



Residential Pollution Prevention	RHP-03 Vehicle Maintenance and Repairs
<p>No Symbol</p> <p>Symbol</p>	
<p>Description</p> <p>Design</p>	<p>Pollutants and automotive fluids should be prevented from accumulating on impervious surfaces in order to improve stormwater quality and protect natural streams and creeks.</p> <p>Personal vehicles (cars, trucks, vans, motorcycles) have a high potential for polluting streets, grassy areas, streams, creeks, and the air that we breathe.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Vehicles contain large amounts of fluids that could leak slowly from the engine, or may escape from a ruptured hose. Fluids such as engine oil, transmission fluid, radiator coolant, battery acids, and brake fluid all have special properties due to their chemical formulation. All of these fluids are poisonous to plants, trees, insects, wildlife, fish, etc. and must be reduced or eliminated as much as possible. Repair automotive leaks immediately. ➤ Incomplete combustion of gasoline and diesel fuels is a major contributor to air pollution. There is a high level of concern in state and federal governments for air quality and ozone levels throughout the country. Please keep personal vehicles in good condition to reduce air pollution. The Commonwealth of Kentucky currently does not require statewide vehicle inspections or emission testing. <p>Vehicles contain moving parts that wear down, such as tires and brake pads. Brakes and brake pads are designed purposely to erode and grind in a way to minimize vehicle maintenance. Small pieces of tires and brake pads (containing asbestos and metals) are continually being deposited on streets and roadways.</p>



Installation Procedures	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Due to federal mandates, the City of Bowling Green has adopted a Stormwater and Street Ordinance to prohibit discharge of chemicals and manmade materials into creeks, streams, ditches, swales, pipes, storm drains, and any surface which drains into these waterways. See the BMP entitled RHP-01 (Non-Stormwater Discharges to Storm Drains) for a list of allowable discharges; anything else is strictly prohibited.➤ One category of prohibited discharges included all automotive fluids, whether discharged directly into a stream or storm drain, or discharged indirectly upon the ground so that the automotive fluid could wash away as stormwater runoff at a later time. In addition to fines and legal action from the City of Bowling Green, the Kentucky Division of Water (KDOW) can also assess severe penalties for polluting waters of the state (defined as any blue-line stream on a USGS quadrangle topographic map) or any storm drainage system.➤ It is also illegal to discharge automotive fluids into a sinkhole, or to allow these fluids to soak into the ground. Sinkholes and known areas of groundwater recharge are also included as waters of the state, for which the KDOW, the City of Bowling Green and Warren County will assess penalties and take legal actions.
Disposal Options	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Automotive parts stores and repair shops will typically accept engine oil and other fluids for recycling. Ask about recycling when you purchase automotive parts and fluids.
Vehicle Repairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ It is recommended that most city residents should take advantage of commercial repair shops and oil-change facilities. Home repair and maintenance may be performed if the homeowner/resident has adequate knowledge of materials to control spills and leaks, and proper safeguards to properly protect natural streams, storm drains, drainage ditches and the environment in general.➤ Purchase the correct automobile parts when making repairs or performing regular vehicle maintenance. Consult automotive repair manuals in order to perform the work quickly and efficiently. Use a funnel whenever pouring liquids such as motor oil, brake fluid or coolant. Drain hoses prior to removing or adjusting them; in most cases the liquid can be reused. Drain pans and drop cloths are essential items when changing oil or other automotive fluids. In general, use dry methods such as rags and absorbent material (kitty litter) to clean spills and leaks. Do not wash spills onto the ground or any surface that drains to the city stormwater drainage system or to natural creeks and streams. Sweep or mop any spills or leaks promptly. Keep spill containment materials nearby.➤ Use non-toxic materials when possible. For instance, baking soda is used for cleaning battery terminals and clamps. Do not mix used motor oil with solvents. Do not mix chlorinated solvents with non-chlorinated solvents such as kerosene or mineral spirits.
Maintenance	<p>The following GHP (Good Housekeeping Practices) BMPs are applicable to everyone who operates or maintains a vehicle such as businesses, industries, homeowners, automotive dealers, repair shops and garages, etc. They contain many specific requirements and guidelines for care and maintenance of vehicles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ GHP-05 Spill Prevention and Control➤ GHP-12 Vehicle and Equipment Fueling➤ GHP-13 Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance