

Contact Information

- **Salt Lake City Department of Public Utilities**
Storm Water Quality
1530 S West Temple, Salt Lake City 84115
Phone: 801-483-6729
Emergency: 801-483-6700
Email: stormwaterquality@slcgov.com
Web:
<https://www.slc.gov/utilities/stormwater/stormwater-2/>
- **Salt Lake City Water Reclamation Sanitary Sewer Treatment and Industrial Pretreatment**
Phone: 801-799-4000
Email: slcpretreatment@slcgov.com
- **Utah Department of Environmental Quality (UDEQ)**
Division of Environmental Response & Remediation (DERR)
195 North 1950 West, Salt Lake City 84116
Phone: 801-536-4100
Emergency: 801-536-4123
- **Salt Lake County Health Department**
Bureau of Water Quality and Hazardous Waste
Phone: 385-468-3862
Emergency: 801-580-6681
Website: <https://slcohealth.org>
- **Salt Lake County Storm Water Coalition**
Web: <https://stormwatercoalition.org/>



Public
Utilities

Mobile Services

Common Pollution Prevention Best Practices

Storm Drains:

- Identify nearby storm drain inlets and conveyances (gutters, ditches, flumes, etc.); note the slope of land to identify where any spills/materials may flow if released
- **Know the weather forecast prior to and during mobile operations; adjust activities when precipitation would impact the ability to properly control and contain material/pollution**
- Use some form of containment or barrier near and/or on the drain (or other conveyance) to either capture pollutants before reaching the drain or to temporarily block the drain so wastes cannot flow into it.
- **No material/waste products should ever be washed into or allowed to enter a storm drain; even if the product claims to be biodegradable or environmentally friendly it is still illegal to dispose into the storm sewer or waterways**

Liquid Waste:

- Capture all waste/wash-water in appropriate containers; do not allow such water to hit the ground unless impossible to do so (such as with mobile car washing/detailing operations)
- If not able to be captured before water hits the ground, utilize containment (such as sandbags, rubber berms/mats, wattles, etc.) downslope of mobile operations to prevent it from entering a storm drain, and then clean up using a "wet-vac" to vacuum the liquid waste (and any subsequent rinsing residue) for proper disposal in the sanitary sewer or other appropriate permitted disposal facility or methods
- Follow all cleaning/chemical/fertilizer product labeling for proper use, disposal, and clean-up
- Minimize water usage

Solid Waste:

- Place all trash, debris, and other solid waste products into a trash/waste receptacle; recycle where appropriate
- Yard Waste should be disposed of in collection bins (tan cans or yard waste bags) or taken to a composting facility; it is unlawful to place/blow such waste debris into a storm drain or into the street (or any other stormwater conveyance)
- Ensure that all waste storage receptacles have a lid/cover to prevent exposure to rain/snow
- Ensure that drainage plugs on waste receptacles are tightly closed so any waste residue is not released

Guide to Water Pollution Prevention

For Mobile Services



The nature of mobile services (without a dedicated facility and in various locations over time) requires diligence to prevent pollution and the impacts to public health and the environment that come with such activities. Whether this work occurs at private residences or commercial and institutional facilities, it is important to follow all applicable laws and regulations about pollution control and waste management.

This is because any pollution (such as improperly handled/disposed waste materials or chemicals) that occurs outside has the potential to enter **storm drains; which flow directly to area water bodies (canals, streams, rivers, lakes, etc.) without any treatment (as is their design: to prevent flooding) and can have major impacts to the chemical and biological quality of those receiving waters if pollution is not prevented from entering them.**

This brochure seeks to protect water resources and the biological communities that rely on clean water to support life and other beneficial uses (including fishing, swimming, and in some cases human or animal consumption).



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Cleaner Water is the Goal

Waste Management is the “Game”

Water pollution in this country comes (in large part) from **storm water as runoff from rain and snowmelt mixes with various pollutants** (such as fertilizers, sediments, bacteria, vehicle fluids and dusts, detergents, grease, chemicals, litter, and others) that often accumulate over time on impervious surfaces such as parking lots and streets. During runoff events, these pollutants pass through the storm sewer system before flowing into receiving waters (streams, canals, rivers, lakes, etc.), which is harmful to the environment.

Direct dumping down storm drains is also a serious problem and is illegal with penalties for violations.

