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Transmitted Via Email and U.S. Mail

May 13, 2016

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Mr. Nathan Freeman NYSDEC Project Coordinator Division of Environmental Remediation, Remedial Bureau B New York State Department of Environmental Conservation 625 Broadway, 12th Floor Albany, NY 12233-7016

Re: FMC Corporation, Middleport, NY

AOC Docket No. II-RCRA-90-3008(h)-0209

EPA ID No. NYD002126845

DER Site No. 932014

Application No. 9-2936-00017/02004 Amended Part 373 Permit Application

Dear Ms. Gardell and Mr. Freeman:

As identified in the draft revised schedule that FMC Corporation submitted to the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) by email on March 15, 2016, FMC submits the following document associated with the draft Amended Part 373 Permit Application for FMC's Middleport, New York facility:

• Revised Attachment B: RCRA Contingency Plan

If you have questions or would like additional information, please contact me directly by telephone at (215) 299-6554 or by email at shawn.tollin@fmc.com.

Sincerely.

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Shawn J. Tollin

Manager, Environmental Remediation

Enclosure

cc: (e-mail only)

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Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Contingency Plan FMC Corporation Middleport, New York

Prepared by:

FMC Corporation Agricultural Solutions 100 Niagara Street Middleport, New York

Date:

May 13, 2016

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Attachment A: Routinely Generated Hazardous Wastes **FMC Middleport Facility Drawings** Attachment B: Summary of Container and Satellite Accumulation Areas Attachment C: Summary of Aboveground Tanks Attachment D: Attachment E: Summary of Environmental Spill Kits Attachment F: **Emergency Response Contact Information** Attachment G: Contingency Plan Distribution External Spill or Release Reporting Procedure Attachment H

1 Facility Description [373-2.4 & 373-3.4]

FMC Corporation (FMC) owns and operates a pesticide formulation facility located in the Village of Middleport and the Town of Royalton, New York. The mailing address and location of the facility is:

FMC Corporation 100 Niagara Street Middleport, New York, 14105-1398

Telephone: 716-735-6300

The pesticides are in the form of finely grained powders and liquids and exhibit varying degrees of toxicity. Some products are flammable or combustible and can potentially release toxic vapors and fumes upon combustion.

The Middleport facility conducts formulating and packaging operations for several key FMC agricultural product lines, including:

- Furadan[®], an insecticide used on rice, corn, and alfalfa;
- Talstar[®], an insecticide used on termites, structural pests, and wood damaging insects;
 and
- Command[®], an herbicide used on cotton, peas, soybeans and sweet potatoes.

A number of other products are also mixed and packaged in smaller volumes. The facility mixes a variety of formulations, including dustless powders, micro-encapsulated liquid and flowable liquids in different sized and shaped packaging ranging from 20-gram foil packets to 500-kilogram containers. Once packaged, crop protection products are shipped to North American and overseas customers.

Other materials used in facility operations consist of pesticide active ingredients (Als) and inert materials. Als used at the facility include: carbofuran, carbosulfan, clomazone, cadusafos, permethrin, bifenthrin, abamectin, and cypermethrin. The primary inert materials used include: petroleum naptha and distillates (i.e., Aromatic 100, Aromatic 200), mineral oil, vegetable oils, binder resins (i.e., Rubinate M), sodium nitrate, calcium chloride, clays, and propylene glycol.

In general, facility operations include, but may not necessarily be limited to, the following:

- Acceptance and conditioning of raw materials;
- · Blending and mixing raw materials to develop intermediate and final products;
- Operation of air pollution controls;
- Final product packaging:
- Wastewater treatment;
- Hazardous and non-hazardous waste management;
- Product testing; and
- Laboratory operations, including quality control.

The Middleport facility operates as a large quantity hazardous waste generator that accumulates waste for less than 90 days prior to off-site disposal pursuant to <u>6 NYCRR Part 373-1.1(d)(1)(iii)</u>. However, there are two inactive hazardous waste surface impoundments (see Section 1.6 below) that have not been closed under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). The facility, and consequently the two (2) impoundments, are currently subject to the terms and conditions of a 1991 Administrative Order on Consent (AOC) with United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC), the hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal permitting requirements under <u>6 NYCRR 373-1</u> and the interim status regulations (<u>6 NYCRR 373-3</u>). A hazardous waste management facility permit (Part 373 Permit) has been applied for at the request of the NYSDEC, and if issued, the facility would also be subject to the final status regulations (<u>6 NYCRR 373-2</u>).

1.1 Plan Design and Operation

This RCRA Contingency Plan contains emergency provisions which will be implemented to minimize hazards to human health or the environment from fires, explosions, or any unplanned sudden or non-sudden release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents to the air, soil or surface water. The information contained in this document is prepared in accordance with the requirements for a RCRA Contingency Plan, as set forth in 6 NYCRR sections 373-2.4, 373-3.4, 372.2(a)(8)(ii), 373-1.1(d)(1)(iii)(c)(5) and 373-1.1(d)(1)(xii)(a). The contingency plan and emergency response requirements specified in 373-2.4 and 373-3.4 are similar with no significant differences, except for general statements of applicability to interim and final status facilities. Copies of this RCRA Contingency Plan and any future amendments must be maintained at the plant and submitted to all local police departments, fire departments, hospitals, and State and local emergency response teams that may be called upon to provide emergency services to the facility.

1.2 Hazardous Wastes

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) hazardous and universal wastes typically generated at the facility include, but may not be limited to, the following:

- Carbofuran Solids
- Carbofuran Clean-up Wastewater
- Carbofuran Contaminated Debris
- Spent Lab Solvents
- Waste Paint
- Switches/lights/thermostats
- Contaminated Soils
- Activated Carbon

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As the company has a pending Part 373 Permit Application, it has cross-referenced both interim and final status contingency plan requirements, so as to avoid the need to undertake significant future revision upon issuance of the final permit. However, until such a permit is issued, the facility continues to operate under interim status.

Additional information pertaining to these routinely generated waste streams is provided in Attachment A – Routinely Generated Hazardous Wastes.

1.3 Hazardous Waste Management Areas

A plant site diagram showing all hazardous waste management areas, buildings (identified by designated numbers), other facilities, and entrances to and roads inside the plant site is included as Attachment B.

Hazardous wastes are accumulated in containers and in tanks for less than 90 days in permit exempt areas of the plant.

1.4 Containers [373-3.9]

The facility manages the hazardous wastes described in Section 1.2 in Central Accumulation Areas (i.e., 90-day accumulation areas) and satellite accumulation areas listed in Attachment C - Summary of Container and Satellite Accumulation Areas. The total volume of liquid wastes stored in containers at these permit exempt areas at one time is less than 8,800 gallons.

1.5 Tank Systems [373-3.10]

The facility has the capability to manage hazardous waste in tanks T-6022 and T-6023 as 90-day Central Accumulation Areas. Tank T-6022 is a 5,500-gallon stainless steel aboveground storage tank (AST) system and Tank T-6023 is an 18,000-gallon stainless steel AST system. Both tanks are associated with the facility's Calfran treatment system (a RCRA-permit exempt treatment unit discussed in Section 1.7). Tank T-6022 is situated within the Building 70 Calfran Room, and can be used for the accumulation of carbofuran wastewater concentrate generated from the Calfran wastewater treatment process. A series of trench drains situated within the Calfran Room and tied to the Calfran treatment system provide secondary containment for the AST. Wastewater from the plant trench drains are collected in an exterior sump that discharges to exterior tank (T-6023). Tank T-6023 is situated outside next to the Calfran Room and has secondary containment. During certain periods (i.e., when the Calfran Unit is not operated), Tank T-6023 is typically used as a holding tank for carbofuran wastewater until treated by the Calfran system (see Section 1.7). Occasionally, Tank T-6023 is used to accumulate carbofuran wastewater for 90 days or less prior to off-site disposal.

In addition to the aforementioned container accumulation areas and tank systems, there are several other water treatment tanks associated with two (2) RCRA-permit exempt water treatment units (discussed in Section 1.7), which while not regulated as tank systems pursuant to <u>6 NYCRR 373-3.10</u>, are subject to contingency planning requirements as per <u>6 NYCRR 373-1.1(d)(1)(xii)(a)</u>.

A summary of the tanks covered under this Contingency Plan is provided in Attachment D – Summary of Aboveground Tanks. The building location of these tanks can be found by using the facility layout drawing, Attachment B.

1.6 Surface Impoundments [373-2.11 & 373-3.11]

Three (3) surface impoundments subject to RCRA were operated on site, as indicated on the site map in Attachment B. All three (3) impoundments ceased to receive storm water requiring management as a hazardous waste on or before November 8, 1988. Closure activities for the central surface impoundment were completed in September 1989 and closure was approved by the NYSDEC in March 1990. The eastern surface impoundment (ESI) is no longer used as an impoundment; it is being used for the storage of contaminated soils and other materials generated from previous Interim Corrective Measures, which have been undertaken by the facility to address obligations under the RCRA Corrective Action program. The western surface impoundment (WSI) has undergone partial closure by removal and replacement of the original liner, and is being used as an Interim Corrective Measure. This surface impoundment is presently used for the collection of nonhazardous storm water prior to treatment and discharge under the facility's State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) permit.

The terms and conditions of the AOC authorize the current status and operation of the ESI and WSI, pending the results of a corrective measures study for the plant property. The ESI and WSI will be closed, if necessary, in connection with implementing the final corrective action for the plant.

The WSI also enables control and containment of potential releases of liquid hazardous materials and/or fire control waters that may be generated at the facility. As specified in the AOC, use of the WSI as a nonhazardous surface water impoundment is contingent upon continued operation of the WSI underdrain system, implementation of a formal WSI monitoring program, and implementation of a contingency plan in the event that the WSI is found to contain hazardous wastes. FMC's WSIOperations Plan (WSI Operations Plan) contains the WSI Monitoring Work Plan and the WSI Contingency Plan, as required by AOC.

1.7 Exempt Water Treatment Units [373-1.1(d)(1)(xii)]

FMC operates two water treatment units that are exempt from permitting, as set forth in <u>6 NYCRR 373-1.1(d)(1)(xii)</u>. These treatment units are addressed in this Contingency Plan pursuant to <u>6 NYCRR 373-1.1(d)(1)(xii)(a)</u>. The exempt units are described as follows:

• Water Treatment Plant (WTP): The facility's WTP is regulated pursuant to a New York SPDES permit issued by NYSDEC. The WTP, shown on the facility drawing included in Attachment B, treats surface water run-off from the northern portion of the facility, groundwater extracted or otherwise collected from the groundwater remedial systems operated in connection with on-going RCRA Corrective Action program and, if operating, the Calfran water unit. Influent coming into the WTP at times exhibits the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) characteristic of a hazardous waste for arsenic, and may at times, be contaminated with trace levels of pesticides. The treated water is discharged to Tributary 1 of Jeddo Creek under the terms and conditions of SPDES Permit No. NY0000345.

• Calfran Unit: Located within its own room in Building 70, the Calfran unit can be used to treat (i.e., concentrate) various wastewaters generated at the facility using a cold vaporization process pursuant to the facility's SPDES permit. Carbofuran equipment and washdown wastewaters from the plant are collected in an exterior sump that discharges to exterior tank (T-6023). Tank T-6023 is connected to an equalization tank (T-5030) located in the Calfran Room, which discharges to the Calfran unit. This Calfran process, which occurs under a vacuum and at reduced temperatures, essentially draws water vapor from the wastewater influent, thereby reducing the volume of waste that must be disposed off-site. Water vapor is formed in the reaction vessel and condensed. This condensate water collects in tank T-5020, which in turn discharges to the WTP. The contaminants remaining behind in the reaction vessel become concentrated, and ultimately accumulate in Tank T-6022, where they remain prior to off-site disposal.

2 Emergency Equipment [373-2.4 & 373-3.4 (c)(5)]

The location, physical description, and a brief outline of the capabilities of FMC's emergency equipment, including fire extinguishing systems, fire extinguishers, halon cylinder system, telephone and radio communication systems, local alarm, spill control equipment, decontamination equipment, and medical treatment facilities, are described below.

2.1 Communications Systems

An internal telephone system, with extensions located throughout the plant, is provided for internal/external communications and to contact the Emergency Contact (EC), or their designee, as further discussed in Section 5.0 below.

An internal telephone activated (**5-0**) intercom system is the primary plant emergency communications system to provide alert plant-wide. Two-way radios and cellular telephones are both considered to be secondary modes of communication available within the plant.

The facility telephone/intercom system, radios and cellular telephones are used daily during plant operations, and are maintained (including repair and/or replacement) as necessary to assure proper operation.

2.2 Fire Control Systems and Equipment

2.2.1 Sprinkler Systems

The Middleport plant maintains both wet and dry sprinkler systems (wet systems in building numbers 48 and 75). The systems use pressurized air that holds the valve seat in place, which prevents water from entering unheated areas. When the sprinkler head opens, the valve seat opens allowing the discharge of water. The system operates at approximately 100 psi of pressure. All buildings, except for the following, have sprinkler systems in service:

- Building No. 22 Former Boiler House
- Building No. 104 Warehouse
- Building No. 80 Water Treatment Plant
- Building No. 48 Main Lunch Room and adjacent Training Room
- Building No. 105 Main Office
- Building No. 74 Air Stripper
- Building No. 81 Maintenance Shed

Additionally, the flammable liquids storage building (Building #82) is equipped with a dedicated halon suppression system consisting of two pressurized tanks (capacity 300 c.f. each) hooked up for automatic service.

The sprinkler systems comply with the national fire code standards and are inspected quarterly (including annual full trip testing and dry trip testing) by qualified personnel or vendors in accordance with the facility's established plant preventative maintenance program. The sprinkler

systems are maintained, as necessary, based on the results of the quarterly assessments to assure proper operation. Sprinkler inspection reports are maintained at the facility.

2.2.2 Fire Extinguishers

The facility maintains the following types of portable fire extinguishers throughout the plant (see figures in Attachment B):

- Class B, C: CO2 or dry chemical extinguishers; used on flammable liquids & electrical equipment.
- Class A, B, C: dry chemical extinguishers used on all types of fires (except metal fires).

All fire extinguishers comply with the national fire code standards and are inspected monthly by qualified personnel or vendors in accordance with applicable Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA) requirements and the facility's established plant preventative maintenance program. Fire extinguishers are maintained, as necessary, based on the results of the quarterly assessments to assure proper operation. Documentation regarding the assessments are maintained at the facility.

2.2.3 Spill Control Equipment

The facility maintains Spill Kits at various strategic locations throughout the facility, including in proximity to designated hazardous waste areas and oil handling areas. Descriptions of these spill kits are provided in Attachment E. Spill Kit locations are shown on the figure provided in Attachment B.

3 Implementation of the Contingency Plan [373-2.4 & 373-3.4 (b)]

The Contingency Plan will be implemented if there is a fire, explosion, or any unplanned release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents (i.e., carbofuran, carbosulfan) that could threaten human health or the environment. The ECdesignated in Attachment F - Emergency Response Contact Information, or the EC's designee (during 2nd and 3rd shift), has the authority to make the decision to implement the Contingency Plan.

WTP personnel will be kept informed at all times when the Contingency Plan is implemented so that proper precautions can be taken to avoid operational and/or permit compliance issues that could result from the discharge of unintended compounds and wastewaters. If needed, the actions will be taken as described in the WSI Operations Plan, should the WSI receive any releases or fire control water that may contain hazardous wastes or hazardous waste constituents.

In the event of an emergency that affects a specific Central Accumulation Area, waste will be temporarily stored in another designated Central Accumulation Area, or outside firms will be contracted to remove the affected waste.

3.1 Spills or Material Release

A spill or release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents is the most likely situation that will require the facility's RCRA Contingency Plan to be implemented. Facility personnel are trained in accordance with applicable rules and regulations (as described in a Personnel Training Plan that have been approved under a final Part 373 Permit application for the facility) and authorized to address "incidental" releases (as defined in Section 6.4.1) of hazardous substances (including hazardous waste) under certain circumstances that would not threaten human health or the environment. The following are examples of non-incidental situations during which the EC may decide to implement the Contingency Plan:

- Spill from a transport vehicle transporting and/or loading waste from a container storage area or storage tank outside secondary containment areas.
- Spill from fork lift transporting drums to a drum storage area outside secondary containment areas.
- Leaking of hazardous waste from drums or storage tanks of hazardous waste outside secondary containment areas.
- A spill resulting in the release of flammable materials causing a fire or explosion hazard.
- The spill could cause the release of toxic liquids or fumes.
- The spill results in the potential for contamination of on-site environmental media (soil, groundwater, surface water).
- The spill cannot be contained on-site, resulting in off-site migrations and/or contamination of environmental media (soil, groundwater, surface water).

3.2 Fire and/or Explosion

Fires and/or explosions directly involving or occurring in the vicinity of one or more of the facility's hazardous waste areas and/or could result in the release of hazardous wastes or hazardous waste constituents that could threaten human health or the environment (e.g., spreading of waste via contaminated fire water run-off). Such events may therefore require implementation of the Contingency Plan, and if needed, components of the WSI Operations Plan. Examples of situations during which the EC may decide to implement the Contingency plan include, but are not limited to, the following:

- A fire and/or explosion in any one of the hazardous waste areas or other areas which may affect the hazardous waste areas.
- A fire that causes the release or threatened release of toxic fumes, hazardous wastes or hazardous waste constituents.
- The fire spreads and could possibly ignite materials at other locations on-site.
- The fire could spread to off-site areas.
- Use of water and/or chemical fire suppressant could result in surface water contamination.
- A danger exists that an explosion could occur, causing a safety hazard because of flying fragments and/or shock waves.
- A fire could cause heat-induced explosions.
- An imminent danger exists that an explosion could ignite other hazardous wastes or hazardous materials at the facility.
- An imminent danger exists that an explosion could result in release of toxic material.

