



This Fact Sheet provides Best Management Practices (BMPs) that are recommended for facilities that prepare and serve food.

Potential Pollutant Sources

The following activities are potential sources of pollutants:

- Dumpster and loading dock area maintenance
- Equipment cleaning
- Grease handling and disposal
- Landscaping and grounds maintenance

Pollutants may include:

- Bacteria
- Organic materials (food wastes)
- Trash
- Oil and grease
- Toxic chemicals (cleaning products, disinfectants)

Pollution Prevention

Implementation of pollution prevention measures may reduce or eliminate the need to implement other more costly or complicated procedures.

The following pollution prevention principles apply to most facilities:

- Use alternative, safer, non-toxic, and/or recycled products;
- Reduce storm water flow across the site and redirect flows away from storm drains, gutters, and streets;
- Reduce the use of water and/or use dry methods;
- Recycle and reuse waste products and waste flows; and
- Provide on-going employee training.

Best Management Practices and Procedures

GENERAL

- ▶ If water is being used for cleaning facility floors and adjacent outdoor areas, contain the wash water and dispose of in the sanitary sewer. Do not dispose of in the gutter, storm drain, or street.
- ▶ Maintain facility grounds and move or cover activities and materials to prevent contact with storm water.
- ▶ Stencil on-site storm drains.

DUMPSTER AND LOADING DOCK AREAS MAINTENANCE

- ▶ Provide trash and recycling receptacles to keep litter from accumulating around loading docks.
- ▶ Bag and seal food waste before putting it in the dumpster. Do not place uncontained liquids, or leaking containers or garbage bags into a dumpster.
- ▶ Keep dumpster lids closed to keep out rainwater and to prevent trash from spilling out. Consider enclosing the dumpster in a roofed and contained area.
- ▶ If the dumpster regularly overflows, get a bigger one or arrange for more frequent collection.
- ▶ If dumpster is hosed out for cleaning, direct the wash water to landscaping or the sanitary sewer once the floatable trash and debris are removed.
- ▶ Have the dumpster leasing company repair or replace leaky dumpsters and compactors, and have them clean out dirty dumpsters.
- ▶ Keep dumpsters or the dumpster enclosure locked to prevent illegal dumping.

EQUIPMENT CLEANING

- ▶ Clean floor mats, filters, and garbage cans in a mop sink, floor drain, or proper outside area connected to the sanitary sewer with an oil and water separator. Pour all wash water into the mop sink. Do not wash them in a parking lot, alley, sidewalk, or street.

GREASE HANDLING AND DISPOSAL

- ▶ Recycle grease and oil. Do not contaminate the recyclable oils and grease in the tallow bin with the waste grease from the grease trap or grease interceptor.
- ▶ Keep grease that is stored outside under a roof, if feasible.
- ▶ Clean grease trap regularly.
- ▶ For disposal of waste grease from the grease trap or grease interceptor, see “Grease Traps” or “Septic Tanks” in the phone book.

MATERIALS PURCHASING, RECYCLING, AND DISPOSAL

- ▶ Dispose of toxic waste properly. Toxic wastes include used cleaners and rags (soaked with solvents, floor cleaners, and detergents).

LANDSCAPING AND GROUNDS MAINTENANCE

- ▶ Leftover pesticides must either be used up or disposed of as hazardous waste. Do not dispose leftover pesticides in the gutter, street, or storm drain.
- ▶ If pesticides are used, do not over-apply or apply when rain is forecasted.
- ▶ Do not blow or rake leaves, grass, or garden clippings into the street, gutter, or storm drain.

SPILL CLEANUP

- ▶ Place an adequate stockpile of spill cleanup materials where it will be readily available.
- ▶ Spot clean leaks and drips routinely.
- ▶ Clean leaks, drips, and other spills with as little water as possible. Use rags for small spills, a damp mop for general cleanup, and dry absorbent material for larger spills.
- ▶ Remove the absorbent materials promptly and dispose of properly.
- ▶ Keep the spill from entering the street, gutter, or storm drain.
- ▶ Do not use bleach or disinfectants if there is a possibility that rinse water could flow to a street, gutter, or storm drain.

Employee Training

- Train employees on these practices.
- Train staff on the proper maintenance of the facility.
- Train employees on proper spill containment and cleanup procedures.
- Establish a regular training schedule, train all new employees, and conduct annual refresher training.
- Use a training log or similar method to document training.

PHONE NUMBERS

San Joaquin County Stormwater Management	468-3055
San Joaquin County Sanitary Sewer Agency	468-3090
City of Stockton Stormwater Management	937-8791
City of Stockton Sanitary Sewer Agency	937-8750



KEEP YOUR BUSINESS SAFE FROM MERCURY

Mercury is found in a variety of items ranging from automobiles to household appliances. Be cautious of tags or labels that identify the components as containing mercury when repairing these items. It is important to keep the mercury ampules intact when repairing equipment and never rinse mercury from a broken ampule down the drain.

Mercury within the Automotive Industry can be found in many automotive applications including hood and trunk light switches, ABS braking systems switches, ride control systems, navigation displays, air bag sensors, and high intensity discharge (HID) headlamps.

Mercury may also be found in a wide variety of appliances including chest freezers, refrigerators, gas and electric stoves, washing machines, space heaters, pool heaters, commercial water heaters, and camper appliances. Mercury is often used in everyday household objects so it is important to dispose of them properly. Thermostats, Thermometers and Fluorescent Lamps are of particular concern. Proper handling and disposal and the evaluation of alternative products are the keys to minimizing mercury impacts on human health and the environment.

THE CONCERN- MERCURY IS TOXIC.

Although mercury performs many useful functions, it is toxic and can impair the way we see, hear and function. In the environment, a percentage of mercury undergoes a biological/chemical process and is converted to methylmercury, which is a more toxic form of mercury. Mercury poisoning can attack the central nervous system in humans. Women of child-bearing age and children, especially those under the age of six, are most susceptible to mercury poisoning.

Allow only those people who are properly trained and equipped to remove, handle, and manage mercury-containing devices from appliances or automobiles.

Businesses may utilize the following resources to properly dispose of products containing mercury or to obtain further information:

San Joaquin County Household Hazardous Waste Facility: (209) 468-306
San Joaquin County Environmental Health Department: (209) 468-3420

If you are looking for answers to your regulatory questions, call 800-72TOXIC (728-6942) or visit: <http://www.dtsc.ca.gov/HazardousWaste/Mercury/>

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