15.0 GROUNDWATER

15.1 LOCATIONS AND MAPS

The project is located across four USGS 7.5-minute series quadrangles, Rocky Pond, Lead Mountain, Molasses Pond, and Tunk Mountain. Maine Geological Survey Significant Sand and Gravel Aquifer Maps[1] (Figure 15-1) show that there are three mapped significant sand and gravel aquifers in the general vicinity of the project. The nearest proposed turbine location is approximately 1300 feet from a mapped aquifer in the Rocky Pond quadrangle. Mapped aquifers also intersect access roads, a collector line, and the generator lead along road 73-00-0 in the Amherst and Rocky Pond quadrangles in the Town of Osborn.

There are no known public drinking water supply wells in the area within 100 feet of the proposed collector line or turbine locations. There no known structures within the project area, therefore no known private wells. There are no United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)-designated sole source aquifers located in the Project area.[2]

15.2 QUANTITY

No new groundwater extraction is anticipated as part of the project.

15.3 SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION

The potential sources of groundwater contamination during construction will be fuel and hydraulic and lubricating oils used in the operation of vehicles and construction equipment. Any spills of these materials from the vehicles or equipment are typically small and of very short duration. Spills that are properly cleaned up would not pose any risk to groundwater quality. Procedures for handling these materials and preventing spills are in the Construction Spill Prevention, Containment, and Control Plan (CSPCC) for the project (Exhibit 15-1). The basic elements of this plan provide descriptive procedures for safe storage and handling of materials in order to prevent spills, as well as spill reporting procedures, emergency contact telephone numbers (including state and federal environmental agencies), and oil spill cleanup guidelines. In the event of an oil or hazardous material spill, employees are trained to promptly contain, report, and clean up the spill in accordance with these procedures. In addition, as a standard operating procedure, operational vehicles carry an oil spill kit that contains material for conducting initial containment and clean-up of spills.

15.4 VEGETATION MAINTENANCE ON ELECTRICAL COLLECTOR

The proposed sections of above-ground electrical collector system will be maintained to keep vegetation a safe distance from electrical components. In addition to hand or mechanical cutting of vegetation that poses a safety or reliability hazard to the lines, low volume, species-specific foliar application of

[1] Maine Geological Survey, Online Significant Sand and Gravel Aquifers Maps. [Online] URL: http://www.maine.gov/doc/nrimc/mgs/pubs/online/aquifers/aquifers-ad.htm (Accessed November 20, 2012)
[2] USEPA, Designated Sole Source Aquifers in EPA Region 1. [Online] URL: http://www.epa.gov/region01/eco/drinkwater/pc_solesource_aquifer.html (Accessed November 20, 2012)

herbicides may be conducted as necessary. In addition, herbicides may be applied to cut stumps and surfaces of larger trees. All herbicides used will be low-toxicity herbicides with low soil mobility that are registered with the USEPA and approved by the Maine Board of Pesticide Control. Application of any herbicide will be carried out in accordance with the product label and approved guidelines, as described in the VMP. The VMP is provided in Section 10 of this application. Application of approved herbicides in accordance with their label specifications and guidelines is designed to prevent adverse impact on groundwater quality.

15.5 MEASURES TO PREVENT DEGRADATION

The multiple methods, plans, and procedures to prevent groundwater degradation during construction of the proposed project are incorporated in the erosion control requirements (Section 14), and CSPCC in Exhibit 15-1. These procedures establish a set of minimum requirements for spill prevention and response during construction. The procedures incorporate measures developed and fine-tuned from experience during other wind turbine construction projects, including input from MDEP and other review agencies. The procedures incorporated into the plan have proven successful for preventing spills and for addressing spills if they occur. Both the contractors and environmental inspectors will ensure that all personnel working on the project follow these procedures.

15.6 GROUNDWATER PROTECTION PLAN

The project will not significantly alter existing surface water drainage characteristics, as described in Section 12 – Stormwater. Temporary impacts to surface water drainage may occur during construction. The use of herbicides, petroleum, and other hydrocarbon products during construction and operation represent a potential threat to groundwater quality. Measures to address potential impacts are included in the procedures found in this section, as well as Sections 10 and 14 of this application. These documents, and adherence to the design and procedural requirements they contain, represent the groundwater protection and monitoring plans for the project. Accordingly, the construction or operation of the project is not expected to adversely affect groundwater resources.

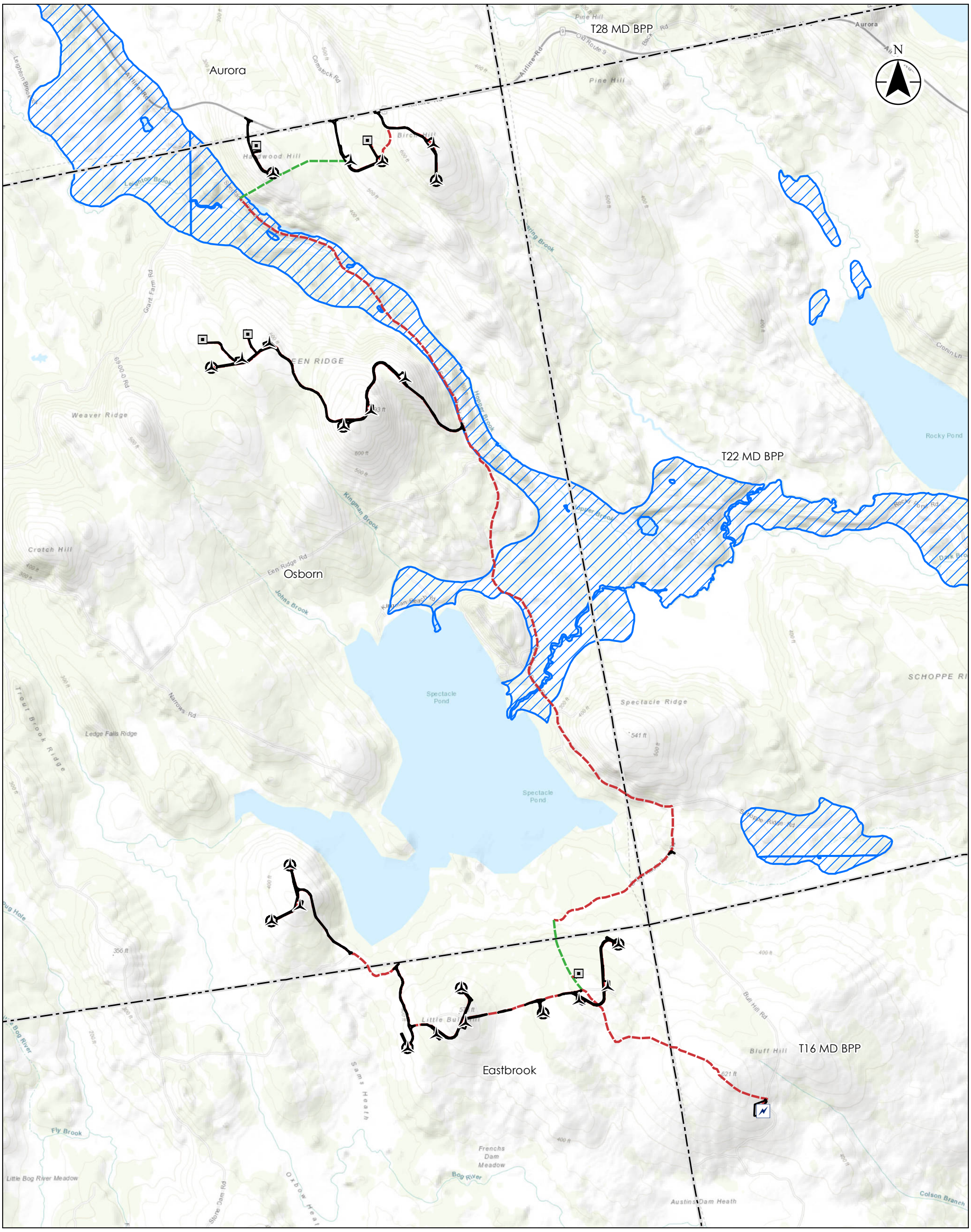
15.6.1 Groundwater Protection During Operation

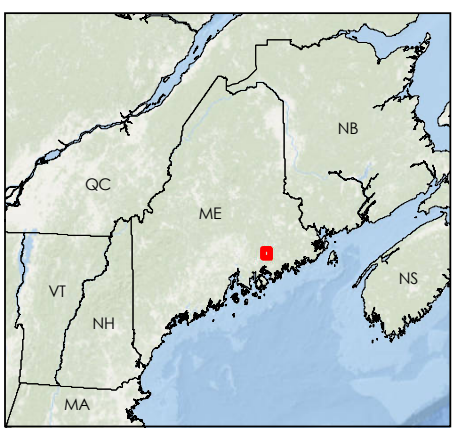
Prior to operations, an SPCC Plan associated with turbine operation and the substation will be completed in accordance with 40 CFR 112 and filed with the MDEP upon completion. This plan will be substantially similar to the Operational SPCC currently in place for the Bull Hill Wind Project (Exhibit 15-2).

Figure 15-1

Significant Sand and Gravel Aquifer Map

V:\1956\active\195601223\03_data\gis_cad\GIS\mxd\Permit\2018\01223_15-1_Aquifers.mxd Revised: 2018-10-18 By: gcarpentier





Legend

- Turbine Layout
- MET Tower
- Substation
- Overhead Collector
- Underground Collector
- Access Road
- Sand and Gravel Aquifer
- Town Boundary

0 4,000 Feet

1:48,000 (At Original document size of 11x17)

Stantec

Project Location
Hancock County, Maine

195601223

Prepared by GAC on 2018-08-14
Reviewed by BRB on 2018-08-14

Client/Project
Weaver Wind Project
Longroad Energy Partners LLC

Figure No.
15-1

Title
Significant Sand and Gravel Aquifers

Notes

1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 19N FT
2. Base map: ESRI World Topographic Map
3. Sand and gravel aquifer data from the Maine Geological Survey.

Exhibit 15-1

Construction Spill Prevention, Containment, and Control Plan

Construction
Spill Prevention, Containment, and Control Plan

Weaver Wind Project
Hancock County, Maine

Prepared for:

Weaver Wind, LLC

Prepared by:

Stantec Consulting

August 2018

Table of Contents

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Weaver Wind, LLC (the Applicant) has prepared this Construction Spill Prevention, Containment, and Control (CSPCC) Plan as a stand-alone document to identify the general requirements during construction for spill prevention, containment, and control.

The potential sources of groundwater contamination during construction will be fuel and hydraulic and lubricating oils used in the operation of vehicles and construction equipment. Any spills of these materials from the vehicles or equipment are typically small and of very short duration. Spills that are properly cleaned up would not pose any risk to groundwater quality. Procedures for handling these materials and preventing spills are detailed below. The basic elements of this plan provide descriptive procedures for safe storage and handling of materials in order to prevent spills, as well as spill reporting procedures, emergency contact telephone numbers (including state and federal environmental agencies), and oil spill cleanup guidelines. In the event of an oil or hazardous material spill, employees are trained to promptly contain, report, and clean up the spill in accordance with these procedures. In addition, as a standard operating procedure, operational vehicles carry an oil spill kit that contains material for conducting initial containment and clean-up of spills.

2.0 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

- Contractors/subcontractors will store, transport, and use oil, hazardous materials, and wastes in accordance with all applicable local, state, and federal regulations and these requirements.
- At a minimum, contractors/subcontractors will follow Best Management Practices when storing, transporting, or using oil, hazardous materials, and wastes.
- Vehicles and equipment containing petroleum that are in use on the collector line right-of-way (ROW) will be inspected regularly for leaks or signs of deterioration that could cause a leak or spill. Leaking or deteriorated conditions will be repaired prior to use.
- Contractors/subcontractors will take care not to cause an uncontrolled spill or release of oil or hazardous materials to the environment.
- Contractors/subcontractors will provide and maintain sufficient on-site spill cleanup and containment supplies (e.g., absorbent pads, containment booms, protective clothing, debris containers) to control releases of oil, hazardous materials, or wastes. In addition, operational vehicles will carry an oil spill kit that contains material for conducting initial containment and clean-up of spills.
- Contractors/subcontractors will remove oils, hazardous materials, wastes, and unused materials from the work site at the completion of the job. This includes full and partially full containers of waste material such as, but not limited to, rags, gloves, trash, scrap material, and empty containers.
- Prior to commercial operation, an SPCC Plan associated with turbine operation, the Operations and Maintenance (O&M) building, and electrical substation will be completed in accordance with 40 CFR 112 and filed with the Maine Department of Environmental Protection (MDEP) for review and approval.

3.0 STORAGE AND HANDLING REQUIREMENTS

- Contractors/subcontractors will store only the minimal amount of material (at each work site) necessary to complete the work.
- Handling and application of pesticides and herbicides shall only be in accordance with regulations under the Maine Pesticide Control Act of 1975, as amended, Title 7 M.R.S.A., Section 601.
- Petroleum products and other hazardous materials will not be stored or transferred, including fueling of vehicles and equipment, within 100 feet of mapped aquifers, waterbodies, wetlands, rare plant or unique natural community locations, and within at least 200 feet from water supply wells.
- Overnight parking of equipment will not occur within 100 feet of mapped aquifers, waterbodies, wetlands, rare plant or unique natural community locations, and not within at least 200 feet of water supply wells.

- Petroleum products will be stored in Maine Department of Transportation-approved containers or approved tanks in areas not considered to be environmentally sensitive.
- Containers will be kept closed unless material is being transferred.
- Contractors/subcontractors will ensure that all transferring operations are monitored and not left unattended.
- Petroleum containers will not be stored on the ground, they will be stored in cabinets or on a firm working surface such as a portable trailer bed or other secure decking.
- If at any time a contractor/subcontractor needs to store oil, including, but not limited to, fuel oil, petroleum products, sludge, and oil refuse in excess of an aggregate amount of 1,320 gallons (excluding 55-gallon or less containers) that is located near a pathway to navigable waters, the federal requirements for oil pollution prevention (40 CFR Part 112) must be met. Contractor/Subcontractor SPCC plans must be approved by a licensed, professional engineer, and a copy must be sent to the Applicant no later than one week prior to the commencement of the oil storage activities.
- Storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids, including gasoline and diesel fuel, will be in accordance with rules developed under Title 25 M.R.S.A., Section 2441 (Fire Prevention and Fire Protection), as amended (See also Code of Maine Rules 16-219 Chapter 317). These regulations include, but are not limited to, bonding and grounding during transfer operations, fire protection requirements, storage quantity limitations, and spacing and location requirements.
- Gasoline and fuel storage tanks with greater than a 25-gallon capacity must have secondary containment constructed of an impervious material and be capable of holding 110 percent of tank capacity.
- Handling and disposal of hazardous wastes will be in accordance with MDEP Hazardous Waste Management rules (06-096 Chapters 850 through 857) developed pursuant to Title 38 M.R.S.A., Section 1301 et. seq., and U. S. Environmental Protection Agency regulations (40 CFR 260 through 272). Handling and disposal of waste oil will be in accordance with MDEP Waste Oil Management Rules (06-096 Chapter 860) and U. S. Environmental Protection Agency regulations (40 CFR 279).

4.0 SPILL REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

- Spill reporting requirements are the responsibility of the contractor/subcontractor. As required by Title 38 M.R.S.A., Section 543 and MDEP regulations (06-096 Chapters 600 4.B and 800 4.1), spills of oil or hazardous materials in any amount and under any circumstances must be reported to the MDEP within two hours from the time the spill was discovered at **1-800-482-0777**.
- As required by the federal Clean Water Act (40 CFR Part 110.4), a discharge of oil "which causes a sheen upon the surface of the water or adjoining shore line or oily sludge deposits beneath the surface of the water" must be reported within 24 hours to the National Response Center at **1-800-424-8802**.
- The need to report spills to the National Response Center of hazardous materials other than oil will be determined by the contractor/subcontractor by consulting the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act list of hazardous substances and reportable quantities (40 CFR Table 302.4). Any spills that involve a reportable quantity of any hazardous substance must be reported to the National Response Center by the contractor/subcontractor.
- The contractor/subcontractor must also report all spills immediately to the Applicant, the Project and/or Construction Manager, and local emergency response officials.

5.0 SPILL CLEAN-UP REQUIREMENTS

- It is the responsibility of the contractor/subcontractor to ensure and oversee immediate and complete cleanup of all spills involving oil or hazardous materials in accordance with state and federal requirements. The contractor/subcontractor is also responsible for all health and safety issues related to the cleanup of oil or hazardous materials. The contractor/subcontractor is also responsible for expediting the appropriate disposal of spill debris waste and restoring the site to its original condition.

- If the spill cannot be safely handled by personnel on site, the contractor will immediately arrange for a licensed spill response contractor to contain, clean up, and perform required sampling and disposal of spilled materials and debris and comply with applicable reporting requirements.

6.0 PERSONNEL TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

Prior to construction, the contractor will instruct construction personnel on the operation and maintenance of construction equipment to prevent the accidental discharge or spill of fuel, oil, and lubricants. Personnel will also be made aware of the pollution control laws, rules, and regulations applicable to their work. During construction, spill prevention refresher briefings with the construction crew will be conducted monthly. These briefings will highlight the following:

- Precautionary measures to prevent spills;
- Potential sources of spills, such as equipment failure or malfunction;
- Standard operating procedures in case of a spill, including applicable notification requirements;
- Equipment, materials and supplies available for clean-up of a spill; and
- A list of known spill events.

