UK LEGISLATION
Ensure you comply with laws of England, Wales, Scotland and Northen Ireland regarding the control of oil related pollution. It applies to anyone who stores and controls oil above ground. There are penalties for non-compliance so ensure you comply. More details can be found at: www.environment-agency.gov.uk

England / Wales
publications.environment-agency.gov.uk/PDF/PMHO0811BUCR-E-E.pdf

Scotland
www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2006/133/pdfs/ssi_20060133_en.pdf

Northen Ireland
www.legislation.gov.uk/nisr/2010/412/pdfs/nisr_20100412_en.pdf

If you store oil of any kind at your premises, this will apply to you. Oil includes:

Petrol, Diesel, central heating oil, lubricating oil, vegetable oil, heavy oils such as bitumen; oils used as solvents, such as paraffin or kerosene and waste oil.

Oil is a common and highly visible form of pollution. It is poisonous to fish and other wildlife and smothers plants. Just two litres of oil could make the volume of fresh water needed to fill an Olympic size swimming pool undrinkable.

Oil accounts for over one quarter of all pollution incidents in the UK each year. Many drains lead directly to rivers, streams or lakes. If you allow oil to enter these drains, it has the same effect as pouring it directly into the watercourse.

If oil from your site enters the ground or watercourses, you can be required to pay clean-up costs to remove the oil.

What should I do if an oil spill occurs?

- Try to prevent the spill from entering drains or watercourses; use earth to block its flow, or sand or commercial absorbents to soak it up.
- Notify your Environmental Regulator on the Emergency Hotline, 0800 80 70 60
- Keep absorbent materials near to the oil store so that they are easily accessible when they are needed.
- Train all staff in what to do in the event of a spillage and how to use any oil spill equipment.
- Never hose a spillage down or use detergents to disperse it.

Pollution Prevention Guidelines
PPG 26: storage & handling of drums & intermediate bulk containers

SECONDARY CONTAINMENT SYSTEMS
A secondary containment system is designed to catch leaks from the primary container or spillages when in use. A suitable secondary containment system should be provided, as this will significantly reduce the risk of a spill resulting in pollution.

CAPACITY
The capacity of secondary containment facilities should take account of the maximum volume of product that could be stored at any one time. If a fixed fire-fighting system is in place, additional provision will be required for the quantity of fire-fighting media likely to be used. In general, for multiple container storage, containment facilities should have sufficient capacity to contain at least 25% of the total volume of the containers being stored, or 110% of the largest container, whichever is the greater. Drip trays may only be used for drum storage, not for IBCs, and must be capable of containing 25% of the volume of the container.

DEALING WITH SPILLAGES
Spill kits containing materials such as leak-sealing putty, over-drums, drain seals, oil or chemical absorbents and personal protective equipment (PPE) should be on site. These should be located both within or near the storage area and remote from it (in case during an event it is not possible to reach the equipment near the storage containers).

DIBt Tested
Our products are thoroughly tested under German DIBt regulations. cf. page 88-89.

EC regulations do not require testing outside of Germany.

FRANCE
Arrêté type - Rubrique n° 1173: Dangereux pour l'environnement, B - Toxiques pour les organismes aquatiques (stockage et emploi de substances). (JO 22/01/99).

Selon l'arrêté du 02/02/1998 relatif aux prélèvements et à la consommation d'eau ainsi qu'aux émissions de toute nature des installations classées pour la protection de l'environnement soumises à autorisation:

Tout stockage d'un liquide susceptible de créer une pollution des eaux ou des sols doit être associé à une capacité de rétention dont le volume doit être au moins égal à la plus grande des deux valeurs suivantes:

- 100% de la capacité du plus grand réservoir
- 50% de la capacité des réservoirs associés

Pour le stockage de récipients de capacité unitaire inférieure ou égale à 250 litres (jerricans, fûts) la capacité de rétention doit être au moins égale à:

- 50% de la capacité totale des récipients pour les liquides inflammables, à l'exception des lubrifiants.
- 20% de la capacité totale des récipients pour les autres cas
- 800 litres minimum ou égale à la capacité totale lorsque celle-là est inférieure à 800 litres

La capacité de rétention doit être étanche aux produits qu'elle pourrait contenir et résister à l'action physique et chimique des fluides. Tous nos produits sont en polyéthylène, matière thermoplastique ayant une très bonne résistance chimique à tous les types de produits dits dangereux.

DIBt
Nos produits sont entièrement testés selon la réglementation allemande DIBt, voir page 88-89.

La réglementation européenne, à l'exception de l'Allemagne, n'exige pas de test.

