

## SEACOAST RELIABILITY PROJECT SPILL PREVENTION AND CONTROL PLAN

### Introduction

This Spill Prevention and Control Plan has been prepared for submarine cable installation operations in the vicinity of Little Bay in the Towns of Durham and Newington, New Hampshire for the Seacoast Reliability Project (the Project). The objective of this document is to provide site-specific procedures to follow in the event of an unplanned release of oil or hazardous substances into the environment. Hazardous materials are substances and wastes that have the potential to pose a significant threat to human health and the environment based upon their quantity, concentration, or chemical composition. Construction of this project will require the use of certain potentially hazardous materials, such as gasoline, diesel fuel, hydraulic fluid, lubricating oils, and other substances to operate and maintain equipment during construction.

### Regulatory Overview

Major federal legislation pertaining to hazardous materials include the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), the Clean Air Act, and the Clean Water Act. Numerous other federal, state, and local regulations also govern the use, storage, transport, production, and disposal of hazardous materials. Some of the key requirements of these laws are outlined in:

- 29 CFR 1900-1910 Occupational Safety and Health Act
- 40 CFR 100-149, 400-469 Clean Water Act
- 40 CFR 141-143 Safe Drinking Water Act
- 40 CFR 50-99 Clean Air Act
- 40 CFR 702-799 Toxic Substances Control Act
- 40 CFR 300-306 CERCLA/SARA
- 40 CFR 240-280 RCRA/HSWA/FFCA
- 49 CFR 171-179 Hazardous Materials Transportation Act (USDOT)

### Hazardous Materials Management

The following project-specific measures are intended to prevent the discharge of oil or hazardous materials to Little Bay, groundwater aquifers, and/or other sensitive resource areas during project construction. These measures pertain to all vehicle refueling and servicing activities as well as the storage, transportation, production, and disposal of hazardous materials/wastes.

### Preventative Planning

Prior preventative planning focused on the specific operation or task is the most effective method of mitigating the risk of spills. Steps like minimizing the quantities of stored hazardous materials, good housekeeping, ensuring

equipment is in good working order, that hoses and fitting are tight and not leaking, that proper storage containers are used can go a long way in preventing unintended release of hazardous materials.

**Hazardous Material Inventory**

Proper planning for spill prevention and control includes documenting the anticipated inventory of oil or hazardous materials to be present on the project, the storage methods and the locations where these materials are stored. This inventory shall be reviewed and maintained during the course of the project.

Materials anticipated to be stored and used on site in quantities greater than 5 gallons include:

<b>Material Type</b>	<b>Anticipated Quantities</b>
Diesel Fuel	500-1000 gallon double wall tank on barge
Gasoline	Boat fueling to occur at local marina
Hydraulic Oil	(2) 5-gallon pails on barge
Engine Oil	(12) 1-gallon containers on barge
Grease	(24) 14-ounce cartridges on barge
Starting Fluid	(12) 11-ounce cans
Brake Cleaner	(12) 16-ounce cans
Marking Paint	(12) 15-ounce cans

**Physical Storage Requirements**

Oil and Hazardous materials shall be stored in accordance with the following physical requirements:

- **Storage Containers:** Containers must be compatible with the wastes stored in the containers. If the container is damaged or leaks, the waste must be transferred to a container in good condition. The Prime Construction Contractor will inspect containers at least weekly to discover any leaks in the containers or the containment systems. Containers used for transportation must comply with USDOT requirements.
- **Incompatible Wastes:** Wastes that are not compatible with other wastes will not be stored in the same container or in an unwashed container that previously held an incompatible material.

- **Ignitable or Reactive Wastes:** Wastes that may ignite or are reactive must be located at least 50 feet from the material yard (fly yard) property line and “NO SMOKING” signs must be posted in conspicuous places wherever there is a hazard from ignitable or reactive waste.
- **Container Management:** Containers holding hazardous waste will be kept closed during transfer and storage, except when it is necessary to add or remove waste.
- **Secondary Containment:** Secondary containment may consist of containment sumps or bermed or diked areas that are lined and capable of holding 110 percent of the volume of the stored material and will be provided for fuel and oil tanks stored on-site.

### Container Labeling Requirements

Contractors will comply with the following labeling requirements for any container (including tanks) used on-site to store accumulated hazardous wastes. The containers will be labeled with the information below and as required in 22 CFR Section 66262.34 (f):

- The accumulation start date and/or the date the 90-day storage period began.
- The words: “Hazardous Waste.”
- The composition and physical state of the wastes.
- Warning words indicating the particular hazards of the waste, such as: “flammable, corrosive or reactive.”
- The name and address of the facility, which generated the waste.

It is anticipated that under normal operations hazardous waste materials will not be generated in significant quantities.

### Fueling and Maintenance

In accordance with New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services (NHDES) permit conditions, the Project will adhere to *NHDES guidance WD-DWGB-22-6 Best Management Practices for Fueling and Maintenance of Excavation and Earth Moving Equipment* which is included in Appendix A. Spill prevention methods shall be employed as presented in this guidance including:

- Storage of fuels and regulated substances in sealed, clearly labelled containers
- Storage of containers on stable, level impervious surfaces
- Secondary containment around fuel storage containers during transfer
- Keep secondary containment area covered and dry
- Comply with related State and Federal Requirements
- Train employees to prevent, contain, and cleanup spills
- Immediately report significant or uncontrolled spills
- Properly store and dispose of contaminated soil and materials
- Keep storage areas secure

## Spill Kits and Spill Response Supplies

Spill kits consist of emergency cleanup and spill containment materials that can be used in the event of a fuel or other chemical spill. Spill kits (kept in suitable containers) must be kept on site and accessible at all times in case of an emergency spill. Spill kits and spill response supplies shall be available on marine vessels and at both the east and west shore landing areas. Spill kit and spill response product descriptions are provided in Appendix B. The following spill response materials and equipment will be present on site:

- 65-Gallon Spill Kit Containing:
  - 65-gallon drum with lid
  - (6) 3" x 8' oil-only socks
  - (4) 5" x 10' booms
  - (50) 16" x 20" absorbent pads
  - 10 disposal bags
  - 25-lbs of granular oil absorbent
- Absorbent Materials
  - A quantity of boom sufficient to encircle the barge
  - 200 (approximately) absorbent pads
  - 40' of 5" absorbent socks
- Shovels-2 round nose and 2 square point
- Brooms and dust pans
- Personal Protective Gear-
  - Half mask respirators with dust and VOC cartridges,
  - Impervious gloves
  - Dust masks
  - Tyvek suits
  - Rubber boots
  - Face shields and goggles
- Medical first-aid supplies- fully stocked industrial first aid kits and AED
- Bung wrench (non-sparking)
- Storage containers –additional empty 55-gallon containers on barge and tug.
- Phone list with emergency contact numbers
- Radios or other communication equipment will be maintained in construction vehicles and other easily accessible locations so that project personnel can quickly report spills.

## **Training**

The Contractor will ensure that all construction personnel responsible for spill prevention and response are appropriately trained in compliance with Occupational Safety and Health Act requirements [29 CFR Sec. 1910.1200.]. The training will include, at a minimum:

- An overview of regulatory requirements,
- Methods for the safe handling/storage of hazardous materials
- Spill prevention procedures
- General emergency response procedures
- Use of personal protective equipment
- Use of spill clean-up equipment
- Procedures for coordinating with emergency response teams
- Procedures for notifying agencies
- Procedures for documenting spills, and
- Identification of sites/areas requiring special treatment, if any.

## **Spill Containment and Response**

### **Emergency Response Procedures**

It is the responsibility of anyone detecting a spill to immediately notify the person in charge (PIC) of the operation. The PIC will immediately initiate the procedures outlined in this document.

### **Ensure Personnel Safety**

- Ensure the safety of personnel and warn anyone in the vicinity of the incident
- Secure all ignition sources if spill is a flammable material
- Never rush into the situation, calmly assess the problem and determine the product spilled before taking action
- Ensure first responders have the appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and correct spill response tools and materials for product spilled

### **Stop the Flow**

- Act quickly to arrest the flow to reduce the impact to the environment
- Close valves, shut off pumps, plug holes – make every effort to secure the flow of product.

### **Contain the Spill**

- Close off all avenues of flow for the product to enter drainage systems or scuppers.
- Build a barrier to contain the product and prevent it from running over the sides of the vessel
- Use the appropriate absorbents for the material being discharged. Absorbent materials are manufactured for a specific type of product; make sure the vessel is equipped with the proper type of spill response kit

for the hazardous material on board.

- Floating booms can be deployed to contain any product that may enter the water
- Local marine environmental cleanup company Hydroterra Environmental Services will be on call in the event that the spill requires additional resources to contain and clean up. Additional environmental cleanup companies are available if Hydroterra is not available.
- All equipment and/or material used in clean up (e.g., used sorbent, oil containment materials, etc.) must be disposed of in accordance with Local, State and Federal environmental requirements.

### **Report the Incident**

The PIC will report the incident as soon as possible to the project manager who will inform corporate management, LS Cable, Eversource Energy and the N.H. Department of Environmental Services of the incident. Timely, detailed, and accurate information is critical for an effective response to a hazardous substance emergency. See Appendix B for Emergency Phone Numbers.

### **Procedures for Notification to Agencies**

Local, State, and Federal response agencies must receive immediate notification whenever an exposure poses a significant threat to public health, safety, and welfare or to the environment. The more severe the incident, the more intensely higher levels of government will be involved. See Appendix C for New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services Reporting Forms.

Immediately report significant or uncontrolled spills. Small spills to land that are quickly cleaned up do not need to be reported. However, if *any* of the following occurs, the spill must be immediately reported to the **N.H. Department of Environmental Services at (603) 271-3899 or (603) 271-3636 after 4 p.m. on weekdays or on weekends:**

- The spill is 25 gallons or more.
- The spill is not contained immediately.
- The spill and contamination are not completely removed within 24 hours.
- There is impact or potential impact to groundwater or surface water.

**Spills/releases entering waterways must also be reported to the Coast Guard and the National Response Center at 800-424-8802.**

Notification of NH DES and NRC shall include, insofar as possible:

#### **Who you are:**

Your name, title, address, and phone number

The name, address, and phone number of the responsible party (if known)

Person in-charge contact information

#### **Where the incident happened:**

City or town

Street address, nearest intersection, landmark, or Lat/long

**What happened:**

What hazardous substance was or may be released?  
How much of it?  
Are casualties involved?  
What threats to public health, safety, and welfare seem most pressing?

**When it happened:**

When did the incident begin?  
When did you discover it?

**Why it happened:**

What caused the release if known?

**Documentation**

The Contractor is required to maintain detailed records for all spills, regardless of quantity or size. The Contractor will record spill information in a daily log. The following items must be included in the daily log (as appropriate, based on the spill incident):

- Time and date of each log entry.
- Name of individual recording log entry.
- List of all agencies notified, including name of individual notified, time and date.
- Type and amount of material spilled.
- Resources affected by spill.
- List of response actions taken, including relative success.
- Copies of letters, permits, or other communications received from government agencies throughout the duration of the spill response.
- Copies of all outgoing correspondence related to the spill.
- Photographs of the response effort (and surrounding baseline photographs).

**Appendices**

- A. NHDES GUIDANCE WD-DWGB-22-6 Best Management Practices for Fueling and Maintenance of Excavation and Earthmoving Equipment
- B. Spill Kit and Spill Response Product Descriptions
- C. Emergency Phone Numbers
- D. NHDES Spill Report Forms

**APPENDIX A**

**NHDES GUIDANCE WD-DWGB-22-6 Best Management Practices for Fueling and  
Maintenance of Excavation and Earthmoving Equipment**



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# ENVIRONMENTAL Fact Sheet

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WD-DWGB-22-6

2010

## Best Management Practices for Fueling and Maintenance of Excavation and Earthmoving Equipment

Env-Wq 401, Best Management Practices for Groundwater Protection, applies to a variety of businesses and activities considered potential contamination sources under the Groundwater Protection Act, RSA 485-C. If you operate a *permanent* facility for fueling or maintenance of excavation or earthmoving equipment (or other vehicles), consult DES fact sheet WD-DWGB-22-4, Best Management Practices for Groundwater Protection. **If you fuel or maintain excavation or earthmoving equipment *in the field***, this fact sheet explains how to meet the requirements of the best management practices (BMP) rules. The BMP rules apply to “regulated containers” holding five or more gallons of a regulated substance, **which include motor fuels, lubricants, hydraulic fluids, other petroleum products, degreasers, and other substances that are capable of contaminating drinking water.**<sup>1</sup> The rules do not apply to petroleum storage tanks regulated under Env-Wm 1401 Underground Storage Facilities (USTs) or Env-Wm 1402 Control of Aboveground Petroleum Storage Facilities (ASTs), but may apply to the transfer of fuel or other petroleum products between ASTs/USTs and equipment or portable containers.

### **1. Store fuels and regulated substances in sealed, clearly labeled containers.**

Regulated containers must be labeled (specifying contents), closed and sealed at all times, except to add or remove fluids.

### **2. Store regulated containers on a stable, level, impervious surface.**

Regulated containers must be stored in such a way that they will not easily tip over. Fueling, fuel storage, and maintenance areas, where transfers of fuel/fluids or work on equipment or vehicles that might result in spills, must be located on level ground with an impervious floor surface constructed of concrete, asphalt, chemically compatible polymer material or any other impervious surface that will contain gas, oil or other fluids in use. If the facility is subject to Env-Wm 1402 (AST rules; see above) the impervious surface must be concrete. Impervious surfaces together with secondary containment barriers (e.g., tank vaults, positive limiting barriers, containment berms) can effectively contain spills or tank failures. Containers must not be stored on pervious surfaces (wood, soil) or otherwise come in contact with moist earth.

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<sup>1</sup> Under Env-Wq 401, “Regulated substance” means any of the following, with the exclusion of ammonia, sodium hypochlorite, sodium hydroxide, acetic acid, sulfuric acid, potassium hydroxide, and potassium permanganate:

(1) Oil as defined in RSA 146-A:2, III; (2) Any substance that contains a regulated contaminant for which an ambient groundwater quality standard has been established pursuant to RSA 485-C:6; and (3) Any substance listed in 40 CFR 302, 7-1-05 edition.

### 3. Provide secondary containment around fuel storage containers and during transfers.

Secondary containment must be provided for all regulated containers and be in place during refueling activities involving transfers of fuel from “on-road” delivery trucks, “off-road” tank trucks (referred to as “mobile refuelers”) or portable containers to field equipment.

**Option 1 (Mobile Fueling):** This involves fueling earthmoving or excavation equipment from a tank truck or some other container that is moved around the site. Secondary containment equipment used during mobile fueling should be sized to contain the *most likely* volume of fuel to be spilled during a fuel transfer.<sup>2</sup> Portable containment equipment should be positioned to catch any fuel spills due to overfilling the equipment and any other spills that may occur at or near the fuel filler port to that equipment. The selection of containment equipment and its positioning and use should take into account all of the drip points associated with the fuel filling port and the hose from the fuel delivery truck.<sup>3</sup> Personnel must attend to the fueling process to ensure that any spills will be of limited volume. See the diagram in Figure 1A and Attachment 1, photos A and B for examples of portable spill containment that may be used during mobile fuel transfers.

**Option 2 (Fuel Storage and Transfer Areas):** This involves fueling equipment in a fixed location on the site. Refueling containers (skid-mounted tanks, drums, five-gallon cans) must have secondary containment. Secondary containment areas for fuel storage tanks must be able to contain 110 percent of the volume of the largest fuel storage container and have an impervious floor. Tanks may be placed within a metal, plastic, polymer or pre-cast concrete vault providing 110 percent of the volume of the largest fuel storage container. For smaller volumes stored in fuel drums, containment pallets provide suitable secondary containment. See Attachment 1, photos E and F. Fuel transfer should be done over a flat, impervious fuel transfer area adjacent to the fuel storage tank(s). The impervious fuel transfer area should extend beyond the full reach (length) of the fuel hose to avoid spills directly onto a pervious surface. See Figure 1B. Portable containment equipment may provide both secondary containment for the fuel storage tank (110 percent of the volume) and the required impervious area (typically raised at the perimeter) necessary for conducting fuel transfers. See Attachment 1, photos C and, D. Tank storage and fuel transfers may also be within secondary containment areas constructed by forming a basin sloped down to a central low point or bermed along the perimeter, lined with a continuous sheet of 20 mil (or greater) polymer material or appropriate geomembrane liner<sup>4</sup>, and backfilled with at least six inches of sand.

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<sup>2</sup> The “most likely” volume to be spilled is dependent upon factors such as the fuel transfer rate (gallons per minute), amount of fuel being transferred, the distance between the hose nozzle and pump shut off switch, and the response time of personnel and equipment available at the facility.

<sup>3</sup> Drip points include any points from which fuel may drip to the ground if leaked from or spilled near the fuel tank filler port or the fuel nozzle on the hose. Portable containment systems typically include a floor having an impervious geotextile with an attached berm or sidewall to contain spilled fluids.

<sup>4</sup> Portable containment products must be used according to manufacturer’s specifications including those related to environmental, chemical resistance limits including exposure time, bonded seam strength, and puncture and tear strength. An ASTM Puncture rating (D4833) of 200 lbs or greater and tear strength (D4533) to equal 30/30 lb should be minimum requirements for all liners.

