

Important Information

SPILL RESPONSE / HAZARDOUS DISCHARGES

City of West Sacramento
Hazardous Materials Program
Dispatch (916) 617-4600

CLOGGED STORM DRAINS, FLOODED ROADS, BROKEN PIPES, PLUGGED SEWERS, FALLEN TREES

City of West Sacramento
Public Works Department
(916) 617-4850

RECYCLING AND HAZARDOUS WASTE INFORMATION

Yolo County Central Landfill
44090 County Road 28H Woodland, Ca 95776
Hazardous Waste Hours: Fri. & Sat., 7:30am-3:30pm

TO REPORT ILLEGAL DUMPING OR ILLICIT CONNECTION TO THE STORM WATER SYSTEM

City of West Sacramento
Police Non-Emergency Response
(916) 372-3375

To report illegal dumping or illicit connection to the City's storm water system, please call non-emergency dispatch at
(916) 617-4850

For more information regarding the state's policies on Storm Water Pollution please visit their website at www.calepa.ca.gov and visit the Storm Water page.

For specific questions you can visit our website at www.cityofwestsacramento.org/stormwater or contact our Environmental Services Division at
(916) 617-4590

CITY OF
WEST SACRAMENTO



Pool Owner

Storm Water Pollution Prevention in the City of West Sacramento



Preventing Stormwater Pollution From Pools

Unlike the wastewater that flows through the sanitary sewer system to the Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District treatment facility, water that flows through the storm drain system is not treated. It is released directly to local waterways.

The primary concern when dealing with pool maintenance is that chlorine or chloramines are used as a disinfectant. If this polluted water is discharged into the storm drain system and waterways it can be toxic to aquatic life.

Swimming pool water contains a range of water treatment products such as chlorine, salt and acid, and filtration media (sand, diatomaceous earth). It also contains dirt particles (sediments), wind blown materials such as leaves and lawn cuttings, as well as body oils, sunscreen residuals and potentially harmful bacteria. Therefore, if pool water is discharged into the storm drain system it can pollute our waterways.



Proper Pool Maintenance

Three types of filters commonly used are: diatomaceous earth (DE) filters, sand filters, and cartridge filters. All of these filters require periodic backwashing or rinsing and cleaning.

- Dispose of filter rinse water and backwash into a landscaped area where it will soak into the ground, sanitary sewer connection, or to a drywell specifically constructed for that purpose.
- Never clean or rinse a filter into the street, gutter or storm inlet. Do not discharge backwash into the street or storm drain. It should go into the sanitary sewer.
- Rinse cartridge filters into a container and allow the waste to settle out. Dispose of residue by bagging and placing in the trash after it dries out.
- FILTERING MEDIA such as diatomaceous earth media or sand should be dried and bagged and placed in the trash or flushed into the sanitary sewer system— diatomaceous earth is an irritant to the eyes and respiratory system, special care should be taken when handling it.

Although it may seem that the water or chemicals from one pool cannot make a significant impact on water quality, these are important practices to follow. The number one cause of water pollution is the cumulative effect of urban runoff from thousands of homes, cars, lawns, and pools that discharge materials to our waterways

Pool Algae Control

Avoid use of copper-based algaecides. Copper is toxic to fish even a low levels that are not harmful to people and it does not dissipate like chlorine does. For systems with copper piping, the pH and hardness of the water should be managed in order to minimize the corrosion of copper pipes— this will not prevent dissolved copper from harming our aquatic ecosystems.

- Pool, spa, or fountain water containing copper-based algaecides may not be discharged to the storm drain or sanitary sewer system until it has been removed. It can be treated by adding a sequestering or chelating agent, or shocking the pool

As most pool chemicals are toxic and may present a reaction hazard if mixed together; **DO NOT MIX** pool chemicals together, keep them separated and in their original containers



- Cleanup chemical spills with absorbent, do not wash it down the drain
- Dispose of leftover chemicals through a licensed hazardous waste disposal provider such as the Yolo County Landfill
- Conduct regular cleaning, maintain a consistent adequate chlorine level and have a well maintained water filtration & circulation system to prevent algae problems
- Control algae with chlorine or other alternatives such as sodium bromide