SPILL PREVENTION, CONTROL & COUNTERMEASURE (SPCC) PLAN

HUDSON VALLEY COMMUNITY COLLEGE
80 VANDENBURGH AVENUE
TROY, NEW YORK

CHA Project No.: 069281.000

Prepared for:

Hudson Valley Community College
80 Vandenburgh Avenue
Troy, New York 12180

Prepared by:

III Winners Circle
Albany, New York 12205
Phone: (518) 453-4500

July 2021

V:\Projects\ANY\K5\069281.000\08_Reports\2021 SPCC Update\FINAL\2021 HVCC Plan_FINAL.docx

FIVE-YEAR SPCC PLAN REVIEW AND EVALUATION

In accordance with 40 CFR Part 112.5(b), a review and evaluation of this SPCC Plan is to be conducted by Hudson Valley Community College at least once every five years. As a result of this review and evaluation, Hudson Valley Community College will 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 discharge of oil in quantities that may be harmful, as described in 40 CFR Part 110, into or upon the navigable waters of the United States or adjoining shorelines; and if (2) such technology has been field proven at the time of review. Any technical amendment(s) to the SPCC Plan will be reviewed and certified by a Licensed Professional Engineer within six months after a change in the facility design, construction, operation, or maintenance occurs which materially affects the facility's potential for the discharge of oil in quantities that may be harmful, as described in 40 CFR Part 10, into or upon navigable waters of the United States or adjoining shorelines.

As such, Hudson Valley Community College has completed a full review of this SPCC Plan, as herein described. The following result of the review is noted (check one):

[ ] Major changes to the Hudson Valley Community College campus have occurred since the last review, therefore the SPCC Plan must be appropriately updated and re-certified by a Licensed Professional Engineer.

[ ] The SPCC Plan for Hudson Valley Community College campus was reviewed on the date specified below and no amendment to the SPCC Plan is necessary per 40 CFR Part 112.5(b).

[ ] The SPCC Plan for Hudson Valley Community College campus was reviewed on the date specified below and the SPCC Plan has been amended to include more effective prevention and control technology.

[ ] Minor administrative (non-technical) changes to the Hudson Valley Community College campus have occurred since the last review, and the SPCC Plan has been appropriately updated.

Reviewed On: _____

Reviewer's Signature: _____

Reviewer's Name: _____

(Copies of this page should be made for subsequent reviews, and all completed pages must be signed and appended to the SPCC Plan. If the Plan is amended based on the above review, a copy of the previous version of this page should be made and the Licensed Professional Engineer's Certification of the amendment must be completed and maintained with the SPCC Plan.)

FACILITY MANAGEMENT APPROVAL

Hudson Valley Community College is committed to the prevention of discharges of oil to navigable waters and the environment and maintains the highest standards for spill prevention, control and countermeasures through regular review, updating and implementation of this SPCC Plan. Full approval and implementation of this SPCC Plan as described herein, is extended by management of Hudson Valley Community College at a level of authority to commit the necessary resources.

Authorized Facility Representative Name: Mr. Donal Christian

Authorized Facility Representative Signature: _____

Authorized Facility Representative Title: Vice President of Administration & CFO

Date: _____

LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER CERTIFICATION

I hereby attest and certify that (i) I am familiar with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 112; (ii) I, or my agent, have visited and examined the facility; (iii) this SPCC Plan for Hudson Valley Community College located in Troy, New York has been prepared in accordance with good engineering practices, including consideration of applicable industry standards, and with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 112; (iv) procedures for required inspections and testing have been established in this SPCC Plan, and (v) this SPCC Plan is adequate for the facility. Certain information in this SPCC Plan has been provided by Hudson Valley Community College. It is understood that Hudson Valley Community College also certifies that the information provided is true and accurate. This certification does not relieve Hudson Valley Community College of its duty to implement this SPCC Plan in accordance with 40 CFR Part 112.

For CHA Consulting, Inc.:

(Professional Seal)

Scott M. Smith, P.E.
Printed Name of Certifying Engineer

Signature of Certifying Engineer

July 30, 2021
Date of Certification

083885
NYS Professional Engineer Registration Number

CHA Consulting, Inc.
Company

Associate Vice President
Title

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Inserts Following Cover Page:

- Five Year SPCC Plan Review and Evaluation
- Facility Management Approval
- Licensed Professional Engineer Certification

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

Tables Follow Tables Tab/Cover Sheet at Rear of Report:

LIST OF APPENDICES

LIST OF ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

AST	Aboveground Storage Tank
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CWA	Clean Water Act
HVCC	Hudson Valley Community College
NRC	National Response Center
NYSDEC	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
NYSPDES	New York State Pollution Discharge Elimination System
PE	Professional Engineer
SPCC	Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure
STI	Steel Tank Institute
USDOT	United States Department of Transportation
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
UST	Underground Storage Tank

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This document presents the Spill, Prevention, Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan for the Hudson Valley Community College (HVCC) located in the City of Troy, Rensselaer County, New York. Figure 1 provides a Site Location Map for the facility. This SPCC Plan has been prepared and implemented in accordance with the requirements of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations Part 112 (40 CFR Part 112).

The purpose of this SPCC Plan is to form a comprehensive spill prevention program that:

- Identifies and assesses areas where oil is handled, stored or managed.
- Prevents spills, leaks or other releases of oil that could result in the discharge of oil to navigable waters.
- Ensures appropriate control and countermeasure equipment or procedures are in place to adequately contain and control an inadvertent release of oil.

1.1 APPLICABILITY

Under 40 CFR Part 112, facilities are required to prepare, maintain, and implement a SPCC Plan if oil could potentially be spilled into navigable waterways, and if any of the following storage thresholds are exceeded:

- 42,000 gallons or more of oil is stored in underground tanks; or
- 1,320 gallons or more of oil is stored aboveground.

Since the HVCC stores greater than 1,320 gallons of oil aboveground and there is a potential for petroleum to be discharged to surface waters, the facility is subject to 40 CFR Part 112. Provided in this SPCC Plan (Plan) are the procedures that will be followed by HVCC to reduce the potential for and contain the release of oil.

1.2 PLAN ELEMENTS

This SPCC Plan has been developed in accordance with 40 CFR Part 112, including Section 112.7. However, this SPCC Plan does not follow the exact order presented in 40 CFR Part 112. Appendix A provides a cross-reference for the requirements of 40 CFR Part 112 with the respective sections of the SPCC Plan where the requirement has been addressed. For each requirement of 40 CFR Part 112 that is listed in Appendix A, the referenced SPCC Plan section provides a discussion of the facility's conformance with the listed requirement.

1.3 LOCATION OF SPCC PLAN

A complete copy of this SPCC Plan is maintained on-site and will be made available to the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Regional Administrator for review during normal working hours.

1.4 MANAGEMENT APPROVAL/PE CERTIFICATION

A facility that stores less than 10,000 gallons in aggregate aboveground oil storage capacity and meets oil discharge history criteria may self-certify their SPCC Plan. This option is not available to HVCC since the facility stores more than 10,000 gallons; therefore, this plan has been reviewed by a Professional Engineer (PE). A signature sheet for the Licensed Professional Engineer certification is inserted following the Cover Sheet.

A Management Approval signature sheet has also been inserted following the Cover Sheet.

1.5 SUBSTANTIAL HARM CRITERIA CERTIFICATION

Certification by the facility, that the facility could not, because of its location, reasonably be expected to cause substantial harm to the environment by discharging oil into or on the navigable waters of the United States or its adjoining shorelines is provided in Appendix B, in accordance with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 112.20(e).

1.6 PLAN AMENDMENTS & REVISIONS

This SPCC Plan will be appropriately amended by the facility when there is a change in the facility design, construction, operation or management that materially affects its potential for a discharge of oil in harmful quantities. Examples of changes that may require amendment of the SPCC Plan include but are not limited to: installation or removal of containers; replacement, reconstruction, or movement of containers or piping; change in drainage and/or secondary containment; changes of product or service; or changes to procedures and/or maintenance at the facility. Amendments to the Plan made to address these kinds of changes are referred to as technical amendments and must be certified by a professional engineer. However, non-technical amendments (changes in telephone numbers or spill prevention personnel) can be made by the facility owner and/or operator. Record of these amendments shall be maintained in this section.

Notwithstanding any amendments to the SPCC Plan that are required as a result of changes at the facility, a complete review and evaluation of the SPCC Plan will be completed at least once every five years. As a result of this review, the SPCC Plan should be amended to include more effective prevention and control technology if the technology has been field-proven at the time of the review and will significantly reduce the likelihood of a discharge from the facility.

Any required amendments to the SPCC Plan will be completed within six months and will be implemented as soon as possible, but not later than six months following preparation of the amendment. Each required (i.e., technical) SPCC Plan amendment will be the reviewed and certified by a Licensed Professional Engineer and approved by facility management.

Scheduled reviews and Plan amendments are recorded in the Plan Review Log (Table 1 on the next page). This log will be completed as a result of the review, even if no changes/amendments are made. Signature sheets for SPCC Plan Review and Evaluation are inserted following the Cover Sheet.

These signature sheets should be filled out and appended to the SPCC Plan any time a review is performed. Unless a technical or administrative change prompts an earlier review of the Plan, the next scheduled review of this Plan must occur within five (5) years of the date of this Plan.

Table 1: Plan Review Log

Date of Action:	Action Conducted By:	Action:	Certification by PE:	Comments
August 2015	CHA	Original Plan Prepared	Yes	SPCC plan Prepared
July 2021	CHA	Review and Update Plan	Yes	Updates made throughout

2.0 FACILITY IDENTIFICATION

2.1 FACILITY OWNER & OPERATOR

HVCC campus is located at 80 Vandenburgh Avenue in the City of Troy, Rensselaer County, New York (Figure 1). In addition to HVCC occupancy, tenants on-site include the Tri-City ValleyCats baseball club and Mazzone Hospitality, which utilize the Joseph L. Bruno Stadium during games and event.

2.2 FACILITY CONTACTS

The following ***primary*** facility contact is the Emergency Coordinator accountable for oil spill prevention:

Name: Mr. Larry Lavigne, Associate Director of Facilities
Contact Number: 518-629-7361 (office) 518- 256-7025 (cell)

The following ***backup*** facility contacts are the designated personnel accountable for oil spill prevention in the absence of the Emergency Coordinator:

Name: Pawel Swieton, Director of Environmental Health Services
Contact Number: 518-629-7163 (office)

2.3 EMERGENCY CONTACTS

A list of emergency contacts, in addition to those listed in Section 2.2, is provided in Appendix C. This list includes the names and telephone numbers of the Emergency Coordinator and the designated alternate, the fire department, the police department, etc.

2.4 FACILITY DESCRIPTION

HVCC consists of 175 acres and is improved by 22 buildings used for administrative, educational and maintenance purposes. Due to on-site operations, the college stores over 10,000 gallons of various petroleum products in bulk storage containers that are subject to SPCC regulations. These products are used as fuel for on-site emergency generators, stored in transformers, etc.

On-site activities include administration, education and maintenance. Due to on-site activities, several petroleum products are used and/or stored at the facility including:

- Heating oil used to fire burners in the instruction of technical curricula;
- Diesel fuel to run emergency generators;
- Oil used within on-site transformers and generators;
- Used oil generated by maintenance and automotive classes;

- Gasoline and diesel fuel for vehicles;
- Food grease from food service operations;
- Food grease for biodiesel fuel production; and
- Hydraulic oil from elevators

Table 2 lists the major storage areas, locations and product types in storage. Figure 2 depicts the location of each storage area.

3.0 GENERAL FACILITY LAYOUT & DRAINAGE SYSTEMS

The college campus, consisting of 22 buildings situated on 175 acres. Approximately 160 acres of the campus are developed as athletic fields, buildings that house administration and educational activities, parking lots, etc., while the remaining 15 acres is undeveloped.

Stormwater typically infiltrates into the ground at the facility or is collected within the campus's municipal separate stormwater sewer system (MS4). There is a total of 14 outfalls located around the campus where stormwater is discharged off HVCC property. A number of outfalls connect to a municipal stormwater sewer system that runs along State Route 4 (Vandenburgh Avenue) west of the campus, which ultimately discharges to the Hudson River. A few of the outfalls drain into unnamed tributary located northeast of the college property of the campus.

Figure 2 provides the facility's Site Plan, which includes the general facility layout and the location of the bulk storage tanks and other oil storage areas. In general, the areas surrounding the tank loading and unloading areas drain to various parking lots located throughout campus. Parking lots are pitched so that drainage is directed to a stormwater catch basin in most instances. These stormwater catch basins are protected during tank refueling operations.

4.0 OIL STORAGE INVENTORY

HVCC maintains multiple petroleum products within aboveground storage tanks (ASTs), underground storage tanks, 55-gallon drums, and elevator hydraulic cylinders. Used oil is also maintained in a 385-gallon double-walled, aboveground storage tank and 55-gallon drums while waste food grease is maintained in grease traps, bins and 55-gallon drums. In addition, HVCC owns and operates a total of 21 oil-filled transformers, which are located throughout the campus. Each of the oil storage locations are summarized on Table 2 and are shown on Figure 2. The following sections summarize the facility's oil storage inventory and associated handling operations.

4.1 STATIONARY ABOVEGROUND STORAGE TANKS (ASTs)

The campus stores gasoline and diesel, within three (3) ASTs. Additionally, the facility also stores one (1) AST with hydraulic oil, two (2) ASTs with transmission fluid, two (2) ASTs with motor oil and three (3) ASTs with waste oil. Each of the AST locations is noted on Figure 2. A summary is provided below:

Table 3: AST Summary Table

Area (see Figures 2 and 3)	Identification/ Storage Unit	Product	Total Quantity (gallons)	Storage Container Type
Williams Hall, Room 158	WIL1	#2 Fuel oil	180	Double-walled, aboveground tank constructed of steel
Daycare Center	DAYCARE1	Diesel Fuel	209	Double-walled aboveground tank constructed of steel
Higbee Hall, East Side	HG-2	Diesel Fuel	395	Double-walled aboveground tank
Cogan Hall, Room 153	COG-1	Used Oil	385	Double-walled, aboveground tank constructed of polyethylene
Cogen Facility, Engine Room	GEN-2	Diesel Fuel	400	Aboveground tank constructed of steel located within a steel dike
LaPan Services Building, East Side	LSB-1	Gasoline	2,000	Aboveground tank constructed of steel and enclosed by a 6" thick concrete vault
LaPan Services Building, East Side	LSB-2	Diesel Fuel	1,000	Aboveground tank constructed of steel and enclosed by a 6" thick concrete vault
Administration Data Center Building	ADM-2	Diesel Fuel	316	Double-walled aboveground tank constructed of steel

Each of the aboveground tanks is double-walled and/or is equipped with a concrete or steel dike to contain any material released from the tank or spilled during product transfer. Each tank is either located inside a building or equipped with an enclosure to prevent the accumulation of precipitation with the secondary containment. Product is transferred from tanker trucks into the tanks via flexible hoses.

4.2 UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS (USTs)

HVCC stores diesel fuel within one (1) underground storage tank located just north of the Electric Generating Plant (Cogen Facility). The tank location is noted on Figure 2. A summary is provided below:

Area (see Figure 2)	Identification/ Storage Unit	Product	Quantity (gallons)	Storage Container Type
Cogen Facility, north of building	GEN-1	Diesel Fuel	8,000	Underground, double-walled fiberglass reinforced plastic tank

The tank is constructed of fiberglass reinforced plastic and is a double-walled tank. The tank is equipped with overfill protection with an audible alarm as well as a tank gauging system. Tank GEN-1 supplies fuel to the day tank (GEN-2) located in the Cogen Facility with diesel fuel via partially buried, double-walled piping. Product is transferred from a tanker truck into the tank via flexible hosing.

4.3 CONTAINERS WITH CAPACITY OF 55-GALLONS OR GREATER

Drums of used oil are stored in the Grounds Department (LaPan Services Building). Typically, up to two 55-gallon drums of used oil are stored within the Grounds Department. The drums are stored on 66-gallon capacity spill pallets to provide containment of any release from a drum. In addition, all used oil drums in use are equipped with a funnel with a lid to minimize spillage during additions. A 3,000-gallon vacuum truck is used to remove the oil from the drums periodically. The spill pallets are maintained on a concrete garage floor which is equipped with an oil water separator.

There are five 55-gallon drums stored within Williams Hall used for classroom operations and heating purposes. Two 55-gallon drums of used oil are stored within Room 146. Two 55-gallon drums of biodiesel fuel are stored in Room 155. One 55-gallon drum of #2 fuel oil is stored in Room 158 and is used to supply Tank WIL1. Each drum is stored on an individual 66-gallon capacity spill pallets to provide containment for any material released from the drums.

Two 55-gallon drums of food grease are stored in locked mobile storage units in the parking lot at Joseph L. Bruno Stadium. The drums at the Joseph L. Bruno Stadium are present from May to September of each year only. Each drum is stored on a 66-gallon capacity spill pallet within the storage unit. A 3,000-gallon vacuum truck is used to remove the oil from the drums periodically.

Up to fifteen 55-gallon drums of virgin and used oil are stored in a storage shed located on the North side of the Cogen Facility. The storage shed is equipped with spill containment; however, some, 55-gallon drums of oil may be stored on spill pallets within the Cogen Facility. One (1) drum of oily water is stored inside in the Cogen Facility. The drum is used to collect steam contaminated with oil from the Cogen engines and is stored on a 66-gallon capacity spill pallet. In addition, up to three 55-gallon drums of virgin and used oil are stored on four-drum capacity spill pallet within the Cogen Facility Engine room. A box truck is used to deliver the virgin oil and remove the used oil drums periodically.

In addition to the drums previously described, HVCC operates and maintains three (3) grease traps at the facility that have the capacity to hold greater than 55 gallons of food grease. Two (2) of the traps are is located at Joseph L. Bruno Stadium while the third is located in the Campus Center. A 3,000-gallon vacuum truck is used to remove grease from the grease traps at Joseph L. Bruno Stadium periodically. Grease removal from the Campus Center grease trap is removed by a vendor utilizing a portable vacuum tank every spring and fall.

4.4 OIL-FILLED ELECTRICAL OPERATING & MANUFACTURING EQUIPMENT

HVCC owns and operates a total of 21 oil-filled transformers, which are located throughout the campus. Each of the transformers contains mineral oil and range in capacity from 135 to 750 gallons. The locations are shown on the Site Plan (Figure 2). A summary of existing transformers is provided below:

Table 4: Transformer Summary Table

Area (see Figure 2)	Identification/ Storage Unit	Quantity (gallons)	Storage Container Type
Transformers containing Dielectric Fluid			
Between Cogan and Williams Halls	T1	230	Single-walled steel tank located on concrete pad surrounded by a gravel within concrete dike.
Daycare Center	T1A	168	Single-walled steel tank located on concrete pad surrounded by unpaved ground.
Hudson Hall	T2	230	Single-walled steel tank located on concrete pad surrounded by a gravel within concrete dike.
NE Corner of McDonough Hall	T3	270	Single-walled steel tank located on concrete pad surrounded by a gravel within concrete dike.
Higbee Hall	T4	240	Single-walled steel tank located on concrete pad surrounded by gravel surface.

Area (see Figure 2)	Identification/ Storage Unit	Quantity (gallons)	Storage Container Type
Transformers containing Dielectric Fluid			
Campus Center	T5	270	Single-walled steel tank located on concrete pad surrounded by a gravel within concrete dike.
Lang Tech Building	T6	240	Single-walled steel tank located on concrete pad surrounded by a gravel within concrete dike.
Amstuz Hall	T7	370	Single-walled steel tank located on concrete pad surrounded by a gravel within concrete dike.
Guenther Hall	T8	230	Single-walled steel tank located on concrete pad surrounded by a gravel within concrete dike.
Gunther Hall	T9	270	Single-walled steel tank located on concrete pad surrounded by a gravel within concrete dike.
Brahan Hall	T10	370	Single-walled steel tank located on concrete pad surrounded by a gravel within concrete dike.
Bulmer Tech Center	T11	270	Single-walled steel tank located on concrete pad surrounded by a gravel within concrete dike.
Landfill	T12	135	Single-walled steel tank located on concrete pad surrounded by a gravel within concrete dike.
Cogen Facility	T13	230	Single-walled steel tank located on concrete pad surrounded by a gravel within concrete dike.
Joe Bruno Stadium Service Yard	T14	360	Single-walled steel tank located on concrete pad surrounded by paved ground.
Admin Data Center	T15	250	Single-walled steel tank located on concrete pad surrounded by a gravel within concrete dike.
LaPan Service Building	T16	206	Single-walled steel tank located on concrete pad surrounded by a gravel within concrete dike.
Science Center Airway	T17	400	Single-walled steel tank located on concrete pad surrounded by a concrete surface.
Gene Haas Center	T18	190	Single-walled steel tank located on concrete pad surrounded by a gravel within concrete dike.

