



**Activity: Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance****GHP-13****Approach  
(cont'd)**

- Check for inactive ingredients to see whether it contains chlorinated solvents. The “chlor” term indicates that the solvent is chlorinated.
- Substitute a wire brushes for solvents to clean parts.
- If maintenance must occur on-site, use designated areas, located away from watercourses, to prevent the run-on of stormwater and the runoff of spills.
- Use secondary containment, such as a drain pan or drop cloth, to catch spills or leaks when removing or changing fluids.
- Place a stockpile of spill cleanup materials where it will be readily accessible.
- Place drip pans or absorbent materials under paving equipment when not in use.
- Use adsorbent materials on small spills rather than hosing down or burying the spill. Remove the adsorbent materials promptly and dispose of properly.
- Regularly inspect on-site vehicles and equipment for leaks, and repair immediately.
- Promptly transfer used fluids to the proper waste or recycling drums. Don't leave full drip pans or other open containers lying around.
- Check incoming vehicles and equipment (including delivery trucks, and employee and subcontractor vehicles) for leaking oil and fluids. Do not allow leaking vehicles or equipment on-site.
- Oil filters disposed of in trashcans or dumpsters can leak oil and pollute stormwater. Place the oil filter in a funnel over a waste oil recycling drum to drain excess oil before disposal. Oil filters can also be recycled. Ask your oil supplier or recycler about recycling oil filters.
- Store cracked batteries in a non-leaking secondary container. Do this with all cracked batteries, even if you think all the acid has drained out. If you drop a battery, treat it as if it is cracked. Put it into the containment area until you are sure it is not leaking.
- Segregate and recycle wastes, such as greases, used oil or oil filters, antifreeze, cleaning solutions, automotive batteries, hydraulic, and transmission fluids.
- Train employees and subcontractors in proper maintenance and spill cleanup procedures.
- For a quick reference on disposal alternatives for specific wastes, see the table presented in the Employee/Subcontractor Training BMP fact sheet, [Table GHP-14-1](#).
- Perform maintenance activities on paved surfaces where practical.
- Use diversion berms to protect maintenance areas from run-on.
- Provide spill containment dikes or secondary containment around stored oil and chemical drums.
- For long-term projects, consider using portable tents or covers over maintenance areas.
- Do not dump fuels and lubricants onto the ground.
- Do not place used oil in a dumpster or pour into a storm drain or watercourse.
- Do not bury used tires.

**Approach  
(cont'd)*****Recycling/Disposal***

- Separating wastes allows for easier recycling and may reduce disposal costs. Keep hazardous and non-hazardous wastes separate, do not mix used oil and solvents, and keep chlorinated solvents (like 1,1,1-trichloroethane) separate from non-chlorinated solvents (like kerosene and mineral spirits).
- Do not dispose of extra paints and coatings by dumping liquid onto the ground or throwing it into dumpsters. Allow coatings to dry or harden before disposal into covered dumpsters.

**Maintenance**

- Keep ample supplies of spill cleanup materials on-site.
- Inspect maintenance areas on a regular schedule.
- Maintain waste fluid containers in leak proof condition.
- Vehicle and equipment maintenance areas shall be inspected regularly.
- Inspect equipment for damaged hoses and leaky gaskets routinely. Repair or replace as needed.

**Inspection  
Checklist**

- On-site maintenance area is cleaned and properly maintained.
- Construction site has proper materials for cleaning spills.
- Watercourses in the vicinity are protected from spills by a diversion berm.
- Sending vehicles/equipment off-site should be done in conjunction with a stabilized construction entrance.