

Phase II (Small) MS4 Annual Report Form
TPDES General Permit No. TXR040000

A. General Information

1. Permit No. **TXR040272**

Annual Report Period: **8/13/08 – 8/12/09 – Year 2**

Name of MS4 / Permittee: **City of Rosenberg, Texas**

Contact Name: **Mr. Charles A. Kalkomey, P.E**

Telephone Number: **(281) 242-2033**

Mailing Address **6415 Reading Road, Rosenberg, Texas 77471**

E-mail Address: **ckalkomey@jonescarter.com**

2. Is the named permittee relying on another entity/ies to satisfy some of its permit obligations? _____ Yes No

If "Yes," provide the name(s) of other entity/ies and an explanation of their responsibilities (add more spaces or pages if needed):

Name and Explanation: _____

3. Is the named permittee sharing a SWMP with other entities? _____ Yes No

If "Yes," list all associated permit numbers and permittee names (add additional spaces or pages if needed):

Permit Number: _____ Permittee: _____

4. Is this a system-wide annual report including information for all permittees? Yes _____ No

Explanation, if any **The City is the sole permittee**

5. Has a copy of this annual report been submitted to the TCEQ Regional Office? Yes _____ No

B. SWMP Modifications and Additional Information.

Include a brief explanation if you check "Yes" to any of the following statements.

1. a. Changes have been made or are proposed to the SWMP since the NOI or the last annual report, including changes in response to TCEQ's review. Yes No

NOC has been forwarded to TCEQ revising the list of allowable storm water discharges (MCM 3, BMP3)

- b. If Yes to the above, has the TCEQ already approved the original SWMP? Yes No

- c. If Yes to the above, indicate whether an NOC (or letter) has been submitted to document the changes to the approved SWMP as required by the general permit. (Note that if an NOC is required, it must be submitted to the address shown on the NOC. Do not attach the original NOC form to this report.) Yes No

2. The MS4 has annexed lands since obtaining permit coverage. Yes No

3. A receiving water body is newly listed as impaired or a TMDL has been established. Yes No

4. The MS4 has conducted analytical monitoring of storm water quality. _____ Yes No

Explain below or attach a summary to submit along with any monitoring data used to evaluate the success of the SWMP at reducing pollutants to the maximum extent practicable. Be sure to include a discussion of results.

No monitoring has been required nor has been undertaken.

C. Narrative Provisions.

1. Provide information on the status of complying with permit conditions:

	Yes	No	Explain
Permittee is currently in compliance with the SWMP as submitted to and approved by the TCEQ.	X		
Permittee is currently in compliance with recordkeeping and reporting requirements.	X		
Permittee meets the eligibility requirements of the permit (e.g., TMDL requirements, Edwards Aquifer limitations, compliance history, etc.)	X		

2. Provide a general assessment of the appropriateness of the selected BMPs:

Has the permittee determined that any of the selected BMPs are not appropriate for reducing the discharge of pollutants in storm water?

_____ Yes No

Provide explanation:

3. Describe progress towards reducing the discharge of pollutants to the maximum extent practicable (MEP). Summarize any information used (such as monitoring data) to evaluate reductions in the discharge of pollutants. Use a narrative description or table as appropriate:

MCM	BMP	Parameter	Quantity	Units	Does BMP Demonstrate a Direct Reduction in Pollutants? (Yes / No / Explain)

Or, provide explanation below:

The permittee has continued to provide public education and awareness of reducing the discharge of pollutants. The permittee has also completed staff training and developed waste management procedures pertaining to the permittee's municipal operations. Spill prevention training has been completed and updated. Spill response procedures have been developed and spill response equipment has been purchased and made available at the sites of municipal operations.

4. Provide a general evaluation of the program's progress, including any obstacles or challenges encountered in implementing BMPs, meeting the program's schedule, etc.:

The program has progressed well. Training has been accelerated by the availability of webinars and videos from nationally recognized vendors and organizations. Information and prevention measures are being articulated in a top down manner so that those in the field, and most likely to deal with incidences, will have the example of superiors to follow. The program has been able to remain on schedule. An obstacle has been, and will continue to be, adequate funding to manage and implement the program in a desired manner. However, the permittee has provided sufficient funding to meet the current requirements.

5. Provide the number of construction activities (other than those where the permittee was the operator) that occurred within the regulated area as indicated via notices of intent or site notices:

7

6. Does the permittee utilize the 7th MCM related to construction? _____ Yes **X** No

If Yes, then provide the following information:

a. The number of municipal construction activities authorized under this general permit: _____ **N/A**

b. The total number of acres disturbed for municipal construction projects: _____ **N/A**

Though the 7th MCM is optional, this must be requested on the NOI or on a NOC and approved by the TCEQ.

7. Requirements for Specific Minimum Controls Measures (MCMs):

a. For MCM 1 - Public Education and Outreach, provide documentation of activities conducted and materials used to fulfill the requirements of this MCM.

b. Also for MCM 1, provide documentation of the amount of resources used to address each group (e.g., visitors, businesses, etc.).

- c. For MCM 3 – Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE), indicate whether you have developed a list of allowable non-storm water discharges, other than those already listed in the general permit. If you have developed a list and have made any changes to the local controls, conditions and/or programs being established for discharges, include this information below. If you do not have any changes for this permit year, indicate that this item is not applicable.

MCM 1 – See Appendix 2.

MCM 3 – See Appendix 5. Additional items were added to the list to further clarify allowable storm water discharges in the approved SWMP. A NOC indicating these additions is attached.

8. Describe any proposed changes to the SWMP in the coming reporting year.

None anticipated at this time.

9. Describe any activities planned for the next permit year / reporting cycle.

The activities as listed for Year 3 in the approved SWMP will be addressed in the next permit year. These include continuing storm drain marking, maintaining a current web site for the program, continued public education and public involvement through mailings, displays, presentations, and volunteer participation, adoption of an Illicit Discharge Ordinance, implementation of an Illicit Discharge Training program, updating of the storm water mapping, continuation of On-Site Sewerage Disposal Inspection, public review of a draft Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control Ordinance, adoption of a technical manual for Construction Site Storm Water Controls, development of criteria for a checklist, as well as development of the checklist and procedures, for Construction Site Plan Review, implementation of the Reporting Hotline, development of a Post-Construction Storm Water Management in New Development and Redevelopment draft ordinance, develop an evaluation report for evaluating regional storm water management system facilities for Post-Construction Storm Water Management in New Development and Redevelopment, along with the evaluation of technical manuals and other information for the future adoption of a technical manual for Post-Construction Storm Water Management in New Development and Redevelopment, continue training and implement inspections and procedures for Structural Control Maintenance, Waste Disposal, Litter Control, Spill Prevention and Response, and Municipal Facility Inspections.

D. Storm Water Management Program Status. Provide the status of every BMP and measurable goal listed in the SWMP, as described in the instructions. Each MCM, but not necessarily each BMP, must include the measurable goals described in the SWMP. For a shared SWMP, include the name of the responsible MS4 operator(s) in the "BMP" column. *(Though an MS4 is not required to implement BMPs until the initial SWMP is approved by the TCEQ, the MS4's initial annual report should include a description of what has been done to date, even if the SWMP has not yet been approved. The MS4 will receive credit for all BMPs implemented prior to and during the first permit year if they are described in the initial annual report.)*

Table 1 – BMP Status

MCM(s)	BMP	Year 2 Milestones	New or Revised	Start Date	Status / Completion Date (completed, in progress, not started)
1: Public Education	1: Storm Drain Marking	Approximately 80% (1300) installed. Construction Detail was revised in Year 1.		August 2007	In progress (ongoing) Identification of inlets and marking method completed May 2008 (Year 1). Marking of inlets is ahead of schedule and will be completed in Year 3.
	2: Municipal Website	Year 1 Annual Report and SWMP events posted.		August 2007	In progress (ongoing) SWMP items have been incorporated into the City website, including the Year 1 Annual Report and related activities. This is an ongoing component of the SWMP.
	3: Storm Water Quality Educational Material	Distributed pamphlets in February 2009 utility bills to 7950 customers; displayed in City Hall brochure rack.		August 2007	In progress (ongoing) Example pamphlets were obtained and modified as necessary in Year 1. Distribution was made in Year 2 and will continue in Year 3-5.

2: Public Involvement/ Participation	1: Public Notice Requirements	Published notice in newspaper of largest circulation in area December 21, 2008. (See Appendix 1)		December 2008	Completed December 2008.
		Public comments directed to TCEQ – none forwarded to City to date.		December 2008	Completed January 2009
	2: Storm Water Quality Volunteer Opportunities	“Make Your Home the Solution” brochure produced. (See Appendix 2)		December 2008	In progress (ongoing) A support material brochure was completed December 2008. The Volunteer Groups will be contacted to distribute the brochure and other related items in Year 3-5.
	3: Make Presentations on Storm Water Management Plan	Presented at City Council meeting open to the public on 2/5/08.		February 2008	In progress (ongoing) First presentation to Council was on February 5, 2008. Another presentation was made to Council on November 25, 2008. Both of these presentations were at meetings open to the public.
3: Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination	1: Illicit Discharge Detection Ordinance	Draft ordinance was prepared and reviewed by City staff on 2/5/09. (See Appendix 3)		January 2009	Completed February 2009 Draft completed. Public hearing on ordinance and adoption of ordinance in Year 3.
	2: Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination Program	Resources acquired and first training held on 6/4/09. (See Appendix 4)		February 2009	Completed June 2009 The program will begin implementation in Year 3.
	3: Allowable Non-Storm Water Discharges	List submitted via memorandum – reviewed 5/13/09. (See Appendix 5)		May 2009	Completed May 2009 The list will be reviewed and revised if necessary in Year 3-5.

3: Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination	4: Storm Drainage System Mapping	Located, identified and mapped drainage features		August 2007	In progress (ongoing) The base map was completed in Year 1. In Year 2, approximately 75% of the drainage features were mapped. This will continue in Year 3-5.
	5: Public Education on Illegal Discharges and Improper Disposal	Brochures found & produced; reviewed 2/5/09. (See Appendix 2)		January 2009	In progress (ongoing) Resources acquired in Year 2, but continue to identify additional resources.
		Method of distribution determined.		February 2009	Completed February 2009 Methods of distribution to the public as identified in Year 2 were inserts with water bills and displays at municipal facilities accessed by the public. The materials will be distributed to City employees in Year 3, with public distribution in Year 4-5.
6: On-site Sewerage Disposal System Identification and Inspection	Evaluate need for implementation of on-site sewerage disposal system identification and inspection program. (See Appendix 8)		August 2008	Completed May 2009 Sites identified and annual inspection of sites established.	
4: Construction Site Storm Water Runoff	1: Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control Ordinance	Reviewed draft ordinance. (See Appendix 6)		August 2009	Completed August 2009 Public review of the draft ordinance is in Year 3, with adoption in Year 4.
	2: Selected BMPs for Construction Site Storm Water Controls	Reviewed technical manual and additional information. (See Appendix 7)		August 2009	Completed August 2009 Adoption of technical manual is in Year 3.

4: Construction Site Storm Water Runoff	3: Site Plan Review Program	Review process for storm water quality evaluated during Planning Review meetings.		August 2008	In progress (ongoing) The program is discussed at monthly meetings.
		Preliminary checklist of storm water pollution plans reviewed on 8/11/09.		August 2008	In progress (ongoing) A checklist is to be developed in Year 3. Implementation of site review in Year 4.
	4: Construction Site Inspection Program	Reviewed and discussed current inspection plan as well as future changes on 8/11/09.		August 2008	Completed August 2009 An inspection plan and checklist to be developed in Year 3.
	5: Reporting Hotline	Existing Public Works number distributed on utility bills inserts. (See Appendix 2)		August 2008	Completed February 2009
5: Post-Construction Storm Water Management in New Development and Redevelopment	1: Develop an Ordinance	No action in Year 2		August 2007	In progress (ongoing) The existing ordinances were evaluated in Year 1. There were no measurable goals for Year 2. A draft ordinance will be prepared in Year 3.
	2: Evaluate Regional Storm Water Management System Facilities	No action in Year 2			Not started There were no measurable goals for Year 2. An evaluation report will be prepared in Year 3.
	3: Plan Requirements, Inspection, and Maintenance Program for Storm Water Structural Controls	No action in Year 2			Not started There were no measurable goals for Year 2. Work will begin in Year 4

5: Post-Construction Storm Water Management in New Development and Redevelopment	4: Adopt a Technical Manual	No action in Year 2			Not started There were no measurable goals for Year 2. A review of manuals will begin in Year 3.
6: Pollution Prevention/ Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations	1: Municipal Employee Training	Developed training materials and held training meetings with City employees. (See Appendix 4)		August 2008	In progress (ongoing) Training was scheduled to start in Year 3, but was commenced in Year 2.
	2: Structural Control Maintenance	Inventory of City Structural Controls did not identify any existing structures.		August 2007	Completed August 2009 An inspection and maintenance schedule will be adopted if any structures are constructed.
	3: Waste Disposal	Storm water management procedures were developed and training of City employees was held. (See Appendix 4 & 9)		August 2007	Completed June 2009 Regular inspections will continue in Year 3-5.
	4: Street Sweeping	Priority areas originally adopted were reviewed and adopted.		August 2007	In progress (ongoing) This will continue through Year 5.
	5: Litter Control	Programs to collect litter on a regular basis was continued. (See Appendix 9)		August 2007	In progress (ongoing) This will continue through Year 5.

6: Pollution Prevention/ Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations	6: Spill Prevention and Response	Containment and response equipment was acquired.		August 2007	Completed August 2009
		Contractors required to have spill kits and comply with prevention and response requirements.		August 2007	In progress (ongoing) This will continue through Year 5, as new equipment will have to be purchased as existing inventory is depleted.
	7: Facility Inspection Program	Checklists for each municipal facility were completed. See Appendix 9.		August 2008	Completed May 2009 Inspections will begin in Year 3

Table 2 – Measurable Goals Status

MCM(s)	Measurable Goal(s)	Success	Proposed Changes (submit NOC as needed)
MCM 1 BMP 1	Install markers on inlets	Exceeded goal of 25%. Approximately 1300 installed this year, or 80%.	None
MCM 1 BMP 2	Update website to reflect annual report, current SWMP events	Met goal	None
MCM 1 BMP 3	Distribute pamphlets to public.	Met goal	None
MCM 2 BMP 2	Develop support materials for volunteers.	Met goal	None
MCM 2 BMP 3	Present SWMP to City Council & public.	Met goal	None
MCM 3 BMP 1	Draft illicit discharge detection ordinance.	Met goal	None
MCM 3 BMP 2	Acquire needed resources and training.	Met goal	None
MCM 3 BMP 3	Review list of allowable non-storm water discharge.	Met goal	NOC submitted to add types of allowable storm water discharges.
MCM 3 BMP 4	Locate, identify, and map drainage features	Met goal	None

MCM 3 BMP 5	Acquire materials and determine a method of distribution	Met goal	None
MCM 3 BMP 6	Develop on-site sewerage disposal system ID & inspection, implement inspection program and respond to complaints	Met goal	None
MCM 4 BMP 1	Develop draft ordinance for construction site storm water runoff control	Met goal	None
MCM 4 BMP 2	Evaluate existing technical manuals/Review additional information	Met goal	None
MCM 4 BMP 3	Evaluate review process for storm water quality	Met goal	None
MCM 4 BMP 4	Evaluate Construction Site Inspection Program	Met goal	None
MCM 4 BMP 5	Identify person or persons to monitor and respond calls	Exceeded goal. Hotline established and response to calls initiated.	None
MCM 6 BMP 1	Develop training materials and require training	Exceeded goal. Training materials acquired and conducted training.	None

MCM 6 BMP 2	Develop inventory of City structural controls	Met goal	None
MCM 6 BMP 3	Develop storm water waste management procedures and train employees on procedures	Exceeded goal. Inspection of City facilities started.	None
MCM 6 BMP 4	Street sweeping	Met goal	None
MCM 6 BMP 5	Continue programs to collect litter	Met goal	None
MCM 6 BMP 6	Acquire containment and response equipment and require contractors to include requirements for spill kits and comply with spill response requirements	Met goal	None
MCM 6 BMP 7	Develop checklist for inspections	Exceeded goal. Inspection of City facilities started.	None

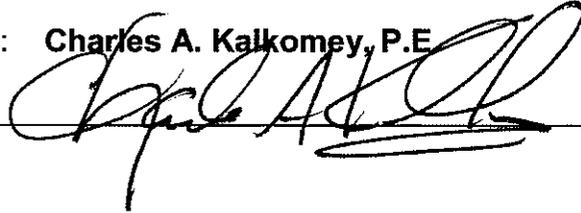
B. Certification

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

Name (printed): **Charles A. Kalkomey, P.E.**

Title: **City Engineer**

Signature: _____



Date: _____

11/4/09

RESOLUTION NO. R-1067

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF ROSENBERG, TEXAS, AUTHORIZING THE CITY ENGINEER TO SIGN THE ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE CITY OF ROSENBERG'S STORM WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN UNDER TPDES GENERAL PERMIT NO. TXR040272 TO REGULATE STORM WATER DISCHARGES FOR SMALL MUNICIPAL SEPARATE SEWER SYSTEMS (MS4) UNDER TPDES PHASE II MS4 GENERAL PERMIT (TXR040272).

* * * * *

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF ROSENBERG:

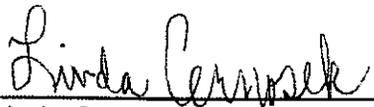
Section 1. That the City of Rosenberg's Storm Water Management Plan, prepared under TPDES General Permit No. TXR040272, to regulate storm water discharges is hereby accepted by the City Council of the City of Rosenberg; and,

Section 2. The City Engineer is hereby authorized to sign the Annual Report, for Storm Water Discharges from Small Municipal Separate Sewer Systems (MS4) under TPDES Phase II MS4 General Permit (TXR040272). A copy of such Annual Report is attached hereto as Exhibit "A" and made a part hereof for all purposes.

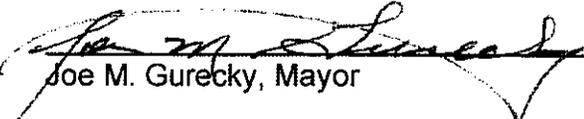
PASSED, APPROVED, AND RESOLVED this 3rd day of November 2009.

ATTEST:

APPROVED:



Linda Cernosek, City Secretary



Joe M. Gurecky, Mayor



Appendix 1



December 29, 2008

TEXAS COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
Office of the Chief Clerk, MC 105
Attn: Ms. LaDonna Castanuela, Chief Clerk
P.O. Box 13087
Austin, Texas 78711-3087

Re: **Applicant Name: CITY OF ROSENBERG**
MS4 Location: FORT BEND County
Permit Number: TXR040272
Customer Reference Number: CN600754923
Regulated Entity Number: RN105576615
Type of Authorization: NEW

Dear Ms. Castanuela:

Attached is the City of Rosenberg's Publisher's Affidavit for the publication as referenced above and the Application Availability Verification Form dated December 29, 2008. The requested publication was published on Sunday, December 21, 2008 in the *Fort Bend Herald* (see attached Publisher's Affidavit).

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

CITY OF ROSENBERG

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Linda Cernosek".

Linda Cernosek, TRMC
City Secretary

Enclosures: Affidavit of Publication and Application Availability Verification Form

cc: Jack Hamlett, City Manager
Charles Kalkomey, City Engineer
John Maresh, Utilities Director

Texas Commission on Environmental Quality



NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR SMALL MUNICIPAL SEPARATE STORM SEWER SYSTEM (MS4) General Permit Authorization No. TXR040272

APPLICATION. City of Rosenberg, P.O. Box 32, Rosenberg, Texas 77471, has applied to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) under the Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (TPDES) General Permit No. TXR040000 for authorization to discharge from the City of Rosenberg municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4). The notice of intent (NOI) was received by TCEQ on February 11, 2008.

The MS4 is located in the City of Rosenberg, within the Houston Urbanized Area in Fort Bend County. The MS4 will discharge to the drainage area of the Brazos River Basin.

A copy of the NOI, storm water management program, general permit, and fact sheet is available for viewing and copying at City Hall, 2110 Fourth St., Rosenberg, TX 77471.

The Executive Director of the TCEQ has made a preliminary decision to approve coverage of this MS4 under TPDES General Permit No. TXR040000.

PUBLIC COMMENT. Written public comments may be submitted to the Office of Chief Clerk, at the address provided in the information section below, within 30 days of the date of newspaper publication of this notice. In addition, the public may request a public meeting. If significant interest exists, the Executive Director will direct the applicant to publish a notice of the public meeting and hold the public meeting. The applicant must publish notice of a public meeting at least 30 days prior to the meeting in a newspaper of general circulation in the county in which the MS4 is located. If the MS4 is located in more than one county, the applicant must publish notice in a newspaper of general circulation in the county containing the largest residential population. The Executive Director will consider all relevant information pertaining to whether the applicant meets the requirements of the general permit and will issue a written determination as to any final action on the NOI for coverage under the general permit.

INFORMATION. Written public comments should be submitted to the Office of the Chief Clerk, MC 105, TCEQ, P.O. Box 13087, Austin, Texas 78711-3087 or electronically at www.tceq.state.tx.us/about/comments.html. For additional information, about the application or the procedure for public participation in the general permit process, individual members of the general public may contact the Office of Public Assistance at 1-800-687-4040. Si desea información en Español, puede llamar al 1-800-687-4040. General information regarding the TCEQ can be found at our web site at www.tceq.state.tx.us.

Issued: DEC 10 2008

TCEQ-OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
MC-105 Attn: Notice Team
PO BOX 13087
AUSTIN TX 78711-3087

APPLICANT NAME: CITY OF ROSENBERG
PERMIT NO.: TXR040272 CCO #: 66247
Notice of Application for Small Municipal
Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4)

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF TEXAS §

COUNTY OF Fort Bend §

BEFORE ME, the undersigned authority, on this day personally appeared
J Todd Frantz, who being by me duly
(name of newspaper representative)

sworn, deposes and says that (s)he is the Editor and Publisher
(title of newspaper representative)

of the Fort Bend Herald; that this newspaper is
(name of newspaper)

regularly published in Fort Bend County, Texas, and is the newspaper of largest

circulation within the following county or counties Fort Bend, Texas;

that the attached notice was published in said newspaper on the following date:

December 21, 2008

J Todd Frantz
Newspaper Representative's Signature

Subscribed and sworn to before me this the 22nd day of December,
20 08, to certify which witness my hand and seal of office.



Marie Lopez
Notary Public in and for the State of Texas

Marie Lopez
Print or Type Name of Notary Public

My Commission Expires February 26, 2009

TEXAS COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR SMALL MUNICIPAL SEPARATE STORM SEWER SYSTEM (MS4)

General Permit Authorization No. TXR040272

APPLICATION: City of Rosenberg, P.O. Box 22, Rosenberg, Texas 77471, has applied to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) under the Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (TPDES) General Permit No. TXR040272 for authorization to discharge from the City of Rosenberg, municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4). The Notice of Intent (NOI) was received by TCEQ on February 11, 2008.

The MS4 is located in the City of Rosenberg, within the Houston Urbanized Area, in Fort Bend County. The MS4 will discharge to the drainage area of the Brazos River Basin.

A copy of the NOI, storm water management program, general permit, and fact sheet is available for viewing and copying at City Hall, 2110 Fourth Street, Rosenberg, TX 77471.

The Executive Director of the TCEQ has made a preliminary decision to approve coverage of this MS4 under TPDES General Permit No. TXR040272.

Public comments may be submitted to the Executive Director of the TCEQ, 1701 North East Freeway, Suite 1000, Houston, Texas 77060.

Comments should be submitted in writing to the Executive Director of the TCEQ, 1701 North East Freeway, Suite 1000, Houston, Texas 77060, by February 20, 2008.

The Executive Director of the TCEQ will review the application and may request additional information. The Executive Director of the TCEQ will issue a written decision on the application by February 20, 2008.

Notice of the application for general permit coverage is published in the County of Fort Bend. The MS4 is located in Fort Bend County. The applicant must publish notice in a newspaper of general circulation in the county containing the largest circulation circulation.

The Executive Director will consider relevant information submitted by the applicant. The Executive Director will issue a written decision on the general permit and will issue a written determination as to any final action on the NOI for coverage under the general permit.

INFORMATION: Written public comments should be submitted to the Office of the Chief Clerk, MC 105, TCEQ, P.O. Box 13087, Austin, Texas 78713-0087, or electronically at www.tceq.state.tx.us/about/comments.html. For additional information on the application or the procedure for public participation in the general permit process, individual members of the general public may contact the Office of Public Assistance at 1-800-687-0400. For information on Spanish language assistance, please call 1-800-687-0400. General information about the TCEQ can be found on our web site at www.tceq.state.tx.us.

Issued: February 10, 2008.

APPLICATION AVAILABILITY VERIFICATION FORM

Applicant Name: CITY OF ROSENBERG

Permit No.: TXR040272

APPLICATION AVAILABILITY:

- I certify that a copy of the Notice of Intent, technical application (the storm water management program, including any subsequent revisions), a copy of the Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) general permit TXR040000, and a copy of the Fact Sheet and Executive Director's Preliminary Decision supporting general permit TXR040000, were made available for review and copying at a public place in a county where the municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) is located, as required by the Small MS4 General Permit TXR040000, Part II Section D.12.(6).

Location where documents were made available:

City Hall bulletin boards - documents for review in City Secretary's office

City of Rosenberg website: www.ci.rosenberg.tx.us

Signed by:

Linda Cernosek

Title:

City Secretary

Company:

City of Rosenberg

Date:

12-29-08

Appendix 2



MEMORANDUM

TO: Charles Kalkomey, City Engineer
cc: Susan Rash, Assistant City Manager

DATE: February 18, 2009

RE: **Storm Water Management Program (SWMP) Implementation – Activities Update**

The following update of SWMP activities is provided per your request.

MCM No. 1 – Public Education
BMP 2 – Municipal Website

City Website (www.ci.rosenberg.tx.us) updated to reference the SWMP. The annual report has been posted on the website.

MCM No. 1 – Public Education
BMP 3 – Storm Water Quality Education Material

Two (2) educational pamphlets produced for distribution to the public. Samples attached.

Pamphlet 1: *Preventing Storm Water Pollution – Frequently Asked Questions*

Distributed to the public via utility bills to 7,950 customers during the month of February 2009. Copies distributed to City owned facilities and will be distributed at quarterly Community Partners meetings.

Pamphlet 2: *Make your home the Solution to Pollution – Homeowner's Guide*

Scheduled for distribution to the public via utility bills to 7,950 customers during the month of July 2009. Copies will be distributed to City owned facilities and will be distributed at quarterly Community Partners meetings.

