INDIANA TECH

SPILL PREVENTION CONTROL AND COUNTERMEASURE (SPCC) PLAN

PREPARED FOR:

INDIANA INSTITUE OF TECHNOLOGY
1600 EAST WASHINGTON BOULEVARD
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA 46803

PREPARED BY:

EES ENGINEERING & ENVIRONMENTAL SOLUTIONS, LLC

EES PROJECT NO. 19-628-10

ORIGINAL DATE OF PLAN: MARCH 2010

DATE OF LAST PLAN AMENDMENT/PE CERTIFICATION: FEBRUARY 2020

DATE OF LAST PLAN REVIEW: FEBRUARY 2020

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APPENDICES

Section 1
APPLICABILITY

112.1(b) Except as provided in paragraph (d) of this section, this part applies to any owner or operator of a non-transportation-related onshore or offshore facility engaged in drilling, producing, gathering, storing, processing, refining, transferring, distributing, using, or consuming oil and oil products, which due to its location, could reasonably be expected to discharge oil in quantities that may be harmful, as described in part 110 of this chapter, into or upon the navigable waters of the United States or adjoining shorelines, or into or upon the waters of the contiguous zone, or in connection with activities under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act or the Deepwater Port Act of 1974, or that may affect natural resources belonging to, appertaining to, or under the exclusive management authority of the United States (including resources under the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act) that has oil in:

(1) Any aboveground container;

(2) Any completely buried tank as defined in 112.2;

(3) Any container that is used for standby storage, for seasonal storage, or for temporary storage, or not otherwise ''permanently closed'' as defined in 112.2;

(4) Any ''bunkered tank'' or ''partially buried tank'' as defined in 112.2, or any container in a vault, each of which is considered an aboveground storage container for purposes of this part

112.1(d) Except as provided in paragraph (f) of this section, this part does not apply to:

(1) The owner or operator of any facility, equipment, or operation that is not subject to the jurisdiction of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) under section 311(j)(1)(C) of the CWA, as follows:

(i) Any onshore or offshore facility, that due to its location, could not reasonably be expected to have a discharge as described in paragraph (b) of this section. This determination must be based solely upon consideration of the geographical and location aspects of the facility (such as proximity to navigable waters or adjoining shorelines, land contour, drainage, etc.) and must exclude consideration of manmade features such as dikes, equipment or other structures, which may serve to restrain, hinder, contain, or otherwise prevent a discharge as described in paragraph (b) of this section.

(2) Any facility which, although otherwise subject to the jurisdiction of EPA, meets both of the following requirements:

(i) The completely buried storage capacity of the facility is 42,000 gallons or less of oil. For purposes of this exemption, the completely buried storage capacity of a facility excludes the capacity of a completely buried tank, as defined in 112.2, and connected underground piping, underground ancillary equipment, and containment systems, that is currently subject to all of the technical requirements of part 280 of this chapter or all of the technical requirements of a State program approved under part 281 of this chapter. The completely buried storage capacity of a facility also excludes the capacity of a container that is ''permanently closed,'' as defined in 112.2.

(ii) The aggregate aboveground storage capacity of the facility is 1,320 gallons or less of oil. For purposes of this exemption, only containers of oil with a capacity of 55 gallons or greater are counted. The aggregate aboveground storage capacity of a facility excludes the capacity of a container that is ''permanently closed,'' as defined in 112.2.

The Indiana Institute of Technology (Indiana Tech) campus located at 1600 East Washington Boulevard in Fort Wayne, Indiana has an aggregate aboveground oil storage capacity greater than 1,320 gallons and could reasonably be expected to discharge oil in quantities that may be harmful, as described in 40 CFR 110, into or upon the navigable waters of the United States. Therefore, Indiana Tech is subject to regulation under 40 CFR 112. This Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan was developed to satisfy the requirements of 40 CFR 112.

Section 2
CERTIFICATIONS, APPROVALS AND CORRECTIVE ACTION

A. PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER CERTIFICATION [112.3(d)]

112.3(d) A licensed Professional Engineer must review and certify a SPCC Plan for it to be effective to satisfy the requirements of 40 CFR 112.

By means of this certification I attest that:

(i) I am familiar with the requirements of 40 CFR 112;
(ii) My agent or I has visited and examined the Indiana Tech campus located at 1600 East Washington Boulevard in Fort Wayne, Indiana.
(iii) The SPCC Plan has been prepared in accordance with good engineering practice, including consideration of applicable industry standards, and with the requirements of 40 CFR 112;
(iv) Procedures for required inspections and testing, see Appendix A, have been established; and
(v) The Plan is adequate for the facility.

Licensed Professional Engineer: Joseph L. Hendrickson, P.E.

License Number: 10100212

State of License: Indiana

Seal:

Signature: Joseph L. Hendrickson

Date: 03/11/2020

B. PLAN AVAILABILITY [112.3(e)]

112.3(e) If you are the owner or operator of a facility for which a Plan is required under this section, you must: (1) maintain a complete copy of the Plan at the facility if the facility is normally attended at least four hours per day, or at the nearest field office if the facility is not so attended, and (2) have the Plan available to the Regional Administrator for on-site review during normal working hours.

A complete copy of the SPCC Plan is maintained at the campus in Buildings and Grounds, which is located inside the Warrior Fieldhouse. The Plan is available for on-site review during normal working hours.

C. DISCHARGE RESPONSE CRITERIA AND REPORTING [112.4(a)]

112.4(a) Notwithstanding compliance with 112.3, whenever a facility has discharged more than 1,000 U.S. gallons of oil in a single discharge as described in 112.1(b), or discharged more than 42 U.S. gallons of oil in each of two discharges as described in 112.1(b), occurring within any twelve month period, submit the following to the Regional Administrator within 60 days from the time the facility becomes subject to this section:

(1) Name of the facility;
(2) Your Name;
(3) Location of the facility;
(4) Maximum storage or handling capacity of the facility and normal daily throughput;
(5) Corrective action and countermeasures you have taken, including a description of equipment repairs and replacement;
(6) An adequate description of the facility, including maps, flow diagrams, and topographical maps, as necessary;
(7) The cause of such discharge as described in 112.1(b), including a failure analysis of the system or subsystem in which the failure occurred;
(8) Additional preventive measures you have taken or contemplated to minimize the possibility of recurrence; and
(9) Such other information as the Regional Administrator may reasonably require pertinent to the Plan or discharge.

112.4(b) Take no action under this section until it applies to your facility (November 10, 2010).

112.4(c) Send to the appropriate agency or agencies in charge of oil pollution control activities in the State in which the facility is located a complete copy of all information you provided to the Regional Administrator under paragraph (a) of this section.

There have been no incidents that involved the discharge or release of a reportable quantity of oil within the past three years.