Figure 1A  
Containment with Impervious Surface (in grey)  
for Mobile Fuel Transfers

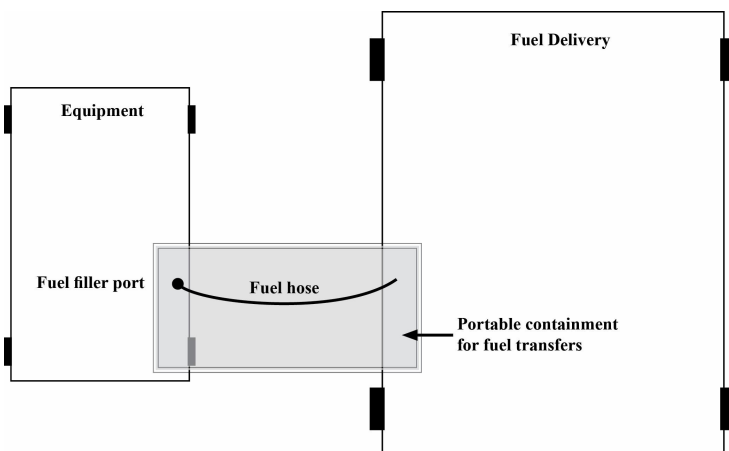
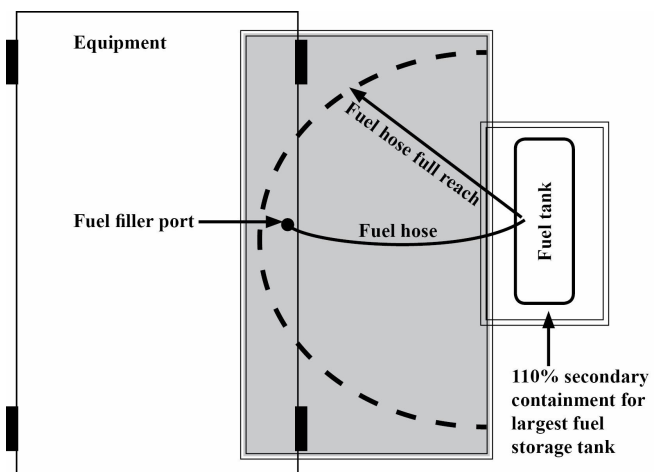


Figure 1B  
Tank Containment with Impervious Surface  
(in grey) for Fuel Transfers



#### 4. Keep secondary containment area covered and dry.

Secondary containment for outdoor storage areas (for fuel or other regulated substances) must be covered with a roof, plastic sheeting, or waterproof tarpaulins to keep containers dry, except when materials are being added or removed. The area must be kept free of rain, snow, and ice to ensure sufficient containment volume remains to contain a release from the largest storage tank. For relatively small storage areas, spill containment pallets and covers are commercially available. (See Attachment 1, photos E and F) If the water collected from the containment area has a visible sheen, DES must be contacted at (603) 271-3644 before disposal of the water.

#### 5. Comply with Related State and Federal Requirements

Construction, installation or use of aboveground tanks storing petroleum products with a capacity greater than 660 gallons in any one tank, or a combined volume of petroleum products tanks on a site greater than 1,320 gallons, must be pre-approved and registered with DES per Env-Wm 1402. (Contact the AST Program at 271-3644)

Sites storing more than a total of 1,320 gallons (in containers 55-gallons or larger) of oil products are also regulated under the federal Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Rule, 40 CFR 112. In addition to secondary containment requirements for “bulk storage” these sites must also provide spill containment during mobile fuel transfers complying with the rule’s provisions.<sup>5</sup> Both fuel trucks that come to the site to deliver fuel (e.g. “on-road”) and vehicles only used at the site to dispense fuel to equipment (e.g., “mobile refuelers”) are subject to the SPCC rules involving secondary containment during fuel transfers. Guidance on the SPCC rule with examples of secondary containment options may be found within *EPA’s Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) Guidance for Regional Inspectors*. For a copy of this guide, please see [www.epa.gov/OEM/content/spcc/spcc\\_guidance.htm#Content](http://www.epa.gov/OEM/content/spcc/spcc_guidance.htm#Content).<sup>6</sup>

<sup>5</sup> Tanks regulated under Env-Wm 1402 (AST rules) must also comply with the federal (SPCC) and must conduct fueling activities in accordance with a facility plan summarizing the structural and/or non-structural measures in place or in use to contain spills or releases of “oil” as defined under the rule.

<sup>6</sup> For more information concerning the SPCC rule, contact the EPA Region 1 SPCC Enforcement Coordinator (Joseph Canzano) at (617) 918-1763 or [canzano.joseph@epa.gov](mailto:canzano.joseph@epa.gov).

Stationary fuel tanks over 60 gallons and portable containers under 60 gallons that provide fuel to off-road vehicles (e.g. excavators) must also comply with National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) standards, specifically NFPA 30 Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code, and, if fueling “on-road” vehicles, NFPA 30A Motor Fuel Dispensing Facilities and Repair Garages. NFPA standard 30 establishes minimum fabrication standards for tanks and containers holding flammable and combustible liquids, limits on the amount of materials that can be stored in any one pile or rack, distances between piles or racks, property line setbacks and accessibility.

Any fuel container larger than 60 gallons must meet UL standard 142, *Steel Aboveground Tanks for Flammable and Combustible Liquids* establishing minimum requirements for fabrication, installation and inspection for aboveground storage tanks.<sup>7</sup>

#### **6. Train employees to prevent, contain, and clean up spills.**

Train employees in all aspects of proper storage and handling of fuel or other regulated substances. Instruct employees to use spill prevention equipment (e.g., drip pans, etc.), be present during all fuel transfers, and *immediately* clean up spills and contaminated soil. Absorbents to pick up spills and leaks must be located in the immediate area where fuels are transferred, used, or stored. In addition, spill response information must be posted at all storage areas (poster available from DES).