MCM No. 3 – Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination
BMP 5 – Public Education on Illegal Discharges and Improper Disposal

Staff acquiring materials to develop educational pamphlet.

Method of distribution: Via utility bills to 7,950 Rosenberg customers; copies distributed to City owned facilities; distributed at Community Partners meetings.

Rebecca Covell
Marketing and Public Affairs Director

/rc
Attachments

WHAT CAN YOU DO TO REDUCE STORM WATER POLLUTION?

If you own a car, maintain it so it does not leak oil or other fluids.

Wash your car on the grass or at a car wash so the dirt and soap do not flow down the driveway and into the nearest storm drain.

Do not over fertilize your grass. Never apply fertilizers or pesticides before a heavy rain. If fertilizer falls onto driveways or sidewalks, sweep it up instead of hosing it away.

Mulch leaves and grass clippings or place bagged leaves and clippings at the curb, not in the street. Doing this keeps leaves out of the gutter and from washing into the nearest storm drain.

Turn your gutter downspouts away from hard surfaces and seed bare spots in your yard to avoid erosion.

If you have a septic system, maintain it properly by having it pumped every 3 to 5 years. If it is an older system, be sure it can still handle the volume placed on it today. Never put chemicals down septic systems, they can harm the system and seep into the groundwater.

If you own a pet, pick up after your pets and dispose of pet waste in the garbage or by flushing.

Keep lawn and household chemicals tightly sealed and in a place where rain cannot reach them.

Dispose of old or unwanted chemicals at the Fort Bend County hazardous waste collection facility.

Participate in the next Rosenberg Spring Clean-Up.

Attend public hearings or meetings on the topic so you can express your concerns.

Report storm water violations when you spot them.

Keep learning about polluted storm water runoff and tell a friend.

But most importantly... **LEAD BY EXAMPLE.**

This publication is provided to educate Rosenberg's residents on the issue of storm water pollution and what **YOU** can do to help.



ROSENBERG STORM WATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

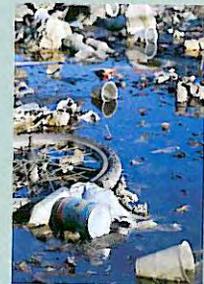
ADMINISTERED BY
CITY OF ROSENBERG
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
2110 4TH STREET
POST OFFICE BOX 32
ROSENBERG, TX 77471-0032

WWW.CI.ROSENBERG.TX.US
TEL 832-595-3960

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON
STORM WATER POLLUTION, VISIT
WWW.EPA.GOV/NPDES/STORMWATER
WWW.EPA.GOV/NPS

PREVENTING STORM WATER POLLUTION

Everyone plays a role in creating the pollution in storm water runoff and everyone has a role in cleaning it up. Learn how you can make a difference.



FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

STORM WATER RUNOFF IS OUR MOST COMMON CAUSE OF WATER POLLUTION.

Storm water pollution is a challenging water quality problem. Unlike pollution from industry or sewage treatment facilities, storm water pollution is caused by the daily activities of people everywhere. The following information is provided to educate Rosenberg's residents on the issue of storm water pollution and what you can do to help.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

WHAT IS STORM WATER RUNOFF?

Storm water runoff is water from rain that "runs off" across the land rather than being absorbed into the ground. As this water flows toward the nearest low spot such as a storm sewer, ditch, stream, river, or other body of water, it picks up pollutants such as pesticides, fertilizers, oil, pet waste, leaves, and more that can harm our water and environment. The runoff is not treated in any way.

WHAT IS POLLUTED RUNOFF?

Water from rain either seeps into the ground or "runs off" to lower areas, making its way into storm sewers, ditches, streams, rivers, or other bodies of water. On its way, runoff water can pick up and carry many substances that pollute water. Some – like pesticides, fertilizers, oil and soap – are harmful in any quantity. Others – like sediment from construction, bare soil, or agricultural land, or pet waste, grass clippings and leaves – can harm streams, rivers and other bodies of water if in sufficient quantities. In addition to rain, various human activities like watering, car washing, and malfunctioning septic tanks can also put water onto the land surface. Here, it can create runoff that carries pollutants to creeks, rivers and lakes.

Polluted runoff generally happens anywhere people use or alter the land. For example, in developed areas, none of the water that falls on hard surfaces like roofs, driveways, parking lots or roads can seep into the ground. These impervious surfaces create large amounts of runoff that pick up pollutants. The runoff flows from gutters and storm drains to streams. Runoff not only pollutes, but erodes stream banks. The mix of pollution and eroded dirt muddies the water and causes problems downstream.

WHAT IS NONPOINT SOURCE POLLUTION?

This is another term for polluted runoff and other sources of water pollution that are hard to pinpoint. The term "nonpoint source pollution" comes from the federal Clean Water Act of 1987. There, it is used as a catch-all for all kinds of water pollution that are not well-defined discharges (point sources) from wastewater plants or industries.

Many state agencies have nonpoint source (NPS) management programs that address polluted runoff. Texas NPS program is part of the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality's Division of Water Quality. It serves as the central coordinating agency for the many NPS-related programs operated by various agencies.

WHAT CAUSES POLLUTED STORM WATER RUNOFF?

Polluted storm water runoff generally happens anywhere people use or alter the land. People going about their daily lives are the number one source of storm water pollutants. Most people are unaware of how they impact water quality. Some common examples include over fertilizing lawns, excessive pesticide use, not picking up pet waste, using salt or fertilizer to de-ice driveways, letting oil drip out of their vehicles and littering. Developed areas in general, with their increased runoff, concentrated numbers of people and animals, construction and other activities, are a major contributor to NPS pollution, as are agricultural activities. Other contributors include forest harvesting activities, roadways, and malfunctioning septic systems.

WHY DO WE NEED TO MANAGE STORM WATER AND POLLUTED RUNOFF?

Polluted storm water runoff is the number one cause of water pollution in Texas. In most cases, storm water either does not receive any treatment before it enters our waterways or is inadequately treated. Polluted water creates numerous costs to the public and to wildlife. As the saying goes, "we all live downstream." Communities that use surface water for their drinking water supply must pay much more to clean up polluted water than clean water. Polluted water hurts the wildlife in streams, rivers and other bodies of water. Dirt from erosion, also called sediment, covers up fish habitats, and fertilizers can cause too much algae to grow, which also hurts wildlife by using up the oxygen they need to survive. Soaps hurt fish gills and fish skin, and other chemicals damage plants and animals when they enter the water.

The quantity of storm water is also a problem. When rain water falls on hard surfaces like roads, roofs, driveways and parking lots, it cannot seep into the ground, so it runs off to lower areas. To understand the difference a hard surface makes, consider the difference between one inch of rain falling onto a meadow and a parking lot. The parking lot sheds 16 times the amount of water that a meadow does! Because more water runs off hard surfaces, developed areas can experience local flooding. The high volume of water also causes stream banks to erode and washes the wildlife that lives there downstream.

HOW ARE STORM WATER AND RUNOFF "MANAGED"?

"Best management practices" (BMPs) is a term used to describe different ways to keep pollutants out of runoff and to slow down high volumes of runoff. Preventing pollution from entering water is much more affordable than cleaning polluted water.

Educating residents about how to prevent pollution from entering waterways is one best management practice. Laws that require people and businesses involved in earth disturbing activities – like construction and agriculture – to take steps to prevent erosion are another way to prevent storm water pollution. There are also laws about litter, cleaning up after pets and dumping oil or other substances into storm drains. Education and laws are just two best management practice examples. Some BMPs are constructed to protect a certain area. Some are designed to slow down storm water; others help reduce the pollutants already in it. There are also BMPs that do both of these things. Detention ponds, built to temporarily hold water so it seeps away slowly, fill up quickly after a rainstorm and allow solids like sediment and litter to settle at the pond bottom. Then, they release the water slowly. These ponds are one constructed BMP example. Green roofs, storm drain grates, filter strips, sediment fences and permeable paving are other examples.

WHY ALL THE FUSS ABOUT STORM WATER?

The federal Clean Water Act requires large and medium sized towns across the United States to take steps to reduce polluted storm water runoff. The law was applied in two phases. The first phase addressed large cities. The second phase, often referred to as "Phase II," requires medium and small cities, fast growing cities like Rosenberg, and those located near sensitive waters to take steps to reduce storm water. In Texas, Phase II laws took effect on August 13, 2007. These laws require the City of Rosenberg to do six things:

- 1) Conduct outreach and education about polluted storm water runoff.
- 2) Provide opportunities for residents to participate and be involved in conversation and activities related to reducing polluted storm water runoff.
- 3) Detect illicit discharges (e.g. straight piping or dumping).
- 4) Control construction site runoff.
- 5) Control post-construction runoff.
- 6) Perform municipal housekeeping (e.g. take steps to prevent runoff from city buildings and activities.)

IF IT ONLY AFFECTS STREAMS AND CREEKS, WHY SHOULD YOU CARE?

Storm sewers, ditches, and streams feed into rivers, lakes and the ocean. We all drink water, so we are all affected when our water is polluted. When water treatment costs rise, the price of drinking water goes up. If you like to fish, swim or boat, you may have heard or been affected by advisories warning you not to swim, fish or boat in a certain area because of unhealthy water or too much algae. Shellfish like oysters and clams cannot be harvested from polluted waters, so anyone that enjoys these foods or makes a living from the shellfish industry is affected. Money made from tourism and water recreation can also be impacted, as are businesses and homes flooded by storm water runoff. When we pollute our water, everyone is affected!

HOW DOES THIS BENEFIT THE AVERAGE TAXPAYER?

When our water is polluted, we all pay in one way or another. Damage from urban flooding can raise merchant prices and insurance rates. Sediment and pollution laden water takes more money to treat before it can be used for drinking water. Tourism and recreation businesses suffer along with residents when swimming, fishing and boating are curtailed. Shellfish become more expensive and harder to harvest when shellfish beds close. And the list goes on.

EVERYONE PLAYS A ROLE IN CREATING THE POLLUTION IN STORM WATER RUNOFF.

WHEN WE POLLUTE OUR WATER,
EVERYONE IS AFFECTED.

WE ALL HAVE A ROLE IN CLEANING IT UP.

LEAD BY EXAMPLE

Pet Care

When walking your pet, remember to pick up the waste and dispose of it in the garbage or by flushing.

Leaving pet waste on the ground increases public health risks by allowing harmful bacteria and nutrients to wash into the storm drain and eventually into local waterbodies.

Swimming Pool and Spa

Drain your swimming pool only when necessary and when chlorine levels are no longer detectable. Test kits do not detect chlorine levels.

Whenever possible, drain your pool or spa into the sanitary sewer system.

Properly store pool and spa chemicals to prevent leaks and spills, preferably in a covered area to avoid exposure to stormwater.

Septic System Use and Maintenance

Have your septic system inspected by a professional at least every 3 years, and have the septic tank pumped as necessary (usually every 3-5 years).

Care for the septic system drainfield by not driving or parking vehicles on it. Plant only grass over and near the drainfield to avoid damage from roots.

Flush reasonably. Flushing household chemicals like paint, pesticides, oil, and antifreeze can destroy the biological treatment taking place in the system. Other items, such as diapers, paper towels, and cat litter, can clog the septic system and potentially damage components.



Everyone plays a role in creating the pollution in storm water runoff; and everyone has a role in cleaning it up.

This publication is provided to educate Rosenberg's residents on the issue of storm water pollution and what YOU can do to make a difference.

ROSENBERG STORM WATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Administered by
City of Rosenberg
Department of Public Works
2110 4th Street, P O Box 32
Rosenberg, TX 77471-0032

www.ci.rosenberg.tx.us
Tel 832-595-3960

Visit www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater or www.epa.gov/nps
for more information storm water pollution.

Make your home
The
SOLUTION
TO STORM WATER
POLLUTION!



**A homeowner's guide to
healthy habits for clean water**

Make your home
The **SOLUTION**
TO STORM WATER
POLLUTION!

As storm water flows over driveways, lawns, and sidewalks, it picks up debris, chemicals, dirt, and other pollutants. Storm water can flow into a storm sewer system or directly to a storm sewer, ditch, stream, river, or other bodies of water. Anything that enters a storm sewer system is discharged untreated into the waterbodies we use for swimming, fishing, and providing drinking water. Polluted runoff is the nation's greatest threat to clean water.

By practicing healthy household habits, homeowners can keep common pollutants like pesticides, pet waste, grass clippings, and automotive fluids off the ground and out of stormwater.

Adopt these **Healthy Household Habits for Clean Water** and help protect streams, rivers, wetlands, and coastal waters.

Remember to share the habits with your neighbors!



Healthy Household Habits for Clean Water

Vehicle and Garage

Use a commercial car wash or wash your car on a lawn or other unpaved surface to minimize the amount of dirty, soapy water flowing into the storm drain and eventually into your local waterbody.

Check your car, boat, motorcycle, and other machinery and equipment for leaks and spills. Make repairs as soon as possible. Clean up spilled fluids with an absorbent material like kitty litter or sand, and don't rinse the spills into a nearby storm drain. Remember to properly dispose of the absorbent material.

Recycle used oil and other automotive fluids at participating service stations. Don't dump these chemicals down the storm drain or dispose of them in your trash.

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 storm sewer, ditch, stream, river or other bodies of water.

Select native plants and grasses that are drought and pest-resistant. Native plants require less water, fertilizer, and pesticides.

Sweep up yard debris, rather than hosing down areas. Compost or recycle yard waste when possible.

Don't overwater your lawn. Water during the cool times of the day, and don't let water run off into the storm drain.

Cover piles of dirt and mulch being used in landscaping projects to prevent these pollutants from blowing or washing off your yard and into the storm sewer, ditch, or other local waterbodies. Vegetate bare spots in your yard to prevent soil erosion.

Home Repair and Improvement

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 substances like paints, solvents, and cleaners in the smallest amounts possible, and follow the directions on the label.

Clean up spills immediately, and dispose of the waste safely.

Store substances properly to avoid leaks and spills.

Purchase and use nontoxic, biodegradable, recycled, and recyclable products whenever possible.

Clean paint brushes in a sink, not outdoors.

Filter and reuse paint thinner when using oil-based paints.

Properly dispose of excess paints through a household hazardous waste collection program, or donate unused paint to local organizations.

Reduce the amount of paved area and increase the amount of vegetated area in your yard.

Use native plants in your landscaping to reduce the need for watering during dry periods.

Consider directing downspouts away from paved surfaces onto lawns and other measures to increase infiltration and reduce polluted runoff.

**Storm drains connect to waterbodies. . .
only rain down the drain.**

Appendix 3

DRAFT
City of Rosenberg
Illicit Discharge Ordinance

Article I. IN GENERAL

Sec. ___ - 1. Definitions.

The following words, terms and phrases, when used in this chapter, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

Agriculture shall mean the business, science and art of cultivating and managing the soil, growing, harvesting, and selling sod, crops and livestock, and the products of forestry, horticulture and hydroponics; breeding or raising livestock, poultry, fish, game, and fur-bearing animals; dairying, beekeeping and similar activities.

Agricultural storm water runoff shall mean any storm water runoff from orchards, cultivated crops, pastures, range lands, and other non-point source agricultural activities, but not discharges from concentrated animal feeding operations as defined in 40 CFR Section 122.23 or discharges from concentrated aquatic animal production facilities as defined in 40 CFR Section 122.24.

Aquatic life shall mean a diverse macroinvertebrate amphibian and fish population consistent with the State-designated water use classification or the support potential of the existing stream flow, water quality, and habitat quality.

Best management practices (BMP) shall mean schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of the MS4 and waters of the United States. BMPs include but are not limited to: treatment facilities to remove pollutants from storm water; operating and maintenance procedures; facility management practices to control runoff, spillage or leaks of non-storm water, waste disposal, and drainage from materials storage; erosion and sediment control practices; and the prohibition of specific activities, practices, and procedures and such other provisions as the City determines appropriate for the control of pollutants.

CFR shall mean the Code of Federal Regulations.

City shall mean the City of Rosenberg, Texas.

Clean Water Act shall mean the federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. § 1251 et seq.), and any subsequent amendments thereto.

Construction Activity shall mean activities subject to NPDES Construction Permits. These include construction projects resulting in land disturbance of 5 acres or more. Such activities include but are not limited to clearing and grubbing, grading, excavating, and demolition.

Contaminated shall mean anything containing a harmful quantity of any substance.

Contamination shall mean the presence of or entry into a public water supply system, the MS4, Waters of the State, or Waters of the United States of any substance which may be deleterious to the public health and/or the quality of the water.

Cosmetic cleaning shall mean cleaning done for cosmetic purposes. It does not include industrial cleaning, cleaning associated with manufacturing activities, hazardous or toxic waste cleaning, or any cleaning otherwise regulated under federal, state, or local laws.

County shall mean Fort Bend County.

Discharge shall mean any addition, introduction, release, leak, spill, casting, throwing, or emitting of any pollutant, storm water, or any other substance whatsoever into the municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) or into waters of the United States.

Discharger shall mean any person who causes, allows, permits, or is otherwise responsible for, a discharge, including, without limitation, any operator of a construction site or industrial facility.

Environmental Protection Agency or EPA shall mean the United States Environmental Protection Agency, or any duly authorized official of said agency.

Erosion shall mean the process by which ground surface is worn away by action of wind, water, ice, or gravity.

Facility, shall mean any facility, including construction sites, required by the Federal Clean Water Act to have a permit to discharge storm water associated with industrial activity.

Fire Code shall mean the "Fire Prevention and Protection" chapter of the City Code.

Fire Department shall mean the Fire Department of the City of Rosenberg, or any duly authorized representative thereof.

Fire protection water shall mean any water, and any substances or materials contained therein, used by any person other than the Fire Department to control or extinguish a fire.

Groundwater shall mean underground water in a zone of saturation or water contained or moving among soils and sands or held within geologic formations under the ground surface.

Harmful quantity shall mean the amount of any substance that will cause pollution of waters in the State, Waters of the United States, or that will cause lethal or sub-lethal adverse effects on representative, sensitive aquatic monitoring organisms belonging to the City, upon their exposure to samples of any discharge into waters in the State, Waters of the United States, or the MS4.

Hazardous Materials shall mean any material, including any substance, waste, or combination thereof, which because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics may cause, or significantly contribute to, a substantial present or potential hazard to human health, safety, property, or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, disposed of, or otherwise managed.

Illegal Discharge shall mean any direct or indirect non-storm water discharge to the storm drain system, except as exempted.

Illicit Connections shall mean an illicit connection is defined as either of the following:

- (1) Any drain or conveyance, whether on the surface or subsurface, which allows an illegal discharge to enter the storm drain system including but not limited to any conveyances which allow any non-storm water discharge including sewage, process wastewater, and wash water to enter the storm drain system and any connections to the storm drain system from indoor drains and sinks, regardless of whether said drain or connection had been previously allowed, permitted, or approved by a government agency; or
- (2) Any drain or conveyance connected from a commercial or industrial land use to the storm drain system which has not been documented in plans, maps, or equivalent records and approved by the City.

Industrial Activity shall mean activities subject to NPDES Industrial Permits as defined in 40 CFR, Section 122.26 (b)(14).

Industrial waste shall mean any liquid, gaseous, solid, slurry, or other waste substance, or any combinations of these resulting from any process or industry, manufacturing, trade or business.

Municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) shall mean the system of conveyances (including sidewalks, roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, man-made channels, or storm

drains) owned and operated by the City and designed or used for collecting or conveying storm water, and which is not used for collecting or conveying sewage.

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) shall mean the national program for issuing, modifying, revoking and reissuing, terminating, monitoring and enforcing permits, and imposing and enforcing pretreatment requirements, under sections 307, 402, 318, and 405 of the federal Clean Water Act.

Nonpoint source shall mean a diffuse source of pollution that does not result from a pollutant discharge at a specific single location (such as a single pipe) but generally results from human or human-induced activities which introduce pollutants into waters of the state in the City through land runoff, precipitation, atmospheric deposition, or percolation.

Non-Storm Water Discharge shall mean any discharge to the storm drain system that is not composed entirely of storm water.

Notice of intent (NOI) shall mean the Notice of Intent that is required by the NPDES Storm Water Multi-Sector General Permit, the EPA Region 6 NPDES Storm Water Construction general permit, or any similar general permit to discharge storm water associated with industrial activity that is issued by the EPA or the TNRCC.

Operate shall mean drive, conduct, work, run, manage, or control.

Operator shall mean the party or parties that either individually or taken together meet the following two criteria:

- (1) They have operational control over the site specifications (including the ability to make modifications in specifications); and
- (2) they have the day-to-day operational control of those activities at the site necessary to ensure compliance with SWPPP requirements and any permit conditions.

Person shall mean any individual, partnership, co-partnership, firm, company, corporation, association, joint stock company, trust, estate, governmental entity, or any other legal entity; or their legal representatives, agents, or assigns. This definition includes all Federal, State, and local governmental entities.

Plan for compliance shall mean a plan submitted to the City by a person who causes or permits a violation of this Article which establishes specific corrective actions to be taken and dates by which each action must be completed to date or mitigate the impacts of the violation.

Point source shall mean any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to, any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, landfill leachate collection system, vessel or other floating craft from which pollutants are or may be discharged. This term does not include return flows from irrigated agriculture or agricultural storm water runoff.

Pollutant shall mean anything which causes or contributes to pollution and any liquid, gaseous, solid, radioactive, hazardous, or other substance which, when discharged in the City's jurisdiction as a point source or nonpoint source, or when applied to or stores on natural or man-made land surfaces, subsurface, or other surfaces connected to these surfaces in a manner other than as authorized by applicable permits, regulations, or manufacturer's instructions, has potential to or does:

- (1) interfere with state or City designated water uses;
- (2) obstruct or cause damage to waters of the state in the City;
- (3) change water color, odor, or usability as a drinking water source through causes not attributable to natural stream processes affecting surface water or subsurface processes affecting groundwater;
- (4) add an unnatural surface film on the water;
- (5) adversely change other chemical, biological, thermal, or physical conditions, in any surface water or stream channel;
- (6) degrade the quality of ground water; or
- (7) harm human life, aquatic life, or terrestrial plant and wildlife.

Pollutants may include, but are not limited to: paints, varnishes, and solvents; oil and other automotive fluids; non-hazardous liquid and solid wastes and yard wastes; rock; sand; dirt; refuse, rubbish, garbage, litter, or other discarded or abandoned objects, articles, and accumulations, so that same may cause or contribute to pollution; floatables; pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers; heat; hazardous substances and wastes; sewage, fecal coliform and pathogens; dissolved and particulate metals; animal wastes; wastes and residues that result from constructing a building or structure (including but not limited to sediments, slurries, and concrete rinsates); and noxious or offensive matter of any kind.

Pollution shall mean the alteration of the physical, thermal, chemical, or biological quality of, or the contamination in a direct or indirect distribution to, any Water of the State or Water of the United States, that renders the water harmful,

detrimental, or injurious to humans, animal life, vegetation, or property, or to the public health, safety, or welfare, or impairs the usefulness or the public enjoyment of the water for any lawful or reasonable purpose.

Premises shall mean any building, lot, parcel of land, or portion of land whether improved or unimproved including adjacent sidewalks and parking strips.

Release shall mean any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, dumping, or disposing into ground-water, subsurface soils, surface soils, the municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4), the Water of the State, the Waters of the United States.

Restore shall mean to recreate, where feasible, stable and well-shaded riffle, run, stream meander, and pool structures and aquatic habitat conditions with the goal of supporting more balanced indigenous communities in surface waters that have been damaged by excessive or inadequately controlled stormwater flows and nonpoint source pollution discharges from upland watershed development.

Sediment shall mean soils or other particulate materials eroded or otherwise separated by parent materials and transported or deposited by the action of wind, water, ice, or gravity or by illegal dumping.

Sedimentation shall mean the action or process of forming or depositing sediment in a manner which adversely impacts the physical and biological diversity of wetlands and waters of the state in the City.

State shall mean the State of Texas.

Storm Drain System shall mean publicly-owned facilities operated by the City by which storm water is collected and/or conveyed, including but not limited to any roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, gutters, curbs, inlets, piped storm drains, pumping facilities, retention and detention basins, natural and human-made or altered drainage channels, reservoirs, and other drainage structures which are within the City and are not part of a publicly owned treatment works.

Storm water shall mean any flow, runoff, and drainage during or following any form of natural precipitation, and resulting from such precipitation.

