

## Spill Control

- Be prepared for spills
- Clean up spills using absorbent materials and then dispose of all waste properly.

## Disposal of Chemical Containers

- Chemical containers that still have product in them cannot go into your regular trash. They are hazardous waste and must be disposed of properly.
- Empty Chemical containers must be rinsed prior to disposal. The rinse water should be used in your just the same as the original chemical. It cannot go down the drain.

### Recycling & Hazardous Waste Disposal

San Joaquin County Household Hazardous Waste  
(209) 468-3066

San Joaquin County Solid Waste Division  
(209) 468-3066



### To Report a Clogged Storm Drain

City of Escalon  
Public Works Department  
(209) 691-7470

### To Report a Spill or Illegal Dumping

City of Escalon  
Stormwater Pollution Hotline  
(209) 691-7495

*This is one in a series of pamphlets describing storm drain protection measures. Other pamphlets include:*

Automotive Maintenance & Car Care

Equipment Rentals

Food Service Industry

Fresh Concrete & Mortar Application

General Construction & Site Supervision

Heavy Equipment and Earthmoving Activities

Home Repair & Remodeling

Horse Owners and Equine Industry

Kennels

Landscaping, Gardening & Pest Control

Mobile Washers and Cleaners

Nurseries

Painting

Roadwork and Paving

Swimming Pool, Jacuzzi & Fountain Maintenance

*For more information about storm drain protection or additional pamphlets, call:*



[www.cityofescalon.org](http://www.cityofescalon.org)

(209) 691-7400  
Development Services Department  
City of Escalon

## Stormwater Best Management Practices (BMPs)



## Nurseries

Safe Environmental Habits and Procedures for:

Nurseries

Gardening Centers

Landscapers

Tree Farms



Development Services Department

## Water Pollution Prevention It's Up to Us!

### ONLY RAIN DOWN THE STORM DRAIN



### Nurseries

#### What are some of the potential pollutant sources?

- Plant Management
  - Dirt / Soil / Rocks / Bark and other landscaping materials
  - Vegetation removal
  - Herbicides, insecticides and fertilizers
  - Over watering
- Pest Control
  - Toxic chemicals
  - Hazardous wastes

### Water, Compost and Fertilizer Management

- Do not over water. Conserve water by using irrigation practices such as drip irrigation, soaker hoses, micro-spray systems and pulse irrigation systems.
- Regularly inspect irrigation systems for leaks and to ensure that excessive runoff is not occurring.
- Group plants with similar water needs together to improve irrigation efficiency.
- Establish plant buffer zones between production areas and ditches, creeks, ponds, lakes, rivers and wetlands. Protect all waterways from runoff.
- Surround each plot with a low, small berm of earth to reduce storm and watering runoff.
- Collect runoff from rain and watering activities and reuse it. It can be combined with fresh water. It already contains nutrients that washed out of the soil.
- Recycle and compost plant waste material.

- Protect storm drains when doing excavating to prevent soil and sediment from entering the storm drain system.
- Protect stockpiles of materials with tarps or temporary roofs to protect them from rain and wind erosion.
- Fertilize using organic or non-toxic products. Do not over fertilize, follow directions for use.
- Store fertilizer in a protected area to prevent run off.
- Use herbicides that are non-toxic. Follow all directions on the label for use.
- Plant vegetation in dirt / exposed areas that have a potential for erosion.

### Pesticides and Alternatives

- **Implement Integrated Pest Management (IPM)**
  - A) Physical Controls
    - Caulking holes that pests can get into
    - Create barriers to pests
    - Remove pests by hand picking
    - Use traps
  - B) Biological Controls
    - Predatory insects (e.g. Green lacewings eat aphids)
    - Bacterial insecticides (e.g. Bacillus thuringiensis kills Caterpillars)
  - C) Chemical Controls
    - The least toxic products
    - Dehydrating dusts (e.g. silica gel)
    - Insecticidal soaps
    - Boric Acid powder
    - Horticultural oils
    - Pyrethrin-based insecticides



### Chemical Usage

- Use the least toxic chemicals available..
- Do not use pesticides if rain is expected.
- Never use pesticides near waterways, creeks, rivers or the ocean.
- Train employees on proper chemical loading and unloading techniques and emergency situations.
- Inspect all chemical containers prior to loading and unloading.
- Use dry clean-up methods instead of washing area down. Recycle spilled chemicals, if possible.
- Divert storm water around chemical loading and unloading areas using berms, swales, or dikes.
- Avoid loading and unloading chemicals during rain events.
- Perform all chemical handling in a covered, bermed or enclosed area on an impervious surface for easy clean-up.
- If you have storage tanks, inspect them regularly for potential leaks and perform preventative maintenance.
- Keep records to identify quantity, receipt date, expiration dates and disposal routes of chemicals.
- Don't pour chemicals into a sink, floor drain, storm drain or street.

### Vehicle maintenance and repair

- Perform vehicle maintenance on an impervious surface, under a covered roof if possible.
- Place drip pans under vehicles to contain drips and leaks.
- Recycle used oil at your city / county recycling center that accepts used oil or dispose of as hazardous waste.
- See the Automotive Maintenance and Car Care BMP brochure for more information.