



Community Partners for Clean Streams

SERIES #4:



SERIES #4: Maintaining Buildings and Pavement



COMMUNITY PARTNERS FOR CLEAN STREAMS

NOTE: This handbook is one in a series of handbooks that describe specific practices businesses can use to protect water quality. A complete list of all handbooks and fact sheets available through the Community Partners for Clean Streams program is provided on the inside of the back cover. To obtain other handbooks in this series contact the Program Manager at the address or phone number provided below.

Becoming a "Community Partner for Clean Streams"

We hope you'll join with the Washtenaw County Drain Commissioner's office and other area businesses and institutions by participating in the Community Partner for Clean Streams program. Through this program, businesses help protect the Huron River and local streams.

To participate in the program, fill out the checklist in the back of this handbook. Send it to the address below and our staff will work with you to become a Community Partner for Clean Streams. In return for your effort, we'll publicly acknowledge your business through newspaper articles, displays and speaking engagements. We'll also encourage consumers to look for the Community Partners logo at your business when they select services.

Washtenaw County Award for "Environmental Excellence"

By becoming a Community Partner, your business will have completed the water quality criteria for Washtenaw County's "Environmental Excellence" award. This annual award is presented to businesses in the County that proactively protect the environment. For more information about this award program, contact the Community Partners Program Manager:

**Community Partners for Clean Streams Program Manager
Washtenaw County Drain Commissioner's Office
110 N. Fourth Ave.
Ann Arbor, MI 48107-8645**

**Phone: (313)994-8344 or 994-2525
Fax: (313)994-2459**



Outdoor Pressure Washing

Why be concerned?

Pressure washing is an effective way to clean buildings, pavement and equipment. Unfortunately, it also dislodges pollutants such as paint chips, sealants, and automotive fluids and carries them into drainage systems that lead straight to local surface waters. Acids and other cleaners used when pressure washing are also carried with waste water into our rivers and streams.

Businesses that wash equipment or vehicles outdoors are subject to State of Michigan permit requirements. In view of state permit requirements and potential threats to the environment, if you can't wash vehicles *indoors* it's best to take them to a commercial washing facility. For more information about washing equipment and vehicles see **Series #3, Fact Sheet 3.2.**



Take the Pressure Out of Washing

Use dry cleaning methods such as absorbents, brooms or wire brushes to clean pavement, buildings, and equipment, as much as possible. If you must pressure wash, mechanically remove loose debris before applying water. Be sure to collect the dislodged material and dispose of it properly. To determine the proper disposal method, contact the facility where you expect the material to be taken.

Managing Wash Water

- Contain wash water by temporarily blocking all storm drains (for example, with rubber mats) and constructing a berm around the area (for example, with sandbags). Then, pump or divert wash water to the sanitary sewer system. Check first to make sure that it will meet waste water treatment plant requirements. Be sure to remove debris and reopen storm drains as soon as possible – don't block storm drains if rain is expected.

- Alternatively, divert wash water to an open lawn or other vegetated area so that it can filter into the ground. Avoid compacted soils and make sure the area's large enough to completely contain wash water. *If this method is used, wash with water **only**. Be aware that dislodged pollutants or any cleaning products that are used can filter through to drinking water supplies.*



- Don't discharge wash water to a roadside ditch. These are part of stormwater drainage systems, which lead straight to local rivers and streams.

- If it's not possible to divert wash water to the sanitary sewer or a vegetated area, protect storm drain inlets with filter fabric bags. These can be hung down into catch basins to filter solids from runoff and then removed when they're full.

- Avoid using acids and other harsh cleaners. Ask your product vendor for less toxic options, or call one of the numbers listed under "Getting Help."



Cleaning Up Solids

Sediment and other solids that remain on the ground should be cleaned up immediately to prevent them from blowing or washing away. To determine how to dispose of remaining solids, again, contact the disposal facility where you expect them to be taken.

GETTING HELP

Michigan Department of Environmental Quality (800) 662-9278

Community Partners for Clean Streams (313) 994-8344

Wastewater Treatment Plants:

City of Ann Arbor 994-2811
City of Ypsilanti 484-4600



Maintaining Building Facades

Why be concerned?

