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## Spill Response Best Management Practices and Management of Used Sorbents

Having spill response procedures is a good idea for SQGs and is required for regulated generators. Please feel free to use the *Spill Plan* template given to you during our visit and emailed to you to update your spill plan. The spill procedures should include:

- A list of what chemicals are stored and used at the facility
- Instructions on what to do when hazardous materials are spilled (e.g., block drain, contain material with absorbent, call the emergency numbers). In addition, post a list of emergency numbers in several locations around the shop. Shoreline's 24-hour Spill Response phone number is 206-801-2700.
- The type of personal protection equipment needed for cleaning spills.
- Location of spill cleanup supplies/kit and what supplies are in your kit. *Make sure the kits are adequately stocked.* (see below)
- How to neutralize spills (and what chemicals would need neutralization).
- How to dispose of wastes after spill cleanup. **Remember that sorbent materials used to clean up spills of gasoline and hazardous materials or wastes may need to be managed as hazardous waste.** (Assume they are hazardous unless you determine otherwise.) Review your product material safety data sheets (MSDS) for guidance on managing spills of your particular products and contact King County's Business Waste Line for help if necessary at (206) 263-8899.
- Store sorbents containing flammable materials such as gasoline in a closed metal container and dispose of as hazardous waste as soon as possible. Do not allow to evaporate. Refer to the flyer given to you during our visit or <http://www.lhwmp.org/home/BHW/sqg.aspx> for free disposal options.
- Information on how to prevent spills including descriptions regarding training, inventory monitoring, inspections, using catch pans, etc. This should be evaluated and updated annually.
- A site drawing available for employees that displays where hazardous substances and spill kits are stored, and the location of all storm drains, sewer lines, sumps, open surface waters.

### Training

*Although you are not required to have the procedures in writing, it's highly recommended.* When the procedures are complete, review them with your shop workers and the janitorial staff. Keep several copies around the shop and let everyone know where they are located. Educating workers is the most important part of the spill plan. Proper training can reduce the risk of worker injury and help reduce the impacts of any spill.

### Spill Kits

*Make sure you have a spill kit that is adequately sized for the amount of potential spills of hazardous or dangerous materials.* Spill kits should be placed in or near all areas where a spill might occur including at job sites if necessary. A spill kit is a container (drum, large pail, storage box, etc.) that has at a minimum, absorbent granular or powdered material (cellulose, vermiculite, or other material appropriate for what will be cleaned up), absorbent sock/booms and pads, safety glasses, nitrile gloves and rubber drain covers, that are used to prevent spills from spreading or entering storm and sewer drains. Spill kits can be purchased as a package, like first aid kits, or you can make your own. Label your spill kits with large letters. We recommend monthly inspection of all spill kits at the facility to keep them full and maintained. Inexpensive spill kits can be purchased from many vendors for example, [www.spill-kit.com](http://www.spill-kit.com) or locally at Advanced Environmental Solutions, 800-275-3549, [www.advenvironmental.com](http://www.advenvironmental.com) or Seattle Safety and Supply, 206-762-8500, [www.safetyandsupply.com](http://www.safetyandsupply.com).) For a list of vendors, refer to page 44 of the

*Hazardous Waste Directory* under “spill control” or refer to:  
<http://www.lhwmp.org/home/YellowBook/index.aspx>.

**Recommended materials for gas station spill kits:**

Locate spill kits within 25 feet of all stationary fueling stations, fuel transfer stations, and mobile fueling units. At a minimum, spill kits should include:

- i) Oil absorbents capable of absorbing 15 gallons of fuel.
- ii) A storm drain plug or cover kit.
- iii) A non-water containment boom, a minimum of 10 feet in length with a 12 gallon absorbent capacity.
- iv) A non-metallic shovel.
- v) Two five-gallon buckets with lids.