Contents

List of Tables

Tables located at end of report (see Tables tab)

List of Figures

List of Appendices

List of Exhibits

Maintenance of the SPCC Plan

In accordance with 40 CFR 112.5(a), this Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan must be amended "*when there is a change in the facility design, construction, operation, or maintenance that materially affects its potential for a discharge*" into or upon the navigable waters of the United States or adjoining shorelines [as defined by 40 CFR Part 112.1(b)].

In addition to the above-referenced requirement, the City University of New York's (CUNY's) York College is required to complete a review and evaluation of this SPCC Plan at least once every ***5 years***.

More specific information related to the review and amendment requirements is described in Section 1.6 of this SPCC Plan.

The following provides a summary of the revisions, and associated Professional Engineer (P.E.) certifications, made to this SPCC Plan.

York College – SPCC Plan Revisions

Date	Description of activity	Professional Engineer	Management approval
1/14/04	Original SPCC Plan prepared*	James R. Heckathorne, P.E. O'Brien & Gere Engineers, Inc.	Judith Brontein Vice President for Administration

Note: * SPCC Plan updated in accordance with the revised SPCC rule (Title 40 - Code of Federal Regulations, Part 112), Volume 67, No. 137, dated July 17, 2002.

Source: York College

Management approval

Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure Plan

York College
94-20 Guy R. Brewer Boulevard
Jamaica, NY 11451

York College is committed to the prevention of discharges of oil to navigable waters and the environment, and maintains the appropriate standards for spill prevention control and countermeasures through regular review, updating, and implementation of this SPCC Plan, as described herein. In accordance with 40 CFR Part 112.7, this SPCC Plan "*has the full approval of management at a level with authority to commit the necessary resources to fully implement the Plan*."

YORK COLLEGE

_____

Jerald Posman
Vice President and Chief Operating Officer
for Administrative Affairs

_____

Date

Professional Engineer certification

This SPCC Plan has been developed based on site visits to and inspection of the York College campus located in Jamaica, New York, and inspections of the facilities, and information provided by York College personnel. I hereby certify that members of my staff who are familiar with the current requirements of 40 CFR Part 112 examined the facility under my direction and supervision. Based upon my inquiry of these staff members and my familiarity with 40 CFR Part 112, I hereby attest that this SPCC Plan meets the following criteria set forth in the current version of those regulations:

- *"the SPCC Plan has been prepared in accordance with good engineering practices, including consideration of applicable industry standards,*
- *procedures for required inspections and testing have been established, and*
- *the SPCC Plan is adequate for the facility*."

O'BRIEN & GERE ENGINEERS, INC.

IT IS A VIOLATION OF LAW FOR ANY PERSON, UNLESS HE OR SHE IS ACTING UNDER THE DIRECTION OF A LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER, TO ALTER THIS DOCUMENT [See Section 1.6 for additional information]

James R. Heckathorne, P.E.
Vice President

Date: _____
Registration No.: 56609
State: New York

1. Introduction

1.1. Regulatory background

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA's) Oil Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure ("SPCC") rule was initially published in the Federal Register on December 11, 1973, and was promulgated under the authority of Section 311(j)(1)(C) of the 1970 Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, also known as the Clean Water Act (CWA).

The SPCC rule is codified in Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR) Part 112 under the title "Oil Pollution Prevention," which first became effective on January 10, 1974. The USEPA has since proposed revisions to the SPCC rules in 1991, 1993, and 1997. On June 28, 2002 the USEPA Administrator signed a notice that amended the SPCC rule, which was published in the Federal Register on July 17, 2002. The SPCC rule amendments became effective on August 16, 2002.

The goal of the oil pollution prevention regulation in 40 CFR Part 112 is to prevent oil discharges from reaching navigable waters of the United States or adjoining shorelines. The rule was also written to ensure effective responses to oil discharges. The rule further specifies that proactive, and not passive, measures must be used to respond to oil discharges. The oil pollution regulation contains two major types of requirements: prevention requirements (SPCC rule) and facility response plan (FRP) requirements. The prevention requirements in Sections 112.1 through 112.7 were first promulgated in the 1973 SPCC rule. For facilities covered under the SPCC rule, the primary obligation is to develop a SPCC Plan, which must contain measures to prevent and control oil spills, including those resulting from human operational error or equipment failures.

The requirements for the preparation and implementation of an SPCC Plan are established by 40 CFR Part 112 to "*prevent the discharge of oil from non-transportation related on-shore and off-shore facilities into or upon the navigable waters of the United States or adjoining shorelines*." A facility that has discharged, or could reasonably be expected to discharge, oil in hazardous quantities (as defined in 40 CFR Part 110) into or upon "*navigable waters*" is required to prepare an SPCC Plan. [See Section 1.2 for definitions of key regulatory terms.]

Those facilities that could reasonably be expected to discharge oil into navigable waters or adjoining shorelines and have a total aboveground storage capacity of oil, which is not buried and is greater than 1,320 gallons, must prepare an SPCC Plan.

Note: For calculating total aboveground storage capacity, only containers of oil with a capacity of 55 gallons or greater are counted towards the 1,320 gallon regulatory threshold. The on-site location (*e.g.*, inside versus outside) of the containers or machinery is irrelevant for calculation purposes.

1.2. Key terms and definitions

As there are a number of key terms that are used within the SPCC regulations and within this SPCC Plan, it is important to understand each of the following, which have been defined pursuant to 40 CFR Part 112.2:

- ***Bulk storage container –*** means any container used to store oil. These containers are used for purposes including, but not limited to, the storage of oil prior to use, while being used, or prior to further distribution in commerce. Oil-filled electrical, operating, or manufacturing equipment is not a bulk storage container.

- ***Discharge –*** includes, but is not limited to, any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, or dumping of oil, but excludes discharges in compliance with a permit under section 402 of the CWA; discharges resulting from circumstances identified, reviewed, and made a part of the public record with respect to a permit issued or modified under section 402 of the CWA, and subject to a condition in such permit; or continuous or anticipated intermittent discharges from a point source, identified in a permit or permit application under section 402 of the CWA, that are caused by events occurring within the scope of relevant operating or treatment systems. For purposes of 40 CFR Part 112, the term *discharge* shall not include any discharge of oil that is authorized by a permit issued under section 13 of the River and Harbor Act of 1899 (33 U.S.C. 407).

