

## Stormwater Pollution Prevention Guidelines for

### AUTO MAINTENANCE

Oil and grease from cars, asbestos worn from brake linings, zinc from tires, and toxins from spilled fluids often make their way into the storm drain system and DO NOT GET TREATED before reaching local streams & rivers. These wastes make our waters unhealthy and unsafe for people and wildlife.

#### **Follow these practices to help prevent stormwater pollution...**

- Avoid hosing down your garage floor & driveway – instead, sweep regularly
- Use non-toxic cleaning products
- Avoid accidental spills by using a drip pan and funnel when draining or pouring liquids
- Be ready for unexpected spills by preparing and using spill containment and cleanup kits
- Prevent leaks from stored vehicles by draining gas & hydraulic oil, as well as transmission, brake & radiator fluid
- Wash vehicles in a designated area to prevent oil & grease, suspended solids and other toxins from washing into our storm drains. If possible, wash vehicles on a grassed area, which can absorb unwanted runoff
- Recycle motor oil and lead acid batteries as required by law
- Never dump *anything* into a storm drain – it is a violation of county ordinance to allow anything other than rainfall to enter the storm drain system

# Stormwater Pollution Prevention Training

Department: Fleet Maintenance

Date: 12-~~25~~<sup>27</sup>-19

Please Sign Your Name

1) <i>Grandy Eric</i>	11)
2) <i>Jane Power</i>	12)
3) <i>Wendy Hill</i>	13)
4) <i>Jane Shepherd</i>	14)
5) <i>Rachel White</i>	15)
6) <i>Wendy Hill</i>	16)
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## Stormwater Pollution Prevention Guidelines for BUILDING & GROUNDS MAINTENANCE

Pesticides, fertilizers, detergents, toxins from solvents, and heavy metals often make their way into the storm drain system and DO NOT GET TREATED before reaching local streams & rivers. These waste materials make our waters unhealthy for and unsafe for people and wildlife.

### **Follow these practices to help prevent stormwater pollution...**

- When pressure washing with plain water, use filter fabrics or some other type screen to trap particles in wash water runoff in order to prevent pollutants from entering storm drains. If soap or detergent is used, a waste water collection device must be used & the collected wash water must be properly disposed of.
- Use dry sweep methods to clean the work area & properly dispose of collected material.
- Switch to non-toxic chemicals for maintenance when possible.
- Recycle residual paints, solvents, lumber, and other material as much as possible.
- Wastewater from cleaning tools & paint brushes may not be discharged to the storm drain system. Nonhazardous wastewater from cleaning activities should go into the sanitary sewer. If you must clean or rinse equipment at the jobsite, perform these tasks upon grassed or dirt areas where runoff will not occur.
- Do not dump any toxic substance or liquid waste on the pavement, the ground, or toward a storm drain.
- Use erosion control mats, straw, fiber rolls or other erosion and sediment control products to stabilize areas of disturbed soil that will be exposed to rainfall.
- Use a storm drain cover, filter fabric, or other effective method to control runoff if dust, grit, wash water, or other pollutants may escape the work area and enter a catch basin.
- Never dump *anything* into a storm drain – it is a violation of county ordinance to allow anything other than rainfall to enter the storm drain system.

## Stormwater Pollution Prevention Training

Department: Operations & Facilities

Date: 12-30-19

Please Sign Your Name

1) <i>Chang L. Merrill</i>	11)
2) <i>Nicole Brun</i>	12)
3) <i>J. Paer</i>	13)
4) <i>Cristy Krime</i>	14)
5) <i>Paul Burgess</i>	15)
6) <i>Jellea Kegan</i>	16)
7) <i>Cap King</i>	17)
8) <i>Jim Dutton</i>	18)
9) <i>Todd Jackson</i>	19)
10) <i>K. Smith</i>	20)

## **Stormwater Pollution Prevention Guidelines for ROAD & STREET MAINTENANCE**

Pesticides, herbicides, litter, grass clippings, leaves, and dirt often make their way into the storm drain system and DO NOT GET TREATED before reaching local streams & rivers. These waste materials make our waters unhealthy for and unsafe for people and wildlife.

### **Follow these practices to help prevent stormwater pollution...**

- Use filter fabrics, sand bags or other type of storm drain protection to prevent pollutants from entering storm drains.
- Use dry sweep methods to clean the work area & properly dispose of collected material.
- Wastewater from equipment cleaning or rinsing may not be discharged to the storm drain system. Nonhazardous wastewater from cleaning activities should go into the sanitary sewer. If you must clean or rinse equipment at the jobsite, perform these tasks upon landscaped or dirt areas where runoff will not occur.
- Avoid tracking mud and dirt onto the street, sidewalks, and gutters from vehicles and equipment leaving the work area. When possible, park vehicles in the street.
- Use erosion control mats, straw, fiber rolls or other erosion and sediment control products to stabilize areas of disturbed soil that will be exposed to rainfall.
- Stockpile materials away from streets, gutter areas, storm drain inlets or watercourses. Cover storm piles or berm around them if necessary to prevent runoff of material during wet weather.
- Never dump *anything* into a storm drain – it is a violation of county ordinance to allow anything other than rainfall to enter the storm drain system.

# Stormwater Pollution Prevention Training

Department: Roads & Bridges (17)

Date: 12/30/19

Please Sign Your Name

1) Nick Belcher

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## **Stormwater Pollution Prevention Guidelines for PARK MAINTENANCE**

Pesticides, herbicides, litter, grass clippings, leaves, and dirt often make their way into the storm drain system and DO NOT GET TREATED before reaching local streams & rivers. These waste materials make our waters unhealthy for and unsafe for people and wildlife.

### **Follow these practices to help prevent stormwater pollution...**

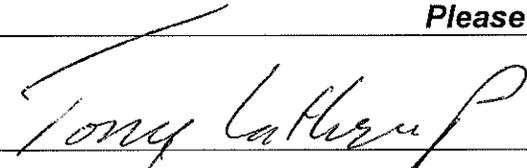
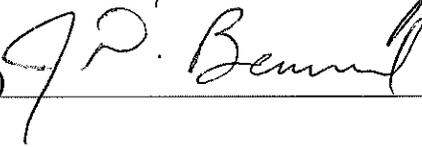
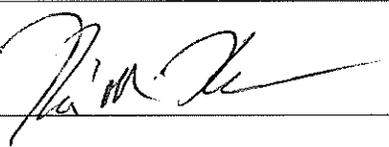
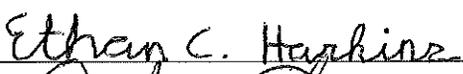
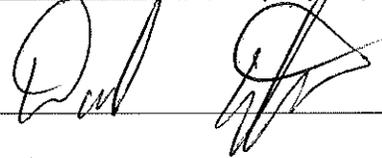
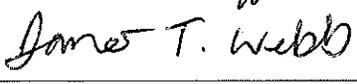
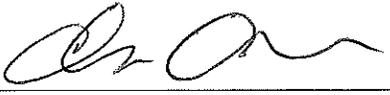
- Use a broom or leaf blower to manage dirt and debris. Blown or swept materials must be collected and disposed of and/or directed back onto the property being worked on. Do not use a hose to wash sediment, fertilizer, oil, gasoline, grass clippings, leaves, or pesticides into the storm drain system.
- Don't apply fertilizer or pesticides when rain is forecast, unless manufacturer's instructions specifically state to do so. Likewise, plan irrigation around applications to prevent runoff of fertilizers and pesticides into the storm drain system.
- Field crews should be equipped with spill kits to contain and clean up spills of fluids like oil, gasoline, or liquid fertilizer to prevent these pollutants from entering the storm drain system.
- Wastewater from equipment cleaning or rinsing may not be discharged to the storm drain system. Nonhazardous wastewater from cleaning activities should go into the sanitary sewer. If you must clean or rinse equipment such as concrete tools or lawnmowers at the jobsite, perform these tasks upon landscaped or dirt areas where runoff will not occur.
- Consider using mulching mowers to reduce the need for fertilizers, herbicides, and irrigation.
- Avoid tracking mud and dirt onto the street, sidewalks, and gutters from vehicles and equipment leaving the work area. When possible, park vehicles in the street.
- Avoid allowing water hoses to run or leak on your project. When not in use, turn water sources off or use a closeable nozzle on all water hoses.
- Use erosion control mats, straw, fiber rolls or other erosion and sediment control products to stabilize areas of disturbed soil or material stockpiles that will be exposed to rainfall during winter months.

# Stormwater Pollution Prevention Training

Department: Parks & Recreation

Date: 12-30-19

Please Sign Your Name

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## **Stormwater Pollution Prevention Guidelines for WATER & SEWER UTILITY OPERATIONS**

Litter, sediment, detergents, toxic substances, and other pollutants often make their way into the storm drain system and DO NOT GET TREATED before reaching local streams & rivers. These waste materials make our waters unhealthy for and unsafe for people and wildlife.

### **Follow these practices to help prevent stormwater pollution...**

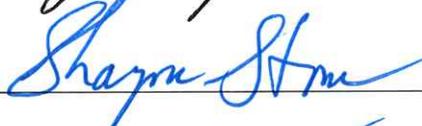
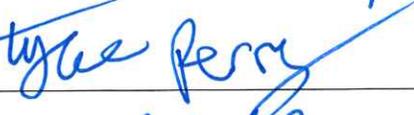
- Use dry sweep methods to clean the work area & properly dispose of collected material.
- Use filter fabrics, sand bags, or other types of storm drain protection to prevent pollutants from entering catch basins near a work area.
- Avoid tracking mud and dirt from vehicles & equipment onto the street, sidewalks and gutters when leaving the work area. When possible park vehicles in the street.
- Stockpile materials away from streets, gutter area, storm drain inlets or watercourses. Cover piles or berm around them if necessary to prevent runoff of material during wet weather.
- Train laboratory employees on proper spill containment and clean up.
- Do not dump any toxic substance or liquid waste on the pavement, the ground, or toward a storm drain.
- Use erosion control mats, straw, fiber rolls or other erosion and sediment control products to stabilize areas of disturbed soil that will be exposed to rainfall.
- Use a storm drain cover, filter fabric, or other effective method to control runoff if dust, grit, wash water, or other pollutants may escape the work area and enter a catch basin.
- Never dump *anything* into a storm drain – it is a violation of county ordinance to allow anything other than rainfall to enter the storm drain system.

# Stormwater Pollution Prevention Training

Department: Water Resources

Date: 12-31-19

Please Sign Your Name

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