Solid Waste Facility License Application

Application packet for a new license, license renewals, change of authorization requests, or change in ownership for facilities that:

- Process non-putrescible (dry) waste
- Reload solid waste
- Compost or reload yard debris

Issued June 2016

Metro
600 NE Grand Ave.
Portland, OR 97232-2736
503-797-1835

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This packet contains an application for a Metro Solid Waste Facility License. You may also want to review the relevant sections of Metro Code. Metro Code Chapter 5.01 identifies which solid waste facilities and activities require a Metro license. You can access the Metro Code via the Metro web site at www.oregonmetro.gov/metro-code.

Metro staff will review an application for completeness within 15 business days of receipt and notify the applicant whether their application is deemed to be complete. If an application is incomplete, Metro will notify the applicant as to what additional information is required.

Application for a new Solid Waste Facility License

An applicant seeking a new Metro Solid Waste Facility License must first attend a pre-application conference before submitting an application. The purpose of the pre-application conference is for Metro to obtain a description of the proposed solid waste facility and provide the applicant with information regarding the applicable requirements for the proposed operation. The conference also provides the applicant with an opportunity to discuss the application process and to identify any potential issues specific to its proposal. An applicant should prepare for the pre-application conference by reviewing application forms and drafting answers before the conference. To schedule a pre-application conference, contact Metro's Solid Waste Compliance and Cleanup Division at 503-797-1835 or via email at SWCC@oregonmetro.gov.

After completing the pre-application conference, an applicant seeking a new license must submit to Metro a completed *Solid Waste Facility License Application* form and provide all additional information as required. Metro will generally approve or deny a new license within 120 days after Metro deems the application to be complete. The fee for filling a license application is $300. See Metro Code Chapter 5.01 for more information regarding the issuance of a license.

Renewal of an Existing License

An applicant seeking to renew an existing license without substantive changes to the current authorization must submit a completed *Solid Waste Facility License Application* form and provide all additional information as required, unless Metro staff directs otherwise. License renewal applications must be submitted not less than 120 days before the current license expires. If a licensee fails to timely submit a renewal application, the licensee's authority to operate may lapse. Additionally, the Chief Operating Officer is not obligated to renew a license earlier than the expiration date of the existing license even if the licensee files a renewal application more than 120 days before the existing license expires. The fee for filing a license renewal application is $300. See Metro Code Chapter 5.01 for more information regarding the renewal of licenses.

Change of Authorization to an Existing License

An applicant seeking a change of authorization for an existing license (other than renewal) must submit to Metro a completed *Solid Waste Facility License Application* form and provide all additional information as required unless Metro staff directs otherwise. The applicant cannot implement the requested change of authorization until Metro approves it in writing. The fee for filing a change of authorization application is $100. See Metro Code Chapter 5.01 for more information regarding changes of authorization for licenses. Metro may require the applicant to apply for a new license if there is a significant change in the types of solid waste accepted or activities performed at a facility.

Transfer of Ownership or Control of an Existing License

An applicant seeking to transfer ownership or control of an existing license must submit to Metro a completed Solid Waste Facility License Application form and provide all additional information as required, unless Metro staff directs otherwise. See Metro Code Chapter 5.01 for more information regarding requirements for the transfer of ownership for a licensed facility.

Solid Waste Facility License Application

Metro
600 NE Grand Ave.
Portland, OR 97232
503-797-1835

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Complete Parts 1 and 2 of application.
2. Verify information is accurate and application is complete.
3. Sign page 14 of application.
4. Include application fee payment
5. Submit application and payment to:
   Metro
   Solid Waste Compliance and Cleanup
   600 NE Grand Avenue
   Portland, OR 97232-2736
   Tel: (503) 797-1835
   Fax: (503) 813-7544
   SWCC@oregonmetro.gov

Metro use only
DATE RECEIVED:
DATE DEEMED COMPLETE BY METRO:
APR 7 '17 RCVD

PART 1 – Standard License Application Information

1. Type of Application (please check one)	
☑	New license Date of Pre-Application Conference: 9/29/16
☐	Renewal of an existing license Solid Waste Facility License Number:
☐	Change of authorization to an existing license (other than a renewal) Please describe the proposed change below in Section 3.
☐	Transfer of ownership or control of an existing license

2. Type of facility (please check one)	
☐	Non-putrescible (dry) waste material recovery facility
☐	Source-separated food waste reload facility
☐	Yard debris reload facility
☑	Other solid waste reload facility
☐	Yard debris composting facility

3. If seeking a change of authorization to an existing license, please explain the proposed change below (attach additional pages if necessary). Complete all remaining sections of this form as they pertain to the request.

4. Applicant (Licensee)	
Facility Name:	American Petroleum Environmental Services, Inc.
Company Name:	same
Street Address:	11535 N. Force Avenue
City/State/Zip:	Portland, OR 97217
Mailing Address:	401 East Alexander Ave. Bldg. 326
City/State/Zip:	Tacoma, WA 98421
Contact Person:	Kristi Hunt
Phone Number:	(503) 445-7780
Fax Number:	
E-mail Address:	khunt@apes-inc.com

Solid Waste Facility License Application

Metro
600 NE Grand Ave.
Portland, OR 97232
503-797-1835

5. Applicant's Owner or Parent Company (provide information for all owners)	
Name:	Michael Mazza
Mailing Address:	401 East Alexander Ave. Bldg. 326
City/State/Zip:	Tacoma, WA 98421
Phone Number:	(253) 538-5252
Fax Number:	(253) 238-3454
E-mail Address:	mmazza@apes-inc.com

6. Site Operator (if different from Applicant)	
Company Name:	
Contact Person:	
Street Address:	
Mailing Address:	
City/State/Zip:	
Phone Number:	
Fax Number:	
E-mail Address:	

7. Site Description			
Tax Lot(s): 01500	Section: 33	Township: 2N	Range: 1E

8. Land Use		
Present Land Use Zone:	Industrial	
Is proposed use permitted outright?	☑ Yes If yes, attach a copy of the *Land Use Compatibility Statement* (see Attachment E).	☐ No
Is a conditional use permit necessary for the facility?	☐ Yes If yes, attach a copy of the *Conditional Use Permit*	☑ No
Are there any land use issues presently pending with the site?	☐ Yes If yes, please explain the land use issues below.	☑ No

Description of the pending land use issues identified above:		
Are any permits required from the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ)?	☑ Yes If yes, please list all DEQ permits below and attach copies with this application (see Attachment G).	☐ No
Listing of all required DEQ permits:	Air Containment discharge permit	
Are any other local permits or building codes required?	☐ Yes If yes, please list all other required permits below and attach copies with this application (see Attachment H).	☑ No
Listing of other required permits:		

9. Land Owner		
Is the applicant the sole owner of the property on which the facility is located?	☑ Yes	☐ No If no, please complete this section with additional pages if necessary and attach a completed *Property Use Consent Form* (see Attachment F).
Property Owner:	Michael Mazza	
Mailing Address:	401 East Alexander Ave. Bldg. 326	
City/State/Zip:	Tacoma, WA 98421	
Phone Number:	(253) 538-5252	

Solid Waste Facility License Application

Metro
600 NE Grand Ave.
Portland, OR 97232
503-797-1835

10. Public/Commercial Operations		
Will the facility be open to the public (e.g., non-commercial self-haul customers)?	☐ Yes	☑ No
Will the facility be open to non-affiliated commercial solid waste collectors?	☐ Yes	☑ No
Will the facility accept waste from outside the boundary of Metro?	☑ Yes	☐ No

11. Operating Hours and Traffic Volume			
	Public (non-commercial self-haul)	Commercial Affiliated ✓	Commercial Non-Affiliated
Operating Hours		24 hours	
Estimated Vehicles Per Day		2	

12. Inbound Waste/Feedstock by Generator
Identify the expected annual tonnage amount of waste/feedstock that the facility will receive and recover from the following types of generators.

Generator	Tons Received	Tons Recovered	Tons Residual
Agricultural:			
Commercial:	160		
Industrial:	40		
Residential:			
TOTAL TONS:	200		

13. Inbound Waste/Feedstock by Type

Identify the types of waste/feedstock and annual tonnage amounts of each that the applicant expects to receive at the facility. Also, identify how the applicant will manage each waste stream, the expected tip fees that the applicant will be post at the facility, and estimate of typical length of time required to process each waste stream (attach additional pages if necessary).

Waste/Feedstock Type	Accepted at Facility	Expected Annual Tonnage Amount	Type of Activity to be Performed on Waste	Expected Tip Fee (per Ton)	Estimate the maximum and typical lengths of time required to process each day's receipt of each waste/feedstock type
Source-Separated Wood:	☐ Yes ☐ No				
Source-Separated Yard Debris:	☐ Yes ☐ No				
Source-Separated Residential Food Waste Mixed with Yard Debris:	☐ Yes ☐ No				
Source-Separated Commercial and other Food Waste:	☐ Yes ☐ No				
Inerts (e.g., rock, concrete, etc.):	☐ Yes ☐ No				
Non-putrescible (dry) waste:	☐ Yes ☐ No				
Source-Separated Recyclables:	☐ Yes ☐ No				
Special Wastes (please specify):	☑ Yes ☐ No	200	container transfer	N/A	N/A
Petroleum Contaminated Soil:	☐ Yes ☐ No				
Putrescible (wet) waste:	☐ Yes ☐ No				
Other Waste/Feedstocks (please specify):	☐ Yes ☐ No				
Other Waste/Feedstocks (please specify):	☐ Yes ☐ No				

14. Outbound Waste, Products, and By-Products
List the expected destination and amount of each type of outbound solid waste, products or by-products that the applicant expects to transport from the facility (attach additional pages if necessary).

Destination Site (Name and address)	Waste/Product/By-Product Type	Expected Annual Tonnage	Purpose of Delivery*
Covanta	oily debris	200	Incineration

**For example: disposal, recovery, land reclamation, beneficial use, etc*

15. Subcontractors
Provide the name, address and function of all subcontractors involved in the facility operations:

NAME	ADDRESS	FUNCTION
River City USA	PO Box 30087, Portland, OR	Hauler to Covanta

PART 2 – Standard Attachments to License Application (License application continued)

- Metro requires the following attachments (Attachments A– I) for new applications in order for Metro to deem a license application complete. The applicant must clearly label each attachment.
- Application submittals such as facility design, building plans, site plans and specifications must be prepared, as appropriate, by persons licensed in engineering, architecture, landscape design, traffic engineering, air quality control, and design of structures.

- An applicant seeking to renew an existing license without substantive changes to the current authorization may defer to previously submitted documents if Metro has the most current version of all attachments (Attachments A- I) on file, unless otherwise directed by Metro staff. The date of the document on file with Metro is required for each deferred attachment. To confirm that Metro has current documentation on file, please contact Metro's Solid Waste Compliance & Cleanup Division at (503) 797-1835 or via email at SWCC@oregonmetro.gov.

ATTACHMENT A: SITE PLAN The applicant must submit a facility site plan that includes scaled maps and drawings showing the location of the facility at an appropriate scale, and no smaller than one inch equals 30 feet. Applicant must provide the following information on the site plan:
(1) The location of the facility on a tax lot map.
(2) Boundaries of the facility and property including all tax lots.
(3) All buildings on the property (existing and proposed) and other pertinent information with respect to the operation of the facility, to include: a) scale and scale house location b) fencing and gates c) access roads d) paved areas e) vegetative buffer zones and berms f) sorting line and other major materials recovery equipment
(4) All exterior stockpile footprints, material types stored outside, and the maximum height of each exterior material stockpile.
(5) Identify water sources for fire suppression.
(6) Identify on-site traffic flow patterns.
(7) Facility signage. Facility signs must: a) display all of the information required by Metro b) be posted at all public entrances to the facility; and c) conform with local government signage regulations.
(8) All receiving, processing, reload and storage areas, as applicable, for solid waste, source-separated recyclable materials, yard debris, recovered materials, product/by-products, waste residuals, exterior stockpiles, hazardous waste, and other materials.
(9) Load checking areas (as applicable).
(10) Storage areas for the temporary containment of prohibited waste that the facility inadvertently receives, while awaiting proper removal or disposal of the prohibited waste. The facility must cover and enclose the containment areas and construct them in a manner to prevent leaking and contamination.
(11) The location of all commercial and residential structures within a one mile radius of the facility, identified on a map or aerial photograph.

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600 NE Grand Ave.
Portland, OR 97232
503-797-1835

(12) The prevailing wind direction, by season, identified on a map or aerial photograph. (Compost facility only).

FACILITY RENEWAL APPLICANTS ONLY:

☐ By checking this box, I certify that to the best of my knowledge, the Site Plan on file with Metro dated _____ is the most current and accurate version of this document.

ATTACHMENT B: FACILITY DESIGN PLAN

The applicant must submit a facility design plan that addresses the following:

(1) All solid waste facility license applicants must submit a written description of the following:
- a) Facility overview.
- b) Facility design and technology.
- c) Buildings and major equipment (existing and proposed).
- d) Construction timeline (as applicable).
- e) Types of wastes to be processed.
- f) Residuals management.

(2) A compost facility must submit a written description of the following (in addition to the items listed above in subsection 1):
- a) Feedstock receiving procedures.
- b) Feedstock pretreatment and contaminant removal procedures and equipment (as applicable).
- c) Feedstock processing details and methods. Dewatering and liquids management (as applicable).
- d) Pathogen reduction / control procedures (as applicable).
- e) Monitoring, quality control and testing.

(3) Dust, odor, airborne debris and litter.

a) Submit a proposed design or existing design plan that identifies the location of all areas for load checking, receiving/tipping, mixing, processing, reloading, and storage for all materials.

- o **Compost facility only**: Also, provide locations for compost/curing piles/windrows, aeration systems including bio-filters or enclosed structures to prevent odors from being detected offsite.

b) Describe control measures to prevent odors, fugitive dust, airborne debris and litter. Describe how the facility design will provide for shrouding and dust prevention for the receiving area, processing area, storage area, reload area, and all waste processing equipment and all conveyor transfer points where dust is generated.

(4) Fire prevention.
Submit proof of compliance with local and state fire codes.

(5) Adequate vehicle accommodation.
Provide documentation to demonstrate that the facility will provide adequate on-site areas at the facility's entrance, scales, loading and unloading points and exit points to allow safe queuing off the public roads and right-of-way given the number and types of vehicles expected to use the facility during peak times.

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600 NE Grand Ave.
Portland, OR 97232
503-797-1835

(6) Water contaminated by solid waste and solid waste leachate.
Submit a DEQ (or equivalent) approved plan with pollution control measures to protect surface and ground waters, including runoff collection and discharge and equipment cleaning and washdown water.

FACILITY RENEWAL APPLICANTS ONLY:

☐ By checking this box, I certify that to the best of my knowledge, the Facility Design Plan on file with Metro dated _____ is the most current and accurate version of this document.

ATTACHMENT C: OPERATING PLAN

The applicant must submit an operating plan for review and approval by Metro. This section lists the procedures that the applicant must include in the required facility operating plan. The applicant must submit a proposed facility operating plan with the completed license application subject to any additional elements as required in the license - if one is approved and issued. The operating plan must include, at a minimum a detailed description of:

(1) Types of solid wastes the facility will accept.

(2) How the facility will further recycling or material recovery processing within the Metro region (as applicable). The description should address each of the following:
- a) How you will distinguish and manage loads of incoming source-separated recyclables from other materials.
- b) The steps you will take to recover materials from solid waste. Include the material recovery methods and equipment to be used on site (e.g. sorting lines, hand picking, magnets, etc.).
- c) How you will manage the materials and wastes and the type of equipment that you will use (from delivery to reload and transport to a processing or disposal facility).
- d) The general markets for the material recovered at the facility.
- e) The methods you will use for measuring and keeping records of materials received, recovered from processing, and solid waste disposed - consistent with Metro's reporting requirements.

(3) Procedures for inspecting loads including:
- a) Procedures for inspecting incoming loads for the presence of prohibited or unauthorized wastes.
- b) A set of objective criteria for accepting and rejecting loads.
- c) An asbestos testing protocol for all material that appears as if it may contain asbestos.

(4) Procedures for processing and storage of loads including:
- a) Processing of all authorized solid wastes.
- b) Reloading and transfer of authorized solid wastes.
- c) Managing stockpiles.
- d) Storing authorized solid wastes
- e) Minimizing storage times and avoiding delay in processing and managing of all authorized solid wastes and recovered materials.

Metro
600 NE Grand Ave.
Portland, OR 97232
503-797-1835

(5) Procedures for rejecting or managing prohibited wastes. The operating plan must describe procedures for rejecting, managing, reloading and transporting to an appropriate facility or disposal site any prohibited or unauthorized wastes discovered at the facility. The plan must include procedures for managing:
   a) Hazardous wastes.
   b) Other prohibited solid wastes (e.g., putrescible (wet) waste, special waste, asbestos).
   c) Procedures and methods for notifying generators not to place hazardous wastes or other prohibited wastes in drop boxes or other collection containers destined for the facility.

(6) Procedures for odor prevention. The operating plan must establish procedures for preventing all objectionable odors from being detected off the premises of the facility. The plan must include:
   a) A management plan that the facility will use to monitor and manage all objectionable odors of any derivation including malodorous loads delivered to the facility.
   b) Procedures for receiving and recording odor complaints, immediately investigating any odor complaints to determine the cause of odor emissions, and promptly remedying any odor problem at the facility.

(7) Procedures for emergencies. The operating plan must describe procedures that the facility will follow in case of fire or other emergency.

(8) Procedures for preventing and controlling nuisances, including noise, vectors, dust, litter, and odors. Include a description of how the facility will encourage delivery of waste in covered loads.

(9) Procedures for fire prevention, protection, and control measures used at the facility.

FACILITY RENEWAL APPLICANTS ONLY:

☐ By checking this box, I certify that to the best of my knowledge, the Operating Plan on file with Metro dated _____ is the most current and accurate version of this document.

ATTACHMENT D: INSURANCE

The applicant must submit proof of the following types of insurance, covering the applicant, its employees, and agents:

(1) The most recently approved ISO (Insurance Services Office) Commercial General Liability policy, or its equivalent, written on an occurrence basis. The policy must include coverage for bodily injury, property damage, personal injury, death, contractual liability, premises and products/completed operations. All insurance coverage must be a minimum of $1,000,000 per occurrence and $1,000,000 aggregate.

(2) Automobile bodily injury and property damage liability insurance must be a minimum of $1,000,000 per occurrence and $1,000,000 aggregate.

(3) The insurance must name Metro, its elected officials, departments, employees, and agents as ADDITIONAL INSUREDS on the Commercial General Liability and automobile insurance policies.

(4) Certification of Workers' Compensation insurance including employer's liability. If the applicant or licensee has no employees and will perform the work without the assistance of others, you may attach a certificate to that effect in lieu of the certificate showing current Workers' Compensation.

Solid Waste Facility License Application

Metro
600 NE Grand Ave.
Portland, OR 97232
503-797-1835

FACILITY RENEWAL APPLICANTS ONLY:

☐ By checking this box, I certify that to the best of my knowledge, the Insurance on file with Metro dated _____ is the most current and accurate version of this document.

ATTACHMENT E: LAND USE COMPATIBILITY STATEMENT (LUCS)

The applicant must submit the following information:

A copy of a completed Metro LUCS or DEQ LUCS. The Metro LUCS is available at www.oregonmetro.gov/solidwasteforms.

FACILITY RENEWAL APPLICANTS ONLY:

☐ By checking this box, I certify that to the best of my knowledge, the LUCS on file with Metro dated _____ is the most current and accurate version of this document.

ATTACHMENT F: PROPERTY USE CONSENT FORM

The applicant must submit the following information:

If required in Part 1, section 9, of this application. The Property Use Consent Form is available at www.oregonmetro.gov/solidwasteforms.

FACILITY RENEWAL APPLICANTS ONLY:

☐ By checking this box, I certify that to the best of my knowledge, the Property Use Consent Form on file with Metro dated _____ is the most current and accurate version of this document.

ATTACHMENT G: DEQ PERMIT APPLICATIONS AND INFORMATION

The applicant must submit the following information:

A copy of all applications for necessary DEQ permits and any other information required by or submitted to DEQ, including closure plans, financial assurance for the costs of closure of the facility, and conditional use permit or land use compatibility statement, if applicable.

