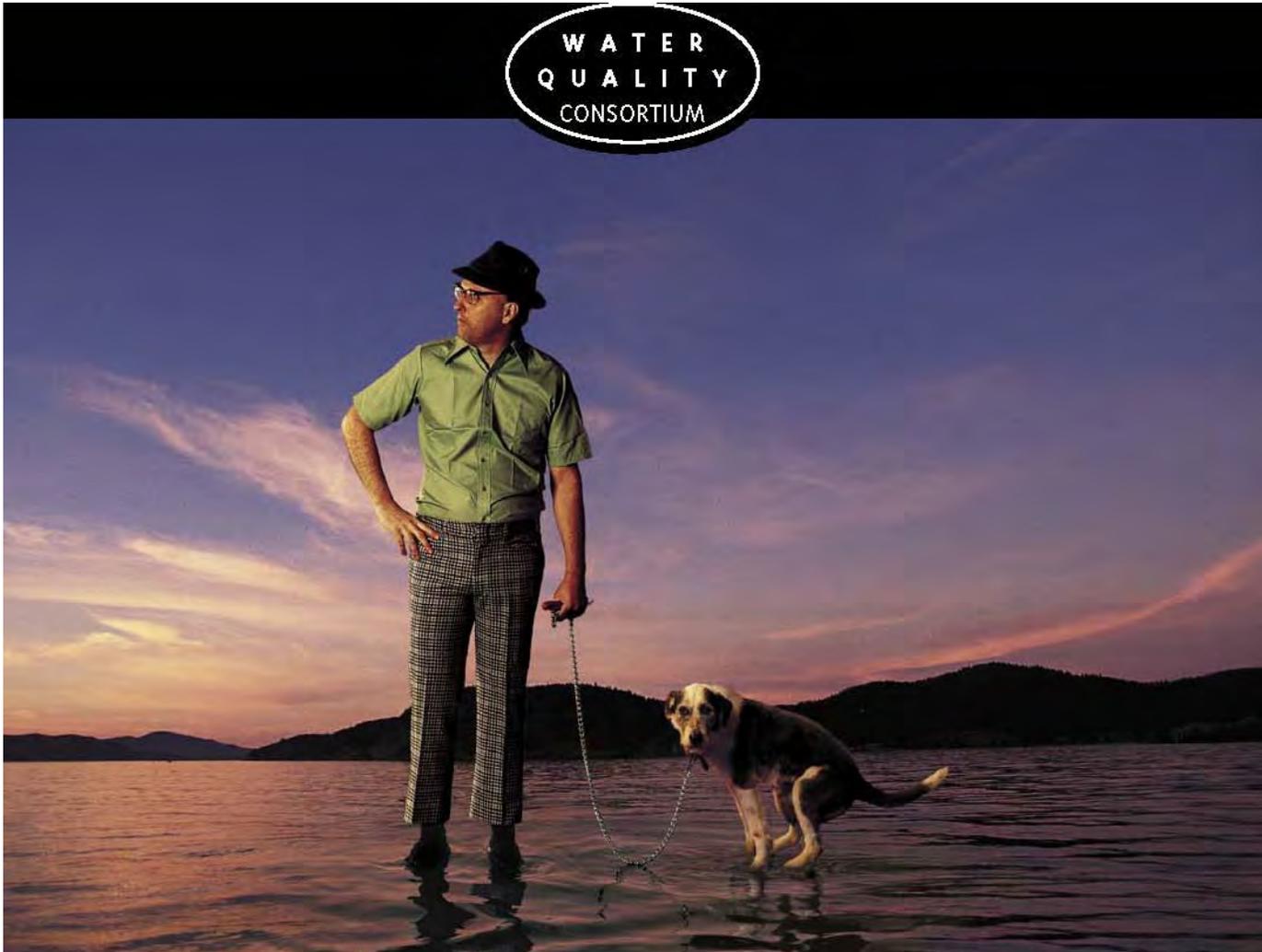


When your pet goes on the
lawn
Remember it doesn't just
Go on the lawn



When our pets leave those little surprises, rain washes all that pet waste and bacteria into our storm drains. And then pollutes our waterways. So what to do? Simple. Dispose of it properly (preferably in the toilet). Then that little surprise gets treated like it should.

A cooperative venture between the Puget Sound Action Team, Department of Ecology, King County and the cities of Bellevue, Seattle and Tacoma.

CLEAN WATER IS IMPORTANT TO ALL OF US

It's up to all of us to make it happen. In recent years sources of water pollution like industrial wastes from factories have been greatly reduced. Now, more than 60 percent of water pollution comes from things like cars leaking oil, fertilizers from farms and gardens, and failing septic tanks. All these sources add up to a big pollution problem. But each of us can do small things to help clean up our water too—and that adds up to a pollution solution!

Why do we need clean water?

Having clean water is of primary importance for our health and economy. Clean water provides recreation, commercial opportunities, fish habitat, drinking water and adds beauty to our landscape. All of us benefit from clean water—and all of us have a role in getting and keeping our lakes, rivers, marine and ground waters clean.

What's the problem with pet waste?

It's a health risk to pets and people, especially children. It's a nuisance in our neighborhoods. Pet waste is full of bacteria that can make people sick. If it's washed into the storm drain and ends up in a lake, stream or marine water, the bacteria ends up in shellfish. People who eat those shellfish can get very sick. The waste produced by Seattle's dogs and cats is about what a city the size of Renton or Kennewick—about 50,000 people—would produce. Unless people take care of it, the waste enters our water with no treatment.

This information is brought to you by the Water Quality Consortium, a group of public agencies working together to reduce nonpoint water pollution through education.

Partially funded by a Centennial Clean Water Fund grant from Washington State Department of Ecology.

CLEAN WATER TIP: How can you get rid of pet waste and help keep our waters clean?

Here are some options.

Scoop it up and flush it down the toilet. That's best because then your community sewage treatment plant or your septic system treats the pet waste.

Seal the waste in a plastic bag and throw it in the garbage. (This is legal in most areas, but check local laws.)

Bury small quantities in your yard where it can decompose slowly. Dig a hole one foot deep. Put three to four inches of waste at the bottom of the hole. Cover the waste with at least eight inches of soil. Bury the waste in several different locations in your yard and keep it away from vegetable gardens.

To find out more about the problems of pet waste and what you can do to prevent water pollution, call the number of your local community listed below.



Richland Township
1328 California Road
Quakertown, PA 18951

215-536-4066

Please Pick Up My Poop.



PETS.WEBSHOTS.COM/EXPLORE/HUNTING/BEAGLES

Pet Waste Pollutes Our Streams. Scoop it. Bag It. Pitch It.

Funded by the League of Women Voters
of PA Citizen Education Fund



Water Resources Education Network

Through a Section 319 Federal Clean Water Act grant from
the US EPA administered by Pennsylvania DEP

Healthy Stream Habits!

