Manure Recycling Pickup Service

Waste Management Customer Service

310-677-6500 or 800-774-0222

Pesticide Disposal, Hazardous Waste

Empty containers may be recycled depending on their type or may be thrown in the trash. Rinse empty pesticide containers and use the rinse water as you would the product. Unused pesticide must be disposed as a hazardous waste.

A permanent household hazardous waste collection center is operated by the City of Los Angeles and open to all residents of Los Angeles County at:

1400 N. Gaffey Street, San Pedro, CA 90021
9 a.m. to 3 p.m. , Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays
1-800-988-6942 or
www.lacity.org/san/safe-gaffey.htm

Schedule and location of local household hazardous waste round-ups is listed at:

Los Angeles County Department of Public Works
Recycling and Household Hazardous Waste
1-888-CleanLA (1-888-253-2652)
www.888CleanLA.com

To Report Illegal Dumping

- During normal business hours: City of Rolling Hills Estates (310) 377-1577
- 24-hour Emergency Hotline for hazardous materials or fire hazards : Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (323) 890-4317
- Non-emergencies after hours/weekends: (888) CleanLA
- Los Angeles County Sheriff Dept.– Lomita Station (310) 539-1661

For more information about stormwater pollution prevention check out the City's website and links:

http://ci.rolling-hills-estates.ca.us

City of Rolling Hills Estates

(310) 377-1577

Taking the Greener Path

The City of Rolling Hills Estates gratefully acknowledges the City of Los Angeles for brochure design and concept.

City of Rolling Hills Estates

Best Management Practices (BMPs)

Photo by David Fairchild

Equestrian Community

Horse Owners & Borders
Boarding Stables
Equestrian Centers

Stormwater Pollution Prevention

PROBLEMS

Urban Runoff = Water Pollution

Rain water or irrigation runoff mixed with pollutants create urban runoff pollution. Urban runoff flows to the ocean and local water ways through canyons, creeks and the storm drain system. The storm drain system is separate from the sanitary sewer system and was designed to prevent flooding by carrying excess rainwater away from city streets and into local waterways. Urban runoff pollution can contaminate the ocean, close beaches, and harm humans and aquatic life. At our local beaches, high bacteria levels in the water can cause gastro-intestinal disorders and other medical problems for swimmers and surfers.

Animal waste contributes to urban runoff pollution when it is improperly stored near canyons and storm drains. Animal waste contains bacteria and nutrients (phosphorus and nitrogen). At nearby Machado Lake in Ken Malloy Harbor Regional Park, the nutrients carried in urban runoff act like fertilizer for aquatic plants and algae causing over-growth and subsequent die-off. This depletes the oxygen in the water which harms aquatic life.

Sediment and debris from pastures and livestock facilities may clog storm drains and cause local flooding. Sediment in runoff harms sea life by clogging the gills of fish and blocking light transmission.

SOLUTIONS

Waste Collection and Storage

Collect soiled bedding and manure on a daily basis from stalls and paddocks and place in sturdy, insect resistant, and seepage free units such as:

- Hauler-provided storage containers
- Fly-tight wooden or concrete storage sheds
- Compost bins

During heavy rainfall, consider indoor feeding, a practice which keeps more manure under roof and away from runoff.

Manure Use and Disposal

- Manure must be hauled away weekly or fully composted in proper containers.
- Fully-composted manure is an excellent fertilizer for lawns and gardens providing a gradual release of nutrients without burning.
- Compost may be donated to local greenhouses, nurseries and botanical parks.

Facilities Design

Equestrian facilities can be designed or retrofitted to minimize water quality impacts:

- Install gutters to divert runoff away from livestock areas.
- Cover manure storage facilities to protect from rainfall and surface runoff.
- Site barns, corrals, and other high-use areas to drain away from the nearest creek or stream.
- Design infiltration basins or rain gardens with sufficient capacity and vegetation to intercept and filter the flow from livestock areas and corrals .
- Utilize fencing to keep horses away from environmentally sensitive areas and streams.

Grazing Management

- Establish healthy and vigorous pastures.
- Subdivide grazing areas into three or more equally sized units.
- Rotate animals to new pasture when grass is grazed down to 3-4 inches. Let the pasture regrow 8-10 inches before allowing regrazing.
- Keep animals away from wet fields when possible.

Pesticide Alternatives

Integrated Pest Management (IPM) is an effective, common sense approach for pest control. Plan your "IPM" strategy in this order:

A) Physical Controls

- Pheromone Traps
- Tarps
- Bug Zappers
- Fly-Tight Storage Sheds

B) Biological Controls – *Nature's Way*

These include pest-specific bacterial controls and predatory insects as well as swallows, bats, and other insect eating animals. A healthy vegetative buffer with a variety of native plant species on your property can attract these beneficial predators as well as filter storm water and irrigation runoff.

C) Chemical Controls – *Your Last Resort*

Use least-toxic products first:

- Pyrethrin-based insecticides
- Dehydrating dusts (e.g. silica gel)
- Insecticidal soaps
- Horticultural oils

UC Davis Agricultural Extension provides excellent information on integrated pest management as well as information on effective controls for specific pests. **www.ipm.ucdavis.edu**