Exhibit 15-2

Example of Operations Spill Prevention, Containment, and Control Plan

FIRST WIND

Bull Hill Wind Project
Township 16
Hancock County, Maine

Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan

prepared for

firstwind

FIRST WIND
BULL HILL WIND PROJECT

prepared by

GZA GeoEnvironmental, Inc.
477 Congress Street; Suite 700
Portland, Maine 04101

GZA

Prepared: November 2012

09.0025751.00

Emergency Action Plan

1. Emergency Contact List

2. When a Spill Strikes

3. Spill Response Log

4. Oil Spill Report Form

5. SPCC Plan

Emergency Contact List

TAB 1 –EMERGENCY CONTACT LIST
First Wind – Bull Hill Wind Project
Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan

INTERNAL CONTACTS		CONTACTED (date/time/who/by whom)
Primary Emergency Coordinator Andy Doak, Operations Manager	Office: (802) 473-5083 Cell: (207) 620-6724	
Alternate Emergency Coordinator William Hare, Assistant Regional Manager	Office: (207) 738-7505 Cell: (857) 636-2134	
Alternate Emergency Coordinator TBD, Wind Farm Support Specialist	Office: TBD Cell: TBD	
Alternate Emergency Coordinator Bruce Chapman, Regional Operations Manager	Office: (207) 228-6878 Cell: (207) 554-0994	
Alternate Emergency Coordinator Data Analysis Control Center 24-Hour Monitoring for First Wind	Primary: (951) 294-5613 Secondary: (951) 294-5614	
SPILL RESPONSE CONTRACTOR (for major spill response)		
Clean Harbors Inc., Bangor, Maine	(207) 262-9504 (800)523-9287 (800) 645-8265 (24-Hour Emergency)	
LOCAL / STATE AGENCIES		
Maine DEP Oil Spill Reporting Hotline (24 hours)	(800) 482-0777	
Maine State Police (24 hours –haz mat spills)	(800) 452-4664 (207) 624-7000 (from outside Maine)	
Emergency Services (Medical Emergency/Fire)	911 (or see below for specific numbers if 911 is disabled)	
Town of Eastbrook Volunteer Fire Department	(207) 565-3519	
Town of Ellsworth Fire Department	(207) 667-8666	
Ellsworth Police Department	(207) 667-2168	
Maine Coast Memorial Hospital	(207) 664-5311	
Hancock County Sheriff's Department	(207) 667-7575	
Maine State Police, Troop J, Ellsworth, Maine	(207) 667-3722	
Maine DEP Eastern Maine Regional Office (Bangor, Maine)	(207) 941-4570 Fax (207) 941-4584	
Maine Emergency Management Agency	(800) 452-8735 (207) 624-4400 (from outside Maine)	
FEDERAL AGENCIES		
National Response Center (NRC)	(800) 424-8802	
EPA Region 1	(888) 372-7341	

When a Spill Strikes

When a spill strikes.....

1. Contact Site Emergency Coordinator

If not present when the spill is initially observed, the Emergency Coordinator or Alternate Coordinator should be immediately contacted. The Coordinator shall then direct actions at the site relative to the spill.

2. Assess the risk:

From the moment a spill occurs and throughout the response, determine the risks that may affect human health, the environment, and property. Always put safety FIRST. If possible, identify the spilled material, its source, and determine how much was spilled. Identify potential receptors (drains, etc). Report <u>all</u> spills immediately to Emergency Coordinator. Emergency Coordinator will contact emergency response agencies, or advise you to do so. Consider need to evacuate area where spill has occurred.

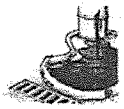
3. Extinguish all sources of ignition

Assess potential fire hazards. Extinguish or remove sources of flame or sparks.

4. Select personal protective equipment (PPE):

If spill will be cleaned up by site personnel, choose the appropriate PPE to safely respond to the spill. Consult Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) and literature from chemical and PPE manufacturers for the best recommendations. If you are uncertain of the danger and the material is unknown, allow outside response agencies to respond to the incident.

5. Confine the spill / protect receptors:



SPEED COUNTS! Limit the spill area by blocking, diverting, or confining the spill. Use absorbents including the socks, booms and mats found in spill kits. Stop the flow of the liquid before it has a chance to contaminate a water source. Spill kits are designed to facilitate a quick, effective response.

6. Stop the source:

After the spill is contained, stop the source of the spill. This may simply involve turning a container upright, or plugging a leak from a damaged drum or container. Transfer liquids from the damaged container to an appropriate new one if you can do so without risk.

7. Evaluate the incident and implement cleanup:

Once the spill is confined and the leak has been stopped, it is time to reassess the incident and develop a plan of action for implementing the spill cleanup. Spills are commonly absorbed. Pillows, socks, booms, mat pads, and absorbent can be used to absorb the remainder of the spill. Simply place the pillows and pads throughout the spill area.

8. Decontaminate:

Decontaminate the site, personnel, and equipment by removing or neutralizing the hazardous materials that have accumulated during the spill. This may involve removing and disposing of contaminated media, such as soil, that was exposed during spill incident. See Appendix H for proper classification and disposal of oil-contaminated materials in Maine.

9. Complete required reports

Complete all notifications and paperwork required by local, state, and federal guidelines for reporting spill incidents. Failure to do so can result in penalties. This is the responsibility of the Emergency Coordinator.

10. Conduct incident analysis

The First Wind Environmental Coordinator, Operations, and Safety/Compliance will conduct an incident analysis and develop plans to prevent recurrence.

SAFETY FIRST

Spill Response Log

SPILL RESPONSE LOG

Make copies of this blank form so enough are available to document the entire spill event from beginning to end.

Location:_____

Name:_____

Date:_____ **Time Spill Reported:**_____

ACTIONS TAKEN TO RESPOND TO THE SPILL	TIME PERFORMED

SPILL RESPONSE LOG

Make copies of this blank form so enough are available to document the entire spill event from beginning to end.

Location: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____ **Time Spill Reported:** _____

ACTIONS TAKEN TO RESPOND TO THE SPILL	TIME PERFORMED

Oil Spill Report Form

OIL SPILL REPORT

INCIDENT DESCRIPTION

Is the Oil Spill Reportable? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Location Where Oil Spill Occurred: _____

Who discovered the spill: _____

Discovery Date: _____

Date Spill Began: _____ Date Spill Ended: _____

Time Spill Began: _____ ☐ am ☐ pm Time Spill Ended: _____ ☐ am ☐ pm

Weather Conditions:

Type of Material Spilled/Released:

Estimated Amount Spilled/Released:	Amounts Recovered:

Source and Cause of the Release:

Is more spillage possible? ☐ Yes ☐ No	**If yes**, amount:

Description of All Affected Media [soil, water (specify), other (specify)]:

Damages or Injuries Caused by Discharge:

Was an Evacuation necessary? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Corrective Action(s) Taken:

OIL SPILL REPORT (Continued)

GENERAL VERBAL NOTIFICATIONS REQUIREMENTS (To be made if spill is reportable)

AGENCY / PHONE NUMBER	CONTACT NAME with DATE / TIME	REPORTING CRITERIA
Ellsworth Fire Department 911		If aid is needed to evacuate area
Maine State Police (800) 452-4664 or (207) 667-3722		If aid is needed to evacuate or respond to spill
Maine Department of Environmental Protection 1-800-482-0777		Maine is a zero-tolerance state for oil spill reporting. If oil (including but not limited to transformer oil, gasoline, diesel, heating oils, hydraulic oils and lubricating oils) is spilled, an initial telephone report of any discharge must be made to the DEP as soon as possible, but within two hours. If the report is made within 2 hours, the responsible party is exempt from any reporting fines.
National Response Center 1-800-424-8802		A release of oil to navigable waters or to a storm drain that discharges to navigable waters
State Emergency Response Commission (SERC)/ Maine Emergency Management Agency 1-800-452-8735		If aid is needed to evacuate or respond to spill

OTHER EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBERS (for reference, if needed):	
Environmental Protection Agency, Region 1	1-617-565-3590
Maine Coast Memorial Hospital	(207) 664-5311
Poison Control Center	1-800-222-1222

DOCUMENT INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN BY EACH AGENCY NOTIFIED
(attach sheets as necessary)

REVIEW AND APPROVAL

PREPARER OF SPILL REPORT:

(printed name) (signature) (date)

PRIMARY EMERGENCY COORDINATOR:

(printed name) (signature) (date)

SPCC Plan

FIRST WIND

Bull Hill Wind Project
Township 16
Hancock County, Maine

SPILL PREVENTION, CONTROL, AND COUNTERMEASURE PLAN

PREPARED FOR:
First Wind
Bull Hill Wind Project

PREPARED BY:
GZA GeoEnvironmental, Inc.
Portland, Maine

November 2012
File No. 09.0025751.00

First Wind – Bull Hill Wind Project
Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan

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EMERGENCY ACTION PLAN

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TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

TABLE

FIGURES

APPENDICES

First Wind – Bull Hill Wind Project
Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan

RECORD OF PERIODIC PLAN REVIEW

DATE OF REVIEW	STATEMENT OF REVIEW
	I have completed review and evaluation of the SPCC Plan and will ☐ will not ☐ amend the plan as a result. Name: Signature:
	I have completed review and evaluation of the SPCC Plan and will ☐ will not ☐ amend the plan as a result. Name: Signature:
	I have completed review and evaluation of the SPCC Plan and will ☐ will not ☐ amend the plan as a result. Name: Signature:
	I have completed review and evaluation of the SPCC Plan and will ☐ will not ☐ amend the plan as a result. Name: Signature:
	I have completed review and evaluation of the SPCC Plan and will ☐ will not ☐ amend the plan as a result. Name: Signature:
	I have completed review and evaluation of the SPCC Plan and will ☐ will not ☐ amend the plan as a result. Name: Signature:
	I have completed review and evaluation of the SPCC Plan and will ☐ will not ☐ amend the plan as a result. Name: Signature:

First Wind – Bull Hill Wind Project
Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan

RECORD OF PLAN REVISIONS

Date of Revision	Description of Revision	Pages Affected	Checked By / Prepared By	PE Certification Required (Y/N)
November 2012	Preparation of Bull Hill SPCC Plan	All	GZA GeoEnvironmental, Inc.	Yes

FACILITY PERSONNEL/DEPARTMENTS		
Hard Copy	Primary Emergency Coordinator	Andy Doak, Operations Manager
Electronic Copy	Alternate Emergency Coordinator	William Hare, Assistant Regional Manager
Electronic Copy	Alternate Emergency Coordinator	TBD, Wind Farm Support Specialist
Electronic Copy	Alternate Emergency Coordinator	Bruce Chapman, Regional Operations Manager
Electronic Copy	Alternate Emergency Coordinator	Data Analysis Control Center 24-Hour Monitoring for First Wind

First Wind – Bull Hill Wind Project
Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan

SECTION 1.0 - GENERAL INFORMATION – 40 CFR 112.7 (A)(1)

1.1 INTRODUCTION – 40 CFR 112.3 (E)

This Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure Plan (SPCC Plan) has been prepared for the First Wind Bull Hill Wind Project (Bull Hill) located in Township 16 in Hancock County, Maine pursuant to the United States Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) Oil Pollution Prevention Regulations (40 CFR Part 112) dated 2006 with amendments through November 2012[1]. These regulations are commonly referred to as the SPCC Rule. This SPCC Plan establishes oil spill preparedness, prevention, planning, response, and notification procedures as set forth in 40 CFR Part 112 (SPCC Rule).

This SPCC Plan has been prepared by GZA GeoEnvironmental, Inc. (GZA) and Bull Hill. The SPCC Plan has been reviewed and certified by a Registered Professional Engineer.

1.1.1 Plan Outline

This Plan contains three main sections:

1. General Information;
2. Oil Spill Contingency Plan; and
3. Spill/Release Prevention.

Section 1.0 - General Information describes the Bull Hill facility and the administration of this Plan including procedures for the distribution, periodic review, and amendment of the Plan.

Section 2.0 - Oil Spill Contingency Plan identifies and establishes the response and notification procedures to be used in the event of a spill/release including: steps to be taken when a spill/release is discovered; how to report a spill/release; guidance on mitigation and cleanup of a spill/release and disposal of related waste; and a description of spill/release response equipment maintained by Bull Hill.

Section 3.0 - Spill/Release Prevention identifies and establishes policies and procedures to be implemented with the goal of reducing the potential of a spill/release, including: a detailed description of areas of the facility where oil, petroleum products are used and stored; the associated containment systems; a description of the potential environmental receptors that may be affected; procedures for inspecting storage areas or equipment containing oil; a description of Bull Hill's training program; delivery/storage procedures; and a discussion and assessment of the potential spill/release scenarios.

1.1.2 SPCC Plan Review/Amendments

As set forth in 40 CFR 112.4 and 112.5, this SPCC Plan shall be amended and recertified whenever required by the EPA Regional Administrator, or whenever:

[1] EPA proposed amendments to the SPCC Rule on December 5, 2008, which were re-issued February 3, 2009 for public comment, and finalized April 4, 2009. Administrative clarifications were issued on November 5, 2009. EPA implemented a compliance date for these amendments on November 10, 2011.

- Applicable regulations are revised or added, or
- There is a change in facility design, construction, operation, or maintenance which materially affects the facility's potential for the discharge of oil into or upon the navigable waters of the United States or adjoining shorelines.

Examples of changes that may require amendment of the SPCC Plan may include, but are not limited to:

- Commissioning or decommissioning oil storage systems (including tanks, portable containers, and oil-filled equipment);
- Replacement, reconstruction or movement of oil storage systems;
- Reconstruction, replacement, or installation of piping systems;
- Construction or demolition that may alter secondary containment structures;
- Changes of product or service; or
- Revision of standard operation or maintenance procedures at the facility.

Such amendments are considered technical amendments. Technical amendments made to this SPCC Plan shall only be effective, and shall only satisfy the requirements of 40 CFR Part 112, if certified by a Registered Professional Engineer. Administrative changes, such as a change of telephone numbers, do not require certification by a Registered Professional Engineer.

In addition, the SPCC Plan shall be reviewed and evaluated at least once every five years. As part of this review, the SPCC Plan must be amended to include more effective prevention and control technology, if it is determined that more effective technology is available that is (1) field-proven at the time of the review; and (2) will significantly reduce the likelihood of a discharge from the facility.

Any amendment made to this SPCC Plan must be prepared and implemented no later than six months from the date of the facility change requiring the amendment. All SPCC Plan reviews and/or amendments must be documented using the *Record of Periodic Plan Review* and *Record of Plan Revisions* (**Pages i** and **ii**) of this SPCC Plan, respectively. The current revision date of the SPCC Plan is indicated in the lower left corner of each page.

1.1.3 SPCC Plan Distribution

The SPCC Plan will be distributed in accordance with the SPCC Plan Distribution List on **Page iii** of the SPCC Plan.

1.1.4 Certification of Substantial Harm Determination

The SPCC Rule mandates that if an owner/operator determines that the facility does ***not*** have the potential to cause "substantial harm," the owner/operator must complete the certification form contained in 40 CFR 112.20, Attachment C-II. This form must be maintained at the facility. Bull Hill has determined that the facility does ***not*** meet the "substantial harm" criteria. The executed certification and listing of self-selection criteria are presented in **Appendix A.**

It is important to note that if the operations at the facility change so that the terms of this certification are no longer satisfied, a Facility Response Plan must be prepared and submitted to the Regional Administrator (see 40 CFR 112.20).

1.1.5 Regulatory Cross Reference

The SPCC Rule requires that any SPCC Plan that does not specifically follow the regulatory format include a cross-reference of the SPCC Plan with the guidelines presented in 40 CFR Part 112. Accordingly, a regulatory cross reference is included as **Appendix B** to this SPCC Plan.

1.2 PURPOSE AND SCOPE – 40 CFR 112.1(A,B,D,E), 40 CFR 112.7(A)(2)

The purpose of this SPCC Plan is to establish oil spill preparedness, prevention, planning, response, and notification procedures as set forth in the applicable State and federal regulations related to oil management. It identifies the following:

- Equipment, policies, and procedures maintained and implemented by Bull Hill to prevent and to minimize hazards to public health, safety, welfare, and the environment resulting from oil spills/releases to soil, surface water or groundwater;
- Response actions and guidelines to mitigate these situations should they occur; and;
- Design features and operating procedures to prevent spills/releases of oil that could impact navigable waters or adjoining shorelines in violation of federal and Maine laws and regulations.

This SPCC Plan has been prepared pursuant to regulations set forth in 40 CFR Part 112, which require any facility that meets the following applicability criteria to prepare and implement an SPCC Plan:

- Aggregate oil storage capacity of 42,000 gallons or greater below ground; OR
- Aggregate oil storage capacity of 1,320 gallons or greater aboveground;

AND

- Could reasonably be expected to discharge oil in harmful quantities into navigable waters of the United States:

Completely-buried storage tanks subject to all of the technical requirements of applicable underground storage tanks regulations, and containers with storage capacities less than 55 gallons, are not considered in this determination nor are they subject to the requirements of 40 CFR Part 112.

Oil is defined in 40 CFR 112.2 as *"oil of any kind or in any form, including, but not limited to: fats, oils, or greases of animals, fish, or marine mammal origin; vegetable oils, including oils from seeds, nuts, fruits, or kernels; and, other oils and greases, including petroleum, fuel oil, sludge, synthetic oils, mineral oils, oil refuse, or oil mixed with wastes other than dredges spoil."*

The Bull Hill facility exceeds the aboveground storage threshold quantities established in the regulations, and includes oil storage in portable containers, and oil-filled operational equipment[2].

1.2.1 Facility General Information

Bull Hill is a wind electric power generating facility. The purpose of Bull Hill is to generate electric power for sale via transmission and distribution lines to customers. There are 19 wind turbines with a total generating capacity of 34.2 megawatts.

The Bull Hill facility is located at 485 Bull Hill Road in Township 16 within Hancock County in northeastern Maine. The facility occupies multiple parcels of land totaling approximately 95 acres. The site location is depicted on the **Locus Map** in the **Figures** section of this SPCC Plan.