Storm water discharge associated with industrial activity shall mean the discharge from any conveyance which is used for collecting and conveying storm water and which is directly related to manufacturing, processing or raw materials storage areas at an industrial plant. The term does not include discharges from facilities or activities excluded from the NPDES program under 40 CFR part 122. For the categories of industries identified in paragraphs (1) through (10) of this definition, the term includes, but is not limited to, storm water discharges from industrial plant yards; immediate access roads and rail lines used or traveled by carriers of raw materials, manufactured products, waste material, or by-products

used or created by the facility; material handling sites; refuse sites; sites used for the application or disposal of process waste waters (as defined at 40 CFR part 401); sites used for the storage and maintenance of material handling equipment; sites used for residual treatment, storage, or disposal; shipping and receiving areas; manufacturing buildings; storage areas (including tank farms) for raw materials, and intermediate and finished products; and areas where industrial activity has taken place in the past and significant materials remain and are exposed to storm water. For the categories of industries identified in paragraph (11) of this definition, the term includes only storm water discharges from all the areas (except access roads and rail lines) that are listed in the previous sentence where material handling equipment or activities, raw materials, intermediate products, final products, waste materials, by-products, or industrial machinery are exposed to storm water. For the purposes of this paragraph, material handling activities include the storage, loading and unloading, transportation, or conveyance of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, by-product or waste product. The term excludes areas located on plant lands separate from the plant's industrial activities, such as office buildings and accompanying parking lots as long as the drainage from the excluded areas is not mixed with storm water drained from the above described areas. Industrial facilities (including industrial facilities that are Federally, State, or municipally owned or operated that meet the description of the facilities listed in this paragraphs (1)-(11) of this definition) include those facilities designated under the provisions of 40 CFR §122.26(a)(1)(v). The following categories of facilities are considered to be engaging in "industrial activity" :

- (1) Facilities subject to storm water effluent limitations guidelines, new source performance standards, or toxic pollutant effluent standards under 40 CFR subchapter N (except facilities with toxic pollutant effluent standards which are exempted under category (11) of this definition);
- (2) Facilities classified as Standard Industrial Classifications 24 (except 2434), 26 (except 265 and 267), 28 (except 283), 29, 31, 32 (except 323), 33, 3441, 373;
- (3) Facilities classified as Standard Industrial Classifications 10 through 14 (mineral industry) including active or inactive mining operations (except for areas of coal mining operations no longer meeting the definition of a reclamation area under 40 CFR §434.11(1) because the performance bond issued to the facility by the appropriate federal Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act (SMCRA) authority has been released, or except for areas of non-coal mining operations which have been released from applicable State or Federal reclamation requirements after December 17, 1990) and oil and gas exploration, production, processing, or treatment operations, or transmission facilities that discharge storm water contaminated by contact with or that has come into contact with, any overburden, raw material, intermediate products, finished products, byproducts or waste products

located on the site of such operations; (inactive mining operations are mining sites that are not being actively mined, but which have an identifiable owner/operator; inactive mining sites do not include sites where mining claims are being maintained prior to disturbances associated with the extraction, beneficiation, or processing of mined materials, nor sites where minimal activities are undertaken for the sole purpose of maintaining a mining claim);

- (4) Hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facilities, including those that are operating under interim status or a permit under subtitle C of the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA);
- (5) Landfills, land application sites, and open dumps that receive or have received any industrial wastes (waste that is received from any of the facilities described under this subsection) including those that are subject to regulation under subtitle D of RCRA;
- (6) Facilities involved in the recycling of materials, including metal scrapyards, battery reclaimers, salvage yards, and automobile junkyards, including but limited to those classified as Standard Industrial Classification 5015 and 5093;
- (7) Steam electric power generating facilities, including coal handling sites;
- (8) Transportation facilities classified as Standard Industrial Classifications 40, 41, 42 (except 4221-25), 43, 44, 45, and 5171 which have vehicle maintenance shops, equipment cleaning operations, or airport deicing operations. Only those portions of the facility that are either involved in vehicle maintenance (including vehicle rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling, and lubrication), equipment cleaning operations, airport deicing operations, or which are otherwise identified under paragraphs (1)-(7) or (9)-(11) of this definition are associated with industrial activity;
- (9) Treatment works treating domestic sewage or any other sewage sludge or wastewater treatment device or system, used in the storage treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal or domestic sewage, including land dedicated to the disposal of sewage sludge that are located within the confines of the facility, with a design flow of 1.0 mgd or more, or required to have an approved pretreatment program under 40 CFR part 403. Not included are farm lands, domestic gardens or lands used for sludge management where sludge is beneficially reused and which are not physically located in the confines of the facility, or areas that are in compliance with section 405 of the federal Clean Water Act;
- (10) Construction activity including clearing, grading and excavation activities except: operations that result in the disturbance of less than

five acres of total land area which are not part of a larger common plan of development or sale;

- (11) Facilities under Standard Industrial Classifications 20, 21, 22, 23, 2434, 25, 265, 267, 27, 283, 285, 30, 31 (except 311), 323, 34 (except 3441), 35, 36, 37 (except 373), 38, 39, 4221-25, (and which are not otherwise included within categories (2)-(10) of this definition);

Storm water pollution prevention plan shall mean a plan required by a permit to discharge storm water associated with industrial activity, including construction, and which describes and ensures the implementation of practices that are to be used to reduce the pollutants in storm water discharges associated with industrial activity at the facility.

Stream channel shall mean a part of a water course either naturally or artificially created which contains an intermittent or perennial base flow of groundwater origin.

State designated water uses shall mean uses specified in state water quality standards.

Surface Waters shall mean all waters of the state other than ground waters, which include ponds, lakes, rivers, streams, tidal and nontidal wetlands, public ditches, tax ditches, and public drainage systems except those designed and used to collect, convey, or dispose of sanitary sewage.

SWPPP shall mean storm water pollution prevention plan.

TAC shall mean the Texas Administrative Code.

Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System shall mean the program delegated to the State of Texas by the EPA pursuant to 33 USC §1342(b).

Toxic substance shall mean any liquid, gaseous, or solid substance in a concentration which, when applied to, discharged to, or deposited in waters of the state in the City, may, in the judgment of the City exert a detrimental effect on humans or on the propagation, cultivation, or conservation of terrestrial or aquatic life.

TPDES shall mean the Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System.

Uncontaminated shall mean not containing a harmful quantity of any substance.

USC shall mean United States Code.

Wastewater shall mean any water or other liquid, other than uncontaminated storm water, discharged from a facility.

Water in the state shall mean ground-water, percolating or otherwise, lakes, bays, ponds, impounding reservoirs, springs, rivers, streams, creeks, wetlands, marshes, inlets, canals inside the territorial limits of the state, and all other bodies of surface water, natural or artificial, navigable or non-navigable, and including the bed and banks of all watercourses and bodies of surface water that are wholly or partially inside or bordering the state or inside the jurisdiction of the state.

Waters of the United States shall mean all waters which are currently used, were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce; all interstate waters, including interstate wetlands; all other waters the use, degradation, or destruction of which would affect or could affect interstate or foreign commerce; all impoundments of waters otherwise defined as waters of the United States under this definition; all tributaries of waters identified in this definition; all wetlands adjacent to waters identified in this definition; and any waters within the federal definition of "waters of the United States" at 40 CFR § 122.2; but not including any waste treatment systems, treatment ponds, or lagoons designed to meet the requirements of the federal Clean Water Act.

Wetland shall mean an area that is inundated or saturated by surface or ground-water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances does support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas.

Sec. ___ - 2. Purpose and Intent.

The purpose and intent of this Article is to ensure the health, safety, and general welfare of citizens, and protect and enhance the water quality of watercourses and water bodies in a manner pursuant to and consistent with the Federal Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. §1251 et seq.) by reducing pollutants in storm water discharges to the maximum extent practicable and by prohibiting non-storm water discharges to the storm drain system.

Sec. ___ - 3. Administration.

The City of Rosenberg and the City's authorized representatives are authorized to administer, implement, and enforce the provisions of this Article.

Sec. ___ - 4. Severability.

The provisions of this Article are hereby declared to be severable. If any provision, clause, sentence, or paragraph of this Article or the application thereof to any person, establishment, or circumstances shall be held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect the other provisions or application of this Article.

Article II. Discharge Prohibitions

Sec. ___ - 5. Prohibition of Illegal Discharges.

No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged into the municipal storm drain system or watercourses any materials, including but not limited to pollutants or waters containing any pollutants that cause or contribute to a violation of applicable water quality standards, other than storm water.

The commencement, conduct or continuance of any illegal discharge to the storm drain system is prohibited except as described as follows:

- (a) Discharges from the following activities will not be considered a source of pollutants to the storm drain system and to waters of the U.S. when properly managed to ensure that no potential pollutants are present, and therefore they shall not be considered illegal discharges unless determined to cause a violation of the provisions of the Clean Water Act or this ordinance: potable water line flushing; uncontaminated pumped groundwater and other discharges from potable water sources; excessive landscape irrigation and lawn watering; diverted stream flows; rising groundwater; groundwater infiltration to the storm drain system; uncontaminated foundation and footing drains; uncontaminated water from crawl space pumps; air conditioning condensation; uncontaminated non-industrial roof drains; springs; individual residential and occasional non-commercial car washing; flows from riparian habitats and wetlands; dechlorinated swimming pool discharges; street wash waters; and flows from fire fighting.
- (b) The prohibition shall not apply to any non-storm water discharge permitted under an NPDES permit, waiver, or waste discharge order issued to the discharger and administered by the State of Texas under the authority of the Federal Environmental Protection Agency, provided that the discharger is in full compliance with all requirements of the permit, waiver, or order and other applicable laws and regulations, and provided that written approval has been granted by the City of Rosenberg for any discharge to the storm drain system.
- (c) With written concurrence of TCEQ, the City of Rosenberg may exempt in writing other non-storm water discharges which are not a source of pollutants to the storm drain system nor waters of the U.S.
- (d) A person commits an offense if the person introduces or causes to be introduced into the MS4 any discharge that is not composed entirely of stormwater.
- (e) It is an affirmative defense to any enforcement action for a violation of subsection (a) that the discharge was composed entirely of one or more of the following categories of discharges:

- (1) A discharge authorized by, and in full compliance with, an NPDES permit (other than the NPDES permit for discharges from the MS4);
- (2) A discharge or flow resulting from fire fighting by the Fire Department;
- (3) A discharge or flow of fire protection water that does not contain oil or hazardous substances or materials that the Fire Code requires to be contained and treated prior to discharge, in which case treatment adequate to remove harmful quantities of pollutants must have occurred prior to discharge;
- (4) Agricultural stormwater runoff;
- (5) A discharge or flow from water line flushing or disinfection that contains no harmful quantity of total residual chlorine (TRC) or any other chemical used in line disinfection;
- (6) A discharge or flow from lawn watering, or landscape irrigation;
- (7) A discharge or flow from a diverted stream flow or natural spring;
- (8) A discharge or flow from uncontaminated pumped groundwater or rising groundwater;
- (9) Uncontaminated groundwater infiltration (as defined at 40 C.F.R. § 35.2005(20)) to the MS4;
- (10) Uncontaminated discharge or flow from a foundation drain, crawl space pump, or footing drain;
- (11) A discharge or flow from a potable water source not containing any harmful substance or material from the cleaning or draining of a storage tank or other container;
- (12) A discharge or flow from air conditioning condensation that is unmixed with water from a cooling tower, emissions scrubber, emissions filter, or any other source of pollutant;
- (13) A discharge or flow from individual residential car washing;
- (14) A discharge or flow from a riparian habitat or wetland;
- (15) A discharge or flow from water used in street washing or cosmetic cleaning that is not contaminated with any soap, detergent,

degreaser, solvent, emulsifier, dispersant, or any other harmful cleaning substance; or

- (16) A discharge or flow of uncontaminated storm water pumped from an excavation.
- (f) No affirmative defense shall be available under subsection (e) if:
 - (1) the discharge or flow in question has been determined by the City to be a source of a pollutant or pollutants to the waters of the United States or to the MS4;
 - (2) written notice of such determination has been provided to the discharger;
 - (3) and the discharge has continued after the expiration of the time given in the notice to cease the discharge.
- (g) A person commits an offense if the person introduces or causes to be introduced into the MS4 any harmful quantity of any substance.

Sec. __ - 6. Connection of Sanitary Sewer Prohibited.

A person commits an offense if the person connects a line conveying sewage to the MS4, or allows such a connection to continue.

Sec. __ - 7. Prohibition of Illicit Connections.

- (a) The construction, use, maintenance or continued existence of illicit connections to the storm drain system is prohibited.
- (b) This prohibition expressly includes, without limitation, illicit connections made in the past, regardless of whether the connection was permissible under law or practices applicable or prevailing at the time of connection.

Sec. __ - 8. Waste Disposal Prohibitions.

No person shall throw, deposit, leave, maintain, keep, or permit to be thrown, deposited, left, or maintained, in or upon any public or private property, driveway, parking area, street, alley, sidewalk, component of the storm drain system, or water of the U.S., any refuse, rubbish, garbage, litter, or other discarded or abandoned objects, articles, and accumulations, so that the same may cause or contribute to pollution. Wastes deposited in streets in proper waste receptacles, which shall adequately contain all leakage or dispersal of contents, for the purposes of collection are exempted from this prohibition, including yard debris as defined by the City.

Sec. __ - 9. Discharges in Violation of Industrial or Construction Activity NPDES Storm Water Discharge Permit.

Any person subject to an industrial or construction activity NPDES storm water discharge permit shall comply with all provisions of such permit. Proof of compliance

with said permit may be required in a form acceptable to the City prior to or as a condition of a subdivision map, site plan, building permit, or development or improvement plan; upon inspection of the facility; during any enforcement proceeding or action; or for any other reasonable cause.

- (a) Facility operators shall allow the City ready access to all parts of the premises for the purposes of inspection, sampling, examination and copying of records that must be kept under the conditions of an NPDES or TPDES permit to discharge storm water, and the performance of any additional duties as defined by state and federal law.
- (b) The City shall have the right to set up on any permitted facility such devices as are necessary in the opinion of the City to conduct monitoring and/or sampling of the facility's storm water discharge.
- (c) Any temporary or permanent obstruction to safe and easy access to the facility to be inspected and/or sampled shall be promptly removed by the operator at the written or oral request of the City and shall not be replaced. The costs of clearing such access shall be borne by the operator.
- (d) Unreasonable delays in allowing the City access to a permitted facility is a violation of a storm water discharge permit and of this Article. A person who is the operator of a facility with a NPDES or TPDES permit to discharge storm water associated with industrial activity commits an offense if the person denies the City reasonable access to the permitted facility for the purpose of conducting any activity authorized or required by this Article.

Article III. CONTROL OF WATER QUALITY

Section ___ -10. Requirement to Prevent, Control, and Reduce Storm Water Pollutants.

- (a) Authorization to Adopt and Impose Best Management Practices. The City will adopt requirements identifying Best Management Practices for any activity, operation, or facility which may cause or contribute to pollution or contamination of storm water, the storm drain system, or waters of the U.S. Where Best Management Practices requirements are promulgated by the City or any federal, State of Texas, or regional agency for any activity, operation, or facility which would otherwise cause the discharge of pollutants to the storm drain system or water of the U.S., every person undertaking such activity or operation, or owning or operating such facility shall comply with such requirements.

The City's designated agent shall report to the City Council annually on the status of implementation of BMP's, the pollutants of concern to be addressed the next year, and any new BMPs to be developed.

- (b) New Development and Redevelopment. The City may adopt requirements identifying appropriate Best Management Practices to control the volume, rate, and potential pollutant load of storm water runoff from new development and redevelopment projects as may be appropriate to minimize the generation, transport and discharge of pollutants. The City shall incorporate such requirements in any land use entitlement and construction or building-related permit to be issued relative to such development or redevelopment. The owner and developer shall comply with the terms, provisions, and conditions of such land use entitlements and building permits as required in this Article and all other pertinent items.
- (c) Responsibility to Implement Best Management Practices. Notwithstanding the presence or absence of requirements promulgated pursuant to subsections (a) and (b), any person engaged in activities or operations, or owning facilities or property which will or may result in pollutants entering storm water, the storm drain system, or waters of the U.S. shall implement Best Management Practices to the extent they are technologically achievable to prevent and reduce such pollutants. The owner or operator of a commercial or industrial establishment shall provide reasonable protection from accidental discharge of prohibited materials or other wastes into the municipal storm drain system or watercourses. Facilities to prevent accidental discharge of prohibited materials or other wastes shall be provided and maintained at the owner or operator's expense.

Section ___ - 11. Requirement to Eliminate Illegal Discharges.

Notwithstanding the requirements of Article IV, Section ___ - 17 herein, the City may require by written notice that a person responsible for an illegal discharge immediately, or by a specified date, discontinue the discharge and, if necessary, take measures to eliminate the source of the discharge to prevent the occurrence of future illegal discharges.

Section ___ - 12. Requirement to Eliminate or Secure Approval for Illicit Connections.

- (a) The City may require by written notice that a person responsible for an illicit connection to the storm drain system comply with the requirements of this Article to eliminate or secure approval for the connection by a specified date, regardless of whether or not the connection or discharges to it had been established or approved prior to the effective date of this Article.
- (b) If, subsequent to eliminating a connection found to be in violation of this Article, the responsible person can demonstrate that an illegal discharge will no longer occur, said person may request City approval to reconnect.

The reconnection or reinstallation of the connection shall be at the responsible person's expense.

- (c) The City must regulate waters of the state in the City and the City's jurisdiction according to state water quality standards and designated water uses set forth in state regulations. If the City finds that more stringent standards than those adopted by the state are necessary, such standards may be established by regulation.

Section ___ - 13. Watercourse Protection.

Every person owning property through which a watercourse passes, or such person's lessee, shall keep and maintain that part of the watercourse within the property reasonably free of trash, debris, excessive vegetation, and other obstacles that would pollute, contaminate, or significantly retard the flow of water through the watercourse. In addition, the owner or lessee shall maintain existing privately owned structures within or adjacent to a watercourse, so that such structures will not become a hazard to the use, function, or physical integrity of the watercourse. The owner or lessee shall not remove healthy bank vegetation beyond that actually necessary for maintenance, nor remove said vegetation in such a manner as to increase the vulnerability of the watercourse to erosion. The property owner shall be responsible for maintaining and stabilizing that portion of the watercourse that is within their property lines in order to protect against erosion and degradation of the watercourse originating or contributed from their property.

Section ___ - 14. Requirement to Remediate.

Whenever the City finds that a discharge of pollutants is taking place or has occurred which will result in or has resulted in pollution of storm water, the storm drain system, or water of the U.S., the City may require by written notice to the owner of the property and/or the responsible person that the pollution be remediated and the affected property restored within a specified time pursuant to the provisions of sections ___ - 19 through ___ - 22 below. Also:

- (a) The City may order:
 - (1) the abatement of any discharge and correction of any pollution of waters of the state in the City or under the City's jurisdiction in the County; and
 - (2) the abatement and correction of any degradation of riparian habitat and aquatic life, caused by a failure to design, install, operate, or maintain sediment control, stormwater management, or agricultural best management practices in accordance with an approved sediment control plan, stormwater plan, sediment control permit, soil conservation plan, water quality plan, or plan for compliance.

- (b) If illegal pollutant discharges from properties engaged in agriculture impair aquatic life or public health, cause stream habitat degradation, or result in water quality standards or criteria violations, the City must pursue correction of these violations in conjunction with the owner and/or operator, and, if necessary, the regional, county, state, or federal authorities. Abatement of any violations must be handled in accordance with a memorandum of understanding between the City and the owner/operator regarding specific notification and enforcement procedures to be followed in cases of water pollution caused by agriculture.

Section __ - 15. Requirement to Monitor and Analyze.

The City may require by written notice of requirement that any person engaged in any activity and/or owning or operating any facility which may cause or contribute to storm water pollution, illegal discharges, and/or non-storm water discharges to the storm drain system or waters of the U.S., to undertake at said person's expense such monitoring and analyses and furnish such reports to the City of Rosenberg as deemed necessary to determine compliance with this Article.

Section __ - 16. Notification of Spills.

Notwithstanding other requirements of law, as soon as any person responsible for a facility or operation, or responsible for emergency response for a facility or operation has information of any known or suspected release of materials which are resulting or may result in illegal discharges or pollutants discharging into storm water, the storm drain system, or water of the U.S. from said facility, said person shall take all necessary steps to ensure the discovery, containment, and cleanup of such release. In the event of such a release of a hazardous material said person shall immediately notify emergency response officials of the occurrence via emergency dispatch services (911). In the event of a release of non-hazardous materials, said person shall notify the City in person or by phone or facsimile no later than 5:00 p.m. of the next business day. Notifications in person or by phone shall be confirmed by written notice addressed and mailed to the City within three business days of the phone notice. If the discharge of prohibited materials emanates from a commercial or industrial establishment, the owner or operator of such establishment shall also retain an on-site written record of the discharge and the actions taken to prevent its recurrence. Such records shall be retained for at least three years or as directed by the City.

Article IV. ENFORCEMENT

Section __ - 17. Authority to Inspect.

Whenever necessary to make an inspection to enforce any provision of this Article, or whenever the City has cause to believe that there exists, or potentially exists, in or upon any premises any condition which constitutes a violation of this Article, the City may enter such premises at all reasonable times to inspect the same and to inspect and copy records related to storm water compliance. In the event the owner or occupant refuses entry after a request to enter and inspect has been made, the City is hereby

empowered to seek assistance from any court of competent jurisdiction in obtaining such entry.

Section ___ - 18. Authority to Sample, Establish Sampling Devices, and Test.

During any inspection as provided herein, the City may take any samples and perform any testing deemed necessary to aid in the pursuit of the inquiry or to record site activities.

- (a) If the City requires the owner or operator of any industrial site to prepare and implement a site control plan to mitigate and eliminate pollution caused by activities at the site, the City may require the owner or operator, in compliance with the plan to:
 - (1) maintain records to demonstrate compliance;
 - (2) prepare and file reports necessary to demonstrate compliance; and
 - (3) sample and provide physical, biological, or chemical analysis of discharges by using:
 - (A) a state certified laboratory ; and
 - (B) sampling methods where, when and how the City requires.
- (b) Upon request of the City, the owner or operator must provide any records, manifests, and invoices for review. If the documents are not available at the time of the request, the owner or operator must produce the records within the time designated by the City.

Section ___ - 19. Notice of Violation.

Whenever the City finds that a person has violated a prohibition or failed to meet a requirement of this Article, the City may order compliance by written notice of violation to the responsible person. Such notice may require without limitation:

- (a) The performance of monitoring, analyses, and reporting;
- (b) The elimination of illicit connections or discharges;
- (c) That violating discharges, practices, or operations shall cease and desist;
- (d) The abatement or remediation of storm water pollution or contamination hazards and the restoration of any affected property; and
- (e) Payment of a fine to cover administrative and remediation costs; and

- (f) The implementation of source control or treatment BMPs.

If abatement of a violation and/or restoration of affected property is required, the notice shall set forth a deadline within which such remediation or restoration must be completed. Said notice shall further advise that, should the violator fail to remediate or restore within the established deadline, the work will be done by the City or a contractor designated by the City and the expense thereof shall be charged to the violator pursuant to Section ___ - 21 below.

Section ___ - 20. Appeal.

Notwithstanding the provisions of Section ___ - 23 below, any person receiving a Notice of Violation under Section ___ - 19 above may appeal the determination of the City to the City Manager. The notice of appeal must be received by the City Manager within 5 days from the date of the Notice of Violation. Hearing on the appeal before the City Manager or his/her designee shall take place within 15 days from the date of City's receipt of the notice of appeal. The decision of the City Manager or designee shall be final.

Section ___ - 21. Abatement by City.

If the violation has not been corrected pursuant to the requirements set forth in the Notice of Violation, or, in the event of an appeal under section ___ - 20, within 10 days of the decision of the City Manager upholding the decision of the City, then the City or a contractor designated by the City shall enter upon the subject private property and is authorized to take any and all measures necessary to abate the violation and/or restore the property. It shall be unlawful for any person, owner, agent or person in possession of any premises to refuse to allow the City or designated contractor to enter upon the premises for the purposes set forth above.

Section ___ - 22. Charging Cost of Abatement/Liens.

Within 30 days after abatement of the nuisance by City, the City shall notify the property owner of the property of the cost of abatement, including administrative costs. The property owner may file a written protest objecting to the amount of the assessment with the City Secretary within 15 days. The City Secretary shall set the matter for public hearing by the City Council. The decision of the City Council shall be set forth by resolution and shall be final.

If the amount due is not paid within 10 days of the decision of the City Council or the expiration of the time in which to file an appeal under this Section, the charges shall become a special assessment against the property and shall constitute a lien on the property for the amount of the assessment. A copy of the resolution shall be turned over to the County Auditor so that the auditor may enter the amounts of the assessment against the parcel as it appears on the current assessment roll, and the tax collector shall include the amount of the assessment on the bill for taxes levied against the parcel of land.

Section ___ - 23. Urgency Abatement.

The City is authorized to require immediate abatement of any violation of this Article that constitutes an immediate threat to the health, safety or well-being of the public. If any such violation is not abated immediately as directed by the City, the City of Rosenberg

is authorized to enter onto private property and to take any and all measures required to remediate the violation. Any expense related to such remediation undertaken by the City of Rosenberg shall be fully reimbursed by the property owner and/or responsible party. Any relief obtained under this section shall not prevent City from seeking other and further relief authorized under this Article.

Section __ - 24. Violations.

It shall be unlawful for any person to violate any provision or fail to comply with any of the requirements of this Article. A violation of or failure to comply with any of the requirements of this Article shall constitute a misdemeanor and shall be punished as set forth in the City Code.

Section __ - 25. Compensatory Action.

In lieu of enforcement proceedings, penalties, and remedies authorized by this Article, the City may impose upon a violator alternative compensatory actions, such as storm drain stenciling, attendance at compliance workshops, creek cleanup, etc.

Section __ - 26. Violations Deemed a Public Nuisance

In addition to the enforcement processes and penalties hereinbefore provided, any condition caused or permitted to exist in violation of any of the provisions of this Article is a threat to public health, safety, and welfare, and is declared and deemed a nuisance, and may be summarily abated or restored by the City at the violator's expense, and/or a civil action to abate, enjoin, or otherwise compel the cessation of such nuisance may be taken by the City.

Section __ - 27. Acts Potentially Resulting in a Violation of the Federal Clean Water Act.

Any person who violates any provision of this Article or any provision of any requirement issued pursuant to this chapter, may also be in violation of the Clean Water Act and/or other federal and state regulations and may be subject to the sanctions of those acts including civil and criminal penalties. Any enforcement action authorized under this Article shall also include written notice to the violator of such potential liability."

Appendix 4

WEDNESDAY - DEC. 18
 STREET, FLEET, UTILITY + PARKS
 KENNEDY HALL SIGN-IN STREET.

APWA

NPDES Good Housekeeping

Thursday, December 18, 2008

Start Time:
 8:00 am PST 10:00 am CST
 9:00 am MST 11:00 am EST

BUYONLINE **APWA**

NPDES Resources **APWA**



Erosion Control Compliance with NPDES Phase II

Are you feeling pressure to enforce local erosion and sediment control ordinances on top of NPDES Phase II regulations? This two-hour program teaches tactics for conducting inspections and enforcing the ordinances and regulations, gives information on EPA's Construction General Permit and electronic application systems, explains how to more effectively implement erosion control programs, and much more!

Order #: PB-E403
 Member: ~~US\$ 549~~ NOW \$53.10
 Non: ~~US\$ 549~~ NOW \$22.10
 Order now and save 16%! Offer ends January 31, 2009

BUYONLINE **APWA**

NPDES Resources **APWA**



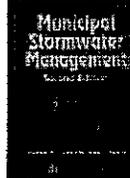
Field Manual on Sediment and Erosion Control: Best Management Practices for Contractors and Inspectors

Packed with clear, easy-to-follow diagrams that show just what to look for in proper installation and maintenance, this manual is the perfect field companion. It's based on decades of training, on-the-job experience and written specifically for both contractors and inspectors—those of you doing the work and those of you checking on it!

Order #: PB-X556
 Member: ~~US\$ 549~~ NOW \$38
 Non: ~~US\$ 549~~ NOW \$40.50
 Order now and save 10%! Offer ends January 31, 2009

BUYONLINE **APWA**

NPDES Resources **APWA**



Municipal Stormwater Management (2nd. Ed.)

Known by many stormwater managers, designers, and planners as the "stormwater bible," this book covers all aspects of municipal stormwater management, from planning and institutional concerns to technical design considerations. It details the design applications and the institutional aspects of stormwater management that planners and administrators face on a daily basis.

