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Project Manual

SPILL PREVENTION, CONTROL AND COUNTERMEASURE PLAN

General Electric Company
Tonawanda, New York

April 1989

Project: 0968-07-2

MALCOLM PIRNIE

ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERS, SCIENTISTS & PLANNERS

GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY
TONAWANDA, NEW YORK

SPILL PREVENTION, CONTROL AND COUNTERMEASURE PLAN

APRIL 1989

MALCOLM PIRNIE, INC.

S3515 Abbott Road
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Buffalo, New York 14219

SPILL PREVENTION CONTROL AND
COUNTERMEASURE PLAN

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MANAGEMENT APPROVAL

General Electric Company
Apparatus & Engineering Service Div.

This Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure Plan has the approval of management; management shall provide the manpower, equipment and materials required to expeditiously control and remove any harmful quantity of oil or PCB-contaminated liquid discharged from the facility; and this plan will be implemented as described herein.

SIGNATURE: Peter J. Crutte (ACTING)
Name: Richard Conway
Title: Shop Manager
Date: 4/27/89

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERING CERTIFICATION

We hereby certify that we have reviewed this Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure Plan and, being familiar with the Federal Regulation 40 CFR, Part 112, do attest that the plan has been prepared in accordance with good engineering practices.

MALCOLM PIRNIE, INC.

SIGNATURE:
Name: Robert R. Martens
Title: Vice President
Date: 5/31/89

(SEAL)

JUN 26 1989

FOREWORD

This Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan has been prepared for the

General Electric Company
Apparatus & Engineering Service Division
175 Milens Road
Tonawanda, New York 14150

The property is located within the limits of the Town of Tonawanda in an industrialized area, as shown on Figure 1, Location Map.

The SPCC Plan has been prepared in accordance with the following Federal and State regulations:

- 40 CFR, Part 112, Oil Pollution Prevention (Appendix C)
- Title 6, NYCRR, Part 373-2.4, Contingency Plan and Emergency Procedures for Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facilities (Appendix D)
- 40 CFR, Part 302, Designation, Reportable Quantities and Notification
- Title 6, NYCRR, Part 371, Identification and Listing of Hazardous Wastes
- 40 CFR, Part 264, Subpart D, RCRA Contingency Plans for Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facilities

1.0 GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 DESCRIPTION OF FACILITY

The Apparatus and Engineering Service Division of the General Electric Company uses part of their facilities for transferring and storing PCB Oil and wastes. The PCB handling area is limited to the southeast corner of the facility, as shown in the Building Plan in Appendix B.

Presently, there is a PCB work area, contained by a dike, where PCB Oil is drained from equipment and transferred to 55-gallon drums. The drums are then stored in the drum storage area. The drum storage area is contained by a dike and is located in a separate room which is locked.

Other liquids, including oil and kerosene, are used to flush the equipment. These PCB-contaminated liquids are contained and stored in 55-gallon drums in the drum storage area. The equipment which has been drained and flushed is stored in the PCB work area or in the temporary unit storage area.

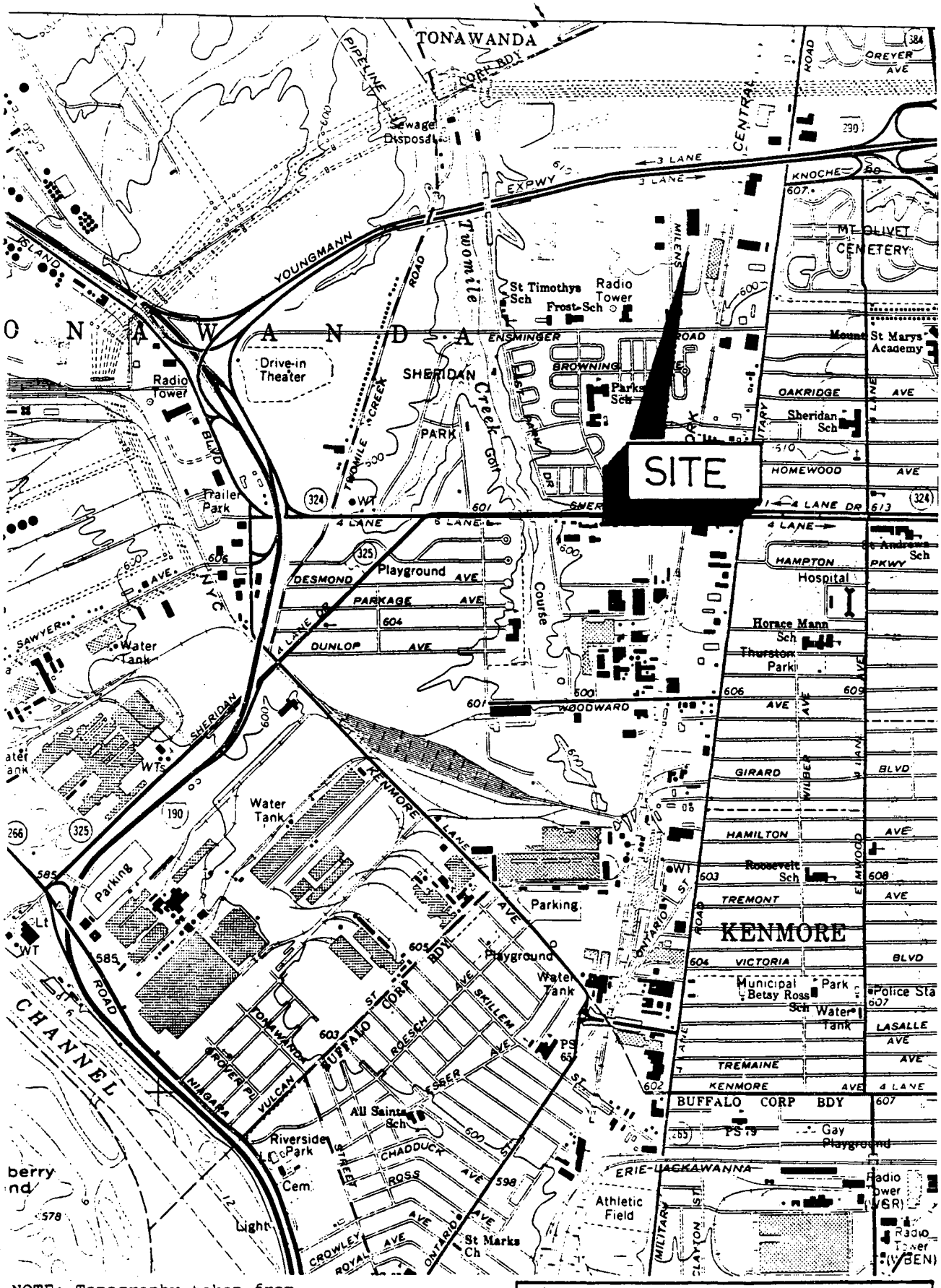
Uncontaminated waste oil is stored in a 2000-gallon above-ground storage tank in the waste oil storage area. Uncontaminated waste material is stored in drums in the waste oil storage area. The tank and drums are contained by a dike.

There are two 6000-gallon above-ground storage tanks outside the east wall of the facility. They store uncontaminated 10 CA oil. The tanks are on a concrete pad and are contained by a dike.

There is also an outdoor drum storage area which stores 36 (55-gallon) drums. The drums contain paint, varnish and cleaning fluids. The drums are on a concrete pad which has an overhead cover and fencing along the perimeter.

A paved road leads to the outside storage tanks along the east side of the facility; however, the surface area surrounding the secondary containment for outside tanks and drum storage is not paved.

FIGURE 1



NOTE: Topography taken from the USGS Buffalo NW Quadrangle
SCALE: 1"=2000'

GENERAL ELECTRIC CO.
LOCATION MAP

TONAWANDA, NY

APRIL 1989

The area surrounding the south wall of the building is a paved parking lot. A storm sewer runs east to west along the south wall and eventually discharges to Two Mile Creek.

The indoor liquid waste storage facilities will be modified to eliminate storage of PCB Oil and wastes in 55-gallon drums. There will be four (4) above-ground storage tanks; three will store PCB-contaminated material; one will store uncontaminated #2 fuel oil as described in Section 4.7. All of the storage tanks will have independent piping and pumps to allow transfer of material to and from the tanks. The tanks may be filled or emptied, as appropriate, from the PCB work area or the tanker loading area.

All of the proposed facilities have been included in the preparation of this SPCC Plan.

1.2 DEFINITIONS

Hazardous Waste - For the purposes of this plan, "hazardous waste" shall have the definition specified in Title 6 NYCRR, Part 371.1(d).

Hazardous Waste Constituents - For the purposes of this plan, "hazardous waste constituents" shall be as designated in Appendix 23 of Title 6 NYCRR, Part 371.

Oil - For the purposes of this plan, "oil" is defined to include oil of any kind or form including, but not limited to, petroleum, fuel oil, liquid hydrocarbons, oil refuse and carbon-compound solvents capable of producing a sheen on water.

Spill Event - A "spill event" is a discharge of oil or hazardous substance into or upon the navigable waters of the United States or adjoining shorelines in harmful quantities. For the purposes of this plan, a "spill event" is defined as a release of a reportable quantity of oil, hazardous waste, hazardous waste constituents, or hazardous substances to air, water or land.

Reportable Quantity - A "reportable quantity" shall be as defined in 40 CFR Part 302.

Primary Containment - "Primary containment" is defined as the spill containment provided by facility equipment itself (viz. tanks, pipelines, feed drums, etc.).

Secondary Containment - "Secondary containment" is the first level of control in the event of a spill or leak; this can involve dikes (permanent or temporary) and the use of sorbent materials.

Hazardous Substance - A "hazardous substance" shall be defined as any substance designated pursuant to 40 CFR 302.4.

1.3 SPILL SOURCES

The five major spill sources at the General Electric shop are as follows:

- Bulk Storage Tanks (above-ground)
- Drum Storage Areas
- PCB Work Area
- Transfer Lines
- Loading/Unloading Facilities

1.3.1 Potential Causes of Spills

The most probably cause of spillage at the above-ground tanks would be overfilling; however, tank rupture or bottom failure are also possibilities. The maximum volume of such a spill would be limited to the capacity of the largest above-ground tank (6000 gallons).

A spill in the drum storage areas or PCB work area could result from container corrosion, puncture, or overturning. Although spill volumes

could be variable depending on the number of drums affected, the typical spill volume should be less than or equal to 55 gallons.

Transfer line and/or process equipment failure(s) could result from corrosion, over-pressurization, or mechanical failure. Human error (e.g. opening a wrong valve or unauthorized starting of a pump) could also result in a spill. Potential spill volumes are highly variable, but would not exceed 5000 gallons, the volume of the largest indoor storage tank.

The tank truck loading/unloading area will be used for loading PCB oils and unloading #2 Fuel Oil. Potential spills could be caused by overfilling the tanker, valve leakage, tank rupture, improper hookup, or over pressurization. The maximum spill volume would not be greater than 5000 gallons and would be contained inside the diked loading area.

2.0 REPORTING SPILLS

2.1 REPORTING TO GENERAL ELECTRIC

Any person observing an imminent or actual emergency situation, including any unplanned sudden or non-sudden release of oil, hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents on the shop site, will report this occurrence immediately to the Emergency Coordinator.

2.1.1 Emergency Coordinator

Name:	Walter Lukas
Home Address:	354 Stoney Road
Home Phone:	684-0173
Work Phone:	876-1200, Extention 285

2.1.2 Alternate Emergency Coordinator

a.

Name:	Anthony Hejmanowski
Home Address:	39 Chateau Court
Home Phone:	684-4245
Work Phone:	876-1200, Extension 233

b.

Name:	George Hillock
Home Address	59 Harlem Road
Home Phone:	826-5230
Work Phone:	876-1200, Extension 241

2.1.3 Shop Manager

Name:	Richard Conway
Home Address:	47 Windridge Court
Home Phone:	688-0995
Work Phone:	876-1200, Extension 231

2.2 REPORTING TO EMERGENCY CONTACTS

In the event of an actual emergency situation, including the release of oil, hazardous waste, or hazardous waste constituents on the shop site, the Emergency Coordinator will report this occurrence to the appropriate Emergency Contacts, as necessary:

2.2.1 Police Department - Town of Tonawanda
Phone: 876-5300

2.2.2 Fire Department - Town of Tonawanda
Phone: 876-1212

2.2.3 Ambulance Service - Twin City Ambulance
Phone: 836-3396

2.3 BASIC INFORMATION REQUIRED

Any person reporting an actual or imminent emergency situation to the Emergency Coordinator or Emergency Contacts will include the following information:

a. Nature of Emergency
b. Time observed
c. Location
d. Shop sewer, drain or storm sewer involved
e. Material released
f. Probable source
g. Volume and duration

2.4 REPORTING TO AUTHORITIES

If the Emergency Coordinator determines that the facility has had a release which could threaten human health or the environment outside the facility, he must report his findings to the appropriate local authorities, including the Emergency Contacts listed in Section 2.2.

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The Emergency Coordinator must also immediately report his findings by telephone as follows:

2.4.1 Local

In the event of a spill into the sewer:

Town of Tonawanda Wastewater Treatment Plant
Two Mile Creek Road
Town of Tonawanda, New York
Phone: 716/693-4900

2.4.2 State

Department of Environmental Conservation
600 Delaware Avenue
Buffalo, New York 14202-1073
Phone: 716/847-4551
or
24-hour Oil & Hazardous Material Spill
Notification No. 518/457-7362

Department of Transportation
Regional Oil Spill Engineer
General W. J. Donovan State Office Building
Buffalo, New York
Phone: 716/847-3213

2.4.3 Federal

EPA Regional Administrator
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region II
26 Federal Plaza
New York, New York 10007
Phone: 212/264-2525

2.4.4 Coast Guard

In the event of a spill into a waterway:
North End of Fuhrman Boulevard
Buffalo, New York
Phone: Days - 716/846-4168
Nights/Weekends/Holidays - 716/846-4153

2.4.5 National Response Center

Phone: 800/424-8802

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2.5 SPILL INFORMATION REQUIRED

The following information must be included in the report to authorities:

a. Name and telephone number of reporter.
b. Name and address of facility.
c. Exact location of spill in plant.
d. Material spilled.
e. Volume and duration of spill.
f. Time observed.
g. Extent of injuries, if any.
h. The possible hazards to human health, or the environment outside the facility.
i. Actions taken for containment and cleanup.
j. Person to contact on scene.
k. Other agencies notified.

3.0 DUTIES OF EMERGENCY COORDINATOR

At all times there must be at least one (1) employee, either on the facility premises or on call, with the responsibility for coordinating all emergency response measures.

In addition to the notification of government agencies specified in Section 2.4, the duties of the Emergency Coordinator are defined in 6NYCRR 373-2.4 (included in Appendix D).

It is required that the Emergency Coordinator and his alternates be thoroughly familiar with the content of 6NYCRR 373-2 and this SPCC Plan.

4.0 SPILL PREVENTION

4.1 ABOVE-GROUND STORAGE TANKS

Tank Capacity	Material	Location*	Fill Point	Reference
6000 gal.	10 CA oil	Outside, east side	Top	OT-1
6000 gal.	10 CA oil	Outside, east side	Top	OT-2
2000 gal.	Scrap oil	South end, high bay	Top	T-5

* See Building Plan in Appendix B.

4.1.1 Prevention Measures for Outdoor Tanks

In order to prevent oil spills, the following measures have been implemented:

a. The storage tanks are contained by a dike.

b. The tanks are equipped with level gauges.

c. All piping will be inspected weekly for corrosion and/or leaks.

d. Storage tanks and dikes will be visually inspected weekly for signs of deterioration and leaks.

e. Rainfall and snow melt which has accumulated in the diked area will be removed to maintain full capacity of the diked storage volume.

4.1.2 Prevention Measures for Indoor Tanks

In order to prevent oil spills, the following measures have been implemented:

a. The storage tank is contained by a dike.

b. All piping will be inspected weekly for corrosion and leaks.

c. The storage tank and dike will be visually inspected weekly for signs of deterioration and leaks. Inspection will include foundations and supports of tank.

4.1.3 Protection for All Storage Tanks

a. Tanks will be protected from corrosion by maintaining painted or other protective coating.

b. Tanks will be inspected in accordance with Section 7.0.

4.1.4 Spill Potential

The possibility of an uncontrolled spill is minimal since the tanks are diked. Should a tank leak and a dike failure occur simultaneously, oil could flow into storm drains located in the parking lot. Oil entering the storm drains would flow into Two Mile Creek.

4.2 DRUM STORAGE

No. of Drums	Material	Location
75 (Maximum)	PCB or PCB-Contaminated Liquid	South End of Bldg. (See Building Plan Appendix B)

4.2.1 Prevention Measures

To prevent spills, the following measures have been implemented:

a. Storage area is diked. Stored volume will not exceed capacity of dike.

b. Area is enclosed and locked. Only authorized personnel are allowed in storage room.

c. Special drum-lifting device is used when moving drums. Drum storage locations are painted on the floor.

d. Inspection aisles are adequate.

e. Spill kits are available.

f. Records are available and up-to-date.

g. Area will be inspected on weekly basis in accordance with Section 7.0 for:

1) Leaks.
2) Lids and bungs in place.
3) Proper markings.

4.2.2 Spill Potential

The possibility of an uncontrolled spill is minimal since the storage area is diked. In the event of a dike failure or vandalism, spilled material could reach the storm drains located in the parking lot, and from this point flow into Two Mile Creek.

4.3 OUTDOOR DRUM STORAGE

No. of Drums	Material	Location
36	Paint, Varnish, Cleaning Fluid	North of Tanks OT-1 & OT-2 (See Building Plan - Appendix B)

4.3.1 Prevention Measures

To prevent spills the following measures have been implemented:

a. Drums are stored on a concrete pad approximately 11 feet by 32 feet. A dike along the perimeter of the area prevents spills from discharging to the environment. The area is also protected from runoff with fencing, covered with corrugated fiberglass and a roof.

b. The area is securely fenced and locked. Only authorized personnel are allowed in the outside storage area.

c. Inspection aisles are adequate.

d. Spill kits are available.

e. Records are available and up to date.

f. The area will be inspected on a weekly basis for leaks, lids and bungs in place, and proper markings in accordance with Section 7.0.

4.3.2 Spill Potential

The possibility of an uncontrolled spill is minimal since the material is stored in individual drums. The maximum amount of such a spill event would be 55 gallons, contained within a diked area. The area is protected from rain to prevent runoff from entering the area.

4.4 TEMPORARY CONTAINER STORAGE

The facility has three (3) 275-gallon storage tanks which are normally used for field servicing of equipment. On occasion, one or more of these tanks are used at the facility to store PCB Oil from equipment undergoing repair. Storage time is normally less than 30 days. When not in field use, these containers are stored in the PCB work area. (See Building Plan in Appendix B).

4.4.1 Prevention Measures

To prevent spills, the following measures have been implemented:

a. The PCB Work Area is diked. Stored volume will not exceed capacity of dike.

b. The containers have been fitted with a lifting lug for use when moving containers.

c. Inspection aisles are established.

d. Spill kits are available.

e. Records are available and up-to-date.

f. Area will be inspected on a weekly basis for:
   1) Leaks.
   2) Proper markings.
   3) Buildup of liquids in diked area.

4.4.2 Spill Potential

The possibility of an uncontrolled spill is minimal since the storage area is diked. Given the small quantities of PCBs stored in the area and the location of the area, it is highly unlikely that spilled materials could reach the storm drains located in the parking lot. In the event that spilled material did reach the storm drains, it would flow into Two Mile Creek.

4.5 TEMPORARY UNIT STORAGE

Units which have been drained of PCB-contaminated material, flushed, and awaiting disposal are sometimes temporarily stored outside the PCB Work Area. This area is 15 feet by 30 feet and is directly across from the Waste Oil Storage Area. Units are stored only when the PCB Work Area is crowded.

4.5.1 Prevention Measures

To prevent spills, the following measures have been implemented:

a. Units are drained and flushed before being stored outside a diked area.

b. Spill kits are available.

c. Records are available and up-to-date.

d. Area will be inspected on a weekly basis for leaks.

4.5.2 Spill Potential

The possibility of an uncontrolled spill is minimal because the units are drained and flushed. Given the small quantities of liquid which could spill and the location of the area, it is unlikely that spilled materials could reach the storm drains in the parking lot.

4.6 ADDITIONAL FACILITIES - ABOVE-GROUND LIQUID WASTE STORAGE FACILITIES

Four (4) new storage tanks and associated pumps and piping will be installed at the General Electric facility.

Capacity	Material	Fill Point	Reference
5000 gal.	Pyranol, PCB>25,000 ppm	Top	T-1
5000 gal.	Insulating Oil, PCB<25,000 ppm	Top	T-2
3000 gal.	Waste #2 Fuel Oil w/PCBs	Top	T-3
1000 gal.	#2 Fuel Oil	Top	T-4

The tanks will be located in the southeast corner of the shop, as shown in the Building Plan in Appendix B.

4.6.1 Prevention Measures for Indoor Tanks

In order to prevent spills of oil, #2 fuel oil or hazardous substances, the following measures have been incorporated into the design and will be implemented after the system is operational:

4.6.1.1 Spill Control

a. All storage tanks are contained by dikes.

b. Tanks T-1, T-2, T-3 and T-4 are equipped with level detectors.

c. All piping hangs over diked areas.

d. All piping will be inspected weekly for corrosion and leaks.

e. Storage tanks and dikes will be visually inspected weekly for signs of deterioration and leaks. Inspection will include foundations and tank supports.

f. The pumps for Tanks T-1, T-2, T-3 and T-4 are provided with pressure relief discharging back to pump suction in the event of blockage in the piping.

g. Tanks T-3 and T-4 are equipped with a fusible-link emergency shut-off valve to provide for quick cutoff of flow in the event of fire in the vicinity of the tanks.

h. The pumps and piping for Tanks T-1, T-2, T-3, and T-4 are completely independent to prevent any confusion concerning pumps and corresponding tanks.

i. The inlet lines to Tanks T-1, T-2, and T-3 have totalizers at the pump control panel which will show the volume of liquid pumped into each tank.

j. An interconnection between the building's sprinkler system and all four pumps will automatically shut off the pumps upon activation of the sprinkler system.

k. An emergency stop switch will be located on the pump control panel and at the southwest exit door, either of which can be used to shut down all four pumps in an emergency.

4.6.2 Protection for Storage Tanks

a. Tanks will be protected from corrosion by maintaining painted or other protective coating.

b. Tanks will be inspected in accordance with Section 7.0.

4.6.3 Spill Potential

The possibility of an uncontrolled spill is minimal since the tanks are within a diked area. Should a tank leak and a dike failure occur simultaneously, oil could flow into storm drains located in the parking lot. Oil entering storm drains would flow into Two Mile Creek.

5.0 SECURITY

In order to prevent spills that would result from accident or vandalism on the Shop site, the following measures are taken:

a. There are no valves on the tanks that will permit direct outward flow of a tank's contents to the surface. All other valves are securely locked in the closed position when in non-operating status.

b. The starter control on all pumps is locked in the "OFF" position when the pumps are in a non-operating status.

c. The Facility is fully fenced. Entrance gates are locked when the facility is closed. Likewise, all doors to the outside are locked when the Facility is closed. Access doors to the drum storage area and the outdoor drum storage area are locked at all times.

d. Facility lighting is commensurate with the type and location of the facility. Lighting is of sufficient capacity to ensure adequate security and safe operations, considering discovery of spills occurring during hours of darkness and prevention of spills occurring through acts of vandalism.

6.0 SPILL CONTROL AND COUNTERMEASURES

6.1 SMALL SPILLS

A spill is considered small if it does not meet the definition of a "spill event".

6.1.1 Immediately upon the detection of a small spill event, the following response shall be implemented to ensure that oil or PCB-contaminated liquid is not discharged to the environment:

1) Identify and locate source of spill by inspecting tank, piping and valves for leakage or rupture.

2) Limit discharge of oil or PCB-contaminated liquid, if possible, by closing discharge valves on tanks, shutting off power to pump, or other measures as necessary.

3) Report spill to Emergency Coordinator.

4) Begin Clean-up.

   a. All employees involved in the clean-up shall be required to wear protective clothing as specified in Section 11.1.

   b. Arrange valves on PCB work area pump discharge to pump contents of diked area into one of the waste storage tanks. If these pumps cannot be used, use a portable pump. If the storage tanks are ruptured, pump spilled material into properly labeled 55-gallon drums for temporary storage. In order to avoid possible contamination of the outside surface of the 55-gallon drums, it may be necessary to transfer the liquid to drums while they are located in an adjacent diked area.

   c. After the bulk liquid is pumped out, apply available absorbent materials. Sufficient quantities of absorbent material shall be kept in the Shop to be used in the event of a small spill. Absorbent material shall be spread over the spilled oil/PCB in sufficient quantity to absorb the material.

   d. Sweep absorbent material toward the center of the spill, keeping broom dry. DO NOT step on spilled material. Pick up wet material with shovel and place in a properly labeled 55-gallon drum. Do not put waste absorbent material into same 55-gallon drum as bulk liquid material.

Repeat application of absorbent, sweeping, etc. until spill is cleaned up. At no time will oil or PCBs be washed down any drain.

e. Clean and decontaminate spill control equipment by swabbing with #2 fuel oil. Place all equipment and properly labeled 55-gallon drums with contaminated liquids or absorbent materials in their proper locations and replace any materials used to clean up spill. Place all contaminated protective clothing in separate, labeled 55-gallon drum and replace all equipment used in the clean-up process.

6.2 LARGE SPILLS

A large spill is a "spill event" as defined in Section 1.2. In the event of a large spill, action shall be taken to remove or control the material, if possible. Such action should occur after notification of the responsible agencies (Section 2.0) and with their full concurrence.

6.2.1 Immediately upon the detection of a large spill, perform the following:

1) Identify and locate source of spill.

2) Contain the spill by placing:

   a. Dams or dikes of sawdust, soil, sandbags, etc. to stop spill from spreading.

   b. Any available absorbent materials maintained nearby (oil-absorbent granuals or pads, etc.).

   c. Mats (rubber, plastic, etc.) over catchbasin grate(s) to ensure that any spill will not enter storm drains.

3) Report spills to Emergency Coordinator.

4) Begin clean-up as outlined in Section 6.1.1.4.

5) If a spill should occur that requires clean-up action beyond the capabilities of the Shop personnel, the services of a reputable spill removal contractor will be engaged. Contractors in the Western New York area include:

   Name of Firm: CECOS INTERNATIONAL, INC.
   2321 Kenmore Avenue
   Buffalo, New York

   Telephone: 873-4200

6.3 EVACUATION

If a spill should occur that requires evacuation of the Shop personnel, the Emergency Coordinator shall initiate the alarm as described in the Guide for Disaster Plan for the facility dated January 7, 1987. A copy of this is included in Appendix B. Evacuation procedures will then be as described in the Guide for Disaster Plan.

6.4 NOTIFICATION

6.4.1 Emergency Arrangements With Local Authorities

In the event of a spill which has affected or threatens human health or the environment, the Emergency Coordinator will call upon local authorities for assistance, if necessary. Arrangements to familiarize local police, fire and hospitals with this SPCC Plan and the material used and stored at the General Electric facility in Tonawanda have been made.

6.4.1.1 Hazardous Waste Contingency and Emergency Procedures Plan

Copies of this plan have been given to:

a. Town of Tonawanda Police Department
b. Town of Tonawanda Fire Department
c. Kenmore Mercy Hospital

6.4.1.2 Hazardous Material Report Form

This form has been given to the Town of Tonawanda Fire Department. Revised forms will be given to the Fire Department as conditions change at the Facility.

6.4.2 Notification of Authorities

The Emergency Coordinator shall notify the necessary authorities by telephone, radio telecommunication or other similar means of rapid communication. The discharge must be reported within 24 hours.

6.4.3 On-Scene Coordinator

Simultaneous with proper notification, the spill must be contained and cleaned up as rapidly as circumstances permit. Small spills may be handled by General Electric Company personnel. Large spills, however, may require the services of a professional oil clean-up contractor. Use of dispersants, sinking agents, emulsifiers, etc. is prohibited. If the proper steps are not taken to promptly remove any spill for which General Electric Company is responsible, the Federal Government is authorized by law to remove or arrange for the removal of such a discharge from the water of the United States. With notification, a Federal "On-Scene Coordinator" (OSC) shall investigate the reported spill. If the appropriate action is being taken, the OSC shall monitor and provide assistance as required. If the appropriate containment or clean-up action is not being taken, the OSC will take control of the response activity. The cost of this clean-up will be charged to the party responsible for the spill.

6.4.4 Disposal of Spilled Material

Once a spill has been cleaned up, disposal of the spilled oil and/or PCB-contaminated materials must be performed in accordance with all applicable Local, State and Federal regulations. Disposal will be addressed at that time, and will depend upon the volume and material of the spill on a case-by-case basis. The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) must be contacted for the approval of a site prior to disposal of any waste material to ensure that a proper location is chosen, and the disposal method used is in compliance with applicable regulations.

6.4.5 Spill Event Record

After a spill has been properly cleaned up, a Spill Event Record will be completed, using the format of Appendix A, Form 1, Spill Event Record. Completed copies of this form shall be kept on file with this SPCC Plan.

6.4.6 Multiple Spill Events

Should this facility have one Spill Event of more than 1000 gallons, or two Spill Events within any 12-month period, General Electric Company is required to submit this Plan to the EPA Regional Administrator within sixty (60) days of the occurrence, in the manner prescribed by 40 CFR 112.4(A). A second complete copy of the information provided by the Regional Administrator will be sent at the same time to the NYSDEC, Albany Office.

7.0 INSPECTION AND RECORDS

In addition to keeping records of all discharges from diked areas, records will also be kept of maintenance inspections. Maintenance inspections will be made by a competent person and will be more comprehensive than observations made by operators in their routine activities.

7.1 DAILY INSPECTIONS

The following inspections will be performed at least once each operating day using Form 2 of Appendix A, Daily Inspection Report, and will include, but not be limited to, the following:

7.1.1 Above-ground Storage Tanks

Inspect the discharge control equipment (pumps, piping and tanks) to ensure that it is not leaking. Determine the level of liquid in each tank.

7.2 WEEKLY INSPECTIONS

The following inspections will be performed at least once per week using Form 3 of Appendix A, and will include, but not be limited to, the following:

7.2.1 Drainage

Diked areas and storage areas will be inspected for accumulation of oil/PCBs that may have escaped from small leaks. Any escaped oil/PCBs will be collected and returned to waste storage tanks or drums.

7.2.2 Inspection of Above-Ground Storage Tanks

Storage tanks will be visually inspected for signs of deterioration or leaks which might cause a spill. Such inspection will include the foundations and support of tanks that are above the surface of the ground.

7.2.3 Inspection of Drum Storage Areas

Both indoor and outdoor drum storage areas will be visually inspected for signs of leakage. Inspection will verify the integrity of the drums (no ruptures or leaking bungs) and an orderly arrangement of the area to prevent accidents in handling.

7.2.4 Inspection of Temporary Container Storage

Temporary Container Storage will be visually inspected for signs of leakage. Inspections will verify the integrity of the containers and any PCB-containing equipment in the area.

7.2.5 Facility Transfer Operations

All areas of oil/PCB transfer including but not limited to tank fill points, transformer fill points, and waste oil/PCB drainage areas, will be inspected to insure the integrity of all above-ground valves, pipelines, flange points, drip pans, pipe supports, etc.

7.3 ANNUAL INSPECTION

The following inspections will be performed at least once per year using Form 4 of Appendix A, and will include the following:

7.3.1 Above-ground Storage Tanks

All above-ground tanks will be thoroughly inspected. A detailed inspection should include an examination of the entire tank for:

a. Rust or other physical deterioration.
b. Leakage and/or accumulation of oil within diked area.
c. Settlement, cracking and/or general deterioration of the diked area foundation and curbing.

Immediate steps must be taken to correct any of these deficiencies as soon as they are discovered, including replacement or repair of tanks and piping, etc., as required.

7.3.2 Temporary Storage Containers

The storage containers will be thoroughly inspected once per year. A detailed inspection should include an examination of the entire container for signs of corrosion, paint loss, leaking, proper marking, etc.

7.3.3 Record Keeping

Records of all yearly inspections shall be made and kept on file with this SPCC Plan for a minimum of three (3) years.

7.4 AIR TESTING OF TANKS

At least once every five (5) years, above-ground storage tanks will be checked for leakage by using low pressure air testing. Records of all inspections shall be kept on file with this SPCC Plan.

8.0 PERSONNEL TRAINING

General Electric Co. will continue to instruct and train personnel in proper PCB storage procedures, and methods of spill prevention.

8.1 OPERATION

No person will be allowed to operate the liquid waste storage equipment without supervision until he or she has demonstrated an ability to operate such equipment in the prescribed manner.

8.2 MEETINGS

Meetings will be held between the Shop Manager or designated employee in charge of the spill prevention and control, and other employees at the General Electric Co. at regular intervals frequent enough to assure an adequate understanding of this SPCC plan, but at intervals not to exceed one (1) year. The date of these meetings shall be recorded. (Refer to Appendix A, Form 5). At these meetings, the agenda should include:

8.2.1 A discussion of known spill events and/or failures, malfunctioning components, and potential spill sources.

8.2.2 A briefing of recently developed precautionary or response measures and/or record-keeping procedures.

8.2.3 A brief review of the following points such that an employee can demonstrate competency:

a. The proper operating procedures for the PCB liquid waste storage facilities.

b. The nature of the materials being handled and potential health hazards.

c. Capacities of the storage tanks.

d. Location and operation of all safety equipment.

e. Location and operation of all spill response materials.

f. Spill response procedures outlined in this SPCC Plan.

9.0 DISTRIBUTION OF SPCC PLAN

A copy of the Plan will be maintained at the Facility, and will be available at Regulatory Agencies upon their request.

10.0 REVIEW AND AMENDMENT

The SPCC Plan must be reviewed and amended, as required, whenever one or more of the following conditions occur:

a. Applicable regulations are revised.

b. The Plan fails to result in satisfactory response to an emergency.

c. The shop changes in a way that increases the potential for an emergency or changes the response necessary in an emergency.

d. The list of emergency coordinators changes.

e. The list of required emergency equipment changes.

f. Three (3) years have elapsed since the previous review. The Plan will be amended as a result of this review to include more effective Prevention and Control technology if such technology will significantly reduce the likelihood of a spill from the Shop, and if such technology has been field-proven at the time of the review.

11.0 EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT

The shop has the following emergency equipment available for protection of the personnel, facilities and the environment, in the event of a hazardous waste emergency. The location of the equipment is shown on the Fire Control Facilities drawing in the map pocket in Appendix B. Additional Spill Kits and Personal Protective Equipment kits will be provided when the additional facilities are in place.

11.1 PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT KIT

a. Safety goggles
b. Face shields
c. Rubber gloves
d. Rubber boots
e. Respirator
f. Disposable coveralls (Sanarex-coated Tyvex)

11.2 SPILL KIT

a. Empty 55-gallon drums (2)
b. Absorbent material - enough to absorb 55-gallons of liquid
c. Shovels (2)
d. Rags
e. Brooms
f. Plastic Sheets
g. Rubber or Plastic mats (4 ft. x 4 ft.)

11.3 FIRE PROTECTION

a. Water-type extinguisher (portable)
b. Foam-type extinguishers (portable)
c. Automatic Sprinkler System
d. CO_2 extinguisher in #2 fuel oil storage room.

11.4 PORTABLE PUMP

Suitable for use with stored liquids.

12.0 PREVIOUS SPILL EVENTS

There have been no spill events at the General Electric Facility in the past twelve (12) months.

APPENDIX A

RECORDS AND REPORT FORMS

FORM 1

SPILL EVENT RECORD

Date of Event:

Time:

Environment Polluted, or Spill Contained on Site:

Cause of Spill:

Corrective Actions and/or Countermeasures taken; tank or equipment repaired:

Additional preventive measures taken, if any, to minimize possibility of recurrence:

_____

Emergency Coordinator

FORM 2
DAILY INSPECTION REPORT

DATE: ____/____/19___ INSPECTOR:_____

TANK	MATERIAL	CAPACITY, gallons	VOLUME, gallons	NOTES
OT-1	10 CA OIL	6,000		
OT-2	10 CA OIL	6,000		
T-1	PYRANOL, PCB>25,000 ppm	5,000		
T-2	10 CA OIL, PCB<25,000 ppm	5,000		
T-3	FLUSH #2 FUEL OIL & 10 CA OIL, PCB>500 ppm	3,000		
T-4	#2 FUEL OIL	1,000		
T-5	SCRAP OIL (no PCB's)	2,000		

FORM 3
WEEKLY INSPECTION REPORT

DATE: ____/____/19___ INSPECTOR:_____

TANK	MATERIAL	SIGNS OF DETERIORATION	LEAKS YES/NO	CONDITION OF FOUNDATION/SUPPORT	NOTES
OT-1	10 CA OIL				
OT-2	10 CA OIL				
T-1	PYRANOL, PCB>25,000 ppm				
T-2	10 CA OIL, PCB<25,000 ppm				
T-3	FLUSH #2 FUEL OIL & 10 CA OIL, PCB>500 ppm				
T-4	#2 FUEL OIL				
T-5	SCRAP OIL (no PCB's)				

DIKED AREAS	LEAKS	CONDITION OF DRUMS			NOTES
	Location	Ruptures	Leaking bung	Arrangement	
PCB STORAGE AREA					
PCB WORK AREA					

FORM 3 (continued)
WEEKLY INSPECTION REPORT

DATE: _____/_____/19____ INSPECTOR:_____

CONDITION OF ASSOCIATED EQUIPMENT

1. PUMPS

---

2. VALVES

---

3. VENT

---

4. PIPING

---

5. PIPE SUPPORTS

---

6. TANK FILL LOCATIONS

---

7. TANK DRAIN LOCATIONS

FORM 4

ANNUAL INSPECTION REPORT

An authorized employee shall make a visual inspection of each of the storage tanks on an ANNUAL basis and complete this report.

Tank/ Storage Container	Liquid Depth	Rust Spots Yes/No	Air Pressure Yes/No	Foundation Cracks or Settlement Yes/No	Leakage Yes/No	Inspected by (initials)	Date	NOTES

FORM 5

RECORD OF SPILL SAFETY MEETING

SUPERVISOR: _____

DATE: _____

TIME STARTED: _____ ENDED: _____

POINTS DISCUSSED; COMMENTS

A. Known spill events or failures.

B. Malfunctioning equipment, potential spill sources.

C. Recent precautionary developments.

POINTS REVIEWED; COMMENTS

A. Products handled:

B. System:

C. Safety Equipment:

D. Spill Containment Methods and Plan:

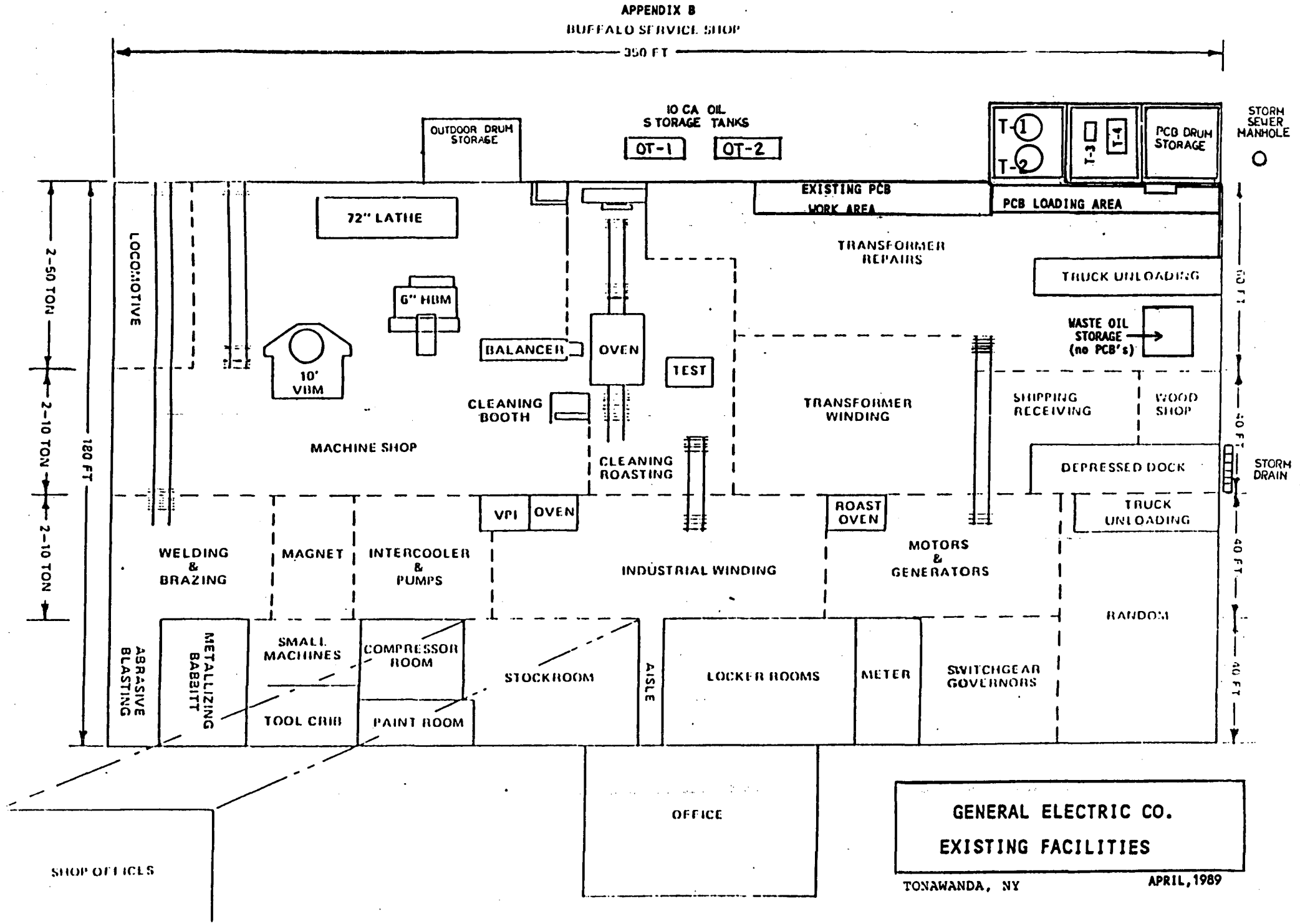
E. Other:

APPENDIX B

BUILDING PLANS AND INFORMATION

APPENDIX B

BUFFALO SERVICE SHOP



GENERAL ELECTRIC CO.

EXISTING FACILITIES

TONAWANDA, NY

APRIL, 1989

GENERAL ELECTRIC

APPARATUS AND ENGINEERING SERVICES OPERATIONS
GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY • 175 MILENS ROAD • TONAWANDA, NEW YORK 14150 • (716) 876-1200

JANUARY 7, 1987

REFERENCE: GUIDE FOR DISASTER PLAN

TO ALL EMPLOYEES:

THIS WILL UPDATE OUR PREVIOUSLY ESTABLISHED PLAN IN THE EVENT A DISASTER SHOULD STRIKE IN OR AROUND OUR PLANT. IT IS BEST TO MAKE ANY PLAN SIMPLE AND CLEAR CUT TO AVOID CHAOS AND CONFUSION.

A DISASTER MAY CONSIST OF MANY THINGS - FIRE, FLOOD, BOMB THREAT, AIR RAID, TORNADO, HURRICANE OR CIVIL DISORDER. IN THE EVENT ANY OF THESE INCIDENTS OCCUR, THIS IS THE PROCEDURE THAT WILL BE FOLLOWED.

AN ALARM WILL BE SOUND AND ALL EMPLOYEES WILL GATHER ON THE LOADING DOCK. IF FOR SOME REASON THIS AREA IS NOT USABLE, THE ALTERNATE AREA WILL BE THE MAIN OFFICE VIA THE SHOP/OFFICE DOOR.

SUBSEQUENT INSTRUCTIONS WILL BE GIVEN BY THE COORDINATOR. THESE INSTRUCTIONS MAY BE TO REMAIN ON THE PREMISES OR TO LEAVE THE PREMISES; IF NECESSARY, WE WILL DESCRIBE THE BEST ROUTE BASED ON OUTSIDE CONTACT WITH CIVIL AUTHORITIES. TO LEAVE OR REMAIN IS YOUR DECISION. WE WILL ATTEMPT ONLY TO ADVISE YOU OF WHAT WE FEEL IS BEST.

IF YOU SHOULD LEAVE, YOU WILL REMAIN AWAY UNTIL YOU ARE NOTIFIED TO RETURN. HOWEVER, IF YOU ARE NOT CONTACTED, YOU MAY CALL 691-8181 (ASK FOR G.E. PEOPLE) AT REASONABLE INTERVALS AND YOU WILL BE GIVEN INSTRUCTIONS. YOU ARE TO DO NOTHING OTHER THAN EVACUATE THE SHOP AS INSTRUCTED. OTHERS WILL BE ASSIGNED AS FIRE, SECURITY, FIRST AID AND COMMUNICATION TEAMS. THE LIST OF COORDINATORS IS AS FOLLOWS:

NO. 1 COORDINATOR	-	R.W. CONWAY
1ST. ALTERNATE	-	P.J. CERUTTI
2ND. ALTERNATE	-	W.L. LUKAS
3RD. ALTERNATE	-	J. BRZEZOWSKI

DO ONLY AS INSTRUCTED. DO NOT PANIC. WE DO NOT WANT ANY HEROICS; THIS INCLUDES PHYSICAL OR VERBAL CONTACT WITH OUTSIDERS. ACT PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY. OUR PRIME INTEREST IS IN THE PROTECTION OF OUR EMPLOYEES AND THEN OUR FACILITIES.

VERY TRULY YOURS,

RW Conway jr

RICHARD W. CONWAY, MANAGER
BUFFALO SERVICE SHOP

ORIG. 11/1/72
REV. 1/7/87

POST

APPROVED RWC

DATE 1-12-87

January 12, 1989

FIRE WATCH ASSIGNMENT

	1st Shift	2nd Shift
Man in charge	W. Lukas	K. Berger
Alternate	J. Domske	E. Sponholz
Person to call Fire Dept.	J. Cyrek	E. Sponholz
Alternate	J. Domske	R. Koepsell

FIRE Department telephone number - **876-1212**

Sprinkler Man	J. Cyrek	E. Sponholz
Alternate	J. Domske	H. VanThiel

Duties of Sprinkler Man in Case of Fire:

1. Secure key from Foreman's Office identifed as No. 25 outside Sprinkler Hydrant.
2. Unlock valve handle and be prepared to close valve when authorized by man in charge.
3. Standby to re-open valve if fire re-kindles.
4. Replace the open sprinkler heads from supply at sprinkler test station, open hydrant valve and re-lock handle after double checking valve is wide open.

R. W. Conway

Richard W. Conway, Manager
Buffalo Service Center

POST

APPROVED R W Conway

DATE 1-12-89

APPENDIX C

40 CFR, PART 112

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY REGULATIONS ON OIL POLLUTION PREVENTION

(40 CFR 112; 38 FR 34164, December 11, 1973; Amended by 39 FR 31602, August 29, 1974; 41 FR 12657, March 26, 1976)

PART 112—OIL POLLUTION PREVENTION

Non-transportation Related Onshore and Offshore Facilities

AUTHORITY: Secs. 311(j)(1)(C), 311(j)(2), 501(a), Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Sec. 2, Pub. L. 92-500, 86 Stat. 816 et seq. (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.)); Sec. 4(b), Pub. L. 92-500, 86 Stat. 897; 5 U.S.C. Reorg. Plan of 1970 No. 3 (1970), 35 FR 15623, 3 CFR 1966-1970 Comp.; E.O. 11735, 38 FR 21243, 3 CFR.

§ 112.1 General applicability.

(a) This part establishes procedures, methods and equipment and other requirements for equipment to prevent the discharge of oil from non-transportation-related onshore and offshore facilities into or upon the navigable waters of the United States or adjoining shorelines.

(b) Except as provided in paragraph (d) of this section, this part applies to owners or operators of non-transportation-related onshore and offshore facilities engaged in drilling, producing, gathering, storing, processing, refining, transferring, distributing or consuming oil and oil products, and which, due to their location, could reasonably be expected to discharge oil in harmful quantities, as defined in Part 110 of this chapter, into or upon the navigable waters of the United States or adjoining shorelines.

(c) As provided in sec. 313 (86 Stat. 875) departments, agencies, and instrumentalities of the Federal government are subject to these regulations to the same extent as any person, except for the provisions of § 112.6.

(d) This part does not apply to:

(1) Facilities, equipment or operations which are not subject to the jurisdiction of the Environmental Protection Agency, as follows:

(A) onshore and offshore facilities, which, due to their location, could not reasonably be expected to discharge oil into or upon the navigable waters of the United States or adjoining shorelines. This determination shall be based solely upon a consideration of the geographical, locational aspects of the facility (such as proximity to navigable waters or adjoining shorelines, land contour, drainage, etc.) and shall exclude consideration of manmade features such as dikes, equipment or other structures which may serve to restrain, hinder, contain, or otherwise prevent a discharge of oil from reaching navigable waters of the United States or adjoining shorelines; and

(B) equipment or operations of vessels or transportation-related onshore and offshore facilities which are subject to authority and control of the Department of Transportation, as defined in the Memorandum of Understanding between the Secretary of Transportation and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, dated November 24, 1971, 36 FR 24000.

(2) those facilities which, although otherwise subject to the jurisdiction of the Environmental Protection Agency, meet both of the following requirements:

(A) the underground buried storage capacity of the facility is 42,000 gallons or less of oil, and

(B) the storage capacity, which is not buried, of the facility is 1,320 gallons or less of oil, provided no single container has a capacity in excess of 660 gallons.

[41 FR 12657, March 26, 1976]

(e) This part provides for the preparation and implementation of Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plans prepared in accordance with § 112.7, designed to complement existing laws, regulations, rules, standards, policies and procedures pertaining to safety standards, fire prevention and pollution prevention rules, so as to form a comprehensive balanced Federal/State spill prevention program to minimize the potential for oil discharges. Compliance with this part does not in any way relieve the owner or operator of an onshore or an offshore facility from compliance with other Federal, State or local laws.

§ 112.2 Definitions.

For the purposes of this part:

(a) "Oil" means oil of any kind or in any form, including, but not limited to petroleum, fuel oil, sludge, oil refuse and oil mixed with wastes other than dredged spoil.

(b) "Discharge" includes but is not limited to, any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying or dumping. For purposes of this part, the term "discharge" shall not include any discharge of oil which is authorized by a permit issued pursuant to Section 13 of the River and Harbor Act of 1899 (30 Stat. 1121, 33 U.S.C. 407), or Sections 402 or 405 of the FWPCA Amendments of 1972 (86 Stat. 816 et seq., 33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.).

(c) "Onshore facility" means any facility of any kind located in, on, or under any land within the United States, other than submerged lands, which is not a transportation-related facility.

(d) "Offshore facility" means any facility of any kind located in, on, or under any of the navigable waters of the United States, which is not a transportation-related facility.

(e) "Owner or operator" means any person owning or operating an onshore facility or an offshore facility, and in the case of any abandoned offshore facility, the person who owned or operated such facility immediately prior to such abandonment.

(f) "Person" includes an individual, firm, corporation, association, and a partnership.

(g) "Regional Administrator", means the Regional Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, or his designee, in and for the Region in which the facility is located.

(h) "Transportation-related" and "non-transportation-related" as applied to an onshore or offshore facility, are defined in the Memorandum of Understanding between the Secretary of Transportation and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, dated November 24, 1971, 36 FR 24080.

(i) "Spill event" means a discharge of oil into or upon the navigable waters of the United States or adjoining shorelines in harmful quantities, as defined at 40 CFR Part 110.

(j) "United States" means the States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Canal Zone, Guam, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

(k) The term "navigable waters" of the United States means "navigable waters" as defined in section 502(7) of the FWPCA, and includes:

(1) all navigable waters of the United States, as defined in judicial decisions prior to passage of the 1972 Amendments to the FWPCA (Pub. L. 92-500), and tributaries of such waters;

(2) interstate waters;

(3) intrastate lakes, rivers, and streams which are utilized by interstate travelers for recreational or other purposes; and

(4) intrastate lakes, rivers, and streams from which fish or shellfish are taken and sold in interstate commerce.

(l) "Vessel" means every description of watercraft or other artificial contriv-

sary to prevent and to contain discharges of oil from such facility.

(e) When the Regional Administrator proposes to require an amendment to the SPCC Plan, he shall notify the facility operator by certified mail addressed to, or by personal delivery to, the facility owner or operator, that he proposes to require an amendment to the Plan, and shall specify the terms of such amendment. If the facility owner or operator is a corporation, a copy of such notice shall also be mailed to the registered agent, if any, of such corporation in the State where such facility is located. Within 30 days from receipt of such notice, the facility owner or operator may submit written information, views, and arguments on the amendment. After considering all relevant material presented, the Regional Administrator shall notify the facility owner or operator of any amendment required or shall rescind the notice. The amendment required by the Regional Administrator shall become part of the Plan 30 days after such notice, unless the Regional Administrator, for good cause, shall specify another effective date. The owner or operator of the facility shall implement the amendment of the Plan as soon as possible, but not later than six months after the amendment becomes part of the Plan, unless the Regional Administrator specifies another date.

(f) An owner or operator may appeal a decision made by the Regional Administrator requiring an amendment to an SPCC Plan. The appeal shall be made to the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency and must be made in writing within 30 days of receipt of the notice from the Regional Administrator requiring the amendment. A complete copy of the appeal must be sent to the Regional Administrator at the time the appeal is made. The appeal shall contain a clear and concise statement of the issues and points of fact in the case. It may also contain additional information from the owner or operator, or from any other person. The Administrator or his designee may request additional information from the owner or operator, or from any other person. The Administrator or his designee shall render a decision within 60 days of receiving the appeal and shall notify the owner or operator of his decision.

[41 FR 12657, March 26, 1976]

§ 112.5 Amendment of Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plans by owners or operators.

(a) Owners or operators of facilities subject to § 112.3 (a), (b) or (c) shall amend the SPCC Plan for such facility in accordance with § 112.7 whenever there is a change in facility design, construction, operation or maintenance which materially affects the facility's potential for the discharge of oil into or upon the navigable waters of the United States or adjoining shorelines. Such amendments shall be fully implemented as soon as possible, but not later than six months after such change occurs.

(b) Notwithstanding compliance with paragraph (a) of this section, owners and operators of facilities subject to § 112.3 (a), (b) or (c) shall complete a review and evaluation of the SPCC Plan at least once every three years from the date such facility becomes subject to this part. As a result of this review and evaluation, the owner or operator shall amend the SPCC Plan within six months of the review to include more effective prevention and control technology if: (1) Such technology will significantly reduce the likelihood of a spill event from the facility, and (2) if such technology has been field-proven at the time of the review.

(c) No amendment to an SPCC Plan shall be effective to satisfy the requirements of this section unless it has been certified by a Professional Engineer in accordance with § 112.3(d).

§ 112.6 Civil penalties for violation of Oil Pollution Prevention Regulations.

Owners or operators of facilities subject to § 112.3(a), (b) or (c) who violate the requirements of this Part 112 by failing or refusing to comply with any of the provisions of § 112.3, § 112.4 or § 112.5 shall be liable for a civil penalty of not more than $5,000 for each day such violation continues. Civil penalties shall be imposed in accordance with procedures set out in Part 114 of this subchapter D.

§ 112.7 Guidelines for the preparation and implementation of a Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan.

The SPCC Plan shall be a carefully thought-out plan, prepared in accordance with good engineering practices, and which has the full approval of management at a level with authority to commit the necessary resources. If the plan calls for additional facilities or procedures, methods, or equipment not yet fully operational, these items should be discussed in separate paragraphs, and the details of installation and operational start-up should be explained separately. The complete SPCC Plan shall follow the sequence outlined below, and include a discussion of the facility's conformance with the appropriate guidelines listed:

(a) A facility which has experienced one or more spill events within twelve months prior to the effective date of this part should include a written description of each such spill, corrective action taken and plans for preventing recurrence.

(b) Where experience indicates a reasonable potential for equipment failure (such as tank overflow, rupture, or leakage), the plan should include a prediction of the direction, rate of flow, and total quantity of oil which could be discharged from the facility as a result of each major type of failure.

(c) Appropriate containment and/or diversionary structures or equipment to prevent discharged oil from reaching a navigable water course should be provided. One of the following preventive systems or its equivalent should be used as a minimum:

(1) Onshore facilities.

(i) Dikes, berms or retaining walls sufficiently impervious to contain spilled oil

(ii) Curbing

(iii) Culverting, gutters or other drainage systems

(iv) Weirs, booms or other barriers

(v) Spill diversion ponds

(vi) Retention ponds

(vii) Sorbent materials

(2) Offshore facilities.

(i) Curbing, drip pans

(ii) Sumps and collection systems

(d) When it is determined that the installation of structures or equipment listed in § 112.7(c) to prevent discharged oil from reaching the navigable waters is not practicable from any onshore or offshore facility, the owner or operator should clearly demonstrate such impracticability and provide the following:

(1) A strong oil spill contingency plan following the provision of 40 CFR Part 109.

(2) A written commitment of manpower, equipment and materials required to expeditiously control and remove any harmful quantity of oil discharged.

(e) In addition to the minimal prevention standards listed under § 112.7 (c), sections of the Plan should include a complete discussion of conformance with the following applicable guidelines, other effective spill prevention and containment procedures (or, if more stringent, with State rules, regulations and guidelines):

(1) *Facility drainage (onshore); (excluding production facilities).* (i) Drainage from diked storage areas should be restrained by valves or other positive means to prevent a spill or other excessive leakage of oil into the drainage system or inplant effluent treatment system, except where plan systems are designed to handle such leakage. Diked areas may be emptied by pumps or ejectors; however, these should be manually activated and the condition of the accumulation should be examined before starting to be sure no oil will be discharged into the water.

(ii) Flapper-type drain valves should not be used to drain diked areas. Valves used for the drainage of diked areas should, as far as practical, be of manual, open-and-closed design. When plant drainage drains directly into water courses and not into wastewater treatment plants, retained storm water should be inspected as provided in paragraph (e)(2)(iii) (B, C and D) before drainage.

(iii) Plant drainage systems from undiked areas should, if possible, flow into ponds, lagoons or catchment basins, designed to retain oil or return it to the facility. Catchment basins should not be located in areas subject to periodic flooding.

(iv) If plant drainage is not engineered as above, the final discharge of all in-plant ditches should be equipped with a diversion system that could, in

(B) All tank battery and central treating plant installations should be provided with a secondary means of containment for the entire contents of the largest single tank if feasible, or alternate systems such as those outlined in § 112.7(c)(1). Drainage from undiked areas should be safely confined in a catchment basin or holding pond.

(C) All tanks containing oil should be visually examined by a competent person for condition and need for maintenance on a scheduled periodic basis. Such examination should include the foundation and supports of tanks that are above the surface of the ground.

(D) New and old tank battery installations should, as far as practical, be fail-safe engineered or updated into a fail-safe engineered installation to prevent spills. Consideration should be given to one or more of the following:

(1) Adequate tank capacity to assure that a tank will not overfill should a pumper/gauger be delayed in making his regular rounds.

(2) Overflow equalizing lines between tanks so that a full tank can overflow to an adjacent tank.

(3) Adequate vacuum protection to prevent tank collapse during a pipeline run.

(4) High level sensors to generate and transmit an alarm signal to the computer where facilities are a part of a computer production control system.

(iv) *Facility transfer operations, oil production facility (onshore).* (A) All above ground valves and pipelines should be examined periodically on a scheduled basis for general condition of items such as flange joints, valve glands and bodies, drip pans, pipeline supports, pumping well polish rod stuffing boxes, bleeder and gauge valves.

(B) Salt water (oil field brine) disposal facilities should be examined often, particularly following a sudden change in atmospheric temperature to detect possible system upsets that could cause an oil discharge.

(C) Production facilities should have a program of flowline maintenance to prevent spills from this source. The program should include periodic examinations, corrosion protection, flowline replacement, and adequate records, as appropriate, for the individual facility.

(6) *Oil drilling and workover facilities (onshore)* (i) Mobile drilling or workover equipment should be positioned or located so as to prevent spilled oil from reaching navigable waters.

(ii) Depending on the location, catchment basins or diversion structures may be necessary to intercept and contain spills of fuel, crude oil, or oily drilling fluids.

(iii) Before drilling below any casing string or during workover operations, a blowout prevention (BOP) assembly and well control system should be installed that is capable of controlling any well head pressure that is expected to be encountered while that BOP assembly is on the well. Casing and BOP installations should be in accordance with State regulatory agency requirements.

(7) *Oil drilling, production, or workover facilities (offshore).* (i) Definition: "An oil drilling, production or workover facility (offshore)" may include all drilling or workover equipment, wells, flowlines, gathering lines, platforms, and auxiliary nontransportation - related equipment and facilities in a single geographical oil or gas field operated by a single operator.

(ii) Oil drainage collection equipment should be used to prevent and control small oil spillage around pumps, glands, valves, flanges, expansion joints, hoses, drain lines, separators, treaters, tanks, and allied equipment. Drains on the facility should be controlled and directed toward a central collection sump or equivalent collection system sufficient to prevent discharges of oil into the navigable waters of the United States. Where drains and sumps are not practicable oil contained in collection equipment should be removed as often as necessary to prevent overflow.

(iii) For facilities employing a sump system, sump and drains should be adequately sized and a spare pump or equivalent method should be available to remove liquid from the sump and assure that oil does not escape. A regular scheduled preventive maintenance inspection and testing program should be employed to assure reliable operation of the liquid removal system and pump start-up device. Redundant automatic sump pumps and control devices may be required on some installations.

(iv) In areas where separators and treaters are equipped with dump valves whose predominant mode of failure is in the closed position and pollution risk is high, the facility should be specially equipped to prevent the escape of oil. This could be accomplished by extending the flare line to a diked area if the separator is near shore, equipping it with a high liquid level sensor that will automatically shut-in wells producing to the separator, parallel redundant dump valves, or other feasible alternatives to prevent oil discharges.

(v) Atmospheric storage or surge tanks should be equipped with high liquid level sensing devices or other acceptable alternatives to prevent oil discharges.

(vi) Pressure tanks should be equipped with high and low pressure sensing devices to activate an alarm and/or control the flow or other acceptable alternatives to prevent oil discharges.

(vii) Tanks should be equipped with suitable corrosion protection.

(viii) A written procedure for inspecting and testing pollution prevention equipment and systems should be prepared and maintained at the facility. Such procedures should be included as part of the SPCC Plan.

(ix) Testing and inspection of the pollution prevention equipment and systems at the facility should be conducted by the owner or operator on a scheduled periodic basis commensurate with the complexity, conditions and circumstances of the facility or other appropriate regulations.

(x) Surface and subsurface well shut-in valves and devices in use at the facility should be sufficiently described to determine method of activation or control, e.g., pressure differential, change in fluid or flow conditions, combination of pressure and flow, manual or remote control mechanisms. Detailed records for each well, while not necessarily part of the plan should be kept by the owner or operator.

(xi) Before drilling below any casing string, and during workover operations a blowout preventer (BOP) assembly and well control system should be installed that is capable of controlling any well-head pressure that is expected to be encountered while that BOP assembly is on the well. Casing and BOP installations should be in accordance with State regulatory agency requirements.

(xii) Extraordinary well control measures should be provided should emergency conditions, including fire, loss of control and other abnormal conditions, occur. The degree of control system redundancy should vary with hazard exposure and probable consequences of failure. It is recommended that surface shut-in systems have redundant or "fail close" valving. Subsurface safety valves may not be needed in producing wells that will not flow but should be installed as required by applicable State regulations.

(xiii) In order that there will be no misunderstanding of joint and separate duties and obligations to perform work in a safe and pollution free manner, written instructions should be prepared by the owner or operator for contractors and subcontractors to follow whenever contract activities include servicing a well or systems appurtenant to a well or pressure vessel. Such instructions and procedures should be maintained at the offshore production facility. Under certain circumstances and conditions such contractor activities may require the presence at the facility of an authorized representative of the owner or operator who would intervene when necessary to prevent a spill event.

(xiv) All manifolds (headers) should be equipped with check valves on individual flowlines.

(xv) If the shut-in well pressure is greater than the working pressure of the flowline and manifold valves up to and including the header valves associated with that individual flowline, the flowline should be equipped with a high pressure sensing device and shutin valve at the wellhead unless provided with a pressure relief system to prevent over pressuring.

(xvi) All pipelines appurtenant to the facility should be protected from corrosion. Methods used, such as protective coatings or cathodic protection, should be discussed.

(xvii) Sub-marine pipelines appurtenant to the facility should be adequately protected against environmental stresses and other activities such as fishing operations.

(xviii) Sub-marine pipelines appurtenant to the facility should be in good

APPENDIX D

6NYCRR SUBPART 373-2.4

Section 373-2.4 Contingency Plan and Emergency Procedures.

(a) Applicability. The regulations in this section apply to owners and operators of all hazardous waste facilities, except as section 373-2.1(a) of this Subpart provides otherwise.

(b) Purpose and implementation of contingency plan.

(1) Each owner or operator must have a contingency plan for this facility. The contingency plan must be designed to minimize hazards to human health or the environment from fires, explosions, or any unplanned sudden or non-sudden release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents to air, soil, or surface water.

(2) The provisions of the plan must be carried out immediately whenever there is a fire, explosion, or release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents which could threaten human health or the environment.

(c) Content of contingency plan.

(1) The contingency plan must describe the actions facility personnel must take to comply with subdivision (b) and (g) of this section in response to fires, explosions, or any unplanned sudden or non-sudden release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents to air, soil, or surface water at the facility.

(2) If the owner or operator has already prepared a Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures (SPCC) Plan as defined in section 610.2(j) of this Title and 40 CFR Part 300, or some other emergency or contingency plan, he need only amend that plan to incorporate hazardous waste management provisions that are sufficient to comply with the requirements of this Subpart (see section 370.1(e) of this Title).

(3) The plan must describe arrangements agreed to by local police departments, fire departments, hospitals, contractors, and State and local emergency response teams to coordinate emergency services, pursuant to section 363-2.3(g) of this Subpart.

(4) The plan must list names, addresses, and phone numbers (office and home) of all persons qualified to act as emergency coordinator (see subdivision (f) of this section) and this list must be kept up to date. Where more than one person is listed, one must be named as primary emergency coordinator and others must be in the order in which they will assume responsibility as alternates. For new facilities, this information must be supplied to the commissioner at the time of certification, rather than at the time of permit application.

(5) The plan must include a list of all emergency equipment at the facility (such as fire extinguishing systems, spill control equipment, communications and alarm systems (internal and external), and

decontamination equipment), where this equipment is required. This list must be kept up to date. In addition, the plan must include the location and a physical description of each item on the list, and a brief outline of its capabilities.

(6) The plan must include an evacuation plan for facility personnel where there is a possibility that evacuation could be necessary. This plan must describe signal(s) to be used to begin evacuation, evacuation routes, and alternate evacuation routes (in cases where the primary routes could be blocked by releases of hazardous waste or fires).

(d) Copies of contingency plan. A copy of the contingency plan and all revisions to the plan must be:

(1) maintained at the facility; and

(2) submitted to all local police departments, fire departments, hospitals, and State and local emergency response teams that may be called upon to provide emergency services.

(Note: The contingency plan must be submitted to the commissioner with the permit application and, after modification or approval, will become a condition of any permit issued.)

(e) Amendment of contingency plan. All amendments to the contingency plans must be approved by the commissioner in accordance with section 373-1.7 of this Part (permit modifications). The contingency plan must be reviewed, and immediately amended, if necessary, whenever:

(1) the facility permit is revised;

(2) the plan fails in an emergency;

(3) the facility changes - in its design, construction, operation, maintenance, or other circumstances - in a way that materially increases the potential for fires, explosions, or releases of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents, or changes the response necessary in an emergency;

(4) the list of emergency coordinators changes; or

(5) the list of emergency equipment changes.

(Note: A change in the lists of facility emergency coordinators or equipment in the contingency plan constitutes a minor modification to the facility permit to which the plan is a condition.)

(f) Emergency coordinator. At all times, there must be at least one employee either on the facility premises or on call (i.e., available to respond to an emergency by reaching the facility within a short period of time) with the responsibility for coordinating all emergency response measures. This emergency coordinator must be thoroughly familiar with all

aspects of the facility's contingency plan, all operations and activities at the facility, the location and characteristics of waste handled, the location of all records within the facility, and the facility layout. In addition, this person must have the authority to commit the resources needed to carry out the contingency plan.

(Note: The emergency coordinator's responsibilities are more fully spelled out in subdivision (g) of this section. Applicable responsibilities for the emergency coordinator vary, depending on factors such as type and variety of waste(s) handled by the facility, and type and complexity of the facility.)

(g) Emergency Procedures.

(1) Whenever there is an imminent or actual emergency situation, the emergency coordinator (or his designee when the emergency coordinator is on call) must immediately:

(i) activate internal facility alarms or communication systems, where applicable, to notify all facility personnel; and

(ii) notify appropriate State or local agencies with designated response roles if their help is needed.

(2) Whenever there is a release, fire, or explosion, the emergency coordinator must immediately identify the character, exact source, amount and areal extent of any released materials. He may do this by observation or review of facility records or manifests, and, if necessary, by chemical analysis.

(3) Concurrently, the emergency coordinator must assess possible hazards to human health or the environment that may result from the release, fire, or explosion. This assessment must consider both direct and indirect effects of the release, fire, or explosion (e.g., the effects of any toxic, irritating, or asphyxiating gases that are generated, or the effects of any hazardous surface water run-off from water or chemical agents used to control fire and heat-induced explosions).

(4) If the emergency coordinator determines that the facility has had a release, fire, or explosion which could threaten human health, or the environment, outside the facility, he must report his findings as follows:

(i) If his assessment indicates that evacuation of local areas may be advisable, he must immediately notify appropriate local authorities. He must be available to help appropriate officials decide whether local areas should be evacuated.

