

Preventing Stormwater Pollution: Your Guide To **BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES** (BMPs) For Pressure Washing And Surface Cleaning



Wastewater generated from pressure washing and surface cleaning contain pollutants that can cause harm to our local waterways. This guide is intended to help businesses properly manage, collect/contain, and dispose of wastewater in a manner that complies with stormwater regulations and prevents pollution of our local waterways

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Regulatory Overview

Federal, State & Local Regulations

Federal and State regulations prohibit pollutant discharges to water bodies and require that local governments implement stormwater compliance programs that protect water quality.

The State of California oversees the local stormwater regulatory programs by issuing Municipal Stormwater Permits (MS4 Permits) to local agencies which require that municipalities:

- reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff (runoff directly caused by rainfall) to the maximum extent practicable;
- effectively prevent non-stormwater discharges;
- adopt local stormwater ordinances.

Wastewater Discharges Violate Stormwater Ordinances

Sacramento County and all incorporated cities within the County have local stormwater ordinances in place to prevent pollution of local waterways. The storm drain system flows directly to local creeks and rivers. Chemicals, dirt, detergents, oil/grease, and heavy metals are common pollutants in wastewater that can harm aquatic life, contaminate our drinking water sources and impair enjoyment of our recreational waterways.

As required by Federal and State regulations, all local stormwater ordinances *prohibit the discharge of wastewater from pressure washing/surface cleaning to the storm drain system (including storm drains, roadside ditches, gutters, streets, sidewalks, drainage channels, swales, creeks and streams), or any natural surface waters.*

It is a violation of local stormwater ordinances to:

- discharge wastewater of any kind into the storm drain system; or
- manage wastewater discharge in a way that results in the potential for pollutant discharges to the storm drain system. This includes potential future pollutant discharges that may occur when it rains or when pollutants come into contact with irrigation or other run-off. For example, wastewater that dries on pavement doesn't create an immediate discharge, but will likely result in residual pollutants being washed into the storm drain system by a future rain event or irrigation run-off.

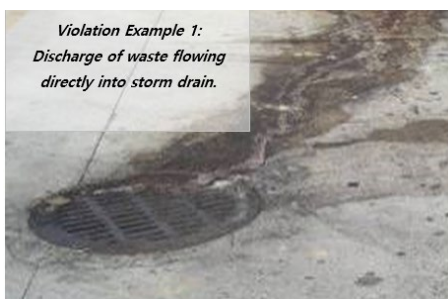
Discharges to the storm drain system are only allowable when approved in writing by the local stormwater jurisdiction and the State of California's Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board.

Possible Fines & Penalties

Violations of local stormwater ordinances can result in fines of up to \$5,000 per day!

It is also important to understand that businesses that don't perform their own pressure washing/surface cleaning, but hire contractors for these services, may be subject to enforcement if contractors illegally dispose of wastewater to the storm drain system on their property.

Photos of Stormwater Violations



Identifying the Storm Drain System

Storm Drains & Sanitary Sewer Drains Are Not the Same

The *sanitary sewer system* conveys wastewater from indoor facilities and operations (like sinks, toilets, washing machines, and carwash facilities) to a sewage treatment plant where the wastewater is treated to ensure public safety before being released to the environment.

The *storm drain system* conveys excess stormwater and irrigation water from neighborhoods and streets to nearby creeks, rivers and other drainage areas to prevent flooding. It is important to keep pollutants, including all types of wastewater, from discharging into the storm drain system and from accumulating on surfaces that are exposed to rainfall.

Photos of Storm Drain Inlets

As shown here, storm drains are located outdoors, often in parking lots and street gutters.



Photos of Sanitary Sewer Maintenance Access Points

Sanitary sewer drains are found indoors. However, you will see maintenance access points to the sanitary sewer system like these, commonly known as cleanout covers, located outdoors and along streets. They are approximately 9" lids labeled as "Sewer," "Sanitary Sewer," or simply with "S."



Sanitary sewer covers like these provide maintenance access points to the sanitary sewer pipes that transport wastewater to a treatment plant.

Pressure Washing & Surface Cleaning: A Problem & A Solution

Pressure Washing Basics

Pressure washing uses mechanical equipment to create a high pressure water stream that is:

- typically sprayed from a hand-held wand or nozzle;
- used for cleaning a wide variety of surfaces and objects; and
- conducted with or without heated water or added cleaners.

Surface Cleaning Applications

Pressure washing and other methods are used to clean many surfaces including:

- Parking lots
- Automobile & truck fleets
- Building exteriors
- Graffiti
- Restaurant equipment
- Drive-thrus
- Heavy equipment
- Sidewalks
- Roofs
- Air conditioning units

Pressure washing/surface cleaning techniques may also be used for stripping paint, surface preparation and other means.



Pressure Washing Wastewater Can Pose a Stormwater Problem

Pressure washing wastewater that is not properly managed creates a stormwater pollution problem because:

- most pressure washing activities are conducted outside;
- pressure washing wastewater contains pollutants, such as heavy metals, chemicals, or oil and grease, associated with cleaning compounds and/or the objects or surfaces being cleaned;
- pressure washing wastewater discharged to the storm drain system enters storm drains and flows, without removal of pollutants, directly into lakes, rivers, and streams;
- pollutants discharged to the storm drain system harm wildlife, fish and aquatic organisms, contaminate drinking water supplies, and make it unsafe to swim in, or eat fish from our waterways; and
- it is illegal to discharge wastewater to the storm drain system.

To prevent stormwater pollution and potentially costly stormwater violations, steps must be taken to collect and dispose of pressure washing wastewater legally. *Remember: Nearly all outdoor drains are storm drains!*

Proper Wastewater Management is the Solution

Pressure washing activities done properly can help improve the quality of our waters and have a positive impact on the environment because when pollutants are removed from pressure washed surfaces, there is less chance for those pollutants to end up in our waterways!

When Best Management Practices (BMPs) are followed - wastewater and captured pollutants from pressure washed surfaces are properly contained, collected, and disposed of, rather than improperly discharged to the storm drain system - pressure washing can actually be beneficial to the environment.

Things To Know Upfront: Requirements & Prohibitions

Compliant Wastewater Management & Disposal is Required

Many types of regulations may apply to the disposal of wastewater, depending on the characteristics of the wastewater and the types of pollutants it contains. The wastewater characteristics may trigger regulations and/or permit requirements related to sanitary sewer disposal, hazardous waste management or disposal, land disposal - or many others.

It is the responsibility of the generator to determine the proper management, collection and disposal requirements for wastewater created by pressure washing. To avoid unanticipated costs, delays, and violations, this determination should always be made prior to starting any job.

Specific Prohibitions

These specific activities are prohibited by Federal, State, and/or local authorities under any circumstances:

Prohibition Relates to...	It is illegal to...
Storm drain system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discharge pressure washing wastewater into any natural body of water or the storm drain system, which includes storm drains, roadside ditches, gutters, streets, sidewalks, swales, drainage channels, creeks and streams.
Evaporation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allow the evaporation of wastewater on paved surfaces. This is because the residue will eventually be discharged to the storm drain system when it rains or through contact with non-stormwater discharges such as irrigation run-off.
Land disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discharge onto land any wastewater containing garbage, food wastes, trash or hazardous substances. Create nuisance conditions through disposal of wastewater to land such as dead vegetation, fly or insect breeding/attraction, odors, mud puddles, mud track-out to streets and parking lots, etc. Allow wastewater overflow from land disposal onto paved surfaces or into the storm drain system. Dispose of wastewater to land without the property owner's permission.
Sanitary sewer disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dispose of pressure washing wastewater to the sanitary sewer system within Regional San without getting approval and BMPs from Regional San. The Regional San service area includes the unincorporated area of Sacramento County; the cities of Sacramento, Citrus Heights, Rancho Cordova, Folsom, Elk Grove and West Sacramento; and the towns of Walnut Grove, Courtland and Locke. <p><u>Important Notes:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Residential Regional San customers conducting pressure washing activities at their homes and stationary business pressure washing their own equipment are not required to obtain discharge permits. However, all users must comply with Regional San's Sewer Use Ordinance discharge requirements. Using the BMPs described in this document can help all users to comply with Regional San requirements. Discharges to the sanitary sewer within the Isleton or Galt must comply with the requirements of those sewer districts. Call the City of Galt (209) 366-7260 or the City of Isleton (916) 777-7770. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dispose of wastewater to the sanitary sewer system within the Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District (Regional San) without complying with Regional San's Sewer Use Ordinance. Call (916) 875-6470 for more information. Discharge pressure washing wastewater into a sanitary sewer inlet/clean-out without the property owner's (customer's) permission. Discharge into a public manhole without specific prior authorization.
Septic systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discharge pressure washing wastewater to a septic system anywhere without prior approval. In Sacramento County, call the Environmental Management Department (916-875-8400). In West Sacramento, call Yolo County Environmental Health (530-666-8646). Discharges that contain hazardous waste, may potentially harm septic systems, or are likely to contaminate groundwater, will not be approved.
Hazardous waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improperly discharge or dispose of pressure washing wastewater that contains hazardous substances or hazardous wastes. The cleaning of surfaces with strong acids or caustics (like hydrofluoric acid and/or muriatic acid) or cleaning surfaces containing lead-based paint or accumulations of antifreeze, oil & grease, or solvents may result in generating wastewater that may be classified as a hazardous waste (which then must be managed/disposed of in accordance with hazardous waste regulations). Generating hazardous waste can be costly and can limit your disposal options.

