

4Z Program and BMPs for Mobile Cleaners



B A S M A A

Alameda Countywide
Water Program

Contra Costa
Clean Water Program

Fairfield-Suisun
Urban Runoff
Management Program

Marin County
Stormwater Pollution
Prevention Program

San Mateo Countywide
Stormwater Pollution
Prevention Program

Santa Clara Valley
Nonpoint Source Pollution
Control Program

Vallejo
Sanitation and Flood
Control District

August 22, 1996

David Wyatt
Cleaning Equipment Trade Association - San Francisco Bay Area Chapter
1441 Terminal Avenue
San Jose, CA 95112

Dear Mr. Wyatt:

This letter serves as our endorsement of the "Mobile Cleaner Best Management Practices for Waste Water Runoff" dated September 23, 1994 developed by the San Francisco Bay Area Chapter of the Cleaning Equipment Trade Association (CETA). This endorsement is based on our recognition that the best management practices (BMPs) are intended to apply to the most common mobile cleaning applications and are based on best professional judgment. As such, we recognize that there will be situations where the recommended procedures will have to be tested to affirm their applicability and effectiveness. We also recognize that the BMPs are recommendations and that the most appropriate, and environmentally and regulatory sound practices must be determined on a case-by-case basis, with consideration of the type and location of actual mobile cleaning applications. The recommended practices provide a sound basis for making such case-by-case determinations.

To that end, we started a source control/recognition program for a subset of mobile cleaners - surface cleaners - to promote use of the BMPs and to establish a model for dealing with discharges of this type. In reviewing the CETA BMPs and developing educational materials for this subset of cleaners, we made small changes to the BMPs for some surface cleaning activities to clarify and simplify decision making for cleaners on the job site. We join with the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board in strongly recommending that surface cleaners participate in the source control/recognition program, become Recognized Mobile Cleaners, and use the BMPs when cleaning.

In conjunction with the Regional Board, BASMAA also fully supports and endorses the practice of no discharge of wastewater to storm drains in all circumstances where soaps or chemicals are used. Such discharges would violate discharge prohibitions established by our member storm water programs. They would also be in violation of the California Water Code and Federal Clean Water Act unless the discharge is specifically authorized by a NPDES permit issued by the State. Please note that this endorsement by BASMAA does not legally authorize any discharge, whether or not a BMP is used.

Bay Area

Stormwater Management

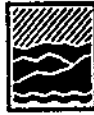
Agencies Association

500 Webster Street

500

Oakland, CA 94612

510.286.0615



B A S M A A

We appreciate CETA's efforts to coordinate the implementation of the BMPs. We believe the best approach to resolving water quality and waste disposal issues is through the involvement and participation of affected parties. This cooperative approach will promote environmental protection while meeting the demand for mobile cleaning services.

If you have any questions, please call BASMAA Executive Director, Geoff Brosseau at (510) 286-0615.

Sincerely,

Donald P. Freitas, Chair
BASMAA Board

DRAFT

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
SAN FRANCISCO BAY REGION

STAFF SUMMARY REPORT
MEETING DATE: August 21, 1996

ITEM: 15

SUBJECT: PILOT SOURCE CONTROL AND RECOGNITION PROGRAM FOR MOBILE CLEANERS - Status Report

DISCUSSION: The intent of this item is to inform the Board on this pilot program and to raise issues pertinent to its success. The pilot program is noteworthy for two reasons: it targets a largely unregulated source of polluted discharges to waters in the Region; and it is an outreach based program, based on resolving problems through involvement and education of all affected parties. The pilot program emphasizes recognition of good businesses versus "bad actors".

A major action area of municipal storm water management programs is the elimination and prevention of discharges other than storm water to storm drain systems. Washwaters are some of the more commonly observed "non-storm water discharges". Specifically, mobile cleaners (surface cleaners, janitorial services, auto detailers, carpet cleaners, window cleaners) have been identified as a significant source of discharges of material, wastes, and polluted waters to storm drain systems in the San Francisco Bay Area. However, these discharges are difficult to deal with because of the variable quantity and quality of the discharge, the intermittent nature of the discharge, and the mobility of the discharger. Consequently, we have worked with the Bay Area Stormwater Management Agencies Association (BASMAA) on the development of a pilot source control/recognition program for mobile cleaners to resolve these issues.

