

PAUL S. LEON
MAYORJIM W. BOWMAN
MAYOR PRO TEMALAN D. WAPNER
SHEILA MAUTZ
DEBRA DORST-PORADA
COUNCIL MEMBERSGREGORY C. DEVEREAUX
CITY MANAGERMARY E. WIRTES, MMC
CITY CLERKJAMES R. MILHISER
TREASURER**CITY OF ONTARIO
STORMWATER REQUIREMENTS FOR RESIDENTS**

In October 1990, the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Santa Ana Region, issued an areawide Urban Storm Water Run-off Permit to the City of Ontario, the County of San Bernardino, the Flood Control District and the incorporated cities of San Bernardino County. The overall goal of the Urban Storm Water Runoff Permit is to reduce pollutant loadings to local streams, rivers, lakes, and groundwater from urban runoff to the maximum extent practicable. This goal will be accomplished by the implementation of Best Management Practices (BMPs) and the adoption and enforcement of a local stormwater pollution control ordinance.

The City of Ontario operates and maintains separate collection systems for sanitary sewage flow and stormwater drainage. Wastewater entering the sanitary sewer, through building floor drains, sinks and toilets, is treated at a regional sewage treatment plant before it is discharged into the Santa Ana River. Wastewater entering the storm drain system, through street gutters or catch basins, flows untreated to detention basins where the storm water is used to replenish our ground water, or directly to Prado Lake which flows to the Santa Ana River, where the water is used for ground water recharge, fishing and wildlife habitat.

If you discharge or dispose of the following wastes into the street, gutter or a storm drain, you are in violation of the City's Storm Water Ordinance: sewage, pet waste, landscape waste, trash, mop water, dishwasher or laundry wastewater, vehicle wastes from engine cleaning or oil changes, antifreeze from radiator draining and flushing, swimming pool water containing chlorine, biocides or acid, pool filter backwash water, softener brine, carpet or drapery cleaning water, paint, cement or any other material which can cause or contribute to a condition of contamination, nuisance or pollution in the City's storm drain system or in the environment.

As a property owner, it is important that you abide by the City's storm water regulations and inform all of your tenants and contractors of these regulations, because you may be responsible for clean up costs, if a tenant or a contractor causes an illegal discharge to enter the City's storm drain system from your property.

The Storm Water Ordinance also requires that all storm drain inlets on private property be inspected annually and cleaned prior to the rainy season if there is evidence of one of the following: sediment and debris in the storm drain inlet takes up 25 percent or more of the storage capacity, there is evidence of an illegal discharge or the accumulated material impairs the hydraulic function of the inlet.

Enclosed are the Best Management Practices (BMPs) which apply to residents and have been adopted by the County of San Bernardino Storm Water Program. By implementing these BMPs, residents can prevent pollution of our local waters and remain in compliance with the City's Storm Water Ordinance. Please visit the County of San Bernardino Stormwater Program website at www.sbcounty.gov/stormwater for more information. If you have questions, please contact either Ms. Yvonne Elliott (909) 395-2143, or Mr. Steve Wilson (909) 395-2389, with the City Engineering Department.

ATTACHMENT I

Chapter 6, Title 6, Article 3. Section 6-6.301 – 303 of the Ontario Municipal Code Storm Water Drainage System Residential Requirements

Sec. 6-6. 301. Prohibited Discharges

In addition to the General Prohibitions in Section 6-6.206 of this chapter, it is prohibited to discharge any of the following to any street, gutter, alley, sidewalk, storm drain inlet, catch basin, conduit or other drainage structures, business place, or upon any public or private lot of land in the City, so that the same may be and/or may become a pollutant:

- (1) Animal waste, soil, leaves, plant and tree cuttings, grass clippings, weeds, dead trees, fertilizer, soil amendments or mulch, and pesticides;
- (2) Concrete or cement waste, brick and tile work wastes, plaster and drywall tool cleanup water, waste paint or painting cleanup water, asphalt or asphalt cleanup solvents or slurry from saw cutting concrete or asphalt and other construction waste;
- (3) Domestic sewage including wastewater from sinks, washing machines, dishwashers, toilets, campers, motorhomes or trailers;
- (4) Chemicals, degreasers, bleach, steam cleaning or pressure washing wastewater;
- (5) Motor oil, antifreeze, gasoline, diesel, kerosene, solvents, battery acid, brake fluid, transmission fluid, power steering fluid, engine cleaning compounds, engine or parts cleaning washwater or rinsewater and any other vehicular fluids;
- (6) Water softener brine waste, or any other waste water from other household water treatment systems;
- (7) Waste water from draining swimming pools, ponds or fountains which contain chlorine biocides, acids or other chemicals, pool filter backwash containing debris and chlorine;
- (8) Discharges from acid cleaning of swimming pools, ponds or fountains or filter cleaning from the same.
- (9) Any other material that causes or contributes to a condition of contamination, nuisance or pollution in the City's storm drainage system or causes a violation of any waste disposal regulations, waste discharge requirements, water quality standards or objectives adopted by the State Water Resources Control Board, Regional Water Quality Control Board.

Sec. 6-6. 302. Responsibility for Illegal Discharge of Prohibited Substances

The property owner(s) of a lot or parcel from which an illegal discharge originates shall be ultimately responsible for all abatement and cleanup costs associated with the discharge, at his own expense, if the responsible party cannot be located. Likewise, if the tenant of a multi-family residential unit has discharged a prohibited material or waste into the City's storm drainage system or has caused the contamination of storm water runoff from the property by his activities and the City Engineer cannot determine the responsible party or residential unit responsible, the owner of the property from which the discharge originated, shall be responsible for the cleanup and abatement costs to mitigate the condition. Additionally, a property owner will be responsible for all cleanup costs and damages to the City's storm drainage system from a contractor's activities, if the contractor was hired by the owner and cannot be located.

Sec. 6-6. 303. Maintenance of Private Residential Storm Drainage Systems

All private residential storm drainage inlets, underdrains and gutters shall be inspected annually and cleaned prior to the beginning of the rainy season if there is evidence of one or more of the following conditions:

- (1) The sediment/debris storage volume is 25 percent or more full;
- (2) There is evidence of illegal discharge;
- (3) Accumulated sediment or debris impairs the hydraulic function of the facility.

Private streets shall also be swept and maintained as needed to prevent sediment, gardening waste, trash, litter and other contaminants from entering the City's storm drainage system.

AUTO MAINTENANCE



Oil and grease from cars, asbestos worn from brake linings, zinc from tires, and toxics from spilled fluids often make their way into the San Bernardino County storm drain system and **DO NOT GET TREATED** before reaching the Santa Ana River. These wastes pollute our drinking water, and make our waters unhealthy and unsafe for people and wildlife.

Follow these practices to help prevent stormwater pollution...

Cleanin' Work Sites...



Avoid hosing down your garage floor and driveway; instead, sweep regularly. Also, use non-toxic cleaning products. A water and baking soda mixture works great on removing corrosion from battery terminals and cleaning chrome; mix the soda with a mild, biodegradable dishwashing soap to clean wheels and tires. Additionally, a mixture of white vinegar or lemon juice with water can be used to clean windows.

Spills...

Avoid accidental spills by using a drip pan and funnel when draining or pouring fluids. Be ready for unexpected spills by preparing and using spill containment and cleanup kits. Kits should include safety equipment and cleanup materials such as kitty litter, sawdust or cornmeal. Furthermore, prevent leaks from stored vehicles by draining gas, hydraulic oil, and transmission, brake & radiator fluid. To report serious spills, call **1-800-33-TOXIC**.



Recycling...

The law requires people to recycle motor oil and lead acid batteries. **REMEMBER:** Never dump them down storm drains. Other items which can be recycled include oil filters, antifreeze, cleaning solutions, hydraulic & transmission fluids, metal scraps, water-based paints, and used tires. For recycling information, call **386-8401**.



Washin' Vehicles...

Take vehicles to a washing facility to prevent oil & grease, suspended solids and other toxics from washing into our storm drains. Otherwise, use bermed wash areas to prevent contact with stormwater. Discharge wash water to sewer only after contacting local sewer authority to find out if pretreatment is required. At home, vehicles should be washed on the lawn, which can absorb unwanted runoff.