Best Management Practices (BMPs) For Pressure Washing & Surface Cleaning

Best Management Practices Overview

Best Management Practices (BMPs) are practices that eliminate, reduce, or treat pollutant discharges or potential exposures that would otherwise adversely impact stormwater quality.

Types of BMPs

BMPs for pressure washing/surface cleaning may be categorized as shown here:

BMP Type	Description	Examples
Administrative	Administrative actions or policies that reduce or eliminate potential exposures or discharges to stormwater	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Employee training ♦ Pre-planning ♦ Pre-cleaning policies ♦ Use sound techniques
Source Control	Physical features and actions that control and prevent stormwater pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Collection berms ♦ Proper disposal

BMP Guidance

These are BMP measures that should be implemented for pressure washing and surface cleaning activities to avoid adverse environmental impacts and/or possible violations of State, Federal and local laws, regulations and/or ordinances.

Pre-plan - Think ahead about the job and how to complete it properly

- Obtain any necessary permits & authorizations for wastewater disposal.
- Identify locations of all storm drains and points where wastewater from your activities could enter the storm drain system.
- Specifically determine how to contain & collect wastewater from each different cleaning activity or work area.
- Identify proper disposal options for the types of wastewater & waste.
- Get property owner's permission to access viable on-site disposal points.

Pre-clean (dry methods) - Minimize the pollutants that will be captured with your waterborne cleaning activities

- Pre-sweep and use dry spot cleaning methods to pre-clean whenever possible (for example, pre-clean oily deposits with absorbent); do not allow any pre-cleaning debris/material to enter the storm drain system - remove it before wet-washing.
- Properly characterize pre-cleaning wastes & dispose of them as hazardous waste when necessary.

Use sound techniques - Perform cleaning in a way that prevents or minimizes potential discharges

- Block and/or protect storm drains that could potentially be impacted by your activities.
- Locate the property's high and low spots and determine the appropriate area for wastewater pooling/collection.
- Minimize water usage while cleaning. Utilize water regulating nozzles and/or high pressure delivery systems.
- Use bio-friendly cleaners that are less toxic, or that do not contain hazardous substances, like hydrofluoric acid, muriatic acid, sodium hydroxide, bleach, etc.
- Avoid mixing non-hazardous wastewater with wastewater that contains (or may contain) hazardous materials, hazardous wastes or hazardous pollutants. Doing so may limit your disposal options—and add to your disposal costs—by increasing the total volume of wastewater that may require classification as hazardous waste.

Best Management Practices (BMPs) For Pressure Washing & Surface Cleaning, *continued*

Collect wastewater - Contain & collect wastewater for proper disposal

- Contain and collect wastewater using appropriate containment measures or equipment. See pages 7-8 for information on equipment & techniques commonly used for wastewater collection. If necessary, create a temporary wastewater collection area.
- Place an oil absorbent pad on top of collected wastewater to reduce/remove floating oil to reduce the likelihood of that oil being re-deposited on the surface being cleaned. (Dispose of used oily pads as hazardous waste.)

Properly dispose of wastewater/wastes - Utilize a disposal option that is appropriate for the type of wastewater/wastes generated

- Evaluate collected wastewater/wastes for appropriate means of disposal to either:
 1. a landscaped area;
 2. the sanitary sewer;
 3. a hazardous waste treatment/storage facility; or
 4. a permitted liquid waste treatment company.