- ***Discharge of oil in harmful quantities*** – means a discharge that violates applicable water quality standards, or causes a film or sheen or discoloration of the surface of the water or adjoining shorelines, or causes a sludge or emulsion to be deposited beneath the surface of the water or upon adjoining shorelines.

- ***Facility*** – means any mobile or fixed, onshore or offshore building, structure, installation, equipment, pipe, or pipeline (other than a vessel or a public vessel) used in oil well drilling operations, oil

production, oil refining, oil storage, oil gathering, oil processing, oil transfer, oil distribution, and waste treatment, or in which oil is used.

The boundaries of a facility depend on several site-specific factors, including, but not limited to, the ownership or operation of buildings, structures, and equipment on the same site and the types of activity at the site.

- ***Navigable waters*** – means the waters of the United States, including the territorial seas. The term includes:

  1) All waters that are currently used, were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce, including all waters subject to the ebb and flow of the tide;
  2) All interstate waters, including interstate wetlands;
  3) All other waters such as intrastate lakes, rivers, streams (including intermittent streams), mudflats, sandflats, wetlands, sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, playa lakes, or natural ponds, the use, degradation, or destruction of which could affect interstate or foreign commerce including any such waters:

     (i) That are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purposes; or
     (ii) From which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce; or,
     (iii) That are or could be used for industrial purposes by industries in interstate commerce;

  4) All impoundments of waters otherwise defined as waters of the United States under this section;
  5) Tributaries of waters identified in paragraphs (1) through (4) of this definition;
  6) The territorial sea; and
  7) Wetlands adjacent to waters (other than waters that are themselves wetlands) identified in paragraphs (1) through (6) of this definition.

  Waste treatment systems, including treatment ponds or lagoons designed to meet the requirements of the CWA (other than cooling ponds, which also meet the criteria of this definition) are not waters of the United States. Navigable waters do not include prior converted cropland. Notwithstanding the determination of an area's status as prior converted cropland by any other Federal agency, for the purposes of the CWA, the final authority regarding CWA jurisdiction remains with the USEPA.

- ***Non-petroleum oil*** – means oil of any kind that is not petroleum-based, including but not limited to: fats, oils, and greases of animal, fish, or marine mammal origin; and vegetable oils, including oils from seeds, nuts, fruits, and kernels.

- ***Oil*** – means oil of any kind or in any form, including, but not limited to: fats, oils, or greases of animal, fish, or marine mammal origin; vegetable oils, including oils from seeds, nuts, fruits, or kernels; and, other oils and greases, including petroleum, fuel oil, sludge, synthetic oils, mineral oils, oil refuse, or oil mixed with wastes other than dredged spoil.

- ***Onshore facility*** – means any facility of any kind located in, on, or under any land within the United States, other than submerged lands.

- ***Permanently closed*** – means any container or facility for which:

    1) All liquid and sludge has been removed from each container and connecting line; and

    2) All connecting lines and piping have been disconnected from the container and blanked off, all valves (except for ventilation valves) have been closed and locked, and conspicuous signs have been posted on each container stating that it is a permanently closed container and noting the date of closure.

- ***Petroleum oil*** – means petroleum in any form, including but not limited to crude oil, fuel oil (including diesel and jet fuels), mineral oil, sludge, oil refuse, and refined products.

- ***Spill event*** – means a discharge of oil into or upon the navigable waters of the United States or adjoining shorelines in harmful quantities.

- ***Storage capacity –*** means the shell capacity of the container.

Additional terms are defined in the USEPA's *Acronyms and Glossary of Terms Relating to Oil Pollution Prevention*, which is located at http://www.epa.gov/oilspill.

1.3. Applicability

1.3.1. Federal regulatory applicability

The York College campus is subject to 40 CFR Part 112 based on the reasonable potential to discharge oil into or upon navigable waters of the United States or adjoining shorelines. The reasonable potential is based upon the geographical and physical aspects of the facility (such as proximity to navigable waters and storm water drainage) and excludes consideration of manmade features such as dikes, equipment or other structures that may serve to restrain, contain, or otherwise prevent a

discharge of oil into or upon navigable waters of the United States or adjoining shorelines.

Additionally, York College is subject to the requirements of 40 CFR Part 112 on the basis that there is currently an aggregate aboveground storage capacity of more than 1,320 gallons of oil. As required per 40 CFR Part 112.7(a)(3)(i), **Table 1** (see Tables tab) describes the capacity and type of oil products stored at York College.

Based on the review of available records for the York College campus, the following types of tanks, which are regulated under 40 CFR Part 112, are not currently present, and therefore, are not addressed within this SPCC Plan:

- partially buried oil storage containers
- bunkered oil storage containers
- petroleum storage tanks with internal heating coils
- breakout oil storage containers
- field-constructed aboveground oil storage containers
- non-petroleum oil storage containers.

In addition to the requirements for the preparation of an SPCC Plan, subject facilities are required to complete Appendix C, Attachment C-II of 40 CFR Part 112, "*Certification of the Applicability of the Substantial Harm Criteria*" (see **Appendix A** of this SPCC Plan). As the current oil storage capacity is not greater than or equal to 1 million gallons, which would require the preparation of a Facility Response Plan (FRP), and does not transfer over water to and from vessels, York College is not currently considered a facility that "*could reasonably be expected to cause substantial harm to the environment by discharging (oil) into or on the navigable waters of adjoining shorelines*" [of the United States]. As such, an FRP is not required to be prepared for York College.

1.3.2. State regulatory applicability

In addition to the USEPA's SPCC Plan requirements, York College is also governed by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) "Petroleum Bulk Storage" (PBS) regulations, Title 6 of the New York State Official Compilation of Codes, Rules, Regulations Parts 612, 613, and 614 (6 NYCRR 612 – 614). These regulations apply to the facility since it has an aboveground storage capacity over 1,100 gallons of petroleum.

"Petroleum," as defined by 6 NYCRR 612.1(c), means:

Any petroleum-based oil of any kind, which if liquid at 20ºC under atmospheric pressure and has been refined, re-refined, or otherwise processed for the purpose of being burned as fuel to produce heat or useable energy, or which is suitable for use as a motor fuel or lubricant in the operation or maintenance of an engine. Waste oil, which is being

stored for sale or use as a fuel or lubricant, is also considered petroleum.

Although petroleum products are included under the SPCC definition of an oil (see Section 1.2), the definition of "petroleum" (as defined above) is more limited, and only represents one of the categories of the definition of an "oil" product.

