Mandatory Best Management Practices (BMPs) Certification Form

INSTRUCTIONS

Dental offices should submit this form to the address below **within 90 days** of the effective date of their dental wastewater discharge permit.

SFPUC BERM
Bayview Plaza
3801 3rd Street #600
San Francisco, CA 94124
Attn: Dental Amalgam Reduction Program

Mandatory Best Management Practices (BMPs) Certification Form

SECTION A – BUSINESS NAME AND ADDRESSES

NAME OF DENTAL PRACTICE:	
SITE ADDRESS OF DENTAL PRACTICE:	**MAILING ADDRESS:**
Site Address	Mailing Address
City, State Zip Code	City, State Zip Code

SECTION B – MANDATORY BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS) CERTIFICATION

Wastewater Discharge Permit No.: _____ (as indicated on your Permit)

This dental practice certifies that it has implemented the following mandatory best management practices (BMPs):

1. Eliminate all use of bulk elemental mercury (also referred to as liquid or raw mercury). Use only precapsulated dental amalgam. Any bulk elemental mercury must be recycled or disposed of as hazardous waste. It must never be placed in the regular trash, placed with infectious waste (red bag), or poured down the drain.

2. Limit the amount of amalgam used to the smallest appropriate size for each restoration. Keep a variety of amalgam capsule sizes on hand to more closely match the amount triturated to the amount needed in the restoration.

3. Install plastic disposable chair-side amalgam traps in both the vacuum system and cuspidor of each operatory where restoration work is done. Change these chair-side amalgam traps frequently. Never rinse traps in the sink.

4. Refrain from using sodium hypochlorite (bleach) to disinfect vacuum lines, because it speeds the release of mercury from amalgam.

5. Change vacuum pump filters and screens at least once per month or as directed by the manufacturer. Carefully seal the vacuum screen in its plastic container, including any water that may be present, and store it in an airtight container with other amalgam waste.

6. If your practice has a dry turbine vacuum unit, then have a licensed amalgam recycler or hazardous waste disposal service pump out and clean the air-water separator tank at least once per six months. Have this service done more often if necessary to maintain suction or if so directed by the vacuum system manufacturer.

7. Have a licensed recycling contractor, mail-in service, or hazardous waste hauler remove your amalgam wastes. Refer to the SFWater.org website for a list of firms offering these services. Recycling is the preferred method for dealing with amalgam wastes. As an alternative, you may have a licensed hazardous waste hauler remove your amalgam waste for disposal. You may also transport small quantities of it yourself to the San Francisco Household Hazardous Waste Facility, using the VSQG ("Very Small Quantity Generator") program.

   Amalgam waste includes:
   a) Non-contact amalgam (scrap);
   b) Contact amalgam (e.g., extracted teeth containing amalgam);
   c) Amalgam or amalgam sludge captured by chair-side traps, vacuum pump filters, screens, and other devices, including the traps, filters, and screens themselves;
   d) Used amalgam capsules; and
   e) Leaking or unusable amalgam capsules.

   NOTE: Amalgam waste must never be placed in the regular trash, placed with infectious waste (red bag), or flushed down the drain. Amalgam-containing traps, filters, or screens must never be rinsed over drains or sinks.

8. Maintain a written or computerized log of amalgam waste that you generate, and of amalgam waste that you remove from your vacuum system or plumbing. In addition, obtain receipts or other certified documentation from your recycler or hazardous waste hauler of all amalgam waste recycling and disposal shipments that you make. Keep these receipts on file for at least three years, and make them available to authorized City inspectors upon request.

9. Store amalgam waste in airtight containers. Follow recycler's or hauler's instructions, if any, for disinfection of waste and separation of contact and non-contact amalgam. Do not use disinfectant solutions with oxidizers, such as bleach, to disinfect the amalgam. Do not add water or waste fixer to the waste containers.

10. Use a licensed hauler for off-site recycling of spent fixer solution or for management as a hazardous waste.

11. Train staff in the proper handling, management, and disposal of mercury-containing material and fixer-containing solutions. Maintain a training log.

SECTION C – CERTIFICATION STATEMENT

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to ensure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

_____
Printed Name

_____
Title

_____ _____
Signature Date