



## R-6 DISPOSAL OF GREEN WASTES

Green wastes entering the storm drain may clog the system creating flooding problems. Green wastes washed into receiving waters create an oxygen demand as they are decomposed, reducing the available oxygen for aquatic life. Pesticide and nutrient residues may be carried to the receiving water with the green wastes. The pollution prevention activities outlined in this fact sheet are used to prevent the discharge of pollutants to the storm drain system.

Think before disposing of any green wastes – Remember - The ocean starts at your front door.

### Required Activities

- Green wastes can not be disposed of in the street, gutter, public right-of-way, storm drain, or receiving water. Dispose of green wastes as a part of the household trash. If the quantities are too large, arrange a pick up with the local waste hauler.
- After conducting yard or garden activities sweep the area and properly dispose of the clippings and waste. Do not sweep or blow out into the street or gutter.

### Recommended Activities

- Utilize a commercial landscape company to conduct the landscape activities and waste disposal.
- Utilize native plants and drought tolerant species to reduce the water use and green waste produced.
- Use a lawn mower that has a mulcher so that the grass clippings remain on the lawn and do not have to be collected and disposed of.
- Compost materials in a designated area within the yard.
- Recycle lawn clippings and greenery waste through local programs if available.

The activities outlined in this fact sheet target the following pollutants:	
Sediment	x
Nutrients	x
Bacteria	x
Foaming Agents	
Metals	
Hydrocarbons	
Hazardous Materials	x
Pesticides and Herbicides	x
Other	