

CHAPTER ONE



General Operating Procedures

Inspecting Incoming Vehicles

Proper vehicle inspection is important, particularly when a vehicle is going to be stored rather than scrapped or crushed. The following section outlines vehicle inspection steps that will help reduce environmental pollution by preventing spills.

WHAT TO DO - An Environmental Checklist

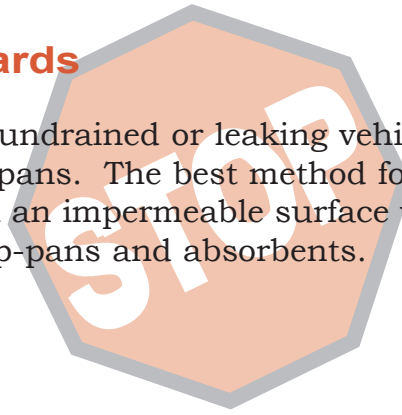


- ✓ Inspect incoming vehicles for leaks. Engines, radiators, transmissions, fuel tanks and damaged areas should be checked.
- ✓ Place drip-pans under leaks to collect fluids for proper recycling or disposal until vehicles can be drained.
- ✓ Remove the fuel, fuel tank and battery as soon as possible after vehicles enter the facility. (Please refer to the sections *Dismantling, Draining and Storage Practices – Fuel Tanks*, on page 42 and *Waste Handling, Storage and Disposal Practices – Lead-Acid Batteries*, on page 67.)
- ✓ Remove refrigerant (CFCs) as soon as possible after vehicles enter the facility. (Please refer to the section *Waste Handling, Storage and Disposal Practices – Refrigerants (CFCs)*, on page 63.)
- ✓ Drain all fluids from vehicles before crushing.

Once drained, vehicles may be safely stored on bare ground without risk of environmental damage. But first, perform a quick inspection to look for leaks on all vehicles that enter the facility. Drain leaking vehicles immediately, or place drip-pans under leaks until vehicles can be drained.

STOP! - Environmental Hazards

- Do not store undrained or leaking vehicles on bare ground without drip pans. The best method for storing undrained vehicles is on an impermeable surface with spill controls, including drip-pans and absorbents.



RESOURCES



Minnesota Pollution Control Agency

Northeast Region (Duluth) (218) 723-4660

North Central Region (Brainerd) (218) 828-2492

Northwest Region (Detroit Lakes) (218) 847-1519

Southwest Region (Marshall) (507) 537-7146

Southeast Region (Rochester) (507) 285-7343

Customer Assistance Center

(651) 297-2274 or toll free at 1-800-646-6247

Public Information Office

520 Lafayette Road North

St. Paul, Minnesota 55155-4194

(651) 296-6300

Toll free at 1-800-657-3864

TTY— (651) 282-5332

Automotive Recyclers of Minnesota

26 East Exchange Street, Suite 500

St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

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Minnesota Technical Assistance Program

200 Oak Street, Suite 350

Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455-2008

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For further information, please refer to the following sections in this manual:

Draining, Dismantling and Storage Practices - Fuel Tanks Page 42

Waste Handling, Storage and Disposal Practices - Lead-Acid Batteries Page 67

Waste Handling , Storage and Disposal Practices - Refrigerants (CFCs) Page 63

Spill Control - Prevention and Clean Up

Spill prevention is the key to an environmentally friendly salvage facility. Spills are the most likely – and most preventable – cause of environmental damage that occurs at auto-salvage yards. Spills can happen at any time: during dismantling or through improper storage and management of fluids and other hazardous wastes. Spilled waste fluids can pollute ground water, surface waters and wetlands, affect air quality and harm people and the environment.

The following section outlines good management practices for spill prevention and clean up that should be incorporated into your individual spill control plan.

WHAT TO DO - An Environmental Checklist

Equipment

- ✓ Fire extinguishers are required in all salvage facility buildings. Fire extinguishers should also be kept in areas where cutting torches are used as well as in vehicles that employees use in the salvage yard.
- ✓ Safety equipment for employees: rubber or latex gloves and safety glasses.
- ✓ Absorbent material for soaking up oils and solvents: rags, towels, pads, booms and organic absorbents, such as corn cobs, lime (for battery acid) and sawdust. (Please refer to the fact sheet *Towels, Wipes and Sorbents*.)