Area (see Figure 2)	Identification/ Storage Unit	Quantity (gallons)	Storage Container Type
Transformers containing Dielectric Fluid			
Cogen Facility	GSU-1	750	Single-walled steel tank located on concrete pad surrounded by a gravel within concrete dike.
Cogen Facility	GSU-2	750	Single-walled steel tank located on concrete pad surrounded by a gravel within concrete dike.

HVCC utilizes six (6) oil/water separators. These units are located in the LaPan Grounds Shop, the Cogan Automotive Lab, the Cogen Facility, the Parking Garage, the Science Center Elevator 3 storage room, and the outside the Gene F. Haas Building. With the exception of the Science Center elevator separator, these units have the capacity to hold greater than 55 gallons of oil. The oil from these units is periodically removed and each unit is inspected at that time. The locations of the oil/water separators are provided on Figure 2.

Motor oil is stored within six (6) generator engines located within the Cogen Facility. Each generator engine has a 120-gallon capacity. Oil is added/removed to/from the engines via drums and manual pumps as needed for maintenance.

Hydraulic oil is used in 14 elevators located in the Amstuz, Bulmer, Campus Center, Day Care Center, Guenther, Baseball Stadium, McDonough, Marvin, Administration, parking garage and Science Center buildings. With the exception of the McDonough elevators, all hydraulic elevators hold greater than 55-gallons of oil.

4.5 DEDICATED (ON-SITE) MOBILE BULK OIL STORAGE CONTAINERS

Food grease is stored in a 300-gallon, double-walled steel grease bin located at the Campus Center loading dock area. An outside contractor periodically removes food grease from the bin.

4.6 TANK TRUCK UNLOADING/LOADING AREAS

Tank truck unloading areas for filling the bulk storage tanks are located adjacent to each tank throughout the facility. The general locations are shown on Figure 2. There are no unloading racks at the facility.

4.7 ADDITIONAL OIL STORAGE AREAS OR OIL HANDLING ACTIVITIES

During any time period, HVCC may have construction projects on-going at the campus. If, during these projects, storage tanks, containers or machinery are being used that have a capacity of 55 gallons or more, HVCC will describe these storage units in an Addendum included as Appendix D to this plan.

Oil storage that is exempt from 40 CFR Part 112 includes but is not limited to:

- Any aboveground storage tank/container with a capacity of less than 55 gallons of oil, such as quarts of motor oil;
- Septic tanks and systems for collecting stormwater and wastewater; and
- Onboard oil containers used to power the movement of a vehicle.

5.0 SPILL PREDICTIONS, VOLUMES, RATES & CONTROL

5.1 SPILL PREDICTIONS

Table 5 at the rear of this report provides a prediction of the potential type of failure(s), estimated amount of material which may be released, the probable flow direction of a spill, should one occur, and the existing secondary containment for each area of concern. Potential types of equipment failure include tank overflow, tank rupture, leakage of the tank or associated piping, and failure of unloading equipment.

5.2 SPILL HISTORY

There has been one (1) reportable spill at HVCC within the past five (5) years. On June 22, 2018, approximately five (5) gallons of hydraulic oil was released from a construction vehicle while it was leaving the Gene F. Haas Building construction site. The leak spilled on the construction site and the equipment continued to leak up Williams Road, adjacent to the campus as well as through North Greenbush. New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) assigned Spill No. 183207 to the associated spill. The spill was closed with no further action on June 26, 2021 by the NYSDEC.

Table 6 at the rear of the plan shall be amended in the event of a future release.

6.0 CONTAINMENT AND/OR DIVERSIONARY STRUCTURES

The SPCC regulations require that the SPCC Plan describe the spill prevention techniques used to prevent discharged oil from reaching a navigable water course. One or more of the minimum spill prevention standards provided in the regulations must be employed at each potential oil discharge area. In addition to the minimum prevention standards, the regulations require that the SPCC Plan discusses the facility's conformance with applicable spill prevention guidelines listed under 40 CFR Part 112.7(j), other effective spill prevention and containment procedures, or, if more stringent, State rules, regulations and guidance.

Appropriate containment and diversionary structures are provided for some of the Facility's bulk petroleum storage areas. All oil storage containers and associated piping at the Facility are steel or plastic and are compatible with their contents.

Fail-safe engineering devices associated with the on-site containers are listed in Table 2. The information provided includes construction information, inlet and outlet piping information (where applicable), and operation and monitoring information regarding the tanks' secondary containment systems. Details of containment and/or diversionary structures are presented and discussed in the following subsections.

Visual inspection of the storage containers and the containers' support structures and foundations is conducted monthly. In addition, the diked areas around the containers are inspected for signs of deterioration, discharges, or accumulation of oil. Records of inspections and tests are kept and compared to previous records, for the purpose of identifying deteriorating conditions. Inspections and tests are discussed further in Section 10.0.

6.1 SECONDARY CONTAINMENT & STORAGE VOLUME

According to SPCC regulations, bulk storage tank installations must provide a secondary means of containment for the entire capacity of the container plus sufficient free board to account for rainfall events. Diked areas must be sufficiently impervious to contain discharged oil. Table 2 provides detailed information regarding the facility's bulk storage tanks. The table includes construction information, piping information, and operation and monitoring information regarding the tanks' secondary containment systems. The tank materials and method of construction are compatible with the material stored in the tank and the conditions of storage such as pressure and temperature.

The following table provides a summary of each tank's dike construction and/or secondary containment volume:

Table 7: Tank Construction Table

Tank ID	Tank Size (gallons)	Containment Construction	Containment Volume
WIL1 #2 Fuel Oil	180 gals.	Double-walled	>180 gals (>100%)
DAYCARE1 Diesel Fuel	209 gals.	Double-walled	>209 gals (>100%)
HG-2 Diesel Fuel	300 gals.	Double-walled	>300 gals (>100%)
GEN-1 Diesel Fuel	8,000 gals.	Double-walled	>8,000 gals (>100%)
GEN-2 Diesel Fuel	400 gals.	Steel containment berm	480 gals (120%)
COG-1 Used Oil	385 gals.	Double-walled	>385 gals (>100%)
LSB-1 Gasoline	2,000 gals.	Steel tank enclosed in reinforced concrete vault	>2,000 gals (>100%)
LSB-2 Diesel Fuel	1,000 gals.	Steel tank enclosed in reinforced concrete vault	>1,000 gals (>100%)
ADM-2 Admin Data Center	300 gals	Double-walled	>300 gals (>100%)

Tank WIL1 is located within Williams Hall Room 158 and is used for temporary heating purposes within the classroom. The double-walled AST is situation on a concrete floor and services a heating unit located above the tank.

Tanks DAYCARE1, HG-2 and ADM-2 are double-walled generator belly tanks associated with emergency generators outside of the Daycare Center, Higbee Hall and the Administration Data Center building, respectively. The tanks are situated on concrete pad and contain diesel fuel which supplies each of the emergency generator. Each tank is equipped with a level gauge.

Tanks GEN-1 and GEN-2 are located at the Cogen Facility and are used to power an emergency generator within the building. Tank GEN-1 is a double-walled UST that stores diesel fuel and is equipped with an audible overfill alarm and an electronic leak monitoring system. Tank GEN-2 is a single-walled day tank within a steel dike associated with Tank GEN-1 located inside the Cogen Facility. Tank GEN-2 is equipped with an electronic leak detection system within the steel dike. During operation, diesel fuel is pumped from Tank GEN-1 into Tank GEN-2, where it is fed into the emergency Generator 5 within the facility.

Tank COG-1 is double-walled polyethylene tank used to collect and store used oil from activities within the garage. The tank is equipped with a level gauge.

Tanks LSB-1 and LSB-2 are single-walled steel tanks enclosed in a reinforced concrete vault that store gasoline and diesel fuel, respectively, for campus motor vehicle operations. Each tank is equipped with dispenser hose and nozzle. The secondary containment concrete vault is equipped with a leak monitoring system, high level alarm, and fire suppression system.

6.2 LOADING RACKS

The facility does not utilize a loading rack.

6.3 DRUM & GREASE TRAP STORAGE

Drums of oil are stored in the Grounds Department (Lapan Services Building) and Williams Hall Rooms 146, 155 and 158. All drums are stored on 66-gallon capacity spill pallets to prevent a release from a drum. In addition, all drums in use are equipped with a funnel with a lid to minimize spillage during filling.

Up to fifteen 55-gallon drums of virgin and used oil are stored in a detached storage shed on the North side of the Cogen Facility. The storage shed is equipped with secondary containment and a sump to contain spills. One (1) drum of oily water is stored in the Cogen Facility. The drum is used to collect steam contaminated with oil from the Cogen engines and is stored on a 66-gallon capacity spill pallet. In addition, Up to three (3) drums at a time are brought inside the Cogen Facility for staging prior to use and are stored on four-drum secondary containment pallets. A pump is used to transfer oil to/from the drums.

Two 55-gallon drums of food grease are stored in a locked storage shed in the parking lot at the Joseph L. Bruno Stadium. The drums at the Stadium are present from May through September of each year only. Each drum is stored on a 66-gallon capacity spill pallet.

HVCC utilizes three (3) grease traps at the facility that have the capacity to hold greater than 55 gallons of food grease. Two are located at Joseph L. Bruno Stadium while the third is located in the Campus Center. All units are located within buildings and any spills would be contained in the building structure.

The following table provides a summary of the containment structures associated with other oil storage containers in use at the facility:

Table 8: Drum & Grease Trap Storage Containment Summary

Container Type	Container Size	Containment Construction	Containment Volume
Drum Storage (Grounds – LaPan Services Building)	55-gallon drums	Spill pallet; concrete floor drains to oil water separator	66 gals. (120%)
Drum Storage (Williams Hall Rm 155)	55-gallon drum	Spill pallet, concrete floor; floor drain sealed	66 gals (120%)
Drum Storage (Williams Hall Rm 146)	55-gallon drum	Spill pallet, concrete floor	66 gals (120%)
Drum Storage (Cogen Facility)	55-gallon drums	Spill pallet; concrete floor drains to oil water separator	66 gals. (120%) [per drum]
Drum Storage Building (N side of Cogen Facility)	55-gallon drums	Spill containment sump	240 gals. (430%) [per drum]

Container Type	Container Size	Containment Construction	Containment Volume
Drum Storage (Stadium)	55-gallon drums	Spill pallet	66 gals. (120%)
Grease traps (Stadium)	> 55 gals	Building Floor	>100%
Grease trap (Campus Center)	> 55 gals	Building Floor	>100%

6.4 DEDICATED (ON-SITE) MOBILE BULK OIL STORAGE CONTAINERS

Food grease is stored in a 300-gallon, double walled steel grease bin located at the Campus Center loading dock area. An outside contractor periodically removes food grease from the bin. The bin is located in parking lot area on concrete and any spills would be contained in interstitial space of the double-walled tank.

The following table provides a summary of the containment structures associated with the mobile oil storage container in use at the facility:

Table 9: Mobile Bulk Oil Storage Container Containment Summary

Container Type	Container Size	Containment Construction	Containment Volume
Food Grease Bin	300 gals.	Double-walled container/bin	> 300 gals (>100%)

6.5 CONTAINMENT AND/OR DIVERSIONARY STRUCTURES OF OTHER OIL STORAGE AREAS

The following subsections discuss oil storage containers that are subject to the general secondary containment requirements. General secondary containment addresses the most likely discharge from the container. The general secondary containment requirements do not prescribe a size for a secondary containment structure but requires that the containment approach prevent the spilled oil from impacting drainage pathways prior to clean up occurring. General containment requires appropriate containment and/or diversionary structures or equipment to prevent a discharge to navigable waters or adjoining shorelines and allows for the use of certain types of active containment measures that prevent a discharge to navigable waters or adjoining shorelines.

6.5.1 Tank Truck Loading/Unloading Areas

Tank truck loading/unloading areas for filling/emptying any of the bulk storage tanks are located adjacent to each tank throughout the facility as shown on Figure 2. Tank truck loading/unloading areas are subject to the general secondary containment requirements.

When Tank WIL-1 is required to be filled, a 55-gallon drum of #2 fuel oil staged adjacent to the tank is utilized. Facility personnel pump fuel oil from the 55-gallon drum into the tank fill. The fill port of the tank is equipped with containment basin and the tank is equipped with a level gauge. The drum is situated on a spill pallet and the tank is situated on the concrete classroom floor.

The tank truck loading/unloading area for Tanks HG-2, DAYCARE1, LSB-1, LSB-2 and ADM-2 Tank HG-2 are located outdoors on impervious surfaces. Product is transferred from a tanker truck into the tank via a flexible hose under continuous supervision. Nearby catch basins are covered during transfer operations.

Tank COG-1 is filled by HVCC personnel. Waste oil is collected into buckets during oil changing operations within the garage and is then poured through an open top on Tank COG-1. The tank is equipped with a level gauge. The garage flooring is comprised of concrete. When full, a vendor utilizes a 3,000-gallon vacuum truck to remove the waste oil from the tank.

The tank truck loading/unloading area for Tank GEN-1 is located outdoors on a paved roadway adjacent to the tank fill port. Tank GEN-1 supplies the day tank (Tank GEN-2) located in the Cogen Facility with diesel fuel via partially buried, double-walled piping. GEN-1 is equipped with overfill protection with an audible alarm as well as a tank gauging system. Product is transferred from a tanker truck into the tank via a hose.

Used oil is located within drums the Grounds (LaPan), the Cogen Facility, and Williams Hall Rooms 146. A vendor utilizes a 3,000-gallon vacuum truck is used to periodically remove the oil from the drums.

Food grease is located within two (2) drums outside the Joseph L. Bruno Stadium and within a grease trap within the Stadium kitchen. Food grease is also located within a double-walled steel grease bin outside the Campus Center and within a grease trap located within the Campus Center kitchen. An outside contractor periodically removes the drums and food grease from the bin. The tank truck loading/unloading area for the drums and bin are both located on paved surfaces. A 3,000-gallon vacuum truck is used to remove grease from the grease traps at the Stadium periodically. Food grease within the Campus Center grease trap is pumped out by a vendor utilizing a portable vacuum tank every spring and fall.

HVCC utilizes five (5) oil/water separators located in the LaPan Grounds Shop, Cogan Hall Automotive Shop, Parking Garage, Cogen Facility and Science Center. With the exception of the Science Center Elevator Pit separator, each of these units has the capacity to hold greater than 55 gallons of oil. The units are all located within a building and any spills would be contained in the respective building structures.

6.5.2 On-Site Machinery

Oil is stored within six generator engines located within the Cogen Facility. The generators are located within the Cogen Facility on concrete floors. Any leakage or spillage from the generators would be contained by the facility's concrete floor. All drains in the Cogen Facility are equipped

with removable plugs. Plugs remain in place except when water needs to be drained. Visual inspection for evidence of a discharge is performed prior to the removal of the plugs. In the unlikely event a release reached a floor drain in the building, all floor drains are connected to an oil/water separator which has greater than a 55-gallon oil storage capacity.

Oil is stored within the hydraulic cylinders of 14 elevators located in the Amstuz, Bulmer, Campus Center, Day Care, Guenther, Stadium, McDonough, Marvin, Administration, Parking Garage and Science Center buildings. Leakage of oil from the elevator cylinders would be discharged to the floor of the elevator pits. The pit would provide containment of the oil; however, oil could mix with any groundwater in the elevator pit and be pumped out to the sanitary drain system by the sump pump. In the event of a hydraulic leak, the elevator will issue an alarm and/or the unit would cease to operate, and thus the leak would be discovered quickly. The Science Center elevator pit is equipped with an oil water separator.

6.5.3 Oil-Filled Electrical Equipment

HVCC owns and operates a total of 21 transformers, which are located throughout the campus. 17 of the 21 transformers in use are located within a concrete containment curb that is filled with a stone media. The curbing is sufficient to contain the entire transformer oil volume.

Transformers T1A, T14 and T17 are not located within a curbed area. A release from transformer T1A would discharge on the concrete pad and then to the unpaved ground. Although two catch basins are located in the area of T1A, one is approximately 20 feet away and in the opposite drainage flow direction while the other is over 50 feet away. A release from transformers T14 or T17 would discharge to their concrete pad foundations and then collect onto an adjacent concrete surface. Transformer T14 is located in the service yard of Joe Bruno Stadium. A release from Transformer T14 would collect on the concrete surface adjacent to the transformer and eventually discharge to the stormwater sewer system via the storm drain located approximately 30 feet away. Transformer T17 is located in the areaway of the Science Center. A release from Transformer T17 would collect on the concrete surface adjacent to the transformer and eventually discharge to the stormwater sewer system via the areaway floor drain approximately 30 feet away.

Transformers are inspected weekly by the electrician and a written inspection log is completed monthly by the Environmental Health & Safety department for all transformers and storage. HVCC personnel (Physical Plant Department electricians) will oversee all transformer loading/unloading procedures. In the event of a transformer oil leak, the transformer would cease to operate and cause a power failure, and thus the leak would be discovered quickly. HVCC will immediately cover the storm drains within 50 feet of the transformer with a mat/pad if a leak is detected and will inspect rainwater for oil prior to removal of the mat/pad.

.

6.6 TANK & CONTAINER COMPATABILITY & FAIL SAFES

Each container installation will be engineered or updated in accordance with good engineering practices to avoid discharges. The materials and methods of construction are compatible with the materials stored in each of the tanks, and the conditions of storage such as pressure and

temperature. Table 2 also indicates the fail-safe devices and/or operating measures provided to ensure that the tanks are not overfilled. At a minimum, each tank as a product gauge and transfers are only made under continuous supervision.

6.7 CORROSION PROTECTION

Any completely buried metallic storage tank installed on or after January 10, 1974, must be protected from corrosion by coatings or cathodic protection compatible with local soil conditions and regularly leak tested. This section is not applicable since there are no metallic underground storage tanks at this facility.

6.8 INTEGRITY TESTING & INSPECTION OF ABOVEGROUND CONTAINERS

The SPCC rule requires aboveground bulk storage containers be tested for integrity on a regular schedule and whenever material repairs are made to the tank. The frequency and type of testing must consider container size and design. EPA guidance indicates that monthly inspections are appropriate for small shop-built containers. All ASTs at the HVCC are considered small shop-built containers.

Comprehensive visual inspections of the storage containers and the containers' supports, and foundations are conducted monthly. In addition, the areas around the containers are inspected for signs of deterioration, discharges, or accumulation of oil. Records of inspections and tests are kept and compared to previous records, for the purpose of noting deteriorating conditions. Inspections and tests are discussed further in Section 10.0.

6.9 PARTIALLY BURIED & BUNKERED STORAGE TANKS

This section is not applicable since there are no partially buried or bunkered storage tanks at this facility.

6.10 BRITTLE FRACTURE EVALUATION

Brittle fracture is a type of structural failure in larger field-constructed aboveground steel tanks characterized by rapid crack formation that can cause sudden tank failure. The SPCC rule requires that field-constructed aboveground containers that have undergone a repair or change in service that might affect the risk of a discharge due to brittle fracture or other failed catastrophe or have had a discharge associated with brittle fracture or other catastrophe, be evaluated to assess the risk of such a discharge.

There are no field-constructed tanks at the facility; therefore, this section is not applicable.

6.11 CONTROL OF LEAKAGE THROUGH INTERNAL HEATING COILS

The facility does not utilize internal heating coils inside on-site tanks and containers that would have the potential to be impacted by a discharge of oil.

6.12 OVERFILL PREVENTION SYSTEMS

As detailed on Table 2, each of the facility's oil storage containers that require routine filling is equipped with a fast response system for determining the liquid level of each bulk storage container such as direct read product level gauges. In addition, delivery personnel are present to monitor gauges and the filling of bulk storage containers throughout the transfer process. Table 2 includes a listing of the specific engineering controls utilized for each container at the facility. To the extent practicable, redundancy has been employed. Inventory control and "sticking" may be used along with the direct visual product level gauges.

6.13 EFFLUENT TREATMENT FACILITIES

The facility does not maintain any effluent treatment facilities.

6.14 VISIBILE DISCHARGES

Visible discharges resulting in a loss of oil from containers, including accumulations of oil in secondary containment areas, are promptly addressed, cleaned up, and the cause for the discharge corrected. Such corrections are documented on the monthly tank inspection form (see Section 10.0) as well as part of the spill incident and follow-up reporting processes discussed in Section 13.0 of this document.

As part of this SPCC Plan, the following schedule for inspections is followed:

- A minimum of monthly inspection of aboveground valves, piping, and appurtenances. During the inspection, the general condition of items, such as flange joints, expansion joints, valve glands and bodies, catch pans, pipeline supports, locking of valves, and metal surfaces is assessed.
- At the time of installation, modification, construction, relocation, or replacement, integrity and leak testing of buried piping systems shall be conducted. The facility does not currently have any buried piping.

Inspections and tests are discussed further in Section 10.0.

6.15 APPROPRIATE POSITION OF MOBILE & PORTABLE CONTAINERS

As previously noted, there are 55-gallon drums stored within the Grounds Department (Lapan Services Building), Williams Hall Joseph L. Bruno Stadium and the Cogen Facility on secondary containment pallets with sufficient volume to contain a spill likely to occur. Since these containers are maintained indoors, the requirement for sufficient freeboard to contain precipitation would not apply.

