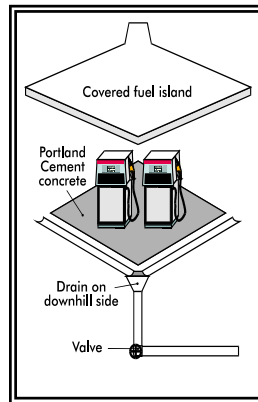


## OIL AND FUEL

### *Onsite Fueling Areas*

Because the risk of spilling fuel at a fueling island is fairly high, it should be covered to prevent rainwater from transporting gas and oil into the storm system. It should also be bermed and sloped to a drain which goes to a “dead-end” sump, an underground storage container which does not discharge to the ground or the sewer system.



The sump captures and holds spilled fuel from the pad to be pumped out later.

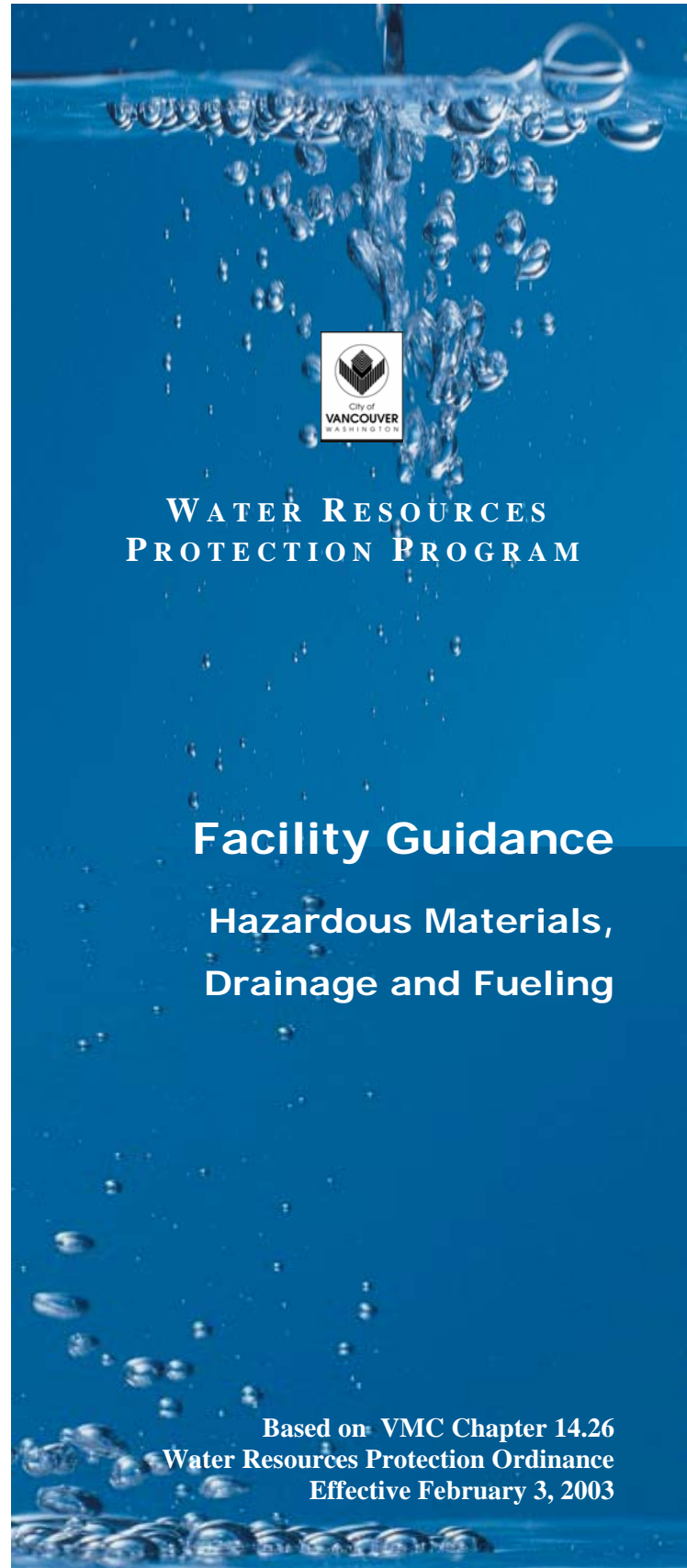
If an existing fueling pad drains to storm or sanitary sewer, the City may require installing a valve which will be kept closed to prevent accidental discharge during a fuel spill. In addition, if the pad drainage connects to sanitary sewer it may require a Pretreatment permit.

