CITY OF ONTARIO

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION FOR VEHICLE BODY REPAIR 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.

VEHICLE BODY REPAIR 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 Vehicle Body Repair businesses to implement BMPs to prevent pollution of the City's stormwater drainage system. BMPs for Vehicle Body Repair 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.
- All vehicle body repair work and painting shall be performed inside of a building.
- All wet sanding and dry sanding waste residue shall be contained, inside the building and properly disposed of, to prevent stormwater runoff contamination.
- Vehicle Body Repair sites shall be maintained by regular sweeping of paved areas to prevent sediment, sanding waste residues, trash, landscape waste and debris from entering storm drains.
- If used vehicle parts, tires and metal scrap are accumulated at the site, these materials shall be stored in the building or in an outside covered container that prevents exposure to rainfall and runoff water.
- All accumulated hazardous waste shall be contained and stored to prevent leakage and exposure to rainfall or runoff.
- Waste paint and painting equipment cleanup solvent and saturated/used oil absorbent shall be collected and properly stored, in leak-proof, sealed containers, inside of a building or in an outside, spill contained and covered container.
- 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 any outside paved area.

- Indoor vehicle washing and detailing shall only be allowed in buildings with a drain connected to sewer, via a Sand & Oil Interceptor or where the business can contain the wash/rinsewater inside of a temporary berm and remove the water by vacuum, followed by disposal of the clear wastewater, to a sewer drain.
- Trash dumpsters shall have working lids, and shall be kept covered. Roll-off waste containers shall have a solid cover or tarps available to cover and secure, during rainstorms.

Prior to discharging any vehicle washwater into the sanitary sewer, all settleable solids shall be separated first and only clear water shall be discharged to sewer. Please contact the Ontario Municipal Utilities Company at (909) 395-2600 for questions on sewer discharges.

HAZARDOUS WASTE DISPOSAL INFORMATION

For information regarding the proper storage, labeling and disposal requirements for hazardous waste, contact the County of San Bernardino Fire Department at (909) 386-8401.The San Bernardino County Fire Department requires all businesses that generate any amount of hazardous waste, such as waste paint, waste paint equipment cleanup solvent, waste oil, transmission fluid, antifreeze, oily water waste and parts washer solutions, to prepare a Business Emergency/Contingency Plan and obtain a Hazardous Waste Generator Permit. Information on the County's requirements can be found on their website at www.sbcfire.org. To obtain a Hazardous Waste Generator Permit, businesses may contact the County at (909) 386-8401. Information on the County Fire Department's Hazardous Waste Disposal program for small businesses is also included in an attachment to this outreach packet.

BMP INFORMATION RESOURCES

For a complete list of BMPs applicable to Vehicle Body Repair businesses, please see www.CABMPHandbooks.com. By implementing stormwater BMPs, Vehicle Body Repair businesses can help to prevent the pollution of local flood control channels, creeks, groundwater recharge basins, the Santa Ana River and the Pacific Ocean. 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.

Automotive Service – Body Repair

Photo Credit: Geoff Brosseau

Description

This category includes facilities that conduct auto body repair and painting. Information specific to: auto dismantling, maintenance, and service stations is provided in other guide sheets.

Pollutant Sources

The following are sources of pollutants:

- Wet and dry sanding
- Painting
- Washing cars and other vehicles
- Cleaning floors
- Auto body repair products

Pollutants can include:

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

Approach

Minimize exposure of rain and runoff to auto body repair and painting 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.

Auto body repair products, such as body filler, primers, paints, and sandpaper often contain significant amounts of zinc. The original paint on a customer's car may also contain high concentrations of zinc. The following practices should help reduce or eliminate the amount of zinc and other pollutants in wastewater discharges.

Source Control BMPs

The best management practices are listed by activity or area.

Sanding

Dry Sanding

- Conduct all sanding indoors.
- Sweep, vacuum, or use other dry cleanup methods routinely to pick up dust from dry sanding of primer, metal, or body filler. Make extra efforts to thoroughly sweep or vacuum dust prior to mopping.
- Use vacuum sanding equipment whenever possible in order to reduce the amount of airborne dust.

