Pollution Prevention
and
Best Management
Practices for Vehicle
Maintenance and
Repair Facilities
Potential Benefits of Pollution Prevention

- Safer workplace
- Improved company public image
- Decrease long-term liability
- Material, energy, and manpower savings typically spent on waste management.
- Reduced quantities of waste for off-site disposal of hazardous wastes associated with prior parts or products, handling, or treatment by the disposal facilities.
- Resulting from reduced exposure to hazardous wastes, which can also reduce the liability of work hours and increase employee loyalty.

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BACKGROUND

This handbook is designed to help you stay in compliance with environmental requirements and prevent pollution. We hope that you will find this handbook useful.

Automotive service and repair shops handle a wide variety of materials and wastes. Some of them can be toxic, may threaten worker safety, damage the environment, or put an entire community at risk, if improperly managed. Shop wastes can also pollute drinking water supplies if poured on the ground, down the drain or in a trash dumpster, or cause serious health problems if indiscriminately handled or discarded. Regardless of the amount of waste produced, it is to the shop’s legal and financial advantage to manage the waste properly and, even more important, to prevent pollution.

As an automotive service or repair shop operator, your role in protecting public health and the environment is vital. Pollution prevention and best management practices are important to you for many reasons, including:

- Saving money by reducing or recycling your wastes.
- Avoiding costly penalties by complying with environmental regulations.
- Gaining customers who look for shops that emphasize protecting the environment.
- Joining other automotive service and repair shops in your area that take pride in maintaining a clean and healthy environment.

This handbook provides some best management practices and pollution prevention guidelines that can help your business operate in an environmentally sound manner.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPs)

BMPs are specific procedures a business can follow to ensure operational efficiency, compliance with environmental requirements, and pollution prevention. BMPs are developed for specific business types. Since the most appropriate procedures can depend on site-specific considerations, the BMPs have been developed to be a flexible tool for identifying procedures that can be implemented to address the needs of each individual facility.

Floors

Bay concrete floors should be sealed with an impervious material such as cement, epoxy paint, or other material that oil, fuel, and solvents cannot penetrate. These substances can penetrate the unprotected concrete floor, even without...
cracks, and contaminate the soil and groundwater underneath.

Floors should not be cleaned by flushing with water; a broom, wet-vacuum or mop should be used. Cleaning wastes should be disposed of properly. Used absorbents should not be put into dumpsters. Absorbent that comes in contact with a hazardous waste should be managed as a hazardous waste.

Some facilities may use service “pits” which allow a vehicle to be serviced without using a hydraulic lift. These pits often have earthen floors that are vulnerable to spills and contamination. Service pits should be completely surfaced with concrete and sealed with an impervious material. There should also be provisions for the collection of spills or accumulation of wastes, such as a sump that discharges to a holding tank. The construction of service pits should be avoided in any new facilities.

Hydraulic lifts should be checked for leaks and potential releases of fluid. Lift systems should be provided with a secondary containment system. Above-ground lift systems should be used wherever possible. A non-hazardous hydraulic fluid should be used. Ask your supplier for assistance.

**Floor Drains**

All floor drains in service bays should be sealed, except those connected either:
- to a holding tank with a gravity discharge pipe,
- to a sump that pumps to a holding tank, or
- to an oil/water separator which discharges to a municipal sanitary sewer, with the Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) approval (Appendix 1 provides a list of local POTWs).

Shop wastes should not be discharged to septic tank, storm drain, surface water, or ground surface, nor to sanitary sewer. POTWs are themselves regulated and must adhere to strict environmental requirements for wastewater treatment. To comply with these requirements, POTWs need to ensure that the wastewater they receive for treatment meets specific parameters and will not disturb their normal treatment process, or the wastewater will “pass through” the plant without proper treatment.

**Oil/water Separators**

Oil/water separators are designed to provide effective pretreatment of greasy wastewater before discharging to a sanitary sewer. Oil/water separators should only receive floor wash-downs. They should not be used to collect spills or concentrated wastes.
Oil/water separators should be maintained in good working condition. Proper water level in the separator should be maintained to prevent pass-through of oils and other floatables. Periodically (every 6-12 months), grease should be removed by an Environmental Protection Department (EPD) licensed waste oil hauler. Sludges from oil/water separators could be a hazardous waste. These sludges should be tested by a state licensed laboratory to determine if they are hazardous. If so, an EPD licensed hazardous waste hauler should manage these sludges properly. A septic tank pumping service should not be used to remove these sludges.

**Work Areas**

Surface areas where vehicles are stored or repaired should be impervious, as mentioned in the “Floors” section on the previous page. However, drip pans should be used to minimize leaks and spills on floor when transferring fluids or storing leaking vehicles.

It is advisable to have separate service bays for each specific operation, such as parts cleaning and degreasing, engine steam cleaning, radiator repair, fluid changes and replacement. Specialized service bays can minimize cross-contamination, facilitate segregation of waste streams, and allow for more efficient handling of materials and wastes. Each service bay should be provided with a waste collection station and labeled waste containers for each type of waste fluid. For example: waste oil only, waste antifreeze, waste solvents.

Damaged vehicles to be serviced should be inspected for leaks; drip pans should be used and leaking vehicles should be isolated from floor drains or other possible pathways to the environment.

**Storage Areas**

When possible, materials and wastes should be stored indoors to prevent moisture from seeping into the containers. Hazardous materials and hazardous wastes outside storage areas should be covered and provided with secondary containment.

Drums should be raised off the storage area floor to prevent corrosion through “sweating” of the floor surface. Rows of drums should be spaced to allow for easy access, good ventilation, and the ability to visually inspect each container for corrosion and leaks. A three foot aisle space is sufficient. Aisles should be kept clear of obstructions.

Equipment or tools should not lean against containers.

A distance between different types of chemicals should be maintained to prevent cross-contamination and reactions. Flammable or combustible materials should be stored in fire proof cabinets.
General Maintenance

Weekly inspection and maintenance schedules should address oil/water separators, catch basins, containers, tanks, equipment, and vehicle storage areas.

Absorbent material and other pertinent spill control materials should be provided at work and storage areas to facilitate immediate cleanup of spills.

Employees should be trained in efficient materials use, hazardous material handling, emergency response, waste management, and waste minimization.

Parts Cleaning and Degreasing

It is advisable to isolate parts cleaning and degreasing areas from other operations, preferably located within a containment area with no direct access to the facility exterior. Operators should only clean parts that need to be cleaned.

A drip tank should be placed over the cleaning tanks to allow drag out to drain from the parts. Allowing longer drip time will reduce the drag out from parts cleaning.

There are several cleaning materials and methods, which include:

Solvents

Many solvents may quickly evaporate into the air under normal room temperature conditions. Some best management practices are provided below that ensure solvent conservation. These practices will reduce the frequency of solvent purchase and, reduce waste generation.

- Keeping solvent containers tightly closed when not in use and away from heat and drafts could help minimize product loss, and keep emissions into the air at a minimum.
- Evaporation of solvent can also be minimized by increasing freeboard and placing hoods or covers on all parts-cleaning tanks.
- Solvent should only be replaced as needed. Solvent test kits may be used to check when the solvent is too dirty for further use.
- Solvent life can be extended by using a two-stage rinsing process with “dirty” and “clean” solvent baths.
- Decanting solvent sludge from tanks can extend solvent bath life.
- The used solvent decanted from the separation of solvent sludge can be reused as a precleaning step for dirty parts or for less critical parts prior to a final cleaning.
There are many parts cleaning solvents such as mineral spirits, naphtha and other petroleum distillates, and chlorinated and non-chlorinated solvents. Chlorinated solvents should be avoided due to their toxicity. They are easily absorbed through the skin and can be toxic if inhaled. A non-chlorinated organic solvent, such as d-limeoline (a terpene) or a high flash (>140°F) naphtha could be used.

Using one multi-purpose solvent rather than several specialized solvents will increase reuse and recycling potentials. Parts cleaning and degreasing should be done in a self-contained, recirculating solvent sink.

Many businesses employ a service which will maintain the parts-cleaning unit, exchange spent solvents, recycle wastes off-site, or dispose of the spent solvents properly on a contractual basis. Some services recycle up to 70% - 80% of the solvent and sell it back to the generator at reduced cost. This would reduce handling of solvents, and would ensure proper operation and maintenance of parts-cleaning equipment. On-site recycling systems that employ distillation and/or filtration may be used. These systems should be maintained by trained staff or a contracted service agent. A reduced emission/closed loop type, which captures evaporative losses, is preferable.

