



## ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

### **STORMWATER BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR LANDSCAPE MAINTENANCE**

The City of Ontario adopted regulations for the discharge of pollutants from businesses and residential areas into the stormwater drainage system, in Chapter 6, Title 6, of the Municipal Code. This Ordinance prohibits the discharge of gardening wastes, fertilizers and pesticides into City streets, gutters or storm drain inlets. The Ordinance also requires landscaping maintenance businesses to implement all applicable California Storm Water Quality Association Best Management Practices (CASQA BMPs) available at the following website: [www.cabmphandbooks.com](http://www.cabmphandbooks.com). The following is a summary of the CASQA BMPs applicable to landscape maintenance businesses:

- Collect all plant trimmings, lawn clippings, tree trimmings, leaves, sticks or other landscaping waste and dispose of in a green waste or solid waste container or haul to a permitted landfill.
- Clean up excess fertilizer deposited onto paved surfaces, following applications to landscaped areas. Do not apply pesticides or fertilizers immediately before a forecasted rainstorm.
- Use mulch, ground cover or other erosion control measures on exposed soils or freshly planted landscaped areas and cover temporary stockpiles of materials and landscape waste with tarps and surround with gravel bags.
- Clean equipment and vehicles in a designated wash rack, which is connected to the sanitary sewer, and use drip pans and tarps under equipment, during fueling or maintenance activities.
- Do not wash out pesticide containers or other chemical containers into streets, gutters or storm drain.

Please review the enclosed Prohibited Discharges and the Stormwater Pollution Prevention flyer. For additional information please visit [www.sbcounty.gov/stormwater](http://www.sbcounty.gov/stormwater). For additional information on these regulations, please contact the City of Ontario Engineering Department, Environmental Division at (909) 395-2025.

- (f) Storm water runoff from material or waste storage areas containing chemicals, fuels, grease, oil or other hazardous materials or contaminated equipment;
- (g) Discharges from pool or fountain water containing chlorine, biocides, acids or other chemicals; pool filter backwash containing debris and chlorine;
- (h) Pet waste, yard waste, debris, sediment, etc.;
- (i) Restaurant wastes such as grease, mop water, and wash water from cleaning dishes, utensils, laundry, floors, floor mats, trash bins, grease containers, food waste, etc.;
- (j) Chemicals or chemical waste;
- (k) Medical wastes;
- (l) Blow down or bleed water from cooling towers and boilers, regenerative brine waste from water softeners or reverse osmosis treatment systems;
- (m) Materials or chemical substances that cause damage to the City's storm water drainage system;
- (n) Any other material that causes or contributes to a condition of contamination, nuisance or pollution in the City's storm drainage system or causes a violation of any waste disposal regulations, waste discharge requirements, water quality standards or objectives adopted by the State Water Resources Control Board, Regional Water Quality Control Board, EPA, San Bernardino County Fire Hazmat, San Bernardino County Flood Control District or any other public agency with jurisdiction.

#### **Sec. 6-6.207. Exceptions to the Prohibited Discharges**

The following discharges of non-storm water into the City's storm drainage system are generally exempt from the Prohibited Discharges listed in Section 6-6.206 of this chapter. However, items #12-22, below, have been identified as potential significant sources of pollutants and require coverage under the Regional Board's De Minimus permit as well as prior approval by the City's Engineering Department, Environmental Section, before discharge (see \*note below):

- (1) Discharges covered by NPDES permits or written clearances issued by the Regional or State Board;
- (2) Landscape irrigation, lawn watering, and irrigation water;
- (3) Water from crawl space pumps;
- (4) Air conditioning condensation;
- (5) Non-commercial car washing;
- (6) Rising ground waters and natural springs;

# Pollution STORMWATER Prevention

## Stormwater Management Practices for Commercial Landscape Maintenance

### Recycle Yard Waste

Recycle leaves, grass clippings and other yard waste. Do not blow, sweep, rake or hose yard waste into the street. Try grasscycling - the natural recycling of grass by leaving clippings on the lawn when mowing. Grass clippings will quickly decompose, returning valuable nutrients to the soil. Further information can be obtained at [www.ciwmb.ca.gov/organics](http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/organics).