Spill clean-up kits are available through a number of manufacturers. Some innovative salvage-yard operators devise their own kits – at a fraction of the cost. Whether you buy a kit or make your own, make sure clean-up equipment is easily accessible throughout the facility.

A homemade spill kit might include floor-dri, rags, absorbent towels and protective gloves. You may want to keep everything in a small handcart.

- ✓ Containers to hold spilled waste: drip-pans, pails and drums.
- ✓ Shovels and scoops to pick up organic clean-up materials.
- ✓ Industrial spill clean-up products sold specifically for absorbing oil and solvents. These products absorb many times their own weight in fluids before becoming saturated.

Prevention

- ✓ Drain vehicles, parts and cores as soon as possible after vehicles enter the facility.
- ✓ Dismantle vehicles, parts and cores on a curbed, impermeable, concrete surface with spill controls, such as drip-pans and absorbent materials. Secondary spill containment is required. If draining and dismantling is done outdoors, the work area should be covered to keep rainwater from collecting and to prevent contaminated runoff from rain and melting snow.
- ✓ Clean up small spills right away. Try first to recover fluids as liquids using a squeegee and dustpan. Place in appropriate waste container. If using an absorbent, use the smallest amount possible. Dispose of used absorbents and any contaminated soil properly.
- ✓ Confine inspection, draining and dismantling of vehicles to one area.
- ✓ Store vehicles, parts and cores in a covered location with proper spill containment. Drained vehicles can be stored outside without the need for secondary containment. Undrained vehicles and cores stored on bare ground must have drip-pans under leaks and places where leaks can occur.
- ✓ Remove all fluids from vehicles before crushing.
- ✓ Place all fluids in proper storage containers immediately after draining. Do not leave open pails or containers where they can be knocked over or forgotten.


- ✓ Place a platform or step next to storage drums and tanks so employees do not have to lift drain pans above their waists to pour fluids into containers. Pouring fluids from awkward positions increases the risk of spills. Keeping funnels at waist height or lower makes pouring easier.
- ✓ Store all waste fluids in closed containers to prevent spills. Place containers on an impermeable surface. Check levels daily to prevent overflows. Also, storage containers must be closed tightly so that hazardous fluids do not evaporate. (Please refer to the fact sheet *Steps 4 & 5: Mark and Store Hazardous Waste Correctly*.)
- ✓ Store all used absorbents in closed, covered leak-proof containers. (Please refer to the section *Waste Handling, Storage and Disposal Practices- Used Oils*, on page 48.) Used absorbents that have been tested and found to contain hazardous wastes must be handled according to hazardous waste rules. (Please refer to the fact sheets *Basic Hazardous Waste Requirements of Businesses*, and *Towels, Wipes and Sorbents*.)
- ✓ Inspect storage containers regularly for leaks. (Please refer to the fact sheet *Documenting Container Inspections*.)
- ✓ Develop a maintenance plan for all facility equipment, such as crushers, forklifts and hydraulic lifts. This plan may include the following:
 - Checklists and logs for each piece of equipment that include routine cleaning and maintenance;
 - Manufacturer's handbooks describing recommendations for parts replacement and general upkeep; and
 - Employee educational materials and instructions on equipment maintenance, including this manual.
- Repair leaking or damaged equipment promptly.

Clean up spills right away - no matter how small. And make sure employees are properly trained to handle all types of spills and spill clean-up equipment.

Clean Up

- ✓ Clean up spills right away!
- ✓ Report petroleum and fuel spills of five or more gallons, and any other chemical spill (including lead-acid batteries) which may cause pollution, to the State Duty Officer at 651-649-5451 or 1-800-422-0798. (Please refer to the cleanup fact sheets *Reporting Spills and Leaks*, and *Spill Prevention and Planning*.)
- ✓ It is best to use drip-pans, reusable booms, pails and washable absorbent materials such as oil mops, pads and towels for clean up. Reusable towels, pads and booms must be washed by an industrial laundry service. Absorbents that contain hazardous wastes cannot be recycled or landfilled. Used-oil absorbents may be recycled. (Please refer to the fact sheet *Towels, Wipes and Sorbents* [w-hw4.61] and *Spill Debris Disposal Options* [TS 6.15], or call your County Solid Waste Office.)
- ✓ Keep spill control equipment/absorbent material in a central location, easily accessible to all employees.
- ✓ Train all employees to quickly respond to different kinds of spills.