3.3 Weather Emergency

Certain weather conditions could result in flooding and/or infrastructure damage that could expose hazardous wastes or hazardous waste constituents to the elements or to the WSI, and represent a potential risk for contamination of environmental media, either on-site or off-site. Examples of weather emergencies during which the EC may decide to implement the Contingency Plan include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Heavy rains could lead to facility flooding, which could inundate hazardous waste storage areas causing over topping of drums and/or releases of hazardous wastes.
- High winds or heavy snow or ice accumulation could cause failure of roofing systems, exposing areas that manage hazardous wastes or hazardous waste constituents to weather elements, or otherwise cause operational issues that lead to the exposure of, or release of, hazardous wastes or hazardous waste constituents.
- Weather-related emergencies could cause localized power failures that could have an
 effect on facility operations associated with the storage and/or treatment of hazardous
 wastes and hazardous waste constituents.

4 Arrangements With Agencies [373-2.3(g), 373-2.4(c)(3), 373-3.3(g), 373-3.4(c)(3)]

The facility does not maintain its own HazMat response team, fire brigade or other emergency response capabilities, and is therefore reliant upon external emergency response agencies and contractors to respond to facility emergencies. This Contingency Plan describes arrangements in effect with local police departments, fire departments, hospitals, contractors, and state and local emergency response teams to coordinate emergency services, in accordance with the hazardous waste preparedness and prevention requirements set forth in 6 NYCRR 373-2.3(g) and 373-3.3(g).

Long standing arrangements have been in effect with local agencies to assist in meeting emergencies that may occur at the FMC Middleport facility. A listing of applicable agencies and emergency telephone numbers is provided in Attachment F. Attachment G provides a distribution list for the Contingency Plan.

The facility updates and submits emergency and hazardous chemical inventory forms to the local, county and state agencies under SARA Title III (Section 312 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986).

The Middleport Fire Department and/or Niagara County Emergency Services are the responding authority in the event of a fire or explosion at the facility. The Middleport Fire Department makes periodic inspections of the facility and is apprised of facility arrangements. The fire department has full authority as soon as they arrive at the site. The facility utilizes the Lockport Eastern Niagara hospital (primary) and the Medina Memorial Hospital (secondary) whenever medical emergencies occur.

The primary emergency authority for addressing accidental hazardous substance, hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituent releases that could threaten human health or the environment will be provided by Niagara County Emergency Services. The Middleport Volunteer Fire Department will provide support where appropriate, considering training and resource limitations. If the Niagara County Emergency Services is not present, then the Middleport Volunteer Fire Department will be the primary emergency authority. Any post-emergency cleanup actions will be led by the Middleport plant's approved hazardous waste management cleanup contractor.

The FMC EC, or their designee, will be the primary emergency authority for the plant, and will be responsible for coordinating directly with all responding emergency agencies and/or contractors. The FMC EC will be available to assist the Chief of the external emergency responders, as appropriate, on deciding on those actions needed to protect off-site areas and neighbors (i.e., evacuation or shelter in-place). The full extent of the FMC EC's actions to be taken in an emergency circumstance are more fully described in Sections 5 and 6.2 below.

FMC will hold an annual meeting/mutual aid drills at the facility to familiarize local response agencies (i.e., Middleport Fire Department, Niagara County Emergency Services/LEPC) with

the layout of the facility, properties of materials handled at the facility and associated hazards, facility entrances and roadways, and possible evacuation routes.

The Middleport Police Department is also a responding authority, should their services be needed at the facility.

5 Emergency Coordinator [373-2.4 & 373-3.4 (c)(4),(f),(g)(4)]

The ECis familiar with all aspects of the Contingency Plan, all operations and activities at the facility, the location and characteristics of wastes handled, the location of records within the facility, and the facility layout. The EC, or the EC's designee (during 2nd and 3rd shift), has the authority to commit the resources necessary to carry out the Contingency Plan.

The EC coordinates and directs facility emergency response efforts and plant personnel. The EC shall inform the officials-in-charge of external emergency response agencies of his/her role and shall coordinate with the external responders.

Attachment F lists the primary EC and alternates listed in order.

The EC is responsible for the following:

- 1. Undertake an initial assessment of any notified emergency, as discussed in Section 6.2.
- 2. Making sure that all necessary external emergency response teams have been notified and are responding.
- 3. Making sure that nearby neighbors (i.e., Royalton-Hartland school) and Village of Middleport officials are notified of emergencies that may affect off-site areas.
- 4. Providing information concerning plant operations and the location and characteristics of materials handled at the plant to external emergency responders.
- 5. Working with external emergency responders to help appropriate officials coordinate and direct the response efforts needed to protect the facility, facility personnel, off-site areas and neighbors (i.e., evacuation or shelter in-place).
- 6. Working with facility personnel to implement emergency procedures described in Section 6, and post-emergency procedures, described in Section 7.
- 7. Notifying of the NYSDEC spill hotline and/or the National Response Center if the incident must be reported, as discussed in Section 6.7 and Attachment H.

6 Emergency Response Procedures [<u>373-2.4(g)</u> & <u>373-3.4(g)</u>]

The emergency response procedures set forth in this section are consistent with those set forth in the Middleport facility's Emergency Action Plan (EAP), which constitutes the primary document to be followed in the event of a plant emergency, including those that may involve hazardous waste operations. This Contingency Plan will be reviewed any time the EAP is revised to ensure consistency between the two documents. The procedures set forth below include only those pertaining to hazardous waste emergencies. Additional procedures outlining emergency actions related to other plant emergencies are detailed in the EAP.

6.1 Procedures for Reporting Emergencies

The following are the general procedures that should be followed when reporting any plant emergencies involving hazardous waste operations:

- The plant Intercom/Phone System is the primary plant Emergency Communication System to provide first alerts plant-wide. Dial 5-0 to initiate.
- Verbal announcements will direct employees and visitors to evacuate the building and proceed to the assembly areas.
- Cell phones and plant radios are used as backup communication systems.
- External emergency telephone numbers are posted near select office telephones and on various bulletin boards in the plant. See Attachment F for a complete list of internal/external FMC and external Emergency Contacts.
- The plant's two (2) Emergency Operations Centers are equipped to transmit and receive information by landline telephone and via cell phone and are located at follows:
 - Primary location Main Office (Bldg. 105)
 - Secondary location Maintenance (Bldg. 75)
- The EC, Environmental, Health and Safety (EHS) Manager, Plant Manager, FMC Corporate EHS Counsel and FMC Corporate EHS personnel must be immediately notified of any fires, explosions, spills, leaks, discharges or releases at the Facility
- Once informed about the specific type and extent of the emergency situation, the EC will then implement the appropriate emergency action procedure, as described below and in the EAP.

6.2 Initial Emergency Assessment

In the event of an emergency, the EC or his/her designee will be contacted immediately after external response resources are summoned. Upon notification, and while emergency response personnel are in route, the EC will:

• Identify the character, exact source, amount, and area extent of any released materials. This may be done by observation or review of facility records (including, but not limited

to, applicable Safety Data Sheets (SDSs)), and if necessary, by chemical analysis, if released material is unknown and time constraints do not negatively affect doing so.

- Assess possible hazards to human health or the environment that may result from the
 release, fire, or explosion in conjunction with plant EHS personnel or other appropriate
 personnel. This may be accomplished by observation or review of facility records,
 \SDSs\ or manifests, and, if necessary, by chemical analysis through either on-site
 capabilities and/or a third-party assessment, assuming time allows. This assessment
 shall consider both direct and indirect effects of the release, fire, or explosion, including
 the effects of any toxic, irritating, or asphyxiating gases that are generated, and the
 effects of any hazardous surface water run-off from water or chemical agents used to
 control fire and heat-induced explosions. The procedure for assessing possible hazards
 includes:
 - Identification of hazardous properties of the involved materials or by-products thereof based on review of the applicable SDS(s)
 - Determination of threat to human health or the environment, both on-site and off-site, based on review of relevant materials (including, but not limited to, SDSs or manifests) for the involved materials, the quantities of the involved materials, and the emergency and environmental conditions.
 - Observation and constant monitoring of any environmental conditions (e.g., wind speed and direction based on observed conditions at the WTP weather station or information from local weather stations) that may contribute to the seriousness of the hazard.

Once this initial assessment is complete, the EC will direct facility personnel in taking the appropriate emergency actions as described herein.

The Chief of the primary external emergency authority and the FMC EC will act together to coordinate the response effort. The FMC EC will be available to assist the Chief of the external emergency responders, as may be requested, in deciding actions need to protect off-site areas and neighbors (i.e., evacuation or shelter in-place). The principal responsibility of the FMC EC is to provide comprehensive and detailed information concerning plant operations and the location and characteristics of materials handled at the plant. In addition, the EC is responsible for external spill or release reporting, as discussed in Attachment H.

6.3 Fire or Explosion Emergency

Generally, in case of a fire or explosion at the plant, FMC personnel must:

- Report the fire to internal emergency personnel by calling 5-0 on the intercom.
- Unless properly trained and equipped to fight incipient stage fires, promptly evacuate the area and proceed to the designated assembly area as described in Section 6.5.

6.3.1 Incipient Stage Fires

An incipient stage fire is a fire which is in the initial or beginning stage, and which can be controlled or extinguished by portable fire extinguishers without the need for protective clothing or breathing apparatus.

In the event a fire is discovered in its incipient stage, only properly trained and equipped (e.g., correct extinguisher) plant personnel may use a portable fire extinguisher to fight an incipient stage fire and only if all of the following conditions are met:

- The Middleport Fire Department has been notified or is in the process of being notified;
- The fire is in the incipient stage and is not spreading;
- Escaping the area is possible by leaving from the nearest exit; and
- Once one portable extinguisher is empty, immediately evacuate the area and proceed to the designated assembly area.

6.3.2 Non-Incipient Stage Fires and Explosions

For all other emergencies involving a fire or explosion emergency, site personnel are to immediately contact the Middleport Fire Department (Call 911) and evacuate the area following the Evacuation Procedures outlined below. No attempt is made by FMC employees to respond to a non-incipient stage fire.

6.4 Spills and Releases

6.4.1 Incidental Spills and Releases

A release or spill of a hazardous waste or other substance under OSHA (29 CFR 1910.120) is considered "incidental" when it can be readily contained, neutralized, absorbed by the employee who spilled the material in a manner that does not pose a significant safety or health hazard to the employee. The employee can cleanup up the material, provided that all of the following conditions are met:

- The employee knows the identity and hazards of the substance (per the waste label, related SDS and/or generator knowledge). SDSs are located via SiteHawk (web based SDS system), in the Building 48 Lunch Room and electronically on the shared drive;
- They are trained in performing the cleanup of the incidental release, such as OSHA required Hazardous Communication (HazCom) training;
- Appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) and cleanup materials are readily available and used:
- They know how to properly dispose of the material; and
- They are comfortable and confident they can adequately resolve the situation.

Please refer to Attachment E for locations of incidental spill response kits in the plant.

Any person who takes action to clean up an incidental spill is required to contact the EC or EHS personnel immediately after the cleanup has been completed. The EC or EHS personnel will notify the FMC Corporate EHS Counsel and FMC Corporate EHS personnel, and will document the incident and evaluate whether or not the spill/release requires notification of outside agencies as described in Attachment H of this plan.

6.4.2 Non-Incidental Spill/Release ("True" Emergencies)

If any of the above criteria cannot be met or the spill/release is beyond incidental, employees are to promptly evacuate the area, proceed to the designated assembly area and notify the EC immediately. The EC will then contact 911 for assistance from the Middleport Fire Department, Niagara County Emergency Services and/or applicable environmental clean-up contractors, or spill hot-lines.

6.5 Plant Evacuation Procedures [373-3.4(c)(6)]

6.5.1 General

While the majority of hazardous waste emergencies at the plant would require evacuation/escape procedures, a few may require employees to stay indoors (shelter in place due to chemical release) or other designated safe area. The plant's emergency evacuation procedures are designed to respond to many potential emergencies, depending on the degree of seriousness. Nothing in these procedures precludes the EC's authority in determining whether employees should remain inside or evacuate. Building evacuation routes are include in building layout figures in Attachment B.

All Middleport plant personnel have been trained to assist in the safe and orderly evacuation for various types of emergencies. All employees are trained in the complete layout of the plant and the egress/escape routes and evacuation assembly areas. Before leaving for the assembly area, and if safe to do so, employees designated by the EC will do a very quick visual check of the office, shop/work areas, production areas, and storage and other spaces for employees and onsite personnel who could be trapped or otherwise unable to evacuate the area. These individuals have been trained to:

- Direct and assist in safe and orderly emergency evacuation;
- Follow instructions for the various types of emergency situations;
- Be aware of employees, contractors, and visitors with special needs who may require extra assistance; and
- Avoid hazardous areas during the emergency evacuation process.

Even if only a part of the plant is evacuated, a head count of the entire facility must be taken to be certain that all employees, contractors, and visitors are accounted for. This process is discussed in the sections that follow.

6.5.2 Evacuation on First and Second Shifts

After an announcement to evacuate the office building or plant is made, site personnel must take the following steps:

- Depending upon the type and seriousness of the emergency, activate any of the plant emergency shutdown switches (if applicable) and shutdown critical operations in safemode prior to evacuating their area;
- Evacuate via the closest, accessible exit route (posted throughout the facility). Promptly leave the affected area via the plant's egress routes. Do not go back to the plant to retrieve personal items.
- Check the nearest wind sock (Building 75, Building 70 North or Building 82), the flag, or steam plumes from the facility to note the wind direction before evacuation to be sure that you are heading in a safe direction (i.e., upwind).
- Gather at the nearest **Evacuation Assembly Area** noted below.
 - Building 80 Water Treatment Plant
 - Building 48 Main Lunch Room
 - Building 70 Furadan Lunch Room
 - Building 75 Maintenance Lunch Room
- Assembly area locations are noted on posters throughout the plant and on a facility plan in Attachment B. Depending on site conditions, the EC, EH&S Manager and/or Middleport Fire Department may move an assembly area to an alternate location.
- A designated plant employee from the nearest office will be responsible for taking the visitor/contractor sign-in book, the list of plant employees in attendance and the list of any truck transport personnel that are logged and provide that listing to the EC and to the assembly area lead.
- Upon arriving at the designated assembly area, personnel are to line up and the
 Assembly Area Coordinator (i.e., manager/supervisor) will get a head count and listing of
 persons present. This assembly area head count list will be compared to daily logs for
 employees, visitors, contractors and truckers.
 - Contractors will account for their own personnel and then provide information to the Assembly Area Coordinator;
 - Truck drivers will report directly to the Shipping Coordinator who will pass information on to the Assembly Area Coordinator;

- The Assembly Area Coordinator will report the summary information to the EC.
- The EC will then provide results of the head count to the senior official from the responding local emergency agency (e.g., Fire Chief) if requested.
- If any persons are still unaccounted for, the senior official from the responding local emergency agency (e.g., Fire Chief) will initiate search and rescue operations.
- The EC is to be immediately notified by cell phone of any unaccounted employees, contractors, or visitors.
- If anyone is injured or contaminated and is present at the assembly area, the EC will activate the appropriate first aid actions (see EAP), if safe to do so.

6.5.3 Evacuation During Off-Shift Hours

During off-shift hours, the EC designee will be responsible for acting as the EC. The plant is staffed with a limited number of personnel after the 2nd shift and resources for responding to emergencies (e.g., plant's Emergency Responder Team personnel) are not typically present.

After an announcement to evacuate the office building or plant is made, site personnel must take the following steps:

- Depending upon the type and seriousness of the emergency, activate any of the plant emergency shutdown switches (if applicable) and shutdown critical operations that require monitoring/supervision prior to evacuating their area;
- All personnel must promptly evacuate when notified and immediately proceed to an assembly area.
- The EC designee is responsible for ensuring a head count is taken to ensure all persons are accounted for and will contact the FMC EC.
- The EC designee will then utilize the listing of off-shift personnel, discussions with evacuated employees, and other information to determine if there are any missing people, and then promptly report head count information to the EC.
- Personnel are to wait at the assembly area until the fire department and the FMC EC or Plant Manager arrive.

6.5.4 If the facility stops operations....[373-3.4(g)(6)]

In response to a fire, explosion, or release, and if safe to do so, plant operations will be shut down in safe-mode prior to evacuation to mitigate the potential for releases, leaks, and pressure buildup during the emergency. The EC must monitor for leaks, pressure buildup, gas generation or ruptures in valves, pipes, or other equipment, wherever this is appropriate, and take

appropriate actions. This may involve may involve manual inspection/observation of the affected areas, if safe to do so.

6.5.5 Facility Re-Entry (ALL Shifts)

No one is to leave the designated assembly/meeting area unless authorized by the EC or the most senior official from the responding public emergency agency (e.g. fire department). "ALL CLEAR" is announced over the plant intercom systems when conditions necessitating the emergency alert or evacuation have been brought under control and the area is safe for employees to enter. Employees may not enter an evacuated area until the "ALL CLEAR" has been announced.

6.6 Prevention of Recurrence or Spread of Fires, Explosions or Releases [373-3.4(g)(5)]

During an emergency, the EC must take all reasonable measures necessary to ensure that fires, explosions, discharges and releases do not occur, recur, or spread to other areas at the facility. Actions that may be taken could include:

- Halting processes and operations,
- Collecting and containing released wastes,
- · Prohibiting smoking in affected areas,
- Using non-sparking tools,
- Protecting the area from open flame or heat generating activities,
- Monitoring of valves, pipes, or equipment for leaks or ruptures,
- Removing or isolating containers,
- Ensuring that incompatible wastes or materials are not stored, treated or disposed of with the released materials,
- Cleaning and/or replacing emergency equipment utilized in the affected area so that they are suitable for re-use.

