

Metropolitan Water Reclamation District of Greater Chicago

Press Release

Allison Fore Public and Intergovernmental Affairs Officer 312.751.6626 allison.fore@mwrd.org 100 East Erie Street, Chicago, Illinois 60611

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Go easy on the salt: Spreading lightly protects water quality

It's that time of year when Chicago area residents brave the wintry air to salt sidewalks, walkways and streets. Winter is here and the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District of Greater Chicago (MWRD) is urging smart, efficient handling of road salt.

Road salt can provide safety and help the Chicago area thaw out of icy conditions, but it also has unwanted ramifications for the local water environment. Rock salt (sodium chloride) and salt runoff can be harmful to pets, wildlife, insects, bodies of water and soil along roadways and sidewalks. In addition, excessive road salt can impact vegetation and invasive species, as well as contaminate groundwater and drinking water.

According to the Salt Smart Collaborative, chloride levels in northeastern Illinois rivers, lakes and wetlands have been on the rise for decades. The challenge with protecting Lake Michigan and the Chicago Area Waterway System (CAWS) is that road salt use increases with urban development, and the more development, the more miles of roads and walkways that need winter deicing. All that salt eventually makes its way to area waterways, and MWRD water reclamation plants cannot always filter it out before releasing it as clean water into the CAWS.

"Like any form of pollution across the landscape, road salt can enter sewers or waterways through stormwater runoff and eventually degrade local water quality," said MWRD President Kari K. Steele. "Once chlorides enter the water, it is difficult and expensive to remove them. We urge salt users to be cautious when salting sidewalks and streets this winter."



City sidewalks, busy sidewalks, dressed in holiday style. In the air, there's a feeling of more road salt! The MWRD urges everyone to go easy on the salt this winter. Over-salting can be costly to taxpayers, the environment and aquatic life.

MWRD Commissioner Cam Davis said to "Pretend your sidewalk is your dinner. Don't over-salt. It's bad for your lawn's health. If you have a dog, it's bad for their paws when Spot goes for a walk. And it's bad for the health of our rivers and waterways. So ultimately, it's bad for our health, too. Salt less or use alternatives."

To meet new chloride limits, the MWRD created the Chicago Area Waterways Chloride Reduction Initiative Work Group in 2015. The group's goal is to allow stakeholders to develop and *(continued)*

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implement best management practices to address chloride issues. While the MWRD is not a major salt user, its mission to protect the area waterways and environment makes this topic a priority.

The MWRD has partnered with the Lower Des Plaines Watershed Group to provide the following "Salt Smart/Water Wellness" tips that help save resources while also protecting the waterways from potential contamination.

- 1. **Shovel first.** Salt should only be used after the snow is removed and only in areas needed for safety.
- 2. Size up. More salt does not mean more melting. A 12-ounce coffee mug of salt should be enough for a 20-foot driveway or 10 sidewalk squares (250 square feet).
- 3. **Spread.** Distribute salt evenly, not in clumps. Clumped salt is wasted salt!
- 4. **Sweep.** If salt is leftover on the ground after the ice melts, then too much salt was used. Sweep up left-over salt to keep it out of local rivers and streams.

5. Switch. Untreated salt stops working if the temperature is below 15 degrees. When temperatures drop that low, switch to sand for traction or choose a different deicer formulated for colder temperatures.

For more information, visit mwrd.org and download "A Healthy Waterway Begins with You: A Guide to Water Wellness" for more tips on how to protect the waterways year-round from contamination. Additional information about the Salt Smart Collaborative can be found at <u>http://saltsmart.org/</u>.

A short video clip of shoveling versus salting can be found at this link: <u>https://youtu.be/SJsXsTCvMyk</u>.



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