SPILL NINJA

Containment Regulations

Containment Regulations

CCME Code of Practice

Aboveground Storage Tank Secondary Containment Maintenance (per the Technical Standards and Safety Act, 2000, S. O. 2000, c. 16): a) Secondary containment shall be inspected on a regular basis, not less than once per week, to ensure the removal of any accumulated surface water, snow, drums, portable containers, objects or product that would reduce the fluid volume capacity to provide a volume of liquid at least 10% greater than the volume of the tank, or a volume of liquid not less than the volume of the largest tank plus 10% of the aggregate volume of all the other tanks, or 10% greater than the volume of the largest tank, whichever is greater (dike with more than one tank)

NEW Requirements in Hazardous Waste Regulation 195/2015

6 (4) All hazardous waste stored outdoors must be contained in a structure that is covered by roofing or another means approved by the director that ensures that precipitation cannot enter the storage area or the secondary containment system.

6 (2) All hazardous waste containers and all piping and other ancillary equipment used to transfer hazardous waste in a liquid form must be protected by a secondary containment system.

8 (5) Hazardous waste must be stored in a manner that ensures that the waste does not come into contact with any incompatible material or substances, even if the waste is released from the container in which it is stored.

8(6) Hazardous waste containers must not be stacked on top of each other unless the containers are specifically designed to be stacked.

OSHA Regulation

29 CFR 1910.22(a)(2) Floors in your workplace should be “maintained in a clean and, so far as possible, a dry condition.”

29 CFR 1910.107(b)(3) If floors in a spray booth or work area are combustible, they “shall be covered with noncombustible material of such character as to facilitate the safe cleaning and removal of residues.”

29 CFR 1910.107(g)(2) OSHA requires spraying areas to be “kept as free from the accumulation of deposits of combustible residues as practical.”

29 CFR 1910.120(j)(1)(vii) Under an OSHA requirement, “DOT-speci ed salvage drums or containers and suitable quantities of proper absorbents shall be kept available and used in areas where spills, leaks, or ruptures may occur.”

DOT Regulation

49 CFR 173.3(c)(1) If a container of hazardous waste is damaged or leaking, it can be placed in a compatible salvage drum that meets UN criteria for shipping.

49 CFR 173.3(c)(2) The area between a container and a salvage drum used for overpacking must have “suf cient cushioning and absorption material to prevent excessive movement of the damaged package and to eliminate the presence of any free liquid at the time the salvage drum is closed.”

49 CFR 173.12(b)(2)(ii)(A) A container used for labpacking must be “a UN 1A2 or UN 1B2 metal drum, a UN 1D plywood drum, a UN 1G ber drum or a UN 1H2 plastic drum tested and marked at least for the Packing Group III performance level for liquids or solids.”

49 CFR 173.12(b)(2)(i) When labpacking, “Inner packagings ... must be surrounded by a chemically compatible absorbent material in sufficient quantity to absorb the total liquid contents.”

Provincial Regulations

Provincial Acts

» he Dangerous Goods Handling And Transportation Act (C.C.S.M. c. D12)

» The Workplace Safety and Health Act (C.C.S.M. c. W210)

Provincial Regulations

» Environmental Accident Reporting Regulation 439/87

» Hazardous Waste Regulation 195/2015

» Storage and Handling of Petroleum Products and Allied Products Regulation 188/2001

» Workplace Safety and Health Regulation 217/2006

Technical Bulletins

» Provincial: Technical Bulletin PSF-001 May 2010 SPILL CONTAINMENT and RUNOFF COLLECTION at PRODUCT TRANSFER AREAS for Petroleum Products and Allied Petroleum Products for Aboveground Storage Tanks Systems 5000 Litres or Larger

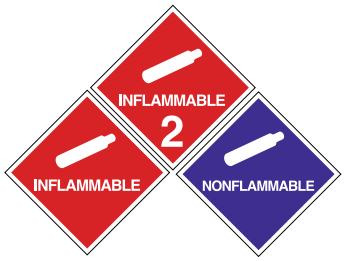
Transportation Of Dangerous Goods

Class 1

Explosives, including explosives within the meaning of the “Explosives Act”

