

Waste Disposal Options

Activity	Pollutant	Disposal Option
General	Trash and debris	Solid waste dumpster
Yard Waste Management	Grass clippings, leaves, branches and debris	Recycle as green waste
Fertilizing, Pest and Weed Control	Empty fertilizer, pesticide and herbicide containers	Solid waste dumpster
	Fertilizer, pesticides and herbicides	Hazardous waste hauler
Equipment Fueling and Maintenance	Spent Gasoline	Hazardous waste hauler
	Waste Oil	Hazardous waste hauler
Spill Control Cleanup	Spill absorbent and rags with oil, grease or paint	Hazardous waste hauler, or Solid waste dumpster

Contact the local regulatory authorities listed below to verify compliance.

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. Call Roseville's Fire Department at 774-5800 for more information.

For More Information

City of Roseville

Environmental Utilities
Industrial Waste Section
(916) 746-1883
Solid Waste Division
(916) 774-5780
Stormwater Division
(916) 774-5751

Fire Department
Hazardous Waste Division
(916) 774-5800

Planning Department
(916) 774-5332

Placer County
Health Department
(530) 745-2300

Landscaping Best Management Practices Stormwater Management Program



In accordance with State and Federal law, Roseville'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.

The City's stormwater drainage system includes the surface streets, gutters, ditches, swales, drain inlets, piping, and our local creeks. Non-stormwater discharges occur when water or other fluids used in the course of business travel into the drainage system. Residuals from waste left on the ground may also flow into the stormwater system during rain events. These discharges can adversely impact local creeks if not managed properly.

Under the provisions of our State permit, most non-stormwater discharges are prohibited from entering the City's stormwater drainage system. Roseville Municipal Code Title 14.20 (<http://qcode.us/codes/roseville>) specifies these limitations, lists exemptions, and provides enforcement options for continued non-compliance.

This fact sheet identifies typical activities conducted by landscaping contractors and the associated pollutant discharges. Structural and operational Best Management Practices (BMPs) which can 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.

Sanitary Sewer vs. Storm Drains

The sanitary sewer system collects and treats wastewater from homes and businesses before discharging purified flows into local waterways.

The stormwater conveyance system collects rainwater from urban areas. Flows entering this system ARE NOT treated prior to release into local waterways. Consequently, pollutants entering these pipes flow directly into the environment. This can harm local wildlife and impact public health.

Best Management Practices Checklist

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

General

- Store materials and wastes indoors or under a covered and contained area away from exposure to rain.
- Never discharge pesticides, fertilizers, yard waste or other materials to a storm drain or areas exposed to rainfall.
- Do not rinse or wash equipment in areas that discharge to a storm drain.
- Use native plants when possible to help conserve water, filter out pollutants, reduce the need for toxic pesticides, fertilizers, and herbicides.

Equipment Fueling & Maintenance

- Use containers approved by a nationally recognized testing lab, such as Underwriters Laboratories (UL) to transport materials or wastes. Keep the containers tightly sealed.
- Always use a funnel and/or spout to prevent spilling or splashing when fueling gas-powered equipment. Fill cautiously.
- Store gasoline carefully. It travels quickly through soil to groundwater. Establish fueling areas as far away as possible from drinking water sources. Keep gasoline containers closed. Store gas at ground level when possible to minimize spilling accidents.
- Dispose of excess or old gasoline as hazardous waste. Do not dispose of gasoline to the sanitary sewer, storm drain, onto the ground, or in the trash.

Yard Waste Management

- Do not blow or rake yard waste into storm drains or street.

- Collect lawn and garden clippings, pruning waste, and tree trimmings. Chip if necessary, and compost or place in green waste container.
- Leave grass clippings on the lawn when mowing when possible. Once cut, grass clippings dehydrate and decompose quickly then disappear from view. Cut grass when dry and keep mower blades sharp.
- Allow leaf drop to become part of the mulch layer in tree, shrub, and ground-cover areas.



Landscape Installation

- Protect stockpiles of materials from wind and rain by storing them under tarps or secured plastic sheeting.
- Control erosion by keeping soils covered with vegetation or a temporary cover material such as mulch.
- Schedule grading and excavation projects during dry weather.
- Divert runoff away from exposed soils or lower its velocity by leveling and terracing impacted areas.
- Divert stormwater flows around active work areas with exposed soil.
- Use temporary check dams to slow runoff allowing coarse soils to drop out prior to discharge. Sweep up excess soils.
- Protect storm drains with sandbags, inlet filters or other sediment controls.
- Minimize tracking of dirt, mud or concrete onto roadways. Sweep any tracked dirt daily.
- Implement hydrozoning - group plants by water needs.
- Use high efficiency irrigation systems where possible.

Fertilizing, Pest & Weed Control

- When feasible perform a soil analysis to determine actual fertilizer needs and application rates.
- Fertilize garden areas with a mulch of leaves, bark, or composted manure or garden waste when possible.
- Apply chemical fertilizer only as needed, when plants can best use it, and when the potential for runoff is low. Calibrate fertilizer spreader.
- Do not apply pesticides if rain or high winds are expected.
- Sweep up any fertilizer spilled on paved areas and re-use later.
- Obtain a license from the state to apply pesticides. Contact the Department of Pesticide Regulation at (916) 445-4038 for more information.
- Become trained in and offer customers less-toxic pest control or Integrated Pest Management (IPM) whenever possible.
- Use pesticides sparingly as instructed on the label. The label on a pesticide container is a legal document.
- Rinse empty pesticide and herbicide containers, and use rinsewater as product.
- Dispose of rinsed, empty containers in the trash. Dispose of unused pesticides, herbicides and fertilizers as hazardous waste.
- Use drip irrigation and mulch to control weeds. Hand-pull weeds including roots or cut down to ground. Use herbicides containing pelargonic acid or herbicidal soap as a last resort.
- Pesticides or herbicides should not be applied within 100 feet of surface waters such as lakes, ponds, wetlands, and streams.

Employee Training

- Train new and existing employees on the BMPs identified in this fact sheet and your spill response plan on a routine basis. Document all training sessions.

- Make this fact sheet available in company vehicles and at job sites.

Spill Control & Cleanup

- 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 and/or your Hazardous Waste Generator Contingency Plan.
- Maintain an easily accessible and adequate supply of spill clean-up materials.
- 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 properly.
- Report spills that pose an immediate threat to human health or the environment at 774-6444.

Outdoor Materials Storage

- Store pesticides, fertilizers, and other chemicals indoors.
- Keep lids closed on all outdoor containers.
- Protect erodible stockpiles from stormwater runoff. Cover and install sediment barriers.
- City code section 13.12.010 prohibits the storage of landscaping materials on streets, side-walks, or gutters. Deliver and store materials on private property such as a driveway.

