FORM EQP 5111 ATTACHMENT TEMPLATE C2 TANK SYSTEMS

This document is an attachment to the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality's (DEQ) Instructions for Completing Form EQP 5111, Operating License Application Form for Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities.

R 299.9615 and R 299.9627 of the administrative rules promulgated pursuant to Part 111, Hazardous Waste Management, of Michigan's Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act, 1994 PA 451, as amended (Act 451); R 29.4101 to R 29.4505 promulgated pursuant to the provisions of the Michigan Fire Protection Act, PA 207, as amended (Act 207); and Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) §§270.14(d), 270.16, 270.24, and 270.27 (Part 264, Subpart J and Part 60, Appendix A) establish requirements for tank systems. All references to 40 CFR citations specified herein are adopted by reference in R 299.11003.

This license application template addresses requirements for tank systems at the Dow Michigan Operations & Salzburg Landfill facilities in Midland, Michigan. This template includes assessments of new and existing tank systems; installation of new tank systems; secondary containment systems and release detection; variances for secondary containment; controls and practices to prevent spills and overfills; inspections; response to leaks or spills and disposition of leaking or unfit-for-use tank systems; closure and postclosure requirements; requirements for storing or treating ignitable, reactive, or incompatible wastes.

This template is organized as follows:

(Check as appropriate)

Existing Tank SystemNew Tank System

There are no tank systems at the Dow Salzburg Landfill facility in Midland, MI.

Documented Age of Tank System

This template is organized as follows:

C2.A	ASSESSI C2.A.1 C2.A.2 C2.A.3	MENT OF EXISTING TANK SYSTEM Design Standards Dimensions and Capacity of Each Tank Description of Feed Systems, Safety Cutoff, Bypass System, and Pressure Controls
		C2.A.3(a) Feed Systems
		C2.A.3(b) Safety Cutoff or Bypass Systems
		C2.A.3(c) Pressure Controls
	C2.A.4	Diagram of Piping, Instrumentation, and Process Flow
	C2.A.5	Characteristics of Waste
	C2.A.6	Existing Corrosion Protection Measures

C2.A.7

	C2.A.8	Leak Tests,	Inspections, and Other Examinations
		C2.A.8(a)	Nonenterable Underground Tanks
		C2.A.8(b)	•
		()	Equipment
		C2.A.8(c)	Internal Inspections
	C2.A.9		uipment Assessment
	C2.A.10	•	Jnfit-for-Use Tank Systems
	C2.A.11	Tank Labels	
C2.B			W TANK SYSTEM
02.2	C2.B.1	Design Star	
	C2.B.2		and Capacity of Each Tank
	C2.B.3		of Feed Systems, Safety Cutoff, Bypass System, and Pressure
	02.2.0	Controls	or our cyclome, carety cuton, Eypace cyclom, and ricocare
			Feed
			Safety Cutoff or Bypass Systems
		C2 B 3(c)	Pressure Controls
	C2.B.4		Piping, Instrumentation, and Process Flow
	C2.B.5		tics of Waste
	C2.B.6		rrosion Protection
	02.D.0	C2.B.6(a)	Corrosion Potential Assessment
	C2.B.7		rom Vehicular Traffic
	C2.B.8		Load and Anchoring
C2.C			EW TANK SYSTEMS
02.0	C2.C.1		dling Procedures
	02.0.1		Installation Inspectors
			Installation Inspection Procedures
		C2.C.1(c)	
	C2.C.2		Inderground Tank or Components
	02.0.2		Backfill Material
			Backfill Placement
	C2.C.3		Tank and Ancillary Equipment
	02.0.0	C2.C.3(a)	
		C2.C.3(b)	
		C2.C.3(c)	Repairs
	C2.C.4		uipment Installation
	C2.C.5		Protection Installation
	C2.C.6		of Design and Installation
	C2.C.7		of Tank System Installation
	C2.C.8	Tank Labels	
C2.D			INMENT SYSTEMS AND RELEASE DETECTION
U	C2.D.1		Containment Implementation Schedule
	C2.D.2	,	Containment Type and Performance Criteria
	C2.D.3	Design Para	
		C2.D03(a)	Compatibility and Strength
		C2.D.3(b)	Foundation Integrity
		C2.D.3(c)	Leak Detection Capability
			Adequate Drainage

	C2.D.4	External Lin	er Requirements
		C2.D.4(a)	Capacity
		C2.D.4(b)	
		C2.D.4(c)	Free from Cracks and Gaps
		C2.D.4(d)	
	C2.D.5		ms Requirements
		C2.D.5(a)	•
		C2.D.5(b)	
		C2.D.5(c)	
		C2.D.5(d)	
		C2.D.5(e)	
		C2.D.5(f)	Exterior Moisture Barrier
	C2.D.6	` '	ed Tank Requirements
		C2.D.6(a)	Integral Construction Design
		C2.D.6(b)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
		C2.D.6(c)	Leak Detection System
	C2.D.7		uipment with Secondary Containment
		C2.D.7(a)	·
		C2.D.7(b)	Design Parameters
		C2.D.7(c)	Exempted Ancillary Equipment and Inspections
	C2.D.8		nts for Tank Systems That Are Not in Compliance with Secondary
		Containmen	
		C2.D.8(a)	Aboveground Tanks
		C2.D.8(b)	Underground Tanks
C2.E	VARIANCI		CONDARY CONTAINMENT
	C2.E.1	Technology	-based Variance
			Nature and Quantity of Wastes
			Design and Operation
			Hydrogeologic Setting
		C2.E.1(d)	
		C2.E.1(e)	
	C2.E.2	Risk-based	
		C2.E.2(a)	Waste Toxicity and Migration Potential
		C2.E.2(b)	Site Hydrogeology and Land Uses
		C2.E.2(c)	Soil Characteristics
		C2.E.2(d)	Permanence of Potentially Adverse Health and Environmental
		. ,	Effects
		C2.E.2(e)	Groundwater and Surface Water Quality and Usage
		C2.E.2(f)	
		C2.E.2(g)	Receptors
	C2.E.3		plementation Procedures
C2.F	CONTROL	S AND PRA	CTICES TO PREVENT SPILLS AND OVERFILLS
	C2.F.1	Spill Preven	tion Controls
	C2.F.2	•	vention Controls
	C2.F.3	Freeboard N	Maintenance

C2.G	INSPECTI	ONS					
	C2.G.1		nd Procedures for Overfill Control System Inspections				
	C2.G.2		tions of Aboveground Portions of Tank Systems and Monitoring and				
	C2.G.3		tion of Construction Materials, Local Areas, and Secondary				
	00.0		t System for Erosion and Leakage				
	C2.G.4		f Cathodic Protection Systems				
	C2.G.5	Inspection Requirements Before Full Secondary Containment is Provided					
			Nonenterable Underground Tanks				
			Other than Nonenterable Underground				
		C2.G.5(c)					
	C2.G.6	Reporting R	equirements				
C2.H	RESPONS	SE TO LEAK	S OR SPILLS AND DISPOSITION OF LEAKING OR UNFIT-FOR-				
	USE TANK	SYSTEMS					
	C2.H.1	Response A	ctions for Leaks and Spills				
		C2.H.1(a)	Waste Flow Stoppage				
		C2.H.1(b)	Waste Removal				
		C2.H.1(c)	Visible Release Containment				
		C2.H.1(d)	Repair, Replacement, or Closure				
		C2.H.1(e)	Certification of Major Repairs				
	C2.H.2	Required No	otifications and Reports				
C2.I	CLOSURE	AND POST	CLOSURE REQUIREMENTS				
	C2.I.1	Category A					
		C2.I.1(a)	Closure Plan				
		C2.I.1(b)	Closure Activities				
		C2.I.1(c)	Cost Estimate for Closure				
		C2.I.1(d)	Financial Assurance for Closure				
	C2.I.2	Category B					
		C2.I.2(a)	Closure Plan for Landfills				
		C2.I.2(b)	Closure Activities as a Landfill				
		C2.I.2(c)	Closure Care for Landfills				
		C2.I.2(d)	Closure Cost Estimate				
		C2.I.2(e)	Financial Assurance for Closure				
		C2.I.2(f)	Postclosure Plan				
		C2.I.2(g)	Postclosure Care for Landfills				
		C2.I.2(h)	Postclosure Cost Estimate				
	00.1.0	C2.I.2(i)	Financial Assurance for Postclosure				
	C2.I.3	Category C	Olasson Diag				
		C2.I.3(a)	Closure Plan				
		C2.I.3(b)	Closure Activities				
	CO 1.4	C2.I.3(c)	Contingent Plans				
	C2.I.4	Category D	Contingent Plans				
		C2.I.4(a)	Contingent Plans				
		C2.I.4(b)	Closure Activities as a Landfill Closure Care for Landfills				
		C2.I.4(c)	Closure Cost Estimate				
		C2.I.4(d)					
		C2.I.4(e) C2.I.4(f)	Financial Assurance for Closure Postclosure Plan				
		C2.1.4(1) C2.1.4(g)	Postclosure Care for Landfills				
		C2.I.4(g)	Postclosure Cost Estimate				
		C2.I.4(i)	Financial Assurance for Postclosure Care				
		~ · · · (·)					

C2.J SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR IGNITABLE, REACTIVE, OR INCOMPATIBLE WASTES

- C2.J.1 Ignitable or Reactive Wastes Precautions
- C2.J.2 Distance Requirements for Ignitable or Reactive Wastes
- C2.J.3 Incompatible Wastes

APPENDIX C2-A – TANK SYSTEM ENGINEERING DRAWINGS

APPENDIX C2-B – TANK SYSTEM DRAWINGS

APPENDIX C2-C - NEW TANK SYSTEM INTEGRITY ASSESSMENTS

APPENDIX C2-D - 1163 AND 33 BUILDING TREATMENT

C2.A ASSESSMENT OF EXISTING TANK SYSTEMS

[R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR, Part 264, Subpart J]

The Dow Michigan Operations Site contains five existing tank systems, as described in section C2.A2. Three of these tanks, V-301, V-302 and V-402, may be used for organic or other liquid wastes; and two tanks, V-101 and V-601, are used for containment of drainage from hazardous waste container management areas, waste unloading areas or for secondary containment of releases from tank systems V-301, V-302, V-303, V-401, V-402, V-403, V-404, and V-701. The engineering drawings for these tanks are provided in Appendix C2-A of this Attachment.

Tanks V-301, V-302, V-402, V-101 and V-601 were installed prior to July 14, 1986 and are not subject to the tank system integrity assessment in 40 CFR 264.191 since they have adequate secondary containment meeting the requirements of 40 CFR 264.193. The liquid waste tank containment plan, drawing B2-422-874008, is provided in Appendix C2-B of this Attachment.

C2.A.1 Design Standards

[R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §264.191(b)(1)]

The design standard, if available, according to which each tank and its associated ancillary equipment were constructed is as follows:

- V-301 Tank = ASME Rules, Section VIII, Division 1, 1983; Ancillary equipment = Not Available
- V-302 Tank = ASME, Section VIII, Division 1, 1983; Ancillary equipment = Not Available
- V-402 Tank = ASME, Section VIII, Division 1, 1977 Addenda; Ancillary equipment = Not Available
- V-101 Tank = Not Available; Ancillary equipment = Not Available
- V-601 Tank = ASME, Section VIII; Ancillary equipment = Not Available

C2.A.2 Dimensions and Capacity of Each Tank [R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §270.16(b)]

TANK DESCRIPTION

Tank	Shape	Materials of Construction	Diameter (ft.)	Length (ft.)	Nominal Capacity (gal.)	Maximum Capacity (gal.)	Wall Thickness (in.)
V-301	Cylindrical	Carbon Steel SA-537-CL.1 (Norm) & SA- 516-70	13	16	16,220	18,700	0.75
V-302	Cylindrical	Carbon Steel SA-537-CL.1 (Norm) & SA- 516-70	13	16	16,220	18,700	0.75
V-402	Cylindrical	SA240-304SS	13	14	15,250	15,900	0.250
V-101	Cylindrical	ASTM B-127 (Monel 400) (bottom) & ASTM A516- 64 Grade B (top 6')	12	11-10 11/16"	10,675	10,150	5/16" (bottom) & 3/8" (Top 6')
V-601	Cylindrical	SA285C & SA106-B or SA105	9-9"	12-8"	7,000	7,000	3/8"

C2.A.3 Description of Feed Systems, Safety Cutoff, Bypass System, and Pressure Controls

[R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §270.16(c)]

C2.A.3(a) Feed Systems

[R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §270.16(c)]

Aqueous waste tanks are filled from the top or side. Liquids can be pumped or pressure transferred into tanks V-301, V-302 and V-402. The organic liquid waste tanks, V-301, V-302 and V-402, are vented as they are filled. The displaced vapors from the tanks as the tanks are filled are passed to the Incinerator secondary combustion chamber (SCC) or to an activated carbon adsorption system. A schematic of the vent system is shown on drawing B01-011-32PERMIT found in Attachment XIV.C3, Incineration or Thermal Treatment, of this operating license reapplication.

Liquids are either pumped into or gravity drain into tanks V-101 and V-601. V-101 and V-601 are then pumped to V-701.

C2.A.3(b) Safety Cutoff or Bypass Systems

[R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §270.16(c)]

Level indicators (e.g., load cells, level transmitters, etc.) are used to monitor tank levels and are connected to the Incinerator Complex process control computer (PCC). The level in these tanks is continuously monitored by the Incinerator Complex PCC. Overfill protection on these waste tanks

consists of a high level alarm or equivalent. If the level indicator detects a high level in the tank, the high level alarm is activated and any transfer of material into the tank is stopped.

C2.A.3(c) Pressure Controls

[R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §270.16(c)]

Tank venting for V-301, V-302 and V-402 is provided to prevent excessive pressure or vacuum build-up due to emptying, filling, thermal inbreathing and outbreathing rates. The tanks have an automatic control system to maintain pressure in the tank at approximately 2 psig. The normal "breathing" vents from the tanks go into a closed vent system. This vent system directs the vapors either to the incinerator SCC or to a carbon bed. Each tank is also equipped with a pressure relief device which would relieve pressure inside the tank in the event of a fire or uncontrolled reaction without rupturing the vessel.

V-101 and V-601 are open to atmosphere and therefore do not require vacuum or pressure relief controls.

C2.A.4 Diagram of Piping, Instrumentation, and Process Flow [R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §270.16(c)]

The piping and instrument diagrams (P&IDs) for tanks V-301 (B1-070-32), V-302 (B1-071-32), V-402 (B1-075-32), V-101 (B1-103-32) and V-601 (B1-054-32) are provided in Appendix C2-B of this Attachment.

C2.A.5 Characteristics of Waste

[R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §264.191(b)(2)]

See Appendix A of Attachment XIV.A2, Chemical and Physical Analysis, of this operating license reapplication, for a list of acceptable waste types that can be managed in tanks V-301, V-302, and V-402 (INCIN STORAGE).

C2.A.6 Existing Corrosion Protection Measures [R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §264.191(b)(3)]

(Check as appropriate)

Extern	al corrosion protection required:
	External shell of metal tank will be in contact with soil or water.
	Any external metal components of the tank system will be in contact with soil or water.

This section is not applicable as tanks V-301, V-302, V-402, V-101 and V-601 were installed prior to July 14, 1986 and are not subject to the tank system integrity assessment in 40 CFR 264.191 since they have adequate secondary containment meeting the requirements of 40 CFR 264.193. Also, no portion of these tank systems is in contact with the soil or with water.

C2.A.7 Documented Age of Tank System

[R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §264.191(b)(4)]

The original service date of each existing tank system is listed below:

- V-301 = 1984
- V-302 = 1984
- V-402 = 1978
- V-101 = 1968
- V-601 = 1979

C2.A.8 Leak Tests, Inspections, and Other Examinations

[R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §264.191(b)(5)]

This section is not applicable as tanks V-301, V-302, V-402, V-101 and V-601 were installed prior to July 14, 1986 and are not subject to the tank system integrity assessment in 40 CFR 264.191 since they have adequate secondary containment meeting the requirements of 40 CFR 264.193.

C2.A.8(a) Nonenterable Underground Tanks

[R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §264.191(b)(5)(i)]

C2.A.8(b) Other than Nonenterable Underground Tanks and for Ancillary Equipment

[R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §264.191(b)(5)(ii)]

C2.A.8(c) Internal Inspections

[R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §264.191(b)(5)(ii)]

C2.A.9 Ancillary Equipment Assessment

[{ 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §264.191(b)(5)(ii)]

This section is not applicable as tanks V-301, V-302, V-402, V-101 and V-601 were installed prior to July 14, 1986 and are not subject to the tank system integrity assessment in 40 CFR 264.191 since they have adequate secondary containment meeting the requirements of 40 CFR 264.193.

C2.A.10 Leaking or Unfit-for-Use Tank Systems

[R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §264.191(b)(5)(ii)]

This section is not applicable as tanks V-301, V-302, V-402, V-101 and V-601 were installed prior to July 14, 1986 and are not subject to the tank system integrity assessment in 40 CFR 264.191 since they have adequate secondary containment meeting the requirements of 40 CFR 264.193.

C2.A.11 Tank Labels

[R 299.9615 (5)]

Each tank system is labeled, in accordance with the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Standard No. 704, Standard System for the Identification of the Hazards of Materials for Emergency Response, with the appropriate Health, Flammability, Instability and any applicable Special Hazard markings to identify the hazards of the material(s) stored in the tank system.

C2.B ASSESSMENT OF NEW TANK SYSTEMS

[R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §264.192]

The Dow Michigan Operations Site contains seven new tank systems, as described in section C2.B2. Four of these tanks, V-303, V-401, V-403 and V-404, may be used for organic or other liquid wastes; one tank, V-701, is used for water wastes; and two non-traditional tanks, 1163 Building and 33 Building, are used for interim storage, prior to treatment, and/or treatment as described in Appendix C2-D of this Attachment, prior to disposal, of bulk solids or sludges. 1163 Building and 33 Building are designed to meet the tank standards of 40 CFR 264 Subpart J. Materials stored in 1163 Building and 33 Building are not subject to RCRA Subpart CC because they are less than 500 ppm VOCs at the point of generation. The engineering drawings for these tanks are provided in Appendix C2-A of this Attachment.

Tanks V-303, V-401, V-403, V-404, V-701, 1163 Building and 33 Building were installed after July 14, 1986 and are subject to the tank system integrity assessment in 40 CFR 264.192. The tank system integrity assessments for tanks V-303, V-401, V-403, V-404, V-701, 1163 Building and 33 Building are provided in Appendix C2-C of this Attachment.

C2.B.1 Design standards

[R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §264.192(a)(1)]

This information can be found in the tank system integrity assessments for tanks V-303, V-401, V-403, V-404, V-701, 1163 Building and 33 Building located in Appendix C2-C of this Attachment.

C2.B.2 Dimensions and Capacity of Each Tank [R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §270.16(b)]

TANK DESCRIPTION

Tank Designation	Shape	Materials of Construction	Diameter (ft.)	Length (ft.)	Nominal Capacity (gal.)	Maximum Capacity (gal.)	Wall Thickness (in.)
V-303	Cylindrical	Steel SA-516-70 & SA-105	13	20-10 ¾"	22,000	18,700	0.5
V-401	Cylindrical	Steel SA-240-216L & SA-105/SA- 516-70	13	20-9 ½"	18,000	18,700	0.25
V-403	Cylindrical	Steel SA-240-316L & SA-105/SA- 516-70	13	20-9 ½"	18,000	18,700	0.25
V-404	Cylindrical	Steel SA-240-316L & SA-105/SA- 516-70	13	21-0 ½"	22,000	18,700	0.25
V-701	Cylindrical	Carbon Steel SA-285-C & SA-53 E/A or SA258C	10	11-4"	7,000	7,000	0.5
1163 Building	3-Sided tank	Reinforced concrete & structural steel	56 (Width)	68	341,830 (~1,688 cubic yards*)	360,000 (~1,800 cubic yards*)	3/4" (floor) & 1/2" and 1/4" (walls)
33 Building	3-Sided tank	Reinforced concrete & structural steel	61 (Width)	66	171,864 (~849 cubic yards*)	181,000 (~900 cubic yards*)	³ ⁄ ₄ " (floor) & ¹ ⁄ ₂ " (walls)

^{*} based on 7.5 gallons per cubic foot of water

C2.B.3 Description of Feed Systems, Safety Cutoff, Bypass System, and Pressure Controls

[R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §270.16(c)]

C2.B.3(a) Feed Systems

[R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §270.16(c)]

Aqueous waste tanks are filled from the top or side. Liquids can be pumped or pressure transferred into tanks V-303, V-401, V-403, V-404, and V-701. These liquid waste tanks, V-303, V-401, V-403, V-404 and V-701 are vented as they are filled. The displaced vapors from the tanks as the tanks are filled are passed to the Incinerator secondary combustion chamber (SCC) or to an activated carbon adsorption system. The vent system is shown on drawing B01-011-32PERMIT found in Attachment XIV.C3, Incineration or Thermal Treatment, of this operating license reapplication.

Loading and unloading operations occur strictly within 1163 Building itself. Access to 1163 Building is through a large access door on the south side of the building. Dump trucks or other

containers are loaded with waste via front-end loaders. Unloading of waste into 1163 Building usually occurs from hopper boxes, dumpsters, dump trucks or vacuum trucks.

Loading and unloading operations occur strictly within 33 Building itself. Access to 33 Building is through one of three large access doors on the west side of the building. Dump trucks or other containers are loaded with waste via front-end loaders. Unloading of waste into 33 Building usually occurs from hopper boxes, dumpsters, dump trucks or vacuum trucks. Incinerator ash is conveyed by two parallel drag-flight conveyors which remove the ash from the incinerator water bath and transport the material into the 33 Building ash-staging areas.

C2.B.3(b) Safety Cutoff or Bypass Systems [R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §270.16(c)]

Level indicators (e.g., load cells, level transmitters, etc.) are used to monitor V-303, V-401, V-403, V-404, and V-701 tank levels and are connected to the Incinerator Complex process control

computer (PCC). The level in these tanks is continuously monitored by the Incinerator Complex PCC. Overfill protection on these waste tanks consists of a high level alarm or equivalent. If the level indicator detects a high level in the tank, the high level alarm is activated and any transfer of material into the tank is stopped.

To prevent overfilling of the primary containment of 1163 Building and 33 Building, no wastes are allowed to be stacked higher than the top of the primary containment steel barrier walls. Most wastes are not stacked higher than the dividers used to segregate them from other wastes in the Building. The heights of the dividers used in the Buildings are lower than the primary containment steel barrier walls. Also, the nature of the wastes handled and the manner of their introduction into 1163 Building and 33 Building make overfilling these tanks a highly unlikely scenario.

C2.B.3(c) Pressure Controls

[R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §270.16(c)]

Tank venting for V-303, V-401, V-403, V-404, and V-701 is provided to prevent excessive pressure or vacuum build-up due to emptying, filling, thermal inbreathing and outbreathing rates. The tanks have an automatic control system to maintain pressure in the tank at approximately 2 psig. The normal "breathing" vents from the tanks go into a closed vent system. This vent system directs the vapors either to the incinerator SCC or to a carbon bed. Each tank is also equipped with a pressure relief device which would relieve pressure inside the tank in the event of a fire or uncontrolled reaction without rupturing the vessel.

1163 Building and 33 Building are open to atmosphere and therefore do not require vacuum or pressure relief controls.

C2.B.4 Diagram of Piping, Instrumentation, and Process Flow [R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §270.16(d)]

The piping and instrument diagrams for tanks V-303 (B1-072-32), V-401 (B1-074-32), V-403 (B1-076-32), V-404 (B1-077-32), and V-701 (B1-050-32), are provided in Appendix C2-B of this Attachment.

C2.B.5 Characteristics of Waste

[R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §264.192(a)(2)]

See Appendix A of Attachment XIV.A2, Chemical and Physical Analysis, of this operating license reapplication, for a list of acceptable waste types that can be managed in tanks V-303, V-401, V-403, V-404 and V-701 (INCIN STORAGE) and 1163 Building and 33 Building tanks (1163/33 BLDGS).

C2.B.6 External Corrosion Protection

[R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §264.192(a)(3)]

(Check as appropriate)

External Corrosion Protection Required:

External shell of metal tank will be in contact with soil or water.	

Any external metal components of the tank system will be in contact with soil or water.

This information can be found in the tank system integrity assessments for tanks V-303, V-401, V-403, V-404, V-701, 1163 Building and 33 Building located in Appendix C2-C of this Attachment.

C2.B.6(a) Corrosion Potential Assessment

[R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §264.192(a)(3)(i) and (ii)]

C2.B.7 Protection from Vehicular Traffic

[R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §264.192(a)(4]

This section is not applicable as there are no underground tank systems.