FACILITY RENEWAL APPLICANTS ONLY:

☐ By checking this box, I certify that to the best of my knowledge, the DEQ permit or applications on file with Metro dated _____ is the most current and accurate version of this document.

ATTACHMENT H: OTHER REQUIRED PERMITS

The applicant must submit the following information:

A copy of any required permit, license or franchise that a governing body or agency (whether federal, state, county, city or other) has granted or issued to the applicant (not including materials required by Attachment G). If the governing body or agency has not yet issued the required permit, license or franchise, the applicant must provide a copy of the application it submitted. Metro may also request copies of correspondence pertaining to any required permit, license or franchise.

FACILITY RENEWAL APPLICANTS ONLY:

☐ By checking this box, I certify that to the best of my knowledge, all other required permits on file with Metro dated _____ are the most current and accurate version of these documents.

Solid Waste Facility License Application

Metro
600 NE Grand Ave.
Portland, OR 97232
503-797-1835

ATTACHMENT I: CLOSURE PLAN AND FINANCIAL ASSURANCE

The applicant must submit the following information:

(1) If DEQ requires a closure plan and financial assurance, the applicant must include copies of these documents with the application per Attachment G.

(2) If DEQ does **not** require a closure plan for the facility, attach a closure document describing closure protocol and associated costs. Closure means those activities associated with restoring the site to its condition before the applicant engaged in the licensable activity. Closure may include, but is not limited to, removal of all on-site solid waste stockpiles accumulated after Metro issued a Metro Solid Waste Facility License. The closure plan is the written protocol that specifies the activities required to properly close the facility and cease further solid waste activities.

(3) If DEQ does **not** require any financial assurance for the costs of closure of the facility, applicant must attach proof of financial assurance for the costs of closure of the facility. Cost of closure means the costs associated with restoring the site to its condition before the applicant engaged in the licensable activity.

These costs may include but are not limited to:

a) The cost to load and transport accumulated solid waste stockpiles to an authorized disposal site or recycling facility;
b) The cost to "tip" the waste at an authorized landfill or recycling facility; and
c) Other related costs such as site grading or additional disposal costs associated with restoring the site.

Examples of acceptable forms of financial assurance include, but are not limited to, the following: surety bond, irrevocable letter of credit, closure insurance, escrow account.

If the DEQ does not issue a permit or require financial assurance, then Metro may waive the requirement for financial assurance if the applicant demonstrates that the cost to implement the closure plan will be less than $10,000.

FACILITY RENEWAL APPLICANTS ONLY:

☐ By checking this box, I certify that to the best of my knowledge, the closure plan on file with Metro dated _____ is the most current and accurate version of this document.

PUBLIC NOTICE AND CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

This application and all of the supporting documentation that the applicant provides is subject to Metro's public notice procedures. Metro will notify and provide the public with an opportunity to review and comment on the proposed application. The public notice may include, but is not limited to, posting the complete application on Metro's website.

The applicant may identify as confidential any reports, books, records, maps, plans, income tax returns, financial statements, contracts and other similar written materials of the applicant that are directly related to the proposed application and that are submitted to or reviewed by Metro.

Solid Waste Facility License Application

Metro
600 NE Grand Ave.
Portland, OR 97232
503-797-1835

The applicant must prominently mark any information that it claims confidential with the mark "CONFIDENTIAL" before submitting the information to Metro. Subject to the limitations and requirements of ORS Chapter 192 (public records law) and other applicable laws, Metro will treat as confidential any information so marked and will make a good faith effort to not disclose that information unless Metro's refusal to disclose the information would be contrary to applicable Oregon law.

Within five days of Metro's receipt of a request for disclosure of information identified by the applicant (or licensee) as confidential, Metro will provide the applicant (or licensee) written notice of the request. The applicant (or licensee) will have three days within which time to respond in writing to the request before Metro determines, at its sole discretion, whether to disclose any requested information. The applicant (or licensee) must pay any costs incurred by Metro as a result of Metro's efforts to remove or redact any confidential information from documents that Metro produces in response to a public records request. These conditions do not limit the use of any information submitted to or reviewed by Metro for regulatory purposes or in any enforcement proceeding. In addition, Metro may share any confidential information with representatives of other governmental agencies provided that, consistent with Oregon law, those representatives agree to continue to treat the information as confidential and make good faith efforts to not disclose the information.

APPLICANT CERTIFICATION
An authorized agent of the applicant must sign this application. Metro will not accept an application without a signature.

I certify that the information contained in this application is true and correct to the best of my knowledge. I agree to notify Metro within 10 days of any change in the information submitted as a part of this application.

SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED AGENT K Hunt

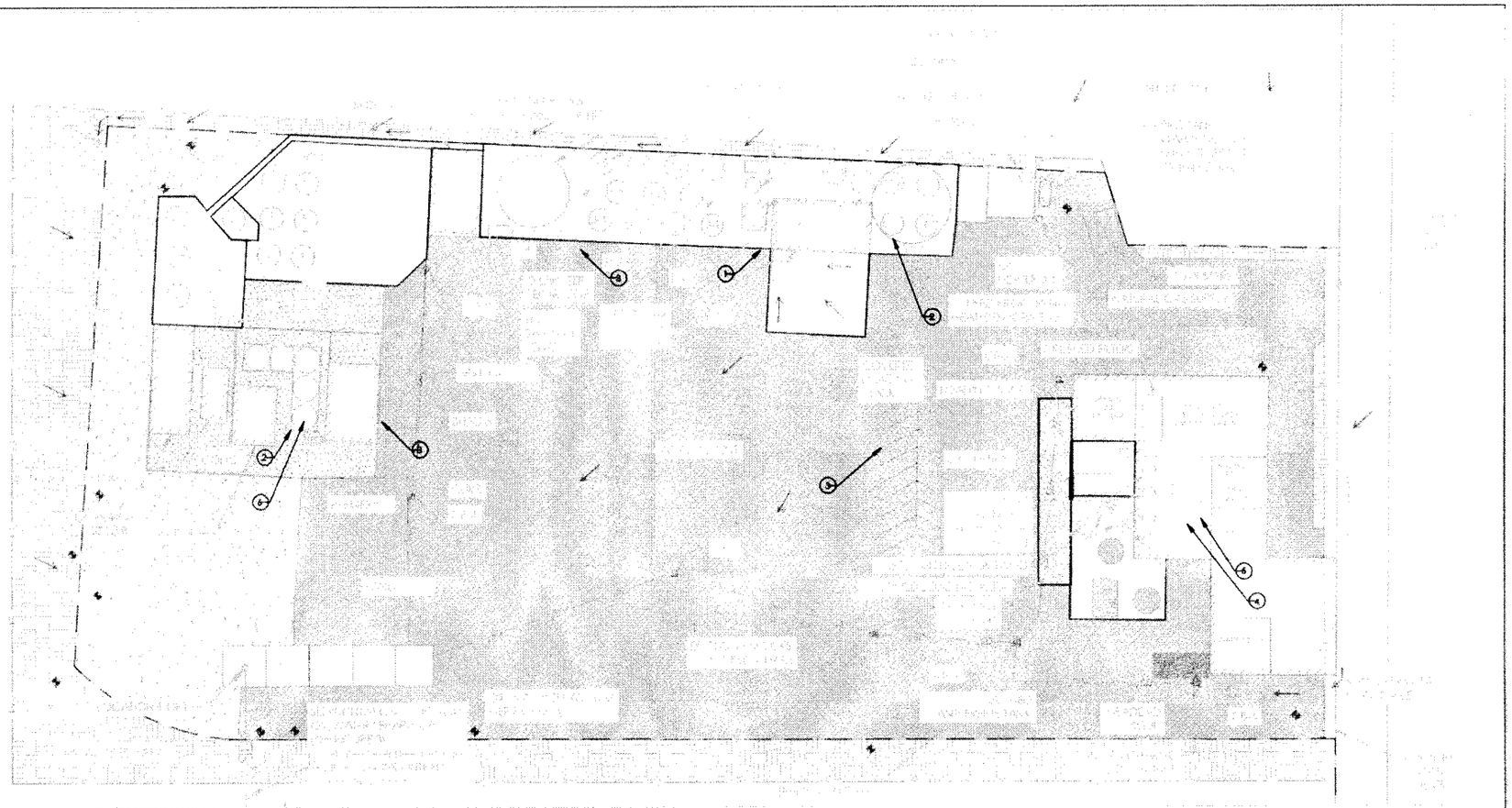
TITLE Facilities Mgr.

PRINT NAME Kristi Hunt

DATE 3/31/17 PHONE (503) 445-7780

EMAIL Khunt@apes-inc.com

Attachment A, B



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Printed by:Colin Gregg

Date:----

LEGEND

- ASPHALT CEMENT PAVEMENT
- CONCRETE PAVEMENT
- GRAVEL
- LANDSCAPING
- SECONDARY CONTAINMENT
- MONITORING WELL

SITE FEATURES

1. BULK PETROLEUM PRODUCTS HANDLING AND STORAGE
2. BULK PETROLEUM PRODUCTS PROCESSING
3. VEHICLE PARKING AND MAINTENANCE
4. CRUSHING AND DISPOSAL OF OIL FILTERS AND OILY ABSORBENTS
5. ANTIFREEZE STORAGE
6. DISTILLATION PROCESSING UNIT

0 50' 100'

NOTE: BAR IS ONE INCH ON ORIGINAL DRAWING. IF NOT ONE INCH ON THIS SHEET, ADJUST SCALE ACCORDINGLY.

Figure 2
Site Map
11535 N FORCE AVENUE, PORTLAND, OR

The Oregon Map

New Directions

Copyright 2011 ORMAP. All rights reserved. Thu Mar 30 2017 07:27:29 AM

Attachment A

The Oregon Map

1 Mile

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Attachment A

Attachment B/C

American Petroleum Environmental Services Inc.

"Our oil used to be your oil"

AMERICAN PETROLEUM ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.

SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL SITE PERMIT PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

Detailed Plans and Specifications

American Petroleum Environmental Services ("APES") is applying for a Solid Waste Facility License.

The handling and disposal of Non-Hazardous Used Absorbents/Oily Debris is to be covered under this license.

Non-Regulated Used Absorbents/Oily Debris

Non-Hazardous Used Absorbents and Oily Debris are collected in the field by properly trained APES personnel. Attached is our standard operating procedure (SOP) which pertains to how we manage used absorbents and oily debris. Our service representatives have been trained on the proper procedures outlined in this document. In some cases, a laboratory analysis is required in advance to ensure it meets our acceptance criteria as outlined in our SOP.

The contents are stored in steel 30 or 55 gallon drums and are inspected prior to leaving the generator's facility. They are brought to the Portland APES facility via truck where each drum is opened and the contents are inspected a second time to ensure the waste is consistent with our acceptance criteria. If a drum does not meet our acceptance criteria, it would be immediately returned to the generator. The contents of the drums are then consolidated into a 20 yard covered bin provided by River City, USA. The bin is then transported via roll-off truck by River City, USA for proper treatment and disposal at Covanta located in Brooks, Oregon.

APES will report to Metro the amount of oily debris sent to Covanta by the 15th of each month. This information will be submitted based on the scale weight on the invoice issued by Covanta.

Attachment B/C

American Petroleum Environmental Services Inc.

"Our oil used to be your oil"

AMERICAN PETROLEUM ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE – USED ABSORBENTS/OILY DEBRIS

Introduction

Used absorbents and oily debris are typically generated by automotive repair facilities and other businesses for the purpose of cleaning up minor spills and leaks of used oil, diesel, and other liquids during activities such as vehicle maintenance, machinery repair, and fluid services. There are two main types of absorbent materials used in this process. The first is absorbent fabrics such as pads, socks, pillows, booms, wipers, and rags. The second are granular type absorbents such as clay, sawdust, wood chips, corn cobs, pumice, and diatomaceous earth.

Waste Designation

Only used absorbents and oily debris which is designated as non-hazardous are managed by American Petroleum Environmental Services (APES) personnel. Petroleum products such as oil and diesel generally do not designate as hazardous waste. Recovered oily liquids and other materials contaminated by oil that are not designated a hazardous waste, or mixed with a listed hazardous waste, may be recycled, burned, or blended for fuel without following the requirements for management of hazardous waste. Recovered oily liquids and other materials contaminated by oil that cannot be recycled, burned, or blended for fuel are considered solid waste and may be subject to designation as a potential hazardous waste as determined through laboratory analysis. Oily debris can typically be identified as non-hazardous via operator or generator knowledge from the response activities, or the knowledge of the material spilled (e.g., diesel fuel) to classify all of the released materials as non-hazardous. In the case of an "unknown material" all wastes will be characterized to ensure the wastes are managed in accordance with federal and state hazardous waste regulations. A sample analysis will be required to test for toxicity, corrosivity, reactivity, ignitability, and any other analyses deemed necessary to ensure the waste is classified as non-hazardous.

Field Operations

All APES personnel are required, at a minimum, to follow the established procedures as follows before accepting and managing any used absorbents or oily debris at a generators location.

1) All used absorbent and oily debris drums must be checked for proper labeling and opened at the generators site to inspect the contents of each container. If the contents of the drum exhibit an odd odor, or excessive free unknown liquids, the waste will be immediately rejected pending further analysis.
2) All used absorbents and oily debris must be stored in a steel 30 gallon or 55 gallon drum only. In addition, all drums must be in good condition and the lid properly sealed prior to loading for transportation.
3) An empty steel drum with a proper label attached will be exchanged for every drum picked up at the time of service.
4) The generator must certify the contents of the drum as non-regulated with an approved electronic signature on your I-phone prior to leaving the generator's site.
5) You are given full authority to reject any drum of oily debris that does not meet our standard acceptance criteria.

Plant Operations

1) All used absorbent and oily debris drums will be offloaded from the package trucks nightly and segregated by driver.
2) All Used absorbent and oily debris drums will be opened and inspected to ensure they meet our acceptance criteria. In the event a drum is rejected for any reason, you are to contact your immediate supervisor immediately and isolate this drum.
3) In the event this drum is determined to be non-conforming with our existing profile, arrangements will be made to immediately return the drum to the appropriate generator.
4) You are given full authority to reject any drum of oily debris that does not meet our standard profile criteria.
5) The contents of the drums are to be consolidated into a covered steel 20 yard container
6) Once the container is full, the 20 yard box will be transported by River City Environmental to Covanta which is located in Brooks, Oregon.
7) Once the waste is received by Covanta, it is accepted as per our current profile to be burned for energy recovery.

Attachment B(6)

American Petroleum Environmental Services Inc.

"Our oil used to be your oil"

STORMWATER POLLUTION CONTROL PLAN

SAEC 3.0

Revised: 05/27/16
Prepared by: Ada Banasik, Maul Foster & Alongi, Inc.
Kristi Hunt, American Petroleum Environmental Services, Inc.

For

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SIC Codes: 5093, 2911

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Purpose

The Environmental Protection Agency requires a National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for the discharge of stormwater associated with certain industrial activities. American Petroleum Environmental Services' (APES) Used Oil Recycling Facility meets the criteria for petroleum refining, as well as a waste recycling facility, and is therefore required to obtain a stormwater discharge permit. This Stormwater Pollution Control Plan (referred to as the SWPCP or "the plan") is a requirement of the 1200-COLS stormwater discharge permit (referred to as the Permit) issued to APES by the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ). A copy of this plan must be kept at the facility.

1.2 Definitions

Following are brief definitions of terms and acronyms used in the Permit and in this plan.

Best Management Practices (BMP's): Measures or controls that the plant uses to reduce pollutants at the source, to prevent the pollution of stormwater runoff discharged from the site.

Controls: Controls refer to any structural or non-structural measures taken to reduce pollutants. This may include such things as oil/water separators, treatment, covered storage areas, or storm water diversion.

Point Source Discharge: Discharge from any conveyance, including any pipe, ditch, conduit, channel, or tunnel.

Significant Materials: These include, but are not limited to: raw materials, fuels, oils, greases, detergents, solvents, and hazardous materials.

Used Oil: The material brought on-site either by APES or by 3rd party customers for processing.

VGO (Vacuum Gas Oil): Fuel oil resulting from the distillation process.

#2 Distillate: A distillate fuel oil resulting from the distillation process that is used internally to burn in the hot oil heaters.

Bulk Petroleum Products: Consists of Used Oil, VGO, #2 Distillate, Asphalt Extender, Process Waste Water, New and Spent Antifreeze.

Jail Tank Farm: Used Oil holding tanks.

Significant Quantity: This is the volume, concentration, or mass of pollutant in a stormwater discharge that has the potential to cause pollution, contamination, or nuisance, and cause or contribute to a violation of water quality standards.

Stormwater: Runoff from a storm event, snowmelt runoff, and surface runoff drainage.

1.3 Information Sources

Sources of information used to develop this plan and reference sources available for questions and/or additional information include the following:

- Stormwater Discharge Permit No. 1200-COLS
- Guidance Document for Preparation of the SWPCP
- Storm Water Management for Industrial Activities, Developing Pollution Prevention Plans and Best Management Practices, EPA 832-R-92-006

1.4 Referenced Documents

The following APES documents are referenced in this plan and are to be considered a part of this SWPCP. If any of the following plans are discontinued, pertinent portions should be amended to the SWPCP. These plans are available (on site) for review if requested.

- Oregon State Fire Marshals Hazardous Substance Survey
- Emergency Preparedness & Contingency Plan. (Appendix A)
- Spill Prevention, Pollution and Control (SPCC) Plan. (Appendix A)

2.0 Plan Authorization

Authorized Facility Representative: Mike Mazza - Owner

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who managed the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

Date: _____

Signature: _____

3.0 Site Description

3.1 General

APES is a used oil recycling facility and is located within the City of Portland limits at 11535 North Force Avenue. The DEQ issued the Permit to APES authorizing stormwater discharges into Force Lake. Used oil is brought to the plant by tanker trucks and pumped into storage tanks located in the jail tank farm. Here, the oil is stored for testing, categorized and made ready for processing.

3.2 Site Location

The Site Location Map is attached to this plan (Figure 1). The APES facility is located on approximately 4.09 acres. Land use within a one mile radius of the site is predominantly commercial and industrial. The site is bordered on the north by Peninsula Terminal rail lines. On the South border lays a City of Portland sewage lift station and Force Lake. Heron Lakes Golf Course borders the facility on the west, and the City of Portland Exposition Center on the east.

3.3 Site Map

A site map is attached to this plan (Figure 2) indicating drainage patterns, the storm water outfall, paved areas and buildings, areas used for outdoor manufacturing, storage, or disposal of significant materials, materials loading and access area, and the location of monitoring wells.

The plant consists of the jail tank farm, the cook tank farm, the distillation plant/back plant tank farm (see Figure 2). Used oil is stored in the jail tank farm where it is tested and certified. It is then sent to one of the four cook tanks for the dehydration process. From there it is sent to the distillation plant. Here, it is further processed into the following products: MDO, #2 Distillate, an asphalt extender (aka: asphalt flux) and process waste water.

3.4 Impervious Areas

The entire site covers an area of approximately 4.09 acres: 3.10 acres of impervious surfaces (asphalt, concrete, and roof); 0.364 acres of gravel surfaces; and 0.621 acres of landscaped surfaces. Treated stormwater is discharged through one outfall (south property boundary).

3.5 Industrial Activities

A description of the nature of the activities conducted at the site including a description of "significant materials" that are treated, stored, or disposed of in a manner that may potentially expose them to stormwater; and the methods of treatment, storage, or disposal.

3.5.1 Product handling & storage

Used oil is brought to the facility by APES tanker trucks or other used oil collectors via tanker truck, and pumped into storage tanks located in the jail tank farm. Here, the product is held for testing, categorized and made ready for processing. Loading and unloading is performed only in designated areas (i.e., the truck loading pad) where the truck and transfer lines are in containment.

Spent Antifreeze is brought to the facility by APES tanker trucks and pumped into storage tanks within secondary containment located in the Southeast corner of the site.

New Antifreeze is brought to the facility by APES tanker trucks and pumped into storage tanks located inside the warehouse.

Drums containing used oil filters and oily debris are brought to the facility by APES trucks and parked inside the warehouse where they are staged for crushing and disposal.

3.5.2 Material handling for products stored outdoors

The majority of APES drums, totes and pails are stored indoors. When these items are stored outdoors, they are properly secured to eliminate the chance of spills or leaks. Drums containing any liquid material are fastened with lids and bungs. Totes that contain liquid or residues have closed valves and a cap. Pails are removed immediately after use.