A variety of pollutants accumulate on building facades including organic materials and heavy metals. These and other pollutants such as paint chips can be dislodged by maintenance activities and carried into storm drains and streams.

In addition, products used for cleaning and resurfacing, such as abrasives, acids, paints, sealants and solvents can enter storm drains and streams with rain or waste water.



Pressure washing: turn down the volume

Avoid pressure washing, as well as the use of acids and other harsh cleaners. If you must pressure wash, follow the recommendations in **Series #4, Fact Sheet 4.1.**



Protecting Storm Drains from Dust and Debris

Take steps to keep dust and debris off the pavement and out of storm drains:

- Place a tarp on the ground during remodeling, painting prep work, sandblasting or other operations that can create dust or debris so that these wastes can be collected and disposed of properly.
- When sandblasting or spraypainting, hang tarps or drop cloths to enclose the area (use temporary scaffolding if necessary). Arrange the drapes to protect the area from wind and to capture airborne particles.

Before sandblasting, find out if local building and construction codes regulate the size and type of blasting medium that's allowed.

- Clean up frequently: collect debris from tarps and drop cloths before too much accumulates to handle easily. Be sure to properly dispose of the collected materials. To determine proper disposal, contact the waste disposal facility where you expect the materials to be taken.

Painting a Brighter Future

- Use water-based paints instead of oil-based ones whenever possible.
- When spray painting, use smaller paint containers to minimize waste. Low volume, high pressure sprayers control over-spray and so also reduce paint waste.



- Mix paint indoors, before starting work. This will reduce the opportunity for spills to enter the stormwater management system.

- Use impermeable ground cloths while painting. Place paint cans in larger pans to contain drips and spills.

- For large jobs, provide additional spill containment by surrounding the work area with a temporary berm (portable, inflatable berms can be purchased).

- Immediately clean up any spills that occur. Try to capture spills before they enter storm drains and clean them up using absorbents or other dry methods. For more information about spill prevention and clean-up, see **Series #1, Fact Sheet 1.2.**

- *Never* pour paint, solvent, clean-up water or any other wastes down a storm drain or onto the ground. Recycle solvents and use excess paints elsewhere on-site or donate them to a local school or community group.

- Completely empty paint cans and let them air dry before disposing of them. If they're empty and dry, latex paint cans can be disposed of with regular solid waste; other paint containers may need to be disposed of as hazardous waste.

- If you're using water-based paint, clean brushes and equipment in a sink connected to the sanitary sewer. If you're using oil-based paint, contain waste paint and solvents for reuse, recycling or disposal as hazardous waste.

- Use water-based thinners instead of petroleum-based ones, if possible. Filter and reuse paint thinners until they're no longer effective and, again, recycle them through a commercial recycling service.



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Managing Runoff from Rooftops

- Screen drain inlets or attach a sock to the lower end of each downspout to filter solids from stormwater runoff.
- Use dry methods such as sweeping and absorbents to clean roofs. If you must wash with water, clean the surface first using dry methods.
- Regularly inspect air compressors, air conditioners and other equipment located on rooftops for leaking oil and other fluids. Immediately repair and clean up any leaks that are found.
- If treating a roof with a preservative or sealant, follow the label directions *exactly*. Use absorbent booms to contain and soak up waste. Alternatively, stuff rags into gutters and storm drain openings. If the substance you're using is hazardous, dispose of used booms, rags and applicators with your hazardous waste.

Encouraging Contractors to Protect Water Quality

If contractors are hired to perform occasional maintenance work, require them to implement practices recommended by Community Partners for Clean Streams whenever possible.

GETTING HELP

Michigan Department of
Environmental Quality (800) 662-9278

Washtenaw County DPW
Solid Waste Program (313) 994-2398

City of Ann Arbor Solid
Waste Department (313) 994-2807
24 Hour Information (313) 994-7336

City of Ypsilanti - Recycling,
Composting & Trash (313) 480-1030

Community Partners for
Clean Streams (313) 994-8344



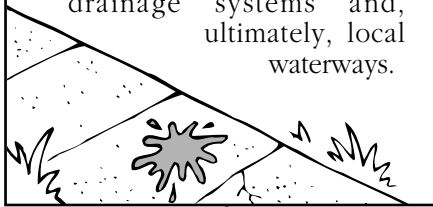
Maintaining Paved Areas



Why be concerned?

