

Private Well Protection

Even though the scientific evidence shows no anticipated effects on neighbor's wells as a result of the proposed gravel pit operation, Payne & Dolan is committed to maintaining good relationships with the community and providing its neighbors with every assurance possible. The current operation on the Klahn property has not caused any impact for neighbor's wells and as a result has not had any claims on the well protection procedure. However, Payne & Dolan will maintain its current offering of the following protections for neighbor's wells.

1. Private Well Assurance

Prior to the commencement of any site excavation after the issuance of the CUP, Payne & Dolan shall offer to inspect and test private existing wells within 2,500 feet of the CUP limits that have not previously been offered such inspection. The wells shall be tested for bacteria and nitrates. The inspections shall be conducted by an independent qualified inspector approved by the County Sanitarian selected and paid for by Payne & Dolan.

In the event any well within 2,500 feet of the site fails or is deemed unusable, Payne & Dolan, upon notification by the property owner, shall immediately provide water and/or septic services without regard to cause.

Payne & Dolan, shall continue to post and maintain at all times during the term of the CUP, a bond in favor of Dane County in the amount of fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000.00) as security for its obligations under the private wells procedure.

2. Private Well Claims Procedure

Any damage to private wells located within 2,500 feet of the CUP area, including immediate relief provided in the previous paragraph, caused by gravel pit operations, shall be compensated by Payne & Dolan in accordance with the following procedures:

- a. In the event of any well within 2,500 feet of the site fails or is deemed unusable, Payne & Dolan, upon notification by the property owner, shall mitigate any inconvenience to the property owner, without regard to the cause. This mitigation may include providing water or other remedy.
- b. Any claim for damage shall be presented to Payne & Dolan in written form, with a sworn certification, estimate of damage, and request for payment.
- c. Payne & Dolan shall have the right to inspect the well to determine whether, in its own good faith judgement, the damage was caused by gravel pit operations.
- d. In the event of a good faith dispute, Payne & Dolan shall post 125% of the amount of claimed damage with a bank identified by Dane County and the matter shall be referred to the University of Wisconsin – Madison Department of Civil Engineering or other qualified independent third party approved by the County Sanitarian for determination of the cause of the damage claimed by the

property owner. Such determination shall be promptly rendered after presentation. Payne & Dolan shall pay the claim within five (5) business days of decision if the decision maker determines that the gravel pit caused the damage.

- e. The non-prevailing party to the dispute shall have the responsibility for payment of all reasonable costs and reasonable attorney's fees of the prevailing party and the costs of the University of Wisconsin – Madison Department of Civil Engineering or other qualified independent third party incurred in rendering its decision.

FUGITIVE DUST CONTROL PLAN

For Aggregate Operations

Oregon Aggregate Site, Town of Oregon, Dane County
Payne & Dolan, Inc.

1. Site Roadways

- A. Maintain paved entrance road as outlined in the development plan and conditional use permit.
- B. Dust on the site roadways shall be controlled by applications of water, calcium chloride or other acceptable and approved fugitive dust control compounds. Applications of dust suppressants shall be done as often as necessary to meet all applicable emission limits.
- C. All paved roadways shall be swept as needed between applications.
- D. Any material spillage on roads shall be cleaned up immediately.
- E. Enforcement of on-site speed limits.

2. Processing Equipment & Conveyors

- A. The drop distance at each transfer point shall be reduced to the minimum the equipment can achieve.
- B. Water spray bars and nozzles will be utilized on equipment where necessary.
- C. Transfer points will be covered as needed.
- D. Locate main mineral extraction and processing operations below the existing grade.

3. Storage Piles

- A. Stockpiling of all nonmetallic minerals shall be performed to minimize drop distance and control potential dust problems.
- B. Stockpiles shall be watered on an as needed basis in order to meet the opacity limits. Also, equipment to apply water or dust suppressant shall be available at the site, or on call for use at the site, within a given operating day. A record of all watering shall be kept on file and be made available to the Department of Natural Resources upon request.

4. Site Improvement/Grading

- A. Perimeter berm shall be built within 3 months and seeded within 7 days of the finished grading as required by the conditional use permit.
- B. Overburden stockpiled for future reclamation shall be seeded within 7 days as required by the conditional use permit.
- C. Finished reclaimed slopes shall be seeded within 7 days of finished grading.
- D. Roadways and haul roads for grading operation and equipment will be maintained as outlined in paragraph 1.
- E. Maintain existing vegetation around perimeter of property.
- F. Minimize the amount of land open for extraction at any one time.

