SPILL PREVENTION CONTROL AND COUNTERMEASURE (SPCC) PLAN

Chaffee Landfill & CID Hauling
10860 Olean Road
Chaffee, New York 14030

May 2007
Revised November 2008

Prepared By:

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Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan
for
Waste Management of New York, L.L.C.

Chaffee Landfill & CID Hauling
10860 Olean Road
Chaffee, New York, 14030

Designated person(s) accountable for spill prevention:

Patrick Hourihan – District Manager (Hauling)
Tom Lewis – District Manager (Landfill)
Jon Miller – Maintenance Manager

Certification

I hereby certify that that I am familiar with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 112; I or my agent has visited and examined the facility; the Plan has been prepared in accordance with good engineering practice, including consideration of applicable industry standards, and with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 112; procedures for required inspections and testing have been established; and this Plan is adequate for the facility.

Engineer: _____

Signature: _____

Registration Number: _____

Date: _____

SPILL PREVENTION CONTROL AND COUNTERMEASURE PLAN
REVIEW PAGE

In accordance with 40 CFR Part 112.5(b), a review and evaluation of this SPCC Plan is conducted at least once every five years. As a result of this review and evaluation, the plan will be amended within six months of the review to include more effective prevention and control technology if: (1) such technology will significantly reduce the likelihood of a spill event from the facility, and (2) if such technology has been field-proven at the time of review. Any amendment to the SPCC Plan shall be certified by a Professional Engineer within six months after a change in the facility design, construction, operation, or maintenance occurs which materially affects the facilities potential for the discharge of oil into or upon the navigable waters of the United States or adjoining shorelines. Non-technical amendments (i.e., phone number changes, name changes, etc.) do not have to be certified by a Professional Engineer.

Review Date	**Signature**
_____	_____
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Statement of Management Approval

Waste Management 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 Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure.

Authorized Facility Representative: _____ **Signature:** _____

Title: _____

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Appendices

1. FACILITY OWNER & OPERATOR

A. Facility Owner, Address, and Telephone:

Waste Management of New York, L.L.C.
10860 Olean Road
Chaffee, New York 14606
Phone Number: (716) 496-5000

B. Facility Operator, Address and Telephone:

Waste Management of New York, L.L.C.
10860 Olean Road
Chaffee, New York 14606
Phone Number: (716) 496-5000

2. FACILITY CONTACT (S)

Name	Title	Telephone
Patrick Hourihan	District Manager (Hauling)	716-496-5000 (office) 716-983-8946 (Cell)
Tom Lewis	District Manager (Landfill)	716-496-5000 (office) 716-983-9511 (cell)
Jon Miller	Maintenance Manager	716-496-5192 (office)
Sandy DiSalvo	Environmental Protection Manager	585-494-3000 (office) 585-409-8880 (cell)

3. FACILITY DESCRIPTION

A. Facility Operations

The Chaffee Landfill & CID Hauling facility is located at 10860 Olean Road in Chaffee, New York. The facility is located in an agricultural/residential setting. The facility maintains a non-hazardous solid waste landfill and a hauling facility. The hauling facility is comprised of the maintenance building, container storage area, fueling area, convenience center, container welding building and the vehicle parking areas. The facility operates from 7:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Monday through Friday.

Facility operations at the Chaffee Landfill & CID Hauling facility include parking and dispatching of waste collection vehicles, storage of waste containers of various sizes, vehicle/container maintenance and repair, and the operation of a non-hazardous solid waste landfill.

B. Facility Storage

The following table presents a description of the oil storage containers utilized at the Chaffee Landfill & CID Hauling facility. The location of the oil storage areas is depicted on the site plan included in Appendix A.

Container ID	Location	Capacity (gal.)	Secondary Containment	Contents
Tanks				
1	UST	12,000*	Double Walled	Diesel
2	IN/AG	1,400	Maintenance Building	Used Oil
3	IN/AG	500	Maintenance Building	Used Oil
4	IN/AG	500	Maintenance Building	Hydraulic Oil
5	IN/AG	500	Maintenance Building	Hydraulic Oil
6	IN/AG	500	Maintenance Building	Motor Oil
7	IN/AG	500	Maintenance Building	Transmission Oil
8	IN/AG	275	Maintenance Building	Kerosene
10	IN/AG	175	Maintenance Building	Transmission Oil
11	IN/AG	250	Welding Building	Used Oil
12	OD/AG	300	Double Wall Tank	Unleaded Gasoline
P001	IN/AG	1,500	Double Wall Tank	Motor Oil
P002	IN/AG	1,500	Double Wall Tank	Used Oil
Fuel Truck	OD/AG	3,000	Sed. Basins/Leachate Tanks	Diesel Fuel
Miscellaneous Storage Containers				
Drums	ID	55	Within Building Within Storage Shed/Landfill	Various Oils
Miscellaneous Equipment				
Oil/Water Separator	BG	1,000	NA	Misc. Oil
Heavy Equipment	Various	80/30	Sed. Basins/Leachate Tanks	Diesel/Hyd. Oil
Landfill Gas Engines	IN/AG	150	Within Building	Motor Oil
Electric Transformer – Gas plant	OD/AG	1416	Concrete Pad/Gravel	Thermal Fluid

ID – Indoors
OD - Outdoors
AG – Aboveground
BG – Belowground
UST – Underground Storage Tank
NA – Not Applicable
Various – Located throughout the facility
* - Tank is installed in accordance with 40 CFR Part 280. Therefore, this tank is not subject to 40 CFR Part 112.

