



Pool Draining

Pool water is clean to swim in but can be harmful to the environment. Use these best management practices to avoid polluting when draining your pool.

- First dechlorinate the water and bring the pH to neutral (6-8)
- Drain your pool slowly.
- Drain onto lawn, to allow the soil to act as a natural filter.
- If you have a salt water pool, drain in increments and pour fresh water onto the lawn after draining.

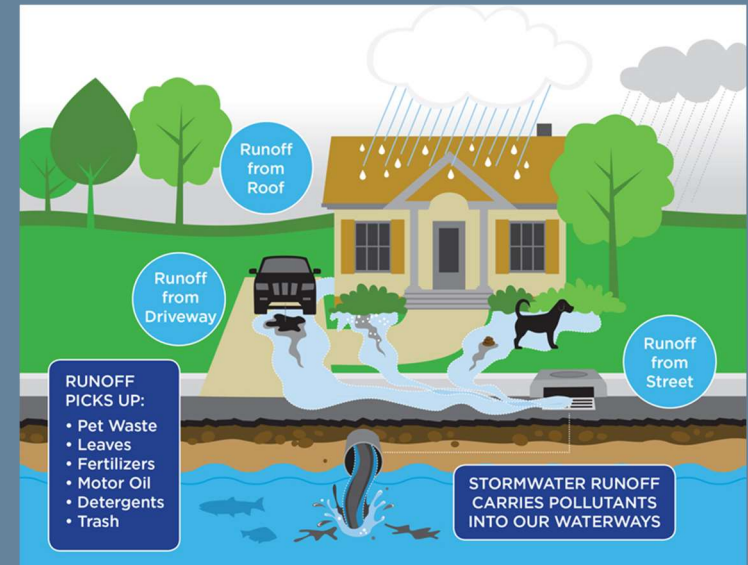
Salt

Salt is a great tool for deicing surfaces but excessive salt is wasteful and harmful to the environment. Below are some best management practices that can save you money and protect local water bodies.

- Use Green Snow Pro certified contractors.
- Measure your sidewalk and driveway so you know how much you need, typically only 1-3 cups of salt per 1,000 square feet of surface.
- Use either salt or sand. Using both will melt the ice causing the sand to end up beneath the ice once the surface refreezes.
- If there is salt left on surfaces, you've used too much. Consider how much you've applied and how you can reduce the amount you apply next time.
- Create a plan to remedy common icy areas so you can use less deicing material in the future.

Town of Newmarket

Stormwater Management Information



**Our community cares about clean water.
Here are some easy ways that you can help
keep local water bodies clean, all year round!**

Newmarket Stormwater Management Program

For more information on what the Town of Newmarket is doing to protect local water bodies visit our Stormwater Management Program (SWMP) webpage!
<https://www.newmarketnh.gov/engineering/pages/stormwater-management-program-swmp>

This outreach message helps the Town of Newmarket to comply with requirements of the EPA's NH Small MS4 General Permit for Stormwater Discharges.

Leaf Litter

What you do with your leaves has a direct impact on the environment and water quality. Proper disposal of leaves will keep local water bodies clean.

- Remove the bag from your lawnmower or use a mulching lawnmower. Leave the clippings to add nutrients to your soil.
- Drop off yard waste at the Transfer Station for composting, located at 345 Ash Swamp Rd.
- Never dispose of leaves in or near storm drains, drainage channels, wetlands or water bodies.
- Do not place leaves or clippings in household waste.



Lawn Care and Chemical Use

Pesticides, herbicides and fertilizers can get blown or washed into waterways, which can lead to excessive algae growth and create dead zones in local water bodies.

- The best time to use these products is in the fall (dry season)
- Don't apply chemicals to hard surfaces.
- Use non-water-soluble products.
- Follow the manufacturer's instructions.



Septic

Lack of maintenance can cause the leach field to flood or leak and contaminate groundwater.

- Get your septic system pumped regularly.
- High-pressure water jetting every 5 years can help eliminate solids and debris in the pipes.
- Use a bacteria additive.
- Clean or replace the effluent filter every time your septic system is serviced.
- Avoid planting near your leach field.
- Avoid parking cars over leach field.
- Dispose of cooking grease, coffee grounds, and fats in the trash, not the garbage disposal.
- Conserve water.
- Do not flush items or chemicals.

Pet Waste

Rain events can wash pet waste down storm drains and into local waterways. Pet waste contaminates water with harmful bacterial such as fecal coliform and E. coli which makes water bodies unsafe for recreational activities and uninhabitable for aquatic organisms.

- Clean up after pets every time.
- Use plastic bags to pick up the waste.
- Do not leave pet waste on the lawn.
- Do not throw it in the woods or into drainage ditches.
- Bag it and trash it.