3.5.3 Vehicle parking and minor repairs

Company fleet vehicles are parked on site as shown on Figure 2. Routine maintenance and minor repairs of company fleet vehicles are conducted either on the truck loading pad or inside the shop. Minor repairs include light bulb replacement, and repair to drive train and minor leaks. Trucks are sent off-site for routine maintenance.

3.5.4 Vehicle fueling

APES keeps up to 120 gallons of diesel stored in the front warehouse for generators, pumps, forklift(s) and/or heavy equipment that may be utilized on an interim basis.

3.5.5 Cooling tower water from the re-refinery plant

A cooling tower is used in the used oil re-refining process. The water within the cooling tower is not treated with any chemicals.

3.5.6 Crushing and disposal of oil filters and oily absorbents

Oil filters and oily absorbents are brought in to the facility by truck in 55 gallons drums. The filters are crushed through a cuber system and stored in a covered bin inside the warehouse. The bin is picked up by Metro Metals for off-site disposal. The oily absorbents are stored in a covered bin where they are picked up by River City and sent to Covanta for off-site disposal.

3.5.7 Antifreeze Storage

New antifreeze is brought into the facility by APES tanker trucks. It is held in storage containers inside the warehouse in 1,000 and 5,000 gallon tanks. It is diluted with water prior to being shipped off site for purposes of selling it to an end user.

Spent antifreeze is brought into the facility by APES tanker trucks and held in storage containers within secondary containment at the southeast corner of the site. It is transported via APES tanker trucks to a rail yard for shipment.

3.5.8 Loading Dock

The loading dock is the transfer location to transfer used oil and VGO to/from trucks. The floor of the loading rack area is concrete and contains two sump drains to collect any liquids that may fall onto the pad. A roof covers the loading rack to minimize rainwater. The contents of the sumps are pumped back into one of the oil processing tanks. Used oil is pumped from the trucks to the jail tanks. VGO is pumped from the MDO tank to the trucks.

3.5.9 Distillation Processing Unit

This area of the facility – referred to as the distillation plant – is a vacuum distillation, thin film evaporation unit. This is where the dehydrated oil is processed into one or more of the following new products: MDO, #2 Distillate, and an asphalt extender. This process includes 1 distillation column and 1 flash tank with a 1,300 gallon processing capacity. This plant is built on a concrete slab, which is sealed and bermed to create secondary containment.

3.6 Potential Pollutants

The following list describes the significant materials that exist at this facility. A Hazardous Substance Information Survey (Appendix A) is submitted annually to the Fire Marshal's Office, including the storage area, containment conditions, and maximum inventory for materials stored onsite.

- **Acetylene** is stored and used in the Shop for welding activities that occur there.
- **Ethylene glycol** is a primary component of antifreeze. This material is delivered to the warehouse building (Figure 2), where it is mixed with deionized water to create antifreeze for consumer use. Some is also stored in the shop.
- **Isopropyl alcohol** is a component of AS-35 and is stored within the warehouse building (Figure 2). It is used for first aid purposes.
- **Sodium hydroxide** (caustic soda) is used to adjust pH as part of the used oil processing. This material and pH adjustment is conducted in Building 3 (Figure 2). The caustic soda is stored within secondary containment.
- **Diesel Fuel** is stored at the fuel island and within the front warehouse (Figure 2) and is used to power generators, pumps, forklift(s) and/or heavy equipment that may be utilized on an interim basis.
- **Gear Oil** consists of severely refined petroleum distillates and is found in the shop and Building 5 (Figure 2).
- **Oxygen** is used within the shop and is used for welding/cutting activities.
- **Isometric dibenzyltoluenes** are found in the lab (Figure 2) and is used for D95 water testing on incoming oil.

3.7 Receiving Waters

APES discharges treated stormwater into Force Lake. Force Lake is inside a large diked area. The entire diked area flows to the south and is pumped into the Columbia Slough.

3.8 Stormwater Sampling Locations

There is only one stormwater outfall at the facility, located at the southwest end of the property. All stormwater catch basins outside of containment areas flow to an oil/water separator. From there, the water is pumped into a Parkson sand filter and discharged into a dual-stage settling chamber. When the second chamber reaches a specified level, a sensor sends an audible alert to the plant. The assigned operator(s) then manually turn on the pump to pump the water to the outfall and Force Lake. Samples are taken at the sample port (Figure 2).

4.0 Stormwater Best Management Practices

In order to minimize the risk of contact of significant materials to stormwater runoff, best management practices (BMP) are employed throughout the facility. Numerous management practices have been put into place to prevent potential pollutants from coming into contact with storm water and from leaving the site. The following site control measures are implemented at the site consistent with the permit technology-based narrative limitation.

4.1 Minimize Exposure

APES applies structural controls to minimize exposure of pollutants to stormwater according to the narrative-based effluent limits in addition to the sector-specific limits according to their SIC Codes.

Structural controls are implemented to minimize the exposure of pollutants to stormwater, they are as follows:

- Activities and materials that have a potential to contaminate stormwater are conducted indoors to the extent practicable. For example, welding activities, vehicle repairs, filter processing and antifreeze processing and storage are conducted indoors.
- To the extent practicable, trash dumpsters are equipped with lids.
- Equipment/vehicle repairs are conducted indoors, to the extent practicable.
- Bulk Petroleum products are either stored in tanks equipped with secondary containment, indoors, or in secured closed containers.

- Leaks and spills from vehicles or equipment are cleaned up promptly to minimize potential exposure to stormwater. Spill kits containing clean up materials are kept onsite at all times to be used in the event of a spill, and the facility's SPCC Plan is followed while processing petroleum products.

- Leaking or leak-prone equipment is stored indoors, to the extent practicable, or equipped with absorbent materials or drip pans.

- The loading rack is covered by a roof and is in containment, minimizing the risk of rainwater coming into contact with product.

- Daily pre-trip inspections are performed to ensure any fluid leaks are prevented or stopped and repaired as soon as possible. Employees are advised to park outside the gate or inside the shop if their vehicle is leaking fluids (until the leak can be repaired).

- A system has been put into place for collection of water from blow-downs and run-off from the cooling tower. When the tower is drained for maintenance, the water is collected and managed as a non-hazardous industrial waste.

4.2 Bulk Petroleum Products

Bulk Petroleum Products are stored in tanks that have sufficient secondary containment (the containment can hold 110% of the volume of the largest tank without release). The sealed containment around the tank is checked daily and lends itself to play a large part in APES's recycling efforts. Should there be a spill, the material can be recovered and then put back through the plant to recover the oil. All used oil processing is done within containment. Occasionally, totes of spent antifreeze, drums of oil filters and drums of oily debris are stored outdoors. Spent antifreeze is contained in 250 gallons totes with closed valves and a cap. Used oil filters and oily debris are securely contained in 55 gallon drums fastened with lids and bungs to eliminate the chance of spills or leaks. Spill kits containing clean up materials are kept onsite at all times to be used in the event of a spill, and the facility's SPCC Plan is followed. Any rainwater falling within the containment areas will be treated in an oil/water separator and discharged to the sanitary sewer. Spill pans are used to collect material in the event of a spill during fueling.

APES implements an ongoing inspection program to identify and promptly respond to leaks or spills of petroleum products, consistent with a site-specific SPCC Plan. Facility staff are trained to visually inspect the site and facility equipment for oil or fuel leaks or spills and spill kits are available to address potential leaks and spills promptly (Figure 2). Equipment is repaired in designated maintenance areas and adjacent to a spill kit to allow for prompt cleanup of potential leaks or spills.

Stormwater that is generated at the site is collected at various catch basins throughout the property. The most downstream collection point, prior to discharge is equipped with a preliminary oil/water separator, followed by an aboveground sand filter, and a final-sediment trap and oil/water separator. These components will retain oil and grease prior to discharge.

4.3 Process Waste Water and Material Disposal

All process waste waters from oil re-refining are sent to ORRCO or Bravo/Pacific Power Vac for processing, treatment and discharge to the wastewater treatment plant consistent with applicable permits and regulations.

Any debris generated in the cleanup of a spill would be sent to either Oil Re-Refining Company (aka Fuel Processors) where it can be recycled for energy recovery in their permitted rotary kiln or to an approved subtitle D landfill.

4.4 Erosion and Sediment Control

Most of the site is paved to minimize erosion and keep sediment out of the stormwater system. Each quarter (or four (4) times annually) and monthly in the wet weather months, APES mechanically sweeps with a vacuum sweeper to removes debris from the paved areas of the plant.

4.5 Debris Control

Debris is controlled through the monthly inspection and maintenance program. Stormwater structures that are plugged or containing debris are noted and scheduled for cleaning. Debris or litter is removed, if observed. Sweeping activities address and remove smaller debris that accumulates on the impervious surfaces.

4.6 Dust Generation and Vehicle Tracking of Industrial Materials

Most of the site is paved to reduce generation of dust and tracking to off-site areas. Sweeping activities remove particulate that accumulates on the impervious surfaces.

4.7 Housekeeping

APES implements a housekeeping program, including pavement sweeping to remove solids, fluids and debris from paved surfaces, and prompt cleanup of leaks or spills. A mechanical pavement sweeper is deployed at least quarterly to clean all paved areas. Leaks and/or spills are promptly cleaned up. All materials, products and wastes are stored in designated areas and in labeled containers.

4.8 Spill Prevention and Response Procedure

All spills will be handled in accordance with the *Emergency Preparedness and Contingency Plan EPCP 20.0* and the Facility *Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan (SPCC Plan).*

The purpose of the SPCC Plan is to establish procedures, methods, equipment, and other requirements to prevent the discharge of oil from the site. The SPCC plan contains the following information:

- The potential for a petroleum spill at the facility
- Existing containment structures to control spill occurrences
- Responsibilities for record keeping, inspections, personnel training, security, and notifications relative to plan implementation
- Procedures to contain a spill should one occur

Items from the SPCC Plan for controlling spills are briefly summarized below. In the event of a spill immediate response is required to prevent the spill from entering the stormwater system and being discharged to the adjacent water body.

- ✓ **Absorption** – Use absorbent materials, such as clay, sawdust, spill pads, or spill booms to absorb liquids. When absorbents become contaminated, they retain the properties of the absorbed liquid. Therefore, oil contaminated sorbent must be handled in compliance with State and Federal rules for petroleum-contaminated materials.
- ✓ **Covering** – Spill areas may be covered with appropriate materials, such as plastic sheets, until clean-up efforts can be completed.
- ✓ **Dikes, Dams, Diversions, and Retention** – These temporary or permanent physical barriers may be used to retain spills, change the direction of the flow of liquid, or minimize storm water run-off to the impacted area.

- ✓ **Over packing** – Leaking drums or containers may be placed in larger containers to hold the leaking liquid.
- ✓ **Plug and Patch** – Compatible plugs and patches may temporarily stop the flow of materials through small holes.
- ✓ **Transfer** – Liquids may be transferred from a leaking or damaged container or tank. Care must be taken to ensure transfer hoses and fittings are compatible with the liquid. When flammable liquids are transferred, proper concern for grounding must be observed.
- ✓ **Oil Handling and Disposal -** Should there be a spill, the material can be recovered and then put back through our system to be recycled again. Any debris generated in the cleanup of a spill would be sent to either Oil Re-Refining Company (AKA Fuel Processors) where it can be recycled for energy recovery in their permitted rotary kiln or to an approved subtitle D landfill.

If a spill is major (i.e., it cannot be managed and cleaned up safely with the spill response materials that are available on site), contact the site Operations Manager immediately. The site Operations Manager will contact a qualified spill-response contractor as soon as possible and notify the appropriate agencies.

Jerome James (Operations Manager).....503.445-7780
NRC Environmental Services (Spill Response Contractor)..800.33-SPILL
National Response Center.....800.424.8802
Oregon Emergency Response System.....800.OILS.911
City of Portland Spill Notification Hotline.....503.823.7180

The Operations Manager is responsible for reporting any spill that exceeds the reportable quantity consistent with the following guidelines:

- Oil (including petroleum products and used oil) spills of any amount that are likely to contact waters of the state (Whitaker or Columbia Slough, groundwater, and stormwater system) must be reported within one hour to the National Response Center, OERS and the City of Portland Spill Notification Hotline.

- Oil spills greater than 42 gallons to land (including: soil, gravel, and concrete or asphalt pads, but not secondary containment or the indoors areas that do not have the potential to reach waters of the state) that are not likely to contact waters of the state must be reported within one hour to OERS and the City of Portland Spill Notification Hotline.

- Release of hazardous materials equal to or greater than the quantity listed in 40 CFR Part 302 (Table 302.4 — List of Hazardous Substances and Reportable Quantities), requires immediate

notification of the National Response Center, OERS and the City of Portland Spill Notification Hotline.

4.9 Preventative Maintenance

APES implements preventative maintenance through their monthly inspection program. Site controls and infrastructure are maintained to ensure they are functioning as intended and to reduce the amount of pollutants discharged from the site. Maintenance includes monthly inspection of the catch basins, storm drains, oil/water separator and sand filter. Preventive and corrective maintenance to the sand filter is implemented according to manufacturer recommendations and described in detail in the stormwater O&M plan. The monthly inspection form is provided in Appendix B and are generally listed below:

Monthly inspection requirements:

- Visual observation of stormwater discharge at the sampling location (Figure 2) for floating solids, color, foam, oil and grease sheen
- If no stormwater discharge record "no stormwater discharge" on inspection form
- Visual inspection of the entire site, including the control measures outlined in this SWPCP

Spill kits are inspected and re-stocked as required. Defects are to be reported to the Operations Manager for corrective action. Repairs when completed will be noted on the monthly inspection form.

Quarterly sweeping is conducted to remove pollutants that accumulate on impervious surfaces. Monthly sweeping is conducted in the wet weather months. The catch basins are also equipped with filter fabric to capture sediment and pollutants prior to entering the site storm drain system, and prior to discharging from the site. In addition, secondary containment structures are inspected to ensure there are no cracks or damage that could allow a potential release of oils.

4.10 Employee Education

Employees in a position to influence stormwater quality shall be properly trained within 30 days of their hire date, and annually on the contents of the SWPCP. Additionally, all employees shall be advised of general stormwater quality concerns and proper sanitation and operational practices implemented to protect and maintain stormwater quality. All stormwater training sessions will be documented, including the names of all employees in attendance. Employees will be instructed on the control measures needed to meet the narrative technology-based limits including:

- good housekeeping and debris/litter control
- measures to minimize exposure of stormwater runoff to potential pollutants
- petroleum product controls
- leak and spill prevention and control
- preventative maintenance of equipment and stormwater control measures
- waste disposal
- erosion and sediment control measures
- unauthorized discharges to the stormwater system

4.11 Non-Stormwater Discharges

The following non-stormwater discharges are authorized under the Permit.

- Landscape watering providing pesticides and fertilizers have been applied in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.
- Potable water, including water line (e.g., fire-suppression system) flushing.
- Pavement wash waters where no detergents or hot water are used, no spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have occurred (unless all spilled material has been removed), and surfaces swept prior to washing.
- Routine external building wash-down that does no use detergents or hot water.
- Fire hydrant flushing.
- Discharges from fire-fighting activities.
- Uncontaminated air conditioning condensate.
- Uncontaminated groundwater or spring water.

Groundwater is suspected to infiltrate into the site stormwater system during the winter months (high groundwater season) and may contribute to the total iron levels in the discharge.

4.12 Stormwater Treatment Measures

All stormwater that is generated at the site is routed to through the treatment system prior to discharge. The treatment system consists of an oil/water separator, with three chambers for retaining oil and grease, followed by an aboveground sand filter and final polishing oil/water separator and sedimentation vault (Figure 3). The sand filter system, manufactured by Parkson, is a (DynaSand®) filtration unit that can manage up to 450 gallons per minute. Stormwater is pumped from the third oil/water separator chamber into the sand filter, where it is filtered and discharged to the downstream sedimentation and oil/water separation vault with two chambers.

A mesh covering material has been added to the top of the oil/water separator, in an attempt to keep the falling debris from surrounding trees out of the treatment system and reduce the potential to plug the filter canisters.

4.13 Sector-Specific Requirements – Schedule E

4.13.1 Sector C: Chemical and Allied Products
SIC Code 2911 Petroleum Refining

There are no additional sector specific narrative effluent limits for this sector.

4.13.2 Section N: Scrap Recycling Facilities
SIC Code 5093 Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities

There are additional sector-specific technology-based narrative effluent limits for Sector N – Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities. The remainder of this section outlines applicable Sector N control measures implemented by APES to meet the narrative effluent limits.

- APES only accepts used oils. APES minimizes the potential of these fluids from coming into contact with precipitation by using a contained and covered loading dock for the unloading of oils.
- APES provides training to all personnel who will be handling/unloading/loading oils on site, (Section 4.10).
- Liquid petroleum products are stored in appropriate containers that are inspected monthly for leaks. In addition all containers are either housed within buildings that serve as secondary containment or within enclosed concrete berms that serve as secondary containment.

- APES does not accept lead-acid batteries and therefore the sector-specific requirements for lead–acid battery handling are not applicable.
- APES does not process, stockpile, store, handle scrap metal or solid recyclables, including lead-acid batteries. The sector-specific requirements that pertain to these industrial activities do not apply to APES (Schedule E.N.1.1.1 through Schedule E.N.1.1.8)
- Bulk Petroleum Products that are stored indoors are handled according to the SPCC Plan, prepared consistent with 40 CFR Part 112 and are summarized in Section 4.8 of this report. There are controls and procedures in place for handling materials and for responding to spills.
- Bulk Petroleum Products that are stored outdoors are stored within tanks that are located within secondary containment. The "Jail Farm" (Figure 2, tank area within secondary containment) is equipped with an oil/water separator that removes any oils from stormwater that may have collected within the containment area and discharges the treated water to the sanitary sewer system. Secondary containment areas are not connected to the storm drain system. There are protocols in place for inspection and maintenance of the tanks and secondary containment structures (Section 4.9).
- The combined containment of the oil storage area can hold 88,900 gallons (which is large enough to hold 110% of the largest tank or 10% of all tanks). The containment of the recycled product storage area can hold 39,500 gallons (which is large enough to hold 110% of the largest tank).
- The primary loading dock is covered and has secondary containment. The floor of the loading dock area is concrete and contains two sump to collect any liquids that may fall onto the pad. A roof covers the loading rack to minimize rainwater. The contents of the sumps are pumped back into one of the oil processing tanks.
- There is also a sump and pump located within the secondary containment of the loading area so that if a spill occurs it can be pumped and processed at the plant. The roof structure reduces the potential for precipitation to come into contact with the loading dock activities.
- APES is not a recycling facility for source-separated materials. The sector-specific requirements that pertain to

these industrial activities do not apply to APES (Schedule E.N.1.3.1 through Schedule E.N.1.3.4)

- The Site Map (Figure 2) shows the waste processing areas, outdoor storage and processing areas, the secondary containment.
- APES is not subject to the requirements of Schedule E.N.1.1.3, and therefore did not include the additional documentation as is required by this section.

5.0 Stormwater Monitoring

5.1 Monitoring Schedule

For compliance with the Permit, sampling shall be conducted four times per year. Statewide parameters shall be evaluated during two (2) sampling events conducted between January 1-June 30 and two (2) sampling events conducted between July 1-December 31.

Table 5.1.1 - Monitoring Requirements & Limitations

PARAMETER	CONCENTRATION	FREQUENCY
pH	5.5 – 8.5 S.U.	4 X per year
Total Copper	0.036 mg/L	4 X per year
Total Lead	0.060 mg/L	4 X per year
Total Zinc	0.24 mg/L	4 X per year
Oil & Grease	10 mg/L	4 X per year
TSS	50 mg/L	4 X per year
E. Coli	406/100 mL	4 X per year
Total Phosphorus	0.16 mg/L	4 X per year
PARAMETER	**CONCENTRATION**	**FREQUENCY**
BODs	33 mg/L	4 X per year
Total Cadmium	0.0001 mg/L	8 X in 1st 3 years
Total Nickel	0.01 mg/L	8 X in 1st 3 years
Total Chromium	0.0004 mg/L	8 X in 1st 3 years
Total PCB	0.002 mg/L	4 X in 1st 3 years
Total Mercury	0.0024 mg/L	4 X in 1st 3 years
Iron	1.0 mg/L	4 X per year
COD	120 mg/L	4 X per year
Total Aluminum	.75 mg/L	4 X per year

5.2 Records Retention and/or Monitoring

Permittees are required to tabulate the monitoring data and submit it to the City of Portland by July 31 of each year. All records shall be retained by the facility for a period of at least 3 years.

