



## Fueling Stations

### IN INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL DISTRICTS

Spills at vehicle fueling operations have the potential to directly contribute oil, grease, and gasoline to stormwater, and can be a significant source of lead, copper and zinc, and petroleum hydrocarbons.

Delivery of pollutants to the storm drain can be sharply reduced by well designed fueling areas and improved operational procedures. The risk of spills depends on

whether the fueling area is covered and has secondary containment.

Pollution prevention strategies for fueling stations may be applied to any facility that dispenses fuel. In addition, these practices also apply to temporary above-ground fueling areas for construction and earthmoving equipment.



Stormwater runoff from uncovered fueling areas at private fleet management facilities flow directly to nearby storm drain inlets.

*The intent of this factsheet is to provide guidance only and if there is any discrepancy between the factsheet and current versions of applicable Federal and Provincial Acts and Regulations and/or Municipal By-laws, the Acts, Regulations and/or By-laws take precedence. Since this document is only meant to be a guidance document, site specific analysis of each facility is required to identify the most effective pollution prevention measures. CVC accepts no responsibility for any loss, damage, or injury whatsoever to any person or property using the factsheet.*

### Pollution prevention opportunities include:

- Maintain an updated spill prevention and response plan on premises of all fueling facilities.
- Cover fueling stations with a canopy or roof to prevent direct contact with rainfall.
- Design fueling pads for large mobile equipment to prevent the run-on of stormwater and collect any runoff in a dead-end sump.
- Retrofit underground storage tanks with spill containment and overflow prevention systems.
- Keep suitable cleanup materials on the premises to promptly clean up spills.
- Install slotted inlets along the perimeter of the “downhill” side of fueling stations to collect fluids and connect the drain to a waste tank or stormwater treatment practice. The collection system should have a shutoff valve to contain a large fuel spill event.
- Locate storm drain inlets away from the immediate vicinity of the fueling area.
- Clean fuel-dispensing areas with dry cleanup methods. Never wash down areas before dry clean up has been done. Ensure that wash water is collected and disposed of in the sanitary sewer system or approved stormwater treatment practice.
- Pave fueling stations with concrete rather than asphalt.
- Protect above ground fuel tanks using a containment berm with an impervious floor of Portland cement. The containment berm should have enough capacity to contain 110% of the total tank volume.
- Use fuel-dispensing nozzles with automatic shutoffs, if allowed.
- If you use a service provider, add language to protect water quality in the maintenance contract.