Solvents should be used as little as possible to minimize the generation of hazardous wastes. Precleaning parts with a squeegee, rag, or wire brush, followed by steam cleaning, high-pressure wash, or hot bath, would be an efficient approach to minimizing or even eliminating the use of hazardous solvents.

Businesses should avoid the use of spray cleaners. Much of the cleaner ends up in the air, not on the part, resulting in higher cost and unnecessary employee exposure.

Aqueous or alkaline cleaners

Aqueous or alkaline cleaners may be substituted for solvent-based cleaners in some applications, particularly for non-aluminum parts.

Where possible, use only hot water for the precleaning and subsequent cleaning steps. With a recycling system, a detergent can used and a rust inhibitor can added if parts are sensitive to corrosion.

Spent aqueous and other non-hazardous solutions that are initially non-hazardous materials may become hazardous after use due to elevated concentration of heavy metals or toxic organic substances. They should be treated or disposed of as a hazardous waste if they meet the definition of a hazardous
waste. (Please see the Florida Department of Environmental Regulation’s “Guide on Hazardous Waste Management for Florida’s Automotive Repair Shops for Small Quantity Generators of Hazardous Waste.”) Found on page 15.

High-pressure water washing

High-pressure water washing can be an effective method for parts cleaning; wastewater can be treated with an oil/water separator and recycled.

Engine steam cleaning

Engine steam cleaning can eliminate the use of solvents for cleaning engines and parts. Steam cleaning should be combined with environmentally sound operations, such as:

- Steam cleaning should not be conducted outside, where wastewater may be discharged to the ground.
- If detergents or solvents are employed, wastewater must either be recycled and reused, or discharged to a holding tank for treatment and disposal.
- If no detergents or solvents are used, steam-cleaning wastewater may be discharged to the municipal sanitary sewer via an oil/water separator, pending your POTW approval (Appendix 1).

Radiator Repair

Typically, radiators are drained of coolant and cleaned in tanks of highly alkaline solution (pH above 12), which may contain zinc chloride, and then rinsed with water, either in a dip tank or by flushing with a hose. Aromatics, such as benzene, and chlorinated hydrocarbon solvents, such as carbon tetrachloride, should not be used in radiator repair operations.

The use of lead solder should be eliminated where possible. Solder with the lowest lead content (less toxicity) should be used.

Radiator repair shops can use a three-step system:

- A boil-out tank (no discharge) for cleaning.
- A drag-out (no discharge) from which rinse water is decanted into the boil-out tank to make up for evaporative losses.
- A recycling system for rinsing and pressure testing, from which water is treated to remove metals (copper, nickel, lead, zinc, tin, chromium) and then reused.

With this procedure, most contamination remains in the boil-out or drag-out tanks.

Boil tanks should be placed in a secure area with secondary containment. The solutions from these boil tanks should be
used for as long as possible. Drainage from boil tanks should be collected in holding tanks or drums and may have to be disposed of as a hazardous waste.

Sludge from the treatment of the recycled rinse water should be collected and disposed as a hazardous waste.

Discharge from flushing rinse water may be treated for metals removal and discharged to a municipal sanitary sewer system with your POTW approval.

Materials and Waste Management

It is the material manufacturer’s responsibility to label each container with pertinent information about the contained substance and to provide a detailed Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS). An MSDS is a useful source of information for employee’s safety and health and a valuable tool for proper management of the material. The MSDS for each material that is present in the facility should be available for all employees.

The MSDS should be consulted and understood before ordering any new product. Biodegradable does not necessarily mean environmentally safe or that the product is exempt from regulations.

Generated wastes should be segregated, such as chlorinated from nonchlorinated solvents, oils from solvents, and antifreeze from both oils and solvents, in order to minimize disposal costs and facilitate recycling and reuse.

Waste containers should be clearly labeled to prevent contamination.

Waste-oil drums or tanks should be used to collect and store petroleum-based fluids drained from vehicles, including used engine oil, transmission fluid, and brake fluid. They should not be used for collecting cleaning solvents or antifreeze. Separate receptacles for draining used oil and antifreeze should be used. Tanks should be pumped out and drums should be disposed of by a EPD licensed waste hauler for recycling purposes. Waste oil should not be used as a dust suppressant.

