<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACTIVITY</th>
<th>POLLUTANT</th>
<th>DISPOSAL OPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Housekeeping</td>
<td>Trash and debris</td>
<td>Solid waste dumpster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Dirt</td>
<td>• Solid waste dumpster</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Spent wash water</td>
<td>• Septage disposal facility</td>
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<tr>
<td>Surface Cleaning</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Body Work</td>
<td>Scrap metal recycler</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Metal filings</td>
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<tr>
<td>Parts Cleaning</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Steam cleaning or pressure washing wastewater</td>
<td>• On-site oil/water separator to sanitary sewer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Spent Cleaners &amp; Solvents</td>
<td>• Hazardous waste hauler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auto Repair</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Tires</td>
<td>• Tire hauler</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Batteries</td>
<td>• Battery recycler</td>
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<td>• Excess Toxic Materials</td>
<td>• Hazardous waste hauler</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Antifreeze</td>
<td>• Recycler</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Brake fluid</td>
<td>• Hazardous waste hauler</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Waste oil, transmission fluid</td>
<td>• Oil recycler</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Used oily parts, fuel, filters, etc.</td>
<td>• Hazardous waste hauler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicle Washing</td>
<td>• Wash water</td>
<td>Sanitary sewer</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Sludge</td>
<td>• Waste hauler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spill Control Cleanup</td>
<td>Spill absorbent and rags with oil, grease or paint</td>
<td>Hazardous waste hauler, or Solid waste dumpster</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Sanitary Sewer vs. Storm Drains**

The sanitary sewer system collects and treats wastewater from homes and businesses before discharging flows into local waterways. The storm drain system collects rainwater from urban areas and flows entering this system ARE NOT treated prior to release into local waterways. Consequently, pollutants entering these pipes flow directly into the environment, causing harm to local wildlife and impacting public health.

**What is Hazardous Waste?**

Hazardous waste is a solid or liquid that because of characteristics; such as, flammability (e.g. solvents), corrosivity (e.g. acids and bases), reactivity (e.g. explosives) or toxicity (e.g. metals and pesticides), can be hazardous to human health or the environment. The lab methods and concentration levels used to determine if a waste is hazardous are specified in Title 22, Division 4.5, of the California Code of Regulations.

**Stormwater Management Program**

In accordance with State and Federal law, City of West Sacramento’s stormwater drainage system is permitted for discharges to our local waterways. To comply with this State permit, and to protect water quality in our local creeks, the City has developed a program to address discharges made to the stormwater drainage system from industrial and commercial businesses. This program includes general outreach as well as compliance inspections at local facilities.

This fact sheet identifies typical activities conducted by auto repair facilities and the associated pollutant discharges. Structural and operational Best Management Practices (BMPs) to prevent these illicit discharges are also described. This fact sheet can help you prepare for a City inspection as the activities and BMPs listed herein are integral to these inspections. This fact sheet may also be used to train your employees. The City recommends distributing copies of this fact sheet to your employees and/or posting a copy in a prominent place of your facility.

For More Information contact City of West Sacramento Environmental Services Division (916) 617-4590
Implementation of Best Management Practices (BMPs) can reduce or eliminate pollutant discharges from auto repair facilities to the stormwater drainage system.

### General
- Conduct all repair activities indoors or under a covered and contained area.
- Store materials and wastes (e.g., spent solvents & waste oil) indoors or under a covered and contained area.
- Routinely sweep facility grounds.
- Frequently inspect areas exposed to rain. Clean up leaks and drips. Sweep up used absorbent and dispose of properly.
- Never discharge waste or other liquids from auto repair activities (e.g., antifreeze, waste oil, or brake fluid) directly to the sanitary sewer, a storm drain or areas that are exposed to rainfall.
- Label drains within the facility boundary to indicate whether the drain flows to the sanitary sewer or to a storm drain. Be sure that the drains inside your buildings are connected to the sanitary sewer.

### Waste Handling
- Label, inspect, and manage all hazardous wastes according to State and local regulations.
- Wastes must be stored in sealed containers unless you are actively adding to or removing waste from the container. Do not leave drip pans or other open containers outdoors.
- Store hazardous waste liquids (i.e., antifreeze, solvent, oil) within secondary containment.
- Never mix waste oil with other wastes such as fuel, antifreeze, or chlorinated solvents.
- Label and document the recycling of waste materials (i.e., used oil, spent solvents, batteries).

### Parts Cleaning
- Use non-caustic detergents in place 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 solvents for parts cleaning when possible.
- Designate specific areas or service bays for engine, parts, or radiator cleaning. Collect runoff from those areas and dispose of properly.
- Use self-contained sinks and tanks when working with solvents. Keep sinks and tanks covered when not in use. Inspect sinks regularly for leaks and repair immediately.
- Rinse and drain parts over the solvent sink or tank. Use drip boards or pans to catch excess solutions and divert them back to a sink or tank.
- Collect and reuse parts cleaning solvents and water used in flushing and testing radiators. Dispose of these wastes properly.
- Discharge approved wastewater only to an on-site oil/water separator.

### Outdoor Storage of Materials & Wastes
- Store new or used batteries indoors or under a covered area to prevent contact with rain.
- Keep lids on all outdoor waste containers closed including dumpsters.
- Enclose or cover the materials, wastes, equipment and parts storage areas to reduce exposure to rain.
- Keep a spill kit on site. Secondary containment is required for hazardous waste liquids. Contact City Fire for more information on these requirements at (916) 617-4600.

### Housekeeping
- Remove or change vehicle fluids inside or under a covered area and away from sanitary sewer inlets and storm drains.
- Always use a drip pan under vehicles to contain liquids when unclipping hoses, unscrewing filters, or performing work likely to result in a spill. Collect liquids and dispose properly.
- Use manual cleaning methods such as sweeping, vacuuming, or mopping to clean facility instead of washing surfaces with water.
- When cleaning agents are used, select biodegradable products if possible.
- If water is used, temporarily block off any impacted on-site storm drains. Contain and collect effluent and dispose of properly. Caution, if spent wash water contains solvents or other cleaning agents, it may be classified as hazardous waste and cannot be discharged to the sanitary sewer.

### Vehicle Washing
- Use off-site commercial car wash, if feasible or designate an impervious area to be used solely for vehicle washing. Collect and dispose of wash water properly.
- Or, collect water from vehicle washing and discharge to a sanitary sewer through an approved on-site vehicle wash rack. Contact Regional San regarding the need for a permit at (916) 875-6470 or wscs@sacsewer.com.
- Use biodegradable, phosphate-free detergents to wash vehicles when possible.
- Use a hose nozzle or pressure washer that automatically turns off when unattended to reduce the volume of water generated by this activity.

### Spill Control & Clean Up
- Develop and maintain a spill response plan in conformance with the requirements of your Business Emergency Response Plan or your Hazardous Waste Generator Contingency Plan when applicable.
- Maintain an adequate supply of spill clean-up materials where they can be easily accessed throughout your facility.
- 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.
- Clean up spills promptly. Contain spills so that they do not leave the facility property or enter a storm drain inlet.
- Dispose of clean-up materials using an appropriate waste disposal method.
- Report spills that pose an immediate threat to human health or the environment by calling 911 or (916) 372-3375.

### Employee Training
- Establish a regular training schedule, train all new employees, and conduct annual refresher training and document all training sessions.
- Train employees on the practices identified within this fact sheet and your spill control plan. Post this fact sheet in a prominent area within your facility.