All discharges or releases that occur will be documented on a Discharge Response Record. A blank copy of this form is provided in Appendix B. This form is to be changed only by the Discharge Prevention Coordinator. A discharge or discharges, as described in 40 CFR 110, of oil that exceed the limits described in 40 CFR 112.4(a), after November 10, 2010, will be reported to the Regional Administrator per 40 CFR 112.4, as described in the box above. The limits are as follows:

- More than 1,000 gallons of oil in a single discharge; or
- More than 42 gallons of oil in each of two discharges occurring within any twelve (12) month period.

A log of all discharge responses will be maintained in this section of the Plan. Copies of completed Discharge Response Records and reports to the Regional Administrator will be kept in a separate file, which is maintained by the Discharge Prevention Coordinator. The EMS Coordinator is the Discharge Prevention Coordinator for Indiana Tech. The Director of Facilities assists the EMS Coordinator, and functions as an alternate Discharge Prevention Coordinator.

DISCHARGE RESPONSE LOG

Date	NRC Incident Report #	Material Discharged/ Released	Volume	Brief Description of Response Action

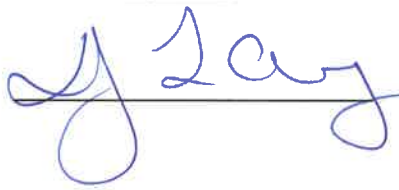
D. COMPLIANCE INSPECTION PLAN REVIEW PAGE [112.5(b)]

112.5(b) Complete a review and evaluation of the SPCC Plan a least once every five years from the date the facility becomes subject to 40 CFR 112; or if your facility was in operation on or before August 16, 2002, five years from the date your last review was required under this part. 112.5 (c) Have a Professional Engineer certify any technical amendment to your Plan in accordance with 112.3 (d).

A review and evaluation of this SPCC Plan is conducted at least once every five years. As a result of this review and evaluation, Indiana Tech will amend this SPCC Plan within six months of the review to include more effective prevention and control technology if: (1) the technology has been field-proven at the time of review and (2) will significantly reduce the likelihood of a discharge as described in 40 CFR 112.1 (b) from the facility. Any amendment will be implemented as soon as possible, but no later than six months following preparation of any amendment. Any technical amendment to the Plan will be certified by a Professional Engineer in accordance with 40 CFR 112.3 (d). All Professional Engineer Certifications will be retained in Section 2, Part A of this Plan.

Statement of Plan Review, Evaluation and Amendment

"I have completed review and evaluation of the SPCC Plan for Indiana Tech on "**Review Date**", and "**Will Amend the Plan**" (yes or no) as a result."

Review Date	Will Amend the Plan	Reviewer	Signature	P.E. Certification Required	Comments
Feb 2020	Y	Jenifer Aselage		Y	

E. MANAGEMENT APPROVAL [112.7]

112.7 The Plan must have the full approval of management at a level of authority to commit the necessary resources to fully implement the Plan.

Indiana Tech is committed to the prevention of discharges of oil to navigable waters and the environment and maintains the highest standards for spill prevention control and countermeasures through regular review, updating and implementation of this SPCC Plan for the Fort Wayne, Indiana campus.

Authorized Campus Representative

Name: Mike Townsley

Title: Director of Facilities

Signature: Mike Townsley

Date: 10-22-20

F. CORRECTIVE ACTIONS [112.7]

112.7 If the Plan calls for additional facilities or procedures, methods, or equipment not yet fully operational, you must discuss these items in separate paragraphs, and must explain separately the details of installation and operational start-up.

Indiana Tech will complete the following corrective actions by the date listed next to the action. Indiana Tech shall inform the Licensed Professional Engineer certifying the Plan in writing when the corrective actions are completed.

Number	Corrective Action	Date
TBD		

G. FACILITY CONFORMANCE [112.7(a)(1)]

112.7(a)(1) Include a discussion of your facility's conformance with the requirements listed in this part (40 CFR 112).

Indiana Tech is in conformance with the requirements listed in 40 CFR 112, which became effective on August 16, 2002. A discussion of conformance is included throughout this SPCC Plan.

H. DEVIATIONS [112.7(a)(2)]

112.7(a)(2) Comply with all applicable requirements listed in this part. Your Plan may deviate from the requirements in paragraphs (g), (h)(2) and (3), and (i) of this section and the requirements in subparts B and C of this part, except the secondary containment requirements in paragraphs (c) and (h)(1) of this section, and 40 CFR 112.8(c)(2), 112.8(c)(11), 112.9(c)(2), 112.10(c), 112.12(c)(2), 112.12(c)(11), 112.13(c)(2), and 112.14(c), where applicable to a specific facility, if you provide equivalent environmental protection by some other means of spill prevention, control, or countermeasure. Where your Plan does not conform to the applicable requirements in paragraphs (g), (h)(2) and (3), and (i) of this section, or the requirements of subparts B and C of this part, except the secondary containment requirements in paragraphs (c) and (h)(1) of this section, and 40 CFR 112.8(c)(2), 112.8(c)(11), 112.9(c)(2), 112.10(c), 112.12(c)(2), 112.12(c)(11), 112.13(c)(2), and 112.14(c), you must state the reasons for nonconformance in your Plan and describe in detail alternate methods and how you will achieve equivalent environmental protection. If the Regional Administrator determines that the measures described in your Plan do not provide equivalent environmental protection, he may require that you amend your Plan, following the procedures in 40 CFR 112.4(d) and (e).

In complying with all applicable requirements listed in 40 CFR 112, Indiana Tech's SPCC Plan deviated from the following requirements:

1. 112.7(e) – Formal inspections will be conducted on a yearly basis of shop built containers with a capacity greater than 55 gallons, excluding drums and totes. The containers are visually inspected monthly.

2. 112.8(c)(6) – In lieu of non-destructive testing of single use 55-gallon (drums), totes and shop-built containers up to and equal to 30,000 gallons that are not in contact with the ground or protected from the ground by a barrier, Indiana Tech will conduct periodic visual inspections of all 55-gallon drums, totes and containers subject to this regulation. Containers that are shop-built and not in contact with the ground pose a minimal risk of failure. Secondary containment and monthly visual inspections will provide equivalent environmental protection.

Section 3
FACILITY OWNER AND OPERATOR

A. FACILITY OWNER, ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE

Indiana Tech
1600 East Washington Boulevard
Fort Wayne, Indiana 46803
(260) 422-5561

B. FACILITY OPERATOR, ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE

Indiana Tech
1600 East Washington Boulevard
Fort Wayne, Indiana 46803
(260) 422-5561

Section 4
FACILITY CONTACTS

NAME	TITLE	HOME	OFFICE	CELL PHONE
Mike Townsley	Director of Facilities	None	x2246	(260) 740-6643
Joe Myers	EMS Coordinator	None	x3421	(260) 701-6862
Tom Dague	Coordinator of Grounds	(260) 351-3947	x2444	(260) 515-3570
Rich Burns	Maintenance Supervisor	None	399-2879	(260) 452-6978

Section 5
FACILITY DESCRIPTION

A. FACILITY OPERATIONS

In this section describe your facility's day-to-day operations, including hours of operation, personnel, and operational history. In your description include a discussion of the modes of transportation used for receiving products and raw materials (e.g., pipeline, railcar, tanker truck).

Note: This background information is not required by 40 CFR 112. However, EPA recommends that facility background information be provided. (EPA Sample Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan, 1999.)

Indiana Tech is located in Fort Wayne, Indiana at 1600 East Washington Boulevard. Indiana Tech operates under North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Code 611310 (Colleges, Universities and Professional Schools). Founded in 1930, Indiana Tech is a private, independent, nondenominational university. Originally known as 'Indiana Technical College', it began as a school for engineering and science. The Fort Wayne campus covers an area of 42 acres, just east of downtown Fort Wayne. The campus normally operates 24-hours per day, 7 days per week. There are approximately 198 full and part time employees on staff, along with 130 adjunt staff and 24 contract employees for security and custodial services.

B. DRAINAGE PATHWAY AND DISTANCE TO NAVIGABLE WATERS [112.7(a)(3)]

112.7(a)(3) Describe in your Plan the physical layout of the facility and include a facility diagram, which must mark the location and contents of each container. The facility diagram must include completely buried tanks that are otherwise exempted from the requirements of this part under 112.1(d)(4). The facility diagram must also include all transfer stations and connecting pipes.

Note: This section should describe the facility's proximity to bays, rivers, streams (perennial or Intermittent), creeks, ditches, flood control channels, storm drains, and other waterways. Hydrological systems should be diagramed or described. The facility diagram must include all fixed (i.e. not mobile or portable) containers which store 55 gallons or more of oil and must include information marking the contents of those containers. If you store mobile containers in a certain area (i.e. drums), you must mark that area on the diagram. You may mark the contents of each container either on diagram of the facility, or on a separate log sheet if those contents change on a frequent basis.

The site drainage plans are provided in Appendix C. Site drainage plans are provided for the campus buildings that have containers or oil-filled operational equipment subject to this regulation.

The nearest body of navigable water is the Maumee River which is less than 1/4 of a mile from the campus.

A USGS topographical map of the area is provided in Appendix D.

C. FACILITY STORAGE [112.7(a)(3)(i)]

112.7(a)(3)(i) You must also address in your Plan the type of oil in each container and its storage capacity.

Note: In this section describe the storage capacity and oil product in each container at your facility including oil products stored in above ground storage tanks (ASTs), underground storage tanks (USTs) [(1)], oil-filled electrical equipment (e.g., circuit breakers, transformers), spill tanks, oil/water separators [(2)], vapor recovery units portable tanks, drum storage, and trucks which hold oil product and are parked on site.

(1) Not included in the total storage capacity if it meets 112.1(d)(4), but must be marked on the facility diagram. (*112.1(d)(4) Any completely buried storage tank, as defined in 112.2, and connected underground piping, underground ancillary equipment, and containment systems, at any facility, that is subject to all of the technical requirements of part 280 of this chapter or a State program approved under part 281 of this chapter, except that such a tank must be marked on the facility diagram as provided in 112.7(a)(3), if the facility is otherwise subject to this part.)*

(2) Not included in the total storage capacity if it meets 112.1(d)(6). *(112.1(d)(6) Any facility or part thereof used exclusively for wastewater treatment and not used to satisfy any requirement of this part. The production, recovery, or recycling of oil is not wastewater treatment for purposes of this paragraph.)*

ID / Drawing No.	Container Description	Capacity (gallons)	Contents
Oil-Filled Operational Equipment			
1 / SPCC-3	Cunningham Elevator Unit	97	Hydraulic Oil
2 / SPCC-14	Zollner Elevator Unit	150	Hydraulic Oil
3 / SPCC-9	Pierson Elevator Unit 1	190	Hydraulic Oil
4 / SPCC-9	Pierson Elevator Unit 2	190	Hydraulic Oil
5 / SPCC-2	Andorfer Elevator Unit 1	150	Hydraulic Oil
6 / SPCC-2	Andorfer Elevator Unit 2	150	Hydraulic Oil
7 /SPCC-4	Evans Kimmell Elevator Unit	140	Hydraulic Oil
8 / SPCC-8	Oropeza Elevator Unit	100	Hydraulic Oil
9 / SPCC-13	Yergens-Rogers Elevator Unit	95	Hydraulic Oil
10 / SPCC-11	Wilfred Uytengsu, Sr. Center Elevator Unit	100	Hydraulic Oil
11 / SPCC-1	Abbott Elevator Unit	115	Hydraulic Oil
12 / SPCC-2	Andorfer Grease Trap	458 gallons of grease (1000 gal liquid capacity)	Grease
14 / SPCC-7	Keene Unit 1	100	Hydraulic Oil
15 / SPCC-7	Keene Unit 2	140	Hydraulic Oil
16 / SPCC -12	Warrior Athletic Center Unit	100	Hydraulic Oil
17 / SPCC-14	Zollner Building Generator	350	Diesel
18 / SPCC-6	Kalbfleisch Hall Unit	75	Hydraulic Oil
Containers			
13 / SPCC-15	Donald Ross Used Oil Drum	55	Used Oil
19, 20, 21 / SPCC-10	Summit Hall Grease Separator	1,250 each	Grease
22 / SPCC-15	Donald Ross Diesel Fuel Tank	300	Diesel
23 / SPCC-15	Donald Ross Gasoline Fuel Tank	300	Gasoline
24 / SPCC-15	Donald Ross Used Oil Tank	300	Used Oil
TOTAL STORAGE CAPACITY			7947

Section 6
COUNTERMEASURES PROVIDED

112.7(a)(3) You must also address in your Plan:

(i) The type of oil in each container and its storage capacity; (Section 5)

(ii) Discharge prevention measures including procedures for routine handling of products (loading, unloading, and facility transfers, etc.); (Section 8)

(iii) Discharge or drainage controls such as secondary containment around containers and other structures, equipment, and procedures for the control of a discharge; (Section 8)

(iv) Countermeasures for discharge discovery, response, and cleanup (both the facility's capability and those that might be required of a contractor);

(v) Methods of disposal of recovered materials in accordance with applicable legal requirements; and

(vi) Contact list and phone numbers for the facility response coordinator, National Response Center, cleanup contractors with whom you have an agreement for response, and all appropriate Federal, State, and local agencies who must be contacted in case of a discharge as described in 112.1(b).

112.7(a)(4) Unless you have submitted a response plan under 112.20, provide information and procedures in your Plan to enable a person reporting a discharge as described in 112.1(b) to relate information on the exact address or location and phone number of the facility; the date and time of the discharge, the type of material discharged; estimates of the total quantity discharged; estimates of the quantity discharged as described in 112.1(b); the source of the discharge; a description of all affected media; the cause of the discharge; any damages or injuries caused by the discharge; actions being used to stop, remove, and mitigate the effects of the discharge; whether an evacuation may be needed; and, the names of individuals and/or organizations who have also been contacted.

