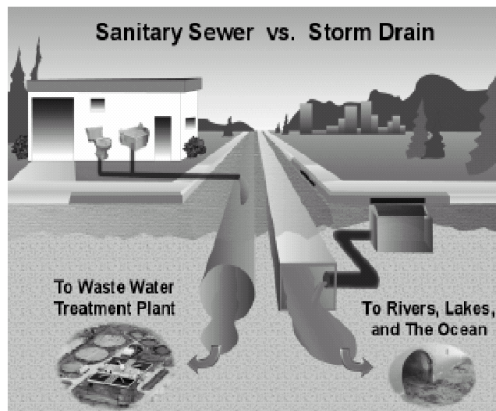


**SYSTEMS:
STORM DRAIN VS.
SANITARY SEWER**

Storm drain and sanitary sewer systems have two distinct functions. It is very important to understand the difference.

Catch basins are the entryway into the Storm Drain System and are typically located at the bottom of a hill or at street corners. This system collects and transports water and other liquids away from these areas and out to a local waterbody untreated. The Storm Drain System does not remove pollutants from water before it is discharged into streams and rivers.



The Sanitary Sewer System collects wastewater from indoor plumbing such as sinks, toilets, washing machines, and floor drains where it is transported through underground pipes to a sewage treatment plant. The treatment plant removes many pollutants from wastewater before it is discharged back into a river.

NO DUMPING!

STORMWATER POLLUTION:

Contact your local Stormwater Management Office:

City of Tracy	(209) 831-6333
County of San Joaquin	(209) 468-2179 or 3073 http://www.co.san-joaquin.ca.us/pubworks/NPDES.htm
City of Lathrop	(209) 858-2860 ext. 328
City of Lodi	(209) 368-5735
City of Manteca	(209) 239-2839
City of Ripon	(209) 599-2108
City of Stockton	(209) 937-8791

SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL AND RECYCLING:

Accepts hardened cement and concrete:

Tracy Materials Recovery Facility	(209) 832-2355
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Recycles hardened cement and concrete:

Teichert Aggregates	(209) 832-4150
Must be soil and debris free. Dump truck loads only.	
County of San Joaquin	(209) 468-3066

TO REPORT ILLEGAL DUMPING INTO A STORM DRAIN:

City of Tracy	(209) 831-6332
County of San Joaquin	(209) 468-3055
City of Lathrop	(209) 858-2860 ext. 328
City of Lodi	(209) 368-5735
City of Manteca	(209) 239-8460
City of Ripon	(209) 599-2108
City of Stockton	(209) 937-8791



PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT!

**MASONRY
AND CREEKS
DON'T MIX**

Do your part. Help keep concrete and related materials like brick, stucco, mortar, tile, grout, and pool plaster out of the storm drain system.



**TRACY STORMWATER
MANAGEMENT PROGRAM**

Tel: 209—831-6333

STORMWATER POLLUTION SOLUTIONS

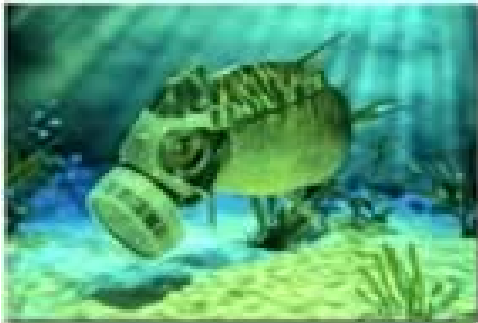
DISPOSE OF MASONRY WASTE THE PROPER WAY

Construction sites are common sources of urban runoff pollution. Materials and wastes blown or washed into the storm drain system have a direct impact on our local creeks and rivers. The most common discharge into storm drains from concrete installations is the residue from washing down equipment such as trucks, mixers, chutes, pumps, hand tools and wheelbarrows.

Other types of work site discharges include excess gravel, asphalt, dry materials such as sand, wastewater from sawing and coring, and wash-off from the process of exposing aggregate.

Discharge or disposal of concrete waste into the storm drain system violates both federal and state laws as well as city and county stormwater ordinances. Dischargers may be held liable for cleanup costs and subject to fines.

It is not only the law but an important civic responsibility to properly dispose of contaminants like concrete waste. Urban runoff pollution contaminates our creeks and rivers, and is harmful to our aquatic life.



SOLUTIONS:

If you handle, store, and dispose of hazardous materials properly you can prevent pollutants from entering our storm drains.

The correct things to do are:

- ⇒ **Before you start a job**, determine the proper disposal methods for liquid and solid:
 - Don't dispose of liquid waste in the trash.
 - Don't let liquid or solid waste from sawing, coring or demolition get into the catch basin.
 - Call your local disposal facility, listed on the back of this pamphlet, for acceptable disposal options.
- ⇒ **Try to schedule projects** for dry weather periods.
- ⇒ **At construction sites of an acre or more**, use a washout area that is designated for this purpose by the property owner or site superintendent. Washout areas must be located to prevent wastes from entering the storm drain system.
- ⇒ **At small construction sites**, obtain permission from the property owner to wash out equipment in a dirt area so that the wash water can soak into the ground and not run into the storm drain. If necessary, collect wash water in a portable containment device, haul it off-site and pump it into an approved dirt area.
- ⇒ **Place sediment controls** such as berms or temporary vegetation to capture water runoff from exposed aggregate, sawing, coring or mortaring before it reaches the storm drain. Pump runoff to a dirt area where it can soak in, or haul it off-site for proper disposal. If the gutter is used to collect water behind a berm, clean up and properly dispose of residual solids after pumping the water.



- ⇒ **Recycle hardened concrete.** Concrete can be recycled or disposed of for a fee at several locations. Contact your local solid waste agency for current rates, restrictions and locations.
- ⇒ **Don't order or mix** more cement or concrete than you will use.
- ⇒ **Small amounts** of excess dry concrete, grout and mortar can be put in the trash.
- ⇒ **Never rinse brick dust away.** Always sweep up leftover dust/debris and dispose of properly.
- ⇒ **Keep materials out of the rain:**
 - Store both dry and wet material under cover, protected from rainfall and runoff.
 - Secure open bags of cement from the wind and keep these materials away from streets, gutters, storm drains, rainfall and runoff.
 - Make sure employees and subcontractors are trained in and follow proper disposal procedures for concrete wastes.
- ⇒ **Return aggregate sweepings** to the aggregate stockpile; mix them into an appropriate dirt area or dispose of them according to the guidelines of the local solid waste facilities.

Contact numbers and disposal options are listed on the back of this brochure.