

Appendix E Water Quality Management Plan

APPENDIX

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Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP)

Project Name:

**AMWAY SITE – BUENA PARK
5600 BEACH BLVD
BUENA PARK, CA 90621
APN NO. 066-572-08
066-163-26
066-164-24**

Prepared for:

**Shopoff Realty Investments, L.P.
18565 Jamboree Road, Suite 200
Irvine, CA 92612
(949) 417-1396**

Prepared by:

RICK CO.

Engineer Carson Edgington

Registration No. 76519

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San Diego, California 92110
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srekani@rickengineering.com**

Prepared: March 20, 2025

Revision Date(s):

Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP)
AMWAY SITE – BUENA PARK

Project Owner's Certification			
Permit/ Application No.		Grading Permit No.	
Tract/Parcel Map No.		Building Permit No.	
CUP, SUP, and/or APN (Specify Lot Numbers if Portions of Tract)			

This Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) has been prepared Shopoff Realty Investments by Rick Engineering Company. The WQMP is intended to comply with the requirements of the local NPDES Stormwater Program requiring the preparation of the plan.

The undersigned, while it owns the subject property, is responsible for the implementation of the provisions of this plan and will ensure that this plan is amended as appropriate to reflect up-to-date conditions on the site consistent with the current Orange County Drainage Area Management Plan (DAMP) and the intent of the non-point source NPDES Permit for Waste Discharge Requirements for the County of Orange, Orange County Flood Control District and the incorporated Cities of Orange County within the Santa Ana Region. Once the undersigned transfers its interest in the property, its successors-in-interest shall bear the aforementioned responsibility to implement and amend the WQMP. An appropriate number of approved and signed copies of this document shall be available on the subject site in perpetuity.

Owner:			
Title	Director of Development		
Company	Shopoff Realty Investments		
Address	18565 Jamboree Road, Suite 200, Irvine, CA 92612		
Email	bruffner@shopoff.com		
Telephone #	949-417-1396		
Signature		Date	

Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP)
INSERT Project Name

Preparer (Engineer): Carson Edgington			
Title	Associate	PE Registration #	76519
Company	RICK CO.		
Address	5620 Friars Road, San Diego, CA 92110		
Email	Cedgington@rickengineering.com		
Telephone #	619-291-0707		
I hereby certify that this Water Quality Management Plan is in compliance with, and meets the requirements set forth in, Order No. R8-2009-0030/NPDES No. CAS618030, of the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board.			
Preparer Signature		Date	
Place Stamp Here			

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Attachments

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Attachment F	Educational Materials

Section I Discretionary Permit(s) and Water Quality Conditions

Provide discretionary permit and water quality information. *Refer to Section 2.1 in the Technical Guidance Document (TGD) available from the Orange County Stormwater Program (ocwatersheds.com).*

SECTION TO BE COMPLETED DURING FINAL DESIGN

Project Information	
Permit/ Application No.	Tract/Parcel Map No.
Additional Information/ Comments:	
Water Quality Conditions	
Water Quality Conditions (list verbatim)	
Watershed-Based Plan Conditions	
Provide applicable conditions from watershed - based plans including WIHMPs and TMDLS.	

Section II Project Description

II.1 Project Description

Provide a detailed project description including:

- Project areas;
- Land uses;
- Land cover;
- Design elements;
- A general description not broken down by drainage management areas (DMAs).

Include attributes relevant to determining applicable source controls. *Refer to Section 2.2 in the TGD for information that must be included in the project description.*

Description of Proposed Project		
Development Category (Verbatim from WQMP):	<p>Significant Redevelopment:</p> <p>All significant redevelopment projects, where significant redevelopment is defined as the addition or replacement of 5,000 or more square feet of impervious surface on an already developed site. Redevelopment does not include routine maintenance activities that are conducted to maintain original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, original purpose of the facility, or emergency redevelopment activity required to protect public health and safety. If the redevelopment results in the addition or replacement of less than 50 percent of the impervious area on-site and the existing development was not subject to WQMP requirement, the numeric sizing criteria discussed in Section 7.II-2.0 only applies to the addition or replacement area. If the addition or replacement accounts for 50 percent or more of the impervious area, the Project WQMP requirements apply to the entire development.</p>	
Project Area (ft²): 599,386	Number of Dwelling Units: TBD	<p>SIC Code: Existing: <u>5812, 6512, 6513, 6514</u></p> <p>Proposed: <u>Residential</u></p>
Narrative Project Description:	<p>In the existing condition, the site is relatively flat with elevations that vary from approximately 82 feet above mean sea level (MSL) along the northern side of the site line to 79 feet above MSL along the western/southern portion of the project site. Runoff generally sheet flows from the east towards to the west and into ribbon gutters and storm drains. The on-site storm drain facilities are connected to the storm drain</p>	

	<p>at either the intersection of Beach Blvd. and Dr. Sam Way, or Dr. Sam Way and Darlington Ave before outletting into the Brea Creek concrete channel south of the site. The off-site storm drain in Beach Blvd flows south/southwest for approximately 180 ft before discharging to the channel. Brea Creek Channel flows west for approximately .7 miles before connecting with Coyote Creek. Coyote Creek flows southwest before it confluences with the San Gabriel River. The San Gabriel River flows south for approximately ultimately 4 miles before it outfalls into the Pacific Ocean at San Pedro Bay near Seal Beach.</p> <p>The post-project drainage characteristics will be similar to the pre-project drainage with the addition of BMPs for water quality (modular wetlands). Runoff will be captured in a series of inlets and storm drains and routed through BMPs. The runoff will be connected to the existing regional storm drain in Beach Blvd and to newly proposed facilities in Dr. Sam Way before outletting through the existing POCs established in Brea Creek Channel.</p>			
Project Area	Pervious		Impervious	
	Area (acres or sq ft)	Percentage	Area (acres or sq ft)	Percentage
Pre-Project Conditions	1.38 AC	10%	12.38 AC	90%
Post-Project Conditions	2.75 AC	20%	11.01 AC	80%
Drainage Patterns/Connections				

II.2 Potential Stormwater Pollutants

Determine and list expected stormwater pollutants based on land uses and site activities. *Refer to Section 2.2.2 and Table 2.1 in the TGD for guidance.*

Pollutants of Concern		
Pollutant	Circle One: E=Expected to be of concern	Additional Information and Comments

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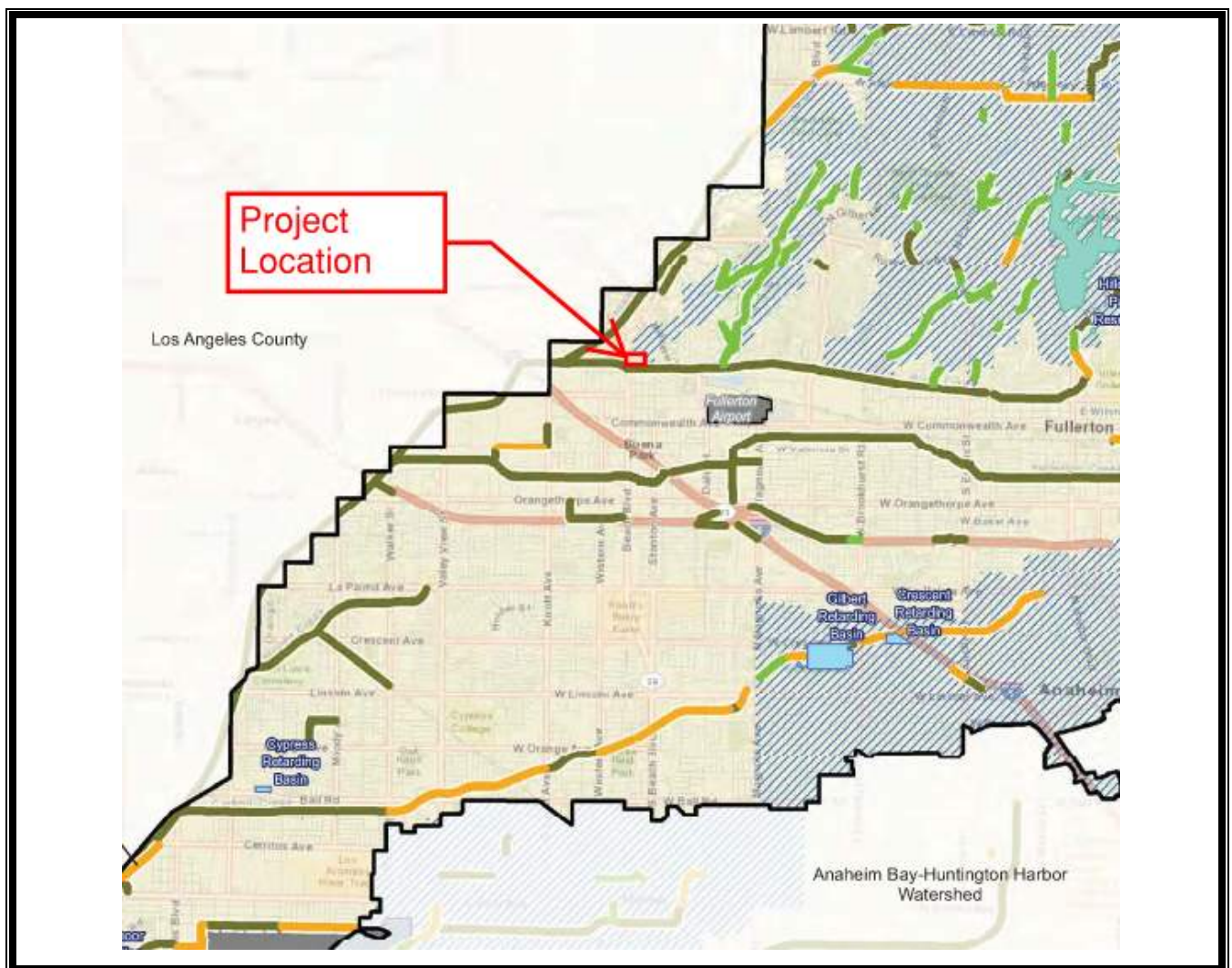
	N=Not Expected to be of concern		
Suspended-Solid/ Sediment	E ☒	N	
Nutrients	E ☒	N	
Heavy Metals	E ☒	N	
Pathogens (Bacteria/Virus)	E ☒	N	
Pesticides	E ☒	N	
Oil and Grease	E ☒	N	
Toxic Organic Compounds	E ☒	N	
Trash and Debris	E ☒	N	

II.3 Hydrologic Conditions of Concern

Determine if streams located downstream from the project area are determined to be potentially susceptible to hydromodification impacts. *Refer to Section 2.2.3.1 in the TGD for NOC or Section 2.2.3.2 for <SOC>.*

☒ No – Show map

☐ Yes – Describe applicable hydrologic conditions of concern below. *Refer to Section 2.2.3 in the TGD.*



II.4 Post Development Drainage Characteristics

Describe post development drainage characteristics. *Refer to Section 2.2.4 in the TGD.*

The post-project drainage characteristics will be similar to the pre-project drainage with the addition of BMPs for water quality (modular wetland and permeable pavement). Runoff will be captured in a series of inlets and storm drains and routed through BMPs. The runoff will be connected to either the existing regional storm drain in Beach Blvd or to newly proposed facilities in Dr. Sam Way.

II.5 Property Ownership/Management

Describe property ownership/management. *Refer to Section 2.2.5 in the TGD.*

BMPs located within residential areas will likely be transferred to a homeowners or other association that will be responsible for long-term maintenance.

Section III Site Description

III.1 Physical Setting

Fill out table with relevant information. *Refer to Section 2.3.1 in the TGD.*

Planning Area/ Community Name	Buena Park Downtown
Location/ Address	5600 Beach Blvd
	Buena Park, Ca, 90621
Land Use	Light Industrial
Zoning	ML
Acreage	13.76
Predominant Soil Type	Soil Group A

III.2 Site Characteristics

Fill out table with relevant information and include information regarding BMP sizing, suitability, and feasibility, as applicable. Refer to Section 2.3.2 in the TGD.

<i>Precipitation Zone</i>	24 Hour 85 th Percentile Rainfall = 0.95 inches
<i>Topography</i>	Flat site ranging from 82 to 79' msl
<i>Drainage Patterns/Connections</i>	Runoff will be captured in a series of inlets and storm drains and routed through BMPs. The runoff will be connected to the either the existing regional storm drain in Beach Blvd or to newly proposed facilities in Dr. Sam Way. The drainage generally flows east to west.
<i>Soil Type, Geology, and Infiltration Properties</i>	The site is made up of Hydrologic Soil Group A. Specific soil type to be determined in future geotechnical report.

<i>Site Characteristics (continued)</i>	
<i>Hydrogeologic (Groundwater) Conditions</i>	The historically highest groundwater at the site is about 10 feet below ground surface (bgs). See Attachment D for more information.
<i>Geotechnical Conditions (relevant to infiltration)</i>	<i>TBD</i>
<i>Off-Site Drainage</i>	No off-site drainage is considered as run-on to the site.
<i>Utility and Infrastructure Information</i>	New utility connections will be needed for all wet and dry utilities to the existing systems adjacent to the project site. The on-site storm drain will be connected to the existing storm drain in Beach Blvd and newly proposed storm drain in Dr. Sam Way. All onsite utilities are private and will be owned, operated and maintained by the future lot owner and/property manager.

III.3 Watershed Description

Fill out table with relevant information and include information regarding BMP sizing, suitability, and feasibility, as applicable. *Refer to Section 2.3.3 in the TGD.*

Receiving Waters	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Brea Creek• Coyote Creek• San Gabriel River Reach 1• San Gabriel River Estuary• Seal Beach• San Pedro Bay	
303(d) Listed Impairments	WATER BODY NAME	POLLUTANT
	Coyote Creek	Copper, Dissolved
	Coyote Creek	pH
	Coyote Creek	Toxicity
	Coyote Creek	Indicator Bacteria
	Coyote Creek	Malathion
	Coyote Creek	Iron
	San Gabriel River Estuary	Nickel
	San Gabriel River Estuary	Oxygen, Dissolved
	San Gabriel River Estuary	Copper
	San Gabriel River Estuary	Dioxin
	San Gabriel River Estuary	Indicator Bacteria
	San Gabriel River Reach 1 (Estuary to Firestone)	pH
	San Gabriel River Reach 1 (Estuary to Firestone)	Temperature, water
	San Pedro Bay Near/Off Shore Zones	Total DDT (sum of 4,4'- and 2,4'- isomers of DDT, DDE, and DDD)
	San Pedro Bay Near/Off Shore Zones	PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls)
	San Pedro Bay Near/Off Shore Zones	Chlordane
	San Pedro Bay Near/Off Shore Zones	Toxicity
	Seal Beach	PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls)
	Seal Beach	Indicator Bacteria
Applicable TMDLs	Coyote Creek: Metals (copper, lead, zinc) and bacteria	
Pollutants of Concern for the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Suspended-Solid/ Sediment• Nutrients• Heavy Metals• Pathogens (Bacteria/Virus)• Pesticides• Oil and Grease• Toxic Organic Compounds• Trash and Debris	

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Environmentally Sensitive and Special Biological Significant Areas	None
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Section IV Best Management Practices (BMPs)

IV. 1 Project Performance Criteria

Describe project performance criteria. Several steps must be followed in order to determine what performance criteria will apply to a project. These steps include:

- If the project has an approved WIHMP or equivalent, then any watershed specific criteria must be used and the project can evaluate participation in the approved regional or sub-regional opportunities. The local Permittee planning or NPDES staff should be consulted regarding the existence of an approved WIHMP or equivalent.
- Determine applicable hydromodification control performance criteria. *Refer to Section 7.II-2.4.2.2 of the Model WQMP.*
- Determine applicable LID performance criteria. *Refer to Section 7.II-2.4.3 of the Model WQMP.*
- Determine applicable treatment control BMP performance criteria. *Refer to Section 7.II-3.2.2 of the Model WQMP.*
- Calculate the LID design storm capture volume for the project. *Refer to Section 7.II-2.4.3 of the Model WQMP.*

(NOC Permit Area only) Is there an approved WIHMP or equivalent for the project area that includes more stringent LID feasibility criteria or if there are opportunities identified for implementing LID on regional or sub-regional basis?	YES ☐	NO ☒
If yes, describe WIHMP feasibility criteria or regional/sub-regional LID opportunities.	None.	

Project Performance Criteria (continued)

If HCOC exists, list applicable hydromodification control performance criteria (Section 7.II-2.4.2.2 in MWQMP)	Not Applicable
List applicable LID performance criteria (Section 7.II-2.4.3 from MWQMP)	<p>TGD III.3.1. Simple Design Capture Volume Sizing Method</p> <p>Volume-based BMPs must be designed to infiltrate, harvest and use evapotranspire, or biotreat/biofilter, the 85th percentile, 24-hour storm event (Design Capture Volume).</p> <p>TGD III.3.3. Capture Efficiency Method for Flow-Based BMPs</p> <p>Flow-based BMPs must be designed to retain on-site, (infiltrate, harvest and use, or evapotranspire) storm water runoff up to 80 percent average annual capture efficiency</p>
List applicable treatment control BMP performance criteria (Section 7.II-3.2.2 from MWQMP)	Not Applicable
Calculate LID design storm capture volume for Project.	<p>Preliminary BMP sizing was performed for all DMAs.</p> <p>Total Project Area = 599,386 ft² = 4.24 acres (Sum of DMA 1-9)</p> <p>90% Impervious, $C = (0.75 \times 0.90) + 0.15 = 0.83$</p> <p>$P = 0.95$</p> <p>$DCV = C \times d \times A \times 43,560 \text{ sf/ac} \times 1/12 \text{ in/ft}$</p> <p>$Q = C \times I \times A$</p> <p>Where:</p>

DCV = design storm capture volume, cu-ft

C = runoff coefficient = $((0.75 \times \text{imp}) + 0.15)$

I = rainfall intensity, determined by using the OC TGD Figure III.4 for 80% Capture Efficiency and an assumed initial Tc of 5 minutes.

Imp = impervious fraction of drainage area (ranges from 0 to 1)

d = storm depth (inches)

A = tributary area (acres)

Q_{Design} = Design Flow Rate

DMA 1-3 DCV and Q values calculated below:

DMA 100		
Calculations for DCV & Q _{design}		
C =	0.85	
d =	0.95	in
I =	0.26	in/hr
A =	5.51	ac
DCV =	15,871	cu. ft.
Q _{design} =	1.20	cfs

DMA 300		
Calculations for DCV & Q _{design}		
C =	0.85	
d =	0.95	in
I =	0.26	in/hr
A =	4.37	ac
DCV =	12,820	cu. ft.
Q _{design} =	0.97	cfs

DMA 400		
Calculations for DCV & Q _{design}		
C =	0.85	
d =	0.95	in
I =	0.26	in/hr
A =	3.51	ac
DCV =	10,297	cu. ft.
Q _{design} =	0.78	cfs

IV.2. SITE DESIGN AND DRAINAGE PLAN

Describe site design and drainage plan including

- A narrative of site design practices utilized or rationale for not using practices;
- A narrative of how site is designed to allow BMPs to be incorporated to the MEP
- A table of DMA characteristics and list of LID BMPs proposed in each DMA.
- Reference to the WQMP plot plan.
- Calculation of Design Capture Volume (DCV) for each drainage area.
- A listing of GIS coordinates for LID and Treatment Control BMPs (unless not required by local jurisdiction).

Refer to Section 2.4.2 in the TGD.

The proposed site design and drainage characteristics will be similar to the pre-project drainage with the addition of BMPs for water quality (modular wetland). Runoff will be captured in a series of inlets and storm drains and routed through BMPs. The runoff will be connected to the existing regional storm drain in La Palma Avenue.

Preliminary BMP sizing was performed for all DMAs. More details regarding these DMAs will be developed in supplemental WQMPs.

Please see WQMP DMA Exhibit in Attachment A, and Attachment B – BMP Calculations for additional information.

IV.3 LID BMP SELECTION AND PROJECT CONFORMANCE ANALYSIS

Each sub-section below documents that the proposed design features conform to the applicable project performance criteria via check boxes, tables, calculations, narratives, and/or references to worksheets. *Refer to Section 2.4.2.3 in the TGD for selecting LID BMPs and Section 2.4.3 in the TGD for conducting conformance analysis with project performance criteria.*

IV.3.1 Hydrologic Source Controls

If required HSCs are included, fill out applicable check box forms. If the retention criteria are otherwise met with other LID BMPs, include a statement indicating HSCs not required.

Name	Included?
Localized on-lot infiltration	☒
Impervious area dispersion (e.g. roof top disconnection)	☐
Street trees (canopy interception)	☐
Residential rain barrels (not actively managed)	☐
Green roofs/Brown roofs	☐
Blue roofs	☐
Impervious area reduction (e.g. permeable pavers, site design)	☐
Other:	☐
Other:	☐
Other:	☐
Other:	☐
Other:	☐
Other:	☐
Other:	☐
Other:	☐
Other:	☐

FINAL HSC DETERMINATION TO BE PROVIDED AT LATER DATE.

IV.3.2 Infiltration BMPs

Identify infiltration BMPs to be used in project. If design volume cannot be met state why BMPs cannot be met

Name	Included?
Bioretention without underdrains	☐
Rain gardens	☐
Porous landscaping	☐
Infiltration planters	☐
Retention swales	☐
Infiltration trenches	☐
Infiltration basins	☐
Drywells	☐
Subsurface infiltration galleries	☐
French drains	☐
Permeable asphalt	☐
Permeable concrete	☐
Permeable concrete pavers	☐
Other:	☐
Other:	☐

Show calculations below to demonstrate if the LID Design Storm Capture Volume can be met with infiltration BMPs. If not document how much can be met with infiltration and document why it is not feasible to meet the full volume with infiltration BMPs.

CALCULATIONS TO BE PROVIDED AT A LATER DATE IF IS DETERMINED THAT INFILTRATION BMPS ARE REQUIRED.