Refer to pages 9-10 for more complete information on proper disposal and the parameters for each of the above disposal methods.
- Once the wastewater has been collected, it may be necessary to rinse and collect the rinsate wastewater from the area, to avoid leaving behind residue that will be washed into the storm drain later.
- Sweep up any visible solids/residue left after collection/disposal/rinsing to prevent these materials from being discharged to the storm drain system later.







Proper Containment & Collection Of Pressure Washing & Surface Cleaning Wastewater

Basic Information on Containment & Collection

There are many means for effectively containing and collecting wastewater from pressure washing and surface cleaning activities. Containment and collection systems can be portable designs or may be permanent. Systems may be technologically intricate and complex or quite simple. The best system to employ in any situation is the one that is most effective and allows you to remain compliant with laws and regulations.

Examples & Descriptions of Containment Systems



The following examples are provided simply as a reference tool and no endorsement or recommendation is implied. This is not intended to be a complete listing of all devices available.

Device	Description	Photo Example
Vacuum booms	Portable vacuum device with an attached hose boom that creates a portable containment barrier and also serves as the point of collection by suctioning up the wastewater.	
Temporary berms	Portable devices that create a protective barrier and prevent wastewater drainage to the storm drain. Wastewater will pool around the berm for collection and disposal. Must be constantly monitored for effectiveness.	
Permanent berms	Permanent curbs or berms that create a dedicated area used specifically for wastewater containment and collection. One common workable variation are drive-over "speed bump" type berms that provide a vehicle washing and wastewater containment area. The area should be covered to prevent rainwater entry or must have a controlled means for allowing true rainwater drainage, such as a manual drain valve. Uncovered bermed areas must be cleaned when rain is forecasted.	
Containment pools & wash pads	Roll-out or inflatable portable pool devices that create a temporary and movable work area that collects wastewater. Portable ramps are generally used to move vehicles in and out of containment area.	
Storm drain covers & mats	Covers or mats that cover and seal the storm drain allowing water collection.	
Inflatable pipe plugs	Inflatable plugs that are inserted into the actual pipe exiting a storm drain inlet. The wastewater collects in the storm drain inlet and can be pumped or vacuumed out for proper disposal. These plugs can only be used on private property and all wastewater must be contained on-site.	

Proper Containment & Collection Of Pressure Washing & Surface Cleaning Wastewater, *continued*

Examples & Descriptions of Collection Systems

The following examples are provided simply as a reference tool and no endorsement or recommendation is implied. This is not intended to be a complete listing of all devices available.

Device	Description	Photo Example
Wet/dry vacuums	Portable vacuum collection unit that suctions up wastewater for manual discharge. Some offer an exhaust feature that will reverse pump the water out for easier disposal.	
Pump & hose	A small submersible sump pump or manual pump can be used to transport water from a containment area to a discharge point as long as the use is attended and temporary (put away daily).	

Know This Before You Build a Structure or Buy a Wastewater Treatment Unit

Before investing in any collection or containment system that involves permanent structural improvements or wastewater treatment, it is important that you understand the regulatory issues and/or proper permits that may be required for such a system.

Structural Improvements

- In the case of structural improvements, particularly those with plumbing or electrical improvements, it will likely be necessary to get local building department permits and approvals.

Wastewater Treatment Systems

- Wastewater treatment systems or water recycling systems may trigger additional regulatory requirements or authorizations beyond the purview of stormwater regulation. In particular, wastewater treatment units that separate contaminants (oil, toxic chemicals, etc) from water may be considered to be hazardous waste treatment systems if the wastewater being treated is classified as hazardous waste due to its pH or contaminant concentration.
- In addition, it is possible for a treatment system to create a hazardous waste from non-hazardous wastewater because it removes water and concentrates the contaminants wastes to a point that the separated waste may be classified as hazardous waste. Hazardous wastes, like oily sludges, must be properly managed and disposed of in accordance with hazardous waste laws and regulations.
- Any treatment unit that claims to create non-hazardous waste, bind up and neutralize toxic contaminants or change the hazardous characteristics of a waste may require specific authorization for use in the state of California. Please consult with Sacramento County's Environmental Compliance Department (916-875-8484) or Yolo County's Hazardous Waste Generators Program (530-666-8646) for West Sacramento. You may also call the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (800-72-TOXIC) or BERC (916-649-0225) for more information.

