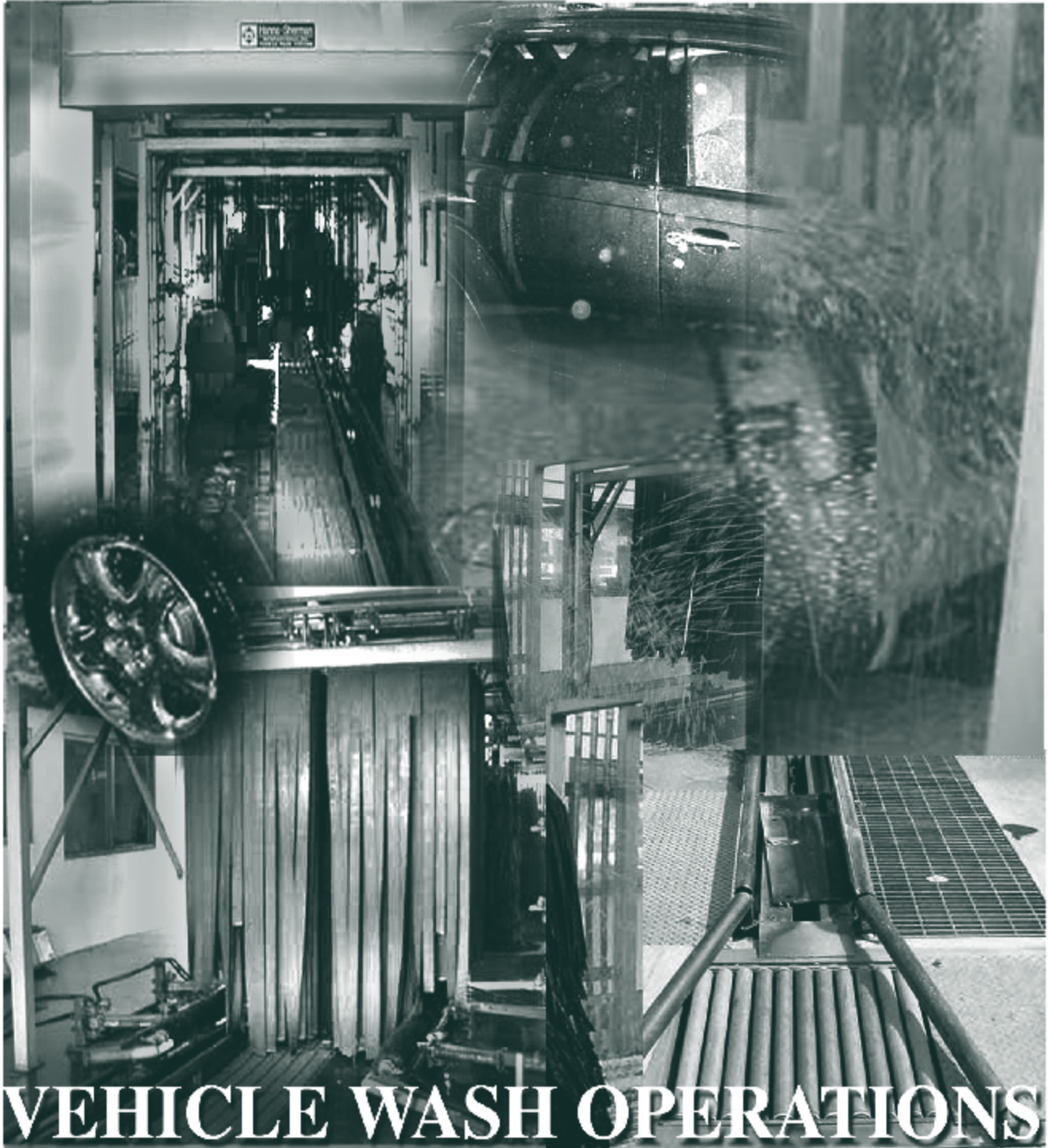


Environmental Regulations & Best Management Practices



VEHICLE WASH OPERATIONS

Vehicle Wash Operations in the Capital Region

Environmental Regulations and Best Management Practices

Vehicle Wash Operations in the Capital Regional District

This manual is published by the Regional Source Control Program.
For more information please call (250) 360-3256, email RSCP@crd.bc.ca
or visit the CRD Web site at www.crd.bc.ca

Regional Source Control Program
625 Fisgard Street, P.O. Box 1000
Victoria, BC V8W 2S6

Revised
March, 2007



Contents

Introduction	5
Why is Effluent from Vehicle Wash Operations a Concern?	5
Summary of Regulatory Requirements	5
Federal Government	5
Provincial Government.....	5
BC Regulations.....	5
Workers’ Compensation Board of British Columbia	6
Regional Government	6
CRD Sewer Use Bylaw	6
Other Regional or Municipal Regulations	6
Mandatory Requirements.....	7
Application	7
Discharge Regulations	7
Installation of Treatment Works	8
Inspection and Maintenance of Treatment Works	9
Signage	10
Spill Response	10
Record Keeping and Retention.....	10
Best Management Practices.....	12
Employee Education	12
Equipment and Materials	12
The Wash Area	13
Catchbasins.....	13
Storage.....	13
General Maintenance	14
Non-Hazardous Office Wastes.....	14
Code of Practice Implementation Plan	15
Inspections, Monitoring and Enforcement	15
For More Information	16
Resource Materials	16
Glossary of Terms.....	17
Appendix	19
Oil-Water Separator Maintenance Log.....	19

Introduction

There are numerous vehicle wash operations in the Capital Regional District (CRD). Some of these facilities are owner operated, while others allow customers to wash their own vehicles using a variety of detergents and cleaning agents.

The CRD Regional Source Control program has prepared this document in cooperation with representatives from the Canadian Petroleum Products Institute, Imperial Oil, Petro-Canada, Shell Canada, the Insurance Corporation of British Columbia and the British Columbia Automobile Association. It serves as a guide to the environmental regulations that apply to vehicle wash operations within the regional district. It also provides information on best management practices and serves to assist operations in meeting these regulations and improving their overall environmental performance.

Why is Effluent from Vehicle Wash Operations a Concern?

The wastewater from an individual vehicle wash is not normally considered to be heavily contaminated. However, accumulated sediments may contain contaminants that reach concentrations where the sludge is considered a controlled or hazardous waste, and the wastewater may include metals, elevated levels of oil and grease, and unacceptable levels of acidity or alkalinity.



Summary of Regulatory Requirements

Federal Government

Improper connections of vehicle wash operations to storm sewers or runoff from washing areas that could introduce substances to local watercourses may cause violations of the *Federal Fisheries Act*.

Provincial Government

BC Regulations

The *BC Spill Reporting Regulation* requires reporting of spills of any materials that could cause pollution. The regulation identifies the chemicals and the minimum spill quantities that must be reported to the Provincial Emergency Program.

The *Occupational Health and Safety Regulation* contains requirements for Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System training, including chemical labelling, storage and record keeping.

The *BC Plumbing Code* specifies standards for the design and installation of plumbing systems.

The BC Ministry of Environment regulates the management of hazardous waste through application of the *BC Hazardous Waste Regulation (HWR)* under the *BC Environmental Management (EM) Act*. Section 39 of the Hazardous Waste Regulation restricts the deposit or discharge of hazardous waste into any waste disposal system operated by a municipality or other public authority. Such waste disposal systems include:

- sanitary sewers
- storm sewers or watercourses
- septage disposal facilities
- solid waste landfills

Workers' Compensation Board of British Columbia

The Workers' Compensation Act contains provisions that apply to the general transportation and handling of hazardous materials. The requirements of the *Occupational Health and Safety Regulation* come under the authority of the *Workers' Compensation Act* and *Workplace Act*. The Workers' Compensation Board of British Columbia regulates health and safety issues such as chemical exposure, indoor air quality and biohazards under the provincial *Workers' Compensation Board Regulations (WCBR)*. For more information regarding the WCBR, see *For more Information* section.

Regional Government

CRD Sewer Use Bylaw

Under the provincial *Environmental Management Act*, the CRD is empowered to regulate the discharge of waste into its own sewers and into sewers owned and operated by member municipalities.