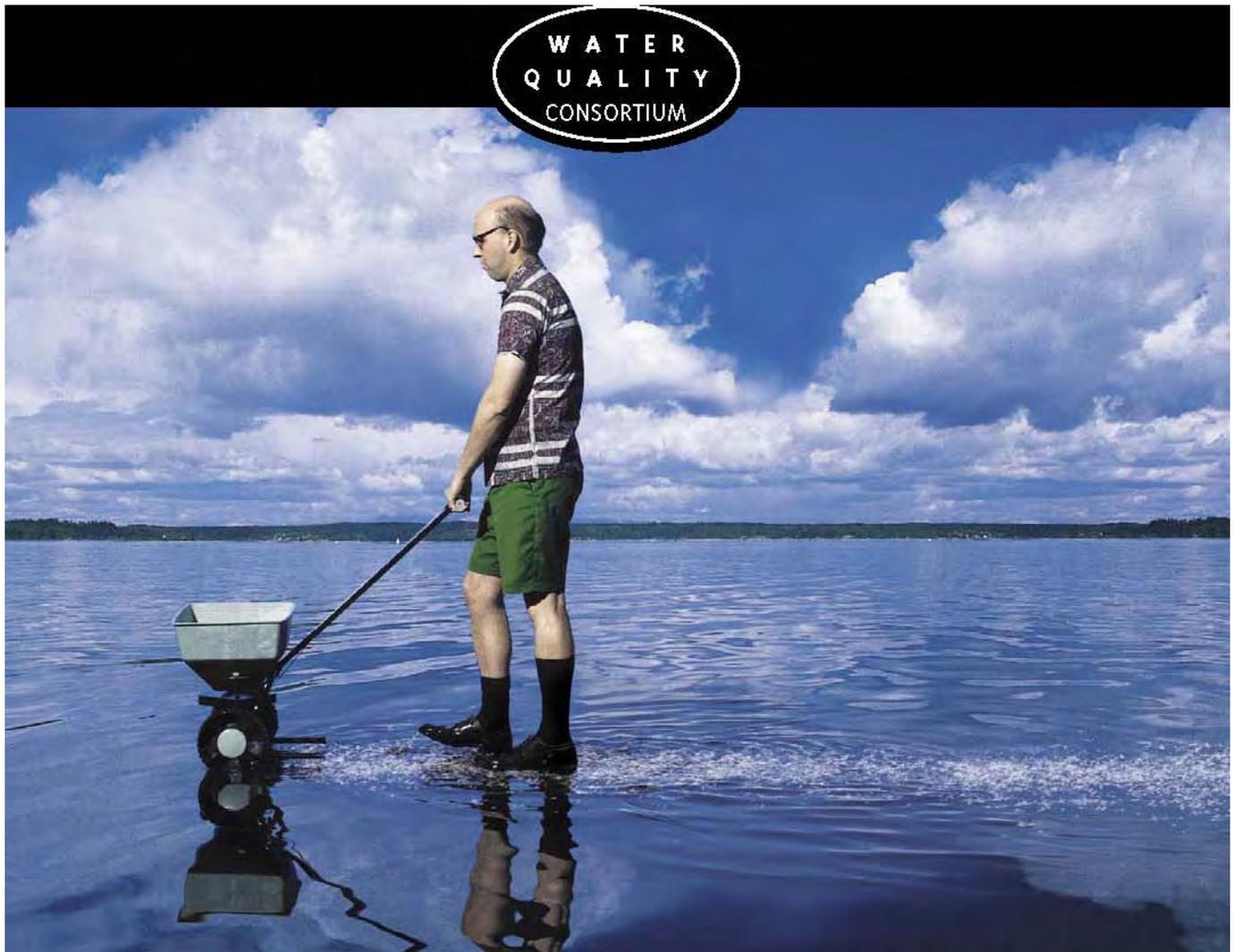
A project of the Borough of Carlisle and



ALLARM

The Alliance for Aquatic Resource Monitoring,
based out of Dickinson College

When you're fertilizing the lawn remember you're not just fertilizing the lawn



WATER
QUALITY
CONSORTIUM

You fertilize the lawn. Then it rains. The rain washes the fertilizer along the curb, into the storm drain, and directly into our lakes, streams, and Lake Nockamixon. This causes algae to grow, which uses up oxygen that fish need to survive. So if you fertilize, please follow directions and use sparingly.

CLEAN WATER IS IMPORTANT TO ALL OF US

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What's the problem with fertilizer?

Fertilizer isn't a problem if it's used carefully. If you use too much fertilizer or apply it at the wrong time, it can easily wash off your lawn or garden into storm drains and then flow untreated into lakes or streams. Just like in your garden, fertilizer in lakes and streams makes plants grow. In water bodies, extra fertilizer can mean extra algae and aquatic plant growth. Too much algae harms water quality and makes boating, fishing and swimming unpleasant. As algae decay, they use up oxygen in the water that fish and other wildlife need.

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Partially funded by a Centennial Clean Water Fund grant from Washington State Department of Ecology.



CLEAN WATER TIP: How can you fertilize and help keep our waters clean?

Use fertilizers sparingly. Many plants do not need as much fertilizer or need it as often as you might think.

Don't fertilize before a rain storm.

Consider using organic fertilizers; they release nutrients more slowly.

Use commercially available compost or make your own using garden waste. Mixing compost with your soil means your plants will need less chemical fertilizer and puts your waste to good use.

Commercial compost and soil amendments may be available from your solid waste or wastewater utility as well as your local garden store.

For more information on fertilizing alternatives and composting, call your County Extension's Master Gardeners program or the number in your community listed below.

Richland Township
1328 California Road
Quakertown, PA 18951

215-536-4066

Rainbows Are Pretty, But Not In Our Streams.



Trash thrown in storm drains travels into our streams and disturbs aquatic life. Trash can also clog storm drains and cause flooding.

Dispose of your trash properly, not in storm drains.

Funded by the League of Women Voters
of PA Citizen Education Fund

water
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