

Best Management Practices for Good Housekeeping

Storing Materials

- Place tight fitting lids on all containers.
- Check containers often for leaks or spills. Replace all bins and containers that are leaking, corroded, or otherwise deteriorating.
- Store containers and materials in a manner that keeps leaks and spills from being washed into the storm-drain system, i.e. inside a building, under a roof, or securely covered with a tarp to prevent contact with rain.

Preventative Maintenance

- Keep tools, equipment, and vehicles in good working condition.
- Regularly inspect equipment and vehicles for leaks (oil, radiator, transmission, etc.), and make repairs immediately.
- Use drip pans to catch leaks during maintenance activities.
- 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.
- Clean paint brushes in a sink, not outdoors. Properly dispose of excess paints through a household hazardous waste collection program.

Litter Control

- Pick up litter and waste receptacles.
- Prevent trash overflow by trash receptacles on site.

Waste Disposal

- Check dumpsters and trash receptacles regularly for leaks.
- Replace leaky or corroded dumpsters and trash receptacles immediately.
- Keep outside refuse container lids closed to keep rain out.
- Pick up and properly dispose of, or compost leaves, grass clippings, and other yard waste. Don't blow them out into the street.
- NEVER pour oil, antifreeze, paint, or any other toxic materials down the storm drain. Take them to approved hazardous waste collection sites.

Tool, Equipment, Vehicle, & Pavement Cleaning

- If possible, wash tools, equipment, and vehicles in a grassed area.
- Otherwise, discharge all wash water from paved areas to the sanitary sewer, a process treatment system, or holding tank.
- Sweep bare floors and paved areas often and dispose of the dirt and debris in the trash.
- Do not powerwash dirt, debris, or any other materials to the storm system.

Lawn and Garden

- Use pesticides and fertilizers sparingly. When use is necessary, use these chemicals in the recommended amounts. Avoid application if the forecast calls for rain; otherwise, chemicals will be washed into your local stream.
- Select native plants and grasses that are drought and pest resistant. Native plants require less water, fertilizer and pesticides.
- Don't overwater your lawn. Water during the cool times of the day, and don't let water runoff into the storm drain as it carries contaminants with it.