On 10 August 1994, the CRD Board passed Bylaw No. 2231, A Bylaw to Regulate the Discharge of Waste into Sewers Connected to A Sewage Facility Operated by the CRD.

This bylaw was updated as CRD Sewer Use Bylaw 2922, No. 5, 2001, and is generally referred to as the Sewer Use Bylaw. The main intentions of the Sewer Use Bylaw are to protect:

- the marine-receiving environment
- public health and safety
- sewage works
- wastewater treatment processes
- biosolids quality

The bylaw also ensures:

- consistent requirements throughout the CRD
- fair and balanced use of the CRD's facilities
- promotion of responsible waste management practices

In many cases, companies will require a waste discharge permit to discharge industrial or commercial wastes into the sewers. However, the Sewer Use Bylaw also covers the discharge of certain types of waste under industry-specific codes of practice.

Other Regional or Municipal Regulations

Other regulations that may apply to the handling and disposal of wastes from a vehicle wash operation within the CRD include:

- *Hartland Landfill Tipping Fee and Regulation Bylaw (CRD)*, which covers the disposal of wastes at the CRD's Hartland Road sanitary landfill.
- *CRD Septage Disposal Bylaw*, which deals with the discharge of septic tank contents into Septage Disposal Facilities.
- Municipal storm sewer bylaws, which regulate the discharge of wastes into municipal storm drains and watercourses.

Mandatory Requirements

In many cases, companies require a waste discharge permit to discharge industrial or commercial wastes into the sewers. However, the CRD's Sewer Use Bylaw also provides for the discharge of certain types of waste under an industry-specific Code of Practice.

A code of practice is a regulatory document, developed by the CRD, which contains mandatory sanitary sewer discharge standards for specific industrial, institutional or commercial sectors. Codes of practice set out minimum effluent treatment, equipment maintenance and record-keeping requirements for various sector operations. A business or organization operating under an approved code of practice may not require a waste discharge permit.

This section summarizes the regulatory requirements contained in the CRD Sewer Use Bylaw that apply to vehicle wash operations. It is intended for information and guidance purposes only. If there is any discrepancy between this information and the bylaw, the bylaw takes precedence.

The CRD has determined that wastewater from vehicle wash facilities may contain **restricted waste** as defined in the bylaw. Facilities that discharge restricted waste must either operate under a waste discharge permit, an authorization or a code of practice.

Vehicle wash operations that follow the **Code of Practice for Vehicle Wash Operations** (Schedule 'N' of the Sewer Use Bylaw) are authorized to discharge restricted waste into a sanitary sewer without a waste discharge permit. The CRD reserves the right, if deemed necessary by the sewage control manager, to require any vehicle wash operation to obtain a waste discharge permit. All other terms and conditions of the Sewer Use Bylaw apply to the discharge to the sanitary sewer.

Application

A vehicle wash operation is defined as any commercial business that involves washing the exterior of a vehicle. The code of practice does not apply to the washing of vehicles by residents. Anyone working in the vehicle wash business must follow this code of practice if they want to use the municipal sewer system for disposal of wastewater (other than wastewater from toilets and washrooms).

Vehicle wash operations include:

- commercial car and truck wash operations
- fleet operations with wash activities
- vehicle dealership operations with wash activities
- vehicle maintenance shops with wash activities



Discharge Regulations

Vehicle wash operations must not discharge into the sewer wastewater that contains:

- prohibited waste – anything that could cause a fire or explosion, block the sewers,

cause odours, or corrode or damage the sewer system

- hazardous waste — anything governed by the *Hazardous Waste Regulation* such as waste paint, flammable materials, oil, acids and waste antifreeze
- uncontaminated water in quantities greater than two cubic metres per day without prior authorization from the manager — uncontaminated water takes up valuable sewer line capacity that could be used to handle wastewater that needs treatment
- restricted waste as defined in the bylaw — some examples of restricted waste limits are: 15 mg/L mineral oil and grease (hydrocarbons) and 350 mg/L suspended solids
- wastewater from engine cleaning — a person must not wash an engine at a vehicle wash operation where wastewater from the engine washing is discharged to a sewer
- trucked liquid waste
- carpet cleaning waste
- recreational vehicle waste
- wastewater from oily rag washing or cleaning
- stormwater as defined by the bylaw (rain, snow, sleet and hail) — designated uncovered wash areas must be designed to minimize the amount of stormwater from outside the wash area entering the sanitary sewer system
- contaminated groundwater as defined in the BC Contaminated Sites Regulation — disposal of treated groundwater to the sewer system requires a permit or authorization

Installation of Treatment Works

All vehicle wash operations must have one or more vehicle wash interceptors installed, with all wastewater from the vehicle wash area flowing into the interceptors. The vehicle



wash interceptors must be easily accessible for inspection and maintenance.

