Spill Response Plans

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Why create a spill response plan?

- Keep a small problem from becoming a large problem
- Assurance that if you're not reachable, employees know what to do.

Photo: Kevin Erb, UWEX

Why create a spill response plan?

- Reduce your pollution, general business insurance premiums
- WI Septage/Municipal biosolids applicators already receiving discounts of 10-50% on pollution policies and 25% on all business (except Workmans Comp)

Goal:
Accidents happen: Minimize Impact

Photos: Kevin Erb, UWEX, Iowa DNR

Spill Response Plan

- Must cover a multitude of possibilities
- Can be simple or complex
- Written steps that you ***or*** someone not familiar with the operation could follow

What is a Spill Response Plan?

- Step by step guide to dealing with spill
- Resources to respond
  - What do I need?
  - Where can I get it quick?
  - Who do I call?
- Documentation Requirements

Spill Response Plan

- What types of problems can occur?
  - Limited volume
    - Tanker tipover, hose breach, transfer pipe
  - Large volume
    - Field Runoff (rain, snowmelt)
  - “Move to Montana” volume
    - Catastrophic storage breach

What do you need to know

- Think about the 3 C's:
  - Control
  - Contain
  - Cleanup

3 C's

Control: Stop the flow

Contain: Keep it from leaving site

Cleanup: Restore site to proper condition

Control-storage problem

- Stop the flow
  - Is there a valve or pump switch?
  - Flip breaker if pump problem

Plan should detail where these are

Control - Transport

- Stop the flow
  - Keep more from leaving tanker/hose

Control

Contain

- Prevent off-site movement- Road ditch
  - What can I use for a dam?
    - Straw, waste feed, sawdust
    - Payloader, skidsteer, manure spreader

Plan should detail SOURCES and CONTACTS

Contain

- Prevent off site movement—Field Runoff
  - What can I use to roughen soil surface?

Contain

Photo: Kevin Erb, UWEX

Contain

Photo: Nick Schneider, UWEX

Containment with Tillage

Photo: Kevin Erb, UWEX

Contain

- Surface water
  - Where will it flow to?
    - Maps showing local roads, drainage patterns
  - Where to dam first?
    - Downstream, upstream, downstream?

Good idea to have a map of the application fields with road names

Contain

- Ground water
  - Where will it flow to?
    - Are their tile inlets, thin soils, or exposed bedrock?
  - What about downslope fields?

Spreading plan should have a map of the with these areas noted

How would you respond?

- View map on next slides
- What do you notice about
  - Drainage patterns
  - Potential sites for temporary dams?

