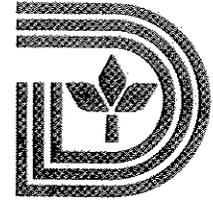


Memorandum



CITY OF DALLAS

DATE April 25, 2008

TO Members of the Transportation and Environment Committee:
Linda Koop (Chair), Sheffie Kadane (Vice Chair), Jerry R. Allen,
Carolyn R. Davis, Vonciel Jones Hill, Angela Hunt, Pauline Medrano
and Ron Natinsky

SUBJECT Storm Water Ordinance Revisions and Public Outreach Overview
April 28, 2008

Included on the agenda for April 28, 2008 is briefing on the Storm Water Ordinance Revisions and Public Outreach Overview. Please find attached a copy of the briefing.

Please contact me if you need additional information.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Ramon F. Miguez'.

Ramon F. Miguez, P.E.
Assistant City Manager

c: The Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council
Mary K. Suhm, City Manager
Thomas P. Perkins, Jr., City Attorney
Deborah Watkins, City Secretary
Craig Kinton, City Auditor
Judge Jay Robinson, Judiciary
Ryan S. Evans, First Assistant City Manager
David O. Brown, Interim Assistant City Manager
Jill A. Jordan, P.E., Assistant City Manager
A.C. Gonzalez, Assistant City Manager
David Cook, Chief Financial Officer
Edward Scott, Interim Director, Office of Financial Services
Jeanne Chipperfield, Interim Director, Office of Financial Services
Chandra Marshall-Henson, Assistant to the City Manager
Karl Zavitovsky, Director, Office of Economic Development
Rick Galceran, P.E., Director, Public Works & Transportation



Storm Water Ordinance Revisions and Public Outreach Overview

Presented to
Transportation & Environment Committee
April 28, 2008

Purpose

1. **Provide an overview of the current Storm Water Drainage System Ordinance**
2. **Seek Council feedback and input on proposed ordinance revisions**
3. **Provide an overview of outreach efforts**

Briefing Outline

- I. **Overview of Storm Water Management**
- II. **Overview of Current Ordinance**
- III. **Discussion of Proposed Ordinance Revisions**
- IV. **Outreach Program Overview**
- v. **Next Steps**

Major Regulatory Milestones

1972

Federal Clean Water Act passed to limit raw sewage and other pollutants flowing into rivers, lakes, and streams

1987

Federal Clean Water Act amended requiring permits for storm water discharges into waterways

1990

The first phase of the storm water regulations was promulgated on November 16, 1990 (55 Federal Regulations (FR) 47990) and addresses Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4), active construction and Industrial facilities



Participant in Earth Day, 1970. The event demonstrated widespread public concern for environmental health and permanence.

Source: www.epa.gov

Major Regulatory Milestones (cont.)

1996

New NPDES Permit issued with more specific standards to reduce pollutants in storm water and urban runoff

1997

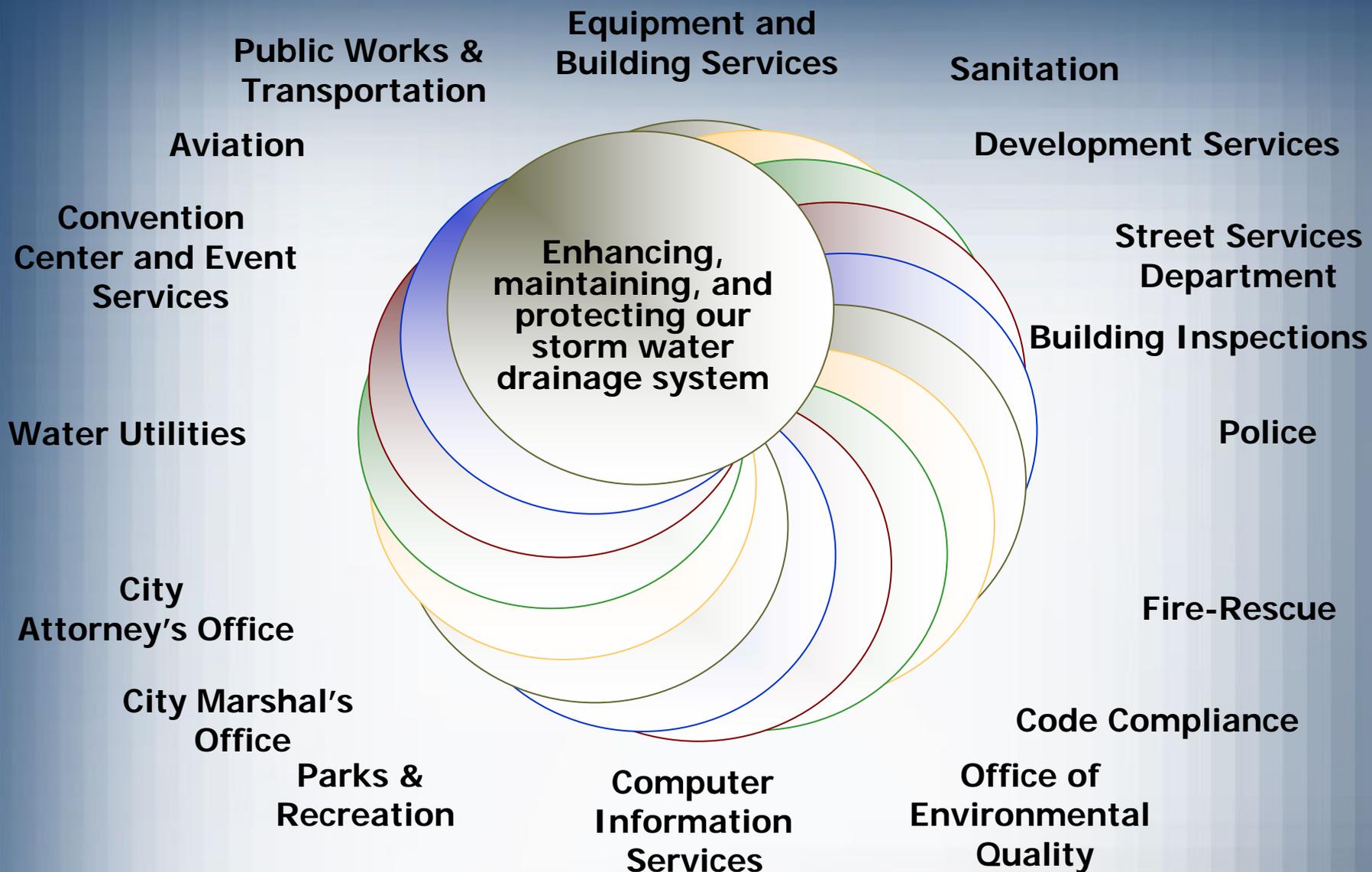
EPA delegated authority to administer the Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (TPDES) MS4 permit to the State of Texas – Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ)

2006

TCEQ issued MS4 permit to City of Dallas on February 22, 2006

City of Dallas developed and implemented Storm Water Management Program (SWMP), including requirement to periodically review and revise ordinances as necessary

Several City Departments Contribute to Storm Water Management



Article IX: Storm Water Drainage System

Section 19-118 of the Dallas City Code

(See Appendix A for a copy of the current ordinance with proposed revisions)

- SEC 19-118 Definitions**
- SEC 19-118.1 Enforcement**
- SEC. 19-118.2 Prohibited Discharges**
- SEC. 19-118.3 Regulation of Pesticides, Herbicides, and Fertilizers**
- SEC. 19-118.4 Used Oil Regulation; Hazardous Household Waste**
- SEC. 19-118.5 Discharge Reporting and Cleanup**
- SEC. 19-118.6 Storm Water Discharges From Construction Activities**
- SEC. 19-118.7 Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities**
- SEC. 19-118.8 Compliance Monitoring**

Most Common Violations

Ch. 19-118.5(g)(3)

Failure to take the necessary actions to clean up pollution or damage caused by discharge



[Examples from private properties]

Most Common Violations

Ch. 19-118.6(b)(3)

Failure to minimize the tracking of sediment



Non-Compliant

Ch. 19-118.6(b)(4)

Discharge of building materials, including cement, lime, concrete and mortar



Compliant

Most Common Violations

Ch. 19-118.6(b)(6)

Failure to implement proper waste disposal and waste management techniques including covering waste materials and minimizing ground contact



Non-Compliant



Compliant

**Summary of
Proposed General Ordinance Revisions,
Specific Concerns and
Strategies for Consideration**

Proposed General Ordinance Revisions

SEC. 19-118 **Definitions**

- Change all "NPDES" to "NPDES or TPDES"
- Add eight (8) new definitions to both clarify existing language, and address recent changes in state and federal regulations

SEC. 19-118.1 **Enforcement**

- Add Environmental Specialist to list of employees authorized to enforce this section of the City Code
- Clarify verbiage to dynamically reference state and federal regulations

Proposed General Ordinance Revisions (cont.)

SEC. 19-118.2 **Prohibited Discharges**

- Revise and clarify restrictions on discharge of chlorinated water reducing the total chlorine residual from 5 mg/L to 1 mg/L (water line flushing and swimming pools, hot tubs, etc)

SEC. 19-118.4 **Used Oil Regulation; Hazardous Household Waste**

- Confirm and clarify verbiage to be consistent with state and federal regulations.

SEC. 19-118.5 **Discharge Reporting and Cleanup**

- Add requirement for timely notification of spills and incidents

Proposed General Ordinance Revisions (cont.)

SEC. 19-118.6 **Storm Water Discharges From Construction Activities**

- Clarify requirement for operators to make documentation available upon request
- Expand details of Best Management Practice (BMP) requirements for industrial operators or owners

SEC. 19-118.7 **Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity**

- Reference compliance parameters with Texas Surface Water Quality Standards instead of listing individual parameters in the ordinance

Proposed General Ordinance Revisions (cont.)

SEC. 19-118.8. **Compliance Monitoring**

- Clarify requirement to provide documents upon request
- Expand the definition of “operator” to be consistent with new state regulations adopted earlier this year

Specific Concerns and Strategies for Consideration (cont.)

Portable Restrooms

Concern:

- ❑ Potential to contribute, human waste, fecal coliform, hepatitis A, dysentery, typhoid fever, viral and bacterial gastroenteritis into storm water drainage system

Strategies for Consideration:

- ❑ Require anchors for portable restroom units
- ❑ Limit locations to a minimum of 15 feet away from any drainage inlet



Specific Concerns and Strategies for Consideration (cont.)

Fines

Concern:

- ❑ Our current ordinance provides for fines of up to \$2000 per offense and state law requires proof of culpable mental state in order to prosecute those violations. A change in state law removes that requirement for municipal offenses with maximum fines less than \$500. In recent years, cases forwarded for prosecution have resulted in a small fraction (if any) fines and as a result little change in behavior

Strategies for Consideration:

- ❑ Implement minimum fine of \$250 per offense
- ❑ Change the maximum fine from \$2,000 per offense to \$495 per offense

Specific Concerns and Strategies for Consideration (cont.)