A mobile food grease bin is located outside of the Campus Center. Since this container consists of a closed, double-walled vessel, the requirement for sufficient freeboard to contain precipitation would not apply. However, the container is maintained over an impervious surface.

6.16 EQUIPMENT TO PREVENT DISCHARGE

Spill kits and spill response materials are located at a number of easily accessible locations throughout the HVCC near areas where a discharge is possible. Their locations are included on Figure 2. Information regarding the type of oil absorbent materials and other spill response materials and equipment maintained on-site by the facility, as well as the on-site storage areas for these materials, is provided in Section 13.0 below.

7.0 FACILITY DRAINAGE

Stormwater typically infiltrates into the ground at the facility or is collected within the campus's municipal separate stormwater sewer system (MS4). There is a total of 14 outfalls located around the campus where stormwater is discharged off HVCC property. A number of outfalls connect to a stormwater sewer system location that runs along State Route 4 (Vandenburgh Avenue) west of the campus, which ultimately discharges to the Hudson River. A few of the outfalls drain into unnamed tributary located northeast of the campus.

7.1 DRAINAGE FROM DIKED OIL STORAGE AREAS

There are no uncovered diked tank systems located outdoors on campus that subject to collect precipitation.

7.2 ABOVEGROUND STORAGE TANKS

Tanks LSB-1, LSB-2, DAYCARE1, ADM-2, and HG-2 are all located outdoors throughout the campus. LSB-1 and LSB-2 are situated within a closed-top concrete vault where precipitation is not expected to accumulate. Tanks DAYCARE1, ADM-2 and HG-2 are each a closed double-walled system and no precipitation is expected to accumulate within these containment basins. Tanks WIL-1, GEN-2, COG-1 are closed double-walled systems located inside buildings or mechanical structures/enclosures. Any oil that would be released from these tanks would be contained within the interstitial space of the double-wall system or concrete vault.

The secondary containment basins for each of the petroleum tanks are equipped with normally closed and locked manual gate valves, where applicable. In the event evidence of oil is noted within the secondary containment, the HVCC will contact a contractor to remove the oil for off-site disposal at a permitted facility.

7.3 DRUM STORAGE & MOBILE STORAGE CONTAINERS

Drums stored within in the Grounds Department (LaPan Services Building), Williams Hall, Joseph L. Burno Stadium, and the Cogen Facility are located indoors or within a closed storage shed/containers where no precipitation is expected to accumulate. A release from a drum within the interior of these buildings/containers would be contained on the spill containment pallets on which each drum is staged upon.

In the event evidence of oil is noted within the secondary containment pallets, the HVCC will contact a contractor to remove the oil for off-site disposal at a permitted facility.

Food grease is stored in a 300-gallon, double walled steel grease bin located at the Campus Center loading dock area. Any grease that would be released from the bin would be contained within the interstitial space of the double-wall system.

7.4 UNDIKED TRUCK UNLOADING AREAS

Each of the facility's outdoor oil truck loading areas (vacuum truck and drum delivery) for removal of waste oil are undiked. The potential for oil to accumulate or otherwise be present in this area will arise primarily from leakage or spillage during active truck loading operations. As described in Section 9.0 below, the truck loading activity is continuously monitored by facility personnel. All truck loading areas are either paved with asphalt or concrete. For those locations outdoors where a stormwater drain is present in the immediate vicinity of a loading area, a catch basin cover is in place during unloading and/or spill pans are placed beneath fittings. In addition, an Oil Delivery/Pick-Up Log (Appendix E) is filled out every time a transfer is completed.

In the event that oil leakage or spillage occurs during the active transfer operation, facility personnel will immediately implement oil spill response procedures (Section 13.0 below). Oil spill booms and/or absorbent materials will be used to control the oil and/or drainage that may contact the oil. Secondary containment of the area will be provided by the placement of the oil spill booms or equivalent measures to divert oil away from local drainage courses and structures. Oil absorbent materials will be used to cleanup and remove the released oil. Final cleanup and housekeeping measures will be provided to the extent necessary to ensure that no residual oil remains that could adversely impact subsequent drainage from the area, which may include triple-flushing the area or other methods. Under no circumstances will visibly contaminated rainwater (i.e. sheen on the water) be discharged.

All other loading areas are located inside or under cover. Any spills from the loading activities in these areas will be contained in the building's concrete walls and floor. In the unlikely event that a release reaches a floor drain in the building, all floor drains present in loading areas are either connected to an oil/water separator which has a capacity of greater than 55 gallons or the drain is plugged during transfer activities.

7.5 TRANSFORMERS

All transformers at the facility are considered oil-filled electrical equipment that require general containment only; no sized containment is required. A total of 17 of the 20 transformers are located on pads surrounded by stone media and concrete curbing. A release of oil from these transformers would collect within the stone media around the transformer pad until a cleanup is performed.

Three (3) transformers are not located within a curbed area (T1A, T14 and T17). A release from transformer T1A would discharge onto the pad and then to the unpaved ground. Although two catch basins are located in the area of T1A, one is approximately 20 feet away and in the opposite drainage flow directions while the other is over 50 feet away.

Transformer T14 is located in the service yard of Joe Bruno Stadium. A release from Transformer T14 would discharge to the stormwater sewer system via the storm drain located approximately 5 feet away.

Transformer T17 is located in the areaway of the Science Center. A release from Transformer T17 would discharge to the stormwater sewer system via the areaway floor drain.

Transformers in use are inspected weekly by the electrician and a written inspection log is completed monthly by the Environmental Health & Safety department. HVCC personnel (Physical Plant Department electricians) will oversee all transformer loading/unloading procedures. In the event of a transformer oil leak, the transformer would cease to operate and cause a power failure, and thus the leak would be discovered quickly. HVCC will immediately cover the storm drains within 50 feet of the transformer with a mat/pad if a leak is detected and will inspect rainwater for oil prior to removal of the mat/pad.

7.6 OTHER UNDIKEED OIL MANAGEMENT AREAS

Drainage from all other undiked areas, such as where piping is located outside containment walls or drum storage areas, would discharge to either interior building floors or pavement. For those locations which are inside or in protected areas of the facility, precipitation is not anticipated to accumulate. Depending on the location of indoor storage areas, an interior drain could discharge to the sanitary or storm sewer. However, drains within Cogan Hall, the Physical Plant and the Cogen Facility, where oil drums are stored, discharge to oil/water separators, which provide wastewater treatment prior to discharge to the sanitary or storm sewer. All floor drains near petroleum storage areas are equipped with removable plugs. Undiked areas which are not indoors or otherwise covered are inspected monthly.

8.0 FACILITY OIL TRANSFER OPERATIONS

Table 2 identifies the outlet piping associated with the tanks. All aboveground valves, pipelines and related appurtenances are located above asphalt pavement and are visually inspected on a monthly basis (refer to Section 10.0).

8.1 BURIED PIPING INSTALLATION PROTECTION & EXAMINATION

A portion of the piping that connects Tank GEN-1 to GEN-2 is located underground. The underground portion is comprised of double-walled fiberglass reinforced plastic (FRP), is equipped with interstitial monitoring and is sloped towards the underground storage tank. This piping system is checked weekly for physical evidence of failure.

No other buried piping is associated with the oil storage systems maintained at the HVCC facility.

8.2 NOT-IN-SERVICE & STANDBY SERVICE TERMINAL CONNECTIONS

Since there are no remote fill ports, there are no terminal connections that require capping, blank-flanging at the transfer point, or marking when piping is not in service or is in standby service for an extended time.

8.3 PIPE SUPPORT DESIGNS

Transfer piping between Tanks GEN-1 and GEN-2 is adequately supported by a steel framing system connected to the concrete slab located adjacent to Tank GEN-2 within the engine room.

8.4 ABOVEGROUND VALVE & PIPELINE EXAMINATION

Aboveground valves, piping, and appurtenances associated with ASTs are inspected during routine monthly inspections (Section 10.0). Records of these inspections are documented in an inspection form. During the inspections, the general condition of items, such as flange joints, expansion of joints, valve glands and bodies, catch pans, pipeline supports, locking of valves, and metal surfaces are documented in the inspection form and deficiencies are corrected in a timely manner.

8.5 ABOVEGROUND PIPING PROTECTION FROM VEHICULAR TRAFFIC

Piping locations within the facility are in locations away from vehicular traffic.

9.0 FACILITY TANK TRUCK UNLOADING/LOADING

Specific bulk transfer procedures are in place at the facility (Appendix F). Transfer procedures are posted adjacent to the storage tank areas in order to minimize the potential for a release during fueling activities. Tank filling is performed at the fill-port by qualified vendors and overseen by facility personnel. The fuel supplier is responsible for notifying facility personnel and containing spills that may occur during transfer operations.

9.1 MINIMUM STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

All of the tank trucks and loading/unloading procedures meet the minimum requirements and regulations established by the United States Department of Transportation (USDOT). Storage tank filling operations are performed to ensure that a tank is not overfilled. Additional spill prevention procedures that are not noted below may be used per the fuel contractor's standard practices.

During fuel transfer to the ASTs, the following procedures, at a minimum, shall be followed to protect against potential spills:

(a) Fuel vendors are dispatched to the facility based on product inventory information obtained from fuel level gauges.

(b) Appropriate facility personnel are notified when a tank truck loading/unloading event will take place, prior to initiation.

(c) No smoking is allowed during the active tank truck loading/unloading event. Fire is kept away from the loading/unloading area at all times.

(d) Each tank truck loading/unloading event is directly attended and continuously monitored by the delivery personnel. For unloading events, personnel will take immediate actions to stop the flow of oil when the working capacity of the receiving tank (designated as approximately 90 percent of the tank capacity) has been reached, or in the event that an equipment failure or emergency occurs.

(e) The tank truck hand brake is set throughout the duration of the tank truck loading/unloading event. The facility employee checks if active wheel blockage of the tank truck is necessary, prior to initiation of the active loading/unloading event, to preclude motion of the tank truck during the loading/unloading event. If required to preclude tank truck motion, the employee ensures that appropriate wheel blockage, such as wheel chocks, is first provided and firmly set.

(f) Prior to filling the tanks, fuel delivery personnel and facility personnel verify the existing fuel level based on electronic level and manual gauge readings to confirm the necessary quantity. The tank truck unloading event does not begin until the level in the receiving tank is checked and confirmed to have sufficient available volume, based on the working capacity of the receiving tank (90 percent of design capacity), to receive the volume of oil intended to be unloaded.

(g) A portable catch basin, container, or absorbent pads, as appropriate, is placed beneath all fittings prior to initiation of oil transfer. In the event that oil leakage or spillage occurs

during the active transfer operation, the fuel supplier and/or facility personnel overseeing the loading/unloading event shall be responsible for containing spills as a result of transfer operations.

(h) The drain/transfer valve on the truck is closed and the transfer line is fully drained back to the tank truck prior to disconnecting the transfer line.

(i) Prior to departure of any tank truck, the lowermost drain and all outlets of such vehicles are closely examined for leaks, and if necessary, tightened, adjusted, or replaced to prevent liquid leaks while in transit.

These fuel transfer procedures are provided separately within Appendix F and are posted in the vicinity of the unloading areas.

9.2 MEASURES TO PREVENT VEHICLE DEPARTURE PRIOR TO DISCONNECT

Delivery personnel are advised to follow all guidelines in Appendix F in order to prevent vehicles from departing before complete disconnection of flexible or fixed oil transfer lines.

9.3 SECONARY CONTAINMENT PROVISIONS FOR TANK LOADING/UNLOADING AREAS

The potential for oil to accumulate or otherwise be present in the loading/unloading area will arise primarily from leakage or spillage occurring during the active truck loading/unloading operation. As described in Section 9.1 above, the truck loading/unloading activity is continuously monitored by facility personnel. A portable catch basin, container, or absorbent pads, as appropriate, is placed beneath all fittings prior to initiation of oil transfer. In the event that oil leakage or spillage occurs during the active transfer operation, the fuel supplier and/or facility personnel overseeing the loading/unloading event shall be responsible for containing spills as a result of transfer operations.

9.4 SPILL RESPONSE DURING MATERIAL TRANSFER

In the event of a spill as a result of transfer operations, the fuel supplier and/or facility personnel overseeing the loading/unloading event will immediately shutdown the transfer operation and implement oil spill response procedures (Appendix F). Secondary containment of the area will be provided by the placement of the oil spill booms or equivalent measures to divert the release away from local drainage courses and structures. Oil absorbent materials will be used to cleanup and remove the released oil. Final cleanup and housekeeping measures will be provided by facility personnel or the emergency response contractor to the extent necessary to ensure there is no potential to adversely impact subsequent drainage from the area. Measures may include triple-flushing the area or other methods. Under no circumstances will visibly contaminated water (i.e. sheen on the water) be discharged.

Information regarding the type of oil spill booms, oil absorbent materials and other spill response materials and equipment maintained on-site by the facility, as well as the on-site storage areas for these materials, is provided in Section 13.0 below.

10.0 INSPECTIONS, TEST & RECORDS

10.1 ROUTINE VISUAL INSPECTION PROGRAM & FACILITY MANAGEMENT

The facility's oil storage and oil handling areas are visually inspected at a minimum frequency of once per month by the facility's Emergency Coordinator or his designee. A typical inspection form sheet which is used for this purpose is provided in Appendix G. In general, all oil storage and oil handling areas are visually inspected for signs of equipment deterioration and leaks which might cause a spill and/or discharge. The more detailed inspection components applicable to the facility's oil storage and handling are indicated on the inspection form.

Visual inspection of the container shells and the container's supports and foundations is conducted monthly. In addition, the diked areas around the container are inspected for signs of deterioration, discharges, or accumulation of oil. The specific items included in the inspections are detailed on the forms in Appendix G. Records of inspections and tests are kept and compared to previous records, for the purpose of noting deteriorating condition.

Any deficiencies identified during the visual inspection program are promptly repaired; deficient equipment is drained of oil and taken offline if necessary, to accommodate the required repairs. Documentation of adequate response measures for all deficiencies identified during the visual inspection is maintained together with the completed inspection form.

In addition to response measures provided as a result of the monthly inspection program, any other discharges which are observed to result in a loss of oil from any container, including, but not limited to seams, gaskets, piping, pumps, valves, rivets, and bolts are promptly corrected.

Portable oil storage containers (e.g., 55-gallon drums) are to be stored on impervious surfaces away from doors/walls and/or on secondary containment. The drums associated within the Grounds Department (LaPan Services Building), Williams Hall, and Joseph L. Bruno Stadium are typically not replaced but rather stay on-site for periods of time as oil/grease is pumped out of them for removal when they become full. Drums associated with Cogen Facility are typically received from suppliers are new/refurbished drums and are not maintained at the facility for long periods of time. The containers are visually inspected monthly and sit on a sump and/or pallets that allows for rapid detection of a leak. Managing a container in this manner allows immediate detection of any leakage. This approach provides environmental protection equivalent to the non-destructive shell evaluation component of integrity testing required under §112.8(c)(6) since it provides an appropriate and effective means of assessing the condition of the drum and its suitability for continued service.

Electrical transformers are owned and maintained by HVCC in accordance with manufacturer recommendations. Since electrical transformers are not considered to be bulk storage containers, integrity testing (inspections) is not required; however, HVCC will perform monthly inspections on each transformer at the facility as a best management practice.

Although not specifically required, oil/water separators are visually inspected annually at the time of cleanout.

10.2 TANK TESTING

The SPCC rule requires aboveground bulk storage containers be tested for integrity on a regular schedule and whenever material repairs are made to the tank, per industry standards. Visual inspection is to be combined with hydrostatic testing, or a system of non-destructive shell thickness testing. The frequency and type of testing must consider container size and design. Written federal guidance indicates that, for smaller shop-built containers that can be visually inspected on all sides, such visual inspection may preclude the need to undertake additional integrity testing.

In consideration of the tank installations and the requirements of Steel Tank Institute (STI) Standard SP001, alternative measures other than integrity inspections may be implemented by the facility. The single-walled tanks are all aboveground tanks elevated on built-in saddles, and either all sides of the tank are visible, or the tanks are double-walled and are inspected visually for leaking within the primary shell. The tanks are further located over a concrete/asphalt pads/flooring, which functions as a release prevention barrier and has properly sized containment in accordance with §112.8(c)(2).

Under SP001, all steel ASTs at HVCC are considered a Category 1 tanks (ASTs with spill control and with continuous release detection method). Based on the capacities of the ASTs and according to STI SP-001, periodic monthly and annual inspection of the ASTs is sufficient, and no additional testing is required.

The GEN-1 UST is equipped with a continuous leak monitoring system that is tested on a weekly basis by the HVCC Plant Operator. Documentation of the weekly tests are maintained on-site at the Cogen Facility.

Integrity testing of electrical or operating equipment is not required since these are not bulk storage containers. This equipment is inspected on a monthly basis for leaks and maintained in accordance with manufacturer recommendations.

10.3 RECORDS

The following records are maintained at the facility for a minimum period of three years as part of this SPCC plan:

- Documentation of major repairs and/or upgrades made to the ASTs or secondary containment structure, as provided in response to deficiencies identified by the monthly visual inspection program or tank testing.
- Documentation of any integrity inspections, if required.
- Documentation of employee training in the SPCC plan (Section 12.0 below).

Completed inspection sheets for the monthly visual inspection program (Section 10.1 above) are maintained for a minimum period of 10 years as part of this SPCC Plan to meet the requirements of New York State's Petroleum Bulk Storage Program. Spill response reports are maintained for 5 years.

11.0 SECURITY

Facility personnel are on-site during normal business hours and continuously monitor oil storage areas indoors and outdoors. Facility personnel are not normally on-site outside of the active operating hours.

All Buildings are locked after normal college hours. The Cogen Facility is locked at all times and accessible only by designated personnel. Trailers holding drums at the Cogen Facility and outside the Joseph L. Bruno Stadium are locked when not in use. In addition, the Department of Public Safety of HVCC patrols the campus 24 hours a day 7 days a week.

11.1 FENCING

HVCC is an open campus and does not utilizes fencing around the perimeter of the property. However, as previously indicated, all oil storage areas are secured and HVCC personnel patrol the campus 24/7.

11.2 FLOW VALVES & STARTER CONTROLS LOCKED

Master flow and drain valves and any other valves permitting direct outward flow of an oil container's contents to the surface remain in the closed position when in non-operating or non-standby status. The starter control on the Tank LSB-1 and LSB-2 oil pumps accessible only to authorized personnel by electronically entered key code when the pump is in a non-operating or non-standby status.

11.3 SECUREMENT OF LOADING/UNLOADING CONNECTIONS

The loading/unloading connections of facility piping are securely capped when not in use or when in standby service for an extended time. This practice also applies to piping that is emptied of liquid content. All tank fill ports are locked when not in use for deliveries/periodic fillings.

11.4 LIGHTING ADEQUATE TO DETECT SPILLS

HVCC has sufficient lighting around campus to facilitate the following activities:

- Transfer of oil from tanker trucks to bulk storage tanks;
- Discovery of discharges occurring during hours of darkness by operating personnel, if present; and
- Deterrent to acts of vandalism.

12.0 PERSONNEL TRAINING

All facility personnel involved in the handling of oil are properly trained in general facility operations, applicable oil pollution control laws, rules and regulations, operation and management of equipment to prevent discharges, discharge (spill) response procedures and protocols, and the contents and requirements of this SPCC Plan.

The training highlights past spill or discharge incidents at the facility, past equipment failures, component malfunctions, and any recently developed precautionary measures. Training is provided by the facility employee accountable for oil spill prevention at the facility (Section 2.2).

Refresher training is provided on an annual basis for all employees involved with the handling of oil. New employees involved with the handling of oil receive training initially upon job assignment.

Appendix H provides a typical outline of the training provided to facility employees. All training sessions are documented, and the maintained for a minimum of three years.

13.0 SPILL RESPONSE PROCEDURES

For the purpose of establishing appropriate response procedures, this SPCC Plan classifies discharges as either "minor" or "major," depending on the volume, characteristics of the material released, and the location of the spill. A list of Emergency Contacts is provided in Appendix C. The list is also posted at prominent locations throughout the facility. Response procedures are outlined in detail in Appendix I. A list of discharge response material kept at the facility is included in Section 13.2 below.

13.1 GENERAL

The purpose of this section is to provide *general* guidelines for responding to oil spills. In order of priority, a spill response will address immediate threats to: 1) life safety, followed by threats to the 2) environment, and 3) property.

This section describes the measures the facility has implemented to prevent oil discharges, as well as the response and cleanup procedures in the event of an oil discharge. Oil-handling personnel have received training in the proper implementation of these measures as described in Section 12.0.

The uncontrolled discharge of oil to groundwater, surface water, or soil is prohibited by state and federal laws. Immediate action must be taken to control, contain, and recover discharged product. Oil handling personnel are trained to be aware of the potential for oil discharges and the importance of prompt discharge discovery.

