# D:\MyFiles\wp\FactSheets\DEC_logo_lzw.tifEnvironmental Fact Sheet

**Fluids Management**

**What Are They?**

Fluid spills are likely to occur while dismantling, draining or storing salvaged vehicles, parts and cores. Proper dismantling, draining and storage procedures help prevent pollution, such as fluids seeping into ground water, running off into area streams or air conditioning refrigerant (freon) escaping into the air.

**What are some Best Management Practices?**

* Perform dismantling and draining operations in an area where spills can easily be contained, such as inside a building or on an impermeable (such as concrete) surface with proper spill controls, including drip pans (or absorbents, if needed). Use absorbents sparingly as they must be handled as a hazardous waste once contaminated with waste fluids. Keep dedicated drip pans under the dismantled parts while you are un-clipping hoses, unscrewing filters and removing parts.
* ***A “dedicated” drip pan means a pan used for a specific type of waste fluid being drained to avoid mixing wastes. Remember to replace drain plugs when done draining.***
* Inspect engines before draining to determine the condition and usability of the engine or

parts. If possible, drain vehicles immediately after inspection. If certain parts are

destined for resale and need the fluid, store each part in such a way so they can not

leak. All vehicles, parts and cores should be drained before storing and/or disposal.

**These parts should be drained:**

• engines • master cylinders

• air conditioning units • torque converters

• differentials • radiators

• lines/hoses • heater cores

• window-washing fluid tanks • fuel tanks

• transmissions

* Plug all hoses after draining. Plugs, small balls, bolts and golf tees work well to plug

rubber hoses. Crimp all metal lines.

* Pour collected fluids into properly labeled containers immediately after draining. Use or

reuse all clean fluids such as gasoline and antifreeze.

**For more information about storing wastes, refer to the**

**“Storing Hazardous Waste” Fact Sheet.**

**Best Management Practices (cont.)**

* Store all parts, scrap and cores in a leak-proof container (if there is a possibility of fluids

leaking) or on a covered and impervious (concrete) surface with spill controls. Parts

and cores should be stored in closed bins or in a covered area to keep rainwater and

snow from coming into contact with them. This will help prevent polluted run-off from

contaminating surrounding soil or surface waters.