An operator of a vehicle wash operation may use an alternate treatment works or a combination of treatment works other than vehicle wash interceptors, subject to an approval process carried out by the Regional Source Control program manager.

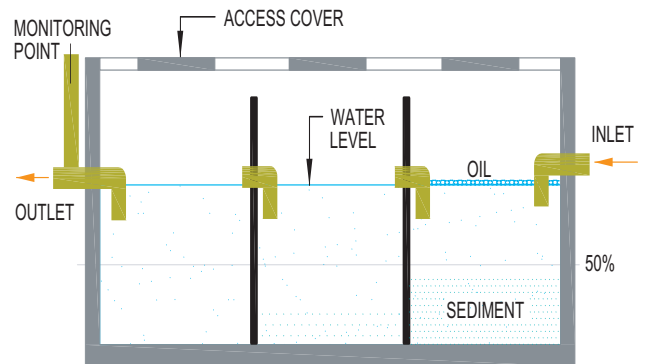
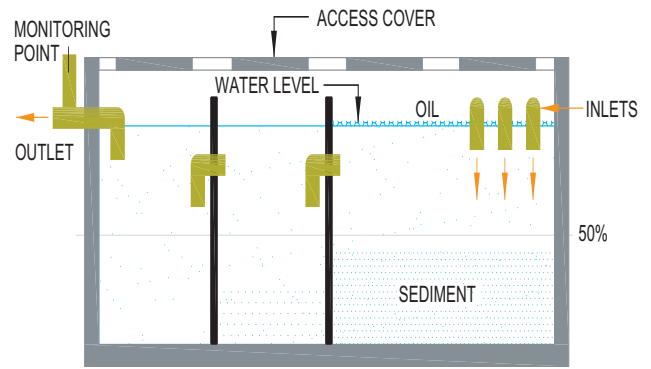
All wastewater from washrooms (e.g. toilets, urinals, showers and sinks) must be diverted so that it does not flow through the treatment works.

The following are key considerations for installation of a vehicle wash interceptor:

- The design must ensure that all wastewater from the vehicle wash operation is directed to the vehicle wash interceptor before discharge into a sewer.
- The vehicle wash interceptor must be equipped with a minimum of three chambers designed to retain oil and grease and solids. *See diagrams for examples of vehicle wash interceptor designs.*
- The vehicle wash interceptor must have a minimum liquid capacity of 2 m³ per

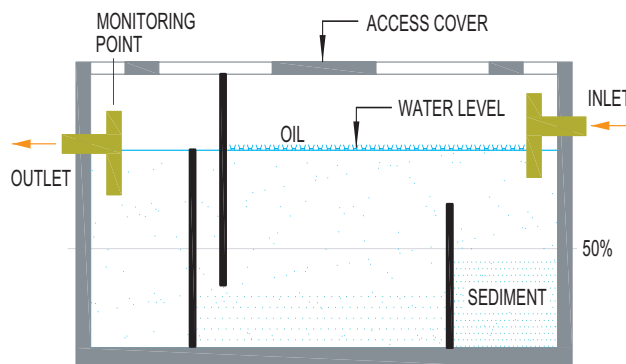
manual wash bay and a minimum liquid capacity of 10 m³ per mechanical wash bay.

- All vehicle wash interceptors must have a monitoring point installed. The monitoring point must be located at the outlet of the vehicle wash interceptor and upstream of any discharge of other wastes.
- The monitoring point must be the same diameter as the vehicle wash interceptor outlet pipe and should open in a direction



at right angles to, and vertically above, the flow in the sewer pipe.

