



Pollution Solution FACT SHEET 6

CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU
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Oahu is home to nearly one million residents. The City and County of Honolulu works in partnership with the construction industry in an ongoing effort to protect our fragile aquatic environment.

When companies set standards to reduce waste, both management and employees become key parts in keeping Oahu an attractive place to live and visit. Environmentally conscious businesses have strong public images as caring corporate citizens.

POLLUTANT DISCHARGE IS A VIOLATION OF CITY, STATE, AND FEDERAL LAWS

Discharge of any pollutant into State waters which violate any provisions of the City's NPDES permit or violates any water quality standards of the State of Hawaii.

Construction projects/home improvements by their very nature discharge sediment, debris and pollutants. When it rains, water flows over streets and yards carrying pollutants it picks up into storm drains and flows directly into our streams and oceans. With more than 20,000 storm drain inlets, and over 670 miles of storm drains to maintain, we need your help.

TYPES OF POLLUTANTS

"Pollutant" means any waste, cooking or fuel oil, waste milk, waste juice, pesticide, paint, solvent, radioactive waste, hazardous substance, sewage, dredged spoils, chemical waste, rock, sand, biocide, toxic substance, construction waste and material, and soil sediment. The term also includes commercial FOG waste as defined under Section 14-5A.1.

What are BMPs?

"Best Management Practices" or "BMPs" means pollution control measures, to control erosion and the transport of sediments and other pollutants which have an adverse impact on waters of the state. BMPs may include a schedule of activities, the prohibition of practices, maintenance procedures, treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control site runoff, spillage or leaks, or drainage from raw material storage. *Revised Ordinances of Honolulu Section 14-12.2.*



RESIDENT BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

The City's main priorities are educating businesses and the public on pollution prevention, advising on practical, cost effective solutions and enforcing rules to ensure compliance.

BMPs for Builders and Contractors

Construction sites, by their very nature, are a large source of sediment, debris and pollutants. When planning and conducting your project, consider the following best management practices:

1. Protect storm drain inlets close to and down stream of your construction site by use of storm drain inlet protection devices or commercial filters.
2. Lay #2 gravel to stabilize entranceway to prevent dirt tracking from the work site, and around perimeter if necessary.
3. Install silt fences, berms and other erosion control devices at the perimeter of construction project to avoid sediment discharge.
4. Reduce water use during construction and divert any flow from areas of exposed soil to ditches or vegetated areas on the property.
5. Stockpiles should be contained using sediment barriers, or cover with tarp to prevent sediment runoff.
6. When cleaning concrete from equipment and vehicles, wash in designated and contained areas only. Use containment vessels to collect, and contain concrete wash water when cleaning equipment. Use a wet-vac to clean if necessary. **DO NOT** wash down into the streets, gutter and storm drains.
7. Keep work areas clean. Clear out waste and litter at the work site daily. sweep paved areas within and adjacent to the construction site. Collect and dispose of collected debris properly.

Laws and Ordinances

Businesses and property owners are liable for illegal discharges whether the work is performed in-house or contracted out. Violations of the Clean Water Act can result in fines of up to \$25,000 per violation, per day

Know the law to avoid fines. The Clean Water Act gave the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) the authority to implement water pollution control programs. In an effort to comply with the EPA's mandate, the Revised Ordinances of Honolulu, Section 14-12.23(a) Environmental Quality Control - Violation states:

Ordinances

(a) It shall be unlawful for any person to discharge or cause to be discharged any pollutant into any drainage facility which causes a pollution problem in state waters, or causes a violation of any provision of the city NPDES permit or the water quality standards of the State of Hawaii.

(b) It shall be unlawful for any person to discharge or cause to be discharged any storm water runoff associated with industrial activity into any drainage facility which causes a violation of any provision of the city NPDES permit.

(c) It shall be unlawful to discharge domestic wastewater and industrial wastewater into any drainage facility or any separate storm sewer system. It also shall be unlawful to discharge commercial cooking oil waste and commercial FOG waste, as defined under Section 14-5A.1, into any drainage facility or any separate storm sewer system.

(d) It shall be unlawful to discharge any storm water on any public right-of-way which creates a drainage problem or causes a nuisance. (Sec. 16-6.23, R.O. 1978 (1987 Supp. to 1983 Ed.); Am. Ord. 92-122, 96-34, 02-14)

For violations, penalties and liabilities for grading, grubbing and stockpiling, go to http://www.honolulu.gov/refs/roh/14a10_19.htm.

Sec. 14-16.2 Notice of violation--Stop work.

Sec. 14-16.3 Criminal prosecution.

Sec. 14-16.4 Administrative enforcement.

Sec. 14-16.6 Rule-making powers.

The chief engineer shall be empowered to promulgate rules and regulations pursuant to HRS Chapter 91, for the implementation of the provisions of Articles 13 through 16 of this chapter. (Sec. 23-4.3, R.O. 1978 (1983 Ed.); Am. Ord. 90-71)

Be A Part Of The Solution

Most contractors have employee training programs. Usually these address such areas as health and safety training and fire protection. Training on storm water management and BMPs can be incorporated into these programs. Employees can be taught through

- 1) posters, employee meetings, courses, and bulletin boards about storm water management, potential contaminant sources, and prevention of contamination in surface water runoff, and
- 2) field training programs that show areas of potential storm water contamination and associated pollutants, followed by a discussion of site-specific BMPs by trained personnel.

Report It, Who to Call

As a resident, you can make a difference, both on the job and in your community. When you're at home, share your knowledge with neighbors and family. As you drive to work, report any illegal discharge.

Spill Response (Hazard Evaluation and Emergency Response)

- Local (HFD): 911 (24/7)

- State (HSERC): 586-4249 (business hours), 247-2191 (after hours) To report illegal discharge that has already occurred, call 768-3300 NPDES permitting questions: 768-3245

Polluted runoff public outreach: 768-3300 (City), 586-4309 (State)

Environmental Concern Line 768-3300 Help protect our waters ... for life!

January 2008 www.cleanwaterhonolulu.com
www.opala.org

Construction Hot Spots

STABILIZED ENTRANCEWAY



Debris

Construction and demolition materials include materials that result from construction, remodeling, repair or demolition of buildings, roads, or other structures. It includes, but is not limited to, wood, concrete, drywall, masonry, roofing, siding, structural metal, wire, insulation and asphalt.

Residents and businesses are encouraged to recycle construction, demolition and landclearing (CDL) debris. Most construction debris can have a practical use. There are many recycling options for clean wood, metals, concrete, asphalt and natural vegetation. Call the Environmental Concern Line at 692-5656 for more information on disposal/recycling.



Storage of Chemicals

Store pesticides, fertilizers, paints, solvents and other chemicals in original containers in covered locations. Chemicals must be stored on elevated surfaces or containment pallets away from contact with the ground.