C. Drainage Pathway and Distance to Navigable Waters

Stormwater drainage is presently controlled by use of an on-site stormwater collection system that consists of drainage ditches, sedimentation basins, an oil/water separator system and conveyance piping, and associated equipment. Concrete leachate tank truck loading and unloading areas are sloped inward to a centralized drain that conveys liquid to the leachate holding tanks. Stormwater from the active portions of the landfill is collected in the leachate holding tanks for appropriate treatment and disposal. Stormwater from the northeast, east, and south is conveyed into a sediment basin located on the southeast, which flows through a culvert under the utility road, and into a densely wooded area. The sediment basin is designed to handle a 25-year precipitation event and has an overflow device designed for a 100-year precipitation event. Stormwater from the west side of the maintenance facility is conveyed into a stream, which serves as a natural drainage medium for State Wetland AR-11. This stream ultimately drains into Hosmer Brook. Stormwater from the east side of the maintenance facility is conveyed into the percolation basins. Drainage from the maintenance facility drains to the oil/water separator system and ultimately into an underground storage tank and the effluent is transported to a POTW for appropriate treatment and disposal. Site landscaping (including temporary vegetation, permanent vegetation, and screening vegetation) is maintained during the active life of the landfill to minimize erosion of on-site soils and minimize runoff. There are no floor drains in the landfill gas plant building.

Any leaks and/or spills that occur within the maintenance building and the welding building are contained on the concrete floor for immediate clean up or conveyed to the oil/water separator system. Leaks within the landfill gas plant building are contained on the concrete floor for immediate clean up. There are no floor drains in the landfill gas plant buildings. In addition, Waste Management maintains spill kits on site to prevent the off-site migration of oil in the event of a spill.

Deleted: welding building or

Deleted: welding or

In the event of a spill occurring from vehicles traveling on the facility haul roads, an oil spill/release will be contained using facility spill kits as appropriate. In addition, the facility drainage ditches and on-site sediment basins will ultimately contain the release and prevent any off-site migration prior to being cleaned up.

4. SPILL HISTORY

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

According to facility personnel, the facility has not experienced a discharge of more than 1,000 U.S. gallons of oil in a single discharge to navigable waters or two discharges of oil to navigable waters each exceeding 42 U.S. gallons within the last twelve month period.

5. POTENTIAL SPILL PREDICTIONS, VOLUMES, RATES, AND CONTROL

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

Source	Type of Failure	Volume (gal.)	Rate of Flow (gal./hour)	Direction of Flow	Containment (gal.)
Tanks					
1	Leakage	0.5	0-1	Double Wall Tank - Interstitial Space	>100%
	Rupture	12,000	0-12,000		
	Overflow	10	Varies	Overfill Protection System (ball float valve)	
2	Leakage	0.5	0-1	Within Building Oil/Water Separator System	>100%
	Rupture	1,400	0-1,400		
	Overflow	10	Varies		
3	Leakage	0-1	0-1	Within Building Oil/Water Separator System	>100%
	Rupture	0-500	0-500		
	Overflow	10	Varies		
4	Leakage	0-1	0-1	Within Building Oil/Water Separator System	>100%
	Rupture	0-500	0-500		
	Overflow	10	Varies		
5	Leakage	0-1	0-1	Within Building Oil/Water Separator System	>100%
	Rupture	0-500	0-500		
	Overflow	10	Varies		
6	Leakage	0-1	0-1	Within Building Oil/Water Separator System	>100%
	Rupture	0-500	0-500		
	Overflow	10	Varies		
7	Leakage	0-1	0-1	Within Building Oil/Water Separator System	>100%
	Rupture	0-500	0-500		
	Overflow	10	Varies		
8	Leakage	0-1	0-1	Within Building Oil/Water Separator System	>100%
	Rupture	0-275	0-275		
	Overflow	10	Varies		
10	Leakage	0-1	0-1	Within Building Oil/Water Separator System	>100%
	Rupture	0-175	0-175		
	Overflow	10	Varies		
11	Leakage	0-1	0-1	Within Building	>100%
	Rupture	0-250	0-250		
	Overflow	10	Varies		
12	Leakage	0-1	0-1	Double Wall Tank - Interstitial Space	>100%
	Rupture	0-300	0-300		
	Overflow	10	Varies	Spill Kits	
P001	Leakage	0-1	0-1	Double Wall Tank - Interstitial Space	>100%
	Rupture	0-1,500	0-1,500		
	Overflow	10	Varies	Within Building	
P002	Leakage	0-1	0-1	Double Wall Tank - Interstitial Space	>100%
	Rupture	0-1,500	0-1,500		
	Overflow	10	Varies	Within Building	
Fuel Truck	Leakage	0-1	0-1	Sed. Basins/Leachate Tanks	>100%
	Rupture	0-3,000	0-3,000		
	Overflow	10	Varies		
Miscellaneous Containers					
Drums	Leakage/Rupture	0-55[1]	0-55[1]	Oil/water separator system	>55-gallons
Loading/Unloading					
1	Leakage/Rupture	N/A[2]	N/A[2]	N/A[2]	N/A[2]
Misc. Oil	Leakage/Rupture	0-1,500[3]	0-1,500	Oil/water separator system	>55-gallons

(1) Miscellaneous oils are delivered in 55-gallon drums and any spills and/or leaks will be contained within the building structure and oil/water separator system.

(2) Tanks are installed in accordance with 40 CFR Part 280. Therefore, these tanks are not subject to 40 CFR Part 112.

(3) Miscellaneous oils (i.e., motor, hydraulic, gear, etc.) are loaded/unloaded in tanker trucks that have a largest compartment of 1,500-gallons. In the event of a release, oil will be contained on the concrete floor of the buildings, within the oil/water separator system, in the sedimentation basins, or using spill kits (absorbent material) until appropriately managed.

6. PREVENTION MEASURES PROVIDED

A. Drainage Control Diversionary Structures and Containment

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

- *(i) Dikes, berms or retaining walls sufficiently impervious to contain spilled oil;*
- *(ii) Curbing;*
- *(iii) Culverting, gutters or other drainage systems;*
- *(iv) Weirs, booms or other barriers*
- *(v) Spill diversion ponds;*
- *(vi) Retention ponds;*
- *(vii) Sorbent materials.*

As presented in Section 3 and 5 above, the site utilizes a combination of double wall tanks, oil/water separator system, concrete building foundations, and on-site sedimentation basins to provide adequate containment for oil filled tanks and containers located at the site. In addition, the site utilizes spill kits (i.e., absorbent material) to contain oil in the event of a release until appropriately managed.

B. Impracticability of Drainage Control and Containment

When it is determined that the installation of structures or equipment listed in Section 6A to prevent discharged oil from reaching navigable waters is not practicable from any onshore or offshore facility, the owner or operator should clearly demonstrate such impracticability and provide the following:

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

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

As presented in Section 6(A) above, the facility has adequate secondary containment systems to prevent discharged oil from reaching navigable waters. As such, the facility is not required to provide a spill contingency plan in accordance with 40 CFR Part 109 or provide written commitment of manpower, equipment and materials to expeditiously control and remove any harmful quantity of oil discharged.

C. Drainage Control

(i) Drainage from diked storage areas:

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

The facility currently does not utilize outdoor dike storage areas for the containment of oil. As such, drainage from these areas is not a concern.

(ii) Valves used on diked area storage:

Valves used for the drainage of diked areas should, as far as practical, be of manual, open-and-closed design. When plant drainage drains directly into watercourses and not into wastewater treatment plants, retained storm water should be before drainage.

The facility currently does not utilize outdoor dike storage areas for the containment of oil. As such, drainage valves are not a concern.

(iii) Plant drainage systems from undiked areas:

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

As presented in Section 3(c), the site utilizes a combination of double wall tanks, oil/water separator system, concrete building foundations, and on-site sedimentation basins to provide adequate containment for oil filled tanks and containers located at the site. In addition, the site utilizes spill kits (i.e., absorbent material) to contain oil in the event of a release until appropriately managed. The undiked oil storage tanks at the facility are located indoors.

(iv) Final discharge of drainage:

If plant drainage is not engineered as in (iii) above, the final discharge of all plant ditches should be equipped with a diversion system in the event of an uncontrolled spill to return the oil to the plant.

As previously presented, the facility utilizes a drainage system that either directs liquids to the oil/water separator system, leachate holding tanks or to on-site sedimentation basins. These systems are engineered to prevent the release of oil from the facility.

(v) Facility drainage systems and equipment:

Where drainage waters are treated in more than one treatment unit, natural hydraulic flow should be used. If pump transfer is needed, two "lift" pumps should be provided, and at least one of the pumps should be permanently installed when such treatment is continuous. In any event, whatever techniques are used facility drainage systems should be adequately engineered to prevent oil from reaching navigable waters in the event of equipment failure or human error at the facility.

As previously presented, all site drainage is engineered to prevent oil from reaching navigable waters in the event of an equipment failure or human error at the facility.

D. Bulk Storage Tanks/Secondary Containment

(i) Tank compatibility with its contents:

No tank should be used for the storage of oil unless its material and construction are compatible with the material stored and conditions of storage such as pressure and temperature, etc.

Aboveground Storage Tanks – The tanks are constructed of carbon steel for storing miscellaneous oil (motor oil, hydraulic oil, used oil, etc.). The material of construction is compatible with the substances being stored. All tanks are operated under ambient pressure and painted to provide corrosion protection.

Drum Storage Areas – The drums are all of single-walled carbon steel construction and are compatible with the materials being stored. All drums are open to the atmosphere and thus operate at ambient pressure. Secondary containment is either provided by portable containment dike systems, the concrete foundation, within the building or in the oil/water separator system.

Miscellaneous Equipment – The facility operates several pieces of equipment (i.e. loaders, excavators, compactors, bailers, landfill gas engines, etc.) that utilize storage tanks to contain miscellaneous oils (i.e., diesel fuel, hydraulic oil). The storage tanks are integral to each piece of equipment and are constructed of materials compatible with the substances being stored. Pressure systems on the equipment are designed and engineered by the vendors to be appropriate for the level of service.

(ii) Diked area construction and containment volume for storage tanks:

All bulk storage tank installations should be constructed so that a secondary means of containment is provided for the entire contents of the largest single tank plus sufficient freeboard to allow for precipitation. Diked areas should be sufficiently impervious to contain spilled oil. Dikes, containment curbs, and pits are commonly employed for this purpose, but they may not always be appropriate. An alternative system could consist of a complete drainage trench enclosure arranged so that a spill could terminate and be safely confined in an in plant catchment basin or holding pond.

Aboveground Storage Tanks – None of the current oil storage tanks are located within diked areas to provide secondary containment. Secondary containment is provided by either the building foundation or the tanks are of double wall construction. The systems are inspected periodically for integrity. Secondary containment volume is a minimum of 110% of the tank system volume. All tanks are filled manually via tank truck and are equipped with product level gauges to provide overfill protection.

Drum/Container Storage Areas – Secondary containment for 55-gallon drum storage is provided by either portable spill containment pallets or the concrete building foundation.

(iii) Diked area, inspection and drainage of rainwater:

Drainage of rainwater from the diked area into a storm drain or an effluent discharge that empties into an open water course, lake, or pond, and bypassing the in-plant treatment system may be acceptable if:

(A) The bypass valve is normally sealed closed.

(B) Inspection of the run-off rainwater ensures compliance with applicable water quality standards and will not cause a harmful discharge as defined in 40 CFR Part 110.

(C) The bypass valve is opened, and resealed following drainage under responsible supervision.

(D) Adequate records are kept of such events.

The facility currently does not utilize outdoor dike storage areas for the containment of oil. As such, drainage from these areas is not a concern.

(iv) Corrosion protection of buried metallic storage tanks:

Buried metallic storage tanks represent a potential for undetected spills. A new buried installation should be protected from corrosion by coatings, cathodic protection or other effective methods compatible with local soil conditions. Such buried tanks should at least be subjected to regular pressure testing.

The buried metallic storage tank is installed and operated in accordance with 40 CFR Part 280. Therefore, the tank is adequately protected from corrosion.

(v) Corrosion protection of partially buried metallic tanks:

Partially buried metallic tanks for the storage of oil should be avoided, unless the buried section of the shell is adequately coated, since partial burial in damp earth can cause rapid corrosion of metallic surfaces, especially at the earth/air interface. Describe the corrosion protection provided for any partially buried metallic storage tanks.

The site does not utilize any partially buried metallic oil storage tanks.

