

Permeable Pavements contain small holes in the pavement that allow water to pass through, soaking slowly into the ground or an underground drainage system. Permeable pavements come in many forms, including pervious concrete, pavers and grass-pavers.



Flow Spreading spreads runoff over a natural, pervious area rather than concentrating runoff to a pipe. Runoff is allowed to spread and filter from driveways and other surfaces.



A HOMEOWNERS GUIDE TO MANAGING STORM WATER

Things you can do to reduce storm water flows and water pollutants from your home

Soil Amendments, such as compost, mulch and fertilizers, alter the soil to allow greater infiltration, which reduces runoff and filters pollutants, and reduces soil erosion when planted.



Landscaping. Consider replacing paved surfaces with trees, grasses, shrubs and/or other groundcover. This provides an opportunity to reintroduce native vegetation, which can stabilize soil, reduce runoff, remove water pollution naturally, reduce water use and create a habitat for animals, birds and butterflies.



Depression Storage is the use of simple depressions, natural or artificial, for storing storm water runoff to allow it to soak into the ground. This is similar to rainwater gardens; however the vegetation is usually grass or other dense groundcover.



Safety Issues to Consider for These Designs

- Depth of standing water
- Vector control
- Site erosion
- Slope stability

For more information or to view the full **Storm Water BMP Guidance Manual** please visit www.carpinteria.ca.us/public_works.erinm@ci.carpinteria.ca.us
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The City of Carpinteria recently adopted the City of Santa Barbara Storm Water Guidance Manual to help people understand the water quality requirements that apply to their projects.

Urban runoff from roof tops, sidewalks, roads and other impermeable (hard) surfaces during storm events is one of the largest sources of pollution to our local creeks and ocean.



Storm water picks up pollutants as it runs across these surfaces, then flows through gutters, channels and storm drains, directly into local creeks and the ocean, without any treatment.

Why waste rain water? It can be captured and used for irrigation, or allowed to soak into the ground for natural treatment and to replenish local groundwater supplies.



Water naturally soaks into the ground when it rains. Many of our open spaces have been paved over or built on. Carpinteria has more runoff water carrying pollutants to the creeks and ocean than ever before.

Simple designs you can choose to capture and treat storm water!

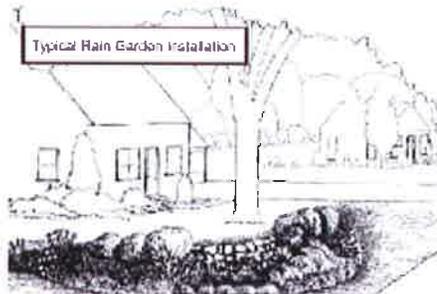
Disconnecting Downspouts moves downspouts away from roof gutters to yards and landscaping (sloped away from the home).



This allows rainwater to infiltrate the ground or flow to a curb inlet or rain garden, helping decrease the amount of water that reaches the storm water system as well as reducing pollutants.

Downspouts must be angled a minimum of 5 feet away from the structure to avoid damage to the foundation!

Rain Gardens are shallow, landscaped depressions that collect and store water. This allows storm water to soak in and evaporate, and nourish plants.



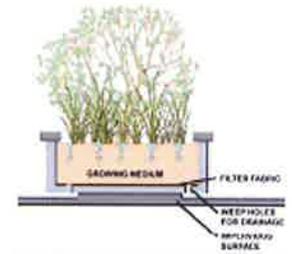
These gardens require sloped sides and plants that can withstand drought and standing water.



Rain Barrels are used to capture and temporarily store the 'first flush' of water during storm events, which can be used for irrigation. A general rule of thumb when deciding how big or how many rain barrels to buy is: **1 inch of rain that falls on a 1,000 square foot roof = 600**

gallons of water! First Flush = The beginning of a rain storm which typically carries the most polluted water.

Contained Planters are containers that hold soil and plants, providing areas of where water can be captured and filtered. They can be built to drain slowly into the ground, or with an overflow design.



Ribbon Driveways decrease the amount of impermeable surface by limiting the paved area to narrow driving strips. The permeable grassy strip catches oil drips and absorbs storm water