Re-Inspection Fees

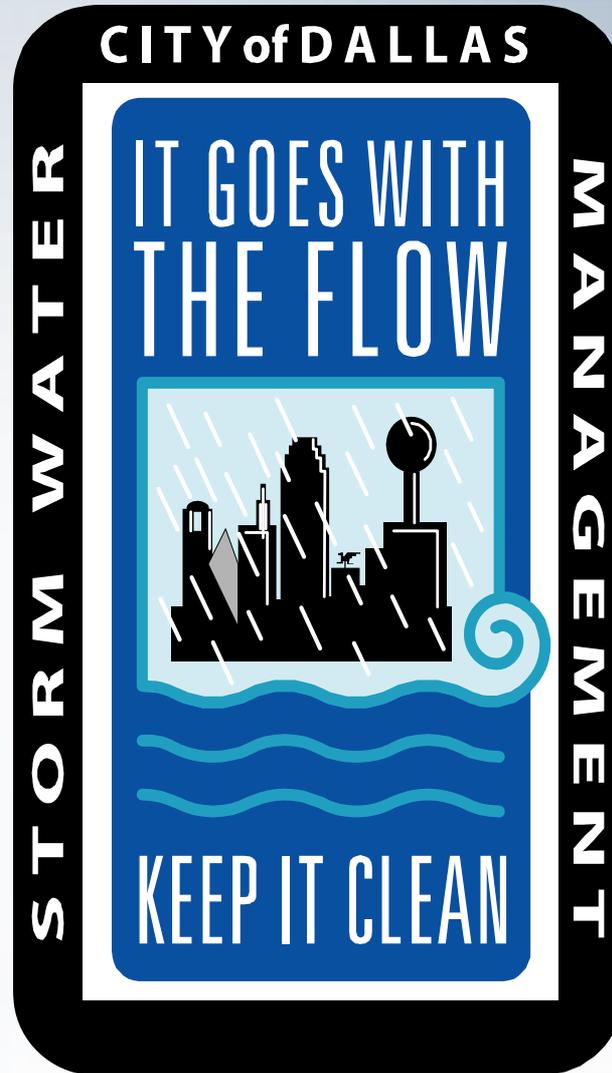
Concern(s):

- ❑ On average, approximately 350 permitted operators are engaged in construction activity on any given day
- ❑ On average, seven of those operators' projects have been completed for up to 90 days and the required project closeout paperwork has not been submitted
- ❑ The City is required by federal consent decree to continue inspections until the paperwork is submitted, resulting in approximately 35 man-hours per quarter to visit/re-inspect completed these sites

Strategy for Consideration:

- ❑ Implement a re-inspection fee for those sites failing to submit required documents within 10 working days of final stabilization

Outreach Overview



Four Primary Objectives of Storm Water Outreach

- I. Tell the “Story of Storm Water”**
- II. Highlight common storm water pollutants**
- III. Convey impacts to human and aquatic life**
- IV. Measure efficacy of the effort**

1. Tell the Story of Storm Water

- Storm water = rainwater, and rain water not absorbed into the soil = storm water runoff

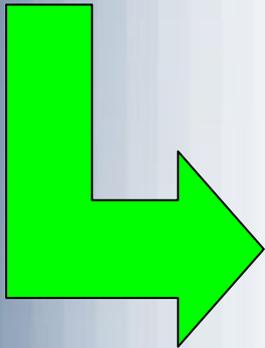


- As runoff flows over roofs, yards, parking lots, and streets, it picks up pollutants (trash, leaves, grass clippings, pet waste, used oil, detergents, etc.)

1. Tell the Story of Storm Water



- ❑ Storm water runoff (including pollutants) travel the storm drainage system and end up in the nearest creek, river or lake, without being treated



- ❑ The storm drain system is SEPARATE from the sanitary sewer system

2. Highlight Common Storm Water Pollutants

- ❑ Herbicides, pesticides, and fertilizers
- ❑ Yard waste polluting the storm drains from the misuse of leaf blowers
- ❑ Pet waste
- ❑ Automotive fluids
- ❑ Soaps, detergents
- ❑ Trash, paint, pool chemicals
- ❑ Household toxic chemicals
- ❑ Sewage from illicit connections / discharges



3. Convey the Impacts of Storm Water Pollution

- ❑ Pollutants that enter local water bodies negatively impact the habitats of plants and animals

- ❑ Humans are impacted by:
 - Degradation of our drinking water supply
 - Increase in the amount of time and cost to remove pollutants
 - Loss of recreational **access**

3. Convey the Impacts of Storm Water Pollution (cont.)



3. Convey the Impacts of Storm Water Pollution (cont.)



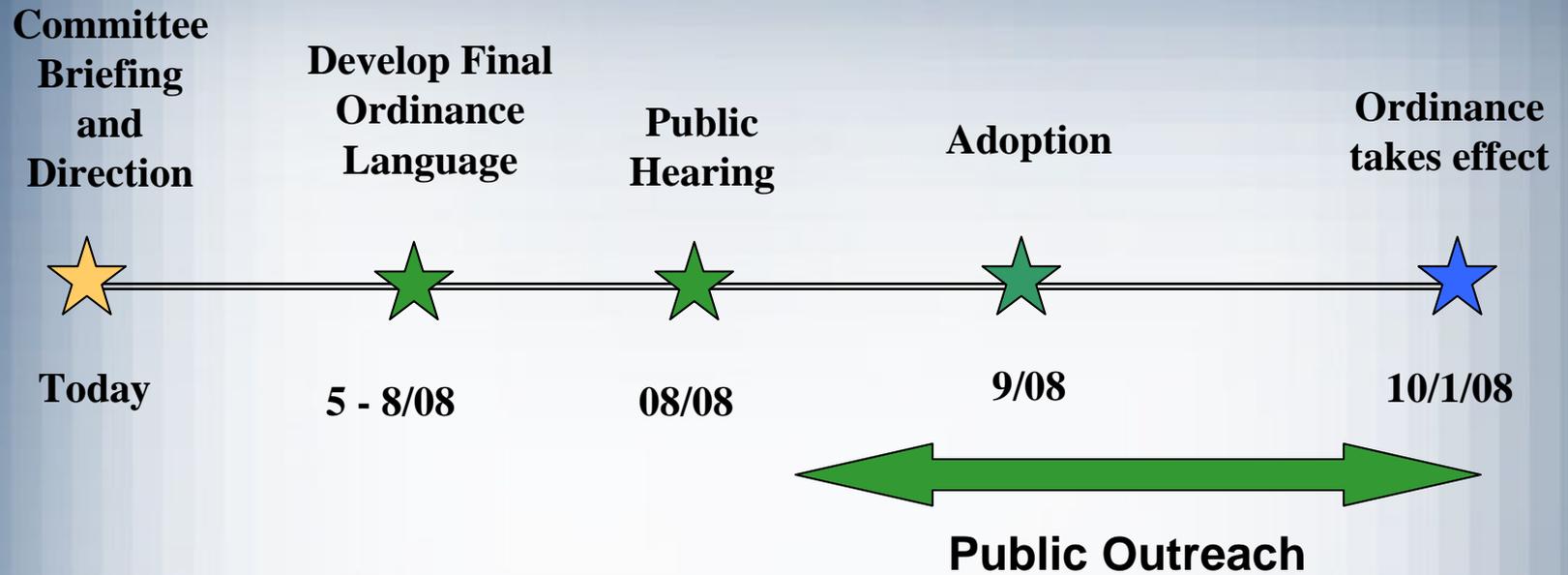
4. Measure Results

- ❑ Storm Water is utilizing a marketing method called Social Marketing
- ❑ Social Marketing is focused on measurement of behavioral change
- ❑ We utilize surveys and other more tangible data (such as water monitoring results) to determine the efficacy of our message

Implements in Our Tool Kit

- Presentations
- Events
- Workshops
- Publications & mail outs
- Websites
- Mascots
- Promotional Items
- Advertising campaign
- Traveling exhibit
- Educational videos
- Kid programs
- Volunteer Opportunities
- Construction, Industrial and Commercial Site Visits

Next Steps



Questions & Discussion



Appendix A

Current Ordinance with Draft Proposed Revisions

DRAFT PROPOSED CHANGES TO

ARTICLE IX STORM WATER DRAINAGE SYSTEM

Section 19, Chapter 118 of the City Code

SEC. 19-118. DEFINITIONS.

In this article:

(1) **AGRICULTURAL STORM WATER RUNOFF** means any storm water runoff from orchards, cultivated crops, pastures, range lands, and other non-point source agricultural activities, but does not include discharges from:

(A) concentrated animal feeding operations as defined in 40 CFR Section 122.23; or

(B) concentrated aquatic animal production facilities as defined in 40 CFR Section 122.24.

(2) **ANIMAL WASTE** means:

(A) animal manure, litter, or bedding:

(B) water that has contacted animal manure, litter, or bedding:

(C) water from washing, flushing, or cleaning animal pens; and

(D) liquid or solid waste from pens used at kennels, animal hospitals, poultry processing facilities, dairies, or rendering plants.

(3) **BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMP)** means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of waters of the United States. Best management practices also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.

(4) ~~BOD~~ **(BIOLOGICAL OXYGEN DEMAND (BOD))** means the amount of oxygen required to meet the metabolic needs of aerobic microorganisms in water. A high BOD indicates a high level of organic matter or waste. A BOD test is recorded in ~~mg/L~~ **mg/L** and measures the oxygen consumed over a five-day period.

(5) **CFR** means the Code of Federal Regulations, as periodically amended.

(6) CITY means the city of Dallas, Texas.

(7) COAL PILE RUNOFF means the rainfall runoff from or through any coal storage pile.

(8) ~~COD~~ (CHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND (COD)) means that term as defined in Section 49-1(18) of this code.

(9) COMMENCEMENT OF CONSTRUCTION means the disturbance of soils associated with clearing, grading, excavating, or other construction activities.

(10) COMMERCIAL USE means any business, trade, industry, or other business activity engaged in for profit.

(11) CONSTRUCTION GENERAL PERMIT means the General ~~NPDES~~NPDES OR TPDES Permit for Storm Water Discharges from Construction Sites issued by the TCEQ or EPA, including any subsequent modifications or amendments to ~~those~~ permits, and the associated TCEQ or EPA construction activity regulations.

(12) CONSTRUCTION SITE NOTICE (CSN) means a written notice -to be posted near the entrance to construction activity that describes operators ~~/(primary and secondary where applicable)~~. The notice shall include contact ~~/secondary information, project description and the location of Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWP3) per the TPDES Construction General Permit.~~

(13) DIRECTOR means the director of the ~~department of p~~Public Works and ~~T~~ransportation department, or the director's duly authorized representative.

(14) DISCHARGE means any addition, introduction, release, or flow of any pollutant, storm water, or other substance, whether separate or mixed, into the storm water drainage system, waters of the United States, or state water. The term includes any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, escaping, leaching, dumping, disposing, or other type of release or discharge engaged in, caused, or permitted by a discharger.

(15) DISCHARGER means:

(A) any person who causes, allows, permits, or is otherwise responsible for a discharge, including but not limited to any operator of a construction site or industrial facility; or

(B) any ~~the~~ owner or operator of a facility that is the source of a discharge.

(16) DOMESTIC WASTEWATER means the following types of wastewater when free from industrial waste:

(A) water containing human excrement;

(B) gray water from home clothes washing, bathing, showers, dishwashing, and food preparation, and other wastewater from household drains; and

(C) waterborne waste normally discharged from the sanitary conveniences of dwellings (including apartment houses and hotels), office buildings, factories, and institutions.

(17) ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA) means:

(A) the United States Environmental Protection Agency;

(B) any federal department, agency, or commission that may succeed to the authority of the EPA; and

(C) any duly authorized official of the EPA or any successor agency.

(18) EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE means any substance listed in the appendices to 40 CFR Part 355, Emergency Planning and Notification.

(19) FACILITY means any building, structure, installation, equipment, vehicle, vessel, process, activity, or other property, real or personal, from which there is or may be a discharge of a pollutant.

