

Stormwater Pollution Prevention

General Maintenance

Painting

- Use water-based paints whenever possible. They are less toxic than oil-based paints and easier to clean up. Look for products labeled "latex" or "cleans with water." Develop paint handling procedures for proper use, storage, and disposal of paints. Transport paint and materials to and from job sites in containers with secure lids and tied down to the transport vehicle. Test and inspect spray equipment prior to starting to paint. Tighten all hoses and connections and do not overfill paint containers. Mix paint indoors before using so that any spill will not be exposed to rain. Do so even during dry weather because cleanup of a spill will never be 100% effective.
- Transfer and load paint away from storm drain inlets. Plug nearby storm drain inlets prior to starting painting and remove plugs when job is complete when there is significant risk of a spill reaching storm drains or if sand blasting is used to remove paint. Use a ground cloth to collect the chips if painting requires scraping or sand blasting of the existing surface. Dispose the residue properly.
- Cover or enclose painting operations properly to avoid drift. Clean the application equipment in a sink that is connected to the sanitary sewer if using water based paints. Capture all cleanup-water and dispose of properly. Store leftover paints properly if they are to be kept for the next job, or dispose properly.
- Regularly train employees on appropriate BMP implementation, storm water discharge prohibitions, and wastewater discharge requirements. Train employees on proper spill containment and cleanup.



Fence Repair

- Properly clean and dispose of equipment and wastes used and generated during fence repair/maintenance.
- Solid waste storage areas at repair sites should be located away from drainage facilities and watercourses and not located in areas prone to flooding or ponding.
- Compaction is not an alternative to restoring vegetation. Compaction is restricted to areas where vegetation is undesirable or is not sustainable such as in guardrail post or fence post installation. Consider the effect of runoff from the compacted soil on nearby surface water. Evenly grade or level the area prior to compaction. Do not perform compaction while storm water runoff is observed. Compact exposed soil as soon as possible after grading or soil disturbance. Inspect compacted areas to identify any evidence of erosion upon the completion of maintenance activities.

Plumbing

- Copper enters receiving waters through storm drains and from wastewater discharged from wastewater treatment plants. Copper is acutely toxic to plankton and affects the reproduction and growth of shellfish.
- Design each plumbing system to minimize velocity, minimize hot water temperature, avoid stagnant sections and minimize direction and size changes to preserve pipe integrity.
- Eliminate small burrs created from pipe cutting. This reduces turbulence and significantly decreases corrosion. Remove all oxides, debris, and surface soil from tube ends.
- Maintain good housekeeping practices while working. Keep the work site clean and orderly. Remove debris in a timely fashion. Sweep the area. Protect stored pipe from weather and damage so that installed pipe is as clean as possible.
- Newly installed systems should be flushed soon after completion to remove excess flux and debris. For inactive systems, repeat flushing periodically.
- Avoid excess use of flux. Excess flux residue can increase pipe corrosion that leads to copper discharges



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Graffiti Removal

- If painting over graffiti, use Painting Best Management Practices.
- If removing graffiti using wet sand blasting methods, minimize the quantity of water used, direct runoff to landscaped or soil area, filter runoff through a boom to keep sand out of storm drains, sweep debris and sand and dispose of all waste to avoid future runoff contamination.
- If removing graffiti using high-pressure washing and cleaning compound, direct washwater runoff to landscaped or soil area. No runoff can discharge into stormdrains. Seal stormdrains and vacuum/pump washwater to the sanitary sewer. Contact the local wastewater treatment plant for guidance, as harsh cleaning compounds may require pretreatment.

Roof Repair or Replacement/Chimney Maintenance

- Recycle residual paints, solvents, lumber, and other materials to the maximum extent practical. Buy recycled products to the maximum extent practical.



- Maintain good housekeeping practices while work is underway. Keep the work site clean and orderly. Remove debris in a timely fashion. Sweep the area.
- Store materials properly that are normally used in repair and remodeling such as paints and solvents. To provide protection from rain, bagged and boxed materials stored outdoors should be stored on pallets throughout the rainy season and covered prior to rain events. Storage areas should be kept clean, well organized and equipped with cleanup supplies. Perimeter controls, containment structures, covers and liners shall be repaired or replaced as needed.

- Do not dump waste liquids down the storm drain. Dispose of sweepings, and sediments properly. Properly collect and dispose of water when pressure washing rooftops, chimneys and other large objects.
- Solid waste storage areas at the work site should be located away from drainage facilities and watercourses and shall not be located in areas prone to flooding or ponding.
- Periodically inspect the solid waste storage areas and review the disposal procedures.
- Use dry cleanup techniques (e.g., vacuuming, sweeping, dry rags) to remove solid waste from the site when practicable. Use another technique only when dry cleanup techniques are not practicable, such as having to wet for dust control for safety or air quality reasons.

Carpentry

- Wood pieces too small for construction reuse should be recycled or chipped for mulch or compost to reduce solid wastes.
- Maintain good housekeeping practices. Keep the work site clean and orderly. Remove debris in a timely fashion. Sweep the area. Dispose of sweepings, and sediments properly. Storage areas should be kept clean, and well organized.
- Solid waste storage areas at the work site should be located away from drainage facilities and watercourses and shall not be located in areas prone to flooding or ponding. Periodically inspect the solid waste storage areas and review the disposal procedures.
- Use dry cleanup techniques (e.g., vacuuming, sweeping, dry rags) to remove solid waste from the site when practicable. Use another technique only when dry cleanup techniques are not practicable, such as having to wet for dust control for safety or air quality reasons.