The Bull Hill facility includes an Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Building; an electrical substation; 19 individual wind turbine sites; above- and below-ground 34.5-kilovolt electrical transmission and communication lines; access roads; and one meteorological tower. The facility is located along an approximately 3-mile corridor that extends from Bull Hill to Heifer Hill within Township 16. Surface water bodies located along the corridor and in the vicinity of the Bull Hill Wind facility include:

- Garden Eden Brook;
- Colson Brook;
- Bog River;
- West Branch of Narraguagus River;
- Mahanon Brook;
- Spring River; and
- Clark Meadow Brook.

Refer to the **Facility Site Plan** in the Figures section of this SPCC Plan for the general layout of the facility.

Oil storage capacity at the facility includes approximately 11,650 gallons of oil stored in oil-filled operational equipment and 55-gallon drums. The oil-filled operational equipment located at the Bull Hill facility includes 19 wind turbines, two grounding transformers, and the main substation electrical transformer.

The facility operations occur 24 hours per day, 365 days per year. The facility is manned during the hours of 0700 to 1700 Monday through Friday. The facility is typically staffed by the Operations Manager, and one Wind Farm Support Specialist (i.e., two employees).

[2] Oil-filled operational equipment means equipment that includes an oil storage container (or multiple containers) in which the oil is present solely to support the function of the apparatus or the device. Oil-filled operational equipment is not considered a bulk storage container, and does not include oil-filled manufacturing equipment (flow-through process). Examples of oil-filled operational equipment include, but are not limited to, hydraulic systems, lubricating systems (e.g., those for pumps, compressors and other rotating equipment, including pumpjack lubrication systems), gear boxes, machining coolant systems, heat transfer systems, transformers, circuit breakers, electrical switches, and other systems containing oil solely to enable the operation of the device.

The O&M Building is locked evenings and weekends, along with the switchyard gates and the control house. Facility-specific information is listed below:

Facility Name:	Bull Hill Wind Project
Facility Address:	485 Bull Hill Rd Township 16, Maine 04634
Main Telephone Number:	(207) 843-2000
County:	Hancock
Latitude: Longitude:	44° 43' 34.196" N 68° 10' 10.525" W

1.2.2 Facility's Oil Storage Overview

The estimated maximum quantity of oil stored and used at the facility is approximately 11,650 gallons. Oil storage at the Bull Hill facility that is subject to the requirements of this SPCC Plan includes the following:

- The main substation transformer containing 6,240 gallons of transformer oil;
- The main transformer load tap changed containing 100 gallons of transformer oil;
- Two grounding transformers each containing 380 gallons of transformer oil;
- Two 55-gallon drums containing lubricating oils stored at the O&M building;
- Three 55-gallon drums containing used/waste stored at the O&M building; and
- Nineteen (19) wind turbines each containing approximately 225 gallons of lubricating and hydraulic oil.

Specific information for each oil storage location at the facility is included in **Table 1 – Oil Storage Tank, Container, and Equipment Inventory** in the Tables Section of this SPCC Plan. The location of the 19 wind turbines are depicted on the **Facility Site Plan** in the Figures section of this SPCC Plan. Detailed depictions of the facility's substation, turbines, 55-gallon drum storage, and other equipment can be found in the as-built documents maintained at the facility.

1.2.3 Roles and Responsibilities

As required by 40 CFR Part 112, Bull Hill has designated a person accountable for discharge prevention who reports to Bull Hill management. For the purposes of this SPCC Plan, this person is identified as the **Primary Emergency Coordinator (Andy Doak, Assistant Operations Manager)**. Two **Alternate Primary Emergency Coordinators (William Hare, Assistant Regional Manager and TBD, Wind Farm Support Specialist)** have also been identified. If the Primary Emergency Coordinator is not immediately available, the Alternate Primary Emergency Coordinators will be responsible for the implementation of the SPCC Plan and all associated policies and procedures at the Bull Hill facility. The **Primary Emergency Coordinator** has been authorized by Bull Hill to implement this SPCC Plan and utilize any resources described within this SPCC Plan to minimize the hazards to human health or the environment from a spill/release of oil.

Specific SPCC-related responsibilities of the **Primary Emergency Coordinator** include:

- Conducting periodic review of the SPCC Plan;
- Preparing amendments to the SPCC Plan;
- Coordinating the implementation of amendments;
- Distribution of the SPCC Plan and SPCC Plan amendments;
- Conducting and documenting the training program;
- Contacting the Emergency Response Contractors on an annual basis to verify availability, capability, and confirm contact names and telephone numbers;
- Ensuring that the site inspections are conducted;
- Coordinating the 5-year review and update of the SPCC Plan;
- Directing oil spill response efforts;
- Assessing human health and environmental hazards and impacts;
- Assessing spill/release to determine if external reporting is required and/or if spill contractor is needed;
- Initiating/coordinating incident response and communicating required follow-up actions;
- Initiating/coordinating sustained actions;
- Initiating/coordinating termination and follow-up actions;
- Verbal notifications in the event of an oil spill (Maine Department of Environmental Protection [DEP] and, if required, National Response Center [NRC] and local agencies such as Ellsworth Fire Department);
- Follow-up notifications/reporting with outside agencies in the event of an oil spill (as needed);
- Preparing a written record of spills or discharges of oil to land, groundwater, or surface water; and
- Implementing identified corrective actions.

The **Primary Emergency Coordinator** will be supported by the **Alternate Emergency Coordinators,** the **Regional Operations Manager** (Mr. Bruce Chapman), and the First Wind **Data Analysis Control Center.** The Data Analysis Control Center provides 24-hour monitoring for First Wind.

Specific SPCC-related responsibilities of these positions or departments include:

Alternate Emergency Response Coordinators:

- Conducting periodic inspections of oil-filled operational equipment, drum storage areas, containment systems, and spill response equipment and supplies;
- Maintaining oil-filled operational equipment and containment systems;
- Maintaining spill response equipment and supplies; and

- Coordinating with the Primary Emergency Response Coordinator on SPCC-related operation, maintenance, and response issues.

At his discretion, the Primary Emergency Coordinator may further delegate or change the responsibilities outlined above.

The Primary Emergency Coordinator, the Alternate Emergency Coordinators, the Regional Operations Manager, and the First Wind Data Analysis Control Center, and their respective telephone numbers and addresses, are identified on the **Emergency Contact List** in **Tab 1** of this SPCC Plan. Updated and complete copies of the SPCC Plan will be maintained on site in the Primary Emergency Coordinator's files. The SPCC Plan will be made available upon request for on-site review during normal business.

1.3 CONFORMANCE WITH STATE REQUIREMENTS – 40 CFR 112.7 (J)

In order to fulfill the requirements of 40 CFR 112.7 (j), which requires SPCC Plans to include a complete discussion of conformance with applicable State rules, regulations and guidelines, Bull Hill's compliance status with respect to applicable Maine regulations was evaluated.

The State of Maine has regulatory statutes that address oil pollution prevention and spill response. Specifically these are:

- 38 MRSA § 548-550: Oil Discharge Prevention and Pollution Control; and
- 32 MRSA § 3551: Professional Engineers Doing Work in Maine Must Be Certified in Maine.

38 MRSA § 548-550 pertains to reporting and cleanup requirements for oil spills. 32 MRSA § 3551 requires that Professional Engineers performing work in Maine be certified in Maine. Thus, both of these statutes have direct applicability to Bull Hill' operations and the Professional Engineer's certification of this Plan. Where applicable, these Maine regulatory statutes are further discussed in the text of this SPCC Plan.

In addition, pursuant with the facility's Development Permit (DP 4886) the Maine Land Use Planning Commission (LUPC) requires Bull Hill to address storage and potential spills of petroleum, hazardous materials, and other potential contaminants (including herbicides, paints, solvents, and similar products, excepting any used for purely custodial purposes) that will be stored and used on-site during operation. The plan must inventory all petroleum products and hazardous material stored and used on-site; describe storage locations and volumes; address fuel storage and containment at the O&M building; and include procedures for changing oil in the turbines and related facilities, including the volumes and storage methods for any oil to be stored on the site during such oil changes. This operational plan should also describe vehicle maintenance, if any, planned to occur at the site. Where applicable, these LUPC requirements are further discussed in **Section 3.1.3** and other text of this SPCC Plan.

No other local, State, or tribal regulations that potentially apply to oil storage have been identified for the Bull Hill facility.

1.4 QUALIFIED FACILITY – 40 CFR 112.3 (G), 40 CFR 112.6

The SPCC Rule has been amended[3] to allow a *"qualified facility"* to self-certify the SPCC Plan. A qualified facility is defined in 40 CFR 112.3 (g) as a facility which has an aggregate aboveground storage capacity of 10,000 gallons or less; and which has had no single discharge exceeding 1,000 gallons or no two discharges exceeding 42 gallons within any 12-month period in the three years prior to the SPCC Plan self-certification date, or since becoming subject to the SPCC rule if the facility has been in operation for less than three years. Furthermore, a qualified facility must not rely on any environmentally equivalent measures (40 CFR 112.7(a)(2)) to satisfy the objectives of 40 CFR Part 112.

The Bull Hill facility has an aggregate aboveground storage capacity of greater than 10,000 gallons and, therefore, cannot self-certify the SPCC Plan under the federal SPCC Rule.

1.5 SPCC PLAN DEVIATIONS – 40 CFR 112.7(A)(2)

In preparing an SPCC Plan, owners and operators are allowed to deviate from certain sections of 40 CFR Part 112, but must explain reasons for nonconformance and provide equivalent environmental protection.

The environmental equivalence provision contained in §112.7(a)(2) allows for deviations from specific requirements of 40 CFR Part 112, as long as alternative measures are implemented which provide equivalent environmental protection. The environmental equivalence provision is a key mechanism of the performance-based 40 CFR Part 112 rule. This flexibility enables facilities to achieve equivalent environmental protection in a manner that conforms to their unique circumstances. It also allows facilities to adopt more protective industry practices and technologies as they become available. Under 40 CFR Part 112, equivalent environmental protection can be defined as an equal level of protection of navigable waters and adjoining shorelines from oil pollution.

The SPCC Plan for the Bull Hill facility includes certain deviations from the 40 CFR Part 112 SPCC Plan requirements. These deviations are described in greater detail within the applicable sections of the Plan.

[3] December 2006 and December 2008 Amendments to the SPCC Rule.

1.6 APPROVAL AND CERTIFICATION – 40 CFR 112.3 (D)

This SPCC Plan has been reviewed and approved by a representative of Bull Hill with the authority to commit the necessary resources for implementing this SPCC Plan, and by a registered Professional Engineer as required by 40 CFR Part 112.

1.6.1 Management Approval

This SPCC Plan has been reviewed and approved by a Bull Hill representative with the authority to commit necessary resources for implementing the SPCC Plan. The programs and procedures outlined in this SPCC Plan will be implemented and periodically reviewed and updated in accordance with 40 CFR Part 112, as amended, and applicable State and local requirements. Additionally, in the event of a spill or release of oil or hazardous waste, the necessary manpower, equipment, and materials will be made available to expeditiously control and remove any harmful quantity of oil or hazardous waste discharged.

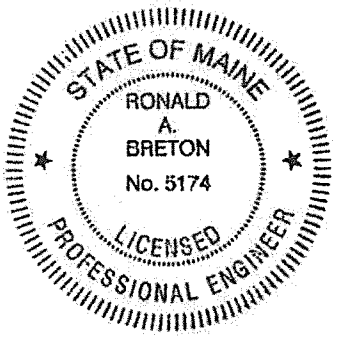
_____	Andy Doak
(Signature)	*(Name)*
Operations Manager	_____
(Title)	*(Date)*

1.6.2 Professional Engineer Certification

With this understanding, I hereby certify that I or a designated agent have examined the facility, and being familiar with the provisions of federal regulations 40 CFR Part 112, Oil Pollution Prevention; and the State of Maine regulatory statutes 38 MRSA § 548-550, Oil Discharge and Pollution Prevention Control, and 32 MRSA § 3551: Professional Engineers Doing Work in Maine Must Be Certified in Maine; attest that the SPCC elements of this SPCC Plan have been prepared in accordance with good engineering practices, including consideration of applicable industry standards, and with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 112. I also attest that procedures for required inspections and testing have been established, and this SPCC Plan is adequate for Bull Hill.

This certification[4] shall in no way relieve the owner or operator of their duty to implement this SPCC Plan in accordance with 40 CFR Part 112. Further, this certification is no longer valid when any planned or unplanned change takes place at the Facility that can increase the potential for a discharge of oil to Waters of the United States or when the regulations imposing SPCC Plan requirements change or after the deadline to review the continued applicability of this SPCC Plan has passed.

Certain information was provided by Bull Hill. It is understood that Bull Hill also certifies that the information provided is true and accurate.



Ronald A. Breton, P.E.
Printed Name of Registered Professional Engineer

Ronald A. Breton
Signature of Registered Professional Engineer

Date: October 24, 2012 Registration No.: 5174 State: Maine

This certification shall be void unless this SPCC Plan is also endorsed and implemented by authorized management of the subject facility.

[4] Certification is the statement or declaration of a professional opinion based on observations made and data collected and reviewed.

SECTION 2.0 - OIL SPILL CONTINGENCY PLAN – 40 CFR 112.7 (A)(4,5)

This section describes the spill/release response procedures to be implemented in the event of a spill/release at the Bull Hill facility.

2.1 REGULATORY BACKGROUND – 40 CFR 112.7 (A)(4,5)

EPA regulations define a spill event as the discharge of oil, in harmful quantities, into or upon the navigable waters of the United States or adjoining shorelines. Harmful quantities are defined as a discharge that violates applicable water quality standards or causes a sheen upon, or discoloration of, the surface of the water or the adjoining shorelines. Contaminated groundwater may also have the potential to seep, leach, or flow into navigable waters which would be included in this definition. The term *"navigable waters"* of the United States means *"navigable waters"* as defined in section 502(7) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, (FWPCA), and includes:

- All navigable waters of the United States, as defined in judicial decisions prior to the passage of the 1972 Amendments of the FWPCA (Pub. L. 92-500) also known as the Clean Water Act (CWA), and tributaries of such waters as:
  - Interstate waters;
  - Intrastate lakes, rivers, and streams which are utilized by interstate travelers for recreational or other purposes; and
  - Intrastate lakes, rivers, and streams from which fish or shellfish are taken and sold in interstate commerce.

Note that storm sewers, storm drains, drainage ditches, and intermittent streams are considered to fall under the definition of navigable water since these features generally discharge into a navigable water.

Accordingly, any spill at the Bull Hill facility which enters a navigable waterway (i.e., any of the water bodies or tributaries listed in **Section 1.2.1**) must be considered subject to these regulations.

Direct discharge pathways at Bull Hill include but may not be limited to spills into these wetland areas and streams located along the property corridor.

2.2 DISCOVERY OF A SPILL/RELEASE, INTERNAL NOTIFICATION, AND IMMEDIATE ACTIONS – 40 CFR 112

2.2.1 Initial Actions

The person(s) discovering a spill/release plays a critical role in determining the appropriate immediate actions to ensure for their safety and the safety of others, as well as the protection of the environment. These immediate actions are based on various factors, including the nature of the release, the quantity of material released, the location of the release, etc. The person discovering a spill/release should attempt to contain the situation by evacuating the area, restricting access to the area, and isolating potential environmental discharge points, if possible, and provided such measures can be done safely. Spilled/released materials should be

contained with absorbent materials or containment booms to prevent the material from spreading beyond the immediate area of release. Bull Hill personnel are trained to clean-up spills less than 5 gallons in volume that do not enter surface water or groundwater. The person discovering the release should then initiate the notification procedures described in **Section 2.2.2** below.

An important aspect to consider in responding to and mitigating a spill/release is to contain and minimize pathways to the environment. Every effort should be made to contain spills at the source rather than resort to separation of the material from the environment or downstream waters. This can be accomplished by isolating floor and roof drains and constructing berms around potential environmental receptors using absorbent materials or absorbent booms. In the event of a spill that occurs outside of secondary containment or escapes secondary containment, priority must be given to protecting pathways to the surface and subsurface water runoff collection system.

The Initial Spill/Release Response/Reporting Flowchart included in **Appendix G** provides immediate spill response procedures.

2.2.2 Internal Notification

Concurrent with the measures described in **Section 2.2.1** above, the person(s) discovering a spill/release must immediately report all spills, regardless of quantity, to the Primary Emergency Coordinator. The Primary Emergency Coordinator will make further, appropriate internal and external notifications. Contact numbers for the Primary Emergency Coordinator are included in the **Emergency Contact List** in **Tab 1** of this SPCC Plan.

The person making the notification should provide as much information regarding the release as possible. Where possible, the person making the notification should attempt to provide the following:

1. Location of spill;
2. Date and time discovered;
3. Name of material spilled;
4. Amount spilled and source of spill;
5. Associated hazards;
6. Location and description of potential and actual environmental receptors (e.g., storm drains, water bodies, etc.) if applicable;
7. Actions being used to stop, remove, and/or mitigate the effects of the spill; and
8. Description of any damages or personnel injuries.

The Primary Emergency Coordinator, once notified, will evaluate the situation to determine immediate actions required. The Primary Emergency Coordinator will conduct an immediate hazard assessment to determine the appropriate course of action for addressing the release. If it is determined that that spill/release can be safely addressed by on-site personnel and is less than 5 gallons and has not entered the environment, the Primary Emergency Coordinator may direct personnel to initiate appropriate clean-up actions. For spills/releases which cannot be readily managed by on-site personnel, the Primary Emergency Coordinator may contact the Ellsworth Fire Department and/or an appropriately qualified spill cleanup contractor to provide assistance.

