

Landscaping and Grounds Maintenance

- ✓ Use up pesticides. Rinse containers, and use rinse water as product. Dispose of unused pesticide as hazardous waste.

Parking Lots

- ✓ Littering in parking lots produces parking lot pollution. Signs prohibiting littering, as well as conveniently located trash-cans, can help to reduce this problem.
- ✓ Spot clean by applying absorbent materials to spilled automotive fluids (i.e., gasoline, oil, antifreeze). Absorbents can be used in any parking lot where leaks are observed, on wet areas or in frequently used stalls.
- ✓ Saturated absorbent material should be collected in approved disposal containers, and disposed of properly. In this jurisdiction, oil-soaked absorbent is considered a hazardous waste. Contact the Pollution Prevention team at 253-4471 for information on disposal of such waste.
- ✓ Inspect and clean if necessary, storm drain inlets and catch basins within the property boundary before October 1 each year. Inlet cleaning is usually conducted using one of two methods, manual cleaning or by vacuum truck.
 - Manual cleaning is the removal of debris and sediment using shovels, buckets, etc. Manual cleaning is recommended for a few (5 or less) small sized inlets (approximately 3' x 3' x 3').
 - For sites with greater than 5 small inlets or large sized inlets, the vacuum truck method should be used. The vacuum truck method includes manual removal of debris (trash, branches, etc.) followed by removal of sediment and/or water with a vacuum truck. A vacuum truck company in your area can be found in the Yellow Pages under Sewer Contractors or Pumping Contractors.
- ✓ If water must be used to clean the parking lot, it must be collected and disposed of in a proper manner. It cannot be allowed to run off-site or to enter a storm drain.

New or Substantially Remodeled Food Service Facilities

Consider the following in the design or construction of new or substantially remodeled food facilities.

- ✓ Grade and pave the outdoor waste receptacle area to prevent run-on of storm water.
- ✓ Alternately, store the waste receptacle in a covered enclosure with wash down capability.

Remember, storm drains in Napa County are NOT connected to the sanitary sewer system. Anything that is allowed to reach the gutter or storm drain system will eventually reach the Napa River. Be kind to our environment and do your part by following the BMP's above!



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Planning, Building & Environmental Services

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Best Management Practices (BMPs) for Pollutants for Food Service Facilities

This guidance presents BMPs to address the discharge of pollutants to the storm drainage system from food service facilities.

Fish and Game Codes state that it is unlawful to deposit in, permit to pass into, or place where it can pass into the waters of this state any of the following:

- (1) Any petroleum, acid, coal or oil tar, lampblack, aniline, asphalt, bitumen, or residuary product of petroleum, or carbonaceous material or substance.
- (2) Any refuse, liquid or solid, from any refinery, gas house, tannery, distillery, chemical works, mill or factory of any kind.
- (3) Any sawdust, shavings, slabs or edgings.
- (4) Any factory refuse, lime or slag.
- (5) Any cocculus indicus.
- (6) Any substance or material deleterious to fish, plant life or bird life.

Sources of Pollutants

There are several activities that can potentially cause the discharge of pollutants to the storm drainage system from these facilities. These activities of concern include:

- ✓ Cleaning of equipment/toxic chemicals
- ✓ Grease handling and disposal
- ✓ Spill cleanup and surface cleaning
- ✓ Dumpster and loading dock area
- ✓ Refrigeration equipment maintenance
- ✓ Landscaping & grounds maintenance
- ✓ Parking lots
- ✓ Illegal connections

Pollutants of Concern

Some of the pollutants of concern from these facilities are:

- ✓ Organic materials (food wastes)
- ✓ Oil and grease
- ✓ Toxic chemicals in cleaning products, disinfectants, and pesticides

Best management practices are common sense, good housekeeping measures that can be implemented at reasonable effort and cost to the facility owner/operator. BMPs are mainly related to operational practices, however structural controls or other physical improvements may be imposed at new facility construction or remodel.

