

URBAN RUNOFF FACTS EVERY BUSINESS SHOULD KNOW

- ✓ For further information on non-permitted sewer discharges reference Chapter 29, Article VI, Section 29.45 of the City of Oceanside Municipal Code.
- ✓ All runoff prohibitions are listed in the City of Oceanside Chapter 40 Municipal Code. A copy of Chapter 40 is available on our website or by calling our Clean Water Program hotline.
- ✓ Compliance to all local, state and federal urban runoff regulations is mandatory. Non-compliance to any of these urban runoff guidelines is a violation of the Federal Clean Water Act, California Porter-Cologne Act, San Diego Municipal Storm Water Permit 2001-01 and City of Oceanside Municipal Code Chapter 40.
- ✓ Penalties for non-compliance can range from \$100 to \$27,500 per violation, per day, under municipal, state or federal laws.
- ✓ If your business is held responsible for discharging pollutants into a storm drain conveyance system, you may incur cleanup and agency response fees, in addition to imposed fines.
- ✓ Discharging pollutants into the storm drain conveyance system may create a public health hazard or nuisance and hurt your business.

CONTACTS FOR MORE INFORMATION

To report an illegal discharge of pollutants into a storm drain contact:

City of Oceanside Water Utilities
Department
760-435-5800

If you would like more information about storm water regulations in San Diego County, log onto the Oceanside Clean Water Program website at www.oceansidecleanwaterprogram.org Click on the commercial business link.



City of Oceanside
Water Utilities Department
Clean Water Program
300 North Coast Highway
Oceanside, CA 92054
Phone: 760-435-5800
Fax: 760-435-5814

www.oceansidecleanwaterprogram.org



Urban Runoff Guidelines for POWERWASHING



YOU CAN HELP PROTECT OCEANSIDE WATERSHEDS

As a coastal community, Oceanside relies on clean water for its residents, healthy beaches, public safety and a desirable environment for wildlife.



When it rains, many of the pollutants that lurk on our streets, sidewalks, parking lots and gutters wash down storm drains and into the nearest body of water. Oceanside is home to four watersheds: Loma Alta Creek, Buena Vista Creek, Calavera Creek, and the San Luis Rey River, along with many other bodies of water.

Unfortunately, storm drains do not filter water or debris, nor are they connected to the sanitary sewer system. Any pollutant that flows into a storm drain ends up in our watersheds, waterbodies or the ocean.



Urban runoff pollutants come from many different sources, such as leaking cars, pet waste, chemicals, building materials, vegetative waste, dirt and sediments, and litter. The good news is that urban runoff pollution is preventable!

As Oceanside residents and/or business owners, we simply need to work together and change a few habits to benefit our health, our families and our community. Remember every bit of pollution hurts.

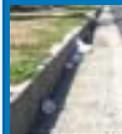


HOW DOES POWERWASHING CONTRIBUTE TO WATER QUALITY PROBLEMS?

Powerwashing, or the cleaning of paved surfaces with water at high pressure, has been identified as contributing many pollutants into the storm drain conveyance system. Pollutants can impair the health of our water, making it too polluted for recreation or drinking purposes. The following is a description of the pollutants most commonly discharged into the storm water conveyance system as a result of powerwashing:



Bacteria: While bacteria is a natural part of our environment, unnaturally excessive amounts can indicate the possibility of other harmful viruses and diseases. Bacteria on paved surfaces come from a variety of sources, including humans and animals.



Trash: Litter which enters the storm drain system eventually ends up in our waterbodies and on our beaches. Not only does trash pollute our water and harm marine life, but clogs the storm drain pipes which could result in flooding of our streets during a rain event.

Chemicals: Hazardous chemicals spilled onto our paved surfaces pose many health risks if washwater used to clean the surface is discharged into a storm drain. Chemicals can include any oil-based product, toxics, flammable substances and corrosives.

Dirt or Sediment: Dirt is another pollutant that is naturally in our environment. However, too much dirt in our waterbodies creates conditions too murky for biological processes, raises the temperature of the water which kills aquatic life, fills natural drainage areas, and alters the topography of the land.



TIPS TO REDUCE URBAN RUNOFF POLLUTION

Wash water that was used to powerwash any paved area is prohibited from entering the storm drain. Activities that help to prevent urban runoff pollution are called Best Management Practices, or BMPs. The following BMPs must be implemented by powerwashers, per City Code:

- ✓ Storm drain inlets located within or downhill of area to be washed must be covered or protected to prevent the entry of wash water.
- ✓ Wash water may be infiltrated or disposed to the ground (e.g. landscaped areas, dirt lots, etc.) if permission is granted by property owner, wash water does not contain high levels of oils and other hydrocarbons, and hazardous chemicals, and the discharge will not erode dirt into the streets. If more clarification is needed, contact the Clean Water Program staff.
- ✓ Wash water can be reclaimed using a recovery system and discharged into the sanitary sewer provided the water does not contain oils and other hydrocarbons, or hazardous chemicals. Contact the Water Utilities Collections Division for a list of pollutants prohibited from entering the sanitary sewer system. Powerwashers are responsible for obtaining all necessary approvals from the City prior to discharging the wash water to the sanitary sewer system.
- ✓ Employees must be informed about current environmental regulations and trained in the proper use of BMPs.