



ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

CITY OF ONTARIO STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION FOR RETAIL GASOLINE OUTLETS WITH OR WITHOUT CAR WASHES

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 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 runoff and dry weather flows impact local water supplies and wildlife habitat.

RETAIL GASOLINE OUTLET 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 Retail Gasoline Outlets, with or without automated car washes and convenience stores, to implement BMPs to prevent pollution of the City's stormwater drainage system. BMPs for Retail Gasoline Outlets 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.
- All retail sites shall be maintained by regular sweeping of paved areas to prevent sediment, trash, landscape waste and debris from entering storm drains.
- Trash dumpsters and recycling containers shall have working lids, and shall be kept covered.
- Surface cleaning discharges from pressure washing of paved areas, fueling islands and trash enclosures shall be contained and prevented from discharging to storm drains.
- Automated car washes shall be designed to contain all vehicle washwater and rinsewater and prevent discharges to the storm drain.
- Mop water, floor mat cleaning water, food service equipment cleaning and trash container cleaning water shall be directed to building drains and not to a stormdrain or gutter.

- Oil/fuel spillage on paved areas shall be removed with solid absorbent and not washed into a public street, gutter or storm drain.

Surface cleaning wastewater from paved areas may be approved for discharge into the City's sanitary sewer, or may be contained on-site and hauled to a legal disposal facility. Prior to discharging surface cleaning wastewater into the sanitary sewer, wastewater must be filtered to remove sediment and may not contain spilled oil or fuel. If you have any questions regarding the discharge of surface cleaning water to sewer, please contact the Ontario Municipal Utilities Company at (909) 395-2600. For other questions regarding the proper disposal of hazardous waste, contact the County of San Bernardino Fire Department at (909) 386-8401.

By implementing stormwater BMPs, Retail Gasoline Outlet businesses help prevent pollution of local storm drains, flood control channels, groundwater recharge basins, creeks, the Santa Ana River and the Pacific Ocean and assist the City of Ontario in complying with the County Stormwater Program.

BMP INFORMATION RESOURCES

For a complete list of BMPs applicable to Retail Gasoline Outlets, please see www.CABMPHandbooks.com. In the attached Table of Contents for the CASQA Industrial and Commercial Handbook, Appendix D includes a BMP factsheet on "Automotive Service – Service Stations". 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.

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.;

Attachment 1, cont.

- (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.



Engineering Department

Top Ten Most Common Stormwater Runoff Violations for Commercial Facilities

- 1) Trash dumpster lids are left open, drain plugs are missing and trash containers are overfilled or leaking waste fluids onto paved areas;
- 2) Trash compactors and bailers are not maintained and are leaking waste fluids onto paved areas;
- 3) Accumulations of trash, debris, food waste, sediment and abandoned waste present inside the trash enclosure, outside of dumpsters and under trash compactors;
- 4) Accumulations of trash, sediment and other debris in loading dock areas, outdoor work areas, parts storage areas and storm drain flow lines and inlets;
- 5) Outdoor storage of waste oil/fluids, used batteries, used tires, used equipment and parts from automotive repair, without cover or spill containment;
- 6) Outdoor vehicle body repair activities including wet sanding and washing with water onto pavement;
- 7) Outside storage of waste grease and used cooking oil from food service businesses, without cover or spill containment;
- 8) Unavailable hauling records for waste oil/fluids, grease interceptor maintenance or hazardous waste disposal;
- 9) Illegal discharges of vehicle/equipment cleaning wastewater onto outside paved areas, including discharges of mop water and floor scrubber waste, with drainage to public streets or storm drain inlets;
- 10) Hiring of unlicensed mobile wash contractors to wash vehicles or outdoor surfaces without any provisions to contain the wastewater and direct it away from storm drains.

Pollution Prevention

To reduce the amount of pollutants reaching our storm drain system, which leads to the Santa Ana River and Pacific Ocean, the San Bernardino County Stormwater Program has developed Best Management Practices (BMPs) for Industrial and Commercial Facilities. City and County ordinances require that businesses comply with these BMPs, where applicable, to protect local water quality. Local cities and the County are required to verify implementation of these BMPs by performing regular facility inspections.

