



STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION FOR MOBILE VEHICLE AND SURFACE CLEANING BUSINESSES

AREAWIDE STORM WATER PROGRAM

The City of Ontario is regulated under an Areawide Urban Storm Water Runoff Permit (NPDES Order No. R8 2010-0036), issued by the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board. This permit requires all businesses and construction contractors conducting work in the City, to implement stormwater Best Management Practices (BMPs), to eliminate the discharge of pollutants into the City Storm Water Drainage System.

SEPARATE SEWER SYSTEMS

The City of Ontario operates and maintains separate collection systems for sanitary sewage flow and stormwater drainage. Wastewater entering the sanitary sewer, through building drains, sinks and toilets, is treated at a regional sewage treatment plant before being discharged into the Santa Ana River. Stormwater and all other discharges enter the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) via street gutters and catch basins. This water flows untreated to flood control channels which discharge to groundwater recharge basins, local creeks and the Santa Ana River. Ultimately the Santa Ana River flows to the Pacific Ocean. Along the way to the ocean, untreated pollutants in stormwater impact local water supplies and wildlife habitat.

MOBILE VEHICLE AND SURFACE CLEANING BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

In order to enforce the requirements of the Areawide NPDES Permit, the Ontario Municipal Code, Section 6-6 (Attachment I), requires all Mobile Cleaning businesses, to implement BMPs to prevent pollution of the City's stormwater drainage system. BMPs for Mobile Vehicle and Surface Cleaning Businesses include the following:

- Business owners shall be familiar with stormwater BMPs and shall educate and train their employees and contractors to implement these practices, at the business site.
- Surface cleaning discharges from pressure washing of paved areas shall be contained and prevented from discharging to storm drains.
- Vehicles and equipment shall not be washed on outside paved areas unless the business has a wastewater containment system to collect and contain the washwater and prevent discharge to the storm drain.

Subject to the City of Ontario's approval, wastewater from vehicle and surface cleaning may be discharged into the City's sanitary sewer, hauled to a legally approved disposal facility or distributed over a large dirt or landscaped area (with the owners permission)¹. Vehicle or surface cleaning wastewater may only be discharged to a specified sanitary sewer connection at a known business address. Please contact the Ontario Municipal Utilities Company at (909) 395-2600 for sewer discharge questions.

Mobile Vehicle or Surface Cleaning Businesses pose a regulatory challenge to the City of Ontario by nature of the following:

- Mobile cleaning businesses do not normally operate at a fixed location and typically discharge all wastewater into municipal streets and storm drain inlets;
- Residual waste materials from cleaning activities that are deposited on pavement will eventually be re-suspended by stormwater runoff and flow into the City's municipal storm drain system;
- Washing activities are difficult to monitor, due to the mobile nature of the business;
- Many mobile washing businesses do not own or utilize proper equipment necessary to completely contain, remove and dispose of washwater so that storm drains are protected from contamination;
- Disposal of collected wastewater is difficult to control and presents a high potential for illegal discharge.

Before the City of Ontario will approve a business license for a mobile vehicle or surface cleaning company, it will require new businesses first provide proof of ownership of a minimum level of equipment to protect downstream storm drain inlets and demonstrate their ability to properly utilize the equipment. The following are examples of the type of equipment required to prevent cleaning water from entering the storm drain system:

- A portable vacuum system.
- A spill containment system such as a portable dike or drain protection device for storm drain inlet protection;
- Portable generator for mobile source of electricity;
- High pressure/low volume nozzle spray equipment;
- Truck mounted or trailer mounted storage tank for collection of wastewater;
- Filtering system for filtering wastewater prior to discharge into an approved sanitary sewer connection or landscape area;

In addition, the business must provide a written certification statement describing all locations where regular work will be performed and an approved method for cleaning all affected areas after vehicle washing or surface cleaning occurs. This statement must also include a regular procedure for hauling and disposal of collected wastewater. If the wastewater is hauled to a legal disposal site, a signed letter of approval or a written contract must be presented along with the certification statement for city review and approval.

