



Motor Trade Association of SA Environmental Fact Sheet

WASTE WATER MANAGEMENT

Why manage waste water?

Waste water can contain pollutants such as thinners, coolants, sanding dust, wash water, detergents and in some cases oily waste water.

If waste water enters storm water drains it can contaminate water.

Pouring or allowing waste water containing oil, cleaning detergents, or any other chemicals to seep into the soil could lead to the contamination of groundwater. Once contaminated it is extremely difficult to clean up groundwater contamination.

Storing waste water

Waste water can contain hazardous substances and as such should be stored appropriately.

- Store liquids in sealed containers free of leakage
- On sealed ground
- In bunded areas
- With labels identifying the substance

Waste water disposal

Waste water can be sent to the sewerage system once it has passed through an oil separator. To do this a trade waste discharge permit must be obtained from SA Water.

Alternately, engage a licensed waste management contractor to remove all liquid wastes including thinners, coolant, oil, acids and caustics.

How do you manage waste water?

- The workshop floor should be bunded or drain inwards to contain spills, or sanding dust
- Clearly identify all storm water drains to staff and ensure only rainwater is allowed to flow into them
- Do not drain radiators and allow coolant to flow to the forecourt, open ground or storm water drains
- Use biodegradable detergents when cleaning the exterior of vehicles
- Do not direct wash water from vehicles towards storm water drains

Any questions call the MTA

Carly Roworth
Environmental Project Officer
Motor Trade Association of SA Inc (MTA)
T: 08 8291 2000
E: environment@mta-sa.asn.au

The Green Stamp Plus Programme is a joint initiative of MTA-SA and the Australian Government Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts.