



# STORM WATER TRAINING

## ANNUAL MAINTENANCE

### **CHECK FOR FADED STORM DRAIN LABELS, AND REFRESH AS NEEDED**

- Medallions, tiles, and concrete stamping are longer-term alternatives to stenciling

### **CHECK LANDSCAPING AREAS FOR BARE SPOTS OR SIGNS OF EROSION, AND MAINTAIN IRRIGATION SYSTEMS**

- Stabilize slopes by installing retaining walls/curbs, hardscape, or vegetation
- Install barriers to prevent access to problem areas
- Fix sprinklers to prevent overspray
- Consider using drought tolerant plantings to reduce water needs and runoff



### **CLEAN OUT STORAGE AREAS**

- Sell, recycle, or otherwise dispose of unneeded items
- Move remaining items into protected storage areas, such as indoors, within a shipping container, or under awnings/roofs
  - *Items that pose a pollution threat and should always be protected from contact with storm water (cover/containment) include: galvanized or rusty metal, treated wood, used tires, auto parts and other greasy items, fertilizers, pesticides, trash (including green waste, e-waste, hazardous waste, regular refuse), dirt/mulch stockpiles, and anything that may be carried downstream by runoff.*
- Sweep out storage areas where debris has accumulated

### **CONSIDER LOW IMPACT DEVELOPMENT (LID) PROJECTS**

- Where construction projects are planned, consider improvements that may slow rainwater flow, and allow more runoff to infiltrate into the ground, including those from nuisance flows like A/C condensate.
- The main goal of LID is to direct rainwater (and any other flow) to landscaping, by repositioning downspout outlets, creating curb cuts, vegetating swales, creating detention basins, or installing pervious pavement, etc. Even very small projects benefit water quality.