112.7(a)(5) Unless you have submitted a response plan under 112.20, organize portions of the Plan describing procedures you will use when a discharge occurs in a way that will make them readily usable in an emergency, and include appropriate supporting material as appendices.

This section of the Plan has been organized to also meet the requirements under 40 CFR 112.7(a)(4) and (a)(5).

A. DISCHARGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

In the event that an oil or petroleum product discharge occurs, Indiana Tech personnel must respond in a safe and effective manner. The following sections outline the procedures to be followed and the specific responsibilities of those individuals involved in the discharge discovery, response and cleanup.

1. Discharge Response Procedures

The following procedures will be followed when a discharge is detected (not in any specific order):

a. Evacuate and treat any injured personnel, if it can be done safely.

b. Identify the type of material that has discharged.

c. Determine the cause of the discharge.

d. Determine what safety precautions are required based on Safety Data Sheets (SDSs) or other available safety and health information.

e. Take measures to stop or minimize additional discharge and prevent further release (e.g., shut off valves, pumps, or upright drums), if it can be done safely.

f. Evacuate area, if necessary, to upwind of the source.

g. Alert the Discharge Prevention Coordinator or alternate, the designated person accountable for discharge prevention [112.7(f)(2)].

h. Provide the following information to the Discharge Prevention Coordinator:

(1) Exact location of the emergency.

(2) Type and description of the emergency.

(3) Extent and nature of any personal injury.

i. Minimize or contain migration of discharged material, if it can be done safely. See facility site drainage plan provided in Appendix C for location of nearest open sewer.

j. Minimize contamination of discharged material, if it can be done safely.

k. Call for local emergency assistance as required (fire, police, hazardous materials, utilities, etc.).

l. Notification of the release to appropriate regulatory agencies is to be done in accordance with the reporting requirements summarized in Appendix E and only by the Discharge Prevention Coordinator or under his direction.

2. Responsibilities of General Campus Personnel

a. Campus personnel will be responsible for knowing what materials are used in their departments and understanding what safety procedures should be followed when using these materials.

b. Campus personnel will immediately contact the Discharge Prevention Coordinator or alternate in the event they discover a discharge. Campus personnel will evacuate the discharge area and will not interfere with activities of the discharge cleanup.

3. Responsibilities of Discharge Prevention Coordinator

a. The Discharge Prevention Coordinator or alternate will be responsible for developing the discharge prevention and response procedures and ensuring that appropriate personnel are properly trained on the procedures.

b. In the event of a discharge, the Discharge Prevention Coordinator shall be responsible for the following:

(1) Assess the discharge situation. In performing this assessment, the following should be determined:

(a) The date and time of the discharge.
(b) Type of material discharged.
(c) Estimates of the total quantity discharged.
(d) Estimates of the total quantity discharged as described in 112.1(b).
(e) The source of the discharge.
(f) A description of all affected media.
(g) The cause of the discharge.
(h) Any damages or injuries caused by the discharge.
(i) Actions being used to stop, remove and mitigate the effects of the discharge.
(j) Whether an evacuation may be needed.

(2) Evacuate the area if necessary.

(3) Implement the Discharge Response Procedures (Section 6, Part A (1) of this Plan).

B. NOTIFICATION OF THE DISCHARGE PREVENTION COORDINATOR

1. In the event of a discharge, the Discharge Prevention Coordinator shall be notified.

2. If the Discharge Prevention Coordinator cannot be reached, the alternate shall be notified. A list of Emergency Contacts is provided in Appendix F and in the front of the Plan.

C. REPORTABLE RELEASE DETERMINATION

1. The Discharge Prevention Coordinator is responsible for determining if a "reportable release" has occurred. To determine if a "reportable quantity" of material was released, follow the reporting requirements summarized in Appendix E.

2. There are federal, state and local requirements for responding to oil and petroleum product releases. These requirements are generally described in the following paragraphs. A detailed description of the requirements is located in Appendix E.

   a. Federal Requirements - If a release of oil or petroleum occurs to navigable waters, a report must be made under Section 110 of the Clean Water Act. Notification must be made to the National Response Center (NRC) as soon as possible.

   b. State Requirements - Notification to the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) - Emergency Response Section must be made if a reportable release of a hazardous or extremely hazardous material occurs. The reporting thresholds include a release that causes a sheen, damages the waters of the state, exceeds 55 gallons and leaves the site or exceeds 1,000 gallons to soil.

   c. Local Requirements - Notification should be made to the City of Fort Wayne WPCP if the release may impact the sewer system. The Allen County Emergency Management Agency (LEPC) should be notified if a reportable quantity of oil has been released.

D. NOTIFICATION OF GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

1. Reporting to any agency should only be done by the Discharge Prevention Coordinator. A list of Emergency Contacts is provided in Appendix F and in the front of the Plan.

E. DISCHARGE CONTROL EQUIPMENT

1. Discharge control equipment is available to respond to a discharge on the campus. A description of the equipment located at the facility is located in Appendix G. Locations of discharge control equipment within the campus are shown on the site drainage plans in Appendix C.

F. EMERGENCY INFORMATION

1. For emergency information regarding a discharged material, the Safety Data Sheet should be referenced. The Safety Data Sheets are kept on file in Buildings and Grounds and Insite (online).

G. DISCHARGE REVIEW AND FOLLOW-UP

1. All discharges will be evaluated following their occurrence to determine the cause and to take corrective action measures to prevent a reoccurrence. Corrective actions will be discussed in Section 2, Part F of this Plan. Corrective action measures may include the following:

    a. Training (or retraining).

    b. More frequent and thorough inspections.

    c. Evaluation of existing equipment.

    d. Modifications or changes to this Plan, if appropriate.

2. The primary responsibility for conducting the review is the Discharge Prevention Coordinator's. Following each discharge, a log entry should be made to document the discharge occurrence on the Discharge Response Log in Section 2, Part C of this Plan. Copies of the completed Discharge Response Records will be maintained in a separate file at the facility for a minimum of three years.

Section 7
POTENTIAL DISCHARGE PREDICTIONS, VOLUMES, RATES & CONTROL [112.7(b)]

112.7(b) Where experience indicates a reasonable potential for equipment failure (such as loading or unloading equipment, tank overflow, rupture, or leakage, or any other equipment known to be a source of a discharge), include in your Plan 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 type of major equipment failure.

Note: Types of failures to consider include tank (aboveground and underground) overflow, rupture or leakage, pipe failure, wastewater treatment facility failure and discharges during transfer operations at the rack and/or dock or tank truck parking areas. The direction a discharge would flow can be predicted by drainage patterns, the location of storm or sewer drains, and secondary containment; these predictions should be performed or verified by a Professional Engineer. The rate of flow will depend upon the size and location of the failure and the equipment involved. The total quantity of oil that could be discharged from the facility should be based on a worst-case situation and the time it would take to respond to a discharge (e.g., shutting off a pump or closing a valve).