6.7 Notification of Outside Agencies

In addition to summoning external emergency response resources, many types of environmental incidents must be reported to regulatory agencies. The EC, EH&S Manager or the Plant Manager must be notified of any discharge, leak, spill or releases and shall determine if any notifications are required, and make the appropriate report. Attachment H describes the spill/release reporting procedures.

7 Post-Emergency Procedures [373-2.4 & 373-3.4 (g)(7) through (10)]

7.1 Storage and Treatment of Released Material

Immediately after an emergency, the EC will make arrangements for proper treatment, storage, and/or disposal of all water and contaminated materials resulting from the discharge, release, fire, or explosion. All resulting wastes generated will be considered a RCRA hazardous waste and managed as a RCRA waste unless it can be demonstrated to be non-hazardous in accordance with 6 NYCRR 371.1(d)(3) or (4).

7.2 Incompatible Wastes

After an emergency event, the EC will insure that wastes, which may be incompatible with the released material, are not treated, stored, or disposed until cleanup procedures are completed. SDSs for specific chemicals should be consulted when assessing the compatibility of release materials and other chemicals with which the release may come in contact.

7.3 Post-Emergency Equipment Maintenance

After an emergency event, all emergency equipment utilized in the affected area will be cleaned and/or replaced so that they are suitable for re-use.

The EC or his designee will be responsible for designating an appropriate decontamination area and communicating to the outside emergency response resources the location of the decontamination site. Unless there are overriding concerns, equipment decontamination is to be completed at the WTP.

The EC will coordinate the activities within the decontamination area. All emergency personnel who decontaminate will be required to shower on site prior to leaving the FMC facility.

Any personnel or equipment contacted or contaminated by any smoke, dust, or liquid that is a result of the emergency will require decontamination before leaving the facility or being returned to service.

Typical equipment decontamination procedure is a high-pressure steam bath, Clorox and water wash, and a second steam bath. All wash water discharges are treated on site or are removed from site for treatment at a permitted facility.

7.4 Post-Emergency Notification

Prior to resuming operations in the affected area, an inspection of all utilized safety equipment will be conducted. All appropriate authorities will be notified that the post-emergency equipment maintenance has been performed and operations will resume.

The owner or operator must notify the NYSDEC Commissioner or their designee (as appropriate), and appropriate State and local authorities, that the facility is in compliance with 6 NYCRR 373-3.4(g)(8) before operations are resumed in the affected area(s) of the facility consistent with 6 NYCRR 373-3.4(g)(9).

7.5 Required Reports [373-2.4(g)(10)]

As required, any emergency event requiring implementation of the Contingency Plan will be reported, in writing, within 15 days to the NYSDEC Commissioner. This report will, at a minimum, contain the following information:

- name, address, and telephone number of the owner or operator;
- name, address, and telephone number of the facility;
- date, time, and type of incident (e.g., fire, explosion);
- name and quantity of material(s) involved;
- the extent of injuries, if any;
- an assessment of actual or potential hazards to human health or the environment, where this is applicable; and
- the estimated quantity and disposition of recovered material that resulted from the incident.

8 Amendments to the Contingency Plan [373-2.4(e) & 373-3.4(e)]

The Contingency Plan will be reviewed and immediately amended, if necessary, whenever:

- Applicable regulations are revised;
- The plan fails in an emergency;
- The list of emergency coordinators changes;
- The list of emergency equipment changes;
- The facility alters its design, construction, operation, maintenance, or other circumstances in a way materially increasing the potential for fires, explosions, or releases of hazardous waste and/or hazardous waste constituents; or
- The actions/responses necessary to comply in an emergency situation change.

All changes in this plan will be sent to every agency, department, and organization on the contingency plan distribution list (Attachment G – Contingency Plan Distribution) within 30 days of the effective date of the change. In addition, any changes to the Contingency Plan made once a final Part 373 Permit for the facility is issued will be subject to the amendment requirements included in 6 NYCRR 373-2.4(e).

Attachments

Attachment A Routinely Generated Hazardous Waste

Routinely Generated Hazardous Waste				
Waste Name	Facility Waste Code	Hazardous Waste Code(s)	Description	Precautions & Personal Protective Equipment
Carbofuran Solids	MHW 3	P127	Generated from clean-out of formulation equipment, floor sweepings, and spilled unusable product. Materials include dry dust, emptied supersacks, caked solids and wet sludge. Material is stored in 55-gallon steel drums and plastic-lined 1.4-cubic yard cardboard boxes.	Protective equipment when handling includes safety glasses, dust mask, and impervious gloves. Keep off skin, avoid inhalation.
Carbofuran and/or Carbosulfan Clean-up Wastewater	MHW 16	P127, P189	Generated from wash down of formulation equipment, of formulation areas, equipment decontamination. Wastewater is stored in totes and/or tanks prior to off-site disposal. Carbofuran wastewater may be concentrated in the Calfran unit prior to off-site disposal	Protective equipment when handling includes protective clothing and impervious gloves. Keep off skin, avoid inhalation.
Carbofuran Contaminated Debris	MHW 28H	P127	Contaminated debris is generated from plant laboratory and formulation activities. Items include laboratory pipettes and tubes, protective equipment, respirator cartridges, rags, empty containers, pallets, and any material contaminated with carbofuran. Material is stored in steel drums and in 1.4-cubic yard cardboard boxes.	Protective equipment when handling includes safety glasses and impervious gloves. Keep off skin, avoid inhalation.
Spent Lab Solvents	MHW 66	D001-ignitable D022-chloroform F002-halogenated solvents F003-nonhalogenated solvents F005-nonhalogenated solvents	Generated from spent solvents used in laboratory analytical methods from Middleport Control labs. Material is liquid organic solvent and is collected and stored in a 55-gallon steel drum(s) in the Lab Solvent Shed storage area and in the Building 65 West Wall storage area.	Protective equipment when handling includes impervious gloves, safety glasses, and protective clothing. Keep off skin, avoid inhalation.

Routinely Generated Hazardous Waste				
Waste Name	Facility Waste Code	Hazardous Waste Code(s)	Description	Precautions & Personal Protective Equipment
Spent Lab Solvents		P127-carbofuran P189-carbosulfan	Generated from spent solvents used in laboratory analytical methods from Middleport Control labs. Material is liquid organic solvent and is collected in a one-quart containers in Building 48 Lab and is stored in a 55-gallon steel drum in the Lab Solvent Shed storage area and in the Building 65 West Wall storage area.	Protective equipment when handling includes impervious gloves, safety glasses, and protective clothing. Keep off skin, avoid inhalation.
Waste Aerosols, Waste Paint		D001, D035	Generated from maintenance painting activities. Material is collected and stored in 55-gallon steel drums in the Building 65 West Wall storage area.	
Switches, Lights, Thermostats			Generated from plant maintenance. Material is collected and stored in 55- gallon steel drums in the Building 65 West Wall storage area.	
Contaminated Soils		D004	Generated from clean out of sludge in storage tanks (T-1101, T-1102, T-8100) and excavation of contaminated dirt and debris during remedial activities at the plant.	Protective equipment when handling includes impervious gloves and protective clothing to avoid skin contact and inhalation of material.
Contaminated Groundwater		D004	Generated from groundwater remedial systems, collected in tanks T-1101, T-1102 and T-8100 and treated at the onsite Water Treatment Plant and discharged pursuant to the facility SPDES permit	

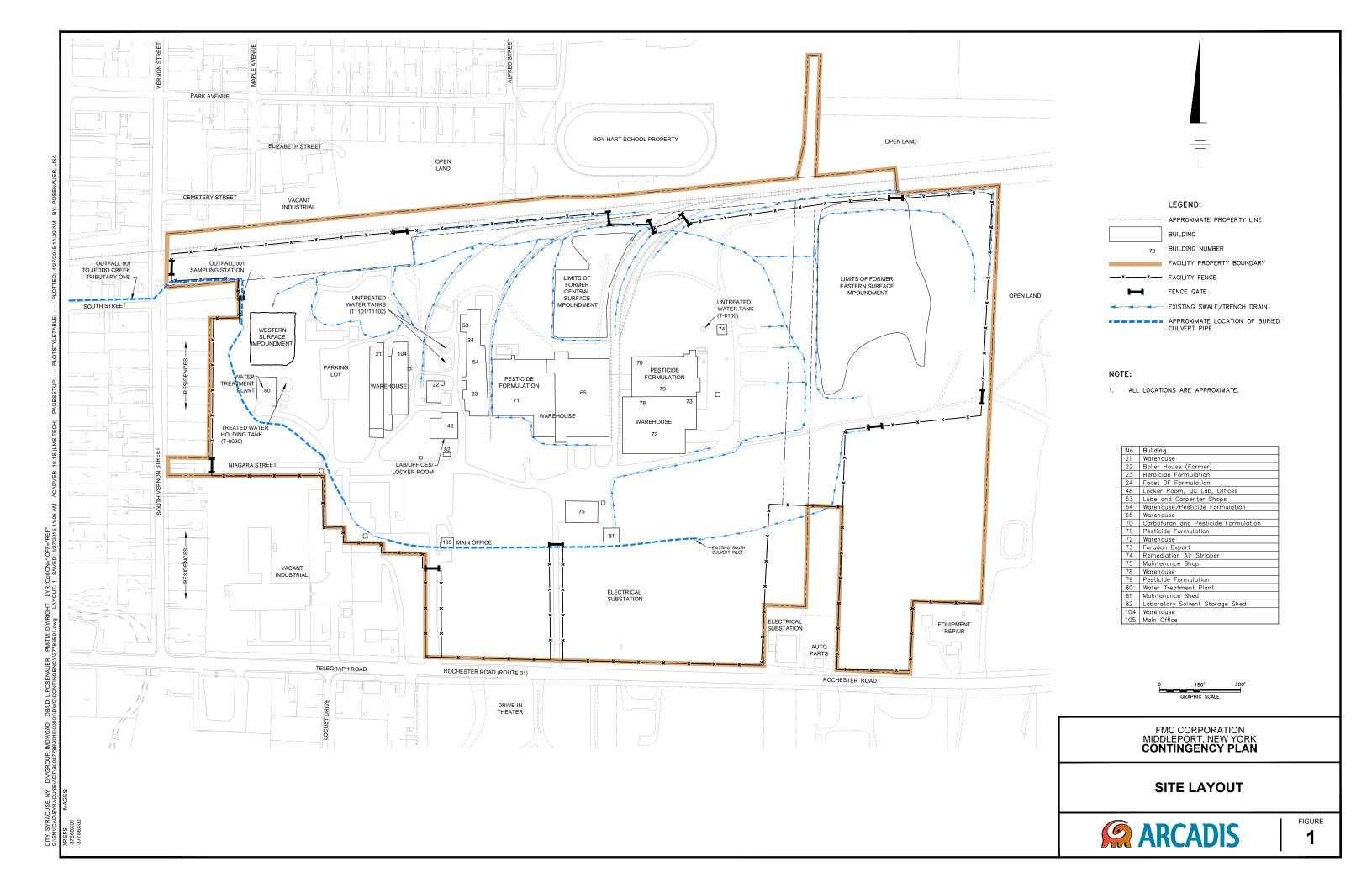
Routinely Generated Hazardous Waste					
Waste Name	Facility Waste Code	Hazardous Waste Code(s)	Description	Precautions & Personal Protective Equipment	
Spent Activated Carbon		D004, U080, P127, D009	Generated from water treatment plant. Material is activated carbon. It is transferred from tanks T-2001, T-2002, and/or T-2003 into bulk containers for off-site disposal		