The following diagrams are examples of three chambered vehicle wash interceptors designed to retain oil and grease and solids from vehicle wash wastewater.



Inspection and Maintenance of Treatment Works

Inspection and maintenance efforts must adhere to the following:

- The treatment works must be readily and easily accessible at all times.
- The treatment works must be inspected once per month. The solids at the bottom of each chamber must be measured and recorded as well as any floating oils on top.
- The solids must not be left to accumulate in any chamber of the vehicle wash interceptor in excess of 50% of the wetted height. As solids build up in the bottom, efficiency decreases and the chance of sludge passing through the interceptor increases.
- Floating oil and grease in the vehicle wash interceptor must not be left to accumulate in any chamber in excess of the lesser of 2.5 cm (one inch) or 5% of the wetted height of the vehicle wash interceptor. Due to the

volatile nature of some oils, solvents and fuels, these materials should not be left to accumulate as they can cause health and safety concerns. Also, the efficiency of the interceptor decreases with increasing levels of floating material.

- The treatment works must be cleaned out immediately if oil and/or sediment is being discharged to a sanitary sewer.
- The treatment works must be cleaned out within seven days if, during inspection, the measured amounts exceed the criteria noted in the three points above.
- The treatment works must be cleaned out at least once every twelve months regardless of the amount of oil or solids. This will ensure that the interceptor receives at least a minimum level of maintenance on a regular basis.
- When the interceptor is cleaned, the oil and grease or solids must not be disposed of into a sewer or in any place where it may be introduced to a storm drain or a water-course.

Signage

Signage must be posted. The signs must note that engine washing and the disposal of oil, brake fluid, transmission fluid, antifreeze and other regulated substances into the sewer are prohibited.



Spill Response

Operators of vehicle wash operations must prepare and post a spill response plan. New facilities have 30 days prior to commencing operation to prepare a plan. The minimum spill response plan requirements are:

- The spill response plan must be posted in a conspicuous location.
- The spill prevention and clean-up equipment and supplies identified in the response plan must be kept in stock and be readily available for use at all times.
- The operator must clean up any spills immediately.
- After clean-up, the treatment works must be inspected and cleaned if necessary before resuming wastewater discharge from the operation.

Record Keeping and Retention

The operator of the vehicle wash operation must keep written records to show due diligence regarding site activities and to demonstrate that requirements of the code of practice have been met.

Design calculations and drawings for the vehicle wash interceptor must be available for inspection. These records must be retained for the entire time that the vehicle wash operation is in business.

Accurate and up-to-date records must be kept of inspections and maintenance for a period of two years.

This includes:

- dates of inspection or maintenance
- description of inspection or maintenance, including:
 - ▶ measured depth of settled material in each chamber

Vehicle Wash Operations in the Capital Regional District

- ▶ measured depth of floating material in each chamber
- ▶ the type and quantity of material removed from the treatment works
- ▶ date of material transferred to each disposal or recycling company or facility

The operator must also keep records of the following:

- the name, address and phone number of each disposal or recycling company engaged
- the type and quantities of disposed or recycled material, and
- the dates of these transactions for a period of two years.

Vehicle Wash Interceptor Maintenance Log

Dimensions of Vehicle Wash Interceptor (keep sheets for each interceptor on site)

Length, width, wetted height _____

Volume (cubic metres) _____

see note below for calculations

Interceptor Inspections												
	January	February	March	April								
Floating material (cm)												
Sludge (cm)												
Date of inspection												
Initials												
	May	June	July	August								
Floating material (cm)												
Sludge (cm)												
Date of inspection												
Initials												
	September	October	November	December								
Floating material (cm)												
Sludge (cm)												
Date of inspection												
Initials												
Inspect and record results of all three chambers at least once per month CLEAN-OUT WITHIN 7 DAYS if floating material (oils and grease) exceeds 2.5 cm (one inch) or 5% of wetted height OR the amount of solids exceeds 50% of wetted height Immediately take corrective action if there is evidence of petroleum bypass OR interceptor malfunction												
Interceptor Clean-Out												
Date of clean-out												
Type* of material removed												
Quantity of material removed												
Contractor												
*oil, solids or all												
Interceptor must be cleaned out at least once every twelve months Keep records of the name, address and phone number of each disposal or recycling company that you engage												

Note:

Length (cm) x width (cm) x wetted height (cm) x 0.000001 = cubic metres

Length (in) x width (in) x wetted height (in) x 0.0000164 = cubic metres

A sample vehicle waste interceptor maintenance log is included for your convenience as an Appendix.

