

2010 Environmental Stewardship Calendar for Gasoline Stations

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This calendar was prepared by the Kentucky Department for Environmental Protection's Division of Compliance Assistance. The purpose of this calendar is to help gasoline-dispensing facilities comply with their environmental requirements and identify opportunities that will reduce the environmental impact of their facility.

Additional assistance can be obtained by contacting the division toll-free at 1-800-926-8111.



Have questions or need help? Call us!

Ky. Division of Compliance Assistance Environmental Assistance Branch 300 Fair Oaks Ln. Frankfort, KY 40601

Phone: 800-926-8111 E-mail:envhelp@ky.gov Web: www.dca.ky.gov



Welcome!

Welcome to the Kentucky Compliance Assistance Program's 2010 Environmental Stewardship Calendar for Gasoline Stations. This calendar has been created to remind you of environmental laws that may apply to your facility and help you identify opportunities to "green" your operations. We hope that these tips prove not only good for the environment, but also help you generate more business and save money.

If your facility has a desire to get involved in activities that improve Kentucky's environment, we would encourage you to consider joining KY EXCEL, which is the Commonwealth's environmental leadership program. It provides our agency with a unique opportunity to recognize your environmental accomplishments. Additional information about this free program is below.

Finally, we encourage you to call or e-mail the division if you have any questions or problems as you work to comply with Kentucky's environmental laws. Our contact information is located on the left margin of this page. In addition, many different agencies regulate gas station facilities. We have included phone numbers and Web addresses on many of the calendar pages to help you get in touch with these agencies directly.

We understand that environmental requirements can often be confusing. By working together, we can make sure that you have the knowledge necessary to ensure that your facility is protecting our environment as well as the citizens of your community.

Thank you for your commitment to Kentucky's environmental health. We wish you a great 2010 and look forward to helping you!

KY EXCEL

Kentucky's Environmental Leadership Program

What's stopping you from being an Environmental Leader?



Membership levels for everyone Flexible project requirements Easy application process Membership benefits Free participation

www.kyexcel.ky.gov

envhelp@ky.gov

1.800.926.8111

Underground Storage Tank Program

The Underground Storage Tank Branch of the Division of Waste Management oversees the underground storage tank (UST) program. From large fueling stations to little country stores to UST properties that are being repurposed and reused, the duty of this program is to ensure that Kentucky UST sites comply with regulatory requirements in the prevention and cleanup of UST-related petroleum contamination. These requirements serve to preserve the resource quality and diversity that make Kentucky a great place to live, work and play.

If you own USTs that are presently operating or are in temporary closure, maintaining operational compliance is one of the most important keys to preventing releases and saving taxpayer dollars. Here are a few quick tips that will help you keep your facility in compliance and avoid the most common UST violations.

Know Your UST System

Knowing your UST system and what it takes to maintain it is one of the first steps in maintaining operational compliance. There are specific compliance tests required for each UST system. Those tests depend on the specific system components. Maintaining operational compliance through these tests, leak detection, overfill and spill prevention and corrosion protection are critical aspects of leak prevention.

Leak Detection

You must be able to determine whether or not your tank and piping are leaking using proper release detection methods. Your release detection method must be able to detect a release from any portion of the tank and connected underground piping that routinely contains product.

Spill and Overfill Prevention

The purpose of spill and overfill protection equipment is to eliminate the potential for a release during fuel deliveries. The equipment must be in working order and used properly to provide adequate protection from spills and overfills.

Corrosion Protection

All metal components of your UST system that are underground and routinely contain product need to be protected from corrosion. The UST system includes the tank, piping, and ancillary equipment, such as flexible connectors, fittings, and pumps. Unprotected metal UST components can deteriorate and leak.

Compliance Testing Reporting

All compliance testing results must be submitted to the UST Branch within 30 days of the test date.

Registration

If the UST site recently changed ownership, has a new operator, placed a tank in temporary closure, removed tanks or added tanks, a new UST Facility Registration Form DEP 7112 must be submitted to the UST Branch to reflect the changes.

