

Midland Engineering Co., Inc. Safety Management System			Doc No:	SPILL
			Initial Issue Date:	12/14/15
Chapter 34-Spill Prevention & Response			Revision Date:	Initial Version
			Revision No.:	0
			Next Review Date:	
			Page:	Page 1 of 17
Preparation: Safety Mgr	Authority: President	Issuing Dept: Safety		

PURPOSE

To maintain Midland Engineering Co., Inc. system for responsible Environmental Management while working onsite. This addendum includes provisions for chemical handling, storm-water management, spill control and clean-up and general waste management.

SCOPE

This procedure applies to all divisions of Midland Engineering Co., Inc.

REFERENCES

- 40 CFR 112
- 40 CFR 122
- 40 CFR 171
- 40 CFR 261
- 40 CFR 273
- 40 CFR 302
- 40 CFR 355
- 327 IAC 2-6.1
- 327 IAC 15-5
- 327 IAC 15-6
- 329 IAC 3.1
- IMC 561
- IMC 671-4
- IMC 671-10

Midland Engineering Co., Inc. Safety Management System			Doc No:	SPILL
			Initial Issue Date	12/14/15
Chapter 34-Spill Prevention & Response			Revision Date:	Initial Version
			Revision No.	0
			Next Review Date:	
			Page:	Page 2 of 17
Preparation: Safety Mgr	Authority: President	Issuing Dept: Safety		

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Section</u>	<u>Page Number</u>
Definitions.....	3
Acronyms & Abbreviations.....	4
Part 1: Hazardous Chemical Handling	
1.1 Purpose.....	5
1.2 Responsibilities.....	5
1.3 Location of Plan.....	5
1.4 Oil & Solvent Containment.....	5
1.5 Discharge Prevention.....	5-6
1.6 Containment.....	6
1.7 Oil Container Inspection.....	6-7
1.8 Employee Training.....	7
Part 2: Storm Water Quality	
2.1 General Facility Information.....	8
2.2 Purpose.....	8
2.3 Responsibilities.....	8
2.4 Best Management Practices.....	9
2.5 Source Area Control.....	9
2.6 Erosion Control Measures.....	9
2.7 Housekeeping.....	9
2.8 Preventive Maintenance.....	9
2.9 Preventive Measures.....	9
2.10 Inspections.....	9
2.11 Spill Prevention & Response.....	9
2.12 Employee Training.....	10
2.13 Recordkeeping & Reporting.....	10
Part 3: Spill Control & Cleanup	
3.1 Purpose.....	11
3.2 Responsibilities.....	11
3.3 Cleanup Procedures.....	11
3.4 Small Spills.....	12
3.5 Medium Spills.....	12
3.6 Large Spills.....	12-13
3.6 Reporting.....	13
Part 4: General Waste Management	
4.1 Equipment Needed.....	14
4.2 Procedural Descriptions	
4.2.1 Universal Waste.....	14
4.2.2 Used Oil.....	14
4.2.3 Used Fluorescent Bulbs.....	14
4.2.4 Used Aerosol Cans.....	14
4.2.5 Solid Waste.....	14
4.2.6 Contaminated Soil.....	15
4.2.7 Concrete Waste.....	15
4.2.8 Sanitary & Septic Waste.....	15
4.2.9 Liquid Waste.....	15
4.2.10 Collection of Waste.....	15
4.2.11 Disposal of Waste.....	16
4.3 Resources.....	16
Acknowledgement.....	17

Midland Engineering Co., Inc. Safety Management System			Doc No:	SPILL
			Initial Issue Date	12/14/15
Chapter 34-Spill Prevention & Response			Revision Date:	Initial Version
			Revision No.	0
			Next Review Date:	
			Page:	Page 3 of 17
Preparation: Safety Mgr	Authority: President	Issuing Dept: Safety		

DEFINITIONS

Designated Employee - Midland Engineering Co., Inc. employee who is termed by Midland Engineering Co., Inc. management as the generator of a specific waste. Although there may be more than one Midland Engineering Co., Inc. employee involved in the process, which generates the waste, the designated employee is assigned the responsibility for fulfilling the waste handling requirements detailed in this procedure.

Hazardous Waste - The same as RCRA Waste

Non-RCRA Waste - Waste that is not regulated by, or is exempted from regulation by, RCRA.

RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

RCRA Waste - A solid waste identified as hazardous under the regulations found in 40 CFR Part 261 (Resource Conservation and Recovery Act)

Regulated Waste - A waste regulated by RCRA or DOT.

Satellite Accumulation - The collection of hazardous waste at or near the point of generation, not exceeding 55 gallons for hazardous waste or 1 quart for acutely hazardous waste.

Waste - Any material that is no longer suitable to use for its original intended purpose.

Chemical - any element, chemical compound or mixture of elements or compounds that include: Liquids, Solids, and Gases.

Hazardous Chemical - any chemical that has been identified as a physical hazard or a health hazard by the manufacturer or supplier.

Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) - Written/printed information concerning a hazardous chemical that is prepared in the format required by the OSHA standard.

Label - Any written, printed or graphic sign or symbol displayed on or affixed to containers of hazardous chemicals. A label identifies the hazardous chemical, appropriate hazard warnings, and name and address of the manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party, and target organ effects.

Hazardous Substance - exposure to which results or may result in adverse effects on health or safety of employees.

Health Hazard - a chemical, mixture of chemicals, or a pathogen for which there is statistically significant evidence based on at least one study conducted in accordance with established scientific principles that acute or chronic health effects may occur in exposed employees.

Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health (IDLH) - an atmospheric concentration of any toxic or corrosive substance that poses an immediate threat to life or would cause irreversible or delayed adverse health effects or would interfere with an individual's ability to escape from a dangerous atmosphere.

Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL) - means the dermal or inhalation exposure limit.

Midland Engineering Co., Inc. Safety Management System			Doc No:	SPILL
			Initial Issue Date	12/14/15
Chapter 34-Spill Prevention & Response			Revision Date:	Initial Version
			Revision No.	0
			Next Review Date:	
			Page:	Page 4 of 17
Preparation: Safety Mgr	Authority: President	Issuing Dept: Safety		

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AST	Aboveground Storage Tank
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
PE	Professional Engineer
POTW	Publicly Owned Treatment Works SPCC Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure
STI	Steel Tank Institute UST Underground Storage Tank
SPCC	Spill Prevention, Control, & Countermeasure Plan
SWPP	Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan

Midland Engineering Co., Inc. Safety Management System			Doc No:	SPILL
			Initial Issue Date	12/14/15
Chapter 34-Spill Prevention & Response			Revision Date:	Initial Version
			Revision No.	0
Preparation: Safety Mgr Authority: President Issuing Dept: Safety			Next Review Date:	
			Page:	Page 5 of 17

Part 1: Hazardous Chemical Handling

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this plan is to describe measures implemented by *Midland Engineering Co., Inc.* to prevent discharges from occurring, and to prepare *Midland Engineering Co., Inc.* to respond in a safe, effective, and timely manner to mitigate the impacts of a discharge.

This program is used as a reference for information and testing records, as a tool to communicate practices on preventing and responding to discharges with employees.

1.2 Responsibilities

Midland Engineering Co., Inc. is committed to preventing prohibited discharges to navigable waters and the environment, and to maintaining the highest standards for spill prevention control and countermeasures through the implementation and regular review and amendment to the program.

The Site Supervisor is the Designated Person accountable for the program at the facility and has the authority to commit the necessary resources to implement this program.

Management and Midland Engineering Co., Inc. Safety Director will be responsible for the administration and training of the program.

1.3 Location of Plan

A complete copy of this plan will be maintained at the designated facility office in addition to main office.

1.4 Oil & Solvent Containment

If containers of various machine oils and solvents are stored onsite, the quantities of oil are managed to have a maximum of 11- 55-gallon containers of oil in each area. The solvent containers are to be stored in areas that prevent any release of the solvent to the sanitary sewer. The oil containers are stored on modular spill decks to provide containment. Each oil container must be labeled with the department number/location and a "Used Oil" label. Every container must be properly labeled.

1.5 Discharge Prevention

The following measures are implemented to prohibited discharges during the handling, use, or transfer of potentially harmful products at the facility.

For all Facilities Management areas, potentially harmful liquids in containers of 55 gallon or greater that are used in proximity to any drains that go to sanitary sewers are managed through some form of containment to prevent accidental discharges. Storage areas of these liquids are managed through good housekeeping practices and in some instances with some form of containment. These practices are described by area below.

