

SECONDARY CONTAINMENT QUOTING INFORMATION TEMPLATE

Dealer: Ackerman Distributing Phone: 970-381-8223
Customer: _____ Contact #: _____
Address: _____
Customer email: _____
Quote # _____

1. How many tanks are there?

	<u>Orientation</u>		<u>Size (Gallons)</u>	<u>Dimensions</u>
Tank #1	<u>horizontal</u> or vertical		<input style="width: 80%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 80%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
Tank #2	<u>horizontal</u> or vertical		<input style="width: 80%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 80%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
Tank #3	<u>horizontal</u> or vertical		<input style="width: 80%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 80%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
Tank #4	<u>horizontal</u> or vertical		<input style="width: 80%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 80%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
Tank #5	<u>horizontal</u> or vertical		<input style="width: 80%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 80%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
Tank #6	<u>horizontal</u> or vertical		<input style="width: 80%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 80%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>

2. What shape do you want the system to be?
round or rectangle or oblong or round corner

3. Do you have a preference on the system height 25" or 33" or 45"

4. What liner material do you need/want? Dura Skrim or Std 30mil Poly or other

5. What post type do you prefer? Z post or Zero Ground

6. Is space an issue? Yes or (If yes, please sketch in space provided on second sheet)

7. Secondary containment come standard in a Galvanized finish.
 Powder coat painted option is available at an additional cost.
 Please indicate if you want more details on additional cost & colors Yes or No

8. Is a cross over step wanted? Yes or No

Please fax this to Ackerman Distributing @ 970 284-6130
 ATTN: David
 Or Call David on his Cell @ 970 381-8223
 Or Call Dean on his Cell @ 970-539-0641



(Containment Area Sketch)

Dealer Quote

Date:

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ATTN: David
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IT'S THE LAW

When : May 10, 2013

Is my farm required ?.....Stores, transfers or uses oil products such as gas, diesel, motor oil, crop oil etc and stores more than 1,320 gallons in aboveground container or more than 42,000 gallons in buried container and could reach water of the US or adjoining shorelines, such as interstate waters, leaks, rivers or creeks.

(It doesn't matter how full the tanks are)

Anything over 55 gallon containers are counted

If you do not have a plan, you MUST prepare and implement one.

Websites: www.epa.gov/oilspill

www.epa.gov/region8/

EPA HOTLINES: Natl response Center 1-800-424-8802

SPCC info : 1-800-424-9346

Region 8 Contacts: Jane Nakad 303-312-6202

nakad.jane@epa.gov

Donna Inman 303-312-6201 inman.donnak@epa.gov

Melissa Payan 303-312-6511 rosas.melissa@epa.gov

"Call us for a quote", we are handling Dura-life farm containment.

Dean Ackerman 970-539-0641

David 970-381-8223

AckermanDistributing.com





FUEL CONTAINMENT

the truth behind the EPA's rules

By Kara Rowe

"Probably the biggest misnomer about the fuel containment rules is that they are new," said Greg Weigel, an EPA inspector out of Boise, Idaho. "These rules have been around since the Clean Water Act of 1974." Weigel said the confusion probably came from the hype surrounding the new rule amendments that actually provide some relief to farms.

In reality, the EPA is attempting to inform farmers about the Oil Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) program. The goal of the SPCC program is to prevent oil from spilling into waters of the U.S. and adjoining shorelines. A key element of this program calls for farmers and other facilities to have an oil spill prevention plan, called an SPCC Plan. But not all farms are required to have an official plan. The requirement of an SPCC Plan only holds true if you:

- Store, transfer, use, or consume oil or oil products, such as diesel fuel, gasoline, lube oil, hydraulic oil, adjuvant oil, crop oil, vegetable oil, or animal fat;
- Store more than 1,320 U.S. gallons in above ground containers or more than 42,000 U.S. gallons in completely buried containers; and
- Could reasonably be expected to discharge oil to waters of the U.S. or adjoining shorelines, such as interstate waters, intrastate lakes, rivers, and streams and their tributaries.

The main thing Washington farmers must consider is whether or not their storage site could leak into waterways. Let's say the farm sits a quarter mile away from a stream. Now let's say the farm's 5000 gallon above ground fuel tank sits near a ditch that intermittently holds water and leads to that stream. If that tank ever was to leak or rupture and the fuel has the potential of reaching that ditch, the farm should have an SPCC Plan.

“We’re not going to be unreasonable,” said Weigel. “There isn’t a formula or specific buffer distance. We’re simply looking at reasonable expectations in a likely worst-case scenario.”

Weigel said the EPA takes

a connecting-the-dots approach when inspecting potentially regulated sites. “If a 6,000-gallon tank spilled, where would it go? If there isn’t a reasonable connection to U.S. waterways then the farm isn’t considered a regulated facility,” he said. “Farmers need to be diligent and make that determination for themselves. We expect them to make that decision carefully. It’s mostly common sense.”

Farmers in Washington state are a bit gun-shy when it comes to the term “waterways.” The term “intermittent streams” has been at the forefront of recent pesticide buffer zone battles. Weigel said this is an example of using common sense. “If there’s a dry creek bed that hasn’t had water in it for 20 years, then it’s probably not considered a waterway. If you can’t connect those dots to a U.S. waterway, then you’re not a regulated facility. But if there may be a connection, then you’re regulated. Sometimes we’re not always in agreement. If we don’t agree with a facility manager then we may ask him for more information regarding topography, slope, waterflow history, etc.”

If a farmer determines they don’t fall within the regulated criteria, they likely won’t be bothered by the EPA. “There’s no registration requirement. We don’t have a list of the facilities or farms that are out there. We hear about things when there’s a spill or complaint,” said Weigel. “We’re not out looking for non-compliance. Farms aren’t typically on our radar screen unless there’s a complaint or



spill.” Weigel has worked for the EPA for 21 years and says most of his inspections are with bulk suppliers and that there is rarely a problem with facilities. “What I have found with most of my inspections is that the reasonable ap-

proach works, and most times we and the facility operator agree as to whether or not a facility is regulated and what they need to do. We run into problems when the facility operator is uninformed or doesn’t care.”

If a farm does fall within the required criteria, there is good news on getting an SPCC Plan in place. The deadline has been extended one year to Nov. 10, 2011. According to the EPA, if you already have a Plan, maintain it. If you do not have a Plan, you should prepare and implement one. Many farmers will need to have their Plan certified by a Professional Engineer (PE). However, you may be eligible

to self-certify your amended Plan if:

- Your farm has a total oil storage capacity between 1,320 and 10,000 gallons in above ground containers, and the farm has a good spill history (as described in the SPCC rule).

- If your farm has storage capacity of more than 10,000 gallons, or has had an oil spill you may need to prepare an SPCC Plan certified by a PE.

Weigle said that if a facility has a spill that results in a Clean Water Act violation ►

In 1973, EPA issued the Oil Pollution Prevention regulation to address the oil spill prevention provisions contained in the Clean Water Act of 1972. The regulation forms the basis of EPA's oil spill prevention, control and countermeasures, or SPCC, program, which seeks to prevent oil spills from certain above-ground and underground storage tanks.

In December 2006, EPA amended the SPCC rule to streamline some of its requirements. As part of the Oil Pollution Prevention regulation, the SPCC rule outlines requirements for prevention of, preparedness for and response to oil discharges. Regulated facilities, including some farms, must develop and implement SPCC Plans that establish procedures and equipment requirements to help prevent oil discharges from reaching waters of the United States or adjoining shorelines.

In the SPCC rule, EPA defines a farm as “a facility on a tract of land devoted to the production of crops or raising of animals, including fish, which produced and sold, or normally would have produced and sold, \$1,000 or more of agricultural products during a year.”

(ie, causes a sheen on waters of the U.S.) they are subject to penalties with respect to the spill, and if they are a regulated SPCC facility and they are not in compliance (i.e., they don't have an SPCC plan, they weren't implementing their plan, they don't have containment, etc.) they would be subject to penalties for that as well. "The amount of the fine

or penalty depends on a number of things—such as the size of the spill or facility, environmental damage, culpability and how much they have benefited economically by non-compliance," said Weigel. "Penalties, however, are frequently in the tens of thousands." ■

What information will I need to prepare an SPCC Plan for my farm?

- A list of the oil containers at the farm by parcel (including the contents and location of each container);
- A brief description of the procedures that you will use to prevent oil spills. For example, steps you use to transfer fuel from a storage tank to your farm vehicles that reduce the possibility of a fuel spill;
- A brief description of the measures you installed to prevent oil from reaching water (see next section);
- A brief description of the measures you will use to contain and clean up an oil spill to water; and
- A list of emergency contacts and first responders.

What spill prevention measures should I implement and include in my SPCC Plan?

- Use containers suitable for the oil stored. For example, use a container designed for flammable liquids to store gasoline;
- Identify contractors or other local personnel who can help you clean up an oil spill;
- Provide overfill prevention for your oil storage containers. You could use a high-level alarm, or audible vent, or establish a procedure to fill containers;
- Provide effective, sized secondary containment for bulk storage containers, such as a dike or a remote impoundment. The containment must be able to hold the full capacity of the container plus possible rain-fall. The dike may be constructed of earth or concrete, but must contain oil. A double-walled tank may also suffice;
- Provide effective, general secondary containment to address the most likely discharge where you transfer oil to and from containers and for mobile refuelers, such as fuel nurse tanks mounted on trucks or trailers. For example, you may use sorbent materials, drip pans or curbing for these areas; and
- Periodically inspect and test pipes and containers. You should visually inspect aboveground pipes and inspect aboveground containers following industry standards. You must "leak test" buried pipes when they are installed or repaired. EPA recommends you keep a written record of your inspections.

How and when do I maintain my SPCC Plan?

Amend and update your SPCC Plan when changes are made to the farm, for example, if you add new storage containers (e.g. tanks) that are 55 gallons or larger, or if you purchase or lease parcels with containers that are 55 gallons or larger. You must review your Plan every five years to make sure it includes any changes in oil storage at your farm.

For more information on fuel containment visit the EPA's website, www.epa.gov/oecaagct/ttan.html. ■