IV.3.3 Evapotranspiration, Rainwater Harvesting BMPs

If the full Design Storm Capture Volume cannot be met with infiltration BMPs, describe any evapotranspiration, rainwater harvesting BMPs. <Delete or leave blank if not used>

Name	Included?
All HSCs; See Section IV.3.1	☐
Surface-based infiltration BMPs	☐
Biotreatment BMPs	☐
Above-ground cisterns and basins	☐
Underground detention	☐
Other:	☐
Other:	☐
Other:	☐

Show calculations below to demonstrate if the LID Design Storm Capture Volume can be met with evapotranspiration, rainwater harvesting BMPs in combination with infiltration BMPs. If not document how much can be met with either infiltration BMPs, evapotranspiration, rainwater harvesting BMPs, or a combination, and document why it is not feasible to meet the full volume with either of these BMPs categories.

CALCULATIONS TO BE PROVIDED AT A LATER DATE IF IS DETERMINED THESE BMPS ARE REQUIRED.

IV.3.4 Biotreatment BMPs

If the full Design Storm Capture Volume cannot be met with infiltration BMPs, and/or evapotranspiration and rainwater harvesting BMPs, describe biotreatment BMPs. Include sections for selection, suitability, sizing, and infeasibility, as applicable. **<Delete or leave blank if not used>**

Name	Included?
Bioretention with underdrains	☐
Stormwater planter boxes with underdrains	☐
Rain gardens with underdrains	☐
Constructed wetlands	☐
Vegetated swales	☐
Vegetated filter strips	☐
Proprietary vegetated biotreatment systems	☒
Wet extended detention basin	☐
Dry extended detention basins	☐
Other:	☐
Other:	☐

Show calculations below to demonstrate if the LID Design Storm Capture Volume can be met with infiltration, evapotranspiration, rainwater harvesting and/or biotreatment BMPs. If not document how much can be met with either infiltration BMPs, evapotranspiration, rainwater harvesting BMPs, or a combination, and document why it is not feasible to meet the full volume with either of these BMPs categories.

Subsurface infiltration chambers would be required to capture and infiltrate the DCV from the proposed project. Subsurface infiltration chambers are not feasible due to shallow groundwater. TAPE certified flow-based CONTECH Modular Wetland ® MWS have been sized appropriately (based on $T_c=5$ min, $I = 0.26$ in/hr) to treat the DCV from project areas.

CALCULATIONS TO BE PROVIDED AT A LATER DATE.

IV.3.5 Hydromodification Control BMPs

Describe hydromodification control BMPs. See Section 5 TGD. Include sections for selection, suitability, sizing, and infeasibility, as applicable. Detail compliance with Prior Conditions of Approval. **<Delete or leave blank if not used>**

Hydromodification Control BMPs	
BMP Name	BMP Description
Not Applicable.	

IV.3.6 Regional/Sub-Regional LID BMPs

Describe regional/ sub-regional LID BMPs in which the project will participate. *Refer to Section 7.II-2.4.3.2 of the Model WQMP.* **<Delete or leave blank if not used>**

Regional/Sub-Regional LID BMPs
Not Applicable

IV.3.7 Treatment Control BMPs

Treatment control BMPs can only be considered if the project conformance analysis indicates that it is not feasible to retain the full design capture volume with LID BMPs. Describe treatment control BMPs including sections for selection, sizing, and infeasibility, as applicable. <Delete or leave blank if not used>

Treatment Control BMPs	
BMP Name	BMP Description
Not Applicable	

IV.3.8 Non-structural Source Control BMPs

Fill out non-structural source control check box forms or provide a brief narrative explaining if non-structural source controls were not used.

Non-Structural Source Control BMPs				
Identifier	Name	Check One		If not applicable, state brief reason
		Included	Not Applicable	
N1	Education for Property Owners, Tenants and Occupants	☒	☐	
N2	Activity Restrictions	☒	☐	
N3	Common Area Landscape Management	☒	☐	
N4	BMP Maintenance	☒	☐	
N5	Title 22 CCR Compliance (How development will comply)	☐	☒	No hazardous material use
N6	Local Industrial Permit Compliance	☐	☒	No industrial land use
N7	Spill Contingency Plan	☐	☒	No hazardous material use
N8	Underground Storage Tank Compliance	☐	☒	No gas stations or USTs
N9	Hazardous Materials Disclosure Compliance	☐	☒	No hazardous material use or handling
N10	Uniform Fire Code Implementation	☒	☐	
N11	Common Area Litter Control	☒	☐	
N12	Employee Training	☒	☐	
N13	Housekeeping of Loading Docks	☒	☐	
N14	Common Area Catch Basin Inspection	☒	☐	
N15	Street Sweeping Private Streets and Parking Lots	☒	☐	
N16	Retail Gasoline Outlets	☐	☒	No Gas Stations

IV.3.9 Structural Source Control BMPs

Fill out structural source control check box forms or provide a brief narrative explaining if Structural source controls were not used.

Structural Source Control BMPs				
Identifier	Name	Check One		If not applicable, state brief reason
		Included	Not Applicable	
S1	Provide storm drain system stenciling and signage	☒	☐	
S2	Design and construct outdoor material storage areas to reduce pollution introduction	☐	☒	No outdoor material storage
S3	Design and construct trash and waste storage areas to reduce pollution introduction	☒	☐	
S4	Use efficient irrigation systems & landscape design, water conservation, smart controllers, and source control	☒	☐	
S5	Protect slopes and channels and provide energy dissipation	☐	☒	No project slopes (flat)
	Incorporate requirements applicable to individual priority project categories (from SDRWQCB NPDES Permit)	☒	☐	
S6	Dock areas	☐	☒	No docking areas
S7	Maintenance bays	☐	☒	No maintenance bays
S8	Vehicle wash areas	☐	☒	No vehicle wash areas
S9	Outdoor processing areas	☐	☒	No outdoor processing areas
S10	Equipment wash areas	☐	☒	No equipment wash areas
S11	Fueling areas	☐	☒	No fueling areas
S12	Hillside landscaping	☐	☒	No project slopes (flat)
S13	Wash water control for food preparation areas	☐	☒	No wash water control
S14	Community car wash racks	☐	☒	No community car wash racks

IV.4 ALTERNATIVE COMPLIANCE PLAN (IF APPLICABLE)

IV.4.1 Water Quality Credits

Determine if water quality credits are applicable for the project. *Refer to Section 3.1 of the Model WQMP for description of credits and Appendix VI of the TGD for calculation methods for applying water quality credits.*

Description of Proposed Project				
Project Types that Qualify for Water Quality Credits (Select all that apply):				
☒ Redevelopment projects that reduce the overall impervious footprint of the project site.	☐ Brownfield redevelopment, meaning redevelopment, expansion, or reuse of real property which may be complicated by the presence or potential presence of hazardous substances, pollutants or contaminants, and which have the potential to contribute to adverse ground or surface WQ if not redeveloped.		☒ Higher density development projects which include two distinct categories (credits can only be taken for one category): those with more than seven units per acre of development (lower credit allowance); vertical density developments, for example, those with a Floor to Area Ratio (FAR) of 2 or those having more than 18 units per acre (greater credit allowance).	
☐ Mixed use development, such as a combination of residential, commercial, industrial, office, institutional, or other land uses which incorporate design principles that can demonstrate environmental benefits that would not be realized through single use projects (e.g. reduced vehicle trip traffic with the potential to reduce sources of water or air pollution).		☐ Transit-oriented developments, such as a mixed use residential or commercial area designed to maximize access to public transportation; similar to above criterion, but where the development center is within one half mile of a mass transit center (e.g. bus, rail, light rail or commuter train station). Such projects would not be able to take credit for both categories, but may have greater credit assigned		☐ Redevelopment projects in an established historic district, historic preservation area, or similar significant city area including core City Center areas (to be defined through mapping).
☐ Developments with dedication of undeveloped portions to parks, preservation areas and other pervious uses.	☐ Developments in a city center area.	☐ Developments in historic districts or historic preservation areas.	☐ Live-work developments, a variety of developments designed to support residential and vocational needs together – similar to criteria to mixed use development; would not be able to take credit for both categories.	☐ In-fill projects, the conversion of empty lots and other underused spaces into more beneficially used spaces, such as residential or commercial areas.
Calculation of Water Quality Credits (if applicable)				

IV.4.2 Alternative Compliance Plan Information

Describe an alternative compliance plan (if applicable). Include alternative compliance obligations (i.e., gallons, pounds) and describe proposed alternative compliance measures. *Refer to Section 7.II 3.0 in the WQMP.*

Not Applicable

Section V Inspection/Maintenance Responsibility for BMPs

Fill out information in table below. Prepare and attach an Operation and Maintenance Plan. Identify the mechanism through which BMPs will be maintained. Inspection and maintenance records must be kept for a minimum of five years for inspection by the regulatory agencies. *Refer to Section 7.II 4.0 in the Model WQMP.*

BMP Inspection/Maintenance			
BMP	Reponsible Party(s)	Inspection/Maintenance Activities Required	Minimum Frequency of Activities
BioClean Modular Wetland System®	HOA/Property Management	Visually inspect BMP and associated manholes and inspection ports Remove floatables and excess sediment. Maintain vegetation and mulch. Media Replacement	Monthly during wet season and every other month during dry season and after every 0.5-inch or larger storm event. As Needed, when standing water or bypass occurs. Dead or diseased plants As needed (typically 10 years)
N1 - Education for Property Owners, Tenants and Occupants	HOA/Property Management	Provide educational materials	Provided to first residents and new tenants Annual
N2- Activity Restrictions	HOA/Property Management	Prohibit discharges of waste to streets or storm drains.	Educational material provided to first residents As-Needed

N3 Common Area Landscape Management	HOA/Property Management	Proper management the use of fertilizers and pesticides	Monthly
---	----------------------------	---	---------

BMP Inspection/Maintenance			
BMP	Reponsible Party(s)	Inspection/ Maintenance Activities Required	Minimum Frequency of Activities
N4 BMP Maintenance	HOA/Property Management	See Attachment E (Attachment to be completed at later date)	See Attachment E (Attachment to be completed at later date)
N10. Uniform Fire Code Implementation	HOA/Property Management	Visual inspection to verify system is not leaking. Ensure water from testing of system does not discharge to storm drain system.	Annually
N11 Common Area Litter Control	HOA/Property Management	Emptying and inspection of common areas for litter and trash disposal	Weekly
N12 Employee Training	HOA/Property Management	Provide educational materials	Provided at initial training Annual thereafter

N14 Common Area Catch Basin Inspection	HOA/Property Management	Inspection, cleaning and maintenance of drainage facilities	80% - Annually 100%-Every 2-years
N15 Street Sweeping Private Streets and Parking Lots	HOA/Property Management	Sweep streets prior to rainy season.	Annually
S1 Provide storm drain system stenciling and signage	HOA/Property Management	Visual inspection for stencil legibility	Annually
S3 Design and construct trash and waste storage areas to reduce pollution introduction	HOA/Property Management	Visual inspection that areas are functioning as designed (i.e., rain does not have the potential to contact trash)	Annually
S4 Use efficient irrigation systems & landscape design, water conservation, smart controllers, and source control	HOA/Property Management	Visual inspection for excessive irrigation runoff Maintenance of irrigation systems	Weekly As needed

Section VI Site Plan and Drainage Plan

VI.1 SITE PLAN AND DRAINAGE PLAN

Include a site plan and drainage plan sheet set containing the following minimum information:

- Project location
- Site boundary
- Land uses and land covers, as applicable
- Suitability/feasibility constraints
- Structural BMP locations
- Drainage delineations and flow information
- Drainage connections
- BMP details

VI.2 ELECTRONIC DATA SUBMITTAL <optional – delete if not used>

The minimum requirement is to provide submittal of PDF exhibits in addition to hard copies. Format must not require specialized software to open.

If the local jurisdiction requires specialized electronic document formats (CAD, GIS) to be submitted, this section will be used to describe the contents (e.g., layering, nomenclature, georeferencing, etc.) of these documents so that they may be interpreted efficiently and accurately.

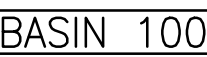
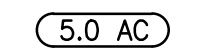
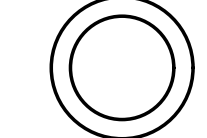
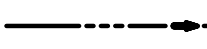
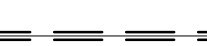
Section VII Educational Materials

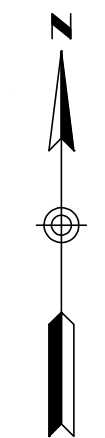
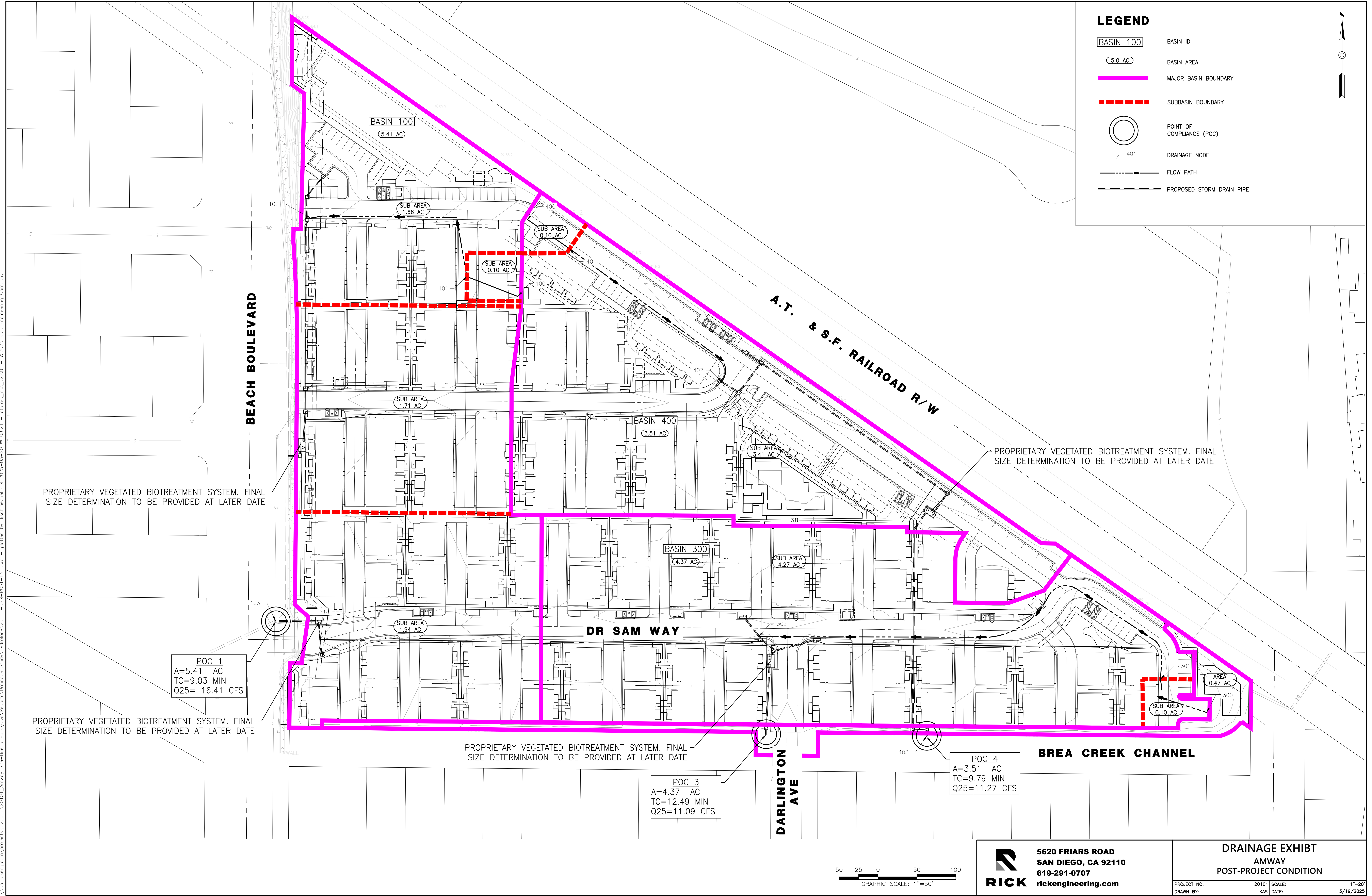
Refer to the Orange County Stormwater Program (ocwatersheds.com) for a library of materials available. For the copy submitted to the Permittee, only attach the educational materials specifically applicable to the project. Other materials specific to the project may be included as well and must be attached.

Education Materials			
Residential Material (http://www.ocwatersheds.com)	Check If Applicable	Business Material (http://www.ocwatersheds.com)	Check If Applicable
The Ocean Begins at Your Front Door	☒	Tips for the Automotive Industry	☐
Tips for Car Wash Fund-raisers	☐	Tips for Using Concrete and Mortar	☐
Tips for the Home Mechanic	☐	Tips for the Food Service Industry	☐
Homeowners Guide for Sustainable Water Use	☒	Proper Maintenance Practices for Your Business	☐
Household Tips	☒	Other Material	Check If Attached
Proper Disposal of Household Hazardous Waste	☒		
Recycle at Your Local Used Oil Collection Center (North County)	☒		☐
Recycle at Your Local Used Oil Collection Center (Central County)	☐		☐
Recycle at Your Local Used Oil Collection Center (South County)	☐		☐
Tips for Maintaining a Septic Tank System	☐		☐
Responsible Pest Control	☐		☐
Sewer Spill	☐		☐
Tips for the Home Improvement Projects	☒		☐
Tips for Horse Care	☐		☐
Tips for Landscaping and Gardening	☒		☐
Tips for Pet Care	☒		☐
Tips for Pool Maintenance	☐		☐
Tips for Residential Pool, Landscape and Hardscape Drains	☒		☐
Tips for Projects Using Paint	☒		☐

Attachment A
SITE PLAN & DMA Exhibit

LEGEND

-  BASIN ID
-  BASIN AREA
-  MAJOR BASIN BOUNDARY
-  SUBBASIN BOUNDARY
-  POINT OF COMPLIANCE (POC)
-  DRAINAGE NODE
-  FLOW PATH
-  PROPOSED STORM DRAIN PIPE