### *Oil/Water Separators*

These are usually identifiable by the two or three plate covers located above the chambers of the separator on the parking lot surface. Inspect the oil/water separator every quarter. Check individual chambers with a long stick. The separator will need to be pumped if there is over 8” of sludge build-up in the first chamber or more than 2” of oil floating in any chamber. The time between pump-outs can be extended by using oil absorbent pads in the first chamber and changing them when soaked with oil.

### *Is My Operation Classified?*

- ❖ **Class I** industries are defined as those that handle **over 220 lbs** of any combination of the 700 hazardous materials listed in the CERCLA list, 40 CFR 302.4. Website for list: [www.epa.gov/ceppo/pubs/title3.pdf](http://www.epa.gov/ceppo/pubs/title3.pdf)
- ❖ **Class II** industries handle **over 2200 lbs.** of any of the 46 hazardous constituents defined in the halogenated solvent list in the back of the ordinance, or the 40 “Dangerous” (TCLP) substances listed in WAC 173-303-090(8).
- ❖ **Questions?** The ordinance can be found on [www.ci.vancouver.wa.us](http://www.ci.vancouver.wa.us), or call the Water Resources Protection Program at 696-8008.



## WATER RESOURCES PROTECTION PROGRAM

## Facility Guidance

## Hazardous Materials, Drainage and Fueling

Based on VMC Chapter 14.26  
Water Resources Protection Ordinance  
Effective February 3, 2003

## STORING HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AND WASTE

### *Secondary Containment*

All new Classified facilities (and some existing facilities) must have a secondary containment system that can collect and hold spills or leaks in container and tank areas. *(Is yours a Classified facility? See the back of this pamphlet for details.)* Some common ways to provide secondary containment include installing berms (curbs) or purchasing a containment device in which to place barrels or totes.

### *Containers*

Make sure that anything containing a potentially hazardous substance is clearly labeled, is not leaking, and is kept closed except when in use. Cover containers kept outside to protect from rain.

### *Spill Plan*

All new Classified facilities are required to have a spill and emergency response plan kept at the site in a location easily accessed by employees. In some cases the Water Resources Protection inspector may ask that a spill plan be developed for an existing site. The spill plan should include a floor plan of the site, locations of hazardous materials, and any spill prevention equipment or cleanup materials available at the facility.

The spill plan should also include a step-by-step procedure for cleanups and a list of phone numbers for response agencies and preferred cleanup companies. See the Water Resources ordinance for more specific information on spill plans.

### *Training and Inspections*

If a business or industry will be managing hazardous materials it may be necessary to set up an employee training and inspection program to ensure their safety and protect water resources. Training should be done at least once a year and should include the following: 1) the locations of hazardous materials, 2) where the MSDS are kept, 3) how employees protect themselves with safe practices and protective clothing, and 4) how to use the facility's spill plan. Inspections should be performed often enough to identify problems at the site in time to correct them before they lead to contamination of the ground or water.

## DRAINAGE CONSIDERATIONS

### *Floor Drains*

If your site has floor drains that flow off-site or discharge to the ground, **plug them**, because they provide an easy route for pollutants to enter water resources regardless of whether they flow to the ground, storm or sanitary sewer.

If there is a valid need for a floor drain, the facility must provide a written justification to the City discussing why a particular floor drain is essential at this location. If the drain flows to sanitary sewer from a work area, an Industrial Pretreatment permit may also be necessary. To submit a pretreatment permit application, contact the Industrial Pretreatment program at 696-8008.

### *Catch Basins*

Almost every business has catch basins in their parking lot. These are typically a round or square grate that allows for rainwater to enter. They can drain to either a storm sewer system or to a surface water facility, such as a pond. Catch basins located on private property are the owner's responsibility. These should be regularly cleaned and maintained. In addition, some may have built in oil "traps". If so, they should also be routinely checked and cleaned.

### *Dry Wells*

A dry well may have a grate at the surface but, unlike catch basins, it drains directly into the ground. Dry wells represent an environmental threat because there is no built-in protection or treatment downstream. There have been cases where pollutants sent to dry wells have entered Vancouver's aquifer. Only discharge stormwater to dry wells.

### *Cleaning Floors*

For small spills use shop towels or, for larger spills, use an absorbent. Keep floor cracks repaired and sealed. For regular floor cleaning use "dry cleanup" methods rather than a hose or wet mop which generate wastewater.