STORMWATER BMP INFORMATION RESOURCES

For a complete list of BMPs applicable to Mobile Vehicle and Surface Washing Businesses, please see www.CABMPHandbooks.com. For additional information on these regulations, please contact the City of Ontario Engineering Department, Environmental Division at (909) 395-2025 or visit the San Bernardino County Stormwater Program website at www.sbcounty.gov/stormwater. By implementing stormwater BMPs, Mobile Washing Businesses can help prevent pollution of local storm drains, storm channels, groundwater recharge basins, creeks, the Santa Ana River and the Pacific Ocean. These efforts assist the City of Ontario in complying with the goals of the County Stormwater Program.

¹ In some cases, small amounts of wastewater and rinsewater may be contained and discharged onto a grass lawn or landscaped area at the wash site provided that: 1) The land is owned or controlled by your business, or you have received permission from the landowner to discharge this wastewater; 2) the wastewater does not overflow to the street or storm drain inlet; 3) Only mild, biodegradable detergents are used (no caustic degreasers).



**CITY OF ONTARIO
WASTEWATER DISCHARGE CERTIFICATION STATEMENT FOR
MOBILE VEHICLE AND SURFACE CLEANING BUSINESSES**

I, _____ (owner) representing _____
(business name) at _____ (address), certify that I have read and understand the City of Ontario Wastewater Discharge Requirements for Mobile Vehicle and Surface Cleaning Businesses packet and agree to implement the Best Management Practices (BMPs) included in the packet that are applicable to my business activities.

I, _____ (owner) will provide all necessary equipment to capture, contain and properly dispose of vehicle and surface cleaning wastewater from each worksite in order to prevent pollutants from entering the City of Ontario's storm drainage system:

1. List all regular locations where your business will provide mobile vehicle or surface cleaning services:

2. Describe the methods and equipment that will be utilized to prevent vehicle and surface cleaning wastewater from entering the City's storm drain system:

3. Describe how collected wastewater will be disposed of:

Signature

Date

OFFICE USE ONLY

Approved Denied BY: _____ DATE: _____

Mobile Cleaning – Transportation Related



Photo Credit: Geoff Brosseau

Description

This category includes businesses that both conduct their own mobile cleaning or “power washing” activities and those that are hired as contractors to conduct these activities. Mobile cleaning differs from other cleaning activities in that the cleaning is not conducted in a dedicated, fixed location with a wastewater capture and treatment system connected to the sanitary sewer system. This category includes mobile cleaning or power washing of transportation-related objects or areas:

- Mobile cleaning or power washing of vehicle exteriors
- Engine or equipment degreasing
- Acid cleaning of unpainted trucks or containers
- Auto detailing
- Car lot rinsing

Information specific to: food service business-related cleaning, surface cleaning, or cleaning of amenities is provided in other guide sheets.

Pollutant Sources

The following are sources of pollutants:

- Using harmful cleaning chemicals – including soaps as well as solvents
- Removing toxic materials such as oil, antifreeze, and grease
- Generating polluted wash water from cleaning activities

Pollutants can include:

- Heavy metals (copper, lead, nickel, and zinc)
- Hydrocarbons (oil and grease, PAHs)
- Toxic chemicals (solvents, chlorinated compounds, glycols)



Mobile Cleaning – Transportation Related

- Acids and alkalis

Approach

The potential for generating stormwater pollution as part of these activities requires extra attention because by definition these activities are conducted outside with water (and sometimes chemicals) for the purpose of removing residues, dirt, and debris. Make stormwater pollution prevention BMPs a part of standard operating procedures and the employee training program. Provide employee education materials in the first language of employees, as necessary.

Use the following four-step approach:

1. Do dry cleanup before washing down
2. Wash without soaps and solvents
3. Keep polluted water out of storm drains
4. Dispose of wastewater correctly and legally

Source Control BMPs

The best management practices are listed by activity or area.

