

BUILDING IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS

Building Improvements and Repairs

·Before beginning an outdoor project, locate the nearest storm drains and protect them from debris and other materials. Sweep up and properly dispose of construction debris such as concrete and mortar.

·Use hazardous products like paints, solvents and cleaning products in the smallest amounts possible. Make sure to store and dispose of them according to label directions.

·Utilize hazardous waste disposal programs and facilities to dispose of excess paint or other hazardous waste.

·Clean paint brushes in a sink, not outdoors.

·Purchase and use non-toxic, biodegradable, recycled and recyclable products whenever possible.



You can make a difference! Keeping our creeks, streams, lakes and rivers clean and safe will be a tough challenge as our community grows. In Rollingwood, we're up for the task, but we can't do it without everyone's help. The choices we make today will impact future generations. As a community, we are responsible for maintaining the quality of our waterways.



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More information can be obtained at

<https://www.tceq.texas.gov/permitting/eapp>

or visit the City of Rollingwood website at:

www.rollingwoodtx.gov



2023

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

STORMWATER POLLUTION BUSINESS GUIDE

Please help keep the City of Rollingwood clean and pollution free by following these guidelines to prevent storm water runoff pollution.



OBJECTIVE



The objective in stormwater protection is that only rain water flows down the storm drain. Best Management Practices (BMPs) are specific steps to prevent stormwater pollution as a result of day-to-day activities. The BMPs address not only direct flow of pollutants to storm drains, but also “threatened discharges” where there is a high probability for stormwater pollution (such as a leaking waste oil drum without secondary containment or any spills or wastes that have been released and are not actively being cleaned up).

All maintenance facility staff should review this information sheet as a training tool, and make every effort to keep pollutants from going down the storm drain by putting the following BMPs into practice.

GROUNDS MAINTENANCE

Excess fertilizers and pesticides applied to greenspace washes off and pollute streams. In addition, grass clippings and leaves can wash into storm drains and contribute excess nutrients and organic matter into streams. An excess of these items leads to “nutrient pollution,” where certain compounds combine to create a fertilizer that contributes to excess algae, the result of which is harmful to flora and fauna in waterways.

To prevent this:

- Don’t overwater. Consider using a soaker hose instead of a sprinkler.
- Plant native and drought resistant plants that require less water, fertilizer and pesticides.
- Use pesticides and fertilizers sparingly. Use organic mulch, or safer pest control methods whenever possible. When using chemicals, follow the recommended amounts.
- Cover piles of dirt or mulch being used in landscaping projects.
- Properly dispose of trash and litter from outdoor areas.



AUTOMOTIVE

Automotive maintenance facilities are considered to be stormwater “hotspots” where significant loads of hydrocarbons, trace metals and other pollutants can be produced that can affect the quality of stormwater runoff. Some of the types of waste generated at automobile maintenance facilities and by at home maintenance include:

- Antifreeze
- Brake fluid and brake lining
- Batteries
- Motor oils
- Fuels (gasoline, diesel, kerosene)
- Lubricating grease

Fluid spills and improper disposal of materials result in pollutants, heavy metals and toxic materials that may be picked up by storm water runoff and carried to surrounding roads and ditches. Anything that enters the roads

and ditches, including automotive waste, and wash water, flows untreated into our streams and creeks and ends up in Lady Bird Lake.