Release Reporting Requirement

All confirmed and suspected releases must be reported to the ERT Hotline at 1-800-928-2380.



For More Information on **Underground Storage Tank Requirements**

For over 20 years, this program has been serving the people of our Commonwealth. With the host of statutes and regulations pertaining to USTs, the UST Branch is committed to providing clear and concise regulatory expertise as well as guality customer service to UST owners, operators, contractors and other interested stakeholders. Here are different avenues you can take to find answers to your UST-related questions:

UST Branch Web Site

Are you looking for an answer to a question about USTs? Do you need to know who to contact about a letter vou received? Visit the UST Branch Web site today and find the information you need. The UST Branch Web site provides many useful resources right at your fingertips.

www.waste.ky.gov/branches/ust

- Here is a quick preview of what is available:
- **Online Payment Option for Annual Fees**
- UST Forms and Outlines
- Employee Directory •
- Claims and Payments Resources •
- UST Regulations and Statutes

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UST Quarterly

This publication provides programmatic news from the Kentucky Underground Storage Tank Branch to underground storage tank owners, operators, certified contractors, professional organizations and other interested stakeholders. Make sure you are up-to-date on the current UST news in Kentucky. Call or visit the UST Branch Web site to subscribe to the UST Quarterly.

Contact the UST Branch

The UST Branch is equipped with a staff of over 60 employees. These employees are dedicated to helping owners and operators locate information, stay in compliance and clean up leaking USTs across the Commonwealth. Feel free to contact the UST Branch with questions, concerns or comments.

Underground Storage Tank Branch, 200 Fair Oaks Lane, Frankfort, KY, 40601 ~ 502-564-5981

Visit the UST Branch on the Web today at www.waste.ky.gov/branches/ust.







Using low-energy light bulbs is a simple way to help the environment. It will also save the station money.



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Growing Greener Saving Energy

- Refrigeration dominates the energy expense for convenience stores, representing approximately 39 percent of the total energy cost.
- ⇒ Check temperature settings to make sure they are not lower than necessary. The most common recommended settings are between -14° and -8° F for freezers and between 35° and 38° F for refrigerators.
- ⇒ Be sure that refrigeration cases close properly and seals are effective.
- ⇒ Keep refrigerators full because full refrigerators retain cold longer and cycle less frequently.
- ⇒ Use efficient light bulbs for refrigeration and beverage vending machines.
- Buy signs and equipment that are lighted with LEDs. LED lights use about 50 percent of the energy of fluorescent bulbs and metal halide bulbs, and have a two-year life span instead of six months.
- Install motion detector light switches in bathrooms and storage areas. Studies have shown that the average amount of time that bathroom lights are left on per day can be reduced from 4.4 hours to 2.4 hours.
- Keep your coffee in vacuum-insulated, thermos-withpump dispensers, rather than in open pots. You will use less energy at the coffee maker's hotplate and add less steam/humidity to interior-cooled and refrigerated air.



January 2010



Compliance Tip-Preventing Spills

Owners and operators of UST systems are required to ensure that releases due to spilling or overfilling do not occur. The following tips will help your facility comply with this requirement:

- Ensure that the volume available in the tank is greater than the volume of product to be transferred to the tank before the transfer is made.
- Monitor the transfer operation constantly to prevent overfilling and spilling.
- ✓ Inspect pumps daily for cracked hoses or worn equipment.
- ✓ Verify that emergency spill kits are adequately stocked and easily accessible.
- ✓ Make sure the emergency shut-off button is clearly labeled and in plain view.

If you have questions regarding spill prevention, contact the UST Branch at 502-564-5981. If you have a release, <u>immediately</u> call the Environmental Response Team at 800-928-2380.

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This rooftop is planted with vegetation that reduces rain runoff and improves water quality.



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Growing Greener Stormwater Management

Polluted stormwater runoff is one of the leading causes of water pollution in the country. Gas stations can take steps to reduce their contribution to this significant problem.