If allowed to accumulate, trash, road salts, vehicle fluids and other pollutants can be washed off pavement and into drainage systems, increasing maintenance costs and pollution downstream.

Cleaning and other maintenance activities can cause dislodged pollutants, as well as acids and other products to be washed into drainage systems and, ultimately, local waterways.



Clean and Leak-Free Equipment and Vehicles

Properly maintaining equipment and vehicles will prevent oil, grit, fluids, and other pollutants from being deposited onto the ground. Proper vehicle maintenance will also extend the life of asphalt, since fuels cause it to deteriorate.

Cleaning Up Paved Areas

Any trash or residue on a surface that drains to the stormwater management system will ultimately be washed into local rivers and streams.

- Routinely clean up debris in outside areas. Pay special attention to parking lots, loading docks, waste storage areas, drain inlets, and the area around stockpiles.
- Regularly remove any fluids that accumulate. (If possible, use absorbant materials that can be reused or recycled.) Designate consistent parking

spots for each vehicle so that if a leak is indicated on the ground, the vehicle can be easily identified for repair.

Cleaning schedules will depend on how heavily each area is used and the materials being stored, transported, or handled. If possible, clean outside areas when heavy rains are forecasted. Pay closer attention to removing trash and debris in the early spring – during major snow melts – and in the fall when trees shed their leaves. (Even though they're organic, leaves are a pollutant if too many are allowed to enter surface waters).

“Dry Cleaning”

Washing paved areas can cause dislodged debris, vehicle fluids, and other pollutants to be carried into drainage systems with wash water. Sweep and use other dry methods to clean pavement instead of hosing it down. Be sure to pick up and dispose of the accumulated materials properly. If you aren't sure how to dispose of solid materials, call the disposal facility where you expect them to be taken.

If you must wash a paved area, remove as much residue and debris as possible before applying water. Screen storm drain inlets with filter fabric to filter out solids.

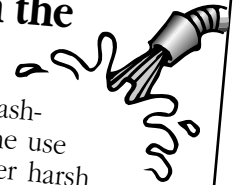
Oil/Water Separators

Oil/water separators help to remove oil and grit from runoff before it enters the sewer system. Consider installing an oil/water separator in any high traffic area that doesn't have one.

If you already have an oil/water separator, it must be regularly maintained to function properly. For more information about installing and maintaining oil/water separators, see **Series #2, Fact Sheet 2.2.**

Pressure washing: turn down the volume

Avoid pressure washing, as well as the use of acids and other harsh cleaners. If you must pressure wash, follow the recommendations in **Series #4, Fact Sheet 4.1.**



Using and Disposing of Maintenance Products

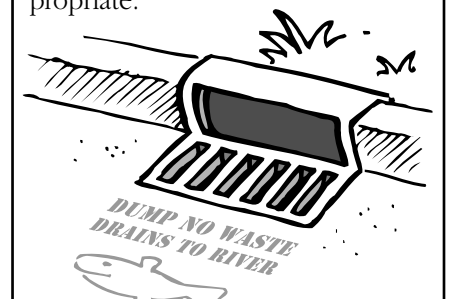
When purchasing deicers, cleaners, cures, paints or other products, select the least hazardous option for each situation. Ask your vendor for less toxic options to the products you currently use or contact one of the agencies listed under “Getting Help.”

Never dump unused products or waste water onto the pavement or down a storm drain!

*For more information about managing wastes, see **Series #7.** For information about using deicing materials, see **Series #4, Fact Sheet 4.4.***

Stencilling Storm Drains

Identify storm drains and stencil them with the message “Dump No Waste - Drains to River.” This will let employees know that dumping wastes down these drains isn't appropriate.



A Concrete Solution

If allowed to enter the drainage system, concrete and other cement-related mortars can cover fish spawning areas. They can also be ingested by fish and other aquatic life. In addition to environmental impacts, the cost of cleaning and reopening any drains that are clogged by concrete will be assessed to the responsible party.

