

Stormwater Pollution Prevention

Truck or Vehicle Repair and Storage

Oil Leaks

- Place drip pans under leaking vehicles. Drain all vehicles in long-term storage. Clean storage facilities on a regular basis to prevent accumulated wastes and pollutants from being discharged into conveyance systems during rainy conditions. When cleaning heavy oily deposits, use absorbent materials on oily spots prior to sweeping or washing. Dispose of used absorbents appropriately.
- Use dry cleaning methods as much as possible. When wet cleaning methods are necessary, storm drains should be blocked and the wash water should be collected and pumped to the sanitary sewer or discharged to a pervious surface. After cleaning, remove blocks from storm drain. Wash water should not be allowed to enter the storm drains. Do not discharge wash water to the sanitary sewer before contacting the local sewer authority.
- Train employees on proper spill containment and cleanup. Have spill cleanup materials readily available and in a known location. Cleanup spills immediately using dry methods if possible. Properly dispose of spill cleanup material. Designate personnel to conduct inspections of the facility and stormwater conveyance systems associated with them. Inspect cleaning equipment/sweepers for leaks on a regular basis.
- Allow sheet runoff to flow into biofilters (vegetated strip and swale) and/or infiltration devices if possible. Utilize sand filters or oleophilic collectors for oily waste in low concentrations. Clean out oil/water/sand separators regularly, especially after heavy storms.



Outdoor Storage of Chemicals, Solvents, and Batteries

Design fueling area to prevent stormwater runoff and spills. Cover fueling area with an overhanging roof structure or canopy so that precipitation is diverted from storage area. Provide secure storage to prevent vandalism-caused contamination. Place tight-fitting lids on all containers. Enclose or cover the containers where they are stored. Raise the containers and batteries off the ground by use of pallet or similar method, with provisions for spill control. Contain the material in such a manner that if the container leaks or spills, the contents will not discharge, flow, or be washed into the storm drainage system, surface waters or groundwater.



Place drip pans or absorbent materials beneath all mounted container taps, and at all potential drip and spill locations during filling and unloading of containers. Any collected liquids or soiled absorbent materials must be reused/recycled or properly disposed.

Inspect storage areas regularly for leaks or spills. Conduct routine inspections and check for external corrosion of material containers. Also check for structural failure, spills and overfills due to operator error. Check for leaks or spills during pumping of liquids. Visually inspect new containers for loose fittings, poor welding, and improper or poorly fitted gaskets. Look for corrosion, leaks, cracks, scratches, and other physical damage that may weaken the container. Replace containers that are leaking, corroded, or otherwise deteriorating with ones in good condition. If the liquid chemicals are corrosive, containers made of compatible materials must be used

instead of metal drums. New or secondary containers must be labeled with the product name and hazards.

Train employees in proper storage measures. Train employee and contractors in proper spill containment and cleanup.