Appendix A

Supporting Plans and Documents

- *State Fire Marshal Hazardous Substance Information Survey*
- *Stormwater Operations and Maintenance Plan*

Appendix B

Inspection Form

- *Monthly Inspection and Preventative Maintenance Form*

Attachment C

American Petroleum Environmental Services Inc.

"Our oil used to be your oil"

SPILL PREVENTION CONTROL AND COUNTERMEASURE PLAN

SAEC 2.0

Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan (SPCC)
For

American Petroleum Environmental Services
11535 North Force Avenue
Portland, Oregon 97217

1.0 General Site Information

1.01 Facility Owner and Operator

Facility Name:	American Petroleum Environmental Services (APES)
Facility Address:	11535 North Force Avenue, Portland, Oregon, 97217
Owner Name:	American Petroleum Environmental Services (APES)
Owner Address:	11535 North Force Avenue, Portland, Oregon, 97217

1.02 Facility Contact

- Yovav Gurari
  Plant Manager
  Office Phone# (503) 445-7780 Cell Phone# (803) 616-1699
- Kristi Hunt
  Facilities Manager
  Office Phone# (503) 445-7780 Cell Phone# (503) 894-0180
- Jerome James
  Operations Manager
  Office Phone# (503) 445-7780 Cell Phone# (503) 422-3806

1.1 Conformance with 40 CFR Part 112 – 40 CFR 112.7(a)(1)

This Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan (SPCC) has been prepared to comply with Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 112. This plan addresses the petroleum storage and handling operations for American Petroleum Environmental Services in Portland, Oregon.

To prevent spills and minimize pollution, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) developed 40 CFR 112, The Oil Pollution Prevention Regulations (commonly called the SPCC Regulations) in 1973. The regulations were revised several times prior to the latest amendments. The SPCC Regulations require applicable facilities to develop and update SPCC plans and programs.

An SPCC plan prepared in accordance with the provisions of Title 40 CFR Part 112 is required for this facility because the above ground storage tanks (AST) exceed the 1,320-gallon minimum storage capacity defined by the amended regulations *(112.1[d][2][ii])*. Thus, this is an applicable facility.

This plan describes the processing and storage areas throughout the facility, their purpose, their potential spill scenarios, containment methods, and the impact of spills upon the plant and the environment.

This plan serves as a working document for those concerned with prevention of petroleum spills to the environment.

The purpose of the SPCC plan is to establish procedures, methods, equipment, and other requirements to prevent the discharge of oil from our transportation related, on shore facility into navigable waters of the United States or adjoining shorelines. This SPCC plan will address the following:

- The potential for a petroleum spill at the facility
- Existing containment structures to control spill occurrences
- Responsibilities for record keeping, inspections, personnel training, security, and notifications relative to plan implementation
- Procedures to contain a spill should one occur

Also, this plan will describe the equipment installed at the site and the potential for a spill with this equipment, address administrative procedures (including operating procedures) required at the facility to comply with the SPCC regulations, and present the plan review and amendment procedures to ensure that this document remains current.

1.1.1 Conformance with 40 CFR Part 761.65 – 40CFR 761.65 (c)(7)(ii)

One tank at American Petroleum Environmental Services contain PCB contaminated used oil. This storage devices is marked appropriately and the oil in it will be controlled the same as other oils. The term "oil" for the sake of the SPCC plan includes oil contaminated with PCB's and the spill plan for these oils will be managed according to 40 CFR Part 112.

1.2 Deviation From Plan Requirements – 40CFR 112.7 (a)(2)

This plan does not deviate from the requirements of 40CFR 112.

1.3 Facility Diagram – 40CFR 112.7 (a)(3)

The Facility Diagram is provided in Appendix B. The facility description is as follows:

APES operates the used oil recycling and re-refining facility located at 11535 N. Force Ave., Portland, Oregon. In the fall of 2010, the facility was purchased by American Recyclers, LLC from Energy & Material Recovery, Inc. The name was changed to American Petroleum Environmental Services in January 2014. The primary operations at the facility involve accepting used oil products and processing the material by use of thermal treatment, distillation, and filtering.

There are two systems on site used to process the incoming oil streams. The first is located in the "Front Plant," where oils are processed into an EPA Specification Recycled Fuel Oil (RFO). The second system is located in the "Back Plant," where the RFO is put through a distillation and filtration system, which produces 4 different recycled product streams for commercial sale (Industrial Diesel Fuel, 100 Base Oil, 200 Base Oil, and an Asphalt Extender).

Hours of operation are 24 hours per day, 7 days per week. The facility is manned Monday through Sunday. Operations requiring spill prevention are discussed in the following paragraphs.

1.3.1 Boiler House

Boilers are used to heat oil and evaporate water. The boilers are fired with oil. Diesel is stored outside the building in a 4,000 gallon above ground tank. The tank is located on a concrete pad, surrounded by a 1.5 foot high berm, 32 feet along the front and 42 feet deep – providing a total capacity of 15,000 gallons.

1.3.2 Heated Tank Area

The heated tank area is adjacent to the boiler house and contains six tanks, each with a capacity of 20,000 gallons. These tanks are used for removing water and impurities from the used oil, and also for blending and storage of used oils. Surrounding the tanks is a concrete containment area that measures 80 feet long by 45 feet wide with a berm wall, 2 feet high. The spill containment for the area is 53,800 gallons (which is large enough to hold 110% of the largest tank, or, 10% of all tanks). This spill containment area is adjacent to and connected with the oil storage area's containment, which provides additional capacity for both sections.

1.3.3 Loading Rack

The loading rack is the transfer location for the used oil recycling operation. The floor of the loading rack area is concrete, and contains two sump drains to collect any liquids that may fall onto the pad. A roof covers the loading rack to minimize rainwater. The contents of the sumps are pumped back into one of the oil processing tanks.

1.3.4 Oil Storage Area

The oil storage area contains 12 tanks. One tank has a capacity of 200,000 gallons, 11 tanks have a capacity of 20,000 gallons each. There is a concrete floor 115 feet long by 45 feet wide, with a berm wall, 2 feet high, for a capacity 77,400 gallons. There is a small section of the wall at the northwest corner that is cut to 18 inches, in order to allow a large spill to overflow into the Heated Tank Area's containment for additional capacity, if needed. Incidental rainwater is removed by pumping as needed. The combined containment area can hold 88,900 gallons (which is large enough to hold 110% of the largest tank, or, 10% of all tanks).

1.3.5 Recycled Product Storage Area

The 5 streams of recycled product produced by the distillation and filtration unit (as discussed in beginning of Section 1.3) are stored in the recycled product storage area. This area of the facility contains 7 tanks. Five tanks have a capacity of 25,000 gallons, and are used for general storage. One tank is a fuel feed tank, which has a capacity of 6,000 gallons, and one tank is a hold tank for hot oil (used for flushing purposes) and holds 4,200 gallons. Containment for this area consists of a concrete floor 64.5 feet long by 41 feet wide, with a berm wall, 2 feet high. The containment area can hold 39,500 gallons (which is large enough to hold 110% of the largest tank).

1.3.6 Distillation Processing Unit

This area of the facility – referred to as the new plant – is a vacuum distillation, thin film evaporation unit. This is where the EPA Specification Refined Fuel Oil is processed into one or more of the following new products: Industrial diesel, 100 Neutral Base Oil, 200 Neutral Base Oil, and asphalt extender. This process includes 2 distillation columns, and 1 flash tower. During the operation of this process, 24,000 gallons of material would be in this section of the facility. This section is built on a concrete slab, which is sealed and bermed to create adequate secondary containment. Also, all containment areas are common to each other, allowing for extra containment capacity, if necessary.

1.3.8 Storm Water Pump

The facility's storm water discharge point is on the southwest corner of the facility. Storm water does not flow directly off the facility, and therefore must be pumped from

the storm water sump. If a spill occurs outside of a containment structure, or a spill breaches a containment structure, it will flow into this sump and be contained. The sump is 10 feet wide, 80 feet long, and 8 feet deep; metal lined with baffles that separate the oil from the water.

1.3.9 Drainage Controls – 40CFR 112.7(a)(3)(iii)

All secondary containment drainage is controlled by pumping to an oil/water separator. Water from the oil/water separator must be pumped off-site. The oil is recycled back into the system for processing.

1.3.10 Countermeasures for Discharge Discovery, Response, and Clean Up – 40CFR 112.7(a)(3)(iv)

Oil handling employees have been trained to respond to incidental spills, and to prevent discharge to storm drains or local streams. They are required to enact the release response and reporting procedures described in Section 1.4, and to request assistance as needed from the list in Appendix C.

1.3.11 Methods of Disposal – 40CFR 112.7(a)(3)(v)

Operation personnel will ensure that all materials used for cleaning oil spills are disposed of in accordance with the appropriate regulations.

1.3.12 Contact List – 40 CFR 112.7 (a)(3)(iv)

The contact list is located in Appendix C.

1.4 Release Response and Reporting Procedures – 40CFR 112.7 (a)(4) &(5)

In the event of an oil spill, the following steps will be taken, in the following order:

1.4.1 Access the Risk

The risks presented by a release shall be assessed the moment a release is observed or discovered. Because risk can change throughout an emergency, assessing the risk shall continue throughout the duration of the incident. Employees shall react according to their level of training. A major release may require evacuation of employees and response by outside emergency response services that are equipped and trained to handle such situations.

1.4.2 Control the Release

Every effort shall be made to keep a spill from discharging to surface waters or the sewer system via foundation drains, catch basins, manholes, and spill booms.

Sorbent materials are kept at the APES facility to prevent oil from reaching surface waters. Also, if needed, extra supplies are available at Fuel Processors, Inc. (located 1/4 mile from the APES facility) and would be available to APES in the event of a spill or discharge. Common methods that can be used for controlling spills include:

- ✓ **Absorption** – Use absorbent materials, such as clay, sawdust, spill pads, or spill booms to absorb liquids. When absorbents become contaminated, they retain the properties of the absorbed liquid. Therefore, oil contaminated sorbent must be handled in compliance with State and Federal rules for petroleum-contaminated materials.
- ✓ **Covering** – Spill areas may be covered with appropriate materials, such as plastic sheets, until clean up efforts can be completed.
- ✓ **Dikes, Dams, Diversions, and Retention** – These temporary or permanent physical barriers may be used to retain spills, change the direction of the flow of liquid, or minimize storm water run-off to the impacted area.
- ✓ **Over packing** – Leaking drums or containers may be placed in larger containers to hold the leaking liquid.
- ✓ **Plug and Patch** – Compatible plugs and patches may temporarily stop the flow of materials through small holes.
- ✓ **Transfer** – Liquids may be transferred from a leaking or damaged container or tank. Care must be taken to ensure transfer hoses and fittings are compatible with the liquid. When flammable liquids are transferred, proper concern for grounding must be observed.

In general, the methods listed above for controlling spills should be implemented as follows:

- ✓ **Small Spills Confined to Immediate Area** – Place sorbent materials in direct contact with the liquid, working inward from the farthest point of progression of the liquid. The quicker the response, the smaller the contaminated area will be.
- ✓ **Larger Spills and Spills Escaping from Immediate Area** – If liquid begins to spread outside of the immediate area, attempts should be made to stop the flow before it enters surface waters or a foundation drain, catch basin, or manhole by building up sorbent materials to dike to storm drain or sewer entrance. As an alternative, sewer mats or sheets of plastic should be placed over storm drains or sewer entrances, and then weighed down with heavy objects or gravel. In the event the liquid enters a storm drain or sewer, sorbent materials should be used at the discharge points, or in the storm and sanitary sewers to collect the material.

Facility personnel should consider (as appropriate) assistance from outside contractors, as well as the use of oil skimmers, backhoes, pumps, etc.

1.4.3 Report the Release

Immediately after initiating appropriate emergency measures to protect facility personnel, and to confine the release, facility personnel should report the spill to management immediately. Management should then report any environmental release to government agencies (if required). "Immediately" means as soon as a person is available to call without further endangering human life or the environment; but in no event longer than 2 hours after the release has taken place. The following procedure describes the method used for reporting spills and un-permitted environmental releases to government agencies. Its purpose is to ensure compliance with applicable government regulations, and to provide a standard procedure for responding to and reporting spills and releases.

This procedure applies to virtually every spill or release of a significant material at the facility, because environmental regulations apply to the release of a regulated chemical to the environment above a reportable quantity or in excess of the reporting threshold. There can be severe penalties for failing to notify government agencies immediately.

The term ***environment*** includes surface water, groundwater, drinking water supply, land surface, or ambient air.

The term ***release*** means any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging, escaping, leaching, dumping, or disposing into the environment.

The term, ***regulated chemical*** includes the following:

- ✓ CERLCA hazardous substance as defined in 40 CFR Part 302.4
- ✓ Extremely hazardous substance as defined in 40 CFR Part 335
- ✓ Oil and petroleum products

Reportable quantities for oil and petroleum products typically found at this facility would be 42 gallons. A spill or release into a containment structure does not count toward a reportable quantity, as it does not result in a release to the environment.

The Emergency Response Coordinator should familiarize themselves with all aspects of release reporting, and should also ensure that the list of agencies, emergency response contractors, and emergency telephone numbers found in Appendix C are readily available and up to date.

When making emergency telephone notifications; start with local agencies first (i.e., fire department), then proceed to contact state agencies, and lastly federal agencies. This order of priority is important because local agencies are impacted the most. As notifications are made, let the next agency know who has already

been contacted. This will help streamline communications, should the various agencies need to contact each other. Spills or releases into the local sewer system must be reported to the local sewer authority.

When making all telephone notifications, do not speculate. Report only the facts as known at the time the call is made. Be prepared to provide the following information:

- ✓ The chemical name or identity of any substance involved in the release.
- ✓ An indication of whether the substance is Extremely Hazardous.
- ✓ An estimate of the quantity of the substance that was released.
- ✓ The time and duration of the release.
- ✓ The medium or media in which the release occurred (storm drains, surface water, etc).
- ✓ 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 because of the release, including evacuation.
- ✓ Names and telephone numbers of the person or persons to be contacted for further information.

It is important to document all events and all calls made to government or emergency response agencies. Document telephone notifications, as well as other information (such as listed below):

- ✓ Date & Time of the call
- ✓ Agency called and the name of the person contacted
- ✓ Who made the call
- ✓ Any comments made by agency officials, including any reference number assigned to the incident by the agency.

Additional notifications may be necessary depending on the nature of the release and substance involved. For example, spills of ten pounds or more of PCB's must be immediately reported to the National Response Center, and within 24 hours to the EPA Regional Office, Toxic Substances Control (TSCA) Branch. Other incidents may require follow up reports with specific agencies.

1.4.4 Clean Up the Impacted Area

Clean up should begin as soon as possible after the initial containment and required immediate reporting. The Emergency Response Coordinator or his designee should enlist all available resources to stop the spill or release.

Arrangements should be made for the proper treatment, storage, and disposal of spilled materials. Spill clean up contractors should not be allowed to dispose of spill residue until an approved or acceptable disposal facility has been identified.

1.4.5 Follow-Up Action

The Emergency Response Coordinator should review the cause of the spill or release, and then initiate appropriate corrective actions to prevent future similar occurrences. Additionally, all spill kits and sorbent materials need to be restocked as soon as possible.

The facility will be responsible for preparing and submitting any written follow-up reports required by government agencies, following a review by senior management.

1.5 Potential Equipment Failures – 40 CFR 112.7 (b)

1.5.1 Historical Spills

There have been no reportable spills at the facility since it was purchased by American Recyclers, LLC. In August 1999, prior owners (Harbor Oil, Inc.) reported an on-site spill. No materials were released off-site. The spill was cleaned up and a report was filed with the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality.

1.5.2 Potential Oil Spills

The APES facility stores and handles used oils, spent fuels, mineral oils, oily solids, and unused fuels. A diagram of the facility can be found in Appendix B of this plan, which will show locations in the facility where there is a reasonable potential for an equipment failure that could result in a discharge of oil from the facility.

In the event of a major release from this facility, the direction of the oil would flow to the south end of the property and into the Oil Water Separator, which collects all storm water from the site (and would also collect any spilled material). Flow of the sump into the adjacent lake is controlled by a pump, which can only be turned on manually by a plant operator. This pump shall remain turned off during a spill event, preventing the oil from leaving the facility.

1.6 Containment Structures and Equipment – 40 CFR 112.7 (c)

The SPCC regulations require that this plan describe the spill prevention structures or equipment used to prevent discharged oil from reaching the surface waters. One or more of the minimum spill prevention systems provided in the regulations must be employed at each potential oil discharge area. In addition to the minimum prevention systems, the regulations require that SPCC Plans discuss the facility's conformance with applicable spill prevention guidelines listed under 40 CFR Part 112.7 (e), other effective spill prevention and containment procedures; or, if more stringent, State rules, regulations, and guidelines.

1.6.1 Spill Prevention Systems

The SPCC regulations require that appropriate containment and/or diversionary structures or equipment be provided to prevent discharged oil from reaching surface waters. For onshore facilities, one of the following preventative systems must be used as a minimum:

- ✓ Dikes, berms, or retaining walls sufficiently impervious to contain spilled oil
- ✓ Curbing
- ✓ Culverting, gutters, or other drainage systems
- ✓ Weirs, booms, or other barriers
- ✓ Spill diversion ponds
- ✓ Retention ponds; or
- ✓ Sorbent materials contained in a spill kit

1.6.2 Retaining Structures

All tanks at the facility that could hold oil (with the exception of the large water tank) are currently in areas that have concrete spill containment floors and walls with a capacity of 110% of the contents of the largest tank. If for some reason the oil should escape the secondary cement containment areas, the earthen berm that surrounds the property is large enough to contain any oil spill on the site.

1.6.3 Drainage

All site drainage not in containment areas is directed through the storm water sump, which is a large tank with baffles similar to an oil water separator. However, both accumulated oil and storm water must be pumped out. The oil is processed or treated biologically. The storm water is pumped to the wetland area just off the site.

1.6.4 Facility Berm

In addition to the containment around each of the tanks, a large berm ranging from 2 to 3 feet high is located around the edge of the facility, and would keep any spill from leaving the property until the spill could be controlled and removed.

1.6.5 Sorbent Materials

Sorbent materials are located in key locations at the facility to control accidental discharges of oil and prevent them from reaching surface waters. The spill kit containing sorbent material is located in the shop.

1.6.6 Demonstration of Practicality – 40 CFR 112.7 (d)

The containment and diversionary structures installed to prevent a discharge are practical.

1.6.7 Inspections and Records – 40 CFR 112.7 (e)

Guideline Summary

Inspections required by the SPCC regulations must be performed in accordance with the written procedures prepared in accordance with the regulations. The facility will keep written records signed by the appropriate supervisor, of each inspection and will keep these records for a period of at least three (3) years.

Conformance Evaluation

The facility has a written procedure for conducting inspections and once the inspections are complete they are reviewed and signed by a supervisor and placed into a file where they are kept for a minimum of three (3) years.

1.6.8 Personnel, Training, and Spill Prevention Procedures – 40 CFR 112.7 (f)

Summary of Requirements

- Personnel should be properly instructed in the operation and maintenance of equipment to prevent discharges.
- Each facility should have a designated person who is accountable for spill prevention, and who reports to upper management.
- Spill prevention briefings should be conducted for operating personnel frequent enough to ensure adequate understanding of the facility's SPCC Plan.

Conformance Evaluation

The SPCC coordinator is identified in Section 1.02. The SPCC Coordinator reports to the management of the APES facility, and will be accountable for spill prevention. The SPCC Coordinator is responsible for ensuring that:

- The SPCC Plan is implemented, maintained, and amended at the intervals required in the Plan.
- Appropriate SPCC equipment, structures, and procedures identified in the Plan are implemented.
- Periodic Inspections required under the Plan are conducted.
- Corrective or follow-up actions are completed in a timely manner.
- Employees are briefed monthly, or as frequently as necessary, to ensure understanding of SPCC equipment, structures, and procedures identified in the Plan.