Don't wash fresh concrete onto a surface that drains to a storm drain or stream:

- Let unused concrete harden and dispose of it with your construction debris.
- Wash shutes, vehicles, wheelbarrows and other equipment in an area that will hold wash water until the concrete settles out. After the concrete hardens, it can then be collected and disposed of with your construction debris.
- If equipment wash water must enter a storm drain, protect the drain inlet with a fabric bag to filter out concrete. The bag and its contents can then be disposed of as construction material. For more information about filter fabric bags, call "Community Partners for Clean Streams".

Take care when constructing concrete aggregate driveways. Filter fine sediment out of runoff by washing it to the side, not down the driveway. If the driveway is sloped, place straw bales at the bottom or divert the flow to a depression where the sediment can collect and be removed later.

Encouraging Contractors to Protect Water Quality

If contractors are hired to perform occasional maintenance work, require them to implement practices recommended by Community Partners for Clean Streams whenever possible.

GETTING HELP

Washtenaw County DPW - Solid Waste Program (313) 994-2398

Michigan Department of Environmental Quality (800) 662-9278

Community Partners for Clean Streams (313) 994-8344



Using and Storing Deicing Chemicals

Why be concerned?

Vast quantities of deicing chemicals are applied to roads, sidewalks and parking lots each winter. This heavy use can:

- destroy roadside vegetation;
- corrode pavement, cars and bridges;
- degrade aquatic ecosystems, and;
- contaminate drinking water supplies.

The most commonly used deicer is sodium chloride: high sodium levels in drinking water can cause hypertension and aggravate heart disease.

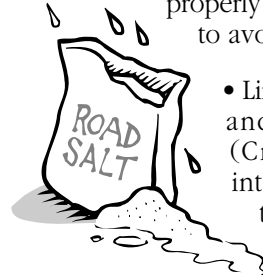
Storing Deicers

Most deicers are highly soluble; therefore, extra precautions must be taken to keep them dry and contained.

- Keep deicers that aren't stockpiled in water-proof containers. This will not only reduce runoff, but also prevent materials from solidifying and reduce waste.
- Store stockpiles within a permanent, roofed structure to prevent rain and snow from coming into contact with them.
- Store deicers on an impermeable surface so they can't filter through to groundwater. Asphalt is the most widely used material for this purpose, since salt has little effect on it. While concrete is sometimes used, it must be high quality, air-entrained and treated with linseed oil or asphalt-type coatings

to reduce chloride penetration and prevent scaling or flaking.

- If necessary, construct a berm around stockpiles to contain fines and prevent stormwater from washing through the area.
- Don't allow storage areas to drain to the stormwater management system. If you aren't sure where a drain leads, call the Drain Commissioner's office and request that it be dye-tested.
- Avoid storing deicers or piling snow near streams or other sensitive areas, such as wells, wetlands, sandy soils and important vegetation. Ideally, snow piles should drain to a detention basin so that soil and other debris can settle out before the snowmelt is discharged to surface waters.



- Maintain application equipment and properly calibrate it before each use to avoid scatter and waste.

- Limit deicer use on low traffic and straight, level areas. (Critical areas such as intersections, hills or high traffic roads will need higher levels of service.)

- Concentrate application in the center or high side of paved areas. As they melt, deicers will flow downhill: traffic flow will also disperse them toward the edge of paved areas.

- Sweep up excess deicing materials and reapply them later.

Alternatives to Road Salt

A variety of alternatives to road salt (sodium chloride) are available; however, many of these can still cause problems. Chemicals containing sodium or chloride cause damage similar to road salt. Chemicals containing glycol can be toxic to humans and aquatic life. Urea can cause nitrogen contamination and, finally, while sand is inexpensive, it can clog drains and settle out in streams, smothering aquatic organisms.

To date, calcium magnesium acetate (CMA) is the best choice. It's more expensive than some alternatives due to the cost of producing acetic acid, its active ingredient. However it's as effective as salt and has little or no impact on human health, soils, vegetation, water supplies, or roads, cars and bridges.

Responding to Winter Weather



Winter precipitation can take many forms, including sleet, hail, freezing rain and snow. Each of these will produce different road conditions. Maintenance personnel should consider the precipitation type and apply only the amount of deicer necessary to achieve safe driving conditions.