#### **7. Immediately report significant or uncontrolled spills.**

Small spills that are quickly cleaned up do not need to be reported. However, if *any* of the following occurs, the spill must be immediately reported to the N.H. Department of Environmental Services at (603) 271-3899 or (603) 271-3636 after 4 p.m. on weekdays or on weekends:

- ✓ The spill is 25 gallons or more.
- ✓ The spill is not contained immediately.
- ✓ The spill and contamination are not completely removed within 24 hours.
- ✓ There is impact or potential impact to groundwater or surface water.

#### **8. Properly store and dispose of contaminated soil and materials.**

Store small quantities of contaminated soil, leaking drums/cans or used absorbent materials in covered, water-tight containers. If you are going to transport contaminated absorbents or leaking drums/cans, they must be shipped in a DOT or UN Salvage Drum that complies with DOT 49 CFR 173.3 (c). Do not mix absorbents contaminated with different petroleum products or other regulated substances. This can create a hazardous waste that requires disposal by a licensed hauler. If wastes with petroleum or other regulated substances are mixed, contact DES to determine whether it is necessary to manage the waste as a hazardous or solid waste. Determining whether the waste is hazardous may require lab testing. Contact the Hazardous Waste Management Bureau’s Compliance Section at (603) 271-2942 for more information. Information concerning proper disposal of petroleum contaminated solid wastes (e.g., absorbents) is available from the Solid Waste Bureau’s Compliance Section at (603) 271-2925.

#### **9. Keep storage areas secure.**

Fuel storage areas must be kept secure. Employ a locked gate at the entrance to the site, a fence and a locked gate around the storage area, and/or store regulated substances in a locked trailer or shed. Access to storage areas must be under lock whenever the site is unattended. If the site is inactive for a period, the storage area must be inspected weekly for leaks and security. To keep storage areas secure from collision damage, berms or boulders should be used and the storage area should be located away from the active portion of the site.

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<sup>7</sup> See Underwriters Laboratory Standards at <http://ulstandardsinfontet.ul.com/> for access to a complete copy of the standards.

**10. Keep containers away from surface waters, catch basins (stormwater), private and public water supply wells.**

Containers must be kept at least 50 feet from catch basins and surface waters, 75 feet from private wells, and outside the sanitary radius (varies from 150 to 400 feet) of a public well. Contact the local public water supplier or DES (271-0688) to determine the sanitary radius for the well.

**Waivers**

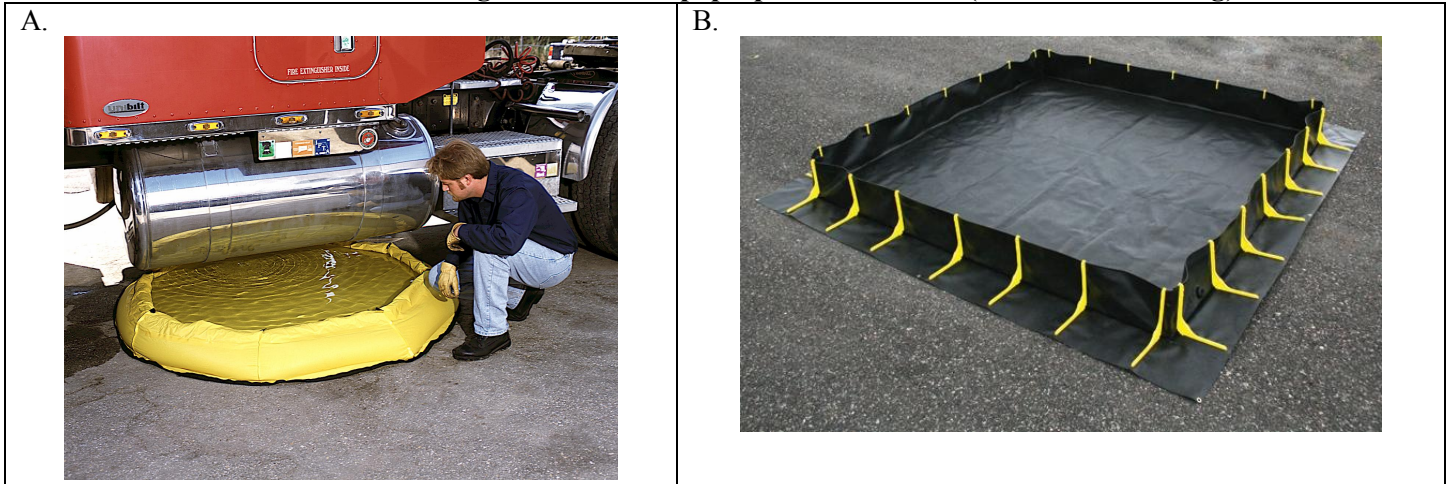
While the BMP rules are intended to apply to a variety of circumstances, DES recognizes that strict compliance may not fit every situation. Requests for specific waivers should be directed to DES at (603) 271-2947.

This fact sheet is a statement of DES's policy for interpreting Env-Wq 401, in terms of its applicability to fueling and maintenance of earthmoving and excavation equipment. Information contained in this fact sheet is current as of March 2010. Statutory or regulatory changes that may occur after this date may change this information. If there are any questions concerning the status of the information, please contact DES at (603) 271-2947.

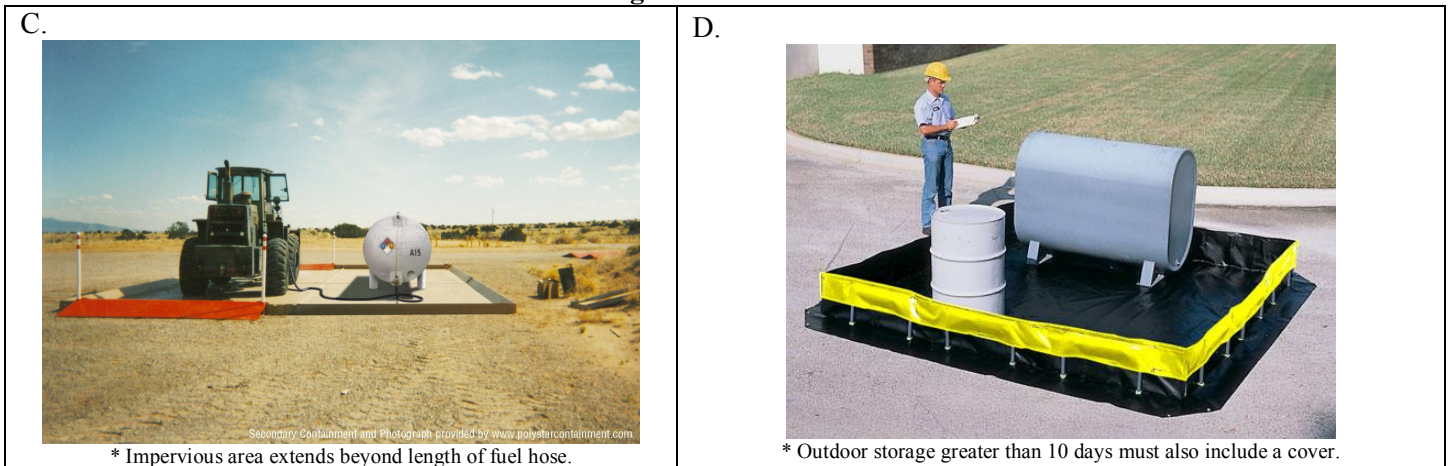


**Attachment 1**  
Portable Containment, Storage and Cover<sup>8</sup>

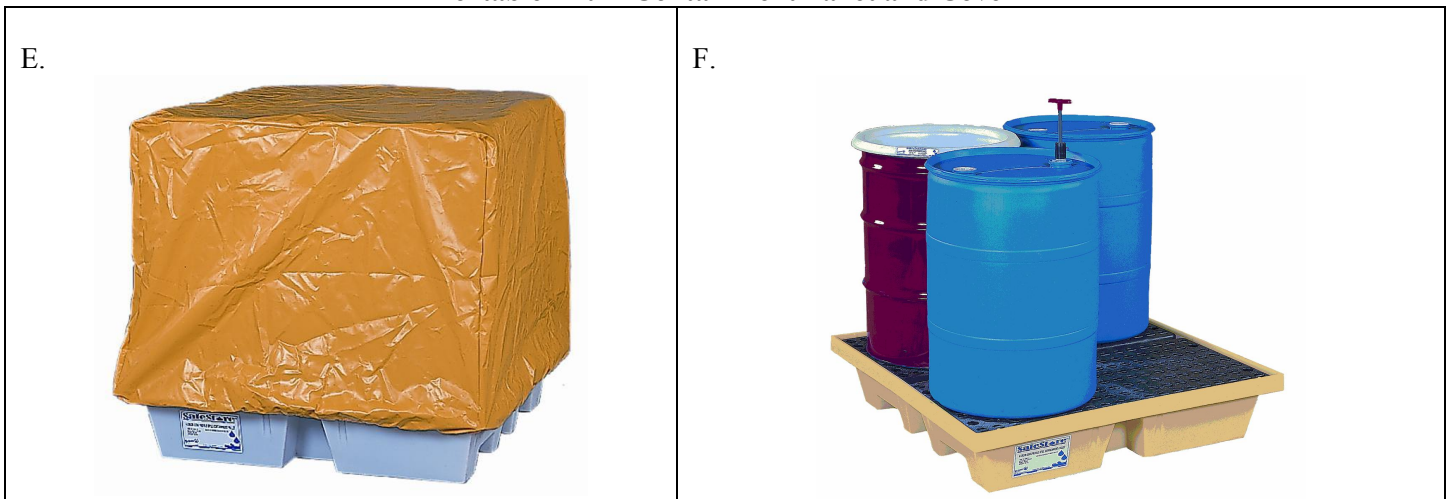
**Containment with Rigid or Flexible “pop-up” Pool or Berm (for mobile refueling)**



**Tank Storage and Fuel Transfer Area**



**Portable Drum Containment Pallet and Cover**



<sup>8</sup> Photos have been provided courtesy of Dawg Inc., Interstate Inc., Safetyshop, UltraTech International Inc., and PolyStar Inc.



**APPENDIX B**

**Spill Kit and Spill Response Product Descriptions**





## SORBENT PADS

ENPAC® meltblown polypropylene sorbent pads are the most cost-effective absorption technology. Available in oil-only, universal, and aggressive.

### SORBENT PADS

Part #	Description	Capabilities/Size	Quantity
ENP OP100H	Oil-Only Pad	Heavy Weight	100/case
ENP OP100M	Oil-Only Pad	Medium Weight	100/case
ENP OP200S	Oil-Only Pad	Single Weight	200/case
ENP UPB100H	Universal Pad	Heavy Weight, Bonded	100/case
ENP UPB100M	Universal Pad	Medium Weight, Bonded	100/case
ENP UPB200S	Universal Pad	Single Weight, Bonded	200/case
ENP HPB100H	Aggressive Pad	Heavy Weight, Bonded	100/case
ENP HPB100M	Aggressive Pad	Medium Weight, Bonded	100/case



\* Sonic-Bonded, Laminated and other Pads available. Call for further information.



## SORBENT ROLLS

ENPAC® polypropylene sorbent rolls are available in Oil-Only and Universal with or without perforations. Fast-wicking fibers allow them to absorb up to 25 times their weight!



## SORBENT SOCKS

ENPAC® sorbent socks are an excellent choice for surrounding spills and for use around machinery and equipment. Nominal lengths of 4' and 8' available in standard 3" diameter.