Wet Sanding

- Conduct all sanding indoors.
- Do not wet sand in a wash rack or in an area with a floor drain.
- If possible, reduce or eliminate need for a sanding bucket:
  - Use dent repair tools whenever practical for small dents.
  - Use vacuum sanding equipment whenever practical (for larger panels) in order to minimize the amount of wastewater.
  - Use spray bottle to squirt water onto the panel being sanded. This eliminates sanding bucket wastewater and also minimizes drips and spills.
- Place a pan under the car panel being sanded to catch drips. Pour the collected water back into the wet sanding bucket.
- Clean up drips with a rag, or let the drips dry and then sweep or vacuum up the dust.

Options for Handling a Wet Sanding Bucket

In addition to the potential for wet sanding to cause stormwater pollution, emptying the wet sanding bucket directly into a sink or other sanitary sewer drain is one of the primary causes of body shop wastewater discharge permit violations. Therefore, shops should seriously consider reducing or eliminating the need for a wet sanding bucket. However, if a sanding bucket must be used, there are three options for disposal of the contents:

Option # 1: Settling

Up to 80 percent of the zinc in the sanding bucket would settle out if the bucket is simply left to stand undisturbed for 24 - 48 hours. This is the simplest and least costly method of achieving significant zinc reductions – assuming the shop has space for the buckets to be put aside during the workday. Sanding bucket wastewater may also be poured into a settling unit (see next section) prior to discharge to a sump or to the sanitary sewer.

Step 1: Remove sponge and sandpaper from water. Wring out the sponge over the bucket.

Step 2: Settle out zinc particles in one of two ways:

a) Allow the wet sanding bucket to stand at least overnight – preferably longer – in a place where it will not be disturbed.

or

b) Pour contents of the wet sanding bucket into a settling unit.

Devise a system to let shop employees know how long the bucket has been settling, and that it is not to be disturbed.

Step 3: Separate water from sludge:

Carefully bail the clear water from the top of the bucket, or remove the clear water from the settling unit after it has been allowed to sit at least overnight. Avoid any agitation of sludge on the bottom. The clear water on top may be discharged to the sanitary sewer through a drain or permitted treatment system (such a sump or oil/water separator).

Step 4: Dispose of sludge:

Dispose of non-hazardous dried sludge in trash. Please note that the California Department of Toxic Substances Control places responsibility on each shop owner for providing that such waste is non-hazardous. If the sludge is hazardous, it must be disposed of appropriately. (Contact the DTSC for more information)

If the settling bucket is uncovered, make sure it's in secondary containment.

Option #2: Discharge to a Permitted Treatment System

A shop may elect to route contents of the wet sanding bucket through a treatment system or recycling unit prior to discharging to the sanitary sewer. An industrial waste discharge permit must be obtained in many jurisdictions for such a sewer discharge. In addition, the wastewater should first be allowed to settle overnight in the bucket or in a settling unit (see Option #1).

Option #3: Offsite Disposal

A shop may choose to collect and dispose of wet sanding wastewater offsite. This alternative may be attractive to those shops interested in reducing their waste streams or eliminating all wastewater discharges and becoming a "zero-discharger." There are two possible methods for offsite disposal of wet-sanding bucket waster water:

a) Disposal with other collected wastes

Depending upon the hauler, it may be possible to dispose of the wet-sanding wastewater with waste paint rinse water or waste antifreeze. Check with the local hauler to see if this is acceptable.

or

b) Disposal as a hazardous waste

Wet-sanding wastewater may be collected separately and hauled offsite for disposal as a hazardous waste, either by a licensed waste hauler or through a Very Small Quantity Generator (VSQG) hazardous waste collection program for small businesses.