Mobile businesses lack the dedicated on-site infrastructure (such as dumpsters and sanitary sewer service access) to immediately dispose of waste materials so they must establish other means of collection, transport, and disposal of all wastes generated through their operations. Here is a list of various types of **mobile businesses** and some quick **considerations and pollution prevention practices**:

Vehicle Washing/Detailing

- Residential vehicle washing is allowable but if done commercially then the discharge of pollution from those activities is considered illegal because it contains soaps, heavy metals, oil & grease, chemicals, and sediments
- Prior to work, sweep wash area to remove debris
- Vacuum or shake floor mats into trash receptacles
- If feasible, wash vehicle on a vegetated or gravel surface where wash water can soak into the ground; where infeasible, use barriers to contain the wash water for ease of collection/cleaning
- Protect storm drains utilizing a barricade so that wastes are not able to enter the drains
- Use a “wet-vac” to collect wash water; ensure full cleanup is conducted and rinse water is properly disposed

Carpet Cleaning

- Wash water from carpet cleaning will be highly concentrated with chemicals, detergents, and sediment and should never be released into the environment by disposal into the street, gutter, driveway, parking lot or storm drain/conveyance of any kind
- Always dispose of wash water properly at sanitary sewer collection locations (whether commercial or otherwise) with appropriate approvals/permissions from the local sewer district and/or home or business owners
- Prior to disposal, carpet fibers and other solids should be removed and disposed in the trash (so as not to clog sewer)

Power/Pressure Washing

- The water produced from power-washing, while sometimes smaller in quantity will be much higher in concentration of dirt and other pollutants

- This wastewater must be contained, collected, removed, and properly disposed; if discharged onto a vegetated surface, be sure it seeps into the ground and does not overflow into the street, storm drain system, or surface waters

Utility Boring and Concrete Services

- The water used for boring operations, whether containing chemicals or not, will become polluted with sediment and are illegal to allow to discharge into the street or any storm drain system conveyance (gutters, drains, etc.)
- The waste from concrete mixing, installation, demolition (saw-cutting and removal), and maintenance is high in pH and both suspended and dissolved solids which are harmful to the environment and completely illegal to discharge to the ground, storm sewer, or any surface waters
- The full removal of all slurry created by boring or concrete operations is required by law and is best completed through the use of practices that contain, capture, remove, and clean those impacted areas without allowing any discharges to go uncontained

Trash Container Cleaning

- These operations tend to use high heat and little to no chemicals but the wastewater from these operations still cannot be discharged into the gutter or storm drains or surface waters
- Use general practices described in this brochure to capture, contain, remove, and dispose of any wash water created from the cleaning of trash receptacles and containers

Pet Groomers

- The wastewater from these operations will likely be contaminated with bacteria, detergents, sediment, and organic solid waste which are harmful to the environment
- The wastewater and any solid waste must be managed through collection and disposal practices

Painters and Building Maintenance Contractors

- The paint and other solvents or chemicals used for home/business renovations (such as painting, drywalling, stucco, staining, caulking, mudding, etc.) are harmful to the environment and must be controlled
- Never allow wash water, sweepings, or sediment to enter the storm drain
- Sweep up dry spills and use cat litter, towels, or similar materials to absorb wet spills. Dispose of those in the trash
- Use drop-cloths underneath outdoor painting, scraping, and sandblasting work, and properly dispose of them in the trash
- Use a ground cloth or oversized tub for mixing paint and cleaning tools
- Cover dumpsters to keep insects, animals, rainwater, and sediment from entering; keep the area around dumpsters clear of trash and debris; do not overfill dumpsters
- Do not dump any toxic substance or liquid waste on the pavement, the ground, or near a storm drain; even materials that seem harmless such as latex paint or biodegradable cleaners can damage the environment
- Store materials indoors or under cover, away from drains

For Managers & Supervisors

- Local government regulations require proper disposal of wash water, oil, grease, garbage, chemicals, and bulky items
- Create employee incentives to protect the environment through keeping outdoor areas clean and proper disposal of wastes during all aspects of business activities, including transportation from one site to another
- Require documentation of disposal practices
- Provide spill kits and other emergency clean-up methods
- Train employees to contain waste and wash waters and to place bagged garbage inside dumpsters with closed lids and doors.
- Consider whether employees are improperly disposing of wash water or given clear direction regarding appropriate disposal locations/practices
- Familiarize employees with Material Safety Data Sheets.

If there are questions about disposal, drain cleaning, or collections services, please contact any of the resources listed on the reverse page

REMINDER: Dumping wash water, grease, chemicals, or trash on the ground or into storm drains may lead to the following problems:

- Fines and penalties against businesses and individuals for illicit discharges into storm drains or creeks
- Property damage from flooding caused by blocked pipes
- Foul-smelling standing water and waste in storm drain system
- Attraction of rodents and pests to grease, food, trash, stagnant water in and around storm drains
- Reduced oxygen, altered water chemistry, and toxicity that harms life in local creeks
- Illness in pets and people playing in polluted creeks
- Possible requirements to obtain stormwater permit coverage from the City for long-term regulation of the operation