Order #: PB-XM5W
 Member: ~~US\$ 570~~ NOW \$153
 Non: ~~US\$ 570~~ NOW \$167.50
 Order now and save 16%! Offer ends January 31, 2009

BUYONLINE **APWA**

NPDES Resources **APWA**



Designing for Effective Sediment and Erosion Control on Construction Sites

This book provides you with practical methods proven to minimize erosion and sedimentation on construction sites. Based on decades of in-the-field experience, it covers topics such as:

- Water Quality Impacts From Nonpoint Source Pollution
- Regulatory Requirements
- Evaluating Erosion Control Methods

Order #: PB-X556
 Member: ~~US\$ 549~~ NOW \$38
 Non: ~~US\$ 549~~ NOW \$40.50
 Order now and save 10%! Offer ends January 31, 2009

BUYONLINE **APWA**

NPDES Resources **APWA**



Designing for Effective Sediment and Erosion Control on Construction Sites

This book provides you with practical methods proven to minimize erosion and sedimentation on construction sites. Based on decades of in-the-field experience, it covers topics such as:

- Water Quality Impacts From Nonpoint Source Pollution
- Regulatory Requirements
- Evaluating Erosion Control Methods

Order #: PB-X556
 Member: ~~US\$ 549~~ NOW \$38
 Non: ~~US\$ 549~~ NOW \$40.50
 Order now and save 10%! Offer ends January 31, 2009

BUYONLINE **APWA**

NPDES Resources




Construction Site Runoff: A Proactive Approach to NPDES Compliance

Stormwater flowing over a construction site often picks up a variety of pollutants that can upset the ecological balance of streams and lakes. Learn what steps you should take during the construction planning stage to meet the NPDES requirements and minimize pollution runoff on your projects. This publication explains how to reduce the bare soil exposure from rain, prevent concentrations of flowing or standing water, and increase soil ability to absorb water and reduce runoff.

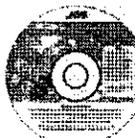
Order #: **PR-EG21**

Member: ~~WGL \$49~~ **NDW \$39.10**
 Non: ~~WGL \$69~~ **NDW \$62.10**

Order now and save 10%! Offer ends January 31, 2000.

BUY ONLINE **ADWA**

NPDES Resources

New! NPDES: Good Housekeeping

Every public works agency is responsible for facilities and activities that require special measures to prevent pollutant runoff into storm sewer systems and local waterways such as equipment storage and maintenance yards, parking lots, backhoes and park maintenance activities, salt storage and snow removal, fueling operations, etc. This program examines "Good Housekeeping" practices implemented by public works agencies to control runoff both at the source and through materials management.

Order #: **PR-KE29**

Member: ~~WGL \$49~~ **NDW \$39.10**
 Non: ~~WGL \$69~~ **NDW \$62.10**

Order now and save 10%! Offer ends January 31, 2000.

BUY ONLINE **ADWA**

NPDES Good Housekeeping



Today's Moderator...



Bill Stogsdill
 Director of Public Works
 City of Fairway
 Fairway, KS



ADWA

Today's Speakers...





Ed Latimer, PhD, PE, CPSWQ
 Senior Consultant/Project Manager
 AMEC Earth & Environmental, Inc.



Steve Miller
 Environmental Manager
 Arapahoe County, CO



Julie Vlier, PE
 Manager, Water Resources
 Tetra Tech
 Longmont, CO



Ed Latimer, PhD, PE, CPSWQ, CPESC
AMEC Earth & Environmental



13

Why and How is Stormwater Regulated?

14

Precursor Laws to Stormwater Regulations

- Federal Water Pollution Control Act (1972)
- Clean Water Act (1977)



15

Nationwide Urban Runoff Program (NURP)

- First comprehensive study of urban runoff pollution across U.S., conducted by EPA during 1979-1983.
- Analysis of water samples collected during 2300 storms in 28 major metropolitan areas.



16

What the NURP Report Found

High concentrations of heavy metals, fecal coliform, nutrients and TSS in sampled urban runoff.

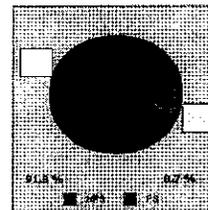
Particulate Toxicity of the Elements

1 lead	2 cadmium	3 copper	4 zinc
5 nickel	6 manganese	7 chromium	8 silver
9 mercury	10 selenium	11 cobalt	12 iron
13 aluminum	14 silicon	15 potassium	16 calcium
17 sodium	18 phosphorus	19 chlorine	20 sulfur
21 oxygen	22 carbon	23 hydrogen	24 nitrogen



16

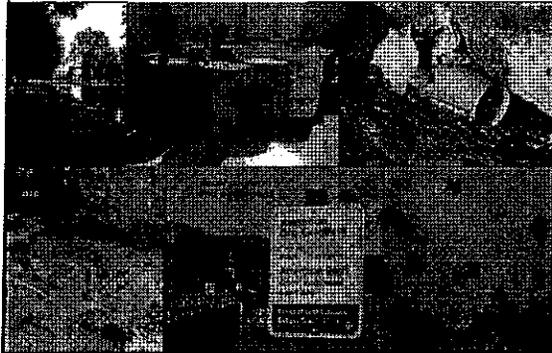
Point vs. Nonpoint Sources



Nonpoint source (NPS) pollution, unlike pollution from industrial and sewage treatment facilities, comes from many diffuse sources.

16

Common Stormwater Pollutants

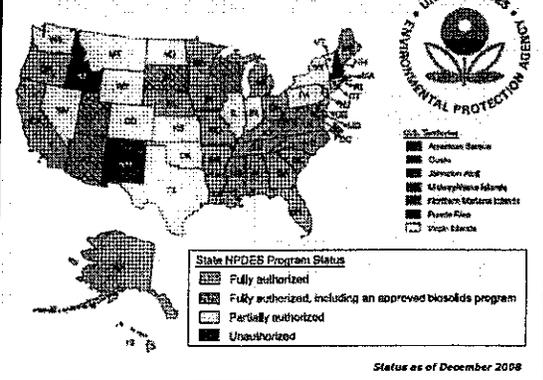


Water Quality Act (1987)

- Amended the CWA to make NPDES requirements applicable to stormwater discharges [Section 402(p)].
- Also allowed US States to assume authority of the NPDES program, either fully or partially.
- EPA remains ultimate enforcement authority since program is "assumed" rather than "delegated".

20

State NPDES Program Authority



Phased Regulation of Stormwater

Phase I (November 1990)

- Municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s) with populations greater than 100,000 (IP)
- Construction activity disturbing 5 acres or more of land (GP)
- Eleven categories of industrial activity (GP)



22

Phased Regulation of Stormwater

Phase II (December 1999)

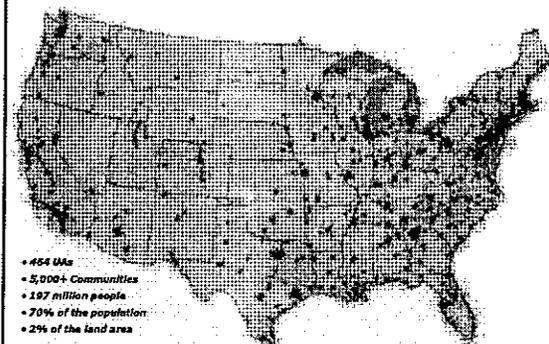
- Small MS4s located in an "urbanized area" as designated by US Census 2000.
- Construction activities disturbing between 1 and 5 acres of land.
- *No Exposure Certification* for the regulated industrial activities.

Phase II Minimum Control Measures

1. Public Education and Outreach
2. Public Participation/Involvement
3. Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination
4. Construction Site Runoff Control
5. Post-Construction Runoff Control
6. Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping

23

Urbanized Areas in the U.S.





Stormwater Regulations

- **Phase I**
 - 40 CFR 122.26
 - [55 FR 47990] November 16, 1990
 - www.epa.gov/npdes/regulations/stormwater_phase1_rule.pdf
- **Phase II**
 - 40 CFR 122.26, 122.30-37, 122.44, 123.35
 - [64 FR 68722] December 8, 1999
 - www.epa.gov/npdes/regulations/phase2.pdf

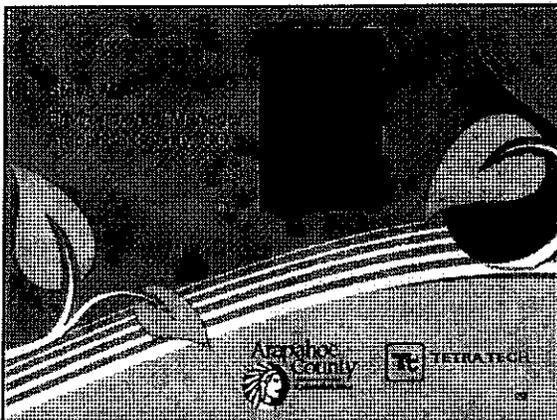
26

Why focus on Municipal Facilities and Operations?

A
N
S
W
E
R

Municipal governments typically operate select facilities and conduct numerous activities that can pose a threat to water quality if practices and procedures are not in place to prevent pollutants from being carried away by stormwater.

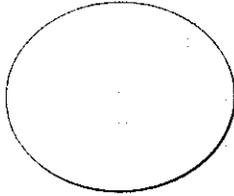
27



Implementing Stormwater Management at Light Industrial Sites

30

Where the Action is...
Hub of Public Works Activities for Arapahoe County



- Necessary facility located near Centennial Airport
- Arapahoe County Road and Bridge and Fleet Maintenance Division activities:
 - Maintenance & Repair
 - County Fleet Vehicles
 - Vector Trucks
 - Tandem Dump Trucks
 - Storage
 - Road Deicer
 - Sand and material stockpile
 - Vector truck waste

31

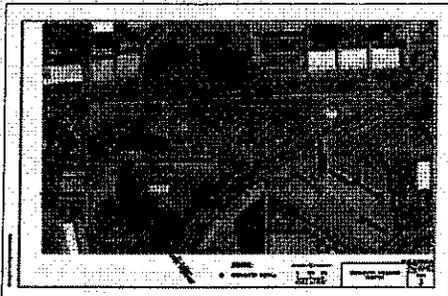
Industrial Site Located in Environmentally Sensitive Watershed

- Facility location in the Cherry Creek watershed
- Phosphorus Total Maximum Daily Load
- Sediment and stormwater runoff concerns



32

Outfalls Drain to Lone Tree Creek and Ultimately Cherry Creek Reservoir



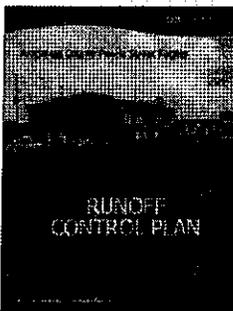
33

Implementation of County's MS4 Permit Prompts Improvements

- County's stormwater permit requires implementation of six minimum control measures
 - Runoff Control Plans developed for County facilities
 - Pollution prevention and good housekeeping improvements implemented
- BMPs ensure water quality goals are met
 - Structural
 - Non-structural
- Structural improvements provide sediment and erosion control

34

Runoff Control Plans Identify Stormwater Management Practices



- Developed for all county-owned facilities
- BMP site controls
- Implementation and responsible parties
- Applicable standard operating procedures
- Fact sheets
- Good housekeeping O&M and inspection schedule
- Spill response
- Laminated map and quick reference materials

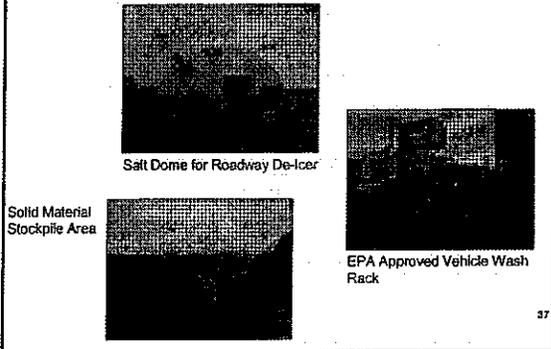
35

Runoff Control Plan Goals

- Minimize the amount of contaminants that have potential to migrate offsite in a storm event
- Have BMPs in place that prevent runoff of contaminants
- Conduct operations in a manner that minimizes the potential of pollutants to be available for transport
- Provide employee training tools
- Fulfill MS4 requirements

36

Visual Tour of the Peoria Street Site



Vehicles, Fuel and Chemicals Stored at the Site



Significant Materials at the Peoria Street Facility

Material	Usage	Quantity
Ice Clear®	Storage for roadway de-icing operations	Typical delivery = 1800 tons, 4500 tons stored annually
Calber® M900 liquid de-icer	Storage for roadway de-icing operations	22,000 gal. steel, single wall AST, 6,000 gal plastic, single wall AST and buried 55-gallon bleed tank
Diesel fuel	Fleet fueling operation	10,000 gallon double wall AST
Unleaded fuel	Fleet fueling operation	10,000 gallon double wall AST
Jet fuel & Aviation fuel	Owned by and stored for Centennial Airport	2-12,000 gal jet fuel 1-10,000 gal aviation fuel
Larvicide	Mosquito control	gallons
Oil Refuse tank	Accumulation for routine maintenance by Facilities and Fleet Management	660 gallons
Paint	Road striping	Approximately 25,250 gallon paint totes

39

RCP Implementation Tools: Laminated Inspection Reports

Peoria Street Facility: Inspection Report Form

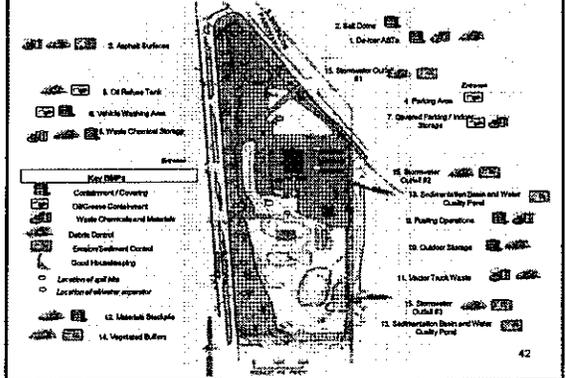
39

Quick Reference Eases Implementation

Quick Reference Guide



Site Controls Utilized to Maintain MS4 Compliance



Spill Response and Incident Reporting Procedures Readily Available

Step-by-Step Guidelines for Spill Response Procedures
IMMEDIATELY EXTINGUISH ALL POTENTIAL SOURCES OF IGNITION, TURN OFF ENGINES, DO NOT USE CELLULAR TELEPHONES AND DO NOT SMOKE!

REGULATIONS/STANDARDS

STEP 1 - Once spill is brought under control, the following steps will be followed:

SPILL RESPONSE PROCEDURES

STEP 2 - Assess the spill and determine the spill type.

STEP 3 - Determine the spill type and the spill location. Is the spill contained or is it spreading?

STEP 4 - The person who discovered the spill will call for assistance. They will not proceed until the spill is safely contained or until help has arrived.

STEP 5 - Notify the appropriate emergency services.

STEP 6 - If the spill is contained, the spill response team will attempt to contain the spill.

STEP 7 - If the spill is not contained, the spill response team will attempt to contain the spill.

STEP 8 - The spill response team will attempt to contain the spill.

STEP 9 - The spill response team will attempt to contain the spill.

STEP 10 - The spill response team will attempt to contain the spill.

43

Standard Operating Procedures Match Job Functions

Facility Operation	Standard Operating Procedures Affected
All operations areas	General Good Housekeeping; Spill Control
Building & Vehicle Maintenance Bays	Building Maintenance; Vehicle & Equipment Storage
Parking Lot/Asphalt Surfaces	Snow Removal; Parking Lot Sweeping & Repair
Vegetated Buffers & Other Landscaping	General Landscaping; Landscape Chemical Application
Pool Car, Service Vehicle Long-term parking	Vehicle & Equipment Storage
Sediment Forebays & Sediment Trap	Drainage Systems; Detention
Fueling Area	Vehicle Fueling; Spill Control
Above Ground Storage Tanks (De-icer AST's)	Spill Control; Parking Lot Sweeping & Repair; Materials Storage
Stormwater Outfall	Drainage Systems
Wash Rack	Vehicle Washing
Outdoor Storage	Materials Storage
Salt/Sand Dome	Parking Lot Sweeping & Repair; Spill Control
Vector Truck Waste Area	Vector Truck Waste

44

BMPs and SOPs Specify Stormwater Controls

De-icer ASTs and Bleed Tank (B)

Containment; Waste chemicals and material disposal; Debris control

Materials Storage BMP/SOP

- Ensure secondary containment and weatheright containers.
- Use bleed tank to prevent spills after filling.
- Use bollards and signs to designate an off-loading area.
- Carefully dispose of bleed tank material quarterly.

Salt domes (D)

Containment; Covering

Materials Storage BMP/SOP

- Ensure secondary containment and weatheright containers.
- Sweep area weekly and after each refill or storm event.
- Impact coverage of salt domes weekly.

Asphalt Surfaces (B)

Waste chemicals and material disposal; Debris control; Erosion and Sediment control

Street Sweeping BMP/SOP

Snow/Removal BMP/SOP

Spill Prevention and Control SOP

Gravel Road Maintenance BMP/SOP

- Use street sweeper to clean surfaces weekly and dispose of debris monthly.
- Impact curb and gutter function quarterly.

45

Building Maintenance SOP



Your Actions Prevent Stormwater Pollution!

Standard Operating Procedures for Stormwater Pollution Prevention

Why?

Appaheo County is committed to providing the highest quality services to our citizens. One of the primary goals of the SOP is to provide maintenance, cleaning, and repair services to our facilities in a timely and efficient manner. The SOP also ensures that all work is done in a safe and professional manner. The SOP is a key component of the County's overall environmental and public safety program.



What?

The Building Maintenance SOP is a set of procedures that governs the maintenance, cleaning, and repair of County buildings. It includes procedures for routine maintenance, emergency repairs, and major renovations. The SOP also includes procedures for safety and security. The SOP is a key component of the County's overall environmental and public safety program.



How?

The Building Maintenance SOP is implemented through a combination of training, supervision, and monitoring. All employees who perform maintenance, cleaning, and repair work must be trained in the SOP. Supervisors must monitor the work to ensure that it is done in a safe and professional manner. The SOP is a key component of the County's overall environmental and public safety program.



Don't!

Do not perform maintenance, cleaning, or repair work without proper training and supervision. Do not use hazardous materials or equipment. Do not work in unsafe conditions. Do not violate any safety or security protocols. The SOP is a key component of the County's overall environmental and public safety program.



46

Good Housekeeping SOP for County Municipal Operations

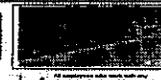


Your Actions Prevent Stormwater Pollution!

Standard Operating Procedures for Stormwater Pollution Prevention

Why?

Appaheo County is committed to providing the highest quality services to our citizens. One of the primary goals of the SOP is to provide maintenance, cleaning, and repair services to our facilities in a timely and efficient manner. The SOP also ensures that all work is done in a safe and professional manner. The SOP is a key component of the County's overall environmental and public safety program.



What?

The Good Housekeeping SOP is a set of procedures that governs the maintenance, cleaning, and repair of County buildings. It includes procedures for routine maintenance, emergency repairs, and major renovations. The SOP also includes procedures for safety and security. The SOP is a key component of the County's overall environmental and public safety program.



How?

The Good Housekeeping SOP is implemented through a combination of training, supervision, and monitoring. All employees who perform maintenance, cleaning, and repair work must be trained in the SOP. Supervisors must monitor the work to ensure that it is done in a safe and professional manner. The SOP is a key component of the County's overall environmental and public safety program.



Don't!

Do not perform maintenance, cleaning, or repair work without proper training and supervision. Do not use hazardous materials or equipment. Do not work in unsafe conditions. Do not violate any safety or security protocols. The SOP is a key component of the County's overall environmental and public safety program.



47

Spill Prevention and Control SOP



Your Actions Prevent Stormwater Pollution!

Standard Operating Procedures for Stormwater Pollution Prevention

Why?

Appaheo County is committed to providing the highest quality services to our citizens. One of the primary goals of the SOP is to provide maintenance, cleaning, and repair services to our facilities in a timely and efficient manner. The SOP also ensures that all work is done in a safe and professional manner. The SOP is a key component of the County's overall environmental and public safety program.



What?

The Spill Prevention and Control SOP is a set of procedures that governs the prevention and control of spills. It includes procedures for routine maintenance, emergency repairs, and major renovations. The SOP also includes procedures for safety and security. The SOP is a key component of the County's overall environmental and public safety program.



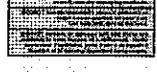
How?

The Spill Prevention and Control SOP is implemented through a combination of training, supervision, and monitoring. All employees who perform maintenance, cleaning, and repair work must be trained in the SOP. Supervisors must monitor the work to ensure that it is done in a safe and professional manner. The SOP is a key component of the County's overall environmental and public safety program.



Don't!

Do not perform maintenance, cleaning, or repair work without proper training and supervision. Do not use hazardous materials or equipment. Do not work in unsafe conditions. Do not violate any safety or security protocols. The SOP is a key component of the County's overall environmental and public safety program.



48

SOP for Vector Truck Waste

Your Actions Prevent Stormwater Pollution!
Standard Operating Procedures for Water Quality Protection
Vector Truck Wash SOP

Why
 Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) have been prepared for all activities conducted on the County's Vector Truck Wash facility to ensure that the facility meets the requirements of the permit. The purpose of this SOP is to provide the necessary information to ensure that the facility meets the requirements of the permit. This SOP is a document that is intended to be used by all employees and contractors who are involved in the operation of the facility. It is intended to be a living document that will be updated as needed to reflect changes in the permit or the facility's operations.

What
 Vector Truck Wash is located at the South Plains Water Board & District facility. The facility is used to wash Vector trucks before they leave the site. The facility is designed to capture and contain all wash water and prevent it from being discharged to the environment. The facility is equipped with a water recycling system that allows the wash water to be reused. The facility is also equipped with a sediment trap to capture any sediment that may be washed off the trucks. The facility is designed to meet the requirements of the permit and to ensure that the wash water is properly treated and disposed of.

How
 Vector Truck Wash is operated by the South Plains Water Board & District. The facility is open to the public and is used by all Vector trucks that are required to be washed. The facility is operated in accordance with the SOP and the permit requirements. The facility is inspected regularly to ensure that it is in good working order and that it is meeting the requirements of the permit. The facility is also subject to public comment and input from the community.

DO
 Vector Truck Wash is designed to meet the requirements of the permit. The facility is equipped with a water recycling system that allows the wash water to be reused. The facility is also equipped with a sediment trap to capture any sediment that may be washed off the trucks. The facility is designed to meet the requirements of the permit and to ensure that the wash water is properly treated and disposed of.

DO NOT
 Do not discharge wash water to the environment. Do not discharge sediment to the environment. Do not use hazardous materials. Do not use equipment that is not in good working order. Do not use equipment that is not designed for the purpose of the facility. Do not use equipment that is not approved by the permit. Do not use equipment that is not inspected regularly. Do not use equipment that is not subject to public comment and input from the community.

49

Ongoing Employee Education Important for Implementation

- Use monthly health and safety meetings as a forum to present information
- Empower staff to present "lessons learned" on a specific BMP they are responsible for maintaining
- Implement good housekeeping training for all new employees
- Use signage and make it visible throughout the yard

50

Structural Solutions Address Stormwater Quality

- Stormwater conveyance and treatment optimization with minimal area footprint
- Reduction of sediment leaving the site and off-site erosion
- Meets stormwater quality requirements inherent to the County's stormwater permit

51

Before - Stormwater Conveyance and Quality Challenges

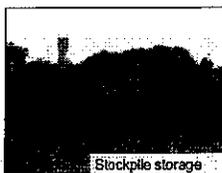
Potential impacts to downstream properties.



Potential for sediment to leave site

52

Operational Activities of Concern



53

Engineering Features at the Site

- Water Quality Pond and Sedimentation Forebay
- Vector Truck Washout
- Sedimentation Basin
- Swale Restoration
- Stormceptor Installation

54

Water Quality Pond Provides Detention and WQCV

- Detains flows from 100-year storm event
- Minimum 2-year WQCV
 - WQCV outlet - perforated plate modified
- 3:1 side slopes re-vegetated with dryland grass mix; micro-pool supports wetlands
- Concrete Vector-truck washout located adjacent to pond



55

Value Engineering Incorporated in the Project Design



Earthwork – Soil balance
No need to move materials off site

Concrete thickness reduced without compromising design integrity



56

GCL Used to Promote Wetlands and Improve Water Quality

Special design of water quality pond promotes sustainable stormwater management



57

Sedimentation Forebay Captures Site Runoff for Pretreatment



- Long, narrow configuration required because of site constraints
- Curb and gutter graded to two sump locations
 - 5' type R inlet
 - Concrete rundown section
- Configuration allows maintenance vehicle access to regularly clean sediment deposits

58

Vector Truck Washout Constructed to Control Pollutant Discharges



- Vector truck releases stormwater wastes in washout
- Solids settle and dry prior to landfill
- Trickle channel from washout basin conveys liquid to water quality pond for additional treatment

59

Vector Truck Washout Fosters Collaboration

- Concrete-lined Vector Truck washout disposal area supports water quality and benefits multiple jurisdictions
 - Funded by Southeast Metro Stormwater Authority
 - Remedies potential discharge to groundwater
 - Used by other jurisdictions



60

Concrete-Lined Sedimentation Basin Maximizes Volume for Sediment Storage

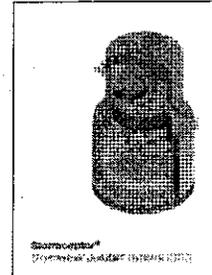
- Key location in the drainage system
- Excess dirt and mud from vehicles conveyed to this area
- 2"x4" lumber designed to be placed in notch to contain nuisance flows
- Concrete floors and vertical walls maximize the volume available for water storage with limited space and streamlines maintenance
- Larger storm events flow over cut off wall and enter 24" RCP



61

Stormceptor Application Well-Suited for Site

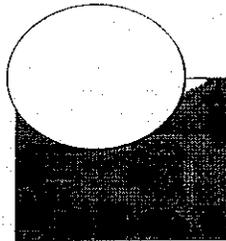
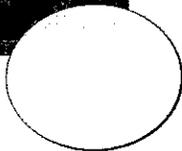
- Space restrictions
 - Very small footprint
- Significant sediment load from this sub-basin
- Stormceptor removes oil, grease and sediment
 - TSS removal efficiency 77%
 - Oils and hydrocarbon removal efficiency 95%
- Ideal location of Stormceptor
 - maintenance equipment on site
 - concerns of over-taxed system averted



62

After – Stormwater Improvements Promote Multiple Benefits

Convert stormwater runoff from an industrial site into an amenity that improves habitat for other uses



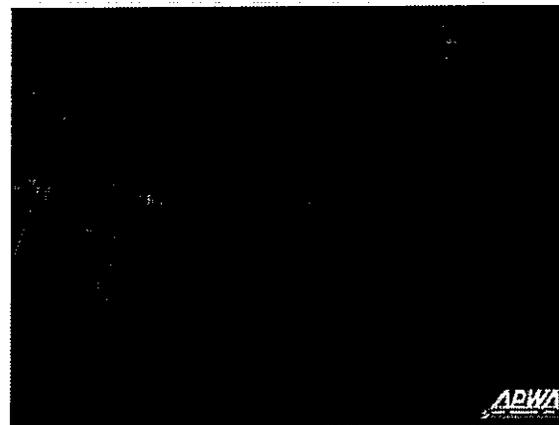
Stormwater conveyance and treatment supports MS4 permit requirements

63

Stormwater Opportunities Emphasize MS4 Compliance

- NPDES compliance through implementation of Runoff Control Plans and structural site improvements
- Laminated "Quick Reference" materials used for training and inspection documentation
- Optimal stormwater conveyance and treatment of stormwater using a minimal area footprint
- Addresses the stormwater quality requirements and phosphorus TMDL
- Uses water quality ponds and wetlands to promote stormwater quality
- Reduces sediment from leaving the site and off-site erosion

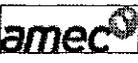
64



Q&A



Ed Latimer, PhD, PE, CPSWQ, CPESC
AMEC Earth & Environmental



Municipal Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping (PP/GH) Programs

- ### Impact of Municipal Operations on Water Quality
- Every day, public works and other municipal employees engage in a variety of activities that can significantly influence water quality.
 - The nature, scope and distribution of those activities vary greatly from one community to the next.
 - Each community needs to develop its own unique program.