The pilot program focusses on surface cleaners as a target group of mobile cleaners. Surface cleaners include steam cleaners and pressure washers that clean sidewalks, plazas, parking areas, driveways, drive-throughs, and building exterior surfaces. The surface cleaner pilot program will be used as a prototype for developing materials and approaches for the remaining types of mobile cleaners.

To develop the surface cleaners pilot program, meetings were held with surface cleaners and their customers in which the participants were given a chance to express opinions on what would constitute a successful program. One finding was that customers need educating, as well as the surface cleaners, to ensure that the value of hiring a responsible surface cleaner is understood. As a result, a program consisting of education and recognition has been produced. Surface cleaners who demonstrate awareness of and implement the prescribed pollution prevention practices will be issued a "recognition letter". The list of recognized cleaners will be provided to businesses and agencies that hire surface cleaners.

To date, the pilot program has completed the development of outreach material (including identification of pollution prevention practices) and scheduled an outreach/recognition workshop for surface cleaners on August 13, 1996. The main premise behind the pollution prevention measures is that washwaters containing soaps or other cleaning agents are toxic and should not be discharged to storm drains. There are scenarios, however, in which discharges would not be considered polluted if the appropriate pollution prevention measures are implemented, and as such, discharge to storm drains would be allowed. The complete list the outreach materials and events scheduled are described in Appendix A.

We have also sent outreach letters to entities affected by the program to make them aware of the program and how it may affect them and to solicit their cooperation and participation. These include surface cleaners and cleaning equipment distributors, surface cleaner customers, wastewater treatment authorities, municipal storm water management programs, and municipal departments that hire or inspect mobile cleaners. Issues pertinent to these entities and recommended actions are described in Appendix A.

One of the outstanding issues that still needs to be resolved pertains to acceptance of these washwaters by wastewater treatment authorities. Currently, conditions for acceptance of these discharges do not exist or otherwise vary in terms of quantity and quality criteria and disposal costs. For example, some systems will readily accept these discharges, while others impose conditions and costs that may be prohibitive. We intend to work with the Bay Area Dischargers Association and the Bay Area Pollution Prevention Group to resolve this issue. Our intent is to promote acceptance of these discharges such that recognized cleaners are provided incentive and reward for their efforts, and wastewater treatment authorities are provided appropriate credit for acceptance of new discharges.

Another issue concerns the appropriate mechanism for Regional Board endorsement of the program and the proposed allowance of certain discharges to storm drains. Potential actions may include prohibition of discharges that are not in accordance with prescribed pollution prevention measures, NPDES permit(s) for certain discharges, or non-regulatory endorsement of "recognized mobile cleaners". These and other options will be evaluated during the pilot program, and we will provide the Board with regular updates on the progress of the program.

**RECOMMEN-
DATION:**

This is an information item. No action is necessary at this time.

Appendices:

- A - Outreach Materials and Scheduled Events
Affected Entities, Issues, and Recommended Actions**

APPENDIX A

PILOT SOURCE CONTROL AND RECOGNITION PROGRAM FOR MOBILE CLEANERS

Outreach Materials and Scheduled Events

"Pollution from Surface Cleaning" - This folder was prepared to educate surface cleaners about the effects of wash water discharges to the storm drain system and to prescribe effective, low-cost pollution prevention practices.

"We'll do the Job Right!" - This card will be distributed by "Recognized Mobile Cleaners" to potential customers. Surface cleaners will use this card to proclaim their qualifications and their intent to prevent water pollution while conducting the cleaning work.

"When You Contract for Surface Cleaning....." - This flyer is geared towards customers who regularly hire surface cleaners. It alerts the customers about the outreach/ recognition program and specifies the pollution prevention practices that should be used to prevent surface cleaning discharges to the storm drain system. The flyer is suitable for photocopying and will be made available for mass mailings by the municipalities.

Pollution Prevention Voucher - The voucher is to be filled out in duplicate by a Recognized Mobile Cleaner upon completion of a cleaning project. Retention of a copy by both the cleaner and the customer provides a record for municipal or State inspectors of the type of surface cleaned, the cleaning method used, and how the wash water was disposed.

