



ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION FOR VEHICLE SERVICING 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 runoff and dry weather flows impact local water supplies and wildlife habitat.

VEHICLE SERVICING 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 Servicing Businesses to implement BMPs to prevent pollution of the City's stormwater drainage system. BMPs for Vehicle Servicing 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 servicing work shall be performed inside of a building.
- Vehicle Servicing business sites shall be maintained by regular sweeping and cleaning of paved areas to prevent discharges of oils, fluids, coolants, brake dust, trash, landscape waste and any other pollutants deposited onto paved areas, from entering storm drains.
- All waste vehicle fluids, oil filters, batteries, liquid waste from parts cleaning, saturated/used oil absorbent shall be stored in leak-proof containers, inside a building or in an outdoor covered and spill-contained area, without exposure to rainfall or storm runoff.

- If used vehicle parts, tires and metal scrap are accumulated at the site, they shall also be stored in the building or in an outside covered container that prevents exposure to rainfall and runoff water.
- All 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 of the business and indoor vehicle and equipment washing shall only be allowed in buildings with a drain connected to sewer, via a Sand & Oil interceptor.
- All parts cleaning waste, engine or equipment steam cleaning and degreasing waste, radiator flushing water and shop floor cleanup water shall be contained and properly disposed of.

Surface cleaning wastewater from vehicle servicing businesses may be approved for discharge into the City's sanitary sewer, via a Sand & Oil Interceptor or may be contained on-site and hauled to a legal disposal facility. 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 business waste, contact the County of San Bernardino Fire Department at (909) 386-8401.

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 oil, used oil filters, transmission fluid, antifreeze, solvents, 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. Information on the County Fire Departments's Hazardous Waste Disposal program for small businesses is also included in an attachment to this outreach packet.

BMP INFORMATION RESOURCES

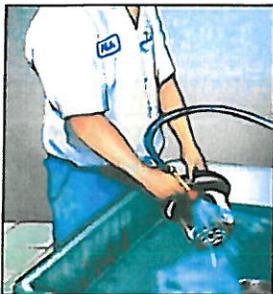
For a complete list of BMPs applicable to Vehicle Servicing, please see www.CABMPHandbooks.com. By implementing stormwater BMPs, Vehicle Servicing Businesses can help to prevent pollution of local flood control channels, creeks, groundwater recharge basins, the Santa Ana River and the Pacific Ocean.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

Pollution Prevention

STORMWATER

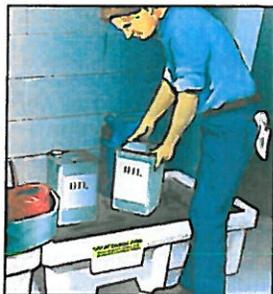
AUTO MAINTENANCE

Oil, grease, anti-freeze and other toxic automotive fluids often make their way into the San Bernardino County storm drain system, and do not get treated before reaching the Santa Ana River. This pollutes our drinking water and contaminates waterways, making them unsafe for people and wildlife. Follow these best management practices to prevent pollution and protect public health.



Cleaning Auto Parts

Scrape parts with a wire brush or use a bake oven rather than liquid cleaners. Arrange drip pans, drying racks and drain boards so that fluids are directed back into the parts washer or the fluid holding tank. Do not wash parts or equipment in a shop sink, parking lot, driveway or street.



Storing Hazardous Waste

Keep your liquid waste segregated. Many fluids can be recycled via hazardous waste disposal companies if they are not mixed. Store all materials under cover with spill containment or inside to prevent contamination of rainwater runoff.



Metal Grinding and Polishing

Keep a bin under your lathe or grinder to capture metal filings. Send uncontaminated filings to a scrap metal recycler for reclamation. Store metal filings in a covered container or indoors.



Preventing Leaks and Spills

Place drip pans underneath to capture fluids. Use absorbent cleaning agents instead of water to clean work areas.



Cleaning Spills

Use dry methods for spill cleanup (sweeping, absorbent materials). Follow your hazardous materials response plan, as filed with your local fire department or other hazardous materials authority. Be sure that all employees are aware of the plan and are capable of implementing each phase. To report serious toxic spills, call 911.



Proper Disposal of Hazardous Waste

Recycle used motor oil and oil filters, anti-freeze and other hazardous automotive fluids, batteries, tires and metal filings collected from grinding or polishing auto parts. Contact a licensed hazardous waste hauler. For more recycling information, call (909) 386-8401.



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

1 (800) CLEANUP

www.1800cleanup.org



Prevención de Contaminación del Desagüe

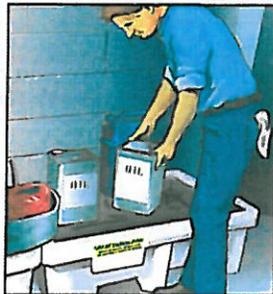
MANTENIMIENTO DE AUTO

ACEITE, GRASA, ANTI-CONGELANTES Y OTROS LÍQUIDOS TÓXICOS PARA EL AUTO ACABAN POR LLEGAR A LOS DRENAJES DEL CONDADO DE SAN BERNARDINO Y TERMINANDO EN EL RÍO DE SANTA ANA. ESTO CONTAMINA EL AGUA QUE TOMAMOS, HACIÉNDOLA PELIGROSA PARA LA GENTE Y LA VIDA SALVAJE. SIGUE ESTAS PRÁCTICAS PARA PREVENIR LA CONTAMINACIÓN Y PROTEGER LA SALUD PÚBLICA.



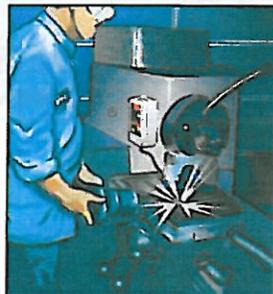
Limpiar Partes De Autos

Limpia las partes de auto con un cepillo de alambres o usa un limpiador de hornos en vez de usar limpiadores líquidos. Arregla las graseras, perchas para secar y tablas de escurrir para que los líquidos sean dirigidos al lavadero o recipientes para guardar líquidos. No laves las partes de auto o herramientas en el estacionamiento, la cochera o la calle.



Almacenando Desechos Peligrosos

Mantén los desechos líquidos separados. Varios líquidos pueden ser reciclados por compañías que se especializan en desechos tóxicos si aun no están mezclados. Guarda y cubre todos los materiales dentro de un lugar para prevenir la contaminación del desagüe.



Desechos de Metal & Pulidos

Mantén un recipiente debajo de las máquinas de tornos o amoladoras para coleccionar desechos de metal. Manda los desechos de metal a un centro de reciclaje de metales. Guarda los desechos de metal en un recipiente cubierto o dentro del local.



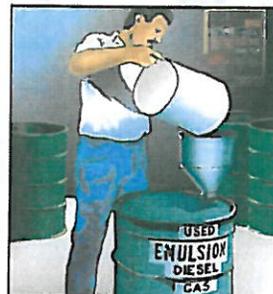
Prevenir Goteaduras & Derrames

Utiliza caserolas para el goteo de líquidos. Use limpiadores absorbentes en lugar de agua para limpiar el área de trabajo.



Limpiando Derrames

Sigue tu plan de como actuar sobre los materiales tóxicos, como esta indicado en el departamento de bomberos local u otras autoridades de materiales tóxicos. Asegurate que todos los empleados estén informados y capaz de aplicar cada fase del plan. Usa métodos secos para limpiar derramamientos (barriendo, materiales absorbentes, etc.).



Manera Correcta de Depositar los Desechos Peligrosos

Recicla el aceite de motor y filtros de aceite usados, anti-congelante, baterías, lubricantes, y desechos de metal y partes de auto pulidas. Llama a un colector de desechos tóxicos para disponer de absorbentes saturados. Mas información sobre reciclaje, llama al (909) 386-8401.