ID	Source	Type of Failure	Volume (gallons)	Rate (gallon/hr)	Direction of Flow per 112.1(d)(1)(i)	Containment (gallons)	Drawing No.
Oil-Filled Operational Equipment							
1	Cunningham Elevator Unit	rupture, leakage	97	97	Elevator equipment room floor	15	SPCC-3
2	Zollner Elevator Unit	rupture, leakage	150	150	Elevator equipment room floor	15	SPCC-14
3	Pierson Elevator Unit 1	rupture, leakage	190	190	Elevator equipment room floor	15	SPCC-9
4	Pierson Elevator Unit 2	rupture, leakage	190	190	Elevator equipment room floor	15	SPCC-9
5	Andorfer Elevator Unit 1	rupture, leakage	150	150	Elevator equipment room floor	15	SPCC-2
6	Andorfer Elevator Unit 2	rupture, leakage	150	150	Elevator equipment room floor	15	SPCC-2
7	Evans Kimmell Elevator Unit	rupture, leakage	140	140	Elevator equipment room floor	15	SPCC-4
8	Oropeza Elevator Unit	rupture, leakage	100	100	Elevator equipment room floor	15	SPCC-8
9	Yergens-Rogers Elevator Unit	rupture, leakage	95	95	Elevator equipment room floor	15	SPCC-13
10	Wilfred Uytengsu, Sr. Center Elevator Unit	rupture, leakage	100	100	Elevator equipment room floor	15	SPCC-11
11	Abbott Elevator Unit	rupture, leakage	115	115	Elevator equipment room floor	15	SPCC-1
12	Andorfer Grease Trap	rupture, leakage	458	458	Sanitary sewer	-	SPCC-2
14	Keene Unit 1	rupture, leakage	100	100	Elevator equipment room floor	15	SPCC-7
15	Keene Unit 2	rupture, leakage	140	140	Elevator equipment room floor	15	SPCC-7
16	Warrior Athletic Center Unit	rupture, leakage	100	100	Elevator equipment room floor	15	SPCC-12

ID	Source	Type of Failure	Volume (gallons)	Rate (gallon/hr)	Direction of Flow	Containment (gallons)	Drawing No.
Oil-Filled Operational Equipment							
17	Zollner Building Generator	rupture, leakage	350	350	Elevator equipment room floor	15	SPCC-14
18	Kalbfleisch Hall Unit	rupture, leakage	75	75	Elevator equipment room floor	15	SPCC-6
Containers							
13	Donald Ross Used Oil Drum	rupture, overfill, leakage	55	55	Drum skid, adjacent building floor	55	SPCC-15
19, 20, 21	Grease Separator, Bistro	Overfill, leakage	1250	1250	Sanitary sewer	-	SPCC-10
22	Donald Ross Diesel Fuel Tank	rupture, overfill, leakage	300	300	Within secondary containment	300	SPCC-15
23	Donald Ross Gasoline Fuel Tank	rupture, overfill, leakage	300	300	Within secondary containment	300	SPCC-15
24	Used Oil Tank	rupture, overfill, leakage	300	300	Within secondary containment	300	SPCC-15

Note: Additional secondary containment provided by readily available absorbent material.

Section 8
PREVENTION MEASURES PROVIDED

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

112.7(c) Provide appropriate containment and/or diversionary structures or equipment to prevent a discharge as described in 112.1(b). The entire containment system, including walls and floor, must be capable of containing oil and must be constructed so that any discharge from a primary containment system, such as a tank or pipe, will not escape the containment system before cleanup occurs. At a minimum, you must use one of the following prevention systems or its equivalent:

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

(2) Offshore facilities:
- *(i) Curbing or drip pans; or*
- *(ii) Sumps and collection systems.*

Secondary containment is currently provided for the elevator units by only the elevator equipment room floors. The used oil drum at the Donald Ross Maintenance Building is provided secondary containment by the drum skid and the building floor. The diesel generator at the Zollner building is self-contained. Additional secondary containment is provided by readily available absorbent material. Section 7 contains a list of oil-filled operations and containers subject to this regulation located at Indiana Tech. Section 2, Part F, contains a list and schedule of corrective actions recommended for Indiana Tech.

The site drainage plans are provided in Appendix C. Site drainage plans are provided for the campus buildings that have containers or oil-filled operational equipment subject to this regulation. As indicated in Section 5, Part B, the nearest body of navigable water is the Maumee River which is less than 1/4 of a mile from the campus. A USGS topographical map of the area is provided in Appendix D.

A. DEMONSTRATION OF PRACTICABILITY [112.7(d)]

112.7(d) If you determine that the installation of any of the structures or pieces of equipment listed in paragraphs (c) and (h)(1) of this section, and 112.8(c)(2), 112.8(c)(11), 112.9(c)(2), 112.10(c), 112.12(c)(2), 112.12(c)(11), 112.13(c)(2), and 112.14(c) to prevent a discharge as described in 112.1(b) from any onshore or offshore facility is not practicable, you must clearly explain in your Plan why such measures are not practicable; for bulk storage containers, conduct both periodic integrity testing of the containers and periodic integrity and leak testing of the valves and piping; and, unless you have submitted a response plan under 112.20, provide in your Plan the following:

(1) An oil spill contingency plan following the provisions of part 109 of this chapter.

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

Indiana Tech has determined that use of secondary containment along with the use of readily available discharge control equipment to prevent discharged oil from reaching navigable water is practicable and effective. Therefore, this section is not applicable.

B. INSPECTIONS, TESTS AND RECORDS [112.7(e)]

112.7(e) Conduct inspections and tests required by this part in accordance with written procedures that you or the certifying engineer develop for the facility. You must keep these written procedures and a record of the inspections and tests, signed by the appropriate supervisor or inspector, with the SPCC Plan for a period of three years. Records of inspections and tests kept under usual and customary business practices will suffice for purposes of this paragraph.

Note: Written inspection procedures (e.g., checklist) should be included in the SPCC Plan. Documentation of the inspections can be maintained in a separate location other than the SPCC Plan as long as their location is referenced as a part of the SPCC Plan for three years. All other records pertaining to SPCC (e.g., drainage discharges, container integrity testing, training records, etc.) must also be maintained for three years.

Facility inspection procedures: Formal visual inspections are conducted on a monthly basis of the oil-filled operational equipment and containers subject to this regulation. The results of these inspections are documented on a Facility Inspection Report and Checklist. Formal inspections are conducted on a yearly basis of shop-built containers with a capacity greater than 55 gallons. The results of these inspections are documented on a Container Inspection Report. Example copies of these forms can be found in Appendices H and I respectively.

Length of time records kept: All records associated with the implementation of this SPCC Plan, including but not limited to inspections, testing and training, are maintained for a minimum period of three years. Container integrity testing documentation will be maintained for the life of the container.

C. PERSONNEL TRAINING AND DISCHARGE PREVENTION PROCEDURES [112.7(f)]

(1) Personnel instructions:

112.7(f)(1) At a minimum, train your oil-handling personnel in the operation and maintenance of equipment to prevent discharges; discharge procedure protocols; applicable pollution control laws, rules, and regulations; general facility operations; and, the contents of the facility SPCC Plan.