C2.B.8 Foundation Load and Anchoring

[R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §§264.192(a)(5)(i) through (iii)]

This information can be found in the tank system integrity assessments for tanks V-303, V-401, V-403, V-404, V-701, 1163 Building and 33 Building located in Appendix C2-C of this Attachment.

C2.C INSTALLATION OF NEW TANK SYSTEMS

[R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §§264.192(b) through (g)]

The tank system integrity assessments for tanks V-303, V-401, V-403, V-404, V-701, 1163 Building and 33 Building can be found in Appendix C2-C of this Attachment.

C2.C.1 Proper Handling Procedures

[R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §264.192(b)]

This information can be found in the tank system integrity assessments for tanks V-303, V-401, V-403, V-404, V-701, 1163 Building and 33 Building located in Appendix C2-C of this Attachment.

C2.C.1(a) Installation Inspectors

[R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §264.192(b)]

This information can be found in the tank system integrity assessments for tanks V-303, V-401, V-403, V-404, V-701, 1163 Building and 33 Building located in Appendix C2-C of this Attachment.

C2.C.1(b) Installation Inspection Procedures

[R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §264.192(b)]

This information can be found in the tank system integrity assessments for tanks V-303, V-401, V-403, V-404, V-701, 1163 Building and 33 Building located in Appendix C2-C of this Attachment.

C2.C.1(c) Repairs

[R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §264.192(b)]

This information can be found in the tank system integrity assessments for tanks V-303, V-401, V-403, V-404, V-701, 1163 Building and 33 Building located in Appendix C2-C of this Attachment.

C2.C.2 Backfilling Underground Tank or Components

[R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §264.192(c)]

This section is not applicable as there are no underground tanks or components.

C2.C.2(a) Backfill Material

[R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §264.192(c)]

C2.C.2(b) Backfill Placement

[R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §264.192(c)]

C2.C.3 Pre-Service Tank and Ancillary Equipment

[R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §264.192(d)]

This information can be found in the tank system integrity assessments for tanks V-303, V-401, V-403, V-404, V-701, 1163 Building and 33 Building located in Appendix C2-C of this Attachment.

C2.C.3.a Tanks

[R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §264.192(d)]

C2.C.3(b) Piping

[R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §264.192(d)]

C2.C.3(c) Repairs

[R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §264.192(d)

C2.C.4 Ancillary Equipment Installation

[R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §264.192(e)]

This information can be found in the tank system integrity assessments for tanks V-303, V-401, V-403, V-404, V-701, 1163 Building and 33 Building located in Appendix C2-C of this Attachment.

C2.C.5 Corrosion Protection Installation

[R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §264.192(f)]

This information can be found in the tank system integrity assessments for tanks V-303, V-401, V-403, V-404, V-701, 1163 Building and 33 Building located in Appendix C2-C of this Attachment.

C2.C.6 Certification of Design and Installation

[R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §264.192(g)]

This information can be found in the tank system integrity assessments for tanks V-303, V-401, V-403, V-404, V-701, 1163 Building and 33 Building located in Appendix C2-C of this Attachment.

C2.C.7 Description of Tank System Installation

[R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §270.16(f)]

This information can be found in the tank system integrity assessments for tanks V-303, V-401, V-403, V-404, V-701, 1163 Building and 33 Building located in Appendix C2-C of this Attachment.

C2.C.8 Tank Labels

[R 299.9615]

Each tank system is labeled, in accordance with the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Standard no. 704, Standard System for the Identification of the Hazards of Materials for Emergency Response, with the appropriate Health, Flammability, Instability and any applicable Special Hazard markings to identify the hazards of the material(s) stored in the tank system.

C2.D SECONDARY CONTAINMENT SYSTEMS AND RELEASE DETECTION

[R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §264.193(a)]

C2.D.1 Secondary Containment Implementation Schedule

[R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §264.193(a)]

The Incinerator Tank Farm tanks, V-301, V-302, V-303, V-401, V-402, V-403, V-404, V-701, V-101 and V-601, are contained in a diked area, which provides secondary containment for the liquid waste. The volume of the dike containment system presently provides more than sufficient secondary containment. The diking for the existing Incinerator Tank Farm tanks meets the requirements of 40 CFR 264.193. The containment system is shown on drawings B2-422-874008, B2-409-874008, and B2-410-874008 in Appendix C2-B of this Attachment.

The concrete foundation and walls of 1163 Building and 33 Building serve as the secondary containment for the primary containment, the welded steel plates, and meets the requirements of 40 CFR 264.193. See the engineering drawings in Appendix C2-A of this Attachment.

C2.D.2 Secondary Containment Type and Performance Criteria [R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §264.193(b)]

(Check all that apply):

\boxtimes	Liner external to the tank		
	Vault		
	Double-walled tank		
	Device approved by the director		
C2.D.3	Design Parameters [R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §264.193(c)]		
contair	isting tanks, V-301, V-302, V-402, V-101 and V-601, share the same secondar ment system as the new tanks, V-303, V-401, V-403, V-404, and V-701. The		

containment system as the new tanks, V-303, V-401, V-403, V-404, and V-701. The tank system integrity assessments for tanks V-303, V-401, V-403, V-404, V-701, 1163 Building and 33 Building can be found in Appendix C2-C of this Attachment.

- C2.D.3(a) Compatibility and Strength
 [R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §264.193(c)(1)]
- **C2.D.3(b)** Foundation Integrity [R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §264.193(c)(2)]
- C2.D.3(c) Leak Detection Capability
 [R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §264.193(c)(3)]

The secondary containment for the Incinerator Tank Farm tanks is inspected daily for the presence of leaks, spills or accumulated precipitation. The secondary containment is also equipped with a level detection device that is connected to the Incinerator Complex PCC and will alarm in the control room to warn of an accumulation of liquid in the secondary containment.

Because the bottom (exterior) of the metal floor which comprises the tank shell (i.e., primary containment) is not visible for inspection, 1163 Building and 33 Building are equipped with leak detection systems. The leak detection systems consist of a permeable layer installed between the metal floor and the concrete foundation. Any liquid leaking through the metal floor of the tank shell will drain through the permeable layer to collection piping which slopes to collection points located on the exterior of the tanks. The collection points are equipped with a level detection device that is connected to the Incinerator Complex PCC and will alarm in the control room to warn of an accumulation of leaked material. 33 Building has an additional collection point that is equipped with an inspection port, which is visually inspected daily and provides for determination of any evidence of leaked material which would indicate a leak in the primary containment. These leak detection systems will provide notification within 24 hours in the event of a leak. If the leak is very small, however, it may take more than 24 hours to detect.

C2.D.3(d) Adequate Drainage

[R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §264.193(c)(4)]

The secondary containment for the Incinerator Tank Farm tanks is sloped to a trench which drains to a sump. The trench and sump will collect any liquids resulting from leaks, spills or precipitation. Spilled or leaked waste and accumulated precipitation are removed from the secondary containment, within 24 hours, by pumps or by other means.

1163 Building and 33 Building have leak detection systems integrated into their secondary containment, as described in section C2.D.3(c) above. If a leak is detected, the material would be removed from the leak detection system, and therefore from the secondary containment, within 24 hours.

C2.D.4 External Liner Requirements

[R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §264.193(e)(1)]

The existing tanks, V-301, V-302, V-402, V-101 and V-601, share the same secondary containment system as the new tanks, V-303, V-401, V-403, V-404, and V-701. The tank system integrity assessments for tanks V-303, V-401, V-403, V-404, V-701, 1163 Building and 33 Building can be found in Appendix C2-C of this Attachment.

C2.D.4(a) Capacity

[R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §264.193(e)(1)(i)]

The total volume of the secondary containment for the Incinerator Tank Farm tanks is approximately 38,000 gallons which is greater than 100% of the capacity of the largest tank within the containment.

Since the secondary containment for 1163 Building and 33 Building are their exterior concrete foundation and walls, they are, by design, capable of containing 100% of their capacity.

C2.D.4(b) Storm Water Control

[R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §264.193(e)(1)(ii)]

Run-on into the secondary containment of the Incinerator Tank Farm tanks is prevented by dike walls and contour sloping of the area which redirects precipitation into the Michigan Operations sewer system. In addition, the secondary containment also has sufficient excess capacity to contain precipitation from a 25-year, 24-hour rainfall event.

1163 Building and 33 Building are constructed with a concrete foundation and walls, structural steel, metal siding and a roof. These features will prevent run-on. In addition, the areas at the doorways into the Buildings are sloped to prevent run-on.

C2.D.4(c) Free from Cracks and Gaps

[R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §264.193(e)(1)(iii)]

The secondary containment for all tanks is inspected daily as outlined in Attachment XIV.A5, Inspection Schedule, of this operating license reapplication.

C2.D.4(d) Coverage Around Tank

[R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §264.193(e)(1)(iv)]

The secondary containment surrounds each tank system completely and covers all surrounding earth that is likely to come into contact with the waste should any waste be released from the tanks.

C2.D.5 Vault Systems Requirements

[R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §264.193(e)(2)]

This section is not applicable as vaults are not utilized for secondary containment.

C2.D.5	(a)	Ca	pacity
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[R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §264.193(e)(2)(i)]

C2.D.5(b) Stormwater Control

[R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §264.193(e)(2)(ii)]

C2.D.5(c) Joint Construction

[R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §264.193(e)(2)(iii)]

C2.D.5(d) Coating or Lining for Concrete

[R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §264.193(e)(2)(iv)]

C2.D.5(e) Prevention of Vapor Formation and Ignition

[R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §264.193(e)(2)(v)]

C2.D.5(f) Exterior Moisture Barrier

[R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §264.193(e)(2)(vi)]

C2.D.6 Double-walled Tank Requirements

[R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §264.193(e)(3)(i)]

This section is not applicable as double-walled tanks are not utilized for secondary containment.

C2.D.6(a) Integral Construction Design

[R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §264.193(e)(3)(i)]

C2.D.6(b) Corrosion Protection for Metal Tanks

[R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §264.193(e)(3)(ii)]

C2.D.6(c) Leak Detection System

[R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §264.193(e)(3)(iii)]

C2.D.7 Ancillary Equipment with Secondary Containment

[R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §264.193 (f)]

C2.D.7(a) Secondary Containment Type and Performance Criteria
[R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §264.193(f)]

C2.D.7(b) Design Parameters
[R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §264.193(f)]

C2.D.7(c) Exempted Ancillary Equipment and Inspections [R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §264.193(f)]

The ancillary equipment associated with the Incinerator Tank Farm tanks generally includes pumps, piping, fittings and flanges. The portion of the ancillary equipment associated with these tanks, which is outside of the secondary containment, is pressurized aboveground piping systems. These systems are equipped with automatic shut-off devices that are visually inspected for leaks on a daily basis.

The ancillary equipment associated with 1163 Building and 33 Building tank systems includes bulk solids moving equipment and vehicles. The bulk solids moving equipment and vehicles do not have secondary containment but are visually inspected, prior to leaving the tank system, for signs of residual waste. If detected, the waste is removed from the equipment and vehicles, prior to leaving the tank, in a manner to prevent "track-out" of the waste.

Note: The pressed wastewater treatment plant solids conveyor (overhead conveyor) and other external ancillary equipment around the exterior of 1163 Building storage tank that were no longer in use were removed on June 18, 2012 as part of a minor license modification, Amendment 13.

C2.D.8 Requirements for Tank Systems That Are Not in Compliance With Secondary Containment
[R 229.9615(2)]

This section is not applicable as all tank systems are in compliance with the secondary containment requirements of 40 CFR 264.193.

C2.D.8(a) Aboveground Tanks [R 229.9615(2)(a)]

C2.D.8(b) Underground Tanks [R 229.9615(2)(a)]

C2.E VARIANCES FOR SECONDARY CONTAINMENT

[R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §264.193(g)]

Technology-based Variance
Risk-based Variance

(Check as appropriate)

This section is not applicable as there are no variances from the requirement for secondary containment.

C2.E.1	Technology-based Variance [R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §264.193(g)]
C2.E.1(a)	Nature and Quantity of Wastes [R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §264.193(g)(1)(i)]
C2.E.1(b)	Design and Operation [R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §264.193(g)(1)(ii)]
C2.E.1(c)	Hydrogeologic Setting [R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §264.193(g)(1)(iii)]
C2.E.1(d)	Other Factors [R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §264.193(g)(1)(iv)]
C2.E.1(e)	Zone of Engineering Control [R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §264.193(g)(3)]
C2.E.2	Risk-Based Variance [R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §264.193(g)(2)]
C2.E.2(a)	Waste Toxicity and Migration Potential [R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §264.193(g)(2)]
C2.E.2(b)	Site Hydrogeology and Land Uses [R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §264.193(g)(2)]
C2.E.2(c)	Soil Characteristics [R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §264.193(g)(2)]
C2.E.2(d)	Permanence of Potentially Adverse Heath and Environmental Effects [R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §264.193(g)(2)]
C2.E.2(e)	Groundwater and Surface Water Quality and Usage [R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §264.193(g)(2)]
C2.E.2(f)	Climate [R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §264.193(g)(2)]
C2.E.2(g)	Receptors [R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §264.193(g)(2)]
C2.E.3	Variance Implementation Procedures [40 CFR §264.193(h)]

C2.F CONTROLS AND PRACTICES TO PREVENT SPILLS AND OVERFILLS

[R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §264.194(b)]

C2.F.1 Spill Prevention Controls

[R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §264.194(b)]

Controls and practices utilized to prevent spills from the tank systems include use of Incinerator Complex PCC to monitor tank system activity (e.g., pressures, temperatures, levels, etc.), use of procedures for transferring materials into and out of the tank systems, preventative maintenance, plant rounds and daily RCRA inspections.

C2.F.2 Overfill Prevention Controls

[R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §264.194(b)]

See sections C2.A.3(b) and C2.B.3(b) of this Attachment for overfill prevention controls.

C2.F.3 Freeboard Maintenance

[R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §264.194(b)]

Tanks V-101 and V-601 are uncovered tanks. These tanks are used for containment and are normally maintained empty. The level in these tanks is monitored by the Incinerator Complex PCC. The high level for these tanks, which alarms and triggers a stop of any transfers of material into the tanks, is set at ≥85%. Maintaining the tanks empty and alarming when the tank fills to ≥85% maintains sufficient freeboard to prevent overtopping by wave or wind action or by precipitation.

C2.G INSPECTIONS

[R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §264.195(a)]

See Attachment XIV.A5, Inspection Schedule, of this operating license reapplication, for details pertaining to the inspections performed on the tank systems.

C2.G.1 Schedule and Procedures for Overfill Control System Inspections

[R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §264.195(a)]

C2.G.2 Daily Inspections of Aboveground Portions of Tank Systems and Monitoring and Leak Detection Data

[R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §264.195(b)]

C2.G.3 Daily Inspection of Construction Materials, Local Areas, and Secondary Containment System for Erosion and Leakage

[R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §264.195(b)(3)]

C2.G.4 Inspection of Cathodic Protection Systems

[R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §264.195(c)]

C2.G.5 Inspection Requirements before Full Secondary Containment is Provided

[R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §264.193(i)]

C2.G.5(a) Nonenterable Underground Tanks

[R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §264.193(i)(1)]

C2.G.5(b) Other Than Nonenterable Underground Tanks

[R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §264.193(i)(2)]

C2.G.5(c) Ancillary Equipment

[R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §264.193(i)(3)]

C2.G.6 Reporting Requirements

[R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §264.193(i)(4)]

C2.H RESPONSE TO LEAKS OR SPILLS AND DISPOSITION OF LEAKING OR UNFIT-FOR-USE TANK SYSTEMS

[R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §264.196]

See Attachment XIV.A7, Contingency Plan, of this operating license reapplication, for details pertaining to the response to leaks or spills and disposition of leaking or unfit-for-use tank systems.

C2.H.1 Response Actions for Leaks and Spills

[R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §264.196(a)]

See section F.2., Spills/Material Releases, of Attachment XIV.A7 for spill and leak response actions.

C2.H.1(a) Waste Flow Stoppage

[R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §264.196(a)]

In the event of a spill or leak from a tank system, the transfer of any waste into the tank system will be stopped. If possible, the flow of waste from the tank system into the secondary containment will be stopped. Once the flow of waste has been stopped, an inspection of the tank system will be conducted to help determine the cause of the release.

C2.H.1(b) Waste Removal

[R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §264.196(b)]

See section F.2., Spills/Material Releases, and section G, Cleanup Procedures, of Attachment XIV.A7 for waste removal actions resulting from a spill or leak from a tank system.

C2.H.1(c) Visible Release Containment

[R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §264.196(c)]

See section F.2., Spills/Material Releases, and section G, Cleanup Procedures, of Attachment XIV.A7 for containment actions resulting from a spill or leak from a tank system.

C2.H.1(d) Repair, Replacement, or Closure

[R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §264.196(e)]

If the cause of a spill or leak did not damage the integrity of the tank system, the tank system will be returned to service as soon as the released waste is cleaned up and any repairs, if necessary, are made. If a release was from the primary tank system to secondary containment, the tank

system will be repaired prior to returning it to service. If a release was from any portion of the tank system's above-ground ancillary equipment, which does not have secondary containment, that portion of the ancillary equipment will be repaired prior to returning the tank system to service. If the repair of the tank system's above-ground ancillary equipment requires the replacement of a component, the new component will comply with the requirements of 40 CFR §265.192 and §265.193.

C2.H.1(e) Certification of Major Repairs

[R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §264.196(f)]

If the cause of a spill or leak requires any repairs that are extensive, the tank system will not be returned to service until it has obtained a certification by a qualified Professional Engineer in accordance with §270.11(d). The certification will be placed in the operating record and maintained until closure of the tank system.

C2.H.2 Required Notifications and Reports

[R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §264.194(d)]

See section C.2., External Contacts, of Attachment XIV.A7 for details regarding notifications. If a notification is made, a written follow-up report will be submitted to the Department of Environmental Quality - Office of Waste Management and Radiological Protection within 30 days of detection of the spill or leak.

C2.I CLOSURE AND POST CLOSURE REQUIREMENTS

[R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §270.14(b)]

See section A11.A.5(b), Closure of Tank Systems, of Attachment XIV.A11, Closure and Postclosure Care Plans, of this operating license reapplication, for details pertaining to the closure and postclosure care of 1163 Building and 33 Building tank systems. See section A11.A.5(f), Closure of Incinerators, of Attachment XIV.A11, Closure and Postclosure Care Plans, of this operating license reapplication, for details pertaining to the closure and postclosure care of the Incinerator Tank Farm Tank Systems, V-301, V-302, V-303, V-401, V-402, V-403, V-404, V-701, V-101, and V-601.

(Check as appropriate)
 Category A - where decontamination is practical and secondary containment is provided
 Category B - where decontamination or removal is not practical and where secondary containment is provided and tank system will be closed as a landfill
 Category C - where decontamination is practical and where secondary containment is not provided
 Category D - where decontamination or removal is not practical, and where secondary containment is not provided, and tank system will be closed as a landfill

C2.I.1	Category A [R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §264.197]	
C2.I.1(a)	Closure Plan [40 CFR §264.112, except 264.112(d)(1)]	
C2.I.1(b)	Closure Activities [40 CFR §264.111 through 114 and R 299.9613(3)]	
C2.I.1(c)	Cost Estimate for Closure [R 299.9702 and 40 CFR §264.142]	
C2.I.1(d)	Financial Assurance for Closure [R 299.9703 and 40 CFR §264.143]	
C2.I.2	Category B [R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §264.197]	
C2.I.2(a)	Closure Plan for Landfills [40 CFR §264.112, except 264.112(d)(1)]	
C2.I.2(b)	Closure Activities as a Landfill [40 CFR §264.111 through 116, except 264.115 shall be replaced by R 299.9613(3)]	
C2.I.2(c)	Closure Care for Landfills [40 CFR §264.310]	
C2.I.2(d)	Closure Cost Estimate [R 299.9702 and 40 CFR §264.142]	
C2.I.2(e)	Financial Assurance for Closure [R 299.9703 and 40 CFR §264.143]	
C2.I.2(f)	Postclosure Plan [40 CFR §264.117 through 119 and R 299.9613(5)]	
C2.I.2(g)	Postclosure Care for Landfills [40 CFR §264.310]	
C2.l.2(h)	Postclosure Cost Estimate [R 299.9702 and 40 CFR §264.14]	
C2.I.2(i)	Financial Assurance for Postclosure Care [R 299.9703 and 40 CFR §264.145]	
C2.I.3	Category C [R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §264.197]	

C2.I.3(a)	Closure Plan [40 CFR §264.112, except 264.112(d)(1)]
C2.I.3(b)	Closure Activities [40 CFR §264.111 through 114 and R 299.9613(3)]
C2.I.3(c)	Contingent Plans [40 CFR §264.197]
C2.I.4	Category D [R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §264.197]
C2.I.4(a)	Contingent Plans [40 CFR §264.197]
C2.I.4(b)	Closure Activities as a Landfill [40 CFR §264.111 through 116, except 264.115, shall be replaced by R 299.9613(3)]
C2.I.4(c)	Closure Care for Landfills [40 CFR §264.310]
C2.I.4(e)	Financial Assurance for Closure [R 299.9703 and 40 CFR §264.143]
C2.I.4(f)	Postclosure Plan [40 CFR §264.117 through 119 and R 299.9613(5)]
C2.I.4(g)	Postclosure Care for Landfills [40 CFR §264.310]
C2.I.4(h)	Postclosure Cost Estimate [R 299.9702 and 40 CFR §264.144]
C2.I.4(i)	Financial Assurance for Postclosure Care [R 299.9703 and 40 CFR §264.145]
C2.I SPECI	AL REQUIREMENTS FOR IGNITABLE REACTIVE OR INCOMPATIBLE

C2.J SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR IGNITABLE, REACTIVE, OR INCOMPATIBLE WASTES

[R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §270.16(j)]

Address the following as applicable:

C2.J.1 Ignitable or Reactive Wastes Precautions [R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §264.198]

Wastes that are stored in any of the tank systems are managed such that they are protected from any material or conditions that would cause the waste to ignite or react. This is accomplished in several ways;

1. The use of a waste characterization process. Prior to the receipt of any on-site or off-site waste to the facility, the waste generator completes a waste characterization. During the

waste characterization process, waste materials are evaluated for ignitability, reactivity, and/or incompatibility using waste characterization data, process knowledge, in-house literature, other available published literature and/or results from lab testing as necessary. When an ignitable or reactive specie is encountered, it is evaluated as to whether or not there would be a significant risk to human health and the environment in handling it within a tank system. If a problem appears to exist, appropriate precautions are taken to prevent reactions which may:

- Generate extreme heat or pressure, fire or explosions, or violent reactions;
- Produce uncontrolled toxic or flammable mists, fumes, dusts or gases in sufficient quantities to pose a risk of fire or explosion or to threaten human health or the environment; or
- Damage the structural integrity of the tank system.

Examples of typical precautions that might be taken would include; diluting and/or mixing with another material to lessen the degree of ignitability or reactivity, and/or reacting further by the generator to lessen its inherent characteristics.

- 2. The site has a no smoking policy within the facility fence line. Signs indicating the no smoking policy are located at each access gate into the site.
- 3. The use of open flames, cutting or welding, spark producing equipment or other potential sources of ignition in an area that handles reactive and/or ignitable waste requires a hot work permit from trained personnel responsible for managing the areas.
- 4. The areas that handle ignitable or reactive waste are designed, constructed and maintained to minimize the potential for ignition of the waste. These practices are consistent with the requirements of NFPA 70, "National Electric Code", NFPA 497, "Recommended Practice for Classification of Flammable Liquids, Gases, or Vapors and of Hazardous (Classified) Locations for Electrical Installations in Chemical Process Areas", NFPA 30, "Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code" and other appropriate codes and standards.
- 5. The organic liquid waste tanks are grounded and provided with nitrogen that is used as an inert pad to prevent accumulation of a flammable vapor mixture in the tanks.

C2.J.2 Distance Requirements for Ignitable or Reactive Wastes [R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §264.198(a) and (b)]

The existing tank spacing and location meet the guidelines of NFPA, Chapter 30, for maintaining a proper buffer zone for isolation for Class II, IIIA, and IIIB combustible liquids.