13.2 SPILL CONTROL EQUIPMENT

The following general spill control equipment is maintained at the facility, in close proximity to each storage tank, for responding to spill incidents:

- Oil absorbent pads/booms
- Granular absorbent material
- Hand tools (shovel, broom, etc.)
- Gloves
- Caution Tape

A list of HVCC's specific spill abatement equipment and materials is provided in the following table:

Table 10: Summary of Spill Abatement Equipment

Spill Equipment	Use	Location
Spill mats to cover storm drains	To seal storm drains	Grounds, Higbee Hall
Empty drum	Storage of used spill response materials	Grounds, Cogen Facility, Cogan Hall
Curb Oil Grate Guard	To cover curb storm drain	Higbee Hall
Spill Pans	To place beneath connections during unloading operations	Lapan Services Building
Spill socks, pads	To place around storm drain	Admin mechanical room

13.3 RESPONSE TO DISCHARGE

Response procedures for "minor" and "major" discharges are outlined in detail in the following sections.

13.3.1 Response to Minor Discharge

Minor discharges are generally those where:

- The quantity of product discharged is small (i.e. involves less than 5 gallons of oil);
- The discharge is easily stopped and controlled, the discharge is localized near the source and will not reach water or soil;
- Where the discharge poses no significant harm (or threat) to human health and safety or to the environment and is cleaned up within two hours of discovery.

The facility is prepared to recover a spill on its property and minor discharges can be cleaned up by trained personnel. In the event of a minor discharge, the following procedures shall be implemented:

- Ascertain that all unnecessary individuals are removed from the hazard area.
- Remove all ignition sources and utilize spark/explosion-proof equipment and proper protective clothing if flammable substances are involved.
- Identify the source, quantity, and movement of the spill.
- Decide on proper handling.
- Confine and contain the spill; prevent further spillage or contamination of ground or receiving waters.

- Notify the Emergency Coordinator or next available alternate as soon as possible.
- Utilize appropriate absorbent materials or pump liquid into proper storage containers.
- Place all contaminants and used materials in drums for proper disposal.
- Place all other wastes and contaminated soil in drums for proper disposal.
- Clean and test all emergency equipment utilized for reuse prior to resumption of operations in affected area.
- The Emergency Coordinator will complete the initial spill information form (Appendix J) and attach a copy to this SPCC Plan.
- The Emergency Coordinator will handle all necessary spill notifications as outlined in Section 13.6.

13.3.2 Response to a Major Discharge

A major discharge is one that cannot be safely controlled or cleaned up by HVCC personnel, such as when the discharge is large enough to spread beyond the immediate discharge area (e.g. greater than five gallons in volume), the discharge requires special equipment or training to clean up, the discharge reaches water or comes into contact with soil, the discharged material poses a hazard to human health or safety; or there is a danger of fire or explosion.

In the event of a major discharge that cannot be handled by facility personnel, the following procedures shall be implemented. An outside contractor is available 24 hours per day, seven days per week; and their contact information is included in Appendix C. A list of telephone numbers for facility notification and for fire departments and appropriate governmental agencies is also included in Appendix C. However, initial response by HVCC personnel shall include the following:

- Secure the area to protect all personnel and the public from any immediate danger.
- Evacuate the discharge site via the designated exit routes and move to a safe distance from the discharge.
- If the spill involves a large quantity of product that may pose a threat to life safety such as gasoline, propane, refrigerant, or otherwise is not able to be slowed or contained and becomes a serious threat to the environment, then an emergency is to be declared by dialing 911 (done by the Emergency Coordinator).
- Notify the Emergency Coordinator or next available alternate as soon as possible.
- If safe to do so, attempt to contain the spill with equipment from the available spill response materials (only if it is safe to do so).
- The Emergency Coordinator will call the Response Contractor:
    - Veolia Environmental at 1-800-688-4005

- The Emergency Coordinator will complete the initial spill information form (Appendix J) and attach a copy to this SPCC Plan.
- The Emergency Coordinator will handle all necessary spill notifications as outlined in Section 13.6.
- The Emergency Coordinator coordinates with the emergency response contractor and other response organizations for containment and cleanup of the release.

13.4 COMMITMENT OF MANPOWER & RESOURCES

Spill response at the facility will require the manual application of absorbent materials and other equipment to prevent product from reaching the land or surface waters; particularly in areas where petroleum is not within a dedicated secondary containment structure (e.g., transformers, loading/unloading areas, etc.). Facility personnel shall be committed to spill prevention activities to support this plan, with the exception that no person shall be subjected to unsafe conditions.

13.5 METHOD OF DISPOSAL OF RECOVERED MATERIALS

All materials recovered from oil spill response measures will be appropriately containerized (e.g. leak-proof containers) and labeled as to contents, date and nature of origin, etc. Contaminated materials, debris, and oil should be disposed of in accordance with the procedures outlined in New York regulations 6 NYCRR 360-373 and New York State Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NYSPDES).

In the event that the material is determined to be a regulated hazardous waste, it will be managed and disposed of in accordance with the appropriate local, state and federal regulations, including manifesting of the hazardous waste. In the event that the recovered material is determined to be non-hazardous, it will be managed as part of the facility's routine non-hazardous waste stream. The facility will hire a licensed subcontractor for final disposal of contaminated absorbent materials and other materials utilized for controlling or cleaning releases.

13.6 SPILL INCIDENT REPORTING

It is the Emergency Coordinator's responsibility to determine if the spill is reportable to state and federal agencies and to report the spill, if required. In the event that such a discharge of oil upon navigable waters occurs, the Emergency Coordinator is to be notified immediately. If the Emergency Coordinator determines that the spill is reportable, the following notifications must be made:

13.6.1 New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

Releases of any amount of petroleum from its normal container must be reported to New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) within two hours of its discovery.

Failure to report in a timely fashion can result in substantial fines and penalties, regardless of the actual size or impact of the spill itself.

More specifically, any petroleum spills must be reported to the NYSDEC unless ***all*** of the following criteria are met:

- The spill is known to be less than 5 gallons; and
- The spill is contained and under the control of the spiller; and
- The spill has not and will not reach the State's water or any land; and
- The spill is cleaned up within two hours of discovery.

All reportable spills must be reported to the NYSDEC within two hours of discovery. For spills that are not deemed to be reportable, the NYSDEC strongly recommends that the facts concerning the incident be documented and kept on file with the SPCC Plan for three years.

The Emergency Coordinator will coordinate immediate notification to the NYSDEC 24-hour Spill Hotline:

NYSDEC Spill Hotline (800) 457-7362

If contacting the NYSDEC Spill Hotline, be prepared to provide the following information:

1. Name and address of the person who makes the call.
2. Exact location of the spill.
3. Name and address of facility.
4. Phone number of facility.
5. Date and time of discharge.
6. Type of material discharged.
7. Estimates of total quantity discharged.
8. Estimates of total quantity discharged into navigable waters, or waters of the contiguous zone or that may affect natural resources.
9. Source of the discharge.
10. Description of all affected media.
11. Cause of the discharge.
12. Damages or injuries caused by the discharge.
13. Actions being used to stop, remove, mitigate the effects of the discharge.
14. Whether an evacuation may be needed.
15. The names or individuals and/or organizations who have also been contacted.

All spills, regardless if they must be reported to a regulatory agency, will be documented in a report and maintained at the facility for three years.

13.6.2 National Response Center

In addition to reporting the spill to the NYSDEC, the Emergency Coordinator must report to the National Response Center (NRC) if the spill meets one of these criteria:

(a) A discharge of oil into, or upon the navigable waters* of the United States or adjoining shoreline in harmful quantities has occurred. The Hudson River is a navigable waterway. Harmful quantities are defined as a discharge that violates applicable water quality standards or causes a sheen upon, or discoloration of, the surface water or adjoining shoreline;

or

(b) A discharge in a quantity over 1,000 gallons has occurred, whether it is contained or not contained.

*A navigable waterway is defined in 40 CFR Part 112.2(k) as an interstate waterway or intrastate waterway including lakes, rivers, and streams, which may be utilized by interstate travelers for recreational purposes. Navigable waters may also be defined as lakes, rivers, or streams from which fish or shellfish are taken.

In the event that such a discharge of oil upon navigable waters occurs, the Emergency Coordinator is to be notified immediately. The Emergency Coordinator will conduct immediate notification to the NRC. 40 CFR part 110.6 will be further consulted for appropriate notification procedures in the event that direct reporting to the NRC is not practicable.

National Response Center (NRC) 800-424-8802

The following will occur when you report a spill to the NRC:

- A call to the NRC will be very similar to NYSDEC and the reported should be prepared with all of the same information and details associated with the discharge.
- Depending on the extent or severity of the incident, an EPA representative may call you back.
- Inform the NRC that you have already contacted NYSDEC and that cleanup is underway or completed

13.6.3 Local Authority

In the event the Emergency Coordinator determines that the release of materials threatens human health outside the facility, the local authorities listed below must be notified by the Emergency Coordinator. Said authorities will determine if evacuation of local areas is advised.

Campus Public Safety	911 (from campus phone) (518) 629-7210
Troy Police Department	911 (518) 270-4411
State Police (Brunswick Station)	911 (518) 477-9333
Rensselaer County Sheriff Department	911 (518) 266-1900
Troy Fire Department	911 (518) 270-4471
Samaritan Hospital (2215 Burdett Ave, Troy, NY)	(518) 271-3300
U.S. Coast Guard (Saugerties, NY)	(845) 246-7612

13.7 FOLLOW-UP REPORTING

13.7.1 Follow-Up NYSDEC Reporting

In the event of a release, the facility must comply with 6 NYCRR Part 613-6 of the NYSDEC Petroleum Bulk Storage Regulations. This subsection covers the initial response, initial abatement measures and site check, initial site characterization, free product removal, and investigations for soil and groundwater cleanup.

Based on the material, volume, and location of a release, the NYSDEC may require a corrective action plan to be submitted for responding to contaminated soils and groundwater per Part 613-6.7. This plan provides protection of public health and the environment as determined by the NYSDEC. The following factors are taken into consideration to determine if a corrective action plan is needed:

- Physical and chemical characteristics of the petroleum;
- Hydrogeological characteristics of the facility;
- Proximity to surface water;
- Potential effects of residual contamination on nearby surface water;

- An exposure assessment.

For each confirmed release that requires a corrective action plan, the NYSDEC will provide an opportunity for public involvement for those affected by the release. This may occur through a variety of methods including, but not limited to, public notice in local newspapers, public service announcements, or available upon request. A public meeting may be held.

13.7.2 Follow-Up USEPA Reporting

If the spill exceeded 1,000 gallons or impacted a navigable waterway, the Emergency Coordinator must report the event(s) to the following agency within 60 days:

The Regional Administrator
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
290 Broadway
New York, New York 10007-1866

The USEPA report must include:

(a) Name of the facility;

(b) Name(s) of the owner or operator of the facility;

(c) Location of the facility;

(d) Date and year of initial facility operation;

(e) Maximum storage or handling capacity of the facility and normal daily throughput;

(f) Description of the facility, including maps, flow diagrams, and topographical maps;

(g) A complete copy of the SPCC Plan with any amendments;

(h) The cause(s) of such spill, including a failure analysis of system or sub-system in which the failure occurred;

(i) The corrective actions and/or countermeasures taken, including an adequate description of equipment repairs and/or replacements;

(j) Additional preventive measures taken or contemplated to minimize the possibility of recurrence; and

(k) Such other information as the Regional Administrator may reasonably require pertinent to the Plan or spill event.

13.8 SPCC PLAN AMENDMENT BY THE REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR

In the event that the facility has discharged more than 1,000 gallons of oil in a single discharge in harmful quantities into or upon the navigable waters of the U.S. or adjoining shorelines, or discharged more than 42 gallons of oil in each of two discharges in harmful quantities into or upon the navigable waters of the U.S. or adjoining shorelines within any twelve-month period, the facility must submit a report to the Regional Administrator as discussed in Section 15.0.

13.9 LIABILITY

Spills of oil or designated hazardous substances from on-shore facilities and vessels must be reported immediately. Under the Clean Water Act (CWA), unless the spill is shown to have resulted from an act of God, negligence of the Federal Government, or act of omission of a third party, an on-shore discharger may be assessed a Class I penalty of up to $10,000 per violation (up to a maximum assessment of $25,000) or a Class II penalty of up to $10,000 per day of violation (up to a maximum assessment of $125,000). Failure to report a spill immediately to the NRC is punishable by a criminal fine of up to $10,000 and imprisonment of up to one year.

An owner or operator of any on-shore or off-shore facility from which petroleum products or a hazardous substance is discharged in harmful quantities is liable for the actual costs incurred by the United States Government (not to exceed $50,000,000) unless the discharge was caused solely by:

- An act of God;
- An act of war;
- Negligence on part of the United States Government; or
- An act or omission of a third party.

Penalties imposed by the USEPA are calculated with consideration of:

- Seriousness
- Culpability
- Mitigation
- History of prior violations

Fines may also be imposed by the NYSDEC.

14.0 STATE RULES, REGULATIONS & GUIDELINES

This plan is designed to comply with federal SPCC requirements found in 40 CFR Part 112. There are currently no general SPCC requirements promulgated by the State of New York. Petroleum storage facilities are regulated in New York State under the regulations listed below. Compliance with other requirements in 6 NYCRR Part 613 listed below was not reviewed during the development of this SPCC Plan.

- Subpart 613-1: General Provisions for Tank Systems (USTs and ASTs)
- Subpart 613-2: UST Regulations Subject to Both Subtitle I and Title 10
- Subpart 613-3: UST Regulations Subject Only to Title 10
- Subpart 613-4: AST Systems
- Subpart 613-5: Delivery Prohibitions
- Subpart 613-6: Release Response and Corrective Action Requirements

15.0 SPCC PLAN AMENDMENT BY REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR

In the event that the facility has discharged more than 1,000 gallons of oil in a single discharge in harmful quantities into or upon the navigable waters of the U.S. or adjoining shorelines, or discharged more than 42 gallons of oil in each of two discharges in harmful quantities into or upon the navigable waters of the U.S. or adjoining shorelines within any twelve month period, the facility must submit the following information to the Regional Administrator within 60 days from the time that the facility exceeds these discharge thresholds:

(1) Name of facility

(2) Name of personnel providing this information

(3) Location of facility

(4) Maximum storage or handling capacity of the facility and normal daily throughput

(5) Corrective action and countermeasures that have been taken by the facility, including a description of equipment repairs and replacements

(6) An adequate description of the facility, including maps, flow diagrams and topographical maps, as necessary

(7) The cause of such discharge(s), including a failure analysis of the system or subsystem in which the failure(s) occurred

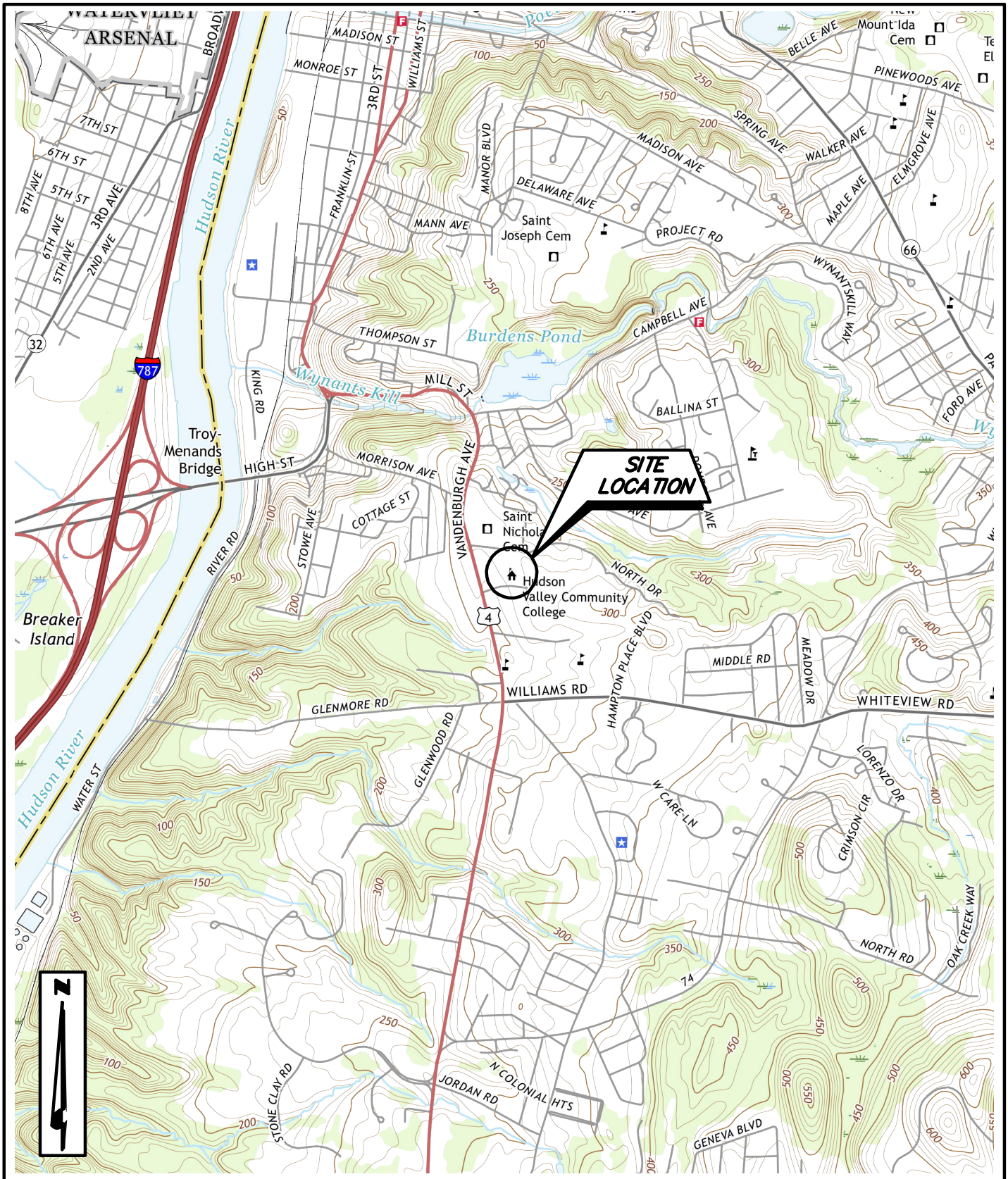
(8) Additional preventative measures that the facility has taken or contemplated to minimize the possibility of recurrence

(9) Such other information as the Regional Administrator may reasonably require pertinent to this SPCC Plan or discharge

The facility will also submit this specific information to the NYSDEC.

Following submittal of this information, the facility will appropriately amend this SPCC Plan as may be specified by the Regional Administrator and/or the NYSDEC, in accordance with the requirements and procedures of §112.4(f).

FIGURES



SOURCE: U.S.G.S. 7.5' Topographic
QUADRANGLE: TROY SOUTH, NY

SCALE: 1"=2000'

Drawing Copyright © 2021

CHA
III Winners Circle, PO Box 5269
Albany, NY 12205-0269
518.453.4500 · www.chacompanies.com

SITE LOCATION MAP

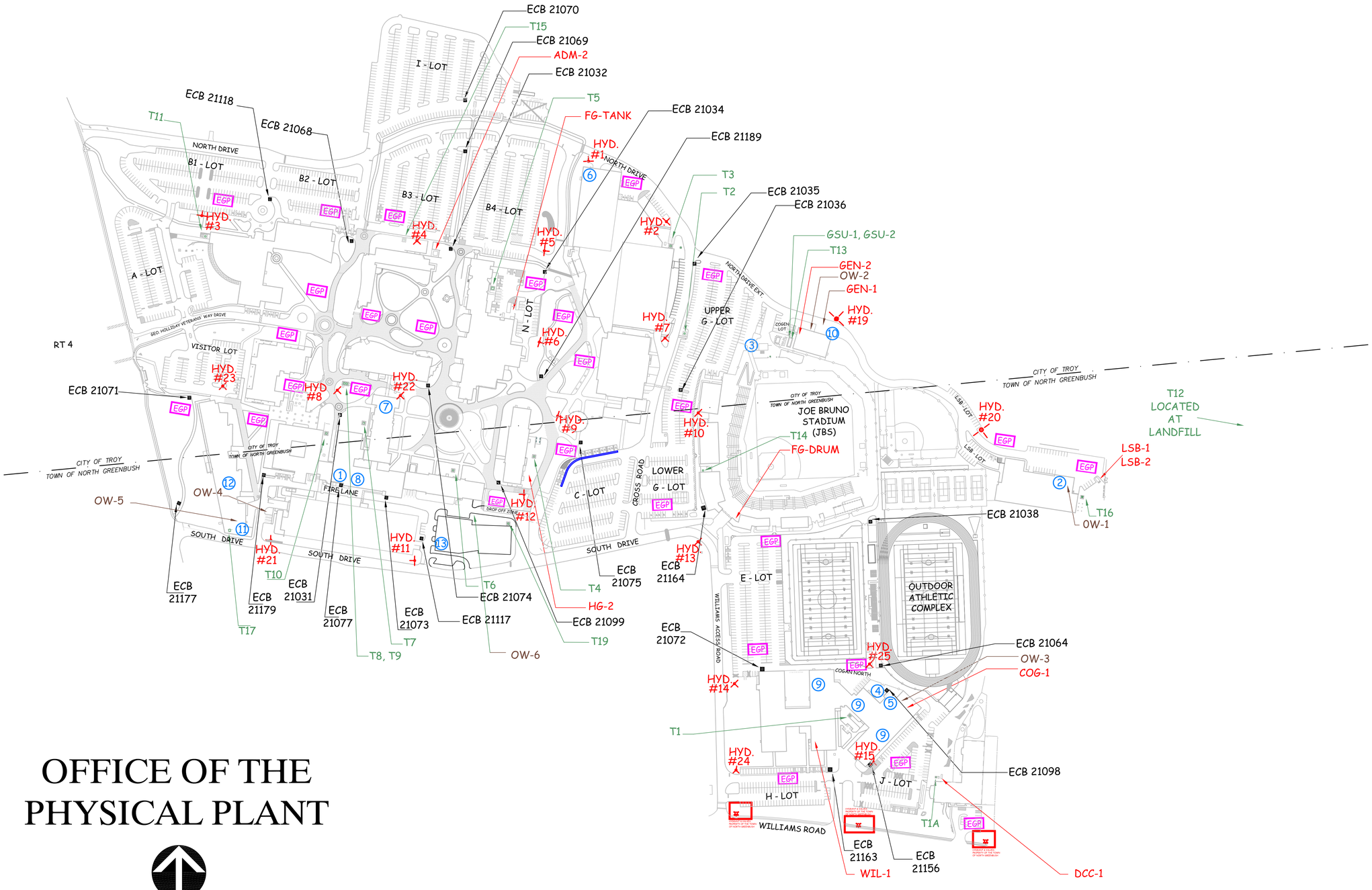
HUDSON VALLEY COMMUNITY COLLEGE
80 VANDENBURGH AVE
TROY, NEW YORK

PROJECT NO. 069281

DATE: 07/2021

FIGURE 1

File: V:\PROJECTS\ANY\K5\069281.000\09_DESIGN\DRAWINGS\ENV\069281_SITELOC.DWG Saved: 7/19/2021 9:28:31 AM PLotted: 7/19/2021 9:33:47 AM User: Gray, Timmolyn



OFFICE OF THE PHYSICAL PLANT

NORTH

JULY 14, 2021

TANK SUMMARY

ID#	LOCATION	SIZE (GAL)	MATERIAL
GEN-1	UG/COGEN	8000	DIESEL FUEL
GEN-2	AG/COGEN	400	DIESEL FUEL
HG-2	AG/HIGBEE	395	DIESEL FUEL
WIL-1	AG/WILLIAMS	180	#2 FUEL OIL
COG-1	AG/COGAN HALL	385	USED OIL
LSB-1	LAPAN SVC. BLDG.	2000	GASOLINE
LSB-2	LAPAN SVC. BLDG.	1000	DIESEL FUEL
ADM-2	ADMINISTRATION BLDG	316	DIESEL FUEL
DAYCARE1	VIKING DAYCARE BLDG	209	DIESEL FUEL

TRANSFORMERS

ID#	LOCATION	SIZE (GAL)	MATERIAL
T1	WILLIAMS HALL	230	DIELECT. FUEL
T1A	DAYCARE NE SIDE	168	DIELECT. FUEL
T2	SE COR. OF MCDONOUGH (HUD)	230	DIELECT. FUEL
T3	NE COR. OF MCDONOUGH	270	DIELECT. FUEL
T4	EAST SIDE OF HIGBEE	240	DIELECT. FUEL
T5	NE END OF CAMPUS CNT.	270	DIELECT. FUEL
T6	NORTH SIDE LANG HALL	240	DIELECT. FUEL
T7	WEST SIDE AMSTUZ	370	DIELECT. FUEL
T8	SOUTH-EAST SIDE GUENTHER	230	DIELECT. FUEL
T9	SOUTH-EAST SIDE GUENTHER	270	DIELECT. FUEL
T10	NE CORNER BRAHAN HALL	370	DIELECT. FUEL
T11	WEST OF BTC ENTRANCE	270	DIELECT. FUEL
T12	LANDFILL	135	DIELECT. FUEL
T13	COGENERATION PLANT	230	DIELECT. FUEL
T14	BRUNO STADIUM	360	DIELECT. FUEL
T15	ADMINISTRATION BLDG.	250	DIELECT. FUEL
T16	LAPAN SVC. BUILDING	206	DIELECT. FUEL
T17	SCIENCE CENTER	400	DIELECT. FUEL
T18	GENE HAAS CENTER	190	DIELECT. FUEL
GSU-1	COGENERATION PLANT	750	DIELECT. FUEL
GSU-2	COGENERATION PLANT	750	DIELECT. FUEL

OIL WATER SEPARATORS

ID#	LOCATION	SIZE (GAL)	MATERIAL
OW-1	LAPAN SVC. BL.	250	OIL WATER MIX
OW-2	COGEN	100	OIL WATER MIX
OW-3	COGAN HALL	250	OIL WATER MIX
OW-4	PARK. GARAGE W.	1000	OIL WATER MIX
OW-5	SCIENCE CENTER	<55	OIL WATER MIX
OW-6	GENE HAAS CENTER	350	OIL WATER MIX

FOOD GREASE

ID#	LOCATION	SIZE (GAL)	MATERIAL
TANK	CAMPUS CNT.	300	FOOD GREASE
DRUM	BRUNO STADIUM	55 (2)	FOOD GREASE

MAJOR CHEMICAL STORAGE AREAS

1	FITZGIBBONS:CHEMICAL VAULT-GROUND LEVEL
2	LAPAN GROUNDS SHOP
3	JOE BRUNO STADIUM: MAINTENANCE SHED
4	COGAN HALL: CHEMICAL STORAGE SHED
5	COGAN HALL: ROOM 158 PAINT STORAGE
6	MCDONOUGH ICE RINK: RM. 127 REFRIGERATION R-22
7	AMSTUZ 3RD FLOOR: FORENSICS LABS
8	FITZGIBBONS: MORTUARY SCIENCES
9	WILLIAMS/COGAN: AUTOMOTIVE SHOPS
10	CO-GEN OIL STORAGE SHED
11	SCIENCE CENTER CHEMICAL VAULT SOUTH END
12	SCIENCE CENTER-RM 057, 2ND & 3RD FLOOR LABS
13	GENE HAAS CENTER FRESHMAN & SENIOR LABS

HATCHING REPRESENTS SIDEWALKS THAT ARE ACCESSIBLE TO EMERGENCY VEHICLES

EGP — EMERGENCY GATHERING POINT

ECB# — EMERGENCY CALL BOX

HYDRANT

TABLES

TABLE 2
PETROLEUM STORAGE AREAS

Hudson River Community College
80 Vandenburgh Avenue
Troy, New York

TANK IDENTIFICATION NAME/NUMBER	CONTAINER DESCRIPTION	CONSTRUCTION	LOCATION	CONTENTS	ALARMS/FAIL-SAFE ENGINEERING DEVICE	LEAK DETECTION	SECONDARY CONTAINMENT	PIPING
Tanks								
WIL1	180-gallon aboveground storage tank	Double-walled steel tank	Williams Hall, Room 158	#2 Fuel Oil	Level gauge, vent whistle	Manual detection by visually observing steel secondary containment basin, Monthly Inspections	The tank is located within a closed double-wall system with >100% capacity	Aboveground copper piping from tank heating units
DAYCARE1	209-gallon aboveground storage tank	Double-walled steel tank	Outdoors, Daycare Center	Diesel Fuel	Level gauge	Manual detection by visually observing steel secondary containment basin, Monthly Inspections	The tank is located within a closed double-wall system with >100% capacity	Internal piping only
HG-2	395-gallon aboveground storage tank	Double-walled steel tank	Outdoors, East of Higbee Hall	Diesel Fuel	Level gauge	Manual detection by visually observing steel secondary containment basin, Monthly Inspections	The tank is located within a closed double-wall system with >100% capacity	Internal piping only
COG-1	385-gallon aboveground storage tank	Double-walled plastic tank	Cogan Hall, Room 153	Used Oil	Level gauge	Interstitial Electronic Monitoring, Weekly and Monthly Tests/Inspections	The tank is located within a closed double-wall system with >100% capacity	N/A
GEN-1	8,000-gallon underground storage tank	Double-walled fiberglass reinforced plastic tank	Outdoors, North of Cogen Facility	Diesel Fuel	High level alarm	Interstitial Electronic Monitoring, Monthly Inspections	The tank is located within a closed double-wall system with >100% capacity	Associated double-walled FRP underground piping equipped with interstitial monitoring
GEN-2	400-gallon aboveground storage tank	Single-walled steel tank within a steel berm	Cogen Facility, Engine Room	Diesel	High level alarm, level gauge;	Interstitial Electronic Monitoring, Monthly Inspections	The tank is located within steel diked system with >100% capacity	Associated double-walled FRP underground piping equipped with interstitial monitoring
LSB-1	2,000-gallon aboveground storage tank	Single-walled steel tank enclosed by a 6" thick concrete vault	Outdoors, East of LaPan Services Building	Gasoline	High level alarm, automatic shutoff	Interstitial Electronic Monitoring, Monthly Inspections	The tank is located within a closed concrete vault with >100% capacity	N/A
LSB-2	1,000-gallon aboveground obround tank	Single-walled steel tank enclosed by a 6" thick concrete vault	Outdoors, East of LaPan Services Building	Diesel	High level alarm, automatic shutoff	Interstitial Electronic Monitoring, Monthly Inspections	The tank is located within a closed concrete vault with >100% capacity	N/A
ADM-2	316-gallon aboveground tank	Double-walled steel tank	Outdoors, Northeast of the Adminstration Data Center Building	Diesel	Level gauge	Manual detection by visually observing steel secondary containment basin, Monthly Inspections	The tank is located within a closed double-wall system with >100% capacity	Internal piping only

TABLE 2
PETROLEUM STORAGE AREAS

Hudson River Community College
80 Vandenburgh Avenue
Troy, New York

TANK IDENTIFICATION NAME/NUMBER	CONTAINER DESCRIPTION	CONSTRUCTION	LOCATION	CONTENTS	ALARMS/FAIL-SAFE ENGINEERING DEVICE	LEAK DETECTION	SECONDARY CONTAINMENT	PIPING
Drum/Grease Trap/Mobile Oil Storage								
LaPan Drum Storage	55-gallon Drums	55-gallon Steel Drums	Ground Department Garage	Used Oil	Inspections	Manual detection by visually observing the spill pallet and areas around the containers	66-Gallon Spill Pallets	N/A
Williams Hall Drum Storage (1)	55-gallon Drums	55-gallon Steel Drums	Room 146	Used Oil	Inspections	Manual detection by visually observing the spill pallet and areas around the containers	66-Gallon Spill Pallets	N/A
Williams Hall Drum Storage (2)	55-gallon Drums	55-gallon Steel Drums	Room 155	Biodiesel	Inspections	Manual detection by visually observing the spill pallet and areas around the containers	66-Gallon Spill Pallets	N/A
Williams Hall Drum Storage (3)	55-gallon Drum	55-gallon Steel Drum	Room 158	#2 Fuel Oil	Inspections	Manual detection by visually observing the spill pallet and areas around the containers	66-Gallon Spill Pallets	N/A
Cogen Facility Drum Storage (1)	55-gallon Drums	55-gallon Steel Drums	Outdoor Storage Unit	Virgin and Used Oil	Inspections	Manual detection by visually observing the spill sump and areas around the containers	240-Gallon Spill Containment Sump within Storage Unit	N/A
Cogen Facility Drum Storage (2)	55-gallon Drums	55-gallon Steel Drums	Cogen Facility, Engine Room	Virgin and Used Oil	Inspections	Manual detection by visually observing the spill pallet and areas around the containers	66-Gallon Spill Pallets	N/A
Food Grease Drums	55-gallon Drums	55-gallon Steel Drums	Joseph L. Bruno Stadium Parking Lot Storage Unit	Food Grease	Inspections	Manual detection by visually observing the spill pallet and areas around the containers	66-Gallon Spill Pallets	N/A
Food Grease Bin	300-gallon mobile aboveground storage tank	Mobile double-walled steel tank	Campus Center Loading Dock	Food Grease	Inspections	Manual detection by visually observing steel secondary containment basin, Monthly Inspections	The bin is located within a closed double-wall system with >100% capacity	N/A
Stadium Grease Trap (1)	>55-gallon grease trap	Steel containment	Stadium Kitchen	Food Grease	Inspections	Manual detection by visually observing the grease trap and surrounding concrete flooring	Concrete flooring surrounding trap opening	N/A
Stadium Grease Trap (2)	>55-gallon grease trap	Steel containment	Stadium Kitchen	Food Grease	Inspections	Manual detection by visually observing the grease trap and surrounding concrete flooring	Concrete flooring surrounding trap opening	N/A
Campus Center Grease Trap	>55-gallon grease trap	Steel containment	Campus Center Kitchen	Food Grease	Inspections	Manual detection by visually observing the grease trap and surrounding concrete flooring	Concrete flooring surrounding trap opening	N/A

TABLE 2
PETROLEUM STORAGE AREAS

Hudson River Community College
80 Vandenburgh Avenue
Troy, New York

TANK IDENTIFICATION NAME/NUMBER	CONTAINER DESCRIPTION	CONSTRUCTION	LOCATION	CONTENTS	ALARMS/FAIL-SAFE ENGINEERING DEVICE	LEAK DETECTION	SECONDARY CONTAINMENT	PIPING
Oil-Filled Electrical Equipment								
T1	230-gallon Transformer	Pad Mounted	Outside Between Cogan and Williams Hall	Dielectric Fluid	N/A	Manual detection by visually observing concrete pad/gravel	Concrete pad surrounded by gravel within a concrete dike; Active containment measures if necessary	Internal piping only
T1A	168-gallon Transformer	Pad Mounted	Outside Daycare Center	Dielectric Fluid	N/A	Manual detection by visually observing concrate pad and unpaved ground	Concrete pad surrounded by asphalt pavement and unpaved ground; Active containment measures if necessary	Internal piping only
T2	230-gallon Transformer	Pad Mounted	Outside Hudson Hall	Dielectric Fluid	N/A	Manual detection by visually observing concrete pad/gravel	Concrete pad surrounded by gravel within a concrete dike; Active containment measures if necessary	Internal piping only
T3	270-gallon Transformer	Pad Mounted	Outside, NE Corner of McDonough Hall	Dielectric Fluid	N/A	Manual detection by visually observing concrete pad/gravel	Concrete pad surrounded by gravel within a concrete dike; Active containment measures if necessary	Internal piping only
T4	240-gallon Transformer	Pad Mounted	Outside Higbee Hall	Dielectric Fluid	N/A	Manual detection by visually observing concrete pad/gravel	Concrete pad surrounded by gravel within a concrete dike; Active containment measures if necessary	Internal piping only
T5	270-gallon Transformer	Pad Mounted	Outside Campus Center	Dielectric Fluid	N/A	Manual detection by visually observing concrete pad/gravel	Concrete pad surrounded by gravel within a concrete dike; Active containment measures if necessary	Internal piping only
T6	240-gallon Transformer	Pad Mounted	Outside Lang Tech Building	Dielectric Fluid	N/A	Manual detection by visually observing concrete pad/gravel	Concrete pad surrounded by gravel within a concrete dike; Active containment measures if necessary	Internal piping only
T7	370-gallon Transformer	Pad Mounted	Outside Amstuz Hall	Dielectric Fluid	N/A	Manual detection by visually observing concrete pad/gravel	Concrete pad surrounded by gravel within a concrete dike; Active containment measures if necessary	Internal piping only
T8	230-gallon Transformer	Pad Mounted	Outside Guenther Hall	Dielectric Fluid	N/A	Manual detection by visually observing concrete pad/gravel	Concrete pad surrounded by gravel within a concrete dike; Active containment measures if necessary	Internal piping only
T9	270-gallon Transformer	Pad Mounted	Outside Guenther Hall	Dielectric Fluid	N/A	Manual detection by visually observing concrete pad/gravel	Concrete pad surrounded by gravel within a concrete dike; Active containment measures if necessary	Internal piping only

TABLE 2
PETROLEUM STORAGE AREAS

Hudson River Community College
80 Vandenburgh Avenue
Troy, New York

TANK IDENTIFICATION NAME/NUMBER	CONTAINER DESCRIPTION	CONSTRUCTION	LOCATION	CONTENTS	ALARMS/FAIL-SAFE ENGINEERING DEVICE	LEAK DETECTION	SECONDARY CONTAINMENT	PIPING
Oil-Filled Electrical Equipment								
T10	370-gallon Transformer	Pad Mounted	Outside Brahan Hall	Dielectric Fluid	N/A	Manual detection by visually observing concrete pad/gravel	Concrete pad surrounded by gravel within a concrete dike; Active containment measures if necessary	Internal piping only
T11	270-gallon Transformer	Pad Mounted	Outside Bulmer Tech Center	Dielectric Fluid	N/A	Manual detection by visually observing concrete pad/gravel	Concrete pad surrounded by gravel within a concrete dike; Active containment measures if necessary	Internal piping only
T12	135-gallon Transformer	Pad Mounted	Landfill	Dielectric Fluid	N/A	Manual detection by visually observing concrete pad/gravel	Concrete pad surrounded by gravel within a concrete dike; Active containment measures if necessary	Internal piping only
T13	230-gallon Transformer	Pad Mounted	Outside, Cogen Facility	Dielectric Fluid	N/A	Manual detection by visually observing concrete pad/gravel	Concrete pad surrounded by gravel within a concrete dike; Active containment measures if necessary	Internal piping only
T14	360-gallon Transformer	Pad Mounted	Joe Bruno Stadium Service Yard	Dielectric Fluid	N/A	Manual detection by visually observing concrete pad and surrounding concrete surface.	Concrete pad surrounded by a concrete surface; Active containment measures if necessary	Internal piping only
T15	250-gallon Transformer	Pad Mounted	Outside, Admin Data Center	Dielectric Fluid	N/A	Manual detection by visually observing concrete pad/gravel	Concrete pad surrounded by gravel within a concrete dike; Active containment measures if necessary	Internal piping only
T16	206-gallon Transformer	Pad Mounted	LaPan Service Building	Dielectric Fluid	N/A	Manual detection by visually observing concrete pad/gravel	Concrete pad surrounded by gravel within a concrete dike; Active containment measures if necessary	Internal piping only
T17	400-gallon Transformer	Pad Mounted	Science Center Airway	Dielectric Fluid	N/A	Manual detection by visually observing concrete pad and surrounding concrete surface.	Concrete pad surrounded by a concrete surface; Active containment measures if necessary	Internal piping only
T18	190-gallon Transformer	Pad Mounted	Gene Haas Building	Dielectric Fluid	N/A	Manual detection by visually observing concrete pad/gravel	Concrete pad surrounded by gravel within a concrete dike; Active containment measures if necessary	Internal piping only
GSU-1	750-gallon Transformer	Pad Mounted	Cogen Facility	Dielectric Fluid	N/A	Manual detection by visually observing concrete pad/gravel	Concrete pad surrounded by gravel within a concrete dike; Active containment measures if necessary	Internal piping only
GSU-2	750-gallon Transformer	Pad Mounted	Cogen Facility	Dielectric Fluid	N/A	Manual detection by visually observing concrete pad/gravel	Concrete pad surrounded by gravel within a concrete dike; Active containment measures if necessary	Internal piping only

TABLE 2
PETROLEUM STORAGE AREAS

Hudson River Community College
80 Vandenburgh Avenue
Troy, New York

TANK IDENTIFICATION NAME/NUMBER	CONTAINER DESCRIPTION	CONSTRUCTION	LOCATION	CONTENTS	ALARMS/FAIL-SAFE ENGINEERING DEVICE	LEAK DETECTION	SECONDARY CONTAINMENT	PIPING
Oil Filled Onsite Machinery								
AMZ1	250-gallon Elevator Reservoir	Single-walled Steel	Inside Amstuz Hall	Hydraulic Oil	N/A	Manual detection by visually observing surrounding concrate flooring within elevator pit	Concrete flooring within elevator pit	Internal piping only
BTC1	250-gallon Elevator Reservoir	Single-walled Steel	Inside Bulmer Telecommunication Center	Hydraulic Oil	N/A	Manual detection by visually observing surrounding concrate flooring within elevator pit	Concrete flooring within elevator pit	Internal piping only
BTC2	150-gallon Elevator Reservoir	Single-walled Steel	Inside Bulmer Telecommunication Center	Hydraulic Oil	N/A	Manual detection by visually observing surrounding concrate flooring within elevator pit	Concrete flooring within elevator pit	Internal piping only
CTR1	75-gallon Elevator Reservoir	Single-walled Steel	Inside Campus Center	Hydraulic Oil	N/A	Manual detection by visually observing surrounding concrate flooring within elevator pit	Concrete flooring within elevator pit	Internal piping only
CTR2	110-gallon Elevator Reservoir	Single-walled Steel	Inside Campus Center	Hydraulic Oil	N/A	Manual detection by visually observing surrounding concrate flooring within elevator pit	Concrete flooring within elevator pit	Internal piping only
DCC	90-gallon Elevator Reservoir	Single-walled Steel	Inside the Daycare Center	Hydraulic Oil	N/A	Manual detection by visually observing surrounding concrate flooring within elevator pit	Concrete flooring within elevator pit	Internal piping only
GUN	90-gallon Elevator Reservoir	Single-walled Steel	Inside Guenther Hall	Hydraulic Oil	N/A	Manual detection by visually observing surrounding concrate flooring within elevator pit	Concrete flooring within elevator pit	Internal piping only
JBS	225-gallon Elevator Reservoir	Single-walled Steel	Inside Joe Bruno Stadium	Hydraulic Oil	N/A	Manual detection by visually observing surrounding concrate flooring within elevator pit	Concrete flooring within elevator pit	Internal piping only
MCD1	50-gallon Elevator Reservoir	Single-walled Steel	Inside McDonough Hall	Hydraulic Oil	N/A	Manual detection by visually observing surrounding concrate flooring within elevator pit	Concrete flooring within elevator pit	Internal piping only
MRV	90-gallon Elevator Reservoir	Single-walled Steel	Inside Marvin Library Learning Commons Building	Hydraulic Oil	N/A	Manual detection by visually observing surrounding concrate flooring within elevator pit	Concrete flooring within elevator pit	Internal piping only
ADM	125-gallon Elevator Reservoir	Single-walled Steel	Inside the Administration Building	Hydraulic Oil	N/A	Manual detection by visually observing surrounding concrate flooring within elevator pit	Concrete flooring within elevator pit	Internal piping only
PKG1	325-gallon Elevator Reservoir	Single-walled Steel	Inside the Parking Garage	Hydraulic Oil	N/A	Manual detection by visually observing surrounding concrate flooring within elevator pit	Concrete flooring within elevator pit	Internal piping only

TABLE 2
PETROLEUM STORAGE AREAS

Hudson River Community College
80 Vandenburgh Avenue
Troy, New York

TANK IDENTIFICATION NAME/NUMBER	CONTAINER DESCRIPTION	CONSTRUCTION	LOCATION	CONTENTS	ALARMS/FAIL-SAFE ENGINEERING DEVICE	LEAK DETECTION	SECONDARY CONTAINMENT	PIPING
Oil Filled Onsite Machinery								
PKG2	325-gallon Elevator Reservoir	Single-walled Steel	Inside the Parking Garage	Hydraulic Oil	N/A	Manual detection by visually observing surrounding concrate flooring within elevator pit	Concrete flooring within elevator pit	Internal piping only
SCI3	375-gallon Elevator Reservoir	Single-walled Steel	Inside the Science Center Building	Hydraulic Oil	N/A	Manual detection by visually observing surrounding concrate flooring within elevator pit	Concrete flooring within elevator pit and associated oil water separator	Internal piping only
Generator 1	>55 gallon Engine Reservoir	Single-walled Engine	Cogen Facility Engine Room	Gear/Motor Oil	N/A	Manual detection by visually observing surrounding concrate flooring within engine room	Concrete flooring with floor drains connected oil water separator	N/A
Generator 2	>55 gallon Engine Reservoir	Single-walled Engine	Cogen Facility Engine Room	Gear/Motor Oil	N/A	Manual detection by visually observing surrounding concrate flooring within engine room	Concrete flooring with floor drains connected oil water separator	N/A
Generator 3	>55 gallon Engine Reservoir	Single-walled Engine	Cogen Facility Engine Room	Gear/Motor Oil	N/A	Manual detection by visually observing surrounding concrate flooring within engine room	Concrete flooring with floor drains connected oil water separator	N/A
Generator 4	>55 gallon Engine Reservoir	Single-walled Engine	Cogen Facility Engine Room	Gear/Motor Oil	N/A	Manual detection by visually observing surrounding concrate flooring within engine room	Concrete flooring with floor drains connected oil water separator	N/A
Generator 5	>55 gallon Engine Reservoir	Single-walled Engine	Cogen Facility Engine Room	Gear/Motor Oil	N/A	Manual detection by visually observing surrounding concrate flooring within engine room	Concrete flooring with floor drains connected oil water separator	N/A
Generator 6	>55 gallon Engine Reservoir	Single-walled Engine	Cogen Facility Engine Room	Gear/Motor Oil	N/A	Manual detection by visually observing surrounding concrate flooring within engine room	Concrete flooring with floor drains connected oil water separator	N/A

N/A - Not Applicable

TABLE 5
POTENTIAL SPILL PREDICTION AND CONTROL

Hudson River Community College
80 Vandenburgh Avenue
Troy, New York

Tank ID	Total Volume (gallons) / Material Stored	Type of Failure	Total Volume Released (gallons)	Discharge Rate (gpm)	Predicted Direction of Flow	Existing Spill Prevention Systems/Secondary Containment	Existing Spill Prevention Techniques
Tanks							
WIL1	180 gallons / #2 Fuel Oil	Failure of aboveground tank (collapse or puncture below product level)	180	Gradual to instantaneous	Any spill would be contained within a steel secondary containment basin	Double-walled tank	Manual interstitial monitoring; Monthly inspections; Frequent visual monitoring/inspections of tank area
		Overfill / Spill during transfer	1 to 60	60 gal/min	Any spill would be contained within spill bucket attached to the fill port	Level gauge, vent whistle, impermeable surface at unloading area	Continuous observation during manual filling events
		Pipe leak or failure	10 or greater	1 to 10 gal/min	Any spill would go to the impervious classroom flooring below the piping system	There is currently no secondary containment for the pipes	Monthly inspections; Frequent visual monitoring/inspections of tank area
DAYCARE1	209 / Diesel	Failure of aboveground tank (collapse or puncture below product level)	209	Gradual to instantaneous	Any spill would be contained within the double-walled tank	Double-walled tank	Manual interstitial monitoring; Monthly inspections; Frequent visual monitoring/inspections of tank area
		Overfill / Spill during transfer	1 to 60	60 gal/min	A spill would be contained on the concrete surface under the tank or at the unloading area (asphalt)	Level gauge, Impermeable surface at unloading area	Filled with Flow Control Nozzle, Continuous observation during filling events
HG-2	300 gallons / Diesel	Failure of aboveground tank (collapse or puncture below product level)	300	Gradual to instantaneous	Any spill would be contained within the double-walled tank	Double-walled tank	Manual interstitial monitoring; Monthly inspections; Frequent visual monitoring/inspections of tank area
		Overfill / Spill during transfer	1 to 60	60 gal/min	A spill would be contained on the concrete surface under the tank or at the unloading area (concrete)	Level gauge, concrete surface at unloading area	Filled with Flow Control Nozzle, Continuous observation during filling events
COG-1	385 gallons / Used Oil	Failure of aboveground tank (collapse or puncture below product level)	385	Gradual to instantaneous	Any spill would be contained within the double-walled tank	Double-walled tank	Manual interstitial monitoring; Monthly inspections; Frequent visual monitoring/inspections of tank area
		Overfill / Spill during transfer	1 to 60	60 gal/min	A spill would be contained on the impermeable surface under the tank or at the unloading area (concrete garage floor)	Level gauge, concrete surface at unloading area	Filled with Flow Control Nozzle, Continuous observation during filling events
GEN-1	8,000 gallons / Diesel	Failure of underground tank (collapse or puncture below product level)	8,000	Gradual to instantaneous	Any spill would be contained within the double-walled tank	Double-walled tank	Manual interstitial monitoring; Monthly inspections; Frequent visual monitoring/inspections of tank area
		Overfill / Spill during transfer	1 to 60	60 gal/min	A spill would be contained within the fill port containment and/or impermeable surface adjacent to the tank filll or at the unloading area (asphalt/concrete)	Level gauge, Impermeable surface at unloading area	Filled with Flow Control Nozzle, Continuous observation during filling events
		Pipe leak or failure	10 or greater	1 to 10 gal/min	Any spill would go collect within the double-walled piping system and drain back to the UST	Double-walled secondary containment for the pipes	Monthly inspections; Frequent visual monitoring/inspections of tank area
GEN-2	400 gallons / Used Oil	Failure of aboveground tank (collapse or puncture below product level)	400	Gradual to instantaneous	Any spill would be contained within the secondary steel containment dike	Steel containment dike equipped with electronic leak detection.	Manual interstitial monitoring; Monthly inspections; Frequent visual monitoring/inspections of tank area
		Overfill / Spill during transfer	1 to 60	60 gal/min	A spill would be contained within the steel dike associated with the tank.	Level gauge, secondary containment dike and	Filled with Flow Control Nozzle, Continuous observation during filling events
		Pipe leak or failure	10 or greater	1 to 10 gal/min	Any spill would go collect within the double-walled piping system and drain back to the UST	Double-walled secondary containment for the pipes	Monthly inspections; Frequent visual monitoring/inspections of tank area

TABLE 5
POTENTIAL SPILL PREDICTION AND CONTROL

Hudson River Community College
80 Vandenburgh Avenue
Troy, New York

Tank ID	Total Volume (gallons) / Material Stored	Type of Failure	Total Volume Released (gallons)	Discharge Rate (gpm)	Predicted Direction of Flow	Existing Spill Prevention Systems/Secondary Containment	Existing Spill Prevention Techniques
Tanks (cont)							
LSB-1	2,000 gallons / Gasoline	Failure of aboveground tank (collapse or puncture below product level)	2,000	Gradual to instantaneous	Any spill would be contained within the secondary containment concrete vault.	Secondary containment concrete vault equipped with electronic leak detection.	Manual interstitial monitoring; Monthly inspections; Frequent visual monitoring/inspections of tank area
		Overfill / Spill during transfer	1 to 60	60 gal/min	A spill would be contained within the fill port containment and/or impermeable surface adjacent to the tank filll and/or unloading area (asphalt)	High level alarm, automatic shut-off, level gauge, fill port containtment	Filled with Flow Control Nozzle, Continuous observation during filling events
LSB-2	1,000 gallons / Diesel	Failure of aboveground tank (collapse or puncture below product level)	1,000	Gradual to instantaneous	Any spill would be contained within the secondary containment concrete vault.	Secondary containment concrete vault equipped with electronic leak detection.	Manual interstitial monitoring; Monthly inspections; Frequent visual monitoring/inspections of tank area
		Overfill / Spill during transfer	1 to 60	60 gal/min	A spill would be contained within the fill port containment and/or impermeable surface adjacent to the tank filll and/or unloading area (asphalt)	High level alarm, automatic shut-off, level gauge, fill port containtment	Filled with Flow Control Nozzle, Continuous observation during filling events
ADM-2	316 gallons / diesel	Failure of aboveground tank (collapse or puncture below product level)	316	Gradual to instantaneous	Any spill would be contained within the double-walled tank	Double-walled tank	Manual interstitial monitoring; Monthly inspections; Frequent visual monitoring/inspections of tank area
		Overfill / Spill during transfer	1 to 60	60 gal/min	A spill would be contained on the impermeable surface under the tank or at the unloading area (concrete)	Level gauge, concrete surface at unloading area	Filled with Flow Control Nozzle, Continuous observation during filling events
Drums/Grease Trap/ Mobile Oil Storage							
LaPan Drum Storage	Two 55-gallon drums / used oil	Failure of container (collapse or puncture below product level)	Up to 55	Gradual to instantaneous	Spill would collect within the spill containment pallets	Two 66-gallon spill containment pallets	Frequent visual monitoring/inspections of drum storage area
William Hall Room 146 Drum Storage	Two 55-gallon drum / used oil	Failure of container (collapse or puncture below product level)	Up to 55	Gradual to instantaneous	Spill would collect within the spill containment pallets	Two 66-gallon spill containment pallets	Frequent visual monitoring/inspections of drum storage area
William Hall Room 155 Drum Storage	55-gallon drum / biodiesel	Failure of container (collapse or puncture below product level)	Up to 55	Gradual to instantaneous	Spill would collect within the spill containment pallet	66-gallon spill containment pallet	Frequent visual monitoring/inspections of drum storage area
William Hall Room 158 Drum Storage	55 gallon drum /#2 fuel oil	Failure of container (collapse or puncture below product level)	Up to 55	Gradual to instantaneous	Spill would collect within the spill containment pallet	66-gallon spill containment pallet	Frequent visual monitoring/inspections of drum storage area
Cogen Facility Outdoor Storage Unit	Up to 16 55-gallon drums / used and virgin oil	Failure of container (collapse or puncture below product level)	Up to 55	Gradual to instantaneous	Spill would collect within the spill containment sump within the storage unit	240-gallon spill containment sump	Frequent visual monitoring/inspections of drum storage area
Cogen Facility, Engine Room	Up to three 55-gallon drums / used and virgin oil	Failure of container (collapse or puncture below product level)	Up to 55	Gradual to instantaneous	Spill would collect within the spill containment sump within the storage unit	4-drum spill containment pallets	Frequent visual monitoring/inspections of drum storage area

TABLE 5
POTENTIAL SPILL PREDICTION AND CONTROL

Hudson River Community College
80 Vandenburgh Avenue
Troy, New York

Tank ID	Total Volume (gallons) / Material Stored	Type of Failure	Total Volume Released (gallons)	Discharge Rate (gpm)	Predicted Direction of Flow	Existing Spill Prevention Systems/Secondary Containment	Existing Spill Prevention Techniques
Drums/Grease Trap/ Mobile Oil Storage (cont)							
Stadium Food Grease Drums	Two 55-gallon drum / Food Grease	Failure of container (collapse or puncture below product level)	Up to 55	Gradual to instantaneous	Spill would collect within the spill containment pallets	Two 66-gallon spill containment pallets	Frequent visual monitoring/inspections of drum storage area
Mobile Food Grease Bin	300 gallons / Food Grease	Failure of container (collapse or puncture below product level)	Up to 300	Gradual to instantaneous	Any spill would be contained within the double-walled tank	Double-walled tank	Manual interstitial monitoring; Monthly inspections; Frequent visual monitoring/inspections of tank area
Stadium Grease Trap (1)	>55-gallon grease trap	Overfill / Spill during transfer	1 to 60	60 gal/min	Any spill would be contained on the concrete flooring surrounding the trap	Concrete flooring surrounding trap	Frequent visual monitoring/inspections of drum storage area
Stadium Grease Trap (2)	>55-gallon grease trap	Overfill / Spill during transfer	1 to 60	60 gal/min	Any spill would be contained on the concrete flooring surrounding the trap	Concrete flooring surrounding trap	Frequent visual monitoring/inspections of drum storage area
Campus Center Grease Trap	>55-gallon grease trap	Overfill / Spill during transfer	1 to 60	60 gal/min	Any spill would be contained on the concrete flooring surrounding the trap	Concrete flooring surrounding trap	Frequent visual monitoring/inspections of drum storage area

TABLE 5
POTENTIAL SPILL PREDICTION AND CONTROL

Hudson River Community College
80 Vandenburgh Avenue
Troy, New York

Tank ID	Total Volume (gallons) / Material Stored	Type of Failure	Total Volume Released (gallons)	Discharge Rate (gpm)	Predicted Direction of Flow	Existing Spill Prevention Systems/Secondary Containment	Existing Spill Prevention Techniques
Oil-Filled Electrical Equipment							
T1	230 gallons / dielectric fuel	Failure of container (collapse or puncture below product level)	Up to Transformer Capacity	Gradual to instantaneous	To concrete pad, to gravel-filled concrete berm	Situated on impermeable surface (concrete). Gravel-filled concrete berm.	Inspections of transformer unit and surrounding containment area; Frequent visual monitoring/inspections of transformer area.
T1A	168 gallons / dielectric fuel	Failure of container (collapse or puncture below product level)	Up to Transformer Capacity	Gradual to instantaneous	To concrete pad, to unpaved ground/soil surrounding pad	Situated on impermeable surface (concrete).	Inspections of transformer unit and surrounding containment area; Frequent visual monitoring/inspections of transformer area.
T2	230 gallons / dielectric fuel	Failure of container (collapse or puncture below product level)	Up to Transformer Capacity	Gradual to instantaneous	To concrete pad, to gravel-filled concrete berm	Situated on impermeable surface (concrete). Gravel-filled concrete berm.	Inspections of transformer unit and surrounding containment area; Frequent visual monitoring/inspections of transformer area.
T3	270 gallons / dielectric fuel	Failure of container (collapse or puncture below product level)	Up to Transformer Capacity	Gradual to instantaneous	To concrete pad, to gravel-filled concrete berm	Situated on impermeable surface (concrete). Gravel-filled concrete berm.	Inspections of transformer unit and surrounding containment area; Frequent visual monitoring/inspections of transformer area.
T4	240 gallons / dielectric fuel	Failure of container (collapse or puncture below product level)	Up to Transformer Capacity	Gradual to instantaneous	To concrete pad, to gravel-filled concrete berm	Situated on impermeable surface (concrete). Gravel-filled concrete berm.	Inspections of transformer unit and surrounding containment area; Frequent visual monitoring/inspections of transformer area.
T5	270 gallons / dielectric fuel	Failure of container (collapse or puncture below product level)	Up to Transformer Capacity	Gradual to instantaneous	To concrete pad, to gravel-filled concrete berm	Situated on impermeable surface (concrete). Gravel-filled concrete berm.	Inspections of transformer unit and surrounding containment area; Frequent visual monitoring/inspections of transformer area.
T6	240 gallons / dielectric fuel	Failure of container (collapse or puncture below product level)	Up to Transformer Capacity	Gradual to instantaneous	To concrete pad, to gravel-filled concrete berm	Situated on impermeable surface (concrete). Gravel-filled concrete berm.	Inspections of transformer unit and surrounding containment area; Frequent visual monitoring/inspections of transformer area.
T7	370 gallons / dielectric fuel	Failure of container (collapse or puncture below product level)	Up to Transformer Capacity	Gradual to instantaneous	To concrete pad, to gravel-filled concrete berm	Situated on impermeable surface (concrete). Gravel-filled concrete berm.	Inspections of transformer unit and surrounding containment area; Frequent visual monitoring/inspections of transformer area.
T8	230 gallons / dielectric fuel	Failure of container (collapse or puncture below product level)	Up to Transformer Capacity	Gradual to instantaneous	To concrete pad, to gravel-filled concrete berm	Situated on impermeable surface (concrete). Gravel-filled concrete berm.	Inspections of transformer unit and surrounding containment area; Frequent visual monitoring/inspections of transformer area.
T9	270 gallons / dielectric fuel	Failure of container (collapse or puncture below product level)	Up to Transformer Capacity	Gradual to instantaneous	To concrete pad, to gravel-filled concrete berm	Situated on impermeable surface (concrete). Gravel-filled concrete berm.	Inspections of transformer unit and surrounding containment area; Frequent visual monitoring/inspections of transformer area.
T10	370 gallons / dielectric fuel	Failure of container (collapse or puncture below product level)	Up to Transformer Capacity	Gradual to instantaneous	To concrete pad, to gravel-filled concrete berm	Situated on impermeable surface (concrete). Gravel-filled concrete berm.	Inspections of transformer unit and surrounding containment area; Frequent visual monitoring/inspections of transformer area.
T11	270 gallons / dielectric fuel	Failure of container (collapse or puncture below product level)	Up to Transformer Capacity	Gradual to instantaneous	To concrete pad, to gravel-filled concrete berm	Situated on impermeable surface (concrete). Gravel-filled concrete berm.	Inspections of transformer unit and surrounding containment area; Frequent visual monitoring/inspections of transformer area.

