

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. Store and dispose of them according to the 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, recycled, biodegradable, 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



2024

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

STORMWATER POLLUTION COMMERCIAL GUIDE

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



OBJECTIVE



The objective of stormwater protection is that only rainwater 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 the direct flow of pollutants to storm drains but also “threatened discharges” where there is a high probability of 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 implement the following BMPs to keep pollutants from going down the storm drain.

GROUNDS MAINTENANCE

Excess fertilizers and pesticides applied to greenspace wash off and pollute streams. Grass clippings and leaves can also wash into storm drains and contribute excess nutrients and organic matter to the streams. An excess of these items leads to “nutrient pollution,” where certain compounds combine to create a fertilizer that contributes to excess algae, 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. Whenever possible, use organic mulch or safer pest control methods. When using chemicals, follow the recommended amounts.
- Cover piles of dirt or mulch when not in use. 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 and affect the quality of stormwater runoff. Some of the types of waste generated at automobile facilities and by at-home maintenance include:

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

Fluid spills and improper disposal of materials in pollutants, heavy metals, and toxic materials may be picked up by stormwater 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.