

MATERIAL & WASTE STORAGE

PROVIDE RAIN PROTECTION/COVER FOR ALL POLLUTANT SOURCES

- Pollutant sources include: Computers/electronics, recycling and wastes, rusty or galvanized metal, storage stockpiles, chemically treated wood, fertilizers, pesticides, used tires, car parts, batteries, and hazardous materials, to name a few.
- Use tarps, move the material under a roof, or store inside a shipping container or building. At minimum, all materials should be protected when rain is forecast.
- When possible, get rid of the materials altogether via surplus sales or recycling.
- Request replacements for dumpsters with missing or damaged lids, or cover the entire trash enclosure.
- Roll-off dumpsters with levered lids can also be obtained from the disposal company, covers created using a PVC structure in combination with tarps to avoid water pooling, or parked beneath an awning or canopy.

PREVENT MATERIAL CONTACT WITH RAINWATER SHEETING ON THE GROUND

- Raise materials off the ground, such as with pallets.
- Redirect flow away from storage areas using sandbags or berms.
- Divert downspouts away from storage areas, and do not locate storage materials over storm drain inlets, swales, or near other storm drain system conveyances.

REASON FOR ACTION:

Proper storage can prevent pollution from being carried off-site when it rains. Keeping materials stored properly also helps avoid complaints from the public, municipalities, or environmental regulators. School facilities can do their part to be good neighbors and protect water quality by ensuring proper storage.

[See Reverse for Training Log](#)