Additional Sorbent items available, contact us for more information.

### SORBENT ROLLS & SOCKS

Part #	Description	Length ft. (m)	Width in. (cm)	Weight lb. (kg)	Capabilities/Size	Quantity
ENP ORB30150	Oil-Only Roll	150 (46)	30 (76.2)	22 (9)	Heavy Weight, Bonded	
ENP ORB15150	Oil-Only Roll, Split		15 (38.1)		Heavy Weight, Bonded	
ENP URB30150	Universal Roll		30 (76.2)		Heavy Weight, Bonded	
ENP URB15150	Universal Roll, Split		15 (38.1)		Heavy Weight, Bonded	
ENP HRB30150	Aggressive Roll		30 (76.2)		Heavy Weight, Bonded	
ENP HRB15150	Aggressive Roll, Split		15 (38.1)		Heavy Weight, Bonded	
ENP 400S34	Oil-Only Sock	4 (1)	3 (8)	32 (14)	Medium	40/case
ENP 200S38	Oil-Only Sock	8 (2)	3 (8)	32 (14)	Large	20/case
ENP 40US34	Universal Sock	4 (1)	3 (8)	32 (14)	Medium	40/case
ENP 20US38	Universal Sock	8 (2)	3 (8)	32 (14)	Large	20/case
ENP 40HS34	Aggressive Sock	4 (1)	3 (8)	30 (13)	Medium	40/case
ENP 20HS38	Aggressive Sock	8 (2)	3 (8)	30 (13)	Large	20/case



MONDAY- FRIDAY  
7:30 A.M. - 5:00 P.M.  
SATURDAY  
8:00 A.M. - 4:30 P.M.

WE GLADLY ACCEPT VISA,  
MASTERCARD, DISCOVER,  
AND AMERICAN EXPRESS



1285 OLD RIVER ROAD  
CLEVELAND, OHIO 44113

216-241-0333  
800-892-8012 TOLL FREE  
800-892-6781 OHIO  
216-241-3426 FAX  
SALES@SAMSELSUPPLY.COM



## 65 GALLON SPILL KIT

SFT 198



### SPECIAL KIT INCLUDES

- 1) 65 GALLON DRUM WITH LID
- (6) 3" X 8' OIL ONLY SOCKS
- (4) 5" X 10' BOOMS
- (50) 16" X 20" OIL ONLY PADS
- (10) DISPOSABLE BAGS
- (25) LBS OF GRANULAR OIL ABSORBENT

VISIT US ON THE WEB AT [WWW.SAMSELSUPPLY.COM](http://WWW.SAMSELSUPPLY.COM)

## Oil Only Sorbent Booms - 5" x 10'

Absorbs oils, fuels and petroleum-based products.



- Contain large oil spills on water.
- Stainless steel connectors allow for longer length.

[Enlarge](#)

MODEL NO.	SIZE	DESCRIPTION	ABSORPTION CAPACITY/CTN.	QTY./ CTN.	PRICE PER CARTON			ADD TO CART
					1	3	4+	
S-19490	5" x 10'	Booms	32 gal.	4	\$118	\$112	\$106	<input type="text" value="1"/> <input type="button" value="ADD"/>

[Additional Info](#)

[Email Page](#)

[Add to Favorites](#)

[Request a Catalog](#)

### DIMENSIONS:

- Fill to Fill: 127"
- End to End: 136"
- Between Hooks: 99"

### THICKNESS:

- 4 1/2"

### MATERIAL:

- Inside: Polypropylene
- Netting: Polyester

### FEATURES:

- Absorbs all oils, oil-based fluids and solvents while repelling water.
- Can be used with hydrochloric acid or fluid.
- Fire resistant, not fire retardant.
- Floats indefinitely, even when saturated.

### USAGE:

- Can be placed on either side, there is no top or bottom.
- Not designed for use with highly acidic or highly aggressive chemicals.
- Not reusable.
- Not slip resistant.

### SHELF LIFE:

- When Exposed to Continuous UV Light: 6-9 months

### SPECIFICATIONS:

- Helps comply with 29 CFR 1910.22(a)(2) for maintaining floors in a clean, dry condition.
- Not USDA or FDA approved.

### PACKAGING:

- Comes in a box (not bagged).

Availability: [In Stock](#)

Unit Weight: 21 lbs.

[SDS Sheet](#)

[Chemical Application Guide](#)

[Catalog Page 333](#)

Country of Origin: USA



# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF PRODUCT AND COMPANY INFORMATION

**PRODUCT NAME:** OIL ONLY POLYPROPYLENE ABSORBENTS  
**PRODUCT USE:** SORBENT MEDIA USED TO ABSORB OIL-BASED CHEMICALS WHICH INCLUDE BUT NOT LIMITED TO DIESEL FUEL, OIL, GASOLINE AND KEROSENE WHILE REPELLING WATER AND WATER BASED PRODUCTS.  
**SPECIFIC PRODUCT TYPE:** ABSORBENT PADS  
**COMPANY INFORMATION:** ENPAC, LLC  
34355 VOKES DRIVE  
EASTLAKE, OH 44095  
**PHONE:** 440-975-0070  
**FAX:** 440-975-0047  
**EMER:** 440-975-0070

## SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

THIS PRODUCT IS NOT DANGEROUS IN ITS UNUSED FORM AND CONTAINS NO HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS.

## SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

MATERIALS	PERCENT	CAS #
POLYPROPYLENE:	>97%	9003-07-0
ANTI STATIC AGENT	<0.3%	NONE
WHITE PIGMENT	< 1%	NONE
PINK PIGMENT	<1%	NONE
BLUE PIGMENT	< 1%	NONE

## SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

NO SPECIAL PROCEDURES REQUIRED

## SECTION 5: FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

**FLASH POINT:** >315 DEGREES CELCIUS ( ASTM D93)  
**FLAMMABLE LIMITS:** NOT YET DETERMINED  
**EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:** WATER, FOAM, CO2, DRY CHEMICAL  
**SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES:** STANDARD PROCEDURE FOR CLASS A FIRES  
**UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD:** SOME CARBON MONOXIDE UNDER LEAN OXYGEN CONDITIONS

## SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

NO SPECIAL STEPS ARE TO BE TAKEN IF MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED

## SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

STORE IN DRY AREA. DO NOT STORE NEAR OPEN FLAME, HIGH HEAT OR STRONG OXIDANTS. POLYPROPYLENE, WHEN HEATED, BECOMES VERY STICKY AND WILL BURN. USE SELF-CONTAINED AIR MASK TO ENTER SMOKY AREA IN THE EVENT OF FIRE.

## SECTION 8: EXPOSUR CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

**EXPOSURE LIMITS: OSHA PEL: N/A** **ACGIH TLV: N/A**

**RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:** NONE REQUIRED  
**VENTILATION:** NONE REQUIRED  
**PROTECTIVE GLOVES:** NONE REQUIRED ONLY IF MOLTAN  
**EYE PROTECTION:** NONE REQUIRED  
**OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (SPECIFY):** NONE REQUIRED

## SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

**COLOR:** WHITE, BLUE  
**DENSITY:** 0.04 - 0.06 gram/cc  
**ODOR:** NO ODOR  
**SPECIFIC GRAVITY:** 0.88 - 0.92  
**FLASH POINT:** NOT APPLICABLE  
**BOILING POINT:** NOT APPLICABLE  
**MELTING POINT:** > 160 DEGREES CELSIUS  
**SOLUBILITY IN WATER:** INSOLUABLE

PERCENT VOLATILE: NOT APPLICABLE  
EVAPORATION RATE: NOT APPLICABLE  
VAPOR PRESSURE ( mm Hg): NOT APPLICABLE  
VAPOR DENSITY (Air = 1): NOT APPLICABLE  
AUTO IGNITION TEMPERATURE >675 DEGREES FAHRENHEIT

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### SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY: STABLE  
INCOMPATIBILITY (conditions to avoid): NONE  
INCOMPATIBILITY (materials to avoid): NITRIC ACID, PERCHLORIC ACID, SULFURIC ACID OR 98% SULFURIC ACID  
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION: WHEN HEATED, IT MAY EMIT TOXIC  
HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: WILL NOT OCCUR

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### SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

HEALTH HAZARDS (acute or chronic): NONE  
SIGNS OR SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE: NONE  
MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: NONE  
DATE ISSUED: November 19, 2014  
PREPARED BY: ENPAC, LLC

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### SECTION 12 TO SECTION 15 NOT APPLICABLE

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### SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

SDS PREPARATION DATE: November 19, 2014

THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS ACCURATE TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE. MY COMPANY MAKES NO WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, CONCERNING THE SAFE USE OF THIS MATERIAL IN YOUR PROCESS IN COMBINATION WITH OTHER SUBSTANCES

## **APPENDIX C**

### **Emergency Phone Numbers**

### SEACOAST RELIABILITY PROJECT EMERGENCY BILL – SPILLS

ORGANIZATION	PHONE NUMBER	VHF CHANNEL
Police	911	
Fire Department	911	
Ambulance	911	
US Coast Guard - Portsmouth	603-436-4415	16/13
Marine Police	911	16/13
Hydroterra Environmental Services – Jack McKenna	603-743-5728 W 603-498-0687 M	
Gove Environmental Services	603-778-0644	
Cyn Environmental Services	603-749-4969	
Miller Marine Services	631-331-5336	
Kokosing Safety Director – Joe Sellars	740-225-4550 W 740-694-6315 M	
NH Department of Environmental Services - Portsmouth	603-559-1500	
NH Department of Environmental Services – Spill Response & Complaint Section	<b>Weekdays, 8:00 AM – 4:00 PM</b> 603-271-3899 <b>All Other Times</b> NH State Police Dispatch 603-223-4381	
National Response Center	1- 800-424-8802	
LS Cable America, Inc. – Marc Dodeman Director – Submarine Cable Projects	732-620-4165	
Eversource Energy – Kurt Nelson Sr. Specialist Licensing & Permitting	603-714-3031	

**APPENDIX D**

**NHDES Spill Report Forms**





WMD Site No: _____
Project No: _____
Project Type: _____

**DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES  
WASTE MANAGEMENT DIVISION  
Hazardous Waste or Petroleum  
Spill Reporting Form**

**GUIDELINES FOR REPORTING A SPILL**

1. Report the spill to your local 911 responder or fire department.
2. Call DES Spill Response & Complaint Section and provide as much of information listed below as possible.

Monday – Friday, 8 am to 4 pm (603) 271-3899

Weekend and Evenings (603) 223-4381 State Police Dispatch

3. Follow up the call to DES by submitting a completed spill reporting form. Email the completed form to [orcb.wmd@des.nh.gov](mailto:orcb.wmd@des.nh.gov) by highlighting, copying and paste the information onto the email.

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Date Spill Reported to DES: \_\_\_\_\_ Time: \_\_\_\_\_

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Your Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Mailing Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Town: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Home Telephone #: \_\_\_\_\_ Work Telephone #: \_\_\_\_\_ Email : \_\_\_\_\_

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**Company or Person Responsible**

Business or Individual Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Mailing Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Town: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone #: \_\_\_\_\_

Spiller Contact Information - Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone #: \_\_\_\_\_ Email: \_\_\_\_\_

---

**Spill Location**

Site Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Town: \_\_\_\_\_

Street Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Directions to Site: \_\_\_\_\_

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**Spill Information**

Substance spilled : \_\_\_\_\_ Amount: \_\_\_\_\_ Units:(gallons): \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Spill: \_\_\_\_\_ Time of Spill: \_\_\_\_\_

Cause of Spill: \_\_\_\_\_

How was Spill Detected: \_\_\_\_\_

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