Note: Describe discharge prevention and operation's training for new hires and refresher training for all oil handling personnel.

Training on the contents of the SPCC Plan is provided for all Indiana Tech employees whose job involves the handling or transfer of oil products. All new hires are trained on the contents of the SPCC Plan and facility discharge response procedures prior to being placed in a position involving the handling or transfer of oil products. In addition, Indiana Tech has a specified number of employees who have completed 24-hour Emergency Response Training. Training records are maintained in separate files, maintained by the Discharge Prevention Coordinator.

(2) Designated person accountable for discharge prevention:

112.7(f)(2) Designate a person at each applicable facility who is accountable for discharge prevention and who reports to facility management.

The EMS Coordinator is the designated person accountable for discharge prevention at the Indiana Tech. The Director of Facilities assists the EMS Coordinator with this responsibility and functions as an alternate.

(3) Discharge prevention briefings:

112.7(f)(3) Schedule and conduct discharge prevention briefings for your oil-handling personnel at least once a year to assure adequate understanding of the SPCC Plan for that facility. Such briefings must highlight and describe known discharges as described in 112.1(b) or failures, malfunctioning components, and any recently developed precautionary measures.

In addition to training, briefings on the procedures included in the SPCC Plan are held on an as-needed basis at least once a year. Records of these briefings are maintained in separate files, maintained by the Discharge Prevention Coordinator.

D. SITE SECURITY [112.7(g)]

(1) Fencing:

112.7(g)(1) Fully fence each facility handling, processing, or storing oil, and lock and/or guard entrance gates when the facility is not in production or is unattended.

The oil-filled operational equipment and used oil drum are located within locked buildings. Video cameras throughout the campus provide additional security. Contract security personnel are onsite 24 hours/day and monitor the security cameras and walk the campus for scheduled security inspections.

(2) Flow valves locked:

112.7(g)(2) Ensure that the master flow and drain valves and any other valves permitting direct outward flow of the container's contents to the surface have adequate security measures so that they remain in the closed position when in non-operating or non-standby status.

There are no containers subject to this regulation located at Indiana Tech. Therefore, this section is not applicable.

(3) Starter controls locked:

112.7(g)(3) Lock the starter control on each oil pump in the "off" position and locate it at a site accessible only to authorized personnel when the pump is in a non-operating or non-standby status.

There are no oil transfer pumps located at Indiana Tech subject to this regulation. Therefore, this section is not applicable.

(4) Pipeline loading/unloading connections securely capped:

112.7(g)(4) Securely cap or blank-flange the loading/unloading connections of oil pipelines or facility piping when not in service or when in standby service for an extended time. This security practice also applies to piping that is emptied of liquid content either by draining or by inert gas pressure.

There are no pipeline loading/unloading connections located at Indiana Tech subject to this regulation. Therefore, this section is not applicable.

(5) Lighting adequate to detect discharges:

112.7(g)(5) Provide facility lighting commensurate with the type and location of the facility that will assist in the:
(i) Discovery of discharges occurring during hours of darkness, both by operating personnel, if present, and by non-operating personnel (the general public, local police, etc.); and
(ii) Prevention of discharges occurring through acts of vandalism.

The entire campus has adequate lighting to allow for visual detection of discharges or releases at all times, and to minimize the potential for discharges occurring through acts of vandalism. Video cameras throughout the campus also provide additional security. Contract security personnel are onsite 24 hours/day and monitor the security cameras and walk the campus for scheduled security inspections.

E. FACILITY TANK CAR AND TRUCK LOADING/UNLOADING OPERATIONS [112.7(h)]

(1) Secondary containment for vehicles adequate:

112.7(h)(1) Where loading/unloading area drainage does not flow into a catchment basin or treatment facility designed to handle discharges, use a quick drainage system for tank car or tank truck loading and unloading areas. You must design any containment system to hold at least the maximum capacity of any single compartment of a tank car or tank truck loaded or unloaded at the facility.

Note: Describe the design and capacity of secondary containment for truck loading/unloading areas including transfer operations related to both aboveground containers and underground tanks.

The grease pits at Andorfer and Summit Hall are pumped out quarterly by an outside contractor. The driver and a trained Indiana Tech operator supervise the pumping process. The surrounding ground surface provides initial secondary containment. Additional secondary containment provided by readily available absorbent material.

(2) Warning or barrier system for vehicles:

112.7(h)(2) Provide an interlocked warning light or physical barrier system, warning signs, wheel chocks, or vehicle break interlock system in loading/unloading areas to prevent vehicles from departing before complete disconnection of flexible or fixed oil transfer lines.

There are no truck loading/unloading areas located at Indiana Tech subject to this regulation. Therefore, this section is not applicable.

(3) Vehicles examined for lowermost drainage outlets before leaving:

112.7(h)(3) Prior to filling and departure of any tank car or tank truck, closely inspect for discharges the lowermost drain and all outlets of such vehicles, and if necessary, ensure that they are tightened, adjusted, or replaced to prevent liquid discharge while in transit.

Prior to the departure of outside contractor that pumps out the grease pits, Indiana Tech personnel visually examine the truck drains and outlets for leakage.

F. BRITTLE FRACTURE EVALUATION [112.7(i)]

112.7(i) If a field-constructed aboveground container undergoes a repair, alteration, reconstruction, or a change in service that might affect the risk of a discharge or failure due to brittle fracture or other catastrophe, or has discharged oil or failed due to brittle fracture failure or other catastrophe, evaluate the container for risk of discharge or failure due to brittle fracture or other catastrophe, and as necessary, take appropriate action.

There are no field-constructed aboveground containers located at Indiana Tech subject to this regulation. Therefore, this section is not applicable.

G. ADDITIONAL APPLICABLE RULES, REGULATIONS AND GUIDELINES [112.7(j)]

112.7(i) In addition to the minimal prevention standards listed under this section, include in your Plan a complete discussion of conformance with the applicable requirements and other effective discharge prevention and containment procedures listed in this part or any applicable more stringent State rules, regulations, and guidelines.

To determine if a "reportable quantity" was released, Indiana Tech follows the Federal requirements (40 CFR 110.3) and the State of Indiana requirements (327 IAC 2-6.1). Other than this, there are no other prevention standards that are required to be followed, including other prevention and containment procedures listed in 40 CFR 112 or any applicable State of Indiana or local rules, regulations or guidelines.

H. QUALIFIED OIL-FILLED OPERATIONAL EQUIPMENT [112.7(k)]

112.7(k) The owner or operator of a facility with oil-filled operational equipment that meets the qualification criteria in paragraph (k)(1) of this subsection may choose to implement for this qualified oil-filled operational equipment the alternate requirements as described in paragraph (k)(2) of this sub-section in lieu of general secondary containment required in paragraph (c) of this section.
(1) Qualification Criteria—Reportable Discharge History: The owner or operator of a facility that has had no single discharge as described in § 112.1(b) from any oil-filled operational equipment exceeding 1,000 U.S. gallons or no two discharges as described in § 112.1(b) from any oil-filled operational equipment each exceeding 42 U.S. gallons within any twelve month period in the three years prior to the SPCC Plan certification date, or since becoming subject to this part if the facility has been in operation for less than three years (other than oil discharges as described in § 112.1(b) that are the result of natural disasters, acts of war or terrorism); and (2) Alternative Requirements to General Secondary Containment. If secondary containment is not provided for qualified oil-filled operational equipment pursuant to paragraph (c) of this section, the owner or operator of a facility with qualified oil-filled operational equipment must: (i) Establish and document the facility procedures for inspections or a monitoring program to detect equipment failure and/or a discharge; and (ii) Unless you have submitted a response plan under § 112.20, provide in your Plan the following: (A) An oil spill contingency plan following the provisions of part 109 of this chapter. (B) A written commitment of manpower, equipment, and materials required to expeditiously control and remove any quantity of oil discharged that may be harmful.

Indiana Tech has a Crisis Management Plan (CMP). A complete copy of the CMP is maintained by the Crisis Management Director and Crisis Management Leadership Team. The Plan is available for on-site review during normal working hours. Inspections of qualified oil-filled operational equipment will follow the procedures of section 8-B.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ONSHORE FACILITIES

112.8 If you are the owner or operator of an onshore facility (excluding a production facility), you must:
(a) meet the general requirements for the Plan listed under 40 CFR 112.7, and the specific discharge prevention and containment procedures listed in 40 CFR 112.8.

The general requirements for the Plan listed under 40 CFR 112.7 have been met for this facility.

I. FACILITY DRAINAGE [112.8(b)]

(1) Drainage from diked storage areas:

112.8(b)(1) Restrain drainage from diked storage areas by valves prevent a discharge into the drainage system or facility effluent treatment system, except where facility systems are designed to control such discharges. You may empty diked areas by pumps or ejectors; however, you must manually activate these pumps or ejectors and must inspect the condition of the accumulation before starting, to ensure no oil will be discharged.

Note: This section should describe drainage in areas of the facility that have localized secondary containment. Localized containment is specifically designed to retain drainage in operating areas of a facility (e.g., AST farm, truck loading/unloading rack, pipeline areas.)

There are no secondary containment structures located at Indiana Tech subject to this regulation. Therefore, this section is not applicable.

(2) Valves used on diked area storage:

112.8(b)(2) Use valves of manual, open-and-close design, for the drainage of diked areas. You may not use flapper-type drain valves to drain diked areas. If your facility drainage drains directly into a watercourse and not into an on-site wastewater treatment plant, you must inspect and may drain uncontaminated retained stormwater, as provided in paragraphs (c)(3)(ii), (iii), and (iv) of this section.

There are no secondary containment structures located at Indiana Tech subject to this regulation. Therefore, this section is not applicable.

(3) Plant drainage systems from undiked areas:

112.8(b)(3) Design facility drainage systems from undiked areas with a potential for a discharge (such as where piping is located outside containment walls or where tank truck discharges may occur outside the loading areas) to flow into ponds, lagoons, or catchment basins designed to retain oil or return it to the facility. You must not locate catchment basins in areas subject to periodic flooding.

Note: This section should describe drainage in areas of the facility that do **not** have localized containment (e.g., area drains to a retention pond). Facilities must ensure that such systems are designed in accordance with good engineering practices.

There are no containers subject to this regulation located at Indiana Tech. Therefore, this section is not applicable.

(4) Final discharge of drainage:

112.8(b)(4) If facility drainage is not engineered as in paragraph (b)(3) of this section, equip the final discharge of all ditches inside the facility with a diversion system that would, in the event of an uncontrolled discharge, retain oil in the facility

There are no containers subject to this regulation located at Indiana Tech. Therefore, this section is not applicable.

(5) Facility drainage systems and equipment:

112.8(b)(5) Where drainage waters are treated in more than one treatment unit and such treatment is continuous, and pump transfer is needed, provide two "lift" pumps and permanently install at least one of the pumps. Whatever techniques you use, you must engineer facility drainage systems to prevent a discharge as described in 112.1(b) in case there is an equipment failure or human error at the facility.

Note: Facilities that use a wastewater treatment system (a system with two or more treatment units) for treating drainage must have a backup system in place should the system fail. In accordance with the Professional Engineer certification, the water collection and treatment system must be designed utilizing good engineering practices. The facility must describe the water collection and treatment system and its redundancies, including the use of oil/water separators.

Drainage waters at Indiana Tech do not receive any treatment. Therefore, this section is not applicable.

J. BULK STORAGE CONTAINERS/SECONDARY CONTAINMENT [112.8(c)]

(1) Container compatibility with its contents:

112.8(c)(1) Not use a container 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.

Note: Describe in detail the construction of all aboveground storage containers and their compatibility with the liquids that they hold. Identify which standards (e.g., API standards) of construction have been followed and features of the individual containers (e.g., double bottoms, coatings).

The used oil drum is constructed of materials that are compatible with the materials that they store.

(2) Diked area construction and containment volume for storage containers:

112.8(c)(2) Construct all bulk storage container installations so that you provide a secondary means of containment for the entire capacity of the largest single container and sufficient freeboard to contain precipitation. You must ensure that diked areas are sufficiently impervious to contain discharged oil. Dikes, containment curbs, and pits are commonly employed for this purpose. You may also use an alternative system consisting of a drainage trench enclosure that must be arranged so that any discharge will terminate and be safely confined in a facility catchment basin or holding pond.

Note: Secondary containment is a requirement for all bulk storage facilities, large or small, manned or unmanned; and facilities that use oil filled equipment; whenever practicable. Precipitation freeboard should be based on regional rainfall patterns.

The used oil drum at the Donald Ross Maintenance Building is provided secondary containment by the drum skid and the building floor. The gasoline and diesel storage tanks at Donald Ross are provided secondary containment by double walled construction (Appendix K) and concrete containment area. Additional secondary containment provided by readily available absorbent material.

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

112.8(c)(3) Not allow drainage of uncontaminated rainwater from the diked area into a storm drain or discharge of an effluent into an open watercourse, lake or pond, bypassing the facility treatment system unless you:

(i) Normally keep the bypass valve sealed closed.

(ii) Inspect the retained rainwater to ensure that its presence will not cause a discharge as described in 112.1(b).

(iii) Open the bypass valve and reseal it following drainage under responsible supervision; and

(iv) Keep adequate records of such events, for example, any records required under permits issued in accordance with 112.41(j)(2) and 122.41(m)(3) of this chapter.

Note: This section should include a detailed discussion of the inspection and drainage procedures used for diked areas and how drainage discharge is documented (e.g., checklist noting the appearance of the water, time of valve opening, time of valve closing, signature of inspector, etc.). This section should also include a discussion of an alternate method of drainage to be employed if an oil sheen or oil accumulation is observed.