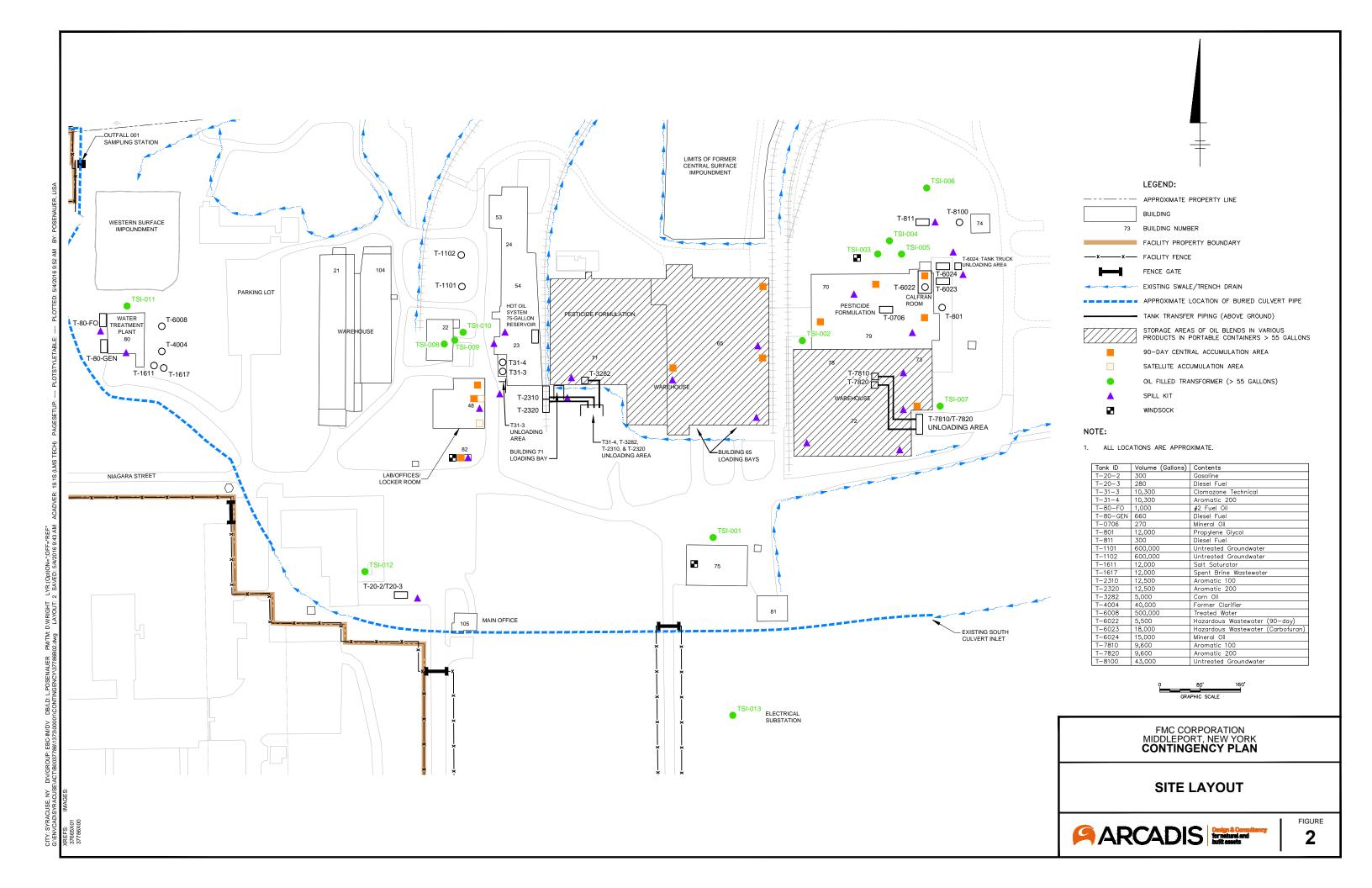
Attachment B

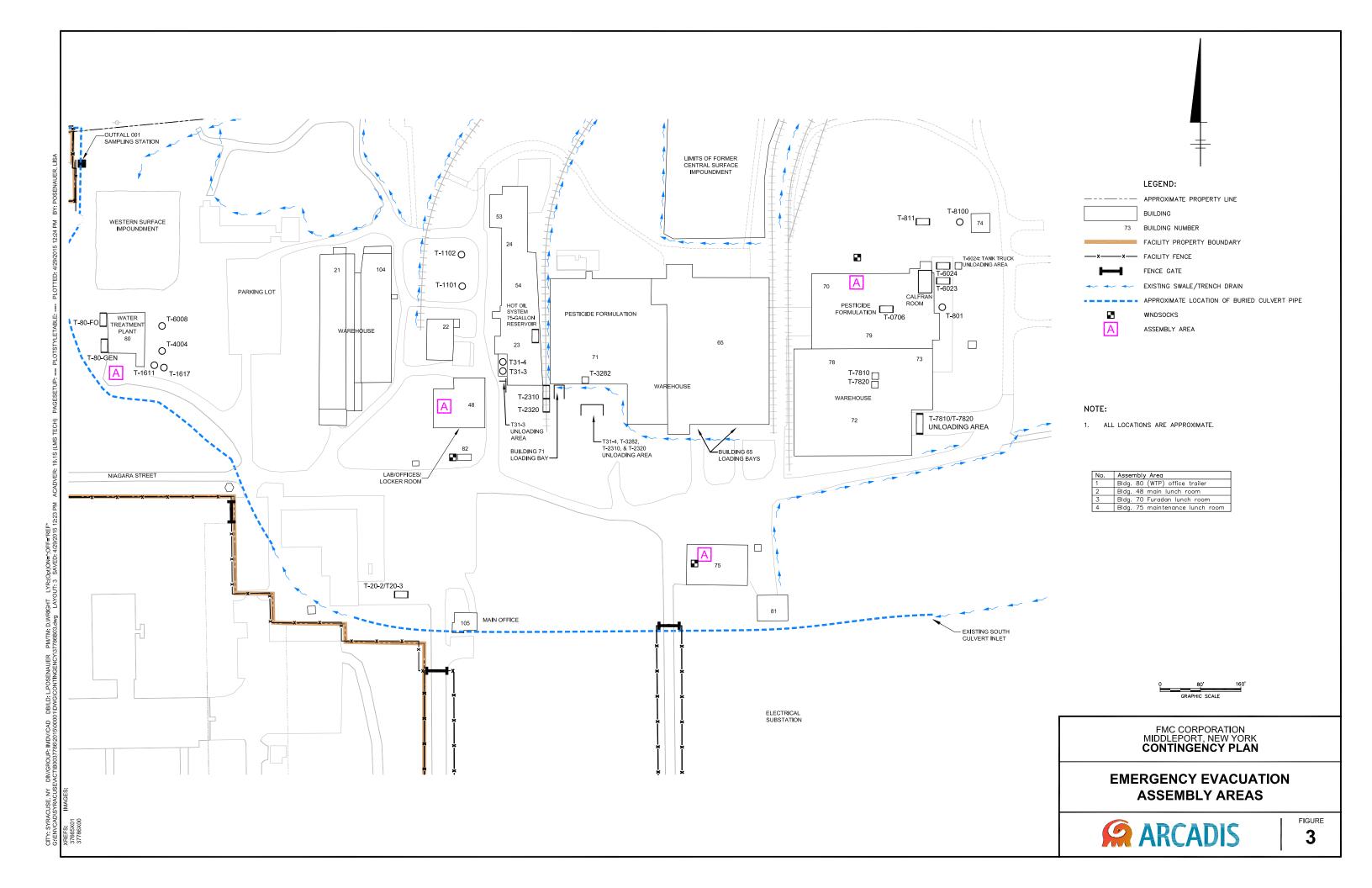
FMC Middleport Facility Drawings

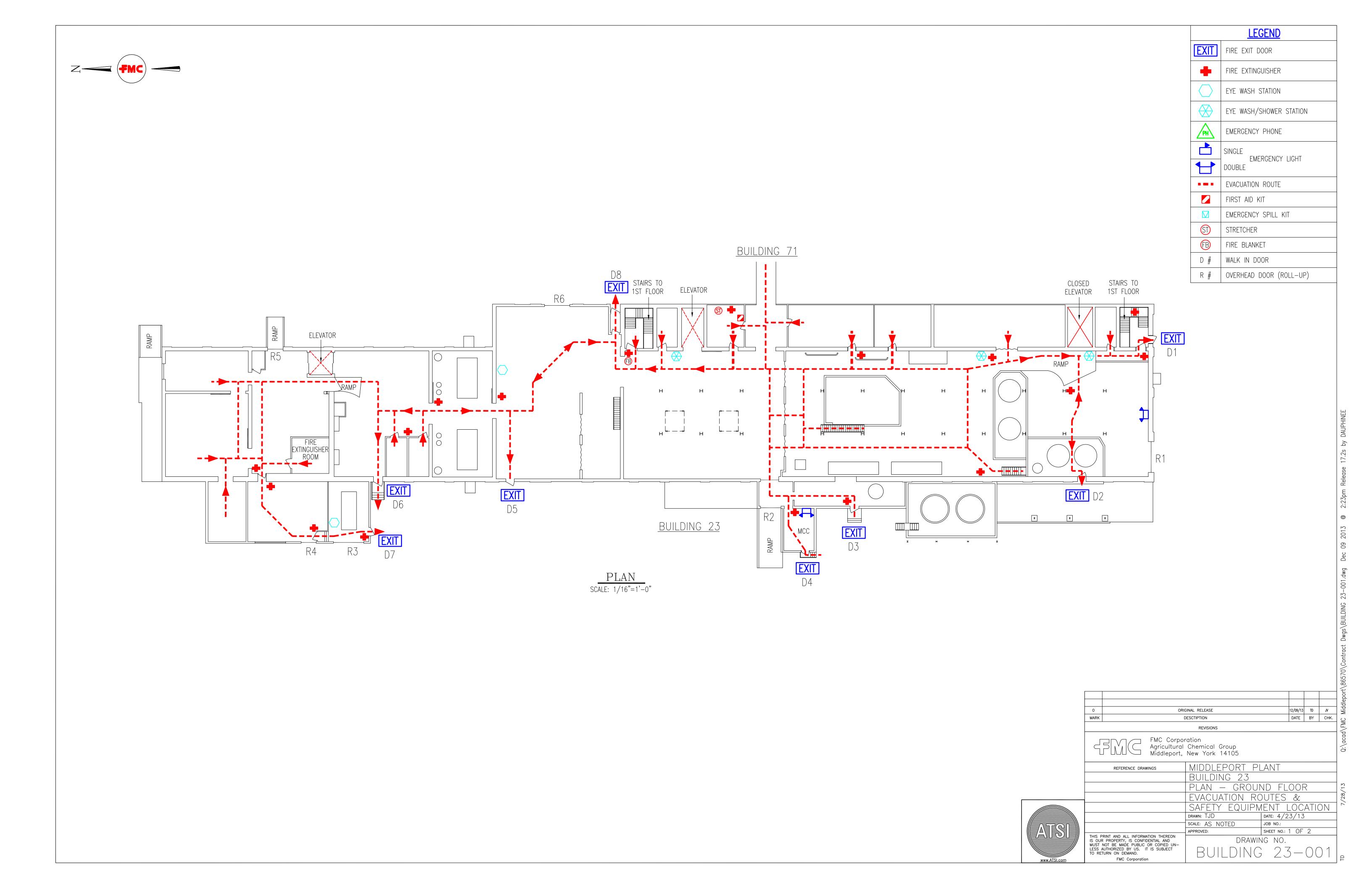
Figures 1 & 2 – Site Layout

Figure 3 – Emergency Evacuation Assembly Areas; Evacuation Routes for Facility Buildings Figures

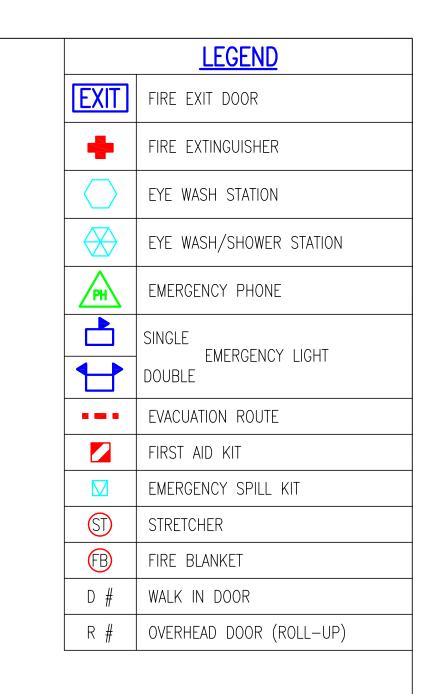


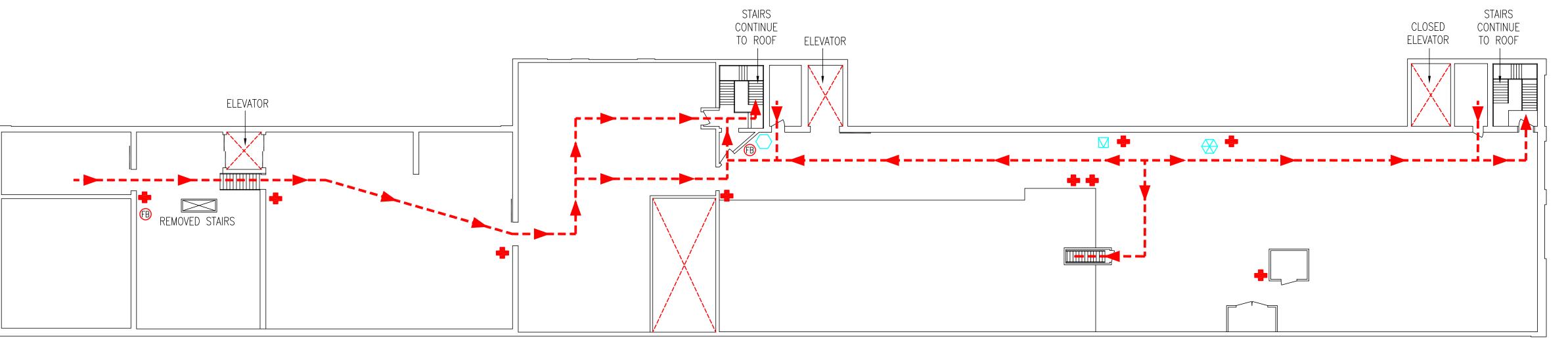








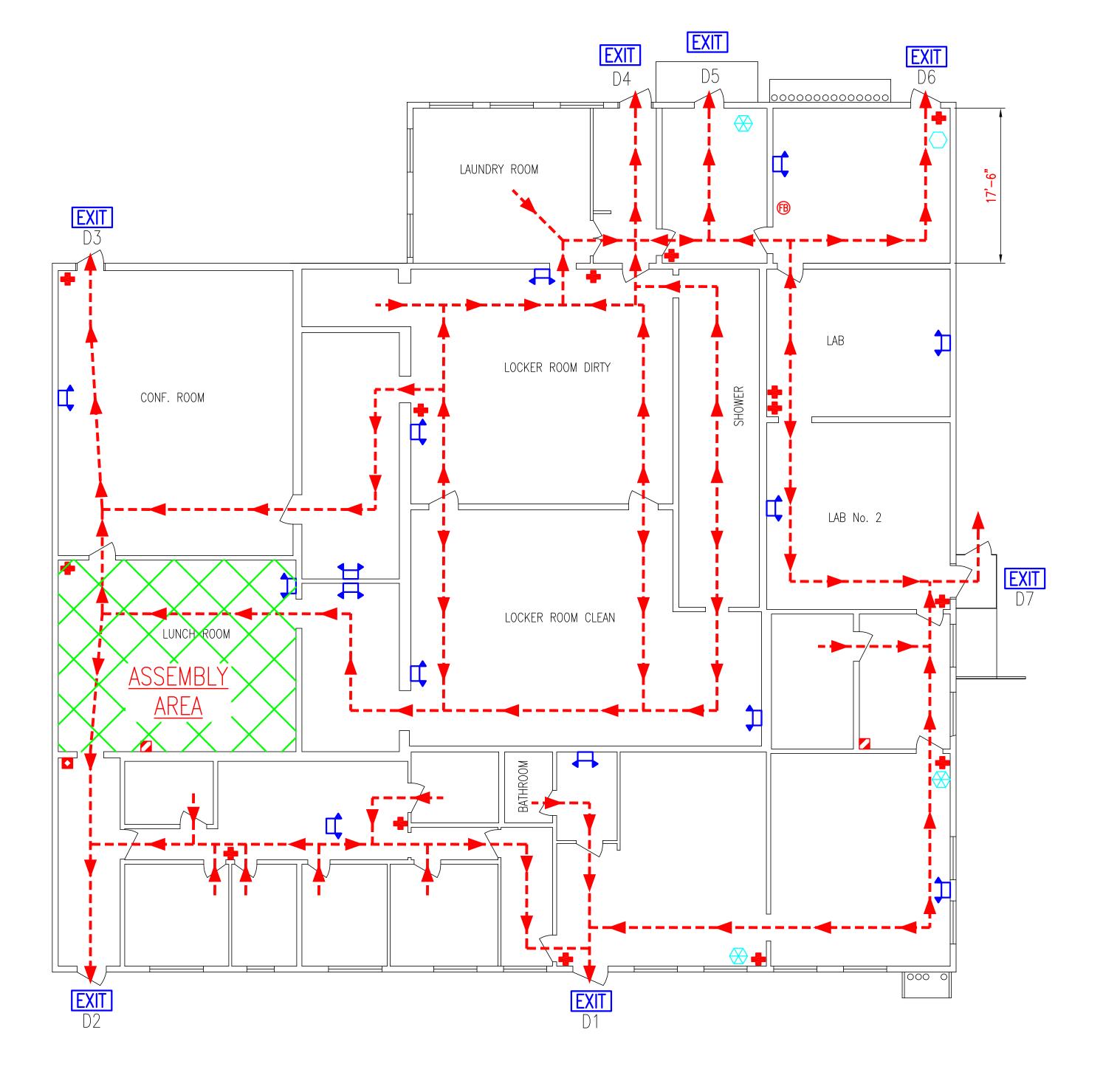




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Agricultural Chemical Group
Middleport, New York 14105 MIDDLEPORT PLANT BUILDING 23 REFERENCE DRAWINGS PLAN — 1ST FLOOR EVACUTATION ROUTES & SAFETY EQUIPMENT LOCATION
DRAWN: TJD DATE: 4/23/13 DRAWN: TJD

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PLAN
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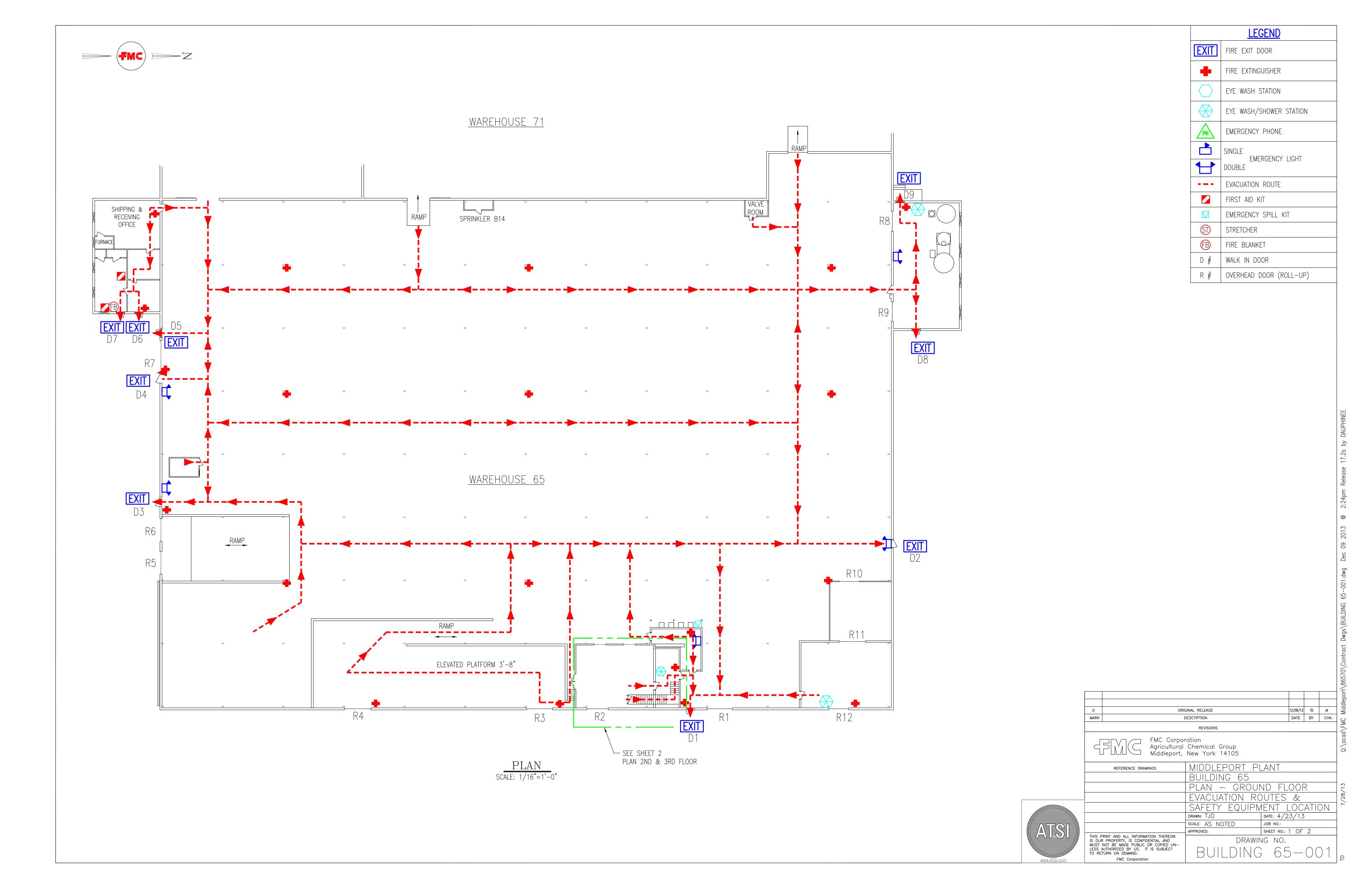
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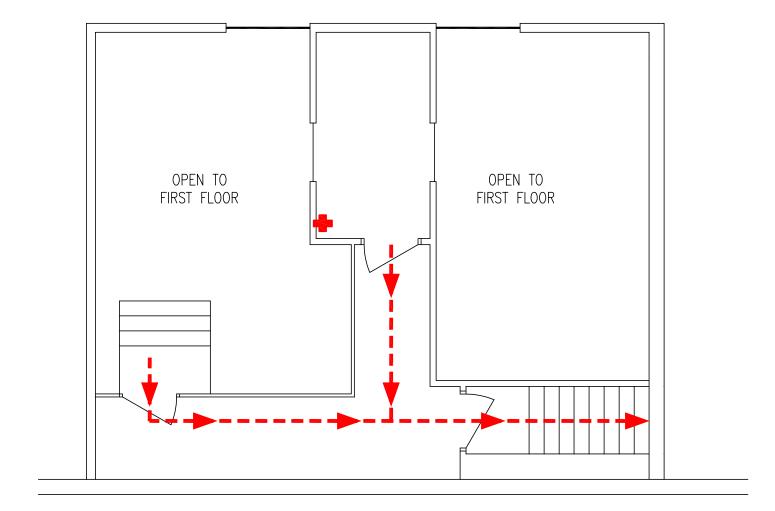