(20) FERTILIZER means a solid or non-solid substance or compound that contains an essential plant nutrient element in a form available to plants, which substance or compound is used primarily for its essential plant nutrient element content in promoting or stimulating growth of a plant or improving the quality of a crop. The term includes a mixture of two or more fertilizers. The term does not include the excreta of an animal, plant remains, or a mixture of animal and plant remains, for which no claim of essential plant nutrient elements is made.

(21) FINAL STABILIZATION means the status of the ground when:

(A) all soil disturbing activities at a site have been completed; and

(B) either a uniform perennial vegetative cover with a density of 70 percent of the cover for unpaved areas and areas not covered by permanent structures has been established or equivalent permanent stabilization measures (such as the use of riprap, gabions, or geotextiles) have been employed.

(22) FIRE DEPARTMENT means Dallas Fire-Rescue~~the fire department of the city~~ Department.

(23) FIRE PROTECTION WATER means water, including any substance or material contained in the water, ~~that is~~ used by a person other than the fire department to control or extinguish a fire.

(24) GARBAGE means that term as defined in Section [18-2\(20\)](#) of this code.

(25) GOVERNMENTAL ENTITY means a state agency, county, school district, municipality, or other political subdivision of the state.

(26) HARMFUL QUANTITY means the amount of any substance that will cause pollution in the storm water drainage system, waters of the United States, or state water.

(27) HAZARDOUS HOUSEHOLD WASTE means any material generated in a household (including single and multiple residences, hotels and motels, bunk houses, ranger stations, crew quarters, camp grounds, picnic grounds, and day use recreational areas) by a consumer that, except for the exclusion provided in 40 CFR Section 261.4(b)(1), would be classified as a hazardous waste under 40 CFR Part 261.

(28) HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE means any substance listed in Table 302.4 of 40 CFR Part 302.

(29) HAZARDOUS WASTE means any substance identified or listed as a hazardous waste by the EPA pursuant to 40 CFR Part 261.

(30) HAZARDOUS WASTE TREATMENT, DISPOSAL, AND RECOVERY FACILITY means all contiguous land, structures, and other appurtenances and improvements on land that are used for the treatment, disposal, or recovery of hazardous waste.

(31) HERBICIDE means a substance or mixture of substances used to destroy a plant or to inhibit plant growth.

(32) INDUSTRIAL GENERAL PERMIT means the General ~~NPDES~~[NPDES OR TPDES](#) Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity issued by the EPA, including any subsequent modifications or amendments to the permit, and the associated EPA industrial activity regulations.

(33) INDUSTRIAL WASTE means that term as defined in Section [49-1\(40\)](#) of this code.

(34) LANDFILL means an area of land or an excavation owned and operated by the city:

(A) in which municipal solid waste is placed for permanent disposal; and

(B) that is not a land treatment facility, a surface impoundment, an injection well, or a pile, as those terms are defined in regulations promulgated by the Texas Natural Resources Conservation Commission.

(35) MG/L means milligrams per liter.

(36) MOTOR VEHICLE FLUID means any vehicle crankcase oil, antifreeze, transmission fluid, brake fluid, differential lubricant, gasoline, diesel fuel, gasoline/alcohol blend, or other fluid used in a motor vehicle.

(37) MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE means that term as defined in Section 18-2(28) of this code.

(38) MULT-SECTOR GENERAL PERMIT (MSGP) - A TPDES stormwater permit which authorizes storm water discharges associated with industrial activity

(39) NON-POINT SOURCE means any source of discharge of a pollutant that is not a point source.

(40) NOTICE OF CHANGE (NOC) means a written notification to the Texas Commission Environment Quality (TCEQ) agency from a discharger authorized under the industrial or construction general permit, providing changes to information that was previously provided to the agency in a Notice of Intent (NOI).

(41) NOTICE OF INTENT (NOI) means the notice of intent application form required by EPA regulations or by the terms governing an industrial general permit or construction general permit to obtain ~~NPDES~~NPDES OR TPDES permit coverage.

(42) NOTICE OF TERMINATION (NOT) means the notice of termination required by EPA regulations or by the terms governing an industrial general permit or construction general permit to terminate ~~NPDES~~NPDES OR TPDES permit coverage.

(43) NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES) OR TPDES-PERMIT means a permit issued by the EPA [or by the state under authority delegated pursuant to 33 USC Section 1342(b)]~~under the National Permit Pollutant Discharge Elimination System~~ that authorizes the discharge of pollutants into waters of the United States, whether the permit is applicable on an individual, group, or general area-wide basis.

(44) OIL means any kind of oil in any form, including, but not limited to:

(A) petroleum, fuel oil, crude oil, or any fraction of those oils that is liquid at standard conditions of temperature and pressure;

(B) sludge;

(C) oil refuse; and

(D) oil mixed with other waste.

(E) fats, oils or greases of animal, fish, or marine mammal origin or;

(F) vegetable oils, including oils from seeds, nuts, fruits, or kernels or; Oil as defined by 40 CFR 112.2

(45) OPERATOR means any person who, either individually or jointly with another person, is:

~~who, either individually or jointly with another person, has:~~

(A) associated with an industrial activity

(1) operational control over facility specifications, including the ability to make modifications in the specifications;

(2) day-to-day operational control over those activities at a facility necessary to ensure compliance with pollution prevention requirements and any permit conditions; or

(3) actual physical use or operation of, or supervision of the actual physical use or operation of, a facility.

(B) associated with a construction activity

(1) Primary Operator – the person or persons associated with a large or small construction activity that meets either of the following two criteria:

(a) the person or persons have operational control over construction plans and specifications, including the ability to make modifications to those plans and specifications; or

(b) the person or persons have day-to-day operational control of those activities at a construction site that are necessary to ensure compliance with a storm water pollution prevention plan (SWP3) for the site or other permit conditions (e.g., they are authorized to direct workers at a site to carry out activities required by the SWP3 or comply with other permit conditions).

(2) Secondary Operator – the person whose operational control is limited to the employment of other operators or to the ability to approve or disapprove changes to plans and specifications. A secondary operator is also defined as a

[primary operator and must comply with the permit requirements for primary operators if there are no other operators at the construction site.](#)

(46) OWNER means any person who owns or has title, in whole or in part, to a facility that is the source of a discharge.

(47) PERSON means an individual; a private, public, or non-profit corporation; a partnership; an association; a limited liability company; a firm; an industry; a governmental entity; or any other legal entity.

(48) PESTICIDE means any substance or mixture of substances intended:

(A) to prevent, destroy, repel, or mitigate any pest; or

(B) for use as a plant regulator, defoliant, or desiccant, as those terms are defined in Section 76.001 of the Texas Agriculture Code, as amended.

(49) PETROLEUM PRODUCT means a petroleum product that is obtained from distilling and processing crude oil and that is capable of being used as a fuel for the propulsion of a motor vehicle or aircraft, including motor gasoline, gasohol and other alcohol-blended fuels, aviation gasoline, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, and Number 1 and Number 2 diesel. The term does not include naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosene-type jet fuel, or a petroleum product destined for use in chemical manufacturing or feedstock of that manufacturing.

(50) PETROLEUM STORAGE TANK means any one, or a combination of, aboveground or underground storage tanks that contain petroleum products, including any connecting underground pipes.

(51) ~~PH~~pH means that term as defined in Section [49-1\(60\)](#) of this code.

(52) POINT SOURCE means any discernable, 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. The term does not include return flows from irrigated agriculture or agricultural storm water runoff.

(53) POLLUTANT means dredged spoil, dirt, mud, solid waste, incinerator residue, wastewater, garbage, wastewater sludge, munitions, chemical waste, chemical sludge, medical waste, biological materials, radioactive materials, hazardous waste, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt, yard waste, animal waste, industrial, municipal and agricultural waste discharged into water, and any other similar material or substance characterized by state or federal law or EPA regulation as a pollutant. The term does not include tail water or runoff water from irrigation or

rainwater runoff from cultivated or uncultivated range land, pasture land, or farm land, as defined by Texas Administrative Code Chapter 26:

(54) POLLUTION means the alteration of the physical, thermal, chemical, or biological quality of, or the contamination of, any waters of the United States or state water that:

(A) renders the water harmful, detrimental, or injurious to humans, animal life, vegetation, or property, or to the public health, safety, or welfare; or

(B) impairs the usefulness or the public enjoyment of the water for any lawful or reasonable purpose.

(55) QUALIFIED PERSONNEL means a person who possesses the appropriate competence, skills, and ability (as demonstrated by sufficient education, training, experience, and, when applicable, required certification or licensing) to perform a specific activity in a timely and complete manner consistent with the applicable regulatory requirements and generally-accepted industry standards for such activity.

(56) REPORTABLE QUANTITY means:

(A) for a hazardous substance, the quantity established and listed in Table 302.4 of 40 CFR Part 302; and

(B) for an extremely hazardous substance, the quantity established in 40 CFR Part 355 and listed in Appendix A thereto, or Section 311 of the Clean Water Act as described in 40 CFR Section 117.3.

(57) RUBBISH means non-putrescible solid waste, excluding ashes that consist of:

(A) combustible waste material, including paper, rags, cartons, wood, excelsior, furniture, rubber, plastic, yard trimmings, leaves, and similar material; and

(B) noncombustible waste material, including glass, crockery, tin cans, aluminum cans, metal furniture, and similar material that does not burn at ordinary incinerator temperatures (1600 to 1800 degrees Fahrenheit).

(58) SECONDARY CONTAINMENT is an effective container and/or diversionary structure, such as a bulk storage container, a mobile or portable container, to prevent a discharge that may be harmful (a discharge as described in 40 CFR Section 112.1 (b))

(A): Containment volume of a secondary containment for a single container (tank) will be at least 110% of the volume of the primary container. Secondary containment for multiple containers will be at least, -150% of the largest container's volume OR at least 110% of the aggregate volumes of all containers, which is greater. All

secondary containment systems open to rainfall must be able to hold 4.5 inches of rainfall in addition to the required secondary containment volume. All secondary containment systems open to fire sprinkler discharge must be able to hold the discharge from all sprinkler heads over the secondary containment system for 20 minutes in addition to the required secondary containment volume

(B) Containment construction must be constructed using materials capable of containing a spill or leak for at least as long as the period between monitoring inspections.

(C) Overfill protection means of providing overfill protection for any primary container may be required. This may be an overfill prevention device and/or an attention getting high level alarm.

(D) Separation of materials that in combination may cause a fire or explosion, or the production of a flammable, toxic, or poisonous gas, or the deterioration of a primary or secondary container shall be separated in both the primary and secondary containment so as to avoid intermixing.

(E) Containment drainage of an uncontrolled drainage from a secondary containment system is not allowed. Accumulated rainwater or sprinkler flow water may only be released from a secondary containment system after it has been determined to be uncontaminated. The drainage system must be kept closed or pumps turned off unless the drainage process is monitored.

(59) SEPTIC TANK WASTE means any domestic wastewater contained in or coming from a holding tank such as a vessel, chemical toilet, camper, trailer, or septic tank.

(60) SERVICE STATION means any retail establishment engaged in the business of selling fuel for motor vehicles by dispensing the fuel from stationary storage tanks.

(61) SITE means the land or water area where any facility is physically located or conducted, including adjacent land used in connection with the facility.

(62) SOLID WASTE means any waste resulting from industrial, municipal, commercial, mining, and agricultural operations or from community and institutional activities, including but not limited to garbage; rubbish; refuse; sludge from a waste treatment plant, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility; or other discarded material including solid, liquid, semi-solid, or contained gaseous material.