5. Record Keeping

A. Process information required to indicate compliance with applicable state and federal regulations will be recorded on a daily basis as required by the general operation permit. These records are required to be kept and maintained for 5 years.

6. Department of Natural Resources Inspection

A. The provisions and procedures of this plan are subject to adjustment if following an inspection and written notification, the Department of Natural Resources finds the fugitive dust requirements and/or permitted emission limits are not being met.



Water Truck



Shrouding



Sweeper



Paved Entrance Road

*This plan was adapted from existing fugitive dust control plans on file with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Air Pollution Control General Operation Permit for Portable Nonmetallic Mineral Processing permits held by Payne & Dolan's portable crushing plants.

For more information, please contact
Jim Mertes, Environmental Manager or Clint Weninger, Land Resources Manager,
for Payne & Dolan, Inc. at (262) 524-1700.

SPILL PREVENTION CONTROL AND COUNTERMEASURE PLAN

For Site Development Activities and Sand & Gravel Extraction

PAYNE & DOLAN, INC.
Oregon Aggregate Site
Town of Oregon
Dane County, Wisconsin

Payne & Dolan, Inc.
N3 W23650 Badinger Road • P.O. Box 781
Waukesha, WI 53187
(262) 524-1700

CONTACT
Jim Mertes, Environmental Manager

SPCC PLAN REVIEW - 40 CFR 112.5(b)

The owner or operator must complete a review and evaluation of the SPCC plan at least once every five years. Evidence of these reviews is recorded below:

Signature	Name (print)	Title	Review Date
	James J. Mertes	Environmental Manager	January 18, 2016

I have completed a review and evaluation of the SPCC Plan for this facility and will/will not amend the plan as a result. If changes are made, please summarize them on the back of this page.

MANAGEMENT APPROVAL - 40 CFR 112.7

I hereby certify that the necessary resources to implement this plan have been committed.

Vice President (printed name) Mark E. Filmanowicz

(Signature) _____

Date: January 18, 2016

Office Contact Number 262.524.1700

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER CERTIFICATION- 40 CFR 112.3 (d)

By means of this certification, I attest that I am familiar with the requirements of provisions of 40 CFR Part 112, that I or my designated agent have visited and examined the facility, that this SPCC Plan has been prepared in accordance with good engineering practices, including consideration of applicable industry standards, and with the requirements of this Part, that procedures for required inspections and testing have been established and that the Plan is adequate for the facility.

Engineer (printed name) Dan Zotkowski

(Signature) _____

Date: January 18, 2106

Stamp:

Description of the facility

Facility Name: Oregon Aggregate Site

Facility Control Number: _____

Facility Address: 157 CTH MM

Facility City/Town: Town of Oregon

Facility County and State: Dane County, Wisconsin

Facility Township/Range location: Town 5 North, Range 9 East

The physical plant is an aggregate manufacturing facility for crushing sand and gravel into various products. It consists of feed bins and conveyors, one or more crushing plants, which may have diesel powered engines, a diesel powered generator set, material handling equipment, above ground fuel storage tanks, loaders, and office structures.

The above ground storage tanks are for #2 diesel for fueling equipment and generators. Several 55-gallon drums of maintenance oils may also be present. Other stored material includes sand, gravel, crushed limestone, and recycled asphalt pavement. A facility diagram is included as an attachment to this Plan.

40 CFR 112.7 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

112.7(a)(1)

This facility is in conformance with the SPCC Regulation that will become effective February 17, 2006.

112.7(a)(2)

In complying with all applicable requirements of the SPCC Regulation, no deviations were employed or claimed in this Plan.

112.7(a)(3)(i)

See the facility diagram for the location of the storage tanks and general arrangement of the facility. Also provided are any known storm water drain inlets and flow direction of rain water (and any spilled oil). The facility diagram also includes the locations and contents of each container, any transfer stations, and connecting pipes.

The type and quantities of all hazardous substances stored or in use on-site to be covered by this plan:

_____,000 gallons #2 diesel for equipment fueling use

_____ 55-gallon drums of oil or oil based product (describe)

112.7(a)(3)(ii)

Discharge prevention measures including procedures for routine handling of products include the following:

Spill Prevention Measures for Storage Tanks

1. Tank loading instructions are posted at each facility (see attached copy of instruction list).
2. Receiving lines are equipped with gate and check valves.
3. Tank valves are closed and locked except during loading and unloading.
4. Venting capacity is appropriate for fill and discharge rates.
5. On-site equipment including front end loaders, crawlers or graders, is available to contain, control or clean up any spilled material.
6. Plant layout and illumination are optimized for efficient equipment access and usage.
7. Fuel storage tanks are located within suitably bermed enclosures when applicable, and are not located in areas that could become flooded by stormwater or snowmelt runoff.

