

 <b>ACTIVITY</b>	 <b>POLLUTANT</b>	 <b>DISPOSAL OPTION</b>
General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trash and debris</li> <li>• Aggregate, concrete, dust</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Solid Waste Dumpster</li> <li>• Base Stockpile or Solid Waste Dumpster</li> </ul>
Pool Waste Disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Swimming Pool Water</li> <li>• Filter Residue</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sanitary Sewer</li> <li>• Solid Waste Dumpster</li> </ul>
Pool Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Filter Rinse Water &amp; Backwash</li> <li>• Diatomaceous Earth</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sanitary Sewer</li> <li>• Solid Waste Dumpster</li> </ul>
Concrete Washout	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wash water</li> <li>• Concrete</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pump Back into Mixer for Reuse</li> <li>• Concrete Recycler</li> </ul>
Vehicle Washing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wash Water</li> <li>• Sludge</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sanitary Sewer</li> <li>• Waste Hauler</li> </ul>
Spill Control Cleanup	Spill absorbent and rags with oil, grease, or paint.	Solid Waste Dumpster or Hazardous Waste Hauler

### 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.

# POOL CONTRACTOR BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

## 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 pool contractors 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.

# BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES CHECKLIST

Implementation of Best Management Practices (BMPs) can reduce or eliminate pollutant discharges from Pool Contractors to the stormwater drainage system.

## General

- During construction, protect nearby storm drains with temporary inlet protections such as filter bags and inserts.
- Concrete, gravel, gunite, plaster, and other materials should not be discharged to the gutters, streets or storm drains.
- Avoid mixing excess amounts of fresh concrete and plaster.
- Schedule construction projects during dry weather if possible.

## Spill Control & Clean Up

- If applicable, develop and maintain a spill response plan and ensure that it is in conformance with the requirements of your Business Emergency Response Plan or Hazardous Waste Generator Contingency Plan.
- Place an adequate supply of spill cleanup materials where they can be easily assessed.
- 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 property or enter a storm drain inlet.
- Dispose of clean-up materials using an appropriate waste disposal method.

## Concrete Washout

- Conduct washout of concrete trucks and mixing equipment off the job site or in a designated area.
- Do not wash out concrete trucks or mixing equipment on unpaved surfaces or into gutters, streets, storm drains, or streams. Instead equipment should be washed in designated concrete washout area
- Locate washout area at least 50 feet from storm drains, open ditches, or water bodies.
- Design and construct the washout area with enough capacity to completely contain the liquid and waste concrete materials generated during washout process. The area should be lined to prevent infiltration. In addition, the washout design should account for additional flows during storm events.
- Properly maintain washout area by removing settled concrete material on a routine basis. Remove waste material before washout reaches 75% full.
- Properly manage waste material removed from washout area. Allowing material to dry prior to recycling or properly dispose off-site.
- Install signs adjacent to each washout facility to encourage proper use.

## Vehicle & Equipment Washing

- Use off-site commercial car wash to wash fleet vehicles, when feasible.
- Or, designate an impervious area to be used solely for vehicle and equipment washing. Collect and dispose of wash water properly.
- Use biodegradable, phosphate-free detergents to wash vehicles and equipment.
- Use a hose nozzle or pressure washer that automatically turns off when unattended to reduce the volume of water generated by this activity.

## 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 of your facility.

## Outdoor Storage of Materials

- Enclose or cover materials and wastes to reduce exposure to rain.
- Secure and cover open bags of concrete.
- Keep lids closed on outdoor containers

## Construction

- Avoid excavating during winter
- Minimize erosion potential during a rainstorm with an erosion control blanket.
- Cover excavated soil with tarp to prevent it from being carried into the streets and gutters from runoff & remove excess excavated soil from the site
- Minimize tracking in to the street from vehicle tires
- Design draining to not allow pool splash water to drain toward the house, street or storm drain.
- Repair damage to vegetation to prevent erosion & runoff
- Recycle broken concrete

## Pool Maintenance

- Clean pool filters over a container and allow the waste to settle out. Dry residue out. Dispose of solids by bagging & placing in the trash.
- Never clean filters or discharge backwash into gutter, street, or storm drain.
- Dispose of Diatomaceous Earth (cleaning agent) in the trash
- Where feasible, do not use copper based algicides. Control algae with chlorine or sodium