STOP! - Environmental Hazards

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- Do not stack barrels or other waste-fluid containers.
 - Do not use water to dilute spills or wash spills into storm or sanitary sewers or septic systems. Use a squeegee and dust pan to clean up spills when possible. If using dry absorbents, use the least amount possible.
 - Do not use bioremediation (oil-eating microbes) as a primary clean-up method. Bioremediation products can reduce petroleum contamination, but are not effective in cleaning up heavy metals, solvents or other pollutants. If bioremediation techniques are used to clean up soil, additional testing for hazardous wastes may still be necessary to ensure that other contaminants are not present in the soil. (Please refer to the fact sheet *Thin Spreading Small Quantities of Petroleum Contaminated Soil*. [TS6.17])
 - Do not store leaking vehicles. Always drain leaking vehicles as soon as possible. If leaking vehicles cannot be drained immediately, place drip-pans under leaks. The best storage method is on a curbed, impermeable surface with spill controls, such as pads, booms and absorbents.

RESOURCES



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**For further information, please refer to the following
MPCA fact sheets – located at:
<http://www.pca.state.mn.us/waste/pubs/business.html>**

Basic Hazardous Waste Requirements for Businesses (#1.00)
Steps 4 &5: Mark and Store Hazardous Waste Correctly (#1.04/1.05)
Documenting Container Inspections (#2.41)
Towels, Wipes and Sorbents (#4.61)

**– located at:
<http://www.pca.state.mn.us/cleanup/pubs/ertpubs.html>**

Reporting Spills and Leaks
Spill Prevention and Planning
Spill Debris Disposal Options
Thin Spreading of Petroleum Contaminated Soil

**– located at:
<http://www.pca.state.mn.us/industry/ts-links.html#sewering>**

Managing Liquid Wastes
Managing Floor Drains and Flammable Traps

Also refer to the following chapter in this manual:

Chapter Three - Waste Handling, Storage and
Disposal Practices

Page 47

Storm Water Management

Storm water management and spill prevention go hand-in-hand. The aim of both is to prevent waste fluids from being washed into the environment along with storm water run-off. Contaminated storm water can pollute surface water, ground water and soil. This section offers specific steps to help facilities eliminate or reduce spills that can pollute storm water.

The State of Minnesota requires all industrial facilities, including motor vehicle salvage facilities, to apply for a storm water permit under the federal National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) rules. This permit requires facilities to develop and implement a plan to control storm water discharge from their facility. A Storm Water Management Plan must include:

- A site map.
- A list and description of potential pollutants.
- A description of the facility's Storm Water Best Management Practices (BMPs). BMPs include a spill prevention and spill response plan, waste-fluid management plans and general operating procedures that will reduce or eliminate spills and leaks. A facility should incorporate all or part of this manual into its BMPs.
- A description of the facility's plan to notify state and local government or other agencies about spills.

Animals and people can be adversely affected by contaminated storm water run-off which pollutes ground water and surface water.

Motor vehicle salvage facilities that follow the pollution prevention steps in this manual are likely to be in compliance with federal BMP requirements. Storm water permits require facilities to submit a yearly report to the MPCA, outlining BMPs, describing inspection activities and listing spills that have occurred at the facility. The following resources tell you how to apply for a storm water permit or, if you have a permit, how to develop a Storm Water Management Plan for your facility.

Applying for a Permit

- Copy and fill out the *MPCA Storm Water Permit Application* available on the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency's Web site.
- Contact the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency's Customer Assistance Center at (651) 297-2274 or toll free 1-800-646-6247 for assistance in completing the permit applications.

Additional Resource Material

- The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has developed a manual to guide facilities in developing their own Storm Water Management Plans. To order *Storm Water Management for Industrial Activities: Developing Pollution Prevention Plans and Best Management Practices Manual*, (document number EPA 832-R-92-006), please call the National Technical Information Service at 1-800-553-6847.