Simple Settling Units for Wet Sanding and Mop Wastewater

Settling units may be used to remove zinc and other metals from wastewater, generated by activities such as wet sanding and mopping. Even shops with a sump or oil-water separator may find it beneficial to settle out wet sanding and mop wastewater prior to discharge to the separator and /or sanitary sewer. Settling units can range from simple, compact containers to complex treatment systems. Unless the shop has a high volume of wastewater from sanding or mopping, it may want to consider one of the simpler units – since complex treatment systems can be very expensive to purchase, install, and maintain. In fact, the shop may be able to make its own simple settling unit using an empty plastic 30-gallon drum, for example, and a little creativity.

Selecting the Right Unit for the Shop

In choosing or designing a settling unit, several factors should be considered including:

- Potential volume of wastewater and the size of a container that will ensure adequate settling time. In order to determine the appropriate size, the volume of wastewater should be calculated – wet sanding and/or mop water – that is generated each day. The settling unit should be able to contain at least double or triple this daily volume.
- A method for removing the clear wastewater from the unit without disturbing the sludge on the bottom. A valve or spigot should be located no lower than half-way down the side of the unit.
- Strategy (method and frequency) for removing sludge from the bottom of the unit. Sludge should be removed on a regular basis, and never allowed to build up higher than ¼ of the container's height. Remove sludge only after draining off the clear wastewater on top. Sludge can either be removed from the bottom of the settling unit or scooped out by hand from the top. Removal may require a large opening with a secure cap (as sludge may clog a valve or spigot). Some shops use a container with a conical bottom to facilitate both settling and sludge removal.

In addition,

- Identify a location in the shop that is convenient but enough out of the way so that the settling unit will not be disturbed accidentally. The unit may be placed on the ground, or elevated.
- To settle wastewater for longer than overnight, consider a system comprised of several containers used in sequence.

Multiple Settling Units, In Series

A sequence of two or more settling containers is one way to increase settling time for the wastewater. For example, some shops construct their own tow-drum units. Wastewater is held in the first drum for 24 hours and allowed to settle; then the clear water on top is drained into the second drum for an additional 24 hours or more of settling prior to discharge to the sanitary sewer. (Be sure to follow sludge-removal precautions detailed in the previous section).

The decision to use a settling unit with a single container versus one with multiple containers may depend partly on the metals concentrations in the wastewater and the time required to allow the metals to settle out to acceptable levels. Also, there must be adequate space in the shop, in a convenient location, where the unit(s) will not be disturbed.

Testing Settled Wastewater

After installing a settling unit, be sure to have the settled wastewater tested at least twice to make sure the system allows for enough settling time. Overnight settling may be sufficient for some shops' wastewater, but others may require 48 or 72 hours of settling in order to comply with local discharge limits. An analytical lab should test the settled wastewater for zinc, nickel, and lead. The results should confirm whether or not enough there's settling time to ensure that the wastewater is acceptable for discharge.

Washing Cars

After bodywork is completed, some sanding dust often remains on the vehicle. When the car is washed, the dust is rinsed off and discharged with the wash water. Therefore, vehicle wash water from an auto body shop is typically contaminated with zinc and/or other metals, and it should not be discharged to the storm drain under any circumstances, or to the sanitary sewer without treatment. There are two options for discharge of vehicle wash water:

Option #1:

Wash vehicles and discharge the wastewater to the sanitary sewer through a permitted treatment system or recycling unit. An industrial waste discharge permit must be obtained in many jurisdictions for such a sewer discharge.

Option #2:

Collect the wash water and dispose of it offsite.

- For either option, also:
- Remove dust from the vehicle prior to washing. Be sure to check areas where dust might collect, such as the doorjambs, hood, and trunk. Try to keep the amount of airborne dust to a minimum.
- Make sure wash water does not run into a street, gutter, or storm drain.

Cleaning Floors

Sanding dust and wet-sanding drips often end up on the shop floor. If the shop floor is mopped and the mop water is discharged to the sanitary sewer, the mop water alone can cause a violation of local sanitary sewer discharge limits for zinc.

Instead of mopping, sweep the floors.