Outreach/Recognition Workshop - Outreach workshops will be held to provide surface cleaners with the technical information required to protect the environment, comply with the law, and become a Recognized Mobile Cleaner. The first workshop is scheduled for August 13 and two additional workshops are in the planning stages. The workshops will be videotaped for viewing by surface cleaners who were unable to attend one of the scheduled dates.

Recognition Test and Letter - The true/false, multiple choice exam will take 15-20 minutes to complete. Surface cleaners that correctly answer a minimum percent of the questions will receive a "recognition letter" from BASMAA. This letter can be displayed to customers as proof that the cleaner is qualified to complete the job in an environmentally responsible manner.

Database of Recognized Cleaners - BASMAA will prepare and update a database of Recognized Mobile Cleaners. Municipalities can request a copy of the database to promote recognized cleaners in their area, while potential customers can request a copy of the database when soliciting bids for cleaning projects.

Workshop Training Kit - A workshop training kit will be assembled to allow municipalities and/or wastewater treatment authorities the opportunity to offer the Outreach/Recognition Workshop at their discretion. Included in the kit will be a videotape of one of the scheduled workshops, outreach materials to be distributed, the recognition test, a scoring key, and instructions on how to conduct the workshop and administer the test.

PILOT SOURCE CONTROL AND RECOGNITION PROGRAM FOR MOBILE CLEANERS

Affected Entities, Issues, and Recommended Actions

ENTITY	ISSUES	RECOMMENDED ACTIONS
Surface Cleaner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surface cleaners are liable for pollutant discharges to the storm drain system resulting from their cleaning activities. • Municipalities will soon be enforcing discharge prohibitions more reliably and possibly more severely. • An opportunity is available for surface cleaners to become educated on appropriate methods of wash water disposal and gain some good publicity for environmentally responsible cleaning. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in the program by attending a source control / recognition workshop and becoming a Recognized Mobile Cleaner. • Use pollution prevention practices when cleaning.
Surface Cleaner Customer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surface cleaner customers are liable for pollutant discharges to the storm drain system resulting from contracted cleaning activities. • Municipalities will soon be enforcing discharge prohibitions more reliably and possibly more severely. • Customers will be required to take responsibility for the method of disposal utilized by a contracted cleaner. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate by becoming familiar with the prescribed pollution prevention practices. • Make use of mobile cleaners who participate in the program by only hiring "Recognized Mobile Cleaners". • Supervise contracted cleaners to ensure that appropriate pollution prevention practices are used to dispose of any wash water generated from their activities.
Wastewater Treatment Authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wash water determined to be inappropriate for disposal in the storm drain system may be discharged to the sewer system. • Mobile cleaners are being directed to contact the local wastewater authority for discharge requirements prior to disposal in the sewer system. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate by becoming familiar with the prescribed pollution prevention practices and incorporating them into pretreatment or pollution prevention programs if appropriate. • Assist mobile cleaners who call for advice in determining acceptability of their wash water for sewer disposal.
Municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A key component of the municipal storm water permit program is the effective prohibition of non-storm water discharges to storm drain systems. • Municipalities and businesses that hire mobile cleaners are liable for discharges from these cleaning activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate by becoming familiar with the prescribed pollution prevention practices and incorporating them into the municipality's own storm water management program. • Become aware of surface cleaners and customers in the municipality's jurisdiction. • Make use of mobile cleaners who participate in the program by only hiring "Recognized Mobile Cleaners".

Mobile Cleaner

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

for Waste Water Runoff

Presented by



**Cleaning Equipment
Trade Association**

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St. Paul, Minnesota 55120

Phone: 1-800-441-0111 or 612-686-7086 Fax: 612-686-7088

September 23, 1994



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SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA CETA (Cleaning Equipment Trade Association)

September 23, 1994

To: Members of the Cleaning Industry

Subject: Mobile Cleaner Best Management Practices for the San Francisco Bay Area (dated August 2, 1994)

Attached for your review and use are Best Management Practices (BMP's) for the more common mobile washing applications. These BMP's have evolved from many discussions among mobile users, distributors, and sewer and storm water officials over the past year and a half.