Polluted rivers are a major concern in Minnesota. Responsible storm water management is one of the most effective ways to help keep our rivers safe and clean for generations to come.

Tires and greasy used parts stored on bare ground collect rainwater – creating polluted puddles that may serve as a mosquito breeding area and could eventually contaminate ground water.

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For further information, please refer to the following MPCA fact sheets:

Application/Instructions for a NPDES/SDS Storm Water Permit for Industrial Activity located at:

<http://www.pca.state.mn.us/water/stormwater-i.html>

Overview of Underground Disposal Control Program #1 located at:

<http://www.pca.state.mn.us/water/pubs/8-01.pdf>

Parts Cleaning

Wastewater management – keeping hazardous wastes such as used oil, antifreeze and solvents out of wastewater – is essential in operating an environmentally friendly salvage yard. Because of the potential for waste and wastewater to pollute soil and ground water, environmental laws regarding disposal are very strict. The following section lists parts-cleaning methods that are environmentally safe and include proper management of waste and wastewater. Clean parts **only** when necessary!

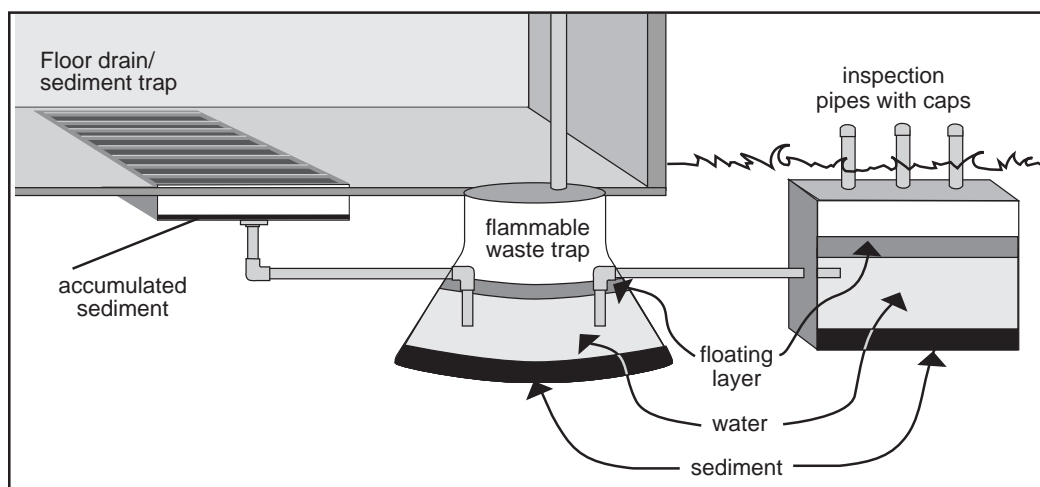
WHAT TO DO - An Environmental Checklist

- ✓ Make sure your facility is using one of the two following wastewater management systems:

- On-site capture and reuse system for wastewater:

This is the **best** method of wastewater management. Motor vehicle salvage facilities that do not have an on-site capture and reuse system should make every effort to install this type of system. Wastewater generated from on-site capture and reuse systems must be tested to determine if it is a hazardous waste. If hazardous, it must be disposed of under hazardous waste disposal requirements. (Please refer to the fact sheet *Basic Hazardous Waste Requirements for Businesses*.) If the wastewater is not hazardous it may be transported to a wastewater facility for treatment, or landspread in an approved manner. Do not discharge to an on-site septic

system. Contact your local wastewater treatment facility for more information. (Please refer to the fact sheet *Underground Disposal Control Program – Car Wash and Vehicle Maintenance Facilities #4*.)



A wastewater capture and reuse system, typically used with high-pressure washers, prevents hazardous wastes from entering the city sewer system or a private sewer system, thereby reducing the risk of pollution.

- Connection to a city sewer and wastewater treatment facility:
This method of wastewater disposal should only be used when an on-site capture and reuse system is not yet available. Salvage facilities must have written permission from their city wastewater treatment facility operator to release this type of wastewater into the system because it may be hazardous.