If there is an immediate threat to human life (e.g., a fire in progress or fumes overcoming personnel) or if there is a threat of a release, the Primary Emergency Coordinator will immediately notify the Ellsworth Fire Department. A *"Threat of Release"* is defined as a substantial likelihood of a release of oil and/or hazardous material which requires action to prevent or mitigate damage to health, safety, public welfare or the environment which may result from the release. If an uncontrollable spill/release has occurred and/or if the spill/release has migrated beyond Bull Hill property, the Primary Emergency Coordinator may request the assistance of the Ellsworth Fire Department and a spill clean-up contractor. Telephone numbers for the emergency contacts are identified on the **Emergency Contact List** in **Tab 1** of this SPCC Plan.

2.3 EXTERNAL NOTIFICATIONS – 40 CFR 112.4(A,B,C), 40 CFR 112.7(A)(4,5)

The Primary Emergency Coordinator will determine if a reportable release has occurred and will perform notification to outside agencies, if necessary. If the spill enters the environment, threatens or contacts a navigable waterway, or poses any risk of injury to health or the environment, the Primary Emergency Coordinator will conduct reporting to outside agencies in accordance with the following sections.

A Spill Reporting Guide is included in **Appendix F**, and an Initial Spill/Release Response/Reporting Flowchart is included in **Appendix G**.

2.3.1 State and Local Reporting Requirements

If any quantity of oil (including but not limited to transformer oil, gasoline, diesel, heating oils, hydraulic oils and lubricating oils) is spilled, an initial telephone report of any discharge must be made to the DEP as soon as possible, but within two hours. If the report is made within two hours, the responsible party is exempt from any reporting fines. Maine is a zero-tolerance state for oil spill reporting, and any spill that reaches the environment must be reported. There is no "*de minimus*" or reportable-quantity threshold in Maine. In addition, Bull Hill permitting requires notification to LUPC as soon as possible.

A list of appropriate state and local contacts and their respective telephone numbers are identified on the **Emergency Contact List** in **Tab 1** of this SPCC Plan.

2.3.2 Federal Reporting Requirements

If a spill/release causes a sheen or discoloration of navigable waters or adjoining shorelines, the spill must be reported to the NRC. Although not specifically required by law, EPA Region I may be notified directly in addition to notifying the NRC (recommended). The contact numbers for each of these agencies are identified in the **Emergency Contact List** in **Tab 1** of this Plan.

2.3.3 Oil Pollution Prevention Regulations Reporting Requirements

In addition to the reporting requirements discussed above, any single discharge of 1,000 gallons or more of oil, or any two discharges of oil in excess of 42 gallons each within one 12-month period, must be reported in writing to the Regional Administrator of EPA within 60 days. The following information must be submitted:

- Facility name and location;
- Maximum storage capacity of the facility and normal daily throughput;

- An adequate description of the facility including maps, flow diagrams and topographic maps, as necessary;
- The cause of the discharge(s), including an analysis of what caused the discharge;
- Corrective actions that have been taken, including descriptions of equipment repairs and replacement;
- Preventive measures taken to prevent a recurrence; and
- Any other information requested by EPA.

2.4 FOLLOW-UP ACTIONS – 40 CFR 112.7 (A)(4,5)

2.4.1 Clean-Up of Spill and Spill Area

At the conclusion of spill response activities, facility personnel (or the emergency response contractor) will begin decontamination of equipment and affected site areas. Surfaces that are contaminated by the spill/release shall be cleaned by the use of an appropriate cleaning substance. All materials used in the clean-up, including aqueous cleaning substances, must be minimized, contained and properly disposed. Occasionally, porous materials (such as wood, soil, or sorbent) may be contaminated; and such materials may require special handling for disposal. All tools and equipment that have been used during a spill response or clean-up effort must be thoroughly decontaminated.

2.4.2 Recovery and Disposal of Spilled Material

All spill clean-up material shall be recovered into appropriate containers (e.g., 1-gallon metal containers, open-top 55-gallon drums; or if the size of the spill warrants, into a roll-off container[s]). Care must be taken when cleaning up spills in order to minimize the generation of additional waste. When containers are filled after a clean-up, the tops of the containers shall be secured and the containers shall be appropriately labeled (or relabeled) identifying the substance(s), the date of the spill/clean-up, and the location of the spill/release.

Waste material generated during clean-up activities must be characterized in accordance with the Maine Hazardous Waste Management and Waste Oil Regulations, Chapters 850 through 857 (Maine Hazardous Waste Rules). Materials contaminated with oil are not regulated as a hazardous waste unless they exhibit another hazardous characteristic, or are contaminated with hazardous wastes/constituents. However, oil spill-related wastes must be properly managed in accordance with Maine regulations regarding waste oil and oil-contaminated debris. Refer to **Appendix E – How to Classify, Store, and Dispose of Spilled Oil in Maine** for recovery and disposal guidelines. Disposal of oil spill wastes will be coordinated by the Primary Emergency Coordinator.

2.4.3 Restock Emergency Response Equipment

Subsequent to any spill/release response activities, emergency response equipment used during the response effort shall be replaced and restocked as necessary to ensure the availability of such equipment for future incidents. The Primary Emergency Coordinator will ensure that this activity is conducted.

2.4.4 Incident Documentation

All reported spills/releases shall be documented. The documentation shall be prepared by the Primary Emergency Coordinator or designee. The spill report shall include the following:

- Location of spill;
- Date, time, and duration of release;
- Name of the material released;
- Source and total volume of the release;
- The cause of the release;
- Actions or clean-up procedures used to stop, remove, and/or mitigate the effects of the release;
- Preventive measures taken to prevent a recurrence;
- Corrective actions that have been taken, including descriptions of equipment repairs and replacement;
- A description of all affected environmental receptors or media;
- Personnel who discovered and/or participated in the spill remediation;
- Equipment used during the clean-up;
- Waste quantity and disposal method (e.g., transporter, Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facility, etc.);
- Description of any damages or personnel injuries;
- Name of any organizations contacted including the applicable agency report numbers;
- Name, address and telephone number of responsible party (e.g., if it is a vehicle delivery drive or the owner of a private vehicle leaking fuel in a parking lot); and
- License plate number if a motor vehicle is involved.

A **Spill Response Log**, which may be used to document and provide a chronology of spill events, and an **Oil Spill Report** form, which may be used to assist in documenting and recording spills, are included in **Tabs 3** and **4**. The Primary Emergency Coordinator will review each spill report with the appropriate Bull Hill personnel to determine the root cause and identify appropriate corrective action. Records of all oil spills/releases at the Bull Hill facility are maintained with the SPCC Plan or in the Bull Hill files on-site.

2.4.5 Remediation and Corrective Action

The Primary Emergency Coordinator is responsible for implementation of appropriate corrective measures to minimize the potential for recurrence. Examples of corrective action measures include the purchase of equipment, the upgrade or re-engineering of equipment, installation of secondary containment or leak alarms, increased training, etc. Incidents which require continued remediation/clean-up will be the responsibility of the Primary Emergency Coordinator.

2.5 EMERGENCY RESPONSE EQUIPMENT – 40 CFR 112.7 (A)(4,5)

2.5.1 Facility Spill Response Equipment

Bull Hill maintains two 95-gallon spill response kits and other spill-related equipment, including oil sorbent media, hand tools, and construction/maintenance equipment, at the O&M building, which is located on the access road approximately four miles away to the main substation transformer.

These materials are for use in responding to small spills/releases (i.e., less than 5 gallons) of oil at the facility and are generally sufficient for addressing small releases of materials such as would be encountered from a minor leak from a container or piece of oil-filled equipment. These materials are fully compatible with the oils stored at the Bull Hill facility. All emergency response equipment at the site is properly maintained and periodically inspected as part of routine activities at the Bull Hill facility. An **Inventory of Spill Control Equipment** and personal protection equipment that is maintained at the facility is included in **Appendix C.** Emergency response equipment maintained at the facility is modified as needed[5].

2.5.2 Communications Systems

Bull Hill operates various communications systems at the facility which can be employed during an emergency at the facility. Communications systems at the facility include land-line telephone, hand-held radios, and cellular phones. All personnel employed at the Bull Hill facility have continuous access to one or more of these systems in the event of an emergency at the facility.

2.5.3 Emergency Response Contractor Equipment

In addition to the spill equipment maintained at the facility, Bull Hill will retain the services of an appropriately qualified spill response contractor if necessary. A list of appropriate spill response contractors and their respective telephone numbers are identified on the **Emergency Contact List** in **Tab 1** of this SPCC Plan. Spill response contractors typically maintain a wide range of response equipment capable of handling the types of releases which could occur at the Bull Hill facility.

[5] This inventory list may be updated by the facility to reflect supplies maintained at the facility, provided that the updated quantities of materials do not impact the facility's ability and capacity for responding to spills.

SECTION 3.0 - SPILL/RELEASE PREVENTION -40 CFR 112.7 AND 112.8

This section describes the uses of oil and petroleum products, and oil storage locations at the Bull Hill facility and the spill/release prevention equipment and procedures implemented at the Bull Hill facility, including secondary containment structures, oil handling, and personnel training.

Described below is the "system" of structural and non-structural controls that will be used to prevent a discharge or minimize the potential for a discharge of oil in harmful quantities into or onto the navigable waters of the United States and their adjoining shoreline. In general, the system will consist of:

- Spill containment structures;
- Operating procedures that are specifically designed to minimize the potential for a release of oil;
- Personnel training regarding the facilities available and the procedures established to prevent oil spills and subsequent discharges;
- Facility security measures;
- Routine inspections and record keeping; and
- Routine SPCC Plan effectiveness reviews and amendments.

The guidelines for the preparation and implementation of an SPCC Plan (40 CFR Part 112.7 [c]) require the use of *"appropriate containment and/or diversionary structures or equipment"* to prevent an oil discharge. At a minimum, one of the following structural controls (or its equivalent) must be used for onshore facilities:

- Dikes, berms or retaining walls;
- Curbing;
- Culverting, gutters or other drainage systems;
- Weirs, booms or other barriers;
- Spill diversion ponds;
- Retention ponds; or
- Sorbent material.

Structural controls will be used as part of the discharge prevention system for the Bull Hill facility oil-handling activities as described below in **Section 3.1**.

Non-structural controls can be just as effective as structural controls in spill prevention. Several non-structural controls will be used at the Bull Hill facility. They include:

- Facility security;
- Personnel training;
- Routine inspections;
- Preventive maintenance; and
- Standard operating procedures (SOPs).

Some of these non-structural controls are discussed below, while other additional controls are discussed on a facility-wide basis in the following sections.

In addition to this system of structural and non-structural controls, Bull Hill has also provided a written commitment of manpower, equipment, and materials required to expeditiously control and remove any harmful quantity of oil discharged (see **Section 1.6.1**).

3.1 FACILITY USE AND STORAGE OF OIL – 40 CFR 112.7(A)(3), 40 CFR 112.7(K), 40 CFR 112.8(C)(1,8)

Oil storage at the Bull Hill facility subject to the requirements of this SPCC Plan includes the oil-filled operational equipment and 55-gallon drums of oil. Specific information for each oil storage location at the facility is included in **Table 1 – Oil Storage Tank, Container, and Equipment Inventory.** The locations of the oil-filled operational equipment and 55-gallon drums of oil are depicted on the as-built drawings maintained at the facility.

The Bull Hill facility stores oil at both indoor and outdoor locations. All oil storage at the Bull Hill facility is fully compatible with their respective contents in the manner in which they are stored.

3.1.1 Oil-Filled Operational Equipment

Bull Hill operates 20 pieces of oil-filled operational equipment including:

- Nineteen (19) wind turbines;
- Two (2) grounding electrical transformers locate in the facility substation;
- One (1) load tap changer associated with the main electrical transformer; and
- One (1) main electrical transformer located in the facility substation.

Each of the wind turbines has a nacelle that contains a main gearbox, yaw motor gearboxes, and a hydraulic brake unit. The total volume of oil contained in these systems in each wind turbine nacelle and hub is approximately 225 gallons[6]. Each grounding electrical transformer contains 380 gallons of type II transformer oil. The main electrical transformer contains 6,240 gallons of type II transformer oil with a load tap changer containing 100 gallons of type II transformer oil.

The oils contained in the oil-filled operational equipment are generally used for equipment lubrication or cooling.

[6] Main gearboxes and six (6) yaw motor gearboxes contain lubricating oil while one (1) hydraulic brake unit contains hydraulic oil.

3.1.2 Oil Storage Containers

Bull Hill stores five 55-gallon drums of oil in the garage area at the O&M Building. These drums contain virgin lubricating oils and used/waste oil. The used/waste oil is produced as the result of equipment maintenance. Drums are constructed of steel and are fully compatible with the material being stored.

3.1.3 Hazardous Materials and Other Potential Contaminants

Bull Hill stores paints in approximately five 5-gallon buckets and three 1-gallon pails inside the O&M building. The facility does not store any other hazardous materials or any other potential contaminants (including herbicides, solvents, and similar products, excepting any used for purely custodial purposes) at the facility. Herbicides are not used or stored at the facility. Vehicle maintenance is not performed at the facility. Vehicles are not maintained in the O&M building.

3.2 CONTAINMENT SYSTEMS, CORROSION AND OVERFILL PROTECTION – 40 CFR 112.7(A)(3), 40 CFR 112.7(C), 40 CFR 112.8(C)(2,8)

These sections describe the containment systems, corrosion protection, and overfill protection systems that are in place at the Bull Hill facility. Specific information regarding containment systems, corrosion protection and overfill protection for individual oil storage locations is included in **Table 1 – Oil Storage Tank, Container, and Equipment Inventory.**

3.2.1 Oil-Filled Operational Equipment

The oil-filled operational equipment (including the wind turbine nacelles) is designed for industrial use and is painted to prevent external corrosion. This equipment is filled with oil prior to installation. Each wind turbine tower is equipped with a spill deck (i.e., rim catch basin) that is located below the yaw deck and surrounds the tower circumference. These spill decks provide approximately 114 gallons of secondary containment in the event of an oil leak.

The main electrical transformer located at the substation is enclosed in a painted metal housing to prevent corrosion and is situated on a concrete transformer pad. The transformer pad is equipped with a sump pit that provides approximately 13,294 gallons of secondary containment in the event of an oil leak. Overfill protection is provided by manually re-filling the electrical transformer, as needed.

The grounding electrical transformers located at the substation are enclosed in a painted metal housing to prevent corrosion and are each situated on a concrete transformer pad. The transformer pad is equipped with a sump pit that provides approximately 787 gallons of secondary containment in the event of an oil leak. Overfill protection is provided by manually re-filling the electrical transformer, as needed.

The owner or operator of a facility with oil-filled operational equipment that meets the EPA's qualification criteria may choose to implement alternate requirements for the qualified oil-filled operational equipment in lieu of general secondary containment. The qualification criteria include the following:

- Reportable Discharge History - The facility has not had a single discharge from any oil-filled operational equipment exceeding 1,000 gallons; or

- Two discharges from any oil-filled operational equipment, each exceeding 42 gallons, within any 12-month period in the three years prior to the SPCC Plan certification date.

If these criteria are met, the owner or operator of a facility may choose to implement the following alternate requirements for the qualified oil-filled operational equipment in lieu of providing general secondary containment:

- Establish and document the facility procedures for inspections or a monitoring program to detect equipment failure and/or a discharge (see **Sections 3.6** and **3.7** and **Appendix D**); and
- Provide an oil spill contingency plan following the provisions of 40 CFR Part 109 and a written commitment of manpower, equipment, and materials required to expeditiously control and remove any quantity of oil discharged that may be harmful (see **Section 1.6.1**).

Bull Hill's Oil Spill Contingency Plan is incorporated within this SPCC Plan, which:

1. Defines authorities, responsibilities and duties [40 CFR 109.5(a)];
2. Establishes notification procedures [40 CFR 109.5(b)];
3. Outlines resource capabilities [40 CFR 109.5(c)]; and
4. Identifies action to be taken after discovery, and notification [40 CFR 109.5(d)].

3.2.2 Oil Storage Containers

Bull Hill facility stores used/waste oil in four 55-gallon drums located inside the garage area at the O&M Building.

Secondary containment for the two 55-gallon drums is provided by a spill containment pallet with a capacity of approximately 440 gallons. Additional secondary containment is provided by the building.

3.3 FIELD-CONSTRUCTED CONTAINER EVALUATION – 40 CFR 112.7(I)

There are no field-constructed[7] aboveground storage containers at Bull Hill.

3.4 ASSESSMENT OF SPILL/RELEASE SCENARIOS – 40 CFR 112.7(B)

Although oil storage at the Bull Hill facility is contained and managed, the facility has considered the potential environmental spill release scenarios associated with each storage location at the facility. As required by 40 CFR Part 112, this SPCC Plan includes a prediction of the direction, rate of flow, and total quantity of oil which could be discharged from the facility as a result of each type of major equipment failure. Refer to **Table 1 – Oil Storage Container, and Equipment Inventory** for specific information regarding individual oil storage locations.

[7] A "field-constructed aboveground container" is one that is assembled or reassembled outside the factory at the location of intended use.

The Bull Hill facility is characterized by a mix of impervious paved areas, landscaped areas, and naturally undeveloped vegetated areas. Developed portions of the facility including the access roadway, the O&M Building, and wind turbine sites are generally located along the ridgelines of Bull Hill and Heifer Hill. Stormwater at the facility typically flows across ground surfaces in the higher, developed areas of the facility toward nearby topographically low areas. Wetlands (and associated brooks/streams) are located throughout the topographically low areas of the facility.

Releases at the facility could occur from a variety of causes including human error and/or system malfunction/failure in various areas of the facility. Examples of such situations could include releases from leaking oil-filled operational equipment, releases during loading/unloading activities, or releases from 55-gallon drums. The following sections describe the activities which could result in major equipment failures likely to result in a release at the facility.