TABLE 5
POTENTIAL SPILL PREDICTION AND CONTROL

Hudson River Community College
80 Vandenburgh Avenue
Troy, New York

Tank ID	Total Volume (gallons) / Material Stored	Type of Failure	Total Volume Released (gallons)	Discharge Rate (gpm)	Predicted Direction of Flow	Existing Spill Prevention Systems/Secondary Containment	Existing Spill Prevention Techniques
Oil-Filled Electrical Equipment (cont)							
T12	135 gallons / dielectric fuel	Failure of container (collapse or puncture below product level)	Up to Transformer Capacity	Gradual to instantaneous	To concrete pad, to gravel-filled concrete berm	Situated on impermeable surface (concrete). Gravel-filled concrete berm.	Inspections of transformer unit and surrounding containment area; Frequent visual monitoring/inspections of transformer area.
T13	230 gallons / dielectric fuel	Failure of container (collapse or puncture below product level)	Up to Transformer Capacity	Gradual to instantaneous	To concrete pad, to gravel-filled concrete berm	Situated on impermeable surface (concrete). Gravel-filled concrete berm.	Inspections of transformer unit and surrounding containment area; Frequent visual monitoring/inspections of transformer area.
T14	360 gallons / dielectric fuel	Failure of container (collapse or puncture below product level)	Up to Transformer Capacity	Gradual to instantaneous	To concrete pad, to unpaved ground/soil surrounding pad	Situated on and surrounded by impermeable surface (concrete).	Inspections of transformer unit and surrounding containment area; Frequent visual monitoring/inspections of transformer area.
T15	250 gallons / dielectric fuel	Failure of container (collapse or puncture below product level)	Up to Transformer Capacity	Gradual to instantaneous	To concrete pad, to gravel-filled concrete berm	Situated on impermeable surface (concrete). Gravel-filled concrete berm.	Inspections of transformer unit and surrounding containment area; Frequent visual monitoring/inspections of transformer area.
T16	206 gallons / dielectric fuel	Failure of container (collapse or puncture below product level)	Up to Transformer Capacity	Gradual to instantaneous	To concrete pad, to gravel-filled concrete berm	Situated on impermeable surface (concrete). Gravel-filled concrete berm.	Inspections of transformer unit and surrounding containment area; Frequent visual monitoring/inspections of transformer area.
T18	190 gallons / dielectric fuel	Failure of container (collapse or puncture below product level)	Up to Transformer Capacity	Gradual to instantaneous	To concrete pad, to gravel-filled concrete berm	Situated on impermeable surface (concrete). Gravel-filled concrete berm.	Inspections of transformer unit and surrounding containment area; Frequent visual monitoring/inspections of transformer area.
T17	400 gallons / dielectric fuel	Failure of container (collapse or puncture below product level)	Up to Transformer Capacity	Gradual to instantaneous	To concrete pad, to unpaved ground/soil surrounding pad	Situated on and surrounded by impermeable surface (concrete).	Inspections of transformer unit and surrounding containment area; Frequent visual monitoring/inspections of transformer area.
GSU-1	750 gallons / dielectric fuel	Failure of container (collapse or puncture below product level)	Up to Transformer Capacity	Gradual to instantaneous	To concrete pad, to gravel-filled concrete berm	Situated on impermeable surface (concrete). Gravel-filled concrete berm.	Inspections of transformer unit and surrounding containment area; Frequent visual monitoring/inspections of transformer area.
GSU-2	750 gallons / dielectric fuel	Failure of container (collapse or puncture below product level)	Up to Transformer Capacity	Gradual to instantaneous	To concrete pad, to gravel filled concrete berm	Situated on impermeable surface (concrete). Gravel-filled concrete berm.	Inspections of transformer unit and surrounding containment area; Frequent visual monitoring/inspections of transformer area.
Oil-Filled Onsite Machinery							
AMZ1	250-gallon / Hydraulic oil	Failure of container (collapse or puncture below product level)	Up to Elevator Reservoir Capacity	Gradual to instantaneous	To concrete elevator pit floor	Situated on impermeable surface (concrete).	Frequent visual monitoring/inspections of elevator unit and area.
BTC1	250-gallon / Hydraulic oil	Failure of container (collapse or puncture below product level)	Up to Elevator Reservoir Capacity	Gradual to instantaneous	To concrete elevator pit floor	Situated on impermeable surface (concrete).	Frequent visual monitoring/inspections of elevator unit and area.
BTC2	150-gallon / Hydraulic oil	Failure of container (collapse or puncture below product level)	Up to Elevator Reservoir Capacity	Gradual to instantaneous	To concrete elevator pit floor	Situated on impermeable surface (concrete).	Frequent visual monitoring/inspections of elevator unit and area.

TABLE 5
POTENTIAL SPILL PREDICTION AND CONTROL

Hudson River Community College
80 Vandenburgh Avenue
Troy, New York

Tank ID	Total Volume (gallons) / Material Stored	Type of Failure	Total Volume Released (gallons)	Discharge Rate (gpm)	Predicted Direction of Flow	Existing Spill Prevention Systems/Secondary Containment	Existing Spill Prevention Techniques
Oil-Filled Onsite Machinery (cont)							
CTR1	75-gallon / Hydraulic oil	Failure of container (collapse or puncture below product level)	Up to Elevator Reservoir Capacity	Gradual to instantaneous	To concrete elevator pit floor	Situated on impermeable surface (concrete).	Frequent visual monitoring/inspections of elevator unit and area.
CTR2	110-gallon / Hydraulic oil	Failure of container (collapse or puncture below product level)	Up to Elevator Reservoir Capacity	Gradual to instantaneous	To concrete elevator pit floor	Situated on impermeable surface (concrete).	Frequent visual monitoring/inspections of elevator unit and area.
DCC	90-gallon / Hydraulic oil	Failure of container (collapse or puncture below product level)	Up to Elevator Reservoir Capacity	Gradual to instantaneous	To concrete elevator pit floor	Situated on impermeable surface (concrete).	Frequent visual monitoring/inspections of elevator unit and area.
GUN	90-gallon / Hydraulic oil	Failure of container (collapse or puncture below product level)	Up to Elevator Reservoir Capacity	Gradual to instantaneous	To concrete elevator pit floor	Situated on impermeable surface (concrete).	Frequent visual monitoring/inspections of elevator unit and area.
JBS	225-gallon / Hydraulic oil	Failure of container (collapse or puncture below product level)	Up to Elevator Reservoir Capacity	Gradual to instantaneous	To concrete elevator pit floor	Situated on impermeable surface (concrete).	Frequent visual monitoring/inspections of elevator unit and area.
MCD1	50-gallon / Hydraulic oil	Failure of container (collapse or puncture below product level)	Up to Elevator Reservoir Capacity	Gradual to instantaneous	To concrete elevator pit floor	Situated on impermeable surface (concrete).	Frequent visual monitoring/inspections of elevator unit and area.
MRV	90-gallon / Hydraulic oil	Failure of container (collapse or puncture below product level)	Up to Elevator Reservoir Capacity	Gradual to instantaneous	To concrete elevator pit floor	Situated on impermeable surface (concrete).	Frequent visual monitoring/inspections of elevator unit and area.
ADM	125-gallon / Hydraulic oil	Failure of container (collapse or puncture below product level)	Up to Elevator Reservoir Capacity	Gradual to instantaneous	To concrete elevator pit floor	Situated on impermeable surface (concrete).	Frequent visual monitoring/inspections of elevator unit and area.
PKG1	325-gallon / Hydraulic oil	Failure of container (collapse or puncture below product level)	Up to Elevator Reservoir Capacity	Gradual to instantaneous	To concrete elevator pit floor	Situated on impermeable surface (concrete).	Frequent visual monitoring/inspections of elevator unit and area.
PKG2	325-gallon Elevator Reservoir	Failure of container (collapse or puncture below product level)	Up to Elevator Reservoir Capacity	Gradual to instantaneous	To concrete elevator pit floor	Situated on impermeable surface (concrete).	Frequent visual monitoring/inspections of elevator unit and area.
SCI3	375-gallon / Hydraulic oil	Failure of container (collapse or puncture below product level)	Up to Elevator Reservoir Capacity	Gradual to instantaneous	To concrete elevator pit floor and oil water separator	Situated on impermeable surface (concrete).	Frequent visual monitoring/inspections of elevator unit and area.
Generator 1	>55 gallon / Hydraulic oil	Failure of container (collapse or puncture below product level)	Up to Reservoir Capacity	Gradual to instantaneous	To concrete engine room floor and oil water separator	Situated on impermeable surface (concrete).	Frequent visual monitoring/inspections of engine area.

TABLE 5
POTENTIAL SPILL PREDICTION AND CONTROL

Hudson River Community College
80 Vandenburgh Avenue
Troy, New York

Tank ID	Total Volume (gallons) / Material Stored	Type of Failure	Total Volume Released (gallons)	Discharge Rate (gpm)	Predicted Direction of Flow	Existing Spill Prevention Systems/Secondary Containment	Existing Spill Prevention Techniques
Oil-Filled Onsite Machinery (cont)							
Generator 2	>55 gallon / virgin & used oil	Failure of container (collapse or puncture below product level)	Up to Reservoir Capacity	Gradual to instantaneous	To concrete engine room floor and oil water separator	Situated on impermeable surface (concrete).	Frequent visual monitoring/inspections of engine area.
Generator 3	>55 gallon / virgin & used oil	Failure of container (collapse or puncture below product level)	Up to Reservoir Capacity	Gradual to instantaneous	To concrete engine room floor and oil water separator	Situated on impermeable surface (concrete).	Frequent visual monitoring/inspections of engine area.
Generator 4	>55 gallon / virgin & used oil	Failure of container (collapse or puncture below product level)	Up to Reservoir Capacity	Gradual to instantaneous	To concrete engine room floor and oil water separator	Situated on impermeable surface (concrete).	Frequent visual monitoring/inspections of engine area.
Generator 5	>55 gallon / virgin & used oil	Failure of container (collapse or puncture below product level)	Up to Reservoir Capacity	Gradual to instantaneous	To concrete engine room floor and oil water separator	Situated on impermeable surface (concrete).	Frequent visual monitoring/inspections of engine area.
Generator 6	>55 gallon / virgin & used oil	Failure of container (collapse or puncture below product level)	Up to Reservoir Capacity	Gradual to instantaneous	To concrete engine room floor and oil water separator	Situated on impermeable surface (concrete).	Frequent visual monitoring/inspections of engine area.

TABLE 6
SPILL HISTORY

Hudson River Community College
80 Vandenburgh Avenue
Troy, New York

New York DEC Spill Number	Date Spill Reported	Spill Description	Cause	Corrective Action	Closure Date
183207	6/22/2018	Approximately 5 gallons of hydraulic oil was released from a construction vehicle while it was leaving the Gene F. Haas Building construction site.	Truck equipment failure	Contaminated soil cleaned and disposed of properly	6/26/2018

APPENDIX A
SPCC Rule Cross-Reference & Completeness Checklist

APPENDIX A
SPCC RULE CROSS-REFERENCE

40 CFR Part 112 Section	Description	SPCC Plan Section
112.1(a) - (e)	applicability	Section 1
112.3(b)	plan must be implemented before operation begins	Section 1
112.3(d)	plan is certified by professional engineer	insert behind cover sheet
112.3(e)	copy of plan maintained at facility	Section 1
112.4	amendment of plan by regional administrator	Section 15
112.5(a)	amendment of plan for changes in design	Section 1
112.5(b)	five-year plan review	Section 1 and insert behind cover sheet
112.5(c)	professional engineer certification of amendments	insert behind cover sheet
112.7(a)(1)	discuss facility's conformance with Part 112	Section 1 and Appendix A
112.7(a)(2)	cross reference of Part 112 and SPCC plan	Appendix A
112.7(a)(3)	facility layout and diagram	Section 3 and Figures 2 & 3
112.7(a)(3)(i)	type of oil stored and capacity of containers	Section 4
112.7(a)(3)(ii)	discharge prevention measures for unloading	Section 6 and Section 9
112.7(a)(3)(iii)	discharge controls - secondary containment	Section 6
112.7(a)(3)(iv)	countermeasures - response and cleanup	Section 13 and Appendix G
112.7(a)(3)(v)	methods of disposal of recovered material	Section 13 and Appendix G
112.7(a)(3)(vi)	contact list	Sections 2, 13 and Appendix C
112.7(a)(4)	procedure for reporting a discharge	Section 13
112.7(a)(5)	discharge response procedure	Section 13
112.7(b)	prediction of discharge flow and volume	Section 5 and Table 5
112.7(c)	provide appropriate containment	Section 6
112.7(d)	if no containment, need oil spill contingency plan	N/A
112.7(e)	inspections, tests, records	Section 10
112.7(f)	personnel training requirements	Section 12
112.7(g)	security requirements	Section 11
112.7(h)	tank truck unloading rack	Sections 6 and 9
112.7(i)	evaluate containers after repair	Section 6
112.7(j)	discuss State discharge prevention regulations	Section 14
112.8(b)	facility drainage	Section 7
112.8(c)	bulk storage containers	Sections 4 and 6
112.8(d)	facility transfer operations	Section 8 and Section 9

APPENDIX B
Certification of the Applicability of Substantial Harm Criteria

APPENDIX B
CERTIFICATION OF THE APPLICABILITY OF THE SUBSTANTIAL HARM CRITERIA

Does the facility transfer oil over-water to or from vessels and does the facility have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 42,000 gallons?

Yes _____ No ____X____

Does the facility have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 1 million gallons and, within any storage area, does the facility lack secondary containment that is sufficiently large to contain the capacity of the largest aboveground oil storage tank plus sufficient freeboard to allow for precipitation?

Yes _____ No ____X____

Does the facility have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 1 million gallons and is the facility located at a distance (as calculated using the appropriate formula in Appendix C of 40 CFR 112.20 or an alternative formula[1] considered acceptable by the RA) such that the discharge from the facility could cause injury to fish and wildlife and sensitive environments?

Yes _____ No ____X____

Does the facility have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 1 million gallons and is the facility located at a distance (as calculated using the appropriate formula in Appendix C of 40 CFR 112.20 or an alternative formula[1] considered acceptable by the RA) such that the discharge from the facility would shut down a public drinking water intake?

Yes _____ No ____X____

[1] *If an alternative formula is used, documentation of the reliability and analytical soundness of the alternative formula must be attached to this form.*

Does the facility have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 1 million gallons and has the facility experienced a reportable oil spill in an amount greater than or equal to 10,000 gallons within the last 5 years?

Yes _____ No ____X____

Certification:

"I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted above, and that based on my inquiry of those individuals responsible for obtaining information, I believe that the submitted information is true, accurate, and complete."

Name (Type or Print)	Title
Signature	Date

[1] *If an alternative formula is used, documentation of the reliability and analytical soundness of the alternative formula must be attached to this form.*

APPENDIX C
Emergency Contacts List

APPENDIX C
EMERGENCY CONTACTS LIST

Name	Telephone
Mr. Larry Lavigne (Associate Director of Facilities)	**(518) 629-7361 (office)** **(518) 256-7025 (cell)**
Mr. Pawel Swieton (Director of EHS)	**(518) 629-7163 (office)**
Campus Public Safety	911 (from campus phone) (518) 629-7210
Troy Police Department	911 (518) 270-4411
State Police (Brunswick Station)	911 (518) 477-9333
Rensselaer County Sheriff Department	911 (518) 266-1900
Troy Fire Department	911 (518) 270-4471
Samaritan Hospital (2215 Burdett Ave, Troy, NY)	(518) 271-3300
NYSDEC Spill Hotline	(800) 457-7362
National Response Center Hotline	(800) 424-8802
U.S. EPA	(617) 223-7265
U.S. Coast Guard	(845) 246-7612
Poison Control Center	(800) 452-7165
Veolia Environmental (Emergency Response Contractor)	(800) 688-4005

Hudson River Community College
80 Vandenburgh Avenue
Troy, New York

TO BE POSTED AT OIL STORAGE/TRANSFER LOCATIONS

FOR OIL SPILL

OR

LEAK ASSISTANCE

CONTACT:

MR. LARRY LAVIGNE **518-256-7025**

MR. PAWEL SWIETON **518-629-7163**

APPENDIX D
Construction Projects Temporary Oil Storage Addendum

APPENDIX D
ADDENDUM FOR CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

This addendum must be completed for any construction project that at any time will bring petroleum products in volumes in excess of 55- gallons onto HVCC (Hudson Valley Community College) property. This addendum to the HVCC SPCC plan must be completed and all provisions implemented before any contractor stores any petroleum product at the project site for one day or more.

This addendum must be provided to the Director of Environmental Health & Safety (EHS) for filing with the HVCC SPCC Plan. Required monthly inspections will be conducted by the EHS Department. The Contractor will allow inspection of the Contractor equipment at any time by the EHS Department. Any deficiency identified will be corrected by the Contractor.

Construction Project:_____

On site contact person:_____

Project start date:_____

Project completion date:_____

Estimated dates oil/petroleum products meeting the above criteria will be on site:_____

Project oil storage areas:

Product	Quantity (gallons)	Storage Container Description	Storage Location

Description of secondary containment that will be provided: *(Note: for bulk storage containers, containment must have the capacity to hold 110% of the single largest container)*

Loading/Unloading Containment: *(Describe method of loading/unloading/filling product and any precautions that will be taken to prevent spillage)*

Emergency procedures: In case of accidental spills, contact the Office of Public Safety (629-7210 or 911 from a campus phone) and follow the emergency procedures outlined in section 4 of the HVCC SPCC Plan (attached). *ALL spills of petroleum products in any amount must be reported.*

Inspection of petroleum oil storage and handling areas: An inspection shall be completed upon placement of any container placed on the HVCC site that will be used for storage of oil by the contractor. Monthly inspection shall also be completed by the Contractor until the container is removed from the HVCC site. This is in addition to inspections conducted by the HVCC EHS department.

Inspection shall include:

- Visual inspection of the container's exterior surface checking for leaks, corrosion, distortion or other signs of potential failure;
- Visual inspection of the secondary containment system for cracks, evidence of leakage and other signs of failure;
- Visual inspection of any pipes, valves and other equipment for leaks and maintenance deficiencies; and
- Visual inspection of safety interlocks, automatic shutoffs, level gauges and level alarms.

Security: Any oil storage container shall be maintained in a secure place to prevent access by unauthorized personnel.

Training: The contractor is responsible for the training of their personnel on the proper handling of oil and petroleum products and compliance with this addendum.

Contractor Certification:

I hereby certify that I have examined this construction project and that the information contained in this addendum is complete and accurate. I agree to correct any deficiencies noted by the HVCC EHS department and to comply with all aspects of this addendum.

_____
Contractor Name & Title

_____
Date

SPCC Addendum Rev 3
07/21

APPENDIX E
Oil Delivery/Pick-Up Log

APPENDIX E
OIL DELIVERY/PICK-UP LOG

Location:_____ **Delivery Company:**_____

Tank:_____ **HVCC Personnel:**_____

Quantity Delivered:_____ **Date/Time:**_____

ITEM	**COMMENTS**
Area inspected prior to delivery: - storm drains sealed or protected - no traffic or personnel in area	
Tank capacity to receive delivery verified	
Tank fill port catch basin inspected and free of all rainwater/snow melt (*Do Not use catch basin drain plug to remove water – this is for drainage of fuel spills only*)	
Ignition sources eliminated	
Wheels chocked or other means to lock brakes fail safe applied	
Hoses inspected for evidence of deterioration or cracks	
Truck inspected for leaks	
Tank gauges working	
Area inspected after delivery for spills	
Tank and truck valves re-sealed after delivery	

APPENDIX F
Standardized Fuel Transfer Procedures

APPENDIX F
STANDARDIZED FUEL TRANSFER PROCEDURES

(PLEASE POST NEAR FUELING AREAS)

Mishaps associated with bulk transfer of oil from the delivery trucks to an AST located at the Hudson Valley Community College (HVCC) pose a potential for spills in the transfer area. It is the responsibility of HVCC personnel on-site to ensure that the following procedures are followed to minimize the likelihood of a spill. All deliveries of oil are pre-arranged so facility personnel will be available to be present during the delivery process. All operators making deliveries are required to adhere to these procedures.

Before Loading/Unloading Begins

1. The delivery personnel will position truck, chock wheels, visually inspect all hoses and valves for leaks and ensure all valves are locked in the closed position.
2. Delivery personnel will confirm the type of oil and the quantity of which will be transferred.
3. Delivery personnel will visually confirm the ability of the tank to accept the determined quantity.
4. Delivery personnel will confirm that spill collection devices (e.g., portable spill basins, absorbent pads) are in place at the vehicle and pipe connections, and that devices contain no accumulation of storm water.
5. Facility personnel will ensure that appropriate spill control equipment is readily available.

Loading/Unloading

1. Extinguish all ignition sources (including truck engine unless used to operate pump).
2. Delivery personnel will remove fill pipe cap.
3. Delivery personnel will remove end caps and secure hose to fill pipe.
4. Delivery personnel will open truck valve and watch for leaks.
5. Delivery personnel will ensure that all valves are in proper positions and begin the transfer.
6. Delivery personnel monitor for leaks during entire transfer process, continuously inspecting hoses and fittings.
7. Delivery personnel will monitor AST fuel gauges to prevent overflow.
8. If leaks occur during the unloading process, the delivery personnel will stop the pump immediately and adjust connections or procedures to eliminate leak.
9. If a leak occurs outside of spill collection devices, spill response procedures will be implemented and the Emergency Coordinator will be notified
10. Delivery personnel will shut off pump when tank reaches 85 to 95% of maximum capacity

After Loading/Unloading

1. Delivery personnel will ensure all valves are in proper positions, purge hoses, disconnect hoses, and replace end caps.
2. Delivery personnel will secure the fill pipe cap.
3. Facility personnel and vendor will check transfer area for spills and notify facility personnel if a spill occurred in collection devices.
4. Delivery personnel will remove spill control equipment and return it to its storage locations.
5. Delivery personnel will remove wheel chocks and depart.

