



This Fact Sheet provides Best Management Practices (BMPs) that are recommended for facilities that provide vehicle fueling services.

Potential Pollutant Sources

The following activities are potential sources of pollutants:

- Fueling
- Air/water supplying areas
- Dumpster and trash can areas

Pollutants may include:

- Heavy metals (copper, lead, nickel, and zinc)
- Hydrocarbons (oil and grease, PAHs)
- Toxic chemicals (benzene, toluene, xylene)
- Trash

Pollution Prevention

Implementation of pollution prevention measures may reduce or eliminate the need to implement other more costly or complicated procedures.

The following pollution prevention principles apply to most facilities:

- Use alternative, safer, non-toxic, and/or recycled products.
- Reduce storm water flow across the site and redirect flows away from storm drains, gutters, and streets.
- Reduce the use of water and/or use dry methods (e.g. sweeping).
- Provide on-going employee training.

Best Management Practices and Procedures

GENERAL

- ▶ If water is being used for cleaning outdoor areas, contain the wash water and dispose of in the sanitary sewer (with permission of the local sewer provider) or for offsite disposal, do not dispose of in the gutter or street.
- ▶ Maintain facility and move/cover activities/materials to prevent contact with storm water.
- ▶ Inspect and clean leaks and drips routinely.
- ▶ Label drains within the facility boundary, by paint/stencil (or equivalent), to indicate whether they flow to an oil/water separator, directly to the sewer, or to a storm drain.
- ▶ Inspect/clean, storm drain inlets within the facility boundary before October 1 each year.

FUELING

- ▶ Maintain fuel dispensing areas using dry cleanup methods such as sweeping for removal of litter and debris, or use of rags and absorbents for leaks and spills.
- ▶ Fueling areas should never be washed down unless the wash water is collected and disposed of properly. Do not discharge waste to the sanitary sewer until contacting the local sewer authority to determine if pretreatment is required.

- ▶ Fit fuel dispensing nozzles with “hold-open latches” (automatic shutoffs) except where prohibited by local fire departments.
- ▶ Cover the fuel dispensing area such that the cover’s minimum dimensions are equal to or greater than the area within the grade break or fuel dispensing area. Position roof downspouts to direct water away from fueling areas.
- ▶ Construct a berm around the perimeter of the fuel dispensing area to prevent the run-on of uncontaminated storm water from adjacent areas as well as storm water runoff.
- ▶ Slope the pavement near the fuel dispensing areas to prevent ponding.
- ▶ Post signs at the fuel dispenser or fuel island warning vehicle owners/operators against “topping off” of vehicle fuel tanks.
- ▶ Install protective guards around tanks and piping to prevent vehicle damage and spills.

DUMPSTER AND TRASH CAN AREAS

- ▶ Minimize the possibility of storm water pollution from outside waste receptacles by doing the following:
 - Use only water-tight waste receptacle(s) and keep the lid(s) closed;
 - Grade and pave the waste receptacle area to prevent run-on of storm water;
 - Install a roof over the waste receptacle area;
 - Install a low containment berm around the waste receptacle area; and
 - Empty waste receptacles frequently.

SPILL CLEANUP

- ▶ Develop and maintain a spill response plan.
- ▶ Place an adequate stockpile of spill cleanup materials where it will be readily available.
- ▶ Spot clean leaks and drips routinely.
- ▶ Clean leaks, drips, and other spills with as little water as possible. Use rags for small spills, a damp mop for general cleanup, and dry absorbent material for larger spills.
- ▶ Remove the absorbent materials promptly and dispose of properly.
- ▶ Keep the spill from entering the street, gutter, or storm drain.

Employee Training

- Train employees on these practices.
- Train staff on the proper maintenance of the facility.
- Train employees on the facility’s spill control plan and spill containment/cleanup procedures.
- Establish a regular training schedule for all employees, and conduct annual refresher training.
- Use a training log or similar method to document training.

PHONE NUMBERS

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| San Joaquin County Stormwater Management | 468-3055 |
| San Joaquin County Sanitary Sewer Agency | 468-3090 |
| City of Stockton Stormwater Management | 937-8791 |
| City of Stockton Sanitary Sewer Agency | 937-8750 |



STORMWATER
Pollution Prevention
SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY

KEEP YOUR BUSINESS SAFE FROM MERCURY

Mercury is found in a variety of items ranging from automobiles to household appliances. Be cautious of tags or labels that identify the components as containing mercury when repairing these items. It is important to keep the mercury ampules intact when repairing equipment and never rinse mercury from a broken ampule down the drain.

Mercury within the Automotive Industry can be found in many automotive applications including hood and trunk light switches, ABS braking systems switches, ride control systems, navigation displays, air bag sensors, and high intensity discharge (HID) headlamps.

Mercury may also be found in a wide variety of appliances including chest freezers, refrigerators, gas and electric stoves, washing machines, space heaters, pool heaters, commercial water heaters, and camper appliances. Mercury is often used in everyday household objects so it is important to dispose of them properly. Thermostats, Thermometers and Fluorescent Lamps are of particular concern. Proper handling and disposal and the evaluation of alternative products are the keys to minimizing mercury impacts on human health and the environment.

THE CONCERN- MERCURY IS TOXIC.

Although mercury performs many useful functions, it is toxic and can impair the way we see, hear and function. In the environment, a percentage of mercury undergoes a biological/chemical process and is converted to methylmercury, which is a more toxic form of mercury. Mercury poisoning can attack the central nervous system in humans. Women of child-bearing age and children, especially those under the age of six, are most susceptible to mercury poisoning.

Allow only those people who are properly trained and equipped to remove, handle, and manage mercury-containing devices from appliances or automobiles.

Businesses may utilize the following resources to properly dispose of products containing mercury or to obtain further information:

San Joaquin County Household Hazardous Waste Facility: (209) 468-306
San Joaquin County Environmental Health Department: (209) 468-3420

If you are looking for answers to your regulatory questions, call 800-72TOXIC (728-6942) or visit: <http://www.dtsc.ca.gov/HazardousWaste/Mercury/>

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