3.4.1 Oil-Filled Operational Equipment

Releases could occur from the oil-filled operational equipment due to the mechanical or structural failure of some component of the system or operator error. Releases due to operator error, such as inadvertently spilling oil while filling oil-filled operational equipment are likely to result in a relatively small release, which would likely be immediately contained by facility personnel. Releases due to some form of mechanical or structural failure would likely involve larger quantities of oil being released; potentially even the entire contents of the oil-filled operational equipment.

Should a release occur from one of the wind turbines, it would likely be contained within the spill deck.

Should a release occur from the main or grounding electrical transformer, it would likely be would be contained by the sump pit. A release of this nature is unlikely due to the active control measures in place at the facility. These active control measures include the use of weekly inspections, the presence of trained Bull Hill personnel on site, and the use of spill response kits to contain and control spills. Specific information regarding the direction and proximity of the oil-filled operational equipment to the on-site stormwater collection system is included on **Table 1– Oil Storage Tank, Container, and Equipment Inventory**.

3.4.2 Oil Storage Containers

Releases from containers could occur as relatively small leaks from drums, or a catastrophic failure of a container resulting in a 55-gallon release of oil. Due to the manner in which containers are handled and stored, such a release is considered unlikely.

Should a significant release occur from one of the oil storage containers, the released material would be contained within the spill containment pallet and the site building. Active control measures including periodic inspections, the presence of trained Bull Hill personnel on site, and the use of spill response kits would reduce the chance of a spill becoming unmanageable. Specific information regarding the direction and proximity of each oil storage container to the on-site stormwater collection system is included on **Table 1** in the Tables Section of this SPCC Plan.

3.4.3 Loading/Unloading Activities

Loading/unloading activities at the facility present another opportunity for releases to occur. Loading/ unloading activities include delivery trucks loading and unloading 55-gallon drums of virgin and used oil, and transferring oil into and out of facility equipment.

Releases occurring during the loading/unloading process could be the result of operator error, or from the failure of an operational piece of equipment associated with this activity. Such releases would vary from small releases to catastrophic failures of a drum. To minimize the likelihood of a release occurring during loading/unloading, Bull Hill has implemented loading/unloading procedures as described below.

Qualified personnel are present during all unloading activities to instruct, observe deliveries and transfer activities. Should a release occur during the loading or unloading of drums, it is likely that the release would be limited and contained using spill control materials available at the facility. Spill control materials would provide for adequate containment until such time as the release could be properly mitigated. If a release were to occur in a manner which overwhelmed the ability of Bull Hill to contain the release, it is possible that the release would not be contained but instead would be discharged to the ground surface in the area. A release of this nature is highly unlikely due to the active control measures in place at the facility. Active control measures such as the use of the monitored loading/unloading procedures and the use of spill response kits would greatly reduce the chance of a spill migrating beyond the immediate area.

The specific scenario would depend on the location of the failure and the quantity of material released. The direction and rate of the flow of the released material would be dependent on the location of the release, the quantity of oil released, and the weather conditions at the time of the incident. The rate of flow could vary greatly, ranging from a release which does not migrate beyond the immediate release area, to one which travels at several feet per second. Specific information regarding the direction and proximity of each piece of oil-filled operational equipment or container to the nearest receptor is included on **Table 1** in the Tables Section of this SPCC Plan.

3.5 FACILITY DRAINAGE – 40 CFR 112.8 (B), 40 CFR 112.8 (C)(3)

The Bull Hill facility is characterized by a mix of impervious paved areas, landscaped areas, and naturally-undeveloped vegetated areas. Surface drainage at the facility is controlled using storm water swales (ditches), culverts and under drains, and discharge pipes. Surface water drainage at Bull Hill is engineered to flow to a low lying area(s) where it either infiltrates into the ground or is discharged to a surface water body (e.g., wetland area).

The sump pits for the main and grounding transformers at the substation discharges are controlled by a tool-operated valve used to discharge flows into the nearby drainage swale. Liquids (e.g., precipitation) contained within the sump pit are discharged to surface areas after inspected to ensure no sheen is present and the sump contains only stormwater. The sump area is inspected periodically as part of the facility's SPCC inspection program.

3.5.1 Drainage from Secondary Containment Areas

In the event of a release of oil from the main or grounding transformer at the substation into the sump pit, any material captured within the secondary containment structure would be removed from the structure by trained and qualified personnel at the direction of the Primary

Emergency Coordinator and managed accordingly. Precipitation accumulated in the sump pit area is periodically drained from the containment area to prevent the accidental discharge of oil to the environment.

Records of inspection and discharge of oil released into secondary containment storage areas must be documented. The **Record of Inspection, Drainage, and Oil Removal from Secondary Containment** form in **Appendix D** may be used to document discharges. An alternate form or method of documenting this drainage (i.e., notation on the SPCC Inspection forms) may be developed by Bull Hill provided that it includes (at a minimum) all of the information contained on the Record of Inspection, Drainage, and Oil Removal from Secondary Containment section of the form.

3.6 INSPECTION PROCEDURES – 40 CFR 112.7(E), 40 CFR 112.8(C)(6,10), 40 CFR 112.8(D)(4)

In accordance with 40 CFR Part 112, Bull Hill personnel conduct periodic visual inspections of oil-filled operational equipment and oil storage containers as part of routine operations and preventative maintenance procedures. These inspections are conducted to identify malfunctions, deterioration, operator error, and discharge which may cause or lead to spills/releases of oil. The Primary Emergency Coordinator will ensure that inspections occur for oil-filled operational equipment and oil storage containers at the facility. Inspections at the facility will be performed at the intervals specified (e.g., monthly, quarterly) by trained individuals as determined by the Primary Emergency Coordinator. These inspections will be conducted using the **SPCC Inspection Form** contained in **Appendix D** of this SPCC Plan. Alternate inspection checklists may be developed by Bull Hill if they include (at a minimum) all of the inspections and information contained on the in the **SPCC Inspection Form** in **Appendix D**. Additional inspection items may be added to this checklist by Bull Hill.

3.6.1 Inspections of Oil-Filled Operational Equipment, Containers, and Storage Areas

All oil-filled operational equipment and containers will be visually inspected on a routine periodic basis for the following items:

1. All containers and equipment will be examined for leaks from seams, rivets and bolts, where applicable, and gaskets, and for signs of deterioration (e.g., discoloration, corrosion, cracks) of the vessel, aboveground foundation and structure supports;
2. All associated piping/appurtenances will be checked for dripping, loose joints, damage to supports, and pipe deflection;
3. All connections will be checked for leakage, drainage, tightness, and appropriate capping;
4. All ancillary equipment will be checked for evidence of leakage, proper operation, and damage;
5. All storage areas and containment systems will be inspected for integrity and the accumulation of stored product. If oil is observed in the containment system, the source of the oil will be determined; and
6. The security of the areas/equipment will be checked (i.e., valves and equipment locked and secured).

If an issue of concern is detected during the inspection, notification will be made to the Primary Emergency Coordinator. The Primary Emergency Coordinator or his designee will

initiate and implement the appropriate corrective action to mitigate the problem. If the inspection reveals a release or threat of release, the spill/release response procedures in **Section 2** of this SPCC Plan will be implemented.

3.6.2 Inspection Records

All inspections must be documented through the use of the SPCC Inspection Form included in **Appendix D** of this SPCC Plan. These inspection forms will be signed and dated by the individual conducting the inspection and maintained by the Primary Emergency Coordinator and kept on file for a minimum of three years.

3.7 INTEGRITY TESTING – 40 CFR 112.8 (C)(6)

This section describes the integrity testing program, developed and implemented by Bull Hill as required by 40 CFR Part 112.

The December 2008 Amendments to the SPCC Rule allow visual inspection as a means of aboveground container periodic integrity testing under 40 CFR 112.8 (c)(6), if visual inspection is the industry standard for the type of container(s) utilized by the facility. These amendments are effective January 14, 2010. Industry standards allow for visual inspections of 55-gallon drums to comply with 40 CFR 112.8 (c)(6) aboveground container periodic integrity testing.

Visual inspections are performed as part of periodic routine SPCC inspections. Records of these inspections are maintained in Bull Hill files.

3.7.1 Oil Storage Containers

The Bull Hill facility maintains 55-gallon containers of virgin and used/waste oil inside the O&M Building. These containers are not subject to contact with soil, water, or other corrosive conditions. The containers are periodically removed and replaced, constructed of steel, and fully compatible with the material being stored/accumulated.

The containers are stored on a spill containment pallet inside the O&M Building. The storage of containers on a spill containment pallet and within the facility building provides containment for any spilled material in the event of a failure of a container, protects containers from contact with water or other corrosive conditions, and thus prevents physical or mechanical damage to containers in storage. Additionally, these containers typically remain on site for one year or less.

3.7.2 Oil-Filled Equipment

There are no integrity testing requirements for oil-filled equipment.

3.8 TRAINING – 40 CFR 112.7 (F)(1,3)

The following Bull Hill personnel participate in initial and annual oil management training:

- Facility management;
- Facility personnel who work with or around oil;
- Facility personnel who could reasonably be expected to respond in the event of a spill or release of oil; and

- Any other personnel, at the discretion of the Primary Emergency Coordinator.

This training is conducted in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 112.7 (f)(3) and is designed to ensure employees can successfully perform their job responsibilities and that facility personnel are able to effectively respond to emergencies by familiarizing them with emergency procedures, emergency equipment, and emergency systems.

New employees that meet the above-listed criteria, or employees that assume job responsibilities meeting the above-listed criteria, receive initial training within six months of being hired and/or prior to working unsupervised. Additionally, all facility personnel with job responsibilities meeting the above criteria receive annual refresher training.

The type of training provided to each employee varies depending on the individual employee's level of responsibility with respect to oil management. The Bull Hill Primary Emergency Coordinator maintains written descriptions of the different types of training provided for each employee.

Training at the Bull Hill facility is conducted internally as on-the-job training or by competent First Wind or outside trainers in a formal classroom setting. All training is documented using appropriate forms as determined by the Bull Hill Primary Emergency Coordinator, identifying the type of training provided, the date of the training, the name of the employee(s) trained, and the name of the instructor providing the training. These records are maintained by the Bull Hill Primary Emergency Coordinator until the facility closes or, for former employees, at least three years from the date that employee was last employed at Bull Hill.

3.9 SECURITY – 40 CFR 112.7(G)

Security is provided at the Bull Hill facility to promote facility integrity, safeguard the facility from theft and vandalism, and protect the community from potential hazards associated with theft and vandalism at the facility. The Bull Hill facility is remotely located and access is limited to a main access road. The O&M Building is locked evenings and weekends, along with the switchyard gates and the control house.

The facility operations occur 24 hours per day, 365 days per year. The facility is manned during the hours of 0700 to 1700 Monday through Friday. First Wind Data Analysis Control Center provides 24-hour monitoring for Bull Hill. In the event of a failure of the facility systems (e.g., electrical failure), the Primary Emergency Coordinator would be contacted by First Wind Data Analysis Control Center.

The Bull Hill facility is adequately lighted to allow visual detection of spills. All areas of the facility with oil-filled operational equipment and oil storage containers are appropriately lit for the type and location of storage to assist in the discovery of a spill and to limit the likelihood of discharges occurring through acts of vandalism.

3.10 OIL HANDLING AND VEHICLE LOADING/UNLOADING PROCEDURES – 40 CFR 112.7 (H), 40 CFR 112.8 (C)(8), 40 CFR 112.8 (D)(5)

The following sections describe the general oil handling, and vehicle loading and unloading procedures to be followed at the Bull Hill facility.

3.10.1 General Oil Handling Procedures

Activities involving the handling of oil at the Bull Hill facility are conducted by qualified personnel familiar with the requirements of this SPCC Plan and involve loading/unloading activities of type II transformer oils, lubricating oils, and used oils.

3.10.2 Oil Container Loading/Unloading Procedures

Loading/ unloading activities include unloading 55-gallon drums of oil from delivery trucks and into the facility. To minimize the likelihood of a release occurring during drum loading/unloading, Bull Hill has implemented loading/unloading procedures as previously described in this SPCC Plan (**Section 3.4.3**).

3.10.3 Oil-Filled Operational Equipment Loading/Unloading Procedures

Loading/ unloading activities include transfer of virgin oils from 55-gallon drums into oil-filled operational equipment; draining used oil from oil-filled operational equipment; and transfer of used oil into drums for temporary storage. To minimize the likelihood of a release occurring during these loading/unloading activities, Bull Hill has implemented loading/unloading procedures as described in this SPCC Plan.

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TABLE

Table 1 - Oil Storage Tank, Container, and Equipment Inventory

First Wind - Bull Hill Wind
Hancock County, Maine

ID	CONTAINER TYPE	CAPACITY (Gallons)[1]	CONTENTS	LOCATION	CONSTRUCTION	PIPING	OVERFILL PROTECTION	CORROSION PROTECTION	DISCHARGE PREVENTION & CONTAINMENT	SECONDARY CONTAINMENT CAPACITY (Gallons)	NEAREST POTENTIAL RECEPTOR	DISTANCE/DIRECTION TO RECEPTOR (APPROXIMATE)
01	Transformer	6,240	Type II Transformer Oil	Substation	Single Wall Steel	Not Applicable	Manual Fill	Painted Exterior Cover	Steel Transformer Cabinet on a Concrete Pad	13,294	Brook	2,240 feet northeast
02	Transformer (Load tap changer)	100	Type II Transformer Oil	Substation	Single Wall Steel	Not Applicable	Manual Fill	Painted Exterior Cover	Steel Transformer Cabinet on a Concrete Pad	13,294	Brook	2,240 feet northeast
03	Grounding Transformer	2 x 380	Type II Transformer Oil	Substation	Single Wall Steel	Not Applicable	Manual Fill	Painted Exterior Cover	Steel Transformer Cabinet on a Concrete Pad	787	Brook	2,240 feet northeast
04	Drums	2 x 55	Lubricating Oil	Inside O&M Building	Single Wall Steel	Not Applicable	Manual Fill	Painted Exterior	Spill Containment Pallet / Inside Building Floor Drains Discharge to Oil/Water Separator	440	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
05	Drums	3 x 55	Used Oil / Waste Oil	Inside O&M Building	Single Wall Steel	Not Applicable	Manual Fill	Painted Exterior	Spill Containment Pallet / Inside Building Floor Drains Discharge to Oil/Water Separator	440	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
T01-A	Nacelle	225	Lubricating Oil	Wind Turbine No. T01	Single Wall Steel	Not Applicable	Manual Fill	Painted Exterior Cover	Steel Nacelle Housing	191	Brook	1,200 feet north
T02-A	Nacelle	225	Lubricating Oil	Wind Turbine No. T02	Single Wall Steel	Not Applicable	Manual Fill	Painted Exterior Cover	Steel Nacelle Housing	191	Brook	1,400 feet north
T03-A	Nacelle	225	Lubricating Oil	Wind Turbine No. T03	Single Wall Steel	Not Applicable	Manual Fill	Painted Exterior Cover	Steel Nacelle Housing	191	Brook	2,400 feet north
T04-A	Nacelle	225	Lubricating Oil	Wind Turbine No. T04	Single Wall Steel	Not Applicable	Manual Fill	Painted Exterior Cover	Steel Nacelle Housing	191	Brook	2,000 feet north
T05-A	Nacelle	225	Lubricating Oil	Wind Turbine No. T05	Single Wall Steel	Not Applicable	Manual Fill	Painted Exterior Cover	Steel Nacelle Housing	191	Brook	800 feet east
T06-A	Nacelle	225	Lubricating Oil	Wind Turbine No. T06	Single Wall Steel	Not Applicable	Manual Fill	Painted Exterior Cover	Steel Nacelle Housing	191	Brook	2,200 feet east
T07-A	Nacelle	225	Lubricating Oil	Wind Turbine No. T07	Single Wall Steel	Not Applicable	Manual Fill	Painted Exterior Cover	Steel Nacelle Housing	191	Brook	2,300 feet east
T08-A	Nacelle	225	Lubricating Oil	Wind Turbine No. T08	Single Wall Steel	Not Applicable	Manual Fill	Painted Exterior Cover	Steel Nacelle Housing	191	Brook	1,400 feet east
T09-A	Nacelle	225	Lubricating Oil	Wind Turbine No. T09	Single Wall Steel	Not Applicable	Manual Fill	Painted Exterior Cover	Steel Nacelle Housing	191	Brook	1,400 feet east
T10-A	Nacelle	225	Lubricating Oil	Wind Turbine No. T10	Single Wall Steel	Not Applicable	Manual Fill	Painted Exterior Cover	Steel Nacelle Housing	191	Brook	3,840 feet west
T11-A	Nacelle	225	Lubricating Oil	Wind Turbine No. T11	Single Wall Steel	Not Applicable	Manual Fill	Painted Exterior Cover	Steel Nacelle Housing	191	Brook	5.040 feet west

