



## IC14. PAINTING, FINISHING, AND COATINGS OF VEHICLES, BOATS, BUILDINGS, AND EQUIPMENT

### 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.<sup>1</sup> 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	
	Sediment
	Nutrients
	Floatable Materials
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Metals
	Bacteria
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Oil and Grease
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Organics and Toxicants
	Pesticides
	Oxygen Demanding

### MINIMUM BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

#### Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping

- Use drop/ground cloths.
- Shelter any blasting and spray-painting activities.
- Maintain a clean working environment.
- Cover and seal nearby storm drain inlets.
- Properly clean, store, and dispose of painting, finishing, and coating materials.
- Stencil storm drains.

#### 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. Use drop/ground cloths.

- Underneath outdoor painting, scraping, and sandblasting work.
- Underneath outdoor mixing of paints, solvents, and tool cleaning.

#### 2. Shelter any blasting and spray-painting activities.

- Hang wind-blocking tarps to prevent sand blasting dust and overspray from escaping.
- Do not conduct these activities when wind conditions are such that containment is ineffective.
- Do not conduct these activities over open water.

<sup>1</sup> EPA Preliminary Data Summary of Urban Stormwater Best Management Practices

**3. Maintain a clean working environment.**

- Utilize dry cleaning methods (e.g., sweeping). If washing is unavoidable, collect wash water for treatment and/or proper disposal.
- Vacuum loose paint chips and paint dust to prevent discharges.
- Properly dispose of surface chips, used blasting sand, residual paints, and other materials. Use temporary storage containment that is not exposed to rain.

**4. Cover and seal nearby storm drain inlets.**

- Cover and seal nearby storm drain inlets with waterproof material, mesh, or other runoff-control device.
- Leave covers in place until job is complete.
- Clean covers daily and remove any debris for proper disposal.

**5. Properly clean, store, and dispose of painting, finishing, and coating materials.**

- Do not dispose of toxic substances or liquid wastes on the pavement, ground, or storm drain.
- Cover materials with a temporary, waterproof covering made of polyethylene, polypropylene or hypalon.
- Clean paint brushes and tools covered with water-based paints in sinks connected to sanitary sewers or in portable containers that can be poured into a sanitary sewer drain.
- Clean paint brushes and tools covered with non-water-based paints, finishes, or other materials such that used solvents (e.g., paint thinner, turpentine, etc.) can be collected for recycling or proper disposal.
- Recycle paint, paint thinner, solvents, and other recyclable materials whenever possible.

**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](http://www.cabmphandbooks.com)

*California Storm Water Best Management Practice Handbooks*. Industrial/Commercial 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.

*King County Stormwater Pollution Control Manual*. Best Management Practices for Businesses. King County Surface Water Management. July 1995. <http://dnr.metrokc.gov/wlr/dss/spcm.htm>

*Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington*. Volume IV Source Control BMPs. Prepared by Washington State Department of Ecology Water Quality Program. Publication No. 99-14. August 2001.

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