

FIRE PREVENTION PLAN

- A minimum of one portable fire extinguisher should be provided within 75 feet of travel distance from anywhere at the gas station.
- A fire extinguisher should be mounted on the wall with a hanger.
- Fire extinguishers should be inspected at least monthly.
- Fire extinguishers should not be obstructed and should be in a visible location.



WHO SHOULD APPLY FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION?

Anyone constructing or operating a Gas Station, Marine Gas Station or is involved in bunkering activities need to apply to the EPA for an Environmental Authorisation.



CONTACT INFORMATION

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GOOD PRACTICES FOR GAS STATIONS IN GUYANA





OVERVIEW

Good practices in gas station are there to help eliminate the causes of fire, prevent loss of life, and decrease fuel spills. It provides employees with information and guidelines that will assist them in recognising, reporting, and controlling any hazards.

Gas stations if not managed properly, can be a hazard-prone area. Leaks from fuel tanks and spills at Gas Stations can contaminate drinking water sources for nearby communities, and could become costly for owners to clean up.

Waste Management

All protective measure should be taken to ensure that wastes management systems are put in place if pollution is to be avoided:

- Practice correct handling and disposal of all wastes materials in an environmental friendly manner.
- Increase recycle, reuse and reclaim of material whenever possible.
- All hazardous materials (reactive, flammable, radioactive, corrosive), solvents, oils, process residues and wastes water must be disposed of in a manner approved by EPA. This will help to prevent contamination of soil, surface and groundwater.
- Wash bays, vehicle maintenance and dismantling activities must be carried out on an impervious surface and should be separated from other areas by a kerb. Effluent should be disposed of via oil separator; if however this is not installed then wastes should be sent to a sealed sump.

GOOD PRACTICES FOR GAS STATIONS

UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS (UST)

This type of tank should have proper corrosion protection, spill, and overflow protection, as well as, a leak detection system.

ABOVEGROUND STORAGE TANKS (AST)

This type of tank should provide corrosion protection especially for buried piping. The tank should be covered with a roof structure to prevent rainwater from filling containment areas. Regularly check the dispenser hoses and piping for any leaks. On-site staff should be trained to handle emergencies, such as leaks or explosions

USED OIL

when changing oil, set up equipment—such as a drip tray with a used oil collection bucket, to collect oil dripping off parts. Place drip pans underneath vehicles that leak fluids. Used oil filters should be drained, crushed, and stored in a container that is labelled “Used Oil Filters.” Most oil filters can be recycled. This process exempts filters from being considered hazardous waste.

SPILL RESPONSE

In event of any spill all practical and reasonable actions must be immediately implemented in keeping with EPA Permit conditions. All spills and leakage must be recorded, prevented from spreading, cleaned and disposed of in an appropriate manner. Such events must be reported to the EPA and other responsible Agencies. A spill kit should be provided at all sites that are prone to spills. Kits should contain absorbent material, drain seals disposal container and others appropriate tools.