Stormwater Pollutants Associated with Common Municipal Operations

Municipal Facility	SS	Oil	Grease	Metals	Organics	Other
Wastewater Treatment Plant	●	●	●	●	●	●
Construction Project	●	●	○	○	○	○
Street Repair and Maintenance	●	●	○	○	○	○
Street Sweeping	●	○	○	○	○	○
Storm Drain Maintenance	●	○	○	○	○	○
Homeowner Home Repairs	●	○	○	○	○	○
Park and Landscape Maintenance	○	○	○	○	○	○
Wastewater Treatment Plant	○	○	○	○	○	○
Stormwater Management Practice Maintenance	○	○	○	○	○	○
Construction	○	○	○	○	○	○

Key:
 ● = frequently associated with operation
 ○ = infrequently associated with operation
 ○ = rarely associated with operation

Source: Center for Watershed Protection, Urban Stormwater Best Management Practices Manual No. 9, MUNICIPAL POLLUTION PREVENTION/GOOD HOUSEKEEPING PRACTICES Version 1.0 September 2008

Stormwater Pollutants Associated with Specific Municipal Facilities

Potential pollutants likely associated with specific municipal facilities

Municipal Facility Activity	Potential Pollutants							
	Sediment	Nutrients	Trash	Metals	Hydrocarbons	Oil & Grease	Organics	Pesticides
Building and Grounds Maintenance and Repair	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Parking/Street Area Maintenance	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Waste Handling and Disposal	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Vehicle and Equipment Parking	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance and Repair	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Vehicle and Equipment Wash and Snow Cleaning	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Outdoor Loading and Unloading of Materials	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Outdoor Storage/Storage of Loads	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Outdoor Storage of Fuel Materials	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Outdoor Storage of Equipment	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Construction Activities	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Landscape Maintenance	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Source: California Stormwater BMP Handbook (http://www.baypubs.com/baypubs/modif10)

PP/GH Requirements of the NPDES Phase II Program

- Minimum Control Measure No. 6
- Develop and implement an O&M program with the ultimate goal of preventing or reducing pollutant runoff from municipal operations.
- Conduct employee training.
- Determine the appropriate best management practices (BMPs) and measurable goals.

73

Municipal PP/GH Programs

- Rely primarily on behavioral changes and non-structural PP practices.
- Should be carefully designed to address local water quality issues.
- Dual focus:
 - Reduce the influence of activities that negatively impact water quality.
 - Increase the influence of activities that help improve water quality.

74

No two Communities are the Same

- The number, type, and use of municipal facilities can vary significantly.
- The nature, scope and distribution of municipal operations typically varies greatly as well.
- Key 1st step in developing a municipal PP/GH Program: Identifying Existing Municipal Facilities and Operations.

75

1 of 2 Municipal Facilities That Include Pollution-Generating Activities

- Public work yards
- Vehicle/equipment storage and maintenance yards
- Landfills (open and closed)
- Solid waste and hazardous waste handling and transfer facilities
- Materials storage yards

76

2 of 2 Municipal Facilities That Include Pollution-Generating Activities

- Water treatment plants
- Wastewater treatment and reclamation facilities
- Public golf course and parks
- Recycling and composting yards
- Public buildings and facilities
- Animal care and control

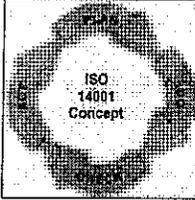
77

Ten Most Common Categories of Municipal Operations

1. Construction project management
2. Street / sidewalk repair and maintenance
3. Street sweeping
4. Storm drain maintenance
5. Hotline response
6. Park and landscape maintenance
7. Residential stewardship
8. Employee training
9. Ice and snow management
10. Public infrastructure feature maintenance

78

Program Development Process



Periodic assessment and sustained management of PP/GH BMPs will ultimately yield effective pollution prevention and a lasting contribution to improved surface water quality.

70

Plan the PP/GH Program

- Collect basic information about the target facilities and operations.
- Document and summarize the information.
- Analyze the information and prioritize.
- Develop outcome-based measurable goals and management strategy.

80

Implement (“Do”) the PP/GH Program

- Research available resources.
- Select and implement the appropriate PP/GH BMP.
- Educate all individuals involved.
- Establish operation and reporting procedures.

81

Evaluate (“Check”) the PP/GH Program

- Evaluate the progress made in implementing the prescribed practice.
- Measure the effectiveness of the practice.
- Obtain feedback from stakeholders.
- Document results and make appropriate recommendations.

82

Act the PP/GH Program

- Make appropriate program revisions, which can include using different PP/GH practices.
- Define and report impacts/benefits
- Focus (or re-focus) PP/GH efforts.

83

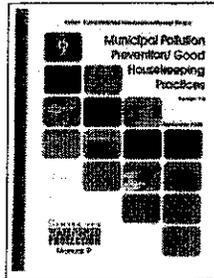
Key Municipal PP/GH Practices

1. Storm Drain System Maintenance
2. Chemical Storage and Handling
3. Litter Control and Water Management
4. Vehicle/Equipment Washing, Maintenance, and Fueling
5. Street Cleaning and Maintenance
6. Road Salt Storage and Application
7. Landscaping and Recreational Area Maintenance
8. Sidewalk, Roadway and Bridge Maintenance
9. Spill Prevention and Control/Response
10. Employee and Vendor Training

84

Reference Information

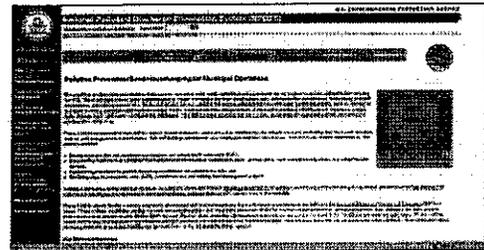
Center for Watershed Protection (CWP)
(<http://www.cwp.org>)
Manual 9: Municipal Pollution Prevention / Good Housekeeping Practices. Version 1.0
September 2008



85

Reference Information

http://cfpub.epa.gov/nodes/stormwater/menuofbmps/index.cfm?action=min_measure&min_measure_id=6



86

Storm Drain System Maintenance



87

Storm Drain System Maintenance

BMPs/Approaches

- Minimally clean once or twice per year (just before and just after the rainy season) or when the catch basin storage is one-third full, whichever happens first.
- Maintain a log of the amount of sediment collected and the date removed. Keep records on accumulation rates within each individual catch basin using GIS or other tracking system.
- Locate and map all the catch basins within the community, and use these maps to promote widespread storm drain stenciling.
- Train crews to understand stormwater quality and find illicit discharges. Report all suspicious conditions (e.g., inappropriate discharges and illegal dumping) to appropriate local authorities for follow-up inspection and enforcement.

88

Storm Drain System Maintenance

Inspections & Maintenance

Inspections:

- Some storm drains and catch basins need more frequent cleaning, so you may need to characterize and prioritize.
- Drive streets during storm to identify potential sedimentation issues.
- Drive streets after storm to identify blockages and other problems.

Maintenance:

- Fall season defoliation tends to clog the drain system.
- Maintain proper slope in ditches and basins.
- Maintain landscaping to prevent soil erosion.
- Remove obstacles and debris. It may be necessary to analyze the collected waste to determine the proper disposal method.

89

Chemical Storage and Handling



90

BMPs/Approaches

- Store materials in dry, closed, labeled containers. Place on pallets and secondary containment, as appropriate.
- Store stockpiled materials inside a building or storage unit, under a roof, or covered with a tarp to prevent contact with rain.
- Reduce stock. Avoid shelf life issues via "first in, first out" usage and proper inventorying. Use the least toxic material when available.
- Eliminate floor drain systems, but if necessary, consider installing pretreatment system (oil/water separator) or plumb to sewer.
- Have spill kits available, suitable for the type and amounts of chemicals involved.
- Keep Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs) on site at all times.
- Sweep shop floors and work/storage areas (rather than washing). If necessary, spot clean with absorbents, squeegees, and rags.

91

Inspections & Maintenance

Inspections:

- Verify that floor drains are sealed.
- Inspect material storage areas.
- Inspect and clean oil/water separators.
- Inspect and monitor stormwater discharge locations to identify contamination.

Maintenance:

- Repair or replace any leaking or defective containers.
- Maintain lids and/or covers on containers.
- Maintain aisle space for inspection of containers.

92

Litter Control and Waste Management



93

BMPs/Approaches

- Use waste containers with lids or covers that can be placed over the container to keep rain out or to prevent the loss of wastes in windy conditions and animal intrusion.
- Provide an adequate number of trash receptacles. This helps keep trash from overflowing the receptacles.
- Post signage ("Clean Up after Your Pets") in parks and other public recreation areas. Dispose of animal waste properly.
- Pick up litter and other wastes daily from outside areas including storm drain inlet grates.
- Designate waste storage areas that are away from storm drain inlets, stormwater facilities, or watercourses.
- Segregate potentially hazardous waste from non-hazardous waste.

94

Inspections & Maintenance

Inspections:

- Inspect waste containers regularly for necessary cleanup and removal of wastes. As possible, leave dumpster cleaning to trash hauling contractor.
- Inspect dumpsters for leaks or open drain valves, and repair any dumpster that is not watertight.

Maintenance:

- Arrange for regular waste collection. Hazardous and other regulated wastes should be picked up only by licensed hazardous waste hauling/recycling contractors.
- Periodically train employees and subcontractors in proper waste management practices.

95

Vehicle/Equipment Washing, Maintenance, and Fueling



96

BMPs/Approaches

- Conduct maintenance work indoors. If outside maintenance is necessary, protect against spillage and for oil/grease to come in contact with rain.
- Never leave vehicles unattended while refueling. Have spill kits available at all fueling stations.
- Provide appropriate containers for recycling/disposal options.
- Maintain equipment and vehicles regularly. Check for and fix leaks.
- Wash equipment/vehicles in a designated and/or covered area where the wash water is collected to be recycled or discharged to the sanitary sewer.
- If floor drains exist, ensure installing pretreatment systems (oil/water separators).

97

Inspections & Maintenance

Inspections:

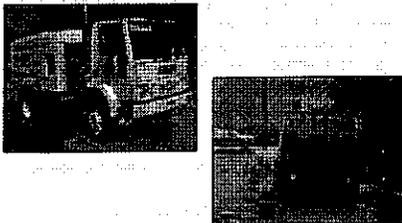
- Monitor "parked" vehicles/equipment for leaks.
- Periodically inspect floor drain systems and oil/water separators.

Maintenance:

- Clean up spilled materials immediately. Use dry methods such as absorbents, sponges, mops, and rags. Properly dispose of used materials.
- Maintain a clean work area. Use non-hazardous cleaners when available.
- Label and cap storage containers being used for fluid and battery storage.
- Periodically service oil/water separators.

98

Street Cleaning and Maintenance



99

BMPs/Approaches

- Sweep streets at the optimal frequency to remove the greatest pollutant removal, given local rainfall, street density, curb access and traffic safety. Include parking lots.
- Store swept material in a covered and contained site until it can be disposed of at a landfill. Analyze sweeper wastes for hazardous waste content and dispose of any properly.
- Implement parking controls to improve street sweeper efficiency. Post permanent signs to notify vehicle owners and residents about forthcoming sweeping operations and associated parking restrictions.
- Select the most effective street sweeper technology, consistent with municipal budget resources and local air regulations.

100

Inspections & Maintenance

Inspections:

- Routinely inspect street curbs for sediment and debris.
- Perform random comparisons of pre- and post-sweeping to ensure proper street cleaning.

Maintenance:

- Properly maintain sweepers and operate according to manufacturers directions. Check for leaks and worn parts needing replacement.
- Prioritize sweeping. Some streets may need more frequent cleaning (high traffic flows, more salt/grit, denser foliage, etc.), either year-around or seasonally.

101

Road Salt Storage and Application



102

BMPs/Approaches

- Cover the salt (or alternative de-icing granules) storage, and preferably locate it on high ground elevation and away from concentrated drainage patterns.
- Calibrate spreading equipment and apply only the appropriate rates based on road conditions, temperatures, and previous applications. The use of wetting agents (or brine solution) minimize "bounce".
- Unload salt deliveries directly into storage facility, or move inside immediately.

Inspections & Maintenance

Inspections:

- Routinely inspect:
 - ✓ Storage sheds – structural problems
 - ✓ Exposed piles for proper coverage (tarps)
 - ✓ Application/spreading equipment
 - ✓ Excessive use of de-icing materials on the roads

Maintenance:

- Service vehicles, calibrate spreaders regularly.
- Educate and train equipment operators on hazards of over-treating the roads, particularly to water quality and any adjacent vegetation.
- Immediately repair storage shed and/or tarps being used.

Landscaping and Recreational Area Maintenance



BMPs/Approaches

- Do not apply pesticides and herbicides when rain is expected, or any agrochemicals within five feet of pavement, 25 feet of a storm drain inlet, or 50 feet of a stream or water body.
- Collect landscape waste (including grass clippings unless using mulching type mowers) and dispose of at a local yard waste recycling/composting facility.
- Do not use leaf blowers to blow waste into streets, storm drains or ditches.
- Plant trees away from underground utilities. Plant appropriate native and naturalized landscaping on municipally-owned properties
- Design irrigation systems specific to each landscaped area's water requirements.

Inspections & Maintenance

Inspections:

- Routinely monitor lawns and recreational areas to identify maintenance problems.
- Document information and planned activities in a binder and provide this to maintenance personnel for inspections.

Maintenance:

- Establish nutrient and water needs of plants for which you are responsible to grow and maintain.
- Limit purchase of agrochemical products, and store them properly. Use slow-release, organic fertilizers.
- Leave grass clippings on lawn, or mulch into lawn.
- Limit watering - supplement rainfall only as appropriate.

Sidewalk, Roadway and Bridge Maintenance



BMPs/Approaches

- Stage road operations and maintenance activity. Avoid spills and prevent paving materials and wastes from entering the storm drain system. Sweep or vacuum any left-over loose material.
- If the cleaning of pavement with water/detergent is required, collect wash water and dispose to the sanitary sewer.
- Periodically clean out bridge scuppers, and when possible, direct water from bridge scuppers to vegetated areas.
- Control particulate wastes from sandblasting and saw-cutting operations. Use dry cutting techniques when possible. Sweep or vacuum up residues upon completion of operations.
- Coordinate street sweeping with striping removal, so that waste material is picked up before it can be transported by rain, wind, and traffic.

Inspections & Maintenance

Inspections:

- Periodically inspect paving, sweeping, vacuuming, and maintenance vehicles and equipment.
- Establish and conduct road and bridge inspection program.

Maintenance:

- Avoid striping operations while the pavement is wet, during humid conditions, or if rain is likely.
- Use tarps, booms, and vacuum equipment during painting or blasting activities.
- Repair leaking or defective containers or equipment.
- When striping, use water-based paints or thermoplastics rather than solvent-based ones.

Spill Prevention and Control/Response



BMPs/Approaches

- Clean up leaks and small spills immediately. It is important that employees know where the spill cleanup supplies are stored and how to identify/seal nearby storm drains to contain spills. Never hose down or bury dry material spills.
- Educate employees and subcontractors on potential dangers to humans and the environment that result from spills and leaks.
- Designate a foreman or supervisor to oversee and enforce proper spill prevention and control measures.
- If at all possible, do not use water when cleaning spills.
- If the spilled material is hazardous, then the used cleanup materials are also hazardous and must be sent to either a certified laundry (rags) or disposed of as hazardous waste. Services of a spill contractor or a Haz-Mat team may be necessary.

Inspections & Maintenance

Inspections:

- During inspections, pay particular attention to:
 - ✓ Secondary containment systems, oil/water separators
 - ✓ Containers (for leaks)
 - ✓ Outside storage - areas near storm receivers and outlets
- Check to ensure employees clearly understand their duties when a spill occurs.

Maintenance:

- Periodically pump out oil/water separators.
- Protect drains with oil absorbent materials, curbing, or covers.
- Keep an ample supply of spill control and cleanup material on-site, near storage, unloading and maintenance areas.

Employee and Vendor Training



BMPs/Approaches

- All municipal staff, and those vendors that work for the community, can benefit from general stormwater information.
- General awareness training for all city employees and vendors (impact on water quality, pollution prevention, discharge identification and response).
- Regular and targeted training for employees based on the activities they perform. Integrate training regarding stormwater quality management with existing training programs, as applicable.
- Teach employees that their actions have an impact on water quality and inspire them to be "environmental stewards" for the community.
- Link your employee training with your public education message, and create recognizable links between pollutants of concern and uses they enjoy/value.

Inspections & Maintenance

Maintenance:

- Train employees periodically on good housekeeping practices.
- Collect and document basic information about employee training and education activities.
- Employee/subcontractor training should be based on the following three key objectives:
 - ✓ Promote a clear identification and understanding of the problem, including activities with the potential to pollute stormwater;
 - ✓ Promote employee/subcontractor ownership of the problems and the solutions; and
 - ✓ Integrate employee/subcontractor feedback into training and BMP implementation.



Today's Speakers...



Ed Latimer, PhD, PE, CPSWQ
Senior Consultant/Project Manager
AMEC Earth & Environmental, Inc.
Email: edlatimer@co.arsapaho.co.us



Steve Miller
Environmental Manager
Arapahoe County, CO
Email: smiller@co.arsapaho.co.us



Julie Vlier, PE
Manager, Water Resources
Tetra Tech
Longmont, CO
Email: julie.vlier@tetratech.com

infoNOW

INFORMATION AND NETWORKING ON THE WEB

www.apwa.net

Today's program was brought to you by ...

WWW.APWA.NET

APWA

AMERICAN PUBLIC WORKS ASSOCIATION

**NPDES Good Housekeeping
December 18, 2008**

Please rate the following using a scale of 1 to 4 with 1 equaling strongly disagree and 4 equaling strongly agree. Circle your answer:

Please rate your overall experience with today's program:

1	2	3	4
Not informative			Outstanding

After viewing this program, I am now better able to explain why stormwater is regulated.

1	2	3	4
Strongly Disagree			Strongly Agree

After viewing this program explain how stormwater is regulated.

1	2	3	4
Strongly Disagree			Strongly Agree

After viewing this program, I am now better able to advocate pollution prevention and good housekeeping Best Management Practices (BMPs)

1	2	3	4
Strongly Disagree			Strongly Agree

- My role is:
- Director/Commissioner/Superintendent/Assistant Director of P.W.
 - Public Works Supervisor/Manager
 - Engineer in a public agency
 - Consulting Engineer/Manager
 - Field/Construction Personnel
 - Other

Comments:
What other topic(s) would you like to see covered in a Click, Listen & Learn?

NOT AN APWA MEMBER? Please complete the following to receive more information about APWA, its programs, and its membership privileges.	
Name _____	Email _____
Organization _____	Phone _____
Address _____	Fax _____
City/State/Zip _____	

The American Public Works Association
CEU REQUEST FORM
"NPDES Good Housekeeping"

December 18, 2008

This program has been awarded 0.2 CEUs.

You must attend the entire program and have this form signed by your Site Coordinator to be eligible for CEUs.

Your Name: _____

Job Title: _____

Employer: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Email Address: (required) _____

Phone No.: _____ Fax No.: _____

Where did you attend the Click, Listen & Learn program? MUST BE COMPLETED to receive CEU credit

Agency/Organization: _____

Site Coordinator: Person who organized/set up and/or registered for program.

Site Coordinator

Date

Printed Name

By signing this form, I acknowledge that the aforementioned person attended this Click, Listen & Learn program in its entirety.



The American Public Works Association has been reviewed and approved as an Authorized Provider by the International Association for Continuing Education and Training (IACET).

*CEU requirements for water/waste water operators vary from state to state. Before you send in your CEU application, check with your state certifying agency to see if CEUs from APWA will be accepted.

The cost of the CEU registration is **\$5 USD** and please either mail this form with the payment to: American Public Works Association, P.O. Box 802296, Kansas City, MO 64180-2296 OR pay with credit card and fax to (816) 472-1905. Through email, you'll be notified when your CEU Transcript is processed and available for secure download via APWA's web site at <http://www.apwa.net/Education/CEU>. Please direct CEU questions to Courtney Thompson at (800) 848-2792 or cthompson@apwa.net

Name on Card:

VISA MasterCard American Express

Authorized Cardholder Signature:

(VISA or MasterCard)

Exp Date: ____/20____
(mo.) (yr.)

(American Express)

Exp Date: ____/20____
(mo.) (yr.)

APWA - NPDES Good Housekeeping - Storm water

Street and Fleet - Sign in sheet DEC 18, 2008

Employee Name	
1.	Radney Wrobliski
2.	Patrick Spillers
3.	Wika Nido
4.	Richard Olson
5.	DARRYL A. LINDEMANN
6.	Cody L. Mendoza
7.	DAVID Salinas
8.	Alfredo Garcia
9.	Juan Reyes
10.	Alfred TAMMA
11.	ESIPRO NAJERA
12.	Levy Lopez
13.	F. Polon
14.	HINCENT CISNEROS
15.	Chris Benitez Parks Dept
16.	Felix Charles Streets
17.	Orlando J. Lopez
18.	JEREMIAH ONTIVAROS
19.	Rick Brown
20.	Dang Borba
21.	James Taylor Jr. PARKS
22.	Chrell Perry PARKS
23.	CHRIS VASSARDE PARKS
24.	Kenneth J. Joubert
25.	

APWA – NPDES Good Housekeeping - Storm water

Parks and Recreation - Sign in sheet

	Employee Name
1.	Nathan Ujednascoy
2.	Pedro Luis Bentancourt
3.	VINCENT CISNEROS
4.	Brandon Roberson
5.	Mosi Grimes
6.	Joseph M. Mendez
7.	Jose Taylor
8.	Chall P. de
9.	JESSE VAREZAS
10.	
11.	
12.	
13.	
14.	
15.	

APWA - NPDES Good Housekeeping - Storm water

Utility Department - Sign in sheet

Employee Name
1. John Sotello Jr
2. Joe Reyna
3. Alfredo Garza
4. David E Ramirez
5. John Castillo
6. Anthony Salinas
7. Santiago Lopez
8. Helena Hernandez Jr
9. Robert Cruz
10. [Signature]
11. [Signature]
12. Kevin Williams
13. GEORGE BELMARRA
14. Hipolito Villalpando
15. Abel CAMINO
16. Roberto Garza
17. Gilbert Flores
18. Karl J Zwahr
19. John M... [Signature]
20. [Signature]
21.
22.
23.
24.
25.

Storm Watch

Municipal Storm Water POLLUTION PREVENTION

Acknowledgment of Training

Signature(s) below are acknowledgment that on (date) 6/4/09

these individuals participated in a training session at the (location name) RCCC

(address) _____

given by (print trainer's name) KENNETH JANSKY

(print trainer's title) PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR

This training session presented information on Municipal Stormwater Pollution Prevention. During this session, I viewed the visual multimedia program:

Storm Watch: Municipal Stormwater Pollution Prevention

My signature below affirms that I was given adequate time to ask questions about my particular job activities and how I can best conduct these activities in compliance with the applicable regulations.

PRINT NAME HERE

SIGNATURE HERE

George Santiago

Carroll Fajkus

OTIS JONES

KEVIN TAYLOR

MIKE NICH

JEAN JOE RYAN

ISIDRO NAJERA

Brandon W. Robeson

VINCENT CISNEROS

Nathan Ubernasky

RICHARD OLSON

Richard Ricardo

George Santiago

Carroll Fajkus

OTIS JONES

Kevin Taylor

MIKE NICH

Jean Joe Ryan

Isidro Najera

Brandon W. Robeson

Vincent Cisneros

Nathan Ubernasky

Richard Olson

Richard Ricardo

Storm Watch

Municipal Storm Water POLLUTION PREVENTION

Acknowledgment of Training

Signature(s) below are acknowledgment that on (date) 6/4/09,
 these individuals participated in a training session at the (location name) _____,
 (address) _____,
 given by (print trainer's name) _____,
 (print trainer's title) _____.

This training session presented information on Municipal Stormwater Pollution Prevention. During this session, I viewed the visual multimedia program:

Storm Watch: Municipal Stormwater Pollution Prevention

My signature below affirms that I was given adequate time to ask questions about my particular job activities and how I can best conduct these activities in compliance with the applicable regulations.

PRINT NAME HERE

SIGNATURE HERE

Loumy Johnston
Franklin A. Rohan
Patrick Tarma
Paul T. Rodgers
Joseph Paul Mendoza
James Taylor Jr
Roberto Ramirez
JESUS VARGAS
KENNETH JANUSKY
Al Gardner
Doug Borka
Patrick J Jussek

[Signature]
[Signature]
[Signature]
Paul T Rodgers
Joseph Paul Mendoza
James Taylor Jr
Rolando Ramirez
[Signature]
[Signature]
[Signature]
Doug Borka
Peter J. [Signature]

The following questions all have multiple choice answers. Please check the best answer for each question.

- ✓ 1. If a piece of equipment has to be washed or steam cleaned outdoors, how should this be done?
- a. on a fully contained impervious pad
 - b. over bare dirt so it will be absorbed
 - c. over a storm drain inlet
 - d. in or next to a drainage ditch
- ✓ 2. When using an outdoor solid waste receptacle, which of the following are required?
- a. leave lids or covers closed while not in use
 - b. move the receptacle indoors
 - c. locate the receptacle on bare ground?
 - d. all of the above
- ✓ 3. Which of the following materials or operations outdoors can cause storm water pollution?
- a. a spill or leak of diesel fuel
 - b. an open container of paint
 - c. a metal grinding operation
 - d. a broken hydraulic line
 - e. all of the above
- ✓ 4. Which of the following are **not** considered Good Housekeeping practices?
- a. sweeping up outdoor work areas
 - b. keeping unused containers closed and sealed
 - c. protecting materials from exposure to the weather
 - d. secondary containment structures
- ✓ 5. If materials are stored outdoors, they may be temporarily covered with a waterproof tarp under what circumstances?
- a. the tarp is regularly checked for tears or loosening
 - b. the tarp is at least twice as large as the material being covered
 - c. the material is stored as far as possible from vehicle traffic
 - d. the material is in open containers

6. Under what conditions is it OK to hose down a spill into a storm drain or ditch?

- a. if the material is non-hazardous
- b. if it is raining
- c. if your supervisor approves it
- d. if it is done immediately after the spill
- e. none of the above

7. If a lawn mower has to be greased outdoors, which of the following would help protect storm water?

- a. perform the operation during dry weather
- b. spread a drop cloth underneath the equipment
- c. wear safety glasses and rubber gloves
- d. all of the above

8. If a dump truck has a leaking hydraulic line, what should be done?

- a. drain it immediately or move indoors
- b. notify the storm water coordinator
- c. put a water-proof tarp over it temporarily
- d. lock and tag it out

9. Even if you cannot immediately clean up a spill due to the hazards involved, which of the following must be done to help protect storm water?

- a. notify the emergency coordinator or storm water coordinator
- b. evacuate the facility
- c. shut down all operations
- d. locate the applicable MSDS for the spilled material

10. What are the practices that protect storm water called?

- a. EPAs
- b. MSDSs
- c. SOPs
- d. BMPs

11. A spill or leak should be cleaned up promptly because....

- a. absorbents work better on fresh spills
- b. spills can be spread by wind or vehicle traffic
- c. it is usually more convenient to do the clean-up quickly
- d. the spill will evaporate if not cleaned up quickly

✓ 12. Under what conditions can tools or equipment be cleaned over a storm drain inlet or in a drainage ditch?

- a. during dry weather
- b. if your supervisor approves it
- c. after consulting the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
- d. if the tool or equipment are cleaned with water only: no detergents or solvents
- e. none of the above

✓ 13. Under what conditions should accumulated rainwater be drained from a secondary containment structure?

- a. the rain water is clean and uncontaminated
- b. during dry weather only
- c. it is less than half full
- d. all of the above

14. If a vehicle had a ruptured hydraulic hose and was leaking fluid, which of the following would be most appropriate?

- a. cover it with a tarp
- b. move it indoors
- c. wash it down with soapy water
- d. none of the above

✓ 15. If a fertilizer spreader caused some fertilizer to fall on a paved area, what would be the best way to deal with it?

- a. hose it into the storm drain
- b. notify the EPA
- c. sweep or blow it back onto a vegetated area
- d. ignore it

Storm Watch

Municipal Storm Water POLLUTION PREVENTION

Acknowledgment of Training

Signature(s) below are acknowledgment that on (date) 6/4/09

these individuals participated in a training session at the (location name) RCCC

(address) _____

given by (print trainer's name) KENNETH JANSKY

(print trainer's title) PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR

This training session presented information on Municipal Stormwater Pollution Prevention. During this session, I viewed the visual multimedia program:

Storm Watch: Municipal Stormwater Pollution Prevention

My signature below affirms that I was given adequate time to ask questions about my particular job activities and how I can best conduct these activities in compliance with the applicable regulations.

PRINT NAME HERE

SIGNATURE HERE

George Santiago

Carroll Fajkus

OTIS JONES

KEVIN TAYLOR

MIKE NICH

JEAN JOE RYAN

ISIDRO NAJERA

Brandon W. Robeson

VINCENT CISNEROS

Nathan Ubernasky

RICHARD OLSON

Richard Ricardo

George Santiago

Carroll Fajkus

OTIS JONES

Kevin Taylor

MIKE NICH

Jean Joe Ryan

Isidro Najera

Brandon W. Robeson

Vincent Cisneros

Nathan Ubernasky

Richard Olson

Richard Ricardo

Storm Watch

Municipal Storm Water POLLUTION PREVENTION

Acknowledgment of Training

Signature(s) below are acknowledgment that on (date) 6/4/09,
 these individuals participated in a training session at the (location name) _____,
 (address) _____,
 given by (print trainer's name) _____,
 (print trainer's title) _____.

This training session presented information on Municipal Stormwater Pollution Prevention. During this session, I viewed the visual multimedia program:

Storm Watch: Municipal Stormwater Pollution Prevention

My signature below affirms that I was given adequate time to ask questions about my particular job activities and how I can best conduct these activities in compliance with the applicable regulations.

PRINT NAME HERE

SIGNATURE HERE

Loumy Johnston
Franklin A. Rohan
Patrick Tanna
Paul T. Rodgers
Joseph Paul Mendoza
James Taylor Jr
Roberto Ramirez
JESUS VARGAS
KENNETH JANUSKY
Al Gardner
Doug Borka
Patrick J Jussek

[Signature]
[Signature]
[Signature]
Paul T Rodgers
Joseph Paul Mendoza
James Taylor Jr
Rolando Ramirez
[Signature]
[Signature]
[Signature]
Doug Borka
Peter J. [Signature]

The following questions all have multiple choice answers. Please check the best answer for each question.

- ✓ 1. If a piece of equipment has to be washed or steam cleaned outdoors, how should this be done?
- a. on a fully contained impervious pad
 - b. over bare dirt so it will be absorbed
 - c. over a storm drain inlet
 - d. in or next to a drainage ditch
- ✓ 2. When using an outdoor solid waste receptacle, which of the following are required?
- a. leave lids or covers closed while not in use
 - b. move the receptacle indoors
 - c. locate the receptacle on bare ground?
 - d. all of the above
- ✓ 3. Which of the following materials or operations outdoors can cause storm water pollution?
- a. a spill or leak of diesel fuel
 - b. an open container of paint
 - c. a metal grinding operation
 - d. a broken hydraulic line
 - e. all of the above
- ✓ 4. Which of the following are **not** considered Good Housekeeping practices?
- a. sweeping up outdoor work areas
 - b. keeping unused containers closed and sealed
 - c. protecting materials from exposure to the weather
 - d. secondary containment structures
- ✓ 5. If materials are stored outdoors, they may be temporarily covered with a waterproof tarp under what circumstances?
- a. the tarp is regularly checked for tears or loosening
 - b. the tarp is at least twice as large as the material being covered
 - c. the material is stored as far as possible from vehicle traffic
 - d. the material is in open containers

6. Under what conditions is it OK to hose down a spill into a storm drain or ditch?

- a. if the material is non-hazardous
- b. if it is raining
- c. if your supervisor approves it
- d. if it is done immediately after the spill
- e. none of the above

7. If a lawn mower has to be greased outdoors, which of the following would help protect storm water?

- a. perform the operation during dry weather
- b. spread a drop cloth underneath the equipment
- c. wear safety glasses and rubber gloves
- d. all of the above

8. If a dump truck has a leaking hydraulic line, what should be done?

- a. drain it immediately or move indoors
- b. notify the storm water coordinator
- c. put a water-proof tarp over it temporarily
- d. lock and tag it out

9. Even if you cannot immediately clean up a spill due to the hazards involved, which of the following must be done to help protect storm water?

- a. notify the emergency coordinator or storm water coordinator
- b. evacuate the facility
- c. shut down all operations
- d. locate the applicable MSDS for the spilled material

10. What are the practices that protect storm water called?

- a. EPAs
- b. MSDSs
- c. SOPs
- d. BMPs

11. A spill or leak should be cleaned up promptly because....

- a. absorbents work better on fresh spills
- b. spills can be spread by wind or vehicle traffic
- c. it is usually more convenient to do the clean-up quickly
- d. the spill will evaporate if not cleaned up quickly

✓ 12. Under what conditions can tools or equipment be cleaned over a storm drain inlet or in a drainage ditch?

- a. during dry weather
- b. if your supervisor approves it
- c. after consulting the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
- d. if the tool or equipment are cleaned with water only: no detergents or solvents
- e. none of the above

✓ 13. Under what conditions should accumulated rainwater be drained from a secondary containment structure?

- a. the rain water is clean and uncontaminated
- b. during dry weather only
- c. it is less than half full
- d. all of the above

14. If a vehicle had a ruptured hydraulic hose and was leaking fluid, which of the following would be most appropriate?

- a. cover it with a tarp
- b. move it indoors
- c. wash it down with soapy water
- d. none of the above

✓ 15. If a fertilizer spreader caused some fertilizer to fall on a paved area, what would be the best way to deal with it?

- a. hose it into the storm drain
- b. notify the EPA
- c. sweep or blow it back onto a vegetated area
- d. ignore it

WHAT CAN YOU DO TO REDUCE STORM WATER POLLUTION?

If you own a car, maintain it so it does not leak oil or other fluids.

Wash your car on the grass or at a car wash so the dirt and soap do not flow down the driveway and into the nearest storm drain.

Do not over fertilize your grass. Never apply fertilizers or pesticides before a heavy rain. If fertilizer falls onto driveways or sidewalks, sweep it up instead of hosing it away.

Mulch leaves and grass clippings or place bagged leaves and clippings at the curb, not in the street. Doing this keeps leaves out of the gutter and from washing into the nearest storm drain.

Turn your gutter downspouts away from hard surfaces and seed bare spots in your yard to avoid erosion.

If you have a septic system, maintain it properly by having it pumped every 3 to 5 years. If it is an older system, be sure it can still handle the volume placed on it today. Never put chemicals down septic systems, they can harm the system and seep into the groundwater.

If you own a pet, pick up after your pets and dispose of pet waste in the garbage or by flushing.

Keep lawn and household chemicals tightly sealed and in a place where rain cannot reach them.

Dispose of old or unwanted chemicals at the Fort Bend County hazardous waste collection facility.

Participate in the next Rosenberg Spring Clean-Up.

Attend public hearings or meetings on the topic so you can express your concerns.

Report storm water violations when you spot them.

Keep learning about polluted storm water runoff and tell a friend.

But most importantly... **LEAD BY EXAMPLE.**

This publication is provided to educate Rosenberg's residents on the issue of storm water pollution and what **YOU** can do to help.



ROSENBERG STORM WATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

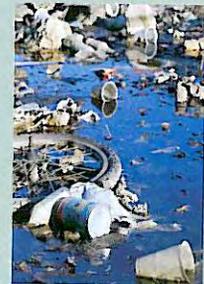
ADMINISTERED BY
CITY OF ROSENBERG
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
2110 4TH STREET
POST OFFICE BOX 32
ROSENBERG, TX 77471-0032

WWW.CI.ROSENBERG.TX.US
TEL 832-595-3960

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON
STORM WATER POLLUTION, VISIT
WWW.EPA.GOV/NPDES/STORMWATER
WWW.EPA.GOV/NPS

PREVENTING STORM WATER POLLUTION

Everyone plays a role in creating the pollution in storm water runoff and everyone has a role in cleaning it up. Learn how you can make a difference.



FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

STORM WATER RUNOFF IS OUR MOST COMMON CAUSE OF WATER POLLUTION.

Storm water pollution is a challenging water quality problem. Unlike pollution from industry or sewage treatment facilities, storm water pollution is caused by the daily activities of people everywhere. The following information is provided to educate Rosenberg's residents on the issue of storm water pollution and what you can do to help.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

WHAT IS STORM WATER RUNOFF?

Storm water runoff is water from rain that "runs off" across the land rather than being absorbed into the ground. As this water flows toward the nearest low spot such as a storm sewer, ditch, stream, river, or other body of water, it picks up pollutants such as pesticides, fertilizers, oil, pet waste, leaves, and more that can harm our water and environment. The runoff is not treated in any way.

WHAT IS POLLUTED RUNOFF?

Water from rain either seeps into the ground or "runs off" to lower areas, making its way into storm sewers, ditches, streams, rivers, or other bodies of water. On its way, runoff water can pick up and carry many substances that pollute water. Some – like pesticides, fertilizers, oil and soap – are harmful in any quantity. Others – like sediment from construction, bare soil, or agricultural land, or pet waste, grass clippings and leaves – can harm streams, rivers and other bodies of water if in sufficient quantities. In addition to rain, various human activities like watering, car washing, and malfunctioning septic tanks can also put water onto the land surface. Here, it can create runoff that carries pollutants to creeks, rivers and lakes.

Polluted runoff generally happens anywhere people use or alter the land. For example, in developed areas, none of the water that falls on hard surfaces like roofs, driveways, parking lots or roads can seep into the ground. These impervious surfaces create large amounts of runoff that pick up pollutants. The runoff flows from gutters and storm drains to streams. Runoff not only pollutes, but erodes stream banks. The mix of pollution and eroded dirt muddies the water and causes problems downstream.

WHAT IS NONPOINT SOURCE POLLUTION?

This is another term for polluted runoff and other sources of water pollution that are hard to pinpoint. The term "nonpoint source pollution" comes from the federal Clean Water Act of 1987. There, it is used as a catch-all for all kinds of water pollution that are not well-defined discharges (point sources) from wastewater plants or industries.

Many state agencies have nonpoint source (NPS) management programs that address polluted runoff. Texas NPS program is part of the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality's Division of Water Quality. It serves as the central coordinating agency for the many NPS-related programs operated by various agencies.

WHAT CAUSES POLLUTED STORM WATER RUNOFF?

Polluted storm water runoff generally happens anywhere people use or alter the land. People going about their daily lives are the number one source of storm water pollutants. Most people are unaware of how they impact water quality. Some common examples include over fertilizing lawns, excessive pesticide use, not picking up pet waste, using salt or fertilizer to de-ice driveways, letting oil drip out of their vehicles and littering. Developed areas in general, with their increased runoff, concentrated numbers of people and animals, construction and other activities, are a major contributor to NPS pollution, as are agricultural activities. Other contributors include forest harvesting activities, roadways, and malfunctioning septic systems.

WHY DO WE NEED TO MANAGE STORM WATER AND POLLUTED RUNOFF?

Polluted storm water runoff is the number one cause of water pollution in Texas. In most cases, storm water either does not receive any treatment before it enters our waterways or is inadequately treated. Polluted water creates numerous costs to the public and to wildlife. As the saying goes, "we all live downstream." Communities that use surface water for their drinking water supply must pay much more to clean up polluted water than clean water. Polluted water hurts the wildlife in streams, rivers and other bodies of water. Dirt from erosion, also called sediment, covers up fish habitats, and fertilizers can cause too much algae to grow, which also hurts wildlife by using up the oxygen they need to survive. Soaps hurt fish gills and fish skin, and other chemicals damage plants and animals when they enter the water.

The quantity of storm water is also a problem. When rain water falls on hard surfaces like roads, roofs, driveways and parking lots, it cannot seep into the ground, so it runs off to lower areas. To understand the difference a hard surface makes, consider the difference between one inch of rain falling onto a meadow and a parking lot. The parking lot sheds 16 times the amount of water that a meadow does! Because more water runs off hard surfaces, developed areas can experience local flooding. The high volume of water also causes stream banks to erode and washes the wildlife that lives there downstream.

HOW ARE STORM WATER AND RUNOFF "MANAGED"?

"Best management practices" (BMPs) is a term used to describe different ways to keep pollutants out of runoff and to slow down high volumes of runoff. Preventing pollution from entering water is much more affordable than cleaning polluted water.

Educating residents about how to prevent pollution from entering waterways is one best management practice. Laws that require people and businesses involved in earth disturbing activities – like construction and agriculture – to take steps to prevent erosion are another way to prevent storm water pollution. There are also laws about litter, cleaning up after pets and dumping oil or other substances into storm drains. Education and laws are just two best management practice examples. Some BMPs are constructed to protect a certain area. Some are designed to slow down storm water; others help reduce the pollutants already in it. There are also BMPs that do both of these things. Detention ponds, built to temporarily hold water so it seeps away slowly, fill up quickly after a rainstorm and allow solids like sediment and litter to settle at the pond bottom. Then, they release the water slowly. These ponds are one constructed BMP example. Green roofs, storm drain grates, filter strips, sediment fences and permeable paving are other examples.

WHY ALL THE FUSS ABOUT STORM WATER?

The federal Clean Water Act requires large and medium sized towns across the United States to take steps to reduce polluted storm water runoff. The law was applied in two phases. The first phase addressed large cities. The second phase, often referred to as "Phase II," requires medium and small cities, fast growing cities like Rosenberg, and those located near sensitive waters to take steps to reduce storm water. In Texas, Phase II laws took effect on August 13, 2007. These laws require the City of Rosenberg to do six things:

- 1) Conduct outreach and education about polluted storm water runoff.
- 2) Provide opportunities for residents to participate and be involved in conversation and activities related to reducing polluted storm water runoff.
- 3) Detect illicit discharges (e.g. straight piping or dumping).
- 4) Control construction site runoff.
- 5) Control post-construction runoff.
- 6) Perform municipal housekeeping (e.g. take steps to prevent runoff from city buildings and activities.)

IF IT ONLY AFFECTS STREAMS AND CREEKS, WHY SHOULD YOU CARE?

Storm sewers, ditches, and streams feed into rivers, lakes and the ocean. We all drink water, so we are all affected when our water is polluted. When water treatment costs rise, the price of drinking water goes up. If you like to fish, swim or boat, you may have heard or been affected by advisories warning you not to swim, fish or boat in a certain area because of unhealthy water or too much algae. Shellfish like oysters and clams cannot be harvested from polluted waters, so anyone that enjoys these foods or makes a living from the shellfish industry is affected. Money made from tourism and water recreation can also be impacted, as are businesses and homes flooded by storm water runoff. When we pollute our water, everyone is affected!

HOW DOES THIS BENEFIT THE AVERAGE TAXPAYER?

When our water is polluted, we all pay in one way or another. Damage from urban flooding can raise merchant prices and insurance rates. Sediment and pollution laden water takes more money to treat before it can be used for drinking water. Tourism and recreation businesses suffer along with residents when swimming, fishing and boating are curtailed. Shellfish become more expensive and harder to harvest when shellfish beds close. And the list goes on.

EVERYONE PLAYS A ROLE IN CREATING THE POLLUTION IN STORM WATER RUNOFF.

WHEN WE POLLUTE OUR WATER,
EVERYONE IS AFFECTED.

WE ALL HAVE A ROLE IN CLEANING IT UP.

LEAD BY EXAMPLE

Pet Care

When walking your pet, remember to pick up the waste and dispose of it in the garbage or by flushing.

Leaving pet waste on the ground increases public health risks by allowing harmful bacteria and nutrients to wash into the storm drain and eventually into local waterbodies.

Swimming Pool and Spa

Drain your swimming pool only when necessary and when chlorine levels are no longer detectable. Test kits do not detect chlorine levels.

Whenever possible, drain your pool or spa into the sanitary sewer system.

Properly store pool and spa chemicals to prevent leaks and spills, preferably in a covered area to avoid exposure to stormwater.

Septic System Use and Maintenance

Have your septic system inspected by a professional at least every 3 years, and have the septic tank pumped as necessary (usually every 3-5 years).

Care for the septic system drainfield by not driving or parking vehicles on it. Plant only grass over and near the drainfield to avoid damage from roots.

Flush reasonably. Flushing household chemicals like paint, pesticides, oil, and antifreeze can destroy the biological treatment taking place in the system. Other items, such as diapers, paper towels, and cat litter, can clog the septic system and potentially damage components.



Everyone plays a role in creating the pollution in storm water runoff; and everyone has a role in cleaning it up.

This publication is provided to educate Rosenberg's residents on the issue of storm water pollution and what YOU can do to make a difference.

ROSENBERG STORM WATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Administered by
City of Rosenberg
Department of Public Works
2110 4th Street, P O Box 32
Rosenberg, TX 77471-0032

www.ci.rosenberg.tx.us
Tel 832-595-3960

Visit www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater or www.epa.gov/nps
for more information storm water pollution.

Make your home
The
SOLUTION
TO STORM WATER
POLLUTION!



**A homeowner's guide to
healthy habits for clean water**

Make your home
The **SOLUTION**
TO STORM WATER
POLLUTION!

As storm water flows over driveways, lawns, and sidewalks, it picks up debris, chemicals, dirt, and other pollutants. Storm water can flow into a storm sewer system or directly to a storm sewer, ditch, stream, river, or other bodies of water. Anything that enters a storm sewer system is discharged untreated into the waterbodies we use for swimming, fishing, and providing drinking water. Polluted runoff is the nation's greatest threat to clean water.

By practicing healthy household habits, homeowners can keep common pollutants like pesticides, pet waste, grass clippings, and automotive fluids off the ground and out of stormwater.

Adopt these **Healthy Household Habits for Clean Water** and help protect streams, rivers, wetlands, and coastal waters.

Remember to share the habits with your neighbors!



Healthy Household Habits for Clean Water

Vehicle and Garage

Use a commercial car wash or wash your car on a lawn or other unpaved surface to minimize the amount of dirty, soapy water flowing into the storm drain and eventually into your local waterbody.

Check your car, boat, motorcycle, and other machinery and equipment for leaks and spills. Make repairs as soon as possible. Clean up spilled fluids with an absorbent material like kitty litter or sand, and don't rinse the spills into a nearby storm drain. Remember to properly dispose of the absorbent material.

Recycle used oil and other automotive fluids at participating service stations. Don't dump these chemicals down the storm drain or dispose of them in your trash.

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 storm sewer, ditch, stream, river or other bodies of water.

Select native plants and grasses that are drought and pest-resistant. Native plants require less water, fertilizer, and pesticides.

Sweep up yard debris, rather than hosing down areas. Compost or recycle yard waste when possible.

Don't overwater your lawn. Water during the cool times of the day, and don't let water run off into the storm drain.

Cover piles of dirt and mulch being used in landscaping projects to prevent these pollutants from blowing or washing off your yard and into the storm sewer, ditch, or other local waterbodies. Vegetate bare spots in your yard to prevent soil erosion.

Home Repair and Improvement

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 substances like paints, solvents, and cleaners in the smallest amounts possible, and follow the directions on the label.

Clean up spills immediately, and dispose of the waste safely.

Store substances properly to avoid leaks and spills.

Purchase and use nontoxic, biodegradable, recycled, and recyclable products whenever possible.

Clean paint brushes in a sink, not outdoors.

Filter and reuse paint thinner when using oil-based paints.

Properly dispose of excess paints through a household hazardous waste collection program, or donate unused paint to local organizations.

Reduce the amount of paved area and increase the amount of vegetated area in your yard.

Use native plants in your landscaping to reduce the need for watering during dry periods.

Consider directing downspouts away from paved surfaces onto lawns and other measures to increase infiltration and reduce polluted runoff.

**Storm drains connect to waterbodies. . .
only rain down the drain.**

Appendix 5

MEMO

TO: File

FROM: Charles A. Kalkomey

DATE: May 12, 2009

RE: Review of Allowable Non-Storm Water Discharges

In accordance with Minimum Control Measure 3, BMP 3, a review of allowable non-storm water discharges was held. In attendance were Kenneth Jansky, John Maresh, and Charles A. Kalkomey.

The current list of allowable non-storm water discharges as contained within the current Storm Water Management Program (SWMP) permit was reviewed. After discussion, the following list of allowable non-storm water discharges was composed and will be recommended to be included in the Annual Report for this year:

- (1) A discharge authorized by, and in full compliance with, an NPDES permit (other than the NPDES permit for discharges from the MS4);
- (2) A discharge or flow resulting from fire fighting by the Fire Department;
- (3) A discharge or flow of fire protection water that does not contain oil or hazardous substances or materials that the Fire Code requires to be contained and treated prior to discharge, in which case treatment adequate to remove harmful quantities of pollutants must have occurred prior to discharge;
- (4) Agricultural stormwater runoff;
- (5) A discharge or flow from water line flushing or disinfection that contains no harmful quantity of total residual chlorine (TRC) or any other chemical used in line disinfection;
- (6) A discharge or flow from lawn watering, or landscape irrigation;
- (7) A discharge or flow from a diverted stream flow or natural spring;
- (8) A discharge or flow from uncontaminated pumped groundwater or rising groundwater;
- (9) Uncontaminated groundwater infiltration (as defined at 40 C.F.R. § 35.2005(20)) to the MS4;
- (10) Uncontaminated discharge or flow from a foundation drain, crawl space pump, or footing drain;
- (11) A discharge or flow from a potable water source not containing any harmful substance or material from the cleaning or draining of a storage tank or other container;

Review of Allowable Non-Storm Water Discharges

Page 2

May 12, 2009

- (12) A discharge or flow from air conditioning condensation that is unmixed with water from a cooling tower, emissions scrubber, emissions filter, or any other source of pollutant;
- (13) A discharge or flow from individual residential car washing;
- (14) A discharge or flow from a riparian habitat or wetland;
- (15) A discharge or flow from water used in street washing or cosmetic cleaning that is not contaminated with any soap, detergent, degreaser, solvent, emulsifier, dispersant, or any other harmful cleaning substance; or
- (16) A discharge or flow of uncontaminated storm water pumped from an excavation.

Appendix 6

Construction Site Storm Water Runoff
Draft Ordinance

Article I. IN GENERAL

Sec. ____ - 1. Applicability

This chapter, relating to the definitions and prohibitions of any construction site and associated storm water runoff, shall apply to the corporate limits and within the area immediately adjacent and contiguous to such corporate limits and extending for a distance outside the city for a total of five thousand (5,000) feet, and it shall be unlawful to do or perform any act in violation of this chapter within such five-thousand-foot area contiguous to the corporate limits and outside the city, provided that this chapter shall not apply within any portion of such five-thousand-foot area which is contained within the territory of any other municipal corporation.

Sec. ____ - 2. Complaints by Individuals

All complaints concerning the violation of any storm water regulations shall be made to the city, which shall conduct an inspection of the complaints. If the complaints are found to be in violation of any state or city storm water laws, rules or regulations, the city shall immediately give the notice as required and as provided for in this chapter. The city shall proceed to have the complaints corrected, if necessary.