Prohibited Discharges

- Discontinue all non-stormwater discharges to the storm drain system. It is prohibited to discharge any chemicals, wastes or wastewater into the gutter, street or storm drain.

Outdoor Storage

- Install covers and secondary containment areas for all hazardous materials and wastes stored outdoors in accordance with County and/or City standards.
- Keep all temporary waste containers covered, except when in direct use.
- Sweep outdoor areas instead of using a hose or pressure washer.

Outdoor Processes

- Move all process operations including vehicle and equipment maintenance inside of the building or into a covered and contained area.
- Wash equipment and vehicles in a contained and covered wash bay which is closed-loop or connected to a clarifier sized to city standards, then discharged to a sanitary sewer or take them to a commercial car wash.

Spills and Clean Ups

- Clean up spills immediately when they occur, using dry clean up methods such as absorbent materials and followed by proper disposal of materials.
- Always have a spill kit available near chemical loading dock doors, vehicle maintenance and fueling areas.

• Follow your Business Emergency Plan, as filed with the County Fire Department at (951) 260-2401.

Industrial and Commercial Facilities

- Report all prohibited discharges and non-implementation of BMPs to your local Stormwater Coordinator either at (800) CLEANUP or as listed at www.sbcounty.gov/stormwater.
- Report hazardous materials spills to (800) 33 TOXIC and your local Fire Department Hazmat Team at 911.

Training

Train employees in spill response procedures and prohibited discharges to the storm drain system, as prescribed in your local Stormwater Ordinance and in applicable Best Management Practices available at www.cabmphandbooks.com and www.sbcounty.gov/stormwater.

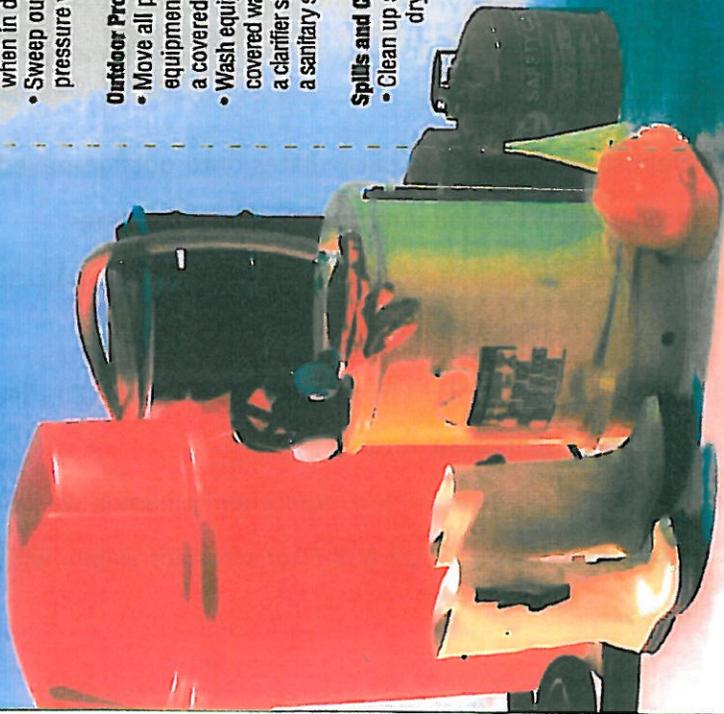
Permitting

Stormwater discharges associated with specific categories of commercial and industrial facilities are regulated by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) through an Industrial Storm Water General Permit. A copy of the General Permit and application forms are available at: www.waterboards.ca.gov/stormwtr/industrial.html

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

1 (800) CLEANUP

or visit our websites at:
www.sbcounty.gov/stormwater
www.1800cleanup.org



Prevención de Contaminación AL SISTEMA DE DRENAJE

Para reducir la cantidad de contaminantes que alcanzan nuestro sistema de aguas pluviales, las cuales desembocan en el Río Santa Ana y el Océano Pacífico, el Programa del Condado de San Bernardino ha desarrollado las pautas de Mejores Prácticas de Manejo (BMPs), por sus siglas en inglés) para instalaciones industriales y comerciales. Los decretos de la ciudad y del condado establecen que todas las empresas deben de cumplir con estas BMPs, cuando corresponda, para proteger la calidad del agua local. Las ciudades locales y el condado tienen la obligación de verificar la implementación de estas BMPs al llevar a cabo inspecciones regulares en sus instalaciones.