- Consider adding a green roof or rain garden. By slowing down stormwater runoff, these attractive features naturally filter pollutants contained in the stormwater.
- Route stormwater drains from the station roof or pump island canopy away from the fuel dispensing area. This will prevent relatively clean stormwater from picking up fuel that dripped onto the ground during the fueling process.
- Whenever possible, allow stormwater that has not been in contact with the filling or dispensing areas to flow across grass or landscaping. This will allow the water to be absorbed into the ground and reduce the amount of water that must be handled by stormwater collection systems.
- Remember that the same considerations made for rainwater should be made for snow as well. Snow has the added complication that contaminants can accumulate over longer periods of time and then be release rapidly when thawing occurs.
- Capture stormwater runoff from filling and dispensing areas so it can be properly treated.



February 2010



Compliance Tip—Groundwater Protection

The prevention of groundwater pollution should be every Kentuckian's concern. It is estimated that more than 200,000 people in Kentucky obtain their drinking water from a well. In addition, groundwater can travel long distances before discharging from springs and seeps into rivers, lakes, or reservoirs.

Kentucky regulations require that groundwater protection plans must be maintained at locations that perform specified activities. To determine if this requirement applies at your location, you can visit <u>http://www.lrc.state.ky.us/kar/401/005/037.htm</u>.

Whether this rule applies to the station or not, it is always a good practice to avoid any actions that could lead to groundwater contamination. Removing contaminants from groundwater is extremely costly and contaminated groundwater can affect your neighbors' health.

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Provide recycling opportunities. It will reduce the waste sent to landfills and give your customers an opportunity to protect the environment as well.



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Growing Greener Litter Prevention and Recycling

- Ask patrons if they need a receipt and if they need a bag after they purchase items. The best way to reduce litter and waste is to not create it in the first place.
- Stock shelves with products that generate less waste when consumed and are contained in recyclable packaging. Consider paper cups rather than Styrofoam.
- Provide patrons with small trash bags for their car. Not only will this reduce litter along the road, trash bags with your logo on them are also a great way to market your business.
- Add recycle bins to the facility's trash collection stations near the pumps. Surveys have shown that a majority of residents would recycle if it was "easier to do."
- Consider partnering with a local charity that would be willing to remove recycled materials collected at the facility. Often these charities can earn money by selling the recycled materials, and the facility may be able to receive a tax deduction by donating the materials to the charity.
- Don't limit your recycling ideas to just paper, plastic and cans. Many patrons will bring used oil and anti-freeze to drop-off locations.





Compliance Tip-Universal Waste

There are environmental laws that describe how certain hazardous wastes should be handled and disposed. These wastes, called universal waste, include batteries, pesticides, thermostats and spent lamps. If the gas station generates more than 220 pounds of hazardous waste in a month, you must comply with the universal waste requirements. Some of these requirements include:

- ✓ You may not dispose, treat or dilute universal wastes. Universal wastes must be recycled.
- ✓ All universal wastes must be properly stored and labeled.
- ✓ Universal wastes may be accumulated on-site for up to one year.
- ✓ Universal wastes must be brought to an authorized destination facility for recycling.

For additional information, please see the Division of Waste Management brochure titled "Universal Waste" that is an excellent resource. It can be found at <u>http://www.waste.ky.gov/</u>.

March 2010

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Do your bit to lower the temperature of the global greenhouse.

- Turn off appliances not in use air conditioners, fans, lights.
- Limit car use walk, cycle or use public transport.

SUPPORT

POWER

There are many local groups playing an active role to improve our local environment – cleaning up, planting trees, caring for wildlife. They appreciate volunteer and financial support.

You can impact the environmental decisions of your customers. Simple reminders will help them make positive choices.



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Growing Greener Environmental Education

- Gasoline stations are uniquely positioned to educate the public about environmental topics. Nearly everyone visits a gas station.
- While filling up their vehicles, patrons often pass the time by reading signs posted around the station or observing others. Seize this opportunity.
- Consider posting green tips on or around the pumps. Place environmentally minded messages on pump screens. Topics can include tips on improving vehicle fuel mileage, the environmental benefits of maintaining their automobile, litter facts, recycling opportunities and air quality problems caused by vehicle exhaust.
- Draw patrons into the station by advertising the business' environmental ethic. Not only will it create a positive image for the station, it will also motivate others to take care of our environment.
- Distribute green educational materials for customers to take away and examine at their leisure.
- Make sure employees are knowledgeable of the positive environmental features of the facility. This will encourage them to look for additional opportunities that may save the station money, as well as ensure they are prepared to answer patron questions about the station's environmental performance.