For more information, call your city's stormwater representative



HOME REPAIR & REMODELING

PAINTS, SOLVENTS, ADHESIVES, DUSTS, SEDIMENTS, PESTICIDES AND HOUSEHOLD TOXICS COMMONLY ASSOCIATED WITH HOME REPAIR AND REMODELING ACTIVITIES OFTEN MAKE THEIR WAY INTO THE SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY STORM DRAIN SYSTEM AND **DO NOT GET TREATED** BEFORE REACHING THE SANTA ANA RIVER. THESE WASTES POLLUTE OUR DRINKING WATER, AND MAKE OUR WATERS UNHEALTHY AND UNSAFE FOR PEOPLE AND WILDLIFE.



Follow these practices to help prevent stormwater pollution...

Household Hazardous Wastes...

Common household cleaners, paint products, and wallpaper & tile adhesives contain toxic substances. Dispose of these products properly. **REMEMBER:** Toxic wastes should never enter the storm drain system. For disposal information, call **1-800-OILY-CAT**.



Construction...

Keep all construction debris away from the street, gutter and storm drain, and if possible, schedule grading and excavation projects for dry weather. Cover excavated material and stockpiles of asphalt, sand, etc. with plastic tarps, and prevent erosion by planting fast-growing annual and perennial grasses, which will shield and bind the soil.

Landscape & Gardening...

Use fertilizers and pesticides as directed. Keep them away from ditches, gutters and storm drains, and store them in a covered area to prevent contact with rain water. Also, minimize runoff and conserve water by using drip irrigation, soaker hoses, or micro-spray systems. **REMEMBER:** Do not deposit leaves into the street, gutter, or storm drain.



Painting...

CLEANUP... Avoid cleaning brushes or rinsing paint containers into a street, gutter, or storm drain. For water-based paints, "brush out" as much paint as possible, and rinse in the sink. For oil-based paints, "brush out" as much paint as possible, clean with thinner, and then filter and reuse thinner or solvent.



REMOVAL... Paint stripping residue, chips & dust from marine paints, and paints containing lead or tributyl tin are hazardous wastes. Sweep them up and call 1-800-OILY-CAT for disposal information.

RECYCLING... Recycle or reuse leftover paint by using it for touch-ups, or by giving it to someone who can use it, such as a theatre group, school, city or other community organization. If you're unable to give it away, contact 1-800-OILY-CAT for disposal information.

Concrete & Masonry...

Store bags of cement and plaster away from gutters and storm drains, and under cover, protected from rainfall, runoff and wind. **REMEMBER:** Never dispose of cement washout or concrete dust onto driveways, streets, gutters or storm drains.



For more information, call 395-2143



HOME & GARDEN



YARD WASTE AND HOUSEHOLD TOXICS SUCH AS PAINTS, SOLVENTS, AND PESTICIDES OFTEN MAKE THEIR WAY INTO THE SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY STORM DRAIN SYSTEM AND DO NOT GET TREATED BEFORE REACHING THE SANTA ANA RIVER. THESE WASTES POLLUTE OUR DRINKING WATER AND MAKE OUR WATERS UNHEALTHY AND UNSAFE FOR PEOPLE AND WILDLIFE.

Follow these practices to help prevent stormwater pollution...

In Your Home...

Household products such as paints, paint thinners, drain openers, motor oil, wood polishes, insecticides & herbicides, oven cleaners, and many other general cleaners



frequently get dumped on the ground, or into a gutter, street or storm drain. Instead of polluting our stormwaters, take these items to a household hazardous waste collection facility. Call 1-800-OILY-CAT for a facility in your area.

Fertilizers and Pesticides...

Fertilizers and pesticides are often carried into our storm drains by sprinkler runoff. To minimize stormwater pollution, use organic or non-toxic pesticides and fertilizers as directed, and keep them away from ditches, gutters and storm drains.



Store them in a covered area, off the ground, to prevent contact with water. For additional gardening questions, call the San Bernardino Master Gardeners at 387-2182.

Trimmin' the Garden...

Decaying organic materials that enter our storm drains, such as grass, leaves, yard clippings, and pet waste, will use up oxygen in nearby streams, stressing aquatic life. Prevent stormwater pollution by not blowing, sweeping, raking or hosing yard waste into the street, gutter, or storm drain. Alternatively, leave grass clippings on your lawn after mowing, or compost your clippings and yard waste.



Pet waste should not be composted, but rather disposed of in the trash to prevent the potential spread of diseases.