(vi) Aboveground tank periodic integrity testing:

Aboveground tanks should be subject to periodic integrity testing, taking into account tank design (floating roof, etc.) and using such techniques as hydrostatic testing, visual inspection or a system of nondestructive shell thickness testing. Comparison records should be kept where appropriate, and tank supports and foundations should be included in these inspections. In addition, the outside of the tank should frequently be observed by operating personnel for signs of deterioration, leaks which might cause a spill, or accumulation of oil inside diked areas.

Monthly inspections of the condition of the tanks/oil storage areas and their secondary containment systems are performed by appropriate site personnel and recorded on the monthly inspection form presented in Appendix B. Corrective actions are immediately initiated and an inspection form filled out with corrective action.

In addition, Waste Management conducts integrity inspections of the aboveground storage tanks/containers in accordance with the recommended procedures presented in the following table. Records of the monthly/integrity inspections will be maintained with this SPCC Plan for a period of ten years. Records of the inspections are maintained with this SPCC plan and are included as Appendix C.

Tank/Container ID	Inspection Method	Frequency
2	Visual (1)	Monthly
3	Visual (1)	Monthly
5	Visual (1)	Monthly
6	Visual (1)	Monthly
7	Visual (1)	Monthly
8	Visual (1)	Monthly
10	Visual (1)	Monthly
11	Visual (1)	Monthly
12	Visual (1)	Monthly
P001	Visual (1)	Monthly
P002	Visual (1)	Monthly
Fuel Truck	Visual (1)	Monthly
Drums	Visual (1)	Monthly

(1) - Due to the type of tank/container (small, shop fabricated), visual monthly inspections are an acceptable method of integrity assessments.

(vii) Control of leakage through internal heating coils:

To control leakage through defective internal heating coils, the following factors should be considered and applied, as appropriate.

(A) The steam return or exhaust lines from internal heating coils which discharge into an open water course should be monitored for contamination, or passed through a settling tank, skimmer, or other separation or retention system.

(B) The feasibility of installing an external heating system should also be considered. Describe any heating system used on any oil tanks at your facility.

The facility does not have any oil storage systems that utilize heating coils.

(viii) Overfill Prevention:

Oil storage systems should be designed and installed to avoid discharges during filling activities. Consideration should be given to providing one or more of the following devices:

(A) High liquid level alarms with an audible or visual signal at a constantly manned operation or surveillance station; in smaller plants an audible air vent may suffice.

(B) Considering size and complexity of the facility, high liquid level pump cutoff devices set to stop flow at predetermined tank content level

(C) Direct audible or code signal communication between the tank gauger and the pumping station.

(D) A fast response system for determining the liquid level of each bulk storage tank such as digital computers, telepulse, or direct vision gauges or their equivalent.

(E) Liquid level sensing devices should be regularly tested to insure proper operation.

The facility currently does not have any fail-safe engineered systems (i.e., high level alarm) on the existing aboveground storage tank systems. However, due to the location of the tanks systems (i.e., within appropriate secondary containment), these systems do not pose a risk to the environment based on the methods being used to operate them.

(ix) Observation of disposal facilities for effluent discharge:

Plant effluents which are discharged into navigable waters should have disposal facilities observed frequently enough to detect possible system upsets that could cause an oil spill event.

As presented in Section 3(c), the site utilizes a combination of double wall tanks, oil/water separator, leachate holding tanks, and on-site sedimentation basins to provide adequate containment for oil filled tanks and containers located at the site. The undiked oil storage tanks at the facility are located indoors. Any leaks and/or spills that occur within the maintenance building are contained on the concrete floor for immediate clean up or conveyed to the oil/water separator system. Any leaks that occur within the welding building or landfill gas plant building are contained on the concrete floor for immediate clean up. There are no floor drains in the welding or landfill gas plant buildings.

(x) Visible oil leak corrections from tank seams and gaskets:

Visible oil leaks which result in a loss of oil from tank seams, gaskets, rivets and bolts sufficiently large to cause the accumulation of oil in diked areas should be promptly corrected.

As previously stated, tank systems are inspected by appropriate site personnel for proper operation. Any discrepancies with the tank systems or concerns are immediately brought to the attention of the SPCC Coordinator and addressed as appropriate.

(xi) Appropriate position of mobile or portable oil storage tanks:

Mobile or portable oil storage tanks (onshore) should be positioned or located so as to prevent spilled oil from reaching navigable waters. A secondary means of containment, such as dikes or catchment basins, should be furnished for the largest single compartment or tank. These facilities should be located where they will not be subject to periodic flooding or washout.

The mobile fuel truck travels throughout the site on a daily basis. When not in use (i.e., evenings), the fuel truck is contained within the maintenance building or within the lined foot print of the landfill. Secondary containment for the mobile diesel fuel tank is provided by either the lined foot print of the landfill or within site sediment ponds.

E. Facility Transfer Operations

(i) Buried piping installation protection and examination:

Buried piping installations should have a protective wrapping and coating and should be catholically protected if soil conditions warrant. If a section of buried line is exposed for any reason, it should be carefully examined for deterioration. If corrosion damage is found, additional examination and corrective action should be taken as indicated by the magnitude of the damage. An alternative would be the more frequent use of exposed pipe corridors or galleries.

The buried metallic storage tank is installed and operated in accordance with 40 CFR Part 280. As such, the piping is adequately protected from corrosion.

(ii) Not-in-service and standby service terminal connections:

When a pipeline is not in service, or in standby service for an extended time the terminal connection at the transfer point should be capped or blank-flanged, and marked as to origin.

The site does not have any out of service oil storage tanks.

(iii) Pipe supports design:

Pipe supports should be properly designed to minimize abrasion and corrosion and allow for expansion and contraction.

The aboveground piping is minimal and does not warrant consideration of expansion and contraction. All aboveground piping at the site is painted to minimize abrasion and corrosion.

(iv) Aboveground valve and pipeline examination:

All aboveground valves and pipelines should be subjected to regular examinations by operating personnel at which time 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 should be assessed. In addition, periodic pressure testing may be warranted for piping in areas where facility drainage is such that a failure might lead to a spill event.