VORSCHRIFTEN & INFORMATIONEN ZUR GEFAHRSTOFFLAGERUNG

AUSWAHL RELEVANTER GESETZE UND VORSCHRIFTEN

ADR	Verordnung über die Beförderung gefährlicher Güter auf der Straße
BetrSichV	Betriebssicherheitsverordnung
GGVS / GGVE	Gefahrgutverordnung Straße/Eisenbahn
RID	Vorschriften der Ordnung über die internationale Eisenbahnbeförderung gefährlicher Güter
VAwS	Verordnung über Anlagen zum Umgang mit wassergefährdenden Stoffen (spezifisch für jedes Bundesland)
WHG	Wasserhaushaltsgesetz

WASSERGEFÄHRDUNGSKLASSEN

WKG 1 schwach wassergefährdend

WKG 2 wassergefährdend

WKG 3 stark wassergefährdend

AUFFANGVOLUMEN

In Deutschland muß eine Auffangwanne den Inhalt des größten Behälters, mindestens jedoch 10% der Lagermenge, aufnehmen können.

Auf unsere Auffangwanne SJ-100-001/D angewandt bedeutet dies :

bei einer Lagerung von 2 Fässern von je 215 Liter Inhalt
- Gesamt-Lagermenge = 430 l, 10% = 43 l
- größter Behälter = 215 l

gefordertes Wannenvolumen = 215 Liter

!!! In Wasserschutzgebieten muß die gesamte Lagermenge (100%) zurückgehalten werden !!!

ZULASSUNGEN

Für Auffangsysteme aus nichtmetallischen Werkstoffen werden vom DIBt in Berlin (Deutsches Institut für Bautechnik) allgemeine bauaufsichtliche Zulassungen erteilt.

PE-AUFFANGSYSTEME

Für die Lagerung von wassergefährdenden Flüssigkeiten aller Gefährdungsklassen (siehe vor). PE-Auffangwannen sind beständig gegen Öle, Säuren und Laugen. Der Anwender ist für die Verträglichkeit mit den eingelagerten Stoffen verantwortlich. Hilfreich bei der Auswahl sind Beständigkeitslisten.

In Deutschland für die Lagerung von brennbaren Medien nicht zugelassen.

ACHTUNG

Obige Angaben sind unverbindlich, gelten ausschließlich für Deutschland, und erheben keinen Anspruch auf Vollständigkeit.

Bitte beachten Sie die für Ihr Land gültigen Vorschriften. Setzen Sie sich bitte mit Ihrer zuständigen Behörde in Verbindung.

Procure cumplir con la legislación sobre el control de contaminación de derivados del petróleo. Se aplica a cualquiera que almacene o controle derivados del petróleo en superficie. Existen penas por el no cumplimiento de las normas así que asegúrese que cumple con ellas. Encontrará más detalles en el REAL DECRETO 9/2005, de 14 de enero, por el que se establece la relación de actividades potencialmente contaminantes del suelo y los criterios y estándares para la declaración de suelos contaminados.

www.jonesco-plastics.com/es/environmental.html

U.S. LEGISLATION
Jonesco Environmental Protection Products comply with or exceed regulations.

Environmental **P**rotection **A**gency

EPA 40 CFR 264.175

Containment. (a) Container storage areas must have a containment system that is designed and operated in accordance with paragraph (b) of this section, except as otherwise provided by paragraph (c) of this section.
(b) A containment system must be designed and operated as follows:
(3) The containment system must have sufficient capacity to contain 10% of the volume of containers or the volume of the largest container, whichever is greater. Containers that do not contain free liquids need not be considered in this determination.

Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) Regulation

What is SPCC and who is subject to its requirements? SPCC stands for Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures. This rule is part of the EPA's oil spill prevention program and was developed under the authority of The Federal Water Pollution Control Act and The Clean Water Act. It is designed to prevent discharge of oil and oil-related materials into US waterways or adjoining shorelines. The SPCC Rule outlines the requirement of owners and operators of large oil processing facilities and industrial, commercial, agricultural or public facilities using/storing oil or oil products to create and implement a Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures plan.

Facilities with ***1,320 U.S. gallons of above ground storage or 42,000 U.S. gallons of buried storage*** of petroleum oil and non-petroleum oils; fats, oils and greases of animals, fish and marine mammals and vegetable oils (including oil from seeds, nuts, fruits, or kernels) are covered by the SPPC rule.

Application to spill control products. The SPCC Rule outlines the requirement of an owner/operator to demonstrate in their SPCC plans considerations for secondary containment solutions for containers with storage capacity equal to or greater than 55 U.S. gallons. Each secondary containment must hold the entire capacity of the largest container. The Plan must include a facility diagram, and mark the location and contents of each container. Secondary containment must be constructed so that any discharge from a primary containment system (i.e. drum, tank or pipe) will not escape before cleanup occurs.

International **C**ode **C**ouncil

International Fire Code, 2009 edition*

2704.2.3 Containment pallets. When used as an alternative to spill control and secondary containment for outdoor storage in accordance with the exception in Section 2704.2, containment pallets shall comply with all of the following:
1. A liquid-tight sump accessible for visual inspection shall be provided.
2. The sump shall be designed to contain not less than 66 gallons (250 L).
3. Exposed surfaces shall be compatible with material stored.
4. Containment pallets shall be protected to prevent collection of rainwater within the sump.

National **F**ire **P**rotection **A**ssociation

NFPA 1, Fire Code 2009 edition**

60.3.2.10 Containment pallets: When used as a substitute for spill control and secondary containment for outdoor storage in accordance with the exception in Section 60.3.2.8.1, containment pallets shall comply with the following:
1. A liquid-tight sump accessible for visual inspection shall be provided.
2. The sump shall be designed to contain not less than 66 gallons (249.8L)
3. Exposed surfaces shall be compatible with material stored, and
4. Containment pallets shall be protected to prevent collection of rainwater within the sump (5000:34.3.2.10).

NFPA Code 30 - 2008 edition:***

9.13.1 Storage areas shall be designed and operated to prevent the discharge of liquids to public waterways, public sewers, or adjoining property, unless such discharge has been specifically approved.
9.13.2 Where individual containers exceed 10 gal (38L), curbs, scuppers, drains, or other suitable means shall be provided to prevent flow of liquids under emergency conditions into adjacent building areas.

U.S. Department of Labor

Occupational **S**afety and **H**ealth **A**dministration

OSHA 29 CFR 1910.106 (e)(2)(iii):

Separation and protection. Areas in which flammable or combustible liquids are transferred from one tank or container to another container shall be separated from other operations in the building by adequate distance or by construction having adequate fire resistance. Drainage or other means shall be provided to control spills. Adequate natural or mechanical ventilation shall be provided.

* Excerpted from the 2009 International Fire Code, Copyright 2009. Washington, D.C.: International Code Council. Reproduced with permission. All rights reserved. www.ICCSAFE.org
** Reprinted with permission from NFPA® 1, *Fire Code*, Copyright ©2008, National Fire Protection Association, Quincy, MA. This reprinted material is not the complete and official position of the NFPA on the referenced subject, which is represented only by the standard in its entirety.
*** Reproduced with permission from NFPA30-2008, *Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code*, Copyright ©2007, National Fire Protection Association, Quincy, MA. This is not the complete and official position of the NFPA on the referenced subject, which is represented only by the standard in its entirety.

AUFFANGSYSTEME MIT ALLGEMEINER BAUAUFSICHTLICHER ZULASSUNG DES DEUTSCHEN INSTITUTS FÜR BAUTECHNIK BERLIN

Für Auffangsysteme aus Kunststoff werden vom DIBt in Berlin allgemeine bauaufsichtliche Zulassungen erteilt.
Um diese zu erlangen, müssen bestimmte Bedingungen erfüllt werden, z. B. Auffangvolumen-/Verformungsmessungen und Belastungsversuche mit mindestens 4-facher Betriebslast.
Unsere Auffangsysteme wurden von einer amtlich anerkannten Prüf-, Überwachungs- und Zertifizierungsstelle gemäß den Vorgaben des DIBt erfolgreich getestet.

Volumen-Messung

Allgemein	***DIBt-Vorgabe***
bis Oberkante Wanne	bis Unterkante Gitterrost*

Betriebslast

Allgemein	***DIBt-Vorgabe***
nach Angabe des Herstellers	entsprechend der angegebenen Fässer/IBCs, etc.**

Bei Bestellung bitte die entsprechende Teilenummer mit der Typenkennung ‘D’ ergänzen, damit werkseitig Aufkleber für die vom DIBt Berlin geforderten Angaben angebracht werden können: z. B. SJ-200-004/D.

SPILL PALLETS WITH NATIONAL TECHNICAL APPROVAL GRANTED BY THE GERMAN INSTITUTE OF BUILDING TECHNOLOGY IN BERLIN

In Germany all plastic spill pallets require national technical approvals granted by the DIBt (**D**eutsches **I**nstitut für **B**au**t**echnik) in Berlin.
To comply with these approvals certain criteria have to be fulfilled, e.g. capacity/distortion testing and load testing.
Our spill pallets are tested by a duly recognised testing, inspection and certification body according to DIBt requirements.