As York College is subject to 6 NYCRR 612 – 614, York is required to register PBS tanks, perform handling/operating procedures, conduct inspections, and perform other NYSDEC requirements, which are in addition to the SPCC Plan requirements, and are not specifically addressed herein.

1.4. Plan availability

The SPCC Plan for York College is maintained on campus by Ching See Chan the Environmental, Health and Safety Officer (EHSO).

The SPCC Plan will also be made available to York College personnel for their information and use. Additional copies of the SPCC Plan are located with the Assistant Superintendent in Buildings & Grounds for ready reference. This SPCC Plan will be accessible to York College personnel, federal, state, and/or local authorities during normal business hours. Requests from other than members of the college community to review the SPCC Plan will be directed to the EHSO.

1.5. Purpose and scope

This SPCC Plan describes the procedures, methods, and equipment to prevent and, if appropriate, initiate the cleanup of oil at York College, which may be discharged into or upon navigable waters.

In accordance with Subpart A of 40 CFR Part 112.1 – 112.7, Section 3 of this SPCC Plan addresses the general requirements for all facilities in. Section 4 of this SPCC Plan specifically complies with the requirements of Subpart B of 40 CFR Part 112.8 (excluding production facilities), which addresses the requirements for facilities storing and using petroleum oils or other non-petroleum oils, except those oils covered by Subpart C.

Section 4 of this SPCC Plan also specifically complies with the requirements of Subpart C of 40 CFR Part 112.12 – 112.15, which address the requirements for facilities storing or using animal fats and oils and greases, or fish and marine mammal oils; and, oils of vegetable origin, including oils from seeds, nuts, fruits, and kernels. Subpart D of

40 CFR Part 112.20 is for facilities that are required to prepare FRP's. Subparts C and D do not currently apply to York College.

O'Brien & Gere Engineers, Inc. has prepared this updated SPCC Plan in accordance with the revised final SPCC rule contained in Subparts A and B of 40 CFR Part 112, dated July 17, 2002. A copy of which is provided in **Exhibit A**.

1.6. Plan amending and updating requirements

Based on the requirements of 40 CFR 112.5(a), this SPCC Plan will be amended "*when there is a change in the facility design, construction, operation, or maintenance that materially affects its potential for a discharge*" into or upon the navigable waters of the United States or adjoining shorelines [as defined by 40 CFR Part 112.1(b)]. Examples of changes that may require a technical amendment to this SPCC Plan include, but are not limited to, the following:

- commissioning or decommissioning containers
- replacement, reconstruction, or movement of containers
- installation of piping systems
- construction or demolition of secondary containment structures
- changes of product or service (*if the new product is not compatible with the conditions in the existing tank and secondary containment*)
- revision of standard operating procedures.

A technical amendment made to this SPCC Plan is required to be prepared within 6 months of the facility change, and implemented no later than 6 months following the preparation of the amendment.

In addition to the above-referenced requirement, York College is also required to complete a review and evaluation of this SPCC Plan ***at least once every 5 years***. As a result of this review and evaluation, York College must amend this SPCC Plan within 6 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 York College, and (2) if such technology has been field-proven at the time of review. York College must implement the identified technical amendment as soon as possible, but no later than 6 months after the preparation of an amendment.

Also as required per 40 CFR Part 112.7(b), York College must document the completion of the review and evaluation, and must sign a statement as to whether this SPCC Plan needs to be amended or not. **Appendix B** presents an *SPCC Plan – Review and Evaluation Form* to document such reviews and evaluations of this SPCC Plan.

Non-technical amendments, including but not limited to the following, do not require Professional Engineer (P.E.) certification of the SPCC Plan:

- changes to contact names, titles, telephone numbers
- requirements associated with storm water discharges to comply with NPDES rules
- product changes (if the new product is compatible with the conditions in the existing tank and secondary containment)
- other changes that do not materially affect the facility's potential to discharge oil and do not require the exercise of good engineering practice.

In accordance with 40 CFR Part 112.5(c) technical amendments to this SPCC Plan, which require the use of good engineering practice, must be certified by a registered P.E. in accordance with 40 CFR Part 112.3(d). If York College is uncertain if a change is considered "technical" or "non-technical," the amended SPCC Plan should be certified by a P.E.

Please see Page vii of this document for the record of P.E. certifications associated with the SPCC Plan for York College.

2. Overview of facility

2.1. General facility identification information

θ *Facility name:*	CUNY - York College
θ *Date of initial operation:*	1986
θ *Owner address:*	City University of New York (CUNY) 535 East 80th Street New York, New York 10021
Owner Contact:	Howard Apsan University Director of Environmental Health and Safety (212) 794-5571
θ *Physical location:*	Queens County, New York State
θ *Operator address:*	CUNY - York College 94-20 Guy R. Brewer Boulevard Jamaica, NY 11451
θ *U.S. EPA ID No.:*	NYD982535056
θ *SIC code:*	8221- *Colleges and Universities*
θ *Operator Contacts:*	*Primary Contact* Ching See Chan Environmental, Health and Safety Officer (718) 262-2662 *Management Contact* Joe Goffredo Chief Administrative Supervisor (718) 262-2203

2.2. Facility description

York College, which has been in operation at its current location since 1986 as a senior college within CUNY, consists of approximately 37 acres in Jamaica, New York. A site location map is presented as **Figure 1** in this SPCC Plan.

As required per 40 CFR Part 112.7(a)(3), **Figure 2** presents the locations of the campus structures, oils storage container locations, contents of each container, and the associated transfer areas.

As described in **Table 1** (see Tables tab) of this SPCC Plan, the York College campus currently has a total oil storage capacity of approximately 47,064 gallons, which exceeds the 1,320 gallon threshold prescribed in the SPCC rule.

For additional details on individual tank locations, and oil transfer activities at York College, refer to the following sections.

2.3. Discharges from facility

2.3.1. Storm water discharges

The majority of the storm water runoff from York College is collected by a series of catch basins, which is conveyed to the Jamaica Wastewater Treatment Plant.

2.3.2. Non-contract cooling water discharges

Water that is used for once-through non-contact cooling purposes is also conveyed, similarly to storm water to the Jamaica Wastewater Treatment Plant.

2.3.3. Sanitary wastewater discharges

Sanitary wastewater that is generated on the campus is discharged to the Jamaica Wastewater Treatment Plant.