Monthly inspections of the condition of the tank systems (i.e., tanks, piping, valves, etc.) are performed by appropriate site personnel and recorded on the monthly inspection form presented in Appendix B. Corrective actions are immediately initiated and an inspection form filled out with corrective action. Due to the current system configurations (i.e., lack of significant piping) periodic pressure testing is not warranted.

(v) Aboveground piping protection from vehicular traffic:

Vehicular traffic granted entry into the facility should be warned verbally or by appropriate signs to be sure that the vehicle, because of its size, will not endanger aboveground piping.

Due to the current system configurations (i.e., lack of and location of piping), piping for conveyance of oil is adequately protected from vehicular traffic.

F. Facility Tank Car and Truck Loading/Unloading Operations

(i) Loading/unloading procedures:

Tank car and tank truck loading/unloading procedures should meet the minimum requirements and regulations established by the Department of Transportation.

The facility has capabilities for the loading and unloading of petroleum products and fuels. The loading and unloading procedures meet the requirements and regulations of the New York State Department of Transportation.

All product loading is performed under the observation of an appropriate employee trained in emergency spill response. Loading is performed manually via a tanker truck for storage tanks and where drums/containers are present, empty drums are switched out with full drums/containers via a box truck. The loading operation is not complete until the delivery driver has completed all paper work, inspected each tank or drum/container for leakage, and ensured no product was released as an action of the loading event. The tank/container or drum, and transport vehicle will be inspected for release and made secure to prevent release.

(ii) Secondary containment for vehicles:

Where rack area drainage does not flow into a catchment basin or treatment facility designed to handle spills, a quick drainage system should be used for tank truck loading and unloading areas. The containment system should be designed to hold at least maximum capacity of any single compartment of a tank car or tank truck loaded or unloaded in the plant.

As previously presented, the facility currently does not have dedicated transfer stations constructed for loading/unloading of oil. However, site contours will direct any leaks and/or spills to the concrete floor of the building, asphalt and gravel surrounding the facility, the oil/water separator system, or the sedimentation basins to contain the release until managed appropriately (i.e., clean-up, disposed).

(iii) Warning or barrier system for vehicles:

An interlocked warning light or physical barrier system, or warning signs, should be provided in loading/unloading areas to prevent vehicular departure before complete disconnect of flexible or fixed transfer lines.

All loading and unloading operations are conducted under the supervision of appropriate personnel to insure vehicular departure does not occur prior to disconnect of flexible or fixed transfer lines. However, if such a situation were to occur, as previously stated, the facility has a containment system (asphalt and concrete surfaces) to prevent off-site consequences.

(iv) Vehicle Inspections:

Prior to filling and departure of any tank car or tank truck, the lowermost drain and all outlets of such vehicles should be closely examined for leakage, and, if necessary, tightened, adjusted, or replaced to prevent liquid leakage while in transit.

The loading operation is not complete until the delivery driver has completed all paper work, inspected each tank or drum/container for leakage, and ensured no product was released as an action of the loading event.

G. Inspections/Record Keeping

Inspections required by this part should be in accordance with written procedures developed for the facility by the owner or operator. These written procedures and a record of the inspections, signed by the appropriate supervisor or inspector, should be made part of the SPCC Plan and maintained for a period of three years.

As previously stated, all tank systems are inspected periodically (i.e., monthly) and documentation of the inspection retained for a period of ten years with this SPCC Plan in Appendix C. Integrity inspections will be conducted as part of the monthly inspections in accordance with the table presented in Section 6 (D)(vi) of this SPCC plan and retained as previously stated.

H. Site Security

(i) Fencing:

All plants handling, processing, and storing oil should be fully fenced, and entrance gates should be locked and/or guarded when the plant is not in production or is unattended.

The facility operates from 7:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Monday through Friday. During these hours, access to the site, loading and unloading areas, repair facilities and storage areas is limited by means of a perimeter fence and a locking gate. The fencing and gate also provide site security during non-operational hours. Waste Management site employees provide additional site security during operational periods. Activation of diesel fuel dispensing pumps is automatic within locked and closed structure and a code is required to activate the pump at the fuel island.

(ii) Flow valves locked:

The master flow and drain valves and any other valves that will permit direct outward flow of the tank's content to the surface should be securely locked in the closed position when in non-operating or non-standby status.

The site currently does not have any master flow or drain valves or any other valves that will permit the direct outward flow of the tank's content to the surface.

(iii) Starter controls locked:

The starter control on all oil pumps should be locked in the 'off' position or located at a site accessible only to authorized personnel when the pumps are in a non-operating or non-standby status.

The starter control on all oil pumps is located in an area only accessible to authorized site personnel.

(iv) Pipeline loading/unloading connections securely capped:

The loading/unloading connections of oil pipelines should be securely capped or blank-flanged when not in service or standby service for an extended time. This security practice should also apply to pipelines that are emptied of liquid content either by draining or by inert gas pressure.

Loading/unloading connections are securely capped or blank-flanged when not in service or in standby service for an extended period of time.

(v) Lighting adequate to detect spills:

Facility lighting should be commensurate with the type and location of the facility. Consideration should be given to:

a. *Discovery of spills occurring during hours of darkness, both by operating personnel, if present, and by non-operating personnel (the general public, local police, etc.) and;*

b. *Prevention of spills occurring through acts of vandalism.*

Facility lighting is adequate for the type and location of the facility.

I. Personnel Training and Spill Prevention Procedures

(i) Personnel instructions:

Owners or operators are responsible for properly instructing their personnel in the operation and maintenance of equipment to prevent the discharges of oil and applicable pollution control laws, rules and regulations.

Employees are trained in the areas of operation and maintenance of equipment, loading and unloading procedures, inspection procedures and emergency spill response procedures. This training is updated at least annually, or as appropriate.

Operations and Management – Facility personnel are trained as to the proper operation and maintenance practices of all applicable on-site equipment. Maintenance personnel have specialized training in regard to the maintenance of mechanical equipment.