This document will continue to be refined and updated as testing results and other data become available. However, the current document has the endorsement of the County of Alameda and the San Francisco Bay Area Regional Water Quality Control Board. Our objective is to obtain similar endorsements from all applicable agencies in the Bay Area.

SF Bay Area CETA



Alameda County
Urban Runoff
Clean Water Program
A Consortium of Local Agencies

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(510) 670-5543 FAX (510) 670-5262

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Alameda
County

Alameda
County
Flood Control
District

Alameda

Albany

Berkeley

Dublin

Fremont

Fremont

Hayward

Livermore

Newark

Oakland

Piedmont

Pleasanton

San Leandro

Union City

Zone 7 of
the Alameda
County
Flood Control
District

September 12, 1994

Cleaning Equipment Trade Association (CETA)
c/o Mr. David Wyett
2535 Pilot Knob Road, Suite 105
St. Paul, Minnesota 55120

On behalf of the Industrial Subcommittee, I wish to acknowledge the cooperative effort in compiling the Mobile Cleaner Best Management Practices, version dated August 2, 1994. Our Alameda County Urban Runoff Clean Water Program appreciated the chance to work with your organization to update the document.

This document has been reviewed and approved by our Management Committee and Industrial Subcommittee. We believe that you have incorporated the best management practices (BMPs) known to date to eliminate pollutant discharges to storm water. As with most of the provisions associated with the Urban Runoff Program, this approval process is dynamic. I would like to request continued dialog to assist in further refining these BMPs. Our group would like to revisit these BMPs annually. I look forward to continuing to work together to exchange information and refine field techniques.

Paul Zolfarelli
Chair, Industrial Subcommittee

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD

SAN FRANCISCO BAY REGION
11 WEBSTER STREET, SUITE 500
OAKLAND, CA 94612
(510) 286-1255



September 6, 1994

David Wyett, Chairman
San Francisco Bay Area
Cleaning Equipment Trade Association
1441 Terminal Avenue
San Jose, CA 95112

Subject: Mobile Cleaner Best Management Practices

Dear Mr. Wyett:

This letter serves as our endorsement of the Mobile Cleaner Best Management Practices (BMPs), dated August 2, 1994, developed by the San Francisco Bay Area Cleaning Equipment Trade Association (CETA). This endorsement is based on our recognition that the BMPs are intended to apply to the most common mobile washing applications and are based on best professional judgement. As such, we recognize that there will be situations where the recommended procedures will have to be tested to affirm their applicability and effectiveness. We also recognize that the BMPs are recommendations and that the most appropriate and environmentally and regulatory sound practices must be determined on a case-by-case basis, with consideration of the type and location of actual mobile washing applications. The recommended procedures provide a sound basis for making such case-by-case determinations.

Most importantly, we fully support and endorse the practice of *no discharge* of wash waters to storm drains in all circumstances where soaps or chemicals are used. Such discharges would violate discharge prohibitions established by municipalities. They would also be in violation of the California Water Code and the Federal Clean Water Act unless the discharge is specifically authorized by a NPDES permit issued by the State. The appropriate disposal option is discharge to the sanitary sewer. We will continue to work with sanitary sewer agencies (Publicly Owned Treatment Works) to secure their acceptance of these discharges.

We appreciate CETA's efforts to coordinate the development of the BMPs. We believe the best approach to resolving water quality and waste disposal issues is through the involvement and participation of affected parties. The work group that you have sponsored provides the best opportunity to identify the most economically and technically feasible management practices for mobile cleaning applications. This cooperative approach will enable streamlining any required permits at the local and state levels. If you have any questions, please call me at 510-286-0962.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Thomas Mumley", is written over a light-colored background.

Thomas Mumley
Storm Water Program Coordinator

Introduction

Storm drains and sanitary sewers are the two principal routes by which pollutants reach the South San Francisco Bay. Storm drains carry runoff from streets, urban centers, industrial sites and open spaces into local streams, creeks, marshes and Bay waters. Sanitary sewers carry wastes to wastewater treatment plants, but small amounts of some pollutants reach the Bay in the treated water.