Initial SPCC training occurs at or about the time of hire, with refresher SPCC training held at least annually. Training is documented in the minutes of the monthly safety meetings, located at the facility.

1.6.9 Security – 40 CFR 112.7 (g)

Guideline Summary

- Tanks and piping should be fully fenced and entrance gates should be locked at all times when no personnel are present at the facility.
- The master flow and drain valves should be securely locked in the closed position when not in operation.
- The starter control on all product pumps should be locked in the off position when not operating; or, they should be located in an area accessible to authorized personnel only.
- The loading/unloading connections of all pipelines should be securely capped or blank-flanged when not in service.
- Facility lighting and security should be commensurate with the type of location of the facility and adequate to facilitate detection of night-time spills and vandalism.

Conformance Evaluation

The APES facility is fenced, which will be closed and locked when there are no operators present at the facility. Pumps are in secured areas, and are turned off when the facility is closed. Valves are closed and locked when not in use. The facility is equipped with outside lighting to improve security.

1.6.10 Tank Truck Loading & Unloading Rack – 40 CFR 112.7 (h)

Standard operating procedures for loading and unloading tank trucks is located in Appendix D. This procedure includes a method of loading /unloading trucks that prevents vehicles from departing before complete disconnection of transfer lines and inspection of the lowermost drain and ensure that all outlets are lightened, adjusted or replaced to prevent liquid discharge while in transit.

1.7 Spill Prevention Guidelines

1.7.1 Facility Drainage – 40 CFR 112.8 (b)

Summary

Drainage from diked storage areas should be restrained by valves or other positive means. When pumps or ejectors are used to empty diked areas, they should be manually activated and the condition of the accumulated water should be examined prior to discharge to ensure no discharge of oil. Visibly contaminated storm water (i.e., sheen on the water) cannot be discharged.

Facility drainage systems should be adequately engineered to prevent oil from reaching the surface waters in the event of equipment failure or human error at the facility. Drainage from undiked areas should, if possible, flow into a structure designed to retain oil and return it to the facility. Valves used for the drainage of diked areas should be of manual, open-and-close design.

Facility Conformance

Containment areas have sumps that must be manually pumped to drain. Drainage from the facility flows to a large oil/water separator in the southwest portion of the site. The water out of this system is monitored for clarity, and an electric pump can be turned off to prevent discharge of water if any problems are noted.

1.7.2 Bulk Storage Tanks (On Shore Facility) – 40 CFR 112.8 (c) & 112.12 (c)

Summary

New and old tank installations should be fail-safe engineered as much as possible to avoid spills. However, high-tech devices/techniques, such as a high level alarms, high liquid level pump cut off devices, and other technological devices are not always reliable and could cause operational problems. Therefore, direct vision gauges that can frequently be removed and cleaned, as well as operator vigilance during transfer operations are preferred for determining the liquid level in storage tanks. If used, these devices must be tested regularly to ensure proper operation according to manufacturer's recommendations.

Above ground storage tanks must be labeled as to their contents, and "No Smoking" signs must be clearly visible at all flammable storage sites. The material and construction of tanks should be compatible with the product stored within the tank, and the conditions of storage. All above ground storage tanks must be free of cracks or gaps, and the floor must be impervious to material (e.g., coated or sealed concrete). Above ground tanks should be subject to periodic integrity testing (e.g., hydrostatic testing, visual inspection, etc.) and the outside of the tanks should also be frequently observed by operating personnel. Tank supports and foundations should be included in these inspections.

Control leakage through defective internal heating coils by monitoring contamination from internal heating coils that discharge into an open watercourse, or pass the steam return or exhaust line through a settling tank, skimmer or other separation or retention system.

Facility Conformance

Oil storage tanks at the facility were designed and constructed for their current use. They are covered with corrosion protection and are all properly labeled. The storage areas have signs that read "No Smoking." Each tank has a high-level

measuring device that conveys the volume of oil in the tank to the operator. The operator then notes the level before and after each transfer operation. Level measuring devices on each tank are cleaned on a regular basis to insure performance.

Tanks and containment areas are inspected daily, and detailed inspections are conducted quarterly. The daily inspection insures that quick developing problems are identified and remedied before they can have serious ramifications. The quarterly inspections are more detailed, and a record of the inspection is kept to generate maintenance work orders.

Oil transfer operations are conducted only when a trained operator is present.

The containment area around each tank is periodically drained into the oil processing tanks. The water is inspected daily to assure that no oil stained water is released from the facility.

Internal heating coils are continuously monitored with a pressure gauge to insure that no oil is getting out in the steam condensate.

1.7.3 Facility Transfer Operations (On Shore Facility) – 40 CFR 112.8 (d) & 112.12 (d) Summary

Terminal connections are required to be capped or blank-flanged with a mark as to the origin of the pipe when it is not in service or in standby service for an extended period.

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

All aboveground valves, piping and appurtenances need to be regularly inspected to assess the general condition of the items. Items to be inspected include flange joints, expansion joints, valve glands and bodies, catch pans, pipeline supports, locking of valves and metal surfaces.

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

Facility Conformance

All lines are marked and those that are not in service for an extended period of time are capped or blank flanged off.

All pipe supports are designed to minimize abrasion and corrosion. Piping runs are laid out with expansion joints to allow for expansion and contraction of the pipe.

Inspections conducted on tanks include all the valves, piping and other appurtenances associated with that tank.

Signs are posted at the entrance gate and throughout the facility warning trucks of any height restriction.

2.0 Management Approval

2.1 SPCC Plan Approval Statement

40 CFR Part 112.7 of the SPCC Regulations requires that the SPCC plan be given full management approval. This approval is provided below:

"Full approval of the Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan is extended by the management at the American Petroleum Environmental Services facility, located at 11535 North Force Avenue, Portland, Oregon, 97217, at a level of authority to commit the necessary resources for its implementation."

Name: _____

Title: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

4.0 Plan Amendments and Revisions

4.1 Three Year Plan Reviews

To comply with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 112.5, the SPCC Plan will be reviewed and evaluated at least once every 3 years. During this evaluation, the plan will be amended to include more effective spill prevention and control technology if (1) such technology will significantly reduce the likelihood of a spill event from the facility, and, (2) if such technology has been field-proven at the time of review. The plan must be amended within 6 months of this review if changes are required. Appendix E contains a form to be used to document that the SPCC Plan has been reviewed & evaluated.

4.2 Other Amendments

As also required under 40 CFR 112.5, the SPCC Plan shall be amended more frequently if any of the following occur:

- There is a change in facility design, construction, operation, maintenance, or other circumstances that materially affects the facility's potential for the discharge of oil into or upon surface waters or adjoining shorelines. The Plan must be amended within 6 months of the change in this situation; or,
- A government agency requests revisions.

The SPCC Plan will also be amended if new federal, state, or local regulations require revision of the Plan, or a spill event occurs, which warrants amendments to the plan.

4.3 Professional Engineer Certification

A professional engineer must certify any amendments to the Plan. The professional engineer's certification can be found in Section 3.

4.4 Substantial Harm Criteria Certification

Under the requirements of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 and its regulations (40 CFR 112.20), facilities that pose a risk of causing substantial or significant harm to the environment from an oil spill are required to prepare facility response plans. If a facility meets one of the two following substantial harm criteria, it is required to develop and submit a facility response plan:

- Transfers oil over water to or from vessels, and has a total oil storage capacity greater than 42,000 gallons; or
- The facility's total oil storage capacity is greater than 1 million gallons, and also:

- ✓ Lacks secondary containment adequate for the largest tank in each containment;
- ✓ Is in close proximity to a sensitive waterway or public drinking water system; or,
- ✓ Has spilled more than 10,000 gallons within the past 5 years.

Facilities that do not meet either criteria and therefore are not required to submit a facility response plan must keep a signed "Certification of the Applicability of Substantial Harm Criteria" with their SPCC Plan indicating that the substantial harm criteria has not been met.

The APES facility does not meet either substantial harm criteria, and therefore does not require a facility response plan. Consequently, the facility has completed the "Certification of the Applicability of Substantial Harm Criteria" form, which is attached as Appendix A of this SPCC Plan.

4.5 Document Availability

A completed, certified copy of this plan will be kept at the facility and be readily available for review by facility personnel and government agency officials.

CERTIFICATION OF THE APPLICABILITY OF THE SUBSTANTIAL HARM CRITERIA

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

   YES _____ NO __X__

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

   YES _____ NO __X__

3. Does the facility have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 1 million gallons, and is the facility located at a distance such that the discharge from the facility could cause injury to fish and wildlife and sensitive environments?

   YES _____ NO __X__

4. Does the facility have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 1 million gallons, and is the facility located at a distance such that the discharge from the facility could shut down a public drinking water intake?

   YES _____ NO __X__

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

   YES _____ NO __X__

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

Name: _____

Title: _____ ***Date:*** _____

Signature: _____

Emergency Contacts

List of Agencies to Notify in Case of a Spill

- Oregon Emergency Response System
  1-800-452-0311
- National Response Center
  1-800-424-8802
- City of Portland - Emergency Response (Fire, Ambulance, Police)
  911
- City of Portland – 24-hour Spill Response – WATER DEPARTMENT
  503-823-7180
- Oregon Poison Control Center
  1-800-452-7165
- Kaiser Permanente Medical Center
  503-813-2000

Emergency Contacts List (Company Personnel)

Plant Manager: **Yovav Gurari**
Office: (503) 445-7780
Mobile: (803) 616-1699

Operations Manager: **Jerome James**
Office: (503) 445-7780
Mobile: (971) 207-8645

Facilities Manager: **Kristi Hunt**
Office: (503) 445-7780
Mobile: (503) 894-0180

Lead Operator: **Jason Heaton**
Office: (503) 445-7780
Mobile: (503) 705-5706

Plan Review and Amendments Form

All reviews and amendments to this plan will be summarized here. The Compliance Manager will be responsible for updating this form. If no amendments are needed, "NONE" is written under the "Amendments" heading.

Review and Amendment Record:

Date	***Manager***	***Section***	***Amendments***

Emergency Response Contractors

American Petroleum Environmental Services maintains agreements with the following Emergency Response Contractors who will provide 24-hour readiness and response to an emergency or release. The Designated Emergency Coordinator will be responsible for calling in these responders if needed to mitigate a release to the environment.

- West Coast Marine Cleaning
  3501 Thompson Avenue
  Vancouver, Washington – 98660
  24-Hour Phone Number: 503-285-2485

- Cowlitz Clean Sweep
  55 International Way
  Longview, Washington – 98632
  24-Hour Phone Number: 1-888-423-6316

- NRC Environmental
  6211 N. Ensign
  Portland, Oregon – 97217
  24-Hour Phone Number: 503-283-1150

UNLOADING AND LOADING PROCEDURES
STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

Operators must wear all protective gear when unloading or loading a truck, including safety glasses and protective gloves!

Unloading Procedures:

1. Determine that the truck's brakes are set. Block the wheels of the truck with chocks.
2. Determine the volume on the truck.
3. Open all dome lids on truck.
4. Determine what product is on the semi, and which tank it should be offloaded to for proper storage.
5. A sample must be taken on all in coming loads, for management plan acceptance tests (ex: clor-d-tect, pH, etc.). Profiles, Bill of Lading, and all other paperwork should be reviewed as well, in order to ensure acceptability of the material.
6. Hook up the hose to the truck plumbing.
7. Secure cam-lock ears with lock pins or duct tape (or the equivalent) to prevent accidental hose disconnection.
8. Open the valves to the tank farm pump.
9. Check tank measurement to see if there is room to offload the total amount on the truck into the tank.
10. Open the rest of the valves to the tank you are unloading to.
11. Turn on the pump.
12. Check the truck or the truck gauge to see the level of material remaining in the truck.
13. When the truck is empty, close the valves from the truck to the pump.
14. Turn off the pump.
15. Close the rest of the valves to the tank.
16. Disconnect the hose from the truck. Ensure that all dome lids are closed and all hoses are capped, and cam-locks on the truck are capped and plugged.
17. Remove the chocks from the wheels of the truck.

** Between steps 12 & 13:

- Shut off the pump and open the sample spout.
- Take an additional sample for testing into a coffee can.
- Start the pump and continue offloading the truck.
- While the truck is offloading, the sample can be taken into the lab for additional testing (water percentage, flash, etc.)
- Log the information into the lab log book for each load.
- Be sure to keep a retain sample, labeled with the date, customer and/or driver information, test results, and receiving number ticket.

Loading Procedures:

1. Determine that the truck's brakes are set. Block the wheels of the truck with chocks.
2. Determine the volume on the truck (make sure the truck is empty before loading).
3. Open all dome lids on truck.
4. Determine what product is going to be loaded onto the semi, and which tank it should be loaded from.
5. Lower the walkway platform onto the truck.
6. Move the loading spout to the manhole opening with the chain to lock it in place.
7. Open the tank valves to the pump.
8. Open all valves from the pump to the truck.
9. Turn on the pump using the controls on the loading platform.
10. Fill the compartment of the truck up to the loading marks – do not overfill. Note: Each truck has different loading marks – do not assume where these marks are.
11. Turn off the pump.
12. Move the truck forward until the next compartment is reached.
13. Continue filling until all the compartments are filled, or until you have the amount of product on the truck you need.
14. Remove the loading spout and lock chain from the truck.
15. Raise the walkway platform.
16. Ensure that all dome lids are closed and all hoses are capped, and cam-locks on the truck are capped or plugged.
17. Remove the chocks from the wheels of the truck.

NOTE: ***All materials being shipped out need to have quality control tests completed before sending the material to the customer. Outgoing oils need to be tested for water content, CDT, Flash Point, API, Solids Content, and Pounds per Gallon. Also, a shipping receipt needs to be filled out (then call for a shipping ticket to be made & faxed to you). Be sure to fill out the log sheet for outgoing oil, and keep a retain sample labeled with the date, customer and/or driver information, test results and shipping ticket number.***

Loading Asphalt Trucks:

NOTE: ALL OPERATORS NEED TO BE WEARING FULL FACE SHIELD, CHEMICAL APRON, AND HIGH-TEMP. LEATHER GLOVES IN ADDITION TO THE COVERALLS AND STEEL-TOED BOOTS.

1. Park the truck on the loading pad in the back plant.
2. Determine that the truck's brakes are set. Block the wheels of the truck with chocks.
3. Open all dome lids on truck. Inspect the inside of the tank with a flashlight,

specifically looking for water left inside the tank. If there is no water in the tank, brin the truck up to the front loading pad to be flushed before loading the asphalt.

4. Hook up the 3-inch loading hose to the truck.
5. Open the valve on the truck plumbing line.
6. Open the valve on the loading line.
7. Turn on the pump.
8. Open the valve on the product tank.
9. Fill the truck to its loading marks. Operator should be watching the loading of the truck constantly, watching for any foaming of the product. If the product does not foam, proceed with loading procedures. If the product does foam, shut everything down and let the product settle. Once the foam is gone, begin loading procedures again.
10. While the truck is loading, take a sample from the sample spout.
11. When the truck is full, shut off the pump.
12. Close the valve at the truck plumbing.
13. Switch controls to change direction of the pump flow.
14. Pump the oil back into the tank in order to clear the hoses and lines.
15. Close the valve at the 3-inch hose and turn off the pump.
16. Close the valve at the tank.
17. Disconnect the hose from the truck. Ensure that all dome lids are closed and all hoses are capped, and cam-locks on the truck are capped or plugged.
18. Remove the chocks from the wheels of the truck.

NOTE: ***All asphalt loads being shipped out need to have quality control tests completed before sending the material to the customer. Outgoing asphalt need to be tested fro water content, Flash Point, Solids Content, API, and Viscosity. Be sure to keep a retain sample with the proper information on the label.***

COMPANY POLICY – Amended 2013
Subject: Incident Reporting
To all Employees:
American Petroleum has set policies and procedures in place to maintain a safe and hazard-free workplace, while promoting a healthy and productive environment for all employees.
For the safety and well-being of all parties involved, it is required to report any and all incidents to management immediately. There is no grace period allowed for this as it is vital to the employee's health to seek immediate first aid or emergency assistance if necessary.
Whether it is a fall, near miss or a minor bodily injury, you are required to report the incident to your immediate supervisor and to fill out an incident report form before the end of your shift on the day that the incident occurred. This includes reporting damages to company equipment or facilities, even if there was no personal injury involved.
Failure to adhere to this policy or any other company policy or procedure set in place to protect the health and safety of the staff or to protect company property will be grounds for a written reprimand. Repeated failure to follow company policy is grounds for termination of employment with American Petroleum.
By signing your name below you acknowledge that you have read this form and completely understand the standards set herein.

Employee	Plant & Facilities Manager	President & CEO
Print _____	_____	**Mike Mazza** _____
Sign _____	_____	_____
Date _____	_____	_____

Attachment C (6)

American Petroleum Environmental Services Inc.

"Our oil used to be your oil"

ODOR REDUCTION PLAN

In accordance with conditions 4.2, 6.1.m, and 8.3 of American Petroleum's Air Contaminant Discharge Permit, a monitoring log is maintained and updated for the purpose of identifying, recording and correcting onsite or offsite odors. The perimeter of the plant is inspected at a minimum of 3 times per week. Any odors that are noticed will be recorded along with their possible sources. If the odor is found to be from an operating process, corrective measures will be taken, and recorded in this section of the log. Any additional information the inspector can provide will be included as well.

In Accordance with Air Permit 4.0, 4.2
Revised 08.06.15

American Petroleum Odor Log

Minimum 3x per week

Date	Time	Process in Operation Y/N	Source of Odor Detected	Measures Taken

AMERICAN PETROLEUM ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

ODOR COMPLAINT FORM

COMPLAINT RECEIVED FROM: _____

DATE AND TIME OF OCCURANCE: _____

DETAILS: _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

CORRECTIVE ACTIONS TAKEN: _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

EMPLOYEE COMPLETING THIS FORM:

Print Name and Title: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Management Signature: _____ Date: _____

Attachment C (7)

American Petroleum Environmental Services Inc.

"Our oil used to be your oil"

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND CONTINGENCY PLAN

SAEC 1.0

Prepared for:
American Petroleum Environmental Services
11535 North Force Avenue
Portland, Oregon
97217

TABLE OF CONTENTS

REVISED EMERGENCY CONTACT LIST

The following is a revised list of Emergency Contact Information, including updated addresses & phone numbers.

Portland Fire Department – Station 17
848 North Tomahawk Island Drive
Portland, OR – 97217
ph#: (503) 823-3844
or 911

Portland Police Department – North Precinct
7214 North Philadelphia
Portland, OR – 97203
ph#: (503) 823-3333 (press 1)
or 911

Kaiser Permanente Hospital – Emergicenter
3500 North Interstate Avenue
Portland, OR – 97203
ph#: (503) 285-9321
or 911

American Medical Response – Ambulance Service
1 S.E. 2nd
Portland, OR – 97214
ph#: (503) 231-6300
or 911

Poison Control Center @ OHSU
3181 S.W. Sam Jackson Park Road
Portland, OR – 97239
ph#: (800) 222-1222

Emergency Responders

NRC Environmental Services
6211 North Ensign Street
Portland, OR – 97217
ph#: 1-(800) 33-SPILL
(337-7455)

Cowlitz Clean Sweep (CCS)
55 International Way
Longview, WA - 98632
ph#: 1-(888) 423-6316

American Petroleum Environmental Services
EMERGENCY CONTACTS – COMPANY PERSONNEL
FOR ONSITE INCIDENTS

Yovav Gurari – Plant Manager

Office: (503) 445-7780
Mobile: (803) 616-1699

Kristi Hunt - Facilities Manager

Office: (503) 445-7780
Mobile: (503) 894-0180

Jerome James – Operations Manager

Office: (503) 445-7780
Mobile: (503) 422-3806

Jason Heaton – Lead Operator

Office: (503) 445-7780
Mobile: (503) 705-5706

PREFACE

The Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) (OAR 340, Division 108) requires this Emergency Preparedness and Contingency Plan (Plan) for American Petroleum Environmental Services (APES). The Plan is consistent with those regulations; as well as federal regulations under 40 CFR Part 279.52, Subpart (b). The contingency measures and emergency procedures set forth in this Plan will be activated in the event of a release or threat of a release at the American Petroleum Environmental Services facility located at 11535 N. Force Ave., Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon. Pursuant to Resources Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) requirements, the facility will maintain a copy of the Plan detailing procedures to "minimize hazards to human health or the environment from fires, explosions, or any unplanned sudden or non-sudden release to air, soil, or surface water" (40 CFR 265.51[a]).

This Plan provides a description of the response procedures to be implemented in an emergency situation, which will protect the public, personnel at the facility, and the environment. It will be activated for any material waste spill, fire, accident, emergency, or other unusual condition that may occur at the site, which threatens human health or the environment. Described in this Plan are various structural and operational measures in place at the facility, which are designed to minimize the possibility of an emergency situation occurring. The Notification Action Summary presented as an introduction to this document contains a brief summary of emergency response procedures, responsibilities, and contacts for quick reference in the event of an emergency.

NOTIFICATION ACTION SUMMARY

On-Site Notification

Report all emergencies to the Emergency Coordinator or his/her alternate.

Warning System

The emergency warning system utilized at the facility is the telephone. Telephones are located in the main shop/office. In the event of an emergency (chemical leak, fire, etc.), the emergency coordinator will be notified first, if he/she is available. After prompt communication, he/she will be responsible for ordering an evacuation, if necessary.

Emergency Coordinator (EC)

For Emergency Coordinator and alternates, see the first page of this plan.

The Emergency Coordinator (and alternate) will be on call 24 hours per day, 365 days per year.

As necessary, the Emergency Coordinator (or his/her designee) will notify one or more of the following:

Portland Fire Department – Station 17	ph#: (503) 823-3844
Portland Police Department – North Precinct	ph#: (503) 823-3333
Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ)	ph#: (503) 229-5913

Even if no outside assistance is required and site personnel are able to respond adequately, the Emergency Coordinator (or alternate) will notify the following if the release could threaten human health or the environment. This will be done within 1 hour of the EC's assessment of the incident.

Oregon Emergency Management Division	(800) 452-0311

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) National Response Center	(800) 424-8802

The Emergency Coordinator making the report must include:

- Name and telephone number of reporter
- Name and address of facility
- Time and type of incident (e.g., release, fire, etc.)
- Name and quantity of material(s) involved, to the extent known
- The extent of injuries, if any
- The possible hazards to human health, or the environment, outside the facility

Additional contacts (as required):

Kaiser Permanente – Interstate Hospital (Trauma Center)	(503) 285-9321
Poison Control Center @ OHSU	(800) 222-1222
American Medical Response – Ambulance Service	(503) 231-6300 *Or 911*

1. GENERAL FACILITY DESCRIPTION

The American Petroleum facility is located in Multnomah County, Oregon (see Figure 1). The facility is an active oil collection and recycling and re-refining facility.

1.1 FACILITY IDENTIFICATION, LOCATION, AND SITE PLAN

Name:	American Petroleum Environmental Services (APES)
Location:	11535 N. Force Avenue
City:	Portland
County:	Multnomah
State:	Oregon
Survey Description:	Township 2N, Range 1E, Sect. 33, Willamette Meridian

Location/Vicinity Map: See Figure 1

Figure 3 identifies the existing material and recyclable storage and handling areas at the facility.

The American Petroleum Environmental Services (referred to as APES) Used Oil Recycling Facility is located within the Portland city limits. The site covers approximately 4.1 acres. With the exception of the areas of the site which consist of pavement, secondary containment, and building or canopy roofs, the site is on a gravel lot.

The company doing business at this site is:

American Petroleum Environmental Services (APES)

APES is an oil products recycler. Used oils are brought to the plant site by trucks and pumped into storage tanks, located in the tank farm. Here, the oils are categorized and made ready for processing into EPA Specification Fuels. APES operates under a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP), which states which materials are approved to come into the facility. The SOP also includes a sampling and analysis plan, which describes the testing methods for materials, as well as how materials are to be handled should they be rejected.

The plant consists of a front plant tank farm and the distillation plant and finished product tank farm (see attached plant diagram in Figure 3). After the used oil is processed into an EPA Specification Fuel Oil (also referred to as RFO) it can be sold to industrial boilers or asphalt processing companies, or it can be sent to the new distillation plant. Here, it would be further processed into the following products: Industrial Diesel Fuel, Petroleum Naptha, 100 Neutral Base Oils, 300 Neutral Base Oils, and an Asphalt Extender (a.k.a.: asphalt flux). All waters processed out of the oils are collected in a storage tank and periodically sent offsite for treatment and processing by an outsource company. ORRCO is the current outsource company.

All materials are stored in approved tanks that have sufficient secondary containment to meet all requirements (which is that the containment can hold 110% of the volume of the largest tank, without release). The sealed containment around the tank is checked daily for regulation compliance, and lends itself to play a large part in our recycling efforts. Should there be a spill, the material can be recovered and then put back through our system to be recycled again. Any debris generated in the clean up of a spill would be sent to ORRCO (dba Fuel Processors, Inc.) where it can be recycled for energy recovery in their permitted rotary kiln. Our plant is unique in design in that they run on waste products generated from the recycling process. For years, we have used the waters generated from the distillation of oils in our fume and vapor control systems, acting as scrubbers to lessen any air pollution we might create. Even low-grade petroleum napthas recovered off the water scrubbers are used to power the heating units.

All plant personnel are trained to satisfy the regulations of Oregon OSHA for Right to Know, Personal Protective Equipment, Lock Out/Tag Out, Stormwater Pollution Control Plan, and Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plans. Equally, they are trained in the requirements of the Facility Operations Plan, and Used Oil Regulations. This training is performed at the time of hire, and refreshers take place annually.

The plant has at least one operator onsite 24 hours per day, and 7 days per week (with the exception of major holidays).

1.2 MATERIALS HANDLED AT THE FACILITY

The facility stores and uses the following hazardous and non-hazardous materials:

- Used Oil & New Motor/Gear Oils, Asphalt
- Waste Water (containing slight concentrations of oil)
- Low-Flash Petroleum Distillates (used oil vapor recovery condensate)
- Diesel Fuel & Gasoline (truck fuel)
- Toluene (laboratory stock)
- Sodium Hydroxide (25-50% Solution)
- Anti-freeze (ethylene Glycol & water)
- Propane (forklift fuel)
- Oxygen (welding tanks)
- Acetylene (welding tanks)
- Nitrogen (purge system in new plant)
- Mint Oil (oil additive)
- ECO 80 Demulsifier (Contains Isopropyl Alcohol)
- Triatherm 550 LP / Therminol 66 (Heat Transfer Fluid)

Typical storage locations for materials handled at the facility are illustrated in Figure 3. A file of Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) for all on site materials is located in Shop Office Building, and in the Computer Control Room of the distillation plant.

1.3 POTENTIAL EMERGENCIES

Events that could potentially trigger implementation of the Contingency Plan are addressed below. Also note that a natural disaster, such as an earthquake, flood, etc. could cause any of the following potential emergencies, and are therefore also covered by this plan.

Fire
- Could cause the release of toxic fumes
- Could spread and possibly ignite materials at other on-site locations, or cause heat induced explosions.
- Could produce contaminated runoff from fighting fire with water or chemical fire suppressants.

Explosion
- Could cause safety hazard from flying fragments or shock wave
- Could ignite other flammable substances at the facility
- Could result in the release of oils and fuels

Oil Spill or Release
- Could result in a release of flammable liquids or vapors capable of causing a fire or producing an explosion
- Could cause the release of liquids or fumes
- Could result in contamination of soil

Accident (vehicle or equipment)
- Could cause a fire, explosion, or spill described above
- Could result in mixing of incompatible chemicals
- Could cause surface contamination through release of toxic liquids
- Could cause air contamination through the release of toxic fumes

2. CORPORATE AUTHORIZATION FOR EMERGENCY COORDINATION AUTHORITY

CERTIFICATE

I, Kristi Hunt, the Facilities Manager of American Petroleum Environmental Services, grant to the individual(s) designated as "Emergency Coordinator" in the approved Emergency Preparedness and Contingency Plan the authority for the emergency coordinator to commit such of the Corporation's resources as are needed to carry out such Contingency Plan; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That such individual(s) designated as "Emergency Coordinator" in such approved Contingency Plan are hereby authorized, directed, and empowered to execute and deliver for and on behalf of the Corporation any and all such contracts, agreements, documents, and memoranda to be necessary and appropriate to carry out the Contingency Plan.

_____

Kristi Hunt, Manager

3. IMPLEMENTATION OF RESPONSE PROCEDURES

In the event of an emergency, which results in fire, explosion, or accidental materials release, response activities are initiated immediately upon discovery of that event. The Emergency Coordinator (EC), who directs the appropriate response activities and implements the Contingency Plan, performs an assessment of the situation.

Incident Assessment and Decision Process

A logic diagram of initial response activities leading to implementation of the Contingency Plan is shown in Section 3.1. The Contingency Plan must be implemented if an imminent or actual incident could threaten the environment or human health. (Oregon Administrative Rules [OAR] 340 Division 108 and Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 40 265.56 (d). Should a fire, explosion, or spill be of a minor or controllable nature, presenting no potential threat to human health or the environment, the EC will implement only the post-emergency procedures described in Section 7 of this Plan and will also complete the necessary reporting described in Section 9 of this Plan.

- Upon observation of a potentially hazardous condition, the observing employee(s) will:
  A - Proceed immediately to a safe area away from the condition.
  B – If possible (without delaying the safe escape to the designated evacuation point), proceed to the nearest electrical shut off station and switch the master power switch to the "off" position (See Figure 6 within this plan for shut off station locations). Always use remote power shut off stations to stop the flow of power to any area within the plant – never attempt to shut off a pump or other equipment at its source during an emergency!
  C – Proceed immediately to the designated evacuation point.

- ***The designated evacuation point/assembly area for American Petroleum is:***
  North of the facility, at the top of the hill on Force Avenue (where Expo Road and Force Avenue meet at the end of the railroad tracks). See Figure 5 for detail.

- When a safe area is reached, employee(s) will notify EC or AEC by telephone, radio, or in person, of the condition. Employee(s) will provide the following information:

  - His/Her name
  - Specific location of the incident
  - Description of the condition or incident

- Personnel involved (if any)
- Wind direction or other pertinent weather conditions
- Any other specific relevant information

- Following the notification of the condition, employee(s) will begin isolation of the effected area.

- If the EC addresses the condition as contained, and it is determined that there is no potential threat to human health or the environment, then the EC will decide whether or not to report the incident and emergency procedures may be discontinued.

- If the condition is assessed as posing a threat to human health or the environment, the Contingency Plan will be fully implemented on command of the EC.

- The EC or his/her designee will make the emergency alert. All site personnel who have not already done so will cease their activities immediately and will go to the designated assembly area.

- The EC will identify personnel assembly areas, personnel response teams, and initiate calls to notify the authorities with an assessment of the situation and a request for assistance, if needed.

The EC will set up a command post and take control of the affected area until the emergency has been eliminated and necessary clean up or restoration is completed.

3.1
Initial Response Activities
American Petroleum Environmental Services, Inc.

Fire	Natural	Spill /	Accide

Observer Contacts Operator and Personnel, and Secures Area, and Stops Flow of Power to Effected Area

Operator or Receiving Clerk Contact Emergency Coordinator

Emergency Coordinator Assesses Potential Hazard to Human Health or Environment

Emergency Coordinator Instructs Operator or Receiving Clerk to Sound Emergency Alert

If Emergency Coordinator Determines There Has Been a Release, Fire, or Explosion That Could Threaten Human Health or the Environment, Immediately Call 911, Then Notify the Emergency Management Division (800) 452-0311

Emergency Coordinator Initiates Control and Containment Measures

IMPLEMENT CONTINGENCY PLAN

Incident Controlled: Conduct Necessary Clean-up and

Reporting Activities

Section 2 presents the corporate authorization for the EC's actions. The EC will direct the following activities:

- Where applicable, see that processes and/or operations are stopped, and that any released materials are contained and collected in order to ensure that fires or explosions do not occur or spread.
- Determine the source and extent of the release materials and assess the direct and secondary hazards.
- See that any materials spilled in the incident area are isolated from other incompatible materials.
- Activate and direct the Contingency Plan activities pursuant to procedures in Section 3.2 as necessary.
- Make the notification set forth in the Notification Action Summary section.

3.2 IMPLEMENTATION OF CONTINGENCY PLAN

When the decision has been made to implement the Contingency Plan, the EC will direct the following activities:

- Confirmation of containment and control procedures, as described in Section 4.
- Evacuation, if required, and activation of the evacuation plan described in Section 6.
- An accounting of all facility personnel/visitors by head count and from sign in/sign out forms.
- Implementation of internal notification.
- Notification of authorities (911) with an assessment of the situation, requesting assistance if necessary.
- Coordination of first aid activities, if injuries are involved.

3.2.1 Internal Notification and Responsibilities

Any employee discovering a fire or materials spill will immediately notify the EC or the AEC, as well as personnel in the immediate area who may be in danger. The personnel to be notified (EC and AEC) are identified in the "Notification Action Summary," presented on pages 6 and 7.

3.2.2. Additional Contact

The Police Department and/or Fire Department will be notified and provided with an assessment of the situation and request for assistance, as necessary. Additional contacts that may be required during an emergency are provided on pages 3 and 4.

3.2.3. General Responsibilities

The EC is responsible for coordinating all emergency response measures during any emergency. He/she acts as the director of the emergency crew during each operating

shift, with complete and total control of all activities during the incident. The EC also has the authority to designate other employees to assist him/her in the event of an emergency. The EC has been granted full corporate authority to expend appropriate resources to deal with the situation.

The EC's and AEC's training in emergency response includes at a minimum:

- Emergency preparedness training for hazardous releases
- Knowledge of site evaluation.
- Effective utilization of safety equipment and communication devices.
- General first aid.

The EC and his/her alternate are always "on call" and can be reached by telephone, at home or on their mobile phones. The facility management personnel provide for continuous emergency communications using these same means.

The EC has developed and maintains lines of communication with key community emergency services including: fire and police agencies, medical facilities, and emergency response units. Section 8 delineates the arrangements that have been made with such organizations to assure their availability and assistance in emergency situations. Section 5 describes the emergency equipment available to the EC, both from on-site inventories and off-site resources.

All personnel reporting information to an outside response group will do so only upon the direction of the EC or the AEC.

3.2.4 Identification of Material Involved and Hazard Assessment

As soon as possible after a release, the EC will determine the character, source, and extent of any released materials by visual inspection and reference to manifest, sample analysis, Profile Sheets, and other available sources of information.

Initial assessment includes the following parameters:

- Origin of the release
- Condition of the source (e.g., label or placard information, type and size of individual containers)
- Physical state of the spill (e.g., solid [powder, pellet, granular], liquid, or gas)
- Odor, if noticed
- Color of material
- Noticeable reactions (e.g., fuming, flaming, or gas evolution)

After materials have been identified to the extent practical, the EC must assess possible hazards, both direct and indirect, to human health or the environment, and subsequently notify the appropriate site personnel and authorities.

The EC's hazard assessment will include information from other site personnel. The EC will obtain verbal reports from the responsible individual(s) on the status of all on-site personnel.

Based on their knowledge of the existing conditions, the EC will determine the following:

- Can facility personnel control the emergency? If not, immediately notify the appropriate Federal, State, and local agencies:

o Portland Fire Department	911 -or- (503) 823-3333
o NRC Environ., CCS,	see contact list for numbers
o National Response Center	(800) 424-8802
o OR. Emergency Response System	(800) 452-0311

Is site evacuation necessary? If so, activate evacuation plan (Section 6).
Is evacuation of the local area advisable (see Section 6.3)? If so, communicate necessary information to the Police Department and State Patrol:

Portland Police Department	911-or-(503) 823-3333
Oregon State Police	911

4. CONTAINMENNT AND CONTROL ACTIVITIES

The facility's operational systems are designed to minimize potential hazards to facility personnel, to contain spilled materials, and to prevent their movement off-site and potential to impact the environment.

4.1 GENERAL PROCEDURES

Operational features and response activities are presented below, including key individual responsibilities. These general procedures apply to all areas of the facility.

4.1.1 Facility Provisions

Existing surface drainage from the site flows west. If a spill occurred it would initially be contained by the use of berms and absorbent materials. Particular attention would be given to the facility's storm water drains as well as the City of Portland Sewer connection(s). The City of Portland Industrial Discharge is protected from run-off of any kind. Flow into Portland Sewer requires notification to the Bureau of Environmental Services.

The processing areas and storage units are either indoors and/or currently have secondary containment features (e.g.; retainer walls, curbs, dikes, berms) to prevent uncontrolled releases.

4.1.2 Personnel Response Activities

The EC is prepared for incidents at the facility that could cause potential emergencies (e.g.; fire, explosions, spill, or material releases). Containment and control activities are initiated by the EC or AEC who, with the assistance of other facility personnel, will respond as described below:

Emergency Coordinator Activities: For a spill or release, the EC will mobilize personnel to:

- Assemble the required equipment (e.g.; personal protective equipment, heavy equipment, stabilization materials, empty drums, drum over packs, and plugging materials).
- Determine the most appropriate containment or diking method (e.g.; earthen dikes, excavation, or diversion).

- Coordinate the activities of supervisory personnel and maintain constant communication with them and response teams.

For a fire or explosion, the EC will notify the Fire Department (911), then mobilize personnel to:

- Shut off flow of power to effected areas, using the master electrical shut off stations, as appropriate (See Figure 6 for these locations).
- Determine the best method to approach, contain and control such as:
  - If possible without injury or danger to anyone, try to control the spread of the fire until the Fire Department can respond, using water and fire extinguishers onsite.
  - Stay upwind of the fire at all times
  - Cool all affected containers by flooding with quantities of water, if appropriate
  - Use soil for residue containment or adsorbents, if needed

The EC is responsible for identifying whether any injuries have occurred and for contacting off-site emergency services, if required. The EC will advise the requested emergency service of the nature of the injuries, where the injured are located, and where they should be taken. The EC will provide whatever assistance the off-site services require.

EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT

The facility maintains a communication system, and emergency response equipment. On-site equipment will enable facility personnel to react and respond to the majority of emergency incidents that may arise. However, if needed, supplemental emergency equipment and supplies will be obtained from outside sources (for more information see Table 5-1).

5.1 COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS

The facility is equipped with a communications network that links the facility with off-site services. Generally, off-site communication is through the local telephone system, and also by use of cellular phones. A telephone is located in the main shop/office building, in the control room for the back plant, and in the break room trailer outside of building 5 (see Table 5-1). Additionally, all company issued cellular phones will have key employee phone numbers programmed into them, for use in an emergency.

5.2 ON-SITE EQUIPMENT

The primary emergency response equipment available at the site includes the following:

- First aid kits and stationary ABC type fire extinguishers, used for fighting incipient stage fires or controlling the spread of a fire (if safe), located strategically throughout the facility.
- Personal protective equipment located in the main office building.
- Water hoses located at the main building and covered slab in center of property.

See Table 5-1 for a list of emergency equipment and communication systems.

Fire extinguishers and first aid kits are located on all mobile equipment and elsewhere on the site (see Table 5-1). Fire extinguishers and first aid kits are checked and serviced on a monthly basis.

As a standard safety practice, all employees involved in sampling, loading or unloading, or working in the process area are issued, and use as appropriate, the following safety equipment:

- Safety glasses
- Chemical resistant boots, steel-toed (as required)
- Impervious coveralls and/or rain gear
- Chemical-resistant gloves
- Ear protection

Goggles and face shields are also available for use by all employees.

5.3 OFF-SITE RESOURCES

Supplemental emergency equipment and supplies will be available, if needed, from off-site (outside) resources. The ambulance service is available to provide 24-hour response. Units are equipped with standard emergency response equipment and are capable of transporting victims to the local hospital. The service maintains mutual aid agreements with local communities and is in communication with all area hospitals.

The fire department maintains fire trucks, each with a capacity of 3,000 gallons of water. Special safety equipment includes self-contained breathing apparatus.

Another oil refinery, ORRCO dba Fuel Processors, Inc., (which is located 1 mile west of APES) also has emergency response equipment available for use if needed. A list of this equipment is supplied below. Should it be needed, FPI will be called and apprised of the situation. Then equipment and personnel will be at APES's disposal for assistance.