Exterior Fleet Washing

- Do not discharge wash water to storm drain
- Use wash pads to capture wash water
- Discharge to sanitary sewer

or

- Seal storm drain, collect, and discharge to sanitary sewer or if minimal discharge, discharge to unpaved area (with owner's permission) if it will contain all wastewater without runoff.

Semi Trailers (food service business-related interior cleaning)

- Do not discharge wash water to storm drain.
- Sweep, collect, and dispose of debris.
- Use dry cleaning methods.
- Dispose of food residue as garbage or to sanitary sewer.
- Avoid hosing down trailer.
- Send wash water to sanitary sewer.

Boat Cleaning (if paint chips are removed in preparation for painting)

- Discharge filtered wash water to sanitary sewer.
- Dispose of lead-based, copper-based, tributyltin, or PCB paint particles as hazardous waste.
- Other types of paint chips may be disposed of in a garbage can. Consult the local garbage company.

Engine and Equipment Degreasing

- Do not discharge wash water to storm drain.

Mobile Cleaning – Transportation Related

- Pretreatment is required before discharge to the sanitary sewer is allowed.
- Clean wash pads.
- Discuss with customer's facility operator first.

Acid Cleaning of Unpainted Trucks or Containers

- Do not discharge wash water to storm drain.
- Neutralize runoff to a pH between 6 and 10.
- Discharge to sanitary sewer (once runoff is neutralized).

Auto Detailing

- Small amounts of runoff may be allowed to evaporate on a paved surface.
- Plug the storm drain. Collect and discharge to sanitary sewer or if minimal discharge, discharge to unpaved area (with owner's permission) if it will contain all wastewater without runoff.
- Discharge remaining soapy wash water to sanitary sewer or distribute over a large dirt area (with owner's permission).

Rinsing of New Cars for Dust Removal (no soap)

- May discharge to storm drain or unpaved area.
- Do not allow runoff to flow through oil deposits on streets.

Treatment Control BMPs

The use of self-contained, mobile wastewater collection and treatment units may be appropriate and cost-effective for some mobile cleaning activities.

More Information

Bay Area Pollution Prevention Group, 1995. Outdoor Cleaning - Where does the Water go? Guidelines for disposal of wash water from outdoor cleaning projects: Sidewalk/plaza/parking lot cleaning, Vehicle cleaning/detailing, Building exterior cleaning, Waterproofing, Equipment cleaning/degreasing.

Fairfield-Suisun Urban Runoff Management Program, 1999. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Practices for Mobile Cleaning Activities, Guidance for Mobile Washers Who Clean Buildings Exteriors, Flat Work, Sidewalks, Drive-Throughs, Plazas, Parking Areas or Who Perform Fleet Washing, Auto Detailing, Carpet Cleaning, or Food-Related Cleaning Activities.

San Francisco Bay Area CETA (Cleaning Equipment Trade Association), 1995. Mobile Cleaner Best Management Practices for Wastewater Runoff.

References

Bay Area Pollution Prevention Group, 1995. Outdoor Cleaning - Where does the Water go? Guidelines for disposal of wash water from outdoor cleaning projects: Sidewalk/plaza/parking lot cleaning, Vehicle cleaning/detailing, Building exterior cleaning, Waterproofing, Equipment cleaning/degreasing.

City of Santa Rosa, 2001. A Clean Water Guide for the Cleaning Industry – Auto Detailer Guidelines.

Fairfield-Suisun Urban Runoff Management Program, 1999. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Practices for Mobile Cleaning Activities, Guidance for Mobile Washers Who Clean

Mobile Cleaning – Transportation Related

Buildings Exteriors, Flat Work, Sidewalks, Drive-Thrus, Plazas, Parking Areas or Who Perform Fleet Washing, Auto Detailing, Carpet Cleaning, or Food-Related Cleaning Activities.