Desagües Prohibidos

- Descontinúe todo desagüe de aguas no pluviales al sistema de drenaje de aguas pluviales. Está prohibido descargar cualquier sustancia química, residuo o agua residual a los drenajes de la cunera, de la calle o de aguas pluviales.

Almacenamiento al Aire Libre

- Instale cubiertas y áreas de retención secundarias para todos los materiales peligrosos y residuos almacenados al aire libre, estas instalaciones deberán de cumplir con los estándares establecidos por el condado y/o la ciudad.
- Mantenga todos los recipientes temporales de residuos cubiertos, con la excepción de cuando se estén utilizando directamente.
- Barra todas las áreas al aire libre en lugar de usar una manguera o un equipo de limpieza con agua a alta presión.

Procesos al Aire Libre

- Reubique todos los procesos u operaciones, incluyendo el mantenimiento de vehículos y equipo, dentro de un edificio en una área cubierta e independiente.
- Lave el equipo y los vehículos en una fosa de lavado independiente que tenga un anillo cerrado o bien, esté conectada a un clarificador del tamaño de los estándares municipales, luego elimine los residuos en un drenaje sanitario o lívelos a un lavador de carros comercial.

Derrames y Limpieza

- Limpie los derrames inmediatamente, utilice métodos de limpieza en seco como son el uso de materiales absorbentes y elimine estos materiales de la manera adecuada.

- Siempre tenga a la mano un estuche para derrames cerca de las puertas de los muelles de carga de sustancias químicas, en las

áreas de manipulación de vehículos y en las áreas de almacenamiento.
• Haga la Parte de Limpieza Comercial, como se requiere en el Reglamento de Servicios de

Instalaciones Industriales y Comerciales

Condado marcando al (909) 386-8401.

- Reporte todos los desagües prohibidos y cualquier punto no implementado de las BMPs a su coordinador local de Aguas Pluviales llamando al (800) CLEANUP o como se indica en el enlace www.sbcounty.gov/stormwater.
- Reporte cualquier derrame peligroso al (800) 33 TOXIC y al equipo Hazmat de su departamento local de bomberos marcando al 911.

Capacitación

Capacite a los empleados sobre los procedimientos de respuesta ante un derrame y los desagües prohibidos al sistema de aguas pluviales, como lo indica el decreto local de aguas pluviales de Mejores Prácticas de Manejo (BMPs) disponibles en el sitio www.camphandbooks.com y www.sbcounty.gov/stormwater.

Autoridad Competente

Los desagües de aguas pluviales relacionados con categorías específicas de instalaciones comerciales e industriales están regulados por la Junta Estatal de Control de Recursos Acuáticos (State Water Resources Control Board, SWRCB) a través de un permiso industrial general de aguas pluviales. Para obtener una copia de este permiso general y una solicitud, visite el sitio: www.waterboards.ca.gov/stormwtr/industrial.html

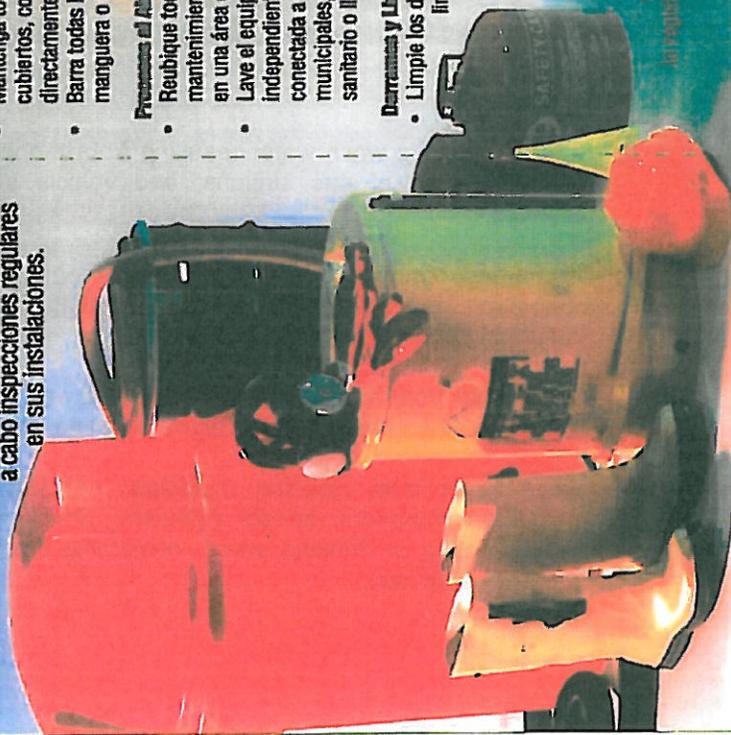
Para reportar el desagüe de residuos ilegales o para obtener información adicional sobre la prevención de contaminación a las aguas pluviales, llame a:

1 (800) CLEANUP

o visite nuestro sitio:

www.sbcounty.gov/stormwater

www.1800cleanup.org



Automotive Service – Service Stations



Photo Credit: Geoff Brosseau

Description

This category includes facilities that provide vehicle fueling services, including self-serve facilities as well as those that provide a convenience store. Information specific to auto dismantling, body repair, and maintenance is provided in other guide sheets.

Pollutant Sources

The following are sources of pollutants:

- Fueling
- Spills
- Surface cleaning
- Air / water supply areas
- Dumpster and trash can areas

Pollutants can include:

- Heavy metals (copper, lead, nickel, and zinc)
- Hydrocarbons (oil and grease, PAHs)
- Toxic chemicals (benzene, toluene, xylene, MTBE)
- Detergents
- Food waste and trash

Approach

Minimize exposure of rain and runoff to fueling areas by using cover and containment. In and around these areas, use good housekeeping to minimize the generation of pollutants. 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.

Reprinted below are the best management practices and related information from the 1997 Best Management Practice Guide – Retail Gasoline Outlets. This guide represents the work of the California Stormwater Quality Task Force's (SWQTF) Retail Gasoline Outlet Work Group. The Work Group formed in May 1996 and met on a regular basis to review and discuss appropriate best management practices for fueling and other closely related activities likely to be found at retail fueling operations. Representatives from industry, municipalities, and regulatory agencies participated.

Coverage

These best management practices cover three activities or areas:

- Fuel dispensing



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- Air/water supply
- Outdoor waste receptacles

Retail gasoline outlets will have every combination of these activities/areas onsite, including other activities not covered by this guide. For example, a facility may have a fuel dispensing area, air/water supply area, indoor service bay, but no outdoor waste receptacles. These BMPs cover the first two areas but not the indoor service bay. Best management practices for the indoor service bay may be found elsewhere. The inclusion of best management practices for air/water supply areas is not intended to suggest that air and/or water must be supplied by retail gasoline outlets in geographic areas not otherwise required to do so.

Design

The design of this guide is purposely different from many BMP lists that are designed as a menu of BMPs from which the facility owner/operator, and the inspector, may choose some but not necessarily all BMPs. These BMP lists are designed so that if the activity/area is onsite, each numbered BMP listed below the activity should be implemented. For some BMPs, as described below, several implementation options are provided. The best management practices are meant to be implemented, monitored, and maintained on a year round basis. The guide also makes an important distinction between existing facilities and new or substantially remodeled facilities. A definition of new or substantially remodeled is also provided. The Work Group used these design elements to help clarify and unify expectations.

Options

Several of the best management practices provide facility owners and operators options for compliance. For example, one best management practice is:

Minimize the possibility of stormwater pollution from outside waste receptacles by doing at least one of the following:

- Use only watertight waste receptacle(s) and keep the lid(s) closed
- Grade and pave the waste receptacle area to prevent run-on of stormwater
- Install a roof over the waste receptacle area
- Install a low containment berm around the waste receptacle area
- Use and maintain drip pans under waste receptacles

It is the intent of these BMPs that a) through e) are options. Effective implementation of at least one of these options, chosen by the facility owner/operator, should be deemed implementation of this best management practice.

Source Control BMPs

The best management practices are listed by activity or area.

