

## ⑥ Recycle

### Recycle what you must:

Division 20 of the Health and Safety Code requires motor oil recycling.  
Section 66822 of the California Code requires lead acid battery recycling.



### Recycle what you can:

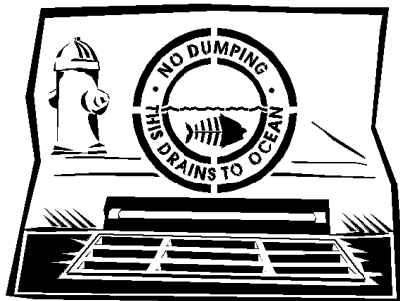
- Metal scraps
- Used tires, paper and cardboard
- Container glass, aluminum, and tin
- Water-based paints

Call the referral numbers in this pamphlet for information.

## ⑦ Employee & Customer Education

**Educate your employees.** Include water quality training in new employee orientations and conduct annual review sessions.

**Educate your customers.** Raise employee and customer awareness by stenciling storm drains near the work place with the City's stencil:



## Spill Response Agencies

### City of Los Angeles

Department of Public Works, Bureau of Engineering  
Stormwater Management Division  
1 (800) 974-9794

### City of Los Angeles

Police Department, Hazardous Materials Unit  
(213) 237-2793 or (213) 485-4011

### Los Angeles Fire Department

Health/Hazardous Materials Program  
City: (213) 485-8080 County: (213) 890-4045

## Recycling & Hazardous Waste Disposal

### City of Los Angeles

Small Business Hazardous Waste Hotline  
(800) 98-TOXIC/ 988-6942

Solid Resources Citywide Recycling Division  
(213) 847-1444

### Los Angeles County

Department of Public Works  
Recycling & Household Hazardous Waste Hotline  
1 (800) 552-5218

## To Report Illegal Dumping

### City of Los Angeles

Department of Public Works, Bureau of Engineering  
Stormwater Management Division  
1 (800) 974-9794

### Los Angeles County

Department of Public Works  
1 (800) 303-0003

## To Report a Clogged Catch Basin

### City of Los Angeles

Department of Public Works, Bureau of Engineering  
Stormwater Management Division  
1 (800) 974-9794

### Los Angeles County

Department of Public Works  
(818) 458-HELP or (888) CLEAN-LA

*This is one in a series of pamphlets describing storm drain protection measures.  
Other pamphlets include:*

**Food Service Industry**

**Fresh Concrete & Mortar Application**

**General Construction & Site Supervision**

**Heavy Equipment & Earthmoving Activities**

**Home Repair & Remodeling**

**Horse Owners & Equine Industry**

**Landscaping, Gardening & Pest Control**

**Painting**

**Swimming Pool, Jacuzzi & Fountain Maintenance**

**Roadwork & Paving**

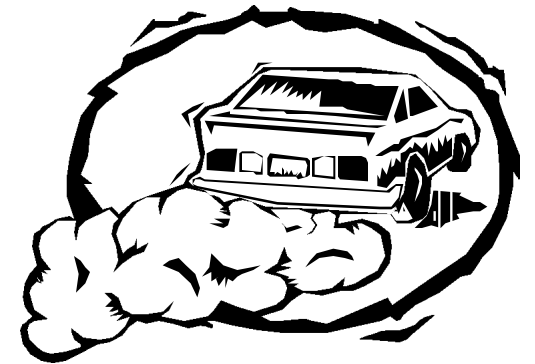
*For more information about storm drain protection or additional pamphlets, call:*



1 (800) 974-9794

Bureau of Sanitation  
Department of Public Works  
City of Los Angeles

# Stormwater Best Management Practices (BMPs)



## Automotive Maintenance & Car Care

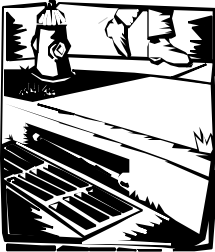
Safe Environmental Habits and Procedures for:

Auto Body Shops  
Auto Repair Shops  
Car Dealerships  
Gas Stations

Mobile Fleet Managers  
Mobile Fleet Washing Businesses



# Ocean Pollution Prevention It's Up to Us



Los Angeles has two drainage systems—the sewers and the **storm drains**. The storm drain system was designed to prevent flooding by carrying excess rainwater away from city streets out to the ocean.

Because the system contains no filters, it now serves the *unintended* function of carrying urban pollution straight to the ocean.

This pamphlet tells you how to prevent ocean pollution from “stormwater” or “urban runoff.”