April 2010



Compliance Tip-Used Oil

Millions of gallons of used oil are carelessly dumped in Kentucky each year. The 4 million gallons of oil thrown away could be turned into heating oil for more than 5,000 homes. Used oil can be refined for lubricating oil with one-fourth the energy required to refine from crude.

If your station generates or accepts used oil from customers, the station is subject to the used oil regulations. Some important tips include:

- ✓ If you mix hazardous wastes with used oil, then the used oil also becomes a hazardous waste.
- ✓ Used oil must be stored in an acceptable and properly maintained tank or container.
- ✓ All tanks, containers and fill pipes must be labeled with the words "Used Oil."
- ✓ Used oil generators may burn used oil on-site in space heaters, but this is not highly desirable because it can create air quality problems.
- ✓ Used oil may be delivered to a collection center or turned over to a licensed transporter.

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The demand for renewable and alternative fuels will continue to grow as consumers look for ways to save money and reduce their environmental footprint.



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Growing Greener Building Sustainability

- The sustainability of a community is directly linked to the efforts of its business community. Even small businesses, like gas stations, can provide opportunities for a community to become more sustainable.
- Partner with and promote local businesses. Offer discounts on local products or join together to create a local coupon book. This will promote a sense of community and interdependence among businesses.
- Sell locally grown food, such as fruits, vegetables and meat, or locally processed food, such as soft drinks, cheese, bread and coffee. Customers will have access to fresh, healthy food and these purchases will help create jobs in the community.
- Provide locally sourced biofuels as a fuel option. This will support local farms and processing plants and give customers a diverse fuel choice.
- Sell reusable bags and drink bottles branded with the station's logo. Give discounts to customers using reusable bags or drink bottles. This will promote the station in a visible and environmentally conscious way and help patrons reduce their environmental impact.
- Provide fuel discounts for customers with more than two people in the car. This will help promote carpooling and also draw customers to the station.



May 2010



Compliance Tip—Hazardous Wastes

Do you know the definition of hazardous waste and the regulations associated with it? A waste is considered hazardous if it can catch fire, react or explode when mixed with other substances or is corrosive or toxic. Examples of hazardous waste that may be generated at a gas station include waste gasoline, antifreeze, solvents, caustics, used motor oil, gasoline dispenser filters and shop towels.

If the gas station generates more than 220 pounds of hazardous waste in a month, it is required to register with the Division of Waste Management. Hazardous waste laws include standards on the proper storage, transportation and disposal of hazardous wastes. Be certain that you are familiar with these requirements. Violations of hazardous waste laws could result in penalties of up to \$25,000 per day.

You can access the Division for Waste Management's Hazardous Waste Generator Handbook by visiting <u>http://www.dca.ky.gov/</u>.

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An easy way to reduce unnecessary air pollution is to simply screw on a gas cap.



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Growing Greener

The gasoline vapors emitted from a single gas station contributes tons of ground-level air pollution each year. Gas stations can reduce air pollution and protect public health by taking a few simple actions:

- Maintain current vapor recovery equipment carefully and regularly to ensure that vapor emissions are not excessive.
- Install a vapor recovery pump system that returns vapor into the underground storage tank as fuel. This system can prevent one station from emitting tons of pollution into the air and can save a station thousands of dollars each year.
- Plant native trees to absorb carbon dioxide released by vehicle emissions.
- Replace underground gasoline storage tank caps with vacuum pressure vent caps. These caps reduce air emissions from the storage tanks.
- Sell or give away environmentally friendly gas cans and gas caps. These gas cans and caps contain gasoline fumes and reduce ground-level air pollution.
- Handle, store and dispose of hazardous substances, such as chemical solvents, motor oil and antifreeze, carefully to prevent the emission of fumes that cause air pollution.