Existing Facilities

Fuel Dispensing Areas

- Maintain fuel dispensing areas using dry cleanup methods such as sweeping for removal of litter and debris, or use of rags and absorbents for leaks and spills. Fueling areas should never be washed down unless the wash water is collected and disposed of properly.

Automotive Service – Service Stations

- Fit underground storage tanks with spill containment and overfill prevention systems meeting the requirements of Section 2635(b) of Title 23 of the California Code of Regulations.
- Fit fuel dispensing nozzles with “hold-open latches” (automatic shutoffs) except where prohibited by local fire departments.
- Post signs at the fuel dispenser or fuel island warning vehicle owners/operators against “topping off” of vehicle fuel tanks.

Facility - General

- “Spot clean” leaks and drips routinely. Leaks are not cleaned up until the absorbent is picked up and disposed of properly.
- Maintain and keep current, as required by other regulations, a spill response plan and ensure that employees are trained on the elements of the plan.
- Manage materials and waste to reduce adverse impacts on stormwater quality.
- Train all employees upon hiring and annually thereafter on proper methods for handling and disposing of waste. Make sure that all employees understand stormwater discharge prohibitions, wastewater discharge requirements, and these best management practices. Use a training log or similar method to document training.
- Label drains within the facility boundary, by paint/stencil (or equivalent), to indicate whether they flow to an oil/water separator, directly to the sewer, or to a storm drain. Labels are not necessary for plumbing fixtures directly connected to the sanitary sewer.
- Inspect and clean if necessary, storm drain inlets and catch basins within the facility boundary before October 1 each year.

Outdoor Waste Receptacle Area

- Spot clean leaks and drips routinely to prevent runoff of spillage.
- Minimize the possibility of stormwater pollution from outside waste receptacles by doing at least one of the following:
 - Use only watertight waste receptacle(s) and keep the lid(s) closed, or
 - Grade and pave the waste receptacle area to prevent run-on of stormwater, or
 - Install a roof over the waste receptacle area, or
 - Install a low containment berm around the waste receptacle area, or
 - Use and maintain drip pans under waste receptacles.

Air/Water Supply Area

- Minimize the possibility of stormwater pollution from air/water supply areas by doing at least one of the following:
 - Spot clean leaks and drips routinely to prevent runoff of spillage, or
 - Grade and pave the air/water supply area to prevent run-on of stormwater, or
 - Install a roof over the air/water supply area, or
 - Install a low containment berm around the air/water supply area.

Automotive Service – Service Stations

New or Substantially Remodeled Facilities

The elements listed below should be included in the design and construction of new or substantially remodeled facilities.

Fuel Dispensing Areas

- Fuel dispensing areas must be paved with portland cement concrete (or, equivalent smooth impervious surface), with a 2% to 4% slope to prevent ponding, and must be separated from the rest of the site by a grade break that prevents run-on of stormwater to the extent practicable. The fuel dispensing area is defined as extending 6.5 feet from the corner of each fuel dispenser or the length at which the hose and nozzle assembly may be operated plus 1 foot, whichever is less. The paving around the fuel dispensing area may exceed the minimum dimensions of the “fuel dispensing area” stated above. (Note: This best management practice is not specifically intended to apply to facilities that install a new canopy where no canopy existed.)
- The fuel dispensing areas must be covered, and the cover’s minimum dimensions must be equal to or greater than the area within the grade break or the fuel dispensing area, as defined above. The cover must not drain onto the fuel dispensing area. (Note: This best management practice is not specifically intended to apply to facilities that:
 - Are located in geographic areas not subject to federal or state stormwater regulations
 - Do not discharge stormwater either directly to surface waters or indirectly, through municipal separate storm drain systems
 - Do not add fuel dispensers
 - Replace, relocate, or add fuel dispensers within the parameters described in the BMP
 - Increase their throughput of fuel dispensed without modifying their equipment
 - Make only cosmetic or facial appearance changes to their existing canopy)

Outdoor Waste Receptacle Area

- Grade and pave the outdoor waste receptacle area to prevent run-on of stormwater to the extent practicable.

Air/Water Supply Area

- Grade and pave the air/water supply area to prevent run-on of stormwater to the extent practicable.