C2.J.3 Incompatible Wastes

[R 299.9615(1) and 40 CFR §264.199]

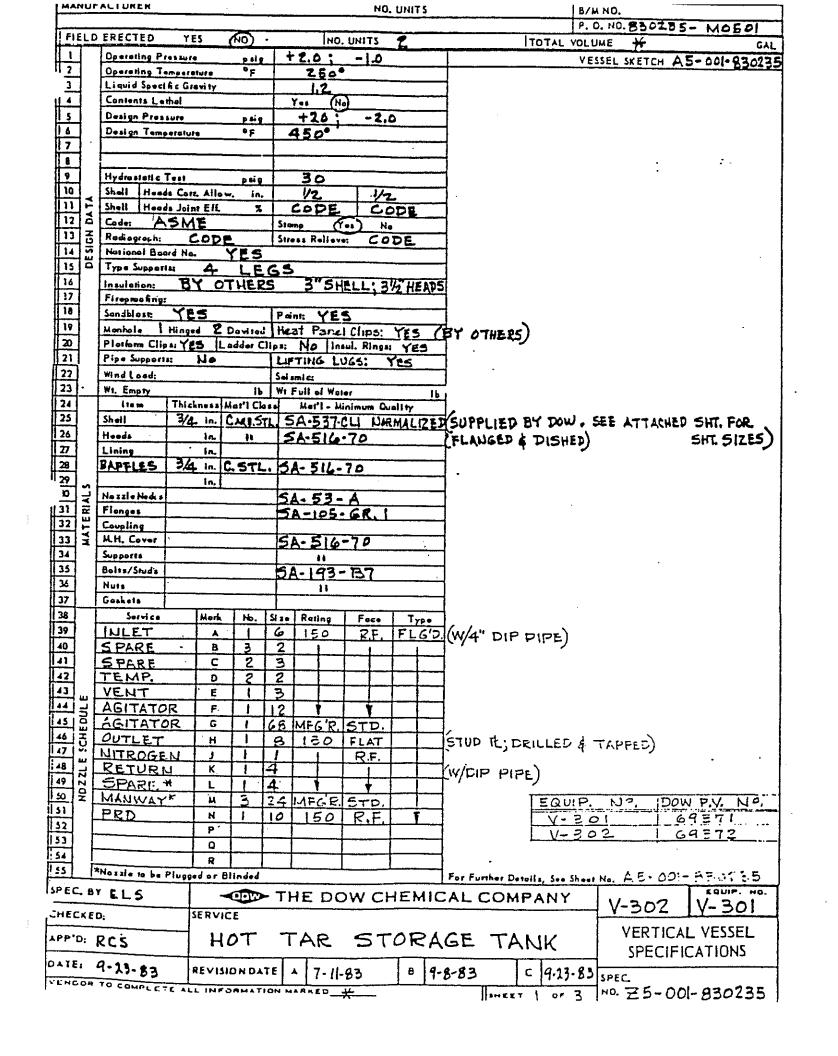
Wastes that are incompatible with other wastes already in a tank system or with the materials of construction of a tank system will not be managed in that tank system.

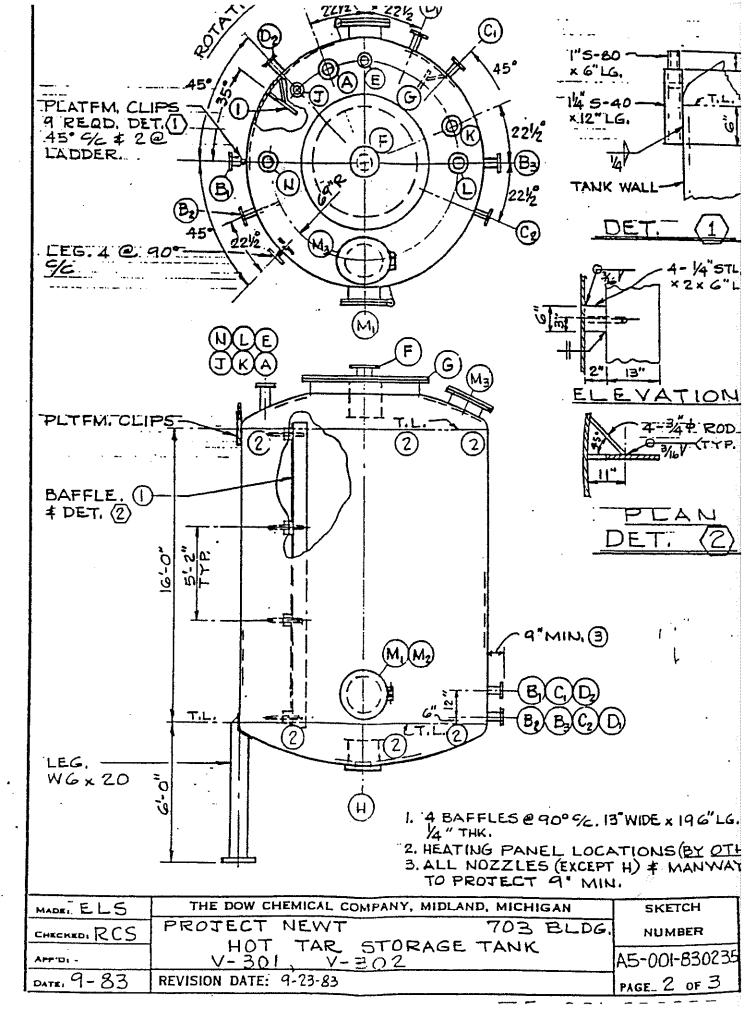
Each waste requested to be stored in a tank system is evaluated prior to storage for its effect, if any, upon other wastes stored in the tank system and the tank system's material of construction. This information is evaluated with the aid of the waste characterization and, if necessary, consultation with Dow's Reactive Chemicals and/or Materials Engineering experts. When a new waste is considered for storage, a comparison is made of the nature of that waste with the nature of all other wastes currently in storage and the material of construction to ensure compatibility. If a new waste is deemed incompatible with either the wastes in storage at the time or the tank system's material of construction, the waste will not be stored in that tank system. In the event insufficient information is available to adequately evaluate a waste for compatibility, the waste material in question will be managed as follows:

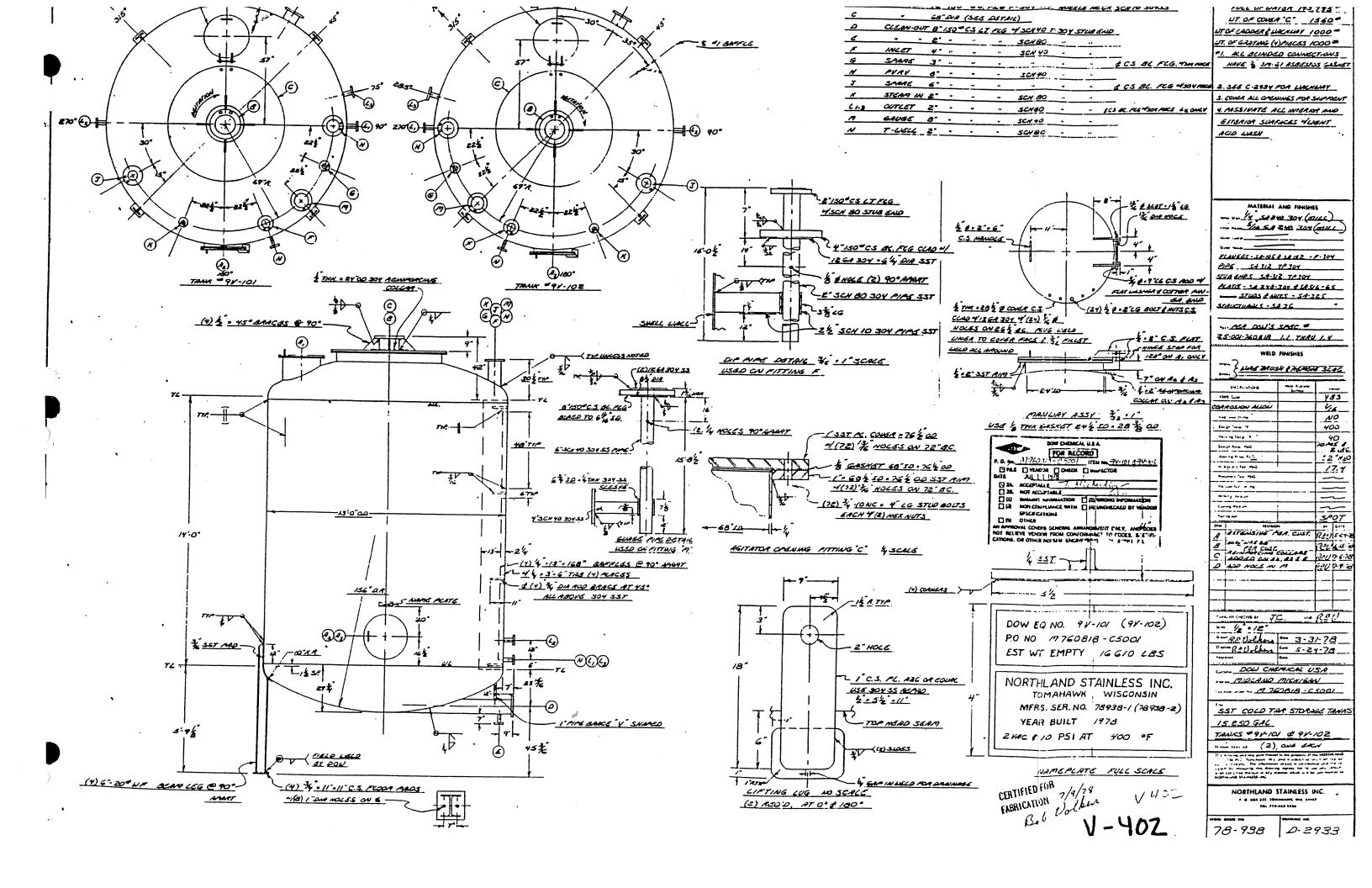
- 1. The waste will be isolated from all materials presently stored.
- 2. The waste generator will be notified of the status of the material with suggested treatment and disposal alternatives.
- 3. The waste will be treated or disposed of by the appropriate method.

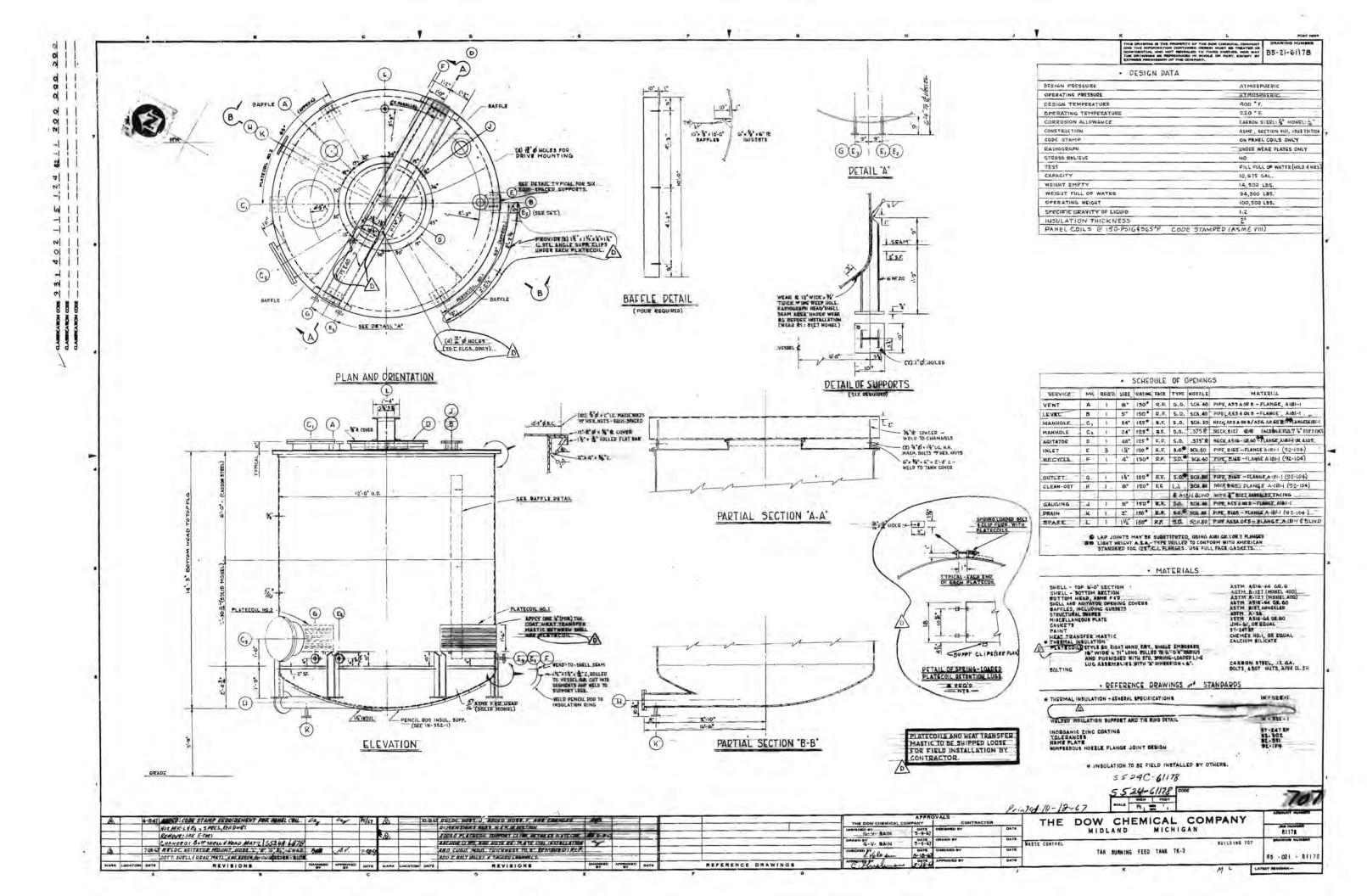
APPENDIX C2-A - TANK SYSTEM ENGINEERING DRAWINGS

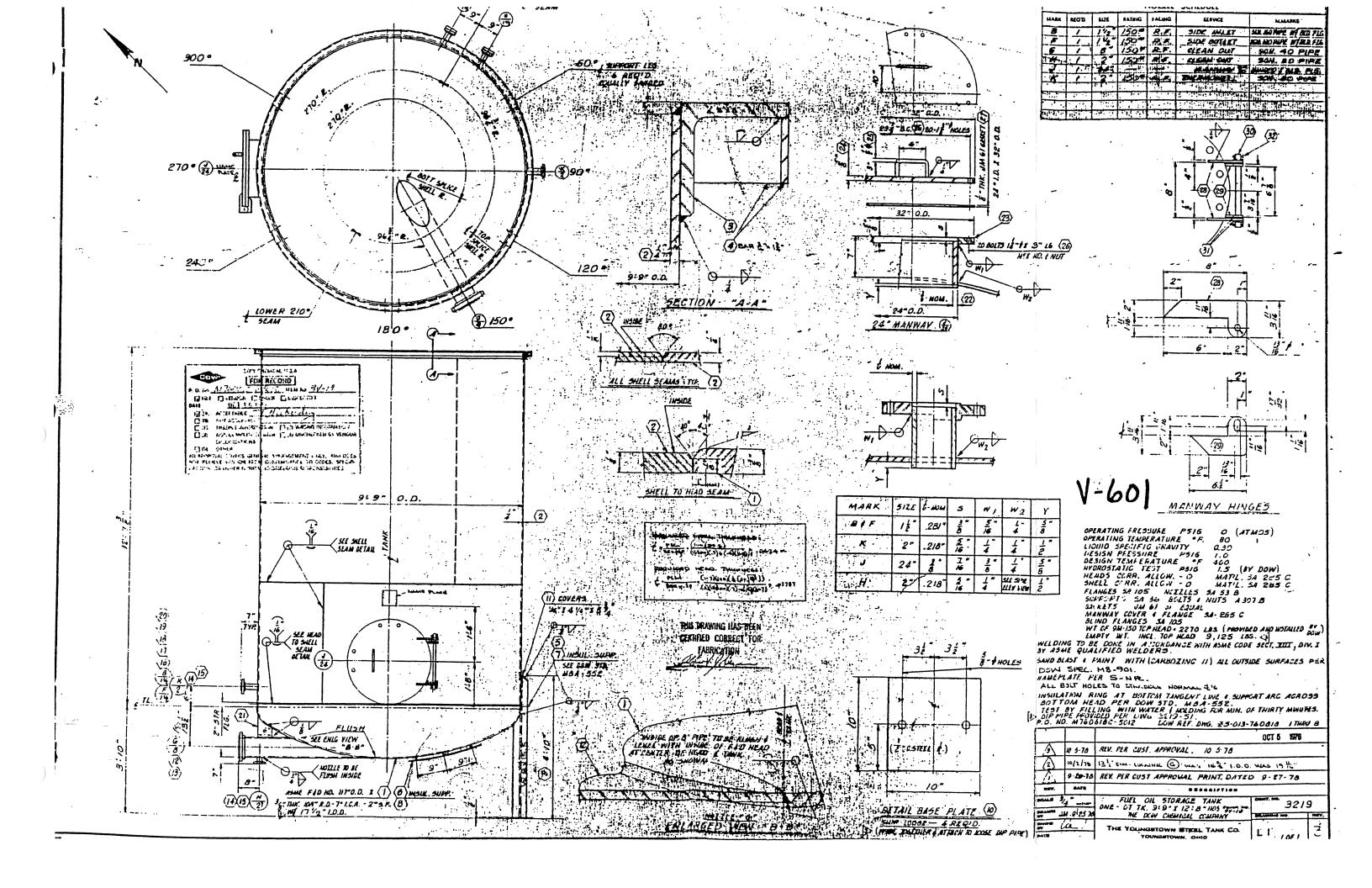
Drawing Number(s)	Tank Number(s)
A5-001-830235	V-301 & V-302
D-2933	V-402
B5-021-61178	V-101
Z5-013-760818	V-601
B5-422-874008	V-303
B5-420-874008	V-401, V-403 & V-404
B5-405-874008	V-701
B2-298-927122	1163 Building
B2-299-927122	
B2-300-927122	
B2-301-927122	
B2-302-927122	
B2-3202-960530	33 Building
B2-4220-960530	
B2-4220A-960530	
B2-4221-960530	
B2-4222-960530	
B2-4223-960530	
B2-4258M-960530	