Spill Prevention Measures for Vehicles

1. All material handling is performed by experienced operators, who use appropriate equipment, and are instructed in proper loading procedures.
2. Transfers from tanks into vehicles are performed using approved pumps.
3. No open valves may be left unattended.
4. In case of a spill, immediate attention will be given to preventing the release of a hazardous substance into the environment.
5. Truck traffic areas are laid out to minimize the likelihood of vehicular damage to pipes, pumps and valves. Containment structures are built to provide further protection.

Spill Prevention Policies for Individuals

1. Plant personnel have been trained in spill prevention, control, containment and cleanup procedures.
2. All tanks are to be checked for capacity before they are filled.
3. The plant and all tanks will be checked daily for leaks or spills.
4. In case of a spill, the plant operator or site foreman will have the authority to clear the spill area of any personnel not experienced or trained in spill remediation.

112.7(a)(3)(iii) Discharge controls such as containment around storage areas and procedures for the control of a hazardous substance.

Discharge controls are required for liquid fuels. Company policy requires that containment or remote impoundment areas be maintained according to the following criteria:

1. The containment area must be capable of holding at least one and one quarter the volume of the largest tank.
2. The containment or remote impoundment walls must be constructed of an impermeable material compatible with any of the stored substances. Concrete, plastic, steel, and clay are acceptable materials.
3. If a remote impoundment is used, a layer of clay or asphalt should be placed under the tanks, and on the path to the remote impoundment area,
4. Remote impoundment areas must meet these additional requirements:
 - The ground must be sloped so that any liquid flowing from a tank during a release flows away from the tank and into the impoundment.
 - The ground should be sloped at about one foot of drop for each 100 feet of distance between the tanks and the remote impoundment area.
 - The remote impoundment area must be located at least 50 feet from the tanks.
5. Pumps must be located within the dike walls or between the tanks and the remote impoundment area.
6. Fuel and asphalt loading and unloading areas should be paved or underlain with clay or aggregate to such a depth as to contain any likely spill. The underlying materials in the potential spill areas should be easy to remove and recycle in case of a spill.
7. Diked areas must be sealed to prevent liquid runoff. Excess rainwater or snow melt may be removed only by using a siphon or submersible pump, to avoid releasing any floating petroleum products. No passive drains are to be used.

112.7(a)(3)(iv)&(v) A description of the site's in-house response capabilities, including equipment and procedures for responding to a discharge. A description of the procedures to be followed to reuse, recycle, treat, store or dispose of recovered hazardous substances and any contaminated media in accordance with applicable state and federal requirements.

Manufacturing asphalt paving mixes requires the use of various petroleum distillates, which could include asphalt cements and petroleum-based fuels. A spill of a small amount of asphalt, fuel oil or gasoline with crushed limestone or other aggregates onto an underlying layer of pavement would not generate a waste. Rather, the resulting mixture would still exhibit the specifications characteristic of an acceptable road paving mixture raw material.

Accordingly, small quantities of a mixture of asphalt or fuel oils will be processed through the asphalt plant like any plant raw material. These small quantities would be collected from

equipment lubricant drip points, hose connection drip points, refill drip points, and other minor sources of releases, or where underlying aggregates are seen to be stained.

In addition, where paved areas are seen to be moistened or stained by petroleum products, sand or aggregate will be used as collection media, and in turn used as a plant raw material.

This policy will be followed for small amounts of product. Where large amounts of material result from a spill, the control, containment, cleanup and disposal procedures to be followed are those outlined in the attached document "**Spill Response Procedures**",

112.7(a)(3)(vi) and 112.7(a)(4) See the attached "Spill Response Procedures" for spill notification, equipment and supply contacts.

112.7(b) Potential Equipment Failures Resulting in Spills

A worst-case discharge scenario would be the catastrophic rupture of a bulk tank truck containing 7,000 gallons of fuel oil. The fuel oil could migrate along graded contours of the facility. The flow rate of the released material would depend on the amount released. Also see the site map attached.

112.7(c) Containment and Diversionary Structures

Diking, berms, grading, and retentions ponds or used as described earlier in this plan. See the attached **Spill Response Procedures** for the location and inventory of sorbent materials.