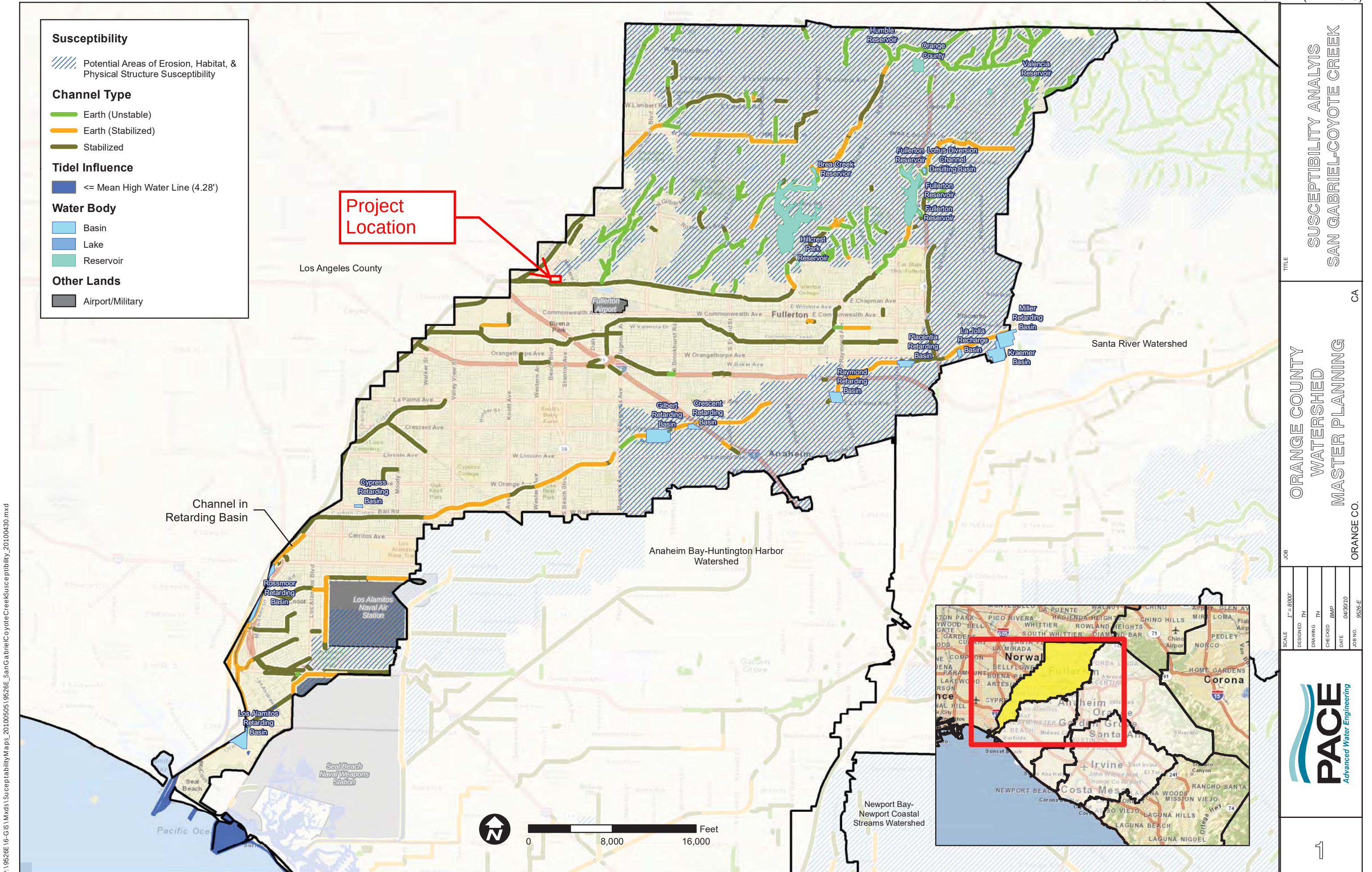


 **5620 FRIARS ROAD
SAN DIEGO, CA 92110
619-291-0707
rickengineering.com**

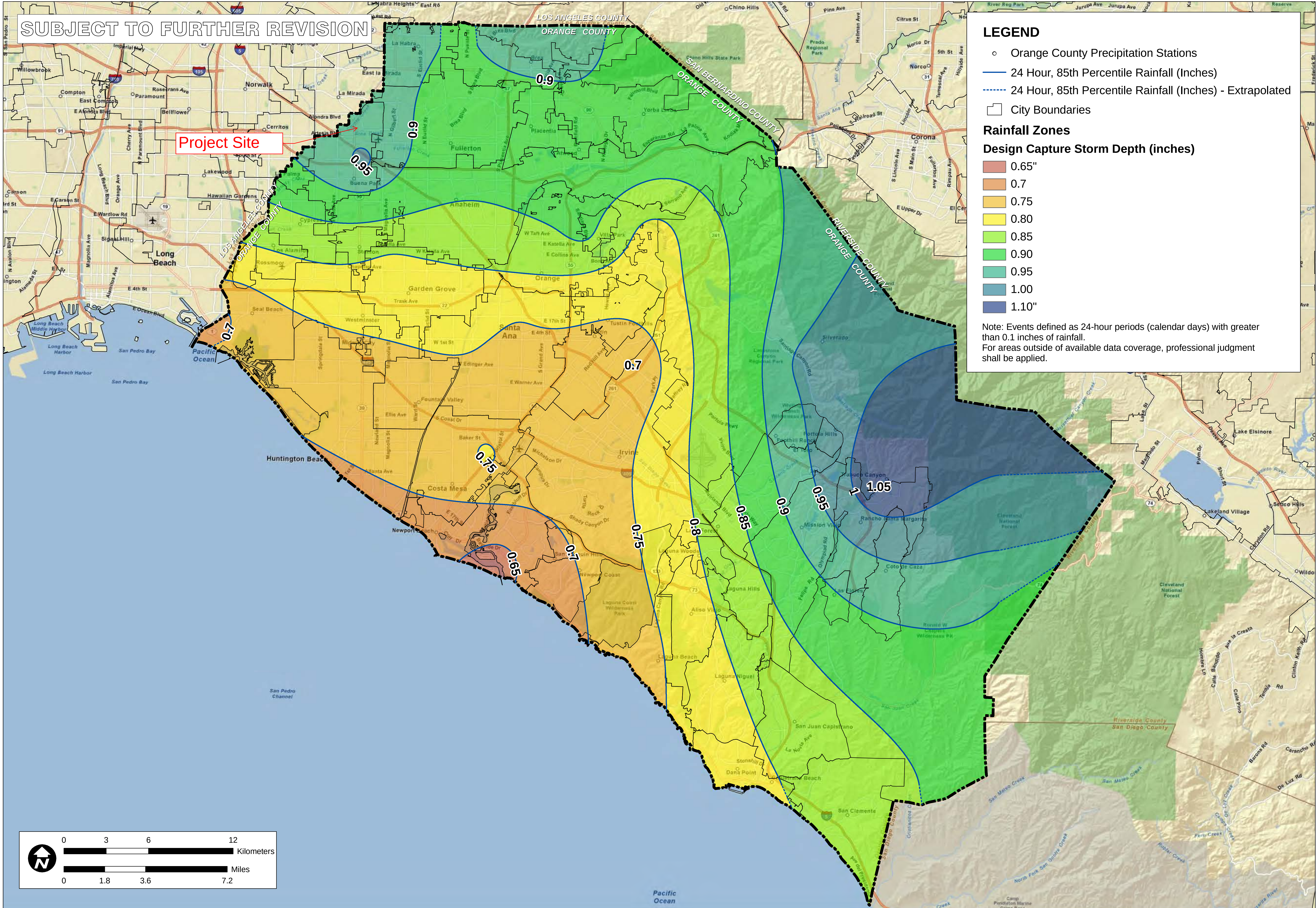
DRAINAGE EXHIBIT
AMWAY
POST-PROJECT CONDITION

PROJECT NO: 201011 SCALE: 1"=20'
DRAWN BY: KAS DATE: 3/19/2025

\\p-rickeng.com\projects\201011_Amway_Site_Buena_Park\Civil\Reports\Drainage_Study\Hydrology\201011_DSN_POST_ENT.dwg - plotted by: kschneel ON 2025-03-20 @ 08:21 - c:\rec_nrs.v2.ctb - ©2025 Rick Engineering Company



P:\19526E\16-GIS\Mxds\Reports\InfiltrationFeasibility_20110215\19526E_FigureXVI-1_RainfallZones_20110215.mxd



ORANGE COUNTY TECHNICAL GUIDANCE DOCUMENT		RAINFALL ZONES	
JOB NO. 9526-E		CA	
DESIGNED	TH	TITLE	
DRAWING	TH	ORANGE CO.	
CHECKED	BMP	DOCUMENT	
DATE	04/22/10	ORANGE CO.	
FIGURE XVI-1		ORANGE CO.	



Attachment B
BMP Calculations

MODULAR WETLAND DETAIL SHEETS
AND BMP SIZING CALCULATIONS TO
BE ADDED AT A LATER DATE

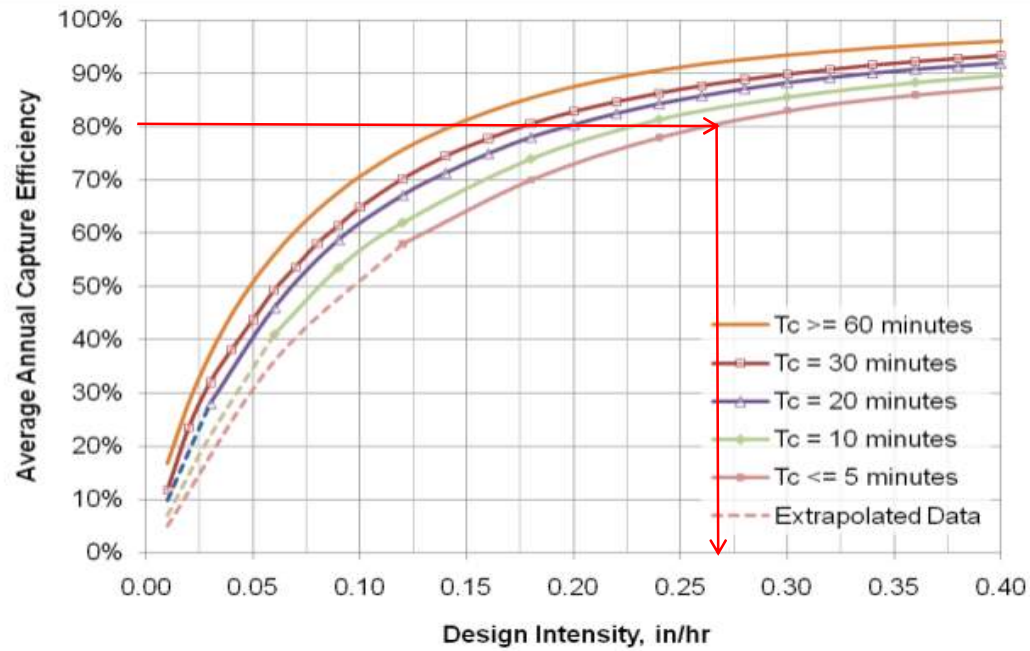
Worksheet B: Simple Design Capture Volume Sizing Method

Step 1: Determine the design capture storm depth used for calculating volume				
1	Enter design capture storm depth from Figure III.1, d (inches)	$d=$		inches
2	Enter the effect of provided HSCs, d_{HSC} (inches) (Worksheet A)	$d_{HSC}=$		inches
3	Calculate the remainder of the design capture storm depth, $d_{remainder}$ (inches) (Line 1 – Line 2)	$d_{remainder}=$		inches
Step 2: Calculate the DCV				
1	Enter Project area tributary to BMP (s), A (acres)	$A=$		acres
2	Enter Project Imperviousness, imp (unitless)	$imp=$		
3	Calculate runoff coefficient, $C = (0.75 \times imp) + 0.15$	$C=$		
4	Calculate runoff volume, $V_{design} = (C \times d_{remainder} \times A \times 43560 \times (1/12))$	$V_{design}=$		cu-ft
Step 3: Design BMPs to ensure full retention of the DCV				
Step 3a: Determine design infiltration rate				
1	Enter measured infiltration rate, $K_{observed}^1$ (in/hr) (Appendix VII)	$K_{observed}=$		In/hr
2	Enter combined safety factor from Worksheet H, S_{total} (unitless)	$S_{total}=$		
3	Calculate design infiltration rate, $K_{design} = K_{observed} / S_{total}$	$K_{design}=$		In/hr
Step 3b: Determine minimum BMP footprint				
4	Enter drawdown time, T (max 48 hours)	$T=$		Hours
5	Calculate max retention depth that can be drawn down within the drawdown time (feet), $D_{max} = K_{design} \times T \times (1/12)$	$D_{max}=$		feet
6	Calculate minimum area required for BMP (sq-ft), $A_{min} = V_{design} / d_{max}$	$A_{min}=$		sq-ft

¹ $K_{observed}$ is the vertical infiltration measured in the field, before applying a factor of safety. If field testing measures a rate that is different than the vertical infiltration rate (for example, three-dimensional borehole percolation rate), then this rate must be adjusted by an acceptable method (for example, Porchet method) to yield the field estimate of vertical infiltration rate, $K_{observed}$. See Appendix VII.

Worksheet D: Capture Efficiency Method for Flow-Based BMPs

Graphical Operations



Provide supporting graphical operations. See [Example III.7](#).

Attachment C
Drainage Study Letter



Drainage Letter

Amway Site - Buena Park

RICK Job No. 20101
March 20, 2025





March 20, 2025

City of Buena Park
Community Development Department
6650 Beach Blvd
Buena Park, California 90622

SUBJECT: DRAINAGE LETTER FOR AMWAY SITE, BUENA PARK – IN SUPPORT OF
TENTATIVE MAP PLAN PMT-XXXXXX

To Whom It May Concern:

This letter presents a summary of the existing and a comparison to the preliminary proposed site drainage pattern of the Amway Site Buena Park project.

The existing site drains to 5 identified points of connection (POC). POC 5 referenced in the “Pre-project Condition” exhibit confluences at POC 1. POCs 1 – 4 outlet and confluence in the existing Brea Creek concrete channel south of the project site. The total drainage area is 13.76 acres. 10-year storm flow rates at the POCs are shown in the exhibit.

In the proposed condition, the site is split into 3 distinct drainage areas. Drainage in each area will be contained, captured, and treated before being discharged in the Brea Creek Channel through existing outlets. The preliminary design proposes private storm drain services in each drainage area to convey the site drainage. This is illustrated in the “Post-project Condition” exhibit. 25-year storm flow rates at the POCs are shown in the exhibit.

Ultimately, the site will be designed such that the post development storm flows will be less than or negligibly increased when compared to the existing flows at the POCs highlighted. All drainage on site outlets directly into the Brea Creek channel, which has sufficient capacity to receive any negligible increase in flows that may be encountered.

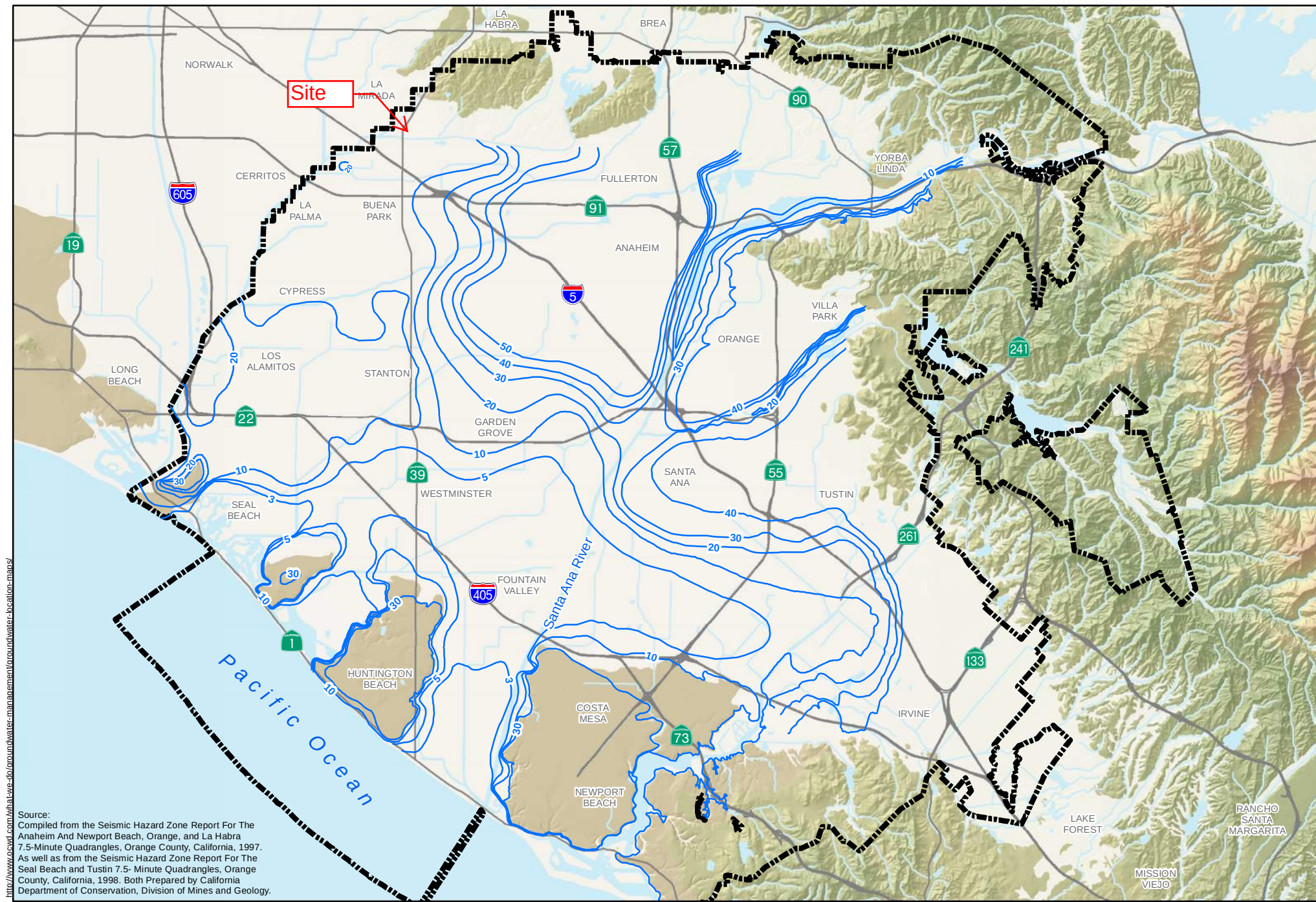
Sincerely,

RICK Co.

Carson Edgington
Principal
R.C.E. # 76519, Exp. 12/26

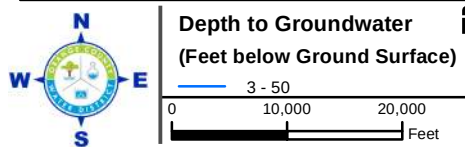
Attachment D
GROUNDWATER MAP
& GEOTECHNICAL DOCUMENTS

GEOTECHNICAL REPORT TO BE ADDED AT A
LATER DATE



http://www.ocwd.com/what-we-do/groundwater-management/groundwater-location-maps/

Source:
Compiled from the Seismic Hazard Zone Report For The
Anaheim And Newport Beach, Orange, and La Habra
7.5-Minute Quadrangles, Orange County, California, 1997.
As well as from the Seismic Hazard Zone Report For The
Seal Beach and Tustin 7.5-Minute Quadrangles, Orange
County, California, 1998. Both Prepared by California
Department of Conservation, Division of Mines and Geology.



OCWD Service Boundary

1997 Depth to Shallowmost Groundwater

Date Prepared: 11/02/15

DISCLAIMER: This map is provided only as a convenience to the user to provide general information. The Orange County Water District does not regularly update this the map or the information contained on it, and is provided in an "as-is" condition for you to view, access, copy, distribute and otherwise use at your own risk. The map and the information contained on it should be considered out of date and they should not be relied upon for any legal, engineering, surveying or similar purposes. Orange County Water District makes no representation or warranty of any kind, whether express or implied, regarding the map or any of the information contained on it. By accessing the map, you release the Orange County Water District from any liability for any injury or damage that may result from your reliance upon the map or any of the information contained on it.

Attachment E
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
PLAN

O&M PLAN TO BE ADDED AT A LATER DATE

Attachment F
Educational Materials



Support from Orange County residents and businesses is needed to improve water quality and reduce urban runoff pollution. Proper use and disposal of materials will help stop pollution before it reaches the storm drain and the ocean.

Stormwater quality management programs have been developed throughout Orange County to educate and encourage the public to protect water quality, monitor runoff in the storm drain system, investigate illegal dumping and maintain storm drains.

Non-point source pollution can have a serious impact on water quality in Orange County. Pollutants from the storm drain system can harm marine life as well as coastal and wetland habitats. They can also degrade recreation areas such as beaches, harbors and bays.



The Effect on the Ocean

Dumping one quart of motor oil into a storm drain can contaminate 250,000 gallons of water.

For More Information

- California Environmental Protection Agency**
www.calepa.ca.gov
- Air Resources Board**
www.arb.ca.gov
 - Department of Pesticide Regulation**
www.cdpr.ca.gov
 - Department of Toxic Substances Control**
www.dtsc.ca.gov
 - Integrated Waste Management Board**
www.ciwmb.ca.gov
 - Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment**
www.oehha.ca.gov
 - State Water Resources Control Board**
www.waterboards.ca.gov

Earth 911 - Community-Specific Environmental Information 1-800-cleanup or visit www.1800cleanup.org

Health Care Agency's Ocean and Bay Water Closure and Posting Hotline
(714) 433-6400 or visit www.ocbeachinfo.com

Integrated Waste Management Dept. of Orange County (714) 834-6752 or visit www.oclandfills.com for information on household hazardous waste collection centers, recycling centers and solid waste collection

O.C. Agriculture Commissioner
(714) 447-7100 or visit www.ocagcomm.com

Stormwater Best Management Practice Handbook
Visit www.cabmphandbooks.com

UC Master Gardener Hotline
(714) 708-1646 or visit www.uccemg.com

The Orange County Stormwater Program has created and moderates an electronic mailing list to facilitate communications, take questions and exchange ideas among its users about issues and topics related to stormwater and urban runoff and the implementation of program elements. To join the list, please send an email to ocstormwaterinfo-join@list.ocwatersheds.com



- Automotive leaks and spills.
- Improper disposal of used oil and other engine fluids.
- Metals found in vehicle exhaust, weathered paint, rust, metal plating and tires.
- Pesticides and fertilizers from lawns, gardens and farms.
- Improper disposal of cleaners, paint and paint removers.
- Soil erosion and dust debris from landscape and construction activities.
- Litter, lawn clippings, animal waste, and other organic matter.
- Oil stains on parking lots and paved surfaces.

Sources of Non-Point Source Pollution

Aliso Viejo.	(949)	425-2535
Anaheim Public Works Operations	(714)	765-6860
Brea Engineering.	(714)	990-7666
Buena Park Public Works	(714)	562-3655
Costa Mesa Public Services.	(714)	754-5323
Cypress Public Works.	(714)	229-6740
Dana Point Public Works.	(949)	248-3584
Fountain Valley Public Works	(714)	593-4441
Fullerton Engineering Dept..	(714)	738-6853
Garden Grove Public Works	(714)	741-5956
Huntington Beach Public Works	(714)	536-5431
Irvine Public Works.	(949)	724-6315
La Habra Public Services.	(562)	905-9792
La Palma Public Works.	(714)	690-3310
Laguna Beach Water Quality.	(949)	497-0378
Laguna Hills Public Services.	(949)	707-2650
Laguna Niguel Public Works	(949)	362-4337
Laguna Woods Public Works.	(949)	639-0500
Lake Forest Public Works	(949)	461-3480
Los Alamitos Community Dev..	(562)	431-3538
Mission Viejo Public Works	(949)	470-3056
Newport Beach, Code & Water Quality Enforcement	(949)	644-3215
Orange Public Works.	(714)	532-6480
Placentia Public Works	(714)	993-8245
Rancho Santa Margarita	(949)	635-1800
San Clemente Environmental Programs	(949)	361-6143
San Juan Capistrano Engineering	(949)	234-4413
Santa Ana Public Works	(714)	647-3380
Seal Beach Engineering	(562)	431-2527 x317
Stanton Public Works.	(714)	379-9222 x204
Tustin Public Works/Engineering	(714)	573-3150
Villa Park Engineering	(714)	998-1500
Westminster Public Works/Engineering	(714)	898-3311 x446
Yorba Linda Engineering	(714)	961-7138
Orange County Stormwater Program	(877)	897-7455
Orange County 24-Hour Water Pollution Problem Reporting Hotline 1-877-89-SPILL (1-877-897-7455)		

On-line Water Pollution Problem Reporting Form
www.ocwatersheds.com



Printed on Recycled Paper

- Anything we use outside homes, vehicles and businesses – like motor oil, paint, pesticides, fertilizers and cleaners – can be blown or washed into storm drains.
- A little water from a garden hose or rain can also send materials into storm drains.
- Storm drains are separate from our sanitary sewer systems; unlike water in sanitary sewers (from sinks or toilets), water in storm drains is not treated before entering our waterways.

Where Does It Go?

Most people believe that the largest source of water pollution in urban areas comes from specific sources such as factories and sewage treatment plants. In fact, the largest source of water pollution comes from city streets, neighborhoods, construction sites and parking lots. This type of pollution is sometimes called "non-point source" pollution. There are two types of non-point source pollution: stormwater and urban runoff. Stormwater runoff results from rainfall. When rainstorms cause large volumes of water to rinse the urban landscape, picking up pollutants along the way. Urban runoff can happen any time of the year when excessive water use from irrigation, vehicle washing and other sources carries trash, lawn clippings and other urban pollutants into storm drains.

