

## PBEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (Cont'd)

### Pavement Marking Activities

1. Transfer and load paint and hot thermoplastic away from SDI's.
2. Provide drop cloths and drip pans in paint mixing areas.
3. Street sweep thermoplastic grindings. Yellow thermoplastic grindings may require special handling as they may contain lead.
4. Paints containing lead or tributyltin are considered a hazardous waste and must be disposed of properly.
5. Use water based paints whenever possible. If using water based paints, clean the application equipment in a sink that is connected to the **sanitary sewer\***.
6. Properly store leftover paints if they are to be kept for the next job or dispose of properly.

### Paint and Paint Removal

1. Transport materials to and from job sites in containers with secure lids and tied down to the transport vehicle.
2. **Never** transfer or load paint near SDI's or watercourses.
3. Test and inspect spray equipment prior to starting to paint. Tighten all hoses and connections and **do not** overfill paint container.
4. If sand blasting is used cover nearby SDI's prior to starting work.
5. Perform work on a maintenance traveler or platform, or use suspended netting or tarps to capture paint, rust, paint removing agents, or other materials, to prevent discharge of materials to surface waters if the bridge crosses a watercourse. If sanding, use a sander with a vacuum filter bag.

### Graffiti Removal

1. If painting over, implement Paint & Paint Removal procedures.
2. If sand blasting, capture all materials (paint, water, sand) with a water containment system and then dispose of properly via the sanitary **sewer system\***.
3. If a graffiti abatement method generates wash water containing a cleaning compound (such as high pressure washing with a cleaning compound), plug nearby storm drains and vacuum/pump wash water to the **sewer system\***

### Repair Work

1. Prevent concrete, steel, wood, metal parts, tools, or other work materials from entering storm drains or watercourses.
2. When cleaning guardrails or fences follow appropriate surface cleaning methods.

### Spill Response and Prevention

1. Have spill cleanup materials readily available.
2. Cleanup immediately and use dry methods if possible.
3. Use "dry" cleanup methods (with absorbent materials and/or rags), or dig up, remove, and properly dispose of contaminated soil.
4. Properly dispose of spill cleanup material.
5. Always document spills - time, place, location, type of material and methods utilized to clean up.

### EMERGENCIES OR SPILLS!

To report a discharge or spill of **OTHER LIQUID MATERIALS** (*Non-sewage*) call (805) 781-7530 or call the City of San Luis Obispo 24-Hour Water Pollution Problem Reporting Hotline at (805) 783-7876 or visit <http://www.slocity.org/publicworks>, then *stormwater* to contact us electronically.

To report a discharge or spill of **HAZARDOUS MATERIALS**, call the City's Hazardous Materials Coordinator at (805) 781-7383 or electronically at [kboyle@slocity.org](mailto:kboyle@slocity.org).

To report a discharge or spill of **SEWAGE** (*Known or suspected*) immediately call the City of San Luis Obispo Utilities Department at (805) 781-7215 or (805) 781-7220.

For **OTHER EMERGENCIES** call 911.

The tips contained in this brochure provide useful information to help prevent water pollution from street "O&M" activities and practices. If you have other suggestions, please contact us electronically via: <http://www.slocity.org/publicworks>, then *stormwater*

**More Information Call**

**(805) 781-7530**

**<http://www.slocity.org/publicworks>, then *stormwater***



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## *Best Management Practices for Street Maintenance (Help Prevent Water Pollution!)*



Streets, roads, and highways are significant sources of pollutants in stormwater discharges, and operational and maintenance ("O&M") practices, if not conducted properly, can contribute to the problem. Stormwater pollution from roadway and bridge maintenance truly can only be addressed on a site-specific basis. Road and street maintenance activities are extremely visible to the public, and thus it is critical that those of us involved in the industry make every effort to comply with the new stormwater regulations. Use of the procedures outlined herein, that address street sweeping, road repair, bridge and structure maintenance will reduce pollutants in stormwater.

**More Information Call**

**(805) 781-7530**

## BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

The best way to prevent pollutants from entering the City's Stormwater Conveyance System ("SCS" i.e. gutters, streets, storm drains, creeks and etcetera) is to incorporate **procedures and practices into our daily routines and activities.**



These procedures and practices are collectively referred to as Best Management Practices ("BMP's"). Using BMP's adds up to a pollution solution! There are two **main types of BMP's:**

1. **Source Control BMP's** keep pollutants from entering runoff. Examples include preventative maintenance and dry clean-up methods (i.e. sweeping).
2. **Treatment Control BMP's** are reactionary measures to remove pollutants from runoff before it reaches the storm drain system. Common examples are storm drain filters and oil / water separators.