3. General SPCC plan requirements

3.1. Purpose

This section of the SPCC Plan addresses the requirements of Subpart A – 40 CFR Part 112.7, which consists of general requirements for all subject facilities covered under the SPCC rule.

3.2. Regulatory conformance – 40 CFR 112.7(a)(1)

As stated in 40 CFR Part 112.7, a regulatory cross-comparison can be utilized to demonstrate compliance with the USEPA's revised final SPCC rule. **Appendix C** presents an *SPCC Plan Regulatory Cross – Comparison Matrix*, which provides the specific locations (in this document) for each of the current applicable regulatory requirements. **Appendix C** also provides plan reviewers, such as the USEPA or York College, with information necessary to review compliance and to verify that the SPCC Plan is complete and meets applicable regulatory requirements.

3.3. Deviations from requirements – 40 CFR 112.7(a)(2)

In lieu of performing an integrity inspection of certain containers in which internal corrosion possess minimal risk of failure (*e.g.*, oil-containing 55-gallon drums, totes, equipment reservoirs, and portable containers), such containers (only those that have no direct contact with the ground) will be visually inspected on a monthly basis. The performance of such visual inspections is considered to provide equivalent environmental protection. Such environmental protection is considered to be equivalent to the performance of integrity inspections.

Other subject "bulk storage containers" will be inspected for integrity as required pursuant to 40 CFR Part 112.8(c)(6), see Section 4.3 of this SPCC Plan.

Other than the above-referenced deviation, and the items currently identified within **Table 2** (see Tabs Table), this SPCC Plan complies with the applicable requirements of 40 CFR Part 112.7.

3.4. Description of physical layout of facility – 40 CFR 112.7(a)(3)

The following presents the specific facility information, as required pursuant to 40 CFR 112.7(a)(3)(i – vi).

Description of storage containers – 40 CFR 112.7(a)(3)(i). **Table 1**, presented within the Tables tab of this SPCC Plan, describes the type of oil and storage capacity of each container at the facility.

Discharge prevention measures – 40 CFR 112.7(a)(3)(ii). A specific unloading/loading procedure related to the discharge prevention at York College is presented in **Appendix D** – *Tanker Truck Unloading/loading Procedure*.

In addition to the unloading/loading provisions outlined in **Appendix D**, a warning sign is also posted at each bulk storage container truck unloading/loading area to assist in the prevention of tanker truck departure before disconnecting the transfer line.

Discharge or drainage controls – 40 CFR 112.7(a)(3)(ii). The discharge or drainage control measures for the oil storage containers and oil containing equipment at York College are presented in **Table 1** (see Tables tab).

Countermeasures for discharge discovery, response, and cleanup – 40 CFR 112.7(a)(3)(iv). Section 5 of this SPCC Plan addresses the facility's emergency and spill response procedures.

Oil spill cleanup disposal measures – 40 CFR 112.7(a)(3)(v). Section 5 of this SPCC Plan addresses the facility's approach to the proper management and disposal of spill clean up materials.

Emergency response contacts – 40 CFR 112.7(a)(3)(vi). Section 5 of this SPCC Plan addresses the facility's emergency and spill response procedures.

3.5. Spill reporting procedures – 40 CFR 112.7(a)(4)

In the event of an oil spill that requires notification to appropriate state and federal regulatory agencies, York College personnel should reference **Section 5** of this SPCC Plan for specific information and procedures regarding spill notification and reporting requirements.

3.6. Fault analysis – 40 CFR 112.7(b)

3.6.1. Potential spill sources, volumes, rates and control

To provide that adequate spill prevention, control, and countermeasures are in place, 40 CFR Part 112.7(b) states that an SPCC Plan must include a prediction of the direction, rate of flow, and total quantity of oil that could be spilled from equipment failures (*e.g.*, tank overflow, rupture, or leakage). The SPCC Plan should also identify the largest potential spill that could be anticipated from each spill source.

Table 1 (see Tables tab) describes potential spill sources, a prediction of the direction of flow, rate of flow, and total quantity of oil that could be discharged from each potential source at York College.

3.6.2. Predicted fates of potential spills

The general categories of predicted fates of potential spills from identified sources (presented in **Table 1**) are as follows:

1. The spill would be contained within a secondary containment system surrounding the tank or equipment.

2. The spill would be contained within the building and then managed in accordance with the spill response procedures outlined in Section 5.

3. The spill would be contained outdoors within the facility's spill control system and then managed in accordance with the spill response procedures outlined in Section 5.

4. The spill would not be contained, and could potentially reach navigable waterways.

Table 1 (see Tables tab) also identifies the location of the oil storage areas and the storm water outfall that would be affected in the event of a release from a tank or equipment.

3.7. Containment and/or diversionary structures or equipment – 40 CFR 112.7(c)

In accordance with 40 CFR 112.7(c), "*appropriate containment and/or diversionary structures or equipment to prevent discharged oil from reaching navigable waters must be provided."* One of the following preventive systems or its equivalent must be used at a minimum:

- *"dikes, berms or retaining walls that are sufficiently impervious to contain spilled oil before cleanup occurs*
- *curbing*

- *culverting, gutters or others drainage systems*
- *weirs, booms or other barriers*
- *spill diversion ponds*
- *retention ponds*
- *sorbent materials*."

As previously described, **Table 1** (see Tables tab) of this SPCC Plan presents an inventory of oil products and associated containment and/or diversionary structures or spill control equipment associated with each container/equipment at York College.

3.8. Demonstration of practicability – 40 CFR 112.7(d)

As described herein, and in accordance with 40 CFR 112.7(c), appropriate containment and/or diversionary structures or equipment (including the use of sorbent materials) are provided for the potential spill source areas at York College to prevent oil from reaching navigable waters.

In accordance with 40 CFR 112.7(d), if any of the spill prevention measures listed in 40 CFR 112.7(c) are deemed impracticable by a facility, that facility must explain why the measures are not practicable, and conduct series of integrity and leak testing for associated tank and piping systems. In addition, the facility would be required to prepare an Oil Spill Contingency Plan following the provisions of 40 CFR 109, and provide a written commitment of manpower, equipment, and materials required to expeditiously control and remove discharged oil that may be harmful.

Based on the nature and scope of oil use at York College, and the facility's use of containment and/or diversionary structures and readily available response equipment described herein, York College has deemed these measures practical and effective to prevent spilled/leaked oil from reaching navigable waters.

In the event of an oil spill, emergency and spill response/notification procedures provided in Section 5 of this SPCC Plan shall be followed.