Did You Know?

Even if you live miles from the Pacific Ocean, you may be unknowingly polluting it.

The Ocean Begins at Your Front Door



The Ocean Begins at Your Front Door



Never allow pollutants to enter the street, gutter or storm drain!

Follow these simple steps to help reduce water pollution:

Household Activities

- Do not rinse spills with water. Use dry cleanup methods such as applying cat litter or another absorbent material, sweep and dispose of in the trash. Take items such as used or excess batteries, oven cleaners, automotive fluids, painting products and cathode ray tubes, like TVs and computer monitors, to a Household Hazardous Waste Collection Center (HHWCC).
- For a HHWCC near you call (714) 834-6752 or visit www.oilandfills.com.
- Do not hose down your driveway, sidewalk or patio to the street, gutter or storm drain. Sweep up debris and dispose of it in the trash.

Automotive

- Take your vehicle to a commercial car wash whenever possible. If you wash your vehicle at home, choose soaps, cleaners, or detergents labeled non-toxic, phosphate-free or biodegradable. Vegetable and citrus-based products are typically safest for the environment.
- Do not allow washwater from vehicle washing to drain into the street, gutter or storm drain. Excess washwater should be disposed of in the sanitary sewer (through a sink or toilet) or onto an absorbent surface like your lawn.
- Monitor your vehicles for leaks and place a pan under leaks. Keep your vehicles well maintained to stop and prevent leaks.
- Never pour oil or antifreeze in the street, gutter or storm drain. Recycle these substances at a service station, a waste oil collection center or used oil recycling center. For the nearest Used Oil Collection Center call 1-800-CLEANUP or visit www.1800cleanup.org.

Pool Maintenance

- Pool and spa water must be dechlorinated and free of excess acid, alkali or color to be allowed in the street, gutter or storm drain.
- When it is not raining, drain dechlorinated pool and spa water directly into the sanitary sewer.
- Some cities may have ordinances that do not allow pool water to be disposed of in the storm drain. Check with your city.

Landscape and Gardening

- Do not over-water. Water your lawn and garden by hand to control the amount of water you use or set irrigation systems to reflect seasonal water needs. If water flows off your yard onto your driveway or sidewalk, your system is over-watering. Periodically inspect and fix leaks and misdirected sprinklers.
- Do not rake or blow leaves, clippings or pruning waste into the street, gutter or storm drain. Instead, dispose of waste by composting, hauling it to a permitted landfill, or as green waste through your city's recycling program.
- Follow directions on pesticides and fertilizer, (measure, do not estimate amounts) and do not use if rain is predicted within 48 hours.
- Take unwanted pesticides to a HHWCC to be recycled. For locations and hours of HHWCC, call (714) 834-6752 or visit www.oilandfills.com.

Trash

- Place trash and litter that cannot be recycled in securely covered trash cans.
- Whenever possible, buy recycled products.
- Remember: Reduce, Reuse, Recycle.

Pet Care

- Always pick up after your pet. Flush waste down the toilet or dispose of it in the trash. Pet waste, if left outdoors, can wash into the street, gutter or storm drain.
- If possible, bathe your pets indoors. If you must bathe your pet outside, wash it on your lawn or another absorbent/permeable surface to keep the washwater from entering the street, gutter or storm drain.
- Follow directions for use of pet care products and dispose of any unused products at a HHWCC.

Common Pollutants

Home Maintenance

- Detergents, cleaners and solvents
- Oil and latex paint
- Swimming pool chemicals
- Outdoor trash and litter

Lawn and Garden

- Pet and animal waste
- Pesticides
- Clippings, leaves and soil
- Fertilizer

Automobile

- Oil and grease
- Radiator fluids and antifreeze
- Cleaning chemicals
- Brake pad dust

VEHICLE MAINTENANCE

Unlike water in sanitary sewers (from sinks and toilets), water in storm drains is **not treated or cleaned** before entering our waterways and should never contain any pollutants. Vehicle maintenance can generate a variety of waste products which can become pollutants like oil, gasoline, antifreeze, lubricants, metals, grease, and other harmful substances. If not properly managed, these pollutants can be transported to Orange County's creeks, rivers, and ocean through our storm drain system.

Understand the Best Practices for Conducting Car Maintenance at Home



Who is H₂OC?

H₂OC is YOU. H₂OC is also a cooperative stormwater program which includes all 34 cities in Orange County, the County of Orange, and Orange County Flood Control District (OCFCD). Clean and healthy beaches, creeks, rivers, bays, wetlands, and ocean are important to Orange County. H₂OC provides resources to residents and businesses to encourage personal action and prevent polluted runoff from entering our waterways.

Join Us

Visit **h2oc.org** to learn more about runoff, water pollution, and how you can be the solution to runoff pollution and protect our water resources.

Contact

☎ **24-hour Pollution Reporting Hotline:**
877-89-SPILL (877-897-7455)

📱 **24-hour Pollution Reporting Website:**
myOCeServices.ocgov.com

For emergencies, dial 911

*oclandfills.com/hazardous-waste

**www2.calrecycle.ca.gov/UsedOil/CertifiedCenters

HOW TO BE A RESPONSIBLE HOME MECHANIC TO PROTECT OUR WATERWAYS



BE PREPARED & PLAN AHEAD

Before working on a vehicle, it is important to prepare to prevent pollution.

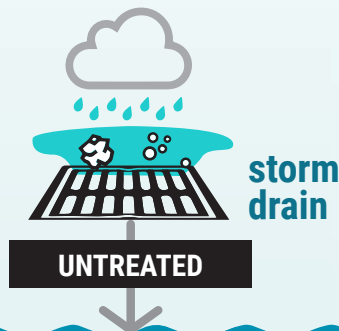
- ✓ Identify all actions that can cause spills or release pollutants.
- ✓ Locate and protect all storm drains on or near your property in case there is a spill.
- ✓ Only perform repair and maintenance activities when it isn't raining, and on non-porous surfaces like concrete.
- ✓ Store car parts, batteries, oils, other materials and waste off the ground, under overhead cover, and in labeled containers.
- ✓ Have spill cleanup materials available, including absorbents like kitty litter, gloves, goggles, brooms, and rags.
- ✓ Park leaking vehicles on private property over a drip pan until repairs can be made.



COLLECT & CONTAIN WASTE

There are many types of waste products that result from vehicle maintenance. Keeping wastes contained properly will make pollution prevention simple.

- Use absorbents like rags or kitty litter to clean up any spills right away.
- Clean work areas using dry methods (use a vacuum or broom to sweep up debris).
- Drain vehicle fluids into appropriate receptacles for proper disposal. Check with your city to see if free recycle kits are offered.
- Place a drip pan under vehicles to capture fluids.
- When possible, perform all bodywork in enclosed areas. Collect all waste and dispose of it properly.
- All chemicals used to clean parts must be properly managed. Do not discharge to storm drain.
- If any waste enters the street, gutter, or storm drain, report it by calling 877-897-7455 or going to myOCeServices.ocgov.com.
- Most vehicle maintenance byproducts are hazardous waste and must be disposed of in accordance with all local, state, and federal laws.*



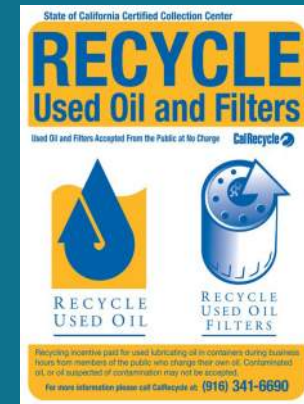
OCEAN

USED OIL RECYCLING

Take your used oil to one of the many CalRecycle Certified Used Oil Collection Centers throughout Orange County.** All Certified Centers will accept up to five gallons of uncontaminated used oil from the public absolutely FREE of charge during normal business hours. Here are some tips for utilizing a collection center:

- Drain your oil into a clean container with a tight fitting lid and place the filter in a sealed plastic bag.
- Do not mix oil with other substances.
- Many Certified Centers are now accepting used filters, call the center to confirm.
- There is no I.D. or paperwork required to participate.

Look for a sign like this:



For more information about the used oil program, visit: ocusedoil.com or scan the QR code.

Help Prevent Ocean Pollution:

Do your part to prevent water pollution in our creeks, rivers, bays and ocean.

Clean beaches and healthy creeks, rivers, bays, and ocean are important to Orange County. However, many common household activities can lead to water pollution if you're not careful.

Litter, oil, chemicals and other substances that are left on your yard or driveway can be blown or washed into storm drains that flow to the ocean. Over-watering your lawn and washing your car can also flush materials into the storm

drains. Unlike water in sanitary sewers (from sinks and toilets), water in storm drains is not treated.

You would never pour soap, fertilizers or oil into the ocean, so don't let them enter streets, gutters or storm drains. Follow the easy tips in this brochure to help prevent water pollution.

**REMEMBER THE
WATER IN YOUR
STORM DRAIN
IS NOT TREATED
BEFORE
IT ENTERS OUR
WATERWAYS**

For more information,
please call the
Orange County Stormwater Program
at **1-877-89-SPILL** (1-877-897-7455)
or visit
www.ocwatersheds.com

To report a spill,
call the
**Orange County 24-Hour
Water Pollution Problem
Reporting Hotline**
1-877-89-SPILL (1-877-897-7455).

For emergencies, dial 911.

The tips contained in this brochure provide useful information to help prevent water pollution while performing everyday household activities. If you have other suggestions, please contact your city's stormwater representatives or call the Orange County Stormwater Program.



Household Tips



The Ocean Begins at Your Front Door



Pollution Prevention

Household Activities

- **Do not rinse spills with water!** Sweep outdoor spills and dispose of in the trash. For wet spills like oil, apply cat litter or another absorbent material, then sweep and bring to a household hazardous waste collection center (HHWCC).
- Securely cover trash cans.
- Take household hazardous waste to a household hazardous waste collection center.
- Store household hazardous waste in closed, labeled containers inside or under a cover.
- Do not hose down your driveway, sidewalk or patio. Sweep up debris and dispose of in trash.
- Always pick up after your pet. Flush waste down the toilet or dispose of in the trash.
- Bathe pets indoors or have them professionally groomed.

Household Hazardous Wastes include:

- ▲ Batteries
- ▲ Paint thinners, paint strippers and removers
- ▲ Adhesives
- ▲ Drain openers
- ▲ Oven cleaners
- ▲ Wood and metal cleaners and polishes
- ▲ Herbicides and pesticides
- ▲ Fungicides/wood preservatives
- ▲ Automotive fluids and products
- ▲ Grease and rust solvents
- ▲ Thermometers and other products containing mercury
- ▲ Fluorescent lamps
- ▲ Cathode ray tubes, e.g. TVs, computer monitors
- ▲ Pool and spa chemicals

Gardening Activities

- Follow directions on pesticides and fertilizers, (measure, do not estimate amounts) and do not use if rain is predicted within 48 hours.
- Water your lawn and garden by hand to control the amount of water you use. Set irrigation systems to reflect seasonal water needs. If water flows off your yard and onto your driveway or sidewalk, your system is over-watering.
- Mulch clippings or leave them on the lawn. If necessary, dispose in a green waste container.
- Cultivate your garden often to control weeds.

Washing and Maintaining Your Car

- Take your car to a commercial car wash whenever possible.
- Choose soaps, cleaners, or detergents labeled “non-toxic,” “phosphate free” or “biodegradable.” Vegetable and citrus-based products are typically safest for the environment, **but even these should not be allowed into the storm drain.**
- Shake floor mats into a trash can or vacuum to clean.

- Do not use acid-based wheel cleaners and “hose off” engine degreasers at home. They can be used at a commercial facility, which can properly process the washwater.
- **Do not dump washwater onto your driveway, sidewalk, street, gutter or storm drain.** Excess washwater should be disposed of in the sanitary sewers (through a sink, or toilet) or onto an absorbent surface like your lawn.
- Use a nozzle to turn off water when not actively washing down automobile.
- Monitor vehicles for leaks and place pans under leaks. Keep your car well maintained to stop and prevent leaks.
- Use cat litter or other absorbents and sweep to remove any materials deposited by vehicles. Contain sweepings and dispose of at a HHWCC.
- Perform automobile repair and maintenance under a covered area and use drip pans or plastic sheeting to keep spills and waste material from reaching storm drains.
- **Never pour oil or antifreeze in the street, gutter or storm drains.** Recycle these substances at a service station, HHWCC, or used oil recycling center. For the nearest Used Oil Collection Center call 1-800-CLEANUP or visit www.ciwmb.ca.gov/UsedOil.

For locations and hours of Household Hazardous Waste Collection Centers in Anaheim, Huntington Beach, Irvine and San Juan Capistrano, call (714)834-6752 or visit www.oclandfills.com.

Do your part to prevent water pollution in our creeks, rivers, bays and ocean.



Clean beaches and healthy creeks, rivers, bays and ocean are important to Orange County. However, not properly disposing of household hazardous waste can lead to water pollution. Batteries, electronics, paint, oil, gardening chemicals, cleaners and other hazardous materials cannot be thrown in the trash. They also must never be poured or thrown into yards, sidewalks, driveways, gutters or streets. Rain or other water could wash the materials into the storm drain and eventually into our waterways and the ocean. In addition, hazardous waste must not be poured in the sanitary sewers (sinks and toilets).

**NEVER DISPOSE
OF HOUSEHOLD
HAZARDOUS
WASTE IN THE
TRASH, STREET,
GUTTER,
STORM DRAIN
OR SEWER.**

For more information,
please call the
Orange County Stormwater Program
at **1-877-89-SPILL** (1-877-897-7455)
or visit
www.ocwatersheds.com

**To Report Illegal Dumping of
Household Hazardous Waste
call 1-800-69-TOXIC**

To report a spill,
call the
**Orange County 24-Hour
Water Pollution Problem
Reporting Hotline**
1-877-89-SPILL (1-877-897-7455).

For emergencies, dial 911.



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E-53

Help Prevent Ocean Pollution:

Proper Disposal of Household Hazardous Waste



**The Ocean Begins at
Your Front Door**



ORANGE COUNTY

Pollution Prevention

Leftover household products that contain corrosive, toxic, ignitable, or reactive ingredients are considered to be “household hazardous waste” or “HHW.” HHW can be found throughout your home, including the bathroom, kitchen, laundry room and garage.

*WHEN POSSIBLE,
USE
NON-HAZARDOUS
OR
LESS-HAZARDOUS
PRODUCTS.*

Disposal of HHW down the drain, on the ground, into storm drains, or in the trash is illegal and unsafe.

Proper disposal of HHW is actually easy. Simply drop them off at a Household Hazardous Waste Collection Center (HHWCC) for free disposal and recycling. Many materials including anti-freeze, latex-based paint, motor oil and batteries can be recycled. Some centers have a “Stop & Swap” program that lets you take partially used home, garden, and automobile products free of charge. There are four HHWCCs in Orange County:

Anaheim:.....1071 N. Blue Gum St
Huntington Beach: 17121 Nichols St
Irvine:..... 6411 Oak Canyon
San Juan Capistrano:.... 32250 La Pata Ave

Centers are open Tuesday-Saturday, 9 a.m.-3 p.m. Centers are closed on rainy days and major holidays. For more information, call (714) 834-6752 or visit www.oclandfills.com.

Common household hazardous wastes

- Batteries
- Paint and paint products
- Adhesives
- Drain openers
- Household cleaning products
- Wood and metal cleaners and polishes
- Pesticides
- Fungicides/wood preservatives
- Automotive products (antifreeze, motor oil, fluids)
- Grease and rust solvents
- Fluorescent lamps
- Mercury (thermometers & thermostats)
- All forms of electronic waste including computers and microwaves
- Pool & spa chemicals
- Cleaners
- Medications
- Propane (camping & BBQ)
- Mercury-containing lamps

- Television & monitors (CRTs, flatscreens)

Tips for household hazardous waste

- Never dispose of HHW in the trash, street, gutter, storm drain or sewer.
- Keep these materials in closed, labeled containers and store materials indoors or under a cover.
- When possible, use non-hazardous products.
- Reuse products whenever possible or share with family and friends.
- Purchase only as much of a product as you'll need. Empty containers may be disposed of in the trash.
- HHW can be harmful to humans, pets and the environment. Report emergencies to 911.





Did you know that just one quart of oil can pollute 250,000 gallons of water?

A clean ocean and healthy creeks, rivers, bays and beaches are important to Orange County. However, not properly disposing of used oil can lead to water pollution. If you pour or drain oil onto driveways, sidewalks or streets, it can be washed into the storm drain. Unlike water in sanitary sewers (from sinks and toilets), water in storm drains is not treated before entering the ocean. Help prevent water pollution by taking your used oil to a used oil collection center.

Included in this brochure is a list of locations that will accept up to five gallons of used motor oil at no cost. Many also accept used oil filters. Please contact the facility before delivering your used oil. This listing of companies is for your reference and does not constitute a recommendation or endorsement of the company.

Please note that used oil filters may not be disposed of with regular household trash. They must be taken to a household hazardous waste collection or recycling center in Anaheim, Huntington Beach, Irvine or San Juan Capistrano. For information about these centers, visit www.oclandfills.com.

Please do not mix your oil with other substances!

For more information, please call the Orange County Stormwater Program at 1-877-89-SPILL (1-877-897-7455) or visit www.watersheds.com.

For information about the proper disposal of household hazardous waste, call the Household Waste Hotline at (714) 834-6752 or visit www.oclandfills.com.



For additional information about the nearest oil recycling center, call the Used Oil Program at 1-800-CLEANUP or visit www.cleanup.org.

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Help Prevent Ocean Pollution:

Recycle at Your Local Used Oil Collection Center



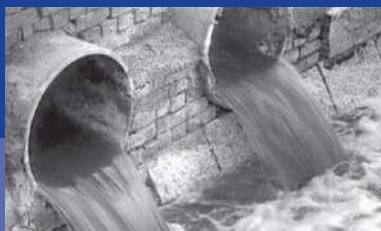
The Ocean Begins at Your Front Door

P R O J E C T
Pollution
P R E V E N T I O N

NORTH COUNTY

Used Oil Collection Centers

Anaheim All Seasons Tire and Auto Center, Inc. 817 S Brookhurst St., Anaheim, CA92804 (714)772-6090() CIWMB#: 30-C-03177	Kragen Auto Parts #1582 3420 W Lincoln Ave., Anaheim, CA92801 (714)828-7977() CIWMB#: 30-C-04103	Cypress AutoZone #5521 5471 Lincoln Ave., Cypress, CA90630 (714)995-4644() CIWMB#: 30-C-00836	Kragen Auto Parts #4133 904 W Orangethorpe Ave., Fullerton, CA92832 (714)870-3570() CIWMB#: 30-C-06256	Firestone Store #2736 1071 S Beach Blvd., La Habra, CA90631 (562)691-1731() CIWMB#: 30-C-01169	USA 10 Minute Oil Change 8100 Lampson Ave., Stanton, CA92841 (714)373-4432() CIWMB#: 30-C-05909
AutoZone #3317 423 N Anaheim Blvd., Anaheim, CA92805 (714)776-0787() CIWMB#: 30-C-05263	Pep Boys #613 10912 Katella Ave., Anaheim, CA92804 (714)828-0863() CIWMB#: 30-C-01756	Big O Tires 6052 Cerritos Ave., Cypress, CA90630 (714)826-6334() CIWMB#: 30-C-04245	Pep Boys #642 1530 S Harbor Blvd., Fullerton, CA92832 (714)870-0700() CIWMB#: 30-C-01755	Kragen Auto Parts #1569 1621 W Whittier Blvd., La Habra, CA90631 (562)905-2538() CIWMB#: 30-C-04076	Westminster AutoZone #5543 6611 Westminster Blvd., Westminster, CA92683 (714)898-2898() CIWMB#: 30-C-04964
AutoZone #5226 2145 W Lincoln Ave., Anaheim, CA92801 (714)533-6599() CIWMB#: 30-C-04604	Pep Boys #663 3030 W Lincoln Anaheim, CA92801 (714)826-4810() CIWMB#: 30-C-03417	Econo Lube N' Tune #213 5497 Cerritos Ave., Cypress, CA90630 (714)761-0456() CIWMB#: 30-C-06240	Sunnyside 76 Car Care Center 2701 N Brea Blvd., Fullerton, CA92835 (714)256-0773() CIWMB#: 30-C-01381	Pep Boys #997 125 W Imperial Hwy., La Habra, CA90631 (714)447-0601() CIWMB#: 30-C-04026	AutoZone #5544 8481 Westminster Blvd., Westminster, CA92683 (714)891-3511() CIWMB#: 30-C-04966
Bedard Automotive 3601 E Miraloma Ave., Anaheim, CA92806 (714)528-1380() CIWMB#: 30-C-02205	Pep Boys #809 8205 E Santa Ana Cyn Rd., Anaheim, CA92808 (714)974-0105() CIWMB#: 30-C-03443	Jiffy Lube #851 4942 Lincoln Ave., Cypress, CA90630 (626)965-9689() CIWMB#: 30-C-06182	Garden Grove 76 Pro Lube Plus 9001 Trask Ave., Garden Grove, CA92844 (714)393-0590() CIWMB#: 30-C-05276	SpeedDee Oil Change & Tune-Up 1580 W Imperial Hwy., La Habra, CA90631 (562)697-3513()	City of Westminster Corporate Yard 14381 Olive St., Westminster, CA92683 (714)895-2876(292) CIWMB#: 30-C-02008
Classic Chevrolet 1001 Weir Canyon Rd., Anaheim, CA92807 (714)283-5400() CIWMB#: 30-C-05223	Pick Your Part 1235 S Beach Blvd., Anaheim, CA92804 (714)527-1645() CIWMB#: 30-C-03744	M & N Coastline Auto & Tire Service 4005 Ball Rd., Cypress, CA90630 (714)826-1001() CIWMB#: 30-C-04387	AutoZone #5527 13190 Harbor Blvd., Garden Grove, CA92843 (714)636-5665() CIWMB#: 30-C-04760	Los Alamitos Jiffy Lube #1740 3311 Katella Ave., Los Alamitos, CA90720 (562)596-1827() CIWMB#: 30-C-03529	Honda World 13600 Beach Blvd., Westminster, CA92683 (714)890-8900() CIWMB#: 30-C-03639
Econo Lube N' Tune #4 3201 W Lincoln Ave., Anaheim, CA92801 (714)821-0128() CIWMB#: 30-C-01485	PK Auto Performance 3106 W. Lincoln Ave., Anaheim, CA92801 (714)826-2141() CIWMB#: 30-C-05628	Masterlube #103 5904 Lincoln Cypress, CA90630 (714)826-2323() CIWMB#: 30-C-01071	David Murray Shell 12571 Vly View St., Garden Grove, CA92845 (714)898-0170() CIWMB#: 30-C-00547	Midway City Bolsa Transmission 8331 Bolsa Ave., Midway City, CA92655 (714)799-6158() CIWMB#: 30-C-05768	Jiffy Lube #1579 6011 Westminster Blvd., Westminster, CA92683 (714)899-2727() CIWMB#: 30-C-02745
EZ Lube Inc - Savi Ranch #43 985 N Weir Canyon Rd., Anaheim, CA92807 (714)556-1312() CIWMB#: 30-C-06011	Quick Change Lube and Oil 2731 W Lincoln Ave., Anaheim, CA92801 (714)821-4464() CIWMB#: 30-C-04363	Masterlube #104 5971 Ball Rd., Cypress, CA90630 (714)220-1555() CIWMB#: 30-C-04682	Express Lube & Wash 8100 Lampson Ave., Garden Grove, CA92841 (909)316-8261() CIWMB#: 30-C-06544	Placentia Advanced Auto & Diesel 144 S Bradford Placentia, CA92870 (714)996-8222() CIWMB#: 30-C-06242	John's Brake & Auto Repair 13050 Hoover St., Westminster, CA92683 (714)379-2088() CIWMB#: 30-C-05617
Firestone Store #71C7 1200 S Magnolia Ave., Anaheim, CA92804 (949)598-5520() CIWMB#: 30-C-05743	Saturn of Anaheim 1380 S Auto Center Dr., Anaheim, CA 92806 (714)848-2444() CIWMB#: 30-C-06332	Metric Motors of Cypress 6042 Cerritos Ave., Cypress, CA90630 (714)821-4702() CIWMB#: 30-C-05157	Firestone Store #7180 10081 Chapman Ave., Garden Grove, CA92840 (714)530-4630() CIWMB#: 30-C-01224	Castner's Auto Service 214 S. Bradford Ave., Placentia, CA92870 (714)528-1311() CIWMB#: 30-C-06452	Kragen Auto Parts #0762 6562 Westminster Blvd., Westminster, CA92683 (714)898-0810() CIWMB#: 30-C-02590
Great Western Lube Express 125 N Brookhurst St., Anaheim, CA92801 (714)254-1300() CIWMB#: 30-C-05542	Sun Tech Auto Service 105 S State College Blvd., Anaheim, CA92806 (714)956-1389() CIWMB#: 30-C-06455	Fullerton AutoZone #2898 146 N. Raymond Ave., Fullerton, CA92831 (714)870-9772() CIWMB#: 30-C-04488	Firestone Store #71W3 13961 Brookhurst St., Garden Grove, CA92843 (714)590-2741() CIWMB#: 30-C-03690	Econo Lube N' Tune 100 W Chapman Ave., Placentia, CA 92870 (714)524-0424() CIWMB#: 30-C-06454	Midway City Sanitary District 14451 Cedarwood St., Westminster, CA92683 (714)970-8933() CIWMB#: 30-C-01626
HR Pro Auto Service Center 3180 W Lincoln Ave., Anaheim, CA92801 (714)761-4343() CIWMB#: 30-C-05927	Vonic Truck Services 515 S Rose St., Anaheim, CA 92805 (714)533-3333() CIWMB#: 30-C-01142	AutoZone #5522 1801 Orangethorpe W. Fullerton, CA 92833 (714)870-8286() CIWMB#: 30-C-06062	Jiffy Lube #1991 13970 Harbor Blvd., Garden Grove, CA92843 (714)554-0610() CIWMB#: 30-C-05400	Fairway Ford 1350 E Yorba Linda Blvd., Placentia, CA92870 (714)524-1200() CIWMB#: 30-C-01863	Pep Boys #653 15221 Beach Blvd., Westminster, CA92683 (714)893-8544() CIWMB#: 30-C-03415
Ira Newman Automotive Services 1507 N State College Blvd., Anaheim, CA92806 (714)635-2392() CIWMB#: 30-C-01482	Anaheim Hills Anaheim Hills Car Wash & Lube 5810 E La Palma Ave., Anaheim Hills, CA92807 (714)777-6605() CIWMB#: 30-C-01387	AutoZone #5523 102 N Euclid Fullerton, CA92832 (714)870-8286() CIWMB#: 30-C-04755	Kragen Auto Parts #1251 13933 N Harbor Blvd., Garden Grove, CA92843 (714)554-3780() CIWMB#: 30-C-02663	Seal Beach M & N Coastline Auto & Tire Service 12239 Seal Beach Blvd., Seal Beach, CA90740 (714)826-1001() CIWMB#: 30-C-04433	Yorba Linda AutoZone #5545 18528 Yorba Linda Blvd., Yorba Linda, CA92886 (714)970-8933() CIWMB#: 30-C-04971
Jiffy Lube #1028 2400 W Ball Rd., Anaheim, CA92804 (714)761-5211() CIWMB#: 30-C-00870	Brea Firestone Store #27A9 891 E Imperial Hwy., Brea, CA92821 (714)529-8404() CIWMB#: 30-C-01221	EZ Lube #17 4002 N Harbor Blvd., Fullerton, CA 92835 (714)871-9980() CIWMB#: 30-C-03741	Nissan of Garden Grove 9670 Trask Ave., Garden Grove, CA 92884 (714)537-0900() CIWMB#: 30-C-06553	Seal Beach Chevron 12541 Seal Beach Blvd., Seal Beach, CA 90740 (949)495-0774(14) CIWMB#: 30-C-06425	Econo Lube N' Tune 22270 La Palma Ave., Yorba Linda, CA92887 (714)692-8394() CIWMB#: 30-C-06513
Jiffy Lube #1903 2505 E Lincoln Ave., Anaheim, CA92806 (714)772-4000() CIWMB#: 30-C-05511	Oil Can Henry's 230 N Brea Blvd., Brea, CA92821 (714)990-1900() CIWMB#: 30-C-04273	Firestone Store #27EH 1933 N Placentia Ave., Fullerton, CA92831 (714)993-7100() CIWMB#: 30-C-02122	Toyota of Garden Grove 9444 Trask Ave., Garden Grove, CA92844 (714)895-5595() CIWMB#: 30-C-06555	Stanton AutoZone #2806 11320 Beach Blvd., Stanton, CA90680 (714)895-7665() CIWMB#: 30-C-04563	EZ Lube Inc. #41 17511 Yorba Linda Blvd., Yorba Linda, CA92886 (714)556-1312() CIWMB#: 30-C-05739
Jiffy Lube #2340 2181 W Lincoln Ave., Anaheim, CA 92801 (714)533-1000() CIWMB#: 30-C-04647	Buena Park Firestone Store #71F7 6011 Orangethorpe Buena Park, CA 90620 (714)670-7912() CIWMB#: 30-C-01218	Fox Service Center 1018 W Orangethorpe Fullerton, CA92833 (714)879-1430() CIWMB#: 30-C-02318	Kragen Auto Parts #1555 9851 Chapman Ave., Garden Grove, CA92841 (714)741-8030() CIWMB#: 30-C-04079	Joe's Auto Clinic 11763 Beach Blvd., Stanton, CA90680 (714)891-7715() CIWMB#: 30-C-03253	Firestone Store #27T3 18500 Yorba Linda Blvd., Yorba Linda, CA92886 (714)779-1966() CIWMB#: 30-C-01222
Kragen Auto Parts #1303 1088 N State College Blvd., Anaheim, CA 92806 (714)956-7351() CIWMB#: 30-C-03438	Firestone Store #71T8 8600 Beach Blvd., Buena Park, CA90620 (714)827-5300() CIWMB#: 30-C-02121	Fullerton College Automotive Technology 321 E Chapman Ave., Fullerton, CA92832 (714)992-7275() CIWMB#: 30-C-03165	La Habra AutoZone #5532 1200 W Imperial Hwy., La Habra, CA 90631 (562)694-5337() CIWMB#: 30-C-04784	Kragen Auto Parts #1742 11951 Beach Blvd., Stanton, CA90680 (714)799-7574() CIWMB#: 30-C-05231	Jiffy Lube #1532 16751 Yorba Linda Blvd., Yorba Linda, CA92886 (714)528-2800() CIWMB#: 30-C-03777
Kragen Auto Parts #1399 2245 W Ball Rd., Anaheim, CA92804 (714)490-1274() CIWMB#: 30-C-04094	Kragen Auto Parts #1204 5303 Beach Blvd., Buena Park, CA 90621 (714)994-1320() CIWMB#: 30-C-02623	Kragen Auto Parts #0731 2978 Yorba Linda Fullerton, CA 92831 (714)996-4780() CIWMB#: 30-C-02628	Burch Ford 201 N Harbor Blvd., La Habra, CA90631 (562)691-3225() CIWMB#: 30-C-05179	Scher Tire #20 7000 Katella Ave., Stanton, CA90680 (714)892-9924() CIWMB#: 30-C-05907	Mike Schultz Import Service 4832 Eureka Ave., Yorba Linda, CA92886 (714)528-4411() CIWMB#: 30-C-04313



Clean beaches and healthy creeks, rivers, bays and ocean are important to Orange County. However, many common activities such as pest control can lead to water pollution if you're not careful. Pesticide treatments must be planned and applied properly to ensure that pesticides do not enter the street, gutter or storm drain. Unlike water in sanitary sewers (from sinks and toilets), water in storm drains is not treated before entering our waterways.

You would never dump pesticides into the ocean, so don't let it enter the storm drains. Pesticides can cause significant damage to our environment if used improperly. If you are thinking of using a pesticide to control a pest, there are some important things to consider.

For more information,
please call
University of California Cooperative
Extension Master Gardeners at
(714) 708-1646
or visit these Web sites:
www.uccemg.org
www.ipm.ucdavis.edu

For instructions on collecting a specimen
sample visit the Orange County
Agriculture Commissioner's website at:
http://www.ocagcomm.com/ser_lab.asp

To report a spill, call the
**Orange County 24-Hour
Water Pollution Problem
Reporting Hotline**
at 1-877-89-SPILL (1-877-897-7455).

For emergencies, dial 911.

Information From:
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Horticulture Advisor; Carolyn L. Unruh,
University of California Cooperative
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Darren Haver.

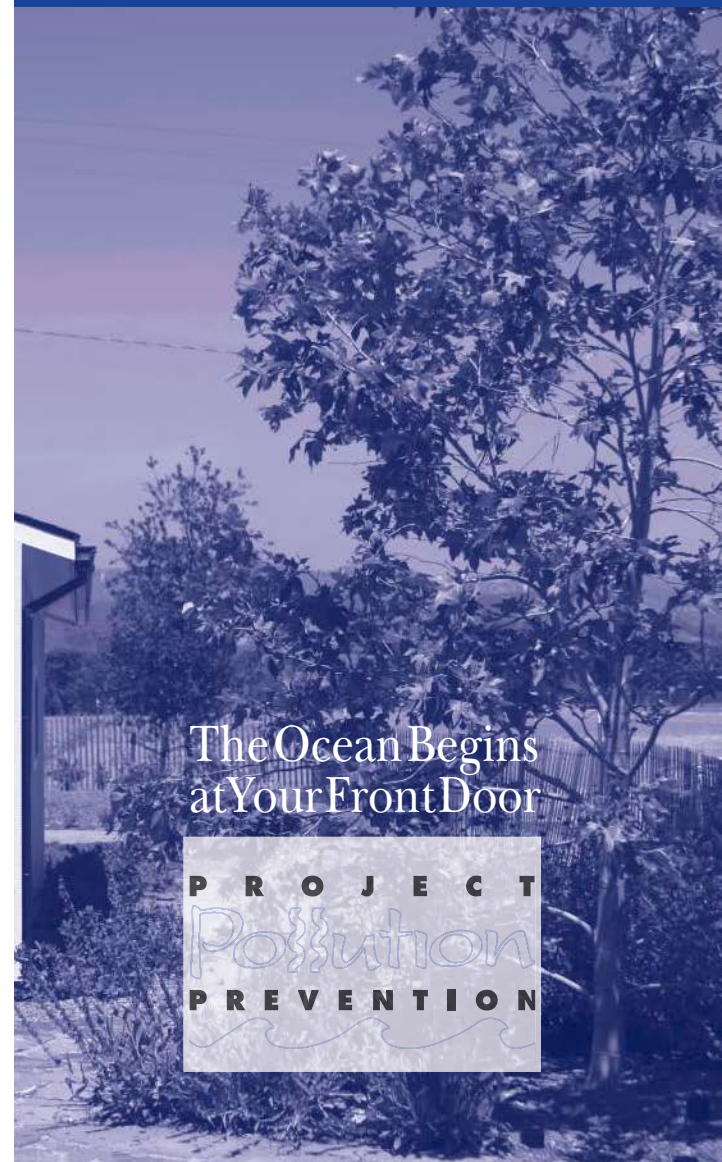
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Help Prevent Ocean Pollution:

Responsible Pest Control



The Ocean Begins
at Your Front Door

P R O J E C T
Pollution
P R E V E N T I O N

Tips for Pest Control

Key Steps to Follow:

Step 1: Correctly identify the pest (insect, weed, rodent, or disease) and verify that it is actually causing the problem.



This is important because beneficial insects are often mistaken for pests and sprayed with pesticides needlessly.

Consult with a Certified Nursery

Professional at a local nursery or garden center or send a sample of the pest to the Orange County Agricultural Commissioner's Office.

Determine if the pest is still present – even though you see damage, the pest may have left.

Step 2: Determine how many pests are present and causing damage.



Small pest populations may be controlled more safely using non-pesticide techniques. These include removing food sources, washing off leaves with a strong stream of water, blocking entry into the home using caulking and replacing problem plants with ones less susceptible to pests.

Integrated Pest Management (IPM) usually combines several least toxic pest control methods for long-term prevention and management of pest problems without harming you, your family, or the environment.



Step 3: If a pesticide must be used, choose the least toxic chemical.

Obtain information on the least toxic pesticides that are effective at controlling the target pest from the UC Statewide Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Program's Web site at www.ipm.ucdavis.edu.

Seek out the assistance of a Certified Nursery Professional at a local nursery or garden center when selecting a pesticide. Purchase the smallest amount of pesticide available.

Apply the pesticide to the pest during its most vulnerable life stage. This information can be found on the pesticide label.

Step 4: Wear appropriate protective clothing.

Follow pesticide labels regarding specific types of protective equipment you should wear. Protective clothing should always be washed separately from other clothing.

Step 5: Continuously monitor external conditions when applying pesticides such as weather, irrigation, and the presence of children and animals.

Never apply pesticides when rain is predicted within the next 48 hours. Also, do not water after applying pesticides unless the directions say it is necessary.

Apply pesticides when the air is still; breezy conditions may cause the spray or dust to drift away from your targeted area.

In case of an emergency call 911 and/or the regional poison control number at (714) 634-5988 or (800) 544-4404 (CA only).

For general questions you may also visit www.calpoison.org.

Step 6: In the event of accidental spills, sweep up or use an absorbent agent to remove any excess pesticides. Avoid the use of water.

Be prepared. Have a broom, dust pan, or dry absorbent material, such as cat litter, newspapers or paper towels, ready to assist in cleaning up spills.

Contain and clean up the spill right away. Place contaminated materials in a doubled plastic bag. All materials used to clean up the spill should be properly disposed of according to your local Household Hazardous Waste Disposal site.

Step 7: Properly store and dispose of unused pesticides.

Purchase Ready-To-Use (RTU) products to avoid storing large concentrated quantities of pesticides.



Store unused chemicals in a locked cabinet.

Unused pesticide chemicals may be disposed of at a Household Hazardous Waste Collection Center.

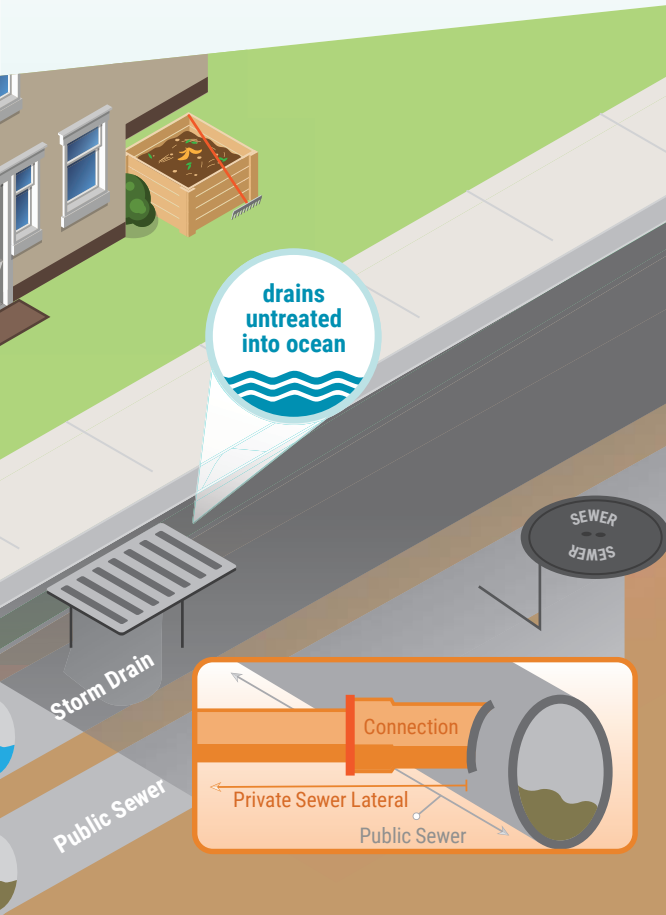
Empty pesticide containers should be triple rinsed prior to disposing of them in the trash.

Household Hazardous Waste
Collection Center
(714) 834-6752
www.oilandfills.com



Sewer System Maintenance

Property owners are responsible for maintaining their private laterals from the connection at the home or business to the connection with the public sewer; this can include areas under the sidewalk and the street. Inadequate maintenance of laterals can result in sewer backups and spills. Operation and maintenance of the local, public, and regional sewer lines, on the other hand, are the responsibility of the sewer agency.* Visit the link inside for agency contact information.



Who is H₂OC?

H₂OC is YOU! H₂OC is also a cooperative stormwater program which includes all 34 cities in Orange County, the County of Orange, and Orange County Flood Control District (OCFCD). Clean and healthy beaches, creeks, rivers, bays, wetlands, and ocean are important to Orange County. H₂OC provides resources to residents and businesses to encourage personal action and prevent polluted runoff from entering our waterways.

Join Us

Visit h2oc.org to learn more about runoff, water pollution, and how you can be the solution to runoff pollution and protect our water resources!

Contact

📞 **24-hour Pollution Reporting Hotline:**
1-877-89-SPILL (1-877-897-7455)

📱 **24-hour Reporting Website:**
myOCeServices.ocgov.com

For emergencies, dial 911

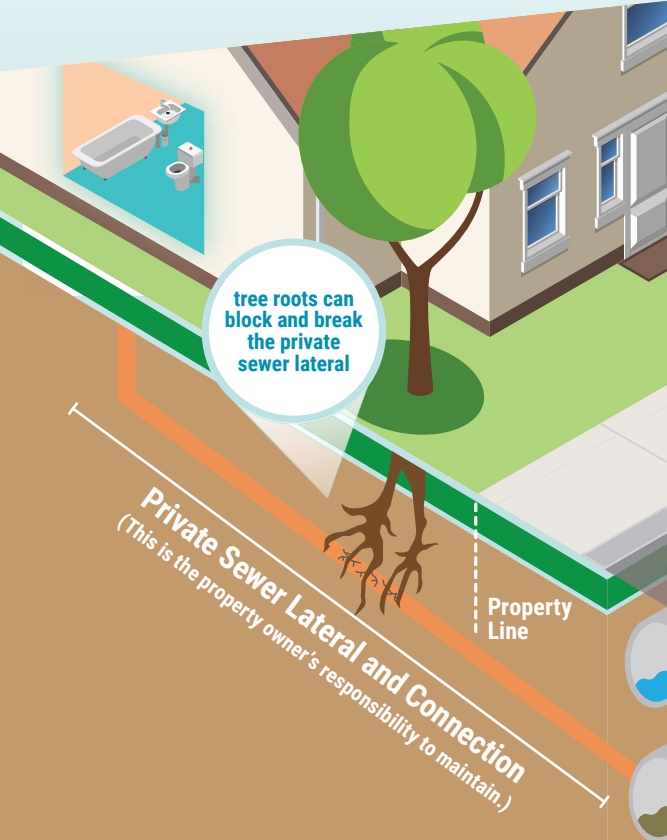
HOW TO PREVENT & REPORT SEWAGE SPILLS

A PROPERTY OWNER'S GUIDE TO PRIVATE SEWER LATERALS



The Sanitary Sewer System

Every property with sewer service owns a private sewer line, also known as a “private lateral.” The private lateral carries wastewater from indoor plumbing fixtures, like toilets, sinks, and dishwashers, to the public sewer line under the street. The sewer system transports wastewater to treatment plants before being released. It is important to maintain your private laterals to prevent sewage spills that can reach our storm drains. Unlike water in sanitary sewers, water that flows into storm drains is **not treated** before entering our waterways and should never contain sewage.



