



## Operations and Maintenance Plan

As the site nears completion and building occupancy follows, an Operation and Maintenance Plan should be prepared to include, but is not limited to, the following: maintain any remaining/existing stormwater structural controls, repair/replace sprinkler heads as needed, plant drought-resistant shrubs, plants, grasses, trees, etc., to minimize erosion, ensure stormwater is conveyed to areas that reduce runoff into storm drains, and use natural depressions for runoff storage and infiltration.



## Keep Pollutants Out of Storm Drains

When water flows into a storm drain it is untreated as the storm drain system and the sanitary sewer system are not connected. Everything that enters the storm drain flows untreated directly into our creeks, rivers, lakes, bays, beaches and ultimately into the ocean. Stormwater often contains pollutants, including chemicals, trash, and automobile fluids, all of which pollute our waterways and harm fish and wildlife.

Help reduce pollution and improve water quality by using BMPs as part of your daily clean up and maintenance routine.



To report a storm water issue at UNT send an email to:

[stormwater@unt.edu](mailto:stormwater@unt.edu)



# Storm Water Fact Sheet



[StormWater@unt.edu](mailto:StormWater@unt.edu)

## Post-Construction Waste

Post-construction waste includes any and all left over building materials such as: wood or fabricated boards, pallets, hoses, metal clamps, nails, screws, fasteners, straps, sheetrock, concrete, caulk, glue, paint, primer, joint filler, ladders, fencing, non-permanent buildings/portable containers, trash bins, roll-off boxes, portable restrooms, etc.



**Stormwater Maintenance Materials:** Remove stormwater materials such as: gravel bags, sandbags, straw/organic tubes, silt fences, wash-out pits, materials from stabilized construction entrances/exits, etc., that were used to prevent potential discharges/sediment from leaving the site.



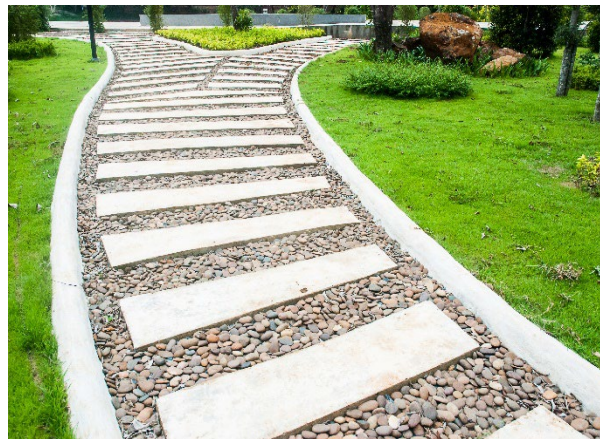
**Cleanup and Disposal:** Clean up the site by sweeping up sediment and capture all wash water by using a wet-vacuum if water is used to hose down the site. Once the job is complete be sure to properly dispose of the stormwater construction debris and wash water.



## Best Management Practices (BMPs)

Help reduce pollution and improve water quality by following the suggested post-construction BMP tips:

- Maintenance/restoration of natural storage reservoirs and drainage areas, including topographic depressions, areas of permeable soils, natural swales, and ephemeral and intermittent streams.
- Include buffer zones for natural bodies of water or include other buffers such as trees, shrubs, access restrictions, etc.
- Conservation of natural areas that include native or existing trees, other vegetation, and soils.
- Minimize the impervious footprint of the project. Use permeable materials for projects with low traffic areas and appropriate soil conditions.
- Minimize soil compaction to landscaped areas.
- Landscaping should be designed and constructed to receive and infiltrate, retain, and/or treat runoff from impervious areas prior to discharging to the MS4.
- Landscape with native or drought tolerant plants.
- Harvest precipitation to help prevent run-off by utilizing catch basins.



- Prevent illicit discharges into the MS4 using natural drainage systems, depressions, permeable soils, and infiltration systems, etc.
- Properly dispose of all non-permanent structures used during construction to prevent run-off, such as silt fencing, straw/tube wattle, etc.
- Add storm drain monument markers.
- Inspect and repair sprinkler heads when they become damaged, broken, or begin to deteriorate.
- Interior work surfaces, floor drains, and sumps should not be directly connected to the MS4 or receiving waters.
- Prepare an operation and maintenance plan of the post-construction BMPs after construction is complete and the site is ready for use.

