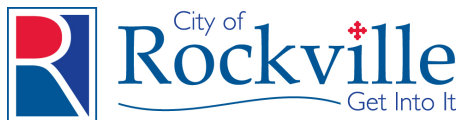


WHO WE ARE

The Environmental Management Division provides leadership and coordination of sustainability and pollution control goals throughout the City. The Division is responsible for planning and coordinating stormwater activities across the City, including ensuring that privately-owned facilities comply with federal, State, and City requirements. The Division promotes and implements programs and actions designed to make Rockville a regional and national leader in sustainability and environmental sensitivity, including energy efficiency, green building development, natural resource stewardship, and water quality protection; ensures that City activities are performed in accordance with all applicable federal and State environmental laws, rules, and permits; and provides staff support to the Environment Commission.

CONTACT US

Department of Public Works
Environmental Management Division
111 Maryland Ave
Rockville, MD 20850
240-314-8870



Commercial Inspection

City of Rockville
Department of Public Works
Environmental Management
Division
111 Maryland Ave
Rockville, MD 20850

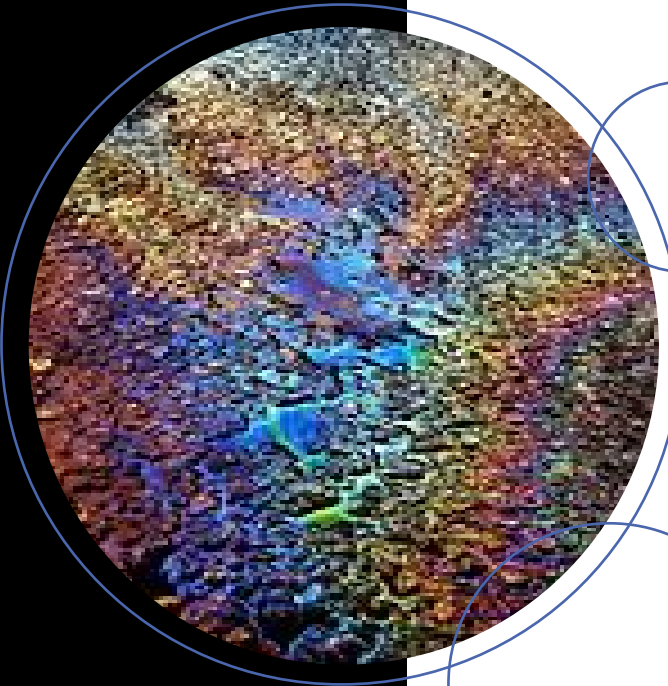


TABLE OF CONTENTS

Only Rain Down the Drain.....	1
Keeping the Outside Clean.....	2
Storage.....	2
Vehicle Leaks.....	3
Pressure Washing	3
Vehicle Washing	4
Vehicle Repair	5
Litter Pick-up.....	5
Salt and Sand Application.....	5
Dumpster Management.....	6
Spill Containment and Cleanup.....	7
Spill Do's and Don'ts	8
Interior	9



INTERIOR

Best Management Practices

- Keep a clean shop.
- Ensure floor drains are connected to the sanitary sewer and not the storm drain system. Inspectors will perform dye tests to ensure that interior wastewater does not drain to the nearest storm drain via trench drains. If floor drains are found to be connected to the storm drain, sealing or replumbing the drain will be required.
- If parts cleaning is necessary for your business, use aqueous cleaners and degreasers. Aqueous cleaners also work well in aqueous cleaning units, in which microbes are present in the sink solution. The solution can be disposed once every several years.
- Try precleaning heavily soiled parts with a wire brush, paper towel or rag before using a solvent or water-based cleaner.
- Use environmental waste services to collect and dispose of waste fluids.

SPILL DO'S AND DON'TS

DO	DON'T
✓ Stop the source of the spill.	✗ Let the spill run into a storm drain.
✓ Contain liquids.	✗ Leave a spill without cleaning it up.
✓ Cover the spill with absorbent material such as kitty litter, sawdust or oil absorbent pads. Dispose of absorbent material in the trash.	✗ Use water to clean up a spill.
✓ Ensure petroleum and chemical storage containers have secondary containment.	✗ Place barrels directly on the dirt or asphalt.
✓ Keep a spill kit near petroleum or hazardous materials storage.	✗ Ignore the spill.
✓ Train employees in spill response procedures and equipment.	✗ Assume staff knows how to contain the spill.
✓ Deploy containment booms if a spill could potentially reach a storm drain or body of water.	✗ Wash a spill into a storm drain or body of water.
✓ Position mats to contain drips from equipment or vehicles until they can be repaired.	✗ Allow dripping equipment or vehicles to be near a storm drain.
✓ After the spill is contained and the surface area is clean, clean up all equipment used for cleanup.	✗ Let water that run into the storm drain.

ONLY RAIN DOWN THE DRAIN

Protecting Rockville's Streams. Rainwater flows into the City of Rockville's storm drain system which collects rainwater flowing over impervious surfaces and picks up anything that was spilled, including chemicals, hydrocarbons, dirt and trash. The storm drain system does not treat stormwater. The water from your property drains to local streams that flow to the Potomac River.

Federal, State and Local Regulations.

The City of Rockville is regulated by the Maryland Department of Environment to reduce stormwater pollution through the Environmental Protection Agency's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit and the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) permit. The City of Rockville also has legislation governing discharges through the City of Rockville Water Quality Protection Ordinance, Chapter 23.5. Components of the law that relate to the commercial inspection activities prohibit the following:



- Discharge of pollutants into a City waterway or storm drain.
- Placing, storing or locating pollutants in proximity to a city waterway or storm drain such that the pollutants can be reasonably expected to wash, run off, leach, drain, or otherwise be conveyed or carried into a City waterway by a rain event, snow melt, flood or release of water.
- Discharge of pollutants that harm the City's storm drain system or have the capacity to degrade groundwater quality.