- If mopping must be done, follow this three-step procedure:
  1. Clean up all drips and spills with rags or other absorbent materials.
  2. Sweep or vacuum to pick up dust. (This should be a frequent routine.)
  3. Finally mop with a minimal amount of water. Do not let water run outside.
- Dispose of the mop water to the sanitary sewer through a drain or permitted treatment system. As an additional precaution, let the mop water settle overnight or longer (in a bucket or settling unit) prior to discharge.

Primers, Paints, and Painting

Primers in particular may contain significant amounts of zinc. A review of the Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) of primers shows that certain primers contain as much as 40 percent zinc phosphate by volume. It doesn't take much of these primers reaching the sanitary sewer for a shop to exceed local sanitary sewer discharge limits for zinc.

- Conduct all painting indoors, preferably in a pant booth.
- Review the MSDS of the products used and look for the zinc concentrations listed. Use primers and paints with lower zinc content if they work equally well.
- Befriend your vendor. They can be an invaluable source of information about new and versatile (low metal) paints, technologies, and industry trends.
- When cleaning auto body parts before painting, minimize use of hose-off degreasers. Brush off dirt and use rags to wipe down parts. If an acid-based metal cleaner or cleaner/conditioner is used to treat bare metal and rinse water is recommended to stop the chemical reaction, use as little water as possible and wipe down the area with a rag or towel.
- Reduce waste by using low-volume paint mixing equipment and high-efficiency painting tools.
- Minimize waste paint and thinner by carefully calculating paint needs based on surface area and using the proper sprayer cup size.
- Clean spray guns in a self-contained cleaner. The gun-cleaning solution, whether solvent or aqueous-based, should be recycled or disposed of properly when it becomes too dirty to use. Never discharge gun-cleaning solution to the sewer or storm drain.
- Do not use water to control overspray or dust in the paint booth unless it is sure to evaporate in the booth (so the dust can be swept up), or this wastewater is collected. The water should be treated prior to discharge into the sewer system.

Miscellaneous Tips

- When receiving damaged vehicles, inspect for leaks. Use drip pans if necessary.
- Conduct all body repair and painting work indoors.
- When cleaning wheels, avoid the use of acid-based wheel cleaners if soap and elbow grease will do.
- Never use spray-on, acid-based wheel cleaners in areas where rinse water may flow to a street, gutter, or storm drain. If acid-based products are used on a wash pad, the wash water may need additional treatment beyond oil/water separation to meet wastewater discharge limits.

Treatment Control BMPs

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

Regional Water Quality Control Plant—Palo Alto, 1997. Water Pollution Prevention Practices for Auto Body Shops.

Videos

Sacramento County Environmental Management Department / California Department of Toxic Substances Control, 1994. Pollution Prevention for Auto Body Shops.

Automotive Service – Body Repair

References

Bay Area Dischargers Association and Bay Area Storm Water Management Agencies Association, 1995. Your Shop Can Make A Difference!, What vehicle service shops can do to protect water quality in the Bay and Delta.

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

Regional Water Quality Control Plant—Palo Alto, 1997. Water Pollution Prevention Practices for Auto Body Shops.

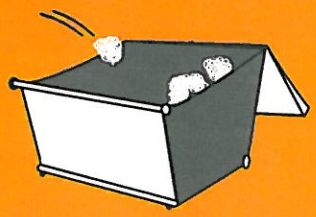
COMMERCIAL TRASH ENCLOSURES

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.**

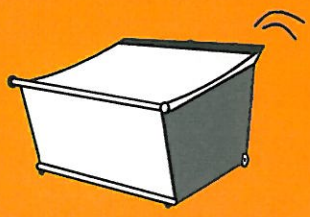
PROTECT WATER QUALITY BY FOLLOWING THESE SIMPLE STEPS

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!

