Waste Disposal Options

Activity	Pollutant	Disposal Option
General	Trash and debris	Solid waste dumpster
	Aggregrate, concrete, dust	Base stockpile or Solid waste dumpster
Pool Water Disposal	Swimming pool water	Call Stormwater Division
	Filter Residue	Solid waste dumpster
Pool Maintenance	Filter Rinsewater and Backwash	Sanitary Sewer
	Diatomaceous earth	Solid waste dumpster
Concrete Washout	Wash water	Pump back into mixer for reuse
	Concrete	Waste hauler
Vehicle Washing	Wash water	Sanitary sewer
	Sludge	Waste hauler
Spill Control Cleanup	Spill absorbent and rags with oil, grease or paint	Solid waste dumpster, or Hazardous waste hauler

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

Pool Contractor 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 pool 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.

CITY OF ROSEVILLE CALIFORNIA

Best Management Practices Checklist

Implementation of Best Management Practices (BMPs) can reduce or eliminate pollutant discharges from activities conducted by 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. Instead, contain and dispose of excess materials to a concrete washout.
- ❑ 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 accessed.
- ❑ 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.
- ❑ Report spills that pose an immediate threat to human health or the environment at 774-6444.

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.

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 out in designated concrete washout areas.

- ❑ 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 washwater properly.
- ❑ Or, collect water from vehicle and equipment washing and discharge to a sanitary sewer through an approved on site vehicle wash rack. Contact Environmental Utilities at 774-5750 to obtain approval.
- ❑ 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.

Construction

- ❑ Avoid excavating during wet weather.
- ❑ Minimize erosion potential during a rain storm with an erosion control blanket.
- ❑ Cover excavated soil with a tarp to prevent it from being carried into streets and gutters with runoff.
- ❑ Minimize tracking into the street from vehicle tires.
- ❑ Remove excess excavated soil from the site to prevent runoff to the storm drain system.
- ❑ Design drainage so that pool splash water infiltrates into the soil and does not drain toward the house, street, or storm drains.
- ❑ Repair damage to grass and other landscaping to prevent soil erosion.
- ❑ 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 and placing in the trash .
- ❑ Filter rinsewater and backwash may be discharged to the sanitary sewer or a landscaped area if no runoff is generated. Never clean filters or discharge backwash into the gutters, streets or storm drains.
- ❑ Diatomaceous earth (commonly used as a filtering agent in pools) cannot be discharged to surface waters, storm drains, septic systems, or on the ground. Dispose of spent diatomaceous earth in the trash.
- ❑ Where feasible, do not use copper-based algaecides. Control algae with chlorine or other alternatives such as sodium bromide.
- ❑ Contain leaks and dispose of properly.

Pool Water Disposal

- ❑ To obtain approval to discharge pool water, call the City's Stormwater Division at 774-5751. A city inspector will test the pool for chlorine. Pool water will be allowed to be discharged into the storm drain if:
  - It is declorinated (< 0.1 ppm of chlorine residual). Chlorine naturally dissipates over time.
  - It has no algae present.
  - It contains no fungicides, algaecides, or other disinfection chemicals.

If the pool water in question contains any of the pollutants listed above, it must be discharged to the sanitary sewer and a nominal fee will be charged.