- Any person that has knowledge of an accidental discharge or prohibited discharge to the sanitary sewers shall immediately notify site supervision, and other appropriate personnel, of the discharge. Any person responsible for an accidental or prohibited discharge shall take immediate action as is reasonably possible to abate the discharge. Further, the responsible person shall perform any control and cleanup actions necessary to prevent additional accidental or prohibited slug discharge into the sanitary sewers.
- In the event that a spill occurs, employees are to follow the operating procedure referenced above. To assist the employees in implementing this procedure, there shall be spill absorbent materials available (socks, pads, pillows, etc.) to cleanup minor spills and contain spills from going to the drains.
- All unprotected drains with contamination potential must have a "Waste Water Discharge Prohibition" sign posted in the area.

Midland Engineering Co., Inc. Safety Management System			Doc No:	SPILL
			Initial Issue Date	12/14/15
Chapter 34-Spill Prevention & Response			Revision Date:	Initial Version
			Revision No.	0
			Next Review Date:	
			Page:	Page 6 of 17
Preparation: Safety Mgr	Authority: President	Issuing Dept: Safety		

- Oil & Solvent Containment - If containers of various machine oils and solvents are stored onsite, the quantities of oil are managed to have a maximum of 11- 55-gallon containers of oil in each area. The solvent containers are to be stored in areas that prevent any release of the solvent to the sanitary sewer. The oil containers are stored on modular spill decks to provide containment. Each oil container must be labeled with the department number/location and a "Used Oil" label. Every container must be properly labeled.
- Floor Drain Protection - Floor drains in the immediate vicinity of the used oil and solvent collection areas are protected with either plugs, curbs or located far enough from any drain to the sanitary sewer to prevent any oil or solvent that may be spilled from entering the drains.
- Documentation & Record Keeping Requirements - The responsible person shall submit a written report that describes the accidental or prohibited discharge after occurrence of the discharge. The report shall include the following information:
 - Time, duration and location of the discharge;
 - Description and quantity of the material or waste discharged including constituents and concentrations;
 - Cause of the accidental or prohibited slug discharge;
 - Actions taken to abate and clean up the accidental or prohibited slug discharge; and
 - A schedule of corrective measures to prevent further occurrences.
- Container Labeling - Midland Engineering Co., Inc. will assure that all containers of hazardous chemicals entering the workplace or containers with missing labels are properly labeled with:
 - Identity of chemical
 - Hazard warnings
 - Name and address of the manufacturer, importer, or responsible party
 If the chemical is to be transferred to a separate container that is not for immediate use, the employee will ensure that the new container is properly labeled. (i.e., that all secondary containers are labeled with a copy of the original manufacturer's label or with generic labels which have a block for identity, hazard warning, and the name and address of the manufacturer). Employees will also be informed of the hazards associated with chemicals contained in pipes within the work area.

1.6 Containment

Methods of secondary containment include a combination of methods (e.g., spill pallets) and land-based spill response (e.g., drain covers, sorbents) to prevent prohibited discharges.

- Spill Pallets - Each spill pallet has a capacity of 75 gallons, which can effectively contain the volume of any single 55-gallon drum. Drums are also stored in a manner as to not be exposed to precipitation.
- Drip Pans - Fill ports for all ASTs are equipped with drip pans to contain small leaks from the piping/hose connections.
- Sorbent Material - Spill cleanup kits that include absorbent material, booms, and other portable barriers are located within close proximity of the oil product storage and handling areas for rapid deployment should a spill occur. Sorbent material, booms, and other portable barriers are stored to allow for quick deployment in the event of a discharge.

Supplies must be easily accessible when required, and considerations must be made for both the type and quantity of materials.

1.7 Oil Container Inspection

Daily Inspection - A designated employee shall perform a complete a daily walk-through of the designated area of the facility each day. This daily visual inspection involves: looking for containment damage or leakage, stained or discolored soils, or excessive accumulation of water in diked and bermed areas.

Midland Engineering Co., Inc. Safety Management System			Doc No:	SPILL
			Initial Issue Date	12/14/15
Chapter 34-Spill Prevention & Response			Revision Date:	Initial Version
			Revision No.	0
			Next Review Date:	
			Page:	Page 7 of 17
Preparation: Safety Mgr	Authority: President	Issuing Dept: Safety		

Monthly Inspection - Personnel shall perform monthly inspections. The monthly inspection covers the following key elements:

- Observing the exterior of containment, pipes, and other equipment for signs of deterioration, leaks, corrosion, and thinning.
- Observing the exterior of portable containers for signs of deterioration or leaks.
- Observing tank foundations and supports for signs of instability or excessive settlement.
- Observing the tank fill and discharge pipes for signs of poor connection that could cause a discharge, and tank vent for obstructions and proper operation.
- Verifying the proper functioning of overfill prevention systems.
- Checking the inventory of discharge response equipment and restocking as needed.
- Observing the effluent and measuring the quantity of accumulated oil within the oil/water separator.

All problems regarding containment or response equipment must immediately be reported to the owner. Visible oil leaks from containment walls, piping, or other components must be repaired as soon as possible to prevent a larger spill or a discharge. Pooled oil is removed immediately upon discovery. Written monthly inspection records are maintained for a period of three years.

Annual Inspection- Personnel perform a more thorough inspection of equipment on an annual basis. This annual inspection complements the monthly inspection described above. The annual inspection is preferably performed after a large storm event in order to verify the imperviousness and/or proper functioning of drainage control systems. Written annual inspection records are maintained for a period of three years.

1.8 Employee Training

Compliance with this program is mandatory and is applicable to all employees. Employees will be instructed in the operation and maintenance of prevention equipment, discharge procedure protocols, and rules and regulations as described in the contents of this plan. Any new personnel with hazardous chemical handling responsibilities are provided with this same training prior to being involved in operations. The designated site supervisor is the designee and is responsible for training on oil discharge prevention, control, and response preparedness activities. All employees will receive training and failure to comply with this program is grounds for disciplinary action and/or termination. All employees are required to sign the acknowledgement statement subsequent to these procedures. Written records of the verification of training are maintained with this plan for a period of three years.

Midland Engineering Co., Inc. Safety Management System			Doc No:	SPILL
			Initial Issue Date	12/14/15
Chapter 34-Spill Prevention & Response			Revision Date:	Initial Version
			Revision No.	0
			Next Review Date:	
Preparation: Safety Mgr	Authority: President	Issuing Dept: Safety	Page:	Page 8 of 17

Part 2: Storm Water Quality

2.1 General Facility Information

Name of Facility: _____

Facility Address: _____

Facility Contact: _____

Name: _____

Title: _____

Telephone: _____

Emergency Contact:

Name: _____

Title: _____

Telephone: _____

2.2 Purpose

This storm water quality procedure has been developed as required for storm water discharges and in accordance with good engineering practices. This procedure identifies potential sources of storm water pollution at the facility, recommends appropriate best management practices (BMPs) or pollution control measures to reduce the discharge of pollutants in storm water runoff, and provides for periodic review of this procedure.

The primary goal of the storm water quality program is to improve the quality of surface waters by reducing the amount of pollutants potentially contained in the storm water runoff.

This plan will:

- Identify sources of storm water and non-storm water contamination to the storm water drainage system;
- Identify and prescribe appropriate "source area control" type best management practices designed to prevent storm water contamination from occurring;
- Identify and prescribe "storm water treatment" type best management practices to reduce pollutants in contaminated storm water prior to discharge;
- Prescribe an implementation schedule so as to ensure that the storm water management actions prescribed in the plan are carried out and evaluated on a regular basis.

2.3 Responsibilities

The Site Supervisor or Designated Qualified Person is responsible for developing, implementing, maintaining, and revising this plan. The supervisor or designated person shall be familiar with the management and operations of the facility. The member(s) of the team and their responsibilities (i.e. implementing, maintaining, record keeping, submitting reports, conducting inspections, employee training, conducting the annual compliance evaluation, testing for non-storm water discharges, signing the required certifications) are as follows:

Name & Title	Responsibility	Training / Experience

Midland Engineering Co., Inc. Safety Management System			Doc No:	SPILL
			Initial Issue Date	12/14/15
Chapter 34-Spill Prevention & Response			Revision Date:	Initial Version
			Revision No.	0
			Next Review Date:	
			Page:	Page 9 of 17
Preparation: Safety Mgr	Authority: President	Issuing Dept: Safety		

2.4 Best Management Practices

Storm water management controls, or best management practices (BMPs), will be implemented to reduce the amount of pollutants in storm water discharged from operations at facility.

2.5 Source Area Control

To the maximum extent practicable and to the extent it is cost effective, the use of source area control best management practices designed to prevent storm water from becoming contaminated will be used.