San Bernardino County STORMWATER PROGRAM

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

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

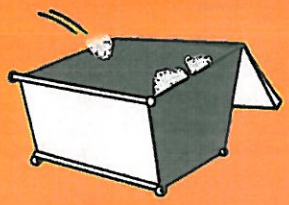
CONTENEDORES COMERCIALES PARA LA BASURA

SIGA ESTOS **PASOS** PARA MANTENER **LIMPIAS NUESTRAS VÍAS FLUVIALES**

Los contenedores de basura, tales como aquellos que se encuentran en las unidades comerciales y departamentos, generalmente contienen materiales que están destinados a los rellenos sanitarios o en algún establecimiento de reciclaje.
Estos materiales NO deben ser vertidos en nuestros lagos y ríos locales.

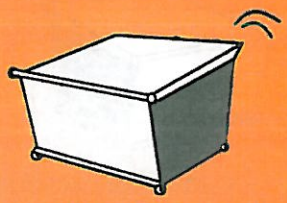
SIGA ESTOS PASOS PARA PROTEGER LA CALIDAD DEL AGUA

COLOQUE LA BASURA ADENTRO



Coloque la basura adentro del contenedor (preferentemente en bolsas selladas)

CIERRE LA TAPA



Evite que la lluvia ingrese al contenedor para evitar un escape de escorrentía contaminada

MANTENGA LOS PRODUCTOS TÓXICOS AFUERA

- Pintura
- Lubricante, grasas y aceites usados
- Baterías, componentes electrónicos y luces fluorescentes

ALGUNAS GUÍAS ADICIONALES, LAS CUALES INCLUYEN

✓ BARRER CON FRECUENCIA

Barra con frecuencia las áreas de los recintos para la basura, en lugar de lavarlas con una manguera, para evitar que el agua contaminada se vierta en las calles y los desagües de lluvia.

✓ REPARE LAS GOTERAS

Ocúpese inmediatamente de las goteras en los contenedores de basura. Use los métodos de limpieza en seco e infórmele a su recolector de basura para que reciba un reemplazo.

✓ CONSTRUYA UN TECHO

Construya un techo de cubierta sólida sobre la estructura actual del recinto para la basura a fin de evitar que el agua de lluvia entre en contacto con los desechos y la basura. Consulte con su Ciudad/Condado para conocer los Códigos de Construcción.

En el Condado de San Bernardino, los desechos de alimentos y jardines, los productos químicos y otros restos que se vierten en los desagües de aguas pluviales y que terminan en nuestras vías fluviales sin tratamiento alguno provocan la contaminación de estas aguas. Usted puede ser parte de la solución si mantiene un recinto para la basura que no contamine el agua.

¡MUCHAS GRACIAS POR AYUDAR A MANTENER EL CONDADO DE SB LIMPIO Y SIN CONTAMINACIÓN!

San Bernardino County STORMWATER PROGRAM

Para informar acerca del vertedero ilegal, llame a **(877-WASTE18)**, o para encontrar un establecimiento donde arrojar los residuos peligrosos del hogar, llame a **(800-OILY CAT): sbcountystormwater.org**
Para deshacerse de los residuos peligrosos llame al Condado de San Bernardino Departamento de Bomberos - programa CUPA **(909) 386-8401**

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

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;

(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 practible; 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.