3.9. Inspection and record keeping – 40 CFR 112.7(e)

York College performs various inspections as a component of this SPCC Plan. Formal visual inspections of tanks are conducted on a monthly basis and records of these inspections are documented and signed by the inspector (see Section 3.14 for more information). During these inspections, the tanks, containment structures, valves, pipelines, lighting, and other appropriate equipment are inspected. York College's Chief Engineer maintains signed inspection, and tank integrity testing

records/reports for a ***three year period***, as required per 40 CFR 112.7(e). In addition, the EHSO will maintain records of PBS tank inspections for at least a period of **ten years**, pursuant to 6 NYCRR 613.6. York College EHSO is responsible for confirmation that these records are being maintained, as required.

3.10. Personnel training, and discharge prevention procedures – 40 CFR 112.7(f)

Personnel training – 40 CFR 112.7(f)(1). Oil-handling personnel at York College are required to attend a spill prevention training session, which includes a complete review of the York College SPCC Plan. Employees are also instructed and tested on the job. On an annual basis, employee refresher training for spill response is also conducted.

The facility's SPCC training program includes the following:

- Review of the contents of the SPCC Plan.
- Instruction of personnel in the operation and maintenance of equipment to prevent the discharge of oil products, and in applicable pollution control laws, rules and regulations.
- Standard operating procedures used to prevent discharges of oil.
- Spill identification, notification, containment, control, and clean-up procedures and techniques.
- Discussion of past spill events, currently malfunctioning components or systems, if any, and recently developed precautionary measures.

Records of the spill prevention and response training provided to employees are maintained by the EHSO using the SPCC Plan *Employee Training Attendance Record* (see **Appendix E**).

Designated person accountable for spill prevention – 40 CFR 112.7 (f)(2). Felino Santos, Chief Engineer is the designated person accountable for spill prevention at the York College and reports to college management.

Spill prevention briefings – 40 CFR 112.7(f)(3). In accordance with 40 CFR 112.7(f)(3), spill prevention briefings are scheduled and conducted on an annual basis for oil-handling personnel to assure that each employee has an adequate understanding of the college's SPCC Plan. Past spill incidents (if any), and/or "close-calls," are discussed in these meetings to help prevent spills from recurring. Employee feedback and recommendations are encouraged in spill prevention and operations. Documentation, which includes the topics of discussion at each meeting, is maintained for compliance documentation.

3.11. Facility security measures – 40 CFR 112.7(g)

Facility fencing – 40 CFR 112.7(g)(1). Metal post fences with access gates that require York College personnel to unlock them prior to access, surround the outdoor oil storage tanks. In addition, York College is completely surrounded by metal post fencing.

Drain valves – 40 CFR 112.7(g)(2). Drain valves, which permit the outward flow of tank contents to the surface, are securely locked in the closed position when in non-operation or non-standby status except for tank #005. Refer to **Table 2** for the compliance schedule.

Starter controls – 40 CFR 112.7(g)(3). The starter controls for each of the applicable tanks at York College are either maintained in a locked "off' position or are located at areas only accessible to authorized personnel.

Loading/unloading connections – 40 CFR 112.7(g)(4). The unloading/ loading connections for tank systems are capped when not in service or standby service for an extended period of time.

Facility lighting systems – 40 CFR 112.7(g)(5). In accordance with 40 CFR 112.7(g)(5), York College is required to have sufficient lighting to assist in the discovery of oil spills during hours of darkness (both by operating personnel and non-operating personnel), and to minimize oil spills occurring through acts of vandalism. Refer to **Table 2** for the compliance schedule of when adequate lighting will be installed.

3.12. Facility tank truck loading/unloading – 40 CFR 112.7(h)

The following spill prevention measures are currently in place at the York to prevent or minimize the risk of an oil release to navigable waters.

Fuel transfer containment system - 40 CFR 112.7(h)(1). Based on information obtained from the USEPA and current York College tank truck loading/unloading areas, York College does not currently have an "unloading/loading rack" area. Therefore, the requirements for this section currently do not apply to the college. It should be noted, however, that undiked drainage area control is provided for each unloading/loading area at York College which is addressed in **Section 4.2**.

Warning system - 40 CFR 112.7(h)(2). The truck driver will remain present to observe for the duration of the loading/unloading operations. A warning sign is present at each bulk storage container loading/unloading location to remind the truck driver to disconnect

transfer lines prior to departure. Warnings to prevent vehicle departure prior to complete disconnection of transfer lines are also given via verbal communications by York College personnel.

Drain inspection - 40 CFR 112.7(h)(3). As stated in the *Tanker Truck Unloading/Loading Procedure* (see **Appendix D**), prior to filling and departure of a tanker truck, the truck driver and/or the York College representative must examine the lower-most drain and all outlets of the tanker truck for leakage. If leakage is observed, the drains or outlets will be tightened, adjusted, or replaced by the driver to prevent oil leakage while in transit.

3.13. Field-constructed aboveground containers – 40 CFR 112.7(i)

In accordance with 40 CFR Part 112, a field-constructed aboveground container is one that is assembled or reassembled (outside of the container manufacturer) at the location of its intended use.

York College does not currently use field-constructed aboveground containers; therefore, the requirements for this section do not apply to the facility.

3.14. Facility compliance with other applicable prevention standards – 40 CFR 112.7(j)

As York College currently has an aboveground storage capacity over 1,100 gallons of "petroleum," the college is also subject to the NYSDEC's PBS Regulations (6 NYCRR 612 – 614). There is currently, however, no requirement by the NYSDEC to prepare a specific spill prevention and response plan for PBS tanks.

In accordance with the NYSDEC's PBS Regulations, York College has registered and conducts inspections of the following containers on a monthly basis:

Table 3-1. *York College PBS registered tanks.*

Tank No.	Type	Capacity	Product	Location
001	UST	20,000	#2 Fuel Oil	Academic Core Building
002	UST	20,000	#2 Fuel Oil	Academic Core Building
006	UST	5,000	#2 Fuel Oil	Science Building
004	AST	250	#2 Fuel Oil	Classroom Building
005	AST	120	#2 Fuel Oil	Academic Core Building

Note: York College, PBS Registration Certificate (PBS #: 2-333638)

Source: York College

The visual inspections of the above-referenced ASTs include the inspection of exterior surfaces of tanks, pipes, valves and other equipment for maintenance deficiencies. Inspections also include identification of cracks, areas of wear, corrosion and thinning, poor maintenance and operating practices, excessive settlement of structures, separation or swelling of tank insulation, malfunctioning equipment, and structural and foundation weaknesses. Inspections also include inspecting and monitoring warning systems that may be in place.