(ii) He must immediately notify both the department (using the New York State 24-hour oil and hazardous material spill notification number (518) 457-7362) and either the government official designated as the on-scene coordinator for that geographical area (in the applicable regional

contingency plan under 40 CFR Part 300 (see 6 NYCRR 370.1(e)), or the National Response Center (using their 24-hour toll free number 800/424-8802). The report must include:

(a) name and telephone number of reporter;

(b) name and address of facility;

(c) time and type of incident (e.g., release, fire);

(d) name and quantity of material(s) involved, to the extent known;

(e) the extent of injuries, if any; and

(f) the possible hazards to human health, or the environment, outside the facility.

(5) During an emergency, the emergency coordinator must take all reasonable measures necessary to ensure that fires, explosions, and releases do not occur, recur, or spread to other hazardous waste at the facility. These measures must include, where applicable, stopping processes and operations, collecting and containing released waste, and removing or isolating containers.

(6) If the facility stops operations in response to a fire, explosion, or release, the emergency coordinator must monitor for leaks, pressure buildup, gas generation or ruptures in valves, pipes, or other equipment, wherever this is appropriate.

(7) Immediately after an emergency, the emergency coordinator must provide for treating, storing, or disposing of recovered waste, contaminated soil or surface water, or any other material that results from a release, fire, or explosion at the facility.

(Comment: Unless the owner or operator can demonstrate, in accordance with section 371.1(d)(3) or (4) of this Title, that the recovered material is not a hazardous waste, the owner or operator becomes a generator of hazardous waste and must manage it in accordance with all applicable requirements of Part 372 of this Title and this Subpart).

(8) The emergency coordinator must ensure that, in the affected area(s) of the facility:

(i) no waste that may be incompatible with the released material is treated, stored, or disposed of until cleanup procedures are completed; and

(ii) all emergency equipment listed in the contingency plan is cleaned and fit for its intended use before operations are resumed.

(9) The owner or operator must notify the commissioner, and appropriate State and local authorities, that the facility is in compliance with paragraph (8) of this subdivision before operations are resumed in the affected area(s) of the facility.

(10) The owner or operator must note in the operating record the time, date, and details of any incident that requires implementing the contingency plan. Within 15 days after the incident, he must submit a written report on the incident to the commissioner. The report must include:

(i) name, address, and telephone number of the owner or operator;

(ii) name, address, and telephone number of the facility;

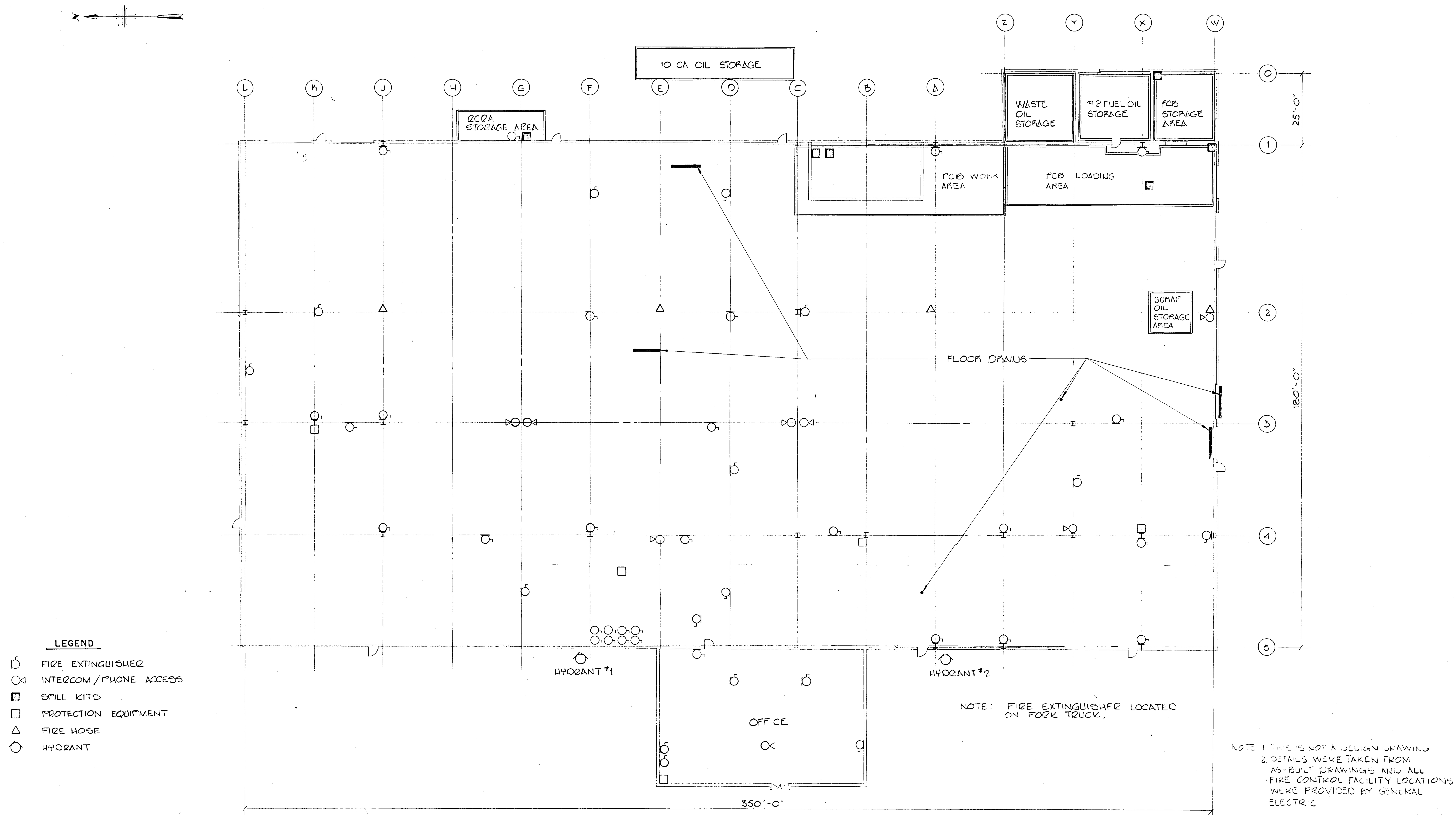
(iii) date, time, and type of incident (e.g., fire, explosion);

(iv) name and quantity of material(s) involved;

(v) the extent of injuries, if any;

(vi) an assessment of actual or potential hazards to human health or the environment, where this is applicable; and

(vii) estimated quantity and disposition of recovered material that resulted from the incident.



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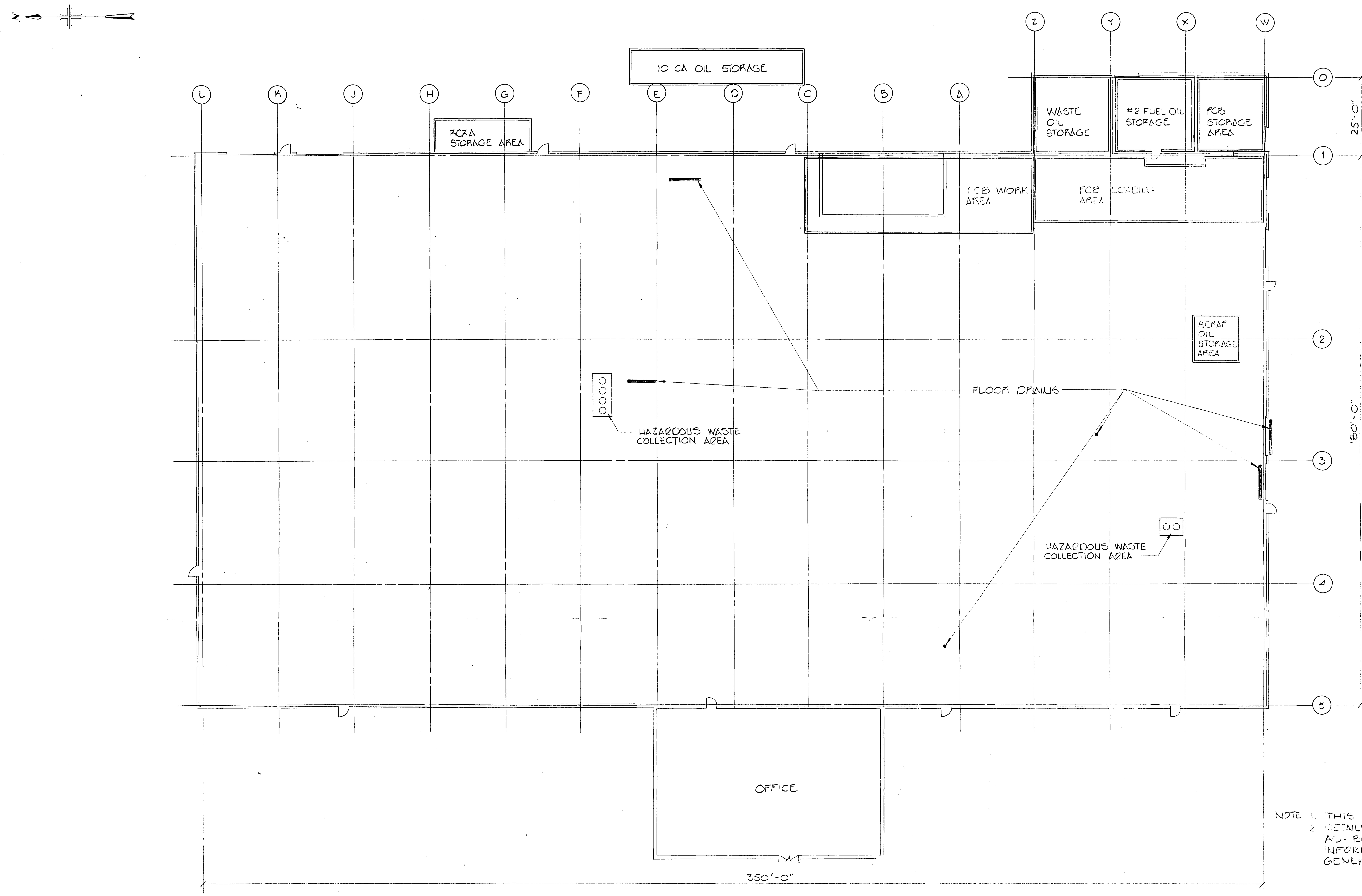

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