(63) STATE means the State of Texas.

(64) STATE WATER means, to the extent the water is located within the city:

(A) the water of the ordinary flow, underflow, and tides of every flowing river, natural stream, and lake and of every bay or arm of the Gulf of Mexico and the storm water, floodwater, and rainwater of every river, natural stream, canyon, ravine, depression, and watershed within, upon, or forming the boundaries of the state; and

(B) water that is imported from any source outside the boundaries of the state for use in the state and that is transported through the beds and banks of any navigable stream within the state or by utilizing any facilities owned or operated by the state.

(65) STORM WATER means storm water runoff, snow or ice melt runoff, and surface and drainage runoff resulting from precipitation that reaches the surface of the earth during a storm event.

(66) STORM WATER DISCHARGE ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY means the discharge from any conveyance that is used for collecting and conveying storm water and that is directly related to manufacturing, processing, or raw materials storage areas at an industrial plant, which plant is within one of the categories of facilities listed in 40 CFR Section 122.26(b)(14). The term does not include any discharge that is excluded from the EPA's definition of "storm water discharge associated with industrial activity."

(67) STORM WATER DRAINAGE SYSTEM (SWDS) means the system of conveyances and facilities (including roads with drainage systems, city streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, detention basins, ditches, man-made channels, natural creeks and channels, lakes, rivers, and storm drains) owned and operated by the city that are designed or used exclusively to collect or convey storm water and that are not designed or used to collect or convey wastewater.

(68) STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP/SWP3) means a plan required by either a construction general permit or an industrial general permit, which plan describes and ensures the implementation of practices to reduce pollutants in storm water discharges associated with construction or industrial activity at a site or facility.

(69) TEXAS ADMINISTRATIVE CODE (TAC) is a compilation of all state agency rules in Texas. There are 16 titles in the TAC. Each title represents a category and relating agencies are assigned to the appropriate title. Title 30 is assigned to Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ).

(70) TEXAS COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY (TCEQ) is the environmental agency for the state.

(71) TEXAS POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (TPDES) General Permit – under provisions of section 402 of Clean Water act and Chapter 26 of Texas Water Code, has federal regulatory authority over discharges of

[pollutants to Texas surface water, with the exception of discharges associated with oil, gas, and geothermal exploration and development activities.](#)

(72) TSS (TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS) means solids found in water that can be removed from a solution by filtration. Origins of suspended solids can be man-made wastes or natural sources such as silt or sediment.

(73) UNCONTAMINATED means not containing a ~~harmful~~ quantity of any substance, [unless otherwise defined by section 19-118.2. \(b\)](#);

(74) USED OIL means any oil that:

(A) has been refined from crude oil or a synthetic oil;

(B) as a result of use, storage, or handling, has become unsuitable for its original purpose because of impurities or the loss of original properties; and

(C) may be suitable for further use and is recyclable in compliance with state and federal law.

(75) WASTEWATER means domestic wastewater, industrial waste, or other water-carried waste that is discharged into the wastewater system and passes through the wastewater system to the city's wastewater treatment plant for treatment.

(76) WASTEWATER SYSTEM means the system of pipes, conduits, and other conveyances owned and operated by the city that carries industrial waste and domestic wastewater, whether treated or untreated, from residential dwellings, commercial buildings, industrial and manufacturing facilities, and institutions to the city's wastewater treatment plant, and into which system storm water, surface water, and groundwater are not intentionally admitted.

(77) WATER QUALITY STANDARD means the designation of a body or segment of surface water in the State of Texas for desirable uses and the narrative and numerical criteria deemed by the State of Texas to be necessary to protect those uses, as specified in Chapter 307, Title [304](#) of the Texas Administrative Code, as amended.

(78) WATERS OF THE UNITED STATES means, to the extent the waters are within the city:

(A) all waters that are currently used, were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce, including all waters subject to the ebb and flow of the tide;

(B) all interstate waters, including interstate wetlands;

(C) all other waters the use, degradation, or destruction of which would affect or could affect interstate or foreign commerce;

(D) all impoundments of waters otherwise defined as waters of the United States under this definition;

(E) all tributaries of waters identified in this definition;

(F) all wetlands adjacent to waters identified in this definition; and

(G) any waters within the federal definition of the term as described in 40 CFR Section 122.2;

but does not include any waste treatment systems, treatment ponds, or lagoons designed to meet the requirements of the federal Clean Water Act.

(79) WETLANDS means an area that is inundated or saturated by surface water or groundwater 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.

(80) YARD WASTE means leaves, grass clippings, yard and garden debris, and brush that result from landscaping maintenance and land-clearing operations (Ord. 24033).

SEC. 19-118.1. ENFORCEMENT.

(a) The director, the city environmental health officer, environmental specialist and any code compliance officer ~~have the powers~~shall to enforce this article.

(b) The municipal court ~~has~~has the ~~authority~~power to issue administrative search warrants, or other process allowed by law, to a police officer, the director, the city environmental health officer, environmental specialist or a code compliance officer of the city where necessary to aid in enforcing this article.

(c) A person who violates any provision of this article is guilty of a separate offense for each day or portion of a day during which the violation is continued. Each offense is punishable by a fine ~~and not less than \$250 per offense, per day and~~ not to exceed \$495 2,000 per offense, per day, plus any applicable court costs.

(d) Failure to submit a NOT or completed CSN within 10 working days of final stabilization to both TCEQ and City of Dallas Storm Water Management shall result in the project owner being billed a re-inspection fee for each subsequent inspection as determined annually from previous fiscal year inspection costs and size of project site, based on current labor, materials, and equipment costs by the director.

(e) Unless otherwise stated in this article, a culpable mental state is not required ~~per new state rule~~ to prove an offense under this article. A person is criminally responsible for a violation of this article if the person:

(1) commits or assists in the commission of the violation or causes or permits another person to commit the violation; or

 (2) owns, operates, or manages a site or facility determined to be the cause of the violation.

(f) This article may also be enforced by civil court action as provided by state or federal law.

(g) This article, to the extent applicable to the activity or facility permitted, is incorporated by reference as part of any construction permit, street or sidewalk cut permit, fill permit, or plat approval or other development approval process required by this code. If a person who has received one of the permits or approvals mentioned in this subsection violates an applicable provision of this article, the director may issue a correction order for the site, activity, or facility where the violation occurred. If the violation is not corrected within the time period stipulated in the correction order, the director may either:

(1) revoke or cause the revocation of the permit or approval; or

(2) halt the permitted or approved activity or facility until the violation is abated or corrected. (Ord. 24033)

SEC. 19-118.2. PROHIBITED DISCHARGES.

(a) A person commits an offense if he discharges or causes to be discharged any water that does not consist entirely of storm water into the storm water drainage system, waters of the United States, or state water.

(b) It is a defense to prosecution under Subsection (a) that a discharge of water not composed entirely of storm water resulted or occurred exclusively from one or more of the following sources, activities, or events:

(1) Full compliance with an ~~NPDES~~NPDES OR TPDES permit, other than the ~~NPDES~~NPDES OR TPDES permit granted to the city for discharges from the storm water drainage system.

~~(2)~~ Fire fighting by the fire department.

- (3) Agricultural storm water runoff.
- (4) Water line flushing ~~where~~; ~~excluding a flushing from water line disinfection by superchlorination or other means unless:~~
 - (A) the total ~~residual~~-chlorine residual has been reduced to ~~less than five~~ < 1 mg/L; and
 - (B) the discharge ~~does not contain hazardous chemicals or contain a harmful quantity of exceed TAC, Title 30 – Environmental Quality, Part 1 – TCEQ, Chapter 307 – Texas Surface Water Quality Standards.~~ any other chlorine or any other chemical used in line disinfection.
 - (C) The discharge does not cause erosion of soil
- (5) Lawn watering, landscape irrigation, or other irrigation water.
- (6) A diverted stream flow or natural spring.
- (7) Uncontaminated pumped groundwater or rising groundwater.
- (8) Uncontaminated groundwater infiltration, as that term is defined in **40 CFR Section 35.2005(20)**, into the storm water drainage system.
- (9) A foundation drain, crawl space pump, footing drain, or sump pump, if the discharge is uncontaminated.
- (10) A potable water source not containing a harmful substance or material from the cleaning or draining of a storage tank or other container.
- (11) Air conditioning condensation that is unmixed with water from a cooling tower, emissions scrubber, emissions filter, or other source of pollutant.
- (12) Individual residential car washing.
- (13) A riparian habitat or wetlands.
- (14) Water used in street washing that is not contaminated with any soap, detergent, degreaser, solvent, emulsifier, dispersant, or other harmful cleaning substance.
- (15) Storm water runoff from a roof that is not contaminated by any runoff or discharge from an emissions scrubber, emissions filter, or other source of pollutant.
- (16) Swimming pool water that:

(A) ~~has been dechlorinated so that total residual chlorine is less than five mg/l; and is not able to be discharged to the sanitary sewer;~~

~~(17)(C) _____ has been dechlorinated so that the total of chlorine residual is <1 mg/lmg/L;~~

~~(C) Is not the result of pool filter backwash;
contains no harmful quantity of muriatic acid or other chemical used in the treatment or disinfection of swimming pool water or in pool cleaning~~

(C) does not contain a sufficient quantity of muriatic acid to reduce the pH of the water <5 or other chemical used in the treatment or disinfection of swimming pool water or in pool cleaning; and

~~(18)(C) _____ does not contain a harmful quantity of algaalgaeccides or visible algae.~~

~~(17) _____ A temporary car wash sponsored by a civic group, school, or a religious or other nonprofit organization.~~

(c) No defense to prosecution is available under Subsection (b) if:

(1) the discharge in question has been determined by the director to be the source of a pollutant to the storm water drainage system, waters of the United States, or state water;

(2) written notice of such determination has been provided to the discharger; and

(3) the discharge has occurred more frequently than or beyond the limits permitted by the director on a case by case basis.

(d) In any civil or criminal action, the discharger has the burden of proving that a discharge in violation of Subsection (a) is uncontaminated or falls within a defense to prosecution under Subsection (b). Prima facie proof that a discharge is uncontaminated must be made in the form of an analysis by a certified laboratory, using standard methods or procedures prescribed by EPA regulation. A copy of the laboratory analysis must be sent to the director.

(e) A person commits an offense if he discharges or causes to be discharged into the storm water drainage system, waters of the United States, or state water a pollutant or substance that causes or contributes in causing the city to violate a water quality standard, the city's ~~NPDES~~NPDES OR TPDES permit, or any state-issued discharge permit for discharges from the city's storm water drainage system.

(f) A person commits an offense if he discharges or allows or permits the discharge of any of the following into the storm water drainage system:

- (1) Used oil, antifreeze, or any other motor vehicle fluid.
- (2) Industrial waste.
- (3) Hazardous waste, including hazardous household waste.
- (4) Domestic wastewater, septic tank waste, grease trap waste, or grit trap waste.

(A) The portable restrooms that:

(1) must be anchored to prevent accidental spills

(2) must be positioned a minimum of 15 ft from any storm water drainage inlet

- (5) Garbage, rubbish, or yard waste.
- (6) Wastewater from:

(A) a commercial car wash facility; including vehicle washing services located on or within the premises of any office building not licensed and operated as a car wash and/or located in a parking garage;

(B) any vehicle washing, cleaning, or maintenance at any new or used automobile or other vehicle dealership, rental agency, body shop, repair shop, or maintenance facility;

(C) any washing, cleaning, or maintenance of any business, commercial, or public service vehicle (including a truck, bus, or heavy equipment) by a business or public entity that operates more than two of such vehicles;

(D) the washing, cleaning, de-icing, or other maintenance of aircraft;

(E) a commercial mobile power washer or the washing or other cleaning of a building exterior if the wastewater contains any soap, detergent, degreaser, solvent, or other harmful cleaning substance;

(F) floor, rug, or carpet cleaning;

(G) the washdown or other cleaning of pavement if the wastewater contains any harmful quantity of soap, detergent, solvent, degreaser, emulsifier, dispersant, or other harmful cleaning substance; or

(H) the washdown or other cleaning of any pavement where any spill, leak, or other release of oil, motor fuel, or other petroleum or hazardous substance has occurred, unless all harmful quantities of the released material have been previously removed.

(7) Effluent from a cooling tower, condenser, compressor, emissions scrubber, or emissions filter or the blowdown from a boiler.

(8) Ready-mixed concrete, mortar, ceramic or asphalt base material, or hydromulch material, or wastewater from the cleaning of vehicles or equipment containing or used in transporting or applying such material.

(9) Runoff or washdown water from any animal pen, kennel, or fowl or livestock containment area.

(10) Filter backwash from a swimming pool, fountain, or spa.

(11) Swimming pool water that ~~contains:~~

(A) ~~total residual chlorine of five mg/l or more; could have been discharged to the sanitary sewer system; or~~

(B) ~~any harmful quantity of muriatic acid or other chemical used in the treatment or disinfection of swimming pool water or in pool cleaning. contains a total chlorine residual is > 1 mg/4mg/L; or~~

(C) ~~contains a sufficient quantity of muriatic acid to reduce the pH of the water <5 or other chemical used in the treatment or disinfection of swimming pool water or in pool cleaning; or~~

(D) ~~does not contain algaecides or visible algae contains a harmful quality of algae.~~

(12) Discharge from water line disinfection by superchlorination or other means if:

(A) the total residual chlorine is at ~~five-one (1) mg/4mg/L~~ or more; or

(B) the discharge contains any harmful quantity of another chemical used in line disinfection.

(13) Fire protection water containing oil or a hazardous substance or material, unless treatment adequate to remove pollutants occurs prior to discharge, except that this prohibition does not apply to discharges or flow from fire fighting by the fire department.

(14) Water from a water curtain in a spray room used for painting vehicles or equipment.

(15) Contaminated runoff from a vehicle wrecking yard.

(16) Any substance or material that will damage, block, or clog the storm water drainage system.

(17) Any discharge from a petroleum storage tank, any leachate or runoff from soil contaminated by a leaking petroleum storage tank, or any discharge of pumped, confined, or treated wastewater from the remediation of a petroleum storage tank release, unless the discharge complies with all state and federal standards and requirements and does not contain a harmful quantity of any pollutant.

(18) Water line flushing if:

(A) the total chlorine residual > 1 mg/L; or

(B) the discharge does not contain hazardous chemicals or exceed TAC, Title 30 – Environmental Quality, Part 1 – TCEQ, Chapter 307 – Texas Surface Water Quality Standards. ~~does contains a harmful quantity of any other chemical~~

(C) the discharge does not cause erosion of soil

(g) A person commits an offense if he fails to minimize any discharges into the storm water drainage system consisting of a harmful quantity of ~~sediment~~, silt, earth, soil, or other material associated with:

(1) clearing, grading, excavating, or other construction activities; or

(2) landfilling or other placement or disposal of soil, rock, or other earth materials in excess of what could be retained on site or captured by employing sediment and erosion control measures to the maximum extent practicable.

(h) A person commits an offense if he connects a line that conveys domestic wastewater or industrial waste to the storm water drainage system or knowingly allows such a connection to continue. (Ord. 24033)

SEC. 19-118.3. REGULATION OF PESTICIDES, HERBICIDES, AND FERTILIZERS.

(a) Any sale, distribution, application, labeling, manufacture, transportation, storage, or disposal of a pesticide, herbicide, or fertilizer within the city must comply fully with all applicable state and federal statutes and regulations, including but not limited to:

(1) the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA);

(2) federal regulations promulgated pursuant to FIFRA; and

(3) applicable provisions of Chapters 63, 75, and 76 of the Texas Agriculture Code, as amended, and state regulations promulgated pursuant to those chapters.

(b) A license, permit, registration, certification, or evidence of financial responsibility required by state or federal law for the sale, distribution, application, manufacture, transportation, storage, or disposal of a pesticide, herbicide, or fertilizer

must be presented to the director, the environmental health officer, any city code compliance officer, [environmental specialist](#) and any police officer for examination upon request.

(c) No person shall, within the city, use or cause to be used any pesticide or herbicide contrary to any directions for use on any labeling required by state or federal statute or regulation.

(d) No person shall, within the city, use, dispose of, discard, store, or transport a pesticide, herbicide, or fertilizer or a pesticide, herbicide, or fertilizer container in a manner that the person knows or reasonably should know is likely to cause, or does cause, a harmful quantity of the pesticide, herbicide, or fertilizer to enter the storm water drainage system, waters of the United States, or state water. (Ord. 24033)

SEC. 19-118.4. USED OIL REGULATION; HAZARDOUS HOUSEHOLD WASTE.

(a) A person commits an offense if he:

(1) discharges used oil into the storm water drainage system, into a private drainage system that feeds into the storm water drainage system, or into any septic tank, surface water, groundwater, or watercourse within the city;

(2) mixes or commingles used oil with solid waste that is to be disposed of in a landfill, or knowingly and directly disposes of used oil on land or in a landfill; or

(3) applies used oil to a road or land for dust suppression, weed abatement, or other similar use that introduces used oil into the environment.

(b) All businesses that change motor oil for the public, all municipal landfills, and all fire stations are encouraged to serve as public used-oil collection centers as provided for in Section 371.024 of the Texas Health and Safety Code, as amended.

(c) Any retail dealer that annually sells directly to the public more than 500 gallons of oil in containers for use off premises shall post in a prominent place on its premises a sign, provided by the city or by the state, informing the public that improper disposal of used oil is prohibited by law. The sign must prominently display the toll-free telephone number of the state used-oil information center.

(d) Hazardous household waste must be segregated from other household waste and discarded only at certain specified locations, such as at a Dallas County hazardous household waste collection event or at the permanent hazardous household waste collection site. (Ord. 24033)

SEC. 19-118.5. DISCHARGE REPORTING AND CLEANUP.

(a) A discharger of a reportable quantity of a hazardous or extremely hazardous substance into the storm water drainage system, waters of the United States, or state

water shall telephone and notify ~~the director and~~ the fire department, TCEQ, and the City of Dallas Storm Water Management -immediately after becoming aware of the discharge ~~-A discharger of a reportable quantity of any of the following substances into the storm water drainage system, waters of the United States, or state water shall telephone and notify the director concerning the incident~~ within 24 hours after its occurrence. In addition, a discharger shall notify the state and City of Dallas Storm Water Management concerning the incident within 24 hours.:

(1) An amount of oil that either:

(A) violates applicable water quality standards; or

(B) causes a film or sheen upon, or discoloration of, the surface of the water or an adjoining shoreline, or causes a sludge or emulsion to be deposited beneath the surface of the water or upon an adjoining shoreline.

(2) A harmful quantity of any other pollutant that is not a hazardous or extremely hazardous substance.

(b) The notification required by Subsection (a) of this section must include all of the following information:

(1) The identity or chemical name of the substance released and whether the substance is an extremely hazardous substance.

(2) The exact location of the discharge, including any known name of the waters involved or threatened and any other environmental media affected.

(3) The time and duration of the discharge at the moment of notification.

(4) An estimate of the quantity and concentration, if known, of the substance discharged.

(5) The source of the discharge.

(6) Any known or anticipated health risks associated with the discharge and, where appropriate, advice regarding medical attention that may be necessary for exposed individuals.

(7) Precautions that should be taken as a result of the discharge.

(8) Steps that have been taken to contain or clean up the discharged substance and related material and to minimize the impact of the discharge.

(9) The name and telephone number of each person to be contacted for further information.

(c) Within 15 days after a discharge under this section, the discharger shall, unless expressly waived in writing by the director, submit a written report containing each item of information required by Subsection (b), as well as the following additional information:

- (1) The ultimate duration, concentration, and quantity of the discharge.
- (2) All actions taken to respond to, contain, and clean up the discharged substances, and all precautions taken to minimize the impact of the discharge.
- (3) Any known or anticipated acute or chronic health risks associated with the discharge.
- (4) Where appropriate, advice regarding medical attention necessary for exposed individuals.
- (5) The identity of each governmental entity and private sector representative responding to the discharge.
- (6) Measures taken or to be taken by the discharger to prevent similar future occurrences.

(d) The notifications required by Subsections (b) and (c) of this section do not relieve the discharger from any expense, loss, damage, or other liability that may be incurred as a result of the discharge, including any liability for damage to the city, to natural resources, or to any other person or property. The notifications also do not relieve the discharger from any fine, penalty, or other liability that may be imposed under this article or under state or federal law.

(e) A release report required by a state or federal regulatory authority that contains the information described in Subsections (b) and (c) of this section meets the reporting requirements of Subsection (c), upon submittal of the report to the director.

(f) The owner or operator of any facility, vehicle, or other source responsible for a discharge described in Subsection (a) of this section shall:

- (1) comply with all state, federal, and local law requiring reporting, cleanup, containment, and any other appropriate remedial action in response to the discharge; and
- (2) reimburse the city for any costs incurred by the city in responding to the discharge.

(g) A discharger commits an offense if he:

- (1) fails or refuses to report the discharge within the time required by Subsection (a) after becoming aware of the discharge;

(2) knowingly provides false or incorrect information in a notification or report required under this section; or

(3) fails or refuses to take the necessary action to clean up pollution or damage to the storm water drainage system, waters of the United States, or state water, or to other property, that is caused by the discharge. (Ord. 24033)

SEC. 19-118.6. STORM WATER DISCHARGES FROM CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES.

(a) An operator ~~/primary/secondary~~ of a construction site shall comply with all terms and conditions of a construction general permit or a specific ~~NPDES~~NPDES OR TPDES permit, ~~issued, whichever is obtained from~~ ~~or the site from the EPA~~. An operator of a construction site shall, to the maximum extent practicable, use best management practices to control and minimize the discharge into the storm water drainage system, waters of the United States, and state water of any sediment, silt, earth, soil, or other material associated with clearing, grading, excavation, land filling, and other construction activities. Erosion control elements meeting the criteria for best management practices must be installed either before any construction site is established or in accordance with an installation schedule as specified in a storm water pollution prevention plan required by the construction general permit or a specific ~~NPDES~~NPDES OR TPDES permit.

(b) An operator must provide all NOIs, CSNs, NOCs and NOTs to the City of Dallas Storm Water Management in accordance with the TPDES Construction General Permit requirements.

(c) The Best Management Practices (BMPs) referred to in Subsection (a) of this section may include, but are not limited to, the following measures:

(1) Ensuring that existing vegetation is preserved where feasible and that disturbed portions of the site are stabilized as soon as practicable in portions of the site where construction activities have temporarily (as described in EPA/TCEQ regulations) or permanently ceased. Stabilization measures may include:

- (A) temporary or permanent seeding;
- (B) mulching;
- (C) geotextiles;
- (D) sod stabilization;
- (E) vegetative buffer strips;
- (F) protection of trees;
- (G) preservation of mature vegetation; and

(H) other appropriate measures.