Compliance Tip—Floor Drains

Floor drains are collection points that remove wash water and other liquid wastes from a work area and carry them away through pipes or ditches for disposal. Below are key points to consider if you have floor drains.

- Know where your floor drain goes. It is preferable that it is connected to your local sewer system.
- ✓ Make the right connection:
 - ⇒ If the floor drain is not connected to the sewer system, make sure it is connected to an on-site septic system approved by the local health department.
 - If the floor drain is not connected to an onsite septic system and discharges to the environment, you may need either a wastewater permit or a class V injection well permit.
- ✓ Call the Division of Compliance Assistance with questions and for assistance with permitting options.

June 2010

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EPA ARCHIVE DOCUMENT



Many individuals waste fuel and prematurely wear out their tires because they do not maintain adequate air pressure.



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Growing Greener Improving Fuel Economy

- When gas prices rise and money is tight, stations can lure repeat customers by giving tips on how to save a little money on gasoline and providing quality services and products.
- Publicize tips for fuel efficiency on pumps and pamphlets.
 - ✓ Drive sensibly, not aggressively; it increases fuel economy by 5 to 33 percent.
 - ✓ Use cruise control on highways.
 - ✓ Use overdrive gear.
 - Obey the speed limit; fuel economy will increase from 7 to 23 percent.
 - ✓ Reduce trunk weight. An extra 100 pounds can decrease fuel economy by 1 to 2 percent.
- Many patrons are becoming interested in alternative fuels. In addition to traditional fuel, a station can add fuels to its menu, such as biodiesel, E85, compressed natural gas and propane.
- Designate the station as a carpool meeting place. This will bring more customers to the station and ensure that more people will fill up at the pumps.
- Offer car maintenance services that can improve fuel economy at a free or reduced price.
 - ✓ General vehicle checkups
 - ✓ Tire pressure checks
 - ✓ Oil changes



July 2010



Compliance Tip—Wastewater

Do you know where the water from your sinks, toilets, car washes, etc. goes? Most likely, it flows to a regulated wastewater system, such as a municipal or privately owned treatment plant. It's possible that your wastewater flows to a septic system or into an on-site treatment system. In these cases, you are responsible for the wastewater generated at your facility. To determine what your responsibilities as a business are regarding your wastewater and the environment, contact the Division of Compliance Assistance at 1-800-926-8111.

Management of stormwater is also important. As a business, you are responsible for making sure that rainwater does not mix with product and damage the environment as it leaves your property. In addition, if you decide to undergo a construction project and you disturb an acre or more of land, you are responsible for obtaining a stormwater construction permit and complying with the permit conditions.

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Over time, small water leaks can result in a significant amount of wasted water. Periodically inspect your faucets and eliminate leaks.



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Growing Greener Conserving Water

As the population grows and water consumption increases, the need to conserve water grows every day. Like most businesses, gasoline stations can take a few simple steps to conserve water that might otherwise be wasted:

- Install low-flow toilets and automatic faucets to reduce unnecessary water consumption.
- Check pipes and faucets regularly for easy-to-repair water leaks. This will lower the station's water bill and save wasted water.
- Insulate water pipes. This will cut down on water that is wasted while patrons and employees are waiting for the water to warm.
- Instead of using grass or non-native plant species for landscaping, plant a garden of native plants that can be sustained on rainwater alone. This will cut down on water that is needed for irrigation.
- Purchase a rain barrel or similar rainwater storage system. Use the collected water for landscape irrigation.
- If there is a carwash at the station, recycle the water in the first soapy stages of the car wash.





Compliance Tip-Aboveground Tanks

The installation, repair and upgrade of aboveground storage tanks (ASTs) must be approved by the Kentucky State Fire Marshal's office. Depending on the size and type of product stored, the AST may also be covered by environmental standards.

- ✓ Provide secondary containment capable of holding 100 percent of the largest tank capacity, plus sufficient room to hold rainwater.
- ✓ Routinely monitor ASTs to ensure they are not leaking.
- Provide adequate security, including fencing and lighting.
- ✓ Train on-site staff to handle emergencies, such as leaks and explosions.
- Consider opportunities to prevent rainwater from filling containment areas.
- ✓ If applicable, comply with SPCC regulations (see November tip).