## STORM DRAINAGE SYSTEM

The **storm drain inlets** ("SDI's" - the grates located in streets) **discharge to our local creeks and the ocean.** These are designed to carry rain water away from our homes and streets. **They are not connected to the wastewater treatment plant** and there is no treatment of pollutants carried by rain water. Anything left on the ground, street or gutter will be carried to the storm drain system during a rain event and then to our local creeks and ocean where even seemingly innocuous things, like concrete residue can have a deleterious effect upon aquatic ecosystems.



**GENERAL TIPS** apply to any and all street and road maintenance activities.



1. Use only as much water as necessary for dust control and avoid runoff.
2. Capture all clean-up water and dispose of properly.
3. Develop procedures to handle all hazardous waste materials (i.e. paint, fuel, cleaners, solvents, etcetera).
4. **Never** set stockpiles of materials, chemicals, paints, cleaners by an SDI!
5. Always cover stockpiles of materials during wet or dry weather with tarps!
6. Recycle materials whenever possible.
7. Make sure that **Spill Kits are at the job site** at all times.

## 8. Use less toxic substances.

- a. Switch to **non-chlorinated compounds**, such as citrus-based solvents, for parts cleaning.
- b. Use an **aqueous** (or "water") **cleaning system** instead of a solvent-based cleaner.

## 9. Cleaning & Clean-up Activities

- Wash tools and equipment at a designated lined contained area designed to preclude discharge of wash water to the City's SCS. **Never** wash off work tools over exposed soil or in the gutter.
- Thoroughly clean up the job site when the work is completed by using dry clean methods (i.e. broom).
- **Never** hose down areas, unless a full water containment system is in place.
- **Never** discharge any waste to a street, ditch, storm drain, sewer, stream, or the ground.
- Designate an area for clean up and proper disposal of excess materials.

10. **Sanitary Sewer\*:** Prior to discharging to the sanitary sewer system (i.e. sink or toilet) contact the City's Utilities Department Industrial Waste Manager at (805) 781-7220 for information on restrictions and limitations.

## 11. Equipment Cleaning, Maintenance and Storage

- Inspect equipment daily & repair leaks.
- Perform major equipment repairs at your base facility, when practical.
- If refueling or repairing of vehicles and/or equipment must be done onsite, use a location away from SDI's and watercourses.
- Clean equipment including sprayers, sprayer paint supply lines, patch and paving equipment, and mud jacking equipment at the end of each day. Clean in a sink or other area (e.g. vehicle wash area) that is connected to the **sanitary sewer\***.
- Park all equipment over drip pans or absorbent material (cloth, rags, etc.) to catch drips when not in use.



## PRE-STREET MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES

Before starting work – conduct the following:

1. **Schedule work activities for dry weather**, whenever possible.
2. **Equipment Issues:**

- Check to make sure that all equipment is operating and at maximum effectiveness.
- **Do not** use diesel oil to lubricate equipment parts or clean equipment.

## 3. SDI's & Watercourses:

- **Locate all SDI's and adjacent watercourses** prior to starting work.
- **Implement Control Measures to protect all watercourses** during work activities in the advent of a liquid spill.
- **Implement Control Measures to protect SDI's**, such as, covering nearby SDI's with filter fabric or plastic and surround SDI's with gravel bags.



4. Only order up or mix the volume of materials needed for the job.

## DURING - MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES

### Concrete installation and repair jobs!

1. Store concrete materials under cover, away from drainage areas. Secure bags of cement after they are open. Be sure to keep wind-blown cement powder away from streets, gutters, storm drains, rainfall, and runoff.
2. Return leftover materials to the transit mixer and recycle all leftover hardened concrete/mortar.
3. Collect and return sweepings to aggregate base stockpile, or dispose in the trash.
4. **Saw Cutting Activities:**
  - Use as little water as possible.
  - Vacuum up slurry to prohibit slurry from reaching SDI's.

### Patching, resurfacing, and surface sealing

1. Pre-heat, transfer or load hot bituminous material (i.e. mixtures of hydrocarbons – tar), away from drainage systems or watercourses.
2. Prevent excess material from exposed aggregate concrete or similar treatments from entering SDI's. Use a street sweeper or vacuum truck. **Do not** dump vacuumed liquid in storm drains.

**Bridges** - To reduce stormwater impacts during bridge maintenance:

1. Use suspended tarps, vacuums, or booms in the water to capture paint, rust, and paint removing agents.
2. Train employees and subcontractors to reduce the discharge of wastes during bridge maintenance.