Table 5-1
Emergency Equipment & Communication System

Safety Equipment [(quantity) Location] – Description of Capabilities

- Eyewash/showers [Inside Laboratory in front office area, inside building 5, and at the south end of the new tank farm in the back plant area] – Flush chemicals from eyes, skin, and clothing.
- Fire Extinguishers [Throughout work areas] – Reduce or extinguish small fires unrelated to chemicals.
- Dust Masks [Locker Room & Control Room] – Temporary protection from low levels of dust and vapors.
- Rubber gloves & boots [Main office and locker room] – Protect skin from corrosives and used oil.
- Goggles [Main office] – Protect eyes from corrosives and used oil.
- Tyvek disposable coveralls [Sample storage room] – Protect skin and clothing from corrosives and used oil.
- Flashlights [Shop, control room, and lab] – Increase visibility in dark area or at night.

Spill Clean-up Equipment [(quantity) Location] - Description of Capabilities and (Capacities)

- Absorbent pads [(1 bail min.) Sample storage room] – Absorbing small quantities of various liquids (e.g.; less than 5 gallons of used oil).
- "Floor Sweep" [(150 lbs. Min.) Sample storage room] – Diking and absorbing small liquid spills (e.g.; less than 60 gallons of used oil).
- Shovels, brooms, & dust pans [Sample storage room] – Diking and controlling spilled liquids on soft or hard surfaces.
- Pre-Assembled Spill Kits [inside back plant process area, and on loading pad] – Contains a combination of the above materials for minor spill clean up.
- 55-gallon drums [In warehouse] – Containerizing liquids and solids generated in cleanup operations.
- Pump truck &/or Vacuum truck [(1 min.) On site] – Controlling and containerizing large quantities of liquid (2,000 to 3,000 gallon capacity).

Communication Systems [(quantity) Location] - Description of Capabilities and (Capacities)

- Telephones [Throughout main office, break rooms, distillation control room, and lab] – General communications including off-site calls and on-site information broadcasting.
- Hand-Held Radios – a.k.a. "Walkie-Talkies" & Cellular Phones [Carried by Operators in Plant] - General communication between operators and on-site information broadcasting.
    - NOTE: Bulk liquids stored at EMRI are contained inside a concrete berm.

6. EVACUATION PLAN

The EC, or his alternate, is the only person authorized to call for complete evacuation of the site in response to an emergency situation, which threatens the health and safety of the facility personnel. He/she may take this action based on the analysis of the situation or at the request of an on-scene public emergency services coordinator (Emergency Services, Sheriff, Fire Chief, or civil defense coordinator).

6.1 SITE ACCESS AND EGRESS

The area surrounding the site is predominantly open and industrial. All evacuation routes are illustrated in Figure 2. The location of the evacuation area/designated meeting place is illustrated in Figure 5. The emergency transportation route to Kaiser Permanente Interstate Hospital in Portland, Oregon, is presented in Figure 4, to only be used if ambulance transportation is not warranted. The EC will notify Kaiser Permanente's Trauma Center that an incident has occurred, and employees are being sent in for treatment. A Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) should be sent with the employee for use by medical personnel.

The facility is designed and operated to facilitate inspections of and emergency responses access to any operational area.

Public access to the facility is restricted. During an emergency, this security will continue to be maintained, except for person(s) assisting in the response efforts. A list of personnel admitted to the site during an emergency will be maintained, if possible. To maintain security, access points to the site utilized during an emergency situation will be manned continuously, to the extent possible.

Procedures for the evacuation of the site and surrounding areas are detailed in the following sections.

6.2 EVACUATION PROCEDURES

The following actions will be taken if the EC orders a site evacuation:

- The EC, or his/her designee, will immediately notify local emergency services, report of casualties, and arrange for their emergency care. The EC will coordinate with police, fire department, or other public emergency services.
- The EC, or his/her designee, will broadcast evacuation instruction to site personnel and assemble them in the designated area.
- All personnel, visitors, and contractors will leave immediately through the entry/exit gates shown in Figure 2.
- Evacuation should proceed as follows:
    - The EC will announce to all employees (using the hand-held radios and the overhead broadcasting "all call" system) that an evacuation is in effect, and give specific instructions as necessary (such as requesting that employees stop the flow of power to the effected area by use of the master power shut off switches).
    - **If downwind of incident,** evacuate perpendicularly to wind direction over the most accessible route.
    - **If upwind of incident,** evacuate in the upwind direction.
- The EC will initiate a head count and check it against the timecards located in the main office building. He/she will account for facility personnel at assembly areas.

6.3 COMMUNITY IMPACT CONSIDERATIONS

In anticipation of the remote possibility that areas adjacent to or near the site may be endangered by an on-site incident, the EC shall be familiar with the procedures for evacuating the surrounding areas. Any on-site fire, explosion, spill, or material release that threatens any area beyond the site's property boundary shall be considered cause for evacuation of that area. The EC shall have the following responsibilities regarding evacuation:

- The EC will notify the local authorities of the possible need to evacuate off-site areas. The EC will indicate the nature, extent, and the rate of spread (including direction) of potential hazards to the community.
- Prior to response by local agencies, facility personnel will, under the EC's

direction, initiate roadblocks and evacuation procedures for areas adjacent to the site.

- The EC will maintain communications with local authorities and assist in the coordination of the community evacuation, emergency response, and casualty control activities.

6.4 RE-OCCUPANCY OF FACILITY

The determination of when the facility may be reoccupied safely will be made by the EC in consultation with responding emergency service agencies. Procedures for reactivation of operations in the affected area are detailed in Section 7.4.

7. POST-EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

Post-emergency procedures are designed to prevent immediate incident recurrence, to clean up and dispose of residuals, to decontaminate equipment, and to provide for personnel debriefing.

7.1 PREVENTION OF RECURRENCE

The EC will take all necessary steps to ensure that a secondary release, fire, or explosion does not recur after the initial incident. Procedures that will be carried out in the affected area include:

- Monitoring all pressure valves
- Inspecting for any leaks or cracks in pipes, valves, tanks, and drums
- Inspecting for broken or damaged fuel and electrical systems
- Segregating potentially incompatible residues
- Isolating all residual materials
- Ensuring that all incompatible materials are not treated, stored, or located in the affected area.

When inspections are required to insure that a secondary incident does not occur, the EC may designate at least one appropriately trained individual to perform the required monitoring or inspection. The EC will specify the frequency of monitoring or inspection on the basis of the nature of the initial emergency incident, the types of materials involved, the process involved, and the likelihood of a secondary incident.

Action to isolate residual materials will focus first on segregation of incompatible

wastes. As necessary, the EC may order that temporary berms or barriers be placed to segregate potentially incompatible waste residues.

The EC will ensure that incompatible materials are not brought into the affected area for treatment, storage, or temporary placement while post-emergency procedures are underway.

7.2 TREATMENT/MANAGEMENT OF RELEASED MATERIALS AND CLEAN UP RESIDUES

Once the emergency situation has ended, the EC will initiate cleanup and appropriate management of the residues. This will occur as soon as practicable in order to avoid further contamination. The EC also will assure that incompatible materials will not be stored or located in the affected area while cleanup and decontamination procedures are underway.

Liquid spills occurring within a containment area will be properly managed. Leaking containers will be immediately isolated and repackaged, or drained and repackaged, and managed properly.

7.3 EQUIPMENT DECONTAMINATION AND MAINTENANCE

All equipment used during emergency response cleanup will be decontaminated and readied for future use. Site personnel will remove and clean or dispose of any contaminated clothing, as necessary. Fire extinguishers will be recharged, personal protective equipment replaced, and absorbent materials restocked. Before operations are resumed, an inspection of all safety equipment will be conducted.

7.4 REACTIVATION OF ACTIVITIES IN THE AFFECTED AREA

Once cleanup or control of affected areas is complete, and on-site emergency equipment readied, the proper authorities will be notified. Following notification, the EC will give an "all clear" signal.

7.5 PERSONNEL DEBRIEFING

The EC will conduct debriefings of site supervisory and operating personnel and local authorities to assess preparedness and prevention activities, response activities, casualty control, and evacuation procedures. Based on this review, suggestions for revisions to the Contingency Plan will be made to facility management.

8. ARRANGEMENTS WITH LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND OTHER EMERGENCY RESPONSE RESOURCES

APES has made contact with the local and regional authorities, which may become involved in an emergency situation at the site, has provided them with copies of this Contingency Plan, and has obtained their written agreement to provide emergency services. These and other entities will be provided with copies of the revised Contingency Plan. Discussions are held periodically with each authority regarding their specific involvement and coordination. Involved agencies are listed on Table 8-1. **Appendix A** contains certificates identifying those agencies who received this plan and who agree to participate as needed.

8.1 EMERGENCY RESPONSE AGENCIES

As discussed in prior sections, the EC will notify certain authorities if the Contingency Plan is implemented (see Notification of Action Summary on pages 6 and 7). The Police Department has been provided with a copy of the Contingency Plan and has agreed to provide a support role in facilitating the movement of emergency personnel and equipment and take the lead in evacuation of areas surrounding the site, as necessary.

The Fire Department has been provided with a copy of the Contingency Plan and is given an annual tour of the facility to discuss specifics of the emergency response procedures.

8.2 MEDICAL FACILITY

The following medical facility has been notified of potential hazards, has received a copy of the existing Contingency Plan, and will receive any updated copies of the plan:

Facility	**Location**	**Phone**
Kaiser Permanente Interstate Hospital	3500 N. Interstate Ave. Portland, OR – 97203	(503) 285-9321

Trauma Center

Table 8-1
Coordination Agreements

A. PORTLAND FIRE DEPARTMENT
(EMERGENCY COORDINATOR)

Address:	848 North Tomahawk Island Dr.	Portland, OR-97217
Phone:	(503) 823-3844	

B. PORTLAND POLICE DEPARTMENT (NORTH PRECINCT)
(EMERGENCY COORDINATOR)

Address:	7214 N. Philadelphia	Portland, OR-97203
Phone:	(503) 823-3333	

C. KAISER PERMANENTE – INTERSTATE HOSPITAL - TRAUMA CENTER
(EMERGENCY COORDINATOR)

Address:	3500 N. Interstate Avenue	Portland, OR-97203
Phone:	(503) 285-9321	

E. COWLITZ CLEAN SWEEP (CCS)
(EMERGENCY COORDINATOR)

Address:	55 International Way	Longview, WA - 98632
Phone:	(888) 423-6316	

9. REQUIRED REPORTS

Section 103 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) requires that immediate notification be made to the National Response Center (800-424-8802) whenever a "reportable quantity" of a

hazardous substance is released to the environment.* Definitions of reportable quantities are listed in 40 CFR Part 302.4 Chapter I, Table 302.4 and OAR 340-108-010. As previously noted, the Oregon Emergency Response Systems (OERS) (800-452-0311) also must be notified if a reportable quantity has been spilled or released, or if there has been a fire or explosion at the facility.

RCRA (40 CFR 265.56 [1]) requires that any emergency event requiring the implementation of the Contingency Plan will be reported within 15 days to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) or DEQ. Prior to resumption of normal operations in the affected areas, state emergency response agencies also require notification that cleanup has been completed and emergency equipment is again ready for use (Section 7.4). Reports are sent to:

Oregon Department of Environmental Quality
811 S.W. 6th Avenue
Portland, Oregon – 97204
(800) 452-4011

This report must contain the following information:

- Name, address, and telephone number of the owner or the 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
- Estimated quantity and disposition of recovered material that resulted from incident
- The steps taken to prevent a recurrence of the incident
- Any changes required in the Contingency Plan

APES will also follow corporate internal notification procedures. If a release occurs, a report, similar to the one required by state and federal agencies will be submitted to the Managers of APES.

** Reportable Quantities shall be identified as 42 gallons of spilled product outside of containment, touching soil.*

10. AMENDMENTS TO CONTINGENCY PLAN

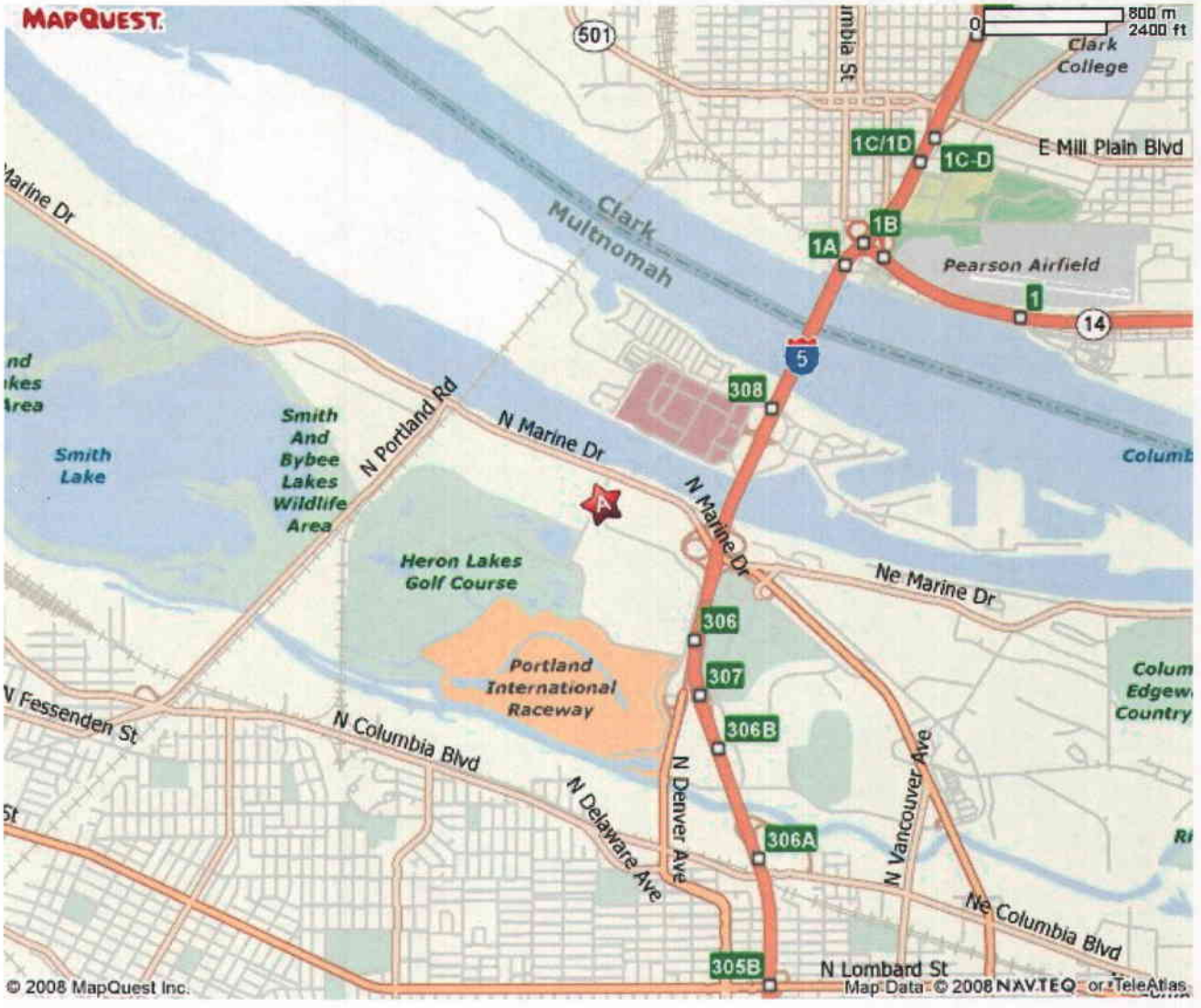
This Contingency Plan is subject to review and amendment if and when:

- The plan fails in an emergency
- The facility's permit is revised
- The facility changes in design construction, operation, or maintenance, or if other circumstances develop that materially increase the potential for fires, explosions, or releases of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents and that materially change the response necessary in any emergency.
- The list of Emergency Coordinator Changes
- The list of emergency equipment changes substantially

When the Contingency Plan is amended for any reason, each amendment will be reviewed and discussed with all pertinent agencies or emergency response authorities. All revisions will be documented and sent to original plan holders. The revised Contingency Plan is distributed to local, state and federal agencies, and to all facility personnel responsible for its implementation.

3500 N. Interstate Avenue
Portland, Oregon – 97203

Figure 1 – Location Map



= Location of American Petroleum within Multnomah County, Portland, Oregon.

Figure 4
Driving Directions & Map from
American Petroleum to Kaiser Permanente Trauma Center

A – Starting Point – American Petroleum (11535 N. Force Ave., Portland, OR-97217)

1. **Go North of Force Avenue toward Marine Drive. – go 0.11 mi**
2. **Turn RIGHT on Marine Drive. – go 0.43 mi**
3. **Turn RIGHT to take ramp to I-5 S - go 4.93 mi**
4. **Take Exit 302A (Rose Quarter/City Center) onto N Broadway Toward City Center - go 0.26 mi**
5. **Turn RIGHT on N. Wheeler Avenue - go 0.15 mi**
6. **Bear LEFT on N. Wheeler Place - go 264 ft.**
7. **Bear RIGHT on N. Kerby Avenue - go 370 ft.**
8. **Turn LEFT on N. Tillamook Street - go 0.13 mi**
9. **Turn RIGHT on Interstate Avenue - go 0.8 mi**

B – Arrival Point – Kaiser Interstate (3500 N. Interstate Avenue, Portland, OR-97227)