2.6 Erosion Control Measures

Areas prone to soil erosion shall be protected, and the soil kept out of the storm water discharge.

Note: Erosion control measures to be considered are reconstruction of slopes, seeding bare areas, diversion of runoff, paving traveled areas, trapping sediment, protecting inlets and preventing tracking.

2.7 Housekeeping

Good housekeeping practices are designed to maintain a clean and orderly work environment. This will reduce the potential for significant materials to come in contact with storm water.

2.8 Preventive Maintenance

Preventive Maintenance involves the regular inspection, testing, and cleaning of equipment and operational systems. These inspections will help to uncover conditions that might lead to a release of materials. Thus, allowing for maintenance to prevent such a release.

2.9 Preventive Measures

Preventive measures are controls that are intended to prevent the exposure of storm water to contaminants. The following are examples of preventive measures that could be used for this facility:

- Signs and labels
- Safety posts
- Fences
- Security system
- Coverings over areas of concern

2.10 Inspections

Quarterly inspections of the stormwater runoff are required. These inspections must be conducted during a runoff event. Records of the inspections must be kept on file with the site supervisor. The water must be checked for physical properties such as odor, color, turbidity, suspended solids, or foam.

2.11 Spill Prevention & Response

Spills and leaks together are the largest industrial source of storm water pollution. Thus, this procedure specifies material handling procedures and storage requirements for significant materials. Whenever possible, chemicals shall be kept in closed containers and stored so they are not exposed to stormwater. Equipment and procedures necessary for cleaning up spills and preventing the spilled materials from being discharged have also been identified. All employees have been made aware of the proper procedures.

2.12 Employee Training

Employee training should be a major component in ensuring the success of the procedures. The more knowledgeable all employees are about the procedures and what is expected of them, the greater the chance that the plan will be successful.

Midland Engineering Co., Inc. Safety Management System			Doc No:	SPILL
			Initial Issue Date:	12/14/15
Chapter 34-Spill Prevention & Response			Revision Date:	Initial Version
			Revision No.:	0
			Next Review Date:	
			Page:	Page 10 of 17
Preparation: Safety Mgr	Authority: President	Issuing Dept: Safety		

Compliance with this program is mandatory and is applicable to all employees. Employees will be instructed on all rules and regulations as described in the contents of this plan. All employees are required to sign the acknowledgement statement subsequent to these procedures. Written records of the verification of training are maintained with this plan for a period of three years.

2.13 Recordkeeping & Reporting

All reports and records pertaining to the permit coverage under this general procedure shall be retained for a minimum of three years. The forms are to be kept on site and shall be made available to the owner upon request.

Midland Engineering Co., Inc. Safety Management System			Doc No:	SPILL
			Initial Issue Date	12/14/15
Chapter 34-Spill Prevention & Response			Revision Date:	Initial Version
			Revision No.	0
			Next Review Date:	
			Page:	Page 11 of 17
Preparation: Safety Mgr	Authority: President	Issuing Dept: Safety		

Part 3: Spill Control and Cleanup

3.1 Purpose

The purpose of these procedures is to implement a plan that has the ultimate goal of preventing or reducing pollutant runoff from municipal operations. Preventing spills of materials and wastes is a significant component of compliance. However, even with the best prevention efforts, spills may still occur. When they do, it is up to employees to respond quickly and effectively to clean up the spilled material or notify someone who can. The plan should be kept in a central location that is easily accessible for employees.

3.2 Responsibilities

- Responsible Person - Has primary responsibility for coordinating the response to emergencies, including chemical spills.
- Supervisors - Should ensure that employees are familiar with these procedures and receive any necessary training.
- All Employees - Should follow these procedures in the event of a chemical spill.

3.3 Cleanup Procedures

Spilled chemicals should be effectively and quickly contained and cleaned up. Employees should clean up spills themselves only if properly trained and protected. Employees who are not trained in spill cleanup procedures should report the spill to the Responsible Person(s) listed above, warn other employees, and leave the area.

The following general guidelines should be followed for evacuation, spill control, notification of proper authorities, and general emergency procedures in the event of a chemical incident in which there is potential for a significant release of hazardous materials. Communication practices shall be in place prior to work operations and address both the type and quantity of materials spilled.