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

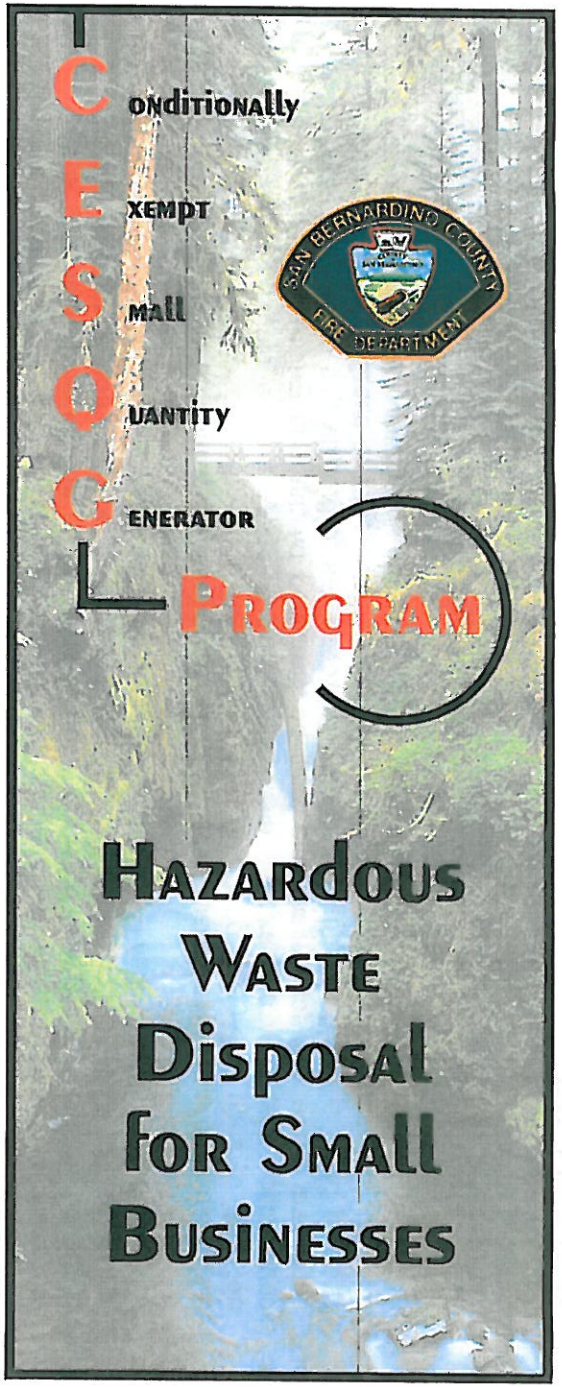
San Bernardino County Fire Department
CESQG Program
2824 East "W" Street
San Bernardino, CA 92415-0799
Phone: 909-382-5401
Fax: 909-382-5413
www.sbcfire.org/hazmat/hhw.asp
Email: jschwab@sbcfire.org

Used Oil and Filters are 100% Recyclable!

RECYCLE USED OIL

RECYCLE USED OIL FILTERS

Revised August 2008



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).

CASQA

CALIFORNIA STORMWATER QUALITY ASSOCIATION

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.

Get Acrobat Reader

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 formated to print double-sided.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Section		Title	Size	Last Updated
		Copyright Statement	23 KB	3/28/2009
Section 1		Introduction	61 KB	9/30/2004
1.1		Handbook Purpose and Scope		
	1.1.1	Users of the Handbook		
	1.1.2	Organization of the Handbook		
	1.1.3	Relationship to Other Handbooks		
1.2		Stormwater Pollutants and Impacts on Water Quality		
1.3		Regulatory Requirements		
	1.3.1	Federal NPDES Program		
	1.3.2	State NPDES Program		
	1.3.3	Municipal NPDES Program		
1.4		Definitions		
1.5		References and Resources		
Section 2		Stormwater Pollution Prevention Planning for Industrial and Commercial Facilities	356 KB	9/30/2004
2.1		Introduction		
	2.1.1	Who Must Prepare a SWPPP?		
	2.1.2	Who is not Required to Prepare a SWPPP?		
2.2		SWPPP Overview		
2.3		Preparation of the SWPPP		
	2.3.1	Phase 1 – Planning and Organization Phase		
	2.3.2	Phase 2 – Assessment Phase		
	2.3.3	Phase 2 – BMP Identification Phase		
	2.3.4	Phase 4 – Assemble the SWPPP		
	2.3.5	Phase 5 – Implementation the SWPPP		
	2.3.6	Phase 6 – Monitoring, Reporting, and Program Evaluation		
2.4		Commercial Businesses		
2.5		SWPPP Worksheets		
Section 3		Source Control BMPs (includes all BMP Fact Sheets attached)	1,414 KB	9/30/2004
3.1		Introduction		
3.2		Source Control BMPs		
3.3		Source Control BMP Fact Sheet Format		
3.4		Business Category Stormwater Pollution Control Guide Sheets		
	3.4.1	Introduction		
	3.4.2	Use of Guide Sheets		
	3.4.3	Guide Sheet Limitations		
3.5		BMP Fact Sheets		