Deficiencies observed during the inspection will be addressed promptly.

A copy of the *Monthly Tank Inspection Log* is located in **Appendix F**. Identified deficiencies that are observed during the inspection are addressed promptly by York College personnel.

As also required by the NYSDEC PBS regulations, 6 NYCRR Part 613.3(c)(3), "*(i) All aboveground petroleum tanks must be equipped with a gauge which accurately shows the level of product in the tank. The gauge must be accessible to the carrier and be installed so it can be conveniently read. (ii) The design capacity, working capacity and identification number of the tank must be clearly marked on the tank and the gauge. (iii) A high level warning alarm, a high level liquid pump cutoff controller or equivalent device may be used in lieu of the gauge required above.*"

For the purposes of compliance with 40 CFR 112.7(j), and in order for York College personnel to evaluate compliance with the applicable NYSDEC PBS regulatory requirements, the following materials should be consulted:

- NYSDEC, *Compliance Audit – Petroleum Bulk Storage Regulations, 6 NYCRR 612 – 614* (presented in **Exhibit B**)

- NYDEC, *Spill Prevention Operations Technology Series ("SPOTS"), Memo #6, Overfill/Spill Prevention Equipment For Petroleum Storage Tanks* (presented in **Exhibit C**)

- NYDEC, Spill Prevention Operations Technology Series ("SPOTS"), Memo #10, Secondary Containment Systems For Aboveground Storage Tanks (presented in **Exhibit D**).

4. Specific SPCC plan requirements

4.1. Purpose

In accordance with Subpart B – 40 CFR Part 112.8, this section of the SPCC Plan addresses specific requirements for the use and storage of petroleum or non-petroleum oils, excluding animal fats and vegetable oils.

4.2. Facility drainage – 40 CFR 112.8(b)

The following presents a response to each component under the requirements of 40 CFR 112.8(b)(1 – 5).

Drainage from storage areas – 40 CFR 112.8(b)(1). Currently, there are no outdoor storage areas that can accumulate rainwater in secondary containment dikes or structures; therefore, the requirements for this section do not apply to York College.

Flapper-type drain valves – 40 CFR 112.8(b)(2). Currently, there are no flapper-type drain valves associated with tank containment systems at the campus; therefore, the requirements for this section do not apply to York College.

Undiked area drainage – 40 CFR 112.8(b)(3). Drainage from undiked areas at the college (*i.e.*, tanker truck unloading areas) is currently conveyed to the storm water drainage system located on campus (including catch basins located on city streets). As described above, under the response to compliance with 40 CFR 112.7(h)(1), York College utilizes various ready response measures, as necessary, to prevent leaked or spilled oil from becoming a discharge at the tanker truck unloading areas. Furthermore, York College has adequate spill clean-up materials present in the event of a spill.

Other drainage – 40 CFR 112.8(b)(4). As compliance with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 112.8(b)(3) have been met, no further drainage controls at York College are considered necessary at this time.

Treatment of drainage water – 40 CFR 112.7(b)(5). York College does not currently treat drainage waters in more than one "treatment unit;" therefore, the requirements for this section do not apply to York College.

4.3. Bulk storage containers – 40 CFR 112.8(c)

The following presents a response to each component under the requirements of 40 CFR 112.8(c)(1 – 11).

Container compatibility with contents – 40 CFR 112.8(c)(1). The bulk storage containers at York College are compatible with the contents that they hold.

Diked area construction and containment volume – 40 CFR 112.8(c)(2). York College currently utilizes a secondary containment system for Tank #004, as required, which is designed and constructed so that the contents of the largest single tank is secondarily contained within an area considered sufficiently impervious to contain discharged oil. Tank #005 has adequate secondary containment for the individual tank, however, **Table 2** presents a compliance schedule for the modification of the alarm system to prevent a discharge from the feed tank. Tanks #001 and #002, which were installed in 1982, do not have secondary containment; however, daily inventories are performed for each tank. Although it is considered to be impracticable to provide secondary containment for Tank #001 and #002, which are both USTs, York College will provide additional environmental protection by the means of corrision protection (see **Table 2** for specifics).

Diked area, inspection and drainage of rainwater – 40 CFR 112.8(c)(3). As there are no outdoor diked areas at York College, the requirements for this section do not currently apply.

Corrosion protection of buried metallic storage containers – 40 CFR 112.8 (c)(4). As stated in 40 CFR 112.8/112.12(c)(4), *"Protect any completely buried metallic storage tank installed on or after January 10, 1974 from corrosion by coating or cathodic protection compatible with local soil conditions. You must regularly leak test such completely buried metallic storage tanks."*

Table 2 presents a compliance schedule for the installation of corrosion protection for Tanks #001 and #002.

Corrosion protection of partially buried metallic storage containers – 40 CFR 112.8(c)(5). York College does not currently have partially buried storage tanks; therefore, the requirements for this section do not currently apply to the campus.

Aboveground container periodic integrity testing – 40 CFR 112.8(c)(6). As previously described in Section 3.14 of this SPCC Plan, York College personnel conduct visual inspections of NYSDEC PBS registered aboveground storage containers on a monthly basis, as required per 6 NYCRR 613.6(a). Although not required by NYSDEC PBS regulations, York College will also arrange to have a certified inspector test each

aboveground bulk storage container for integrity at least ***once every ten years***, and whenever tank repairs are conducted [as required by 40 CFR 112.8(c)(6)].

The ten year integrity inspection frequency is based upon appropriate industry standards that are currently available for the type and size of aboveground bulk storage containers at York College.

Table 3 (see Tables tab) presents a summary of the integrity inspection requirements for each applicable aboveground bulk storage container at York College. The frequencies specified in **Table 3** are based upon appropriate industry standards that are currently available for the type, size, and age of aboveground bulk storage containers at York College.