Table 1 - Oil Storage Tank, Container, and Equipment Inventory

First Wind - Bull Hill Wind
Hancock County, Maine

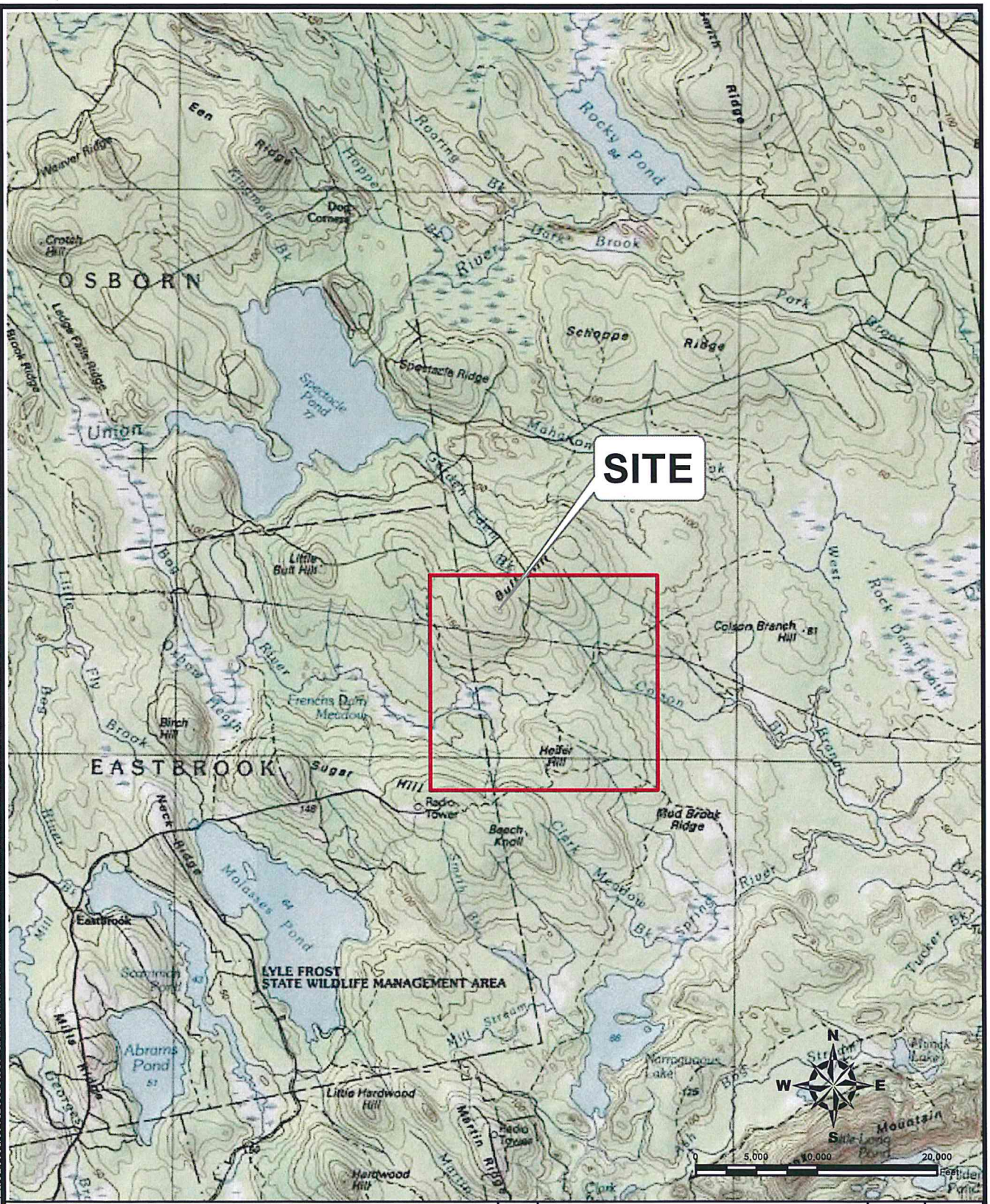
ID	CONTAINER TYPE	CAPACITY (Gallons)[1]	CONTENTS	LOCATION	CONSTRUCTION	PIPING	OVERFILL PROTECTION	CORROSION PROTECTION	DISCHARGE PREVENTION & CONTAINMENT	SECONDARY CONTAINMENT CAPACITY (Gallons)	NEAREST POTENTIAL RECEPTOR	DISTANCE/DIRECTION TO RECEPTOR (APPROXIMATE)
T12-A	Nacelle	225	Lubricating Oil	Wind Turbine No. T12	Single Wall Steel	Not Applicable	Manual Fill	Painted Exterior Cover	Steel Nacelle Housing	191	Brook	1,800 feet north
T13-A	Nacelle	225	Lubricating Oil	Wind Turbine No. T13	Single Wall Steel	Not Applicable	Manual Fill	Painted Exterior Cover	Steel Nacelle Housing	191	Brook	980 feet north
T14-A	Nacelle	225	Lubricating Oil	Wind Turbine No. T14	Single Wall Steel	Not Applicable	Manual Fill	Painted Exterior Cover	Steel Nacelle Housing	191	Brook	2,200 feet north
T15-A	Nacelle	225	Lubricating Oil	Wind Turbine No. T15	Single Wall Steel	Not Applicable	Manual Fill	Painted Exterior Cover	Steel Nacelle Housing	191	Brook	4,700 feet north
T16-A	Nacelle	225	Lubricating Oil	Wind Turbine No. T16	Single Wall Steel	Not Applicable	Manual Fill	Painted Exterior Cover	Steel Nacelle Housing	191	Brook	6,500 feet east
T17-A	Nacelle	225	Lubricating Oil	Wind Turbine No. T17	Single Wall Steel	Not Applicable	Manual Fill	Painted Exterior Cover	Steel Nacelle Housing	191	Brook	5,500 feet east
T18-A	Nacelle	225	Lubricating Oil	Wind Turbine No. T18	Single Wall Steel	Not Applicable	Manual Fill	Painted Exterior Cover	Steel Nacelle Housing	191	Brook	4,300 feet east
T19-A	Nacelle	225	Lubricating Oil	Wind Turbine No. T19	Single Wall Steel	Not Applicable	Manual Fill	Painted Exterior Cover	Steel Nacelle Housing	191	Brook	3,233 feet east

NOTES:

1. Main gearboxes and six (6) yaw motor gearboxes contain lubricating oil while one (1) hydraulic brake unit contains hydraulic oil.

FIGURES

LOCUS MAP



NO.	ISSUE / DESCRIPTION	BY	DATE

SPILL PREVENTION, CONTROL AND COUNTERMEASURES (SPCC) PLAN
TOWNSHIP 16, MAINE

LOCUS PLAN

PREPARED BY:
GZA GeoEnvironmental, Inc.
Engineers and Scientists
www.gza.com

PREPARED FOR:
BULL HILL WIND POWER

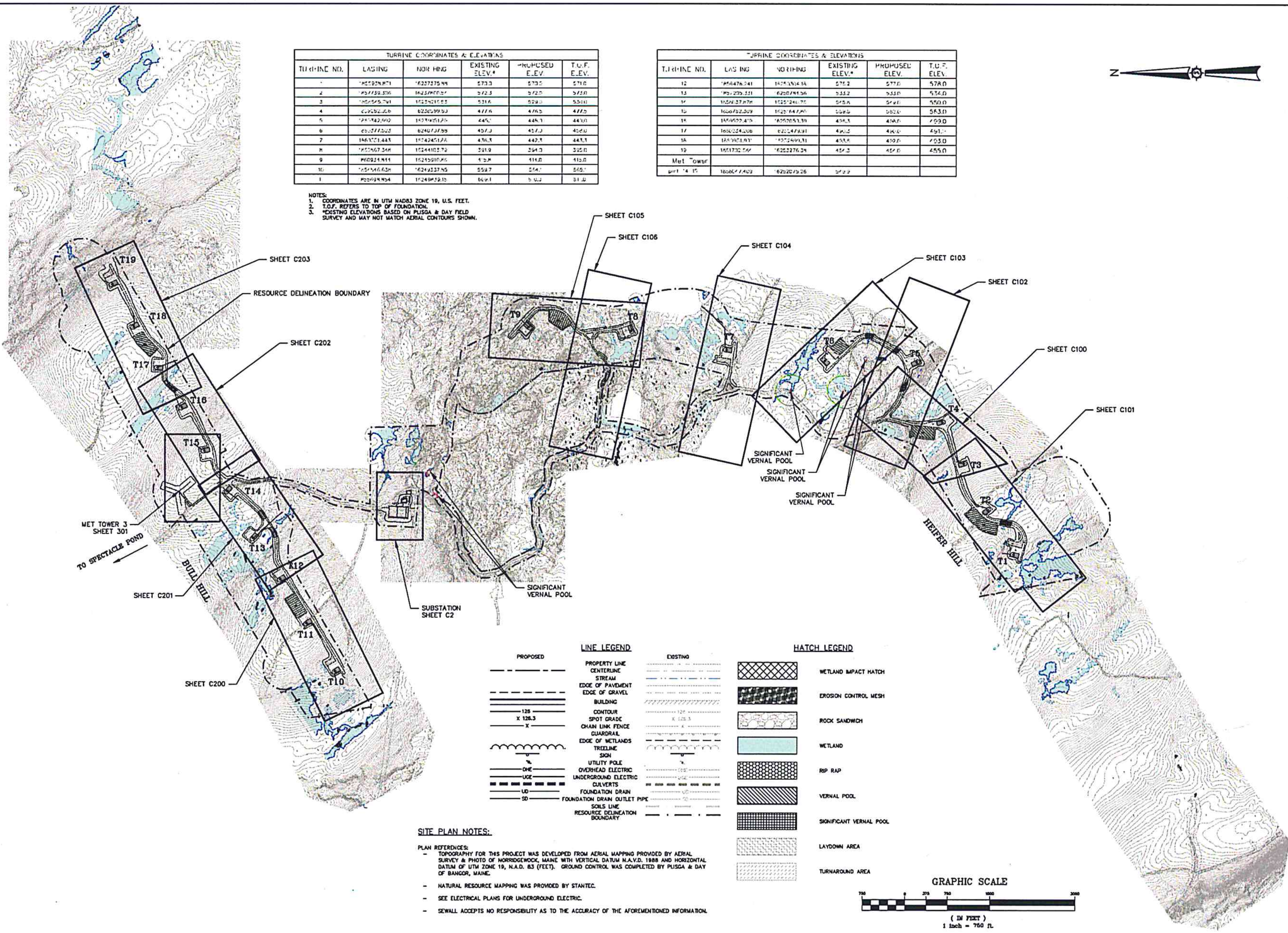
PROJ MGR: TWK	REVIEWED BY: TWK	CHECKED BY: RAB	FIGURE
DESIGNED BY: JAP	DRAWN BY: JAP	SCALE: 1 in = 11,154 f	1
DATE: 10/22/2012	PROJECT NO. 09.0025751.00	REVISION NO.	SHEET NO.

FACILITY SITE PLAN

TURBINE COORDINATES & ELEVATIONS					
TURBINE NO.	EASTING	NORTHING	EXISTING ELEV.*	PROPOSED ELEV.	T.O.F. ELEV.
1	1855938.871	16237375.44	570.0	570.0	571.0
2	1857739.306	16237800.54	572.3	572.0	573.0
3	1858545.791	16238216.53	531.6	529.0	530.0
4	1859252.306	16238599.53	477.6	476.5	477.5
5	1861342.902	16239851.26	445.0	445.0	440.0
6	1862577.525	16240737.55	457.0	457.0	458.0
7	1863551.443	16242451.28	436.3	442.3	443.3
8	1863567.348	16244103.72	391.9	394.0	395.0
9	1860934.844	16245910.86	415.8	414.0	415.0
10	1857546.638	16249337.55	559.7	564.0	565.0
11	1855694.854	16249839.15	609.1	510.0	511.0

NOTES:
1. COORDINATES ARE IN UTM NAD83 ZONE 19, U.S. FEET.
2. T.O.F. REFERS TO TOP OF FOUNDATION.
3. *EXISTING ELEVATIONS BASED ON PLISGA & DAY FIELD SURVEY AND MAY NOT MATCH AERIAL CONTOURS SHOWN.

TURBINE COORDINATES & ELEVATIONS					
TURBINE NO.	EASTING	NORTHING	EXISTING ELEV.*	PROPOSED ELEV.	T.O.F. ELEV.
12	1856476.241	16250304.18	575.2	577.0	578.0
13	1857205.331	16250784.56	533.2	533.0	534.0
14	1858037.878	16251240.75	545.8	549.0	550.0
15	1858782.309	16251647.80	559.5	562.0	563.0
16	1859522.419	16252053.39	496.3	498.0	499.0
17	1860254.208	16252479.91	490.3	490.0	491.0
18	1860951.931	16252800.31	493.6	492.0	493.0
19	1851732.587	16253276.34	454.3	454.0	455.0
Met Tower					
btwn 14-15	1858677.409	16252075.26	549.9		



LINE LEGEND

PROPOSED / EXISTING

PROPERTY LINE
CENTERLINE
STREAM
EDGE OF PAVEMENT
EDGE OF GRAVEL
BUILDING
CONTOUR (128)
SPOT GRADE (X 126.3)
CHAIN LINK FENCE
GUARDRAIL
EDGE OF WETLANDS
TREELINE
SIGN
UTILITY POLE
OVERHEAD ELECTRIC (OHE)
UNDERGROUND ELECTRIC (UGE)
CULVERTS
FOUNDATION DRAIN (UD)
FOUNDATION DRAIN OUTLET PIPE (SD)
SOILS LINE
RESOURCE DELINEATION BOUNDARY

HATCH LEGEND

WETLAND IMPACT HATCH
EROSION CONTROL MESH
ROCK SANDWICH
WETLAND
RIP RAP
VERNAL POOL
SIGNIFICANT VERNAL POOL
LAYDOWN AREA
TURNAROUND AREA

GRAPHIC SCALE

750 0 375 750 1500 3000

(IN FEET)
1 inch = 750 ft.

SITE PLAN NOTES:

PLAN REFERENCES:
- TOPOGRAPHY FOR THIS PROJECT WAS DEVELOPED FROM AERIAL MAPPING PROVIDED BY AERIAL SURVEY & PHOTO OF NORRIDGEWOCK, MAINE WITH VERTICAL DATUM N.A.V.D. 1988 AND HORIZONTAL DATUM OF UTM ZONE 19, N.A.D. 83 (FEET). GROUND CONTROL WAS COMPLETED BY PLISGA & DAY OF BANGOR, MAINE.
- NATURAL RESOURCE MAPPING WAS PROVIDED BY STANTEC.
- SEE ELECTRICAL PLANS FOR UNDERGROUND ELECTRIC.
- SEWALL ACCEPTS NO RESPONSIBILITY AS TO THE ACCURACY OF THE AFOREMENTIONED INFORMATION.

Rev. #	Dwg. By	Description	Date
1	JLD	Removed met tower 2 from plan set, added met tower 3 to plan set	2/15/12

BULL HILL WIND PROJECT

Designed By	Drawn By
JMT	JLD
Date 02/15/2012	
Scale 1"=750'	
Approved -	Checked BCH

Project Location: T16MD

Drawing Description: **SHEET INDEX**

Seal: STATE OF MAINE · JOHN K. PERRAULT · No. 5332 · LICENSED · PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

Project No. 77060E

Engineer: SEWALL
JAMES W. SEWALL COMPANY / Since 1880
SEWALL.COM 800 648 1202
AN INTEGRATED TEAM OF GEOSPATIAL, ENGINEERING, SURVEYING AND NATURAL RESOURCE CONSULTANTS

Phase: IFC

Sheet No. **C-1**

APPENDIX A

CERTIFICATION OF SUBSTANTIAL HARM DETERMINATION FORM

CERTIFICATION OF SUBSTANTIAL HARM DETERMINATION FORM

Facility Name: First Wind – Bull Hill Wind

Facility Address: 485 Bull Hill Road, Township 16, Hancock County, ME 04634

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

   Yes_____ No__X__

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

   Yes_____ No__X__

3. Does the facility have a maximum storage capacity greater than or equal to one million (1,000,000) gallons and is the facility located at a distance such that a discharge from the facility could cause injury to fish and wildlife and sensitive environments as defined in 40 CFR Part 112?