		SC-10 Non-Stormwater Discharges	101 KB	1/1/2003
		SC-11 Spill Prevention, Control and Cleanup	126 KB	4/19/2006
		SC-20 Vehicle and Equipment Fueling	123 KB	1/1/2003
		SC-21 Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning	90 KB	1/1/2003
		SC-22 Vehicle and Equipment Repair	104 KB	1/1/2003
		SC-30 Outdoor Loading/Unloading	88 KB	1/1/2003
		SC-31 Outdoor Liquid Container Storage	107 KB	1/1/2003
		SC-32 Outdoor Equipment Operations	42 KB	1/1/2003
		SC-33 Outdoor Storage of Raw Materials	105 KB	1/1/2003
		SC-34 Waste Handling and Disposal	89 KB	1/1/2003
		SC-35 Safer Alternative Products	59 KB	1/1/2003
		SC-40 Contaminated or Erodible Areas	57 KB	1/1/2003
		SC-41 Building and Grounds Maintenance	89 KB	1/1/2003
		SC-42 Building Repair and Construction	392 KB	1/1/2003
		SC-43 Parking/Storage Area Maintenance	124 KB	1/1/2003
		SC-44 Drainage System Maintenance	121 KB	1/1/2003
Section 4		Treatment Control BMPs (includes all BMP Fact Sheets attached)	890 KB	9/30/2004
4.1		Introduction		
4.2		Public Domain BMPs		
4.3		Manufactured (Proprietary Treatment Control Devices)		
4.4		Maintenance BMP Fact Sheet Format		
4.5		Maintenance BMP Fact Sheets		
		TC-10 Infiltration Trench	211 KB	1/1/2003
		TC-11 Infiltration Basin	213 KB	1/1/2003
		TC-12 Retention/Irrigation	90 KB	1/1/2003
		TC-20 Wet Pond	235 KB	1/1/2003
		TC-21 Constructed Wetland	277 KB	1/1/2003
		TC-22 Extended Detention Basin	206 KB	1/1/2003
		TC-30 Vegetated Swale	284 KB	1/1/2003
		TC-31 Vegetated Buffer Strip	170 KB	1/1/2003
		TC-32 Bioretention	170 KB	1/1/2003
		TC-40 Media Filter	389 KB	1/1/2003
		TC-50 Water Quality Inlet	103 KB	1/1/2003
		TC-60 Multiple Systems	63 KB	1/1/2003
		MP-20 Wetland	55 KB	1/1/2003
		MP-40 Media Filter	46 KB	1/1/2003
		MP-50 Wet Vault	51 KB	1/1/2003
		MP-51 Vortex Separator	78 KB	1/1/2003
		MP-52 Drain Inlet	43 KB	1/1/2003
Section 5		Monitoring, Reporting, and Program Evaluation	54 KB	9/30/2004
5.1		Conduct Monitoring Program		
	5.1.1	Training		
	5.1.2	Visual Observations		
	5.1.3	Stormwater Monitoring		
5.2		Conduct Record Keeping and Reporting		
5.3		Conduct Annual Site Evaluation		
Section 6		Glossary and Acronyms	36 KB	9/30/2004
6.1		Glossary		
6.2		Acronyms		
Appendices				
Appendix A		General Industrial Activities Stormwater Permit	320 KB	9/30/2004
Appendix B		Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity	59 KB	9/30/2004
Appendix C		Sample SWPPP	408 KB	9/30/2004
Appendix D		Business Category Stormwater Pollution Control Guide Sheets	1,055 KB	9/30/2004

California Stormwater Quality Association
PO Box 2105
Menlo Park, CA 94026