The integrity inspection must combine visual inspection with another testing technique, such as hydrostatic testing, radiographic testing, ultrasonic testing, acoustic emissions testing, or another system of non-destructive shell testing. The following industry standards are considered appropriate for conducting integrity inspections of aboveground storage containers at York College:

- API Standard 653, *Tank Inspection Repair, Alteration, and Reconstruction*
- API Recommended Practice 575, *Inspection of Atmospheric and Low-Pressure Tanks*
- Underwriters Laboratories (UL) Standard 142, *Steel Aboveground Tanks for Flammable and Combustible Liquids*
- UL 80, *Steel Tanks for Oil-Burner Fuel*
- Steel Tank Institute (STI) SP001-00, *Standard for Inspection of In-Service Shop Fabricated Aboveground Tanks for Storage of Combustible and Flammable Liquids*.

York College personnel must keep comparison records, and must inspect the container's supports and foundations. As permitted to do so, records of inspections and tests will be maintained by York College personnel under usual and customary business practices. Therefore, such records of inspections do not necessarily have to be maintained with this SPCC Plan.

In accordance with 40 CFR 112.8(c)(6), the visual inspection component of the integrity test will include the inspection of the exterior surfaces of containers, pipes, valves, and other equipment for maintenance deficiencies. The inspections also will include where applicable, identification of cracks, areas of wear, corrosion and thinning, poor maintenance and operating practices, excessive settlement of structures, separation or swelling of container insulation, malfunctioning equipment, and structural and foundation weaknesses. In addition, these inspections will include inspection of and monitoring and warning systems that may be in place.

In addition to performing integrity testing for aboveground containers, 40 CFR 112.8/112.12(c)(6) states that facilities covered under the SPCC rule must conduct at a minimum, monthly visual inspections of 55-gallon drums, totes, and other (SPCC regulated) non-stationary containers. As stated in Section 3.3 of this SPCC Plan, based on the minimal risk for internal corrosion of these containers, York College has decided that visual integrity inspections alone are sufficient and provide equivalent environmental protection. **Appendix G** – *Drum/Container Storage and Handling Inspection Record* is used by York personnel to document such visual inspections.

Control of leakage through internal heating coils – 40 CFR 112.8(c)(7). York College does not currently have internal heating coils within oil storage containers; therefore, the requirements for this section do not apply to the facility.

Container installation fail-safe engineered - 40 CFR 112.8(c)(8). The bulk oil storage containers at York College are equipped, at a minimum, with high level alarms.

The containers, including the various liquid level sensing devices, are inspected on a regular basis (see **Appendix F** – *Monthly Tank Inspection Log*).

Observation of disposal facilities for effluent discharge – 40 CFR 112.8 (c)(9). York College currently discharges non-contact cooling water and storm water only. No other effluent is discharged from the facility into navigable waters of the U.S. or adjoining shorelines; therefore, the requirements for this section do not apply to the facility.

Visible oil leak corrections from tank seams and gaskets – 40 CFR 112.8 (c)(10). Visible oil leaks are reported so that corrective actions can be immediately implemented. Measures are taken to minimize and mitigate the leak, while awaiting repair. If a leak or spill is observed, the leaked oil product is cleaned up immediately by York College personnel. Oil spill cleanup supplies are stored at appropriate locations throughout the facility (see **Appendix G** - *Emergency Containment and Clean-up Supplies*)

Appropriate position of mobile or portable oil storage tanks – 40 CFR 112.8(c)(11). York College currently has various 55-gallons drums, which are considered mobile or portable for the purposes of this section and are appropriate placed to prevent a discharge by being positioned within/on secondary containment.

4.4. Facility transfer operations, pumping, and facility process – 40 CFR 112.8(d)

The following presents a response to each component under the requirements of 40 CFR 112.8(d)(1 – 5).

Corrosion protection for buried piping – 40 CFR 112.8(d)(1). York College has not installed or replaced buried piping on or after August 16, 2002. If, in the future, such activities occur, York College is required to provide a protective wrapping and coating for buried piping systems. Additionally, cathodic protection is required for buried piping installations or otherwise satisfy the corrosion protection standards for piping in 40 CFR Part 280. If a section of buried line is (or becomes) exposed, York College personnel will carefully inspect for deterioration. Documentation of such inspection will be completed by using **Appendix F** – *Monthly Petroleum Tank Inspection Log*. If corrosion damage is observed, York will undertake additional examination and corrective action as indicated by the magnitude of the damage.

Piping not-in-service – 40 CFR 112.8(d)(2). Pipeline terminal connections at York College are capped when not in operation. Refer to **Table 2** for the compliance schedule of when contents of the tank, design capacity, and working capacity are posted at the tank locations.

Aboveground piping supports design – 40 CFR 112.8(d)(3). The piping supports for the areas with aboveground piping have been properly designed to minimize abrasion and allow for expansion and contraction. In addition, piping exposed to weather is painted to help prevent corrosion.

Aboveground valves and pipeline examination – 40 CFR 112.8(d)(4). Aboveground valves and pipelines are examined by York College personnel on a monthly basis to assess the conditions of the flange joints, expansion joints, valve glands and bodies, catch pans, pipeline supports, and metal surfaces. Inspections of these above-referenced items are conducted during the inspection of the tank system and results are included on the *Monthly Tank Inspection Log*, included in **Appendix F**. Deficiencies observed during the inspection are addressed promptly.

Aboveground piping protection from vehicular traffic – 40 CFR 112.8 (d)(5). York College has positioned aboveground oil distribution piping so that there is no potential for damage from vehicular traffic.

5. Oil spill response and countermeasure procedures

5.1. Spill discovery and initial response

This SPCC Plan has been prepared for the prevention and control of oil spills at York College.

In the event of an oil spill or leak, the person discovering the oil from a storage container, tank or equipment must immediately initiate the following actions:

1. Extinguish all sources of ignition and isolate incompatible or reactive chemical substances.

2. If there is an immediate threat to human health, evacuate the immediate area.

3. If there are no health or safety hazards, and there is a reasonable certainty of the origin of the leak/spill, proceed or attempt to stop or contain the spill/release at the source.

4. Isolate all potential environmental receptors such as floor drains, catchbasins, sumps, exposed soil, and runoff areas.

Contact the following to provide information regarding the spill event:

- **Ching See Chan**
  Environmental Health and Safety Officer
  Office: (718) 262-2662
  Mobile: (646) 265-5295

The Assistant Superintendent, George Fellows, or designee will direct and coordinate the spill clean-up activities and evaluate if an environmental contractor will be required to perform the clean-up activities. Assistant Superintendent will then initiate the notification procedures, as outlined in the following sections.