112.7(d) Demonstration of Practicability

We have determined that the use of containment and diversionary structures and the use of readily available spill equipment to prevent discharged oil from reaching navigable water is practical and effective.

112.7(e) Inspections and Records

Monthly visual inspections of the asphalt and fuel oil storage areas, and the equipment fuel tanks and refueling area are documented. Any correction needed and the corrective actions taken are recorded. These records are kept for a period of three years. See the attached **Inspection Checklist for Spill Prevention**.

112.7(f) Personnel, Training, and Discharge Prevention Procedures

Site personnel have been trained to prevent, identify and respond to spill situations. Short informal spill briefings to discuss spill prevention control and countermeasure techniques are held periodically by the plant foreman, who is responsible for spill prevention. Spill response training updates and reviews are conducted on at least an annual basis. An attached document, entitled "**Spill Response Procedures**", is the text used during training and is the guideline to be used by plant personnel in case of a spill. New oil handling employees are trained in SPCC within 2 weeks of starting work. Records of annual spill prevention training are kept on the attached form.

112.7(g) Security

Outside above ground storage tanks will be surrounded by steel security fencing and a locked entrance gate when the facility is unattended. For portable plants an equivalent form of environmental protection may be provided. This may include the use of berms to completely contain any spills while the site is unattended. When possible, drums will be located within locked enclosures when the facility is unattended. Master flow valves and drain valves are locked in the closed position when in non-operating or standby status. The starter control on each oil pump will be locked in the off position when the pump is in non-operating or standby status. The loading and

unloading connections of oil pipelines are capped when not in service for an extended period of time. Area lights, where available, will be located to illuminate storage and office areas with consideration given to discovering spills at night and preventing spills from vandalism.

112.7(h) Tank Car and Truck Loading/Unloading Racks

There are no tank car or truck loading "racks" at the facility. However, tank loading areas will be provided with sufficient containment or remote containment to prevent a worst case discharge from reaching a navigable waterway. This containment may be temporary in nature at portable plant sites. The containment must be capable of handling the single largest compartment of any vehicle serving the facility, which is 7,000 gallons.

Wheel chocks are utilized at the loading/unloading areas to prevent premature vehicle departure. The lower-most drain and all outlets on tank trucks must be inspected for leaks prior to departure.

112.7(i) Field-Constructed Above Ground Storage Tanks

If any field constructed aboveground container undergoes a repair, alteration, reconstruction, or change in service, it must be evaluated for risk of discharge from brittle fracture failure and appropriate action taken.

112.7(j) Other Requirements

This plan is designed to meet all other state prevention standards including those in the Wisconsin Department of Commerce Flammable and Combustible Liquid Codes (COMM 10) and the State of Michigan Pollution Incident Prevention Plan (PIPP).

112.8(a) General Requirements

The general requirements for the Plan under the regulation have been met.

112.8(b)(1) Facility Drainage from Containment Areas

Active pumping is required to remove any liquid materials from inside containment areas built around petroleum storage tanks. No pumping of stormwater may occur before inspecting it for signs of contamination.

112.8 (b)(2,3,4,5) Facility Drainage from Outside of Containment Structures

Due to the types of equipment and the manufacturing practices at this facility, most petroleum releases will take place at or near the petroleum storage tanks. Damming the path of the liquids and absorbing them with sand or gravel will contain releases.

Releases from equipment located elsewhere at the facility, such as from mobile equipment fuel tanks, will be cleaned up using absorbent materials. Such releases will generally not migrate more than a few feet from the equipment.

No in-plant ditches are used for runoff control. Part 112.8(b) (4) and (5) are not applicable.

40 CFR 112.8 (c) Bulk Storage Tank Use and Integrity.

112.8 (c)(1)

All bulk storage tanks are constructed from welded steel and other materials compatible with the liquid asphalt, fuel oil and any other material stored in them.

112.8 (c)(2)

Secondary containment, which allows for 1.25 times the capacity of the largest tank, in the containment area is provided for all tanks holding petroleum liquids if there is a chance of a discharge reaching a navigable waterway or storm drain.

112.8 (c)(3)

No rainwater will be discharged from diked areas into stormdrains or waterways unless the bypass is normally closed and the retained rainwater is inspected to ensure that its presence will not cause a discharge to a navigable waterway. Adequate records of any dike discharge to a water way must be kept.

112.8 (c)(4) & (5)

There are no underground tanks at this facility.

112.8 (c)(6)

Visible inspections are made of all petroleum storage tanks at regular intervals (see SPCC monthly inspection checklist).