Best Management Practices

Best Management Practices (BMPs) are activities developed to help operators reduce the amount of contaminants discharged to the environment, comply with regulations and improve overall waste management practices. BMPs are based on the pollution prevention (P2) principle, which emphasizes reducing or eliminating pollutants and toxic materials at their source rather than removing them from a mixed waste stream. Preference should be given to practices highest in the following P2 hierarchy:

- avoidance, elimination or substitution of polluting products or materials
- reduction in the use of polluting products or materials
- elimination and reduction of the generation of polluting by-products
- reuse and recycling of polluting by-products
- treatment or containment of polluting residual by-products

The following BMPs will help vehicle wash operators decrease the amounts of contaminants entering the sewer system, comply with regulations, improve their operations and save money through application of pollution prevention principles. Operators are also encouraged to influence suppliers by requesting and purchasing less toxic, alternative cleaning products and buying from suppliers who accept materials and containers back for recycling.

Employee Education

- Ensure employees are trained whenever new equipment is installed or new procedures implemented. They should be familiar with the hazards associated with

the material they are using and be aware of potential sources of contamination.

- Ensure that employees understand the site layout and drainage systems and make sure they use good housekeeping practices and proper reporting procedures.
- Make sure employees are aware of the spill response plan and are properly trained to carry it out.
- Keep records of training and offer refresher courses periodically.

Equipment and Materials

- Keep informed about best available technology, as many companies now consider environmental issues when designing and manufacturing their products.
- Use only biodegradable, water-based cleaners. If possible, avoid the use of halogenated compounds, aromatic hydrocarbons, chlorinated hydrocarbons, petroleum-based cleaners or phenolics. Check the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for each cleaner.
- Use pH-neutral cleaners to minimize corrosion.
- Post signs indicating that only cleaning agents provided by your company are allowed. Customer purchased cleaning products may cause unknown chemical reactions and interfere with the treatment works.

The Wash Area

- Prevent stormwater from entering the vehicle wash interceptor by covering the wash area. If this is not an option, ensure that the grade of the yard is designed to minimize the amount of stormwater entering the treatment works. *See page 8.*



- Post signs in each wash bay indicating that the wash area is for washing vehicle exteriors only and that other maintenance or cleaning activities, such as oil changes and engine cleaning, are prohibited. *See Signage.*
- If engines and engine parts are washed on the premises, the wastewater must be collected in a separate holding tank for treatment and disposal, as the water may be considered hazardous waste. The wastewater should never be discharged through the vehicle wash interceptor or to storm drains. Keep appropriate records of off-site waste management. *See "Record Keeping", page 11.*

Catchbasins

You may have catchbasins or sediment traps in the wash bays that collect and retain some of the sand and grit from the vehicle wash wastewater prior to the wastewater entering the vehicle wash interceptor. By keeping catchbasins and sediment traps clean, you can

reduce the necessary cleaning frequency of your vehicle wash interceptor.

- Sweep wash bays rather than hosing them down and washing all the dirt into the catchbasins and/or drains leading to the vehicle wash interceptor.
- Shovel or vacuum catchbasins/sediment traps on a regular basis. In addition to reducing the amount of grit that enters the vehicle wash interceptor, this may also reduce the likelihood of the sand and grit becoming contaminated and having to be disposed of as hazardous or controlled waste.
- Remember, however, that the vehicle wash interceptor still must be cleaned out a minimum of once every 12 months. See Inspection and Maintenance for more information.



Storage

- Store all materials such as detergents and other cleaning agents in their proper containers with the correct label. If products have an MSDS, ensure the MSDS is kept up-to-date.
- Store flammable and combustible materials in fireproof cabinets.
- Ensure separate storage of incompatible chemicals to prevent cross contamination and chemical reactions.