Para reportar actividades ilegales u obtener más información de la prevención de contaminación llamar al:

1 (800) CLEANUP

www.1800cleanup.org



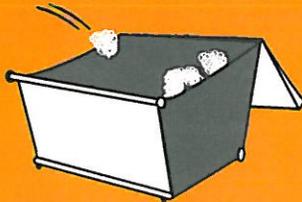
COMMERCIAL TRASH ENCLOSURES

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.**

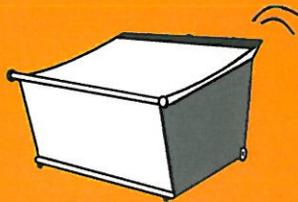
PROTECT WATER QUALITY BY FOLLOWING THESE SIMPLE STEPS

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

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



Photo Credit: Geoff Brosseau

Objectives

- Cover
- Contain
- Educate
- Reduce/Minimize
- Product Substitution

Description

Vehicle or equipment maintenance and repair are potentially significant sources of stormwater pollution, due to use of harmful materials and wastes during maintenance and repair processes. Engine repair and service (e.g., parts cleaning), replacement of fluids (e.g., oil change), and out door equipment storage and parking (leaking vehicles) can impact water quality if stormwater runoff from areas with these activities becomes polluted by a variety of contaminants. Implementation of the following activities will prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to stormwater from vehicle and equipment maintenance and repair activities.

Approach

- Reduce potential for pollutant discharge through source control pollution prevention and BMP implementation. Successful implementation depends on effective training of employees on applicable BMPs and general pollution prevention strategies and objectives.

Pollution Prevention

- Keep accurate maintenance logs to evaluate materials removed and improvements made.
- Switch to non-toxic chemicals for maintenance when possible.
- Choose cleaning agents that can be recycled.

Targeted Constituents

Sediment	
Nutrients	
Trash	
Metals	✓
Bacteria	
Oil and Grease	✓
Organics	✓



- Minimize use of solvents. Clean parts without using solvents whenever possible, or use water-based solvents for cleaning.
- Recycle used motor oil, diesel oil, and other vehicle fluids and parts whenever possible.

Suggested Protocols***General***

- Move maintenance and repair activities indoors whenever feasible.
- Store idle equipment under cover
- Use a vehicle maintenance area designed to prevent stormwater pollution - minimize contact of stormwater with outside operations through berming and appropriate drainage routing.
- Avoid hosing down your work areas. If work areas are washed, collect and direct wash water to sanitary sewer. Use dry sweeping if possible.
- Paint signs on storm drain inlets to indicate that they are not to receive liquid or solid wastes.
- Post signs at sinks to remind employees not to pour wastes down drains.
- Clean yard storm drain inlets(s) regularly and especially after large storms.
- Do not pour materials down storm drains.
- Cover the work area to limit exposure to rain.
- Place curbs around the immediate boundaries of process equipment.
- Build a shed or temporary roof over areas where parked cars await repair or salvage, especially wrecked vehicles. Build a roof over vehicles kept for parts.

Material and Waste Handling

- Designate a special area to drain and replace motor oil, coolant, and other fluids, where there are no connections to the storm drain or the sanitary sewer, and drips and spills can be easily cleaned up.
- Drain all fluids immediately from wrecked vehicles. Ensure that the drain pan or drip pan is large enough to contain drained fluids (e.g., larger pans are needed to contain antifreeze, which may gush from some vehicles).
- Do not pour liquid waste to floor drains, sinks, outdoor storm drain inlets, or other storm drains or sewer connections.
- Do not put used or leftover cleaning solutions, solvents, and automotive fluids and in the sanitary sewer.
- Collect leaking or dripping fluids in drip pans or containers. Fluids are easier to recycle if kept separate.