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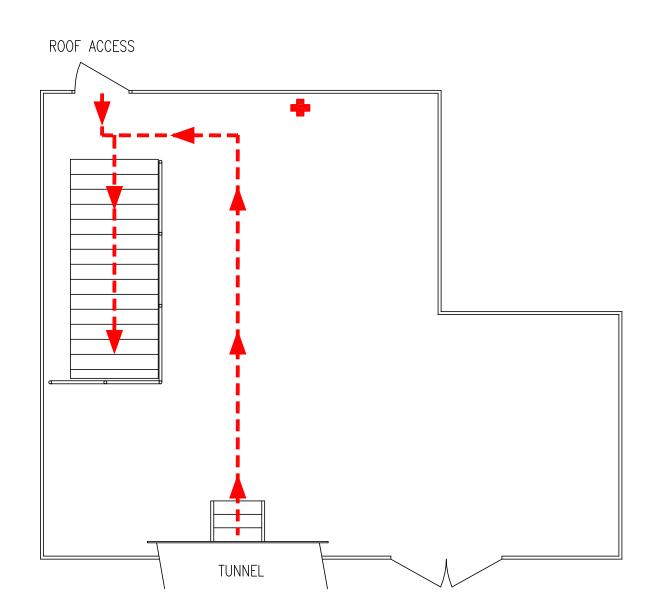
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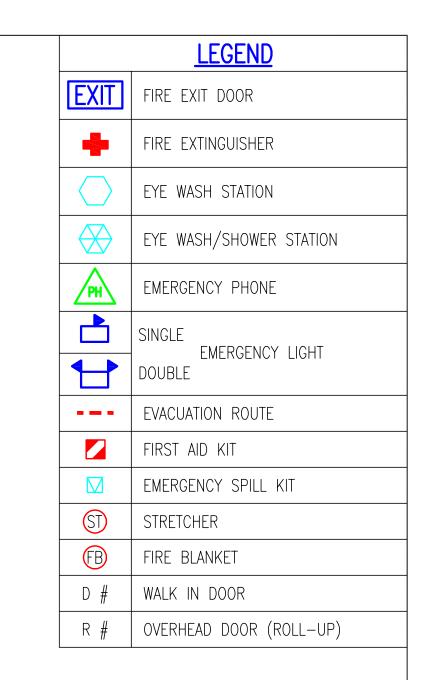




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PLAN 2nd FLOOR
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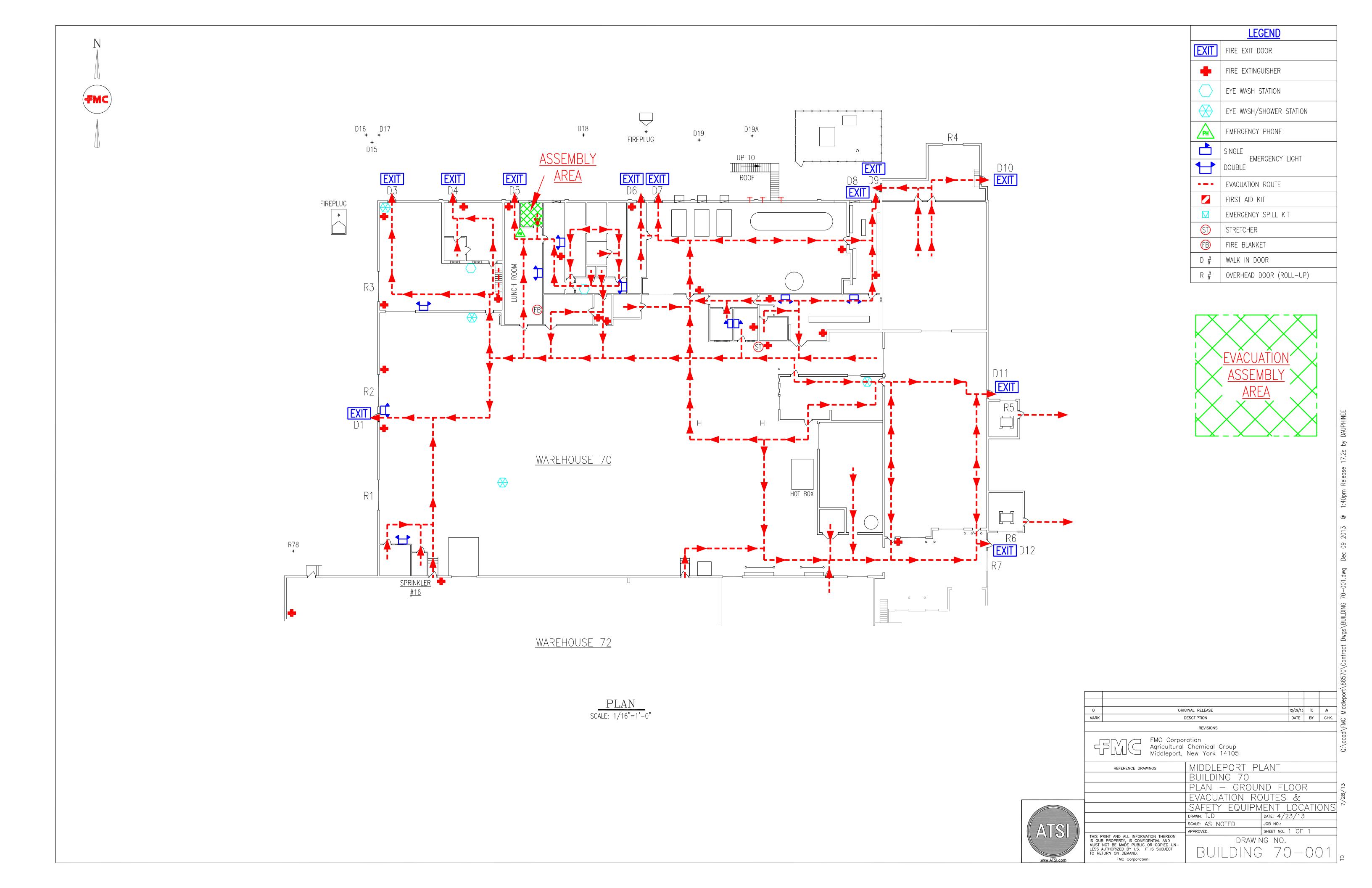
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Agricultural Chemical Group
Middleport, New York 14105 MIDDLEPORT PLANT BUILDING 65 REFERENCE DRAWINGS PLAN 1ST & 2ND FLOOR EVACUATION ROUTES & SAFETY EQUIPMENT LOCATION

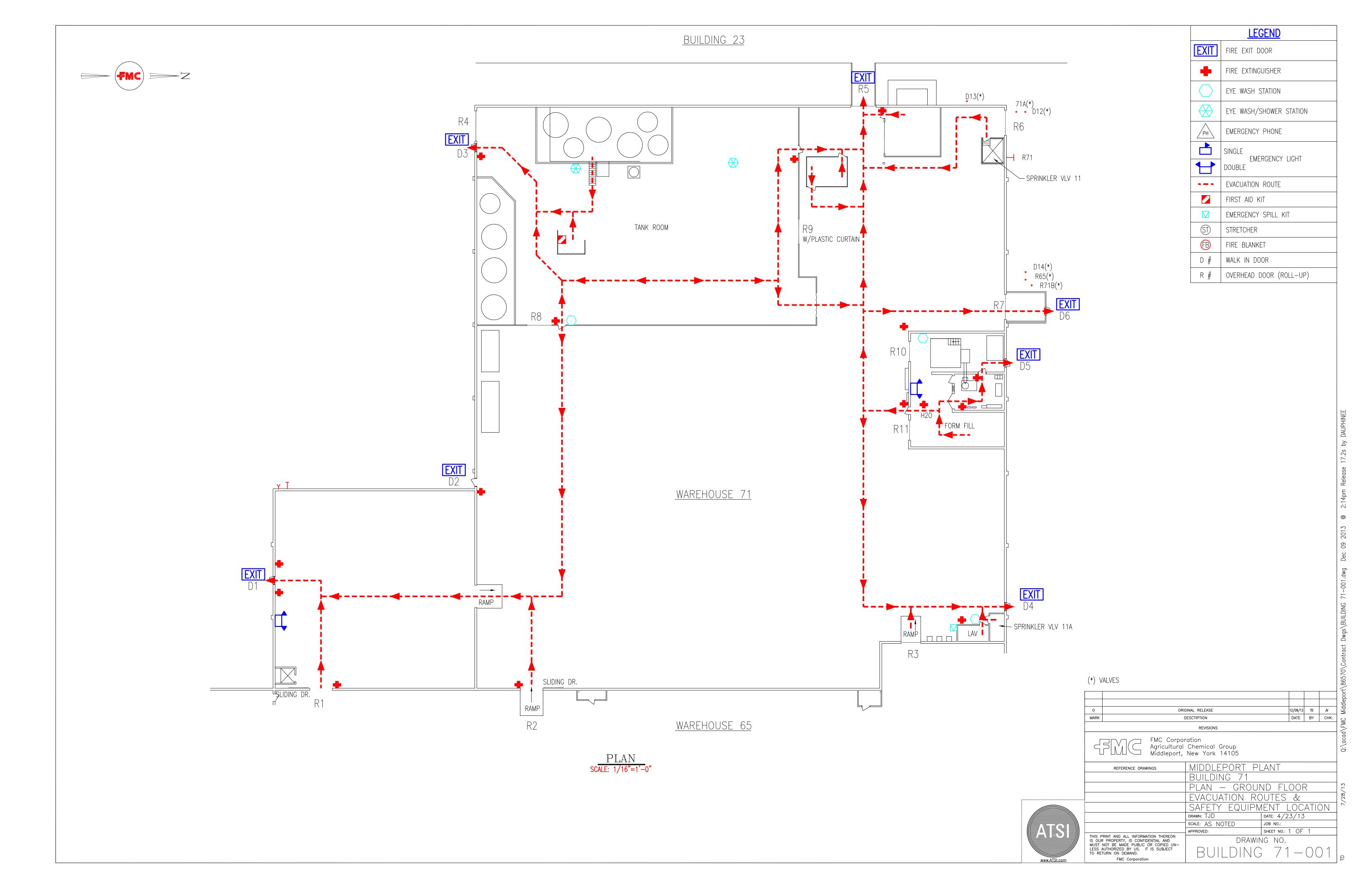
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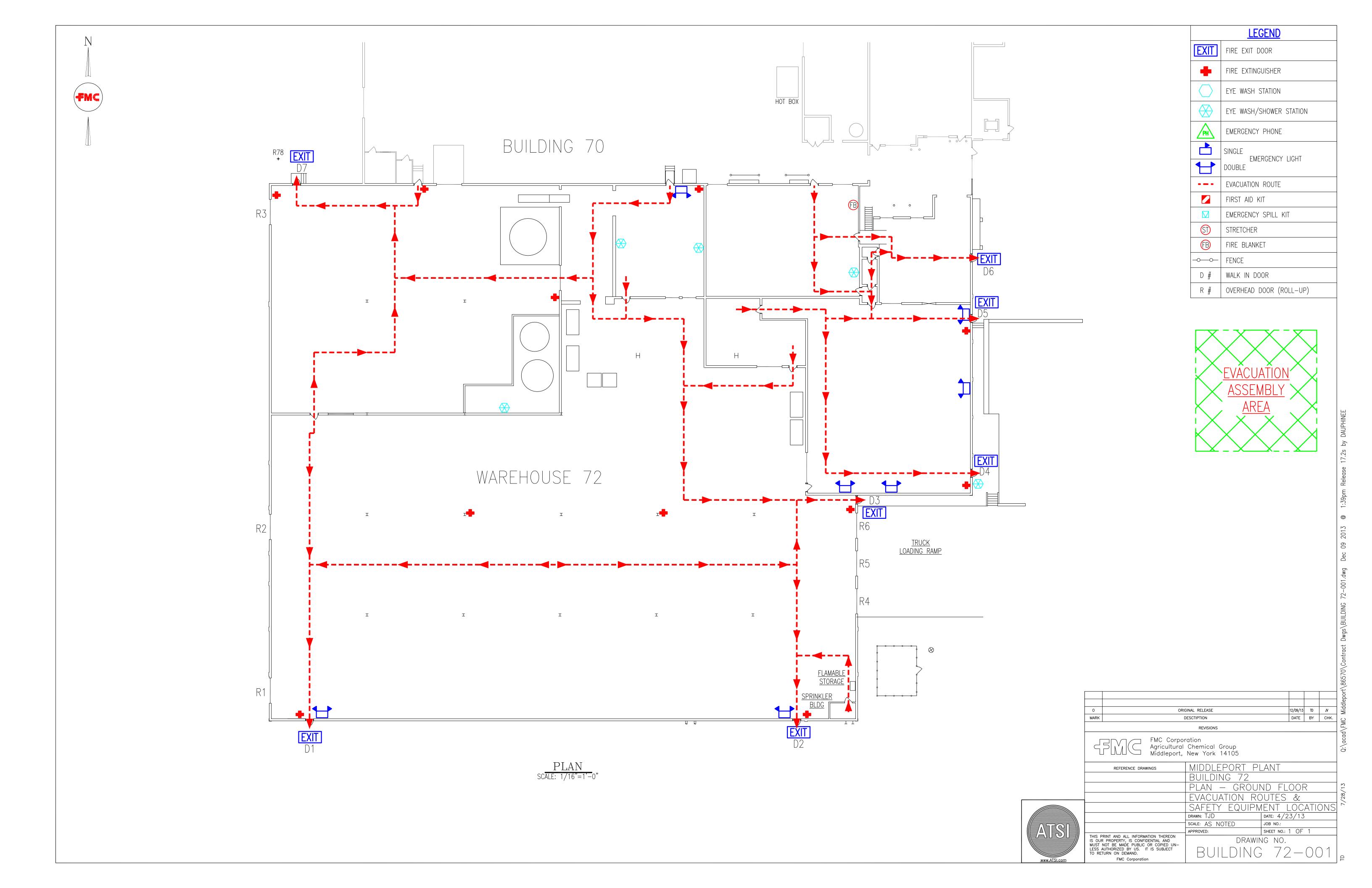
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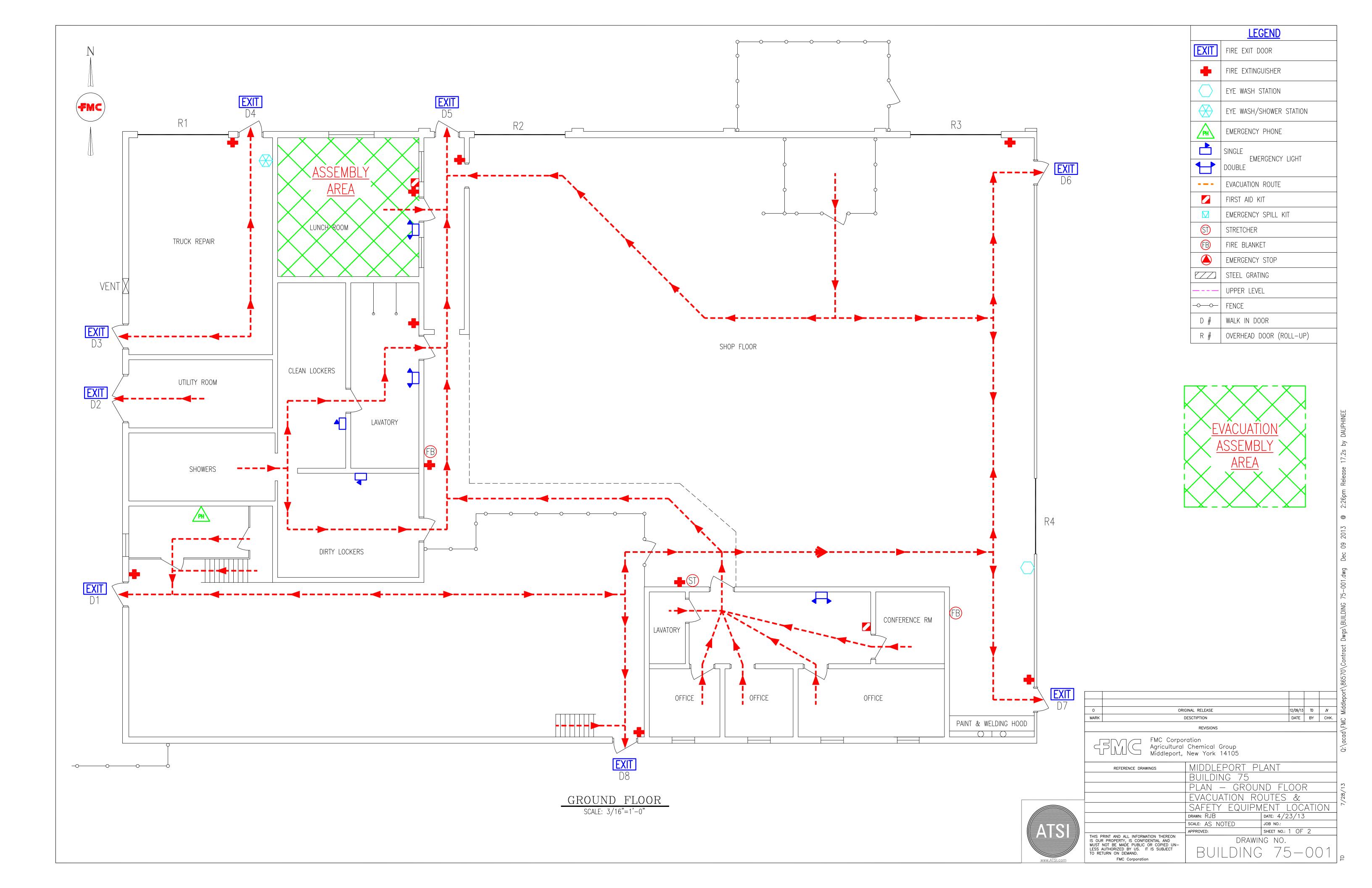
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BUILDING 65-001