Spent oil filters should be recycled for their scrap metal content. A drain rack over a waste oil container might be used to drain and collect all residual oil prior to recycling. Crushing used oil filters should be considered to increase the amount of oil drained and reduce disposal costs due to decreased volume.

Antifreeze can be recovered either on-site or off-site. Service contractors may be available to maintain equipment on-site and to recycle antifreeze. Units are available which chemically restore ethylene
glycol by removing impurities and neutralizing organic acids formed as breakdown products of the coolant. Other services are available which will regularly remove and process used antifreeze, selling the product back to the generator at reduced cost. Antifreeze should not be used as a de-icing agent.

Lead-acid batteries should be recycled. Small quantities of lead-acid batteries should be stored in acid-resistant tubs. Periodically, batteries should be inspected for cracks or leaks, and stored in a container which will hold released material. Large quantities of batteries should be stored in an isolated area with no floor drains. Storage areas should be sealed with an acid-resistant material and have a containment berm. Batteries stored on pallets should not be stacked higher than three to five feet, and should be covered and stored within an enclosed area.

Soiled cleaning rags should be kept in closed containers. Dirty rags should be laundered off-site by an approved industrial service. Clean rags can be obtained from a laundry service. Paper or disposable wipers should not be used. After use, they become contaminated and may NOT be disposed into a dumpster.

Scrap metal parts, or other parts which were in contact with lubricant, should be stored in enclosed containers indoors or in areas secured from storm water accumulation.

Asbestos and other abrasives from brake shoes and linings should be captured and kept in a separate container. Extreme care should be exercised in the cleanup of areas where brake dust has been generated. Air hoses should not be used for cleanup. A low pressure/wet cleaning method, an OSHA-preferred method of compliance, should be used.

The “DOs and DON’Ts” of properly managing your hazardous wastes are available from EPD. We recommend that you post the methods applicable to your operations on your shop wall for all staff members to read. It is an effective way to remind everyone the best management practices of your operations.
A “Guide on Hazardous Waste Management for Florida’s Automotive Repair Shops for Small Quantity Generators of Hazardous Waste” is available at www.broward.org/pprd/hm_best.htm. This brochure was developed by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) to help educate businesses about hazardous waste management issues and on operating in an environmentally appropriate manner. Information on how to contact the FDEP can be found on page 15 in this handbook.

Pollution Prevention (P2) Opportunities

Reducing wastes in your repair shop makes good business sense. Reducing pollutants at the source (source reduction), which actually means reducing the amount and/or toxicity of the waste you generate, can help you:

- Save money.
- Reduce time and effort on hazardous waste management.
- Minimize long-term liability concerns.
- Promote a healthier, safer work environment for you and your employees.

It may not be as difficult as you think. A good way to start is to walk through your shop and review all of the processes that generate waste. As you review each process, ask yourself if you can modify the process in some way so that it does not produce waste.

Answering the following questions will help you assess your current P2 activities. Any “NO” answers indicate areas you may wish to investigate further.
### Good Operating Practices

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>YES</th>
<th>NO</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Do you try to consolidate the number of different hazardous materials/products you use? (To minimize inventory.)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Do you purchase materials only as needed and use a “first in, first out,” policy? (To reduce quantities in storage and prevent materials from becoming too old to be used and the need for disposal of old, unused materials.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Do you use tight fitting lids and leak-proof spigots, funnels or pumps to transfer materials? (Evaporation of raw materials means money is wasted.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Do you prevent and contain spills and leaks as much as possible? (Such as through the use of drip pans or trays to collect spillage during material transfer, under leaking cars, or removed parts to keep floors free of contamination.) Pallets with spill skids are an option.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Do you keep used oil and other vehicle fluids segregated from solvent and carburetor cleaner wastes?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Do you use separate receptacles for draining used oil and antifreeze?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Do you label waste containers clearly to prevent contamination of non-hazardous wastes?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Do you use dry cleanup rather than wet cleanup wherever possible?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Do you perform weekly inspections on containers, tanks and equipment for leaks or deterioration and repair leaks immediately?</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### Parts Cleaning