- Promptly transfer used fluids to the proper waste or recycling drums. Do not leave drip pans or other open containers lying around.
- Place oil filter in a funnel over a waste oil recycling drum to drain excess oil before disposal since municipalities prohibit or discourage disposal of these items in solid waste facilities. Oil filters can also be recycled. Ask your oil supplier or recycler about recycling oil filters. Oil filters disposed of in trashcans or dumpsters can leak oil and contaminate stormwater.
- Store cracked batteries in a non-leaking secondary container and dispose of properly at recycling or household hazardous waste facilities.

Maintenance and Repair Activities

- Provide a designated area for vehicle maintenance.
- Keep equipment clean; don't allow excessive build-up of oil and grease.
- Use a tarp, ground cloth, or drip pans beneath the vehicle or equipment to capture all spills and drips if temporary work is being conducted outside. Collected drips and spills must be disposed, reused, or recycled properly.
- Perform all vehicle fluid removal or changing inside or under cover if possible to prevent the run-on of stormwater and the runoff of spills:
 - Keep a drip pan under the vehicle while you unclip hoses, unscrew filters, or remove other parts. Use a drip pan under any vehicle that might leak while working on it to keep splatters or drips off the shop floor.
 - Promptly transfer used fluids to the proper waste or recycling drums. Do not leave drip pans or other open containers lying around.
 - Keep drip pans or containers under vehicles or equipment that may drip during repairs.
 - Do not change motor oil or perform equipment maintenance in non-appropriate areas.
- Drain oil and other fluids first if the vehicle or equipment is to be stored outdoors.
- Monitor parked vehicles closely for leaks. Pans should be placed under any leaks to collect the fluids for proper disposal or recycling.
- Use one of the following for lubricating vehicle-trailer coupling:
 - Adhesive lubricant
 - Plastic plates
 - Fifth wheels with plastic inserts
 - On-Board lubricating system

Parts Cleaning

- Mechanics should clean vehicle parts without using liquid cleaners wherever possible to reduce waste.
- Steam cleaning and pressure washing may be used instead of solvent parts cleaning. The wastewater generated from steam cleaning must be discharged to an on-site oil water separator that is connected to a sanitary sewer or blind sump. Non-caustic detergents should be used instead of caustic cleaning agents, detergent-based or water-based cleaning systems in place of organic solvent degreasers, and non-chlorinated solvent in place of chlorinated organic solvents for parts cleaning. Refer to SC21 for more information on steam cleaning.

Inspection

- Inspect vehicles and equipment for leaks regularly and repair immediately.
- Make sure incoming vehicles are checked for leaking oil and fluids. Do not allow leaking vehicles or equipment on-site.

Training

- Train employees and contractors in the proper handling and disposal of engine fluids and waste materials.
- Ensure that employees are familiar with the site's spill control plan and/or proper spill cleanup procedures (You can use reusable cloth rags to clean up small drips and spills instead of disposables; these can be washed by a permitted industrial laundry. Do not clean them at home or at a coin-operated laundry business). Employees should have the tools and knowledge to immediately begin cleaning up a spill should one occur.
- Use a training log or similar method to document training.

Spill Response and Prevention

- Keep your Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan up-to-date.
- Place an adequate stockpile of spill cleanup materials where it will be readily accessible.
- Clean leaks, drips, and other spills with as little water as possible. Use rags for small spills, a damp mop for general cleanup, and dry absorbent material for larger spills. Use the following three-step method for cleaning floors:
 - Clean spills with rags or other absorbent materials
 - Sweep floor using dry absorbent material
 - Mop the floor. Mop water may be discharged to the sanitary sewer via a toilet or sink.
- Remove the adsorbent materials promptly and dispose of properly when using adsorbent materials on small spills.