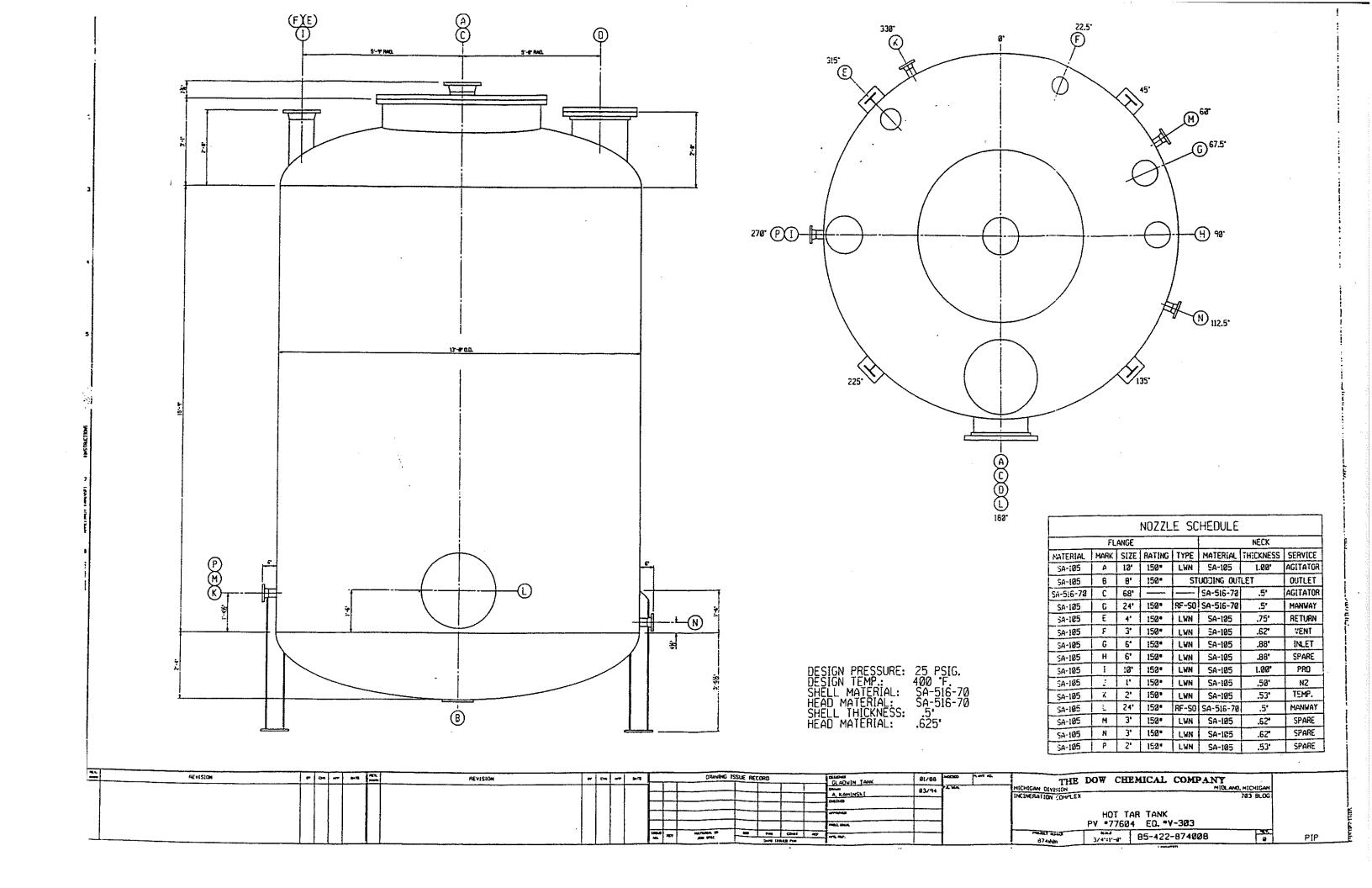


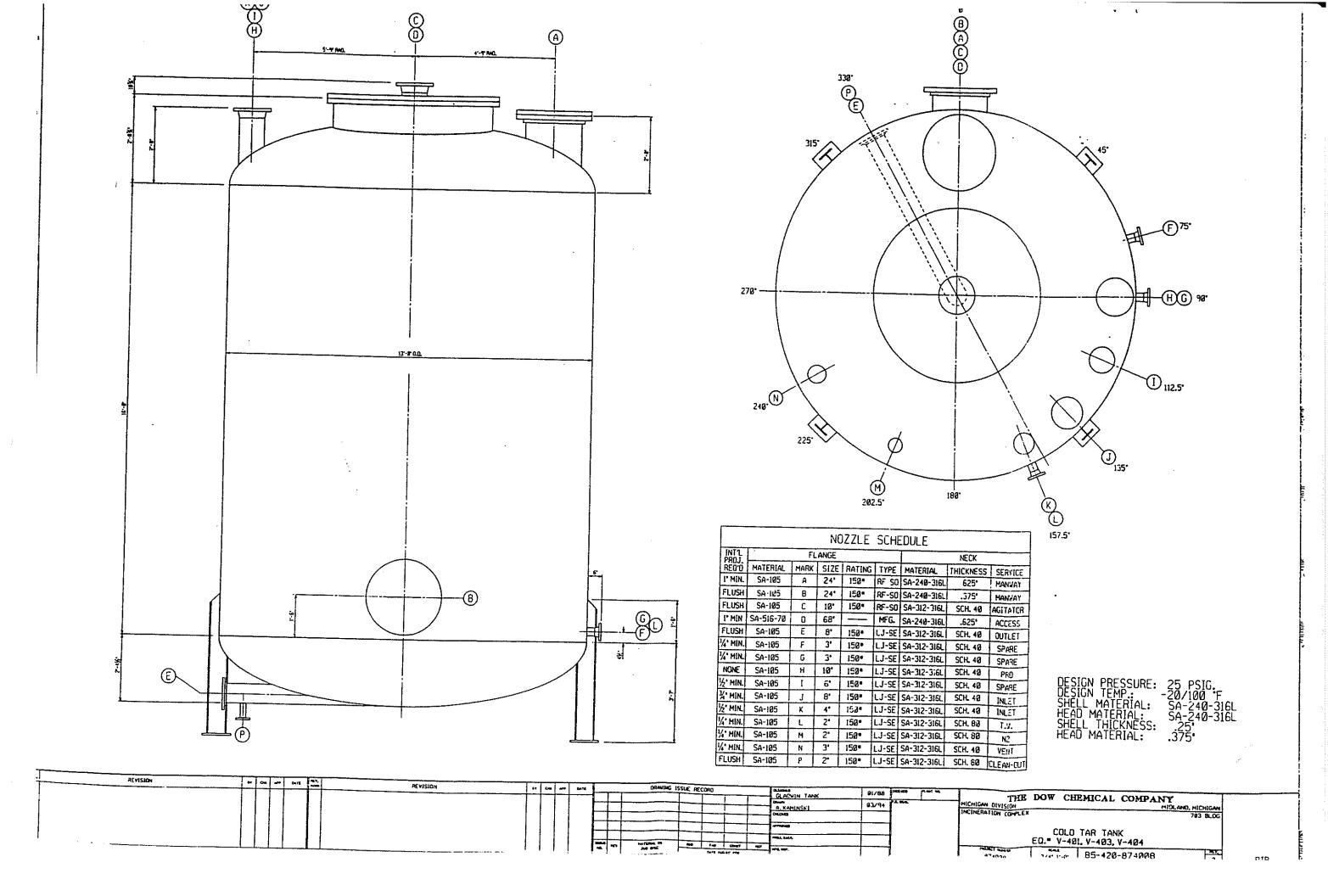


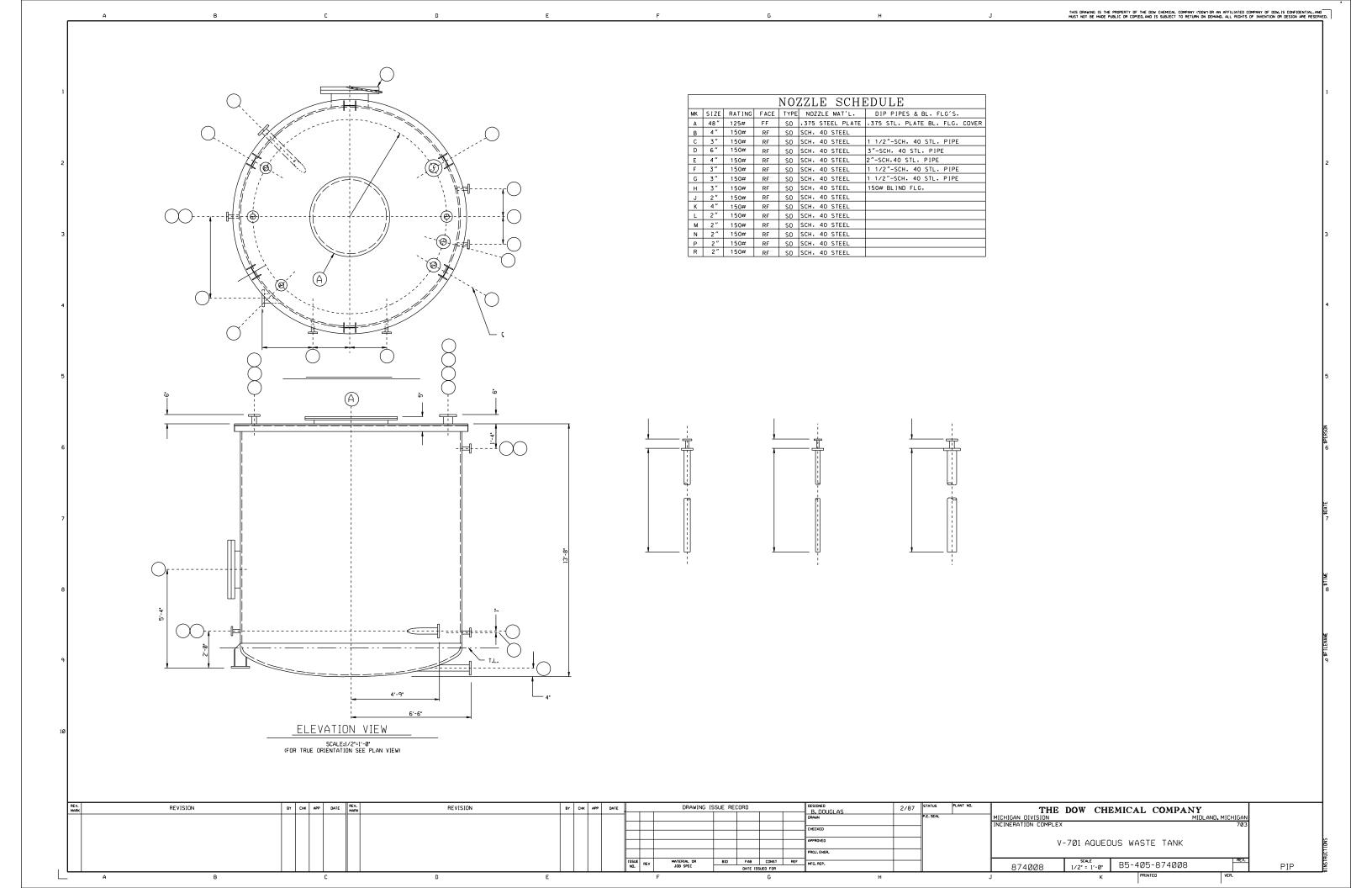


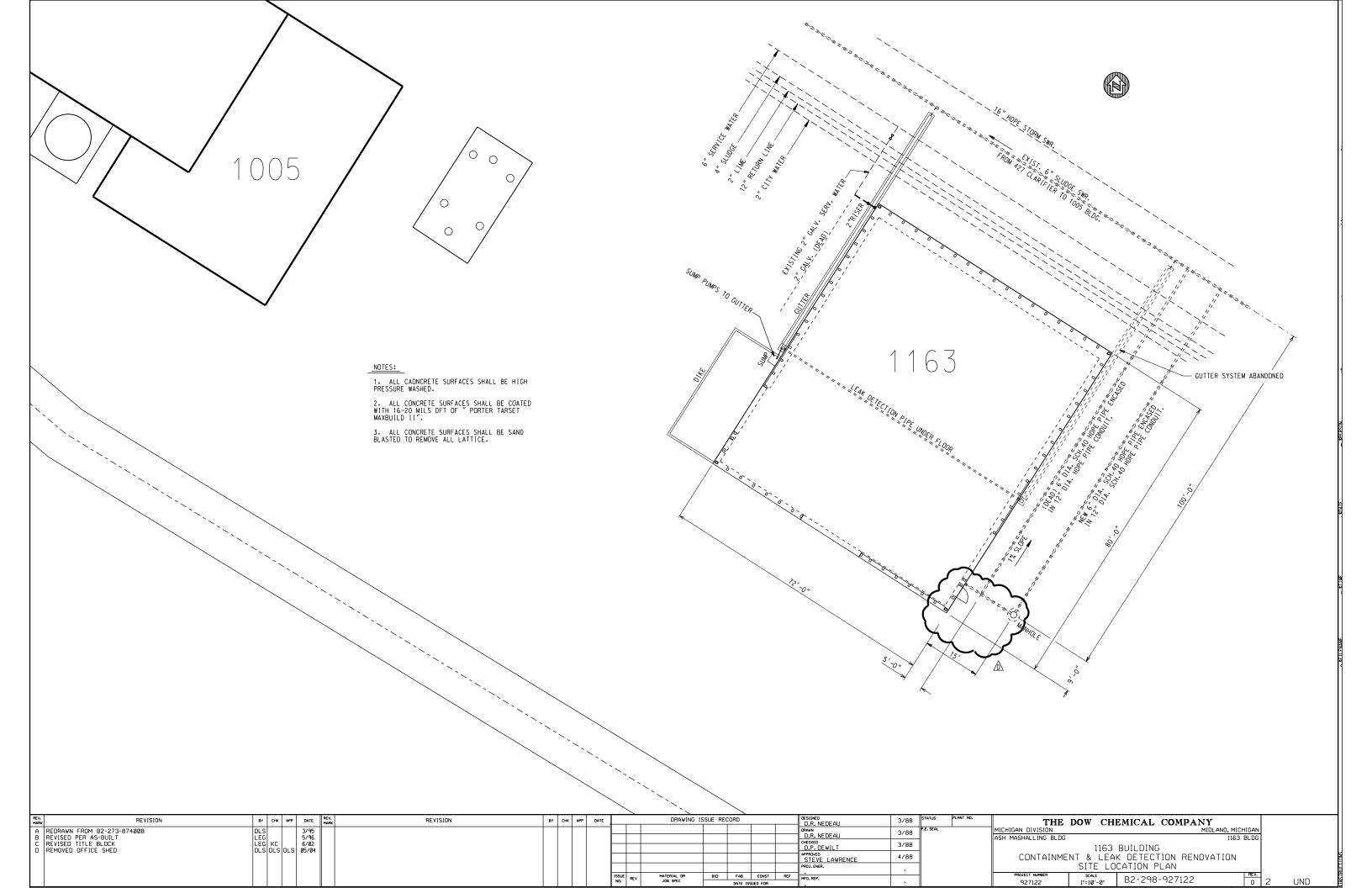


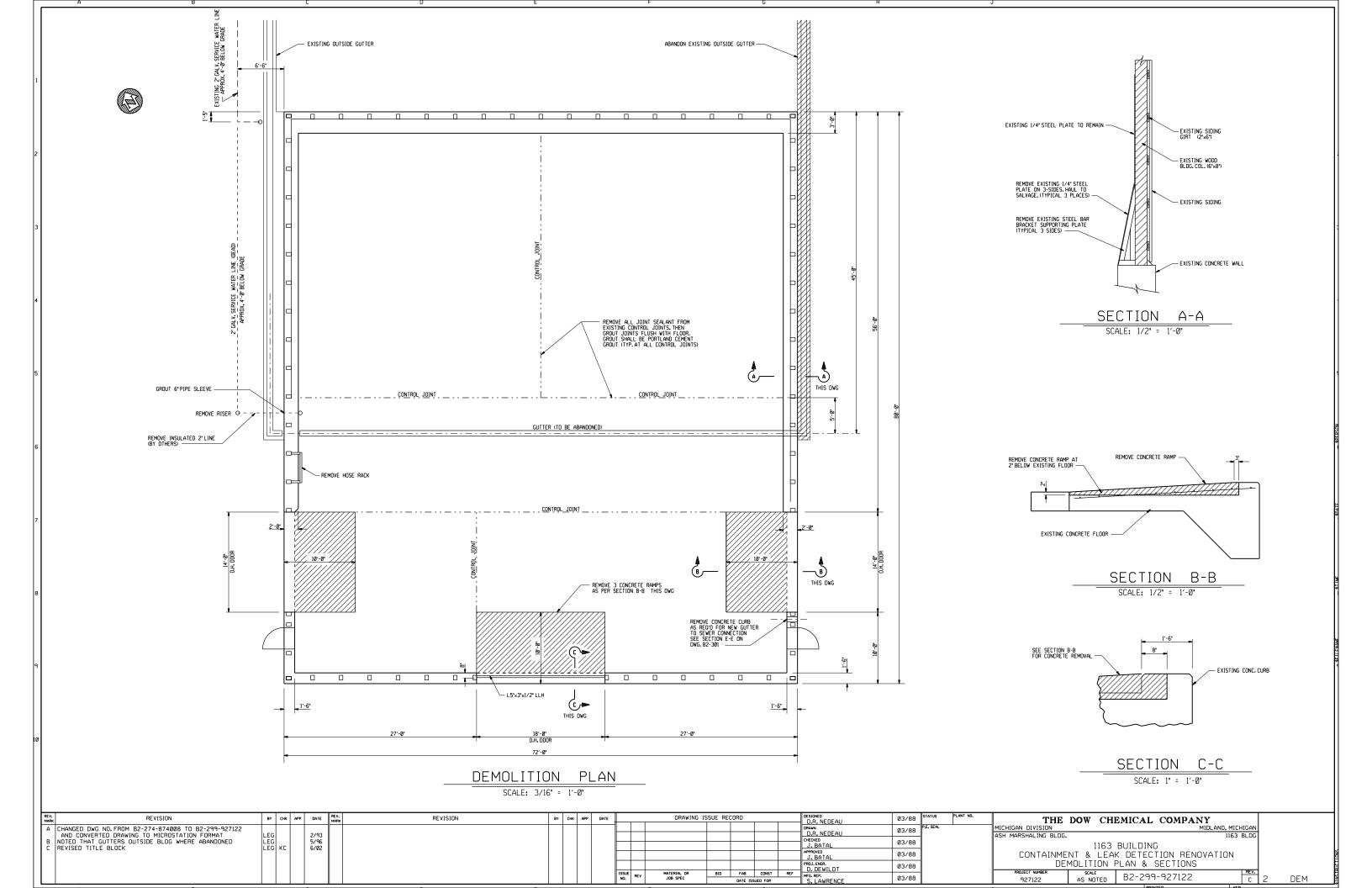


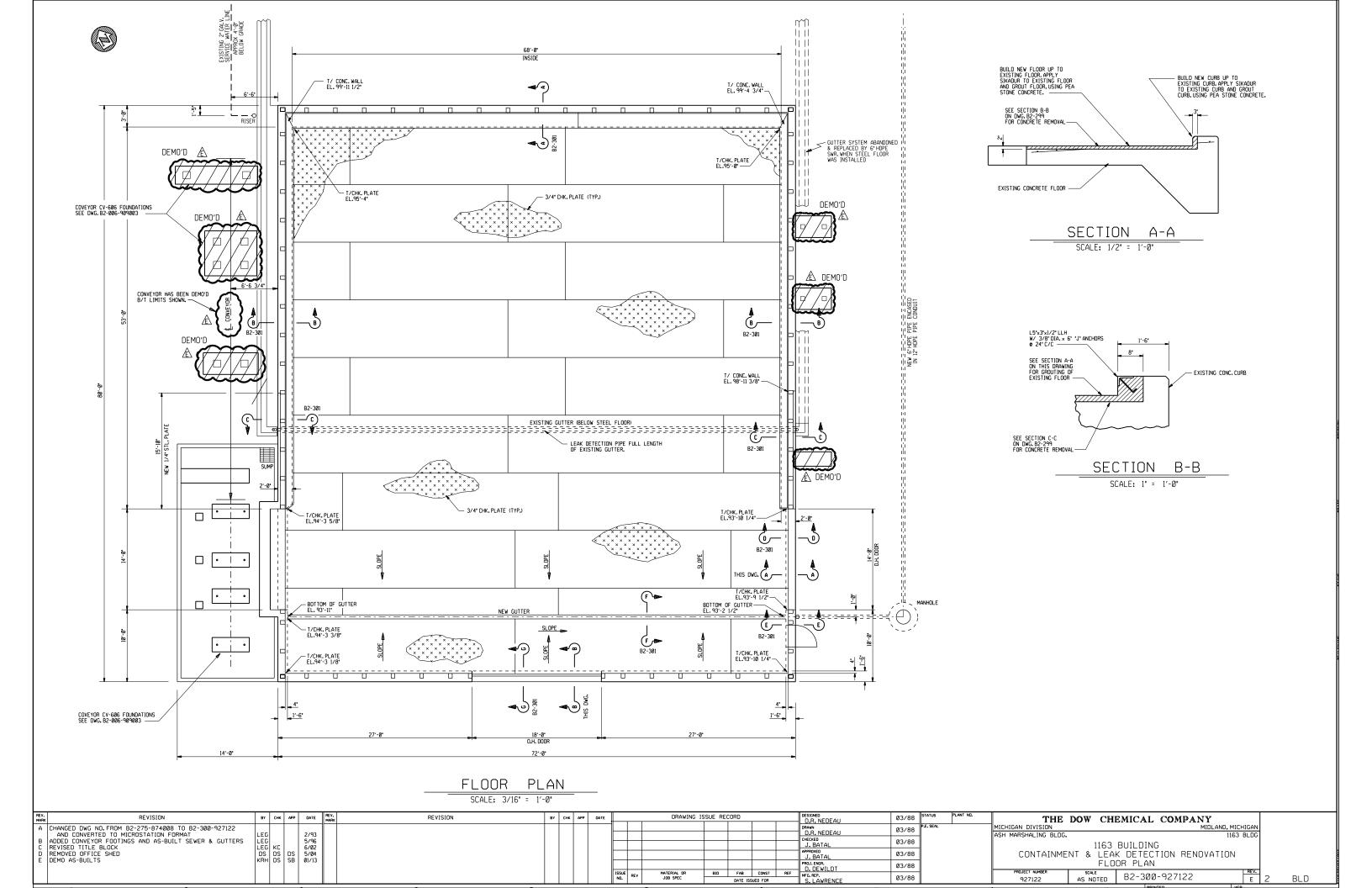


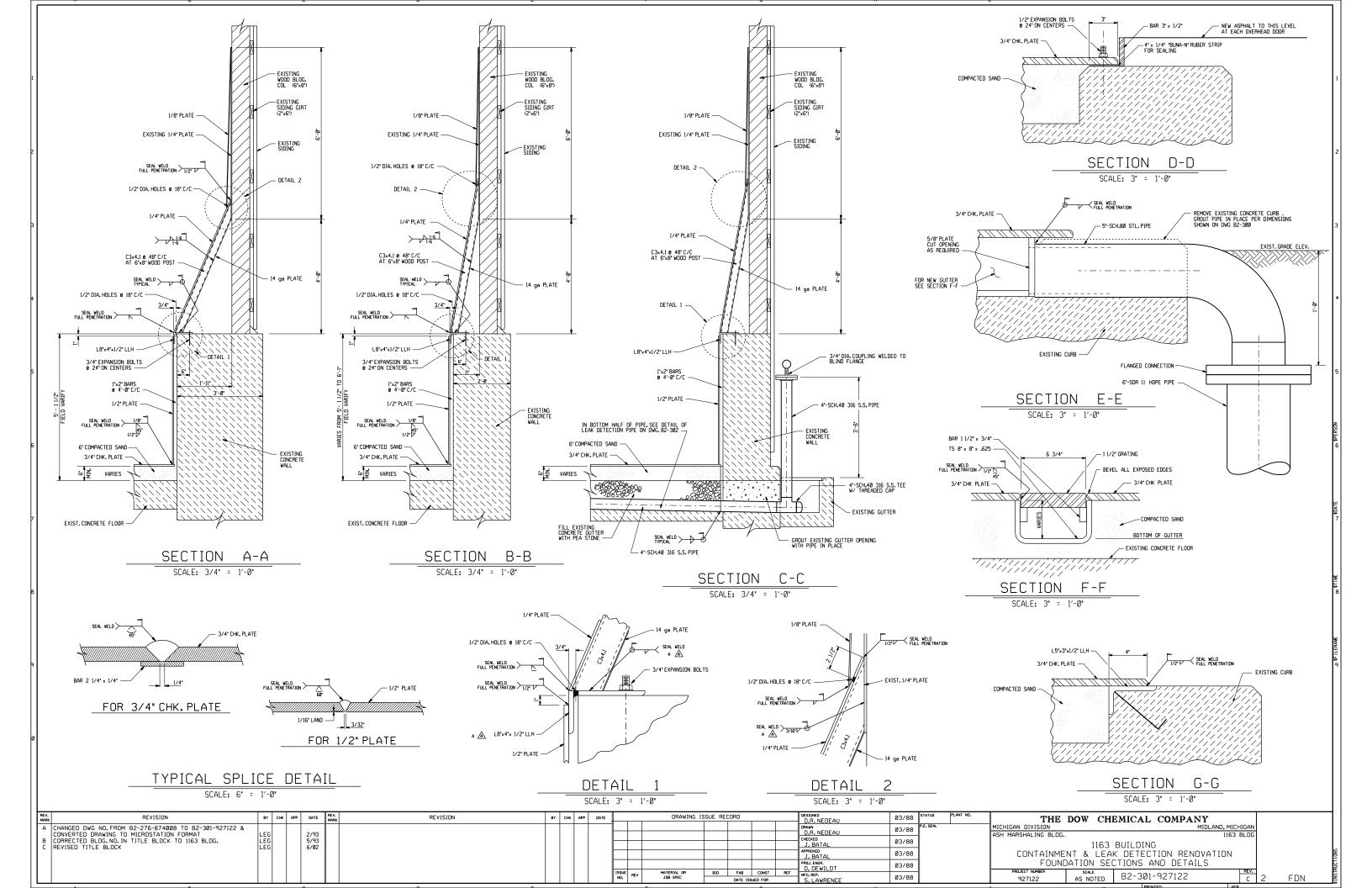


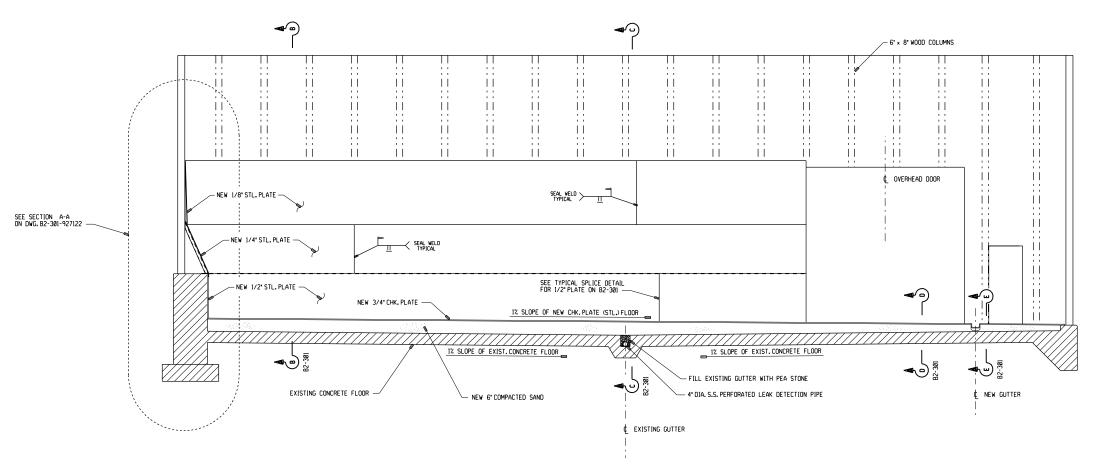






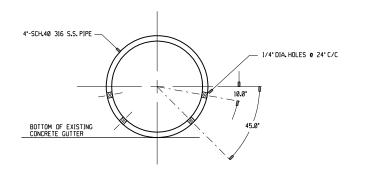






BUILDING CROSS SECTION LOOKING EAST

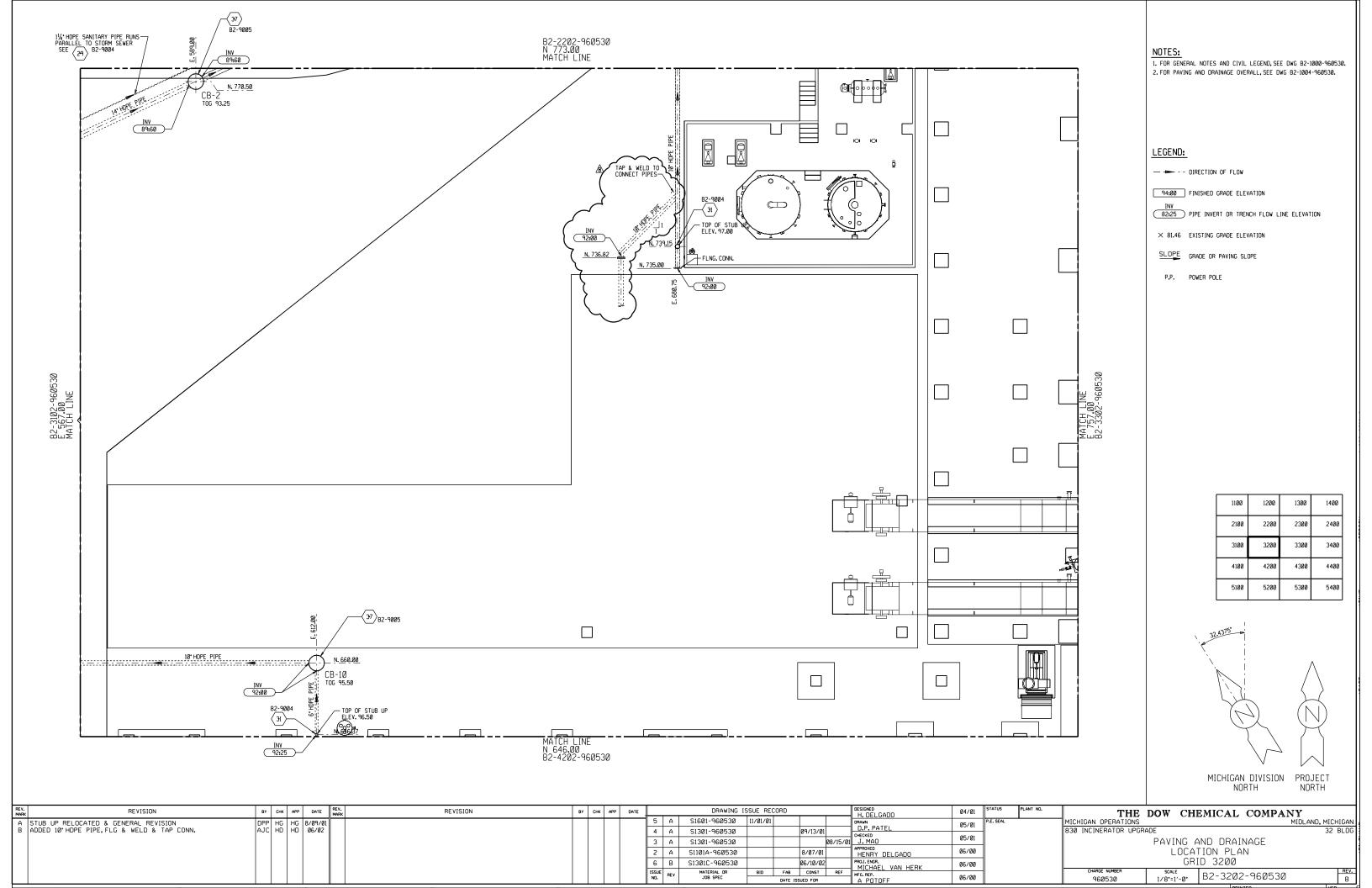
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