1. Evacuation - Persons in the immediate vicinity of a spill should immediately *evacuate* the premises (except for employees with training in spill response in circumstances described below). If the spill is of "medium" or "large" size, or if the spill seems hazardous, immediately notify emergency response personnel.
2. Spill Control Techniques - Once a spill has occurred, the employee needs to decide whether the spill is small enough to handle without outside assistance. Only employees with training in spill response should attempt to contain or clean up a spill.

NOTE: If you are cleaning up a spill yourself, make sure you are aware of the hazards associated with the materials spilled, have adequate ventilation, and proper personal protective equipment. Treat all residual chemical and cleanup materials as hazardous waste.

Spill control equipment should be located wherever significant quantities of hazardous materials are received or stored. MSDSs, absorbents, over-pack containers, container patch kits, spill dams, shovels, floor dry, acid/base neutralizers, and "caution-keep out" signs are common spill response items.

3. Spill Response and Cleanup - Chemical spills are divided into three categories: Small, Medium and Large. Response and cleanup procedures vary depending on the size of the spill.

Midland Engineering Co., Inc. Safety Management System			Doc No:	SPILL
			Initial Issue Date:	12/14/15
Chapter 34-Spill Prevention & Response			Revision Date:	Initial Version
			Revision No.:	0
			Next Review Date:	
			Page:	Page 12 of 17
Preparation: Safety Mgr	Authority: President	Issuing Dept: Safety		

3.4 Small Spills

Any spill where the major dimension is less than 18 inches in diameter. Small spills are generally handled by internal personnel and usually do not require an emergency response by HAZMAT teams.

- Quickly control the spill by stopping or securing the spill source. This could be as simple as up righting a container and using floor-dry or absorbent pads to soak up spilled material. Wear gloves and protective clothing, if necessary.
- Put spill material and absorbents in secure containers if any are available.
- Consult with the Facility Responsible Person and the MSDS for spill and waste disposal procedures.
- In some instances, the area of the spill should not be washed with water. Use Dry Cleanup Methods and never wash spills down the drain, onto a storm drain or onto the driveway or parking lot.
- Both the spilled material and the absorbent may be considered hazardous waste and must be disposed of in compliance with state and federal environmental regulations.

3.5 Medium Spills

Spills where the major dimension exceeds 18 inches, but is less than 6 feet. Outside emergency response personnel (HAZMAT teams) should usually be called for medium spills. Common sense, however, will dictate when it is necessary to call them.

- Immediately try to help contain the spill at its source by simple measures only. This means quickly up-righting a container, or putting a lid on a container, if possible. Do not use absorbents unless they are immediately available. Once you have made a quick attempt to contain the spill, or once you have quickly determined you cannot take any brief containment measures, leave the area and alert Emergency Responders. Closing doors behind you while leaving helps contain fumes from spills. Give responders accurate information as to the location, chemical, and estimated amount of the spill.
- Evaluate the area outside the spill. Engines and electrical equipment near the spill area must be turned off. This eliminates various sources of ignition in the area. Advise Emergency Responders on how to turn off engines or electrical sources. Do not go back into the spill area once you have left. Help emergency responders by trying to determine how to shut off heating, air conditioning equipment, or air circulating equipment, if necessary.
- If emergency responders evacuate the spill area, follow their instructions in leaving the area.
- After emergency responders have contained the spill, be prepared to assist them with any other information that may be necessary, such as MSDSs and questions about the facility. Emergency responders or trained personnel with proper personal protective equipment will then clean up the spill residue. Do not re-enter the area until the responder in charge gives the all clear. Be prepared to assist these persons from outside the spill area with MSDSs, absorbents, and containers.
- Reports must be filed with proper authorities. It is the responsibility of the spiller to inform both his/her supervisor and the emergency responders as to what caused the spill. The response for large spills is similar to the procedures for medium spills, except that the exposure danger is greater.

3.6 Large Spills

Any spill involving flammable liquid where the major dimension exceeds 6 feet in diameter; and any "running" spill, where the source of the spill has not been contained or flow has not been stopped.

- Leave the area and notify Emergency Responders (911). Give the operator the spill location, chemical spilled, and approximate amount.
- From a safe area, attempt to get MSDS information for the spilled chemical for the emergency responders to use. Also, be prepared to advise responders as to any ignition sources, engines, electrical power, or air conditioning/ventilation systems that may need to be shut off. Advise responders of any absorbents, containers, or spill control equipment that may be available. This may need to be done from a remote area, because an evacuation that would place the spiller far from the scene may be needed. Use radio or phone to assist from a distance, if necessary.