KEEPING THE OUTSIDE CLEAN

Best Management Practices: To prevent contaminated stormwater from entering streams, we are asking you to implement the following pollution prevention solutions in these categories:

- Storage
- Vehicle leaks
- Pressure washing
- Vehicle Washing
- Vehicle Repair
- Litter pickup
- Salt and sand application
- Dumpster Management

Storage. Unprotected outdoor storage areas can pollute our streams. They can include sediment, chemicals, nutrients, oil, grease and concrete.

Store inside whenever possible.

- Minimize the amount of equipment, materials, construction debris and waste stored outside. Whenever feasible, store barrels and containers indoors.

Outside: Cover it up.

- Keep equipment and materials covered to prevent rainwater from infiltrating and causing overflow of chemicals.
- Store barrels and containers outside on platforms with secondary containment to capture and contain any leaks or spills.
- Inspect storage areas, containers and covers regularly to ensure they are in good condition.

SPILL CONTAINMENT AND CLEANUP

A spill includes all contaminants, such as petroleum, hydrocarbon, paint, and chemical discharges, allowed to flow onto pavement, where they could run into the city's storm drain system. The city wants to ensure that spills are cleaned up before any contaminants reach the storm drain. Included below are the best ways to contain a spill. For large spills, or when the spilled material is unknown or hazardous, call 911.



Be Prepared with a Spill Kit. There is always a potential for a spill. To be ready for one, have a spill kit on hand. You can assemble your own, or you can purchase a ready-made kit. Always have two kits since they are designed for single use. Items to include:

- Safety goggles.
- Gloves.
- Disposable bags.
- Absorbent pads or granules (kitty litter).
- Socks or booms to contain the liquid.

KEEPING THE OUTSIDE CLEAN

Dumpster Management. Minimize or prevent leaking of dumpsters into stormwater runoff from trash and garbage collection containers.

- Keep lids closed. This keeps storm- water from leaching contaminants out of the trash and containers and into stormwater runoff.
- Try and keep liquids out of the container. If liquid disposal is unavoidable, make sure it is double wrapped in plastic and then boxed.
- Designate an area for trash collection away from storm drains.
- Ensure dumpsters drain plugs are functional
- Dumpsters need periodic cleaning. Power washing should occur away from storm drains with wash water collected and disposed in sanitary sewer.



Vehicle Leaks. Vehicle leaks can contaminate stormwater. Leaks can contain petroleum, hydrocarbon, paint and chemical discharges that are damaging to flora and fauna.

- Check equipment and cars for leaks daily. Clean up leaked fluids **immediately**.
- Use oil pans or absorbent pads under vehicles that are leaking.
- Once pans or absorbent pads are full, remove and dispose of them properly. Replace them **immediately**.

Pressure Washing. Avoid pressure washing outside. Wash equipment and car parts inside at a drain connected to the sanitary sewer. If it is necessary to pressure wash outside, the water must be contained and disposed into the sanitary sewer, **NOT** the storm drain.



- Avoid pressure washing. Use manual cleaning methods such as sweeping or scraping.
- If pressure washing cannot be avoided, manage wash water by:
 - Blocking storm drain inlets to prevent wash water from entering;
 - Plug storm drains, insert filters or cover drain openings in parking areas during cleaning to avoid discharging pollutants to the storm drain; or
 - Use portable containment mats or other methods to contain the wash water.

KEEPING THE OUTSIDE CLEAN

- Divert wash water to a drain connected to a sanitary sewer.
- If chemicals, solvents or hazardous materials are used, wash water must be contained and disposed of in the sanitary sewer or by a certified hazardous waste collection company.

Vehicle Washing. Wastewater, including wash water from any type of vehicle or equipment cleaning, can contain significant amounts of substances such as oil and grease, petroleum products, and suspended solids such as dirt and grit, heavy metals, detergents, and other pollutants.

- Wash vehicles at indoor car washes that recycle, treat or convey wash water to the sanitary sewer system.
- Consider waterless or steam car washing techniques.
- Use flow-restricted hose nozzles that automatically turn off when left unattended.
- If washing outdoors, use a containment system for washing vehicles so that wash water does not flow into the storm drain system.
- Discharge wash water to the sanitary sewer, not the storm drain system.
- Collect wash water in a container for disposal at an appropriate offsite location, if there is no connection to the sanitary sewer available.
- No discharges may be made to a manhole or other sanitary sewer access point.

- Be sure to read cleaning product labels before disposing of wash water. Follow use and disposal instructions carefully.



Vehicle Repair. Repair activities can result in spills or leakage of oil and other contaminants.

- Whenever possible work on all vehicles inside the shop.
- Minimize wastewater generation.
- Always use drip pans, mats, or tarps to collect any fluids coming from the car or equipment.

Litter Pickup. Litter can contribute to stormwater pollution.

- Sweep or vacuum parking areas regularly.
- Pick up litter, especially near storm drains.
- Provide enough trash and recycling receptacles for proper disposal.

Sand and Salt Application. Maintaining lot safety and appearances can contribute to stormwater pollution.

- Minimize salt and sand application.
- Sweep or vacuum parking areas regularly.
- Limit sealing and tar applications. If surface treatments are required, application should be performed during a 48-hour period when rain is not imminent.



