

Secondary Containment Protects Your Business and Local Waterways

Why Use Secondary Containment?

Hazardous materials such as petroleum products, paint, antifreeze, and solvents pose a threat to local waterways if the containers they are stored in leak, fail, or spill. Substances should be stored so that if a leak or spill occurs, the materials remain contained and do not contaminate the environment.



Drums on a containment pallet in a covered outdoor area

What is Secondary Containment?

Secondary containment is a liquid-tight barrier that will contain hazardous materials released from the primary storage container(s). This secondary containment captures potential spills. Secondary containment can be a portable plastic tub, metal drum, pallet with a containerized base, bermed impervious or paved area, dead-end sump, or slanted floor.



Drums on a containment pallet in an indoor area

Volume Requirements

The *secondary containment* must hold 110 percent of the volume of the largest container, or 10 percent of the volume of all the containers, whichever is greater.

Note: Outdoor storage requires covering both the materials and containment, so rainwater does not fill the containment volume.

Examples of Secondary Containment

- Place drums on containment pallets, decks, or covered drum spill containment
- Use a double-walled tank for fuel storage
- Place a 5-gallon drum inside a 55-gallon drum
- Place a 5-gallon drum or large fuel tank inside a concrete bunker



Drums stored outdoors in covered drum spill containment



What is stormwater?

Rainwater or snow that can pick up pollution and carry it to local waterways from parking lots and roadways through storm drains or ditches.

ONLY RAIN DOWN THE STORM DRAIN