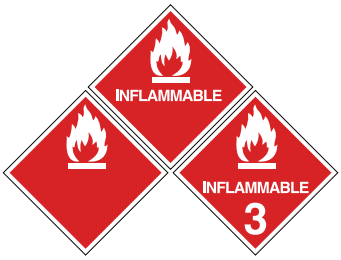
Class 2

Gases: compressed, deeply refrigerated, liquefied or dissolved under pressure



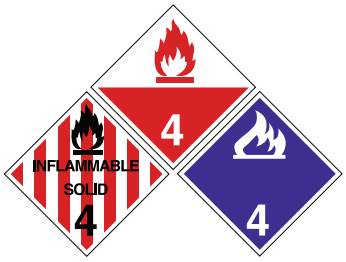
Class 3

Flammable and combustible liquids



Class 4

Flammable solids; substances liable to spontaneous combustion; substances that on contact with water emit flammable gases



Class 5

Oxidizing substances; organic peroxides

Class 6

Poisonous (toxic) and infectious substances

Class 7

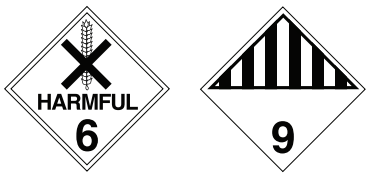
Nuclear substances, within the meaning of the “Nuclear Safety and Control Act”, that are radioactive

Class 8

Corrosives

Class 9

Miscellaneous products, substances or organisms considered by the Governor in Council to be dangerous to life, health, property or the environment when handled, offered for transport or transported and prescribed to be included in this class*



* If a product falls into this class, chances are it needs some form of containment or secure storage area

If a product falls into these classes, and it is now considered a waste, it most likely will fall under the Manitoba Hazardous Waste Regulation

Spill Response

7 Steps Of Spill Cleanup

1. Assess the Risk If possible, identify the material and volume spilled to judge possible effects on people, the environment and property. Refer to the container's label or SDS (Safety Data Sheet).

2. Select PPE Use SDS and other literature to choose Personal Protective Equipment such as gloves and suits. If you can't identify the liquid and its properties, use the highest level of protection.

3. Contain the Spill Block or divert the spill to avoid water source contamination and ease cleanup. Consider using sorbents as well as nonabsorbent barriers.

4. Stop the Source Stopping a spill at its source may mean closing a valve, plugging a leak or setting a container upright. You may also need to transfer liquid out of a damaged container or into an overpack.

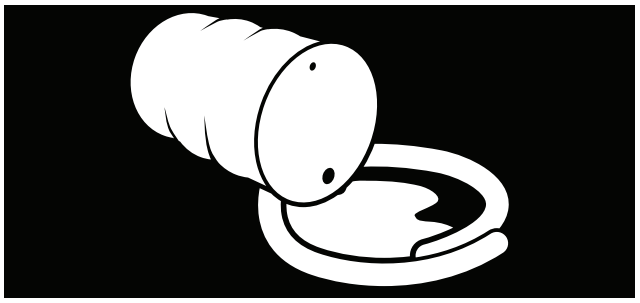
5. Implement Cleanup Chemically-compatible sorbents quickly capture spilled liquid. Sorbents won't change a liquid's properties, however, so dispose of saturated sorbents as you would the liquid itself. Cleanup may involve placing spill remains in OverPacks or Salvage Drums.

6. Decontaminate To protect the health and safety of responders and others, neutralize or remove and properly dispose of accumulated hazardous materials. This may even include exposed earth.

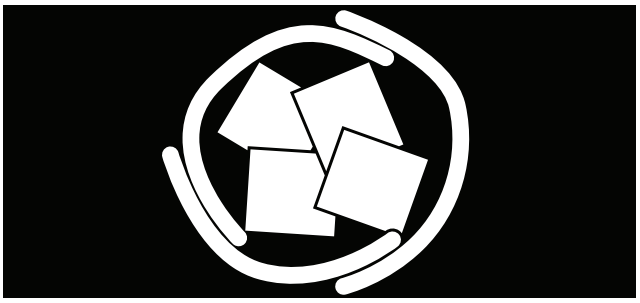
7. Complete Reports Complete all medical and incident notifications and reports required by your organization, as well as by local, state and Federal requirements.