Wind conditions can also effect deicer application. Be aware of wind conditions and spread accordingly on the up-wind side.

More Ideas for Reducing Deicer Use

- When purchasing deicer, check your inventory, calculate how much you need and buy only that amount.
- Mechanically remove as much snow and ice as possible before applying deicer.

GETTING HELP

Michigan Department of Environmental Quality (800) 662-9278

Community Partners for Clean Streams (313) 994-8344



Cooling Water Systems

Why be concerned?

Cooling water can contain a variety of toxic materials. Copper and zinc can get into cooling water through the corrosion of pipes and other system components. Chemical additives - used to control corrosion, bacteria, algae, and scale deposits - are also a source of metals, as well as other toxins.



Conserving Water Count\$

Conserving water saves money and reduces waste: therefore, cooling systems that recirculate water are preferred to ones that don't. If you currently have a non-recirculating system (also known as a "single-pass" or "once-through" system), replace it with one that recycles cooling water as soon as practical.

Water can also be conserved by maximizing the "cycles of concentration" for your cooling system. Keeping cycles of concentration as high as possible (within the recommended operating range) not only conserves water but also reduces the need for chemical additives. For more information about how to calculate cycles of concentration, contact one of the agencies listed under "Getting Help."

Whenever possible, reuse waste water as cooling water. If you switch to a new source of cooling water, re-evaluate and modify your corrosion control program, as necessary.

Discharging Waste Water

If you can't recycle waste water, discharge it to the sanitary sewer (with prior approval from your local waste water treatment plant). If you're not sure where a drain leads, call the Drain Commissioner's office and request that it be dye-tested.

If it's impossible to discharge wastewater to the sanitary sewer, you may be able to discharge it to a storm drain or stream provided you first obtain a permit from the Michigan Dept. of Environmental Quality. If you obtain one of these permits, it's even more important to institute the following practices, to protect water quality and ensure that your wastewater meets permit requirements.

Making Chemical Control Automatic

Automated chemical feed systems rapidly adjust to changing conditions. Therefore, automatic controls can both reduce chemical costs and prevent corrosion caused by overfeeding corrosive chemicals or underfeeding protective ones.

Automatic monitoring and alarm systems, with or without automatic chemical controls, are encouraged since these systems help operators respond quickly to problems.

Using the Least Toxic Additives

Avoid cooling water additives that contain copper, chromium, tri-butyl tin, and zinc. (All metals are toxic to aquatic life.) Ask your product vendor to recommend the least toxic additive to control a given problem.

Maintaining Your System

Proper care will prolong the life of your cooling system and reduce the discharge of pollutants. If you don't have a trained cooling system operator on staff, contract with a system expert (for example, a Certified Operating Engineer). When possible, require contractors to implement practices recommended by Community Partners for Clean Streams.

Cleaning Cooling Water Systems

Regular cleaning with brushes, pressurized water, or steam can eliminate the need for cleaning with harsh chemicals. Cleaning should be done quarterly or on the schedule recommended by a system expert.

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Cleaning should always be done while the system is off-line (versus adding chemicals while the system's in normal operating mode).

Disposing of Cleaning Wastes

Cleaning wastes (including filter backwash) should never be discharged to a street, rooftop, or storm drain. Discharge these wastes to the sanitary sewer, with prior approval. If waste water doesn't meet local treatment plant requirements, it will need to be pre-treated before discharge to the sanitary sewer or else transported and disposed of off-site. Collect any solids that remain after cleaning and dispose of them with your solid waste - don't wash them down the drain.

Storing Chemicals

Store treatment and cleaning chemicals so that accidental spills are prevented and contained. For more information about proper storage practices, see **Series #1, Fact Sheet 1.1**.

Filtering Particulates

Sand filters, filter discs or other filtration devices can be used to remove particulates from larger cooling water systems. Filtering out particulates reduces scouring and corrosion and therefore metals from blowdown water. If you use a sand filter, direct backwash to the sanitary sewer.

Buying New System Components

When purchasing a new cooling system or replacing components in your existing system, make sure that non-corrosive materials (such as, stainless steel or anodized aluminum) are used in the equipment purchased. In addition, make sure that the new materials are compatible with, or isolated from, existing materials to avoid galvanic corrosion (for example, steel parts must be insulated from copper ones).