Loading/Unloading Procedures – Facility personnel involved in the loading and unloading of petroleum products have training which addresses the safe and proper procedures for loading/unloading.

Inspection Procedures – Facility personnel are trained as to the proper inspection practices required to perform the activities outlined in Section 6 G of this SPCC Plan. All personnel are trained to identify a spill potential or spill event.

Spill Response Procedures – Facility personnel are trained as to the proper approach and procedures that this facility will undertake when responding to a spill of a petroleum product. Section J, outlines the specific procedures that are included in the training.

(ii) Designated person accountable for spill prevention:

Each applicable facility should have a designated person who is accountable for oil spill prevention and who reports to line management.

The District Manager(s) and Maintenance Manager are accountable for oil spill prevention and report to line management.

(iii) Spill prevention briefings:

Owners or operators should schedule and conduct spill prevention briefings for their operating personnel at intervals frequent enough to assure adequate understanding of the SPCC Plan for that facility. Such briefings should highlight and describe known spill events or failures, malfunctioning components, and recently developed precautionary measures.

The SPCC Coordinator conducts spill prevention briefings for operating personnel to assure adequate understanding of this SPCC Plan.

J. Spill Response Procedures and Emergency Contacts

Any person in charge of a vessel or of an onshore or offshore facility shall, as soon as he or she has knowledge of any discharge of oil from such vessel or facility in violation of §110.6, immediately notify the National Response Center (NRC) 800-424-8802. If direct reporting to the NRC is not practicable, reports may be made to the Coast Guard or EPA pre-designated On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) for the geographic area where the discharge occurs. All such reports shall be promptly relayed to the NRC.

Contact	Telephone Number
National Response Center	800-424-8802
NYSDEC Spill Hotline	800-457-7362
Regional NYSDEC Office	716-851-7000
Regional EPA Office	212-637-3000

Should any spill involve quantities which cannot be addressed by department personnel, response by the Local Fire Department and Hazardous Materials Cleanup crews will be required using the following phone list.

Contact	Telephone Number
Fire Department	911
Police Department	911
Environmental Protection Manager	585-494-3000 (office) 585-409-8880 (cell)
District Manager (Hauling)	716-496-5000 (office) 716-983-8946 (Cell)
District Manager (Landfill)	716-496-5000 (office) 716-983-9511 (cell)

Prompt response to a spill is the best means of minimizing any impact to the environment and in particular, preventing a discharge from reaching waters of the Unites States. In the event of a spill of a petroleum product, the employee first becoming aware of the spill will assume the roll of temporary spill coordinator until he/she can notify the primary SPCC Coordinator. If the temporary spill coordinator is unable to notify either the primary SPCC Coordinator or any of the SPCC Coordinator backups, as identified in Section 2 of this report, then he/she will assume the responsibility of implementing the emergency SPCC procedures that follow, provided that he/she has been trained in the appropriate health and safety procedures and in the implementation of this SPCC Plan. If the temporary SPCC Coordinator has not been properly trained in the appropriate health and safety procedures and in the implementation of this SPCC Plan, and cannot notify the primary SPCC Coordinator or one of the spill coordinator backups, he/she shall immediately contact a spill response contractor.

(i) Assessment of Hazard

1. Upon notification of a petroleum-related spill, the SPCC Coordinator will determine the hazard potential of a spill response by determining at least the following factors:

   A. The substance spilled and its hazard potential;
   B. The amount of the spill and the extent of spreading;
   C. The source of the leakage/spill

2. Where appropriate, the SPCC Coordinator shall consult with the facility Safety Manager to determine the potential hazard to employees and to the surrounding public from the substance spilled.

3. If a spill is determined to be of such a magnitude that it cannot be safely and effectively controlled by facility personnel, then the coordinator shall promptly notify outside emergency response agencies to implement control and clean-up.

(ii) Secure Spill Response and Personal Protective Equipment

1. Upon determining the hazard potential for the planned response action, the SPCC Coordinator shall direct those who will respond to the spill to obtain the appropriate response equipment and personal protective equipment.

2. Employees will not be issued spill response equipment or personal protective equipment (PPE) without having been trained on its proper use and limitations.

(iii) Containment and Eliminating Spill Source

1. Upon obtaining the proper spill response tools and PPE, the spill responder(s) shall first attempt to contain the spill so as to prevent its entry into a storm sewer, a ditch or any conveyance that eventually discharges to the waters of the United States or offsite. Examples of equipment and media that can be used to contain spills include sand, speedy dry, straw bales, and sorbent pillows/booms.

2. At the same time as containment is being performed or as soon as possible after containment, the spill responder(s) shall attempt to seal or otherwise stop the source of the spill. Common methods of eliminating a spill source include closing valves, leak-stopping compound for pinhole leaks, drum overpacks, deactivating pumps, and diverting flow to another pathway. As long as this pathway does not allow the spill to enter navigable waters of the United States or adjoining shorelines.

(iv) Spill Clean-Up and Mitigation of Environmental Impacts

1. Once the spill is contained and the source eliminated, the spill responders shall collect the spilled material by the appropriate manner and place the material into secure containers.

2. The area or surface in contact with the spilled material shall be decontaminated by an appropriate method that is permissible under local, state and federal laws. The specific method used will depend upon the substance, the availability of permitted sewer discharge to a POTW, regulatory standards applicable to hazardous and toxic wastes, and other factors. The SPCC Coordinator will select the appropriate decontamination method after determining the applicable facts and by conferring either with the regulators or an expert in the subject of spill response.

3. All spill material and debris will be managed in a manner that fully complies with applicable local, state and federal laws regarding recycling or disposal of wastes. The preferred method it o recycle or reclaim materials from spills in an effort to minimize waste generation. Where this is not feasible or allowed, then disposal in accordance with applicable local, state, or federal rules will be done.

(v) Spill Documentation

1. Once the SPCC Coordinator has been notified of a spill or release, the individual will begin documenting the incident. Documentation will be maintained along with the routine inspection sheets for the affected area. The spill report form included in Appendix D shall be utilized for documentation of the incident and include at a minimum the names of employees involved with the spill number, date of waste disposal, and waste disposal manifests if a manifest was required.