Since the Clean Water Act was passed in 1972, a lot of effort has gone into cleaning our creeks, waterways and the Bay. One of the contributors to this pollution has been wash water runoff from pressure washing and steam cleaning.

These Best Management Practices (BMP's) for mobil cleaners describe the most common types of cleaning and the proper waste water disposal for each one.

Remember, this is a general purpose booklet and not an attempt to describe each and every washing application. If you have questions about a specific waste disposal problem, contact your city or county non-point source group, your local Public Owned Treatment Works (POTW), your equipment supplier, or the Cleaning Equipment Trade Association (CETA) office for a referral.

It is the responsibility of each contractor to operate his/her business in a manner that complies with local stormwater and wastewater discharge requirements. Understanding and using this manual will help you comply.



SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA CETA
(Cleaning Equipment Trade Association)

Working Group Non-Government Participants

Distributors:

Jack Keeler	Bay Area Chemex	(415)952-9997	So San Fran
Hugh Jenkins	Hi Tech Pressure	(510)887-1755	Hayward
Charlene Laymon	Hotsy Bay Area	(408)998-3051	San Jose
Dave Wyett	Kleen Quip	(408)452-0727	San Jose
Joseph Flores	Kleen-Rite	(408)453-4543	San Jose

Contract Cleaners:

Rick Christ	Power Washing Service	(510)449-6890	Livermore
Jesus Valerio	Rainbow Mobile Wash	(415)967-0367	Mt. View

Acknowledgment

Special recognition to the Santa Clara County Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Program group for their help and encouragement on this project from day one.

Appreciation and thanks to Alameda County for their recommendations and endorsement; to the Regional Water Quality Control Board representative Tom Mumley for his participation, encouragement and letter of endorsement; and to the many POTW representatives from Santa Clara County and Alameda County who contributed their ideas and support.

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Mobile Cleaner BMPs

Recommendations for disposal of washwater are listed in the order of preference.

I. Transportation-Related Washing

A. Fleet Washing - Exterior Only - removing mainly dirt; with or without soap:

No storm drain disposal permitted; must discharge to sanitary sewer/dirt; some unavoidable evaporation off paved surfaces.

Washwater can not be discharged to the storm drain. For disposal:

Best: Use wash pads that capture the washwater and discharge it to the sanitary sewer. (Ideally, the customer has established a separate wash area that captures the washwater. Or, contract cleaner can use temporary wash pad and pump to sanitary sewer.)

2nd: Seal storm drains. Washwater runoff and excess soapy water must be collected and pumped or otherwise discharged as follows:

Best: Sanitary sewer (Pump into sanitary system clean out/sink or into an on-site private sanitary sewer manhole; verify with the facility manager that it is not a storm drain manhole.)

2nd: Landscaped¹ or dirt area (Note: Be aware that soapy washwater may adversely affect landscaping. Should be directed onto dirt area sufficiently large enough to contain all the water. Discuss with the building owner.)

If a significant amount of washwater runoff evaporates at the site before it can be collected, and the site is routinely used for this purpose, the paved area itself must be cleaned either before October 15th (the formal beginning of the rainy season) or at the end of contract (whichever comes first). That washwater must be collected and discharged to sanitary.

¹ For minimal discharge flows only. Repetitive use of the same area or excessive waste volume to the same area may be illegal.

B. Engine/Equipment Degreasing

Auto/truck drive train cleaning

Engine degreasing

Airplane cleaning, including landing gear

With or without soap, no storm drain disposal permitted; requires pre-treatment before discharge to sanitary, should be cleaned on a wash pad; requires discussion with customer's facility operator

Because it is likely that pollutants (esp. petroleum products and metals) are concentrated in these washwaters, the local POTW (Public Owned Treatment Works) will require some type of pre-treatment before discharge to sanitary sewer. Contact the POTW for requirements and additional information. Contact the facility operator regarding wash pad and pre-treatment equipment available on-site (i.e. oil/water separators, coalesors,...). A partial list of local distributors who may carry this equipment is on page 2. See the yellow pages for additional distributors.