Substantially Remodeled Facilities

One of the following criteria must be met before a facility is deemed to be substantially remodeled and the design elements described above are required to be included in the new design and construction:

- The canopy cover over the fuel dispensing area is new or is being substantially replaced (not including cosmetic/facial appearance changes only) and the footing is structurally sufficient to support a cover of the minimum dimensions described above, or
- One or more fuel dispensers are relocated or added in such a way that the portland cement concrete (or, equivalent) paving and grade break or the canopy cover over the fuel dispensing area do not meet the minimum dimensions as defined above. Replacement of existing dispensers or underground storage tanks do not by itself, constitute a substantial remodel.

Automotive Service – Service Stations

For the purposes of the waste receptacle area and air/water supply area BMPs only, the facility is considered substantially remodeled if the area around the waste receptacle area or air/water supply area is being regraded or repaved.

Treatment Control BMPs

In 1996-97, the SWQTF Work Group considered other BMPs not listed here including:

- Oil/water separators
- Catch basin inserts

The evidence reviewed by the Work Group at that time indicated that the effectiveness and efficiency of these and other BMPs not listed was insufficient for them to pass peer review and therefore these BMPs could not be generally recommended for use statewide. Since 1997, a significant amount of research has been conducted across the country on treatment controls so the status of treatment control BMPs may have changed since that time. There may be situations in which these BMPs would be effective and efficient (as evidenced by research), and therefore appropriate.

For information on inspecting and maintaining treatment controls, see Section 4 of this handbook.

For information on designing treatment controls, see Section 5 of the New Development and Redevelopment Planning Handbook.

More Information

Booklets, Checklists, Fact Sheets, and Pamphlets

California Storm Water Quality Task Force, 1997. Best Management Practice Guide – Retail Gasoline Outlets.

Posters

Los Angeles County, 1995. Good Gas Station Operating Practices.

References

California Storm Water Quality Task Force (SWQTF), 1997. Best Management Practice Guide – Retail Gasoline Outlets.

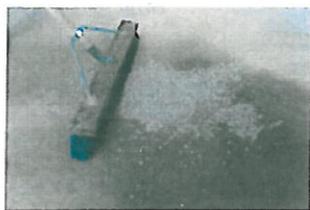
GAS STATIONS

AN ILLEGAL DISCHARGE INTO THE STORM DRAIN, ACCIDENTAL OR NOT, CAN LEAD TO ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS, WHICH CAN INCLUDE FINES.

These best management practices will help you prevent polluted water and other materials from flowing into the street, gutter and storm drain.

WHEN CLEANING, USE DRY CLEAN-UP METHODS:

SWEEP TO REMOVE LITTER AND DEBRIS



USE RAGS AND ABSORBENTS FOR LEAKS AND SPILLS



PLACE CLEAN UP MATERIALS IN THE TRASH OR DISPOSE OF PROPERLY



When pressure washing, ensure wash water does not leave the site or enter the storm drain by placing a capture device on or around the storm drain. Clean out the capture device and properly dispose of the wastes. To avoid fines, be sure to advise your pressure washers to comply with operating procedures for proper collection and disposal of wash water.

SPILL CLEAN-UP

- ✓ Stop the source of the spill immediately. Be aware of the nearest storm drain location and ensure nothing can enter or be discharged into it.
- ✓ Contain the spill. Spill kit location must be properly marked and easily accessible. Train your personnel.
- ✓ Clean up the excess. Applied absorbent materials must be collected for re-use or proper disposal.

Keep hazardous materials out of the trash by disposing of them properly, this includes absorbent materials used to clean up toxic waste spills. **Hazardous materials may include used motor oil and oil filters, antifreeze, batteries and gasoline.** Keep containers with hazardous waste stored under a cover and on secondary containment.

TRASH AREAS

- ✓ Place trash inside the bin (preferably in sealed bags).
- ✓ Prevent rainwater from entering trash bins by keeping lids closed at all times or by placing the bins under a solid roof.