(2) Using structural practices to divert flows from exposed soils, store flows, or otherwise limit runoff and the discharge of pollutants from the site to the maximum extent feasible.

(3) Minimizing the tracking of sediments off site by vehicles, the generation of dust, and the escape of other windblown waste from the site.

(4) Preventing the discharge of building materials, including cement, lime, concrete, [concrete washout water](#), [concrete residue](#) and mortar, into the storm water drainage system, waters of the United States, or state water.

(5) Providing general good housekeeping measures to prevent and contain spills of paints, solvents, fuels, septic waste, and other hazardous chemicals and pollutants associated with construction, and to ensure proper cleanup and disposal of any spills in compliance with state, federal, and local requirements;

(6) Implementing [proper-effective](#) waste disposal and waste management techniques, including [secondary containment](#), covering waste materials and minimizing ground contact with hazardous chemicals and trash.

(7) Providing for the timely maintenance of vegetation, erosion, and sediment control devices, and other best management practices to keep vegetation, erosion, and sediment control devices in good and effective operating condition.

(8) Installing structural measures during the construction process to control pollutants in storm water discharges that will occur after construction operations have been completed. Structural measures should be placed on upland soils to the degree attainable. Installed structural measures may include, but are not limited to:

(A) stormwater detention structures, including wet ponds;

(B) stormwater retention structures;

(C) flow attenuation by use of open vegetative swales and natural depressions;

(D) other velocity dissipation devices;

(E) infiltration of runoff on site; and

(F) sequential systems that combine several practices.

(d) The operator of a construction site is only responsible for the installation and maintenance of storm water management measures prior to final stabilization of the site

and is not responsible for maintenance after storm water discharges associated with construction activity have terminated.

(e) The operator of a construction site shall inspect the site and any facilities on the site in accordance with the requirements of the construction general permit or the NPDES/TPDES permit, whichever is obtained for the site from the EPA.

(f) The director may require that plans and specifications prepared for the construction of site improvements illustrate and describe what best management practices will be implemented at the construction site.

(g) The city may deny approval of any building permit, street or sidewalk cut permit, plumbing permit, service connection permit, grading permit, subdivision plat, site development plan, or other city approval necessary to commence or continue construction or development, if the management practices described in the plans and specifications, or observed upon a site inspection by the director, are determined not to control and reduce, to the maximum extent practicable, the discharge of sediment, silt, earth, soil, and other materials associated with clearing, grading, excavating, and other construction activities.

(h) An owner of a construction site is jointly and severally responsible with the operator for compliance with the requirements of this section, even if the owner is not an operator of the site.

(i) Any contractor or subcontractor on a construction activity site, who is not an owner or operator of the site but who is responsible under the construction contract or subcontract for implementing a best management practices control measure, is jointly and severally responsible for any intentional, willful, or negligent failure to adequately implement that control measure if such failure causes or contributes to causing the city to violate a water quality standard, the city's NPDES/TPDES permit, or any other discharge permit issued by a state or federal regulatory authority for discharges from the storm water drainage system.

(j) An owner or operator of a construction site who is required to obtain an NPDES/TPDES permit for storm water discharges associated with construction activity shall submit a copy of the notice of intent and notice of termination in accordance with the NPDES/TPDES permit. (Ord. 24033)

SEC. 19-118.7. STORM WATER DISCHARGES ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY.

(a) An operator conducting an industrial activity shall comply with all terms and conditions of an industrial general permit or a specific NPDES/TPDES permit ~~issued whichever is obtained for the activity from the EPA~~. An operator is required to retain records of all monitoring information collected for a six-year period from the date of sample collection. An operator shall submit any required monitoring results or a summary of results to the director, upon request, and shall submit copies of discharge monitoring reports to the director.

(b) ~~A discharge composed of coal pile runoff must comply with the following limitations:~~BMPs of this section may include but are not limited to the following:

(1) ~~No discharge may at any time exceed a maximum concentration of 50 mg/l total suspended solids, nor may such runoff be diluted with storm water or other flow in order to meet this limitation.~~Providing general good housekeeping measures to prevent and contain spills of paints, solvent, fuels, septic waste, and other hazardous chemicals and pollutants associated with industrial activities and to ensure proper cleanup and disposal of any spills in compliance with state, federal, and local requirements.

(2) ~~The pH of such a discharge must be within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.~~Implementing proper waste disposal and waste management techniques, including covering waste materials and minimizing ground contact with hazardous chemicals and trash.

(3) Spill prevention and response measures including secondary containment, labeling, cleanup techniques,

(4) Implementing and maintaining structural controls including: oil water separators, sediment ponds, catch basins, grassed swales, berms and other structural controls.

(5) Eliminating or reducing exposure of garbage and refuse materials to precipitation or runoff prior to disposal.

(6) Eliminating or reducing exposure to precipitation or runoff for stored containers or equipment covered or partially covered with oil, grease, rust, or other potentially polluting substances.

(c) An untreated overflow from a facility designed, constructed, and operated to treat the volume of coal pile runoff that is associated with a 10-year, 24-hour rainfall event is not subject to the 50 ~~mg/l~~mg/L limitation for total suspended solids.

(d) If an industrial facility is required by ~~Part VI.B.2 of the~~ an individual permit, industrial general permit and/or multi-sector permit to conduct annual, semi-annual or periodic monitoring, the operator shall submit to the director a signed copy of each ~~semi-annual~~ monitoring report, prepared in compliance with permit.

(e) If an industrial facility is required by an individual permit, Part VI.B.3 of the industrial general permit and/or multi-sector permit to conduct annual, semi-annual or periodic monitoring, the operator shall retain records of the monitoring results at the facility and make them available to the director upon request. When requested by the director, the operator shall prepare a written report of the annual monitoring and submit it to the director. The director may require written reports of any monitoring, whether annual, semi-annual or periodic, to be submitted upon request.

(f) By written notice, the director may require any industrial facility identified as not being in compliance with this section to implement a monitoring program that includes the written submission of quantitative data on the following constituents:

~~(1) Any pollutants limited in effluent guidelines subcategories, where applicable.~~

(1) Any pollutant listed in any existing ~~general NPDES~~~~NPDES OR TPDES~~ permit ~~and/or -TAC, Title 30-Environmental Quality, Part 1-TCEQ, Chapter 307 – Texas Surface Water Quality Standards.~~~~for the facility.~~

~~(2) Oil and grease, COD, pH, BOD, TSS, total phosphorous, total Kjeldahl nitrogen, and nitrate, nitrite or any other parameter of concern, plus nitrite nitrogen~~

~~(2) Any information on discharges required under 40 CFR Section 122.21(g)(7)(iii) and (iv).~~

(g) By written notice, the director may require any industrial facility regulated by this section to conduct semi-annual or annual monitoring of storm water discharges, or the director may specify an alternative monitoring frequency or specify additional parameters to be analyzed. The director may require written reports of any additional monitoring to be submitted.

(h) An operator of an industrial facility regulated by this section shall retain the storm water pollution prevention plan, all records of monitoring information, copies of all required reports, and records of all data used to complete the notice of intent for at least three years after submitting a ~~notice of termination~~~~NOT~~ required by Subsection (j) of this section.

(i) No storm water discharge associated with industrial activity may contain any ~~parameter that exceeds the maximum allowable concentrations listed in the general permit, multi-sector permit and/or TAC, Title 30-Environmental Quality, Part 1-TCEQ, Chapter 307 – Texas Surface Water Quality Standards, whichever limit is more stringent, shall notify the City of Dallas Storm Water Management.~~

~~in a concentration that exceeds either the maximum of the following hazardous metals in a concentration that exceeds either the maximum allowable concentrations (in mg/l) listed below, for each metal or the maximum concentrations for parameters listed in an individual TPDES permit or general permit, whichever limit is more stringent. Any facility exceeding effluent limitations listed in NPDES or TPDES permit or for the parameters listed below shall notify the City of Dallas Storm Water Management each metal allowed under federal law, whichever limit is more stringent:~~

Total	Monthly	Daily	Single
Metal	Average	Composite	Grab
	(mg/l)	(mg/l)	(mg/l)
Arsenic	0.1	0.2	0.3
Barium	1.0	2.0	4.0

Cadmium	0.05	0.1	0.2
Chromium	0.5	1.0	5.0
Copper	0.5	1.0	2.0
Lead	0.5	1.0	1.5
Manganese	1.0	2.0	3.0
Mercury	0.005	0.005	0.01
Nickel	1.0	0.1	0.2
Selenium	0.05	0.1	0.2
Silver	0.05	0.1	0.2
Zinc	1.0	2.0	6.0

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Maximum limit</u>
<u>TSS</u>	<u>500 mg/Lmg/L</u>
<u>pH</u>	<u>6-9</u>
<u>Total phosphorous</u>	<u>6 mg/Lmg/L</u>

(j) The operator of an industrial facility regulated by this section shall submit a notice of termination to the director, which includes the information required for notices of termination ~~required by the individual permit, under Part IX general permit and/or multi-sector permit of the industrial general permit,~~ whenever: ~~{verify that this is consistent with paragraphs/sections of the current MSGP}~~

(1) all storm water discharges associated with industrial activity that are authorized by this article and by the ~~NPDES~~NPDES OR TPDES permit are eliminated at the facility; or

(2) the operator of storm water discharges associated with industrial activity at the facility changes.

(k) An owner of a facility with a storm water discharge associated with industrial activity regulated by this section, whether or not the owner is an operator of the facility, is jointly and severally responsible for compliance with:

(1) the best management practices measures required in the storm water pollution prevention plan for the facility; and

(2) the effluent limitations for coal pile runoff and hazardous metals specified in Subsections (b), (c) and (i) of this section.

(l) Upon request by the director, an owner or operator of any industrial facility that experiences a problem complying with the requirements of this section, the industrial general permit, or any applicable individual or group ~~NPDES~~NPDES OR TPDES permit issued for storm water discharges from the facility shall consult with the director in an attempt to achieve compliance as soon as practicable. If compliance is not achieved to the director's satisfaction, the director may report the noncompliance to the EPA or to the state, or the director may commence or request commencement of any enforcement action authorized under Section 19-118.1 of this article. Exercising the option for

consultation under this subsection is not a bar against, or prerequisite to, the taking of any other enforcement action against an owner or operator of a facility. (Ord. 24033)

SEC. 19-118.8. COMPLIANCE MONITORING.

(a) The director may enter the premises of any person who is discharging storm water into the storm water drainage system, waters of the United States, or state water to determine if the discharger is complying with all requirements of this article and of any applicable state or federal discharge permit, limitation, or requirement.

(b) A discharger operator /primary/secondary shall:

(1) allow the director ready access to all parts of the premises for the purposes of inspection, sampling, records examination and copying, and the performance of any additional duties; and

(2) make available ~~within 2 hours of request~~ to the director, within 2 hours of request upon request, any ~~SWP3 storm water pollution prevention plans~~ or modifications to plans, self-inspection reports, monitoring records, compliance evaluations, ~~NOI notices of intent~~, and other records, reports, and documents required by the state or federal storm water discharge permit.

(3) ~~Shall retain and provide upon request related to compliance with this article and with any state or federal storm water discharge permit. Any reports annual, semi-annual or periodic monitoring reports as stated in the general permit.~~

(c) If a discharger has security measures in force that require proper identification and clearance before entry into the premises, the discharger shall make necessary arrangements with its security guards so that, upon presentation of suitable identification, the director is permitted to enter without delay for the purpose of performing the director's responsibilities.