Capacity Measurement

Generally	***DIBt Requirement***
Up to rim of bund	Up to the underside of the platform*

Operating Load

Generally	***DIBt Requirement***
Specified by manufacturer	According to the number of drums, IBCs, etc. specified**

To order spill pallets for the German market: Please add the letter ‘D’ to the part number. (e.g. SJ-200-004/D) This will enable us to attach a label with all the information required by the DIBt.

PALETTES DE RETENTION HOMOLOGUEES PAR L’INSTITUT D’INGENIERIE CIVILE ALLEMAND DE BERLIN

En Allemagne, toutes les palettes de rétention plastiques doivent être homologuées par le DIBt (**D**eutsches **I**nstitut für **B**au**t**echnik) à Berlin.
Des tests de capacité, de distorsion et de charge doivent être effectués afin d’obtenir cette homologation.
Nos palettes de rétention sont testées par un organisme d’inspection et de certification agréé, conformément aux exigences du DIBt.

Mesure de Capacité:

Généralement	***Exigence du DIBt***
Jusqu’au bord du bac	Jusqu’à la face inférieure du caillebotis*

Charge Opérationnelle

Généralement	***Exigence du DIBt***
Spécification du fabricant	Selon le nombre de fûts, cuves etc. spécifiés**

Pour commander des palettes de rétention pour le marché allemand: Veuillez ajouter la lettre “D” à la référence produit (ex: SJ-200-004/D). Ceci nous permettra d’apposer une étiquette donnant toutes les informations requises par le DIBt.

CUBETOS DE RETENCION EN CONFORMIDAD CON LA APROBACION TECNICA NACIONAL CONCEDIDA POR EL INSTUTO DE LA TECNOLOGIA DE CONSTRUCCION ALEMANA EN BERLIN

En Alemania, necesità que todos los cubetos de retención son en conformidad con las aprobaciones tecnicas concedidas por DIBt (**D**eutsches **I**nstitut für **B**au**t**echnik) en Berlin.
Se necesita cumplir ciertos criterios y de realizar pruebas particulares, por ejemplo: pruebas de capacidad,de deformación y de peso, para ser en conformidad.

Los cubetos de retención de Jonesco han sido probados en conformidad con las aprobaciones tecnicas concedidas por DIBt para un laboratorio autorisado de pruebas, inspecciónes y certificados.

Medida de capacidad

General
Hasta el borde del cubeto

Norma DIBt
Hasta el parte inferior de la plataforma.*

Carga de operación

General
Especificado para la fabricante.

Exigence du DIBt
De acuerdo con la cantidad de bidones, IBC's etc. especificados**

Para comprar los cubetos de retención en conformidad con las normas DIBt: Por favor añada la letra "D" al numero de l'artículo (e.g. SJ-200-004/D). Esto nos permite de pegar una etiqueta con las informaciones como se exige par el DIBt.

			Ü	ℓ *	kg **
SJ-100-001/D	■	■	Z-40.22-380	236	500
SJ-100-007/D	■	■		242	1000
SJ-100-010/D	■	■		450	
SJ-100-050/D	■	■		225	250
SJ-100-060/D	■	■		220	1000
SJ-2E-BLK/D	■	■		220	500
SJ-200-004/D	■	■		450	500
SJ-300-002/D	■	■	Z-40.22-443	92	500
SJ-300-007/D	■	■		192	1000
SJ-500-002/D	■	■	Z-40.22-451	1100	2000
SJ-500-004/D	■	■			2000^
SJ-500-006/D	-	■			2000
SJ-510-002/D	■	■			
ST1-20-BK-BK/D	■	■	Z-40.22-485	20	50
ST1-20-B-BK/D	-	■			
ST1-30-BK-BK/D	■	■		30	
ST1-30-B-BK/D	-	■			
ST1-40-BK-BK/D	■	■		40	100
ST1-40-B-BK/D	-	■			
ST1-60-BK-BK/D	■	■		60	200
ST1-60-B-BK/D	-	■			
ST1-100-BK-BK/D	■	■		100	
ST1-100-B-BK/D	-	■			

^Per platform / pro Gitterrost / Par caillebotis / Cada plataforma

BELASTUNGSVERSUCHE / LOAD TESTING / TEST DE CHARGE / PRUEBA DE PESO

SJ-500-002/D

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Jonesco (Preston) Ltd.

ALLGEMEINE
BAUAUFSICHTLICHE
ZULASSUNG

DIBt Deutsches Institut
fur Bautechnik, Berlin

SJ-100-001/D