The used oil drum at the Donald Ross Maintenance Building is provided secondary containment by the drum skid and the building floor. Additional secondary containment provided by readily available absorbent material.

(4) Corrosion protection of completely buried metallic storage tanks:

112.8(c)(4) Protect any completely buried metallic storage tank installed on or after January 10, 1974 from corrosion by coatings or cathodic protection compatible with local soil conditions. You must regularly leak test such completely buried metallic storage tanks.

Note: Underground storage tanks for purposes of SPCC must be completely buried, unlike "underground storage tanks" in EPA's UST program, which may be partially buried.

There are no completely buried metallic storage tanks located at Indiana Tech subject to this regulation. Therefore, this section is not applicable.

(5) Corrosion protection of partially buried or bunkered metallic storage tanks:

112.8(c)(5) Not use partially buried or bunkered metallic tanks for the storage of oil, unless you protect the buried section of the tank from corrosion. You must protect partially buried and bunkered tanks from corrosion by coatings or cathodic protection compatible with local soil conditions.

There are no partially buried or bunkered metallic storage tanks located at Indiana Tech subject to this regulation. Therefore, this section is not applicable.

(6) Aboveground container integrity testing:

112.8(c)(6) Test each aboveground container for integrity on a regular schedule, and whenever you make material repairs. The frequency of and type of testing must take into account container size and design (such as floating roof, skid-mounted, elevated, or partially buried). You 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. You must keep comparison records and you must also inspect the container's supports and foundations. In addition, you must frequently inspect the outside of the container for signs of deterioration, discharges, or accumulation of oil inside diked areas. Records of inspections and tests kept under usual and customary business practices will suffice for purposes of this paragraph.

Campus personnel observe containers during operating hours. Formal visual inspections are conducted to examine the exterior of the containers. These inspections are documented using the Facility Inspection Report and Checklist in Appendix H and the Container Inspection Report form, for shop-built containers, located in Appendix I.

(7) Control of leakage through internal heating coils:

112.8(c)(7) Control leakage through defective internal heating coils by monitoring the steam return and exhaust lines for contamination from internal heating coils that discharge into an open watercourse, or pass the steam return or exhaust lines through a settling tank, skimmer, or other separation or retention system.

There are no tanks with internal heating coils located at Indiana Tech subject to this regulation. Therefore, this section is not applicable.

(8) Container installation fail-safe engineered:

112.8(c)(8) Engineer or update each container installation in accordance with good engineering practice to avoid discharges. You must provide at least one of the following devices:

(i) High liquid level alarms with an audible or visual signal at a constantly attended operation or surveillance station. In smaller facilities an audible air vent may suffice.

(ii) High liquid level pump cutoff devices set to stop flow at a predetermined container content level.

(iii) Direct audible or code signal communication between the container gauger and the pumping station.

(iv) A fast response system for determining the liquid level of each bulk storage container such as digital computers, telepulse, or direct vision gauges. If you use this alternative, a person must be present to monitor gauges and the overall filling of bulk storage containers.

(v) You must regularly test liquid level sensing devices to ensure proper operation.

The used oil drum at the Donald Ross Maintenance Building is provided secondary containment by the drum skid and the building floor. Additional secondary containment provided by readily available absorbent material. The level in the container is monitored by Indiana Tech personnel.

(9) Observation of effluent treatment facilities for system upsets:

112.8(c)(9) Observe effluent treatment facilities frequently enough to detect possible system upsets that could cause a discharge as described in 112.1(b).

Note: Facilities must indicate what type of backup system is used in the event of equipment malfunction.

Indiana Tech does not operate an effluent treatment facility subject to this regulation. Therefore, this section is not applicable.

(10) Visible discharge corrections from container seams and gaskets:

112.8(c)(10) Promptly correct visible discharges which result in a loss of oil from the container, including but not limited to seams, gaskets, piping, pumps, valves, rivets, and bolts. You must promptly remove any accumulations of oil in diked areas.

Visible discharges are immediately reported to the Discharge Prevention Coordinator or alternate. For significant leaks, repairs will be completed as expeditiously as possible. To minimize the potential for a major release, the container will be emptied (if possible) until appropriate repairs have been completed. Minor leaks will be repaired as soon as practicable. Absorbent material is immediately available for minor oil leaks.

(11) Appropriate position of mobile or portable oil storage containers:

112.8(c)(11) Position or locate mobile or portable oil storage containers to prevent a discharge as described in 112.1(b). You must furnish a secondary means of containment, such as a dike or catchment basin, sufficient to contain the capacity of the largest single compartment or container with sufficient freeboard to contain precipitation.

The used oil drum at the Donald Ross Maintenance Building is provided secondary containment by the drum skid and the building floor. Additional secondary containment provided by readily available absorbent material. The container is positioned to prevent discharges as described in 112.1(b).

K. FACILITY TRANSFER OPERATIONS [112.8(d)]

(1) Buried piping installation protection and examination:

112.8(d)(1) Provide buried piping that is installed or replaced on or after August 16, 2002, with a protective wrapping and coating. You must also cathodically protect such buried piping installations or otherwise satisfy the corrosion protection standards for piping in part 280 of this chapter or a State program approved under part 281 of this chapter. If a section of buried line is exposed for any reason, you must carefully inspect it for deterioration. If you find corrosion damage, you must undertake additional examination and corrective action as indicated by the magnitude of the damage.

There is no buried piping located at Indiana Tech that is used for the transfer of oil. Therefore, this section is not applicable.

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

112.8(d)(2) Cap or blank-flange the terminal connection at the transfer point and mark it as to origin when piping is not in service or is in standby service for an extended time.

There are no terminal connections located at Indiana Tech subject to this regulation. Therefore, this section is not applicable.

(3) Pipe support designs:

112.8(d)(3) Properly design pipe supports to minimize abrasion and corrosion and allow for expansion and contraction.

There is no piping located at Indiana Tech subject to this regulation. Therefore, this section is not applicable.

(4) Aboveground valve and pipeline inspection and buried piping integrity and leak testing:

112.8(d)(4) Regularly inspect all aboveground valves, piping, and appurtenances. During the inspection you must assess 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. You must also conduct integrity and leak testing of buried piping at the time of installation, modification, construction, relocation, or replacement.

Formal inspections of all oil-filled operation equipment and containers are conducted on a monthly basis. When such inspections identify leaks or potential leaks in areas where a release would occur, immediate notification is made to the Discharge Prevention Coordinator. The results of these inspections are documented on the Facility Inspection Report and Checklist provided in Appendix H.

(5) Aboveground piping protection from vehicular traffic:

112.8(d)(5) Warn all vehicles entering the facility to be sure that no vehicle will endanger aboveground piping or other oil transfer operations.

Note: Identify how aboveground piping is protected from vehicular traffic (e.g., bumper poles or other barriers, clearance signs).

There is no aboveground piping located at Indiana Tech subject to this regulation. Therefore, this section is not applicable.