Proper Disposal Of Pressure Washing & Surface Cleaning Wastewater

An Overview of Proper Disposal of Pressure Washing Wastewater

There are three basic compliant means of pressure washing wastewater disposal as summarized below:

Disposal method	Wastewater Characteristics	Requirements
Discharge to a landscaped area	<p>Wastewater <i>cannot</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● be hazardous waste or ● contain food, garbage, or hazardous waste 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Requires property owner's approval ◆ Discharge cannot create nuisance conditions such as dead vegetation, odors, mud puddles, muddy track-out, insect breeding/attraction, etc. ◆ Must have adequate landscape surface to absorb all water without creating any overflow
<p>Discharge to the sanitary sewer in Regional San service area...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Via sanitary sewer cleanout, toilet, or utility sink, or ■ Via an authorized septage dump station 	<p>The wastewater:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● is from transportation related cleaning (washing of fleet vehicle exteriors, mobile auto detailing, rinsing of automobiles, recreational vehicles, boats, etc at retail sales dealerships) ● is from surface related cleaning (cleaning of sidewalks, plazas, driveways, parking garages, service stations, AC Units, and building exteriors/walls) ● is from food service related cleaning (cleaning of restaurant alleys, grocery dumpster areas, food facility floor mats, exhaust or grease filters, lunch wagons (not engines), and food carts) ● cannot be hazardous or flammable and cannot contain heavy metals, solids or significant amounts of oil/grease ● pH must be pH > 5 or pH ≤ 12.5 ● may not cause damage to pipes, workers or the treatment plant ● must otherwise meet all conditions of Regional San's <i>Sewer Use Ordinance</i> 	<p>FOR MOBILE PRESSURE WASHING CONTRACTORS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Pressure washer must obtain approval and BMPs from Regional San (call 916-875-6470; ◆ Discharge of eligible pressure washing wastewater to the sanitary sewer via a sanitary sewer cleanout, toilet or utility sink may be performed at the job site with the property owner's permission OR at the pressure washer's place of business ◆ Discharge to sanitary sewer must occur as described according to the disposal precautions described on page 10 of this booklet ◆ Discharge of eligible pressure washing wastewater may require pre-treatment prior to sewer acceptance depending on the nature of the wastewater such as when solids are present or there is excessive foaming. Call 916-875-6470 for guidance. ◆ Discharge to a Regional San septage dump station requires additional permitting by Regional San ◆ Discharge of pressure washing wastewater from other than food/transportation/surface cleaning activities, including engine/equipment degreasing or acid-based cleaning, <i>requires</i> specific authorization and pre-approval <i>prior to each and every discharge</i>. Approvals may be granted on a case-by-case basis and pre-treatment standards may apply (such as treatment through an oil-water separator for oily wastes prior to discharge). ◆ Transportation of wastewater on public roads for off-site disposal may require further permitting by other agencies (CHP, DMV, etc.) ◆ Any treatment of wastewater that is hazardous waste before treatment requires permitting and authorization. In Sacramento County, call the Environmental Compliance Division (916-875-8484). In West Sacramento, call Yolo County's Hazardous Waste Program (530-666-8646).
Disposal through a permitted liquid waste hauling company	Generally, wastewater that would need to be hauled is paint wash water, concrete wash water, or stormwater contaminated with non-hazardous waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Permitted third party company hauls wastewater to a treatment facility ◆ A list of Regional San permitted haulers can be obtained by calling Regional San WSCS or going to our website at https://www.regionalsan.com/forms-documents
Disposal as hazardous waste	<p>Wastewater is classified as a State or Federal hazardous waste because it is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ignitable (easily combustible or flammable) ● reactive (undergoes violent or rapid chemical reactions) ● corrosive (burns skin and eyes on contact; dissolves metals; pH ≤ 2 or pH ≥ 12.5) ● toxic (kills fish; contains harmful levels of heavy metals or hazardous substances) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Must transport through a licensed hazardous waste hauler ◆ Generator must have a State or Federally issued EPA ID Number ◆ Permit required. In Sacramento County, call the Environmental Compliance Division (916-875-8550). In West Sacramento, call Yolo County's Hazardous Waste Program (530-666-8646)