General Maintenance

- Repair or replace all substantially cracked or otherwise damaged paved areas as they can be more easily contaminated by fluid leaks and spills.
- Inspect and clean all on-site storm drain inlets regularly, especially after heavy storms.
- Perform frequent inspections for structural integrity of items such as piping, valves, controls, joints, welds, tanks, roofs, pavement or other areas of potential leaks and spills into the wash bay area.
- To ensure customers follow vehicle wash operation rules, post clearly-worded signs in highly visible locations.

Non-Hazardous Office Wastes

- Choose products with the least packaging and the highest recyclable material content.
- Recycle waste paper, aluminum cans, newspaper, glass, cardboard and plastic containers.
- If you occupy space in multi-tenant premises, check with the property manager to find out if any recycling programs are already established in the building.

More information on solid waste reduction and recycling is available in the “For More Information” section.

Code of Practice Implementation Plan

The implementation plan for CRD codes of practice includes the following components:

- education
- inspection
- monitoring
- enforcement
- administration
- review

Regional Source Control program staff will carry out activities related to each component in partnership with each code sector.

Inspections, Monitoring and Enforcement

Regional Source Control program staff may carry out inspections, examine records or other documents, and take samples of effluent for analysis as specified under the Sewer Use Bylaw. Compliance sampling may also be conducted at any time on the effluent from operations regulated under a code of practice. Repeat sampling may be necessary if non-compliance with the code is suspected or high contaminant concentrations are detected in previous samples.



A cooperative, gradually-escalating approach to enforcement will be used for all Regional Source Control program codes of practice. This approach is established in an enforcement policy that has been approved by the CRD Board.

Where cooperative efforts to achieve compliance using the enforcement policy have failed, warnings and tickets of between \$50 and \$200 per offence may be issued under the *CRD Ticket Information Authorization Bylaw*. For more serious or continuing offences, fines up to \$10,000 per offence per day may be issued under the Sewer Use Bylaw.

For More Information

For more information on the Code of Practice for Vehicle Wash Operations or the CRD Sewer Use Bylaw, please contact the Regional Source Control program at (250) 360-3256, or rscp@crd.bc.ca or visit the CRD web site at www.crd.bc.ca.

Other helpful sources of information include:

CRD Hotline
(250) 360-3030

Hazardous Waste Regulation

Ministry of Environment
(250) 387-3648

http://www.qp.gov.bc.ca/statreg/reg/E/EnvMgmt/EnvMgmt63_88/63_88.htm

Recycling Council of BC Hotline
1-800-667-4321

Report Hazardous Waste or Chemical Spills

Provincial Emergency Program (PEP)
1-800-663-3456

Workers' Compensation Board Regulations (WCBR)
1-888-621-7233
www.worksafebc.com

Resource Materials

Cecelia Creek Clean-Up Project – Victoria BC, *Best Management Practices for the Automotive Sector*

Environment Canada, Environmental Protection Fraser Pollution Abatement (June 1995) *Chemical Use and Pollution Prevention Practices for Commercial Car and Truck Wash Facilities*

Fraser River Action Plan, *Chemical Use and Pollution Prevention Practices for Commercial Car and Truck Wash Facilities* 1995 Environment Canada, 224 West Esplanade Avenue, North Vancouver, BC

Glossary of Terms

Catchbasins located upstream of the vehicle wash interceptor act as a sediment pit or trap that collects and retains some of the sand and grit from the vehicle wash wastewater prior to the wastewater entering the vehicle wash interceptor.

Code of practice (CoP) is a regulatory document developed by the District containing mandatory sanitary sewer discharge standards for specific industrial, institutional, or commercial sectors.

Contaminant is a substance that is not naturally present in the environment or is present in elevated amounts, which, if in sufficient concentration, can adversely affect flora, fauna and/or the environment.

Controlled waste is a class of wastes accepted at Hartland landfill under an application and permitting system and deposited to a special handling area on an appointment-only basis.

District refers to the Capital Regional District (CRD).

Effluent is the liquid flowing out of a facility or household into a sewer system or water body.

Hazardous Waste is any chemical, compound, mixture, substance or article as defined in the Hazardous Waste Regulation, pursuant to the Environmental Management Act of British Columbia.