San Francisco Bay Area CETA (Cleaning Equipment Trade Association), 1995. Mobile Cleaner Best Management Practices for Wastewater Runoff.

Washington State Department of Ecology, 2001. Storm Water Management Manual for Western Washington, Volume IV – Source Control BMPs
<http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/stormwater/index.html>

Mobile Cleaning – Food Service Related



Photo Credit: Geoff Brosseau

Description

This category includes businesses that both conduct their own mobile cleaning or “power washing” activities and those that are hired as contractors to conduct these activities. Mobile cleaning differs from other cleaning activities in that the cleaning is not conducted in a dedicated, fixed location with a wastewater capture and treatment system connected to the sanitary sewer system. This category includes mobile cleaning or power washing of food service business-related objects or areas:

- Restaurant alleys and dumpster areas
- Restaurant floor mats and exhaust filters (baffles)
- Kitchen oil and grease
- Grocery carts
- Lunch wagons and food carts

Information specific to: transportation-related cleaning, surface cleaning, or cleaning of amenities is provided in other guide sheets.

Pollutant Sources

The following are sources of pollutants:

- Using harmful cleaning chemicals – including soaps as well as solvents
- Removing food waste, trash, and oil and grease
- Generating polluted wash water from cleaning activities

Pollutants can include:

- Organic materials (food wastes)
- Oil and grease
- Toxic chemicals in cleaning products, disinfectants, and pesticides



Mobile Cleaning – Food Service Related

Approach

The potential for generating stormwater pollution as part of these activities requires extra attention because by definition these activities are conducted outside with water (and sometimes chemicals) for the purpose of removing residues, dirt, and debris. Make stormwater pollution prevention BMPs a part of standard operating procedures and the employee training program. Provide employee education materials in the first language of employees, as necessary.

Use the following four-step approach:

1. Do dry cleanup before washing down
2. Wash without soaps and solvents
3. Keep polluted water out of storm drains
4. Dispose of wastewater correctly and legally

Source Control BMPs

The best management practices are listed by activity or area.

Restaurant Alleys and Dumpster Areas

- Do not discharge wash water to storm drain.
- Use dry cleaning methods only (use absorbents, sweep debris)

or

- After using dry cleaning methods, seal the storm drain. Wash area. Pump wash water to sanitary sewer. Use screens to collect wash water particles before entrance to sanitary sewer.

Restaurant Floor Mats and Exhaust Filters (baffles)

- Do not discharge wash water to storm drain.
- Clean mats, etc. indoors and discharge to sanitary sewer or clean mats, etc. outside in bermed or sloped area which drains to sanitary sewer.

or

- Take mats and baffles to a public car wash that discharges wash water to the sanitary sewer.

Kitchen Oil and Grease

- Do not pour into storm drain or sanitary sewer (sink, floor drain, etc.)
- Save in sealed containers such as tallow bin
- Separate recyclable fats from waste grease (from an interceptor or trap).
- See “Tallow,” “Grease Traps,” or “Septic” in yellow pages for recycling or disposal service or locations.

Grocery Carts

- If soap is used, capture and filter the wastewater. Then pump it to the sanitary sewer.
- If soap is not used, capture and filter wash water. Then pump it to the storm drain or use a filter barrier (boom) to remove debris and send the wash water to the storm drain once the water is cool.

Mobile Cleaning – Food Service Related

Lunch Wagons and Food Carts

- Do not discharge wash water to storm drain (except melted ice).
- Discharge to a commissary that can accept and discharge wastewater to the sanitary sewer.
- Clean on a properly equipped wash pad.

Treatment Control BMPs

The use of self-contained, mobile wastewater collection/treatment units may be appropriate and cost-effective for some mobile cleaning activities.

More Information

Bay Area Pollution Prevention Group, 1995. Outdoor Cleaning - Where does the Water go? Guidelines for disposal of wash water from outdoor cleaning projects: Sidewalk/plaza/parking lot cleaning, Vehicle cleaning/detailing, Building exterior cleaning, Waterproofing, Equipment cleaning/degreasing.

City of Santa Cruz, 2000. Food Service Facilities – Best Management Practices, Section 2 of Best Management Practices Manual for the Stormwater Program.

Fairfield-Suisun Urban Runoff Management Program, 1999. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Practices for Mobile Cleaning Activities, Guidance for Mobile Washers Who Clean Buildings Exteriors, Flat Work, Sidewalks, Drive-Thrus, Plazas, Parking Areas or Who Perform Fleet Washing, Auto Detailing, Carpet Cleaning, or Food-Related Cleaning Activities.

San Francisco Bay Area CETA (Cleaning Equipment Trade Association), 1995. Mobile Cleaner Best Management Practices for Wastewater Runoff.

References

Bay Area Pollution Prevention Group, 1995. Outdoor Cleaning - Where does the Water go? Guidelines for disposal of wash water from outdoor cleaning projects: Sidewalk/plaza/parking lot cleaning, Vehicle cleaning/detailing, Building exterior cleaning, Waterproofing, Equipment cleaning/degreasing.

City of Santa Cruz, 2000. Food Service Facilities – Best Management Practices, Section 2 of Best Management Practices Manual for the Stormwater Program.

Fairfield-Suisun Urban Runoff Management Program, 1999. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Practices for Mobile Cleaning Activities, Guidance for Mobile Washers Who Clean Buildings Exteriors, Flat Work, Sidewalks, Drive-Throughs, Plazas, Parking Areas or Who Perform Fleet Washing, Auto Detailing, Carpet Cleaning, or Food-Related Cleaning Activities.

King County Surface Water Management Division, 1995. Stormwater Pollution Control Manual. Best Management Practices for Businesses.

(<http://dnr.metrokc.gov/wlr/dss/spcm.htm>)

San Francisco Bay Area CETA (Cleaning Equipment Trade Association), 1995. Mobile Cleaner Best Management Practices for Wastewater Runoff.

Mobile Cleaning – Surface Cleaning



Photo Credit: Geoff Brosseau

Description

This category includes businesses that both conduct their own mobile cleaning or “power washing” activities and those that are hired as contractors to conduct these activities. Mobile cleaning differs from other cleaning activities in that the cleaning is not conducted in a dedicated, fixed location with a wastewater capture and treatment system connected to the sanitary sewer system. This category includes mobile cleaning or power washing of flat surfaces:

- Sidewalks and plazas
- Parking areas, driveways, and drive-throughs
- Restaurant / food handling cleaning and storage areas
- Building exteriors, roofs, and decks
- Painted surfaces being cleaned to remove paint or graffiti
- Graffiti removal

Information specific to: transportation-related cleaning, food service business-related cleaning, or cleaning of amenities is provided in other guide sheets.

Pollutant Sources

The following are sources of pollutants:

- Using harmful cleaning chemicals – including soaps as well as solvents
- Removing toxic materials such as oil, antifreeze, and grease from parking lots, sidewalks, and other surfaces
- Generating polluted wash water from activities such as wet sand blasting of buildings to remove paint

Pollutants can include:

- Heavy metals (copper, lead, and zinc)



Mobile Cleaning – Surface Cleaning

- Oils and greases
- Trash
- Sediment
- Toxic organic compounds

Highly polluted sites can generate hazardous waste including:

- Oil-saturated absorbents (but not oil-saturated rags, which can be cleaned at an industrial laundry)
- Wash water that contains lead paint chips
- Solvent cleaners

Approach

The potential for generating stormwater pollution as part of these activities requires extra attention because by definition these activities are conducted outside with water (and sometimes chemicals) for the purpose of removing residues, dirt, and debris. Make stormwater pollution prevention BMPs a part of standard operating procedures and the employee training program. Provide employee education materials in the first language of employees, as necessary.

