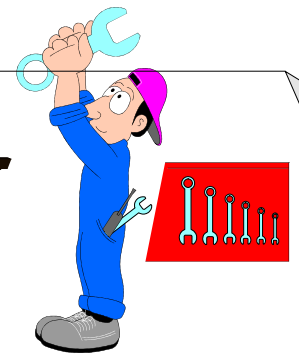




Best Management Practices for Automotive Repair Operations



The operator of an automotive repair operation that discharges to a sanitary sewer has the responsibility to ensure compliance with all Federal, Provincial and Municipal Acts, Regulations and By-laws applicable to effluent discharges into sewer systems.

To assist operators to minimize the risk of hazardous substances entering into sewer systems, Best Management Practices should be implemented. **The Best Management Practice (BMP) is a document that, when adopted by a municipality into its by-law, provides an alternate and efficient sewer discharge management tool. Should there be any discrepancy between the BMP and applicable Federal and Provincial Acts and Regulations and/or Municipal By-laws, the Acts, Regulations and/or By-laws take precedence.**

This information should be posted in the work area so that it is both conspicuous and readily accessible to all employees.



Oil/Water Separators: Inspection, Cleaning & Operation

1. Should be inspected at least once every three months.
2. Measure the depth of accumulated bottom solids and floating oils in all compartments.
3. Bottom solids should not be allowed to accumulate in excess of the lesser of 15 cm or 25% of the wetted height of the separator compartment.
4. Floating oil and grease should not exceed the lesser of five (5) cm or five (5) percent¹ of the wetted height of the separator compartment.
5. The separator should be vacuum cleaned by a provincially licensed contractor within seven days whenever the limits set out in either of the points 3 and 4 above are exceeded.
6. The separator should be vacuum cleaned by a provincially approved and licensed contractor at least once every 12 months regardless of the depth of bottom solids or floating oil.
7. Records should be kept for a minimum of two (2) years of all vacuum cleanings.
8. The interceptor should be refilled with water to ensure floating oils do not have access to out flow ports.
9. Separator compartment covers should be tightly sealed to ensure floor drainage enters only the first compartment.
10. No automotive fuel or cleaning solvents shall be intentionally dumped into the interceptor.
11. Service bays floors should not be washed with hot water and soap as this can emulsify oils and prevents their separating out and floating to the surface.

¹ As the design and capacity of oil/water separators may vary, the manufacturer's maximum recommended levels may be used as alternative maximum floating oil and grease levels.



Spill Clean-up



1. All service bay spills, other than water, should be immediately cleaned-up with rags or sorbents.
2. Fuel spills should be immediately cleaned-up using sorbents and waste sorbents disposed of according to applicable provincial regulations.
3. Rags used for spill clean-up should be stored in closed containers awaiting collection and cleaning.
4. Sorbents used for spill clean-up should be stored in closed containers awaiting disposal by a government licensed contractor.

Storage of Used Oil

1. All used oil should be stored in a sealed tank used exclusively for that purpose.
2. No products other than used oil shall be dumped into the used oil tanks, i.e. antifreeze, brake fluid, gasoline or diesel, glycol, etc.
3. The tank should be tightly capped to minimize water seepage.
4. Used oil should be collected and disposed of by a provincially licensed contractor.
5. All spills should be immediately reported to the proper provincial authorities and CPPI member company.
6. Records should be kept for a minimum of two (2) years of all used oil collections.

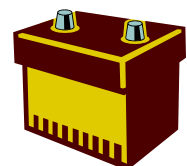


Storage of Used Oil Filters

1. Using a tool designed for puncturing, puncture and drain all filters for a minimum 24 hours before storing in a properly labeled container.
2. If possible, crush the filters so that more can be placed in the container.
3. Have filters collected by a provincially licensed contractor.
4. Records should be kept for a minimum of two (2) years of used filter collections.

Used Lead-Acid Batteries

1. Store batteries awaiting collection upright in a covered, heated area away from sewer drains. It is recommended an acid resistant tub be used to store the batteries. Check batteries monthly for leaks.
2. Have all used batteries collected for recycling by a provincially licensed contractor.
3. Keep an acid spill response kit on hand.
4. Records should be kept for a minimum of two (2) years of battery collections.





Antifreeze

1. Handle antifreeze containing ethylene glycol with care. Consider substituting ethylene glycol with biodegradable propylene glycol.
2. Store waste antifreeze in a WHMIS labeled container.
3. It is recommended that antifreeze recycling units be used that simultaneously filters the fluid, flushes the vehicle cooling system and returns the antifreeze to the equipment. This reduces waste quantity.
4. Have waste antifreeze collected by a provincially licensed contractor.
5. Records should be kept for a minimum of two (2) years of all used antifreeze collections.



Brake Fluid

1. Store used brake fluid in a WHMIS labeled container waiting collection by a provincially licensed contractor.
2. Never put used brake fluid in the used oil tank, as brake fluid is not a petroleum based product.

Solvent

1. When not in use, cover all solvent cleaning tanks and close the drain plugs.
2. To reduce the quantity of waste solvent, pre-clean parts with a rag or brush prior to putting them in the solvent tank. Alternately, consider having two tanks, one with old solvent for use as a pre-soak.
3. Do not dispose of solvent until its contamination level reaches 2 or 3%.
4. Avoid chlorinated solvents and other solvents that have a specific gravity greater than 1.0 (refer to MSDS). Aqueous or alkaline cleaners may be substituted for solvent-based cleaners for non-aluminum parts.
5. Use spray cleaners, and an under vehicle drip pan, only when parts cannot be removed.
6. Consider replacing solvent tanks with an aqueous-based part washing system. Two types are immersion with agitation and pressurized jet-spray using heat and caustic detergent.
7. Records should be kept for a minimum of two (2) years of all solvent collections.

Engine Cleaning/Shampooing

1. Collect wastewater for reuse, recycling or treatment and disposal as engine cleaning products can contain toxic solvents.
2. Do not allow wash areas to drain to storm or sanitary sewers.
3. Consider using steam and small amounts of detergents instead of “engine cleaning” products containing toxic solvents.





Radiator Repairs

1. It is recommended radiators be sent to a radiator repair “specialty” shop.
2. Place boil tanks for rinsing cleaned radiators in a secure area with spill containment.
3. Use the solution in boil tanks as long as possible. When no longer useable, have it collected and disposed of by a provincially licensed contractor.

Used Tires and Other Solid Waste

1. Store as few used tires as possible, as they are a fire risk. Have tires collected by a provincially licensed contractor.
2. Store scrap metal and old machine parts out of the weather. Have them collected regularly by a provincially licensed contractor.



Refrigerants

1. Only certified technicians should recover refrigerants for disposal or recycling.
2. Do not vent or evaporate refrigerants.
3. Recycle spent filters, condensers, evaporators and compressors as scrap metal.