Manager refers to the sewage control manager and includes any deputy sewage control manager.

Manual wash means vehicle wash operations wherein the customer or operator provides manual labour and where no self-propelled wash racks or conveyor equipment is used.

Mechanical wash means vehicle wash operations where vehicles are washed by equipment operated mechanically. This includes, but is not limited to, brush, soft cloth, tunnel and touchless systems.

Metals are metallic elements with high atomic weights, such as silver, iron, zinc, copper, lead, mercury, cadmium and arsenic. They are generally persistent in the environment, have the potential to accumulate in the food chain and in sewage treatment plant sludge and can cause health effects in organisms.

Milligrams per litre (mg/L) is the weight of a substance in milligrams in one litre of wastewater (may also be referred to as parts per million or ppm).

Oil and grease (hydrocarbons) is an organic substance or substances recoverable by the partition-gravimetric silica gel absorption procedure set out in standard methods or a procedure authorized by the manager and includes, but is not limited to, non-polar petroleum hydrocarbons.

Pollution prevention is the use of processes, practices, materials and energy that avoid or minimize the creation of processing and other wastes.

Pumped out refers to having the settled and floating material in the vehicle wash interceptor removed by a pump-out service.

Sanitary sewer is the collection system for domestic, commercial, institutional and industrial wastewater or any combination thereof.

Special Waste is any chemical, compound, mixture, substance or article as defined in the *Special Waste Regulation*, pursuant to the *Waste Management Act of British Columbia*.

Spill response plan is a written plan outlining how an operator should respond to any spills at a vehicle wash operation site. As a minimum, the plan must define the roles and responsibilities for spill response, contact names and numbers for the appropriate agencies and a checklist of all spill response equipment.

Standard Methods is the latest edition of *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater* jointly prepared and published from time to time by the American Public Health Association, American Water Works Association and the Water Environmental Federation.

Storm drain is a pipe, conduit, drain or other equipment or facilities for the collection and transmission of stormwater or uncontaminated water.

Stormwater means water resulting from natural precipitation from the atmosphere.

Treatment works are any works specified in a code of practice designed for the treatment of waste.

Trucked liquid waste is any waste that is collected and transported from the site where the waste originated by means other than discharge to a sewer. This waste does not include septage waste, recreational vehicle waste, carpet cleaning waste, or ship and boat waste.

Vehicle, as defined under the *Motor Vehicle Act* as amended from time to time.

Vehicle wash interceptor is an interceptor equipped with a minimum of three chambers designed to retain suspended solids and oil and grease from vehicle wash wastewater.

Wastewater is the spent or used water of a community or an industry.

Wetted height is the depth from the static water line to the bottom of a sedimentation pit or oil-water separator.

Appendix

Vehicle Wash Interceptor Maintenance Log

Dimensions of Vehicle Wash Interceptor (keep sheets for each interceptor on site)

Length, width, wetted height _____

Volume (cubic metres) _____

see note below for calculations

Interceptor Inspections														
			January			February			March			April		
Floating material (cm)														
Sludge (cm)														
Date of inspection														
Initials														
			May			June			July			August		
Floating material (cm)														
Sludge (cm)														
Date of inspection														
Initials														
			September			October			November			December		
Floating material (cm)														
Sludge (cm)														
Date of inspection														
Initials														
<p>Inspect and record results of all three chambers at least once per month</p> <p>CLEAN-OUT WITHIN 7 DAYS if floating material (oils and grease) exceeds 2.5 cm (one inch) or 5% of wetted height OR the amount of solids exceeds 50% of wetted height</p> <p>Immediately take corrective action if there is evidence of petroleum bypass OR interceptor malfunction</p>														
Interceptor Clean-Out														
Date of clean-out														
Type* of material removed														
Quantity of material removed														
Contractor														
*oil, solids or all														
<p>Interceptor must be cleaned out at least once every twelve months</p> <p>Keep records of the name, address and phone number of each disposal or recycling company that you engage</p>														

Note:

Length (cm) x width (cm) x wetted height (cm) x 0.000001 = cubic metres

Length (in) x width (in) x wetted height (in) x 0.0000164 = cubic metres

Notes



Printed on 100% post-consumer recycled paper