Backups and Sewage Spills

Sewage spills and backups occur when the wastewater being transported is blocked and overflows or leaks out of broken pipes inside or outside of your building. Once out of the pipe, the sewage can discharge to the curb, gutter, and storm drain system, which flows to local waterways. Sewage spills can cause health hazards, beach closures, damage to homes and businesses, and threaten the quality of our local waterways. As a property owner, if sewage from your property discharges to a gutter or storm drain, you may be subject to fines, penalties, or increased rates.

Common Causes

BLOCKAGES

- Common causes of blockages include
- Flushing anything other than toilet paper, including: wipes (even those advertised as “flushable”), feminine products, rags, and other items.
 - Fats, oils, and grease (FOG) can get into the private lateral from household drains, as well as from poorly maintained commercial grease traps and interceptors.
 - Tree roots can find their way into cracked or broken sewer laterals and cause blockages.

STRUCTURAL PROBLEMS

- Common structural problems include
- Broken/cracked pipes.
 - Deteriorated, missing, or broken cleanout caps.
 - Aging or undersized sewers.

Keep Your Private Laterals Functioning Properly

Prevent Blockages

Remember, **the drain is not a dump!**

- Only flush toilet paper down the toilet.
- Use a mesh sink strainer to catch food scraps before they go down the drain.
- Scrape food scraps into a designated food waste/organics receptacle before rinsing dishes and utensils in the sink.
- After cooking at home, let grease cool then pour or scrape it into a metal can. When the can is full, dispose of grease properly.
- For businesses, grease traps or interceptors must be serviced regularly. Have spill kits readily available for cleaning up spills.
- Do not plant trees or large shrubs above or within several feet of your sewer laterals.

Structural Maintenance

- Contact a licensed plumber to determine the optimal maintenance schedule.
- Perform periodic cleaning to eliminate grease, debris, and roots from private laterals.
- Repair or replace deteriorated or damaged private laterals as soon as possible.
- Install a backflow device to prevent sewage from ending up in your home or business.

Identify & Report Sewage Spills or Backups

Know the Signs

- Sewage spills can cause damage to your property, the environment, and our local waterways. Look for potential signs of a spill, which may include:
- Drains are operating slower than normal and continuing to slow over time.
 - Drains backup inside of buildings.
 - Unusually wet or soggy ground in your yard that may be accompanied by odors.
 - Leakage from sewer cleanouts, outside drains, or manhole lids.

Report Sewage Spills Immediately

- If you suspect a sewer backup or leak, contact a licensed plumber.
- If you observe a sewer spill from a cleanout or manhole, contact your sewer agency.*
- Plumbers should contact the sewer agency prior to pushing roots from private sewer laterals to the sewer main.

Alternatively, you can contact the **24-Hour Pollution Reporting Hotline** by calling **1-877-89-SPILL (1-877-897-7455)** or visiting **myOCeServices.ocgov.com**.

Spill Control & Containment

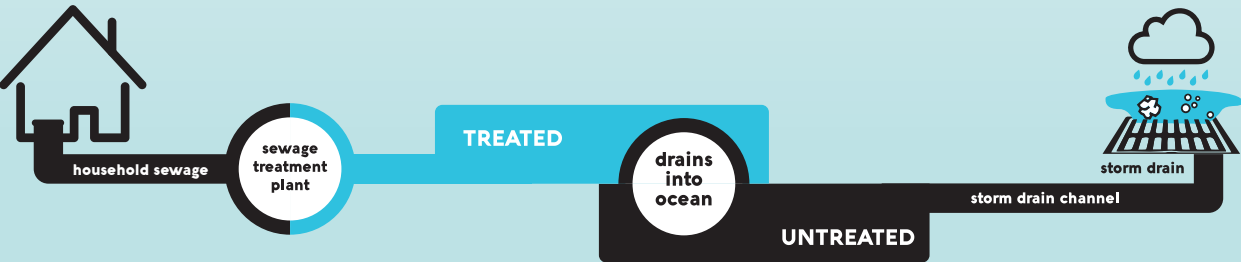
- Turn off main water supply or stop all water use.
- Have a plumbing professional clear the blockage and make necessary repairs.
- Keep people and pets away from the affected area.
- When safe, place sandbags or other material in the flow path of the spill to control, contain, and prevent sewage from entering the storm drain system.



Sewer overflow



Plumber making repairs on private lateral





Clean beaches and healthy creeks, rivers, bays and ocean are important to Orange County. However, many common activities can lead to water pollution if you're not careful. Home improvement projects and work sites must be maintained to ensure that building materials do not enter the street, gutter or storm drain. Unlike water in sanitary sewers (from sinks and toilets), water in storm drains is not treated before entering our waterways.

You would never dump building materials into the ocean, so don't let them enter the storm drains. Follow these tips to help prevent water pollution.

For more information,
please call the
Orange County Stormwater Program
at **1-877-89-SPILL** (1-877-897-7455)
or visit
www.ocwatersheds.com

To report a spill,
call the
**Orange County 24-Hour
Water Pollution Problem
Reporting Hotline**
at **1-877-89-SPILL** (1-877-897-7455).

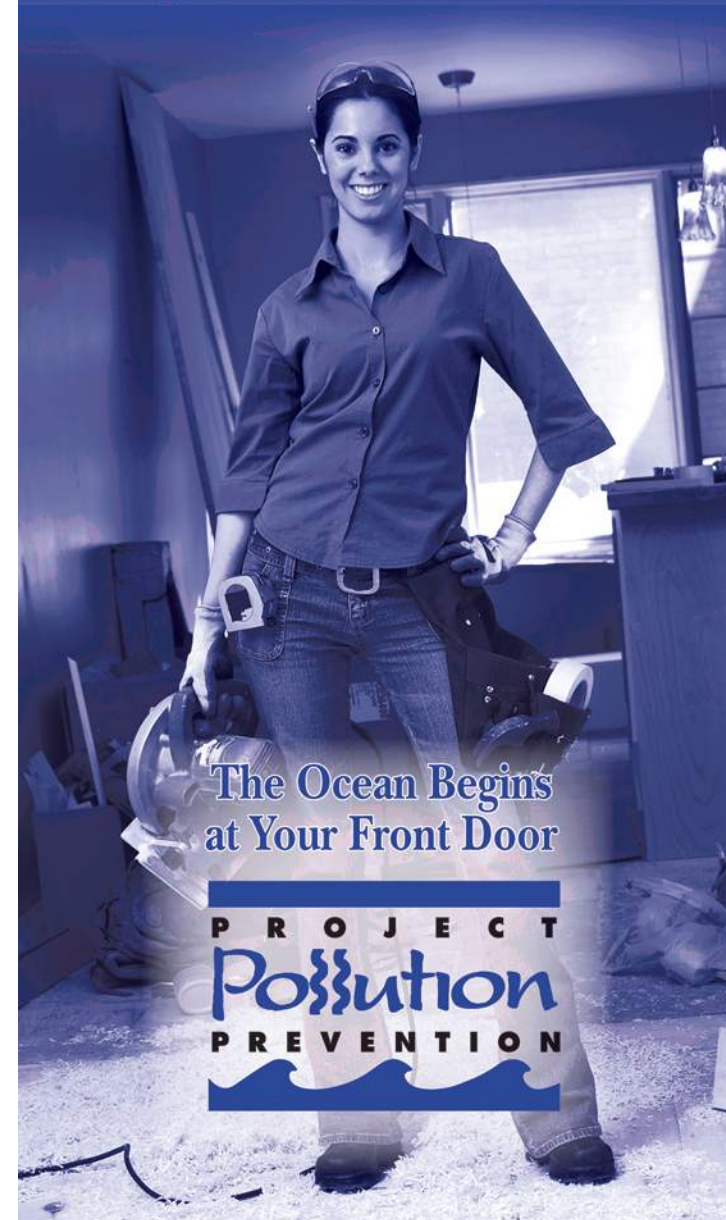
For emergencies, dial 911.

The tips contained in this brochure provide useful information to help prevent water pollution while performing home improvement projects. If you have other suggestions, please contact your city's stormwater representatives or call the Orange County Stormwater Program.



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Help Prevent Ocean Pollution: Tips for Home Improvement Projects



**The Ocean Begins
at Your Front Door**

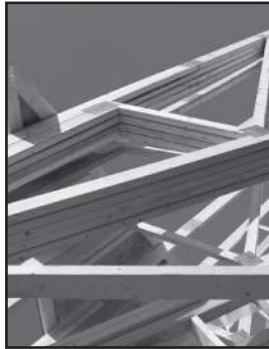
**P R O J E C T
Pollution
P R E V E N T I O N**

Tips for Home Improvement Projects

Home improvement projects can cause significant damage to the environment. Whether you hire a contractor or work on the house yourself, it is important to follow these simple tips while renovating, remodeling or improving your home:

General Construction

- Schedule projects for dry weather.
- Keep all construction debris away from the street, gutter and storm drain.
- Store materials under cover with temporary roofs or plastic sheets to eliminate or reduce the possibility that rainfall, runoff or wind will carry materials from the project site to the street, storm drain or adjacent properties.

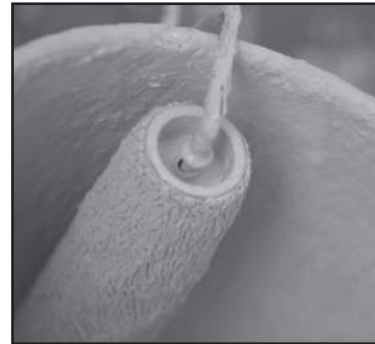


Building Materials

- Never hose materials into a street, gutter or storm drain.
- Exposed piles of construction material should not be stored on the street or sidewalk.
- Minimize waste by ordering only the amount of materials needed to complete the job.
- Do not mix more fresh concrete than is needed for each project.
- Wash concrete mixers and equipment in a designated washout area where the water can flow into a containment area or onto dirt.
- Dispose of small amounts of dry excess materials in the trash. Powdery waste, such as dry concrete, must be properly contained within a box or bag prior to disposal. Call your local trash hauler for weight and size limits.

Paint

- Measure the room or object to be painted, then buy only the amount needed.
- Place the lid on firmly and store the paint can upside-down in a dry location away from the elements.
- Tools such as brushes, buckets and rags should never be washed where excess water can drain into the street, gutter or storm drain. All tools should be rinsed in a sink connected to the sanitary sewer.
- When disposing of paint, never put wet paint in the trash.
- Dispose of water-based paint by removing the lid and letting it dry in the can. Large amounts must be taken to a Household Hazardous Waste Collection Center (HHWCC).
- Oil-based paint is a household hazardous waste. All leftover paint should be taken to a HHWCC.
- For HHWCC locations and hours, call (714) 834-6752 or visit www.oclandfills.com.



Erosion Control

- Schedule grading and excavation projects for dry weather.
- When temporarily removing soil, pile it in a contained, covered area where it cannot spill into the street, or obtain the required temporary encroachment or street closure permit and follow the conditions instructed by the permit.

- When permanently removing large quantities of soil, a disposal location must be found prior to excavation. Numerous businesses are available to handle disposal needs. For disposal options, visit www.ciwmb.ca.gov/SWIS.
- Prevent erosion by planting fast-growing annual and perennial grasses. They will shield and bind the soil.

Recycle

- Use a construction and demolition recycling company to recycle lumber, paper, cardboard, metals, masonry (bricks, concrete, etc.), carpet, plastic, pipes (plastic, metal and clay), drywall, rocks, dirt and green waste.
- For a listing of construction and demolition recycling locations in your area, visit www.ciwmb.ca.gov/recycle.



Spills

- Clean up spills immediately by using an absorbent material such as cat litter, then sweep it up and dispose of it in the trash.
- Immediately report spills that have entered the street, gutter or storm drain to the County's 24-Hour Water Pollution Problem Reporting Hotline at 1-877-897-7455 or visit www.ocwatersheds.com to fill out an incident reporting form.



Clean beaches and healthy creeks, rivers, bays and ocean are important to Orange County. However, many common activities can lead to water pollution if you're not careful. Fertilizers, pesticides and other chemicals that are left on yards or driveways can be blown or washed into storm drains that flow to the ocean. Overwatering lawns can also send materials into storm drains. Unlike water in sanitary sewers (from sinks and toilets), water in storm drains is not treated before entering our waterways.

You would never pour gardening products into the ocean, so don't let them enter the storm drains. Follow these easy tips to help prevent water pollution.

For more information,
please call the
Orange County Stormwater Program
at **1-877-89-SPILL** (1-877-897-7455)
or visit
www.ocwatersheds.com

UCCE Master Gardener Hotline:
(714) 708-1646

To report a spill,
call the
**Orange County 24-Hour
Water Pollution Problem
Reporting Hotline**
1-877-89-SPILL (1-877-897-7455).

For emergencies, dial 911.

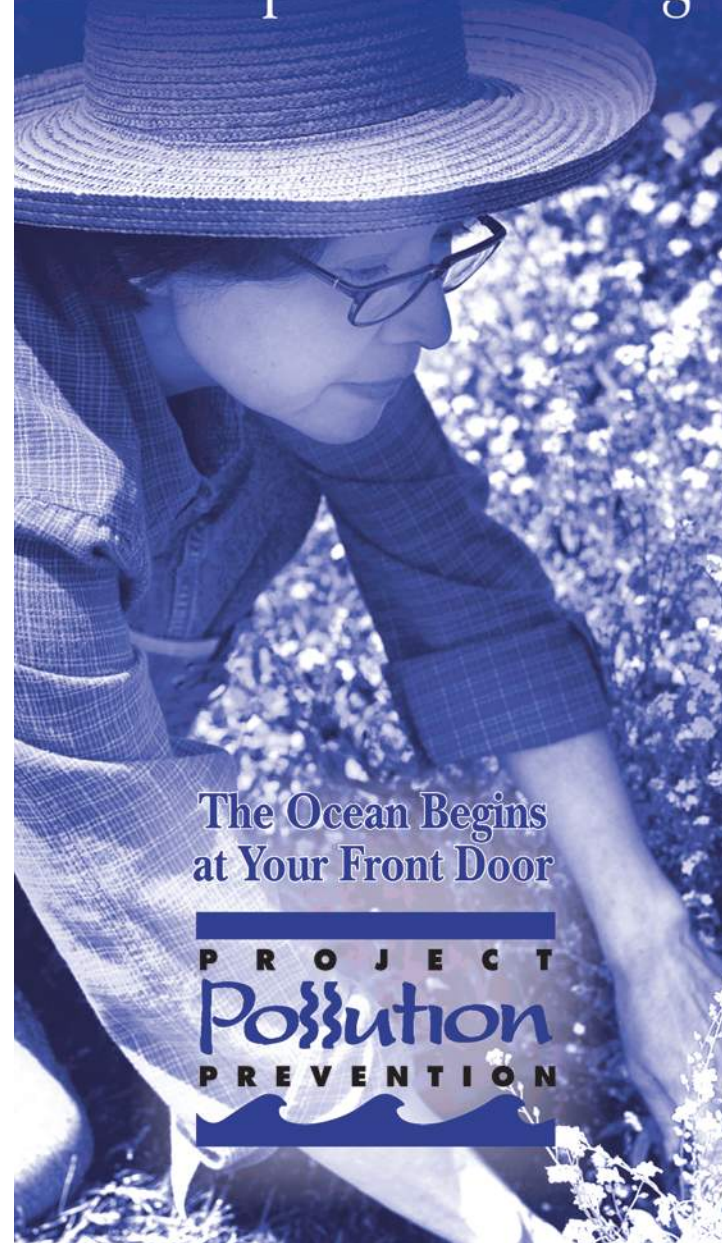
The tips contained in this brochure provide useful information to help prevent water pollution while landscaping or gardening. If you have other suggestions, please contact your city's stormwater representatives or call the Orange County Stormwater Program.



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Help Prevent Ocean Pollution:

Tips for Landscape & Gardening



The Ocean Begins
at Your Front Door



Tips for Landscape & Gardening

Never allow gardening products or polluted water to enter the street, gutter or storm drain.

General Landscaping Tips

- Protect stockpiles and materials from wind and rain by storing them under tarps or secured plastic sheeting.
- Prevent erosion of slopes by planting fast-growing, dense ground covering plants. These will shield and bind the soil.
- Plant native vegetation to reduce the amount of water, fertilizers, and pesticide applied to the landscape.
- Never apply pesticides or fertilizers when rain is predicted within the next 48 hours.



Garden & Lawn Maintenance

- Do not overwater. Use irrigation practices such as drip irrigation, soaker hoses or micro spray systems. Periodically inspect and fix leaks and misdirected sprinklers.

- Do not rake or blow leaves, clippings or pruning waste into the street, gutter or storm drain. Instead, dispose of green waste by composting, hauling it to a permitted landfill, or recycling it through your city's program.



- Use slow-release fertilizers to minimize leaching, and use organic fertilizers.
- Read labels and use only as directed. Do not over-apply pesticides or fertilizers. Apply to spots as needed, rather than blanketing an entire area.
- Store pesticides, fertilizers and other chemicals in a dry covered area to prevent exposure that may result in the deterioration of containers and packaging.



- Rinse empty pesticide containers and re-use rinse water as you would use the

product. Do not dump rinse water down storm drains. Dispose of empty containers in the trash.

- When available, use non-toxic alternatives to traditional pesticides, and use pesticides specifically designed to control the pest you are targeting. For more information, visit www.ipm.ucdavis.edu.
- If fertilizer is spilled, sweep up the spill before irrigating. If the spill is liquid, apply an absorbent material such as cat litter, and then sweep it up and dispose of it in the trash.
- Take unwanted pesticides to a Household Hazardous Waste Collection Center to be recycled. Locations are provided below.

Household Hazardous Waste Collection Centers

Anaheim:	1071 N. Blue Gum St.
Huntington Beach:	17121 Nichols St.
Irvine:	6411 Oak Canyon
San Juan Capistrano:	32250 La Pata Ave.

For more information, call (714) 834-6752 or visit www.oclandfills.com



Clean beaches and healthy creeks, rivers, bays and ocean are important to Orange County. However, many common activities can lead to water pollution if you're not careful. Pet waste and pet care products can be washed into the storm drains that flow to the ocean. Unlike water in sanitary sewers (from sinks and toilets), water in storm drains is not treated before entering our waterways.

You would never put pet waste or pet care products into the ocean, so don't let them enter the storm drains. Follow these easy tips to help prevent water pollution.

For more information,
please call the
Orange County Stormwater Program
at **1-877-89-SPILL** (1-877-897-7455)
or visit
www.ocwatersheds.com

To report a spill,
call the
**Orange County 24-Hour
Water Pollution Problem
Reporting Hotline**
1-877-89-SPILL (1-877-897-7455).

For emergencies, dial 911.

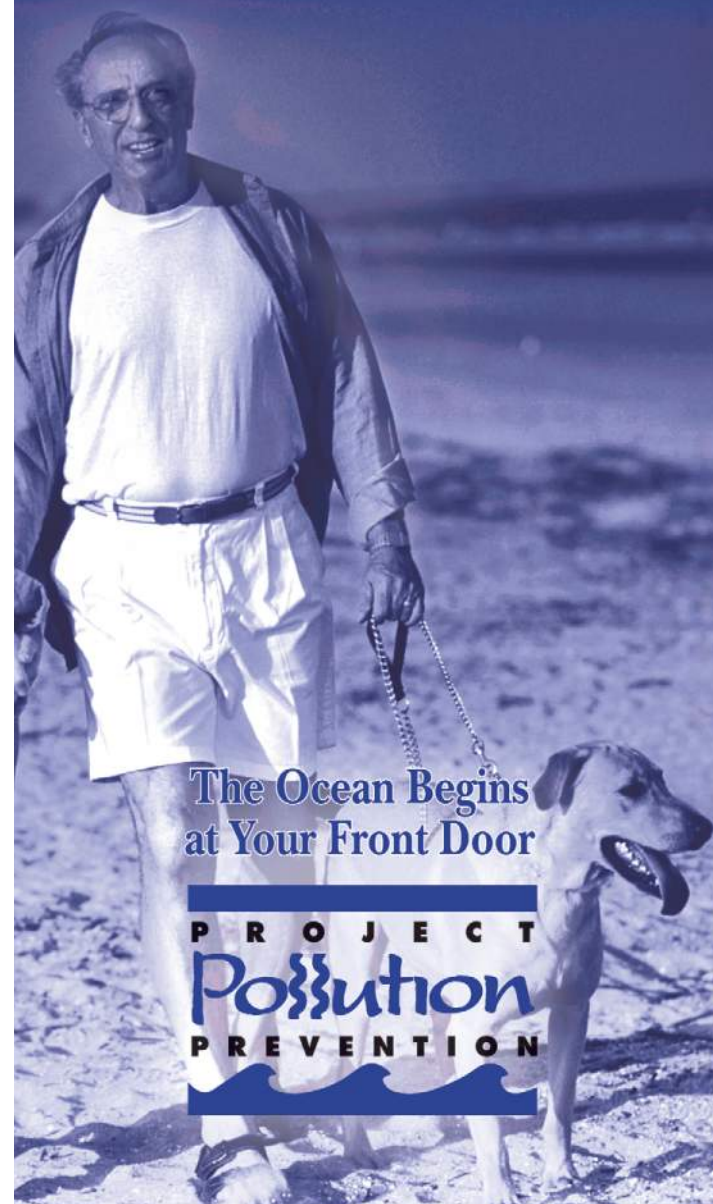
The tips contained in this brochure provide useful information to help prevent water pollution while caring for your pet. If you have other suggestions, please contact your city's stormwater representatives or call the Orange County Stormwater Program.



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Help Prevent Ocean Pollution:

Tips for Pet Care



The Ocean Begins
at Your Front Door

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Tips for Pet Care

Never let any pet care products or washwater run off your yard and into the street, gutter or storm drain.

Washing Your Pets

Even biodegradable soaps and shampoos can be harmful to marine life and the environment.