Other Considerations (Limitations and Regulations)

- Space and time limitations may preclude all work from being conducted indoors.
- It may not be possible to contain and clean up spills from vehicles/equipment brought on-site after working hours.
- Drain pans (usually 1 ft. x 1 ft.) are generally too small to contain antifreeze, so drip pans (3 ft. x 3 ft.) may have to be purchased or fabricated.
- Dry floor cleaning methods may not be sufficient for some spills. Use three-step method instead.
- Identification of engine leaks may require some use of solvents.
- Installation of structural treatment practices for pretreatment of wastewater discharges can be expensive.
- Prices for recycled materials and fluids may be higher than those of non-recycled materials.
- Some facilities may be limited by a lack of providers of recycled materials, and by the absence of businesses to provide services such as hazardous waste removal, structural treatment practice maintenance, or solvent equipment and solvent recycling.

Requirements

Costs

- Costs should be low, but will vary depending on the size of the facility.

Maintenance

- For facilities responsible for pre-treating their wastewater prior to discharging, the proper functioning of structural treatment practices is an important maintenance consideration. Routine cleanout of oil and grease is required for the devices to maintain their effectiveness, usually at least once a month. During periods of heavy rainfall, cleanout is required more often to ensure pollutants are not washed through the trap. Sediment removal is also required on a regular basis to keep the device working efficiently.
- It is important to sweep the maintenance area weekly, if it is paved, to collect loose particles, and wipe up spills with rags and other absorbent material immediately. Do not hose down the area to a storm drain.

Supplemental Information

Further Detail of the BMP

Waste Reduction

Parts are often cleaned using solvents such as trichloroethylene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane or methylene chloride. Many of these cleaners are harmful and must be disposed of as a hazardous waste. Cleaning without using liquid cleaners (e.g., wire brush) whenever possible reduces waste. Prevent spills and drips of solvents and cleansers to the shop floor. Do all liquid cleaning at a centralized station so the solvents and residues stay in one area. Locate drip pans, drain boards, and drying racks to direct drips back into a solvent sink or fluid holding tank for reuse.

Reducing the number of solvents makes recycling easier and reduces hazardous waste management costs. Often, one solvent can perform a job as well as two different solvents.

- Clean parts without using liquid cleaners whenever possible to reduce waste.
- Prevent spills and drips of solvents and cleansers to the shop floor.
- Do all liquid cleaning at a centralized station so the solvents and residues stay in one area.
- Locate drip pans, drain boards, and drying racks to direct drips back into a solvent sink or fluid holding tank for reuse.

Recycling

Separating wastes allows for easier recycling and may reduce treatment costs. Keep hazardous and non-hazardous wastes separate, do not mix used oil and solvents, and keep chlorinated solvents (e.g., 1,1,1-trichloroethane) separate from non-chlorinated solvents (e.g., kerosene and mineral spirits).

Many products made of recycled (i.e., refined or purified) materials are available. Engine oil, transmission fluid, antifreeze, and hydraulic fluid are available in recycled form. Buying recycled products supports the market for recycled materials.

- Recycling is always preferable to disposal of unwanted materials.
- Separate wastes for easier recycling. Keep hazardous and non-hazardous wastes separate, do not mix used oil and solvents, and keep chlorinated solvents separate from non-chlorinated solvents.
- Label and track the recycling of waste material (e.g., used oil, spent solvents, batteries).
- Purchase recycled products to support the market for recycled materials.

Vehicle-Trailer Lubrication

Fifth-wheel bearings on trucks require routine lubrication. Typically chassis grease is applied to the fifth-wheel bearing at rates that result in grease dripping off of the bearing into the environment. To address this concern the following options are available:

- Use adhesive lubricant. Follow manufacturer's label regarding the use of adhesive lubricant for truck fifth-wheels. Typically this means applying no more than 6 oz. of grease. No visible extrusion of lubricant from the fifth-wheel bearing when truck and trailer are connected should be present.
- Use plastic plates oil on fifth-wheels with plastic inserts.
- Use on-board truck or on-board trailer lubrication system. If these systems apply lube thinner than National Grease Lubrication Institute #2, equipment for collection of used lubricant is needed to prevent excess lubricant from dripping off the truck.