5.2. Internal reporting requirements

The following describes the internal spill "reporting" policy for York College:

Report oil spills occurring on facility property or as a result of campus operations either onto land, or into or threatening to enter into a waterway. A York College employee detecting such a situation (during normal operational hours) will notify Public Safety Shift Supervisor. If a spill or leak occurs on weekdays, weekends, holidays, or during non-operational hours, Security Officer on duty or designee will also serve as the campus's emergency response coordinator.

Table 5-1 presents the internal emergency contacts for York College:

Table 5-1. *Internal emergency contacts.*

Name	Work Telephone No.	Mobile Telephone No.
Public Safety	718-262-2222	N/A
Ching See Chan Environmental, Health & Safety Officer	718-262-2662	646-265-5295
Joseph Goffredo Chief Administrative Supervisor	718-262-2203	646-483-1312
George Fellows Assistant Superintendent	718-262-2208	516-546-0296
Chief Engineer	718-262-2212	N/A

Source: York College

The emergency response coordinator has been assigned overall responsibility in coordinating responses to oil spill incidents and will contact other appropriate facility personnel, as necessary. The emergency response coordinator will also direct York personnel to make contact with others listed on the emergency call list, as necessary.

The emergency response coordinator will direct and coordinate the spill clean-up activities and evaluate if an environmental contractor will be required to perform the clean-up activities. In the event of an oil spill, **Appendix I** – *Spill History Form* will be used by York College personnel to document the facts regarding the spill incident, in addition to the *Spill History Form*, the City University of New York Public Safety Service Incident Report may also be used.

The emergency response coordinator will then initiate the notification procedures, as outlined in the following sections.

5.3. External reporting requirements

Under the circumstances as outlined below, the EHSO will notify the appropriate regulatory authorities of spills and discharges of oil, as required. Prior to such agency notifications, the Spill Response Team Coordinator will complete **Appendix J** – *Regulatory Agency Reporting Log.*

5.3.1. Reportable quantities

As defined by 40 CFR 112.2, a spill event is a discharge (*e.g.*, spill, leak, release, or discharge) of oil into or upon navigable waters of the United States or adjoining shorelines in harmful quantities, as defined by 40 CFR 110.

Federal reportable quantities

Pursuant to 40 CFR 110.11, an **IMMEDIATE** call is to be made to the National Response Center (NRC) at **1-800-424-8802**, **if** one of the following occurs:

- *the amount of oil violates applicable state water quality standards*
- *the amount of oil causes a film or "sheen" upon or discoloration of the surface of the water or adjoining shorelines*
- *the amount of oil causes a sludge or emulsion to be deposited beneath the surface of the water or upon adjoining shorelines.*

New York State reportable quantities

A variety of reporting obligations, some of them specifying different time periods for reporting, exist in New York State with respect to oil. [Please see the NYSDEC's *Final Guidance and Responsiveness Summary Regarding Petroleum Spill Reporting*, effective May 1, 1996 presented in **Exhibit D**].

In addition to any required federal reporting, York will report oil spills to the NYSDEC as soon as possible, **but not later than *two* hours after discovery**, unless the spill meets all of the following criteria:

1. The spill is known to be less than 5 gallons; and
2. The spill is contained and under control by York personnel; and
3. The spill has not and will not reach the State's water or any land; and
4. The spill is cleaned up within two hours of discovery.

NOTE: For spills that are not required to be reported, the facts concerning the incident must be documented (use Appendix J – *Regulatory Agency Reporting Log)* and a record maintained for a period of at least one year.

In the event an oil spill does not meet all of the above criteria, York College personnel will notify the NYSDEC at the "Spill Hotline" (**1-800-457-7362**) within two hours of discovery. As appropriate, York may also choose to notify the NYSDEC Region 2 office in Long Island City, New York (**718-482-4929**).

Prior to York College personnel calling a state or federal agency regarding a reportable oil spill, the following information should be collected:

1. Address and telephone number of the facility
2. Spill date and time
3. Type of oil product spilled
4. Location of spill
5. Weather conditions at the spill location
6. Estimate of the total quantity spilled
7. Estimate of the quantity spilled into navigable water
8. Source of the spill
9. Description of the affected media (water, air, land)
10. Cause of the spill
11. Damages or injuries caused by the spill
12. Actions used to stop, remove and mitigate the effects of the spill
13. Whether an evacuation is needed
14. Names of individuals or agencies that have also been contacted.

5.3.2. Written notification requirements

In accordance with 40 CFR Part 112.4, York College will submit a written report to the USEPA Region 2 Administrator (290 Broadway, New York, NY 10007-1866) and the NYSDEC Region 2 suboffice (1 Hunter's Point Plaza 47-40 21st Street, Long Island City, New York) **within sixty (60) days** in the event of a reportable spill or release of oil in the following quantities and frequencies:

- *a single discharge* of 1,000 or more gallons into or upon navigable waters of the U.S. or adjoining shorelines, or*

- *discharged more than 42 U.S. gallons of oil in each of two discharges, occurring within any twelve month period.*

* ***Note*** – see definition of a "discharge" in Section 1.2 of this SPCC Plan.

This written report will include the following information:

1. Name of facility
2. Name of owner or operator of facility
3. Location of the facility
4. Maximum storage or handling capacity of the facility and normal daily throughput

5. Corrective action and countermeasures taken by the campus, including a description of equipment repairs and replacements
6. An adequate description of the campus, including maps, flow diagrams and topographical maps
7. Cause(s) of the spill, including a failure analysis of the system or subsystem in which the failure occurred
8. Additional preventive measures taken or contemplated to minimize the possibility of recurrence
9. Such other information as the USEPA Regional Administrator may reasonably require pertinent to the SPCC Plan or spill event.

In accordance with 40 CFR Part 112.4(e), York College must amend this SPCC Plan ***within 30 days***, as necessary, after receiving notification by the USEPA Regional Administrator. York College must implement the amended SPCC Plan as soon as possible, but not later than six months after the plan was amended.

5.3.3. External emergency contracts

Table 5-2 below, presents a summary of external emergency contacts that may be contacted:

Table 5-2. *External emergency contacts.*

Organization	Telephone Number
National Response Center	800-424-8802 (24hrs, 365 days/yr)
USEPA Reg. 2 Spill Hotline (Alternate)	732-548-8730
NYSDEC Spill Hotline	800-457-7362 (24hrs, 365 days/yr)
NYSDEC, Long Island City	718-482-4929
CHEMTREC	800-424-9300 (24hrs, 365 days/yr)
NY State Police	911

Source: York College