Planting In The Yard

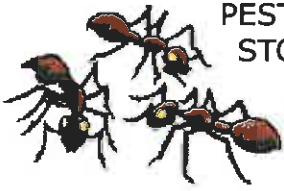
Produce less yard waste and save water by planting low maintenance trees and shrubs. Also, conserve water and minimize unwanted runoff by using drip irrigation, soaker hoses, or micro-spray systems to water vegetation.



For more information, call 395-2143



HOW TO GET RID OF BUGS THAT BUG YOU



PESTICIDES OFTEN MAKE THEIR WAY INTO THE SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY STORMWATER SYSTEM AND **DO NOT GET TREATED** BEFORE REACHING THE SANTA ANA RIVER. THESE CHEMICALS POLLUTE OUR DRINKING WATER AND MAKE OUR WATERS UNHEALTHY AND UNSAFE FOR PEOPLE AND WILDLIFE.

The following are ways to rid your home of pests, and help prevent stormwater pollution. To safeguard your family and pets, always use the least toxic method available.

For the three main insect pests, simple methods to help prevent infestations include:

FLEAS



In General

- Use washable pet bedding.
- Have pets sleep in a regular place, to make cleaning easier.
- Use alternative flea medication, as prescribed by your veterinarian.

Inside Your Home

- Bathe pets in soap and water to drown fleas.
- Vacuum carpets, floors, and upholstered furniture several times during the year.
- Use flea traps if you don't own a pet, but still have fleas.

Outside Your Home

- Spot-treat with insecticides only where your dog frequents regularly.
- Keep wild animals away from your house.

ANTS



In General

- Store food in containers that seal tightly or place in refrigerator.
- Keep things clean and dry.
- Caulk cracks where ants are entering the house.
- Place pet dishes in trays partially filled with a water/soap mixture.

Inside Your Home

- Kill ants as soon as you see them, and then thoroughly clean the area.
- Use ant traps/baits.

Outside Your Home

- Place sticky traps around tree and shrub trunks to keep them ants out of plants.
- Prune branches that touch fences, walls, and the ground to cut off access to plants.
- Use ant/trap baits along ant trails, where safe from pets and children.

APHIDS



In General

- Spray aphids and their residue off of plants with water.
- Hand pick/squash aphids on leaves.
- Spray with a soapy water or insecticidal soap mixture.
- Prune off areas with large infestations.
- Eliminate the ant that protect aphids by placing ant traps/baits around the base of the plant.
- Water your plants and keep them healthy; strong plants have their defenses.
- Buy predatory insects (lacewings and ladybugs).
- Attract and keep beneficial insects in your garden by planting carrots, yarrow, anise, and other plants with large multiple flowers. (Don't pick the plants until after blossoms have withered.)



**For more information
on how you can prevent
stormwater pollution
call 395-2143**



PAUL S. LEON
MAYOR

CITY OF ONTARIO STORM WATER PROGRAM

GREGORY C. DEVEREAUX
CITY MANAGERJIM W. BOWMAN
MAYOR PRO TEM

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

MARY E. WIRTES, MMC
CITY CLERK

FOR POOL MAINTENANCE

ALAN D. WAPNER
SHEILA MAUTZ
DEBRA DORST-PORADA
COUNCIL MEMBERSJAMES R. MILHISER
TREASURER

Pool chemicals and filter solids, when discharged to the City streets, gutters or storm drains, DO NOT GET TREATED before reaching the Santa Ana River. Chlorine, acid cleaning chemicals and metal-based algicides used in pools can kill beneficial organisms in the food chain and pollute our drinking water.

When emptying your swimming pool, spa or fountain, please use one of the following best management practices to prevent water pollution:

- Reuse the water as landscape irrigation
- Empty the water into the sewer between midnight and 6:00 am
- Remove solids and floating debris and dispose of in trash, de-chlorinate to a chlorine residual = 0, wait 24 hours, then discharge to the street or storm drain
- Try not to use metal-based algicides (i.e. copper sulfate) in your pool or spa. If you have, empty your pool or spa into the sewer

When acid cleaning or other chemical cleaning:

- Neutralize the wastewater to a pH of 7.0 to 9.0, then discharge to the sewer

For swimming pool and spa filter backwash:

- Discharge to a landscaped or dirt area
- Settle and dispose of solids in trash, and discharge water to the sewer, never to the storm drain

Questions? Call Yvonne Elliott with the City's Storm Water Program at (909) 395-2143.