Use the following four-step approach:

1. Do dry cleanup before washing down
2. Wash without soaps and solvents
3. Keep polluted water out of storm drains
4. Dispose of wastewater correctly and legally

Mobile Cleaning – Surface Cleaning

Source Control BMPs

The best management practices are listed by activity or area.

Type of Surface	Cleaning Method	Proper Disposal
Sidewalks, plazas	Dry cleanup first, wash without soap.	Screen wash water, if needed, to catch debris then discharge to landscaping, or to a gutter, street, or storm drain.
<i>Sidewalks, plazas</i>	<i>Block the storm drain or contain runoff. Dry cleanup, then wash with soap.</i>	<i>Discharge to landscaping or collect water and pump to the sewer.</i>
Parking areas, driveways, drive-throughs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Block the storm drain or contain runoff. 2. Use absorbents to pick up oil; then dry sweep. 3. Clean with or without soap. 	Collect water and pump to the sewer. <i>Check the local wastewater authority's requirements for discharge.</i>
Restaurant/food handling dumpster areas, grease storage	Block the storm drain or contain runoff. Dry cleanup.	If you must use water after sweeping/using absorbents, collect water and pump to the sewer. <i>Check the local wastewater authority's requirements for discharge.</i>
Building surfaces, decks, etc., without loose paint	Use high-pressure water, no soap.	Screen wash water, if needed, to catch debris then discharge to landscaping, or to a gutter, street, or storm drain.
Unpainted building surfaces, wood decks, etc.	Block the storm drain or contain runoff. Use soap or acid wash to remove deposits, wood restorer, or other chemicals.	Make sure pH is between 6 and 10 then discharge to landscaping or collect wash water in a tank and pump to the sewer. <i>Check the local wastewater authority's requirements for discharge.</i>
Painted surfaces being cleaned to remove paint or graffiti	Block the storm drain or contain runoff. Use any cleaning method.	Collect wash water in a tank and pump to the sewer, or dispose as hazardous waste, as appropriate. <i>Call the local wastewater authority or the state Department of Toxic Substances Control (510-540-3732) for help in determining whether the paint contains toxic pollutants such as lead, mercury, or tri-butyl tin; or if the solvent cleaners you use are hazardous.</i>
Graffiti removal	Block the storm drain or contain runoff. Wet sand-blast.	Direct all runoff to a landscaped or unpaved area or follow instructions above for painted surfaces.

Treatment Control BMPs

The use of self-contained, mobile wastewater collection/treatment units may be appropriate and cost-effective for some mobile cleaning activities.

More Information

Booklets, checklists, fact sheets, and pamphlets

Bay Area Pollution Prevention Group, 1995. Outdoor Cleaning - Where does the Water go? Guidelines for disposal of wash water from outdoor cleaning projects:

Mobile Cleaning – Surface Cleaning

Sidewalk/plaza/parking lot cleaning, Vehicle cleaning/detailing, Building exterior cleaning, Waterproofing, Equipment cleaning/degreasing.

Bay Area Stormwater Management Agencies Association (BASMAA), 1996. Pollution from Surface Cleaning – Flat Work, Sidewalks, Plazas, Building exteriors, Parking areas, Drive-thrus.

Fairfield-Suisun Urban Runoff Management Program, 1999. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Practices for Mobile Cleaning Activities, Guidance for Mobile Washers Who Clean Buildings Exteriors, Flat Work, Sidewalks, Drive-Thrus, Plazas, Parking Areas or Who Perform Fleet Washing, Auto Detailing, Carpet Cleaning, or Food-Related Cleaning Activities.

San Francisco Bay Area CETA (Cleaning Equipment Trade Association), 1995. Mobile Cleaner Best Management Practices for Wastewater Runoff.

Videos

BASMAA, 2000. We Do the Job Right! Preventing Pollution from Surface Cleaning (English and Spanish).