Additional information on ASTs can be found at <u>http://dhbc.ky.gov/fp/hazmat/</u> or by calling 502-573-1702.

August 2010

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This station is generating power using solar panels. Power not used by the station is sold to the electric company.



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Growing Greener Alternative Energy

Gas stations use a lot of electricity to pump gas and keep food and drinks cold, but there are ways that, instead of using energy, the station could actually put power back into the electrical grid.

- If the station is located in a rural area, consider installing a small wind turbine. This could lower the station's electricity costs by 50 to 90 percent and make the station more resilient to power outages.
- Add solar panels (photovoltaic cells) to pump shelter roofs to provide electricity for the station. Sell excess power back to the electric company.
- Install a solar hot water system to provide the facility with its hot water supply.
- Explore the possibility of using a geothermal heating and cooling system. These systems use 25 to 50 percent less energy than conventional systems, typically pay for themselves with energy savings in five -10 years and last for at least 25 years.
- Spend a few extra dollars each month and purchase renewable energy from the electric company.
- Don't forget to tell the customers about the station's commitment to alternative energy sources. They will appreciate the effort and may be motivated to make similar choices.



September 2010



Compliance Tip— Air Quality Requirements

New national emission standards have been established to reduce emissions of toxic air pollutants that could be released by gasoline-dispensing facilities. Three levels of control are required that are based on the size of the station.

- All stations are required to minimize evaporation by using good management practices.
- ✓ Facilities with a monthly throughput of 10,000 gallons or more are required to install equipment to reduce the vapors generated.
- Facilities with a monthly throughput of 100,000 gallons or more are also required to capture and send vapors back into the delivery tank truck.

Important reporting and recordkeeping requirements may also apply at your facility. In addition, if you are in an area classified with poor air quality, you may be subject to additional state requirements. For more information, contact the Division of Compliance Assistance at 800-926-8111.

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Are the cleaning products you use biodegradable and safe for the environment? Many nontoxic products are readily available.



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Growing Greener Cleaning Products

- Cleaning products can create environmental problems. Gasoline stations use and sell a variety of cleaning products and can easily make the switch to greener products.
- Use recycled paper products (toilet paper, paper towels) with at least 30 percent post-consumer content in bathroom and kitchen facilities.
- Sell green car care products, such as phosphate-free nontoxic car-washing soap, reusable microfiber drying towels, biodegradable phosphate-free windshield washer fluid and nontoxic air fresheners. This will carry your positive environmental impact past your station and into your customers' homes and neighborhoods.
- Use nontoxic cleaning products in the station's bathroom, kitchen and carwash. Look for products that are free of chemicals, such as phosphates, alkylphenolethoxylates (APEs), and nonylphenolethoxylate (NPE).
- In the station's service area, use microbial part degreasers, steam and agitation cleaning instead of potentially harmful chemicals. This will make your shop a healthier place to work and a more desirable place for customers to leave their vehicle.



October 2010



DOCUMENT

EPA ARCHIVE

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Compliance Tip—Air Conditioning Units

If your facility services air conditioning units, you may be subject to federal regulations. Many motor vehicle air conditioners (MVACs) contain refrigerants with chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and similar chemicals, which damage the Earth's protective stratospheric ozone layer if released to the air.

Federal regulations require that refrigerants be removed from motor vehicles using U.S. EPAregistered equipment. Air conditioning technicians must be certified. Collected refrigerants must be sent to a reclamation facility so that they can be purified for reuse. It is illegal to vent and release CFCs, HCFCs, HFCs and any R-12 replacement into the atmosphere. If performing maintenance on motor vehicle air conditioning equipment, you must have documentation proving that you and your facility are certified by an EPA-approved testing organization.

For more information on this requirement, visit <u>http://www.epa.gov/ozone/title6/609/index.html</u>.

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Idling vehicles can generate a large amount of air pollution that is not safe for customers or employees.



