



GUIDELINES FOR SECONDARY CONTAINMENT OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

1. **Methods of Containment**
 - a. Recessed floors
 - b. Raised sills
 - c. Dikes, berms or walls
 - d. Containment pallets
 - e. Double walled tanks
 - f. Manufactured open top containers or tanks capable of holding containers
2. **Capacity of Stationary Containment**
 - a. Contain the entire volume of the largest container or tank if released and:
 1. Contain fire sprinkler discharge at the rate flow for 20 minutes or
 2. If located outside, contain the volume of a 24 hour rainfall as determined by a 25 year storm
3. **Construction of Stationary Containment**
 - a. Materials of construction
 1. Compatible with material stored or
 2. Coated or lined with compatible material
 - b. Roofed or covered if located outside of a building, subject to rainfall accumulation, if the capacity of the containment will not hold the potential volume of rainfall
 - c. No open or uncontrolled drains located within the containment
 - d. Can be sloped to a recessed collection sump
 - e. The floor of the containment area should not have any unsealed seams or gaps
4. **Containment Pallet Requirements**
 - a. Liquid tight collection sump
 - b. Able to be visually inspected for a release
 - c. Containment volume not less than 66 gallons
 - d. Compatible with material stored
 - e. Protected to prevent collection of rainwater

Incompatible materials should not be stored in the same containment area if there is a possibility of mixing as a result of a release. Separators should be used to separately contain incompatible materials. The materials used to construct the separators should be compatible with the material stored.

This information is meant as a guide only.

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