Sec. ____ - 3. Definitions.

The following words and terms and phrases, when used in this chapter shall have the meaning ascribed to them in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

List all definitions used.

Sec. ____ - 4. Information to be provided to the City.

A) It shall be unlawful for any new construction to not provide the following information to the City of Rosenberg before the start of construction:

- Description of Construction Activity
- Potential Pollutants and Sources
- Sequence of Major Activities
- Estimated Total Site, including Estimated Disturbed Acreage
- Accounting of Soils Present on Site
- Vicinity Map
- Detailed Site Map
- Support Activities, meaning all activities that shall be conducted on site in support of the construction activity
- The name of the receiving waters or wetlands where storm water to exit the site
- TPDES permit
- Notice of Intent, if applicable

- Site Notices to be posted on site
- All possible Endangered or Threatened Species or Habitats affected by construction
- All Historic Places affected by construction

B) Those Best Management Practices (BMPs) that are to be followed during construction must be described in writing. This shall include measures for:

- Erosion Control
- Sediment Control
- Establishment of permanent controls
- Waste and trash controls
- Good Housekeeping
- Specific Product Practices
- Equipment Handling Practices

Sec. ____ - 5. Maintenance

The construction site must have documentation detailing the temporary and permanent maintenance of the site against storm water runoff.

Sec. ____ - 6. Inspections.

The City reserves the right to inspect any and all construction within its legal territory, as described in Sec. ____ - 1. Applicability. The operator of the construction site is obligated to allow any City inspector on site without prior notice.

A written report of all inspections shall be submitted to the City by the City's inspector. The operator and/or owner of the construction site may request a copy of the inspector's report at any time, after it has been filed.

Sec. ____ - 7. Non-Storm Water Discharges.

The construction site shall have measures in place to prevent runoff from eligible non-storm water discharges, including: discharges from firefighting activities, water from routine external washing of vehicles without soaps and detergents, water used for dust control, uncontaminated air conditioning condensate, uncontaminated groundwater, and irrigation.

Sec. ____ - 8. Responsibility of Operators.

All operators with control over the construction site must:

- (a) ensure that all applicable parts of TPDES General Permit TXR150000, effective March 5, 2008, are met.
- (b) ensure that the SWPPP provided to the City indicates the areas of the project where Operators have control over project specifications, including the ability to make modifications in specifications.

- (c) ensure all other operators affected by modifications in project specifications, especially those adjacent to the site or downstream, are notified in a timely manner so that those operators may modify their BMPs as necessary to remain compliant with the conditions of TPDES General Permit TXR150000, effective March 5, 2008.
- (d) ensure that the SWPPP, for portions of the project where they are operators, indicates the name and site specific TPDES authorization numbers for permittees with the day-to-day operational control over those activities necessary to ensure compliance with the SWP3 and other permit conditions. If the Operator with day-to-day operational control has not been authorized or has abandoned the site, the Operator with control over project specifications is considered to be the responsible party until the authority is transferred to another party and the SWP3 is updated.

Sec. ____ - 9. Notice to abate, service.

(a) *Generally.* If the owner of any real property fails or refuses to comply with this article, and the city manager, or his designee, receives information of the existence of any property in violation of this article, he or his designee assigned such responsibility, shall serve the owner of the property with a written notice informing the owner of such condition and directing that action be taken to bring the property into compliance within seven (7) days.

(b) *Service of notice on owner or occupant.* The notice authorized by this section shall be given personally to the owner or occupant or both in writing or by letter mailed "certified mail return receipt requested" or equivalent addressed to the owner at the owner's address as recorded in the appraisal district records of the appraisal district in which the property is located and to the occupant at the mailing address of the subject property. If personal service cannot be obtained and the owner is not an individual, then the notice shall be served upon the persons designated under applicable law for service of process on a non-individual or non-resident.

(c) *Service of notice by publication; contents.* If personal service of the notice cannot be obtained, service may be given by publication, at least once, in a newspaper of general circulation in the city, addressed to the owner or if the owner is not known, "To the owner of (legal description of the property involved)." The notice shall give the legal description of the property, state the condition which constitutes a violation of this section, and shall state that upon failure of the owner to rectify the situation within seven (7) days of the date the notice is mailed, published or posted, a complaint may be filed in the municipal court of the city for violation of this article, stating the penalties for violation. In addition, the notice shall advise that the city may do the work or make the improvements required or pay for the work done or improvements made and charge the owner for the expense involved, and upon failure of the owner to pay the city for such expense, fix a lien on the property for the expense involved as provided in this article.

(d) *Notice by posting; contents.* In addition to publication in a local newspaper, notice may be served by posting said notice on or near the front door of each building on the property to which the violation relates; or by posting the notice on a placard attached to a stake driven into the ground on the property to which the violation relates, if the property contains no buildings. Any notice posted on the property shall be on a placard and shall have the same contents as provided in (c) above.

(e) *Notice returned as "refused" or "unclaimed."* In the event a notice is mailed to a property owner in accordance with this article and the United States Postal Service returns the notice as "refused" or "unclaimed," the validity of the notice is not affected, and the notice is considered as delivered.

(f) *Additional notice, not required.* In a notice provided under this section, the city may inform the owner by regular mail and a posting on the property that if the owner commits another violation of the same kind or nature that poses a danger to the public health and safety on or before the one (1) year anniversary of the date of the notice, the city without further notice may correct the violation at the owner's expense and assess the expense against the property. If a violation covered by a notice under this section occurs within the one-year period, and the city has not been informed in writing by the owner of an ownership change, then the city without notice may take any action permitted in this article and assess expenses against the property.

Sec. ___ - 10. Unlawful noncompliance; filing of complaint; fines.

It shall be unlawful for the operator of any construction site within the City's jurisdiction to fail to bring the property into compliance with the standards set forth in this article within seven (7) days after notice is mailed or published, directing that such standards be met; the city manager or his designee assigned such duties shall, whenever a violation is found, file a complaint with the municipal court; and the prosecutor of the municipal court assigned such duties shall prosecute the case, and upon conviction for violation of this article the owner shall be fined in accordance with section 1-13 of this Code.

Sec. ___ - 11. Abatement by city; payment of costs by owner; lien imposed for nonpayment.

(a) In addition to the remedy provided for in section ___ - 10, the city may also cause the work necessary to bring any property into compliance with this article to be done if the owner fails either to do such work or cause the work to be done within seven (7) days from receipt of notice or publication, and to charge the owner for the costs incurred by the city. A statement of the costs incurred by the city to abate such condition shall be mailed to the owner of such premises, if the owner and mailing address are known, and if not known, may be published in the official newspaper designated by the city for notice or other local newspaper having at least weekly issues. The statement shall demand payment within thirty (30) days from the date of receipt or publication.

(b) In addition to all costs for equipment, manpower and other related expenses, a minimum fee of one hundred dollars (\$100.00) for each lot, adjacent lots under common ownership, or tract of land is hereby established for all associated administrative functions as may be required.

(c) If the statement of the costs served or published pursuant to this section is not paid within such period, the director of finance may file with the county clerk a statement of the expenses incurred to abate and correct such condition on the premises, to be filed in the deed records, and such statement shall be and the city shall have a privileged lien upon the lot, parcel, or tract of land upon which such expenses were incurred, second only to tax liens and liens for street improvements, together with ten (10) percent interest per annum on the delinquent amount from the date such payment was due. For any such expenditures and interest, as aforesaid, suit may be instituted and foreclosure had in the name of the city; and the statement so made, as aforesaid, or a certified copy thereof, shall be prima facie proof of the amount expended in any such work.

Appendix 7

STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP)

Project Name and Location:

Name: Seabourne Creek Park Sports Complex Entrance Road

Location: The project is in the City of Rosenberg, Fort Bend County. The site may be reached by taking U.S. 59 to State Highway 36 and going approximately 0.6 miles north of State Highway 36 to Fountains Drive. The site is located approximately 350 feet south of the intersection of U.S. 59 and Fountains Drive, on Key Map No. 604-Z.

Primary Operator Name and Address (Owner):

City of Rosenberg
P.O. Box 32
2110 Fourth Street
Rosenberg, TX 77471
Attention: Mr. Kenneth Jansky
Telephone: (832) 595-3963

Primary Operator Name and Address (Contractor):

Bay Utilities, L.L.C.
33127 Lois Lane
Magnolia, Texas 77354
Attention: Mr. David Long
Telephone: (281) 356-4008

MS4 Operator Name and Address:

City of Rosenberg
P.O. Box 32
2110 Fourth Street
Rosenberg, TX 77471

1.0 Site Description

a. Description of the Construction Activity:

The project consists of the construction of Seabourne Creek Park Sports Complex Entrance Road, a 28-foot wide concrete roadway, including drainage features. This project qualifies as a small construction activity under Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System General Permit No. TXR150000, effective March 5, 2008. (The activity must include ALL disturbed areas both on-site and off-site)

b. Potential Pollutants and Sources

The following substances are expected to be present onsite during construction: concrete, petroleum based products, fuels, lubricants, fertilizers, detergents, wood, soil stabilizing additives, pesticides, acids, concrete additives, and concrete truck washout. The following are sources of the previous substances listed: construction equipment, construction materials, disturbed soil, and vehicles onsite.

c. Sequence of Major Activities:

The major phase of work will take approximately forty-five (45) days. Prior to beginning excavation, street rights-of-way and easements will be stripped of vegetation. An effort will be made to only strip areas that will contain the roadway and drainage facilities and to begin excavation as soon as possible after stripping. Immediately following stripping, the paving contractor will begin construction of the entrance road. During or immediately after construction of the road, construction of the drainage facilities will begin. A separate "SWP3" will be in effect at that time.

d. Estimated Total Site and Disturbed Acreages:

The total area of the site is 2.90 acres of which approximately 100% will be disturbed during construction of both utilities and paving.

e. Soils or Quality of Site Discharge

According to the United States Department of Agriculture's Web Soil Survey, soils in the area are defined as: Edna fine sandy loam with a K factor of 0.37 and Bernard clay loam and Bernard-Edna complex both with a K factor of 0.32. K is an erosion factor ranging from 0.02 to 0.69 that indicates the soil's susceptibility to sheet and rill erosion by water. See Exhibit 4.

The existing site consists of cultivated fields and wooded areas.

Calculations for Runoff Coefficient

The pre-construction classification of the project site is "cultivated sandy soil" with a runoff coefficient of 0.30.

The post-construction classification of the project site is as follows:

<u>Area</u>	<u>"c"</u>
2.22 ac. revegetated easements and right-of-ways	0.1
<u>0.69</u> ac. roads, concrete	0.85
2.90 ac total	

$$2.22/2.90 * 0.1 = 0.0766$$

$$0.69/2.90 * 0.85 = 0.2022$$

$$0.0766 + 0.2010 = \sim 0.28 \text{ weighted runoff coefficient}$$

f. Vicinity Map:

A vicinity map is attached. See Exhibit 1.

g. Detailed Site Map:

See Exhibit 2. Detailed site maps reference the following: drainage patterns and approximate slopes anticipated after major grading activities; areas where soil disturbance will occur; locations of all major structural controls either planned or in place; locations where temporary or permanent stabilization practices are expected to be used; locations of construction support activities, including material, waste, borrow, fill, or equipment storage areas; surface waters at, adjacent to, or in close proximity to the site; locations where storm water discharges from the site directly to a surface water body or a municipal separate storm system; and vehicle wash areas.

h. Support Activities

Expected support activities include equipment staging and materials storage areas. Equipment staging and materials storage areas will be located on-site.

i. Name of Receiving Water and Extent of Wetlands:

Seabourne Creek is the receiving water. There are no known jurisdictional wetland areas near this project.

j. TPDES General Permit:

The Permit is included in Appendix 1.

k. Notice of Intent and Site Notice:

There is no Notice of Intent, and Site Notices are included in Appendix 3.

l. Endangered or Threatened Species or Critical Habitats

Federally and State listed endangered and threatened species for Fort Bend County as listed by the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department are included in Table 2.

m. Historic Places

The storm water discharge and related activities will not affect properties listed or eligible for listing on the National Registry of Historic Places.

2.0 Best Management Practices

a. General Requirements

- (1) Sediment will be retained on-site to the maximum extent practicable.
- (2) Control measures will be properly selected, installed, and maintained in accordance with manufacturer's specifications and good engineering practice. If damaged or rendered ineffective during site development, erosion and sediment controls will be repaired or replaced immediately.
- (3) Controls will minimize the offsite transport of litter, construction debris, and construction materials.

Major erosion and sediment controls are shown on the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Site Plan, see Exhibit 3.

b. Erosion Control and Stabilization Practices

- (1) Erosion Control and Stabilization Practices
 - (A) Straw bales, filter fabric fencing or approved other exist and will be maintained on either side of existing inlets where runoff from this construction site might enter the storm sewer system. The location of these fences is shown on the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Site Plan (Exhibit 3) or as directed by the Engineer.

- (B) Hydro-mulch seeding will be applied to disturbed easements and right-of-way after completion of construction of the facilities.
- (C) Filter fabric fencing will be placed around the perimeter of the site and existing interceptor structures upon their construction and shall remain until the owner accepts the project or as is deemed necessary to prevent discharge to the receiving water. The location of these fences is shown on the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Site Plan (Exhibit 3) or as directed by the Engineer.
- (D) After paving is constructed, straw bales, or approved other will be placed on either side of inlets.
- (E) Control Measures will be installed along back of curb to adequately prevent sediment runoff into street once paving is complete. The location of these control measures are shown on Storm Water Pollution Prevention Site Plan (Exhibit 3) or as directed by the Engineer.

(2) Record of Erosion Control and Stabilization Practices

The Operator will maintain record of: dates of major grading activities, dates when construction temporarily or permanently ceases on a portion of the site, and the dates when stabilization measures are initiated.

- (3) If the interim period between construction of utilities and street construction will be more than 21 days, the street rights-of-way will be mulched or otherwise stabilized within 14 days.
- (4) After paving completion, newly graded areas and all exposed soils will be completely stabilized.
- (5) Final stabilization will be achieved prior to termination of permit coverage.

c. Sediment Control Practices

- (1) Silt fences, vegetative buffer strips, or equivalent sediment controls are provided where deemed appropriate as shown on the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Site Plan, see Exhibit 3.
- (2) Silt fences, vegetative buffer strips, or equivalent sediment controls are provided where deemed appropriate as shown on the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Site Plan, see Exhibit 3.

The disturbed area is less than 10 acres; therefore, a sedimentation basin is not required.

- (3) Clearing of the site area may be necessary for the testing and completion of the utilities. For any temporary earth stockpiling filter fabric fence will be set up at the commencement of excavation. All surplus excavated material will be hauled off-site and disposed of in a suitable manner. All disturbed soils will be hydro-mulch seeded. When all construction activity is complete and the site is stabilized, temporary structural controls will be removed, and soils disturbed by their removal will be re-seeded.

3.0 Permanent Storm Water Controls

Eventually, portions of the site are anticipated to be planted with grass, providing flow attenuation and partial vegetative filtration.

4.0 Other Required Controls and BMPs

(a) *Offsite Vehicle Tracking*

A stabilized construction entrance may be provided to help reduce vehicle tracking of sediments. The paved streets adjacent to the site entrance will be cleaned daily, if necessary, to remove any excess mud, dirt, or rock tracked from the site.

Dust Control and Street Cleaning

Dust will be minimized by using water trucks to keep the ground moist, if necessary. Watering will be limited to prevent excessive runoff of water from dust control. Silt fencing will prevent water from this activity from washing dust into the storm drain. For sediment accumulations on new internal paved streets and surfaces, as well as off-site accumulations, using sweepers or other devices to remove sediment by creating airborne dust and sediment is not acceptable. The accumulations must be cleaned up by hand, or with a vacuum truck. Sediment removed by hand can be returned to the site provided it is placed behind an adequate control device such as a filter fence. Under no circumstances will sediment be washed, shoveled, or otherwise introduced into a drainage system during clean up.

The paved streets adjacent to the site entrance will be cleaned as necessary to remove any excess mud, dirt, or rock tracked from the site.

(b) Construction and Waste Materials

1. *Construction Materials Waste*

All waste materials will be collected, stored and disposed of in a securely lidded metal dumpster. The dumpster will meet all local and state solid waste management regulations. No construction waste material will be buried onsite. All personnel will be instructed regarding the correct procedure for waste disposal.

Hazardous Waste

No hazardous waste is expected to be generated or encountered in this project. In the event that hazardous waste is encountered, the Owner will be notified immediately. All hazardous waste materials will be disposed of in the manner specified by local or state regulations or by the manufacturer.

Sanitary Waste

All sanitary waste will be regularly collected from portable units.

2. *Spill Prevention*

The following are the material management practices that will be used to reduce the risk of spills or other accidental exposure of the materials and substances described above to storm water runoff.

3. *Good Housekeeping*

The following good housekeeping practices will be followed onsite during the construction project.

1. An effort will be made to store only enough product required to do the job.
2. All materials stored onsite will be stored in a neat, orderly manner in their appropriate containers and, if possible, under a roof or other enclosure.
3. Products will be kept in their original containers with the original manufacturer's label.
4. Substances will not be mixed with one another unless recommended by the manufacturer.
5. Whenever possible, all of a product will be used up before disposing of the container.
6. Manufacturers' recommendations for proper use and disposal will be followed.
7. The site superintendent will inspect daily to ensure proper use and disposal of materials onsite.
8. All litter, trash, and floatable debris will be contained.

Hazardous Products

These practices will be used to reduce the risks associated with hazardous materials, if hazardous materials are used.

1. Products will be kept in original containers unless they are not resealable.
2. Original labels and material safety data will be retained.
3. If surplus product must be disposed of, manufacturers' or local and state recommended methods for proper disposal will be followed.

Product Specific Practices

The product specific practices to be followed are listed in Table 1.

Spill Prevention Practices

The spill prevention practices to be followed are listed in Table 1.

4. Concrete Truck Wash Out

Concrete trucks will not be allowed to wash out or discharge surplus concrete or drum wash water on the site, unless they are using a properly designed and designated concrete washout area.

- a. Concrete truck wash out must not directly discharge to surface water or storm sewers.
- b. Concrete truck washout should be discharged to areas at the construction site where minimal slope allows infiltration and filtering of wash out water or structural controls have been established to prevent direct discharge to surface waters.

- c. Concrete truck washout during rainfall events should be minimized. The Operator will ensure BMPs in-place are sufficient to prevent the discharge of concrete wash out in rainfall events.
- d. Discharge of concrete truck wash out water should not cause or contribute to groundwater contamination.

(c) Non-Construction Pollutant Sources:

There are no potential pollutant sources associated with industrial activities other than the construction activities described in sections 1.0.b and 8.0.

(d) Velocity Dissipation Devices:

Velocity dissipation devices will be installed as needed as defined by local site conditions.

(e) Controls for Pumping or Channeling Standing Water Onsite

When dewatering (pumping) the site, the sediment-laden discharge will be detained for a sufficient time to allow the majority of the sediment to settle out. Direct discharge into a storm sewer will not be allowed.

5.0 Approved State or Local Plans

- (a) This work is to be completed under TPDES General Permit TXR150000, effective March 5, 2008.
- (b) The Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan will be updated as necessary by the Operator to remain consistent with any changes applicable to protecting surface water resources.
- (c) Separate Management Plan

Not applicable to this project.

6.0 Maintenance

The following is a list of erosion control, sediment control, and stabilization practices implemented on this project that require maintenance:

- Stabilization of construction access area.
- Hydro-mulch seeding/ broadcast seeding.
- Filter fabric fences.
- Inlet protection.

To maintain the above practices, the following will be performed:

- (a) Maintenance and repairs will be conducted within 24 hours of inspection report (see Section 7.0 below).
- (b) Erosion and sediment control measures that have been improperly installed or have been disabled, run-over, removed, or otherwise rendered ineffective must be replaced or corrected immediately.
- (c) Sediment will be removed from behind the sediment fences when it becomes about 1/3 the height of the fence.
- (d) Sediment will be removed from around inlet barriers and dikes when the storage capacity has been approximately 50% filled.

- (e) If sediment leaves the site, accumulations must be removed such that offsite impacts are minimized.

7.0 Inspections

- (a) Each contractor will designate a qualified person or persons to perform the following inspections:
 - (1) Disturbed areas, areas used for storage of materials that are exposed to precipitation, discharge locations, and structural controls will be inspected for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system.
 - (2) Erosion and sediment control measures identified in the plan will be observed to ensure that they are operating correctly.
 - (3) Where discharge locations or points are accessible, they will be inspected to ascertain if erosion control measures are effective in preventing significant impacts to receiving waters.
 - (4) Locations where vehicles enter or exit the site will be inspected for evidence of offsite sediment tracking.
 - (5) Erosion and sediment control measures that have been improperly installed or have been disabled, run-over, removed, or otherwise rendered ineffective must be replaced or corrected immediately.

The inspection will be conducted by the responsible person at least once every seven (7) calendar days and within 24 hours after a storm of 0.5 inch or greater.

After a portion of the site is finally stabilized, inspection will be conducted at least once every month.

- (b) Based on the results of the inspections, the SWPPP will be modified as necessary to better control pollutants in runoff. Necessary revisions to the SWPPP are to be completed within 7 calendar days following the inspection. Revisions should include an implementation schedule for additional or modified BMPs.
- (c) For each inspection, a report summarizing the scope of the inspection, name(s) and qualifications of personnel making the inspection, the date(s) of the inspection, major observations will be made and retained as part of the storm water pollution plan for at least three years from the date that the site is finally stabilized. Major observations include: implementation of the storm water pollution prevention plan, actions taken in accordance with item "(b)" above, locations of discharges of sediment or other pollutants from the site, location of BMPs that failed to operate as designed or proved inadequate for a particular location, and locations where additional BMPs are needed. The personnel making the inspections will sign these reports in accordance with 30 TAC § 305.128, see the included form.

Copies of the forms to be used for the Inspection and Maintenance report are included in the following pages as a part of this "SWPPP."

8.0 Non-Storm Water Discharges

Appropriate pollution prevention measures must be implemented for eligible non-storm water components of the discharge from the site including: discharges from firefighting activities, water from routine external washing of vehicles without soaps and detergents, water used for dust control, uncontaminated air conditioning condensate, uncontaminated groundwater, irrigation.

9.0 Responsibilities of Operators

Primary and Secondary Operators with Control Over Construction Plans and Specifications

- (a) ensure the project specifications allow or provide that adequate BMPs are developed to meet the requirements of Part III of TPDES General Permit TXR150000, effective March 5, 2008.
- (b) ensure that the SWPPP indicates the areas of the project where Operators have control over project specifications, including the ability to make modifications in specifications.
- (c) ensure all other operators affected by modifications in project specifications are notified in a timely manner so that those operators may modify their BMPs as necessary to remain compliant with the conditions of TPDES General Permit TXR150000, effective March 5, 2008.
- (d) ensure that the SWPPP for portions of the project where they are operators indicates the name and site specific TPDES authorization numbers for permittees with the day-to-day operational control over those activities necessary to ensure compliance with the SWP3 and other permit conditions. If the Operator with day-to-day operational control has not been authorized or has abandoned the site, the Operator with control over project specifications is considered to be the responsible party until the authority is transferred to another party and the SWP3 is updated.

**SEABOURNE CREEK PARK SPORTS COMPLEX ENTRANCE ROAD
STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN
INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE REPORT**

PROJECT: _____
 PHASE: _____
 INSPECTOR: _____ DATE: _____
 DAYS SINCE LAST RAINFALL: _____ AMOUNT OF LAST RAINFALL: _____ INCHES

STABILIZATION MEASURES

AREA	DATE SINCE LAST DISTURBED	DATE OF NEXT DISTURBANCE	STABILIZED?	STABILIZED WITH	CONDITION
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

STABILIZATION REQUIRED: _____

TO BE PERFORMED BY: _____ ON OR BEFORE: _____
 WAS PERFORMED BY: _____ ON: _____

**STRUCTURAL CONTROLS
INLET PROTECTION BARRIERS:**

LOCATION	IN PLACE?/ CONDITION?	DEPTH OF SEDIMENT	CONDITION OF INLET
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

MAINTENANCE REQUIRED FOR INLET PROTECTION BARRIER: _____

TO BE PERFORMED BY: _____ ON OR BEFORE: _____
 WAS PERFORMED BY: _____ ON: _____

**SEABOURNE CREEK PARK SPORTS COMPLEX ENTRANCE ROAD
STRUCTURAL CONTROLS
FILTER FABRIC FENCE:**

LOCATION	BOTTOM OF FABRIC STILL BURIED?	FABRIC TORN OR SAGGING?	POSTS TIPPING OVER?	HOW DEEP IS THE SEDIMENT?
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

MAINTENANCE REQUIRED FOR SILT FENCE: _____

TO BE PERFORMED BY: _____ ON OR BEFORE: _____
 WAS PERFORMED BY: _____ ON: _____

STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/STAGING AREA:

DOES MUCH SEDIMENT GET TRACKED ONTO	ENTRY SURFACE CLEAN OR SEDIMENT FILLED?	DOES ALL TRAFFIC USE ENTRANCE? ROAD?
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

MAINTENANCE REQUIRED FOR STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/STAGING AREA:

TO BE PERFORMED BY: _____ ON OR BEFORE: _____
 WAS PERFORMED BY: _____ ON: _____

CHANGES REQUIRED TO THE POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN: _____

REASONS FOR CHANGE: _____

BASED ON MY INSPECTION, THE SITE IS IN GENERAL CONFORMANCE WITH THE SWPPP AND TPDES GENERAL PERMIT TXR150000.

UPON COMPLETION OF THE ABOVE MAINTENANCE AND MODIFICATIONS, THE SITE WILL BE IN GENERAL CONFORMANCE WITH THE SWPPP AND TPDES GENERAL PERMIT TXR150000.

I CERTIFY UNDER PENALTY OF LAW THAT THIS DOCUMENT AND ALL ATTACHEMENTS WERE PREPARED UNDER MY DIRECT SUPERVISION IN ACCORDANCE WITH A SYSTEM DESIGNED TO ASSURE THAT QUALIFIED PERSONNEL PROPERLY GATHERED AND EVALUATED THE INFORMATION SUBMITTED. BASED ON MY INQUIRY OF THE PERSON OR PERSONS WHO MANAGE THE SYSTEM, OR THOSE PERSONS DIRECTLY RESPONSIBLE FOR GATHERING THE INFORMATION, THE INFORMATION SUBMITTED IS, TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF, TRUE, ACCURATE, AND COMPLETE. I AM AWARE THAT THERE ARE SIGNIFICANT PENALTIES FOR SUBMITTING FALSE INFORMATION, INCLUDING THE POSSIBILITY OF FINE AND IMPRISONMENT FOR KNOWING VIOLATIONS.