Scraping

- ✓ Remove caked-on grease and oil from parts with a scraper or knife before washing to reduce cleaning time and water usage. (Wire brushes are commonly used to clean parts but tend to clog easily.)
- ✓ Dispose of oil and grease as used oil. Manage scraped-off material as a sorbent. (Please refer to the section *Waste Handling, Storage and Disposal Practices – Used Oils*, on page 48.)

Solvent-based parts washing

- ✓ Clean parts in a closed-loop parts-cleaning system that uses cleaning solvents. Recycle cleaning solvents through the manufacturer or a solvent recycler.
- ✓ Drain parts on a drip tray before removing them from the parts washer. This allows excess solvent to run-off in the washer and not on the ground. (Special conditions exist for certain solvents. Please see fact sheet *Managing Solvent-Based Parts Washers* [4.43].)
- ✓ Keep parts washers closed or covered when not in use to reduce the amount of solvent lost through evaporation.
- ✓ Store usable solvents inside the parts-washing system or in closed containers on a curbed, impermeable concrete surface with spill controls, including curbing and absorbents.
- ✓ Store waste solvents in closed containers on a covered, curbed, impermeable concrete surface with spill controls, including curbing and absorbents. Mark with a clear description and the words "Hazardous Waste."

Solvent-based parts washing systems are an efficient way to clean parts because the solvent is reused and recycled. Drain parts inside the washer and keep the lid closed when not in use to reduce solvent evaporation.

- ✓ Record the accumulation start date on all waste solvent containers. (Please refer to the fact sheet *Steps 4 & 5: Mark and Store Hazardous Waste Correctly*.)
- ✓ Keep cleaning-solvent storage containers closed when not in use.
- ✓ Keep solvent-soaked rags in a covered metal container; reuse if possible. (Please refer to the fact sheet *Towels, Wipes and Sorbents* [4.61].)
- ✓ Note: Small amounts of cleaning solvent may be mixed with used oil provided the following requirements are met:
 - The salvage facility qualifies as a Very Small Quantity or Minimal Generator. (Please refer to the fact sheet *Basic Hazardous Waste Requirements for Businesses*.);
 - The solvent is not chlorinated or does not contain paint waste; and
 - The solvent has not been mixed with gasoline or carburetor cleaner.
- ✓ Explore the possibility of using an aqueous(water)-based parts cleaning system. (For more information, please refer to the fact sheet *Managing Aqueous Parts Washers* [4.44].)

Caustic cleaning solution dip tanks

- ✓ Dip parts in a tank filled with a cleaning solution. Cleaning solutions used for engine cleaning are caustic and may also contain hazardous levels of lead or other toxic wastes from paint flakes or metal fragments.
- ✓ Drain and tip engines on drip tray before removing from dip tank. Rotate/roll parts to drain solution caught in crevices and pockets. This allows excess cleaning solution to run-off in the washer and not on the ground.
- ✓ Rinse engines. Collect rinse water for filtering or reuse. Do not allow this reixe water to enter an on-site septic system. If rinse water cannot be reused it may, as a last resort, be discharged to the local wastewater treatment facility only if:
 - The rinse water is tested and results show it is nonhazardous;
 - The wastewater treatment facility operator has been notified (Please contact your local wastewater treatment facility for information on sewer notification procedures.); and

- Rinse water does not exceed any limits set by the wastewater treatment facility or local ordinances.
- ✓ Reuse dip tank cleaning solutions in order to reduce waste.
- ✓ Mark all waste and sludge storage containers “Caustic Solution - Hazardous Waste.”
- ✓ Record the accumulation start date on all caustic-waste storage containers.
- ✓ Separate and recycle oil and sludge collected in capture and reuse system holding tanks. (Please refer to the section *Waste Handling, Storage and Disposal Practices – Used Oils*, on page 48.)
- ✓ Evaluate sludge and waste-cleaning solution to determine whether it is a hazardous waste. Hazardous wastes must be disposed of using a hazardous waste hauler. (Please refer to the fact sheets *Basic Hazardous Waste Requirements for Businesses* and *Step 6: Transport and Dispose of Waste Correctly*.)
- ✓ Dispose of non-hazardous waste materials collected from drains, traps and filters as industrial solid waste. (Contact your county solid waste officer for more information about local disposal of industrial solid waste.)