Pollutants from gas stations may make their way into the storm drain system. This pollutes our drinking water and contaminates waterways, making them unsafe for people and wildlife. Follow these best management practices to comply with regulations, prevent pollution and protect public health. **For more information about BMPs for gasoline services, visit cabmphandbooks.com.**

To report illegal dumping, call (877) WASTE18 or visit sbcountystormwater.org

To report toxic spills call 1(800) 33 TOXIC

To dispose of hazardous waste, call the San Bernardino County Fire Dept. - CUPA Program (909) 386-8401

sbcountystormwater.org

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



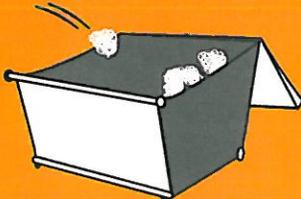
COMMERCIAL TRASH ENCLOSURES

FOLLOW THESE TIPS TO KEEP OUR WATERWAYS CLEAN

Trash enclosures, such as those found in commercial and apartment complexes, typically contain materials that are intended to find their way to a landfill or a recycling facility. **These materials are NOT meant to go into our local lakes and rivers.**

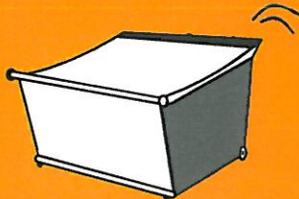
PROTECT WATER QUALITY BY FOLLOWING THESE SIMPLE STEPS

PUT TRASH INSIDE



Place trash inside the bin (preferably in sealed bags)

CLOSE THE LID



Prevent rain from entering the bin in order to avoid leakage of polluted water runoff

KEEP TOXICS OUT



- Paint
- Grease, fats and used oils
- Batteries, electronics and fluorescent lights

SOME ADDITIONAL TIPS, INCLUDE

✓ SWEEP FREQUENTLY

Sweep trash enclosure areas frequently, instead of hosing them down, to prevent polluted water from flowing into the streets and storm drains.

✓ FIX LEAKS

Address trash bin leaks immediately by using dry clean up methods and report to your waste hauler to receive a replacement.

✓ CONSTRUCT ROOF

Construct a solid cover roof over the existing trash enclosure structure to prevent rainwater from coming into contact with trash and garbage. Check with your local City for Building Codes.

In San Bernardino County, stormwater pollution is caused by items such as trash, bacteria and other wastes that unintentionally end up going into the storm drain system and then leading straight to our waterways- untreated! You can be a part of the solution by maintaining a water-friendly trash enclosure.

THANK YOU FOR HELPING TO KEEP SAN BERNARDINO CLEAN AND HEALTHY!



To report illegal dumping (877-WASTE18) or to find a hazardous waste facility (800-OILY CAT): sbcountystormwater.org

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WASTE TYPE AND COST

There is a small handling fee involved in the collection of hazardous waste from your business. Disposal costs depend on the type of waste.

| | |
|---------------------------|--------------|
| Aerosols | \$1.29/lb. |
| Automobile motor oil | \$.73/gal. |
| Anti-freeze | \$1.57/gal. |
| Contaminated oil | \$4.48/gal. |
| Car batteries | \$.62/ea. |
| Corrosive liquids, solids | \$2.80/lb. |
| Flammable solids, liquids | \$1.57/lb. |
| Latex Paint | \$.73/lb. |
| Mercury | \$10.08/lb. |
| NiCad/Alkaline Batteries | \$2.13/lb. |
| Oil Base Paints | \$1.00/lb. |
| Oil Filters | \$.56/ea. |
| Oxidizers | \$9.63/lb. |
| PCB Ballasts | \$5.94/lb. |
| Pesticides (most) | \$2.91/lb. |
| Photofixer, developer | \$4.31/gal. |
| Television & Monitors | \$11.20/ea. |
| Additional Handling | \$138.00/hr. |

Rates subject to change without notice

WE CANNOT ACCEPT

- ** Radioactives
- ** Water reactives
- ** Explosives
- ** Compressed gas cylinders
- ** Medical or biohazardous waste
- ** Asbestos
- ** Remediation wastes

Used Oil and Filters ARE 100% RECYCLABLE!



RECYCLE USED OIL FILTERS

Revised August 2008

San Bernardino County Fire Department

CESQG Program

2824 East "W" Street

San Bernardino, CA 92415-0799

Phone: 909-382-5401

Fax: 909-382-5413

www.sbcfire.org/hazmat/hhw.asp

Email: ischwab@sbcfire.org

WHAT IS A CESQG?

Businesses that generate 27 gallons or 220 lbs. of hazardous waste, or 2.2 lbs. of extremely hazardous waste per month are called "Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generators," or CESQGs. San Bernardino County Household Hazardous Program provides waste management services to CESQG businesses. The most common CESQGs in San Bernardino County are painters, print shops, auto shops, builders, agricultural operators and property managers, but there are many others. When you call, be ready to describe the types and amounts of waste your business generates in a typical month. If you generate hazardous waste on a regular basis, you must:



- * Register with San Bernardino County Fire Department (909) 386-8401 as a hazardous waste generator.
- * To obtain an EPA ID# and application form from the State visit www.dtsc.ca.gov.
- * Manage hazardous waste in accordance with all applicable local, state and federal laws and regulations.

How Do I Get Service?

To arrange an appointment for the CESQG Program, call 1-800-645-9228 or 909-382-5401. Be ready to describe the type and amount of hazardous waste your business is ready to dispose of, and the types and size(s) of containers that the waste is in.



PROGRAMS FOR SMALL BUSINESSES

Why is the FIRE DEPARTMENT Collecting Hazardous Waste?

Small Quantity Generators often have difficulty disposing of small quantities of hazardous waste. Hazardous waste companies usually have a minimum amount of waste that they will pick up, or charge a minimum fee for service. Typically, the minimum fee exceeds the cost of disposal for the hazardous waste. This leaves the small quantity generator in a difficult situation. Some respond by storing hazardous waste until it becomes economical for the hazardous waste transporter to pick it up, putting the business out of compliance by exceeding regulatory accumulation time limits. Other businesses simply store their hazardous wastes indefinitely, creating an unsafe work environment and exceeding accumulation time limits. Yet other businesses attempt to illegally dispose of their waste at household hazardous waste collection facilities. These facilities are not legally permitted to accept commercial wastes, nor are prepared to provide legal documentation for commercial hazardous waste disposal. In answer to the problems identified above, the San Bernardino County



Fire Department Household Hazardous Program instituted the Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator Program.

PAYMENT FOR SERVICES

The CESQG Program will prepare an invoice for your business at the time of service. You can pay at the time of service with cash or a check, or you can mail your payment to the Fire Department within 30 days. Please note that we do not accept credit card payments. The preferred method of payment is to handle payment at time of service. Additional charges may apply for accounts not paid within 30 days.



ARE THERE ANY OTHER WAYS THAT I CAN SAVE MONEY ON HAZARDOUS WASTE DISPOSAL?

Yes! First, start by reducing the amount of waste that you produce by changing processes or process chemicals, at your business. Next, examine if there is a way that you can recycle your waste back into your processes.

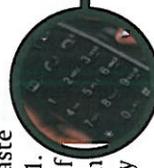


Network with similar businesses or trade associations for waste minimization and pollution prevention solutions.

WHAT IF YOUR BUSINESS DOES NOT QUALIFY?

Call the San Bernardino County Fire Department Field Services Division for assistance with hazardous waste management at 909-386-8401.

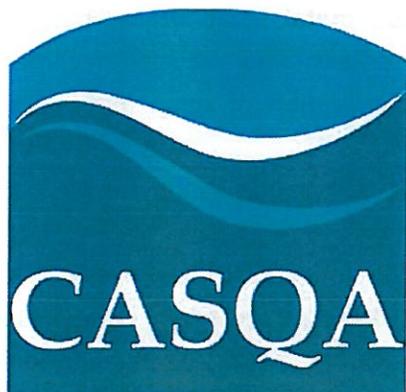
If you reduce the amount of waste you generate each month to 27 gallons or less, you may qualify in the future.



WHAT HAPPENS TO YOUR HAZARDOUS WASTE?

Hazardous waste collected by the CESQG Program is transported to a state permitted processing facility in San Bernardino. The waste is further processed at this point and packaged for off-site recycling (oil filters, oil, latex paint, antifreeze, and batteries) or destructive incineration (pesticides, corrosives, flammables, oil based paint).





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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