### Use Fertilizers, Herbicides and Pesticides Safely

Fertilizers, herbicides and pesticides are often carried into the storm drain system by sprinkler runoff. Use of natural, non-toxic alternatives to the traditional fertilizers, herbicides and pesticides is highly recommended. If you must use chemical fertilizers, herbicides, or pesticides:

- Spot apply pesticides and herbicides, rather than blanketing entire areas.
- Avoid applying near curbs and driveways, and never apply before a rain.
- Apply fertilizers as needed, when plants can best use it, and when the potential for it being carried away by runoff is low.

### Recycle Hazardous Waste

Pesticides, fertilizers, herbicides and motor oil contaminate landfills and must be disposed of as hazardous waste. For information on proper disposal call, (909) 386-8401.

### Use Water Wisely

Conserve water and prevent runoff by controlling the amount of water and direction of sprinklers. Sprinklers should be on long enough to allow water to soak into the ground but not so long as to cause runoff. Periodically inspect, fix leaks and realign sprinkler heads. Plant native vegetation to reduce the need of water, fertilizers, herbicides, and pesticides.

### Prevent Erosion

Erosion washes sediments, debris and toxic runoff into the storm drain system, polluting waterways.

- Prevent erosion and sediment runoff by using ground cover, berms and vegetation down-slope to capture runoff.
- Avoid excavation or grading during wet weather.

### Store Materials Safely

Keep landscaping materials and debris away from the street, gutter and storm drains. On-site stockpiles of materials must be covered with plastic sheeting and surrounded by sandbags to protect from rain, wind and runoff.

To report illegal dumping or for more information on stormwater pollution prevention, call:

**1 (800) CLEANUP**

or visit our websites:

[www.sbcounty.gov/stormwater](http://www.sbcounty.gov/stormwater)

[www.1800cleanup.org](http://www.1800cleanup.org)



# Prevención de Contaminación al Sistema de Drenaje

## Prácticas al Manejo de Sistema de Drenaje Para el Mantenimiento Comercial de Jardines

### Recicle La Basura De La Yarda

Recicle las hojas, la hierba recortada y otro tipo de basura de las yardas. No sople, no barra, no rastrille, ni tire la basura de la yarda en las calles. Trate de completar un ciclo de reciclaje natural colocando los residuos de hierba en botes de reciclaje natural a que se descompongan. Una vez descompuestos los residuos de la hierba se convierten un abono valioso para el suelo. Usted puede obtener más información al respecto en [www.ciwmb.ca.gov/organics](http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/organics).

### Use Fertilizantes, Herbicidas y Pesticidas Adecuadamente

Los fertilizantes, herbicidas y pesticidas son conducidos al sistema de drenaje de las calles a través los desagües. El uso de alternativas, no tóxicas, a los fertilizantes, herbicidas y pesticidas tradicionales, son altamente recomendables. Ahora, si usted tiene que utilizar fertilizantes, herbicidas y pesticidas de orden químico:

La basura de las yardas, pozos, productos químicos tóxicos usados en el mantenimiento comercial de prados y jardines que llegan de alguna manera al sistema de drenaje de tormenta del condado del San Bernardino, a menudo llegan al río de Santa Ana, sin haber sido tratadas. Esto por lo general contamina nuestra agua potable y contamina los canales locales, haciéndolos inseguros para la gente y la fauna. Siguiendo bien estas practicas se puede prevenir la contaminación, conforme a las regulaciones y protegerá la salud pública.

- Aplique pesticidas y herbicidas solo parte por parte, no en áreas grandes.
- Evite aplicarlas cerca de banquetas y cocheras, y nunca las aplique antes de las lluvias.
- Aplique los fertilizantes según lo necesitado, cuando las plantas pueden utilizarlo lo más mejor posible, y cuando el potencial que será llevado por el derrame sea mínimo.