- If possible, bathe your pets indoors using less-toxic shampoos or have your pet professionally groomed. Follow instructions on the products and clean up spills.
- If you bathe your pet outside, wash it on your lawn or another absorbent/permeable surface to keep the washwater from running into the street, gutter or storm drain.



Flea Control

- Consider using oral or topical flea control products.
- If you use flea control products such as shampoos, sprays or collars, make sure to dispose of any unused products at a Household Hazardous Waste Collection Center. For location information, call (714) 834-6752.



Why You Should Pick Up After Your Pet

It's the law!
Every city has an ordinance requiring you to pick up after your pet. Besides being a nuisance, pet



waste can lead to water pollution, even if you live inland. During rainfall, pet waste left outdoors can wash into storm drains. This waste flows directly into our waterways and the ocean where it can harm human health, marine life and the environment.

As it decomposes, pet waste demands a high level of oxygen from water. This decomposition can contribute to killing marine life by reducing the amount of dissolved oxygen available to them.



Have fun with your pets, but please be a responsible pet owner by taking care of them and the environment.

- Take a bag with you on walks to pick up after your pet.
- Dispose of the waste in the trash or in a toilet.



For more information,
please call the
Orange County Stormwater Program
at **1-877-89-SPILL** (1-877-897-7455)
or visit
www.ocwatersheds.com

To report a spill,
call the
**Orange County 24-Hour
Water Pollution Problem
Reporting Hotline**
at **1-877-89-SPILL** (1-877-897-7455).

For emergencies, dial 911.

The tips contained in this brochure provide useful information to help prevent water pollution. If you have other suggestions, please contact your city's stormwater representatives or call the Orange County Stormwater Program.



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Help Prevent Ocean Pollution:

Tips for Residential Pool, Landscape and Hardscape Drains



The Ocean Begins
at Your Front Door



Tips for Residential Pool, Landscape and Hardscape Drains

Pool Maintenance

All pool water discharged to the curb, gutter or permitted pool drain from your property must meet the following water quality criteria:

- The residual chlorine does not exceed 0.1 mg/L (parts per million).
- The pH is between 6.5 and 8.5.
- The water is free of any unusual coloration.
- There is no discharge of filter media or acid cleaning wastes.



Some cities have ordinances that do not allow pool water to be discharged to the storm drain. Check with your city.

Landscape and Hardscape Drains

The following recommendations will help reduce or prevent pollutants from your landscape and hardscape drains from entering the street, gutter or storm drain. Unlike water that enters the sewer (from sinks and toilets), water that enters a landscape or hardscape drain is not treated before entering our creeks, rivers, bays and ocean.

Household Activities

- Do not rinse spills of materials or chemicals to any drain.
- Use dry cleanup methods such as applying cat litter or another absorbent material, then sweep it up and dispose of it in the trash. If the material is hazardous, dispose of it at a Household Hazardous Waste Collection Center (HHWCC). For locations, call (714) 834-6752 or visit www.oclandfills.com.
- Do not hose down your driveways, sidewalks or patios to your landscape or hardscape drain. Sweep up debris and dispose of it in the trash.
- Always pick up after your pet. Flush waste down the toilet or dispose of it in the trash.

- Do not store items such as cleaners, batteries, automotive fluids, paint products, TVs, or computer monitors uncovered outdoors. Take them to a HHWCC for disposal.

Yard Maintenance

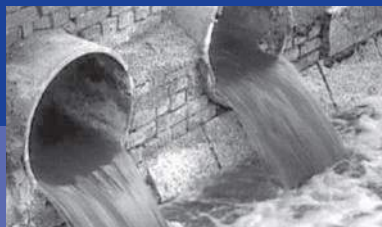
- Do not overwater. Water by hand or set automated irrigation systems to reflect seasonal water needs.
- Follow directions on pesticides and fertilizers (measure, do not estimate amounts) and do not use if rain is predicted within 48 hours.
- Cultivate your garden often to control weeds and reduce the need to use chemicals.



Vehicle Maintenance

- Never pour oil or antifreeze down your landscape or hardscape drain. Recycle these substances at a service station, a waste collection center or used oil recycling center. For locations, contact the Used Oil Program at 1-800-CLEANUP or visit www.CLEANUP.org.
- Whenever possible, take your vehicle to a commercial car wash.
- If you do wash your vehicle at home, do not allow the washwater to go down your landscape or hardscape drain. Instead, dispose of it in the sanitary sewer (a sink or toilet) or onto an absorbent surface such as your lawn.
- Use a spray nozzle that will shut off the water when not in use.





Clean beaches and healthy creeks, rivers, bays and ocean are important to Orange County. However, many common activities such as painting can lead to water pollution if you're not careful. Paint must be used, stored and disposed of properly to ensure that it does not enter the street, gutter or storm drain. Unlike water in sanitary sewers (from sinks and toilets), water in storm drains is not treated before entering our waterways.

You would never dump paint into the ocean, so don't let it enter the storm drains. Follow these easy tips to help prevent water pollution.

For more information,
please call the
Orange County Stormwater Program
at **1-877-89-SPILL** (1-877-897-7455)
or visit
www.ocwatersheds.com

To report a spill,
call the
**Orange County 24-Hour
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Reporting Hotline**
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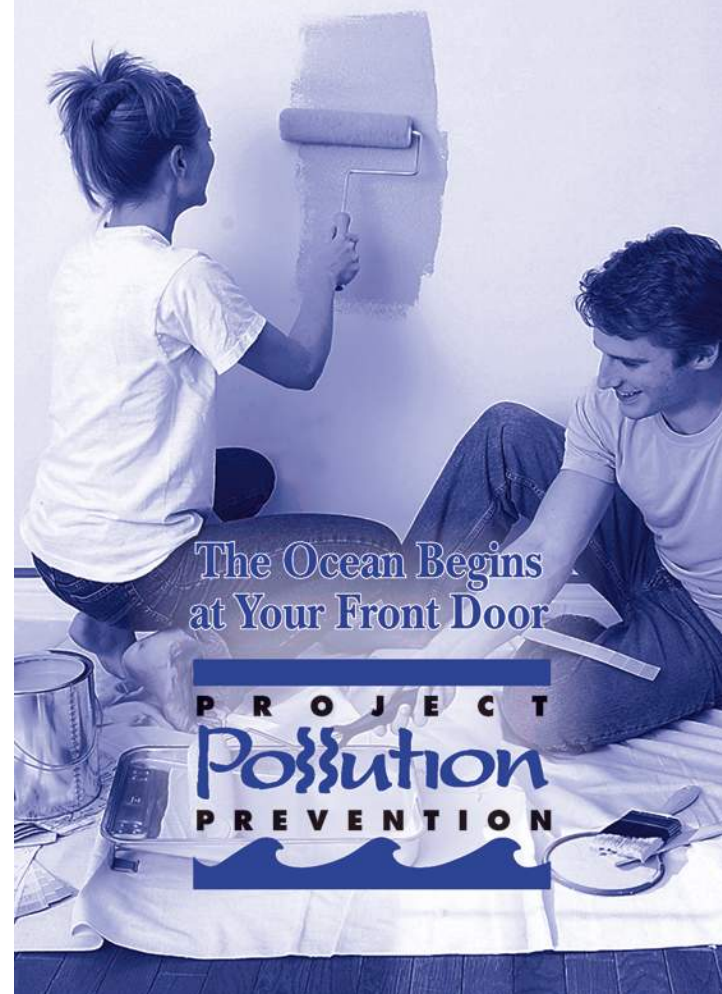
The tips contained in this brochure provide useful information to help prevent water pollution while using, storing and disposing of paint. If you have other suggestions, please contact your city's stormwater representatives or call the Orange County Stormwater Program.



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Help Prevent Ocean Pollution:

Tips for Projects Using Paint



The Ocean Begins
at Your Front Door

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Tips for Projects Using Paint

Paint can cause significant damage to our environment. Whether you hire a contractor or do it yourself, it is important to follow these simple tips when purchasing, using, cleaning, storing and disposing of paint.

Purchasing Paint

- Measure the room or object to be painted, then buy only the amount needed.
- Whenever possible, use water-based paint since it usually does not require hazardous solvents such as paint thinner for cleanup.

Painting

- Use only one brush or roller per color of paint to reduce the amount of water needed for cleaning.
- Place open paint containers or trays on a stable surface and in a position that is unlikely to spill.
- Always use a tarp under the area or object being painted to collect paint drips and contain spills.

Cleaning

- Never clean brushes or rinse paint containers in the street, gutter or storm drain.
- For oil-based products, use as much of the paint on the brushes as possible. Clean brushes with thinner. To reuse thinner, pour it through a fine filter (e.g. nylon, metal gauze or filter paper) to remove solids such as leftover traces of paint.
- For water-based products, use as much of the paint on the brushes as possible, then rinse in the sink.
- Collect all paint chips and dust. Chips and dust from marine paints or paints containing lead, mercury or tributyl tin are hazardous waste. Sweep up and dispose of at a Household Hazardous Waste Collection Center (HHWCC).

Storing Paint

- Store paint in a dry location away from the elements.
- Store leftover water-based paint, oil-based paint and solvents separately in original or clearly marked containers.
- Avoid storing paint cans directly on cement floors. The bottom of the can will rust much faster on cement.
- Place the lid on firmly and store the paint can upside-down to prevent air from entering. This will keep the paint usable longer. Oil-based paint is usable for up to 15 years. Water-based paint remains usable for up to 10 years.

Alternatives to Disposal

- Use excess paint to apply another coat, for touch-ups, or to paint a closet, garage, basement or attic.
- Give extra paint to friends or family. Extra paint can also be donated to a local theatre group, low-income housing program or school.
- Take extra paint to an exchange program such as the “**Stop & Swap**” that allows you to drop off or pick up partially used home care products free of charge. “**Stop & Swap**” programs are available at most HHWCCs.
- For HHWCC locations and hours, call 1-877-897-7455 or visit www.oclandfills.com.



Disposing of Paint

- Never put wet paint in the trash.

For water-based paint:

- If possible, brush the leftover paint on cardboard or newspaper. Otherwise, allow the paint to dry in the can with the lid off in a well-ventilated area protected from the elements, children and pets. Stirring the paint every few days will speed up the drying.
- Large quantities of extra paint should be taken to a HHWCC.
- Once dried, paint and painted surfaces may be disposed of in the trash. When setting a dried paint can out for trash collection, leave the lid off so the collector will see that the paint has dried.

For oil-based paint:

- Oil-based paint is a household hazardous waste. All leftover paint should be taken to a HHWCC.

Aerosol paint:

- Dispose of aerosol paint cans at a HHWCC.

Spills

- Never hose down pavement or other impermeable surfaces where paint has spilled.
- Clean up spills immediately by using an absorbent material such as cat litter. Cat litter used to clean water-based paint spills can be disposed of in the trash. When cleaning oil-based paint spills with cat litter, it must be taken to a HHWCC.
- Immediately report spills that have entered the street, gutter or storm drain to the County's 24-Hour Water Pollution Problem Reporting Hotline at 1-877-897-7455 or visit www.ocwatersheds.com to fill out an incident reporting form.



Clean beaches and healthy creeks, rivers, bays, and ocean are important to Orange County. However, many common activities can lead to water pollution if you're not careful. Materials and excess concrete or mortar can be blown or washed into the storm drains that flow to the ocean. Unlike water in sanitary sewers (from sinks and toilets), water in storm drains is not treated before entering our waterways.

You would never throw building materials into the ocean, so don't let them enter the storm drains. Follow these easy tips to help prevent water pollution.

For more information,
please call the
Orange County Stormwater Program
at **1-877-89-SPILL** (1-877-897-7455)
or visit
www.ocwatersheds.com.

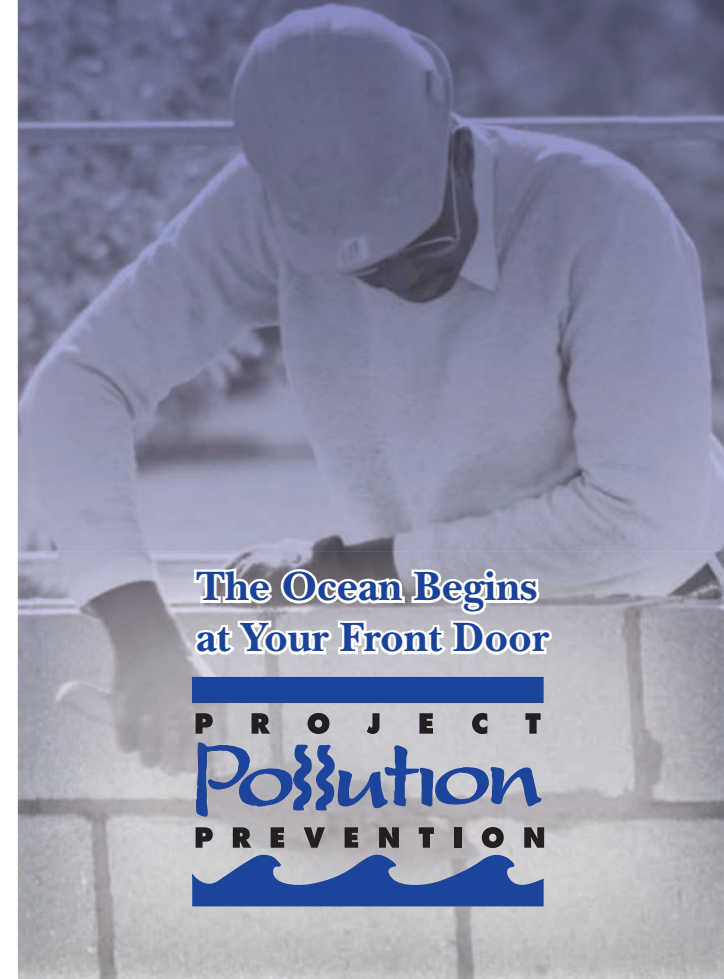
To report a spill,
call the
**Orange County 24-Hour
Water Pollution Reporting Hotline**
at **1-877-89-SPILL** (1-877-897-7455).

For emergencies, dial 911.

The Tips contained in this brochure provide useful information about how you can keep materials and washwater from entering the storm drain system. If you have other suggestions for how water and materials may be contained, please contact your city's stormwater representative or call the Orange County Stormwater Program.



Tips for Using Concrete and Mortar



**The Ocean Begins
at Your Front Door**

P R O J E C T
Pollution
P R E V E N T I O N

Tips for Using Concrete and Mortar

Never allow materials or washwater to enter the street or storm drain.

Before the Project

- Schedule projects for dry weather.
- Store materials under cover, with temporary roofs or plastic sheets, to eliminate or reduce the possibility that the materials can be carried from the project site to streets, storm drains or adjacent properties via rainfall, runoff or wind.
- Minimize waste by ordering only the amount of materials needed to complete the job.
- Take measures to block nearby storm drain inlets.

During the Project

- Set up and operate small mixers on tarps or heavy drop cloths.
- Do not mix more fresh concrete or cement than is needed for the job.



- When breaking up pavement, pick up all chunks and pieces and recycle them at a local construction and demolition recycling company. (See information to the right)
- When making saw cuts in pavement, protect nearby storm drain inlets during the saw-cutting operation and contain the slurry. Collect the slurry residue from the pavement or gutter and remove from the site.



Clean-Up

- Dispose of small amounts of dry concrete, grout or mortar in the trash.
- Never hose materials from exposed aggregate concrete, asphalt or similar treatments into a street, gutter, parking lot, or storm drain.
- Wash concrete mixers and equipment in designated washout areas where the water can flow into a containment area or onto dirt. Small amounts of dried material can be disposed of in the trash. Large amounts



should be recycled at a local construction and demolition recycling company. (See information below)

- Recycle cement wash water by pumping it back into cement mixers for reuse.

Spills

- Never hose down pavement or impermeable surfaces where fluids have spilled. Use an absorbent material such as cat litter to soak up a spill, then sweep and dispose in the trash.
- Clean spills on dirt areas by digging up and properly disposing of contaminated dry soil in trash.
- Immediately report significant spills to the County's 24-Hour Water Pollution Problem Reporting Hotline at 1-877-897-7455 or log onto the County's website at www.ocwatersheds.com and fill out an incident reporting form.

For a list of construction and demolition recycling locations in your area visit www.ciwmb.ca.gov/Recycle/.

For additional information on how to control, prevent, remove, and reduce pollution refer to the Stormwater Best Management Practice Handbook, available on-line at www.cabmphandbooks.com.



Clean beaches and healthy creeks, rivers, bays and ocean are important to Orange County. Fats, oils and grease from restaurants and food service facilities can cause sewer line blockages that may result in sewage overflow into your facility and into storm drains. Unlike water in sanitary sewers (from sinks and toilets), water in storm drains is not treated before entering our waterways and should never contain washwater, trash, grease or other materials.

You would never dump oil and trash into the ocean, so don't let it enter the storm drains. Follow these tips to help prevent water pollution.

For more information,
please call the
Orange County Stormwater Program
at **1-877-89-SPILL** (1-877-897-7455)
or visit
www.ocwatersheds.com

Report sewage spills and
discharges that are not
contained to your site to the
**Orange County 24-Hour
Water Pollution Problem
Reporting Hotline**
at **1-877-89-SPILL** (1-877-897-7455)

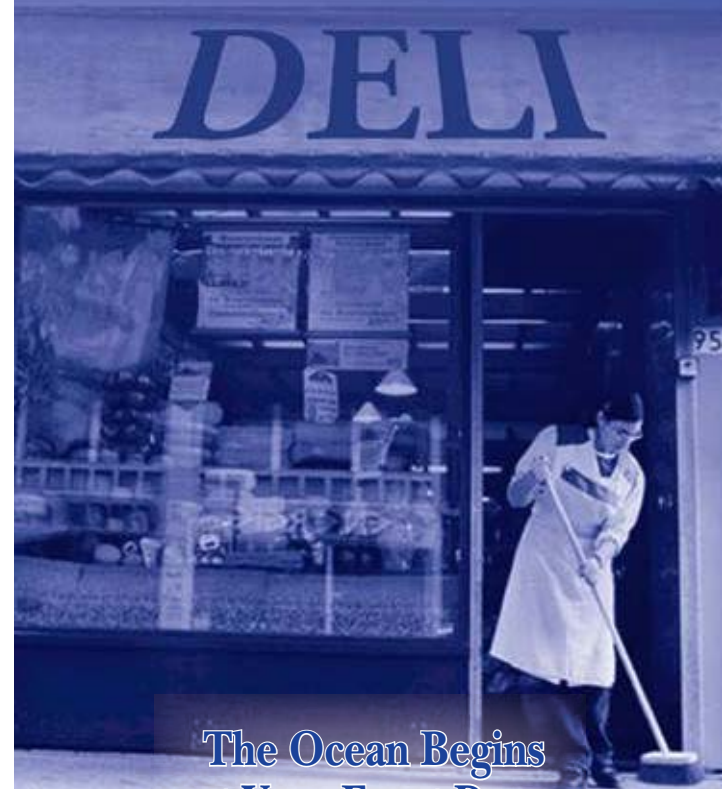
For emergencies, dial 911.



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Help Prevent Ocean Pollution:

Tips for the Food Service Industry



**The Ocean Begins
at Your Front Door**



Best Kitchen Practices

Food Waste Disposal

- Scrape food waste off of plates, utensils, pots, food preparation and cooking areas and dispose of it in the trash.
- Never put food waste down the drain. Food scraps often contain grease, which can clog sewer pipes and result in sewage backups and overflows.

Grease & Oil Disposal

- Never put oil or grease down the drain. Contain grease and oil by using covered grease storage containers or installing a grease interceptor.
- Never overfill your grease storage container or transport it without a cover.
- Grease control devices must be emptied and cleaned by permitted companies.
- Keep maintenance records on site.



- For a list of oil/grease recycling companies, contact the CIWMB at www.ciwmb.ca.gov/foodwaste/render.htm or contact your local sanitation district.

Minor Spill Cleanup

- Always use dry cleanup methods, such as a rag, damp mop or broom.
- Never hose a spill into the street, gutter or storm drain.



Major Spill Cleanup

- Have spill containment and clean-up kits readily available, and train all employees on how to use them.
- Immediately contain and clean the spill using dry methods.
- If the spill leaves your site, call 1-877-897-7455.

Dumpster Cleanup

- Pick up all debris around the dumpster.
- Always keep the lid on the dumpster closed.
- Never pour liquids into the dumpster or hose it out.



Floor Mat Cleaning

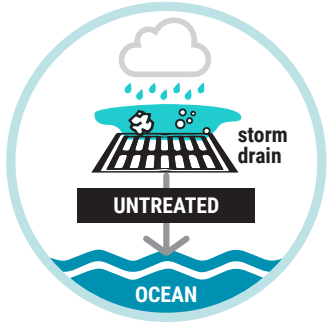
- Sweep the floor mats regularly, discarding the debris into the trash.
- Hose off the mats in a mop sink, at a floor drain, or in an outdoor area that can contain the water.
- Never hose the mats in an area where the wastewater can flow to the street, gutter or storm drain.



Washwater Disposal

- Dispose of washwater in a mop sink or an area with a floor drain.
- Never dispose of washwater in the street, gutter or storm drain.





Unlike water in sanitary sewers (from sinks and toilets), water in storm drains is **not treated or cleaned** before entering our waterways and should never contain any pollutants.

Waste & Storage Area Management



Parking Lots & Outdoor Areas

regularly sweep



This brochure will help you protect our water quality by using BMPs appropriate to your facility.

← Learn more inside

Who is H₂OC?

H₂OC is YOU! H₂OC is also a cooperative stormwater program which includes all 34 cities in Orange County, the County of Orange, and Orange County Flood Control District (OCFCD). Clean and healthy beaches, creeks, rivers, bays, wetlands, and ocean are important to Orange County. H₂OC provides resources to residents and businesses to encourage personal action and prevent polluted runoff from entering our waterways.