(vi) Notification of Company and Governmental Agents

1. Any spill of oil substance shall be reported immediately to the SPCC Coordinator or the alternate SPCC Coordinator by the employee who first notices the spill.

   The primary SPCC Coordinator or in his/her absence, the SPCC Coordinator backup shall notify the appropriate governmental authorities whenever a spill exceeds the reportable quantities (RQ) required under state or federal law/regulations or the spill becomes a discharge. In accordance with the NYSDEC Spill Guidance Manual (SGM), petroleum spills must be reported to the NYSDEC unless they meet all of the following criteria:

   - 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 2 hours of discovery.

All reportable spills at this facility are to be reported to the NYSDEC at 1-800-457-7362.

Appendix A

Site Plan

Tank ID	Capacity (in gallons)	Contents
1	12,000	Diesel Fuel
2	1,400	Used Oil
3	500	Used Oil
4	500	Hydraulic Oil
5	500	Hydraulic Oil
6	500	Motor Oil
7	500	Transmission Oil
8	275	Kerosene
10	175	Transmission Oil
11	250	Used Oil
12	300	Unleaded Gasoline
P001	1,500	Motor Oil
P002	1,500	Used Oil
Drums	55	Misc.Oil

Drums are stored within the maintenance building and in a storage shed within the footprint of the landfill

DENNIS HATRICK
TAX MAP ID 295.07-1-6

NYSDEC 100' WETLAND BUFFER

NYSDEC WETLAND AR-11

LEACHATE LINE CLEANOUT

SITE ACCESS GATE

HAND ROAD

LEACHATE COLLECTION SUMP #5

NYSDEC 100' WETLAND BUFFER

NYSDEC WETLAND AR-11

ROUTE 16

EXISTING WATER WELL #1

OFFICE BUILDING

WETLAND AR-11 CONTINUATION

LEACHATE COLLECTION SUMP #1

WETLAND - B

EXISTING SEPTIC SYSTEM

EXISTING WATER WELL #2

GARAGE

EXISTING LANDFILL

LEACHATE STORAGE TANK #1

MAINTENANCE BUILDING (TANKS 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, AND 10)

DRUM STORAGE

TANK 11

WETLAND - A

SITE ACCESS GATE

TANK 9

PROPOSED CONDENSATE TANK REPLACEMENT

EXISTING SEPTIC SYSTEM

EXISTING CLAY BORROW AREA

FLARE STATION

POWER PRODUCTION PLANT (TANKS POOT AND POO2)

DRUM STORAGE

EXISTING SEPTIC SYSTEM

RECYCLING CENTER

ROLLOFF STORAGE AREA

FUELING AREA

OPERATIONS TRAILER

EXISTING SEPTIC SYSTEM

EXISTING WATER WELL #4

ATE COLLECTION
S TRANSFER LINE

LEACHATE TRANSFER LINES

LEACHATE STORAGE TANK #3/#4

W-1

SITE ACCESS G

EXISTING SEDIMENTATION BASIN #4

SCALE HOUSE

MK PHELPS FARM, INC
TAX MAP ID 295.00-2-24.11

LEACHATE COLLECTION SUMP #2

LEACHATE STORAGE TANK #2

LEACHATE TRANSFER LINE

LEACHATE LINE CLEANOUT

LEACHATE LINE CLEANOUTS (TYP.)

EA

NO.	DATE	APPR.	REVISION	NO.	DATE	APPR.	REVISION

WASTE MANAGMENT OF NEW YORK, LLC.

CHAFFEE, NEW YORK

GREAT LAKES ENVIRONMENTAL & SAFETY CONSULTANTS, INC.

GATEWAY EXECUTIVE PARK
3356 LAKESHORE ROAD
BUFFALO, NEW YORK 14219

CHECKED	AGL	DATE	11/08
DESIGN ENGINEER	AGL		11/08
PROJECT ENGINEER	AGL		11/08
PROJECT MANAGER	AGL		11/08
APPROVED	AGL		11/08
APPROVED	AGL		11/08

SITE PLAN

DRAWN	AGL	DATE	NOVEMBER 2008
SCALE		JOB NO.	
REVISION DATE:		FILE NAME:	

DRAWING NO. 1

REV. NO.

SHEET 1 OF 1

Appendix B

Monthly Inspection Form (Sample)

APPENDIX B - MONTHLY TANK SYSTEM INSPECTION FORM
CHAFFEE LANDFILL & CID HAULING (LANDFILL AND HAULING)

Complete the following table for each tank system and drum storage area. Indicate any comments or deficiencies in the space provided below the table.
This inspection form must be maintained at the facility for a minimum of 10 years.

WRITE CORRECTIVE ACTION FOR ANY DISCREPANCIES AND NOTIFY SPCC COORDINATOR

	TANK/CONTAINER CONDITION	LEAKS (yes or no)	CORROSION/DISCOLORATION (yes or no)	CRACKS/BULGES/PITTING (yes or no)	PAINT CONDITION GOOD (yes or no)	TANK LABELS/WARNING SIGNS (yes or no)	GAUGE FUNCTIONING (yes or no)	FOUNDATION/STRUCTURAL (yes or no)	SETTLEMENT/CRACKS (yes or no)	**SECONDARY CONTAINMENT SYSTEM**	CRACKS, GAPS, PUNCTURES, SEPARATIONS, CORROSION (yes or no)	EXCESSIVE VEGETATION (yes or no)	PAINT/SEALANT (CONDITION) (yes or no)	STORM WATER ACCUMULATION (yes or no)	IS WATER DISCOLORED/SHEEN (yes or no)	**PIPES/VALVES/PUMPS/EMERGENCY RESPONSE EQUIPMENT**	LEAKAGE/STAINED SOIL (yes or no)	FILL PORTS COLOR CODED (yes or no)	PAINT CONDITION GOOD (yes or no)	DRAINAGE VALVES LOCKED (yes or no)	FIRE EXTINGUISHERS WORKING (yes or no)	SPILL KITS IN PLACE (yes or no)
2 1,400 Gallon Used Oil																						
3 500 Gallon Used Oil																						
4 500 Gallon Hyd. Oil																						
5 500 Gallon Hyd. Oil																						
6 500 Gallon Motor Oil																						
7 500 Gallon Trans. Oil																						
8 275 Gallon Kerosene																						
10 175 Gallon Trans. Oil																						
11 250 Gallon Used Oil																						
12 300 Gallon Gasoline																						
Fuel Truck																						
Drums																						

