



## R 1. Automobile Repair & Maintenance

The table below identifies activity-specific Best Management Practices (BMPs) that are appropriate to prevent or mitigate pollution generated from the subject activity. These are the minimum designated BMPs that must be implemented to eliminate prohibited discharges and limit impact on water quality to the maximum extent practicable. Below the matrix and following each BMP, is a listing of suggested implementation strategies to consider that may help achieve compliance with the minimum designated BMPs. However, please be aware that satisfaction of these strategies by themselves does not necessarily guarantee compliance with the minimum designated BMPs. Additional actions and efforts may be needed to fully achieve compliance with the minimum designated BMPs. The “Other Tips & Techniques” Section provides additional items to consider that promote pollution prevention, conservation and good house keeping ideas that ultimately benefit water quality and our environment.

Minimum Designated Best Management Practices BMPs	
1.	Prevent materials, products and other pollutants associated with maintenance and repair activities from entering the streets, gutters, storm drains, or natural watercourses.
2.	Clean up leaks and spills immediately.
3.	Properly store and handle chemical materials.



**Only Rain in the Storm Drain.  
The Ocean begins at your front door.**

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## Suggested Implementation Strategies for Minimum Designated Best Management Practices (BMPs)

### **1. Prevent materials, products and other pollutants associated with maintenance and repair activities from entering the streets, gutters, storm drains, or natural watercourses**

- A. Use sweeping and pick-up methods or vacuum to clean maintenance and repair areas. Do not wash materials into the street, gutters or storm drains.
- B. If pressure washing, use a collection device that enables collection of wash/rinse water and associated solids. Use a sump pump, wet vacuum or similarly effective device to collect runoff and loose materials. Dispose of collected liquids in a mop sink, toilet or other drain that is plumbed to the sanitary sewer. Dispose of collected solids in the trash. Do not dispose of in the street, gutter or storm drain.
- C. Inspect vehicles for leaks. Place vehicles on an impervious surface and install a drip pan under potential leak points.
- D. Clean oily spots with absorbent materials. Do not allow discharges to enter the street, gutters or storm drains.
- E. Properly dispose of chemicals and fluids as household hazardous waste at the Prima Deschecha HHW Collection Center. For details, visit their web site [www.oclandfills.com](http://www.oclandfills.com) or call (714) 834-6752 for recorded information.
- F. Properly dispose of used motor oil at a used oil recycling center or at the above mentioned HHW Collection Center.

### **2. Clean up leaks and spills immediately.**

- A. Utilize dry cleaning methods to clean up spills to minimize the use of water. Use a rag for small spills, a damp mop for general cleanup, and absorbent material for larger spills. If the spilled material is hazardous, the used cleanup materials are also hazardous and must be sent to a certified laundry (rags) or disposed of as hazardous waste. Physical methods for the cleanup of dry chemicals include the use brooms, shovels, sweepers, or plows.
- B. Place a stockpile of spill cleanup materials where they will be readily accessible (e.g. near storage and maintenance areas).
- C. If pressure washing, use a collection device that enables collection of wash water and associated solids. Use a sump pump, wet vacuum or similarly effective device to collect runoff and loose materials. Dispose of collected runoff and solids properly. Never hose down or bury dry material spills.
- D. Clean up chemical materials with absorbents, gels, and foams. Use adsorbent materials on small spills rather than hosing down the spill. Remove the adsorbent materials promptly and dispose of properly.
- E. For larger spills, a private spill cleanup company or Hazmat team may be necessary.

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### **3. Properly store and handle chemical materials.**

- A. Store materials indoors or under cover to prevent exposure to rain or wind.
  - B. Keep chemicals and vehicle fluids in their original containers, if feasible.
  - C. Keep containers well labeled according to their contents (e.g., solvent, gasoline).
  - D. Label hazardous substances regarding the potential hazard (corrosive, radioactive, flammable, explosive, poisonous).
  - E. Prominently display required labels on transported hazardous and toxic materials (per US DOT regulations).
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## **Other Beneficial Tips & Techniques**

### **1. Reduce exposure of maintenance and repair activities to rain.**

- A. Conduct maintenance and repair activities in the garages or in enclosed areas.

### **2. Completely drain oil filters before recycling/disposal.**

### **3. Remove all fluids from retired, wrecked, or salvaged vehicles.**

### **4. Store cracked batteries in a non-leaking secondary container and dispose of properly at recycling or household hazardous waste facilities.**

### **5. Pollution Prevention.**

- A. Keep site free of trash & debris. Properly dispose of any trash, litter and other debris that may have accumulated around the site to prevent them from entering the streets, gutters and storm drains.
- B. Consider pollution prevention measures at all times for improving pollution control. 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 industries:

- Affirmative Procurement - Use alternative, safer, or recycled products.
  - Redirect storm water flows away from areas of concern.
  - Reduce use of water or use dry methods.
  - Reduce storm water flow across facility site.
  - Recycle and reuse waste products and waste flows.
  - Move or cover potential pollution from storm water contact.
  - Provide on-going employee training in pollution prevention.
- C. Eliminate or reduce the amount of hazardous materials and waste by substituting non-hazardous or less hazardous material:

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- Use non-caustic detergents instead of caustic cleaning for parts cleaning.
  - Use a water-based cleaning service and have tank cleaned. Use detergent-based or water-based cleaning systems in place of organic solvent degreasers.
  - Replace chlorinated organic solvents with non-chlorinated solvents. Non-chlorinated solvents like kerosene or mineral spirits are less toxic and less expensive to dispose of properly. Check list of active ingredients to see whether it contains chlorinated solvents.
  - Choose cleaning agents that can be recycled.



For more information, please contact:

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