

Summary of Critical Regulations

Meets EPA 40 CFR 264.175

Containment. (a) Container storage areas must have a containment system that is designed and operated in accordance with paragraph (b) of this section, except as otherwise provided by paragraph (c) of this section. (b) A containment system must be designed and operated as follows: (3) The containment system must have sufficient capacity to contain 10% of the volume of containers or the volume of the largest container, whichever is greater. Containers that do not contain free liquids need not be considered in this determination.

Meets NFPA 1, Fire Code 2009 edition*

60.3.2.10 Containment pallets: When used as a substitute for spill control and secondary containment for outdoor storage in accordance with the exception in Section 60.3.2.8.1, containment pallets shall comply with the following:

1. A liquid-tight sump accessible for visual inspection shall be provided.
2. The sump shall be designed to contain not less than 66 gallons (249.8L)
3. Exposed surfaces shall be compatible with material stored, and
4. Containment pallets shall be protected to prevent collection of rain water within the sump (5000:34.3.2.10).

International Fire Code, 2009 edition**

2704.2.3 Containment pallets. When used as an alternative to spill control and secondary containment for outdoor storage in accordance with the exception in Section 2704.2, containment pallets shall comply with all of the following:

1. A liquid-tight sump accessible for visual inspection shall be provided.
2. The sump shall be designed to contain not less than 66 gallons (250 L).
3. Exposed surfaces shall be compatible with material stored.
4. Containment pallets shall be protected to prevent collection of rainwater within the sump.

OSHA 29 CFR 1910.106 (e)(2)(iii):

Separation and protection. Areas in which flammable or combustible liquids are transferred from one tank or container to another container shall be separated from other operations in the building by adequate distance or by construction having adequate fire resistance. Drainage or other means shall be provided to control spills. Adequate natural or mechanical ventilation shall be provided.

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NFPA Code 30 – 2008 edition:***

9.13.1 Storage areas shall be designed and operated to prevent the discharge of liquids to public waterways, public sewers, or adjoining property, unless such discharge has been specifically approved.

9.13.2 Where individual containers exceed 10 gal (38L), curbs, scuppers, drains, or other suitable means shall be provided to prevent flow of liquids under emergency conditions into adjacent building areas.

Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) Compliant

What is SPCC and who is regulated by the rule? SPCC is short for Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures. The rule was developed under the authority of The Federal Water Pollution Control Act and The Clean Water Act, and is designed to prevent oil pollution in US waterways. The SPCC Rule outlines the requirement of owners and operators of on shore facilities and offshore facilities to prepare and implement a Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures plan.

The SPCC Rule is mandated for facilities with **1,320 gallons of above ground storage** or **42,000 gallons of buried storage** of Petroleum Oils and Non-Petroleum Oils, Animal Fats and Oils and Greases, and Fish and Marine Mammal Oils; and Vegetable Oils (Including Oils from Seeds, Nuts, Fruits, and Kernels).

Application to spill control products. The SPCC Rule outlines the requirement of an owner and operator to demonstrate in their SPCC plans considerations for secondary containment solutions for containers 55 gallons and larger. Each secondary containment shall be as follows:

- 1) To hold the entire capacity of the largest container.
- 2) To have sufficient freeboard to hold precipitation.

Notes:

- 1) Freeboard: the vertical distance to the lowest point of over flow.
- 2) Adequate freeboard needs to be determined by the owner, or the operator or their engineer as outlined in their plan.
- 3) Pallets that are sheltered do not require freeboard to hold precipitation. This would be implied under "good engineering practices".

Justrite spill control products meet or exceed regulations.

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