C. Acid Cleaning of Unpainted Trucks/Containers

Trucks and metal containers (unpainted) using acid detergents

Acid runoff from cleaning unpainted trucks or containers with acid detergents must be neutralized to a pH between 6 and 10 before pumping to sanitary. Contact local POTW for additional information. *Never discharge to storm drain.*

D. Mobile Auto Detailing - infrequent, light cleaning, using soap

(rarely at same site; removing mainly dirt; with minimum water volume)

Run off:

Best: Minimized runoff may remain on paved surfaces to evaporate. If there is sufficient water volume to reach the storm drain, plug the storm drain and pump the water to the sanitary sewer.

2nd: Landscaped¹ or dirt area (Note: Be aware that soapy washwater may adversely affect landscaping. Should be directed onto dirt area sufficiently large enough to contain all the water. Discuss with the building owner.)

Remaining soapy water in bucket:

Best: Should be discharged to sanitary.

2nd: May be distributed over a dirt area.

E. Car Lot Rinsing for Dust Removal - no soap

If rinsing dust from exterior surfaces using water only, and no soap/solvent, may discharge runoff to storm drain or to landscaped or dirt areas. Prevent contamination of the runoff by not allowing it to run through oil deposits on the pavement or in the gutter.

F. Semi Trailers and Boats

Truck trailer, interior cleaning (food-related)

Sweep, collect and dispose of debris. Use dry cleaning methods as much as possible. Food residue must be disposed of as garbage or sent to the sanitary sewer. Avoid hosing down the trailer. Washwater can not be discharged to storm drain; it should be pumped to sanitary sewer. Contact POTW for more information.

Truck trailer, interior cleaning (toxic substances) - may require special training

If toxic materials have been shipped in the trailer, and there has been a spill:

- * Do not hose down the spill,
- * Protect nearby storm drains, and
- * Contact the local fire department for guidance.

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

Filtered washwater must be discharged to sanitary sewer. Contact POTW for further information. Dispose of paint particles appropriately according to paint type: dispose of as hazardous waste if paint is lead-based, copper-based, or contains tributyl tin or PCBs; otherwise, dispose of paint particles as garbage.

II. Surface Cleaning

A. Sidewalks and Plazas - using soap

Washwater must go to sanitary sewer.

Sweep, collect and dispose of debris and absorbent. The BMPs in this section do not apply if there has been an oil or other hazardous material spill on the site. In the case of a spill, contact the local fire department for guidance.

B. Sidewalks and Plazas with no oil deposits - no soap

Sweep, collect and dispose of debris. Washwater may go to storm drain.

C. Sidewalks, Plazas, Driveways, Drive-through Window Areas with light oil, frequently cleaned - no soap

Sweep, collect and dispose of debris. Dry clean oil spots with absorbent and dispose of absorbent as garbage. Place oil absorbent boom around storm drain. Washwater may go to storm drain through an oil-absorbent boom. No oil sheen should be visible on the water flowing into the storm drain.

D. Drive-throughs, Driveways, Parking Garages, Service Stations with excess oil deposits - with or without soap; not frequently cleaned.

Seal storm drains. Sweep, collect and dispose of debris. Dry clean oil spots with absorbent and dispose of absorbent in a legal manner. Vacuum/pump washwater to sanitary. Washwater disposal options should be discussed with the facilities operator/site manager. Best to discharge through an oil/water separator. One may be available at the site, however, do not use an oil/water separator intended to capture cooking oil. See attached (p. 2) partial list of oil/water separator distributors, or check your local yellow pages. Pre-treatment may not be required, but contact the local POTW for more information. If there has been an oil spill, contact the local fire department for guidance.

E. Building Exteriors and Walls

Note: If soap is used, washwater must not go to storm drain. All debris must be kept out of storm drains.

Glass and Steel Buildings - no soap used

Best: Direct washwater runoff to dirt/landscaped areas.

2nd: Discharge directly to storm drain. We recommend that you seal the drain with a fabric filter to capture the dirt in the washwater.

Painted buildings, with paint job in good shape - no soap used

Painted after 1978, i.e. no lead

Best: Direct washwater runoff to dirt/landscaped areas.

2nd: Use filter fabric to prevent paint particles from entering storm drain. Washwater may go to storm drain through the filter fabric--never directly. Dispose of collected particles as garbage.