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Idling, running a stationary vehicle, significantly contributes to air pollution, vehicular engine damage, and can cause human health problems. Idling cars and trucks are common sights at gas stations as people run into the store and truckers sleep. Gas stations can take positive steps to reduce unnecessary idling.

Growing Greener Anti-Idling

 Post signs near parking spaces and pumps informing people about idling and reminding people to turn off their vehicles when parked and when pumping gas.

- An idling engine gets 0 MPG. \checkmark
- More than 10 seconds of idling uses more fuel \checkmark than starting the engine.
- \checkmark More engine wear and tear occurs during idling than during starting.
- Create voluntary "No Idling Zones" in part or all of the station's parking lot to encourage customers to turn off their engines.
- Consider becoming a truck stop electrification site. These truck stops provide parking spaces with electrical hookups to truckers so that the trucks can be turned off and the truck drivers can still enjoy the benefits of heating, cooling and other amenities from within their truck.



November 2010



Compliance Tip—SPCC

A Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) Plan is required for facilities that store, transport or handle oil. Specifically, an SPCC Plan is required if the facility stores more than 42,000 gallons of oil in underground tanks not regulated by the UST program, 1,320 gallons of oil in aboveground tanks or 660 gallons of oil in a single container. SPCC Plans must be updated every three years or within one year of a change and must be kept on file at the facility. An SPCC Plan includes:

- A description of spills that occurred within the previous 12 months and a spill prevention plan.
- Predictions of direction, flow rate and quantity \checkmark of discharge for potential spills.
- Details of containment or diversionary struc- \checkmark tures located at the facility.
- A written commitment to the expeditious con- \checkmark trol of discharges.
- Documentation that the facility design, con- \checkmark struction, operation and maintenance conforms to applicable laws.

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Water

Helios House exceeds current environmental standards for on-site collection, filtration and distribution of water; canopy collects rainwater for irrigation; rain and site water are filtered to prevent hydrocarbons from polluting groundwater.

Helios House is designed to minimize the "heat island" effect. The green roof is landscaped with drought tolerant plants, reducing the lbs/year of CO₂ generation need for heating and cooling systems, minimizing rainwater runoff, and reoxygenating the air through ity than traditional stations. CO₂ absorption.

Ninety solar panels produce enough energy to power two to three homes, which is the equivalent to just over 5,000 reduction. Energy efficient lighting in the canopy area uses 16 percent less electric-

The site utilizes farmed wood from renewable resources; bathroom tiles utilize 100 percent recycled glass, signage is made from stainless steel scraps from the project; all stainless steel used on site is recyclable.

This California facility proves that stations can be green. Green construction is often not much more expensive than traditional construction.



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Growing Greener Smart Growth

- As businesses grow and change, future generations must be taken into consideration. When the station is under construction, think about going green in a new way.
- When building a new facility, use recycled materials, such as recycled steel, signs from former gas stations or recycled glass.
- Consider becoming LEED-certified, which includes excelling in categories such as energy and water efficiency, indoor environmental guality and low carbon dioxide emissions.
- When installing or replacing windows and doors, purchase the models with the most energy efficiency. This will lower heating and cooling bills.
- Don't forget to include green space in and around the station.
- When painting a new or old surface, use a low-VOC paint. This will reduce ground-level air pollution and create a safer environment.
- When looking for a building site, consider previously developed properties instead of undeveloped land. Developing these brownfields will discourage urban sprawl and bring economic growth and environmental improvement to the community.



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Compliance Tip-EPCRA

The Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) is a federal law that was created to help communities plan for emergencies involving hazardous substances. Some gasoline stations are included under the requirements of this law. If you are regulated under EPCRA, you must:

- ✓ Maintain material safety data sheet (MSDS) for hazardous substances at the facility.
- ✓ Submit the MSDSs (or a list of the chemicals) to the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC), Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) and local fire department.
- ✓ Report an annual inventory of these chemicals by March 1 of each year to the SERC, LEPC and local fire department.
- ✓ Make the information available to the public.

For more information on EPCRA, visit <u>http://</u>www.epa.gov/oecaagct/lcra.html.

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