Safer Alternatives

If possible, eliminate or reduce the amount of hazardous materials and waste by substituting non-hazardous or less hazardous material:

- Use non-caustic detergents instead of caustic cleaning for parts cleaning.
- Use detergent-based or water-based cleaning systems in place of organic solvent degreasers. Wash water may require treatment before it can be discharged to the sewer.
- Replace chlorinated organic solvents with non-chlorinated solvents. Non-chlorinated solvents like kerosene or mineral spirits are less toxic and less expensive to dispose of properly. Check list of active ingredients to see whether it contains chlorinated solvents.
- Choose cleaning agents that can be recycled.

Examples

- Pick N Pull Auto Dismantlers in Rancho Cordova drains all fluids from automobiles before they enter the yard.
- Ecology Auto Wrecking in Rialto is surrounded by a steel plate/concrete fence and has a completely paved lot that is graded to a central low point. Collected stormwater is channeled through an underground drainage system of clarifiers and then stored in a 60,000 gallon UST before being processed through a filter system. In addition, the work area is covered, ventilated and has an additional sump. Vehicle fluids are drained in this area and segregated for recycling.
- All Auto Parts, Fontana, has a complete water recycling system in a 10,000 square foot concrete slab surrounded by a curb that contains all the runoff and sends it to the recycling system. All receiving, dismantling, and shipping occur on the slab.

References and Resources

California's Nonpoint Source Program Plan <http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/nps/index.html>

King County Storm Water Pollution Control Manual <http://dnr.metrokc.gov/wlr/dss/spcm.htm>

Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program <http://www.scvurppp.org>

The Storm Water Managers Resource Center <http://www.stormwatercenter.net/E>

WORKING OUTDOORS & HANDLING SPILLS

WHEN WORKING OUTDOORS USE THE 3Cs

CUANDO TRABAJE AL AIRE LIBRE UTILICE LAS 3Cs

CONTROL | CONTROL



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

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

CONTAIN | CONTENER



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

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

CAPTURE | CAPTURAR



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

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



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

sbcountystormwater.org

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

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!**



Revised August 2008

CESQGL PROGRAM

HAZARDOUS WASTE Disposal FOR SMALL BUSINESSES

San Bernardino County Fire Department

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.



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).



PROGRAMS FOR SMALL BUSINESSES

ATTACHMENT I

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

Sec. 6-6.206. Prohibited Discharges

It is prohibited to:

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

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

Sec. 6-6.207. Exceptions to the Prohibited Discharges

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

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

Attachment 1, cont.

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

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

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

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

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

Sec. 6-6.209. Affirmative Defense

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

Sec. 6-6.210. Spill Containment

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

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

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

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

Sec. 6-6.211. Immediate Notification of Accidental Discharge

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

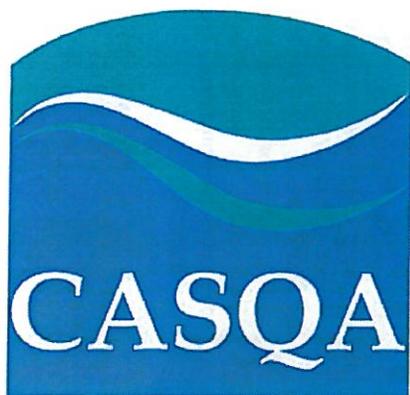
A notice shall be permanently posted in a prominent place advising employees whom to contact in the event of an accidental discharge. Employers shall ensure that all employees are advised of the emergency notification procedures. In the event of an accidental discharge, it is the responsibility of the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

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

Sec. 6-6.212. Written Notification of Accidental Discharge

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

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



Industrial and Commercial Handbook

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



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

CALIFORNIA STORMWATER QUALITY ASSOCIATION®



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

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

Due to large document size, expect lengthy download time.

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

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