Painted buildings, with lead-based or mercury-additive paint - with or without soap)

Seal storm drains and vacuum/pump washwater to a tank. Water and sludge may need to be disposed of as hazardous waste. Consult POTW and local hazardous waste regulators (i.e. County Health or Fire Department)

Painted buildings, to remove paint and clean in preparation for painting - with or without soap

Consult POTW and local hazardous waste regulators (i.e. County Health or City Fire Department). These BMPs do not address the disposal of paint.

F. Graffiti Removal

Using wet sand blasting

Minimize quantity of water used. Any runoff should be:

Best: Directed to landscaped or dirt area.

2nd: Filtered through boom to keep sand out of drain.

Sweep debris and sand. Dispose of all waste to avoid future run off contamination.

Using high pressure washing and cleaning compound

- Best: Direct washwater run off to dirt/landscaped area. No run off can go to storm drain.
- 2nd: Seal storm drains and vacuum/pump washwater to sanitary. Contact POTW for guidance, as harsh cleaning compounds may require pre-treatment.
-

G. Masonry Efflorescence using acid wash to remove mineral deposits on masonry

Seal/block storm drain.

- Best: Rinse treated area with alkaline soap and direct rinse water to a landscaped/dirt area.
- 2nd: Collect washwater. Neutralize washwater to a pH between 6 and 10. Pump to a sanitary cleanout at the site, into a sink or a toilet, or contact the POTW.
-

III. Food-Related Cleaning**A. Restaurant Alleys, Grocery Dumpster Areas (outdoors)**

No discharge allowed to storm drain.

- Best: Dry Clean only, if possible (e.g. using rags, absorbents, and sweeping debris)
- 2nd: Dry clean first. Seal storm drain. Wash area. Vacuum or pump washwater to sanitary sewer. Screen washwater for particles.
-

B. Restaurant Cleaning of Floor Mats, Exhaust Filters, etc.

Note: Washing mats outdoors and allowing the washwater to drain to a storm drain is prohibited.

- Best: Clean mats, etc. inside building with discharge to sanitary sewer (sink or a floor drain).
- 2nd: Clean mats, etc. outside, in bermed area with a drain that is connected to the sanitary sewer system.
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C. Kitchen Grease**Kitchen recyclable oil, grease, and meat fat**

Save for recycling in tallow bin or other sealed containers. Never pour into a sink, floor drain, or storm drain. Do not contaminate recyclable fats with waste grease from an interceptor or trap. See "Tallow" in the yellow pages.

Kitchen waste grease from interceptor or trap

Never dispose of waste grease in the storm drain or creek, or into the sanitary sewer system. For waste grease disposal, see "Grease Traps" or "Septic" in the yellow pages.

D. Grocery Carts

If soap is used, washwater must be captured, filtered for particles, and pumped to sanitary.

If no soap is used:

- Best: Capture washwater, filter for particles, and pump to sanitary sewer. If hot water is used, hot/warm water discharge to a creek is prohibited.
- 2nd: Washwater may be discharged to storm drain through a filter barrier (e.g. using boom) to filter out debris.

E. Lunch Wagons/Food Carts

Washwater must be discharged at a commissary equipped to accept and discharge wastewater to the sanitary sewer system. Never discharge any wastewater (except melted ice) to gutters or storm drains. Trucks and carts and any equipment should be cleaned on a properly equipped wash pad at the commissary. For a list of licensed commissaries see your county Health Department.

IV. Misc. or other

A. Mobile Homes

Decks

Roofs/Shingles

Awnings

Residential/Commercial Pool Decks

1. Landscaped¹ or dirt area (Note: Be aware that soapy washwater may adversely affect landscaping. Should be directed onto dirt area sufficiently large enough to contain all the water. Discuss with the building owner.)
2. If washwater doesn't go to dirt/landscaping:
 - a. If soap is used, washwater must go to sanitary sewer.
 - b. If soap is not used, washwater can be discharged to storm drain through a filtering apparatus (i.e. boom) to capture debris and particles.

Exception: Treated wood shingles are often treated with a toxic material. Treated shingles should be dry cleaned only. Runoff from cleaning may be toxic to plants in a landscaped area and should never be discharged to the storm drain or sanitary sewer.