Midland Engineering Co., Inc. Safety Management System			Doc No:	SPILL
			Initial Issue Date	12/14/15
Chapter 34-Spill Prevention & Response			Revision Date:	Initial Version
			Revision No.	0
			Next Review Date:	
Preparation: Safety Mgr	Authority: President	Issuing Dept: Safety	Page:	Page 13 of 17

- Only emergency response personnel, in accordance with their own established procedures, should handle spills greater than 6 feet in any dimension or that are continuous. Remember, once the emergency responders or HAZMAT team is on the job cleaning up spills or putting out fires, the area is under their control and no one may re-enter the area until the responder in charge gives the all clear.
- Provide information for reports to supervisors and responders, just as in medium spills.

3.7 Reporting

All chemical spills, regardless of size, should be reported as soon as possible to the Facility Responsible Person. The Responsible Person will determine whether the spill has the potential to affect the environment outside of the facility and must be reported to the Owner and Emergency Responders. Examples of spills that could affect the outside environment include spills that are accompanied by fire or explosion and spills that could reach nearby water bodies.

Midland Engineering Co., Inc. Safety Management System			Doc No:	SPILL
			Initial Issue Date	12/14/15
Chapter 34-Spill Prevention & Response			Revision Date:	Initial Version
			Revision No.	0
			Next Review Date:	
			Page:	Page 14 of 17
Preparation: Safety Mgr	Authority: President	Issuing Dept: Safety		

Part 4: General Waste Management

4.1 Equipment Needed

Labels -Every container must be properly labeled.

Waste Containers -To determine the appropriate container for the waste being collected.

4.2 Procedural Descriptions

4.2.1 Universal Wastes - Batteries may be co-disposed with Facility Universal Wastes by placing the wastes in containers labeled "Used Batteries".

4.2.2 Used Oil - Each drum must be labeled with the department number and a "Used Oil" label.

4.2.3 Used fluorescent bulbs-Fluorescent bulb containers must be labeled with "Waste Mercury".

4.2.4 Used Aerosol Cans -An empty aerosol can means: no more spray is emitted from the can when pressing the spray nozzle; and when the can is shaken, fluid is not perceived to be present. If you are not positive the can is empty, manage the can as a partially full aerosol can, and contact a waste disposal company for pickup.

Empty aerosol cans by be disposed in the general trash.

Empty, partially full, or damaged aerosol cans may not be placed in scrap metal containers.

Full, partially full, or damaged used aerosol cans must be managed as a hazardous waste. Contact a waste disposal company for pickup.

All other regulated wastes shall be handled in accordance with procedures described below.

4.2.5 Solid Waste -Do not allow litter or debris to accumulate anywhere at the job site, including storm drain grates, trash racks, and ditch lines. Pick up and remove trash and debris from the job site at least once a week. Management must monitor solid waste storage and disposal procedures at the job site. If practicable, recycle nonhazardous job site waste and excess material. Furnish enough closed-lid dumpsters of sufficient size to contain any solid waste generated by work activities. When the refuse reaches the fill line, dumpsters must be emptied. Dumpsters must be watertight. Do not wash out dumpsters at the job site. Furnish additional containers and pick up dumpsters more frequent during the demolition phase of construction.

Solid waste includes:

1. Brick
2. Mortar
3. Timber
4. Metal scraps
5. Sawdust
6. Pipe
7. Electrical cuttings
8. Non-hazardous equipment parts
9. Styrofoam and other packaging materials
10. Vegetative material and plant containers from highway planting
11. Litter and smoking material, including litter generated randomly by the public
12. Other trash and debris

Furnish and use trash receptacles at the job site yard, field trailers, and locations where workers gather for lunch and breaks.

Midland Engineering Co., Inc. Safety Management System			Doc No:	SPILL
			Initial Issue Date	12/14/15
Chapter 34-Spill Prevention & Response			Revision Date:	Initial Version
			Revision No.	0
			Next Review Date:	
			Page:	Page 15 of 17
Preparation: Safety Mgr	Authority: President	Issuing Dept: Safety		

4.2.6 Contaminated Soil - Identify contaminated soil from spills or leaks by noticing discoloration, odors, or differences in soil properties. Soil with evidence of contamination must be sampled and tested by a laboratory certified by ELAP. If levels of contamination are found to be hazardous, handle and dispose of the soil as hazardous waste. Prevent the flow of water, including ground water, from mixing with contaminated soil by using one or a combination of the following measures:

1. Berms
2. Cofferdams
3. Grout curtains
4. Freeze walls
5. Concrete seal course

If water mixes with contaminated soil and becomes contaminated, sample and test the water using a laboratory certified by ELAP. If levels of contamination are found to be hazardous, handle and dispose of the water as hazardous waste.