Rain, industrial and household water mixed with urban pollutants creates stormwater pollution. The pollutants include: oil and other automotive fluids, paint and construction debris, yard and pet wastes, pesticides and litter.

Urban runoff pollution flows to the ocean through the storm drain system—1,500 miles of pipes that take water and debris straight from Los Angeles streets to the ocean. Each day, 100 million gallons of polluted urban runoff enter the ocean untreated, leaving toxic chemicals in our surf and over 4,300 *tons* of trash on our beaches annually.

Urban runoff pollution contaminates the ocean, closes beaches, harms aquatic life and increases the risk of inland flooding by clogging gutters and catch basins.

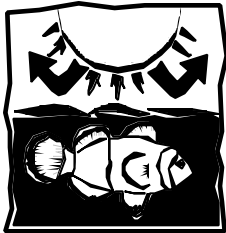
These Best Management Practices (BMPs) will ensure a cleaner ocean and city.

## Car Maintenance Problems

Many common car maintenance routines contribute to ocean pollution. Washing the car or pouring used motor oil into a gutter or storm drain pollutes the ocean.

Water runoff from streets, parking lots and driveways picks up oil and grease dripped from cars, asbestos worn from brake linings, zinc from tires and organic compounds and metals from spilled fuels. These chemicals drain into the ocean, harming sea life.

Oil and grease, for example, clog fish gills and block oxygen from entering the water. If oxygen levels in the water become too low, aquatic animals die.



## Solutions

### 1 Cleaning Work Sites

**Do not hose down your shop floor .** It is best to sweep regularly. For information about proper disposal of industrial waste, call the



City of Los Angeles  
Integrated Solid  
Waste Management Office  
(213) 847-1444

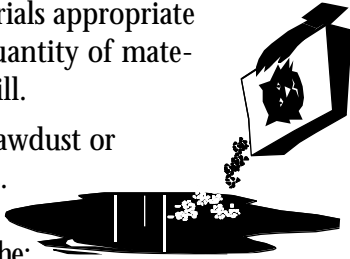
**Use non-toxic cleaning products.** Baking soda paste works well on battery heads, cable clamps and chrome; mix the soda with a mild, biodegradable dishwashing soap to clean wheels and tires; for windows, mix white vinegar or lemon juice with water.

### 2 Spills

**Prepare and use easy to find spill containment and cleanup kits.** Include safety equipment and cleanup materials appropriate to the type and quantity of materials that could spill.

Pour kitty litter, sawdust or cornmeal on spills.  
For disposal instructions, call the:

City of Los Angeles  
Hazardous and Toxic Materials Hotline  
(800) 98-TOXIC



### 3 Fluids

Your customer’s regular car maintenance prevents fluids from leaking onto streets and washing into storm drains. It is also good for business.

**Change fluids carefully .** Use a drip pan to avoid spills.



**Prevent fluid leaks from stored vehicles.** Drain fluids such as unused gas, transmission and hydraulic oil, brake and radiator fluid from vehicles or parts kept in storage.

**Implement simple work practices to reduce the chance of spills.** Use a funnel when pouring liquids (like lubricants or motor oil) and place a tray underneath to catch spills. Place drip pans under the spouts of liquid storage containers. Clean up spills immediately.

### 4 Washing Vehicles

Prevent oil and grease, suspended solids and toxics from washing into storm drains:

**Designate a washing site** where water drains to the sewer system. The area must be paved and well marked as a wash area. Post signs prohibiting oil changes and washing with solvents. Train all employees to use the designated area.

**Wash vehicles with biodegradable, phosphate-free detergent.** Use a bucket (not a running hose) to wash and rinse vehicles. This conserves water and minimizes urban runoff.

### 5 Fueling Vehicles

Gas and diesel spills are common when fueling vehicles. To minimize pollution:

**Design fueling areas so that all spills are contained** and runoff cannot carry spills into storm drains. Spills should be directed to a containment area that allows for proper treatment and disposal.

**Cover the fueling area** to keep rain from washing away spilled materials. Extend the cover several feet beyond the containment area.

**Keep absorbent materials on-site** to allow prompt cleanup of all spills.

**Post signs instructing people not to overfill gas tanks.** Overfilling causes spills and vents gas fumes to the air.



L.A.M.C. 64.30.B.1(a)— *prohibits the discharge of gasoline...hydrocarbons...kerosene...benzene...etc. to Publicly Owned Treatment Works(P.O.T.W.).*