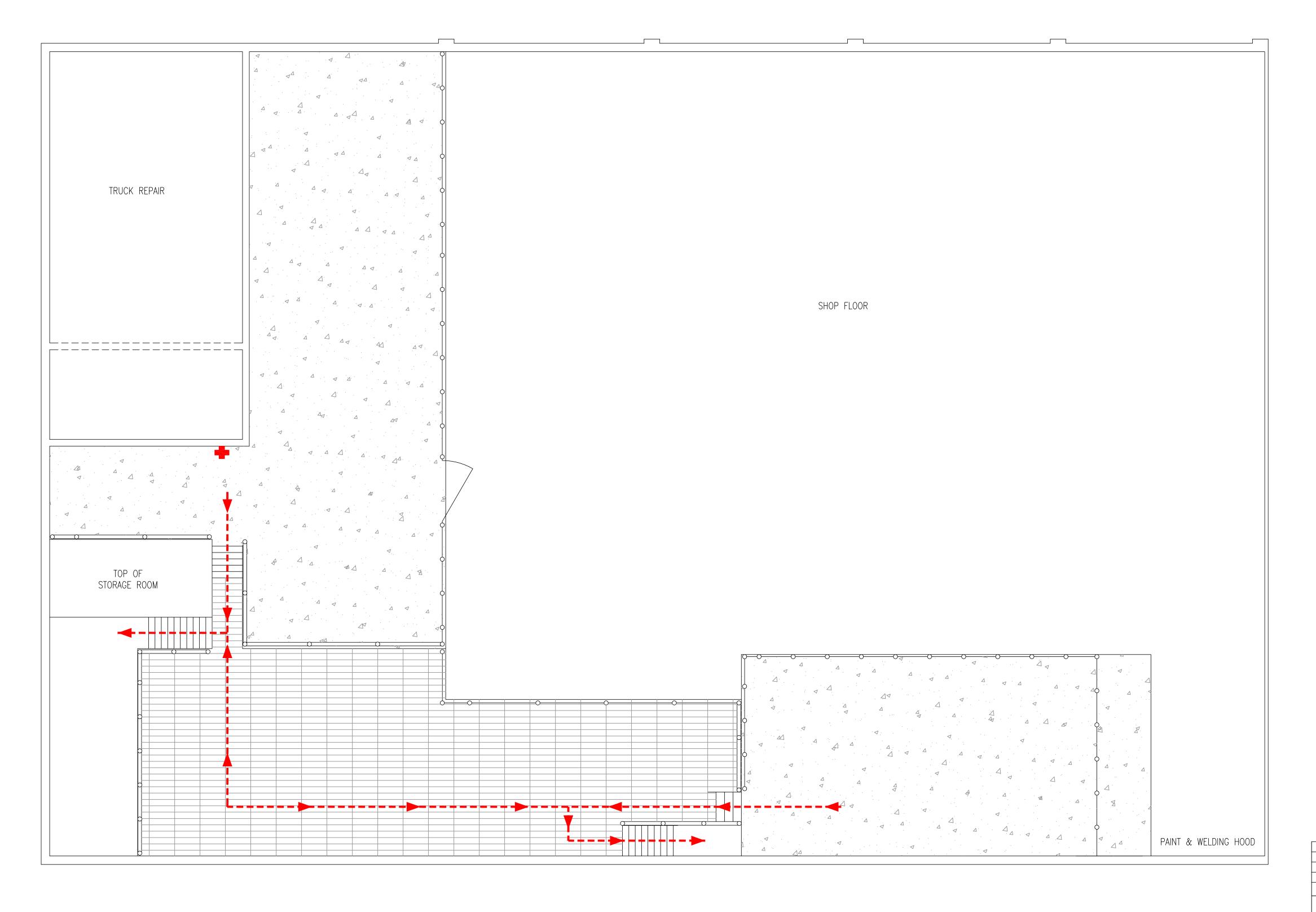












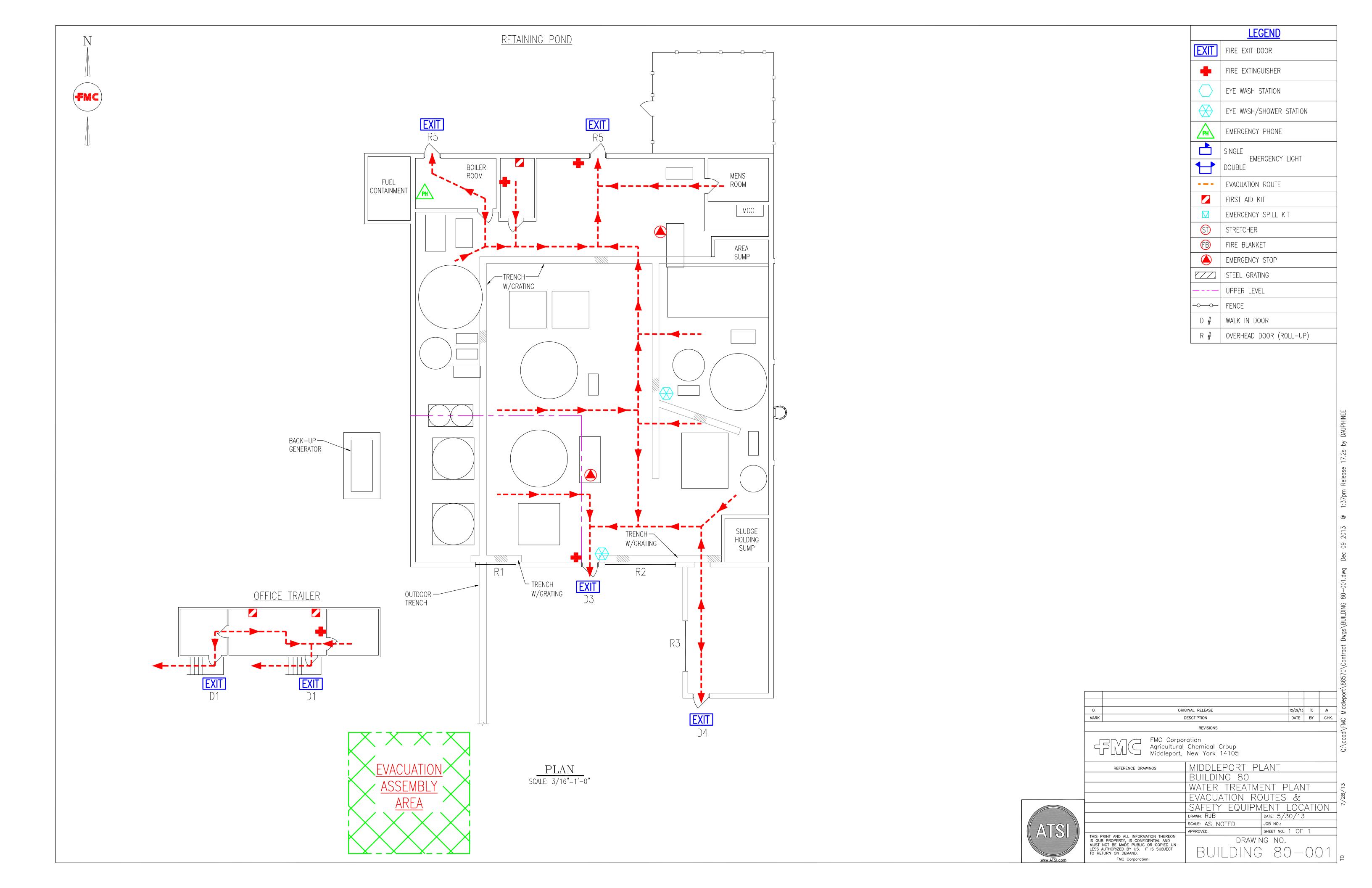
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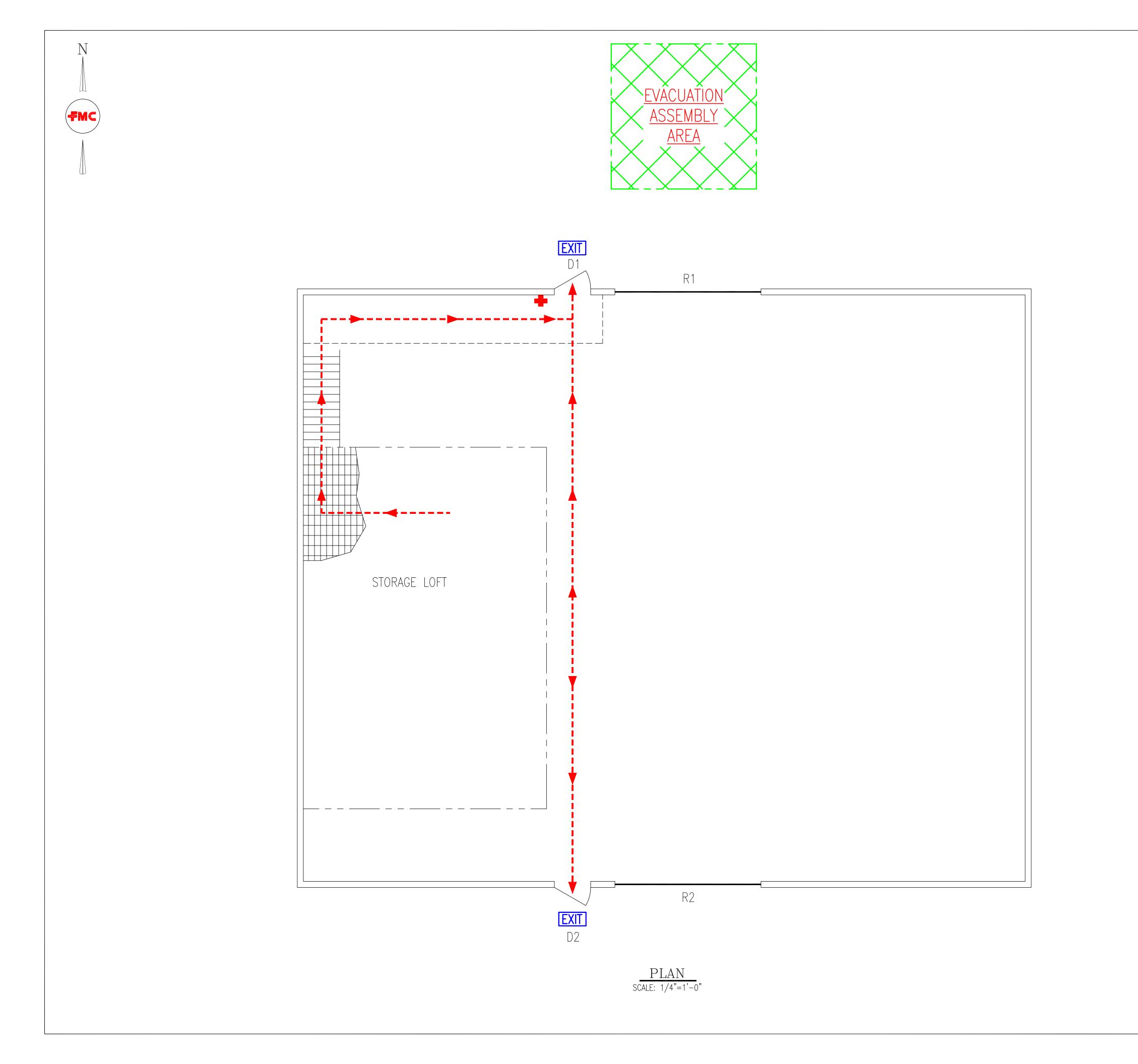
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	EYE WASH/SHOWER STATION
PH	EMERGENCY PHONE
	SINGLE EMERGENCY LIGHT DOUBLE
	EVACUATION ROUTE
	FIRST AID KIT
	EMERGENCY SPILL KIT
ST	STRETCHER
FB	FIRE BLANKET
	EMERGENCY STOP
	STEEL GRATING
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EXIT FIRE EXIT DOOR

FIRE EXTINGUISHER

EYE WASH STATION

EYE WASH/SHOWER STATION

EMERGENCY PHONE

SINGLE
EMERGENCY LIGHT
DOUBLE

FIRST AID KIT

MEMERGENCY SPILL KIT

STRETCHER

FIRE BLANKET

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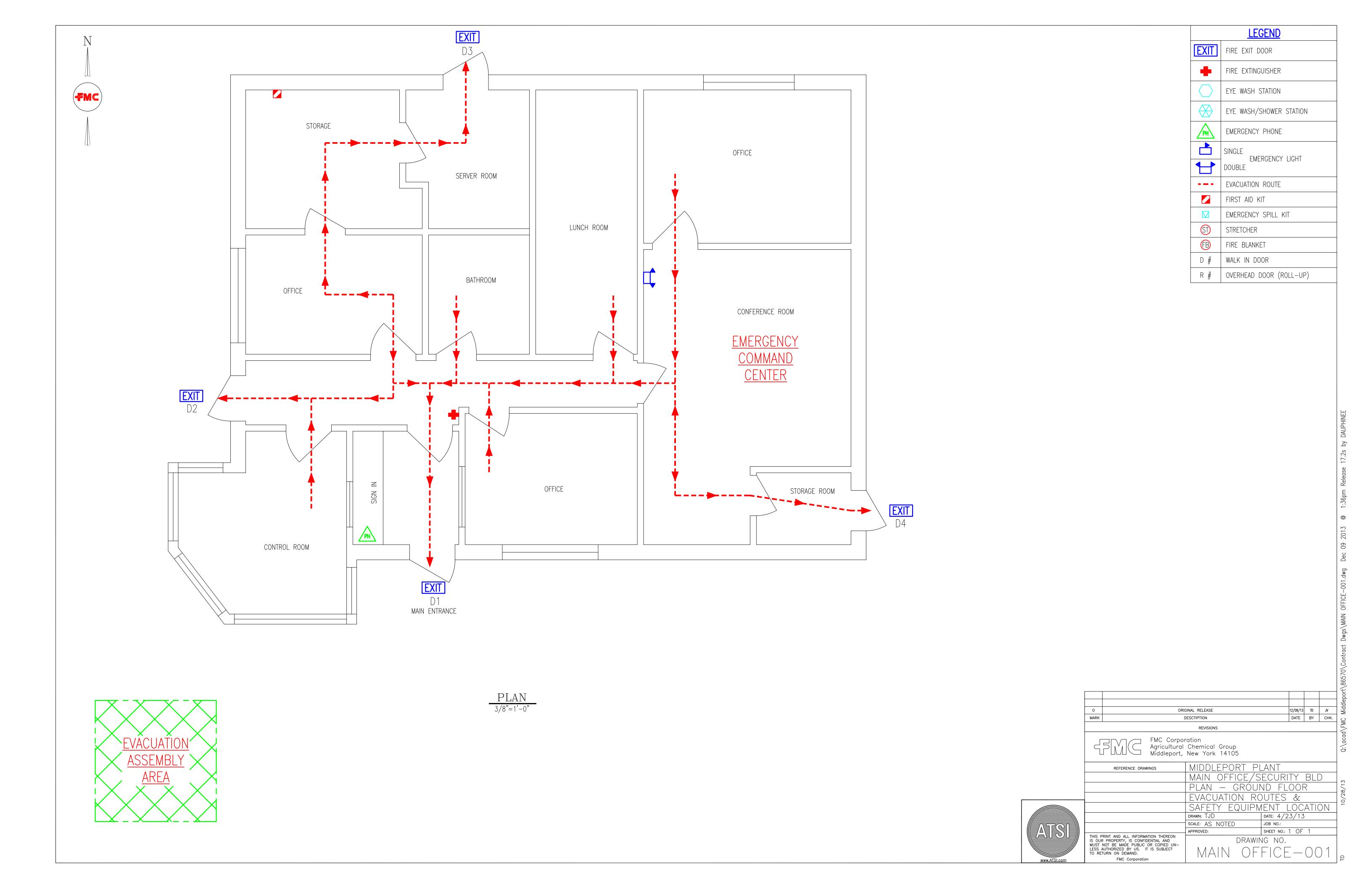
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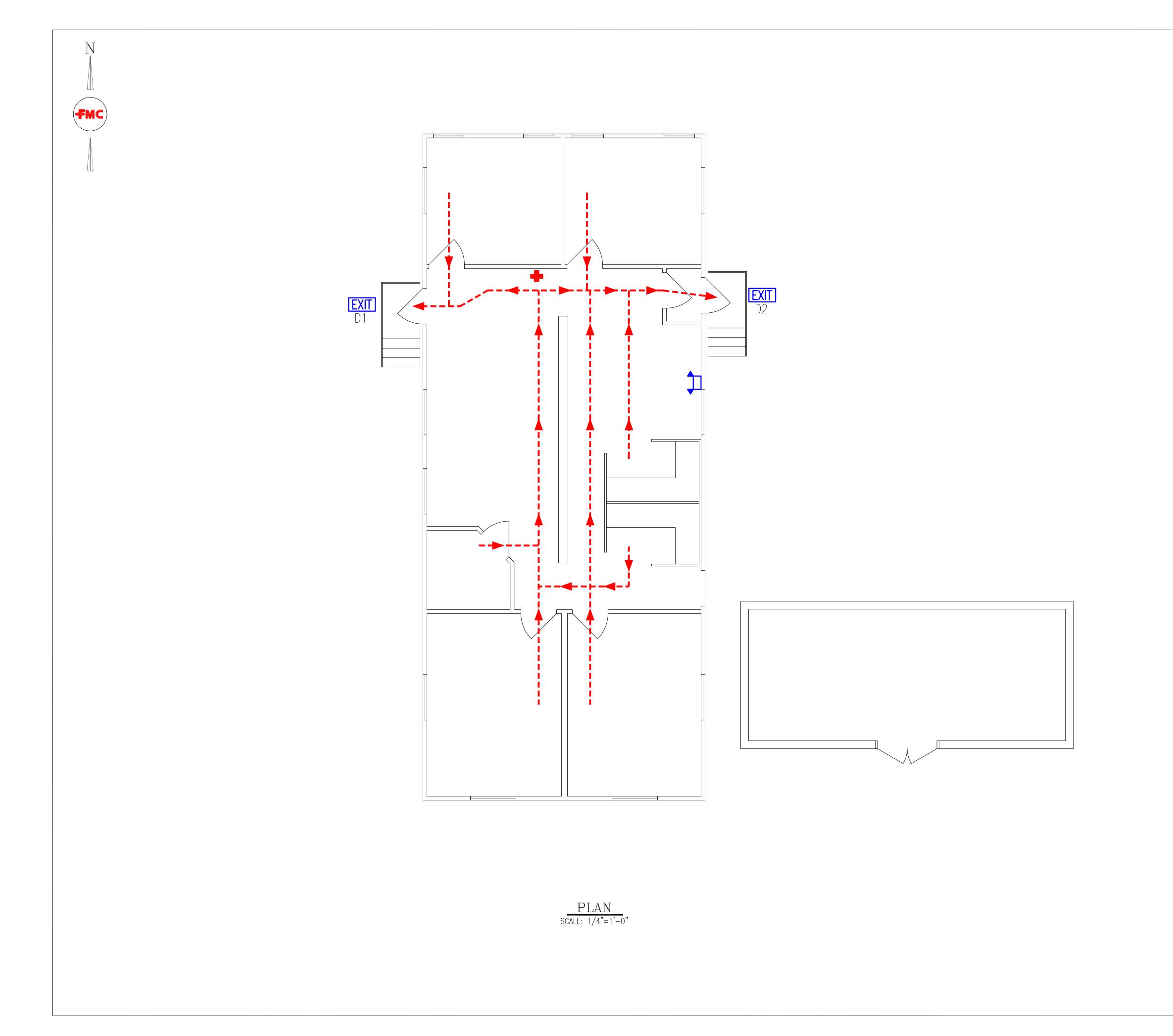
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Agricultural Chemical Group
Middleport, New York 14105

REFERENCE DRAWINGS MIDDLEPORT PLANT
BUILDING 81
PLAN — GROUND FLOOR
EVACUATION ROUTES &
SAFETY EQUIPMENT LOCATION
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LEGEND EXIT FIRE EXIT DOOR FIRE EXTINGUISHER EYE WASH STATION EYE WASH/SHOWER STATION EMERGENCE
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Attachment C

Summary of Container and Satellite Accumulation Areas

	Summary of Container and Satellite Accumulation Areas						
Storage Area Type*	Location	Wastes	Waste Container Description(s)	Possible Waste Classifications			
SAA	Bldg 48 Lab 1	Lab solvents	One-gallon container	D001			
SAA/CAA	Bldg 48 Lab 3	Lab solvents	Red metal one-gallon container	D001, F002, F003, F005, D022, D038			
		Lab solvents	1-Quart container	P127, P189			
		Plastic pipettes and glass tubes containing pesticide wastewaters	Black metal drum	P127			
		Pesticide-containing wastewaters	Black metal 55-gallon drum	P127			
CAA	Bldg 48 Lab 4	Pesticide-containing wastewaters	Black metal 55-gallon drum	P127			
CAA	Bldg 82 Lab Solvent Storage Shed	Lab solvents	Black metal 55-gallon drum	P127, P189, D001, F002, F003, F005, D022, D038			
CAA Bldg 65 West Wall		Empty carbofuran bags	Plastic-wrapped cardboard boxes stacked on wooden pallets	P127			
		Contaminated Debris and Rubbish	Plastic-wrapped cardboard boxes stacked on wooden pallets	P127			
		Carbofuran Solids	Plastic-wrapped cardboard boxes stacked on wooden pallets	P127			
		Lab solvents	Black metal 55-gallon drums	P127, P189, D001, F002, F003, F005, D022, D038			
		Aerosol cans	Black metal 55-gallon drums	D001, D035			
		Paint cans	Black metal 55-gallon drums	D001, D035			
		Switches	Black metal 55-gallon drums	D009			
		Carbofuran Clean-up wastewaters	275-gallon plastic totes	P127			
		Non-hazardous wastes and various chemicals	55-gallon drums, 275-gallon plastic totes	Variable			

	Summary of Container and Satellite Accumulation Areas						
Storage Area Type*	Location	Wastes	Waste Container Description(s)	Possible Waste Classifications			
CAA	Bldg 65 Tech Dumping	Empty carbofuran bags	Plastic-wrapped cardboard box stacked on wooden pallet	P127			
CAA	Bldg 65 Northeast Decon	Empty carbofuran bags	Plastic-wrapped cardboard box stacked on wooden pallet	P127			
CAA	Bldg 70 West Wall	Contaminated Debris and Rubbish	Plastic-wrapped cardboard box stacked on wooden pallet	P127			
CAA	Bldg 70 North Wall	Contaminated Debris and Rubbish	Plastic-wrapped cardboard box stacked on wooden pallet	P127			
CAA	Bldg 70 Calfran Room	Contaminated Debris and Rubbish	Plastic-wrapped cardboard box stacked on wooden pallet	P127			
		Carbofuran wastewaters	275-gallon totes (clean-up waters or T-6022 overflow) - typically empty.	P127			
CAA	Bldg 70 South Dry Room	Contaminated Debris and Rubbish	Plastic-wrapped cardboard box stacked on wooden pallet	P127			
CAA	Bldg 72 Export Area E	Contaminated Debris and Rubbish	Plastic-wrapped cardboard box stacked on wooden pallet	P127			
Universal Waste	Bldg 65 West Wall	Lamps and Electronics	Plastic-wrapped cardboard box stacked on wooden pallet	not applicable			
		Batteries and Thermostats	5-gallon containers	not applicable			

^{*} CAA = Central Accumulation Area; SAA = Satellite Accumulation Area

Attachment D

Summary of Aboveground Tanks

Summary of RCRA Aboveground Tanks

Location	Tank	Process	Contents	Total Capacity (gallons)	Working Capacity (gallons)	Construction	Secondary Containment	Notes
Inside Bldg #74	T-1001	Equalization for air stripper pre- treatment of groundwater as part of the Water Treatment Plant (WTP)	Groundwater Hazardous Waste	1,000	900	Poylethylene	None	Tank T-1101 is part of the WTP, which is exempt from RCRA permitting as set forth in <u>6 NYCRR 373-</u> <u>1.1(d)(1)(xii)</u> .
North of Bldg #22	T-1101	Equalization and storage of contaminated groundwater and water for Water Treatment Plant (WTP)	Groundwater Hazardous Waste	600,000	570,000	Carbon steel	None	Tank T-1101 is part of the WTP, which is exempt from RCRA permitting as set forth in 6 NYCRR 373-1.1(d)(1)(xii).
North of Bldg #22	T-1102	Equalization and storage of contaminated groundwater and water for Water Treatment Plant (WTP)	Groundwater Hazardous Waste	600,000	570,000	Carbon steel	None	Tank T-1102 is part of the WTP, which is exempt from RCRA permitting as set forth in <u>6 NYCRR 373-</u> <u>1.1(d)(1)(xii)</u> .

Location	Tank	Process	Contents	Total Capacity (gallons)	Working Capacity (gallons)	Construction	Secondary Containment	Notes
Bldg #70 Calfran Room	T-5030	Calfran Unit	Hazardous Wastewater	2,000	2,000	Steel	Calfran Room	Tank T-5030 and equalization tank for the Calfran Unit, which is exempt from RCRA permitting as set forth in 6 NYCRR 373-1.1(d)(1)(xii) as condensate water discharges to the WTP.
Bldg #70 Calfran Room	T-6022	Calfran Unit 90-day Central Accumulation Area Tank	Hazardous Wastewater	5,500	5,000	Stainless Steel	Calfran Room trench drain system	Tank T-6022 is used as a 90-day Central Accumulation Area tank for concentrated wastewater from the Calfran Unit.
Bldg #70 East Pad	T-6023	Calfran Unit or 90- day Central Accumulation Area Tank	Hazardous Wastewater	18,000	14,500	Stainless Steel	Concrete block (with T-6024)	Tank T-6023 receives wastewater and is part of the Calfran Unit, which is exempt from RCRA permitting as set forth in 6 NYCRR 373-1.1(d)(1)(xii). Alternatively, T-6023 can be used as a 90-day Central Accumulation Area tank.

Location	Tank	Process	Contents	Total Capacity (gallons)	Working Capacity (gallons)	Construction	Secondary Containment	Notes
West of Bldg #74	T-8100	Groundwater flow- through or temporary storage for WTP	Groundwater Hazardous Waste	43,000	38,000	Stainless Steel	Steel	Tank T-8100 is part of the WTP, which is exempt from RCRA permitting as set forth in <u>6 NYCRR 373-</u> <u>1.1(d)(1)(xiii)</u> .

Attachment E

Summary of Environmental Spill Kits

Summary of Environmental Spill Kits

Location	Nearby Storage	Contents Description **
Bldg 80 outside west wall	Fuel oil tank and diesel generator	Yellow kit: 2 booms, oil pads, 20 gal overpack. Disposable bags and ties and emergency response guidebook
Bldg 80 inside south wall	Ferric chloride truck unloading fill port	Yellow kit: absorbent socks, pads, gloves, and emergency response guidebook
Bldg #48 Lab 2	Carbofuran debris and wastewaters and lab solvents in Labs 1, 2, and 3	Spill Solv Caustic Spill Kit, Acid Saf-T Spill Kit, Solvent Saf-T Spill Kit, Resisorb Mercury Vapor Absorbent
Bldg 23 outside southwest wall	Covered Clomazone and A-200 aboveground storage tanks	Two Yellow kits: 1 gallon jug Ensrob, universal pads, large and small universal socks, pack wipes, nitrile gloves, goggles, disposal bag
Bldg 23 Inside near west mandoor	Hot-oil heated water tank	Yellow kit: 1 gallon jug Ensrob, universal pads, large and small universal socks, pack wipes, nitrile gloves, goggles, disposal bag
Bldg 71 Inside south overhead door	Corn oil tank	Yellow kit: 1 gallon jug Ensrob, universal pads, large and small universal socks, pack wipes, nitrile gloves, goggles, disposal bag
Bldg 71 Outside	Tank truck unloading area for A200, A100 and oil	Yellow kit: 1 gallon jug Ensrob, universal pads, large and small universal socks, pack wipes, nitrile gloves, goggles, disposal bag
Bldg #65 West Wall	RCRA Waste Central Accumulation Area: Carbofuran bags, debris, solids, and wastewaters; lab solvents; aerosol and paint cans; switches	Yellow kit: 1 gallon jug Ensrob, universal pads, large and small universal socks, pack wipes, nitrile gloves, goggles, disposal bag
Bldg #65 Tech Dump	Carbofuran and carbofuran bags	Sweeping compound and dust pan. Items on and under desk adjacent to the dump chamber. Vacuum
Bldg #65 Loading Dock	Close to Bldg #65 West Wall (hazardous waste and used oil) and Bldg #65 Tech Dump (hazardous waste)	Cardboard box on wooden pallet with 2 boxes Green Stuff, 4 Bags Oil Dri, 2 boxes absorbent pads, 5 absorbent socks, 2 plastic shovels, 2 brooms, dust pan, squeegie, 2 5-gallon pails, goggles, and 6 barrier suits.
Bldg #70 Near Lunch Room	Carbofuran and carbofuran bags, maintenance chemicals at Bldg #70 West Wall and North Wall	Cardboard box on wooden pallet with absorbent, pads, socks, shovels, brooms, dust pan, pails, gloves, goggles, and barrier suits

Location	Nearby Storage	Contents Description **
Bldg #70 South Dry Room	Carbofuran debris	Yellow kit: 1 gallon jug Ensrob, universal pads, large and small universal socks, pack wipes, nitrile gloves, goggles, disposal bag
Bldg #70 Outside North Wall	Diesel fuel tank	Yellow kit: 1 gallon jug Ensrob, universal pads, large and small universal socks, pack wipes, nitrile gloves, goggles, disposal bag
Bldg #70 Outside Northeast Wall	Mineral oil (T-6024) and hazardous waste water tank (T-6023)	Yellow kit: 1 gallon jug Ensrob, universal pads, large and small universal socks, pack wipes, nitrile gloves, goggles, disposal bag
Bldg 70 East Tank Truck Unloading/Loading Area	Mineral oil (T-6024), hazardous waste water tank (T-6023), propylene glycol tank	Yellow kit: 1 gallon jug Ensrob, universal pads, large and small universal socks, pack wipes, nitrile gloves, goggles, disposal bag
Bldg #72 Export Packaging Area	Carbofuran and carbofuran bags	Oil Dri fiber drum with absorbent and scoop (Approximately 10 pounds of absorbent).
Bldg #72 Export North	Carbofuran and carbofuran bags	Yellow kit: 1 gallon jug Ensrob, universal pads, large and small universal socks, pack wipes, nitrile gloves, goggles, disposal bag
Bldg #72/73	Near aromatic storage tanks and flowable room	Yellow kit: 1 gallon jug Ensrob, universal pads, large and small universal socks, pack wipes, nitrile gloves, goggles, disposal bag
Bldg #72 Truck Dock	Near Export and outside A100/A200 tank truck fill ports	Cardboard box on wooden pallet with absorbent, pads, socks, shovels, brooms, dust pan, pails, gloves, goggles, and barrier suits
Bldg # 82 Lab Solvent Storage Shed	Lab solvents	Yellow kit: 1 gallon jug Ensrob, universal pads, large and small universal socks, pack wipes, nitrile gloves, goggles, disposal bag
Bldg 78 inside west wall	Material storage area	Yellow kit: 1 gallon jug Ensrob, universal pads, large and small universal socks, pack wipes, nitrile gloves, goggles, disposal bag

Attachment F

Emergency Response Contact Information

EMERGENCY RESPONSE CONTACT INFORMATION FMC MIDDLEPORT NEW YORK FACILITY

May 2015

TITLE	NAME	CONTACT INFORMATION					
FMC Middleport Plant Personnel 100 Niagara Street, Middleport, NY							
Emergency Coordinator (EC) Plant Manager	Greg Sullivan	Cell: 518-225-2040 Office: 716-735-6314					
Environmental, Health and Safety Manager Alternate EC	Roberta Kloda	Cell: 716-425-7259 Office: 716-735-6324					
EH&S Specialist Alternate EC	Sean McMahon	Cell: 716-868-3460 Office: 716-735-6308					
Primary Incident Commander	Archie Ames	Cell: 585-764-0284 Office: Contact via plant intercom					
Maintenance Manager Alternate Incident Commander	John Velletta	Cell: 716-983-2610 Office: 716-735-6307					
Production Specialist Alternate Incident Commander	John Burinsky	Cell: 716-481-3429 Office: 716-735-6312					
Parsons	 Wastewater Treatm 	nent Plant (WTP)					
Parsons 24	Hour Emergency Resp	oonse: 800-321-8642					
Parsons FMC Middleport Superintendent	Jeff Poulsen	Cell: (716) 432-7685 <u>Jeffrey.Poulsen@parsons.com</u>					
Parsons FMC Middleport WTP Operator	Kevin Zito	Cell: 716-474-9069 Kevin.Zito@parsons.com					
Parsons FMC East Coast OM&M Portfolio Manager	Raymond Banary	Cell: 216-701-6227 Office: 216-912-2912 Raymond.J.Banary@Parsons.com					

TITLE	NAME	CONTACT INFORMATION					
Outsid	e Response Agencie	s, Contractors					
DIAL 911 FOR ALL FIRE, POLICE & EMS EMERGENCIES							
Chief, Middleport Volunteer Fire Department	Nick Boyle	Station: 716-735-7872 (non- emergency) http://www.middleportfire.com/					
Middleport Police Department	John J. Swick	Station: 716-735-3373 (non- emergency) middleportpd@villageofmiddleport.org					
Niagara County Sheriff's Dispatcher		716-735-3700 (non-emergency)					
Hospital (Primary)	Eastern Niagara Hospital – Lockport Site	521 East Avenue Lockport, New York 14094 Phone: 716-514-5800 x 3601					
Hospital (Backup)	Medina Memorial	200 Ohio Street Medina, New York 14103 Main: 585-798-8135 Emergency Dept.: 585-798-8077					
Poison Control (National)		800-222-1222					
Western NY Poison Control		716-876-7654					
OSHA Region II		800-356-4674					
Niagara County Emergency Services & Fire Coordinator	Jonathan Schultz	5574 Niagara Street Extension Lockport, NY 14094 Phone: 716-438-3171 jonathan.schultz@niagaracounty.com					
NYSDEC Spill Hot Line		800-457-7362					
National Response Center		800-424-8802					
CHEMTREC		800-424-9300					
Cleanup Contractor	Green Environmental Specialists, Inc.	716-425-5269 800-275-8256					

TITLE	NAME	CONTACT INFORMATION		
Utility Company Contacts				
Electrical	National Grid	Emergency: 1-800-867-5222 Non-Emergency: 1-800-664-6729		
Electrical	GDF Suez	Emergency: 1-800-867-5222 Non-Emergency: 1-888-232-6206		
Water and Sewer	Village of Middleport Village Coordinator (Bryan Bobbitt)	Office: (716) 735-3373 Cell: (716) 560-1154		
Gas	New York State Electric and Gas	Emergency: 800-572-1121 Non-Emergency: 800-572-1111		
Gas	National Fuel Resources	Emergency: 800-444-3130 Non-Emergency: 716-630-6778		
L	ocal Government an	d School		
Middleport Mayor's Office		716-735-3303		
Niagara County Health Department		716-439-7430* * Mon – Fri. 0800-1600		
Royalton-Hartland Central School District (RHCSD) Emergency Coordinator	Paul Nowatka	716-982-4918		
Royalton-Hartland Central School District (RHCSD) Facility and Grounds Director	Michael Fisher	716-735-2000, ext. 2339		
Royalton-Hartland Central School District (RHCSD) Superintendent	Dr. Roger Klatt	716-795-9215 716-735-2000, ext. 2318 Cell: 716-471-7061		

Attachment G

Contingency Plan Distribution

RCRA Contingency Plan Distribution		
Organization	Address	
Middleport Volunteer Fire Department	Nick Boyle Middleport Volunteer Fire Department 28 Main Street PO Box 94 Middleport, New York 14105-0186	
Middleport Police Department	Chief John J. Swick Middleport Police Department 22 Main Street P.O. Box 186 Middleport, New York 14105-0186	
Niagara County Emergency Services/LEPC	Jonathan Schultz Niagara County Emergency Services & Fire Coordinator Public Safety Training Facility 5574 Niagara St. Ext. Box 496 Lockport, New York 14095-0496	
Hospital (Primary)	Eastern Niagara Hospital – Lockport Site Emergency Department 521 East Avenue Lockport, New York 14094	
Hospital (Backup)	Medina Memorial Hospital Emergency Department 200 Ohio Street Medina, New York 14103	
Cleanup Contractor	Green Environmental Specialists, Inc. 8335 Quarry Road Niagara Falls, NY 14304	

RCRA Contingency Plan Distribution		
Organization	Address	
Middleport Municipal Offices	Village of Middleport 24 Main Street P.O. Box 186 Middleport, New York 14105-0186	
Niagara County Health Department	Niagara County Health Department Emergency Preparedness Division Mountview Campus – Shaw Building 5467 Upper Mountain Road, Suite 100 Lockport, New York 14094	
Emergency Coordinator- Royalton-Hartland Central School District (RHCSD)	Emergency Coordinator Royalton-Hartland District Office 54 State Street Middleport New York 14105-0186	

Attachment H

External Spill or Release Reporting Procedure

1. Introduction

This External Spill or Release Report Procedure was developed specifically for the FMC Corporation Middleport, New York facility ("Facility") for use when any spills, leaks, discharges or releases occur at the Facility.

The bases for this procedure include the following regulatory requirements:

- Hazardous substance release notification under Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) Section 103(a), and 40 CFR 302.6;
- Hazardous substance and Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS) release notification under Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) Section 304 and 40 CFR 355.30 and 355.40;
- New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) chemical bulk storage (CBS) and hazardous substance release notification under <u>6 NYCRR 597.4</u>;
- RCRA hazardous waste release, fire or explosion notification and reporting under
 6 NYCRR 373-3.4(g)(4), (9) and (10) and 6 NYCRR 373-2.4(g)(4), (9) and (10);
- Notification of releases of oil and any liquid release that could pollute New York state water or land under <u>ECL 17-1743</u>;
- Notification of releases of petroleum under 17 NYCRR 32.3 and 32.4;
- Release notification of petroleum under NYSDEC petroleum bulk storage (PBS) regulations, <u>6 NYCRR 613-6</u>; and
- Release notification of oil under Clean Water Act Section 311 regulations, <u>40 CFR 110</u> ("Sheen Rule") and the Oil Pollution Prevention (OPP) regulations in <u>40 CFR 112.4</u>.

The above regulatory release reporting requirements are also summarized in Section 1.1 of the NYSDEC Spill Guidance Manual, the NYSDEC Division of Environmental Remediation Spill Response & Remediation Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) and the RCRA, Superfund & EPCRA Hotline Training Module; Introduction to CERCLA and EPCRA Release Reporting Requirements (dated February 1988).

2. Internal Spill or Release Reporting and Recordkeeping

The Environmental, Health and Safety (EHS) Manager (Primary), the facility Emergency Coordinator, the Plant Manager, FMC Corporate EHS Counsel and FMC Corporate EHS

personnel all must be immediately notified of any spills, leaks, discharges or releases at the Facility.

The EHS Manager (Primary), Emergency Coordinator or Plant Manager, with input from FMC EHS Corporate Counsel, will determine if any external notifications are required, and then make the appropriate notifications within the required time period. In addition to these procedures, reporting requirements under other Facility environmental permits may also apply and should be reviewed based on the nature of the incident and as discussed in this procedure. These permits include the State air permit, State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) permit and sanitary sewer permit.

The EHS Manager or designee will document both non-reportable and reportable chemical discharges, spills or releases at the Facility, excluding those allowed under existing environmental permits. This documentation will be maintained at the Facility for five years [6 NYCRR 598.1(k)(2)], and will be reviewed periodical when updating spill response plans (i.e.,

3. Oil or Petroleum Spill or Release Reporting

Reporting of releases of oil, petroleum (as defined in <u>6 NYCRR 613-1.3(as)</u>) or petroleum mixture (as defined in <u>6 NYCRR 613-1.3(at)</u>) are as follows:

Regulation	Reporting Trigger	Timing to Notify	Agency to Notify
17 NYCRR 32.3 and 32.4	 Any oil or petroleum spill to land (except paved surfaces) or water except spills that meet ALL of the following criteria: Quantity is known to be less than five gallons; Spill is contained and under control of spiller; Spill has not and will not reach water or land (except paved surfaces); and Spill is cleaned up within two hours of discovery. 	Within two hours of discharge or discovery of the incident.	Verbal report to NYSDEC Hotline 1-800-457-7362 Or 1-518-457-7362 if calling from outside the state

	Regulation	Reporting Trigger	Timing to Notify	Agency to Notify
•	ECL 17-1743 6 NYCRR 613- 6.2	 Any petroleum spill that would likely pollute land (except paved surfaces) or waters of the state, including groundwater. When results of any inventory, record or inspection show that a PBS tank may be leaking. 	Within two hours of discovery	Verbal report to NYSDEC Hotline 1-800-457-7362 Or 1-518-457-7362 if calling from outside the state
•	40 CFR 110 33 CFR 153.203	Any oil releases to navigable waters that may be harmful to public health and the environment including those that: • violate water standards, • cause a film, sheen or discoloration on the navigable waters or adjoining shorelines, or • cause a sludge or emulsion to be deposited beneath the water surface or adjoining shorelines.	Immediate	Verbal report to 1. National Response Center (NRC) at 1-800-424- 8802 If not available, 2. US Coast Guard at 1- 800-424-8802
•	40 CFR 112.4	 Any single discharge of more than 1,000 gallons of oil to navigable waters OR More than 42 gallons of oil in each of two spill events to navigable waters within a 12-month period 	Within 60 days of meeting the reporting trigger	Written report to USEPA Region 2 Administrator

3.1 Verbal Reports

When providing verbal reports by phone, the operator will likely ask about the following information:

- Time and date of accident or spill;
- Chemical name and type of material spilled;

- Location of spill (town, county, route, etc.);
- Probable source or cause of accident;
- Estimate of amount of materials spilled;
- Action being taken to mitigate effects of spillage;
- · Personnel at scene of accident; and
- Names of other agencies and persons contacted.

The Spill or Release Documentation Form, provided at end of this procedure, should be used to document the call and incident.

3.2 Written Reports Under 40 CFR 112.4

If the Facility discharges more than 1,000 gallons of oil to navigable waters in a single spill, or the Facility discharges more than 42 gallons of oil in each of two spill events to navigable waters within a 12-month period, then the Facility must submit information concerning the release(s) within 60 days to Regional Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region II (USEPA Region II) at:

Regional Administrator USEPA Region 2 290 Broadway New York, NY 10007-1866

The information below will be mailed in a report to the USEPA:

- Name of the person reporting the discharge;
- Name of facility;
- Location of the facility;
- A description of the facility and including maps, flow diagrams, and topographical maps, as necessary (can be found in the SPCC Plan);
- Maximum storage or handling capacity of the facility and normal daily throughput (can be found in the SPCC Plan);
- Date and time of the discharge(s);

- Cause and source of the discharge(s);
- Type of material and estimate of the total quantity discharged;
- Affected media (e.g., soil, surface water, groundwater);
- Failure analysis results for the system where the discharge occurred;
- Corrective action and countermeasures taken, including description of equipment repairs/replacements; and
- Any additional preventive measures taken or planned to minimize the possibility of recurrence.

4. Hazardous Waste or Substance Spill or Release Reporting

Any spill or release of chemicals, CBS hazardous substances, CERCLA EHS, hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituent or mixtures containing hazardous wastes constituents or hazardous substances will be identified to determine the reportable quantities (RQs). RQs are contained in the:

- USEPA List of Lists Consolidated List of Chemicals Subject to the Emergency Planning and Community Right- To-Know Act (EPCRA), Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) and Section 112(r) of the Clean Air Act, dated March 2015 ("<u>List of Lists</u>") and on USEPA's website at http://www2.epa.gov/epcra/epcracerclacaa-ss112r-consolidated-list-lists-march-2015-version and
- NYSDEC CBS hazardous substances listed in <u>6 NYCRR 597.3</u>, which can be found on NYSDEC's website at http://www.dec.ny.gov/regs/2490.html. CBS hazardous substances at the Facility include, but may not be limited to, ferric chloride and carbofuran.

The RQ for mixtures containing hazardous substances is the amount of the hazardous substance components in the mixtures. Reporting requirements are as follows:

Regulation	Reporting Trigger	Timing to Notify	Agency to Notify
RCRA 6 NYCRR 373- 3.4(g)(4) and	If there is a release, fire, explosion which could threaten human health or the environment outside of the Facility boundaries	Immediately	Verbal report to: NYSDEC Hotline at 1- 800-457-7362 or 1-518- 457-7362 if calling from outside the state AND the Niagara County Emergency Services & Fire Coordinator at 716- 438-3171.
RCRA 6 NYCRR 373- 3.4(g)(4), (9) and (10) and 6 NYCRR 373- 2.4(g)(4), (9) and (10)	Implementation of RCRA Contingency Plan	Before resuming operation of in affected area of the Facility AND Within 15 days of incident	Written Report to NYSDEC Commissioner and appropriate State and local authorities
ECL 17-1743	Any liquid (hazardous substance) spill that would likely pollute land (except paved surfaces) or waters of the state, including groundwater of any liquid at that facility	Within two hours of discovery	Verbal report to NYSDEC Hotline at 1-800-457-7362 Or 1-518-457-7362 if calling from outside the state
CBS regulations under <u>6 NYCRR</u> <u>597.4(b)(1)</u>	Any release of any CBS hazardous substance(s) listed in Part 597 • at quantities at or exceeding the RQ listed in 6 NYCRR 597.3 within any 24-hour period OR • at quantities less than the RQ listed in 6 NYCRR 597.3 if such release results,	Within two hours of discharge or discovery of the incident.	Verbal report to NYSDEC Hotline 1-800-457-7362 Or 1-518-457-7362 if calling from outside the state

Regulation	Reporting Trigger	Timing to Notify	Agency to Notify
CBS regulations under 6 NYCRR 597.4(b)(2)	causes or may be reasonably expected to result in or cause any of the following: - a fire with potential off-Site impacts, - an explosion, - contravention of air quality standards, - vapors, dust and/or gases that may cause illness or injury, OR - contravention of water quality standards from fire control or dilution waters (e.g., WSI overflow water) Any release of a mixture containing CBS hazardous substance(s) listed in Part 597 • if the composition/quantity of the hazardous substance(s) in the spilled mixture is known and the calculated spilled amount of hazardous substance is at or exceeds the RQ(s) listed in 6 NYCRR 597.3 within any 24-hour period OR • if the composition/quantity of the hazardous substance(s) in the spilled mixture is NOT known, then reporting is required where the total amount of the mixture released is at or exceeds the lowest RQ(s) listed in 6 NYCRR 597.3 within any 24-hour period	Within two hours of discharge or discovery of the incident.	Verbal report to NYSDEC Hotline 1-800-457-7362 Or 1-518-457-7362 if calling from outside the state
CBS regulations under <u>6 NYCRR</u> <u>597.4(b)(3)</u>	A spill or overfill of a CBS hazardous substance of mixture to a secondary containment at quantities at or exceeding the RQ(s) listed in <u>6 NYCRR 597.3</u> do not have to be reported if ALL of the following conditions are met: • there is control over the spill and it is completely contained; and	Within 24 hours from time of spill or overfill	Verbal report to NYSDEC Hotline 1-800-457-7362 Or 1-518-457-7362 if calling from outside the state

Regulation	Reporting Trigger	Timing to Notify	Agency to Notify
	 the spill has not and will not reach the lands or waters of the State; and the spill is cleaned up within two hours after discovery; and the total volume of the spill is recovered or accounted for; and the spill will not cause or may be reasonably expected to result in or cause any of the following: a fire with potential off-Site impacts, an explosion, contravention of air quality standards, vapors, dust and/or gases that may cause illness or injury, OR contravention of water quality standards from fire control or dilution waters (e.g., WSI overflow water) 		
CERCLA 103 Release Notification Regulations (40 CFR 302)	 The following conditions must be met to trigger notification to the NRC: There is a release into the environment. For example, a release wholly contained within a building or structure or a permitted does not require notification. The material released in a hazardous substance under CERCLA that equals or exceeds a reportable quantity within a 24-hour period (see List of Lists). 	Immediate	Report to National Response Center (NRC) at 1-800- 424-8802 OR if not available, US Coast Guard at 1- 800-424-8802

Regulation	Reporting Trigger	Timing to Notify	Agency to Notify
EPCRA 304 Release Notification Regulations (40 CFR 355)	 The following conditions must be met to trigger notification to the NRC: There is a release into the environment with the potential to affect off-site persons. For example, a release wholly contained within a building or structure or a permitted does not require notification and a release that seeps into the ground through cracks in the concrete or volatilizes into the atmospheres via process vents could be subject to notification requirements. The material released in a hazardous substance under CERCLA or EHS under EPCRA that equals or exceeds a reportable quantity within a 24-hour period (see List of Lists). 	Immediate	Verbal and Written Follow-up Report to New York State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) at 518-292-2302 Niagara County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) represented by the Niagara County Emergency Services & Fire Coordinator at 716-438-3171.

4.1 Verbal Reports

When providing verbal reports by phone, the operator will likely ask about the following information:

- Time and date and duration of the spill or release;
- Chemical name and type of material spilled (indication of whether the material spilled is an EHS);
- Medium or media into which the release occurred;
- Any known or anticipated acute or chronic health risks associated with the emergency and, where appropriate, advice regarding medical attention necessary for exposed individuals;
- Proper precautions to take as a result of the release, including evacuation (unless such information is readily available to the community emergency coordinator pursuant to the emergency plan);

- Location of spill (town, county, route, etc.);
- Probable source or cause of accident;
- Estimate of amount of materials spilled/released to the environment
- Discuss potential to affect off-Site persons;
- Action being taken to mitigate effects of spillage;
- Personnel at scene of accident;
- Name and phone number of FMC personnel to be contacted for further information; and
- Names of other agencies and persons contacted.

The Spill or Release Documentation Form, provided at end of this procedure, should be used to document the call and incident.

4.2 Written Reports

Release notifications under EPCRA 304 require a written follow-up report to the LEPC and the SERC:

New York State Emergency Response Commission 1220 Washington Avenue, Building 22, Suite 101 Albany, NY 12226-2251

Niagara County Emergency Services & Fire Coordinator 5574 Niagara Street Extension Lockport, NY 14094

The report must include all information required in the above verbal notice (Section 4.1) plus the following:

- updates to the information provided in the verbal notice
- additional information with respect to actions taken respond or contain the relapse,
- additional information with respect to any known or anticipated acute or chronic health risks associated with the release
- where appropriate, advice regarding medical attention necessary for exposed individuals;

- Failure analysis results for the system where the discharge occurred;
- Corrective action and countermeasures taken, including description of equipment repairs/replacements; and
- Any additional preventive measures taken or planned to minimize the possibility of recurrence.

Spill or Release Documentation Form

Facility Name and Owner: FMC Corporat	ion	
Facility Address: 100 Niagara Street, Middlep	port, NY (entrance along Teleg	raph Road)
Facility Phone Number: (716) 735-6300		
Date of Spill:	Time of Spill:	am / pm
Duration of Spill/Release:		
Incident Description and Location:		
Weather Conditions:		
Source and Cause of Incident:		
Type/Name of Material Released:		
Is the Released Material a NYSDEC CBS Haz		_
an EHS? No ☐ Yes ☐ a CERCLA Ha Quantity of Material Released and to Where		
Danger or Threat Including Health Risks Po	sed by Incident:	
Proper Precautions to Take as a Result of th	ne Release:	

Number and Types of Injuries:		
_		
On-Site Emergency or Spill Response Agencies and Lead	Representatives:	
Foresting Complete IO - Plant - No	011 011-	Na 🗆 Vaa 🗆
Evacuation Conducted? Plant: No 🗌 Yes 🗌	Off-Site:	No ☐ Yes ☐
Shelter-In- Place Conducted? Plant: No Yes	Off-Site:	No 🗌 Yes 🗌
Off-Site Evacuation or Shelter-In-Place Authorized by:		
,		
Off-Site Neighbors Contacted:		
Cleanun/Containment Messures		
Cleanup/Containment Measures:		
Amount of Spill Recovered:		gallons or pounds
Disposal Method of Spilled Metarial and Cleanum Wasters		
Disposal Method of Spilled Material and Cleanup Wastes:		

Action(s) Taken to Prevent Recurrence:
Agencies Notified by Phone Call:
USEPA: Yes No NYSDEC: Yes No NRC: Yes No
Other Agencies:
Call Operator(s) Name:
Report Call Date: Operator Comments (use separate sheet if needed):
Written Report to Agencies Needed? Yes No (If yes, attached copy)
FMC Contact Making Call and Completing the Form:
Name/Signature:
Title:
Date:

Please return completed form to the EH&S Manager for recordkeeping at least five years from the date of the incident.