

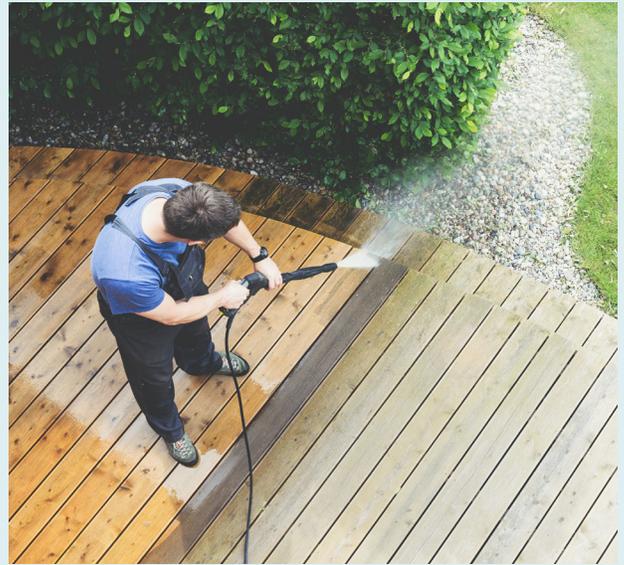
Power Washing Without Pollution

Information Sheet

Preventing Stormwater Pollution

When rainwater travels over our driveways, roads and parking lots it picks up chemicals, metals, sediment and oils and brings them to our creeks, rivers and the ocean. This pollution harms fish and other marine species. By reducing pollution in our watersheds, we can make sure natural spaces are clean and healthy.

Power washing can cause pollution in a number of ways. Water and debris may flow into storm drains which drain directly to nearby waterways. Power washing can dislodge pollutants like paint chips or oily sediments and the chemical residues and soaps harm aquatic life and habitats. Roof cleaning can release fine aggregate or even toxic materials that flow down downspouts and into our streams and shorelines. All of these contaminants impact our sensitive ecosystems and fish habitat. By using best management practices for power washing, we can help to prevent pollution and protect water quality and our environment.



Power Washing Preparation

- Plan ahead. Consider if it is necessary to powerwash, or if sweeping or scrubbing will do.
- Sweep before wet washing. Use absorbents on small oil spots and sweep up trash or dirt first before washing.
- Decide what cleaning compounds, if any, to use. Use the least toxic products.
- Always identify the locations of all storm drains before commencing work. Protect storm drains with berms or booms.
- Always minimize the amount of water used during power washing.



Proper Disposal

- Materials from regular dry clean-up methods involving sweeping, scraping or wire brushing can be put into the garbage.
- Plain wash water (containing no soap, cleaning products or chemicals) that is used on surfaces free of paints, garbage, oil and other hazardous materials may be directed to a landscaped area or may be filtered and discharged to the storm drain.
- Wash water containing soap and non-hazardous cleaning products used on surfaces free of paints, garbage, oil and other hazardous materials has to be collected and disposed of in the sanitary sewer down and interior drain.
- Wash water with caustic cleaning chemicals has to be neutralized before being discharged to the sanitary sewer.

Storm Drains vs. Sanitary Sewers

Storm drains and sanitary sewers are separate systems with different functions.

Storm drains are typically found in streets and parking lots to collect stormwater. Stormwater is surface water that includes water from rain, snowmelt and irrigation. The water runs across rooftops, lawns, pavement and other surfaces into storm drains, or seeps directly into the ground. Along its journey the water picks up contaminants like litter, fluid leaks from cars, pesticides used on lawns, and spilled paints or solvents. Most stormwater ends up untreated in our nearby waterways, creeks, rivers and the ocean.

Sanitary sewers collect wastewater from indoor plumbing such as toilets, sinks, washing machines and floor drains. They are called "sanitary because they keep sewage contained in underground pipes. The sewage flows to a treatment plant before it is discharged to the ocean.



| TYPE OF SURFACE | CLEANING OPTION | PROPER DISPOSAL |
|--|--|---|
| Unpainted Building Surfaces | Plain water | Direct wash water to landscaped area |
| | Water with non-hazardous cleaning solution | Collect and discharge the wash water to the sanitary sewer |
| | Acid wash (to remove mineral deposits) | Rinse acid wash with alkaline soap before discharging it to the sanitary sewer |
| Painted Surfaces | Plain water | Filter out any paint chips or flakes, and then direct wash water to landscaped area |
| | Water with non-hazardous cleaning solution | Filter out any paint chips or flakes, and then collect and discharge the wash water to the sanitary sewer |
| Uncontaminated Outside Ground Surfaces (sidewalks, parking lots, storage areas, outdoor eating areas) | Sweep | Dry materials can be put into the garbage |
| | Plain water | Dispose of solid materials in the garbage. Filtered wash water can be directed to a landscaped area or storm drain |
| | Water with non-hazardous cleaning solution | Collect the wash water and discharge to the sanitary sewer |
| Roofing (treated wood shingles) | Sweep/dry clean up only | Treated wood shingles contain a toxic material to reduce moss growth. Never wash treated shingles. Use dry clean-up methods and dispose of loose materials in the garbage |

For more information

Household hazardous waste materials are banned from the garbage and should not be placed down the drain or in the natural environment. To learn more, including where to return them for free, visit www.crd.bc.ca/hhw.

Report a Spill: an accidental spill, leak or illicit dumping of a substance can be reported to the Emergency Management BC at **1.800.663.3456**.

To learn more about living green and protecting the environment at home, visit www.crd.bc.ca/cleanwater

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