   Yes_____ No__X__

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

   Yes_____ No__X__

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

   Yes_____ No__X__

FACILITY REPRESENTATIVE CERTIFICATION

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

_____ Assistant Regional Manager
(Signature) (Title)

Andy Doak _____
(Name) (Date)

APPENDIX B

REGULATORY CROSS REFERENCE

REGULATORY CROSS REFERENCE
US EPA OIL POLLUTION PREVENTION REGULATIONS

REGULATORY CITATION	REGULATORY CITATION REQUIREMENT	PLAN REFERENCE
40 CFR 112.7(a)(1)	If you are the owner or operator of a facility subject to this part you must prepare a Plan in accordance with good engineering practices. The Plan must have the full approval of management at a level of authority to commit the necessary resources to fully implement the Plan. You must prepare the Plan in writing. If you do not follow the sequence specified in this section for the Plan, you must prepare an equivalent Plan acceptable to the Regional Administrator that meets all of the applicable requirements listed in this part, and you must supplement it with a section cross-referencing the location of requirements listed in this part and the equivalent requirements in the other prevention plan. If the Plan calls for additional facilities or procedures, methods, or equipment not yet fully operational, you must discuss these items in separate paragraphs, and must explain separately the details of installation and operational start-up. As detailed elsewhere in this section, you must also: (a)(1) Include a discussion of your facility's conformance with the requirements listed in this part.	Entire Plan
40 CFR 112.7(a)(2)	(2) Comply with all applicable requirements listed in this part. Except as provided in §112.6, your Plan may deviate from the requirements in paragraphs (g), (h)(2) and (3), and (i) of this section and the requirements in subparts B and C of this part, except the secondary containment requirements in paragraphs (c) and (h)(1) of this section, and §§112.8(c)(2), 112.8(c)(11), 112.9(c)(2), 112.10(c), 112.12(c)(2), and 112.12(c)(11), where applicable to a specific facility, if you provide equivalent environmental protection by some other means of spill prevention, control, or countermeasure. Where your Plan does not conform to the applicable requirements in paragraphs (g), (h)(2) and (3), and (i) of this section, or the requirements of subparts B and C of this part, except the secondary containment requirements in paragraph (c) and (h)(1) of this section, and §§112.8(c)(2), 112.8(c)(11), 112.9(c)(2), 112.10(c), 112.12(c)(2), and 112.12(c)(11), you must state the reasons for nonconformance in your Plan and describe in detail alternate methods and how you will achieve equivalent environmental protection. If the Regional Administrator determines that the measures described in your Plan do not provide equivalent environmental protection, he may require that you amend your Plan, following the procedures in §112.4(d) and (e).	Sections 1.2 and 1.5
40 CFR 112.7(a)(3)	(3) Describe in your Plan the physical layout of the facility and include a facility diagram, which must mark the location and contents of each container. The facility diagram must include completely buried tanks that are otherwise exempted from the requirements of this part under §112.1(d)(4). The facility diagram must also include all transfer stations and connecting pipes. You must also address in your Plan: (i) The type of oil in each container and its storage capacity; (ii) Discharge prevention measures including procedures for routine handling of products (loading, unloading, and facility transfers, etc.); (iii) Discharge or drainage controls such as secondary containment around containers and other structures, equipment, and procedures for the control of a discharge; (iv) Countermeasures for discharge discovery, response, and cleanup (both the facility's capability and those that might be required of a contractor);	Sections 1.2.1, 1.2.2, 3.1 and 3.2, Figures, Table 1

REGULATORY CROSS REFERENCE
US EPA OIL POLLUTION PREVENTION REGULATIONS

REGULATORY CITATION	REGULATORY CITATION REQUIREMENT	PLAN REFERENCE
40 CFR 112.7(a)(3)	(v) Methods of disposal of recovered materials in accordance with applicable legal requirements; and (vi) Contact list and phone numbers for the facility response coordinator, National Response Center, cleanup contractors with whom you have an agreement for response, and all appropriate Federal, State, and local agencies who must be contacted in case of a discharge as described in §112.1(b).	Sections 1.2.1, 1.2.2, 3.1 and 3.2, Figures, Table 1
40 CFR 112.7(a)(4)	(4) Unless you have submitted a response plan under §112.20, provide information and procedures in your Plan to enable a person reporting a discharge as described in §112.1(b) to relate information on the exact address or location and phone number of the facility; the date and time of the discharge, the type of material discharged; estimates of the total quantity discharged; estimates of the quantity discharged as described in §112.1(b); the source of the discharge; a description of all affected media; the cause of the discharge; any damages or injuries caused by the discharge; actions being used to stop, remove, and mitigate the effects of the discharge; whether an evacuation may be needed; and, the names of individuals and/or organizations who have also been contacted.	Section 2.0 (Entire Section)
40 CFR 112.7(a)(5)	(5) Unless you have submitted a response plan under §112.20, organize portions of the Plan describing procedures you will use when a discharge occurs in a way that will make them readily usable in an emergency, and include appropriate supporting material as appendices.	Section 2.0 (Entire Section)
40 CFR 112.7(b)	(b) Where experience indicates a reasonable potential for equipment failure (such as loading or unloading equipment, tank overflow, rupture, or leakage, or any other equipment known to be a source of a discharge), include in your Plan a prediction of the direction, rate of flow, and total quantity of oil which could be discharged from the facility as a result of each type of major equipment failure.	Section 3.4, Table 1
40 CFR 112.7(c)	(c) Provide appropriate containment and/or diversionary structures or equipment to prevent a discharge as described in §112.1(b), except as provided in paragraph (k) of this section for qualified oil-filled operational equipment. The entire containment system, including walls and floor, must be capable of containing oil and must be constructed so that any discharge from a primary containment system, such as a tank or pipe, will not escape the containment system before cleanup occurs. At a minimum, you must use one of the following prevention systems or its equivalent: (1) For onshore facilities: (i) Dikes, berms, or retaining walls sufficiently impervious to contain oil; (ii) Curbing; (iii) Culverting, gutters, or other drainage systems; (iv) Weirs, booms, or other barriers; (v) Spill diversion ponds; (vi) Retention ponds; or (vii) Sorbent materials. (2) For offshore facilities: (i) Curbing or drip pans; or (ii) Sumps and collection systems.	Section 3.2

REGULATORY CROSS REFERENCE
US EPA OIL POLLUTION PREVENTION REGULATIONS

REGULATORY CITATION	REGULATORY CITATION REQUIREMENT	PLAN REFERENCE
40 CFR 112.7(d)	(d) Provided your Plan is certified by a licensed Professional Engineer under §112.3(d), or, in the case of a qualified facility that meets the criteria in §112.3(g), the relevant sections of your Plan are certified by a licensed Professional Engineer under §112.6(d), if you determine that the installation of any of the structures or pieces of equipment listed in paragraphs (c) and (h)(1) of this section, and §§112.8(c)(2), 112.8(c)(11), 112.9(c)(2), 112.10(c), 112.12(c)(2), and 112.12(c)(11) to prevent a discharge as described in §112.1(b) from any onshore or offshore facility is not practicable, you must clearly explain in your Plan why such measures are not practicable; for bulk storage containers, conduct both periodic integrity testing of the containers and periodic integrity and leak testing of the valves and piping; and, unless you have submitted a response plan under §112.20, provide in your Plan the following: (1) An oil spill contingency plan following the provisions of part 109 of this chapter. (2) A written commitment of manpower, equipment, and materials required to expeditiously control and remove any quantity of oil discharged that may be harmful.	Not Applicable
40 CFR 112.7(e)	(e) *Inspections, tests, and records.* Conduct inspections and tests required by this part in accordance with written procedures that you or the certifying engineer develop for the facility. You must keep these written procedures and a record of the inspections and tests, signed by the appropriate supervisor or inspector, with the SPCC Plan for a period of three years. Records of inspections and tests kept under usual and customary business practices will suffice for purposes of this paragraph.	Section 3.6, Appendix D
40 CFR 112.7(f)(1)	(f) *Personnel, training, and discharge prevention procedures.* (1) At a minimum, train your oil-handling personnel in the operation and maintenance of equipment to prevent discharges; discharge procedure protocols; applicable pollution control laws, rules, and regulations; general facility operations; and, the contents of the facility SPCC Plan.	Section 3.8
40 CFR 112.7(f)(2)	(2) Designate a person at each applicable facility who is accountable for discharge prevention and who reports to facility management.	Section 1.2.3
40 CFR 112.7(f)(3)	(3) Schedule and conduct discharge prevention briefings for your oil-handling personnel at least once a year to assure adequate understanding of the SPCC Plan for that facility. Such briefings must highlight and describe known discharges as described in §112.1(b) or failures, malfunctioning components, and any recently developed precautionary measures.	Section 3.8
40 CFR 112.7(g)	(g) *Security (excluding oil production facilities).* (1) Fully fence each facility handling, processing, or storing oil, and lock and/or guard entrance gates when the facility is not in production or is unattended. (2) Ensure that the master flow and drain valves and any other valves permitting direct outward flow of the container's contents to the surface have adequate security measures so that they remain in the closed position when in non-operating or non-standby status. (3) Lock the starter control on each oil pump in the "off" position and locate it at a site accessible only to authorized personnel when the pump is in a non-operating or non-standby status.	Section 3.9

REGULATORY CROSS REFERENCE
US EPA OIL POLLUTION PREVENTION REGULATIONS

REGULATORY CITATION	REGULATORY CITATION REQUIREMENT	PLAN REFERENCE
40 CFR 112.7(g)	(4) Securely cap or blank-flange the loading/unloading connections of oil pipelines or facility piping when not in service or when in standby service for an extended time. This security practice also applies to piping that is emptied of liquid content either by draining or by inert gas pressure. (5) Provide facility lighting commensurate with the type and location of the facility that will assist in the: (i) Discovery of discharges occurring during hours of darkness, both by operating personnel, if present, and by non-operating personnel (the general public, local police, etc.); and (ii) Prevention of discharges occurring through acts of vandalism.	Section 3.9
40 CFR 112.7(h)	(h) *Facility tank car and tank truck loading/unloading rack (excluding offshore facilities).* (1) Where loading/unloading area drainage does not flow into a catchment basin or treatment facility designed to handle discharges, use a quick drainage system for tank car or tank truck loading and unloading areas. You must design any containment system to hold at least the maximum capacity of any single compartment of a tank car or tank truck loaded or unloaded at the facility. (2) Provide an interlocked warning light or physical barrier system, warning signs, wheel chocks, or vehicle break interlock system in loading/unloading areas to prevent vehicles from departing before complete disconnection of flexible or fixed oil transfer lines. (3) Prior to filling and departure of any tank car or tank truck, closely inspect for discharges the lowermost drain and all outlets of such vehicles, and if necessary, ensure that they are tightened, adjusted, or replaced to prevent liquid discharge while in transit.	Section 3.10
40 CFR 112.7(i)	(i) If a field-constructed aboveground container undergoes a repair, alteration, reconstruction, or a change in service that might affect the risk of a discharge or failure due to brittle fracture or other catastrophe, or has discharged oil or failed due to brittle fracture failure or other catastrophe, evaluate the container for risk of discharge or failure due to brittle fracture or other catastrophe, and as necessary, take appropriate action.	Section 3.3
40 CFR 112.7(j)	(j) In addition to the minimal prevention standards listed under this section, include in your Plan a complete discussion of conformance with the applicable requirements and other effective discharge prevention and containment procedures listed in this part or any applicable more stringent State rules, regulations, and guidelines.	Sections 1.3 and 3.0 (Entire Section)
40 CFR 112.7(k)	(k) *Qualified Oil-filled Operational Equipment.* The owner or operator of a facility with oil-filled operational equipment that meets the qualification criteria in paragraph (k)(1) of this sub-section may choose to implement for this qualified oil-filled operational equipment the alternate requirements as described in paragraph (k)(2) of this sub-section in lieu of general secondary containment required in paragraph (c) of this section. (1) *Qualification Criteria—Reportable Discharge History:* The owner or operator of a facility that has had no single discharge as described in §112.1(b) from any oil-filled operational equipment exceeding 1,000 U.S. gallons or no two discharges as described in §112.1(b) from any oil-filled operational equipment each exceeding 42 U.S. gallons within any twelve month period in the three years prior to the SPCC Plan certification date, or since becoming subject to this part if the facility has been in operation	Section 3.1

REGULATORY CROSS REFERENCE
US EPA OIL POLLUTION PREVENTION REGULATIONS

REGULATORY CITATION	REGULATORY CITATION REQUIREMENT	PLAN REFERENCE
40 CFR 112.7(k)	for less than three years (other than oil discharges as described in §112.1(b) that are the result of natural disasters, acts of war or terrorism); and (2) *Alternative Requirements to General Secondary Containment.* If secondary containment is not provided for qualified oil-filled operational equipment pursuant to paragraph (c) of this section, the owner or operator of a facility with qualified oil-filled operational equipment must: (i) Establish and document the facility procedures for inspections or a monitoring program to detect equipment failure and/or a discharge; and (ii) Unless you have submitted a response plan under §112.20, provide in your Plan the following: (A) An oil spill contingency plan following the provisions of part 109 of this chapter. (B) A written commitment of manpower, equipment, and materials required to expeditiously control and remove any quantity of oil discharged that may be harmful.	Section 3.1
40 CFR 112.8(a)	If you are the owner or operator of an onshore facility (excluding a production facility), you must: (a) Meet the general requirements for the Plan listed under §112.7, and the specific discharge prevention and containment procedures listed in this section.	Entire Plan
40 CFR 112.8(b)	(b) *Facility drainage.* (1) Restrain drainage from diked storage areas by valves to prevent a discharge into the drainage system or facility effluent treatment system, except where facility systems are designed to control such discharge. You may empty diked areas by pumps or ejectors; however, you must manually activate these pumps or ejectors and must inspect the condition of the accumulation before starting, to ensure no oil will be discharged. (2) Use valves of manual, open-and-closed design, for the drainage of diked areas. You may not use flapper-type drain valves to drain diked areas. If your facility drainage drains directly into a watercourse and not into an on-site wastewater treatment plant, you must inspect and may drain uncontaminated retained stormwater, as provided in paragraphs (c)(3)(ii), (iii), and (iv) of this section. (3) Design facility drainage systems from undiked areas with a potential for a discharge (such as where piping is located outside containment walls or where tank truck discharges may occur outside the loading area) to flow into ponds, lagoons, or catchment basins designed to retain oil or return it to the facility. You must not locate catchment basins in areas subject to periodic flooding. (4) If facility drainage is not engineered as in paragraph (b)(3) of this section, equip the final discharge of all ditches inside the facility with a diversion system that would, in the event of an uncontrolled discharge, retain oil in the facility. (5) Where drainage waters are treated in more than one treatment unit and such treatment is continuous, and pump transfer is needed, provide two "lift" pumps and permanently install at least one of the pumps. Whatever	Section 3.5

REGULATORY CROSS REFERENCE
US EPA OIL POLLUTION PREVENTION REGULATIONS

REGULATORY CITATION	REGULATORY CITATION REQUIREMENT	PLAN REFERENCE
40 CFR 112.8(b)	techniques you use, you must engineer facility drainage systems to prevent a discharge as described in §112.1(b) in case there is an equipment failure or human error at the facility.	Section 3.5
40 CFR 112.8(c)(1)	(c) *Bulk storage containers.* (1) Not use a container for the storage of oil unless its material and construction are compatible with the material stored and conditions of storage such as pressure and temperature.	Section 3.1
40 CFR 112.8(c)(2)	2) Construct all bulk storage tank installations (except mobile refuelers) so that you provide a secondary means of containment for the entire capacity of the largest single container and sufficient freeboard to contain precipitation. You must ensure that diked areas are sufficiently impervious to contain discharged oil. Dikes, containment curbs, and pits are commonly employed for this purpose. You may also use an alternative system consisting of a drainage trench enclosure that must be arranged so that any discharge will terminate and be safely confined in a facility catchment basin or holding pond.	Section 3.2, Table 1
40 CFR 112.8(c)(3)	(3) Not allow drainage of uncontaminated rainwater from the diked area into a storm drain or discharge of an effluent into an open watercourse, lake, or pond, bypassing the facility treatment system unless you: (i) Normally keep the bypass valve sealed closed. (ii) Inspect the retained rainwater to ensure that its presence will not cause a discharge as described in §112.1(b). (iii) Open the bypass valve and reseal it following drainage under responsible supervision; and (iv) Keep adequate records of such events, for example, any records required under permits issued in accordance with §§122.41(j)(2) and 122.41(m)(3) of this chapter.	Section 3.5
40 CFR 112.8(c)(4)	(4) Protect any completely buried metallic storage tank installed on or after January 10, 1974 from corrosion by coatings or cathodic protection compatible with local soil conditions. You must regularly leak test such completely buried metallic storage tanks.	Not Applicable
40 CFR 112.8(c)(5)	(5) Not use partially buried or bunkered metallic tanks for the storage of oil, unless you protect the buried section of the tank from corrosion. You must protect partially buried and bunkered tanks from corrosion by coatings or cathodic protection compatible with local soil conditions.	Not Applicable
40 CFR 112.8(c)(6)	(6) Test each aboveground container for integrity on a regular schedule, and whenever you make material repairs. The frequency of and type of testing must take into account container size and design (such as floating roof, skid-mounted, elevated, or partially buried). You must combine visual inspection with another testing technique such as hydrostatic testing, radiographic testing, ultrasonic testing, acoustic emissions testing, or another system of non-destructive shell testing. You must keep comparison records and you must also inspect the container's supports and foundations. In addition, you must frequently inspect the outside of the container for signs of deterioration, discharges, or accumulation of oil inside diked areas. Records of inspections and tests kept under usual and customary business practices will suffice for purposes of this paragraph.	Sections 3.6 and 3.7

REGULATORY CROSS REFERENCE
US EPA OIL POLLUTION PREVENTION REGULATIONS

REGULATORY CITATION	REGULATORY CITATION REQUIREMENT	PLAN REFERENCE
40 CFR 112.8(c)(7)	(7) Control leakage through defective internal heating coils by monitoring the steam return and exhaust lines for contamination from internal heating coils that discharge into an open watercourse, or pass the steam return or exhaust lines through a settling tank, skimmer, or other separation or retention system.	Section 3.1
40 CFR 112.8(c)(8)	(8) Engineer or update each container installation in accordance with good engineering practice to avoid discharges. You must provide at least one of the following devices: (i) High liquid level alarms with an audible or visual signal at a constantly attended operation or surveillance station. In smaller facilities an audible air vent may suffice. (ii) High liquid level pump cutoff devices set to stop flow at a predetermined container content level. (iii) Direct audible or code signal communication between the container gauger and the pumping station. (iv) A fast response system for determining the liquid level of each bulk storage container such as digital computers, telepulse, or direct vision gauges. If you use this alternative, a person must be present to monitor gauges and the overall filling of bulk storage containers. (v) You must regularly test liquid level sensing devices to ensure proper operation.	Sections 3.1, 3.2 and 3.10
40 CFR 112.8(c)(9)	(9) Observe effluent treatment facilities frequently enough to detect possible system upsets that could cause a discharge as described in §112.1(b).	Not Applicable
40 CFR 112.8(c)(10)	(10) Promptly correct visible discharges which result in a loss of oil from the container, including but not limited to seams, gaskets, piping, pumps, valves, rivets, and bolts. You must promptly remove any accumulations of oil in diked areas.	Section 3.6, Appendix D
40 CFR 112.8(c)(11)	(11) Position or locate mobile or portable oil storage containers to prevent a discharge as described in §112.1(b). Except for mobile refuelers, you must furnish a secondary means of containment, such as a dike or catchment basin, sufficient to contain the capacity of the largest single compartment or container with sufficient freeboard to contain precipitation.	Sections 3.4.3
40 CFR 112.8(d)(1)	(d) *Facility transfer operations, pumping, and facility process.* (1) Provide buried piping that is installed or replaced on or after August 16, 2002, with a protective wrapping and coating. You must also cathodically protect such buried piping installations or otherwise satisfy the corrosion protection standards for piping in part 280 of this chapter or a State program approved under part 281 of this chapter. If a section of buried line is exposed for any reason, you must carefully inspect it for deterioration. If you find corrosion damage, you must undertake additional examination and corrective action as indicated by the magnitude of the damage.	Not Applicable
40 CFR 112.8(d)(2)	(2) Cap or blank-flange the terminal connection at the transfer point and mark it as to origin when piping is not in service or is in standby service for an extended time.	Not Applicable

