



WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT CARROLLTON'S STORM WATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Did You Know?
Carrollton is hosting a free Cooking Oil Disposal event the week of December 1-5 at the Central Service Center (see reverse side for more information!)

In August of 2007, Carrollton obtained a permit to discharge its storm water to the waters of the United States. The permit was issued by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) and will last for five years. The waters of the U.S. are surface waters which include creeks, ponds, lakes and rivers.

The permit requires the City to reduce the amount of pollution in its storm water to the maximum extent practicable through six minimum control measures:

- Public Education/Outreach
- Public Involvement/Participation
- Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination
- Construction Site Storm Water Runoff
- Post-Construction Storm Water Runoff
- Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations

Many departments have an active role in the City's permit. The departments include Building Inspection, Engineering, Environmental Services, Information Technology, Facilities Services, Fire Department, Fleet Services, Marketing Services, Parks and Recreation, Police Department and Public Works. Leonard Martin, City Manager, also formed the Carrollton Storm Water Management Committee to ensure the submittal of the Storm Water Management Program (SWMP), while conducting an annual evaluation of the implementation and reporting the progress to the City's Executive Team.

In addition to the above mentioned departments, each employee will have a role in the City's SWMP. If you are also a resident of Carrollton, then you will have a dual role in helping the City reduce the amount of pollution in its storm water.

What you can do as a City employee or as a resident:

- Report Polluters! Polluters include anyone illegally discharging into a storm drain.
- Maintain your vehicle, City or personal, to prevent leaks! Place kitty litter on spills and then sweep up.
- Discard trash and cigarette butts in proper containers.
- Blow grass clippings back onto the yard, not into the street or storm inlet.



- Drain your pool to the sanitary sewer.
- Wash your vehicle on the lawn, use less soap or take it to a car wash.
- Hosting a car wash fundraiser for a church or school will now require the use of a proper facility.
- Pick up after your pet in your backyard and during walks.



- Dispose of food grease/oil in the trash to prevent sanitary sewer overflows.
- Wash paint brushes and other items in an indoor sink.
- Use less fertilizer and do not apply if rain is expected.
- Contact Environmental Services at 972-466-3060 for any questions or concerns.



Storm Water Management Committee Members:

(l-r) Cesar Molina, Director of Engineering; Scott Whitaker, Director of Parks & Recreation; Scott Hudson, Director of Environmental Services; Robert Kopp, Director of Public Works; Beth Bormann, Assistant City Manager and Gary Heubach, Inspection Services Manager





CEASE THE GREASE! RECYCLE YOUR FOOD GREASE, FATS AND OILS!



All too often cooking oil, deep-frying oil, fats and grease are improperly disposed of by washing them down the kitchen sink or by dumping them in the storm drain. Improperly disposing of leftover fat, oil and grease may cause property damage, health hazards and environmental problems.



One should never dispose of anything, including cooking oil, by dumping it into a storm drain. Pouring cooking oil and grease into kitchen sinks, floor drains or toilets can result in costly home repairs and damage to the environment. Over time, oil and grease rinsed down the plumbing system builds up and eventually blocks the entire pipe, causing sewer backups and overflows. Property can be damaged from sewage backups resulting in expensive clean up and plumbing

repairs. Clogged sewers can also lead to overflows in City sewer lines. When sewage overflows into the streets, it can enter the storm drain system, where it is then carried straight into our local streams and creeks without any treatment. Sanitary sewer overflows from City lines can lead to expensive clean up and fines from the State and the EPA.

Proper cooking oil disposal methods include:

- Small amounts of cooking oil, such as meat drippings, can be soaked up with a paper towel or poured into a sturdy closed-lid container, like a coffee can, and disposed of in the trash.
- Dispose of large quantities of cooking oil and grease by contacting your nearest household hazardous waste collection center to find out if used cooking oil and grease is accepted. Carrollton residents can dispose of used cooking oil and grease free of charge at the Dallas County Home

Chemical Collection Center at 11234 Plano Road, Dallas, Texas. Call 214-553-1765 before you go.

So, to prevent sewer backups and all the headaches that come with them, don't dump cooking oil or frying grease down the storm drain or down your kitchen sink. By disposing of cooking oil, fats and grease properly, you can help avoid costly plumbing repairs and environmental problems.

**Carrollton will be hosting a
Cease the Grease Recycling Event
8 a.m. - 6 p.m.
December 1-5
Central Service Center
2711 Nimitz**

Bring all your Thanksgiving fats, oils and grease! For more information, contact Public Works at ext. 3410 or Environmental Services at ext. 3059.

WHAT IS STORM WATER?

Storm water is rainwater that flows over surfaces, like parking lots, streets, lawns and buildings, and then enters the storm drain system by the storm inlets (gutters) located in parking lots and on the sides of streets. The storm drain inlets are designed to remove water from the streets to prevent flooding.

Ideally, we want the storm water to be composed completely of rainwater. Unfortunately, as rainwater flows over the surfaces already mentioned, it picks up contaminants and carries them to our surface waters. Contaminants can include motor oil, soap/detergents, paint, trash, pet and human waste, fertilizer and many other

items. These contaminants pollute our surface waters. The result of the pollution can include harmful effects on our drinking water supplies, recreation and wildlife.