Proper Disposal Of Pressure Washing & Surface Cleaning Wastewater, *continued*

Sanitary Sewer Disposal Outside the Regional San Service Area

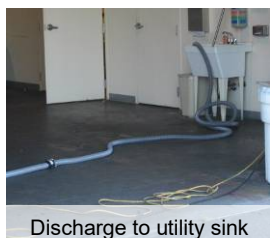
The Regional San service area includes the unincorporated area of Sacramento County; the cities of Sacramento, Citrus Heights, Rancho Cordova, Folsom, Elk Grove and West Sacramento; and the towns of Walnut Grove, Courtland and Locke.

For discharges to the sanitary sewer outside the Regional San service area, you must contact the appropriate sewer provider for all approvals and authorizations. In Galt, call 209-366-7260. In Isleton, call 916-777-7770.

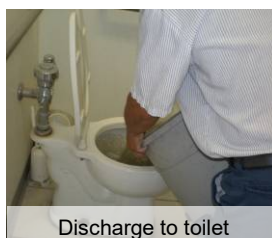
How to Access The Sanitary Sewer for Wastewater Disposal

When disposing of pressure washing wastewater to the sanitary sewer, access must be made through one of these means (listed here in preferred order):

- An existing sewer drain inlet, typically an indoor drain such as a floor drain or mop sink, that has appropriate venting and trapping
- A utility sink or other sink, excluding food preparation sinks
- A toilet (no pumping aid allowed for this means of disposal)
- A sanitary sewer cleanout



Discharge to utility sink



Discharge to toilet



Discharge to cleanout

Follow these precautions when accessing the sanitary sewer to dispose of pressure washing wastewater:

Precautions For Accessing The Sanitary Sewer For Wastewater Disposal	
Sanitary Sewer Access Point	Precautions/Limitations
All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Actively supervise the discharge at all times ◆ Make every effort to avoid spills during the discharge ◆ Be prepared to immediately and properly contain, collect and dispose of any spills that might occur
Utility sink or other sink	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Cannot use a food preparation sink for discharge
Toilet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Gravity discharge only—no pumping aid can be used for wastewater transfer
Sanitary Sewer Cleanout	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Handle the access with care to avoid contact with sewage which may pose health risks ◆ Passive gravity discharge to the cleanout is preferred. Don't use a pump over 10 gpm to avoid back-flushing and provide an air gap ◆ Immediately replace the cleanout cap when not in use

Resources & Key Regulatory Agency Contacts

Resources for Getting Help

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Business Environmental Resource Center (BERC) <i>Provides free & confidential permit and compliance assistance in the greater Sacramento area</i> 	(916) 874-2100 https://sacberc.saccounty.net/
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cleaning Equipment Trade Association (CETA) <i>Professional trade association</i> 	(800) 441-0111 https://ceta.org/
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Power Washers of North America (PWNA) <i>Professional trade association</i> 	(800) 393-7962 https://www.pwna.org/

Regulatory Agency Contacts

In the Sacramento area, the local agencies responsible for stormwater regulation in the unincorporated area of Sacramento County and the cities of Citrus Heights, Elk Grove, Folsom, Galt, Rancho Cordova & Sacramento have formed a partnership called the Sacramento Stormwater Quality Partnership.

Local sewer agencies may have their own individual requirements and approval.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sacramento Stormwater Quality Partnership 	(916) 808-4H2O (4426) http://www.sacramentostormwater.org
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ City of Galt Department of Public Works (Sanitary Sewer) 	(209) 366-7260 http://www.ci.galt.ca.us/
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ City of Isleton 	(916) 777-7770 http://cityofisleton.com/
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ City of Isleton Waste Water Treatment Operator 	(916) 777-4731
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ City of West Sacramento Stormwater Program 	(916) 617-4590 https://www.cityofwestsacramento.org/
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sacramento County Environmental Management Department <i>Environmental Compliance Division</i> 	(916) 875-8484 http://www.emd.saccounty.net/
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District (Regional San) <i>Wastewater Source Control Section (WSCS)</i> 	(916) 875-6470 http://www.regionalsan.com/
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Yolo County Hazardous Waste Generators Program 	(530) 666-8646 https://www.yolocounty.org/community-services