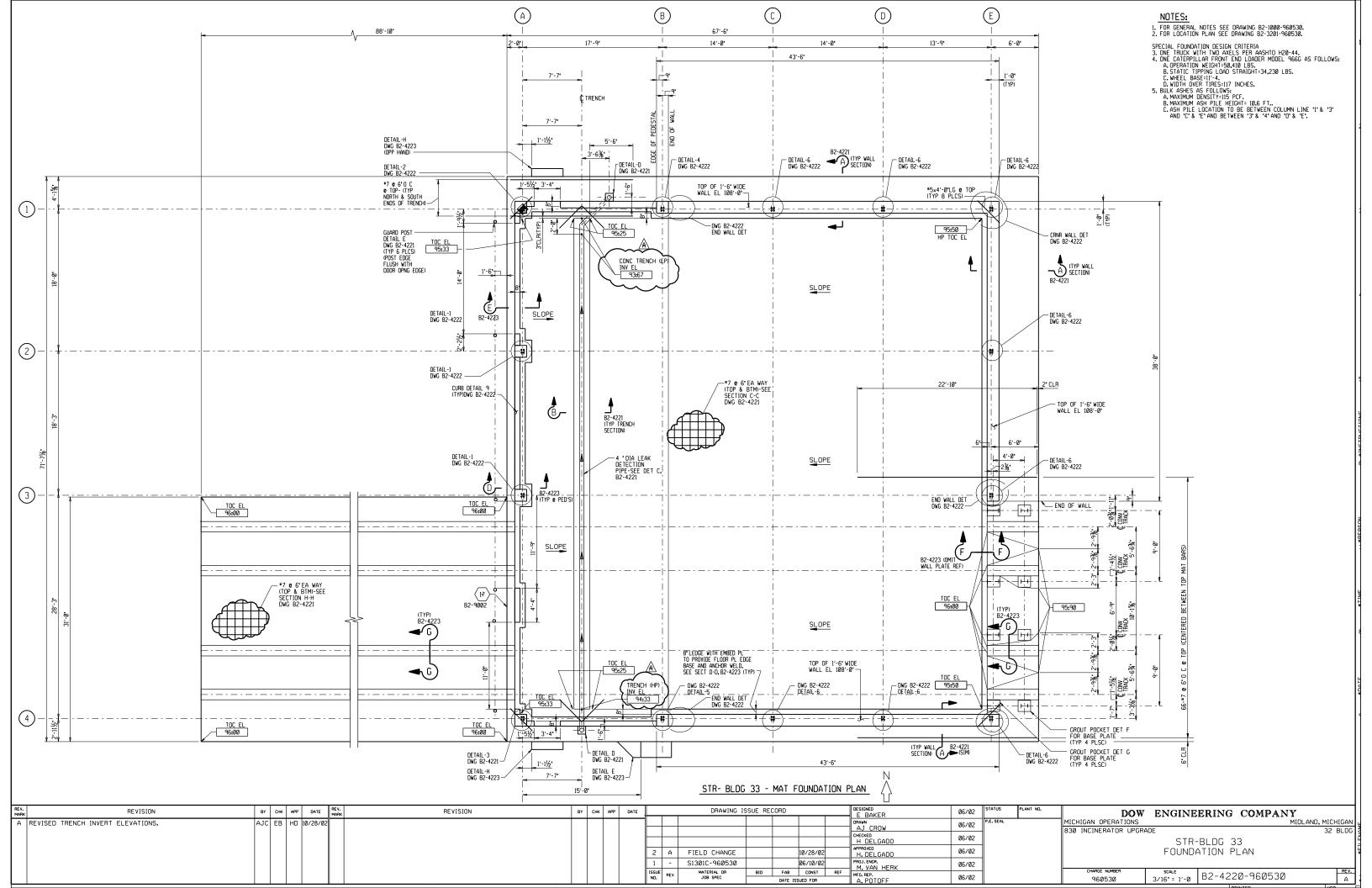


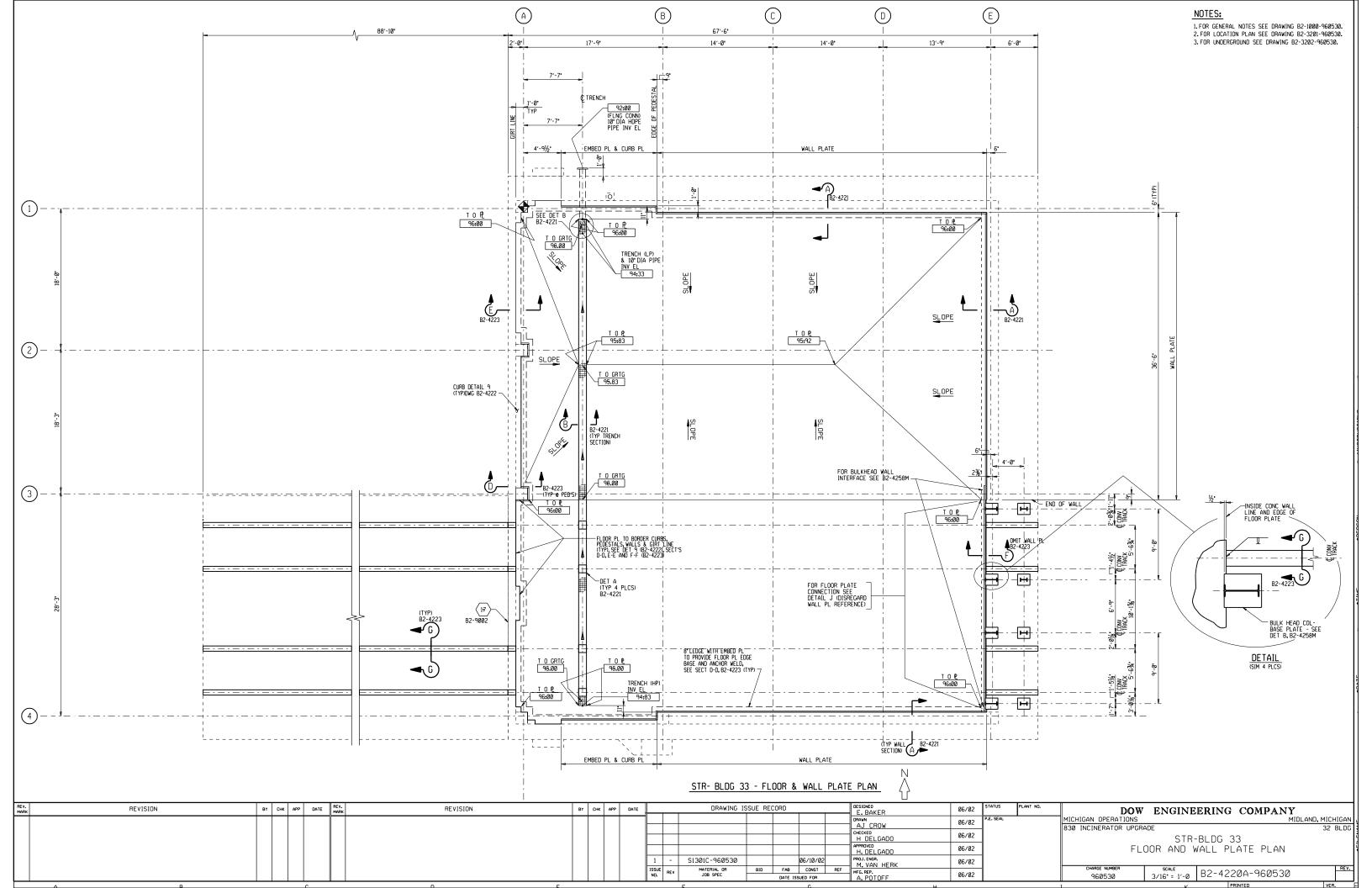
DETAIL OF LEAK DETECTION PIPE

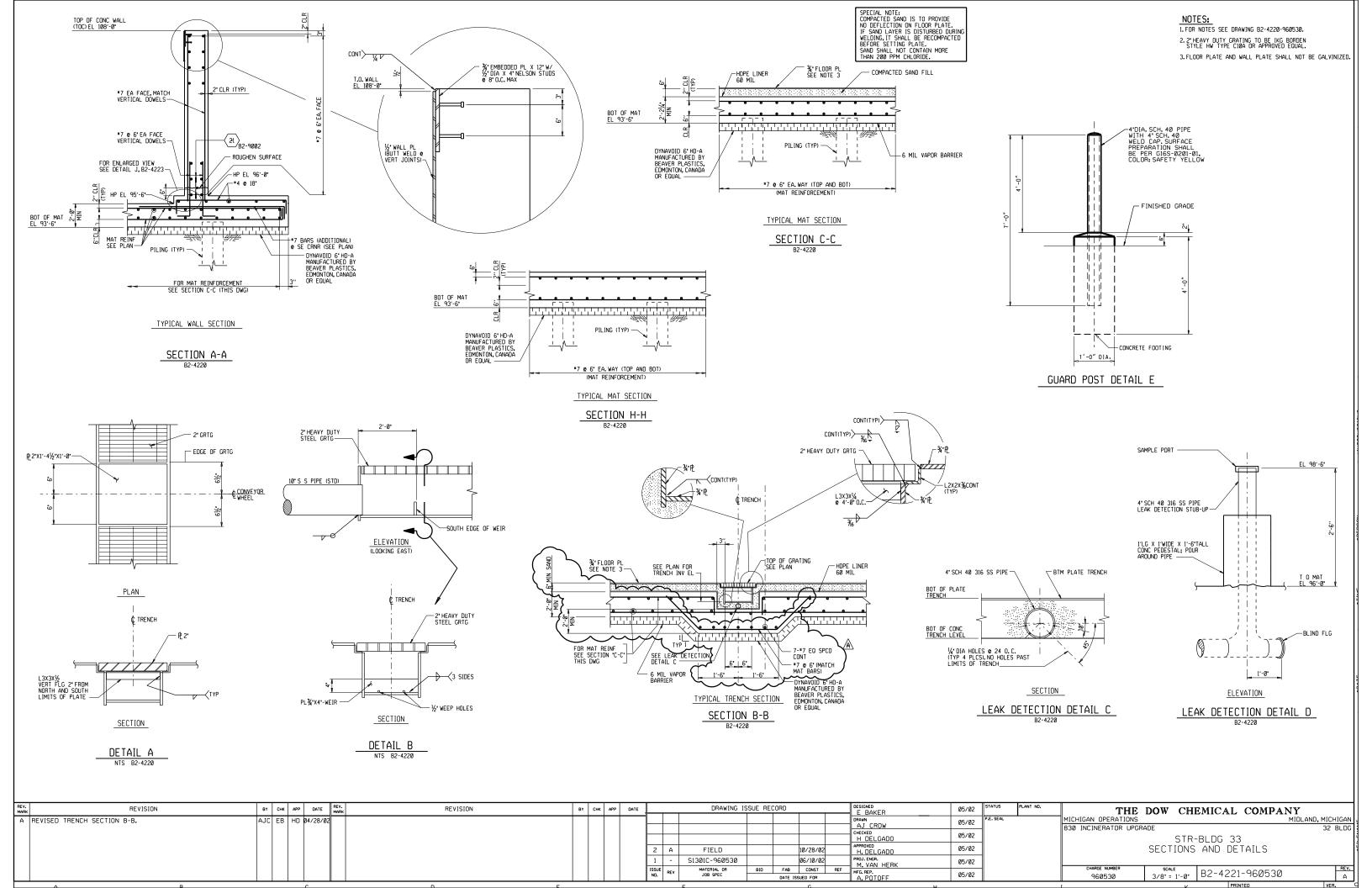
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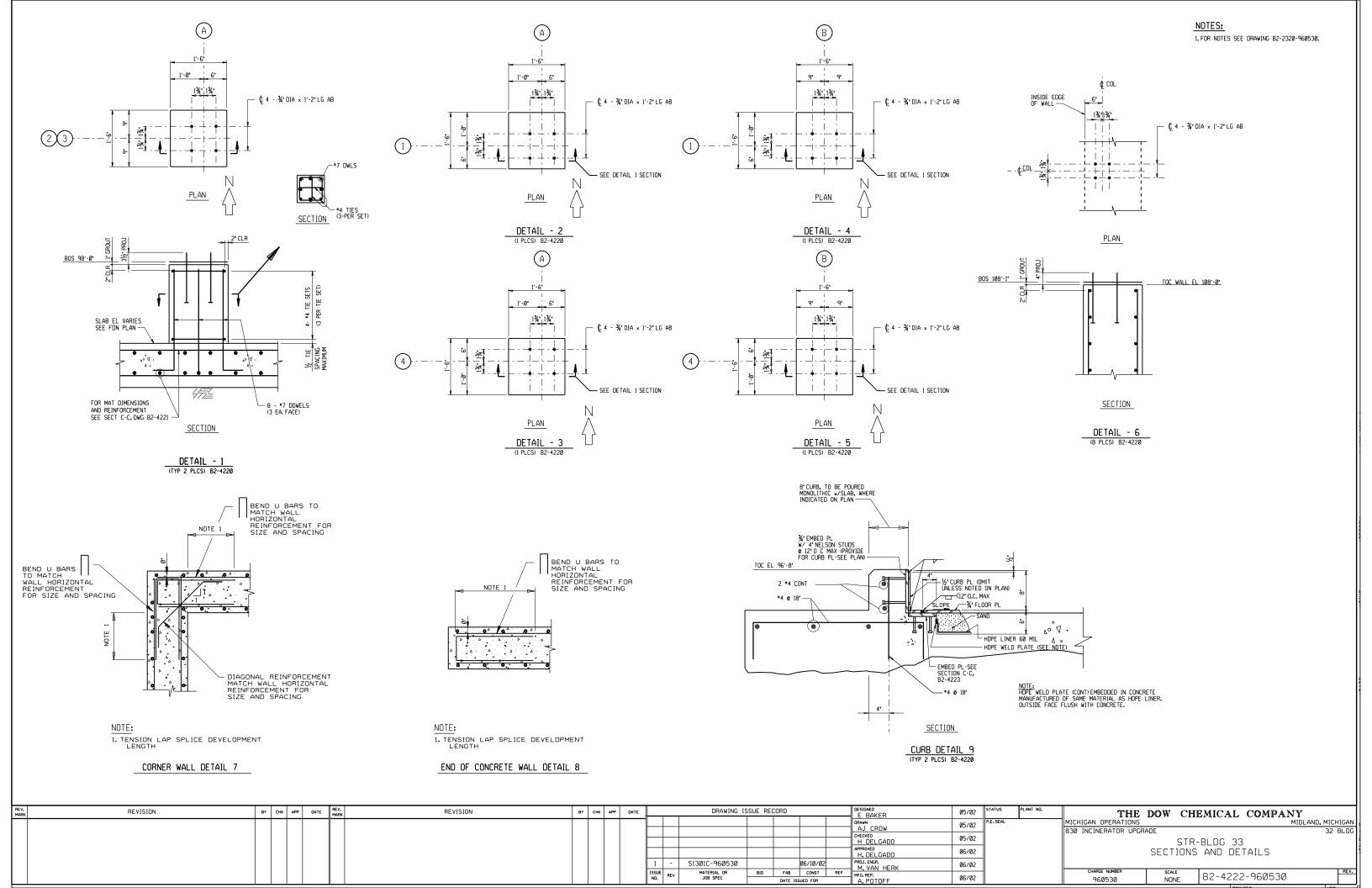
RE Mi	EV. ARK	REVISION	BY CHK APP	DATE	REV. RE	/ISION BY	CHK A	PP DATE		DRAWING ISSU	RECORD	OE:	SIGNED D.R. NEDEAU	Ø3/88 STATU	THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY	
		HANGED DWG NO. FROM B2-277-874008 TO B2-302-927122 &	1.50	2,02								DR		Ø3/88 P.E. SE	THE HOAR BITISION	
1		ONVERTED DRAWING TO MICROSTATION FORMAT EVISED TITLE BLOCK	LEG KC	2/93 6/02								CH	ECKED I DATAL	03/88	ASH MARSHALING BLDG. 1163 BUILDING	
												API	PROVED	03/88	CONTAINMENT & LEAK DETECTION RENOVATION	S
												PRI	OJ. ENGR.	03/88	CROSS-SECTIONS	
									ISSUE R	EV MATERIAL OR JOB SPEC	ID FAB CONST REF	F MF	G. REP.	03/88	PROJECT NUMBER SCALE B2-302-927122 R 2 FON	ISTRI
∣∟				<u> </u>					NU.	JUB SPEC	DATE ISSUED FOR	9	S. LAWRENCE	03/66	927122 AS NOTED B2-302-92/122 B 2 FDN	