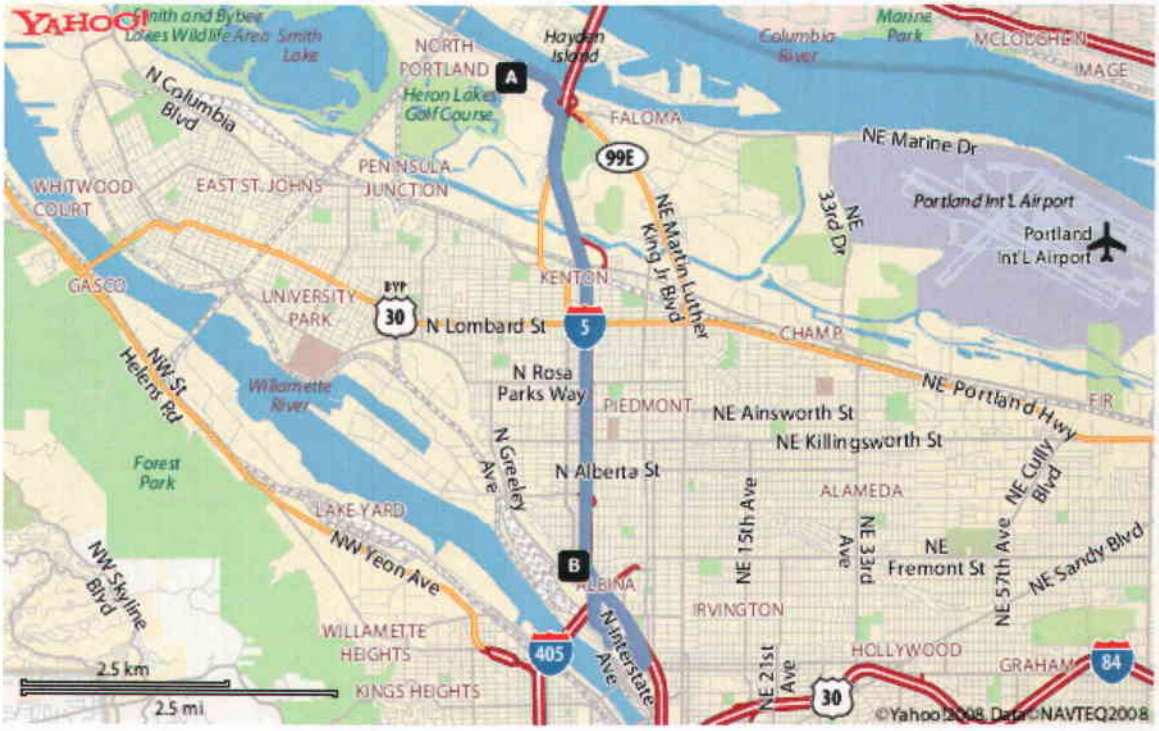
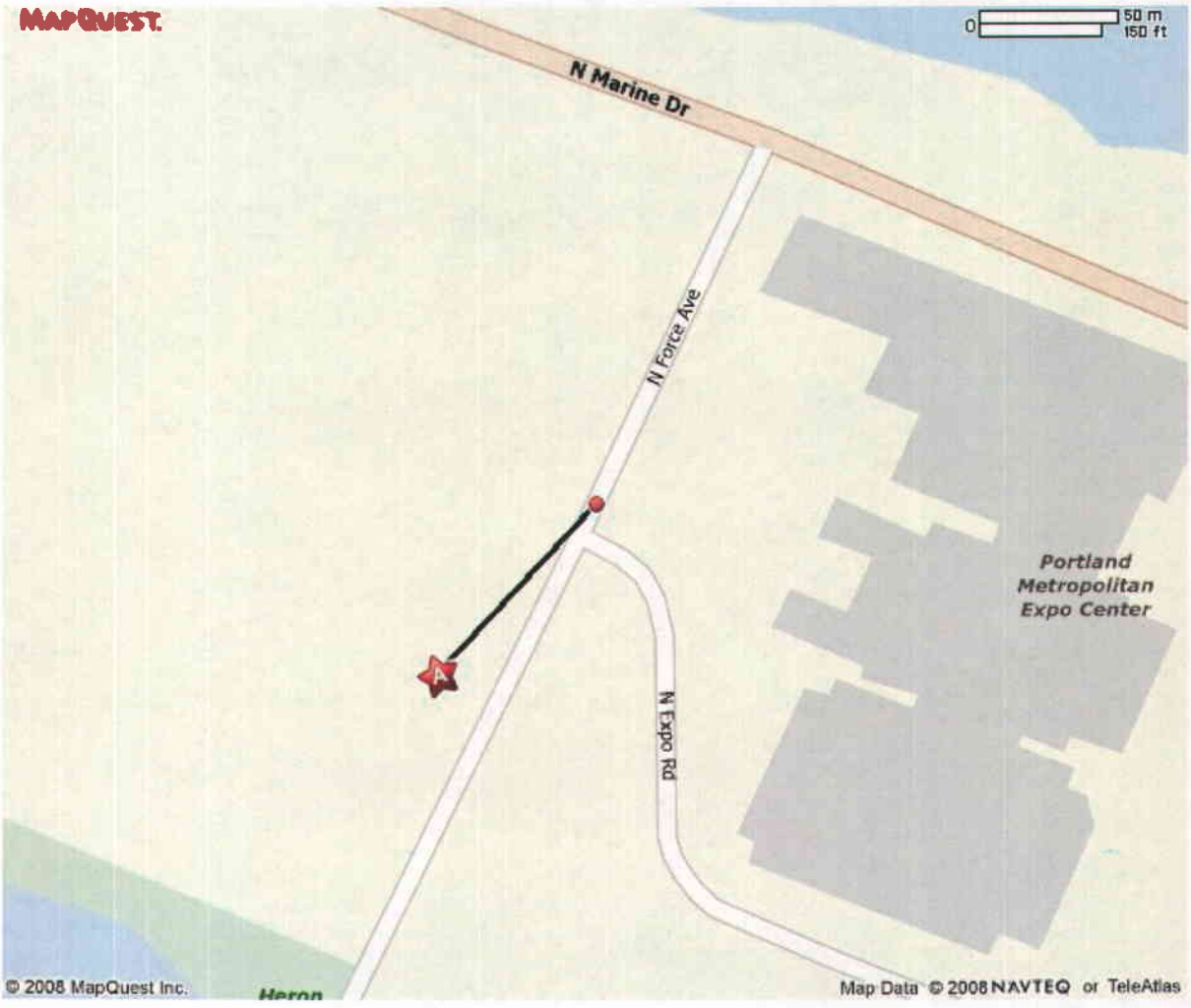


Figure 5
Location of Designated Meeting Area



= American Petroleum Facility

Attachment D

ACORD®

CERTIFICATE OF LIABILITY INSURANCE

DATE (MM/DD/YYYY): 3/30/2017

THIS CERTIFICATE IS ISSUED AS A MATTER OF INFORMATION ONLY AND CONFERS NO RIGHTS UPON THE CERTIFICATE HOLDER. THIS CERTIFICATE DOES NOT AFFIRMATIVELY OR NEGATIVELY AMEND, EXTEND OR ALTER THE COVERAGE AFFORDED BY THE POLICIES BELOW. THIS CERTIFICATE OF INSURANCE DOES NOT CONSTITUTE A CONTRACT BETWEEN THE ISSUING INSURER(S), AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE OR PRODUCER, AND THE CERTIFICATE HOLDER.

IMPORTANT: If the certificate holder is an ADDITIONAL INSURED, the policy(ies) must be endorsed. If SUBROGATION IS WAIVED, subject to the terms and conditions of the policy, certain policies may require an endorsement. A statement on this certificate does not confer rights to the certificate holder in lieu of such endorsement(s).

PRODUCER	CONTACT NAME: Kathy Compton
Bisnett Insurance 84030 Hwy 11 PO Box 260 Milton-Freewater OR 97862	PHONE (A/C, No, Ext): (541) 938-5576 FAX (A/C, No): (541) 938-5512 E-MAIL ADDRESS: kcompton@bisnett.com
INSURED	**INSURER(S) AFFORDING COVERAGE** / **NAIC #**
American Petroleum, DBA: Environmental Service Inc 401 E Alexander Avenue, Bldg 326 Tacoma WA 98421-4200	INSURER A: EIA - Admiral Insurance Company INSURER B: Zurich Insurance Co INSURER C: SAIF Corporation INSURER D: INSURER E: INSURER F:

COVERAGES **CERTIFICATE NUMBER:** CL1733003644 **REVISION NUMBER:**

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE POLICIES OF INSURANCE LISTED BELOW HAVE BEEN ISSUED TO THE INSURED NAMED ABOVE FOR THE POLICY PERIOD INDICATED. NOTWITHSTANDING ANY REQUIREMENT, TERM OR CONDITION OF ANY CONTRACT OR OTHER DOCUMENT WITH RESPECT TO WHICH THIS CERTIFICATE MAY BE ISSUED OR MAY PERTAIN, THE INSURANCE AFFORDED BY THE POLICIES DESCRIBED HEREIN IS SUBJECT TO ALL THE TERMS, EXCLUSIONS AND CONDITIONS OF SUCH POLICIES. LIMITS SHOWN MAY HAVE BEEN REDUCED BY PAID CLAIMS.

INSR LTR	TYPE OF INSURANCE	ADDL INSD	SUBR WVD	POLICY NUMBER	POLICY EFF (MM/DD/YYYY)	POLICY EXP (MM/DD/YYYY)	LIMITS	
A	X COMMERCIAL GENERAL LIABILITY [ ] CLAIMS-MADE [X] OCCUR X EIL-Pollution Liab X On-Site Cleanup GEN'L AGGREGATE LIMIT APPLIES PER: X POLICY [ ] PRO-JECT [ ] LOC [ ] OTHER:	X		FEIEIL2184001	7/27/2016	7/27/2017	EACH OCCURRENCE DAMAGE TO RENTED PREMISES (Ea occurrence) MED EXP (Any one person) PERSONAL & ADV INJURY GENERAL AGGREGATE PRODUCTS - COMP/OP AGG Property damage-single limit	$ 2,000,000 $ 50,000 $ 5,000 $ 2,000,000 $ 2,000,000 $ 2,000,000 $
B	AUTOMOBILE LIABILITY [ ] ANY AUTO X ALL OWNED AUTOS X HIRED AUTOS X SCHEDULED AUTOS X NON-OWNED AUTOS	X		PRA933770706	7/27/2016	7/27/2017	COMBINED SINGLE LIMIT (Ea accident) BODILY INJURY (Per person) BODILY INJURY (Per accident) PROPERTY DAMAGE (Per accident) 	$ 5,000,000 $ $ $ $
	[ ] UMBRELLA LIAB [ ] OCCUR [ ] EXCESS LIAB [ ] CLAIMS-MADE [ ] DED [ ] RETENTION $						EACH OCCURRENCE AGGREGATE 	$ $ $
C	WORKERS COMPENSATION AND EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ANY PROPRIETOR/PARTNER/EXECUTIVE OFFICER/MEMBER EXCLUDED? (Mandatory in NH) Y/N [ ] If yes, describe under DESCRIPTION OF OPERATIONS below	N/A		764120	8/1/2016	8/1/2017	[ ] PER STATUTE [ ] OTH-ER E.L. EACH ACCIDENT E.L. DISEASE - EA EMPLOYEE E.L. DISEASE - POLICY LIMIT	$ 500,000 $ 500,000 $ 500,000

DESCRIPTION OF OPERATIONS / LOCATIONS / VEHICLES (ACORD 101, Additional Remarks Schedule, may be attached if more space is required)

RE: Operations of the Named Insured. Metro, its elected officials, departments, employees and agents are named Additional Insured as respect to General Liability and Auto Liability

CERTIFICATE HOLDER

Metro
600 NE Grand Ave
Portland, OR 97232

CANCELLATION

SHOULD ANY OF THE ABOVE DESCRIBED POLICIES BE CANCELLED BEFORE THE EXPIRATION DATE THEREOF, NOTICE WILL BE DELIVERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE POLICY PROVISIONS.

AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE

Kathy Compton/KATHY Kathy Compton

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Attachment E

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
811 SW Sixth Avenue
Portland, Oregon 97204

Applicant must submit this completed form with permit application to DEQ.

LAND USE COMPATIBILITY STATEMENT

(read page 1 before completing)

TO BE COMPLETED BY APPLICANT

1. Name: Northwest Energy Corporation Address: 11535 N. Force Ave. Portland 97217
   (City / State / Zip)
   Phone: 503-285-4648 Type of permit/approval: Storm Water
2. Application to DEQ will be for: X New Permit/Plan Approval; ___ Permit Renewal; ___ Permit Modification; ___ Authorization Letter
3. Name and address of business: Norwest Energy Corp. 11535 N Force Ave
4. Describe the type of business and product or service the business provides:
   Collection and processing of waste oil and wastewater generated by industrial and do it yourself customers.
5. If not a new source, explain the change in circumstances that require a permit/approval:
   Norwest Energy Corp. is purchasing the asserts of Harbor Oil, Inc. Harbor Oil has operated the same business on this site since 1974.
6. Describe the specific source/facility that requires a permit/approval:
   Storm water runoff from the site to storm water run off catchment system which discharges to grassy land to west.
7. For permit modification/renewal only: Does the criteria in section II, page 1 apply to the proposed permit modification or renewal? ___ Yes ___ No
   Explain basis for determination:

   If yes, describe how the changes may impact land uses, i.e. increased lot coverage; increased air emissions, water discharges or noise levels; impacts to transportation system, etc.:

TO BE COMPLETED BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT PLANNING DEPARTMENT (The applicant must have the city or county in which the business is located complete and sign this form.)

8. Business/facility location: X Inside city limits ___ Inside UGB ___ Outside UGB
   What local government(s) has planning jurisdiction over this use? City of Portland
   Is the local plan currently acknowledged? ✓ Yes ___ No
   If no, is this use affected by any portion of the plan which is not acknowledged? ___ Yes ___ No
9. The business/facility:
   A. ✓ Is an allowed outright use.*
   B. ___ Is allowed subject to siting, design, constructon or operational standards.
   C. ___ Is allowed subject to conditional use or review requirements which require public notice.
   D. ___ Is prohibited by the plan.
   E. ___ Is not addressed by the plan.

* This means the use may exist without any further local planning conditions or authorizations.

33 ZN1E (TL 2 ...)

LUCS.1 (10/05/93)

Attachment G

STANDARD
AIR CONTAMINANT DISCHARGE PERMIT

Department of Environmental Quality
Northwest Region
1550 NW Eastman Parkway, Suite 290
Gresham, Oregon 97030
(503) 667-8414

This permit is being issued in accordance with the provisions of ORS 468A.040 and based on the land use compatibility findings included in the permit record.

ISSUED TO:

American Recyclers, LLC
11535 N. Force Avenue
Portland, OR 97217

PLANT SITE LOCATION:

11535 N. Force Avenue
Portland, OR 97217

INFORMATION RELIED UPON:

Application No.: 025657
Date Received: 11/1/2010

THIS PERMIT PREVIOUSLY ISSUED TO:

Energy Material & Recovery, Inc.

LAND USE COMPATIBILITY FINDING:

Approving Authority: City of Portland
Approval Date: 12/13/1993

ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

David Monro, Northwest Region Air Quality Manager — Dated 12-21-2010

ADDENDUM No. 1
In accordance with OAR 340-216-0020,
Air Contaminate Discharge Permit Number 26-3021 is now issued to:
American Recyclers, LLC
11535 N Force Avenue
Portland, Oregon 97217
ALL INQUIRES SHOULD BE DIRECTED TO:
Department of Environmental Quality
Northwest Region – Air Quality Program
2020 SW 4th Avenue, Suite 400
Portland, OR 97201-4987
Telephone: (503) 229-5554

Oregon
John A. Kitzhaber, MD, Governor

Department of Environmental Quality
Northwest Region
2020 SW 4th Ave, Suite 400
Portland, OR 97201
(503) 229-5263
FAX (503) 229-6945
TTY 711

10/1/2013

American Recyclers LLC
11535 N Force Ave
Portland OR 97217

Re: Air Contaminant Discharge Permit Renewal
Permit # 26-3021, app. # **27496**

The complete application for a renewal of your Air Contaminant Discharge Permit was received by DEQ and has been assigned application number # **27496**. DEQ will contact you if additional information is needed. Please reference the permit number in all correspondence to DEQ related to this facility.

If no action has been taken on your application by the expiration date of your present permit, your present permit will remain in effect until final permit action is taken.

In addition to meeting the air quality standards, your facility is also obligated to operate in compliance with the daytime and nighttime noise standards set forth in Oregon Administrative Rule (OAR) 340-35-035(1). Noise regulation can be found on line at http://deq.state.or.us/aq/rules/index.htm.

If you have any questions please contact Tina Leppaluoto at 503-229-5027.

Sincerely,

Edith M McMorrine, Permit Coordinator
Air Quality Program Northwest Region

Attachment H

CITY OF PORTLAND
ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

Water Pollution Control Laboratory

6543 N Burlington Avenue, Bldg 217, Portland, Oregon 97203 ▪ Nick Fish, Commissioner ▪ Michael Jordan, Director

Expiration Date : 4/1/2021
Permit Number: 437.009
Page: i

CATEGORICAL INDUSTRIAL USER WASTEWATER DISCHARGE PERMIT

ISSUED TO:	American Petroleum Environmental Services, Inc.
SIC CODE:	4953, 5093
PLANT TYPE:	Used Oil Recycling
EPA CATEGORY:	40 CFR Part 437, Subpart B, Oils Treatment and Recovery
LOCATION:	11535 N. Force Ave. Portland, Oregon 97217
MAILING ADDRESS:	11535 N. Force Ave. Portland, Oregon 97217
AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE:	Mike Mazza
PHONE NUMBER:	(503) 538-5252
EFFECTIVE DATE:	9/1/2016
EXPIRATION DATE:	4/1/2021

PRETREATMENT PROGRAM MANAGER — Dan Parnell — 9-3-2016

PREPARED BY: EDB
CHECKED BY : DP

The City of Portland complies with all non-discrimination laws including Title VI (Civil Rights) and Title II (ADA).
To request a translation, accommodation or additional information, please call 503-823-7740, or use City TTY 503-823-6868, or Oregon Relay Service: 711.

— CITY OF PORTLAND —
ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

Water Pollution Control Laboratory

6543 N. Burlington Avenue, Bldg 217, Portland, Oregon 97203 ▪ Dan Saltzman, Commissioner ▪ Dean Marriott, Director

June 12, 2012

Mr. Rey Castro
American Recyclers LLC
11535 N Force Ave
Portland, OR 97217

RECEIVED
JUN 18 2012
BY: KC

RE: **NPDES 1200-COLS Industrial Stormwater Discharge Permit**
Common Name: American Recyclers
File Number: 100707
SIC Codes: 5093, 2911

Dear Mr. Castro:

DEQ has assigned your site coverage under the 1200-COLS permit. The revised permit is effective October 1, 2011 through September 30, 2016. Due to the size of the permit, this correspondence contains the first two pages of the permit. The rest of the permit can be downloaded from http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/wqpermit/docs/general/npdes1200cols/Final1200COLSpermit.pdf. If you need a hard copy of the permit, please contact your Permit Manager as noted below. **Please review the permit carefully. Some of the major permit conditions are listed below.**

You are required to meet monitoring and corrective action requirements depending on the year of permit coverage (1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th). The table below provides the date ranges for meeting these requirements.

1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year
July 1, 2012 to June 30, 2013	July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2014	July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2015	July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016

Response to Benchmark Exceedances:
There are tiered corrective action responses for benchmark exceedances. (Please see pages 17 and 18 of permit). The Tier II corrective action requirements are triggered in the 2nd year you are operating under the new permit. **Please use the benchmark monitoring data collected from your site during the July 2013/June 2014 monitoring year to calculate the 2nd year geometric mean.**

Monitoring:
You must monitor for the pollutant parameters in the table on the next page. There are pollutant parameters such as impairment pollutants; additional pollutants, benchmarks, reference concentrations, and sector specific benchmarks and numeric effluent limits for certain industrial sectors (please see

Kristi Hunt

From: Snyder, Reuben <Reuben.Snyder@portlandoregon.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, February 3, 2016 8:26 AM
To: Snyder, Reuben
Subject: 1200-COLS Renewal Process
Attachments: renewal.pdf

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Due By: Friday, July 15, 2016 4:00 PM
Flag Status: Flagged

Below is the email DEQ sent out regarding the 1200-COLS permit renewal process.

The renewal form is attached and is due to DEQ by August 1, 2016. You may email or call me if you have questions.

Regards,

Reuben J. Snyder
NEW EMAIL: reuben.snyder@portlandoregon.gov
(503) 823-7088

Industrial Stormwater Program
http://www.portlandonline.com/bes/index.cfm?c=31844

City of Portland • Bureau of Environmental Services
Water Pollution Control Laboratory
6543 N. Burlington Avenue
Portland, OR 97203

From: GARNER Ian [mailto:Garner.Ian@deq.state.or.us]
Sent: Friday, January 29, 2016 10:22 AM
To: GARNER Ian <Garner.Ian@deq.state.or.us>
Subject: 1200-COLS Renewal Process

To whom it may concern,

DEQ has begun the process to renew and reissue the NPDES 1200-COLS and NPDES 1200-Z industrial stormwater general permits. ***Current 1200-COLS permit registrants must renew coverage by Aug. 1, 2016.*** A copy of the renewal form is attached to this email.

The NPDES 1200-COLS permit expires Sept. 30, 2016; the NPDES 1200-Z expires June 30, 2017. DEQ intends to combine the 1200-COLS and 1200-Z permits into a single industrial stormwater permit. This action will reduce the number of general permits requiring renewal, improve DEQ's efficiency in issuing permits, and improve consistency for permit registrants. DEQ intends to reissue the 1200-Z (with basin-specific conditions for the 1200–COLS) on or before June 1, 2017, with an effective date of July 1, 2017.

For existing registrants that submit a renewal form, coverage under the 1200-COLS will be administratively extended until they receive coverage under the new permit.

Because the 1200-COLS expires before the combined permit will be available, DEQ proposes to issue the 1200-COLSB "bridge permit" for the period between when the 1200-COLS expires and a new combined permit is issued. The 1200-COLSB will be identical to the current 1200-COLS, and be available to new applicants during that period. DEQ plans to issue the 1200-COLSB Sept. 1, 2016 with an effective date of Oct. 1, 2016.

We will be updating our website to reflect these changes and you will be able to sign up to be notified of information and updates on the NPDES industrial stormwater general permit renewals online at http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/stormwater/industrial.htm.

Please submit your renewal via email in PDF format to me.

Thank you,

Ian Garner
Oregon Dept. of Environmental Quality
Northwest Region, Water Quality
700 NE Multnomah St Suite 600
Portland, OR 97232
p: 503.229.5438

Attachment I: Closure Plan and Financial Assurance

DEQ does not require APES to have a closure plan or financial assurance for the facility.

APES has determined that the cost to implement a closure plan for the solid waste removal would be less than $10,000 and therefore does not require financial assurance.

In the case of a closure, APES would send the remaining contents of the oily debris contained in the 20 yard cubic bin to Covanta for disposal as per the license agreement.

There would be no restoration to the APES facility deemed necessary as all solid waste activities would cease.