(d) The director shall have the right to install on the discharger's property, or to require installation of, such devices as are necessary to conduct sampling or metering of the discharger's operations.

(e) The director may require any discharger that contributes ~~a harmful quantity of~~ a pollutant to the storm water drainage system, waters of the United States, or state water to conduct specified sampling, testing, analysis, and other monitoring of its storm water discharges. The director may specify the frequency and parameters of any required monitoring.

(f) The director may require the discharger to install monitoring equipment as necessary at the discharger's expense. The discharger, at its own expense, shall at all times maintain the facility's sampling and monitoring equipment in a safe and proper operating condition. Each device used to measure storm water flow and quality must be calibrated to ensure accuracy.

(g) Any temporary or permanent obstruction to safe and easy access to a facility that is to be inspected or sampled must be promptly removed by the discharger at the written or verbal request of the director and may not be replaced. The cost of clearing access to the facility must be borne by the discharger.

(h) A person commits an offense if the person:

(1) lawfully consents to the director's entry into a facility that discharges storm water, but then knowingly obstructs or hinders the director in accessing the facility for the lawful purposes of inspection or sampling; or

(2) knowingly obstructs or hinders the director in accessing, for the lawful purposes of inspection or sampling pursuant to a lawfully issued administrative search warrant, a facility that discharges storm water.

(i) Nothing in this section prohibits a person from exercising the constitutional right to require that entry to a site or any other property be made pursuant to a validly issued administrative or other search warrant, except where a search warrant is not required by law. (Ord. 24033)

Appendix B

Additional Detailed Information on Outreach Efforts

Presentations

- ❑ Presentations are given to homeowner and neighborhood associations, community groups, and businesses as requested and as sought out by outreach
- ❑ Customized to meet educational and/or training needs of the group based on demography, areas of interest
- ❑ Presented to over 350 groups to date in FY07-08, examples include:
 - Apartment Associations
 - Dallas Irrigation Association
 - Greater Dallas Restaurant Associations
 - Greater Dallas Pest Control
 - Texas Nursery & Landscape Association, Dallas Chapter

Outreach Efforts

- Actively engage neighborhood associations (NA)
 - interacted with at least 106 NA all over Dallas to date
 - conducted presentations for 27 NA within the past two years

- Some of the most recent
 - Midway Hollow (North)
 - Kidd Springs (South)
 - Little Forest Hills (East)
 - Fox Hollow (West)

Events

- ❑ Participate in Public, Private and Intergovernmental Events with:
 - Enviroscape Demonstrations
 - Mascot Appearances
 - Informational Brochures
 - Watershed Maps



Publications & Mail Outs

Newsletter:

- Publish quarterly newsletters
- Mail and email to City officials, neighborhood associations, community groups, and businesses
- Distribute at events and presentations. (moving away from paper)

Bill Inserts:

- Publish two water bill inserts per year
- Send to approximately 275,000 households

City of Dallas Storm Water Management

Inside the Inlet

May - July 2008 Volume 1 Issue 3 www.wheredoitgo.com

City Golf Course Shares Green Tips

The Tenison Park Golf Course is one of six 18-hole golf courses in Dallas managed by the City of Dallas, Park & Recreation Department. Matt Child is the Golf Course Superintendent, and he recently shared how he and his staff are preventing storm water pollution.

Tenison Park does not have a set application schedule when it comes to lawn chemicals.

"We apply pesticides or fertilizers as needed. The turf will let you know when it needs something."

His staff scouts the golf course daily so they know when they should spray, and when they do apply they do so at the lowest effective rate. "We also do a lot of 'spot spraying' instead of broadcast spraying for weed control." The staff tries to avoid any pesticide application when a rain event is in the forecast.

Pesticides and fertilizers are stored on or in secondary containment inside a maintenance building. Proper chemical storage, as well as a 400 gallon sump incorporated into the building, will contain any spills so they are not exposed to any storm water.

By taking these actions the staff at Tenison Park Golf Course are preventing storm water pollution. Applying lawn chemicals only when needed, avoiding application before a rain event, proper chemical storage, and having professionally trained staff will help keep pesticides and fertilizers from polluting storm water, creeks, lakes, and the Trinity River.

Learn about the 80-year tradition of the City of Dallas Golf Program at www.golfindallas.net.



A beautifully maintained view at Tenison

Storm Water Friendly Recognition Program Wants You!

The City of Dallas turns to its citizens to help identify area businesses and organizations that should be recognized for their attention to the practices that help keep storm water clean. We ask you to serve as our partner in the program entitled Storm Water Friendly Recognition Program.

The aim of the Storm Water Friendly Recognition Program is to profile businesses and organizations that are leaders in storm water quality and improvement. The program is available to those in the Dallas area and is a collaborative effort between the citizens and the Storm Water Management Section of the City of Dallas.

We need to hear from you. If you know of a business or organization that should be recognized and rewarded for their storm water friendly environmental practices, then send your nomination to stormwater@dallascityhall.com.

Items to include:

- Business or organization's name.
- Type of business or organization. (HOA, Garden Club, etc.)
- Their address.
- Contact info. (phone, email, web).
- A few sentences as to why you think they should be recognized.
- The last time you frequented or worked with the nominees.

Continued on pg. 2

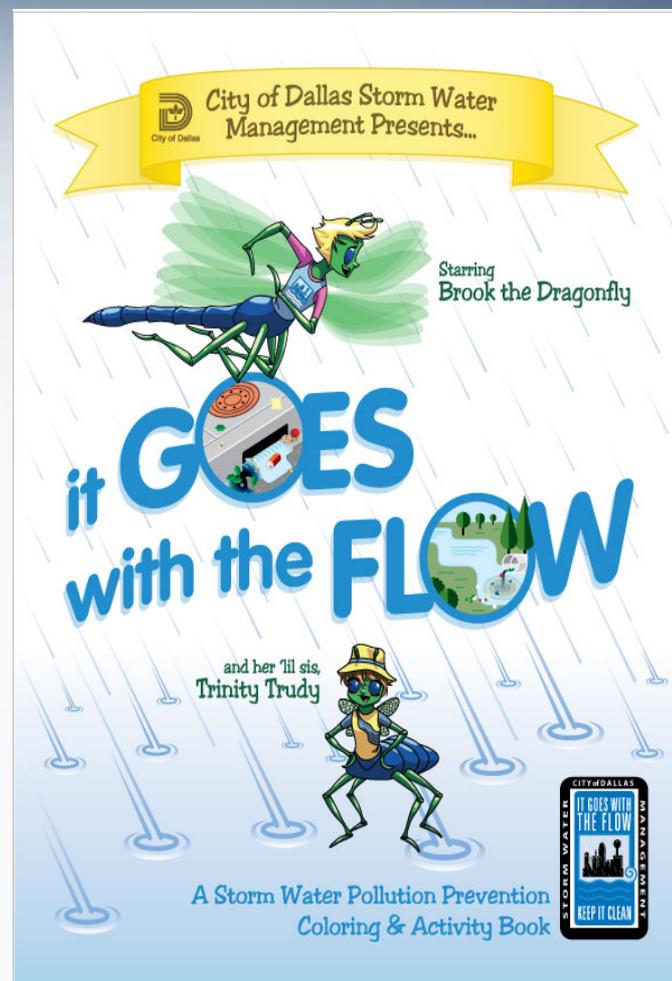
Publications & Mail Outs

Brochures:

- Create new brochures as needed
- Have developed approximately 14 different brochures
- Distributed mainly at public events
- Distributed through 11 City information displays

Activity Books:

- Published two activity books featuring our mascots
- Distributed to kids at schools and community events



Websites

- ❑ www.wheredoesitgo.com
 - Designed for both adults and children
- ❑ www.trinity-trudy.org
 - Designed for kids and for use in the classroom
- ❑ www.dallascityhall.com
 - Storm water page on the City's website with information and links to the above websites
- ❑ www.cod
 - City of Dallas Intranet includes educational resources for City employees
- ❑ www.greendallas.net



Mascots

- ❑ Trinity Trudy is a dragonfly nymph
 - Utilized to educate school children about storm water pollution prevention and aquatic organisms
 - Makes appearances at school assemblies and events
- ❑ Brook Dragonfly helps Trinity Trudy educate older students
- ❑ Mascots are also used in activity books and coloring and essay contests



New Direction for the Media Campaign 2008

- ❑ Changing visual format to reach a broader audience
- ❑ Employing social marketing techniques within our ad campaign

Advertising Campaign

- ❑ Mass media effort to educate the public-at-large on storm water pollution prevention
- ❑ Campaign was developed in 2005, both in English and in Spanish
- ❑ New logo and theme



- ❑ Includes print ads, TV ads and online banners
- ❑ Radio spots (30-sec and 60-sec)
- ❑ Two educational DVDs

Advertising Campaign (cont.)

- ❑ Traveling exhibit with pop-up banners
- ❑ “Wheredoesitgo.com” website
- ❑ Interactive Educational Game for website
- ❑ Coloring/ Activity Booklet for K-6 grades
- ❑ Media kits

FY07-08 Campaign will include 650 advertisements and over 2.5 million online impressions



Traveling Exhibit

- ❑ Exhibit at different locations in Dallas (Airports, libraries, museums, malls, office buildings, community colleges, etc.)
- ❑ Distribute miniature versions to businesses



Educational Videos

- ❑ Show at workshops, presentations, and training sessions
- ❑ Utilize four different videos

Kids Programs

□ School Programs

- Provide TEKS-based programs to K-12 teachers (public & private)
- Provide classroom & assembly presentations



Kids Programs (cont.)

- Coloring and essay contests
- Summer Camps (in partnership with City recreation centers)
- Story Time (in partnership with libraries and book stores)



Volunteer Opportunities

□ Texas Stream Team (Texas Watch)

- provide training, supplies, and support for the Texas Stream Team monitors conducting water quality monitoring within the Dallas city limits
- work with approximately 25 monitors covering 11 sites

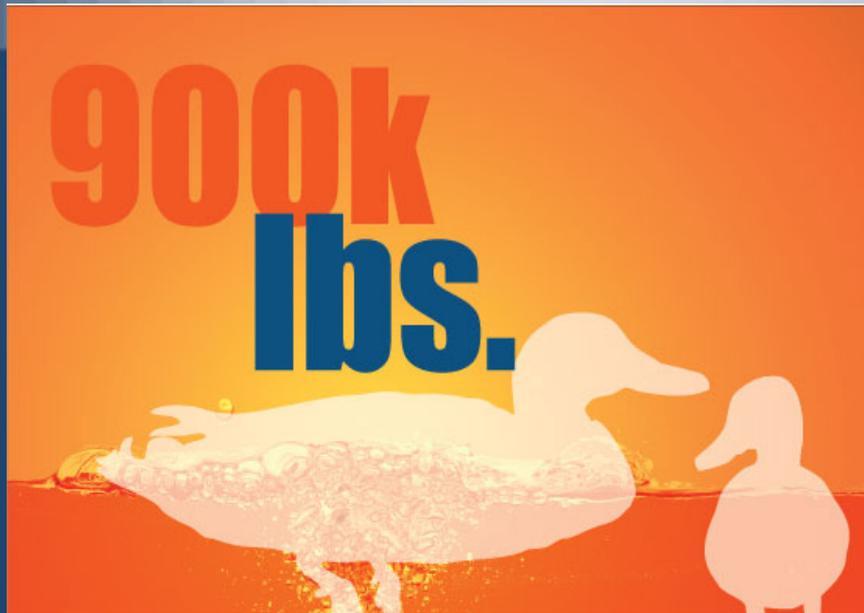
□ Storm Drain Marking



Organizational Partnerships

- ❑ For Love of the Lake
- ❑ Council of Governments
- ❑ TCEQ's Small Business Advisory Council
- ❑ Dallas County Master Gardener Association