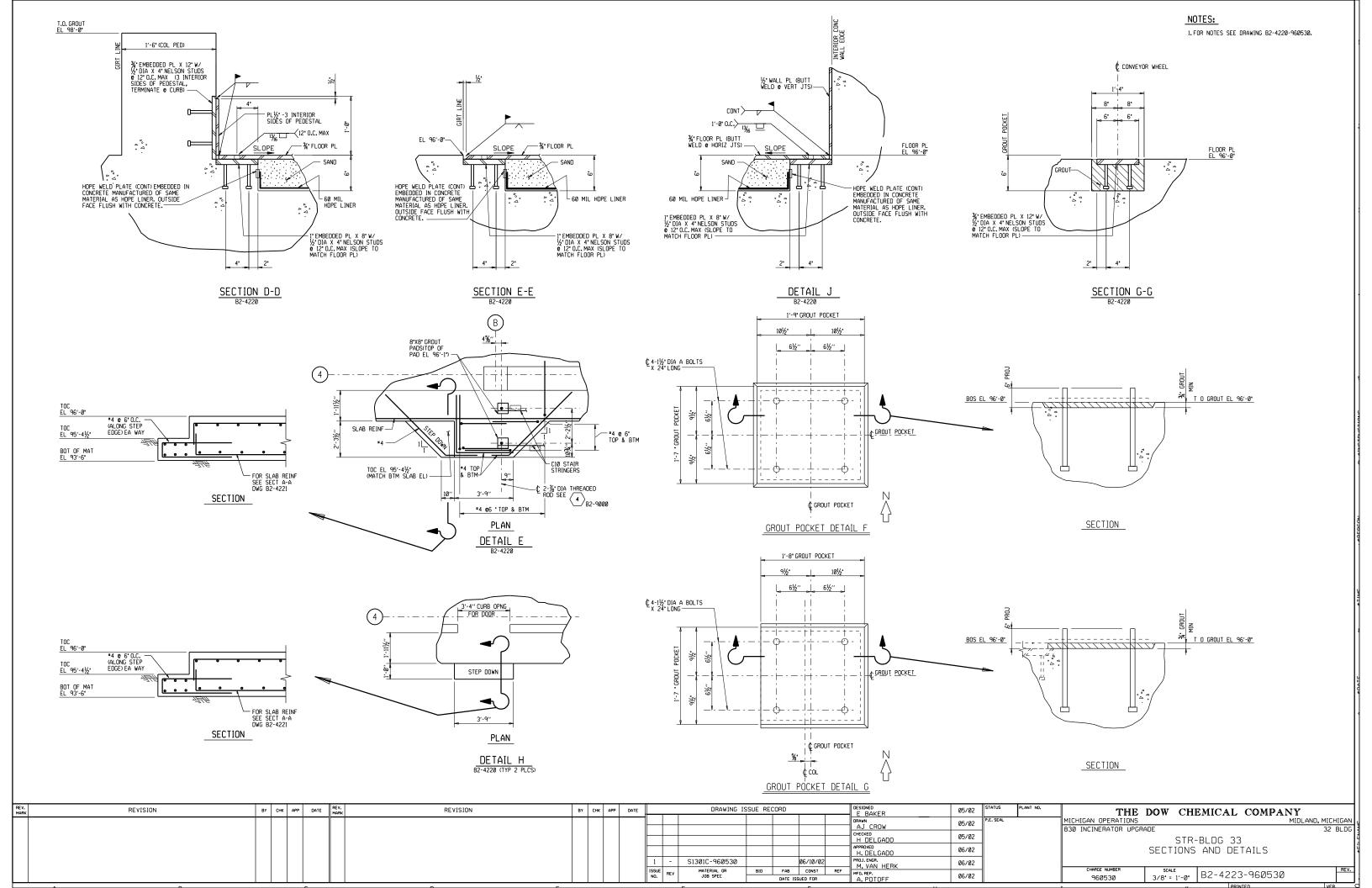


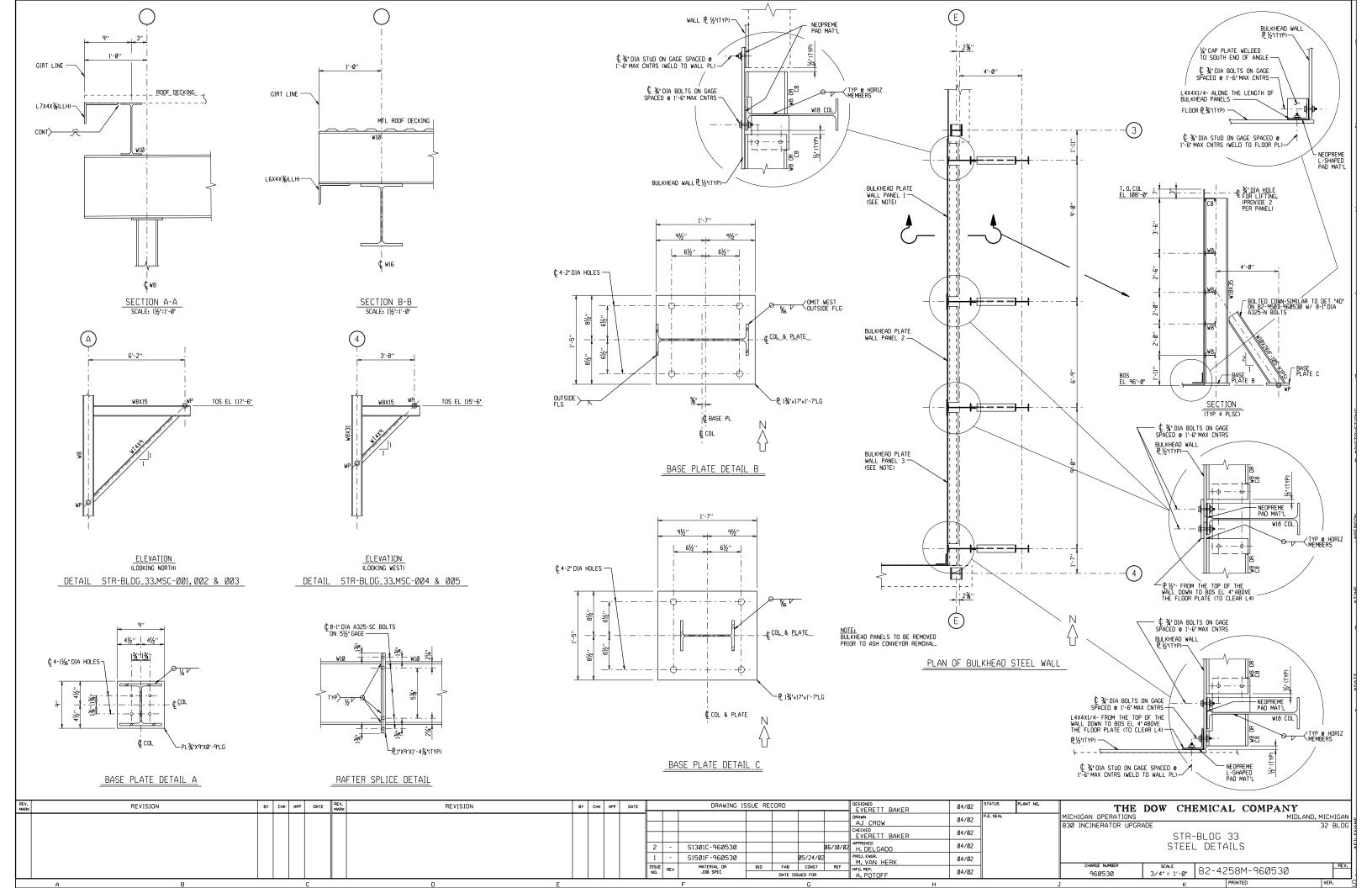






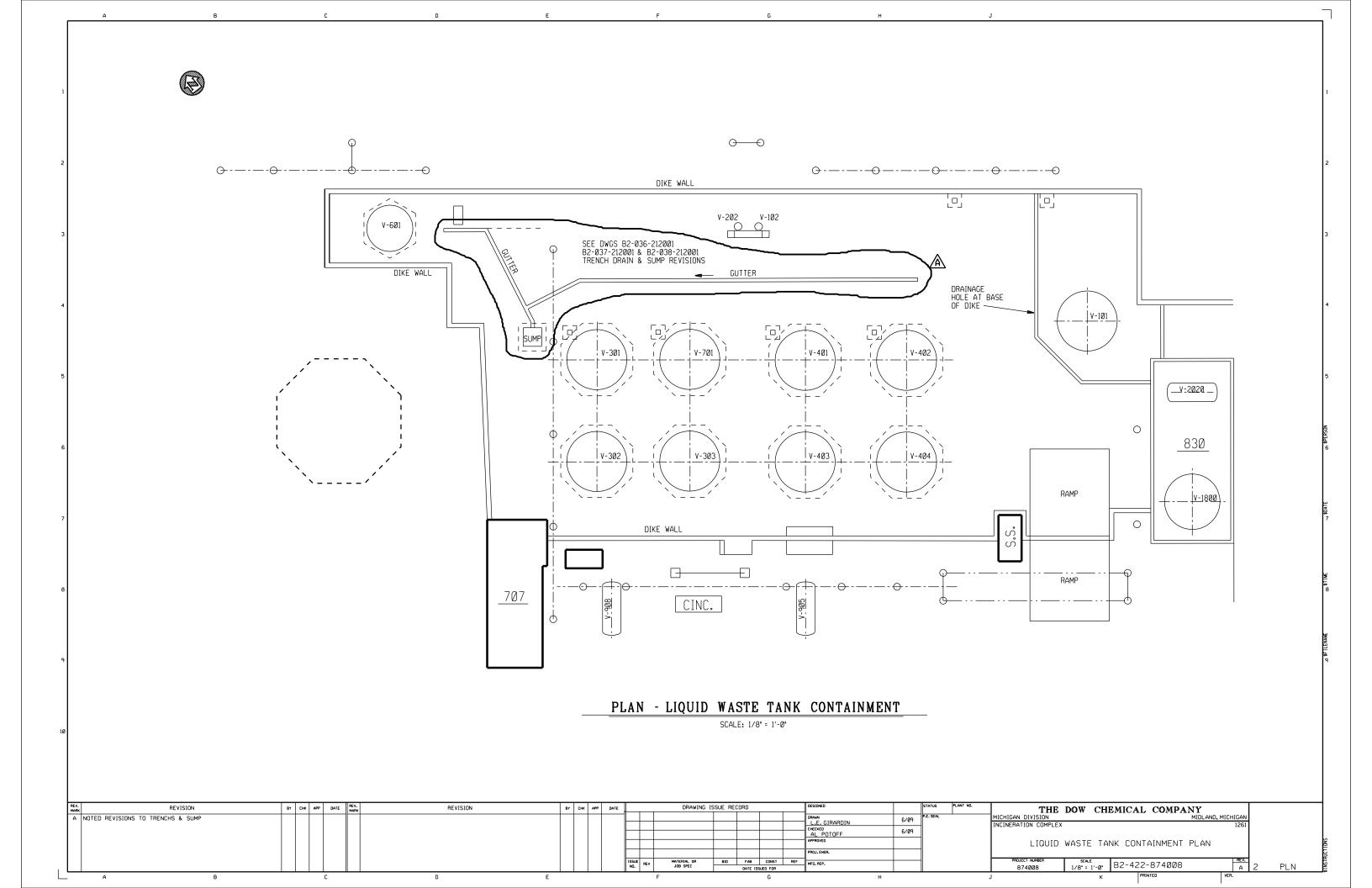


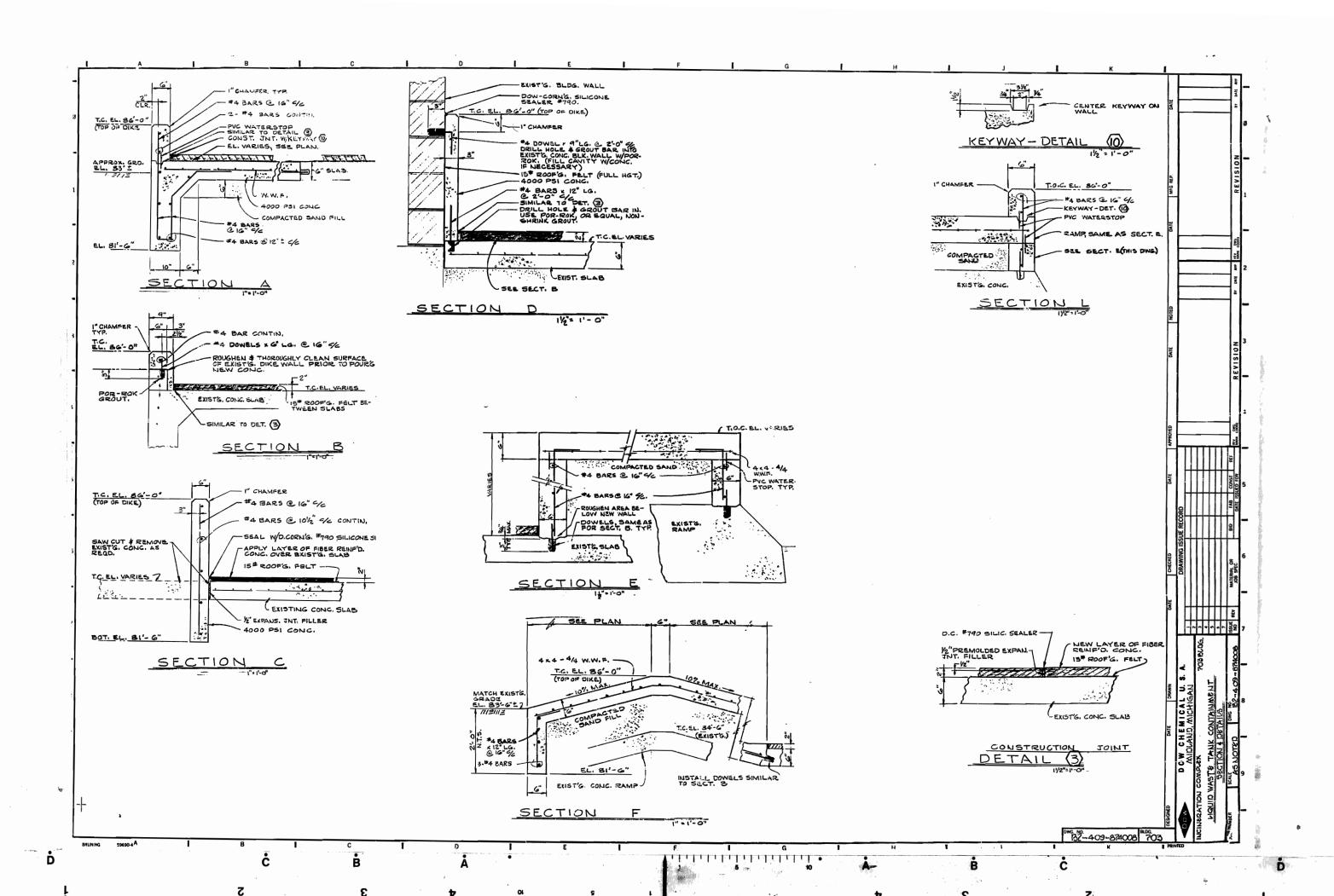


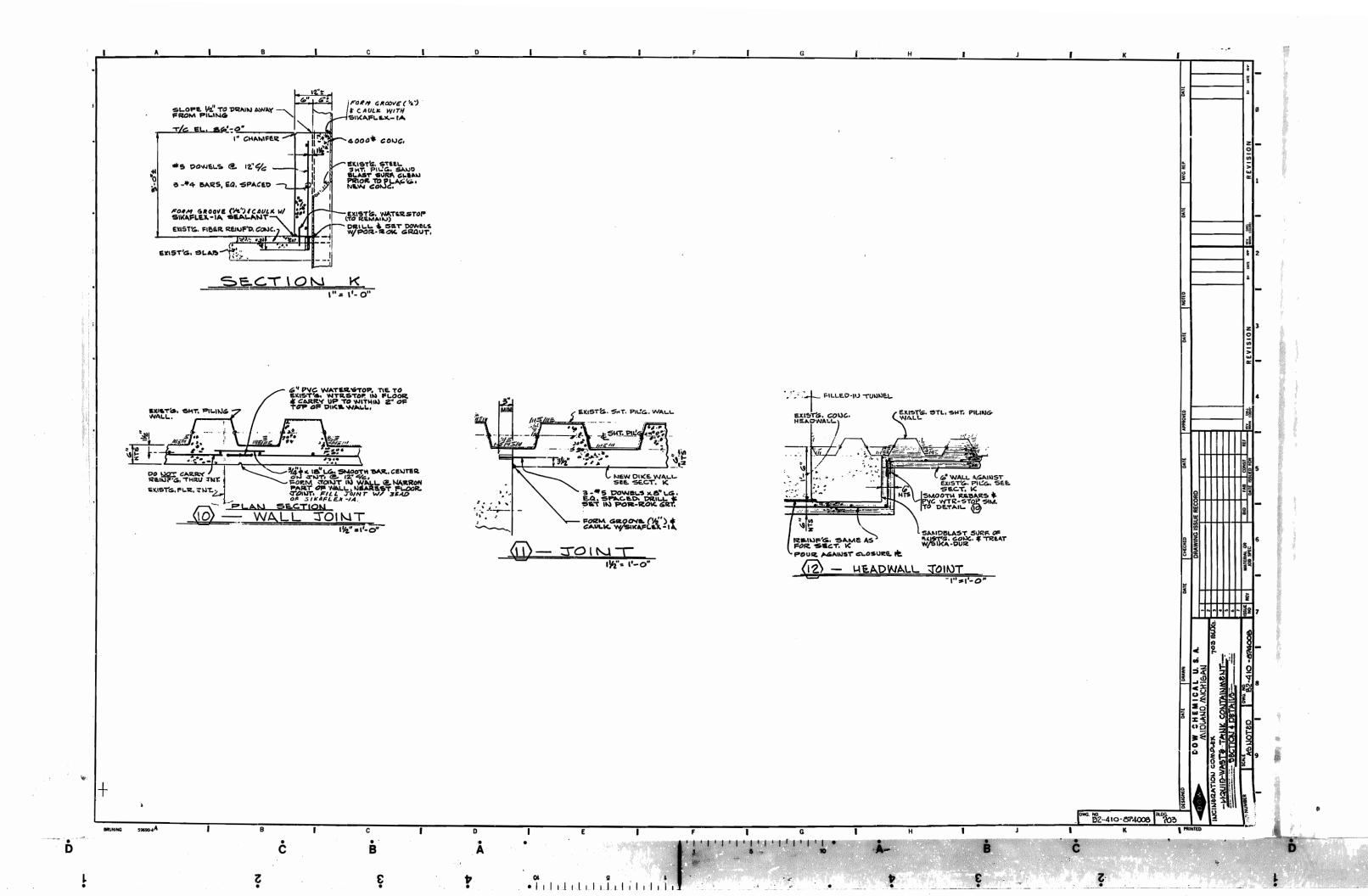


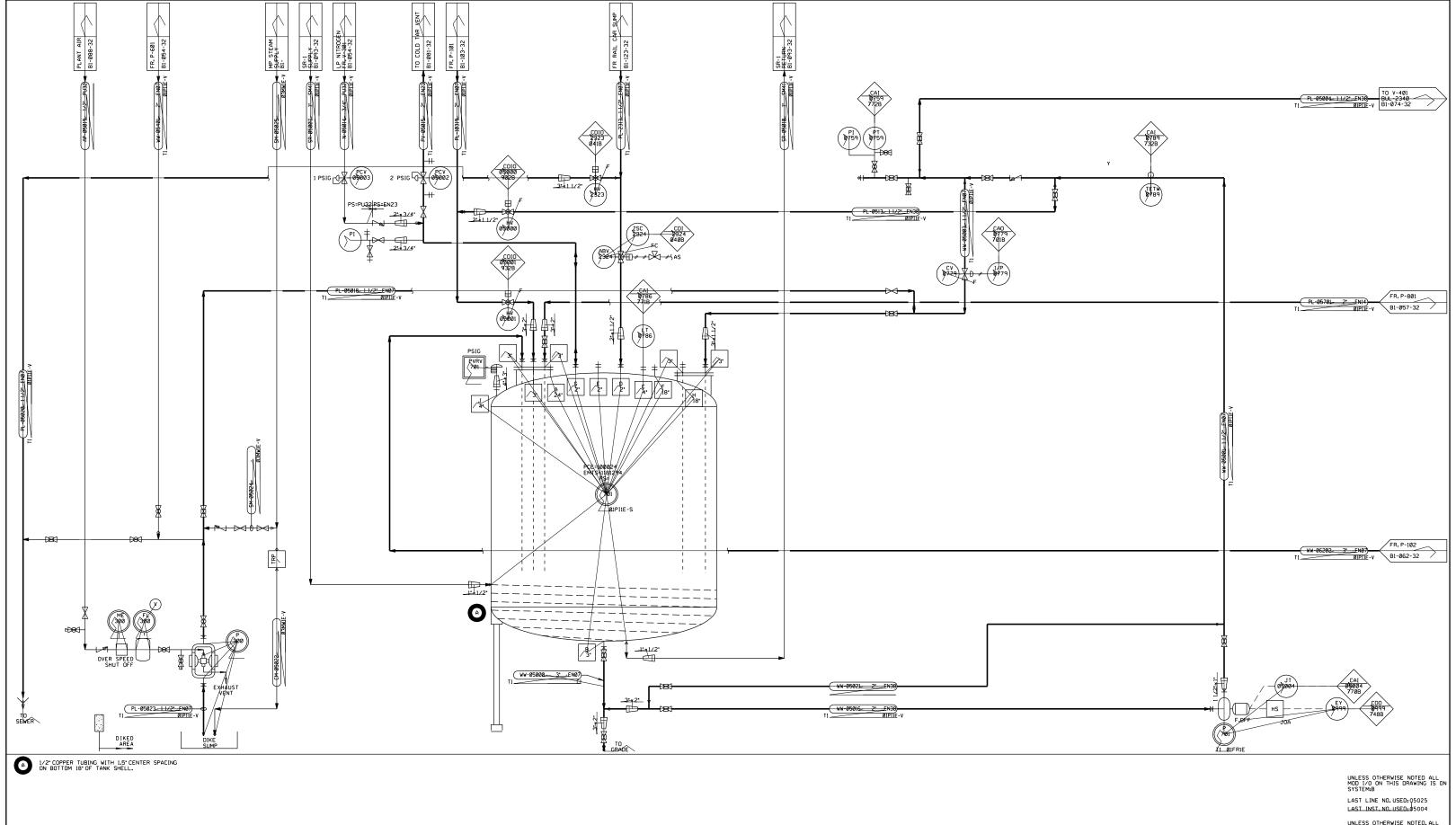
APPENDIX C2-B - TANK SYSTEM DRAWINGS

Drawing Number(s)	Drawing Description
B2-422-874008	Liquid Waste Tank
	Containment Plan
B2-409-874008	Liquid Waste Tank
B2-410-874008	Containment Section & Details
B1-050-32	V-701 P&ID
B1-054-32	V-601 P&ID
B1-070-32	V-301 P&ID
B1-071-32	V-302 P&ID
B1-072-32	V-303 P&ID
B1-074-32	V-401 P&ID
B1-075-32	V-402 P&ID
B1-076-32	V-403 P&ID
B1-077-32	V-404 P&ID
B1-103-32	V-101 P&ID



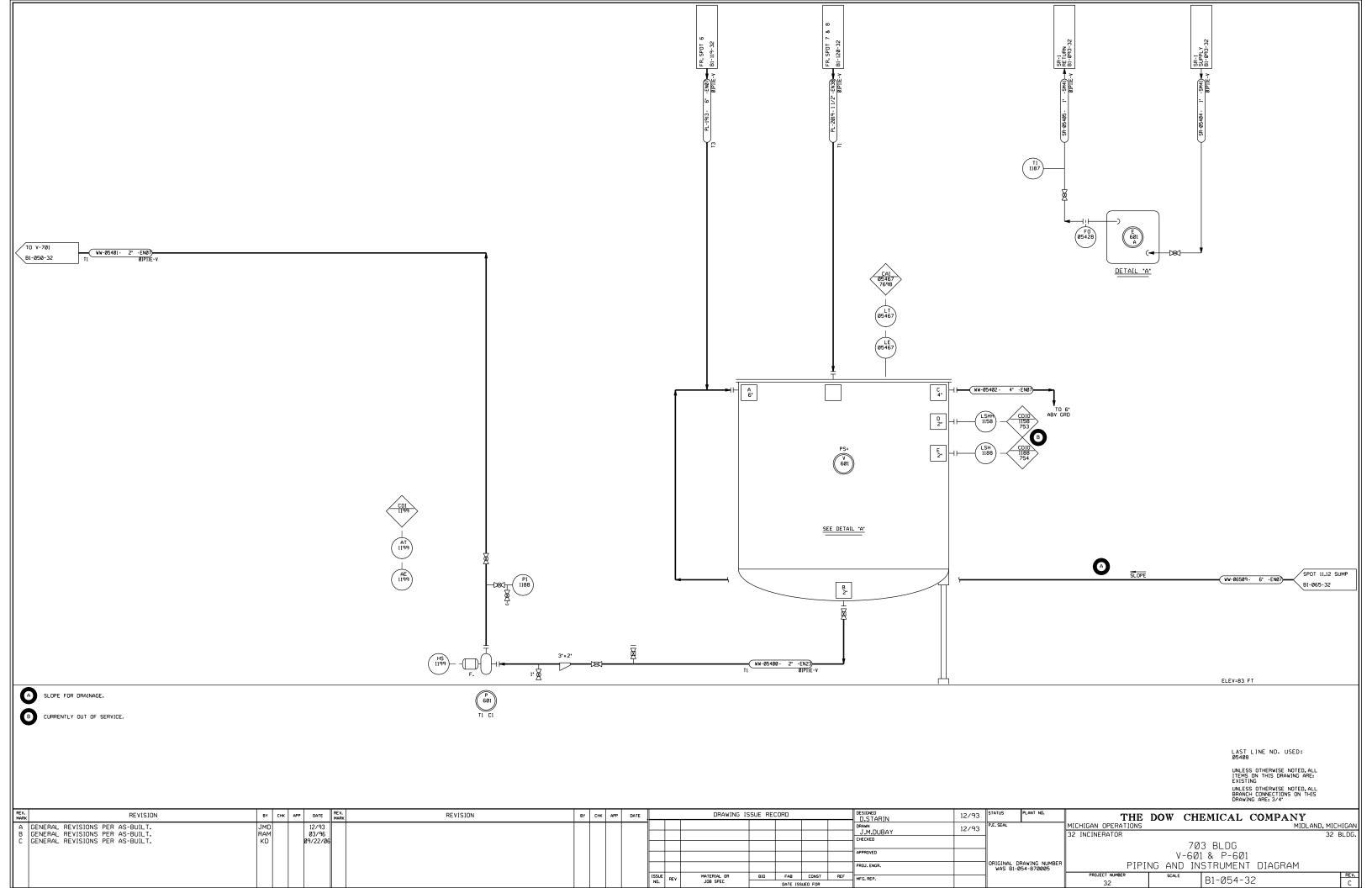


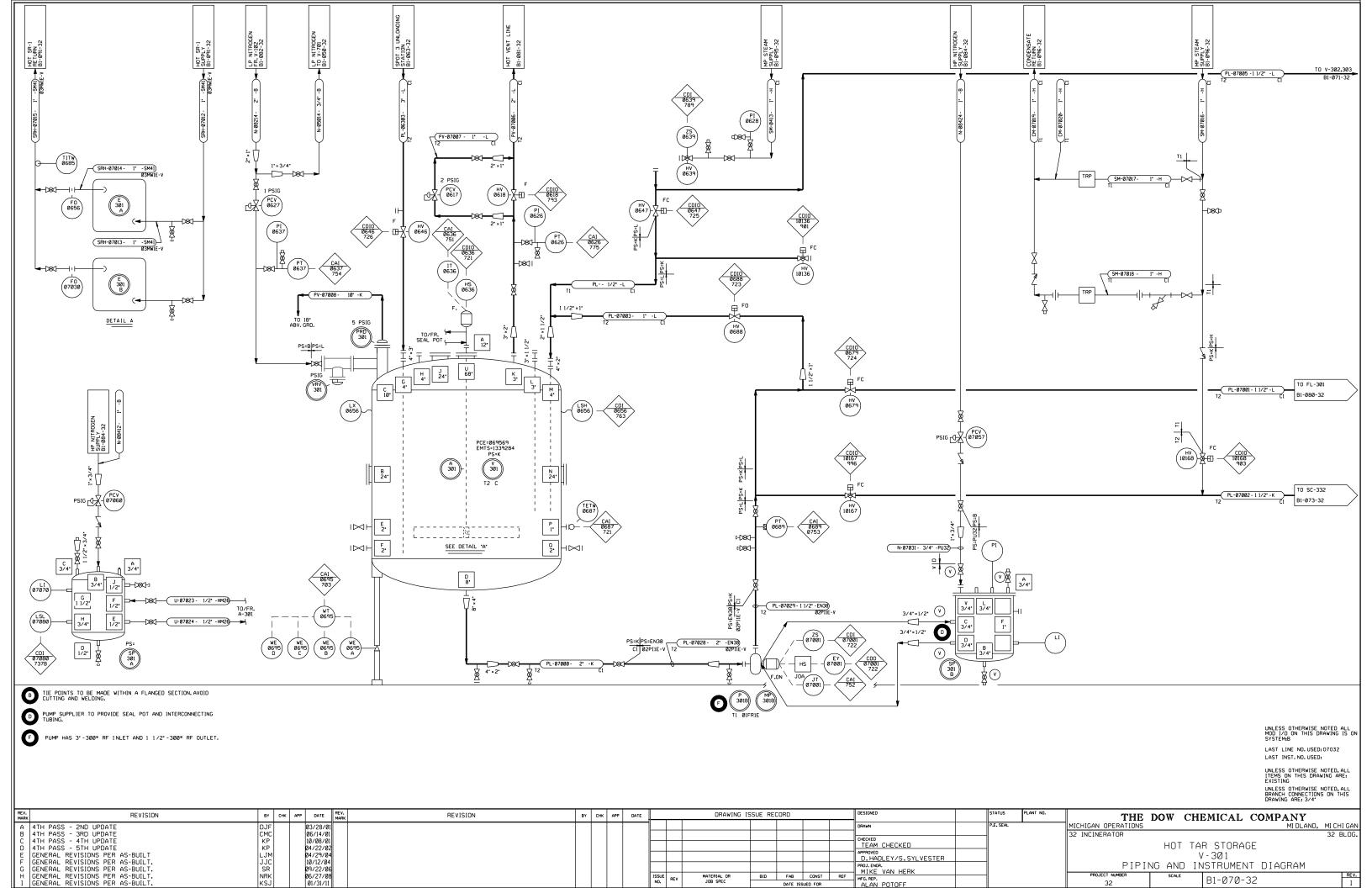


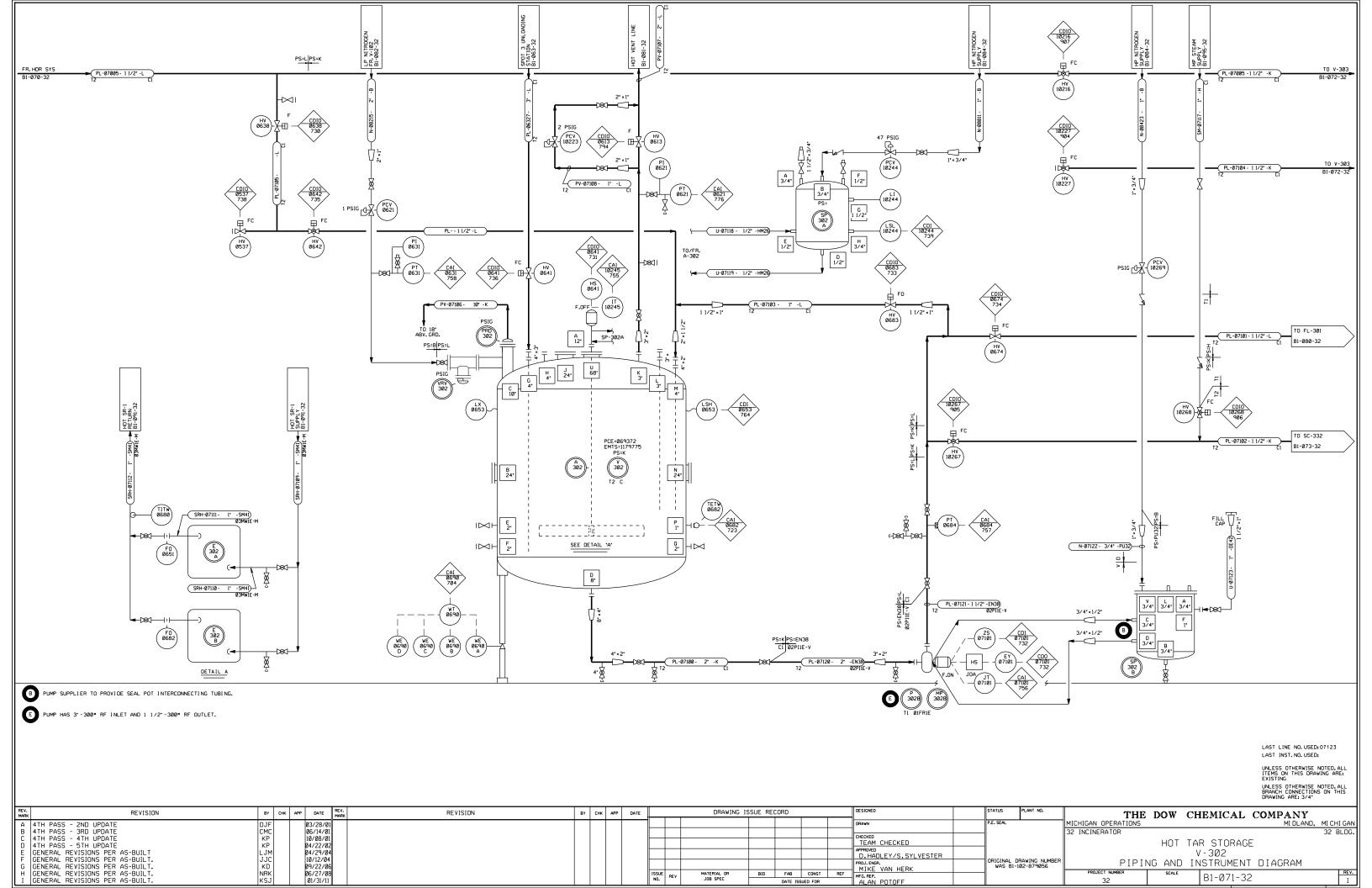


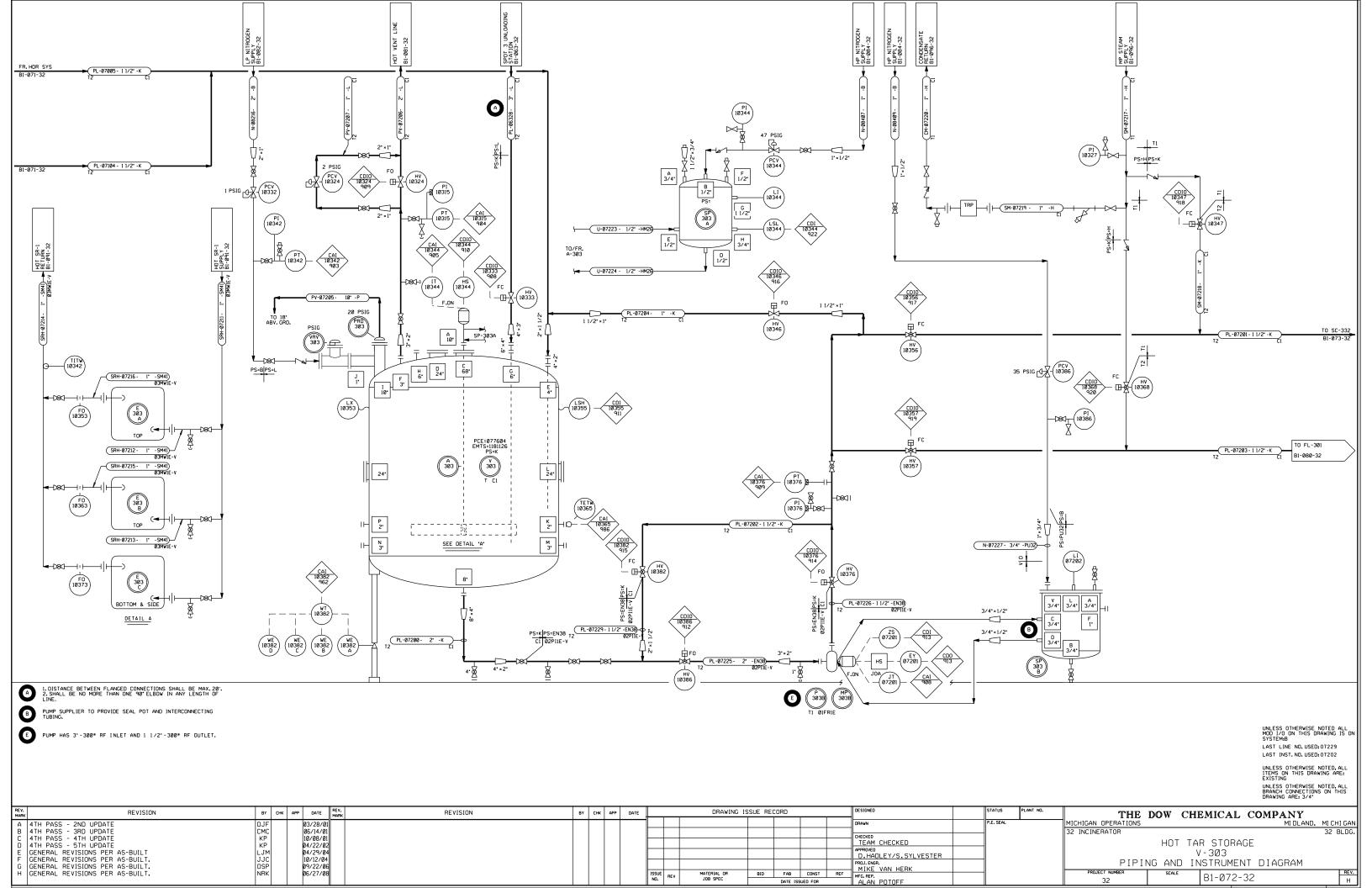
UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED, ALL ITEMS ON THIS DRAWING ARE: EXISTING UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED, ALL BRANCH CONNECTIONS ON THIS DRAWING ARE: 3/4*

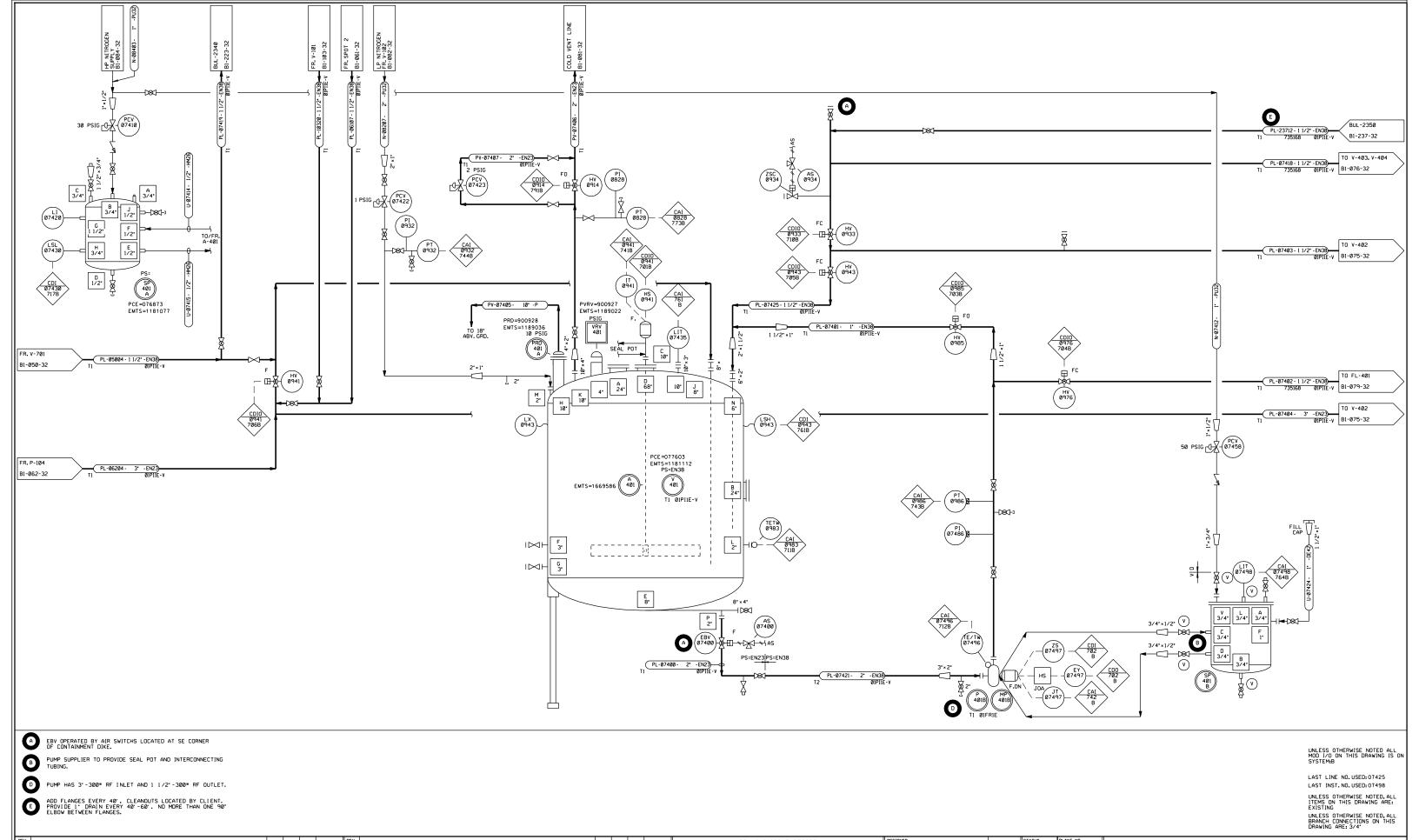
MARK	REVISION	BY	Y CHK	APP DATE	MARK	REVISION	BY CHR	K AP	PP DATE		DRA	WING ISSU	E RECORD		DESIGNED	STATUS	PLANT NO.	THE DOW	CHEMICAL COMPANY	7
	PASS - 2ND UPDATE	DJI	F	03/28/		GENERAL REVISIONS PER AS-BUILT.	SK		08/24/	/07					DRAWN	P.E. SEAL		MICHIGAN OPERATIONS	MIDI	_AND, MICHIGAN
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C 4TH	PASS - 4TH UPDATE	l KP	>	10/08/0	ابالتد	GENERAL REVISIONS PER AS-BUILT	li .īml		08/23/	/13					CHECKED					
n 4TH	PASS - 5TH UPDATE	RC.	, l l	04/22/0	ا ت الد	CENEMIE NETICIONO PEN NO BOIET	[2011]		00, 20,	.					TEAM CHECKED			∥ W <i>≏</i>	TER STORAGE	
E 4TH	PASS - 6TH UPDATE	RAI	M I	02/06/0	i3										APPROVED				-701 & P-701	
	RAL REVISIONS PER AS-BUILT	i ir	M I	04/05/0	ا المم										D.HADLEY/S.SYLVESTER					
	RAL REVISIONS PER AS-BUILT.	111	ii l	10/12/0	4										PROJ. ENGR. MIKE VAN HERK			PIPING ANI) INSTRUMENT DIAGRAM	
	RAL REVISIONS PER AS-BUILT.	NRI	κl	02/01/0	15					ISSUE RE	MATERIAL	OR	BID F	B CONST R	MIKE VAN HERK			PROJECT NUMBER SCALE	Ta. 252 22	REV.
I GENE	RAL REVISIONS PER AS-BUILT.	SR	?	09/22/0	96					NO. RE	EV JOB SPE		DA	E ISSUED FOR	ALAN POTOFF			32	B1-050-32	L



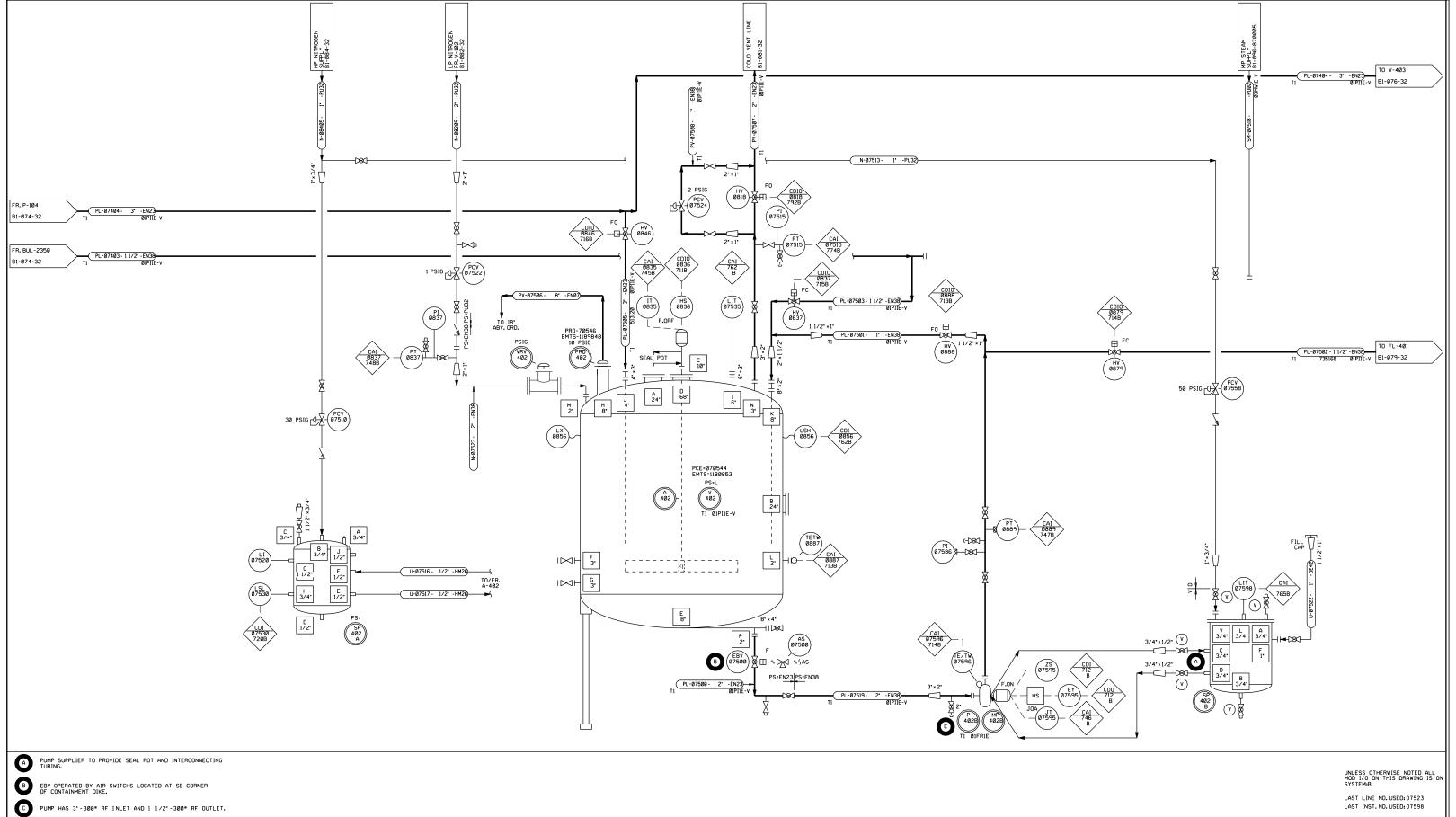






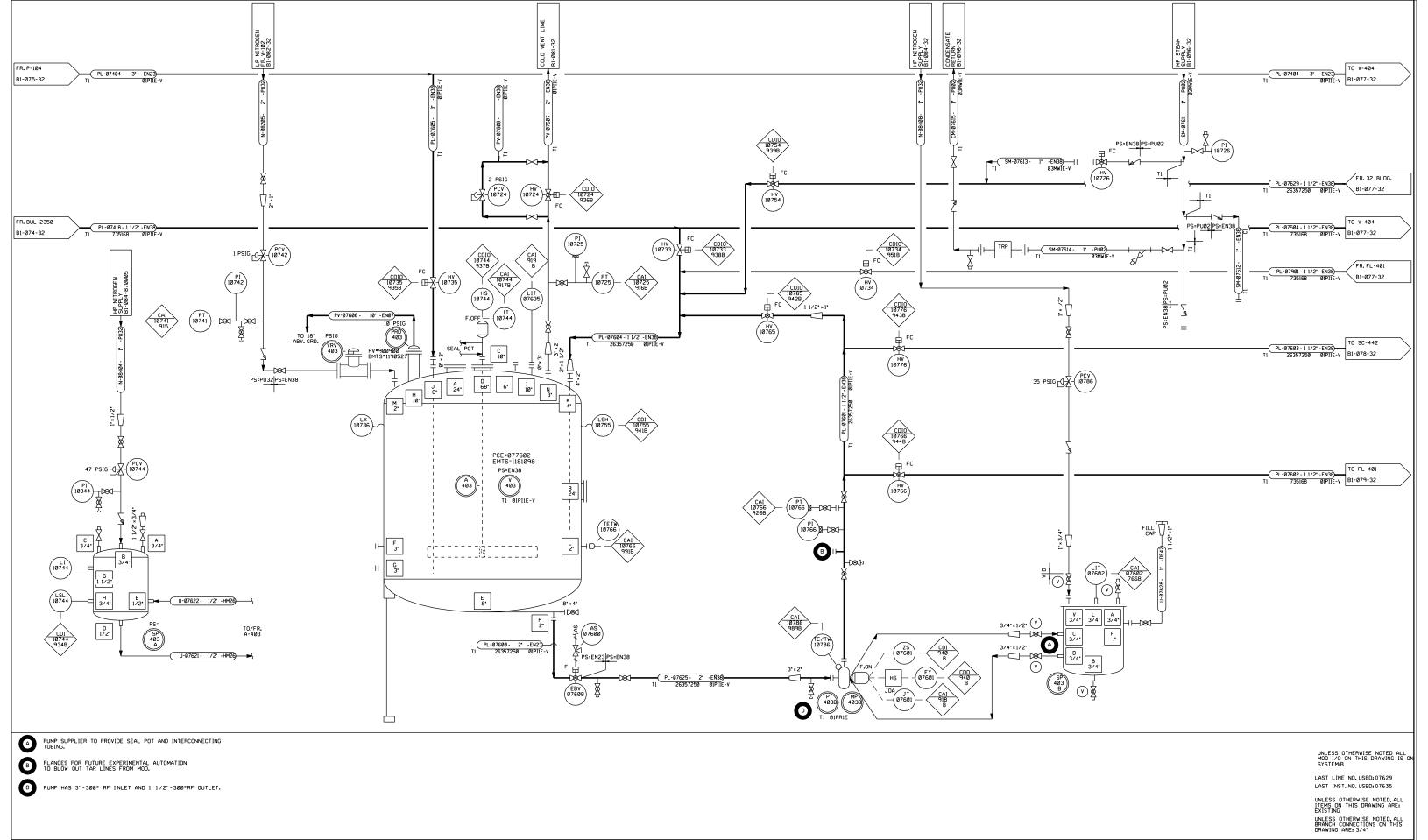


REVISION THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY
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GENERAL REVISIONS PER AS-BUILT. 32 INCINERATOR 4 4TH PASS - 4TH UPDATE
A GENERAL REVISIONS PER AS-BUILT
6 4TH PASS - 6TH UPDATE
B GENERAL REVISIONS PER AS-BUILT.
C GENERAL REVISIONS PER AS-BUILT.
D GENERAL REVISIONS PER AS-BUILT.
G GENERAL REVISIONS PER AS-BUILT. CHECKED CHECKED COLD TAR STORAGE V-401 04/22/02 04/05/04 10/12/04 09/22/06 01/19/07 01/31/11 LJM JJC DSP DSP SR APROVED
D. HADLEY/S.SYLVESTER
PROJ. ENGR.
MIKE VAN HERK
MFG. REP.
ALAN POTOFF 08/22/12 10/05/12 PIPING AND INSTRUMENT DIAGRAM 08/23/13 09/11/13 ISSUE REV PROJECT NUMBER BID FAB CONST REF B1-074-32 DATE ISSUED FOR

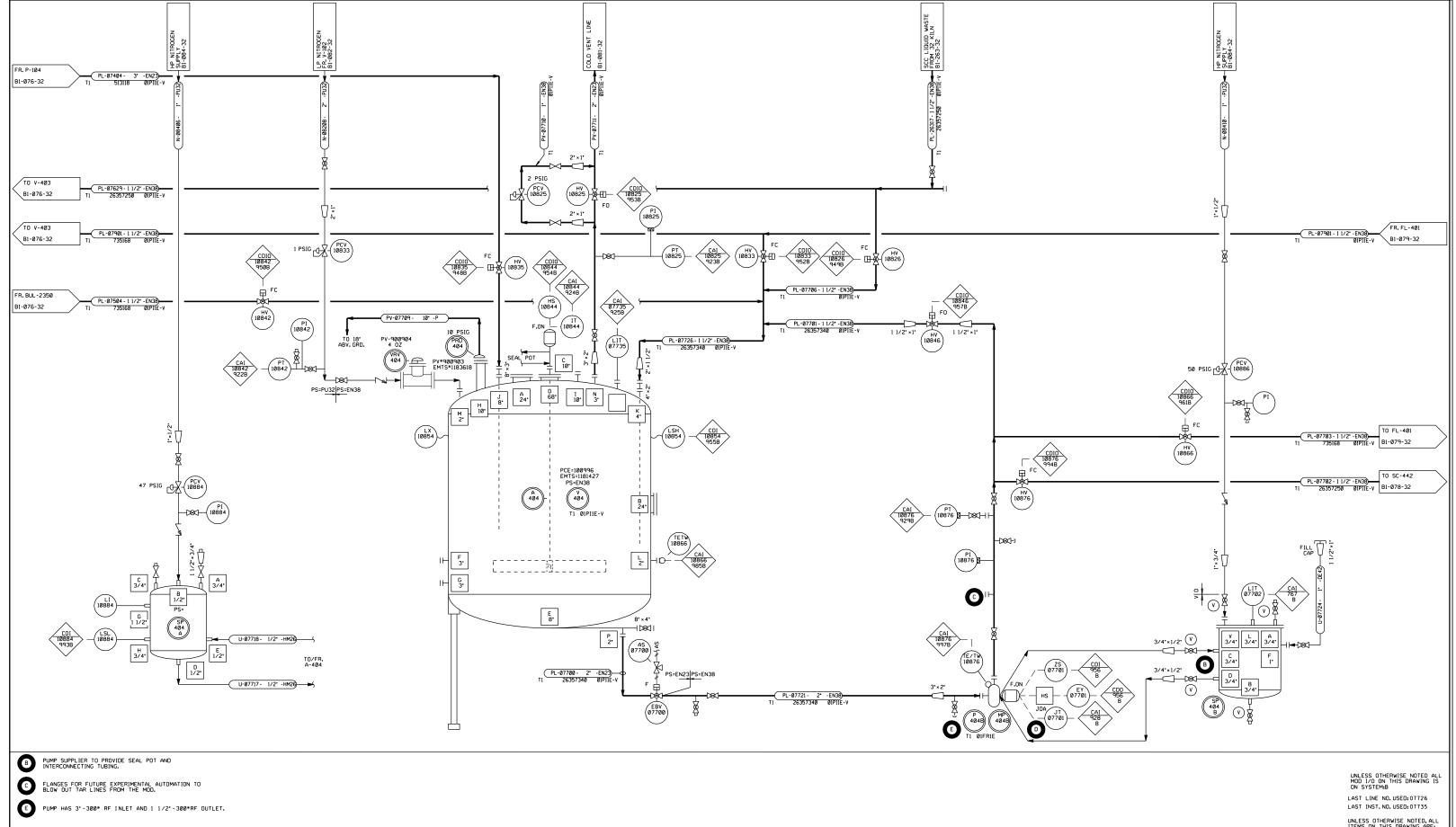


UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED, ALL ITEMS ON THIS DRAWING ARE: EXISTING UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED, ALL BRANCH CONNECTIONS ON THIS DRAWING ARE: 3/4*

