Petroleum products and chemicals can be a source of water quality impairment to Long Creek. The good news is that preventing spills from occurring is much easier than cleaning up and reporting spills after they have occurred. It is the responsibility of Participating Landowners to manage oil and similar products on their properties and to help ensure that spills are not washed away into Long Creek.

Preventing Oil Spills from Occurring with Best Management Practices

Planning and preventative measures keep oil out of stormwater and the environment.

- **Smart Storage:** Store oil and equipment *indoors* or under cover as much as possible.
  - If indoors, store away from floor drains and exterior doors.
  - If outdoors, store on impervious surfaces (e.g., pavement) away from catch basins, storm drains, and water conveyances.
  - Always provide secondary containment, like spill pallets or double-wall tanks.

- **Good Housekeeping:** Regularly inspect your property, especially all oil storage areas:
  - Wherever containers, tanks, and fueling areas are located and may overflow.
  - Wherever vehicles and equipment are parked and may drip or leak.
  - Wherever oil deliveries or transfers occur, which should be on impervious surface using drip pans and other spill controls (e.g., buckets, drain covers, etc.).

- **Keep it Covered:** Whenever possible, keep containers closed and cover containers outside to prevent from filling with rain water.
  - Provide a canopy for fueling stations.
  - Never pour or flush oil into catch basins.

- **Stay Stocked:** Spill kits and cleanup materials should be readily available and accessible (i.e., near oil storage and handling areas) at all times:
  - Replenish items regularly, including brooms and shovels that may need to be discarded.
  - Maintain materials to respond to the types of oils used on site and to control spills from entering the environment. This should include Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for appropriately-trained employees.
  - Include absorbent materials (granular Speedi-Dry, pads, booms) to soak up oil.
  - Maintain containment materials (mats, sand for berms) to control spill locally.

- **Annual Training:** Provide education, at least annually, to employees about where spill cleanup kits are located, how to use these them, and how to report spills.

Excerpt from the Long Creek General Permit Part 1 Section E 3.
“Discharge of hazardous substances, chemicals, or oil—This general permit does not authorize the discharge of stormwater containing hazardous substance, chemicals or oil.”

Excerpt from the Long Creek Watershed Management Plan Page 47:
“The Watershed Restoration Project should research and develop outreach materials outlining appropriate management and handling of toxic materials on private property. The Project should consider training programs for private facility managers on materials substitution and toxics handling strategies to reduce stormwater exposure.”

Where To Get a Spill Kit?
Retailers carry many types of spill kits and materials:
- www.newpig.com
- www.uline.com
- www.grainger.com
- www.globalindustrial.com
Controlling a Spill

Although you may have done everything within your control to prevent a spill, accidents happen. Once a spill happens, an important step is to control it and minimize the spill. Keep in mind that **workers must be adequately trained before they can assist in spill response**, unless authorized by on-site DEP Response staff to do so. The steps in controlling a small discharge are:

1. **Assess the Spill**: Identify the material spilled. If it is oil or a hazardous material, let a coworker know what has happened and request help to proceed. Coworkers may be needed to direct traffic (vehicles or pedestrians) away from the spill area.
2. **Select PPE**: Ensure that all responders are fully protected (gloves, boots, eye protection, etc.) and trained in the hazards associated with the material spilled.
3. **Contain the Spill**: Only if it is safe, prevent the spill from leaving the immediate area by using portable berms to prevent flow across pavement and control the spill.
4. **Stop the Source of the Spill**: Again, only if it is safe to do so, plug any ongoing leak, or place a leaking container in a larger, overpack container.
5. **Clean up the Spill**: Select materials appropriate to absorb the spilled material. Sweep up granular absorbent materials and pick up used booms and pads. Store in heavy-duty trash bags with other response equipment and materials that cannot be decontaminated (PPE, brooms, dust pans, etc.).
6. **Decontaminate**: Any PPE, equipment or materials that came in contact with the spill must be decontaminated before being reused. Otherwise, ensure that used absorbents, PPE, and trash that will not be reused are disposed of properly.
7. **Restock**: Replace any PPE and cleanup materials that were used in the response.
8. **Prevent Future Spills**: Learn why the spill occurred so that a repeat can be avoided.

Spill Prevention and Control Training

- **Baseline Training**: Awareness level training is appropriate for anyone likely to encounter a spill and be asked to take the first steps to recognize a spill and know how to notify others. Look for training that satisfies 29 CFR 1910.120(q)(6)(i).
- **Basic Response Training**: To initiate basic spill control, containment, confinement and decontamination procedures, employees must have further training. Look for a training that satisfies 29 CFR 1910.120(q)(6)(ii); many are available online.
- **Employees who may be asked to stop the flow of a release or perform spill cleanup measures require additional training.**

Reporting a Spill

DEP requires spills of **any size** be reported. DEP Response Staff is on-call 24 hours a day. The initial telephone report of any discharge must be made by the property owner or operator **within two hours at most** in order to be exempt from fines. The caller should provide the material, volume, and location of the spill, if other assistance has been contacted, and if there may be a discharge to a natural resource. Once DEP has been notified, they will provide guidance about next steps. For large spills, they may need to respond to initiate or advise on the clean-up and proper disposal of the spill. For small spills, however, trained workers may be adequate to perform the clean-up.