4.2.7 Concrete Waste - Use practices that will prevent the discharge of cement concrete, AC, or HMA waste into storm drain systems or watercourses. Collect and dispose of cement concrete, AC, or HMA waste at locations where:

1. Concrete material, including grout, is used
2. Concrete dust and debris result from demolition
3. Saw cutting, coring, grinding, grooving, or hydro-concrete demolition of cement concrete, AC, or HMA creates a residue or slurry
4. Concrete truck or other concrete-coated equipment is cleaned at the job site

4.2.8 Sanitary and Septic Waste -Do not bury or discharge wastewater from sanitary or septic systems. Management must inspect sanitary or septic waste storage and monitor disposal procedures. Sanitary facilities that discharge to the sanitary sewer system must be properly connected and free from leaks. Place sanitary facilities at least 50 feet away from storm drains, watercourses, and flow lines. Obtain written approval before discharging from a sanitary or septic system directly into a sanitary sewer system, and submit a copy to the owner. Comply with local health agency provisions while using an on-site disposal system.

4.2.9 Liquid Waste - Use practices that will prevent job site liquid waste from entering storm drain systems or watercourses. Liquid waste includes the following:

1. Drilling slurries or fluids
2. Grease-free or oil-free wastewater or rinse water
3. Dredgings, including liquid waste from drainage system cleaning
4. Liquid waste running off a surface including wash or rinse water
5. Other non-storm water liquids not covered by separate permits

Hold liquid waste in structurally sound, leak proof containers such as:

1. Roll-off bins
2. Portable tanks

Liquid waste containers must be of sufficient quantity and volume to prevent overflow, spills and leaks. Store containers:

1. At least 50 feet from moving vehicles and equipment
2. If within the floodplain, at least 100 feet from concentrated flows of storm water, drainage courses, watercourses, and storm drain inlets unless approved
3. If outside the floodplain, at least 50 feet from concentrated flows of storm water, drainage courses, watercourses, and storm drain inlets unless approved

Midland Engineering Co., Inc. Safety Management System			Doc No:	SPILL
			Initial Issue Date	12/14/15
Chapter 34-Spill Prevention & Response			Revision Date:	Initial Version
			Revision No.	0
			Next Review Date:	
			Page:	Page 16 of 17
Preparation: Safety Mgr	Authority: President	Issuing Dept: Safety		

Remove and dispose of deposited solids from sediment traps under "Solid Waste" of these special provisions unless the owner approves another method. Liquid waste may require testing to determine hazardous material content before disposal.

4.2.10 Collection of Waste- Properly label the container.

If a hazardous waste label is required, fill in the label. In satellite collection areas, the "Accumulation Start Date" is left blank.

Label the container with a description of the contents (e.g.: "USED RAGS").

The container used for Hazardous Waste may remain in the satellite collection area until it is full.

Note: The container used for Hazardous Waste may remain in the satellite collection area until it reaches a volume of 55 gallons for hazardous waste, or 1 quart for acutely hazardous waste. The volume required applies to each Hazardous Waste stream generated in an area. For example, an area may have up to 55 gallons of Waste Mineral Spirits and up to 55 gallons of Waste Acetone as long as each waste is properly identified.

4.2.11 Disposal of Waste -When a container of waste is full, contact the Environmental Contact to begin disposal process.

The Environmental Contact or their representative will be responsible for entering the "Accumulation Start Date" on the Hazardous Waste label

Environmental Contact will sign the completed the manifest. The Environmental Contact or their representative will complete all shipping documents required for transportation of the waste.

Midland Engineering Co., Inc. staff will not sign hazardous waste shipping manifests.

Any Hazardous Waste generated in a satellite area must be transported (when drum is full) to an appropriate storage area or sent for disposal within 72 hours.

4.3 Resources

When in doubt about the handling of any waste, call Midland Engineering Co., Inc. EHS Specialist.