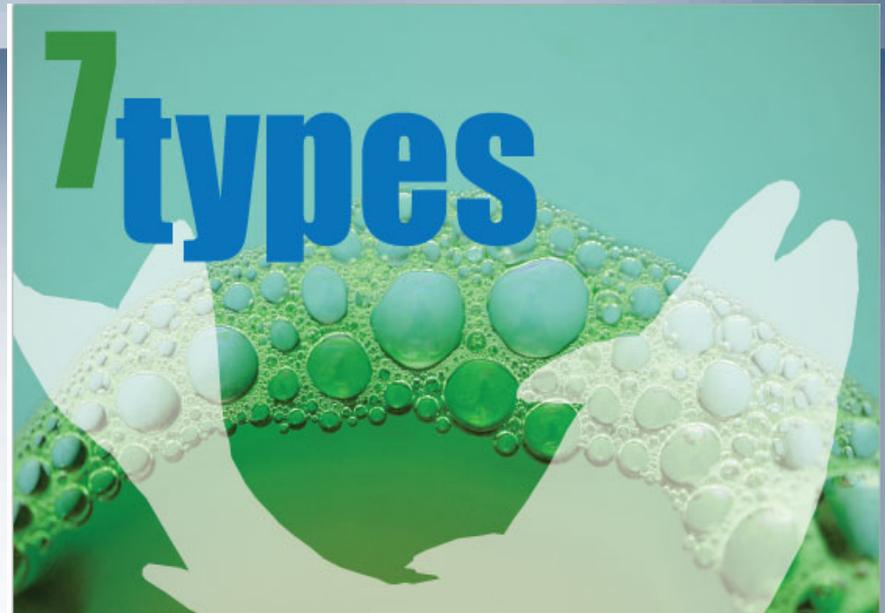
New Media Campaign Concepts



Fact: 1.2 million registered dogs in DFW produce 900,000 pounds of waste each day. Pet waste can pollute our storm drain system, including area creeks, lakes, and the Trinity River.

- Tips:
- + Pick up after your pet during walks in public areas, such as parks and along sidewalks.
 - + Choose one day a week to collect pet waste in your yard.
 - + Dispose the waste by flushing it down your toilet or double bagging in for the trash.

For more information visit us at www.wheredoesitgo.com



Fact: Seven types of herbicides and pesticides washed down storm drains can be found in the Trinity River. Lawn chemicals and yard waste can pollute storm water before it enters the storm drain system, including area creeks, lakes, and the Trinity River.

- Tips:
- + Don't apply yard chemicals when it's very windy or about to rain.
 - + Follow application instructions for the chemicals. (try using organic alternatives)
 - + Leave grass clippings on your lawn as a natural source of nutrients.
 - + Compost yard waste to provide free mulch for your gardens and flower beds.

For more information visit us at www.wheredoesitgo.com



New Media Campaign Concepts



Fact: One quart of used oil washed down a storm drain can pollute up to 250,000 gallons of water. Used motor oil can pollute storm water before it enters the storm drain system, including area creeks, lakes, and the Trinity River.

Tips:

- +Place used oil in a leak-proof container and take to a oil service center for no-charge recycling.
- +Use the Dallas County Home Chemical Collection Center @ 11234 Plano Rd., Dallas TX 75234 (free to Dallas County residents)
- +Maintain vehicles in good working condition to prevent leaks.

For more information visit us at www.wheredoesitgo.com



Fact: One gallon of detergent washed down a storm drain can pollute up to 200,000 gallons of water. Soaps and detergents can pollute our storm water, including area creeks, lakes, and the Trinity River, harming plants and aquatic wildlife.

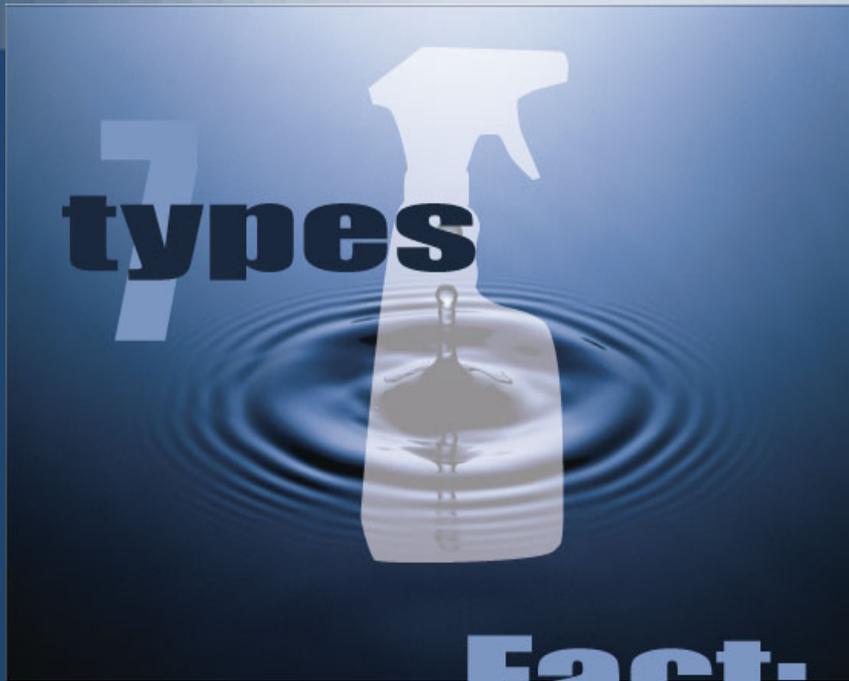
Tips:

- +Use a commercial car wash where the water is either recycled or goes through the sanitary sewer system to a treatment plant.
- +If you do wash your vehicle at home, direct the wash water to your lawn.
- +Choose environmentally-friendly chemicals for your outdoor washing.

For more information visit us at www.wheredoesitgo.com



New Media Campaign Concepts



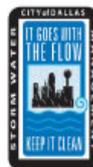
Fact:

Seven types of herbicides and pesticides washed down our storm drains can be found in the

Lawn chemicals and yard waste can pollute Trinity River. storm water before it enters the storm drain system, including area creeks, lakes, and the Trinity River.

Tips:

- + Don't apply yard chemicals when it's very windy or about to rain.
- + Follow application instructions for the chemicals. (try using organic alternatives)
- + Leave grass clippings on your lawn as a natural source of nutrients.
- + Compost yard waste to provide free mulch for your gardens and flower beds.



For more information visit us at www.wheredoesitgo.com



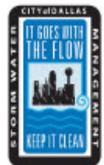
Fact:

One gallon of detergent washed down our storm drains can pollute up to 200,000

Soaps and detergents can pollute gallons of water. our storm drain system, including area creeks, lakes, and the Trinity River that can harm plants and aquatic wildlife.

Tips:

- + Use a commercial car wash where the water is either recycled or goes through the sanitary sewer system to a treatment plant.
- + If you do wash your vehicle at home, direct the wash water to your lawn.
- + Choose environmentally-friendly chemicals for your outdoor washing.



For more information visit us at www.wheredoesitgo.com

New Media Campaign Concepts



Fact:

One quart of used motor oil washed down a storm drain can pollute up to 250,000 gallons of water.

Used motor oil can pollute storm water before it enters the storm drain system, including area creeks, lakes, and the Trinity River, harming plants and aquatic wildlife.

Tips:

- +Place used oil in a leak-proof container and take to a oil service center for no-charge recycling.
- +Use the Dallas County Home Chemical Collection Center @ 11234 Plano Rd., Dallas TX 75234 (free to Dallas County residents)
- +Maintain vehicles in good working condition to prevent leaks.

For more information visit us at www.wheredoesitgo.com



Fact:

1.2 million registered dogs in DFW produce 900,000 pounds

Pet waste can pollute storm of waste each day, our drain system, including area creeks, lakes, and the Trinity River.

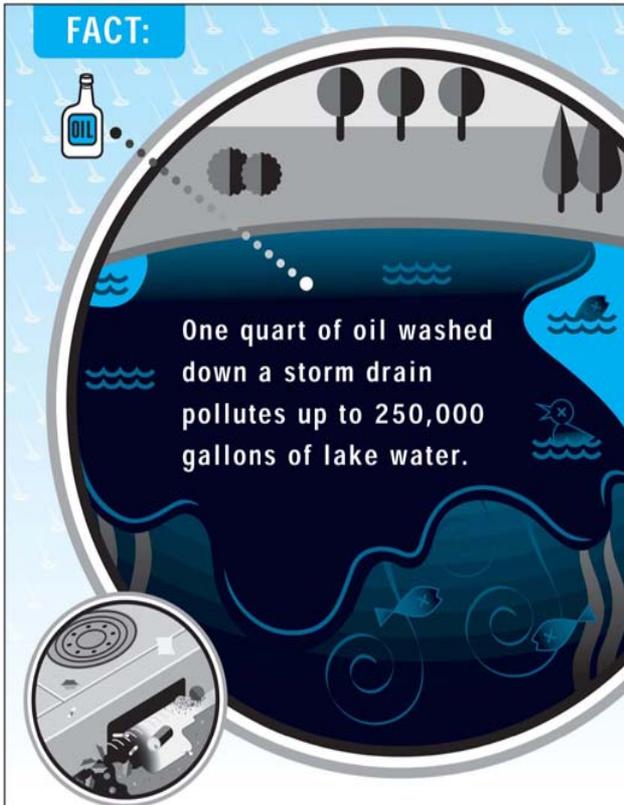
Tips:

- +Pick up after your pet during walks in public areas, such as parks and along sidewalks.
- +Choose at least one day a week to collect pet waste in your yard.
- +Dispose the waste by flushing it down your toilet or double bagging in for the trash.

For more information visit us at www.wheredoesitgo.com



Media Campaign



Over 90,000 storm drains in Dallas carry storm water and everything in it, **including motor oil**, directly into your nearest creek, river or lake. Last year alone, Texans improperly dumped an estimated 18 million gallons of oil.

Where does it go? It goes with the flow. Unlike wastewater, storm water doesn't get cleaned and treated before it empties into creeks, rivers and lakes. So if water goes into the storm drain dirty, it stays that way.

TIPS: If you change your own oil, never dump the used oil down the storm drain. Recycle used motor oil at your nearest full-service gas station or collection site.



You can make a difference! Be a part of the City's Texas Watch Program by calling 214.948.4022.



Over 90,000 storm drains in Dallas carry storm water and everything in it, **including pesticides, herbicides and fertilizers**, directly into your nearest creek, river or lake. Texans waste over 1.2 million pounds of pesticides each year.

Where does it go? It goes with the flow. Unlike wastewater, storm water doesn't get cleaned and treated before it empties into creeks, rivers and lakes. So if water goes into the storm drain dirty, it stays that way.

TIPS: Never use pesticides, herbicides or fertilizers on a windy day or when you know it's going to rain. Use organic products and the exact amount as instructed. Never pour garden chemicals down a storm drain or manhole, or let them run off your lawn into the street.



You can make a difference! Be a part of the City's Texas Watch Program by calling 214.948.4022.