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>YES</th>
<th>NO</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Do you turn off the solvent stream and cover the sink when not in use to reduce evaporation?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Do you allow proper drainage of parts to minimize solvent dripping onto the floor?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Do you remove parts slowly after immersion in solvent solution to prevent spillage?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Do you install drip trays or racks near solvent sinks, hot tanks, and jet spray washers to drain cleaned parts? Do you collect drainage and return it to the parts washing equipment?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Do you place parts cleaning equipment in a convenient location near the service bays to reduce drips and spills?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Do you pre-rinse parts before using the hot tank or jet spray washer?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Do you use dirty solvent first when cleaning parts?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Do you use a filter on parts washers to extend the solvent life?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Have you considered the use of non-chlorinated compounds such as citrus-based solvent for parts cleaning?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Have you considered switching to water-based cleaners instead of using spray cans of brake cleaner, carburetor cleaner, or solvent parts washers?</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Substitute Less Toxic Materials

- Do you use solvents with the lowest possible Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) content? If not, ask your supplier for assistance.

- Do you substitute detergent-based solution for caustic solution when cleaning?

- Have you considered a new parts washing system that uses non-hazardous solvents?

Aerosol Products

- Do you use reusable aerosol cans rather than disposable?

- Have you tried replacing aerosol products containing hazardous solvents, such as methylene chloride, with products containing only non-hazardous solvents?

- Have you consolidated the number of different aerosol products used into two or three different products? (e.g., carburetor cleaner, penetrating oil, and one other multi-purpose cleaner.)

- Have you minimized the use of spray cleaners? (Much of the cleaner ends up in the air, not on the part, resulting in higher cost and unnecessary employee exposure.)
### Training

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>YES</th>
<th>NO</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Do you train your employees to use solvents and chemicals efficiently, using only the minimal amounts required to get the job done?</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Do you train your employees in waste segregation, waste minimization, hazardous material handling, and emergency response?</td>
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### Recycle Wastes That You Cannot Reduce

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>YES</th>
<th>NO</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Do you have a contract with approved recycling services for used oil, oil filters, used antifreeze and old lead acid batteries?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Do you have an on-site distillation unit to recycle spent solvent or a hazardous waste management service to clean and recycle solvents?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Do you use an industrial laundry service for dirty shop rags?</td>
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</table>

If you answered **YES**, good for you! Your shop successfully prevents pollution and may be eligible for Broward County’s Emerald Award, which recognizes Broward County businesses that demonstrate a commitment to protecting and preserving the environment.

If you answered **NO**, there are many opportunities to prevent pollution and save money. See Appendix 2 on page 15 for additional assistance. For more information on the Emerald Awards or for technical assistance, please call 954-519-1260.
APPENDIX 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Broward County</th>
<th>Miramar Wastewater Reclamation Facility WWTP</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>North Regional WWTP and WTP Environmental Operations Division</td>
<td>13900 Pembroke Rd, Miramar, 33027</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2555 W. Copans Road</td>
<td>Contact: Brij Garg, Director</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pompano Beach, FL 33069</td>
<td>954-538-6888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact: Mike Scottie, Director</td>
<td>Pembroke Pines WWTP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>954-831-0880 • Fax: 954-831-0842</td>
<td>13955 Pembroke Rd, Pembroke Pines, FL 33027</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Pembroke Pines WWTP</td>
<td>Contact: Gordon Keilber, Deputy Director of Public Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13955 Pembroke Road</td>
<td>954-437-1115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pembroke Pines, FL 33024</td>
<td>Cooper City Utilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>954-435-6721 • Fax: 954-436-3286</td>
<td>11791 S.W. 49th Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooper City, FL 33328</td>
<td>Cooper City Utilities Director</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact: Michael Bailey, Director.</td>
<td>954-434-5519 • Fax: 954-680-3159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coral Springs Improvement District</td>
<td>Davie Utilities System II WWTP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10300 N.W. 11th Manor</td>
<td>3500 N.W. 76th Avenue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coral Springs, FL 33071</td>
<td>Davie, FL 33024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact: Doug Hyche, Utilities Director</td>
<td>Contact: Bruce Taylor, Director</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>954-753-0380 • Fax: 954-755-6701</td>
<td>954-433-4000 • Fax: 954-433-4014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Davie Utilities System II WWTP</td>
<td>George T. Lohmeyer WWTP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3500 N.W. 76th Avenue</td>
<td>City of Fort Lauderdale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Davie, FL 33024</td>
<td>949 N. W. 38th Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact: Bruce Taylor, Director</td>
<td>Fort Lauderdale, FL 33309</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>954-433-4000 • Fax: 954-433-4014</td>
<td>Contact: Albert Carbon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hollywood Regional WWTP</td>
<td>954-492-7802 • Fax: 954-828-7897</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1621 N. 14th Avenue</td>
<td>Hollywood Regional WWTP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hollywood, FL 33020</td>
<td>1621 N. 14th Avenue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact: Albert Perez</td>
<td>Hollywood, FL 33020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Utilities Director</td>
<td>Contact: Albert Perez</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>954-921-3288 • Fax: 954-921-3258</td>
<td>Public Utilities Director</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mailing Address:</td>
<td>954-921-3288 • Fax: 954-921-3258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P.O. Box: 229045-9045</td>
<td>Mailing Address:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hollywood, FL 33020-9045</td>
<td>Hollywood Regional WWTP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Margate Environmental Engineering Services</td>
<td>901 N.W. 66th Avenue, Suite A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margate, FL 33063</td>
<td>Margate, FL 33063</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact: Emil C. Esteban, P.E., Director</td>
<td>Contact: Emil C. Esteban, P.E., Director</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>954-972-0828 • Fax: 954-978-3489</td>
<td>954-972-0828 • Fax: 954-978-3489</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For general questions about small quantity generators or Federal regulations call:</td>
<td>U. S. EPA, Small Business Ombudsman Hotline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>800-424-9346</td>
<td><a href="http://www.epa.gov/sbol">www.epa.gov/sbol</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Other valuable sources of information are trade associations, such as:

**Automobile Service Association of Florida**
4300 E. Colonial Drive
Orlando, FL 32803
407-894-3333

**Florida Automobile Dealers Association**
1900 Summit Tower Blvd., #220
Orlando, FL 32810
407-897-7721 • Fax: 407-896-7721

**Florida Independent Tire Dealers and Retreaders Association**
407-332-5346

**Automotive Parts and Accessories Association**
301-654-6664 • Fax: 301-654-3299

**APPENDIX 2**

For questions about enclosed information, specific waste types, treatment alternatives or local regulatory requirements, contact:

**Broward County Environmental Protection Department (EPD)**
Pollution Prevention and Remediation Division
One University Drive
Plantation, FL 33324
954-519-1260 • Fax: 954-765-4804

For information about your state and federal regulatory requirements, use the mailing addresses and phone numbers below:

**Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP):**
**DEP Southeast District**
400 N. Congress Avenue
West Palm Beach, FL 33401
561-681-6774 • Fax: 561-681-6755

**DEP Headquarters**
Mike Sole, Secretary
3900 Commonwealth Blvd.
Tallahassee, FL 32399
850-245-2011

**Florida’s Small Business Assistance Program**
William Davis
williamdavis@dep.state.fl.us
800-722-7457

To get a copy of Federal Requirements (EPA and DOT Regulations):

**The Superintendent of Documents**
U.S. Government Printing Office
P.O. Box 35089
Jacksonville, FL 32203
866-512-1800 • Fax: 202-612-2250

For information on haulers, contact:

**DEP Hazardous Clean-Up Section**
2600 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, FL 32399
850-245-8927 • Fax: 850-245-8976 or
PPRD
954-519-1260 • Fax: 954-756-4804

To get an EPA or Florida ID Number, contact:

**DEP Bureau of Solid and Hazardous Waste**
850-245-8707 • Fax: 850-245-8803 or

**DEP Southeast District**
561-681-6774 • Fax: 561-681-6755
Web Sites of Interest

EPA GreenLink The Automotive Compliance Information Assistance Center:
www.ccar-greenlink.org

Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Hazardous Waste Section Publications:
www.dep.state.fl.us/waste/categories/shw/default.htm

Broward County Environmental Protection Department, Pollution Prevention and Remediation Division:
www.broward.org/environment
Potential Benefits of Pollution Prevention

- **Reduce operational costs** through material, energy, and manpower savings typically spent on waste management.

- **Minimize waste treatment and disposal costs** associated with decreased quantities of waste.

- **Decrease long-term liability** for off-site disposal of hazardous wastes associated with improper waste transportation, handling, or treatment by the disposal facilities.

- **Safer workplace** for employees resulting from reduced exposure to hazardous wastes, which can also reduce the liability of worker health lawsuits and may increase employee loyalty.

- **Improved company public image** by helping sustain environmental quality, which can result in increased sales.