Pressure washing (jet-cleaners and hand-held units) and Steam cleaners

- ✓ Use one or more of the following pressure or steam cleaning methods:

Make sure used filters and sludge collected from pressure washing systems are disposed of using a hazardous waste hauler or are tested to determine if they contain hazardous waste.

- **Pressure clean** in a closed-loop parts-washing machine that reuses washwater and filters waste fluids. Evaluate filters to determine if they should be disposed of as a hazardous waste;
- **Pressure clean** using a hand-held pressure washer. Wash parts in an enclosed area with an on-site capture and reuse system to collect waste and wastewater. (Cleaning solvents may not be released into an on-site sewage treatment system.);
- **Steam clean** on a wash rack with an on-site capture and reuse system to collect wastewater; or
- **Steam clean** using a hand held steam-cleaner in an enclosed area with an on-site capture and reuse system to collect waste and wastewater.

- ✓ Separate and recycle oil and sludge collected in capture and reuse system holding tanks. (Please refer to the section *Waste Handling, Storage and Disposal Practices – Used Oils*, on page 48.)
- ✓ Evaluate waste sludge and liquid to determine whether it is hazardous. Hazardous sludge must be disposed of using a hazardous waste hauler. (Please refer to the fact sheets *Basic Hazardous Waste Requirements for Businesses* and *Step 6: Transport and Dispose of Hazardous Waste Correctly*.)
- ✓ Dispose of non-hazardous waste materials collected from drains and traps and filters as industrial solid waste.


Carburetor dip solutions

- ✓ Clean carburetors or use a carburetor cleaning solution **only** when necessary. Some carburetor cleaning solutions are caustic but most are solvent-based. Carburetors are usually cleaned and rebuilt before they can be used in another vehicle. Since most salvage yards do not rebuild carburetors due to cost, customers typically clean and rebuild them.
- ✓ Clean carburetors in solvent- or aqueous-based parts washers, rather than carburetor cleaning solution dip tanks, whenever possible. This will get the part “clean enough” and will not leave caustic solution in the carburetor's moving parts. Caustic carburetor-cleaning solutions (which usually contain methylene chloride) can remain in the part and damage the metal.
- ✓ Use carburetor cleaning solution only when absolutely necessary. A few drops of carburetor cleaning solution, which is a **chlorinated solvent**, can contaminate an entire tank or drum of solvent- or aqueous-based parts-washing fluid or used oil, making it hazardous, and thereby increasing disposal costs.
- ✓ Reuse carburetor cleaning solutions to reduce waste.
- ✓ Mark waste storage containers “Carburetor Cleaning Solution – Hazardous Waste.”
- ✓ Record the accumulation start date on all carburetor cleaning solution storage containers. (Please refer to the fact sheet *Steps 4 & 5: Mark and Store Hazardous Waste Correctly*.)

Sand blasting or “bead” blasting

- ✓ Clean parts using a sand or bead blaster.
- ✓ Perform bead-blasting of parts in a cabinet to contain beads and collect them for reuse.
- ✓ Perform sand-blasting of parts in a blasting booth or over a covered and curbed, impermeable concrete surface to collect excess sand. Collected sand may contain paint chips or metal fragments and must be tested to determine if it is a hazardous waste.
- ✓ Dispose of sand that contains hazardous wastes according to hazardous waste rules. (Please refer to the fact sheet *Basic Hazardous Waste Requirements for Businesses* [1.00].)
- ✓ Dispose of nonhazardous sand waste according to solid/industrial solid waste rules.

STOP! - Environmental Hazards

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- Do not clean parts without a proper wastewater management system in place.
 - Do not clean parts on unprotected ground.
 - Do not pour or spill cleaning solution or solvents on the ground.
 - Do not pour cleaning solutions or solvents down sanitary or storm sewers or septic drains.
 - Do not store solvents directly on asphalt surfaces. Cover asphalt surfaces with heavy polypropylene plastic with a minimum thickness of 10 mil. (Solvents can cause asphalt to disintegrate.)
 - Do not store cleaning fluids in open or uncovered storage containers.
 - Do not mix cleaning solutions or solvents with other fluids.
 - Do not mix carburetor cleaners with other types of cleaning solutions or used oil.
 - Do not store or leave solvent-soaked rags on the ground.
 - Do not wash solvent-soaked rags.
 - Mark waste containers to identify contents and prevent mixing.