Facility Maintenance and Management Practices

Cleaning Equipment

- ✓ Clean equipment in a designated indoor area, such as a mop sink, pot sink, or floor area with a drain connected to the sanitary sewer (indoor plumbing).
- ✓ Clean equipment in a designated covered, bermed outdoor area with a drain connected to the sanitary sewer. Don't allow food wastes to accumulate in this area.
- ✓ Do not clean equipment outdoors in any area where water may flow to a street, gutter, storm drain, or creek.
- ✓ If possible, use floor mats that are small enough to be cleaned inside in a mop sink or near a floor drain.
- ✓ If floor mats are too big to clean indoors, take them to a self-service car wash to clean. Alternately, identify a large enough area in your facility for washing mats, and make sure wash water drains to the sanitary sewer.
- ✓ For hood filter cleaning companies, see "Restaurant Equipment Repairing and Servicing" in the yellow pages.

Grease Handling and Disposal

- ✓ Never pour oil, grease, or sauces or salad dressings or waste grease down a storm drain, or into a dumpster. Use a recycler or a liquid disposal company.
- ✓ For disposal of waste grease from grease interceptors and traps, contact a disposal firm listed under "Grease Traps" and "Septic tanks" in the yellow pages.

Spill Cleanup and Surface Cleaning

Spill Prevention

- ✓ Check floor drains to ensure that they are not connected to or discharge to the storm drain system.
- ✓ Contain and cover all solid and liquid wastes especially during transfer.
- ✓ Purchase and maintain absorbent materials and other spill response equipment in accordance with local regulations and procedures for containment and cleanup of different spills, and make sure they are easily accessible anywhere in the facility. Saturated absorbents generally must be disposed of as hazardous waste. Contact the Pollution Prevention team of this office at (707) 253-4471 for additional information on this matter.
- ✓ "Spot clean" leaks and drips routinely. Be sure the absorbent is picked up and disposed of properly.

Spill Cleanup

- ✓ First, stop any spill at its source.
- ✓ Do not clean up spills by hosing down wash water into the gutter or a storm drain.
- ✓ If the spill could enter a storm drain, protect the drain with sandbags, absorbent rags, or a pile of dirt. You can temporarily seal the storm drain with plastic sheeting.
- ✓ Use granular absorbents (e.g. cat litter) to absorb the spill. Dry sweep and dispose of used absorbent in the garbage. If hazardous materials are spilled, the absorbent will likely have to be disposed of as hazardous waste.

- ✓ If wet cleaning (including high-temperature or high pressure washing) is required, dry clean first and then mop (or if it is absolutely necessary, wash) and collect water. Dispose of water in sink or other indoor drain, not the storm drain.
- ✓ If a final rinse is necessary for health reasons, collect the rinse-water and dispose to sink or indoor floor drain. If outdoors, block storm drain before applying water. Mop up or wet-vacuum water, and dispose to sink or in-door drain.
- ✓ Do not use bleach or disinfectants if there is a possibility that the rinse water could flow to a street, gutter, or storm drain.

Education and Training

- ✓ Train all employees upon hiring and annually thereafter, on personal safety, chemical management, and proper methods for handling and disposing of waste. Make sure that all employees understand storm water discharge prohibitions, wastewater discharge requirements, and these best management practices. Use a training log or similar method to document training.
- ✓ Label outdoor drains by paint/stencil (or equivalent) to indicate whether they flow to an on-site treatment device or to a storm drain. Labels are not necessary for plumbing fixtures directly connected to the sanitary sewer.

Dumpster and Loading Dock Areas

- ✓ Keep dumpster lids closed to keep out rainwater
- ✓ Keep dumpsters or the dumpster enclosure locked to prevent illegal dumping.
- ✓ Never place liquid waste or leaky garbage bags into a dumpster.
- ✓ Don't hose out dumpster interior in areas that drain to the storm drain system. Apply absorbent if any fluids are spilled in the dumpster. (Dumpster may be hosed if the wash area drains to the sanitary sewer.)
- ✓ Leaking dumpsters and compactors, and dumpsters that need to be cleaned out, should be serviced by the dumpster leasing company.
- ✓ Make sure tallow bins (cooking oil/meat fat recycling bin), and any containers of waste grease are always tightly covered to prevent contamination of the grease and to prevent problems with rats and insects.
- ✓ Have spill cleanup materials handy near the dumpster and loading dock areas.

Cooling and Refrigeration Equipment Maintenance

- ✓ Make sure all discharges from cooling and refrigeration equipment go to the sanitary sewer and not to the street, storm drain, or creek.
- ✓ Make sure your maintenance contractor is knowledgeable and skilled at minimizing corrosion with correct chemical treatments.