INSPECTOR'S SIGNATURE: _____ **DATE:** _____

TITLE/QUALIFICATION: _____

SEABOURNE CREEK PARK SPORTS COMPLEX ENTRANCE ROAD

INSPECTOR CERTIFICATION

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

Signed: _____

Name: _____

Inspector: _____

Company: _____

Date: _____

SEABOURNE CREEK PARK SPORTS COMPLEX ENTRANCE ROAD
STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWP3) CERTIFICATION

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

Signed:

City of Rosenberg, Texas

By: _____

Name: Jack Hamlett

Title: City Manager

Date: _____

SEABOURNE CREEK PARK SPORTS COMPLEX ENTRANCE ROAD

CONTRACTOR/SUB-CONTRACTOR CERTIFICATION

Approximate location of Site:

The first project is in the City of Rosenberg, Fort Bend County. The site may be reached by taking U.S. 59 to State Highway 36 and going approximately 0.6 miles north of State Highway 36 to Fountains Drive. The site is located approximately 350 feet south of the intersection of U.S. 59 and Fountains Drive, on Key Map No. 604-Z.

Latitude: 29° 31' 51"N
Longitude: 95° 47' 52"W

I certify under penalty of law that I understand the terms and conditions of the Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (TPDES) General Permit TXR150000 that authorizes the storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from the construction site identified as part of this certification.

Signature:

For:

Responsible for:

Bay Utilities, L.L.C.

General Contractor
Paving and Drainage Facilities

Name: David Long

Title: President

Date: _____

GROUND CONTROL

Stormwater Pollution Prevention
for CONSTRUCTION SITES

Employee Quiz

Name JOSEPH D. REBA

Dept. _____

Date 9/16/09

The following questions all have multiple choice answers. Please circle the best answer for each question.

1. What do you call the devices and structures present at construction sites that prevent stormwater pollution?
a. EPAs b. BMPs c. silt fences d. site grading
2. If you see a section of silt fence that has been damaged or torn down, what should you do?
a. stop all work in the area
b. re-build it as best as you can using the original materials
 c. notify the site supervisor or environmental/safety specialist
d. remove the entire section of fence
3. What would make a stabilized vehicle entrance/exit ineffective at preventing tracking mud offsite?
a. silt fence has been removed
b. stones are too jagged-edged
 c. it was not inspected
 d. stones have become clogged with mud
- 4. Clearing and grading undeveloped land can increase the rate of erosion by?
a. 10x b. 50x ~~c. 100x~~ d. 1,000x
5. How do most sediment control BMPs like silt fence work?
 a. by allowing sediments to settle out of run-off
b. as a filter
c. by scraping vehicle tires
d. by preventing exposure of materials to stormwater
6. Where should concrete trucks wash out after delivering their load?
a. near a storm drain inlet
b. in the nearest stream or creek
 c. at the designated wash out area
d. concrete trucks should never wash out
- 7. What is the one water pollutant from construction sites that is the most serious threat to the environment?
 a. soils and sediments c. wastes
~~b. industrial materials~~ d. solvents E. OR ALL OF THE ABOVE
8. Why are most industrial materials stored indoors or inside of secondary containment devices?
a. for safety
b. to keep them clean
c. to make them easier to use
 d. to prevent their exposure to stormwater
9. Why is silt fence always trenched in?
 a. to prevent run-off flowing underneath it
b. to prevent wind erosion
c. so it cannot be easily pulled out of the ground
d. to hold the stakes up
10. What is the benefit of leaving mature trees or grassy strips undisturbed?
a. provides wildlife habitat
 b. stabilizes the soil and prevents run-off from disturbed areas
c. allows sediment-laden waters to become calm and sediments to settle out
d. prevents exposure to stormwater

Appendix 8

MEMO

TO: File

FROM: Charles A. Kalkomey

DATE: May 12, 2009

RE: On-Site Sewerage Facilities

In accordance with Minimum Control Measure 3, BMP 6, a review of issues related to on-site sewerage facilities within the City was held. In attendance were Kenneth Jansky, John Maresh, and Charles A. Kalkomey.

The City provides sanitary sewer service to almost all occupied sites within the City. There are a few properties with water service that have no sanitary sewer service, and a very small number of occupied sites within the City that have neither water nor sanitary sewer service as provided by the City. At this time, any issues regarding on-site sewerage facilities are handled through Fort Bend County or the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality.

In order for the City to develop an on-site sewerage facility inspection program, there first must be an identification of those sites with said facilities. In order to compile a list of such sites, the City will undertake the follow:

- (1) Identify all non-irrigation water meters that are not used as a means of billing for sanitary sewer service
- (2) Identify sites that have garbage service but do not receive bills for water service
- (3) Implement a procedure for the Permit Department to add new sites with on-site sewerage facilities to the current list of sites

The sites matching the above criteria should provide a list of those sites with potential on-site sewerage facilities. This list will then indicate where inspections are appropriate.

The City will then provide for an annual site inspection for each of the above sites to determine if there is the potential for an illicit discharge from the on-site sewerage facility. This inspection will be performed by the Code Enforcement department. The inspection will include a visual observation of any existing drainage ditches in the immediate vicinity as well as a visual inspection of the general ground area surrounding the on-site sewerage facility. If an illicit discharge is found, appropriate action will be taken by the City in accordance with applicable ordinances and regulations.

In addition, any complaints received by the City with respect to illicit discharges from on-site sewerage facilities will be directed to the Code Enforcement Department for appropriate action.

CITY OF ROSENBERG
ADDRESSES IN CITY LIMITS NOT CONNECTED TO AVAILABLE WATER/SEWER SERVICE

OWNER	SERVICE LOCATION	MAILING ADDRESS	WATER CONNECTED	SEWER CONNECTED
JERRY WHEAT	2615 BAMORE RD	2615 BAMORE RD, ROSENBERG	√	
MARTY HOPKINS	1435 BAND RD	1435 BAND RD, ROSENBERG	√	
DAVID LEFLER	1500 BAND RD	1500 BAND RD, ROSENBERG	√	
LEONA HAUSLER	1625 BAND RD	1631 BAND RD, ROSENBERG	√	
LEONA HAUSLER	1631 BAND RD	1631 BAND RD, ROSENBERG	√	
PATTON H CALDWELL (MOBILE RECYCLING)	1719 BLUME RD	200 BORA BORA DR, TIKI ISLAND 77554	√	NOT AVAILABLE
CHARLES R MCKINNIE (KIL-AIRE VALVE)	5187 BRYAN RD	2726 CANE FIELD DR, SUGAR LAND 77479	√	
JOSE A & LILIA R CASTILLO	4607 CEDAR RD	4503 RAY ALLEN RD, RICHMOND 77469		√
JOSE A & LILIA R CASTILLO	4611 CEDAR RD	4503 RAY ALLEN RD, RICHMOND 77469		SW TAP PD 12/2007 NOT INSTALLED
JOSE A & LILIA R CASTILLO	4619 CEDAR RD	4503 RAY ALLEN RD, RICHMOND 77469		
MRS IRENE WLECZYK	1011 COTTONWOOD SCHOOL RD	PO BOX 573, ROSENBERG		NOT AVAILABLE
BENGENE MATHEAUS	523 HIGHWAY 36 N	1517 GEORGE ST, ROSENBERG		
HSAIO-CHEN LIU	3630 HIGHWAY 36 S	2299 LONE STAR DR APT 146, SUGAR LAND 77479	√	
MARGARET EDMONSON	3634 HIGHWAY 36 S	3634 HIGHWAY 36 S, ROSENBERG	√	
DAVID ELLERMAN (CITY FARMER)	3708 HIGHWAY 36 S	2535 LIVE OAK DR, ROSENBERG	√	
HILDEGARD DAVIS LIFE ESTATE	3814 HIGHWAY 36 S	3814 HIGHWAY 36 S, ROSENBERG	√	
HERMAN & MALINDA C POLICHNAI	5211 HIGHWAY 36 S	435 N MEINECKE ST, BELLVILLE 77418		
JOHNNIE & EMMA KUJAWA	5215 HIGHWAY 36 S	5219 HIGHWAY 36 S, ROSENBERG		
JOHNNIE & EMMA KUJAWA	5219 HIGHWAY 36 S	5219 HIGHWAY 36 S, ROSENBERG		
CAROLYN & DIANNE BIALAS	2003 J MEYER RD	2022 HAMILTON ST, ROSENBERG		
KATE WLECZYK	2007 J MEYER RD	2007 J MEYER RD, RICHMOND 77469		
EDMOND ISSA	2015 J MEYER RD	110 SAINT MARKS ST, SUGAR LAND 77478		
PAUL L & NANCY E SEITZ	2115 J MEYER RD	2115 J MEYER RD, RICHMOND 77469		
PAUL L & KELLEEN P SEITZ	2119 J MEYER RD	2119 J MEYER RD, RICHMOND 77469		
CLINTON & INEZ THORSON	2127 J MEYER RD	2139 J MEYER RD, RICHMOND 77469		
INEZ THORSON	2139 J MEYER RD	2139 J MEYER RD, RICHMOND 77469		
TIM NEAL BARTA	2231 J MEYER RD	PO BOX 1356, NEEDVILLE 77461		
TIM NEAL BARTA	2307 J MEYER RD	PO BOX 1356, NEEDVILLE 77461		
TIM NEAL BARTA	2311 J MEYER RD	PO BOX 1356, NEEDVILLE 77461		
TIM NEAL BARTA	2327 J MEYER RD	PO BOX 1356, NEEDVILLE 77461		
TIM NEAL BARTA	2335 J MEYER RD	PO BOX 1356, NEEDVILLE 77461		
DENNIS FAMILY REALTY COMPANY LLC	1906 KAY CEE DR	PO BOX 546, ROSENBERG		
GEORGE T GAMINO	2012 KAY CEE DR	PO BOX 413, ROSENBERG		
JOSE & CECILIA FERNANDEZ	4620 MAPLE RD	PO BOX 644, RICHMOND 77406		√
BRENDA CAROL JINE	4619 PECAN RD	4619 PECAN RD, ROSENBERG		
MARTHA FOWLER	2020 SPACEK RD	2020 SPACEK RD, RICHMOND 77469	√	

Appendix 9

City of Rosenberg

Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)

Facility Checklist

Facility Name: Rosenberg Civic & Convention Center

Address: 3825 Hwy 36 S - Rosenberg, TX 77471

Phone #: (832) 595-3520 Fax #: (832) 595-3521

Date: 05/28/09 Inspector's Name and Title: _____

Building and Grounds Maintenance

Are the following conditions met?	Yes	No	N/A	Comments
Clean up without water using sweeping or wiping	✓			Maintenance technicians washed off the front area only when needed but debris is over 1st.
Spills prevented and cleaned up	✓			
Debris and litter cleaned up and not washed into storm drains	✓			
Detergents not used in steam or pressure washing	✓			
Catch basins and storm drains cleaned regularly	✓			
Soil erosion controlled	✓			
Lawn clippings, trimmings from trees and other landscaping disposed of properly	✓			
Correct types and amounts of fertilizer, herbicides, and/or pesticides for landscaping used	✓			
Overwatering avoided	✓			
Fertilizers, pesticides, or herbicides not applied during rainy weather	✓			

Waste Disposal and Reduction

Trash dumpster lids kept closed	✓			
Dropped trash picked up	✓			
Dumpster areas swept	✓			
Wastes cleaned up with broom instead of water	✓			
Liquid wastes kept out of dumpsters	✓			

Form Updated 12/11/08

Call 832-595-3960 for more information, or go to the City website at www.ci.rosenberg.tx.us

Please record changes to this document in the Updates to Storm Water Pollution Prevention Records.

City of Rosenberg

Are the following conditions met?	Yes	No	N/A	Comments
Hazardous or harmful wastes kept out of dumpsters or trash containers	✓			
Leaking dumpsters fixed	✓			
No wastes are put in storm drains or sewers	✓			
Paper, cans, glass and plastics are recycled	✓			
Smaller volumes of materials and supplies are ordered to avoid waste	✓			
Washable drinking cups are used in the office	✓			need to both washable & throwaway
City recycling and waste reduction guidelines are followed	✓			

Equipment Maintenance

Prevention of spills	✓			
Fueling areas covered			✓	
Sweep or use other dry methods rather than hosing down the fuel area for cleaning			✓	
Signs posted warning against "topping off"			✓	
Read and follow the guidelines that apply	✓			
Work area kept clean	✓			
Inspection for leaks, malfunctions, and staining on or around vehicles and equipment	✓			
Oil filters drained before disposal or recycling			✓	
All fluids contained or drained from wrecked vehicles or equipment that has to be replaced			✓	
Cracked batteries stored in a non-leaking secondary container			✓	
Full drip pans or other open containers of used liquids not left sitting around			✓	
Organized inventory of materials maintained			✓	

Form Updated 12/11/08

Call 832-595-3960 for more information, or go to the City website at www.ci.rosenberg.tx.us

Please record changes to this document in the Updates to Storm Water Pollution Prevention Records.

City of Rosenberg

Are the following conditions met?	Yes	No	N/A	Comments
Recycling of waste materials (e.g. used oil, spent solvents, batteries) labeled and tracked			✓	
Drip pans used for vehicles and equipment waiting for maintenance			✓	
Parked under cover to prevent exposure to rainfall		✓		
Parts or equipment not washed outside			✓	
Equipment or vehicles washed in designated areas where wash water is released into sanitary sewer system			✓	
Barriers or absorbent pads used to prevent dirty, polluted wash water from entering a storm drain inlet			✓	
Wash water contained and recycled. Wash water does not flow into gutter or storm drain.			✓	
Spills, leaks, wastes or wash water from vehicles or equipment not allowed to enter the storm drain			✓	

Materials Handling and Storage

Handling instructions read and followed for all stored materials	✓			
Storage containers are spill-proof; inspected for leaks and routine maintenance performed			✓	
Storage tanks and piping systems inspected for leaks or failures and routine maintenance performed			✓	
Safeguards (such as berms or secondary containment basins) used against accidental releases of liquids from storage area			✓	

Form Updated 12/11/08

Call 832-595-3960 for more information, or go to the City website at www.ci.rosenberg.tx.us

Please record changes to this document in the Updates to Storm Water Pollution Prevention Records.

City of Rosenberg

Are the following conditions met?	Yes	No	N/A	Comments
Materials stored in appropriate containers	✓			
Stored materials protected from rainwater	✓			
Materials stored indoors and on pallets, if possible			✓	
Materials stored outdoors covered with sheets of plastic or other types of cover			✓	
Hazardous materials stored according to federal, state, and local requirements			✓	

Spill Prevention

Precautions taken to prevent spills				
Sweeping and dry mopping are frequently done to reduce the amount of dirt, fluids, and other residues that accumulate in work areas	✓			
Sweeping and dry mopping are done instead of cleaning up with water whenever possible, especially outside	✓			
Updated spill prevention plan for facility		✓		
Updated spill cleanup plan for facility		✓		
Spills cleaned up promptly	✓			
Absorbents like sand and special spill cleanup powders on hand to help clean up spills			✓	
Rags kept handy for cleanup	✓			

Form Updated 12/11/08

Call 832-595-3960 for more information, or go to the City website at www.ci.rosenberg.tx.us

Please record changes to this document in the Updates to Storm Water Pollution Prevention Records.

City of Rosenberg

STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN AUDIT
SIGNIFICANT MATERIAL INVENTORY

Facility Name: Convention Center

Address: 3825 Army 365 Pk S TP

Date: 05/28/09 Inspector's Name and Title: _____

Instructions: Identify all chemical substances present in the work place. Walk through the facility and review the purchase orders for the previous year. List all chemical substances used in the work place and then obtain the material safety data sheet (MSDS) for each. Make sure all containers are labeled to show the name and type of substance, stock number, expiration date, health hazards, suggestions for handling, and first aid information. This information is found on the MSDS. Unlabeled chemicals and chemicals with deteriorated labels are often disposed of improperly or unnecessarily. Clearly mark on the inventory those hazardous materials that require specific handling, storage, use and disposal considerations.

Material: Insect Killer for lawns

Typical Quantity: 10lb. bag

Frequency of Use: Hourly / Daily / Once a Week / Multiple Times per Week / Monthly
Other _____ Monthly

Material Management Practices
Handling Location (as indicated on the site map) _____

Storage Location (as indicated on the site map) _____

Method of Storage: _____

Method of Disposal: Dumpster / Sanitary Sewer / Recycling / Other _____

Material: Roach Killer for lawns

Typical Quantity: 1 gal.

Frequency of Use: Hourly / Daily / Once a Week / Multiple Times per Week / Monthly
Other _____ Monthly

Material Management Practices
Handling Location (as indicated on the site map) _____

City of Rosenberg

Storage Location (as indicated on the site map) _____

Method of Storage: _____

Method of Disposal: Dumpster / Sanitary Sewer / Recycling / Other _____

Material: Deteriorating label on 3.8 liter

Typical Quantity: _____

Frequency of Use: Hourly / Daily / Once a Week / Multiple Times per Week / Monthly
Other _____

Material Management Practices

Handling Location (as indicated on the site map) _____

Storage Location (as indicated on the site map) _____

Method of Storage: _____

Method of Disposal: Dumpster / Sanitary Sewer / Recycling / Other _____

Material: Oven cleaner

Typical Quantity: 1 gal

Frequency of Use: Hourly / Daily / Once a Week / Multiple Times per Week / Monthly
Other _____

Material Management Practices

Handling Location (as indicated on the site map) _____

Storage Location (as indicated on the site map) _____

Method of Storage: _____

Method of Disposal: Dumpster / Sanitary Sewer / Recycling / Other _____

City of Rosenberg

Storage Location (as indicated on the site map) _____

Method of Storage: _____

Method of Disposal: Dumpster / Sanitary Sewer / Recycling / Other _____

Material: Sani-T-10 Disinfectant

Typical Quantity: 1 gal

Frequency of Use: Hourly / Daily / Once a Week / Multiple Times per Week / Monthly
Other _____

Material Management Practices

Handling Location (as indicated on the site map) _____

Storage Location (as indicated on the site map) _____

Method of Storage: _____

Method of Disposal: Dumpster / Sanitary Sewer / Recycling / Other _____

Material: _____

Typical Quantity: _____

Frequency of Use: Hourly / Daily / Once a Week / Multiple Times per Week / Monthly
Other _____

Material Management Practices

Handling Location (as indicated on the site map) _____

Storage Location (as indicated on the site map) _____

Method of Storage: _____

Method of Disposal: Dumpster / Sanitary Sewer / Recycling / Other _____

Form Updated 12/11/08

Call 832-595-3960 for more information, or go to the City website at www.ci.rosenberg.tx.us

Please record changes to this document in the Updates to Storm Water Pollution Prevention Records.

N/A

RECORD OF SIGNIFICANT SPILLS, LEAKS AND DISCHARGES

Directions: Record below all significant spills, leaks, and discharges of toxic or hazardous pollutants that occur at the facility.

Definitions: Pollutants include, but are not limited to, the following: sediments/soils; nutrients/fertilizers; heavy metals/fuels/adhesives/ paints/other coatings; toxic chemicals (i.e. pesticides, cyanides, solvents, organic compounds, hydrocarbons; dirt, grease and grime captured in cleaning fluid or rinse water; automotive fluids; cleanup wastes, such as from concrete mixers, paints, adhesives, etc.; industrial, sanitary and animal wastes; etc.) floatable materials/trash/green waste; oxygen-demanding substances/biodegradable organics; oil and grease; and bacteria and viruses.

Date _____ Time _____

Name and Title of Inspector _____

Location _____

Weather Conditions: Sunny / Cloudy No Rain / Drizzle / Light Rain / Heavy Rain
No Wind / Slight Breeze / Light Wind / Hard Winds Air speed (if available) _____ mph
Air Temperature: _____ °F Water Temperature: _____ °F N/A

Material Type: _____

Quantity _____

Source _____

Reason (Cause of spill/leak/discharge) _____

Amount of Material Removed _____ Material Discharged to Storm Water: Y / N

Material No Longer Exposed to Storm Water: Y / N / Not Applicable

Action Taken _____

Environmental Problems: Y / N If yes, please describe.

Describe Environmental Problems _____

Outside Assistance Required: Y / N If yes, please describe.

Outside Assistance Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone #: _____ Fax #: _____

Remaining Action Needed: Y / N If yes, please describe.

Describe Remaining Action: _____

Signature of Supervisor

Date

City of Rosenberg

N/A

Event # _____

**STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN AUDIT
HIGH RISK POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCES AND ACTIVITIES**

Facility Name: _____

Address: _____

Date: ___ / ___ / ___ Inspector's Name and Title: _____

Instructions: Assess potential pollutant sources and associated high risk activities such as loading and unloading operations, outdoor storage activities, outdoor manufacturing or processing activities, dust- or particulate-generating activities, and on-site waste disposal practices. Determine which of these sources pose the greatest risks of polluting storm water runoff from the site and list them below with other BMPs that could be implemented to prevent or control pollution from these high-risk sources.

Location: _____

Activity: _____

Potential Pollutant Source: _____

Pollutants: _____

BMP(s) to be implemented: _____

Location: _____

City of Rosenberg

Event # _____

Activity: _____

Potential Pollutant Source: _____

Pollutants: _____

BMP(s) to be implemented: _____

Location: _____

Activity: _____

Potential Pollutant Source: _____

Pollutants: _____

BMP(s) to be implemented: _____

City of Rosenberg

Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)

Facility Checklist

Facility Name: Rosenberg Police Department
Address: 2120 Fourth St
Rosenberg TX 77471
Phone #: (281) 342-5566 Fax #: (281) 595-3711

Date: 05/28/09 Inspector's Name and Title: Colin Davidson Lieutenant

Building and Grounds Maintenance

Are the following conditions met?	Yes	No	N/A	Comments
Clean up without water using sweeping or wiping	✓			
Spills prevented and cleaned up	✓			
Debris and litter cleaned up and not washed into storm drains	✓			
Detergents not used in steam or pressure washing	✓			
Catch basins and storm drains cleaned regularly	✓			
Soil erosion controlled	✓			
Lawn clippings, trimmings from trees and other landscaping disposed of properly	✓			
Correct types and amounts of fertilizer, herbicides, and/or pesticides for landscaping used	✓			
Overwatering avoided	✓			
Fertilizers, pesticides, or herbicides not applied during rainy weather	✓			

Waste Disposal and Reduction

Trash dumpster lids kept closed	✓			
Dropped trash picked up	✓			
Dumpster areas swept	✓			
Wastes cleaned up with broom instead of water	✓			
Liquid wastes kept out of dumpsters	✓			

Form Updated 12/11/08

Call 832-595-3960 for more information, or go to the City website at www.ci.rosenberg.tx.us

Please record changes to this document in the Updates to Storm Water Pollution Prevention Records.

City of Rosenberg

Are the following conditions met?	Yes	No	N/A	Comments
Hazardous or harmful wastes kept out of dumpsters or trash containers	✓			
Leaking dumpsters fixed	✓			
No wastes are put in storm drains or sewers	✓			
Paper, cans, glass and plastics are recycled	✓			
Smaller volumes of materials and supplies are ordered to avoid waste	✓			
Washable drinking cups are used in the office	✓			
City recycling and waste reduction guidelines are followed	✓			

Equipment Maintenance

Prevention of spills	✓			
Fueling areas covered			✓	
Sweep or use other dry methods rather than hosing down the fuel area for cleaning			✓	
Signs posted warning against "topping off"			✓	
Read and follow the guidelines that apply			✓	
Work area kept clean			✓	
Inspection for leaks, malfunctions, and staining on or around vehicles and equipment	✓			
Oil filters drained before disposal or recycling			✓	
All fluids contained or drained from wrecked vehicles or equipment that has to be replaced			✓	
Cracked batteries stored in a non-leaking secondary container			✓	
Full drip pans or other open containers of used liquids not left sitting around			✓	
Organized inventory of materials maintained			✓	

Form Updated 12/11/08

Call 832-595-3960 for more information, or go to the City website at www.ci.rosenberg.tx.us
Please record changes to this document in the Updates to Storm Water Pollution Prevention Records.

Are the following conditions met?	Yes	No	N/A	Comments
Recycling of waste materials (e.g. used oil, spent solvents, batteries) labeled and tracked			✓	
Drip pans used for vehicles and equipment waiting for maintenance			✓	
Parked under cover to prevent exposure to rainfall			✓	
Parts or equipment not washed outside	:		✓	
Equipment or vehicles washed in designated areas where wash water is released into sanitary sewer system	✓			
Barriers or absorbent pads used to prevent dirty, polluted wash water from entering a storm drain inlet			✓	
Wash water contained and recycled. Wash water does not flow into gutter or storm drain.			✓	
Spills, leaks, wastes or wash water from vehicles or equipment not allowed to enter the storm drain			✓	

Materials Handling and Storage

Handling instructions read and followed for all stored materials	✓			
Storage containers are spill-proof; inspected for leaks and routine maintenance performed	✓			
Storage tanks and piping systems inspected for leaks or failures and routine maintenance performed	✓			
Safeguards (such as berms or secondary containment basins) used against accidental releases of liquids from storage area			✓	

Form Updated 12/11/08

Call 832-595-3960 for more information, or go to the City website at www.ci.rosenberg.tx.us

Please record changes to this document in the Updates to Storm Water Pollution Prevention Records.

City of Rosenberg

Are the following conditions met?	Yes	No	N/A	Comments
Materials stored in appropriate containers	✓			
Stored materials protected from rainwater	✓			
Materials stored indoors and on pallets, if possible			✓	
Materials stored outdoors covered with sheets of plastic or other types of cover			✓	
Hazardous materials stored according to federal, state, and local requirements	✓			

Spill Prevention

Precautions taken to prevent spills			✓	
Sweeping and dry mopping are frequently done to reduce the amount of dirt, fluids, and other residues that accumulate in work areas			✓	
Sweeping and dry mopping are done instead of cleaning up with water whenever possible, especially outside			✓	
Updated spill prevention plan for facility			✓	
Updated spill cleanup plan for facility			✓	
Spills cleaned up promptly			✓	
Absorbents like sand and special spill cleanup powders on hand to help clean up spills			✓	
Rags kept handy for cleanup			✓	

Form Updated 12/11/08

Call 832-595-3960 for more information, or go to the City website at www.ci.rosenberg.tx.us

Please record changes to this document in the Updates to Storm Water Pollution Prevention Records.