



IC9. OUTDOOR DRAINAGE FROM INDOOR AREAS

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMP)

A BMP is a technique, measure, or structural control that is used for a given set of conditions to improve the quality of the stormwater runoff in a cost-effective manner.¹ The minimum required BMPs for this activity are outlined in the box to the right. Implementation of pollution prevention/good housekeeping measures may reduce or eliminate the need to implement other more costly or complicated procedures. Proper employee training is key to the success of BMP implementation.

The BMPs outlined in this fact sheet target the following pollutants:

TARGETED CONSTITUENTS
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sediment
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nutrients
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Floatable Materials
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Metals
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bacteria
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Oil and Grease
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Organics and Toxicants
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pesticides
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Oxygen Demanding

MINIMUM BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping

- Utilize dry cleanup methods, such as sweeping for removal of litter and debris or use of rags and absorbents for leaks and spills.

Training

- Train employees on these BMPs, stormwater discharge prohibitions, and wastewater discharge requirements.
- Provide ongoing employee training in pollution prevention.

Provided below are specific procedures associated with each of the minimum BMPs along with procedures for additional BMPs that should be considered if this activity takes place at a facility located near a sensitive waterbody. In order to meet the requirements for medium- and high-priority facilities, the owners/operators must select, install, and maintain appropriate BMPs on site. Since the selection of the appropriate BMPs is a site-specific process, the types and numbers of additional BMPs will vary for each facility.

1. **Design operating areas to minimize stormwater exposure.**
 - Construct a berm or intercept trench at doorways.
 - Install a collection system for pretreatment and sewer disposal under permit.
2. **Utilize dry cleanup methods, such as sweeping for removal of litter and debris or use of rags and absorbents for leaks and spills.**
Properly dispose of collected wastes.
3. **Use secondary containment or protective barriers for indoor liquid storage.**
4. **Install a fire sprinkler containment system for hazardous material storage.**

¹ EPA Preliminary Data Summary of Urban Stormwater Best Management Practices

TRAINING

1. **Train employees on these BMPs, stormwater discharge prohibitions, and wastewater discharge requirements.**
2. **Train employees on proper spill containment and cleanup.**
 - Establish training that provides employees with the proper tools and knowledge to immediately begin cleaning up a spill.
 - Ensure that employees are familiar with the site's spill control plan and/or proper spill cleanup procedures.
 - BMP IC17 discusses Spill Prevention and Control in detail.
3. **Establish a regular training schedule, train all new employees, and conduct annual refresher training.**
4. **Use a training log or similar method to document training.**

STENCIL STORM DRAINS

Storm drain system signs act as highly visible source controls that are typically stenciled directly adjacent to storm drain inlets. Stencils should read *NO DUMPING DRAINS TO OCEAN*.

REFERENCES

California Storm Water Best Management Practice Handbook. Industrial and Commercial. 2003.

www.cabmphandbooks.com

California Storm Water Best Management Practice Handbooks. Municipal Best Management Practice Handbook. Prepared by Camp Dresser & McKee, Larry Walker Associates, Uribe and Associates, and Resources Planning Associates for Stormwater Quality Task Force. March 1993.

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