References

Bay Area Pollution Prevention Group, 1995. Outdoor Cleaning - Where does the Water go? Guidelines for disposal of wash water from outdoor cleaning projects:
Sidewalk/plaza/parking lot cleaning, Vehicle cleaning/detailing, Building exterior cleaning, Waterproofing, Equipment cleaning/degreasing.

Bay Area Stormwater Management Agencies Association (BASMAA), 1996. Pollution from Surface Cleaning – Flat Work, Sidewalks, Plazas, Building exteriors, Parking areas, Drive-thrus.

City of Santa Rosa, 2001. A Clean Water Guide for the Cleaning Industry – Surface Cleaner/Mobile Washer Guidelines.

Fairfield-Suisun Urban Runoff Management Program, 1999. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Practices for Mobile Cleaning Activities, Guidance for Mobile Washers Who Clean Buildings Exteriors, Flat Work, Sidewalks, Drive-Thrus, Plazas, Parking Areas or Who Perform Fleet Washing, Auto Detailing, Carpet Cleaning, or Food-Related Cleaning Activities.

King County Surface Water Management Division, 1995. Stormwater Pollution Control Manual. Best Management Practices for Businesses.
(<http://dnr.metrokc.gov/wlr/dss/spcm.htm>)

San Francisco Bay Area CETA (Cleaning Equipment Trade Association), 1995. Mobile Cleaner Best Management Practices for Wastewater Runoff.

Washington State Department of Ecology, 2001. Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington, Volume IV – Source Control BMPs.
(<http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/stormwater/index.html>)

WORKING OUTDOORS & HANDLING SPILLS

WHEN WORKING OUTDOORS USE THE 3Cs

CUANDO TRABAJE AL AIRE LIBRE UTILICE LAS 3Cs

CONTROL | CONTROL



Locate the nearest storm drain and ensure nothing can enter or be discharged into it.

Ubique el desagüe de aguas pluviales más cercano y asegúrese de que nada pueda ingresar a éste ni descargarse en él.

CONTAIN | CONTENER



Isolate your area to prevent material from potentially flowing or being blown away.

Aísle su área para evitar que el material pueda discurrirse o ser llevado por el viento.

CAPTURE | CAPTURAR



Sweep up debris and place it in the trash. Clean up spills with an absorbent material (e.g. kitty litter) or vacuum with a Wet-Vac and dispose of properly.

Recoja los restos y colóquelos en la basura. Limpie los derrames con un material absorbente (como la arena para gatos) o aspirelos con una Wet-Vac (aspiradora de humedad) y deséchelos correctamente.



In the event of a spill or discharge to a storm drain or waterway, contact San Bernadino County Stormwater immediately: (877) WASTE18 | sbcountystormwater.org/report

sbcountystormwater.org

Big Bear • Chino • Chino Hills • Colton • Fontana • Grand Terrace • Highland • Loma Linda • Montclair • Ontario • Rancho Cucamongo • Redlands • Rialto • San Bernadino • San Bernadino County • San Bernadino County Flood Control District • Upland • Yucaipa

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;
- (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;

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.

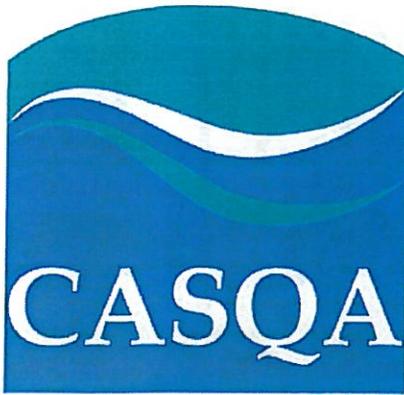
A notice shall be permanently posted in a prominent place advising employees whom to contact in the event of an accidental discharge. Employers shall ensure that all employees are advised of the emergency notification procedures. In the event of an accidental discharge, it is the responsibility of the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

[Search BMPs](#)

[Business Guide Sheets](#) [Home](#)

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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