



# CRWC

CLINTON RIVER WATERSHED COUNCIL



## WINTER 2022 STONEFLY SEARCH

### STONEFLY ID TRAINING

JANUARY 8, 2022

9:00am - 10:30am

CRWC Offices  
1115 W. Avon Road  
Rochester Hills, MI 48309

### STONEFLY SEARCH

JANUARY 22, 2022 // 9:00am

CRWC Offices  
1115 W. Avon Road  
Rochester Hills, MI 48309

**Registration is REQUIRED! Email: [contact@crwc.org](mailto:contact@crwc.org)**







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## KEEPING IT WATERSHED FRIENDLY IN THE WINTER

*5 tips for winter weather & clean water!*

When snow and ice melt, dissolved salts on roadways are carried into adjacent storm sewers that enter our local rivers, lakes and streams. Once in the water there is no way to remove the chloride, and at high concentrations chloride harms fish and plant life.

*Below are a few tips for keeping salt use down & waterways healthy.*

1

**Shovel first.** The more snow and ice you remove manually, the less salt you will have to use. Break up ice with an ice scraper or shovel snow off walkways, then decide if application of de-icer or salt is necessary to maintain traction.

2

**Slow down.** Drive for winter conditions and be courteous to slow-moving plows. The slower they drive, the more salt will stay on the road where it's needed.

3

**Use sparingly.** More salt does not mean less ice. Use less than four pounds of salt per 1,000 square feet (an average parking space is about 150 square feet). One pound of salt is approximately a heaping 12-ounce coffee mug. Also be patient; salt takes time to work. Applying more before allowing time to take effect will lead to unnecessary contamination.

4

**Sweep it up.** If extra salt or sand is visible on dry pavement, it is no longer doing any work and will be washed away. The excess can be swept up and reused for the next snow or disposed of in the trash.

5

**Wait for warm weather.** Most salts stop working efficiently when the temperature is below 15 degrees. You can use sand instead for traction in these frigid conditions.



Visit [CRWC.org](http://CRWC.org) for more info





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## BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR SCHOOLS

### WHAT IS STORMWATER POLLUTION?

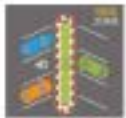
When rain falls and snow melts, the runoff produced picks up a variety of contaminants such as oil, metals, salts, pet waste, fertilizer, grass clippings as it flows over roofs, roadways, sidewalks and lawns. Stormwater runoff ultimately flows into storm drains.

*Remember: storm drains lead directly to our local rivers and streams.*

### HOW DO SCHOOLS CONTRIBUTE TO STORMWATER POLLUTION?

- Abundance of impervious surfaces
- Lawn care
- Litter
- Bus yards and maintenance garages

**BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMP):** Behaviors and practices used by individuals to prevent or reduce stormwater pollution impacts.



#### GO GREEN

- When re-paving parking lots, incorporate green islands with native plants and trees.



#### CLEAN UP

- Host clean up events with students, parents and teachers to pick up litter around the school.



#### PLANT POWER

- Allow mowed areas to grow, and install native plants to support wildlife and improve filtration of stormwater.



#### SLOW THE FLOW

- Direct downspouts to a raingarden or vegetated area to slow the flow of stormwater.



#### EDUCATE

- Include stormwater education in the classroom. Students can install a raingarden, plant native plants, or participate in a clean up activity.



#### SWEEP

- Sweep impervious surfaces like parking lots and garages to collect and dispose of salt and other debris.



#### STORE

- Practice good housekeeping such as storing chemicals indoors in regulated containers, correct labeling, and keeping a spill kit on hand.



#### CAPTURE

- Consider installing and maintaining catch basin filters.