

ROOF RUNOFF STRUCTURE

PRACTICE INTRODUCTION

USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service—Practice Code 558



ROOF RUNOFF STRUCTURE

A roof runoff structure is a facility for collecting, controlling, and disposing of runoff water from roofs.

PRACTICE INFORMATION

The purpose of this practice is to prevent roof runoff water from flowing across concentrated waste areas, barnyards, roads, and alleys. The practice reduces pollution, flooding, and erosion. It also improves water quality, drainage, and the overall efficiency of a waste management system. The water from roof runoff can be stored and reused for cleaning and other purposes. The practice also reduces the volume requirements of

lagoons and waste storage facilities, and reduces the volume of effluent water requiring treatment or land application.

COMMON ASSOCIATED PRACTICES

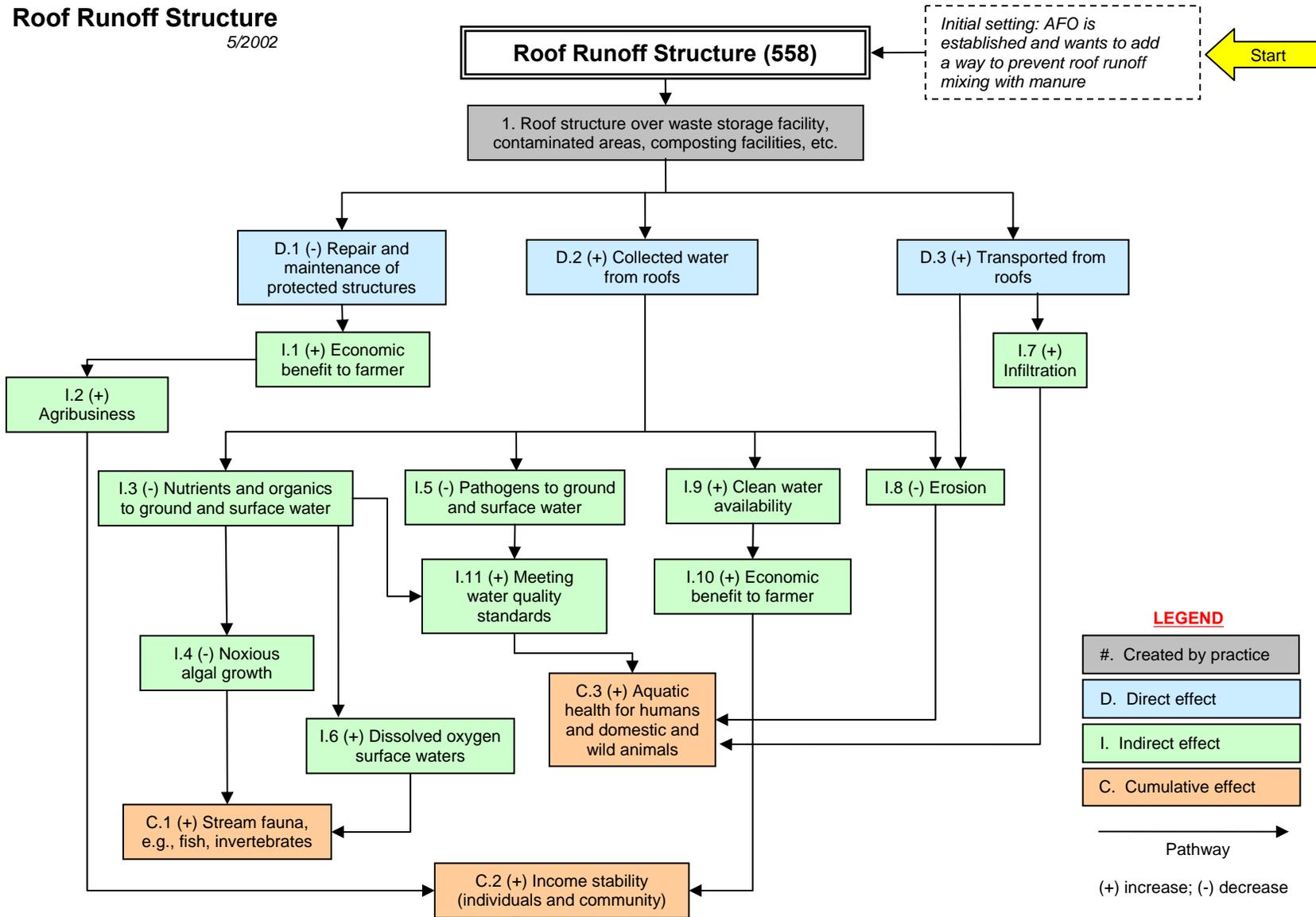
Roof Runoff Structure is commonly used in a Conservation Management System with practices such as Waste Storage Facility (313), Composting Facility (317), and Heavy Use Area Protection (561).

For further information, refer to the practice standard in the local Field Office Technical Guide and associated specifications and job sheets.

The following page identifies the effects expected to occur when this practice is applied. These effects are subjective and somewhat dependent on variables such as climate, terrain, soil, etc. All appropriate local, State, Tribal, and Federal permits and approvals are the responsibility of the landowners and are presumed to have been obtained. Users are cautioned that these effects are estimates that may or may not apply to a specific site.

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Note: Effects are qualified with a plus (+) or minus (-). These symbols indicate only an increase (+) or a decrease (-) in the effect upon the resource, not whether the effect is beneficial or adverse.

The diagram above identifies the effects expected to occur when this practice is applied according to NRCS practice standards and specifications. These effects are subjective and somewhat dependent on variables such as climate, terrain, soil, etc. All appropriate local, State, Tribal, and Federal permits and approvals are the responsibility of the landowners and are presumed to have been obtained. All income changes are partially dependent upon market fluctuations which are independent of the conservation practices. Users are cautioned that these effects are estimates that may or may not apply to a specific site.