COMMENTS: _____

_____

_____

INSPECTOR: _____ **DATE:** _____

Appendix C

Inspection Records

Appendix D
Spill Report Form

Waste Management
Spill Report Form
(Page 1 of 2)

Report By: _____ Date &Time: _____
Title: _____ Company: _____
Address: _____ Telephone #: _____
Nextel ID#:_____ Reported To: _____

PART A: GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Material Spilled: _____
2. Quantity Spilled: _____
3. Location of Spill: _____
   Containment (completely contained): _____
4. Time Spill Discovered: _____ Date: _____

   Discovered By: _____
5. Time Spill Contained: _____ Date: _____

   Contained By: (Waste Management or Outside Contractor?): _____
6. Time Cleanup Completed: _____ Date: _____
7. Clean-up By: (Waste Management or Outside Contractor?): _____
8. Cause of Spill: _____
9. Extent of Injury or Property Damage: _____

   _____

PART B - NOTIFICATION(S)

1. Who was notified: _____
2. Agency notified (verbal): _____
3. Date(s) and Time(s): _____
4. Name of Individual Notified: _____
5. Spill Report No: _____

Waste Management
Spill Report Form
(Page 2 of 2)

PART C - CORRECTIVE ACTIONS

1. Initial Response: _____

_____

2. Clean-Up Performed: _____

_____

3. Permanent Corrective Action Taken To Prevent Recurrence: _____

_____

FOLLOW THE DIRECTIONS BELOW

Fill out as much information as possible of the above form, and contact the facility's Environmental Protection Manager. If one is not present or the spill happens outside of normal office hours, the NYSDEC must be notified within a maximum of 2 hours of the spill.

A. Call the NYSDEC at 1-800-457-7362.

B. Report the spill as equipment failure.

C. Answer questions using the information from above form.

D. Before disconnecting ask for the NYSDEC Spill Response Number.

E. Ask the NYDEC Representative for their ID Number.

F. Turn this form into the office upon returning to the scale house.

G. Name and address of person responsible for spill.

Appendix E

Certification of the Applicability of the Substantial Harm Criteria Checklist

Section 112.20(e) of the facility response plan regulation requires that all facilities regulated by the Oil Pollution Prevention Regulation (40 CFR part 112) conduct an initial screening to determine whether they are required to develop a facility response plan. The criteria in this checklist can be found in 40 CFR 112.20(f)(1). Facilities should include this form with their SPCC Plan.

Certificate of Substantial Harm Determination Form

Facility Name: Chaffee Landfill & CID Hauling

Facility Address: 10860 Olean Road, Chaffee, New York 14030

1. Does the facility have a maximum storage capacity greater than or equal to 42,000 gallons and do the operations include over water transfers of oil to or from vessels?

   Yes __ No X

2. Does the facility have a maximum storage capacity greater than or equal to one million (1,000,000) gallons and is the facility without secondary containment for each aboveground storage area sufficiently large to contain the capacity of the largest aboveground storage tank within the storage area?

   Yes __ No X

3. Does the facility have a maximum storage capacity greater than or equal to one million (1,000,000) gallons and is the facility located at a distance such that the discharge from the facility could cause injury to an environmentally sensitive area?

   Yes __ No X

4. Does the facility have a maximum storage capacity greater than or equal to one million (1,000,000) gallons and is the facility located at a distance such that a discharge from the facility would shut down a public drinking water intake?

   Yes __ No X

5. Does the facility have a maximum storage capacity greater than or equal to one million (1,000,000) gallons and within the past five years, has the facility experienced a reportable spill in an amount greater than or equal to 10,000 gallons?

   Yes __ No X

CERTIFICATION:

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

Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Appendix F

Emergency Contacts

Emergency Contacts

Contact	Telephone Number
National Response Center	800-424-8802
Regional EPA Office	212-637-3000
Spill Contractors Marcor Remediation OP-TEC Environmental	800-388-5933 585-278-1151
Fire Department	911
Police Department	911
District Manager (Hauling)	716-496-5000 (office) 716-983-8946 (Cell)
District Manager (Landfill)	716-496-5000 (office) 716-983-9511 (cell)
WM Environmental Protection Manager	585-494-3000 (office) 585-409-8880 (cell)
NYSDEC Spill Hotline	800-457-7362
Regional NYSDEC Office	716-851-7000

Appendix G

Regulatory Cross-reference

Regulatory Cross-reference

The following presents a cross-reference between the contents of this plan with the recommended sequence presented in 40 CFR Part 112 of the rule.

Regulatory Citation	Citation Description	Location in Plan (section)
112.7	General requirements for SPCC Plans for all facilities and all oil types.	Certification
112.7(a)	General requirements; discussion of facility's conformance with rule requirements; deviations from Plan requirements; facility characteristics that must be described in the Plan; spill reporting information in the Plan; emergency procedures	2 - 6
112.7(b)	Fault analysis	5
112.7(c)	Secondary containment	3
112.7(d)	Contingency planning	6J
112.7(e)	Inspections, tests, and records	6G
112.7(f)	Employee training and discharge prevention procedures	6I
112.7(g)	Security (excluding oil production facilities)	6H
112.7(h)	Loading/unloading (excluding offshore facilities)	6E-F
112.7(i)	Brittle fracture evaluation requirements	Not Applicable
112.7(j)	Conformance with State requirements	2 -6
112.8	Requirements for onshore facilities (excluding production facilities)	2-6
112.8(a)	General and specific requirements	2-6
112.8(b)	Facility drainage	6A-C
112.8(c)	Bulk storage containers	6D
112.8(d)	Facility transfer operations, pumping, and facility process	6E-F