Preventing Pollution from Dehumidifiers and Air Conditioners

Condensate from dehumidifiers and air conditioners can be contaminated with dirt, metals and oil.

- Reuse condensate flows, when possible (for example in cooling towers). If necessary, replumb condensate drain lines to facilitate recycling or discharge to the sanitary sewer.
- For new construction, make sure that condensate lines are routed to the sanitary sewer - *not* a storm drain.
- Regularly check for oil and other leaking fluids. When changing the oil in motors or pumps, properly dispose of waste oil.

GETTING HELP

Michigan Department of
Environmental Quality (800) 662-9278

Community Partners for
Clean Streams (313) 994-8344

**Community Partners for Clean Streams
WATER QUALITY ACTION PLAN**

**SERIES #4: MAINTAINING BUILDINGS AND PAVEMENT
Fact Sheets 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4 and 4.5**

Completing Your Water Quality Assessment and Action Plan

To create your own "Water Quality Action Plan", please fill out the following checklist (instructions are included on the other side of this page). The "Actions" in this checklist directly correspond to recommendations made within this handbook. If you have any questions or would like help completing this form, please contact the Community Partners for Clean Streams Program Manager at (313)994-8344 or (313)994-2525. Send completed checklists to:

Community Partners for Clean Streams
Washtenaw County Drain Commissioner's Office
110 N. Fourth Ave.
Ann Arbor, MI. 48107-8645
Fax: (313)994-2459

NOTE: To become a "Community Partner for Clean Streams", all checklists that apply to your business must be filled out and returned. A complete listing of all program handbooks/checklists is provided on the inside of the back cover. To obtain copies, contact the Community Partners Program Manager.

Business Information

Business Name: _____

Type of Business: _____ No. of Employees: _____

Address: _____ Zip: _____

Contact Person: _____ Title: _____ Phone: _____

Water Quality Action Plan prepared by: _____ Date: _____

Business Activities That Can Affect Water Quality

Please check the activities that your business is responsible for:

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Storing materials | <input type="checkbox"/> Maintaining buildings/pavement | <input type="checkbox"/> Maintaining landscapes |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Spill containment and response | <input type="checkbox"/> Maintaining constructed stormwater controls | <input type="checkbox"/> Site design and/or construction |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Managing wastes | <input type="checkbox"/> Managing employees | |



Directions for Completing this Checklist (see sample below):

1. For each action, check the appropriate box in the ASSESSMENT column (*Not Applicable, Always, or Needs Improvement*).
2. Next, check the corresponding box in the ACTION PLAN column (*Plan to Continue or Plan to Improve*).
3. For every current *and* proposed action, indicate who will do it and in when.
4. If possible, provide additional information (about both current *and* proposed activities) in the space preceded by the word "Action(s)". If insufficient space has been provided, please feel free to attach extra pages.
5. If the action requires ongoing employee training or commitment from management, check that box as a reminder to include it in you employee education activities.
6. Detach the checklist from this handbook and return it to Community Partners for Clean Streams!

EXAMPLE	ASSESSMENT	ACTION PLAN
<p>1. Steps are taken to minimize the amount of potentially polluting materials and wastes kept in storage.</p>	<p> <input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable <input type="checkbox"/> Always <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Needs improvement </p>	<p> <input type="checkbox"/> Plan to continue <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plan to improve </p>
	<p>Who: Purchasing Dept./Facilities Manager</p>	
	<p>Schedule: As applicable</p>	
	<p>Action(s): Deicing chemicals will be purchased in smaller quantities and stored in water-proof, leak-proof containers</p>	
	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Requires ongoing education/commitment</p>	

SERIES #4: MAINTAINING BUILDINGS AND PAVED AREAS
(Fact Sheets 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5)

ASSESSMENT

ACTION PLAN

1. The least hazardous products and procedures are identified and used, whenever possible.

- Not applicable
 Always ☞ Plan to continue
 Needs improvement ☞ Plan to improve

Who: _____

Schedule: _____

Action(s): _____

Requires ongoing education/commitment

2. Steps are taken to prevent paints, sealants, mortars and other products from entering the stormwater system.

- Not applicable
 Always ☞ Plan to continue
 Needs improvement ☞ Plan to improve

Who: _____

Schedule: _____

Action(s): _____

Requires ongoing education/commitment

3. Dust and debris created by sand-blasting and prep work are contained, collected and disposed of properly.

- Not applicable
 Always ☞ Plan to continue
 Needs improvement ☞ Plan to improve

Who: _____

Schedule: _____

Action(s): _____

Requires ongoing education/commitment

4. Paved surfaces are regularly cleaned using dry methods.

- Not applicable
 Always ☞ Plan to continue
 Needs improvement ☞ Plan to improve

Who: _____

Schedule: _____

Action(s): _____

Requires ongoing education/commitment



5. **Pressure washing is avoided. If pressure washing must take place, wash water is kept out of the stormwater management system. Any residue is collected and disposed of properly.**

Always Plan to continue
 Needs improvement Plan to improve

Who: _____

Schedule: _____

Action(s): _____

Requires ongoing education/commitment

6. **Steps are taken to minimize deicer use and waste.**

Not applicable Plan to continue
 Always Plan to improve
 Needs improvement

Who: _____

Schedule: _____

Action(s): _____

Requires ongoing education/commitment

7. **Runoff from rooftops is managed to protect water quality.**

Not applicable Plan to continue
 Always Plan to improve
 Needs improvement

Who: _____

Schedule: _____

Action(s): _____

Requires ongoing education/commitment

8. **Steps are taken to reduce the quantity and pollutant loading of cooling system waste water.**

Not applicable Plan to continue
 Always Plan to improve
 Needs improvement



Who: _____

Schedule: _____

Action(s): _____

Requires ongoing education/commitment

9. Contractors are required to implement practices recommended by Community Partners for Clean Streams.

- Not applicable
- Always 
- Needs improvement 
- Plan to continue
- Plan to improve

Who: _____

Schedule: _____

Action(s): _____

- Requires ongoing education/commitment

Additional Comments:



COMMUNITY PARTNERS FOR CLEAN STREAMS FACT SHEETS

FACT SHEET: STORMWATER RUNOFF AND WATER QUALITY

SERIES #1: HOUSEKEEPING PRACTICES

Fact Sheet 1.1: Storing Materials and Wastes
Fact Sheet 1.2: Preventing and Cleaning Up Spills

SERIES #2: MAINTAINING ENGINEERED STORMWATER CONTROLS

Fact Sheet 2.1: Catch Basin Care
Fact Sheet 2.2: Oil/Water Separators
Fact Sheet 2.3: Maintaining Stormwater Management Systems

SERIES #3: MAINTAINING EQUIPMENT AND VEHICLES

Fact Sheet 3.1: Storing and Maintaining Equipment and Vehicles
Fact Sheet 3.2: Washing Equipment and Vehicles

SERIES #4: MAINTAINING BUILDINGS AND PAVEMENT

Fact Sheet 4.1: Outdoor Pressure Washing
Fact Sheet 4.2: Maintaining Building Facades
Fact Sheet 4.3: Maintaining Paved Areas
Fact Sheet 4.4: Using and Storing Deicing Materials
Fact Sheet 4.5: Cooling Water Systems

SERIES #5: MAINTAINING LANDSCAPES

Fact Sheet 5.1: Maintaining Healthy Lawns, Shrubs and Trees
Fact Sheet 5.2: Using Fertilizer
Fact Sheet 5.3: Integrated Pest Management
Fact Sheet 5.4: Using Pesticides

SERIES #6: SITE DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

Fact Sheet 6.1: Designing Landscapes for Water Quality
Fact Sheet 6.2: Designing Stormwater Management Systems
Fact Sheet 6.3: Clearing and Grading Land

SERIES #7: MANAGING WASTES

Fact Sheet 7.1: Minimizing Waste
Fact Sheet 7.2: Recycling
Fact Sheet 7.3: Waste Disposal

SERIES #8: EDUCATION

Fact Sheet 8.1: Education and Community Leadership

This program has been partially funded by a grant from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency under Section 319 of the Clean Water Act. The reproduction of written materials is encouraged, with appropriate citation.