### Recicle Los Desechos Peligrosos

Los pesticidas, fertilizantes, herbicidas y el aceite del motor contaminan la tierra y se deben colocar como desechos peligrosos. Para la información sobre una disposición apropiada de estos desechos, llame al (909) 386-8401.

### Utilice El Agua Adecuadamente

Conservar el agua y prevenir el derrame controlando la cantidad de agua y la dirección de regaderas. Las regaderas deben ser abiertas lo suficientemente largas y permitir que el agua empape en la tierra, pero no de una manera que no cause derrame innecesario al salir. Examine, fije los escapes y realinee periódicamente las cabezas de regadera. Plante vegetación nativa para reducir la necesidad de agua, fertilizantes, herbicidas, y pesticidas.

### Prevenga La Erosión

La erosión lava los sedimentos, desperdicios y derrama tóxicos en el sistema de drenaje, contaminando los canales.

- Prevenga la erosión y sedimente el derrame usando la cobertores, bermas y vegetación en tierra para evitar el derrame de agua.
- Evite hacer excavaciones o remover la tierra en tiempo de lluvias.

### Almacene Los Materiales Tóxicos Seguros

Guarde los materiales de jardinería y desperdicios lejos de la calle, canales y drenajes. Los materiales de reserva deben cubrirse o colocarse en una bolsa de plástico, y rodeado con bolsas de arena para protegerlos contra las lluvias, el viento y derrames.

Para reportar descargas ilegales o para más información sobre la prevención de la contaminación de drenaje, llame al

**1 (800) CLEANUP**

o visite nuestros sitios de Internet:

[www.sbcounty.gov/stormwater](http://www.sbcounty.gov/stormwater)

[www.1800cleanup.org](http://www.1800cleanup.org)



# ATTACHMENT I

## Chapter 6, Title 6, Article 2. Section 6-6.206–213 of the Ontario Municipal Code “Storm Water Drainage System”

### **Sec. 6-6.206. Prohibited Discharges**

It is prohibited to:

- (1) Discharge non-storm water directly or indirectly to the City’s storm water drainage system, or any street, lined or unlined drainage channel which leads to the City’s storm drain or directly or indirectly into any waters of the state unless such discharge is authorized by either a separate NPDES Permit or as otherwise specified in Sec.6-6.207 of this chapter. If such discharge is permitted by a NPDES permit or is generally exempted, but causes the City to violate any portion of its NPDES Permits for storm water discharges, such discharge is also prohibited;
- (2) Discharge storm water into the City’s storm water drainage system containing pollutants that have not been reduced to the maximum extent practicable;
- (3) Throw, deposit, leave, maintain, keep, or permit to be thrown, deposited, placed, left or maintained, any refuse, garbage, sediment or other discarded or abandoned objects, articles, and accumulations, in or upon any street, alley sidewalk, storm drain, inlet, catch basin, conduit or other drainage structures, business place, or upon any public or private lot of land in the City, so that the same may be and/or may become a pollutant.
- (4) Throw or deposit any refuse, garbage or any other pollutants into any fountain, pond, lake, stream or any other body of water in a park or elsewhere within the City.
- (5) Discharge any of the following types of waste into the City’s storm water drainage system:
  - (a) Sewage;
  - (b) Surface cleaning wash water resulting from mopping, rinsing, pressure washing or steam cleaning of gas stations, and vehicle service businesses or any other business;
  - (c) Discharges resulting from the cleaning, repair, or maintenance of any type of equipment, machinery, or facility including motor vehicles, concrete mixing equipment, portable toilet servicing, etc.;
  - (d) Wash water from mobile auto detailing and washing, steam and pressure cleaning, carpet cleaning, drapery and furniture cleaning, etc.;
  - (e) Waste water from cleaning municipal, industrial, commercial, residential areas (including parking lots), streets, sidewalks, driveways, patios, plazas, work yards and outdoor eating or drinking areas, containing chemicals or detergents and without prior sweeping, etc.;

- (f) Storm water runoff from material or waste storage areas containing chemicals, fuels, grease, oil or other hazardous materials or contaminated equipment;
- (g) Discharges from pool or fountain water containing chlorine, biocides, acids or other chemicals; pool filter backwash containing debris and chlorine;
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- (k) Medical wastes;
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- (m) Materials or chemical substances that cause damage to the City's storm water drainage system;
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Attachment 1, cont.

