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MOUNDVILLE STORMWATER UTILITY BOARD GASOLINE & CHEMICAL SPILL AWARENESS

Companies are required to report spills of gas and petroleum greater than five gallons. The fire department is in charge when public safety hazards are involved in the scene. The Pollution Control Agency should be called in your area by the fire department and/or spiller. The agency will provide information on how to handle the cleanup or may send a state contractor to handle the cleanup if needed.

Washing down a spill may move the vapor hazard to a storm drain or sanitary sewer and an underground explosion may result. The leak or spill should be stopped safely by qualified and equipped personnel. If it can be done safely turn off nozzles or valves from where it is leaking. If the spill or leak is not able to be stopped, use a pan, pail, hubcap or something available to catch the flow.

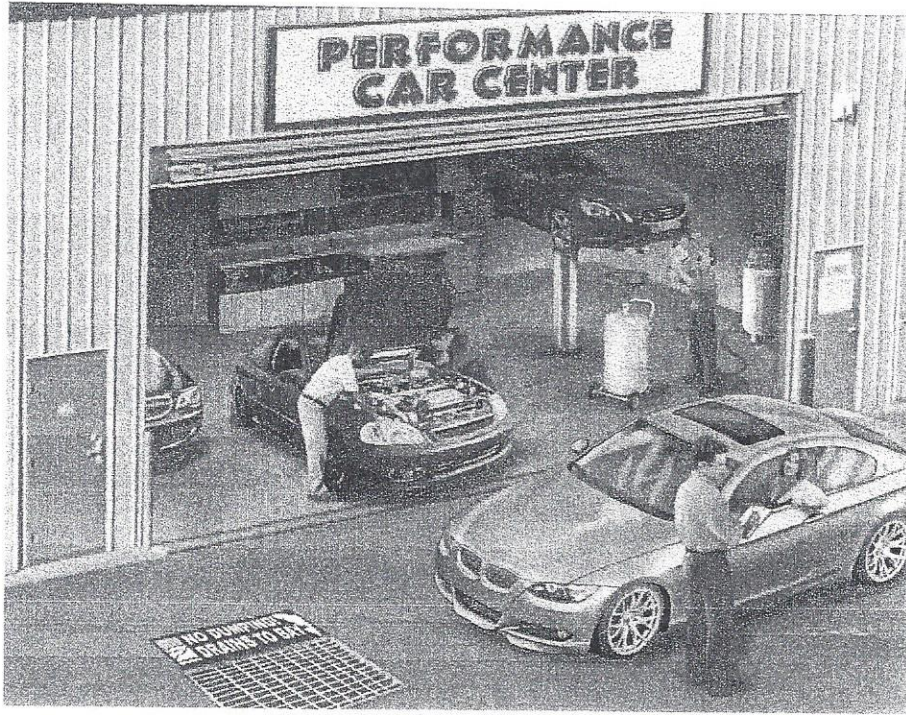
The damage that small gasoline spills create are traffic hazards with roads getting slippery, threats in drinking water wells, kill aquatic life and wildlife and create severe fire hazards near traffic, in buildings or in sewers.

Gasoline spilling can present a sanitary sewer explosion threat and cause a wastewater treatment plant to stop the ability to treat sewage.

Solidifying Absorbents are safe to use on spills. The effectiveness depends on how the material is put down and applied. Brooms are used to sweep up the sorbent material and put it into garbage cans, buckets or barrels or onto plastic sheeting. Fresh granular sorbent such as sand would then be re-spread on area to control the residual slipperiness.

Tips for a Cleaner Environment

How Your Convenient Store/Gas Station
Vehicle Repair and Auto Body Shop
Can Prevent Stormwater Pollution

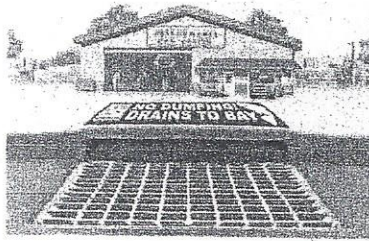


Storm drains carries rain water directly into local creeks and the Ohio River without any treatment, Because of this direct connection, water and other wastes that flow into a storm drain can easily cause pollution. Many automobile fluids, maintenance fluids, gasoline, litter and other materials used daily in your operation of your business can be toxic to aquatic life if it reaches a local waterway. Some spills, such as a substantial amount of gasoline that enters a storm drain or sanitary drain and an ignition source is present can result in severe property damage and loss of life. While most spills that you will encounter in your daily operation will not be this extreme they can however affect the local environment. Your business and employees can help prevent these sources of pollution from entering our local waterways. The way you handle your business practices can go a long way to prevent pollution from your business. This packet includes some educational material, best management practices that you can use to help prevent pollution and magnets with emergency phone numbers in case your employees need assistance during a spill. The goal of the Moundsville Sanitary/Stormwater Utility Board is to control discharges of pollutants to municipal storm drain system and therefore eliminating pollution of our local creeks and the Ohio River. By using the best management practices listed in this packet your business can effectively eliminate illegal discharges and connections.

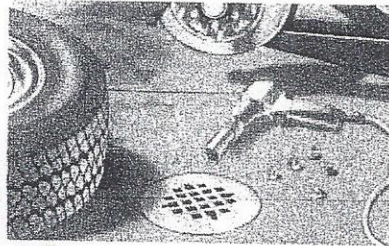
Some helpful definitions:

- The Storm Drain System: was built to collect and transport rain runoff to prevent flooding in urban areas. Anything that flows or is discharged into the storm drain system goes directly into local creeks and the Ohio River without any treatment. Remember only rain down the drain.
- The Sanitary Sewer System: collects and transport sanitary wastes from interior building plumbing systems to the wastewater treatment plant where the wastewater is treated before going into the Ohio River.
- Best Management Practices (BMPs): are methods and practices such as good housekeeping, spill prevention or treatment measures to prevent or minimize pollutant discharges to municipal storm drain systems.
- Illegal Discharges or Illicit Connections: discharges of non-storm water to municipal storm drain system. An illicit connection would be a connection of a building's sanitary plumbing system to a storm drain system.
- Urban Runoff: is rain and any other water that passes through and out of developed areas (streets, parking lots, driveways, roof tops, etc.) into the storm drain system and eventually to creeks and the Ohio River.

- **Storm or Sewer Drain:** In order to choose the appropriate best management practice it is important to determine whether a drain is a storm drain or a sanitary drain. In general, drains inside the building are connected to the sanitary sewer, and outside drains (except for capped sanitary sewer cleanouts) are connected to the storm drain system. Sanitary sewer cleanouts are usually 4 or 6 inches and has a removable cap sealing the opening and storm drain inlets are larger, but there are exceptions. Storm drains is usually located on the outside of your building. They can be located in your parking lot, in the street or built into the curb of the street surrounding your business. They are usually at least 2 foot by 2 foot or larger and have a heavy duty grating with openings covering the catch basin. The runoff from your parking lot and roof should go to the storm drains. Again most of these transport untreated rain or water runoff to a local creek or the Ohio River. Sanitary drains are connected to your buildings plumbing system and carries waste water from toilets, sinks, floor drains and other plumbing fixtures to the local wastewater plant for treatment.



Storm Drain: An Outdoor drain that flows directly to creeks and the Ohio River.



Sanitary Sewer Drain: An indoor drain flowing to the Sewage Treatment Plant.

GENERAL POLLUTION PREVENTION/BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

- Label/stencil each storm drain inlet to remind workers and customers that no dumping is allowed and to be aware the location of the drains if a spill does occur.
- Keep surfaces clean. Do not allow fluids to accumulate or run across surfaces.
- Train current and new employees on location of storm and sanitary drains (drains on the business property and street), what to do if a spill does occur and best management practices to prevent pollution. Have annual refresher trainings or more often if needed.
- If a spill does occur, train your employees what to do. First determine the amount of the material spilled is in the quantity to reach a storm or sanitary drain. If it is determined that it may reach a drain, the employee should stop the source of the spill if possible, in a safe manner. Then call 911 or one or more of the emergency phone numbers on the enclosed

magnet. Inform the emergency agency the nature of your problem. Move any customers or employees not needed to a safe location. After calling have your employees if possible and in a safe manner to contain the spill by using absorbents, absorbent socks and pads. Protect storm or sanitary drains by using absorbent socks or pads. Dispose of clean up material properly. Call and report the spill to the Moundsville Sanitary/Stormwater Utility Board at 304-845-4360.

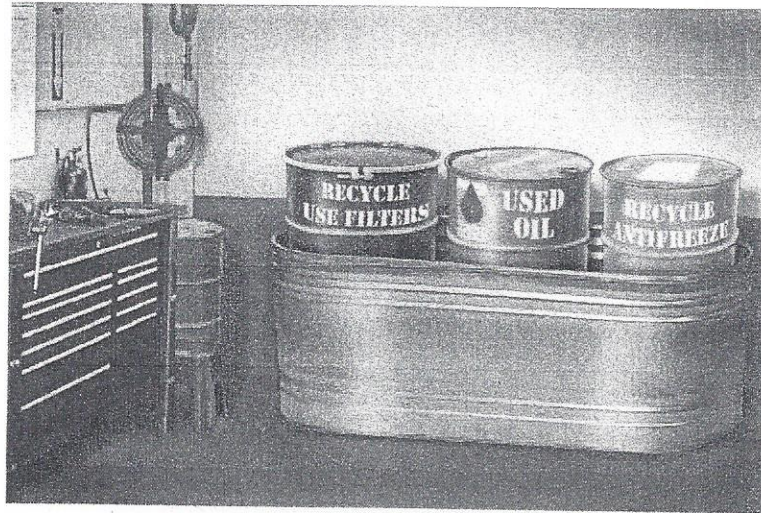
- Keep absorbents (floor dry), absorbent pads and socks on hand to help with containing and cleaning up spills. You can put these on gasoline, oil, anti-freeze, maintenance or cleaning chemicals and other liquids for cleanup or to stop the spilled material from entering the storm or sanitary drain. You can purchase these items from most janitorial supply companies, industrial supply companies or auto parts stores. Keep adequate supplies on hand, reorder as needed and train employees on the location, proper use and disposal of these items.
- Clean up small spills immediately with rags, absorbents, or wet/dry vacuum. Never allow vehicle fluids or chemicals to enter into a storm or sanitary drain. Properly dispose of spent absorbent properly.
- Always dry clean spills. Never wash spills down the storm or sanitary drain.
- Routinely inspect and clean:
 - Storm drains inlets, grates and sumps on your property.
 - Fueling areas.
 - Parking areas.
 - Work areas.
 - Trash/Compactor areas.
 - Waste storage areas.
 - Wastewater pretreatment equipment like sand and oil separators for proper functioning.
- Use drip pans, secondary containment and absorbents to control spills.
- Inspect vehicles for drips or leaks and place drip pans under leaking vehicle.
- Drain fluids from leaking or wrecked vehicles immediately.
- Keep the magnet with the emergency phone numbers in a place where employees can see it. Train employees on when to call the numbers and the location of the numbers,

- Perform the following work indoors or under cover:
 - Any activities that might generate small particles or dust, like metal filings, brake dust, paint chips, etc. from sanding, painting or brake removal
 - Activities that might spill liquids such as oil changing, radiator work, parts cleaning, etc.

OUTDOOR STORAGE

- Store parts and equipment inside or in enclosed areas. Raise and cover all outdoor storage, especially new or used vehicle parts, metals, or potential pollutants.
- Label containers and storage area and use proper type of containers.
- Cover or enclose waste bins and exposed materials with tarps or PVC enclosures when indoor storage or more permanent containers and coverings are impractical.
- Use secondary containment in a roofed, enclosed area when storing fluids outside.
- Store all items as far as possible from any drains.
- If a spill occurs never wash down the area with water. Always dry clean the spill.
- Post signs to remind employees how vehicle fluids and waste must be stored.
- Train new employees upon hiring and current employees to use these practices, and have annual refresher trainings.
 - If you store vehicle fluids outdoors:
 - Keep a roof and walls around your vehicle fluids to protect them from rain.
 - Keep containers elevated to protect them from water runoff.
 - Place primary containers inside double containment.

WASTE DISPOSAL AND RECYCLING



- Vehicle fluids must be properly managed and cannot be disposed in the garbage, sanitary sewer, or storm drain.
- Recycle motor oil, filters, anti-freeze, paints, solvents, batteries (auto and household), parts, fluorescent lights, and lubricants. Use qualified companies to pick up used or unwanted material.
- Use separate, appropriate, clean, sealed, fully enclosed or roofed, and secondarily contained storage for used motor oil, anti-freeze and other liquids, wastes or recyclables.
- Divide wastes by type and store separately in sealed, labeled containers.
- Insist on garbage dumpsters with working lids. Train employees to keep the lid closed.
- Have an employee do regular inspections of containers and storage area. Immediately correct any damaged containers. Dispose of clean up material properly.
- Consult your local hazardous waste agency about hazardous materials disposed and handling. Contact number:

ENGINE PARTS CLEANING & RADIATOR FLUSHING

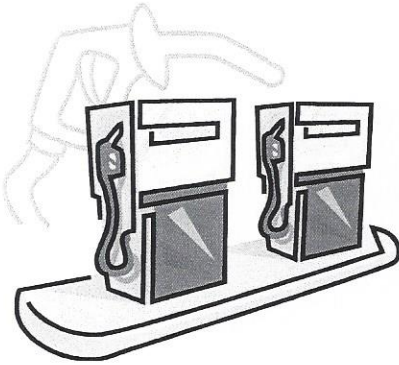
- Only rain down the storm drain. Never discharge any fluids, including aqueous cleaning solutions, solvents, water used in flushing and testing radiators, or wastewater from steam cleaning or cleaning engine/parts to a storm drain, creek, pavement, gutter, street or ground.
- Wash or rinse parts indoors in designated properly contained areas. Reuse and recycle rinse/washwaters. Do not dispose this waste down the sanitary sewer or storm drain.
- Clean brake dust off with damp towels/rags or vacuum with HEPA filtration. Alternatively, use recirculating aqueous or solvent based parts washing units (parts cleaner). Avoid using aerosol cans to clean brakes and other parts.

AUTO BODY WORK

- Minimize use of hose off degreasers to clean body parts before painting. Instead, brush off loose debris and use rags to wipe down parts.
- Clean spray guns in a self-contained cleaning unit.
- Recycle the cleaning solution when it becomes too dirty to use.
- Never discharge cleaning waste to the sanitary sewer, storm drain or ground.
- Immediately sweep, vacuum, or use other dry cleanup methods to pick up dust from sanding metal or body filler. Do not track dust outside or wash to storm drain.

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**PLEASE NOTIFY ONE OF THE FOLLOWING WHEN THERE IS A GASOLINE
SPILL:**

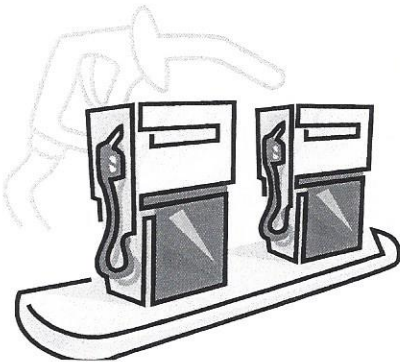


911

**Moundsville Fire Department (304) 845-2050
Moundsville Police Department (304)845-1611
Marshall County Sheriff's Office (304) 843-1500
State Police in Moundsville (304) 843-4100**

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