Join Us

Visit h2oc.org to learn more about runoff, water pollution, and how you can be the solution to runoff pollution and protect our water resources!

Contact

📞 **24-hour Pollution Reporting Hotline:**
1-877-89-SPILL (1-877-897-7455)

📱 **24-hour Reporting Website:**
myOCeServices.ocgov.com

For emergencies, dial 911

* Some industrial facilities are also required to obtain coverage under the State's Industrial General Permit (IGP). To determine if your facility requires a permit, contact the State Water Resources Control Board at waterboards.ca.gov
** For more information about recycling and collection centers, visit oclandfills.com.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES
FOR BUSINESSES

WATER POLLUTION AND COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES

YOU ARE THE SOLUTION TO RUNOFF POLLUTION

How is Water Quality Affected By Your Business?

Commercial and industrial facilities can generate a variety of waste products which can become pollutants. These can include metals, plastics, toxic chemicals, oil, grease, and bacteria. If not properly managed, these pollutants can be transported to Orange County's creeks, rivers, and ocean through our storm drain system.

As a business owner or manager, you are responsible for overseeing the work of employees and outside contractors to prevent runoff pollution.

Landscape Maintenance



contain, collect, dispose

Building Maintenance



By law, commercial and industrial facilities are required to implement best management practices (BMPs) to prevent runoff pollution.*

Best Management Practices for Commercial & Industrial Sites

Implement these required best management practices (BMPs) to be in compliance and avoid enforcement actions:



Inspect

- ✓ Periodically inspect irrigation systems for leaks, overspray, and runoff. Repair and maintain as needed.
- ✓ Periodically check parking lots for discharges from leaking vehicles.
- ✓ Ensure lids on dumpsters are properly closed when not in use and sweep and pick up all debris daily.



Locate

- ✓ Locate and protect all area drains, yard drains, and catch basins where washwater could potentially enter the storm drain system.
- ✓ When working outdoors, conduct operations away from storm drains and waterbodies.
- ✓ Mix paint and clean tools in a contained area.



Contain

- ✓ Never allow washwater, sweepings, or sediment to enter storm drains.
- ✓ Store materials indoors or under cover and away from storm drains.
- ✓ Control, contain, and clean up all spills immediately with absorbents, rags, or mops. Never hose a spill.
- ✓ Follow the manufacturer's directions when applying fertilizers and pesticides. Never apply 48 hours before a forecasted rain event.



Collect

- ✓ Properly collect all washwater generated during business maintenance activities for disposal.
- ✓ Collect grass clippings, leaves, and other debris and dispose in covered containers.
- ✓ Use drop cloths underneath outdoor painting, scraping, and sandblasting work.
- ✓ Regularly sweep areas like corners and along curbs, where debris tends to accumulate, and dispose in covered containers.



Dispose

- ✓ Contact your waste hauler for proper waste, hazardous waste, and green waste disposal options.
- ✓ Contact your waste and recycling service to repair or replace leaking or damaged dumpsters.
- ✓ Recycle and dispose of materials as outlined by your local jurisdiction.**

What Pollutants Are Generated By Commercial & Industrial Sites?



Landscape Maintenance

When performing landscape maintenance, pollutants generated can include organic debris, trash, dirt, fertilizers, and pesticides.



Building Maintenance

When performing building maintenance, various types of pollutants can be generated including washwater, paint or paint chips, bacteria, and other toxic materials.



Parking Lots & Outdoor Areas

Pollutants in parking lots, patios, and outdoor areas can include trash, oil, grease, landscape debris, and bacteria.



Waste & Storage Area Management

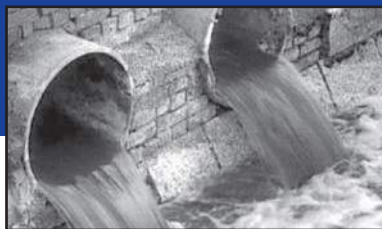
Pollutants in waste and storage areas can include trash, oil, grease, bacteria, dirt, and other toxic materials.

***Preventing water
pollution at your
commercial/industrial site***

Clean beaches and healthy creeks, rivers, bays and ocean are important to Orange County. However, many landscape and building maintenance activities can lead to water pollution if you're not careful. Paint, chemicals, plant clippings and other materials can be blown or washed into storm drains that flow to the ocean. Unlike water in sanitary sewers (from sinks and toilets), water in storm drains is not treated before entering our waterways.

You would never pour soap or fertilizers into the ocean, so why would you let them enter the storm drains? Follow these easy tips to help prevent water pollution.

Some types of industrial facilities are required to obtain coverage under the State General Industrial Permit. For more information visit: www.swrcb.ca.gov/stormwater/industrial.html



For more information,
please call the
Orange County Stormwater Program
at **1-877-89-SPILL** (1-877-897-7455)
or visit
www.ocwatersheds.com

To report a spill,
call the
**Orange County 24-Hour
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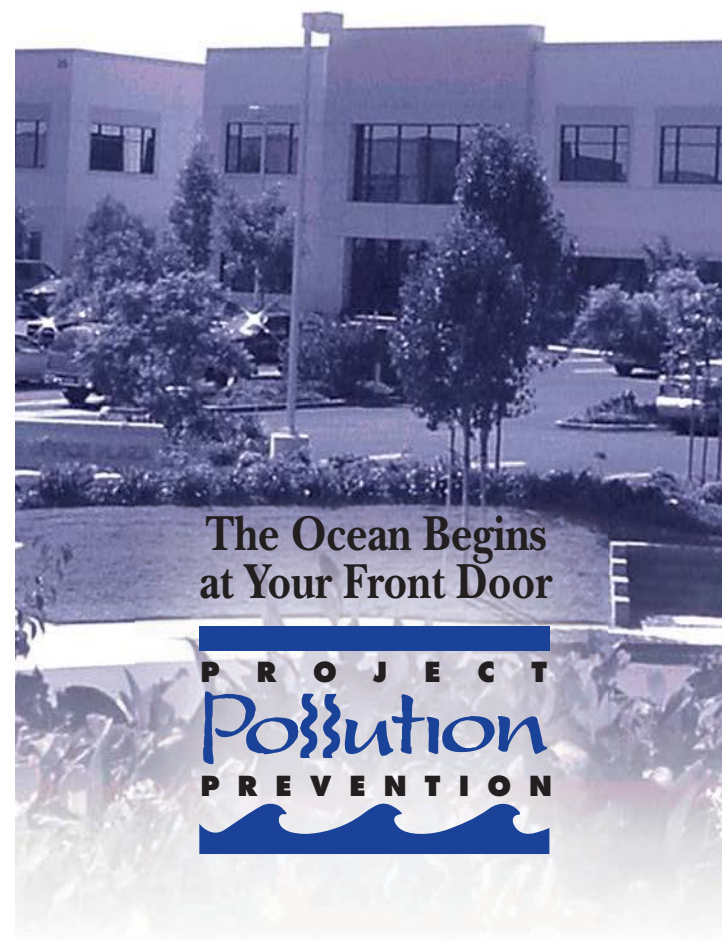
For emergencies, dial 911.



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Help Prevent Ocean Pollution:

Proper Maintenance Practices for Your Business



**The Ocean Begins
at Your Front Door**



Proper Maintenance Practices for your Business

Landscape Maintenance

- Compost grass clippings, leaves, sticks and other vegetation, or dispose of it at a permitted landfill or in green waste containers. Do not dispose of these materials in the street, gutter or storm drain.
- Irrigate slowly and inspect the system for leaks, overspraying and runoff. Adjust automatic timers to avoid overwatering.
- Follow label directions for the use and disposal of fertilizers and pesticides.
- Do not apply pesticides or fertilizers if rain is expected within 48 hours or if wind speeds are above 5 mph.
- Do not spray pesticides within 100 feet of waterways.
- Fertilizers should be worked into the soil rather than dumped onto the surface.
- If fertilizer is spilled on the pavement or sidewalk, sweep it up immediately and place it back in the container.

Building Maintenance

- Never allow washwater, sweepings or sediment to enter the storm drain.
- Sweep up dry spills and use cat litter, towels or similar materials to absorb wet spills. Dispose of it in the trash.
- If you wash your building, sidewalk or parking lot, you **must** contain the water. Use a shop vac to collect the water and contact your city or sanitation agency for proper disposal information. Do not let water enter the street, gutter or storm drain.
- Use drop cloths underneath outdoor painting, scraping, and sandblasting work, and properly dispose of materials in the trash.
- Use a ground cloth or oversized tub for mixing paint and cleaning tools.
- Use a damp mop or broom to clean floors.
- Cover dumpsters to keep insects, animals, rainwater and sand from entering. Keep the area around the dumpster clear of trash and debris. Do not overfill the dumpster.

- Call your trash hauler to replace leaking dumpsters.
- Do not dump any toxic substance or liquid waste on the pavement, the ground, or near a storm drain. Even materials that seem harmless such as latex paint or biodegradable cleaners can damage the environment.
- Recycle paints, solvents and other materials. For more information about recycling and collection centers, visit www.oclandfills.com.
- Store materials indoors or under cover and away from storm drains.
- Use a construction and demolition recycling company to recycle lumber, paper, cardboard, metals, masonry, carpet, plastic, pipes, drywall, rocks, dirt, and green waste. For a listing of construction and demolition recycling locations in your area, visit www.ciwmb.ca.gov/recycle.
- Properly label materials. Familiarize employees with Material Safety Data Sheets.

NEVER DISPOSE
OF ANYTHING
IN THE STORM
DRAIN.



The Pollution Solution

Several residential activities can result in water pollution. Among these activities are car washing and hosing off driveways and sidewalks. Both activities can waste water and result in excess runoff. Water conservation methods described in this pamphlet can prevent considerable amounts of runoff and conserve water. By taking your car to a commercial car wash and by sweeping driveways and sidewalks, you can further prevent the transport of pollutants to Orange County waterways. Here are some of the common pollutants for which you can be part of the solution:

1 Pesticides and Fertilizer

- Pollution:** The same pesticides that are designed to be toxic to pests can have an equally lethal impact on our marine life. The same fertilizer that promotes plant growth in lawns and gardens can also create nuisance algae blooms, which remove oxygen from the water and clog waterways when it decomposes.



- Solution:** Never use pesticides or fertilizer within 48 hours of an anticipated rainstorm. Use only as much as is directed on the label and keep it off driveways and sidewalks.

2 Dirt and Sediment

- Pollution:** Dirt or sediment can impede the flow of the stormwater and negatively impact stream habitat as it travels through waterways and deposits downstream. Pollutants can attach to sediment, which can then be transported through our waterways.
- Solution:** Protect dirt stockpiles by covering them with tarps or secure plastic sheets to prevent wind or rain from allowing dirt or sediment to enter the storm drain system.

3 Metals

- Pollution:** Metals and other toxins present in car wash water can harm important plankton, which forms the base of the aquatic food chain.
- Solution:** Take your car to a commercial car wash where the wash water is captured and treated at a local wastewater treatment plant.



DID YOU KNOW?
Did you know that most of the pollution found in our waterways is not from a single source, but from a "non-point" source meaning the accumulation of pollution from residents and businesses throughout the community.

4 Pet Waste

- Pollution:** Pet waste carries bacteria through our watersheds and eventually will be washed out to the ocean. This can pose a health risk to swimmers and surfers.

- Solution:** Pick up after your pets!

5 Trash and Debris

- Pollution:** Trash and debris can enter waterways by wind, littering and careless maintenance of trash receptacles. Street sweeping collects some of this trash; however, much of what isn't captured ends up in our storm drain system where it flows untreated out to the ocean.
- Solution:** Don't litter and make sure trash containers are properly covered. It is far more expensive to clean up the litter and trash that ends up in our waterways than it is to prevent it in the first place. Come out to one of Orange County's many locations for Coastal and Inner-Coastal Cleanup Day, which is held in September.



6 Motor Oil / Vehicle Fluids

- Pollution:** Oil and petroleum products from our vehicles are toxic to people, wildlife and plants.
- Solution:** Fix any leaks from your vehicle and keep the maintenance up on your car. Use absorbent material such as cat litter on oil spills, then sweep it up and dispose of it in the trash. Recycle used motor oil at a local Household Hazardous Waste Collection Center.



A TEAM EFFORT

The Orange County Stormwater Program has teamed with the Municipal Water District of Orange County (MWDOC) and the University of California Cooperative Extension Program (UCCE) to develop this pamphlet.

Low Impact Development (LID) and sustainable water use prevents water pollution and conserves water for drinking and reuse. Reducing your water use and the amount of water flowing from your home protects the environment and saves you money.

Thank you for making water protection a priority!

For more information, please visit

Orange County Stormwater Program
www.ocwatersheds.com/publiced/

Municipal Water District of Orange County
www.mwdoc.com

University of California Master Gardeners of Orange County
www.uccemg.com

UC Cooperative Extension OC Water Quality and Water Resources
www.ucanr.org/sites/urbanwatermgmt/



To report a spill, call the Orange County 24-Hour Water Pollution Prevention Reporting Hotline at 1-877-89-SPILL \ (1-877-897-7455)

Special Thanks to
The City of Los Angeles Stormwater Program for the use of its artwork

The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California for the use of the California-Friendly Plant and Native Habitat photos



Homeowners Guide for Sustainable Water Use

Low Impact Development, Water Conservation & Pollution Prevention



The Ocean Begins at Your Front Door



RUNOFF, RAINWATER AND REUSE

Where Does Water Runoff Go?

Stormwater, or water from rainfall events, and runoff from outdoor water use such as sprinklers and hoses flows from homes directly into catch basins and the storm drain system. After entering the storm drain, the water flows untreated into streams, rivers, bays and ultimately the Pacific Ocean. Runoff can come from lawns, gardens, driveways, sidewalks and roofs. As it flows over hard, impervious surfaces, it picks up pollutants. Some pollutants carried by the water runoff include trash, pet waste, pesticides, fertilizer, motor oil and more.

Water Conservation

Pollution not only impairs the water quality for habitat and recreation, it can also reduce the water available for reuse. Runoff allowed to soak into the ground is cleaned as it percolates through the soil, replenishing depleted groundwater supplies. Groundwater provides at least 50% of the total water for drinking and other indoor household activities in north and central Orange County. When land is covered with roads, parking lots, homes, etc., there is less land to take in the water and more hard surfaces over which the water can flow.

In Orange County, 60-70% of water used by residents and businesses goes to irrigation and other outdoor uses. Reusing rainwater to irrigate our lawn not only reduces the impact of water pollution from runoff, but it also is a great way to conserve our precious water resources and replenish our groundwater basin.

What is Low Impact Development (LID)?

Low Impact Development (LID) is a method of development that seeks to maintain the natural hydrologic character of an area. LID provides a more sustainable and pollution-preventative approach to water management.

New water quality regulations require implementation of LID in larger new developments and encourage implementation of LID and other sustainable practices in existing residential areas. Implementing modifications to your lawn or garden can reduce pollution in our environment, conserve water and reduce your water bill.



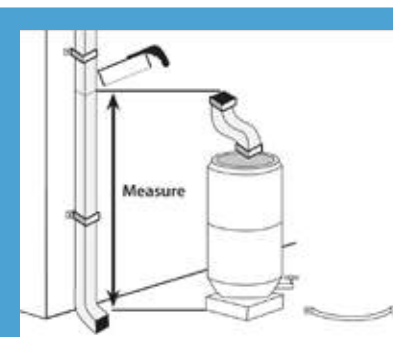
Permeable pavement allows water runoff to infiltrate through the soil and prevents most pollutants from reaching the storm drain system.

OPTIONS FOR RAINWATER HARVESTING AND REUSE

Rainwater harvesting is a great way to save money, prevent pollution and reduce potable water use. To harvest your rainwater, simply redirect the runoff from roofs and downspouts to rain barrels. Rain gardens are another option; these reduce runoff as well as encourage infiltration.

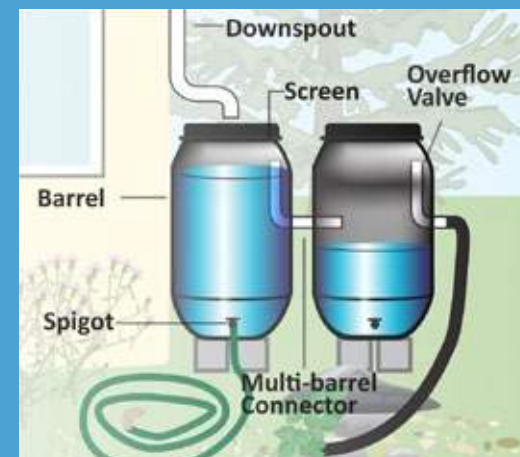
Downspout Disconnection/Redirection

Disconnecting downspouts from pipes running to the gutter prevents runoff from transporting pollutants to the storm drain. Once disconnected, downspouts can be redirected to rain gardens or other vegetated areas, or be connected to a rain barrel.



Rain Barrels

Rain barrels capture rainwater flow from roofs for reuse in landscape irrigation. Capacity of rain barrels needed for your home will depend on the amount of roof area and rainfall received. When purchasing your rain barrel, make sure it includes a screen, a spigot to siphon water for use, an overflow tube to allow for excess water to run out and a connector if you wish to connect multiple barrels to add capacity of water storage.



Mosquito growth prevention is very important when installing a rain barrel. The best way to prevent mosquito breeding is to eliminate entry points by ensuring all openings are sealed tightly. If these methods are unsuccessful, products are available to kill mosquito larvae, but that are harmless to animals and humans. Regular application of these products is essential. Please visit the Orange County Vector Control website for more information at www.ocvcd.org/mosquitoes3.php.

Rain Gardens

Rain gardens allow runoff to be directed from your roof downspout into a landscaped area. Vegetation and rocks in the garden will slow the flow of water to allow for infiltration into the soil. Plants and soil particles will absorb pollutants from the roof runoff. By utilizing a native plant palette, rain gardens can be maintained all year with minimal additional irrigation. These plants are adapted to the semi-arid climate of Southern California, require less water and can reduce your water bill.

Before modifying your yard to install a rain garden, please consult your local building and/or planning departments to ensure your garden plan follows pertinent building codes and ordinances. Besides codes and ordinances, some home owner associations also have guidelines for yard modifications. If your property is in hill areas or includes engineered slopes, please seek professional advice before proceeding with changes.



For information on how to disconnect a downspout or to install and maintain a rain barrel or rain garden at your home, please see the Los Angeles Rainwater Harvesting Program, A Homeowner's "How-To" Guide, November 2009 at www.larainwaterharvesting.org/

OTHER WATER CONSERVATION AND POLLUTION PREVENTION TECHNIQUES

Native Vegetation and Maintenance

"California Friendly" plants or native vegetation can significantly reduce water use. These plants often require far less fertilizers and pesticides, which are two significant pollutants found in Orange County waterways. Replacing water "thirsty" plants and grass types with water efficient natives is a great way to save water and reduce the need for potentially harmful pesticides and fertilizer.

Please see the California Friendly Garden Guide produced by the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California and associated Southern California Water Agencies for a catalog of California friendly plants and other garden resources at www.bewaterwise.com/Gardensoft.

Weed Free Yards

Weeds are water thieves. They often reproduce quickly and rob your yard of both water and nutrients. Weed your yard by hand if possible. If you use herbicides to control the weeds, use only the amount recommended on the label and never use it if rain is forecast within the next 48 hours.



Soil Amendments

Soil amendments such as green waste (e.g. grass clippings, compost, etc.) can be a significant source of nutrients and can help keep the soil near the roots of plants moist. However, they can cause algal blooms if they get into our waterways, which reduces the amount of oxygen in the water and impacts most aquatic organisms. It is important to apply soil amendments more than 48 hours prior to predicted rainfall.

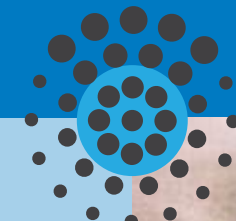
IRRIGATE EFFICIENTLY

Smart Irrigation Controllers

Smart Irrigation Controllers have internal clocks as well as sensors that will turn off the sprinklers in response to environmental changes. If it is raining, too windy or too cold, the smart irrigation control sprinklers will automatically shut off.

Check with your local water agency for available rebates on irrigation controllers and smart timers.

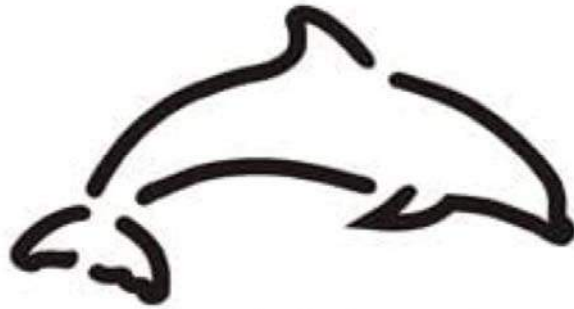
- Aim your sprinklers at your lawn, not the sidewalk – By simply adjusting the direction of your sprinklers you can save water, prevent water pollution from runoff, keep your lawn healthy and save money.
- **Set a timer for your sprinklers** – lawns absorb the water they need to stay healthy within a few minutes of turning on the sprinklers. Time your sprinklers; when water begins running off your lawn, you can turn them off. Your timer can be set to water your lawn for this duration every time.
- **Water at Sunrise** – Watering early in the morning will reduce water loss due to evaporation. Additionally, winds tend to die down in the early morning so the water will get to the lawn as intended.
- **Water by hand** – Instead of using sprinklers, consider watering your yard by hand. Hand-watering ensures that all plants get the proper amount of water and you will prevent any water runoff, which wastes water and carries pollutants into our waterways.
- **Fix leaks** - Nationwide, households waste one trillion gallons of water a year to leaks – that is enough water to serve the entire state of Texas for a year. If your garden hose is leaking, replace the nylon or rubber hose washer and ensure a tight connection. Fix broken sprinklers immediately.



Water runoff from sprinklers left on too long will carry pollutants into our waterways.

Example Storm Drain Stencil

NO DUMPING



DRAINS TO OCEAN