- (7) Ground water infiltration as defined in 40 CFR 35.2005 (20) and uncontaminated pumped ground water;
- (8) Water flows from riparian habitats and wetlands;
- (9) Water flows generated from emergency response and/or fire fighting activities, however, appropriate BMPs shall be implemented to the extent practicable; BMPs must be implemented to reduce pollutants from non-emergency fire fighting flow;
- (10) Waters not otherwise containing wastes as defined in California Water Code Section 13050 (d),
- (11) Other types of discharges identified and recommended by the City and approved by the Regional Water Quality Control Board.
- (12) \*Potable water line testing or flushing and other discharges from potable water sources;
- (13) \*Water from fire hydrant testing and flushing using appropriate BMPs;
- (14) \*Water from passive foundation drains or passive footing drains;
- (15) \*Dechlorinated swimming pool discharges;
- (16) \*Diverted stream flow;
- (17) \*Wastes associated with well installation, development, test pumping and purging;
- (18) \*Aquifer testing wastes;
- (19) \*Discharges from hydrostatic testing of vessels, pipelines, tanks, etc.;
- (20) \*Discharges from the maintenance of potable water supply pipelines, tanks, reservoirs, etc.;
- (21) \*Discharges from the disinfection of potable water supply pipelines, tanks, reservoirs, etc.;
- (22) \*Discharges from potable water supply systems resulting from system failures, pressure releases, etc.;

\*Note: The City of Ontario requires that a "Non-Storm Water Discharge Notification Form" be submitted to the Engineering Department for approval of these discharges, five days prior to any planned discharges or, as soon as possible, for any unplanned discharges. The Notification Form is available from the Engineering Department counter. Monitoring may also be required for these discharges.

The Regional Board may issue Waste Discharge Requirements for discharges exempted from NPDES requirements, if identified to be a significant source of pollutants. The Executive Officer of the Board may also add categories of non-storm water discharges that are not significant sources of pollutants or remove categories of non-storm water discharges listed above based upon a finding that the discharges are a significant source of pollutants. In this case, the list of exempted discharges, above, would be adjusted accordingly.

**Sec. 6-6.208. Compliance with Best Management Practices (BMPs)**

Any person undertaking any activity or operation in the City of Ontario that could potentially cause or contribute to storm water pollution or a discharge of non-storm water shall comply with all applicable Best Management Practices (BMPs) as listed in the California Storm Water Best Management Practice Handbooks or the current, San Bernardino County Storm Water Program's "Report of Waste Discharge", to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff and reduce non-storm water discharges to the City's storm water drainage system to the maximum extent practicable or to the extent required by law.

**Sec. 6-6.209. Affirmative Defense**

A discharger shall have an affirmative defense in any action brought against it alleging a violation of Section 6-6.206 of this chapter where the discharger can demonstrate it did not know or have reason to know that its discharge, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, would cause violation of this chapter or the Areawide Urban Storm Water Runoff Permit.

**Sec. 6-6.210. Spill Containment**

Persons storing chemicals or chemical waste outdoors shall be required to install spill containment subject to requirements established by the City Engineer and Federal, State and County Standards. Persons storing any other materials or equipment that are potential sources of storm water pollution are also required to install spill containment.

No person shall operate a spill containment system that could allow incompatible materials and/or wastes to mix, thereby creating hazardous or toxic substances in the event of failure of one or more containers.