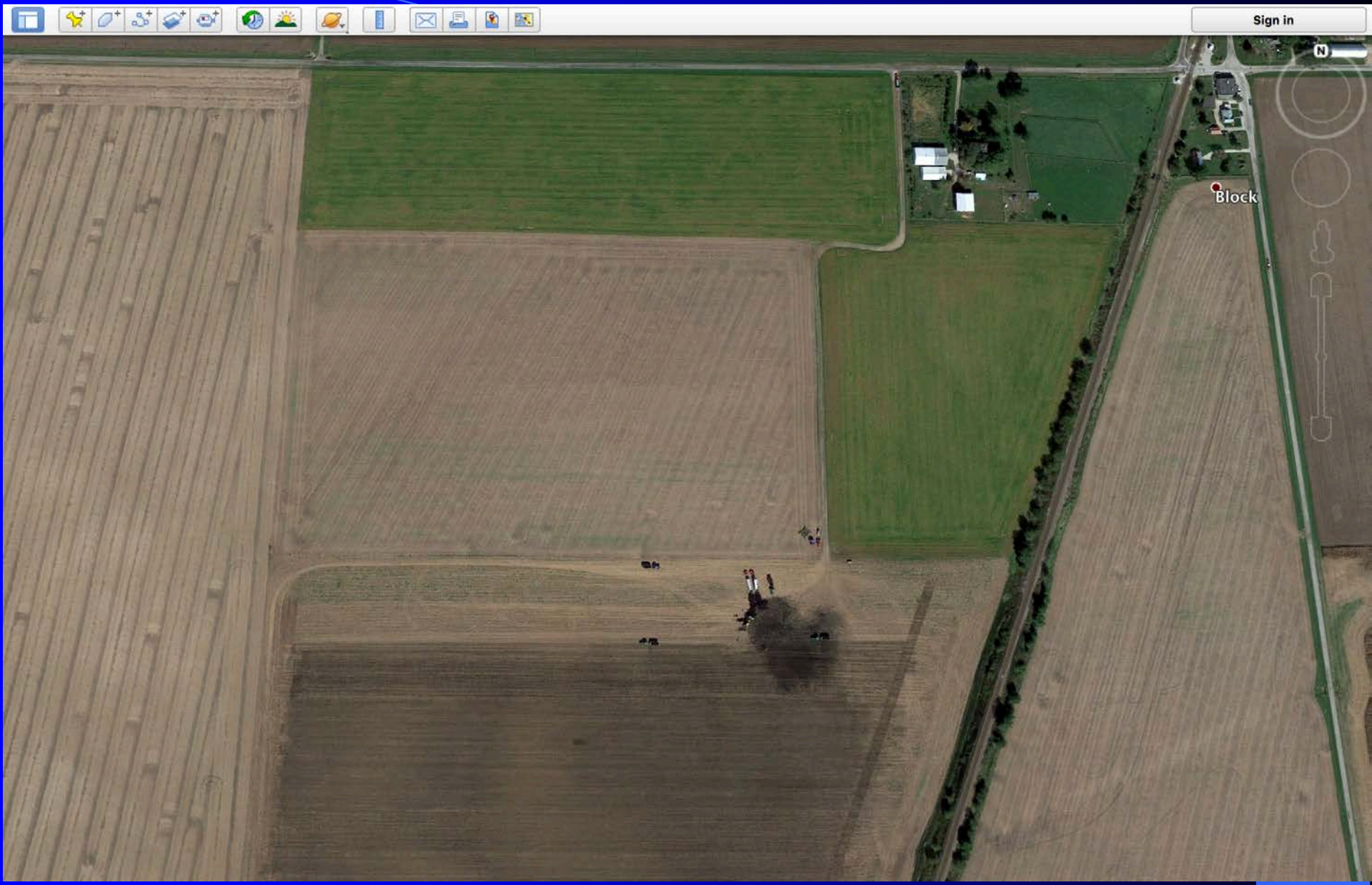

Photo: Google Earth

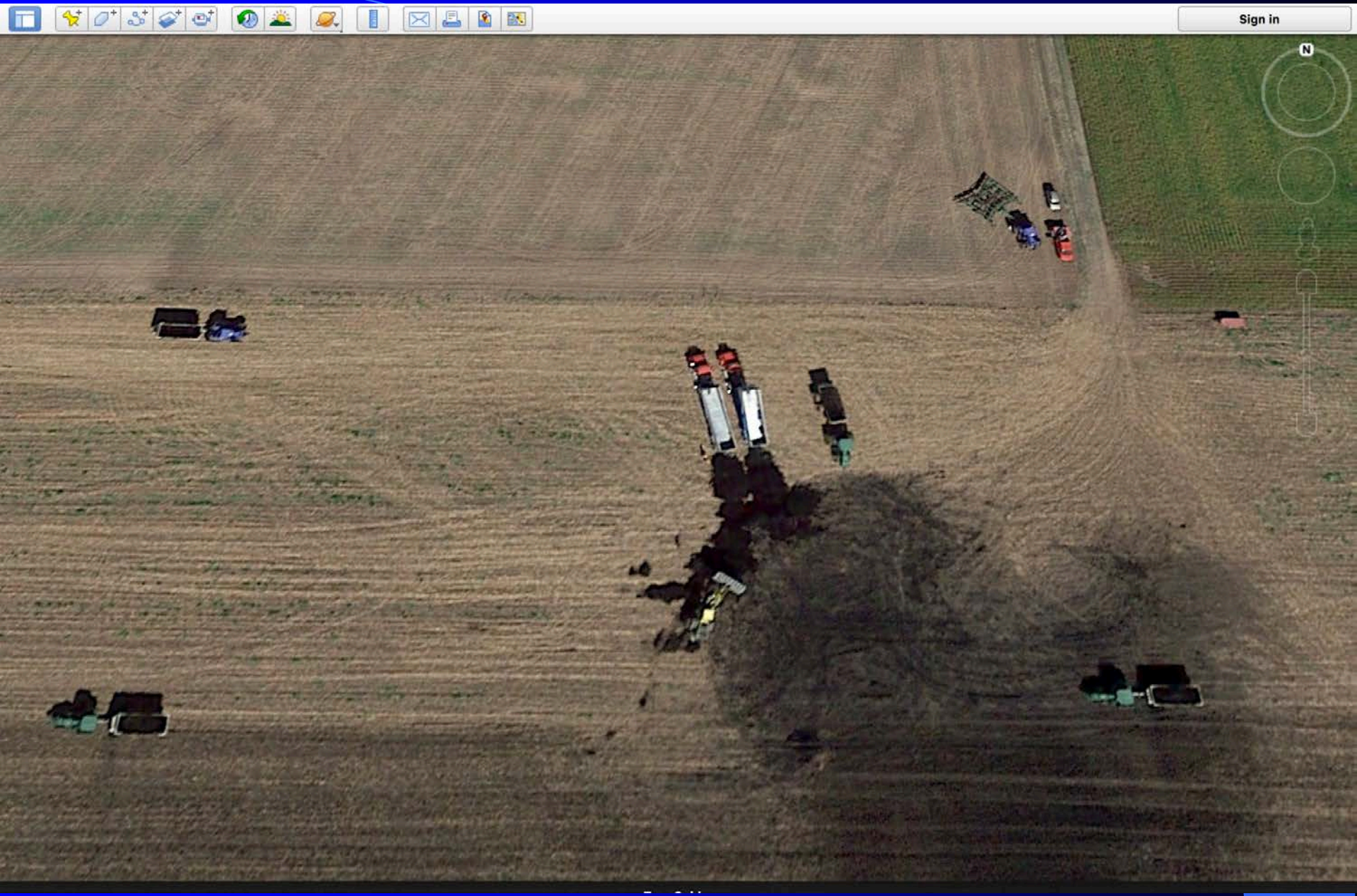

Photo: Google Earth

Photo: USDA NRCS

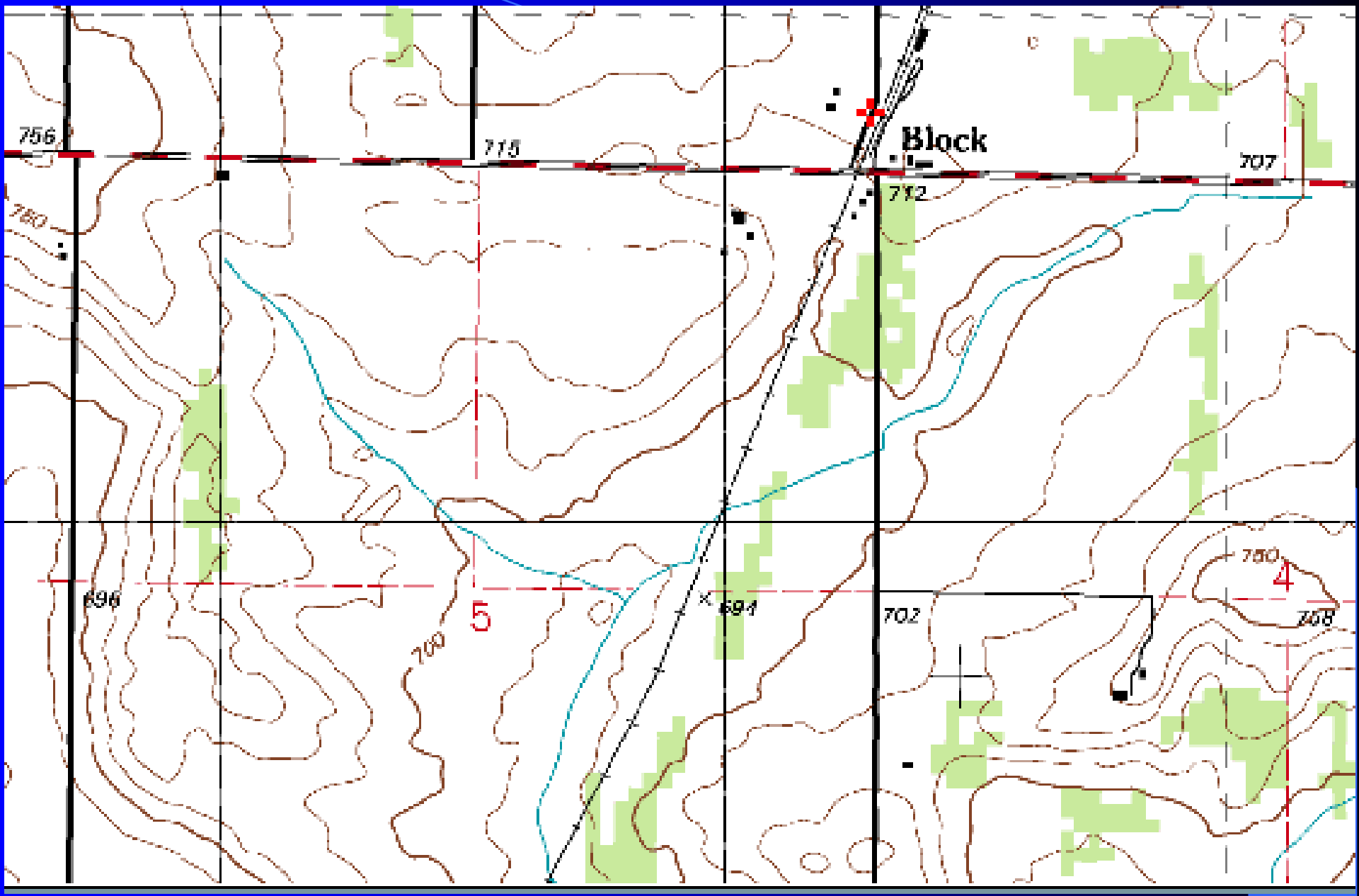
Block
756
715
707
712
760
696
5
700
691
702
750
4
708

Photo: USDA NRCS

30 second scenario

- A truck tipped over
- If you are on the receiving end of the phone call, what questions do you need to ask?

Cleanup

- Land apply septage at normal rates
  - Follow guidelines in nutrient management plan and DNR Regulations
    - Follow setbacks to prevent a secondary problem
  - Where do you go in the when a field is not available

Plan should have a list of other nearby approved storages

Photo: Jerry Clark, UWEX

Cleanup

Photo: Kevin Erb, UWEX

Cleanup

- Restore to prior condition
  - Field
    - Tillage or re-seed
  - Road ditch
    - Re-seed, control erosion
  - Stream
    - DNR will determine restitution

Summary

- Written plan should be easy to follow
- Written plan should be in an easy-to-find location

Questions?

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