REGULATORY CROSS REFERENCE
US EPA OIL POLLUTION PREVENTION REGULATIONS

REGULATORY CITATION	REGULATORY CITATION REQUIREMENT	PLAN REFERENCE
40 CFR 112.8(d)(3)	(3) Properly design pipe supports to minimize abrasion and corrosion and allow for expansion and contraction.	Section 3.1
40 CFR 112.8(d)(4)	(4) Regularly inspect all aboveground valves, piping, and appurtenances. During the inspection you must assess the general condition of items, such as flange joints, expansion joints, valve glands and bodies, catch pans, pipeline supports, locking of valves, and metal surfaces. You must also conduct integrity and leak testing of buried piping at the time of installation, modification, construction, relocation, or replacement.	Section 3.6, Appendix D
40 CFR 112.8(d)(5)	(5) Warn all vehicles entering the facility to be sure that no vehicle will endanger aboveground piping or other oil transfer operations.	Section 3.0
40 CFR 112.9	Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan requirements for onshore oil production facilities	Not Applicable
40 CFR 112.10	Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan requirements for onshore oil drilling and workover facilities	Not Applicable
40 CFR 112.11	Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan requirements for offshore oil drilling, production, or workover facilities	Not Applicable
40 CFR 112.12	Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan requirements	Not Applicable
40 CFR 112.20	Facility response plans	Not Applicable
40 CFR 112.21	Facility response training and drills/exercises	Not Applicable

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APPENDIX C

INVENTORY OF SPILL CONTROL EQUIPMENT

SPILL RESPONSE EQUIPMENT

EQUIPMENT	QUANTITY	LOCATION
Communications		
Telephone - Cellular	3	Staff
Telephone – Land Line	5	Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Building
Personal Protective Equipment		
Safety Glasses	4	O & M Building
Hard Hats	4	O & M Building
Impervious Boots and Gloves	4	O & M Building
Spill Response Equipment		
Fire Extinguisher	6	O & M Building
Spill Response Kit (generally includes absorbent pillows, pads, and socks; safety glasses, gloves, repair putty, plastic bags, and zip ties)	2	O & M Building
Absorbent Boom	1 bag	O & M Building
Absorbent Pads	Provided in kits	O & M Building
Shovels	2	O & M Building
Brooms	2	O & M Building
Dust Pans	2	O & M Building
Plastic Bags (e.g., shop garbage bags)	several cases	O & M Building

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APPENDIX D

SPCC INSPECTION FORM

FIRST WIND – BULL HILL WIND
Hancock County, Maine

SPCC INSPECTION FORM

Date of Inspection: _____ Inspector Name and Title: _____ Inspector Signature: _____

Tank	Oil Storage System	Location	Contents	Storage Capacity (Gallons)	Inspection Frequency	Description of Deficiency (if observed)[1]	Corrective Action
Inspect exterior surfaces of tank, pipes, valves and other associated equipment for: (1) deficiencies such as leaks, seepage, surface wetting, or discoloration; (2) structural damage such as cracks, areas of wear, visible shell thinning, blistering, corrosion, distortion, separation, swelling, excessive settlement, or foundation weaknesses; Inspect aboveground storage tanks for the condition of level gauge, vent whistle alarm, tank labels (product label, NFPA label, safe fill volume label); Inspect secondary containment structures for condition of containment floor, roof condition, and presence of standing water or snow/ice.							
01	Main Electric Transformer	Electric Substation	Type II Transformer Oil	6,240 100 (load tap)	Monthly		
03	Grounding Transformer	Electric Substation	Type II Transformer Oil	2 x 380	Monthly		
04	Drums	Operations and Maintenance Building Garage	Lubricating Oils	2 x 55	Monthly		
05	Drums	Operations and Maintenance Building Garage	Used / Waste Oil	3 x 55	Monthly		
T01-A to T019-A	Wind Turbine Nacelle	Wind Turbine No. T01 through No. T19	Lubricating Oil	19 x 225	Monthly		

[1]If a release of petroleum has been discovered or is suspected notify the Shift Supervisor immediately. If a deficiency is identified during the inspection, it must be corrected as soon as practical. For simple deficiencies, the action taken to correct the deficiency should be noted on the inspection form. Inspection records must be kept for a minimum of 3 years.

RECORD OF INSPECTION, DRAINAGE, AND OIL REMOVAL FROM SECONDARY CONTAINMENT

INSPECTION PROCEDURE:

Observe liquid in secondary containment for oil, oil sheen, or evidence of contact with any contaminants. Note: If oil or contaminants are present, dispose of properly and do not discharge to environment.

Tank No.	Date of Drainage/Pumping	Contaminants Present? (If yes, describe)	Time of Drainage / Pumping		Individual Conducting Inspection / Signature
			Start	End	
Other (Describe)					

APPENDIX E

HOW TO CLASSIFY, STORE AND DISPOSE OF SPILLED OIL IN MAINE

APPENDIX E
How to Classify, Store and Disposed of Spill Oil in Maine

Used/waste oil is regulated under Maine Chapter 860. Used oil is not regulated as a hazardous waste in Maine, but must meet certain parameters for recycling. Used oil is subject to testing for the Maine Waste Oil parameters which are presented in the following tables:

Specification Waste Oil

Constituent/Property	Allowable Level*
Arsenic	5.0 ppm maximum
Cadmium	2.0 ppm maximum
Chromium	10 ppm maximum
Lead	100 ppm maximum
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)	10 ppm maximum
Total Halogens	1,000 ppm maximum
Flash Point	100° F minimum

Off-Specification Waste Oil

Constituent/Property	Allowable Level*
Arsenic	18 ppm, maximum
Cadmium	10 ppm. maximum
Chromium	35 ppm maximum
Lead	1,000 ppm maximum
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)	49 ppm maximum
Total Halogens	4,000 ppm maximum
Flash Point	100° F minimum

*Concentrations are in parts per million on a dry weight basis. Values for metals are for total metal concentration, not EP Toxic concentration.

There are no restrictions on recycling used oil that meets the specification standards listed above. Specification waste oil may be shipped offsite for recycling or may be burned as supplemental fuel onsite in furnaces, boilers or space heaters. Off-specification used oil may only be burned in units meeting the requirements for industrial boilers or furnaces as outlined in Maine Chapter 860.

Used oil exhibiting a hazardous characteristic or exceeding the levels established above for the Maine waste oil parameters must be managed as a hazardous waste.

APPENDIX F

SPILL REPORTING GUIDE

APPENDIX F –SPILL REPORTING GUIDE
First Wind – Bull Hill Wind Project
Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan

SPILL REPORTING GUIDE - VERBAL NOTIFICATION		
Type of Spill	Who to Call	Time Frame
Any spill	Primary Emergency Coordinator or Alternate Emergency Coordinator	Immediately
Maine is a zero-tolerance state for oil spill reporting. If oil (including but not limited to transformer oil, gasoline, diesel, heating oils, hydraulic oils and lubricating oils) is spilled, an initial telephone report of any discharge must be made to the DEP as soon as possible, but within two hours. If the report is made within 2 hours, the responsible party is exempt from any reporting fines.	Maine Department of Environmental Protection (DEP)	Immediately
Any spill where there is a personal injury; the potential for fire, explosion or threat to health; or the potential for migration off-site or to a waterway.	Ellsworth Fire/Rescue Department	Immediately
Any spill involving a release of any quantity of oil to navigable waters or drainage feature that discharges to navigable waters. NOTE: EPA requires reporting to the NRC for oil spills to navigable waters or adjoining shorelines. EPA has determined that discharges of oil in quantities that may be harmful to public health or the environment include those that: • Violate applicable water quality standards; • Cause a film or "sheen" upon, or discoloration of the surface of the water or adjoining shorelines; or • Cause a sludge or emulsion to be deposited beneath the surface of the water or upon adjoining shorelines.	National Response Center (NRC)	Immediately
Any spill determined to require outside assistance for spill response	Spill Response Contractor	As soon as need is determined

APPENDIX F –SPILL REPORTING GUIDE
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Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan

SPILL REPORTING REQUIREMENTS – WRITTEN NOTIFICATION		
Type of Spill	Where to Send Written Reports	Time Frame
40 CFR Part 112.4(a) requires that the facility file a written report to the EPA Region 1 Administrator under the following circumstances: • If an oil discharge of more than 1,000 gallons occurs in a single spill event; AND • If the release(s) enter navigable waters (i.e., the adjacent wetlands); OR • If a discharge of more than 42 gallons of oil occurs in each of two discrete spill events within any 12-month period; AND • If the release(s) enter navigable waters (i.e., the adjacent wetlands).	USEPA New England Region 1 5 Post Office Square - Suite 100 Boston, MA 02109-3912	Within 60 days of the release

INFORMATION TO INCLUDE IN EPA SPILL REPORT

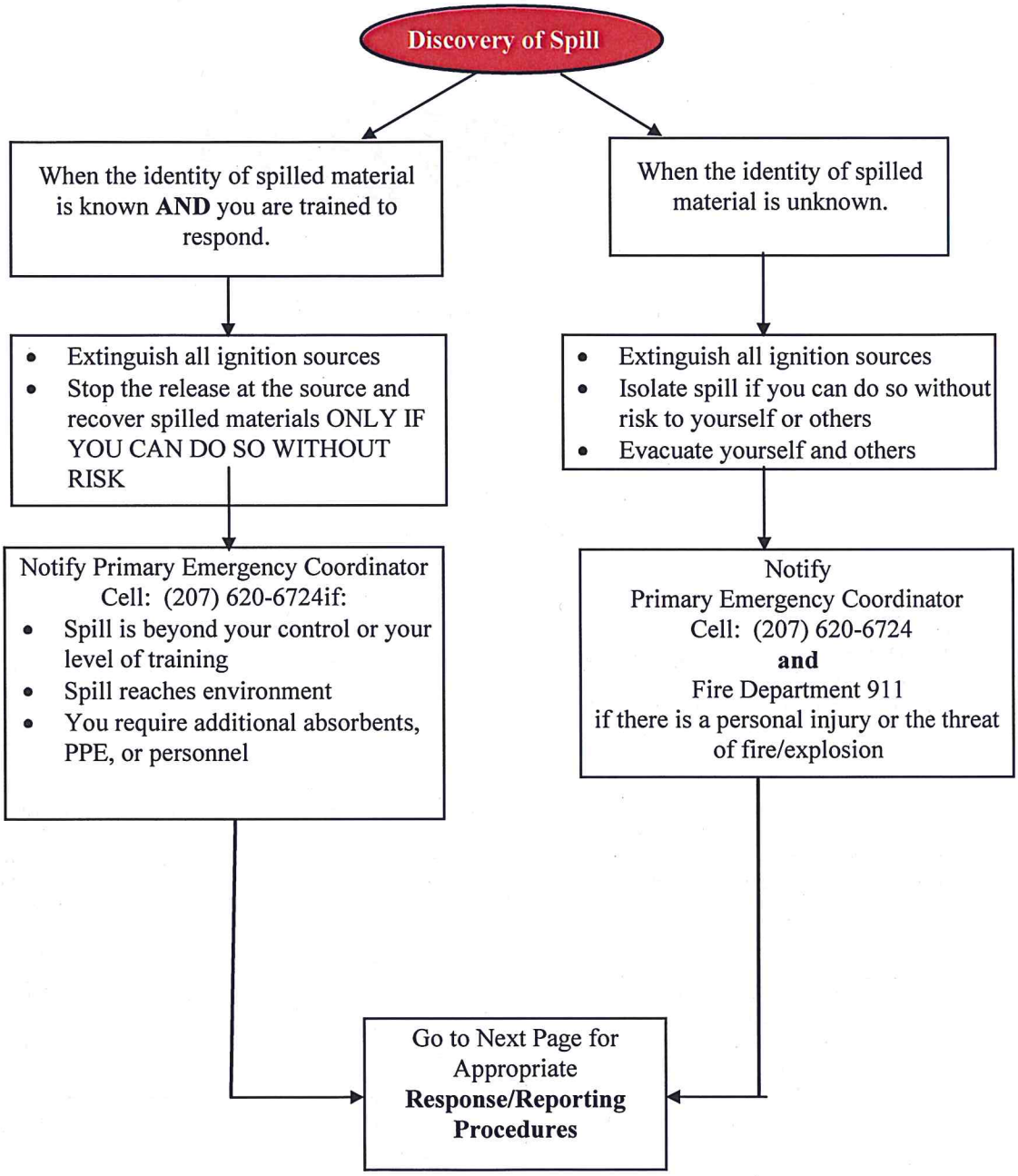
- Name of the facility;
- Name(s) of the owner or operator of the facility;
- Location of the facility;
- Maximum storage or handling capacity of the facility and normal daily volume of oil used or consumed;
- The corrective actions and/or countermeasures taken, including a description of equipment repairs or replacements;
- An adequate description of the facility, including maps, flow diagrams and topographical maps;
- The cause(s) of such release, including a failure analysis of the system or subsystem in which a failure occurred;
- Additional preventive measures taken or contemplated to minimize the possibility of recurrence; and
- Such other information as the EPA Region 1 Administrator may reasonably require pertinent to the Plan or spill event.

In accordance with 40 CFR Part 112.4(c), EPA will conduct a review and may require that the facility take additional measures, including procedures, methods, equipment and other requirements necessary to prevent and contain discharges of oil from the facility.

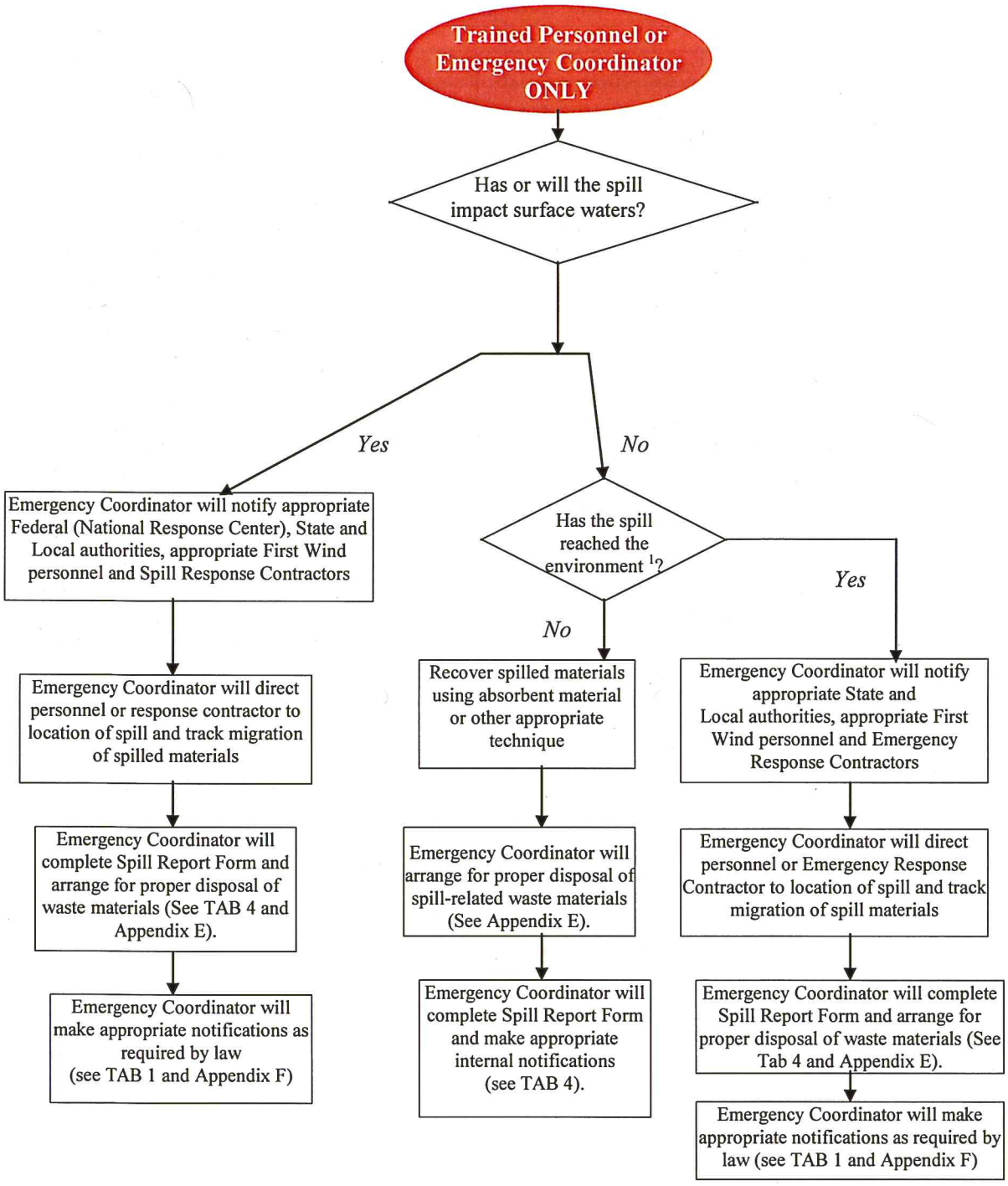
APPENDIX G

OIL SPILL RELEASE FLOWCHART BULL HILL

INITIAL SPILL/RELEASE RESPONSE/REPORTING FLOWCHART



SPILL/RELEASE RESPONSE/REPORTING FLOWCHART FOR TRAINED PERSONNEL *ONLY*



[1] See Appendix F for reporting guidelines for oil spills in Maine