Spill containment systems shall consist of a system of dikes, walls, barriers, berms and/or other devices designed to contain the spillage of the liquid contents of the containers stored in them and to minimize the buildup of storm water from precipitation, and run-on from roof drainage and outside areas. If the spill containment system does not have a roof which covers the entire contained area, the spill containment system shall have the capacity to contain precipitation from at least a 24 hour, 25 year rainfall event plus ten (10) percent of the total volume of the material stored there or the volume of the largest container, whichever is greater. Spill containment systems shall also be constructed of impermeable and non-reactive materials to the materials and/or wastes being contained.

Spilled and/or leaked materials and/or wastes and any accumulated precipitation shall be removed from the spill containment system in as timely a manner as is necessary to prevent the overflow of the spill containment system. Unless otherwise approved by the City Engineer, all chemicals or wastes discharged within the spill containment system shall be disposed of in accordance with all applicable Federal, State, and local rules, regulations, and laws, and shall not be discharged into the City's sanitary sewer system, storm water drainage system or onto the ground.

**Sec. 6-6.211. Immediate Notification of Accidental Discharge**

Protection of the City's storm water drainage system from the accidental discharge of prohibited materials or wastes is the responsibility of the person or persons in charge of such material. Detailed plans showing facilities and operating procedures to provide this protection shall be submitted to the City for review, and shall be approved by the City Engineer prior to any construction. All new and existing dischargers shall complete such a plan. Review and approval of such plans and operating procedures shall not relieve the discharger from the responsibility to modify his or her facility as necessary to meet the requirements of this chapter.

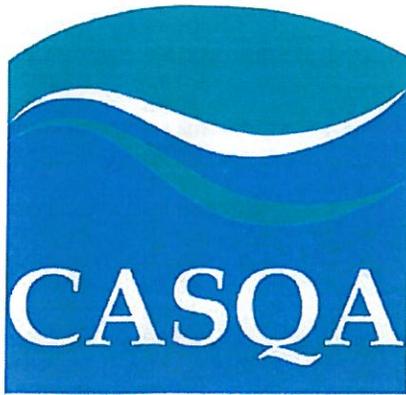
A notice shall be permanently posted in a prominent place advising employees whom to contact in the event of an accidental discharge. Employers shall ensure that all employees are advised of the emergency notification procedures. In the event of an accidental discharge, it is the responsibility of the discharger to immediately telephone and notify the proper authorities.

All discharges released into the City's storm water drainage system, including a street or gutter, shall be immediately reported to the City's Engineering Department and Fire Department. All discharges that pose a threat to human health or the environment shall be reported to the Executive Officer of the California Regional Water Quality Control Board within 24 hours by telephone or e-mail and followed with a written report of the spill event within 5 days. At minimum, all sewage spills over 1,000 gallons and all reportable quantities of hazardous materials or hazardous waste shall be reported within 24 hours.

**Sec. 6-6.212. Written Notification of Accidental Discharge**

Within five (5) working days following an accidental discharge into the City's storm water drainage system, the person or persons in charge of the material and/or waste which was accidentally discharged shall submit a written report to the City Engineer. The report shall describe in detail the type and volume of the material and/or waste and the cause of the discharge. The report shall also describe in detail all corrective actions taken and measures to be taken to prevent future occurrences.

Such notification of the accidental discharge shall not relieve the user of any fines or civil penalties incurred as a result of the event or any other liability which may be imposed by this chapter or other applicable laws.



## Industrial and Commercial Handbook

The Industrial and Commercial Handbook provides general guidance for selecting and implementing Best Management Practices (BMPs) to reduce the discharge of pollutants in runoff from industrial facilities and selected commercial businesses to waters of the state.



Click here to view the [2004 Errata Pages](#).

**CALIFORNIA STORMWATER  
QUALITY ASSOCIATION®**



You will need *Acrobat Reader* to view and print these files.

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Click on the links below to view the individual handbook sections or click here to [view the entire Handbook, Size: 4,674 KB](#).

\*\*Due to large document size, expect lengthy download time.\*\*

Note: The handbooks are formatted to print double-sided.

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