PPE

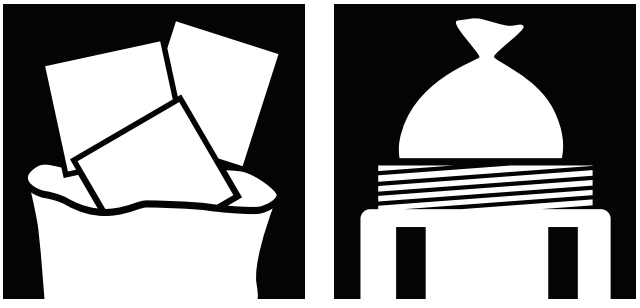
Contain



Control



Dispose



Regulation Compliance

CCME Code of Practice

Aboveground Storage Tank Secondary Containment Maintenance *(per the Technical Standards and Safety Act, 2000, S. O. 2000, c. 16): a)* Secondary containment shall be inspected on a regular basis, not less than once per week, to ensure the removal of any accumulated surface water, snow, drums, portable containers, objects or product that would reduce the fluid volume capacity to provide a volume of liquid at least 10% greater than the volume of the tank, or a volume of liquid not less than the volume of the largest tank plus 10% of the aggregate volume of all the other tanks, or 10% greater than the volume of the largest tank, whichever is greater (dike with more than one tank)

Be In Compliance With:

Containment Pallets

Store and secure your hazardous liquids safely and in compliance with Spill Ninja's wide range of containment solutions.

Hazardous Waste Regulation 195/2015

6 (4) All hazardous waste stored outdoors must be contained in a structure that is covered by roofing or another means approved by the director that ensures that precipitation cannot enter the storage area or the secondary containment system.

6 (2) All hazardous waste containers and all piping and other ancillary equipment used to transfer hazardous waste in a liquid form must be protected by a secondary containment system.

8 (5) Hazardous waste must be stored in a manner that ensures that the waste does not come into contact with any incompatible material or substances, even if the waste is released from the container in which it is stored.

8(6) Hazardous waste containers must not be stacked on top of each other unless the containers are specifically designed to be stacked.

Be In Compliance With:

Hard Tops

Secure outdoor storage keeps the elements out of your containment.

Safe Connect

The Safe Connect basin keeps leaks, drips and spills contained during attaching and detaching hoses.

Spill Berms

Keeps, drips, spills and containment failures secure with a lightweight and transportable berm.

Drum Stackers

Allow Drums to be stacked to save space and make dispensing contents a breeze.

OSHA Regulation

29 CFR 1910.22(a)(2) Floors in your workplace should be "maintained in a clean and, so far as possible, a dry condition."

29 CFR 1910.107(b)(3) If floors in a spray booth or work area are combustible, they "shall be covered with noncombustible material of such character as to facilitate the safe cleaning and removal of residues."

29 CFR 1910.107(g)(2) OSHA requires spraying areas to be "kept as free from the accumulation of deposits of combustible residues as practical."

29 CFR 1910.120(j)(1)(vii) Under an OSHA requirement, "DOT-specified salvage drums or containers and suitable quantities of proper absorbents shall be kept available and used in areas where spills, leaks, or ruptures may occur."

Be In Compliance With:

Pads & Rolls

Pads soak up drips and spills and are designed to handle many liquids and applications. Rolls cover large areas in a wide variety of applications.

Other Sorbents

Specialty sorbents such as pans, socks, pillows and loose are great for certain types of leaks and spills.

Overpacks & Spill Kits

Choose the overpack with the certification you need to meet your storage and shipping needs. Kits are packed with absorbents for a quick response to any spill, anywhere, anytime.

DOT Regulation

49 CFR 173.3(c)(1) If a container of hazardous waste is damaged or leaking, it can be placed in a compatible salvage drum that meets UN criteria for shipping.

49 CFR 173.3(c)(2) The area between a container and a salvage drum used for overpacking must have "sufficient cushioning and absorption material to prevent excessive movement of the damaged package and to eliminate the presence of any free liquid at the time the salvage drum is closed."

49 CFR 173.12(b)(2)(ii)(A) A container used for labpacking must be "a UN 1A2 or UN 1B2 metal drum, a UN 1D plywood drum, a UN 1G ber drum or a UN 1H2 plastic drum tested and marked at least for the Packing Group III performance level for liquids or solids."

49 CFR 173.12(b)(2)(i) When labpacking, "Inner packagings ... must be surrounded by a chemically compatible absorbent material in sufficient quantity to absorb the total liquid contents."

Be In Compliance With:

Overpacks & Drums

An OverPack is an outer packaging that holds and protects one or more intact containers of hazardous materials. A Salvage Drum is used to transport damaged, defective or leaking hazardous materials.

Pads & Rolls

Pick from a variety of pads and rolls that are each designed to perform best in specific applications.

Loose Absorbents

Loose absorbents can absorb up to three times more than clay and can weigh almost one-third less per bag than clay.

SPILL NINJA

www.spillninja.com

1.844.61.NINJA (1.844.616.4652)

Distributed By:

MEP BROTHERS

1.877.632.4118 - (204) 632.4118
www.mepbrothers.com
725 Century St. Winnipeg, MB. R3H0M2