



This Fact Sheet provides Best Management Practices (BMPs) that are recommended for facilities that conduct kennel and other types of domestic animal housing and maintenance practices.

### **Potential Pollutant Sources**

The following activities are potential sources of pollutants:

- Animal cleaning
- Animal housing

Pollutants may include:

- Bacteria
- Nutrients
- Soaps, detergents
- Pesticides

### **Pollution Prevention**

Implementation of pollution prevention measures may reduce or eliminate the need to implement other more costly or complicated procedures.

The following pollution prevention principles apply to most facilities:

- Use alternative, safer, non-toxic, and/or recycled products;
- Reduce storm water flow across the site and redirect flows away from storm drains, gutters, and streets;
- Reduce the use of water and/or use dry methods;
- Recycle and reuse waste products and waste flows; and.
- Provide on-going employee training.

### **Best Management Practices and Procedures**

#### **GENERAL**

- ▶ If water is being used for outdoor kennel areas, contain the wash water and dispose of in the sanitary sewer. Do not dispose of in the gutter or street.
- ▶ Maintain facility grounds and move or cover activities and materials to prevent contact with storm water.
- ▶ Stencil on-site storm drains.

#### **ANIMAL CLEANING**

- ▶ When washing animals, wash in a designated area that drains to the sanitary sewer and/or wash over a vegetated area so that wash water can infiltrate.

## ANIMAL HOUSING

- ▶ If feasible, house the animals in paved and covered areas.
- ▶ If housing the animals in covered areas is not feasible, cover the ground with vegetation or some other type of ground cover such as mulch.
- ▶ Clean the animal handling areas frequently.
- ▶ Use dry cleaning methods to clean animal handling areas.
  - Sweeping animal handling areas is encouraged.
  - Properly dispose of droppings, uneaten food and other potential contaminants. Do not wash out to storm drains, gutters, or streets when cleaning the area.
- ▶ If water is used for cleaning the housing areas:
  - Do not discharge wash water to storm water drains or other receiving waters.
  - Block the storm drain and contain runoff.
  - Wash water should be collected and pumped to the sanitary sewer and should not enter storm drains.

## SPILL CONTROL

- ▶ Place an adequate stockpile of spill cleanup materials where it will be readily available.
- ▶ Spot clean leaks and drips routinely.
- ▶ Clean leaks, drips, and other spills with as little water as possible. Use rags for small spills, a damp mop for general cleanup, and dry absorbent material for larger spills.
- ▶ Remove the absorbent materials promptly and dispose of properly.
- ▶ Keep the spill from entering the street, gutter, or storm drain.
- ▶ Do not use bleach or disinfectants if there is a possibility that rinse water could flow to a street, gutter, or storm drain.

## Employee Training

- Train employees on these practices
- Train staff on the proper maintenance of the facility.
- Train employees on proper spill containment and cleanup procedures.
- Establish a regular training schedule, train all new employees, and conduct annual refresher training.
- Use a training log or similar method to document training.

## PHONE NUMBERS

San Joaquin County Stormwater Management	468-3055
San Joaquin County Sanitary Sewer Agency	468-3090
City of Stockton Stormwater Management	937-8791
City of Stockton Sanitary Sewer Agency	937-8750



## KEEP YOUR BUSINESS SAFE FROM MERCURY

Mercury is found in a variety of items ranging from automobiles to household appliances. Be cautious of tags or labels that identify the components as containing mercury when repairing these items. It is important to keep the mercury ampules intact when repairing equipment and never rinse mercury from a broken ampule down the drain.

Mercury within the Automotive Industry can be found in many automotive applications including hood and trunk light switches, ABS braking systems switches, ride control systems, navigation displays, air bag sensors, and high intensity discharge (HID) headlamps.

Mercury may also be found in a wide variety of appliances including chest freezers, refrigerators, gas and electric stoves, washing machines, space heaters, pool heaters, commercial water heaters, and camper appliances. Mercury is often used in everyday household objects so it is important to dispose of them properly. Thermostats, Thermometers and Fluorescent Lamps are of particular concern. Proper handling and disposal and the evaluation of alternative products are the keys to minimizing mercury impacts on human health and the environment.

## THE CONCERN- MERCURY IS TOXIC.

Although mercury performs many useful functions, it is toxic and can impair the way we see, hear and function. In the environment, a percentage of mercury undergoes a biological/chemical process and is converted to methylmercury, which is a more toxic form of mercury. Mercury poisoning can attack the central nervous system in humans. Women of child-bearing age and children, especially those under the age of six, are most susceptible to mercury poisoning.

Allow only those people who are properly trained and equipped to remove, handle, and manage mercury-containing devices from appliances or automobiles.

Businesses may utilize the following resources to properly dispose of products containing mercury or to obtain further information:

San Joaquin County Household Hazardous Waste Facility: (209) 468-306  
San Joaquin County Environmental Health Department: (209) 468-3420

If you are looking for answers to your regulatory questions, call 800-72TOXIC (728-6942) or visit: <http://www.dtsc.ca.gov/HazardousWaste/Mercury/>

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