RESOURCES



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Basic Hazardous Waste Requirements for Businesses (#1.00)

Steps 4 & 5: Mark and Store Hazardous Waste Correctly (#1.04/1.05)

Step 6: Transport and Dispose of Hazardous Waste Correctly (#1.06)

Managing Solvent-Based Parts Washers (#4.43)

Managing Aqueous Parts Washers (#4.44)

Towels, Wipes and Sorbents (#4.61)

Underground Disposal Control Program – Car Wash and Vehicle
Maintenance Facilities #4 located at:

<http://www.pca.state.mn.us/water/pubs/8-04.pdf>

Also, refer to the following section in this manual:

Waste Handling, Storage and Disposal – Used Oils

Page 48

Vehicle Crushing

Salvage facilities use a variety of methods to crush vehicles. Regardless of the method, facilities need to make sure that precautions are taken to prevent hazardous material releases during crushing, whether it is done by facility employees or by a contracted crusher.

The following section outlines vehicle crushing steps that should be used with all crushing methods to help reduce environmental pollution and prevent spills.

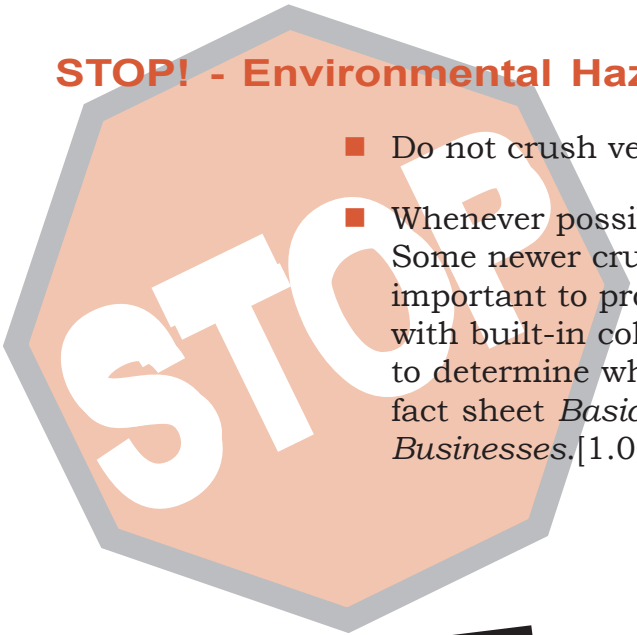
WHAT TO DO - An Environmental Checklist



- ✓ Drain all waste fluids before crushing to prevent releases.
- ✓ Crush vehicles on an impermeable concrete surface with spill controls. Any leftover wastes collected from the crusher or concrete pad during crushing should be removed and managed properly. Expensive testing can be avoided by making sure all cars are drained before crushing.
- ✓ Make sure that the contract crushers you hire follow these practices.
- ✓ Clean crusher regularly by removing accumulated oil and grease and removing dirt and debris from the crushing area. This prevents polluted run-off caused by rain or melting snow.

The best way to deal with the problem of hazardous crusher residue (and the costly testing that goes with it), is to drain vehicles completely before crushing. Pails, placed under draining troughs, can be used to collect any remaining fluid.

STOP! - Environmental Hazards

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- Do not crush vehicles until all fluids have been removed.
 - Whenever possible, do not crush vehicles on unprotected ground. Some newer crushers have built-in fluid collection systems. It is important to properly manage waste fluids collected in crushers with built-in collection systems. Collected fluids must be tested to determine whether they are hazardous. (Please refer to the fact sheet *Basic Hazardous Waste Requirements for Businesses*. [1.00])

Poorly maintained crushers are harmful and costly to both salvage yard owners and the environment. Keep crushers, the crushing area and all yard equipment clean and well-maintained to avoid expensive repairs and cleanups.

Operate wisely! Protect your property and the environment by placing your crusher on an impermeable surface to contain spills and prevent polluted run-off caused by rain and melting snow. And, if you use a contract crusher, make sure they follow the same practices.

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Basic Hazardous Waste Requirements for Businesses located at

<http://www.pca.state.mn.us/waste/pubs/1-00.pdf>