112.8 (c)(7)

There are no internal heating coils at this facility.

112.8 (c)(8)

Overfilling petroleum storage tanks is prevented by manually measuring tank levels before refilling.

112.8 (c)(9) & (10)

The plant and all tanks will be checked daily for leaks or spills. All visible discharges must be promptly remediated including any accumulations of oil in diked areas.

112.8 (c)(11)

Mobile or portable containers including 55-gallon drums must be provided with secondary containment sufficient to hold 125 percent of the volume of the largest tank or positioned to prevent a discharge to a navigable waterway.

40 CFR 112.8 (d) Transfer and Pumping Operations

112.8 (d)(1)

Corporate policy calls for only above ground piping on new or rebuilt facilities. Any existing buried piping is of double wall design.

112.8 (d)(2)

Pipelines not in service or on standby for an extended period (over 6-months) are capped or blank flanged and marked as to their origin.

112.8 (d)(3)

All pipe supports are designed to minimize abrasion and corrosion and to allow for expansion and contraction.

112.8 (d)(4)

All above ground pipelines and valves are examined to assess their condition daily. Written records are maintained on a monthly basis.

112.8 (d)(5)

Vehicle collision protection or warning signs are required for all tanks and piping.

Spill Response Procedures for Hazardous Materials

What is a Spill?

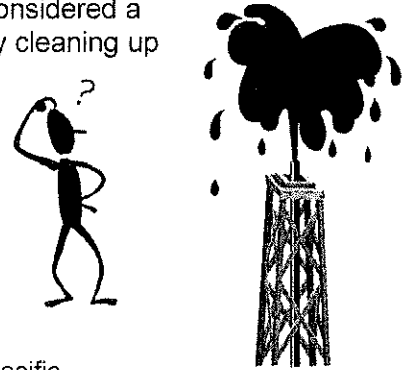
A "spill" is a release into the environment of any hazardous substance. In our operations this usually involves one of the following:

√ diesel fuel √ gasoline √ used oil √ asphalt cement √ antifreeze √ parts cleaning solvent

How Much Release Makes a Spill?

Any amount of hazardous material released to the environment is considered a spill and must be cleaned up immediately. In addition to immediately cleaning up any size spill, the following spills must be immediately reported:

- More than 1 gallon of gasoline spilled on a pervious surface
- More than 5 gallons of other petroleum products spilled on a pervious surface
- Any volume of oil spill that creates a sheen, discoloration, or sludge in or on a surface waterway
- Any volume that exceeds the federal reportable quantity for a specific hazardous substance
- Any volume of hazardous material that causes or threatens to cause adverse impact to air, land, or water; causes or threatens to cause human health impacts; or causes or threatens to present a fire, explosion, or other safety hazard



How to Respond to a Spill

1. SAFETY

SAFETY - evaluate the situation for safety and take any precautions to evacuate, control access, remove ignition sources, etc.

2. CONTROL

CONTROL - stop the flow of spilled material

3. CONTAINMENT

CONTAINMENT - stop the spread by containing the material. It is especially important to stop spilled substances from reaching storm or sanitary sewers, or surface and groundwater. If the material made it to a waterway contain it with booms.

4. CLEAN UP

CLEAN UP - Small spills at asphalt plants can generally be cleaned up and ran through the plant. Larger spills may require further evaluation. Spills on water should be cleaned up with absorbent pads. ***Never apply dispersants (i.e. laundry soap) to oil sheens or spills on the water under any circumstances.***

Spill Kits

Spill kits are strategically located at various plants and shops as well as with crews working near waterways. Spill kits are enclosed in large yellow "over-pack" drums that contain the following:

- Several ten-foot long socks filled with oil absorbent stuffing that float on water and may be strung out end to end to contain an oil slick
- A bag of oil absorbent flakes
- A stack of oil absorbent pads to absorb floating oil.
- The drum can also be used to "over-pack" a leaking 55-gallon drum.

Please contact Purchasing if you use a kit or part of the contents of a kit so that it may be replenished.

Spill Kit Locations

The following Facilities have one or more 55-gallon spill kits:

- √ WLS Shop √ Lannon Shop √ Busse Shop √ Vienna (Madison) Plant
- √ Franklin Shop √ Gladstone Shop √ Green Bay Plant √ Fond du Lac Office
- √ Kenosha Plant √ Various ZTI Crews working near waterways

Who To Call in the Event of A Spill

In the event you have a spill of hazardous material as defined above, contact the individual below immediately so that proper notification to appropriate governmental agencies can begin.