APPENDIX G
Monthly Facility Inspection Forms

Monthly Aboveground Storage Tank Visual Inspection Checklist

INSPECTION DATE:_____ **NYSDEC Registration #: 4-601536**

OBSERVATIONS	WIL1	DAYCARE1	HG-2	COG-1	GEN-2	LSB-1	LSB-2	ADM-2
Tank labels and fill port color-coding are clearly visible and legible.								
Tank exterior surface o.k. / No cracks / No visible damage.								
Piping, valves, and joints not leaking. Piping adequately supported.								
Leaks not observed at pumps and other associated equipment.								
Areas of wear not observed.								
Corrosion and evidence of shell thinning not observed.								
No excessive settlement of structures (e.g., tank pad, floors, etc.).								
Equipment appears to be operating properly (e.g., gauges, pumps, etc.)								
No structural or foundation weakness (e.g., cracks) observed.								
Gauge is reading properly.								
Vents unobstructed.								
Fill ports are closed and secured								
Secondary containment with no visible cracks, holes, or damages.								
Secondary containment system free of liquid and other material.								
Secondary containment valves are locked closed.								
Adequate spill kit/absorbents nearby and accessible.								
No evidence of spill in loading/unloading area.								
Maintenance required / Service Request to be completed.								
Maintenance complete / Prior Service Request fulfilled (if applicable).								

Include a separate sheet for any comments regarding deficiencies or corrective action (include responsible party and action date)

Name of Technician:	**Statement of Technician's Qualifications:** The technician performing this monthly inspection is qualified to do so based on training provided by the Facility. The technician is familiar with the tank systems and the requirements of 6 NYCRR Part 613 and 40 CFR Part 112.
Business Address of Technician: Hudson Valley Community College 80 Vandenburgh Avenue, Troy NY	

I hereby certify that the inspection has been completed in a manner consistent with the requirements of 6 NYCRR Part 613 and 40 CFR Part 112:

_____

Inspectors Signature

Monthly Underground Storage Tank Visual Inspection Checklist

INSPECTION DATE:_____ **NYSDEC Registration #: 4-601536**

OBSERVATIONS	GEN-1	COMMENTS
Visually checked spill prevention equipment for damage and remove liquid or debris		
Checked for and removed obstruction in the fill pipe		
Checked the fill cap to make sure it is securely on the fill pipe		
For double-walled spill prevention equipment with interstitial monitoring, checked for the leaks in the interstitial area		
Checked release detection equipment with interstitial monitoring, checked for leaks in the interstitial area		
Ensured records of release detection testings are reviewed and current		
Ensured fill ports are closed, locked and secured (when not in use)		
Ensured that adequate spill kit/absorbents nearby and accessible.		
No evidence of spill in loading/unloading area.		
Maintenance required / Service Request to be completed.		
Maintenance complete / Prior Service Request fulfilled (if applicable).		

Include a separate sheet for any comments regarding deficiencies or corrective action (include responsible party and action date)

Name of Technician:	**Statement of Technician's Qualifications:** The technician performing this monthly inspection is qualified to do so based on training provided by the Facility. The technician is familiar with the tank systems and the requirements of 6 NYCRR Part 613 and 40 CFR Part 112.
Business Address of Technician: Hudson Valley Community College 80 Vandenburgh Avenue, Troy NY	

I hereby certify that the inspection has been completed in a manner consistent with the requirements of 6 NYCRR Part 613 and 40 CFR Part 112:

Inspectors Signature

Monthly Visual Inspection Checklist – Drum/Grease Bin Storage Areas

INSPECTION DATE:_____

Equipment Name	Grounds Department (LaPan Service Bldg) Drum Storage	Williams Hall Room 146 Drum Storage	Williams Hall Room 155 Drum Storage	Williams Hall Room 158 Drum Storage	CoGen Facility, Outdoor Shed	GoGen Facility, Engine Room	Joseph L. Bruno Stadium Drum Storage	Campus Center Food Grease Bin
Container exterior surface o.k. / No cracks / No visible damage / No rust / No deterioration								
No leaks observed (around equipment, in spill pallets, etc).								
Areas of wear not observed.								
Corrosion and evidence of shell thinning not observed.								
No excessive settlement of structures (e.g., equipment pad, floors, etc.).								
Equipment appears to be operating properly (e.g., gauges, pumps, etc.)								
No structural or foundation weakness (e.g., cracks) observed.								
Adequate spill kit/absorbents nearby and accessible.								
Maintenance required / Service Request to be completed.								
Maintenance complete / Prior Service Request fulfilled (if applicable).								

Include a separate sheet for any comments regarding deficiencies or corrective action (include responsible party and action date)

Name of Technician:	**Statement of Technician's Qualifications:** The technician performing this monthly inspection is qualified to do so based on training provided by the Facility. The technician is familiar with the petroleum storage areas and the requirements of 40 CFR Part 112.
Business Address of Technician: Hudson Valley Community College 80 Vandenburgh Avenue, Troy NY	

I hereby certify that the inspection has been completed in a manner consistent with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 112:

_____

Inspectors Signature

Monthly Visual Inspection Checklist - Transformers

INSPECTION DATE:_____

Equipment Name	T1 WIL	T1A DDC	T2 HUD	T3 MCD	T4 HGB	T5 CC	T6 LNG	T7 AMZ	T8 GUN	T9 MRV	T10 BRN	T11 BTC	T12 LF	T13 COG	T14 JBS	T15 ADM	T16 LAP	T17 SCI	GSU-1 COG	GSU-2 COG
Container exterior surface o.k. / No cracks / No visible damage / No rust / No deterioration																				
No leaks observed (around equipment, in spill pallets, etc).																				
Areas of wear not observed.																				
Corrosion and evidence of shell thinning not observed.																				
No excessive settlement of structures (e.g., equipment pad, floors, etc.).																				
Equipment appears to be operating properly (e.g., gauges, pumps, etc.)																				
No structural or foundation weakness (e.g., cracks) observed.																				
Adequate spill kit/absorbents nearby and accessible.																				
Maintenance required / Service Request to be completed.																				
Maintenance complete / Prior Service Request fulfilled (if applicable).																				

Include a separate sheet for any comments regarding deficiencies or corrective action (include responsible party and action date)

Name of Technician:	**Statement of Technician's Qualifications:** The technician performing this monthly inspection is qualified to do so based on training provided by the Facility. The technician is familiar with the petroleum storage areas and the requirements of 40 CFR Part 112.
Business Address of Technician: Hudson Valley Community College 80 Vandenburgh Avenue, Troy NY	

I hereby certify that the inspection has been completed in a manner consistent with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 112:

_____

Inspectors Signature

APPENDIX H
Annual SPCC Training Outline & Participant Record

APPENDIX I
ANNUAL SPCC TRAINING OUTLINE AND PARTICIPANT RECORD

1. REVIEW OF SPCC RULES AND PURPOSE

2. REVIEW OF SPCC PLAN

   - Storage and Containment System
   - Loading/Unloading Procedures
   - Potential Sources of Spills or Leaks

3. PLAN MODIFICATIONS

   - Have storage or equipment changes taken place?
   - Do they represent new or different spill or response potentials?
   - Are there improvements which can be recommended for the plan or prevention activities?

4. DISCUSSION OF PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

   - Review of Spill Prevention Activities
   - Review of Routine Inspection Forms and Procedures
   - Review of Spill Response Equipment Inventories and Locations
   - Review of Responsibilities and Notification Procedures
   - Past Spills and Lessons Learned

Training Date: _____

	Signature	***Printed Name***
Training Presented By:		
Attendees:		

APPENDIX I
Spill Response Plan

APPENDIX H
SPILL RESPONSE PLAN

For the purpose of establishing appropriate response procedures, this SPCC Plan classifies discharges as either "minor" or "major," depending on the volume, characteristics of the material released, and the location of the spill. A list of Emergency Contacts is provided in Appendix C of the SPCC Plan. The list is also posted at prominent locations throughout the facility.

General

The purpose of this section is to provide *general* guidelines for responding to oil spills. In order of priority, a spill response will address immediate threats to: 1) life safety, followed by threats to the 2) environment, and 3) property.

This section describes the measures Hudson Valley Community College (HVCC) has implemented to prevent oil discharges, as well as the response and cleanup procedures in the event of an oil discharge. Oil-handling personnel have received training in the proper implementation of these measures as described in Section 12.0 of the SPCC Plan.

The uncontrolled discharge of oil to groundwater, surface water, or soil is prohibited by state and federal laws. Immediate action must be taken to control, contain, and recover discharged product. Oil handling personnel are trained to be aware of the potential for oil discharges and the importance of prompt discharge discovery.

A list of Emergency Contacts such as the agencies to be contacted in the event of an emergency is included in Appendix C. Appendix C is meant for reference use only since names and numbers may change over time. An updated list is maintained onsite and is posted outdoors in the oil storage locations and transfer areas.

Spill Control Equipment

Spill control equipment maintained at the facility, in close proximity to the oil storage areas/tanks (Figure 3), for responding to spill incidents includes but is not limited to:

- Oil absorbent pads/booms
- Granular absorbent material
- Empty drums/overpack drums
- Hand tools

Response to a Discharge

For the purpose of establishing appropriate response procedures, this SPCC Plan classifies discharges as either "minor" or "major," depending on the volume, characteristics of the material released, and the location of the spill. Response procedures are outlined in detail in the following sections.

Response to a Minor Discharge

Minor discharges are generally those where the quantity of product discharged is small (i.e. involves less than 5 gallons of oil), the discharge is easily stopped and controlled, the discharge is localized near the source and is not likely to reach water, and where the discharge poses no significant harm (or threat) to human health and safety or to the environment.

The facility is prepared to recover a spill on its property and minor discharges can be cleaned up by Terminal personnel. In the event of a minor discharge, the following procedures shall be implemented:

- Ascertain that all unnecessary individuals are removed from the hazard area.
- Remove all ignition sources and utilize spark/explosion-proof equipment and proper protective clothing if flammable substances are involved.
- Identify the source, quantity, and movement of the spill.
- Decide on proper handling.
- Confine and contain the spill; prevent further spillage or contamination of ground or receiving waters.
- Notify the Emergency Coordinator or next available alternate.
- Utilize appropriate absorbent materials or pump liquid into proper storage containers.
- Place all contaminants and used materials in drums for proper disposal.
- Place all other wastes and contaminated soil in drums for proper disposal.
- Clean and test all emergency equipment utilized for reuse prior to resumption of operations in affected area.
- The Emergency Coordinator will complete the spill information form (Appendix J) and attach a copy to the SPCC Plan.
- The Emergency Coordinator will handle all necessary spill notifications as outlined in below.

Response to a Major Discharge

A major discharge is one that cannot be safely controlled or cleaned up by HVCC personnel, such as when the discharge is large enough to spread beyond the immediate discharge area, the discharge requires special equipment or training to clean up, the discharged material poses a hazard to human health or safety; or there is a danger of fire or explosion.

In the event of a major discharge that cannot be handled by facility personnel, the following procedures shall be implemented. An outside contractor is available 24 hours per day, seven days per week; their contact information is included in Appendix C of the SPCC Plan. A list of telephone numbers for facility notification and for fire departments and appropriate governmental agencies is also included in Appendix C of the SPCC Plan. However, initial response by Terminal personnel shall include the following:

- Secure the area to protect all personnel and the public from any immediate danger.
- Evacuate the discharge site via the designated exit routes and move to a safe distance from the discharge.
- If the spill involves a large quantity of product that may pose a threat to life safety such as gasoline, propane, refrigerant, or otherwise is not able to be slowed or contained and becomes a serious threat to the environment, then an emergency is to be declared by dialing 911.
- Notify the Emergency Coordinator or next available alternate.
- If safe to do so, attempt to contain the spill with equipment from the available spill response materials.
- The Emergency Coordinator will call the Emergency Response Contractor:
  - Veolia Environmental at 1-800-688-4005
- The Emergency Coordinator will complete the spill information form (Appendix I of the SPCC Plan) and attach a copy to the SPCC Plan.
- The Emergency Coordinator will handle all necessary spill notifications as outlined in Section 13.6 of the SPCC Plan.
- The Emergency Coordinator coordinates cleanup and obtains assistance from a cleanup contractor or other response organization as necessary.

Commitment of Manpower and Resources

Spill response at the Facility will require the manual application of absorbent materials and other equipment to prevent product from reaching the land or surface waters; particularly in areas where petroleum is not within a dedicated secondary containment structure (e.g., transformers, loading/unloading areas, etc.). HVCC personnel shall be committed to spill prevention activities to support this plan, with the exception that no person shall be subjected to unsafe conditions.

Method of Disposal of Recovered Materials

All materials recovered from oil spill response measures will be appropriately containerized (e.g. leak-proof containers) and labeled as to contents, date and nature of origin, etc. Contaminated materials, debris, and oil should be disposed of in harmony with the procedures outlined in New York regulations 6 NYCRR 360-373 and New York State Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NYSPDES).

In the event that the material is determined to be a regulated hazardous waste, it will be managed and disposed of in accordance with the appropriate local, state and federal regulations, including manifesting of the hazardous waste. In the event that the recovered material is determined to be non-hazardous, it will be managed as part of the facility's routine non-hazardous waste stream. The Facility contracts for final disposal of contaminated absorbent materials and other materials used to contain a release.

Spill Incident Reporting

It is the Emergency Coordinator's responsibility to determine if the spill is reportable and to report the spill, if required. In the event that such a discharge of oil upon navigable waters occurs, the Emergency Coordinator is to be notified immediately. If the Emergency Coordinator determines that the spill is reportable, the following notifications must be made:

1. NYSDEC

Release of petroleum from its normal container must be reported to NYSDEC within two hours of its discovery. Failure to report in a timely fashion can result in substantial fines and criminal penalties, regardless of the actual size or impact of the spill itself.

More specifically, any petroleum spills must be reported to the NYSDEC unless ***all*** of the following criteria are met:

- The spill is known to be less than 5 gallons; and
- The spill is contained and under the control of the spiller; and
- The spill has not and will not reach the State's water or any land; and
- The spill is cleaned up within two hours of discovery.

All reportable spills must be reported to the NYSDEC within two hours of discovery. For spills that are not deemed to be reportable, the NYSDEC strongly recommends that the facts concerning the incident be documented and kept on file with the SPCC Plan for three years.

The Emergency Coordinator will coordinate immediate notification to the NYSDEC 24-hour Spill Hotline:

NYSDEC Spill Hotline (800) 457-7362

If contacting the NYSDEC Spill Hotline, be prepared to provide the following information:

1. Name and address of the person who makes the call.
2. Exact location of the spill.
3. Name and address of facility.
4. Phone number of facility.
5. Date and time of discharge.
6. Type of material discharged.
7. Estimates of total quantity discharged.
8. Estimates of total quantity discharged into navigable waters, or waters of the contiguous zone or that may affect natural resources.
9. Source of the discharge.
10. Description of all affected media.
11. Cause of the discharge.
12. Damages or injuries caused by the discharge.
13. Actions being used to stop, remove, mitigate the effects of the discharge.
14. Whether an evacuation may be needed.
15. The names or individuals and/or organizations who have also been contacted.

All spills, regardless if they must be reported to a regulatory agency, will be documented in a report and maintained at the Facility.

2. National Response Center

In addition to reporting the spill to the NYSDEC, the Emergency Coordinator must report to the National Response Center (NRC) if the spill meets one of these criteria:

a) A discharge of oil into, or upon the navigable waters* of the United States or adjoining shoreline in harmful quantities has occurred. Harmful quantities are defined as a discharge that violates applicable water quality standards or causes a sheen upon, or discoloration of, the surface water or adjoining shoreline;

or

b) A discharge in a quantity over 1,000 gallons has occurred, whether it is contained or not contained.

*A navigable waterway is defined in 40 CFR Part 112.2(k) as an interstate waterway or intrastate waterway including lakes, rivers, and streams, which may be utilized by interstate travelers for recreational purposes. Navigable waters may also be defined as lakes, rivers, or streams from which fish or shellfish are taken.

In the event that such a discharge of oil upon navigable waters occurs, the Emergency Coordinator is to be notified immediately. The Emergency Coordinator will conduct immediate notification to the National Response Center (NRC). 40 CFR part 110.6 will be further consulted for appropriate notification procedures in the event that direct reporting to the NRC is not practicable.

National Response Center (NRC) 800-424-8802

The following will occur when you report a spill to the NRC:

- A call to the NRC will be very similar to NYSDEC.
- Depending on the extent or severity of the incident, an EPA representative may call you back.
- Inform the NRC that you have already contacted NYSDEC and that cleanup is underway or completed.

3. Local Authority

In the event the Emergency Coordinator determines that the release of materials threatens human health outside the facility, the local authorities listed below must be notified by Emergency Coordinator. Said authorities will determine if evacuation of local areas is advised.

Campus Public Safety	911 (from campus phone) (518) 629-7210
Troy Police Department	911 (518) 270-4411
State Police (Brunswick Station)	911 (518) 477-9333
Rensselaer County Sheriff Department	911 (518) 266-1900
Troy Fire Department	911 (518) 270-4471
Samaritan Hospital (2215 Burdett Ave, Troy, NY)	(518) 271-3300
U.S. Coast Guard (Saugerties, NY)	(845) 246-7612

Follow-up Reporting

If the spill exceeded 1,000 gallons or impacted a navigable waterway, the Emergency Coordinator must report the event(s) to the following agency within 60 days:

The Regional Administrator
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
290 Broadway
New York, New York 10007-1866

The EPA report must include:

a. Name of the facility;
b. Name(s) of the owner or operator of the facility;
c. Location of the facility;
d. Date and year of initial facility operation;
e. Maximum storage or handling capacity of the facility and normal daily throughput;
f. Description of the facility, including maps, flow diagrams, and topographical maps;
g. A complete copy of the SPCC Plan with any amendments;
h. The cause(s) of such spill, including a failure analysis of system or sub-system in which the failure occurred;
i. The corrective actions and/or countermeasures taken, including an adequate description of equipment repairs and/or replacements;
j. Additional preventive measures taken or contemplated to minimize the possibility of recurrence; and
k. Such other information as the Regional Administrator may reasonably require pertinent to the Plan or spill event.

SPCC Plan Amendment by the Regional Administrator

In the event that the facility has discharged more than 1,000 gallons of oil in a single discharge in harmful quantities into or upon the navigable waters of the U.S. or adjoining shorelines, or discharged more than 42 gallons of oil in each of two discharges in harmful quantities into or upon the navigable waters of the U.S. or adjoining shorelines within any twelve month period, the facility must submit the following information to the Regional Administrator within 60 days from the time that the facility exceeds these discharge thresholds:

(1) Name of facility
(2) Name of personnel providing this information
(3) Location of facility

(4) Maximum storage or handling capacity of the facility and normal daily throughput
(5) Corrective action and countermeasures that have been taken by the facility, including a description of equipment repairs and replacements
(6) An adequate description of the facility, including maps, flow diagrams and topographical maps, as necessary
(7) The cause of such discharge(s), including a failure analysis of the system or subsystem in which the failure(s) occurred
(8) Additional preventative measures that the facility has taken or contemplated to minimize the possibility of recurrence
(9) Such other information as the Regional Administrator may reasonably require pertinent to this SPCC Plan or discharge

Following submittal of this information, the facility will appropriately amend this SPCC Plan as may be specified by the Regional Administrator in accordance with the requirements and procedures of §112.4(f).

MASTER SPILL REPORTING FORM

Complete each section in detail for each agency called.

1. Number called:_____ Agency:_____

2. Details of the release or threatened release:

- Exact location:_____
- Date: _____
- Time: _____
- Duration: _____

3. Name of the person reporting to the Agency:_____

4. Hazardous materials involved (chemical name):_____

- Is this material extremely hazardous? (gasoline is "yes", automotive oils and diesel are "no"):
  _____

5. Estimate of the quantity of hazardous material involved:_____ gallons/pounds (circle one)

6. Estimate quantity that may discharge to off-site surface water (i.e., stream, river, lake):
   _____

7. Potential hazard presented by the hazardous material, if known:_____
   _____
   _____

8. Medium or media impacted? Soil, storm drain, surface water, ground water? (circle one)

9. Description of what happened and the cause:_____
   _____
   _____
   _____

10. Proper precautions to take:_____
    _____

11. Known or anticipated health risks:_____
    _____

12. Name and phone number of a person at the Facility if the Agency needs more information:

    Name:_____ Phone Number:_____

APPENDIX J
Initial Spill Information Form

APPENDIX J
INITIAL SPILL INFORMATION FORM

CALLER NAME _____ DATE_____

CALLER PHONE # (___)_____ LOCATION _____

1) Any injuries? _____

2) Material spilled _____

3) Amount of material spilled _____

4) Spill location _____

5) Cause of spill (eg. tank leak, overfill, etc.) _____

6) Is spill contained? _____

7) Is spill flowing off-site? _____

8) Time spill was discovered _____

9) Is a fire involved? _____

10) Agencies/Persons Contacted?_____

11) Corrective Action Taken?_____

COMMENTS_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____