SPILL TYPE	NAME	OFFICE #	CELL #
All Spills	Jim Mertes – Environmental Dept.	262-524-1849	262-366-5009
Asphalt-Related	Bob Carlson	262-524-1700	920-309-0622
Asphalt Related	Dan Minten	920-757-7545	920-309-0645

If you cannot reach those indicated above, contact your Safety Department

Information That Is Needed For The Call

Reportable spills that meet the criteria above must be immediately reported to the appropriate State spill hotline:

In Wisconsin 1-800-943-0003; In Michigan 1-800-292-4706; In Illinois 1-800-782-7860

If a hazardous substance is released above the federal reportable quantity or into a waterway you must also immediately notify the National Response Center @ 800-424-8802

The immediate emergency notification must include:

- Your name, address, and telephone number
- Location of the release
- Name of the Chemical
- Estimated quantity released
- Duration of release
- Date and time the release was discovered
- Whether the release entered the air, water, or land
- Any known evacuations or injuries
- Any known injuries or anticipated health effects (from the MSDS)
- Proper precautions to protect the environment and human health (from MSDS)

RECORDKEEPING FORMS

CERTIFICATION OF THE APPLICABILITY OF THE SUBSTANTIAL HARM CRITERIA CHECKLIST

FACILITY NAME:	FACILITY ADDRESS:
----------------	-------------------

- | | YES | NO |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Does the facility transfer oil over water to or from vessels and does the facility have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 42,000 gallons? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Does the facility have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 1 million gallons and does the facility lack secondary containment that is sufficiently large to contain the capacity of the largest above ground oil storage tank plus sufficient freeboard to allow for precipitation within any above ground oil storage tank area? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Does the facility have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 1 million gallons and is the facility located at a distance (as calculated using the formula in Attachment C-III, Appendix C, 40 CFR 112 or a comparable formula ¹) such that a discharge from the facility could cause injury to fish and wildlife and sensitive environments? For further description of fish and wildlife and sensitive environments, see Appendices I, II, and III to DOC/NOAA's "Guidance for Facility and Vessel Response Environments" (Section 10, Appendix E, 40 CFR 112 for availability) and the applicable Area Contingency Plan. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Does the facility have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 1 million gallons and is the facility located at a distance (as calculated using the appropriate formula Attachment C-III, Appendix C, 40 CFR 112 or a comparable formula ¹) such that a discharge from the facility would shut down a public drinking water intake ² ? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. Does the facility have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 1 million gallons and has the facility experienced a reportable oil spill in an amount greater than or equal to 10,000 gallons within the last 5 years? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

CERTIFICATION

I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this document, and that based on my inquiry of those individuals responsible for obtaining this information, I believe that the submitted information is true, accurate and complete.

Signature: _____

Name Printed: _____

Title: _____

Date: _____

¹ If a comparable formula is used, documentation of the reliability and analytical soundness of the comparable formula must be attached to this form

² For purposes of 40 CFR part 112, public drinking water intakes are analogous to public water systems as described at 40 CFR 143.21(e) (from 40 CFR 112 appendix C, Attachment C-II)

Inspection Checklist for Spill Prevention

MONTHLY

Site Name &#:

Date:

Inspected By:

Oil Storage

Item Inspected	Check if OK	Correction Needed	Corrective Action Taken
Tanks	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Pumps	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Pipes & Valves	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Heaters	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Adequate Containment Volume	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Containment Integrity	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Spill Residues, Sheen on Water	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Standing Water	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Equipment Fuel Tanks and Refueling Area

Item Inspected	Check If OK	Correction Needed	Corrective Action Taken
Hoses stored in Bermed Area	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Stains in Transfer Area	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Drip Tanks Cleaned Out	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Security

- Gates have locks
- ASTs locked when not in use
- Starter controls for pumps locked when not in use
- Lighting is working properly
- Fence and gates intact

Training

- Annual training records are in order (monthly check)
- Spill prevention briefing held (monthly check)

SPCC ANNUAL TRAINING SESSION RECORD

INSTRUCTOR	ATTENDEE (NAME PRINTED)	ATTENDEE SIGNATURE	DATE

**NOTIFICATION
REPORTABLE SPILL EVENTS**

DATE:

TIME:

Estimated quantity of oil leaving facility:
Oil type or product spilled:
Facility name:
Facility location:
Facility phone number:
Agencies called:
Corrective action taken:
Plan for preventing recurrence:

Signature:

Name Printed: _____

Title: _____