F GENERAL REVISIONS PER AS-BUILT. NRK 06/27/08	MARK	REVISION	BY CHK	APP DATE	MARK	REVISION	BY CHI	K APP	DATE		DRAWING IS:	UE RECORE)			STATUS	PLHNI NO.	THE DO		
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DSP 01/19/07 M GENERAL REVISIONS PER AS-BUILT. LJM 08/23/13 ISSUE REV MATERIAL OR BID FAB CONST REF MFG. REF. MFG. R	C GE	NERAL REVISIONS PER AS-BUILT.	SR		ø6 L	GENERAL REVISIONS PER AS-BUILT.	KPC		10/29/12						PROJ. ENGR.			PIPING	AND INSTRUMENT DIAGRAM	
LE GENERAL REVISIONS PER AS-BUILT. SR \$65/04/07 N GENERAL REVISIONS PER AS-BUILT. NRK \$09/11/13 NO. "" JOB SPEC DATE ISSUED FOR ALIAN POTOFF 32 DI-V/3-32 N N	D GE	NERAL REVISIONS PER AS-BUILT.	DSP	01/19/	07∥ M	GENERAL REVISIONS PER AS-BUILT.	LJM		08/23/13	ISSUE DEV		BID F	AB CON	ST REF	MEC BED	1		PROJECT NUMBER	SCALE D1 017F 22	REV.
	E GE	NERAL REVISIONS PER AS-BUILT.	SR	05/04/	07 N	GENERAL REVISIONS PER AS-BUILT.	NRK		09/11/13	NO.	JOB SPEC	DA	TE ISSUED FO)R	ALAN POTOFF			32	B1-0/5-32	N

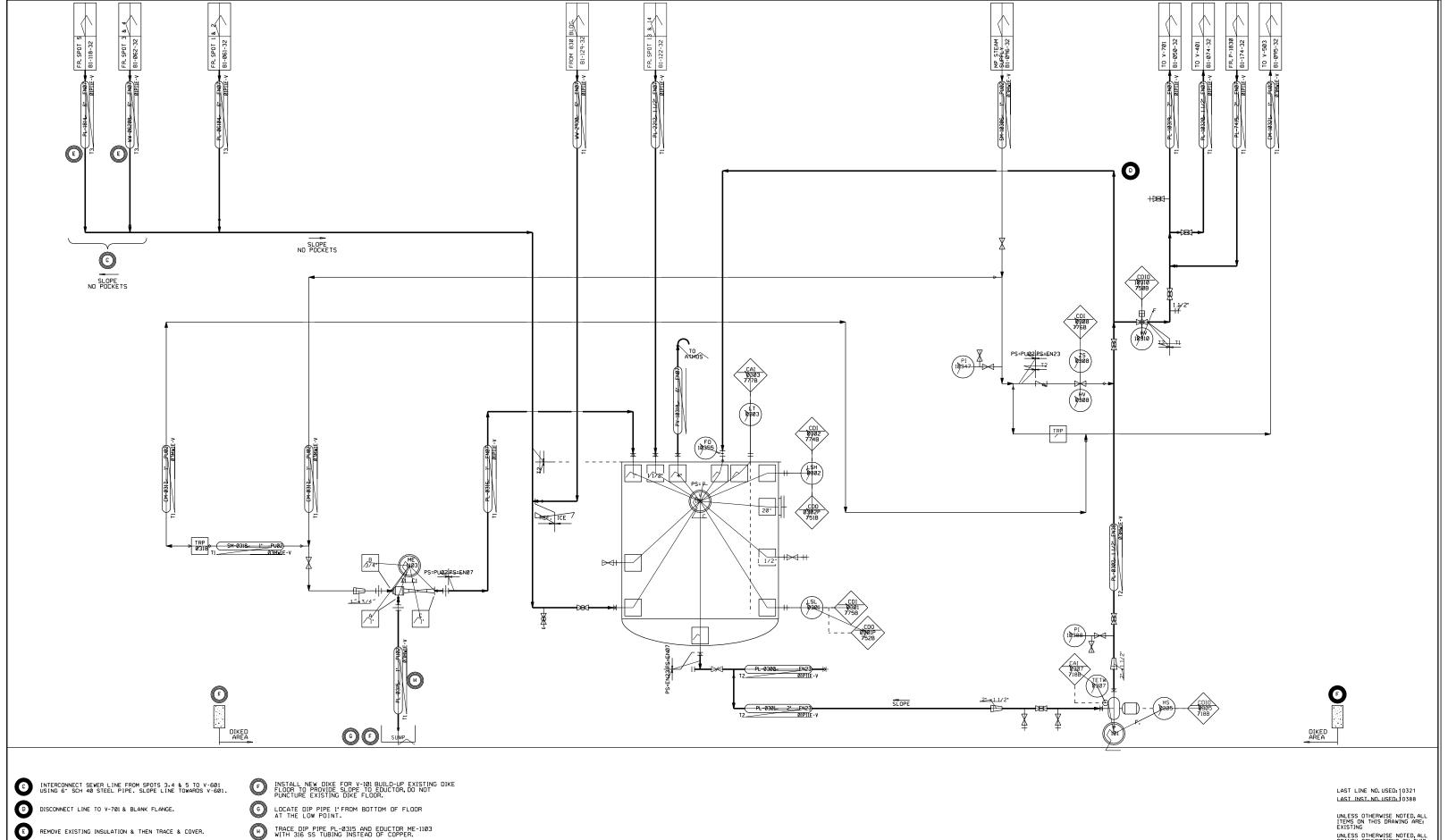


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4 TH PASS - 4TH UPDATE
5 TH PASS - 5TH UPDATE
6 GENERAL REVISIONS PER AS-BUILT.
C GENERAL REVISIONS PER AS-BUILT.
C GENERAL REVISIONS PER AS-BUILT.
C GENERAL REVISIONS PER AS-BUILT.
E GENERAL REVISIONS PER AS-BUILT. 06/14/01 10/08/01 04/22/02 05/12/09 12/17/09 01/31/11 CHECKED
TEAM CHECKED COLD TAR STORAGE V-403 04/22/02 04/05/04 10/12/04 09/22/06 01/19/07 05/04/07 APPROVED
D. HADLEY/S. SYLVESTER PIPING AND INSTRUMENT DIAGRAM BID FAB CONST REF MIKE VAN HERK
DATE ISSUED FOR ALAN POTOFF B1-Ø76-32 32



UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED, ALL ITEMS ON THIS DRAWING ARE: EXISTING UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED, ALL BRANCH CONNECTIONS ON THIS DRAWING ARE: 3/4*

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[[[6	SENERAL REVISIONS PER AS-BUILT.		3/22/06										PROJ. ENGR.			PIPING AND	INSTRUMENT DIAGRA	M
	GENERAL REVISIONS PER AS-BUILT.	DSP 0	1/19/07				IS	SSUE DEV	MATERIAL OR	BID F	AB CONS	ST REF	MIKE VAN HERK	-		PROJECT NUMBER SCALE	D1 077 00	REV.
I G	GENERAL REVISIONS PER AS-BUILT.	NRK Ø6	5/27/08				N	NO. REV	JOB SPEC	Dr	TE ISSUED FO)R	ALAN POTOFF			32	B1-077-32	N



TRACE DIP PIPE PL-0315 AND EDUCTOR ME-1103 WITH 316 SS TUBING INSTEAD OF COPPER.

UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED, ALL ITEMS ON THIS DRAWING ARE: EXISTING UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED, ALL BRANCH CONNECTIONS ON THIS DRAWING ARE: 3/4*

MARK	REVISION	BY	CHK APP	DA	TE MA	REVISION	BY	CHK	APP	DATE	DRAWING I	SSUE REC	ORD		C. REESE	08/87	STATUS	PEANT NO.	THE	DOW	CHEMICAL COMPANY	
	ANGED LINE PL-0301-2"-L FROM 1 1/2"	KRK		2/8	39 H	GENERAL REVISIONS PER AS-BUILT.	DSP		09/	/22/06					DRAWN	08/87	P.E. SEAL		MICHIGAN OPERATIONS		MI DLAND,	
	DED IP-122, SM-0318-1"-H, WW-2930-4". TP-137	KRK		3/8	39 I	GENERAL REVISIONS PER AS-BUILT.	DSP		01/	/19/07					M. MARHOFER	00, 0,	4		32 INCINERATOR			32 BLDG.
	S TP-1, TP-136 WAS TP-2, & PL-2212-1 1/2" WAS 1".				J	GENERAL REVISIONS PER AS- BUILT.	SR		05/	/04/07					CHECKED					MACTE	WATER CTORACE	
C AD	DED TP 121, 135, 159. REV. TP. 136, 27, 122.	KRK		4/8	39 K	GENERAL REVISIONS PER AS-BUILT.	NRK		06/	/27/08					APPROVED			L DRAWING NUMBER			WATER STORAGE	
	_ETED TP 137.SM-0319 WAS SM-8505.WW-2930 WAS 4"				L	. GENERAL REVISIONS PER AS-BUILT	LJM		08/	/23/13					APPROVED		WH5	B1-103-870005		V -	101 & P-101	
D AD	DED T1, TP-161, AND SPEC D.	KRK		4/8	39					⊩					PROJ. ENGR.		1				INSTRUMENT DIAGRAM	
E GE	NERAL REVISIONS PER PHASE V.	RWD	1 1	8/9						L					G. FRYMAN					NO HIND	INSTRUMENT DIHORAM	
	NERAL REVISIONS PER AS-BUILT.	JEL		02/	92						ISSUE REV MATERIAL OR	BID	FAB CONST	REF	MEG. REP.		1		PROJECT NUMBER	SCALE	B1-1Ø3-32	REV.
G GE	NERAL REVISIONS PER AS-BUILT.	RAM		04/	96						NO. JOB SPEC		DATE ISSUED FOR		D. MEDEMA				32		D1-103-32	L

APPENDIX C2-C – NEW TANK SYSTEM INTEGRITY ASSESSMENTS

- V-303 (7 pages)
- V-401 (6 pages)
- V-403 (7 pages)
- V-404 (7 pages)
- V-701 (6 pages)
- 1163 Building (5 pages)
- 33 Building (5 pages)

ASSESSMENT OF HOT LIQUID WASTE STORAGE TANK V-303 SYSTEM INTEGRITY

In accordance with the rules promulgated under the Michigan Public Act 64, Rule 615 which incorporates U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Resource Conservation and Recovery Act 40 CFR 264.192 and 264.193, the following assessment of Tank V-303 is presented attesting that the tank system has sufficient structural integrity and is acceptable for storing hazardous wastes.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Owner:

Dow Chemical U.S.A.

Midland, Michigan 48667

Location:

Incineration Complex 703 Bldg. Tank Farm

Dow Chemical, Michigan Division

Tank Designation:

V-303 Hot Liquid Waste Storage Tank

DESIGN STANDARDS

Tank:

ASME Section VIII, Division 1, 1986 Addenda

Secondary Containment:

ACI-318

Ancillary Equipment:

ANSI B31.3

HAZARDOUS CHARACTERISTICS OF WASTE

The tank system, including the tank, ancillary equipment and secondary containment, is compatible with its contained waste. The composition of the waste is provided in Table 1 below.

TABLE 1

VOLUME %
42.04 21.89
9.95

Other Higher CL-OH's Biphenyl Phenyl Ether	7.51
CHEMICAL CHEMICAL	6.24 <u>VOLUME %</u>
Paraphenyl Phenol	4.99
Perchloroethylene (Tetrachloroethylene)	2,90
Napthalene	1.88
Dichlorophenol	1.17
Diphenyl Sulfide	0.63
FECL3	0.63
Chlorinated 2, 4-D Tars	0.11
Water	0.07

The average liquid specific gravity is 1.5.

The corrosion rate based on in service exposure of this waste to similar metallurgy and National Association of Corrosion Engineers (NACE) data would be approximately 12 mils/year. Therefore the estimated service life of this vessel is 20 years. This analysis does not take into account any additional chemicals not listed in the above table.

EXTERNAL CORROSION PROTECTION

Because all tank system metal components are above ground and therefore are not in contact with soil or with water, a corrosion potential assessment by a corrosion expert is not required to determine the corrosion potential of the soil environment surrounding the system.

DOCUMENTED AGE OF THE TANK SYSTEM

The tank was built in the Spring of 1990. The secondary containment was constructed in 1958 and was modified in 1974 and 1983. Installation of the tank system, including ancillary equipment, was completed Fall, 1990.

TANK INFORMATION

Hot Liquid Waste Storage Tank V-303 is a cylindrical steel tank supported in the vertical position by four (4) steel support legs. General information regarding the tank is as follows:

PRESSURE VESSEL DATA

Design Pressure, psig	25
Design Temperature, deg. F.	400
Hydrostatic Test Pressure, psig	38
Longitudinal Joint Efficiency, %	70
Stress Relief	No
Radiographic	None

GENERAL DATA

Head Plate Material, ASME	SA-516-70
Shell Plate Material, ASME	SA-516-70
Reinforcing Plate Material, ASME	SA-5 16-70
Nozzle Neck Material, ASME	SA-105/SA-516-70
Flange Material, ASME	SA-105/SA-516-70
Manhole Cover Material, ASME	SA-105

SA-193-B7/SA-307B
SA-194-2H/SA-3 07B
JM-61
33,500
219,000
221,000
13' - 0"
20' - 10-3/4"
22,000
0.5
0.547
0.25

OPERATING PARAMETERS

Pressure	2.0 psig to 6.9 in. w.c.
Temperature	100 degrees C
pН	
Nitrogen Blanket	Yes
Agitated	Yes

The tank conforms to the latest ASME unfired pressure vessel codes to provide safe containment of the above described hazardous waste.

Tank venting is provided to prevent excessive pressure or vacuum buildup due to maximum emptying, filling, thermal inbreathing and outbreathing rates. The tank is equipped with a vacuum breaker with a vacuum release setting of 6.9 in. w.c. The tank has an automatic control system to maintain the pressure in the tank at 2 psig. Excess pressure is sent to either a carbon bed for adsorption or the incinerator for burning. The tank is also equipped with a dual system of emergency pressure relief. The primary relief is a rupture disk (PRD) set at 20 psig.

Tank overfill is prevented by a dual system of electronic level measurement. The volume (weight) in the tank is continuously monitored with weigh cells. Upon reaching a "high" weight, a control computer closes the fill valve and activates an alarm horn. If the level continues to rise,

a radioactive source will sense a high level which will also close the fill valve and activates an alarm horn.

The tank is carbon steel with an exterior paint coating. The carbon steel will provide an anticipated service life of 20 years.

The tank foundation will maintain the load of a full tank. The foundation is a reinforced concrete mat. The tank is anchored to the mat to prevent dislodgement.

ANCILLARY EQUIPMENT INFORMATION

The ancillary equipment generally includes a pump, pipe, fittings, and flanges that are used to contain the hazardous waste while in transit. Per Dow Chemicals directive, this certification was limited to piping and equipment within the confines of the tank secondary containment structure.

The piping outside the secondary-containment facility is exempt from the secondary-containment requirements because it is above ground and is visually inspected on a daily basis for leaks per the Act 64 Operating License.

The pipe and fittings used for the piping system are constructed of carbon steel.

The piping system is supported overhead by structural steel trestles. The trestles provide support for the piping system and provide protection against physical damage and excessive stress due to settlement, vibration, expansion, and contraction.

The ancillary equipment conforms to the latest ANSI B31.3 codes to provide safe containment of the above described hazardous wastes.

The service life for the piping system is 12 years.

TANK SECONDARY CONTAINMENT INFORMATION

The secondary containment system, which is constructed to prevent any migration of wastes or accumulated liquid out of the system, to the soil or groundwater, consists of a reinforced, ongrade concrete slab with containment walls (diking). The containment system surrounds the tank completely and covers all surrounding earth likely to come into contact with the waste if released from the tank. All concrete surfaces are coated with approximately 10 to 20 mils of Sherwin Williams Industrial Floor Enamel. All construction joints are either caulked or are provided with PVC waterstop. Caulked joints were found to be in good condition at the time of inspection and are inspected at regular intervals in accordance with the Act 64 operating license.

The secondary containment system is constructed of materials that are compatible with the above-described waste for a contact period as listed below and have sufficient strength and thickness to prevent failure due to pressure gradients, physical contact with the waste to which it is exposed, climatic conditions, and the stress of daily operation. The foundation is capable of

providing support to the secondary containment system, resistance to pressure gradients above and below the system and capable of preventing failure due to settlement, compression or uplift. Any spillage of waste will be removed from the containment system in accordance with Special Condition F of Part IV of the Michigan Act 64 operating license.

The Sherwin Williams floor coating only, has the following resistance properties based on the type of materials managed in the waste storage tanks.

Chemical Contact Type	Resistance Time
Spill and Splash Contact	24 hours
Intermittent Contact	12 hours
Continuous Contact	6 hours

The total containment provided is approximately 166,000 gallons which is 750% of the largest storage tank volume. The containment system also has sufficient volume to contain precipitation from a 25-year, 24-hour rainfall event.

The containment slab is sloped to a cast-in-place concrete trench which collect liquids resulting from leaks, spills or precipitation. The trench drains to a concrete collection sump. Precipitation collected in the sump is tested for TOD (Total Oxygen Demand). Per the Act 64 Incinerator Operating License, if the TOD of the precipitation is greater than 1600 ppm, it is removed from the sump and incinerated within 48 hours, if the TOD is less than 1600 ppm, it is removed from the sump within 96 hours and directed to the licensed wastewater treatment facility.

ANCILLARY EQUIPMENT SECONDARY CONTAINMENT INFORMATION

Per Dow Chemical's directive, this certification was limited to piping and equipment within the confines of the tank secondary containment structure. The piping outside the secondary-containment facility is exempt from the secondary-containment requirements because it is above ground and is visually inspected on a daily basis for leaks per the Act 64 Operating License.

INSTALLATION OF TANK SYSTEM

Installation of the tank system by Dow Chemical followed written procedures as outlined in the project specifications and in accordance with manufacturers' instructions. These procedures include inspection of the system for the presence of weld breaks, punctures, scrapes of protection coatings, cracks, corrosion, misalignment, incorrect elevations, improper alignment or any other structural damage or inadequate construction or installation.

TIGHTNESS TEST

The tank vessel was tested by the Manufacturer for tightness in accordance with written procedures and code requirements. The ancillary equipment was hydrotested by a mechanical contractor retained by Dow Chemical under the supervision of Dow Chemical personnel. The

femc-a:v303/JPS/jp/Dow 5 63219

hydrotest consisted of pressurizing the piping to 150% of the pipe design pressure. The piping had to hold this pressure for one-half of an hour.

...END OF ASSESSMENT...

HAZARDOUS WASTE STORAGE TANK DESIGN AND INSTALLATION

AMENDED CERTIFICATION STATEMENT

V-303 HOT LIQUID WASTE STORAGE TANK

I, Ward D. Walters, P.E., have reviewed a portion of the design and installation of a tank system located at Incineration Complex, 703 Building Tank Farm, Dow Chemical, Michigan Division, Midland, Michigan. My duties were to review and certify the written assessment for the V-303 Hot Liquid Waste Storage Tank, as required by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) regulation(s), namely 40 CFR 264.192, paragraphs (a)(1), (a)(2), (a)(5), (b-partial), (d), and (e); and 264.193 paragraphs (b-partial), (c), (d), and (e).

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

> WW ENGINEERING & SCIENCE Facilities Engineering and **Construction Management Division**

ard D. Walters, P.E. Design Certification Leader

Title

22023 Registration Number

5555 Glenwood Hills Parkway, SE Grand Rapids, MI 49512 Address



ASSESSMENT OF COLD LIQUID STORAGE TANK V-401 SYSTEM INTEGRITY

In accordance with the rules promulgated under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (40 CFR 264.192), the following assessment of Tank V-401 is presented attesting that the tank system has sufficient structural integrity and is acceptable for storing hazardous wastes.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Owner:

Dow Chemical U.S.A.

Midland, Michigan 48667

Location:

Incineration Complex 703 Bldg. Tank Farm

Dow Chemical, Michigan Division

Tank Designation:

V-401 Cold Liquid Storage Tank

DESIGN STANDARDS

Tank:

ASME Section VIII, Division 1

Secondary Containment:

ACI-318

HAZARDOUS CHARACTERISTICS OF WASTE

The tank system, including the tank and secondary containment, is compatible with its contained waste. The composition of the waste is provided in Table 1 below.

TABLE 1

CHEMICAL	VOLUME %
Water Downel EDIA DRA	58.10
Dowanol EPH, PPH Ethanol	6.07
Dowanol TMH	5.60
Etox Reactor Tar (Heavy Tar)	5.05 4.00
Mineral Oil	3.95
Alkanol Amines	2.86

CHEMICAL	VOLUME %
Polyglycol AE501	2.82
Dowanol TEH	2.62
Butylene Glycol	2.19
Methylene Chloride	1.75
Carbon Tetrachloride	1.71
C1 Butylene Oxide	0.69
Polyglycol P6-26-2	0.62
Mobiltherm 603 (Lube Oil)	0.57
Diisopropanol Amine	0.54
Phenol	0.23
Brake Fluid (Lube Oil)	
Chlorothene (111 Trichloroethane)	0.18
Ferric Sulfate	0.11
Propylene Glycol	0.10
Diethylene Glycol	0.08
Diethanol Amine	0.08
NACL	0.03
Na2S03	0.02
1102303	0.02

The average liquid density is 1.1.

The corrosion rate based on in service exposure of this waste to similar metallurgy and National Association of Corrosion Engineers (NACE) data would be less than 2 mils/year. Therefore, the estimated service life of this vessel is 20 years. This analysis does not take into account any additional chemicals not listed in the above table.

EXTERNAL CORROSION PROTECTION

Because all tank system metal components are above ground and therefore are not in contact with soil or with water, a corrosion potential assessment by a corrosion expert is not required to determine the corrosion potential of the soil environment surrounding the system.

DOCUMENTED AGE OF THE TANK SYSTEM

The tank was built in the Winter of 1989. The secondary containment was constructed in 1958 and was modified in 1974 and 1983. Installation of the tank was completed February 22, 1990.

TANK INFORMATION

Cold Liquid Storage Tank V-401 is a cylindrical steel tank supported in the vertical position by four (4) steel support legs. General information regarding the tank is as follows:

PRESSURE VESSEL DATA

Design Pressure, psig	25
Design Temperature, deg. F.	100
Hydrostatic Test Pressure, psig	38
Longitudinal Joint Efficiency, %	70
Stress Relief	No
Radiographic	Part-Head to Shell
Strength Limiting Vessel Part.	Shell

GENERAL DATA

Head Plate Material, ASME	SA-240-316L
Shell Plate Material, ASME	SA-240-316L
Reinforcing Plate Material, ASME	SA-240-316L
Nozzle Neck Material, ASME	SA-312-316L
Flange Material, ASME	SA-105/SA-516-70
Manhole Cover Material, ASME	SA-105/SA-516-70
Bolting Material, ASTM	(Clad with 316L Stainless Steel)
	SA-193-B7/SA-307B
Nut Material, ASTM	SA-194-2H/SA-307B
Gasket Material	Teflon envelope supplied by manufacturer.
	Some Teflon gaskets replaced with
	Asbestos where revisions were made.
Weight Empty, Lbs.	19,000
Weight Full of Water, Lbs.	176,000
Diameter, ft-in	13' - 0"
Length, ft-in	20' - 9-1/2"
Volume C-1	

OPERATING PARAMETERS

Pressure	2.0 psig to 6.5 in. w.c.
Temperature	40 degrees C
pH	Near 7
Nitrogen Blanket	Yes
Agitated	Yes

The tank conforms to the latest ASME unfired pressure vessel codes to provide safe containment of the above described hazardous waste.

Tank venting is provided to prevent excessive pressure or vacuum buildup due to maximum emptying, filling, thermal inbreathing and outbreating rates. The tank is equipped with a

18,000

0.25

0.375

Volume, Gal

Shell Nominal Thickness, in.

Heads Nominal Thickness, in.

vacuum breaker with a vacuum release setting of 6.5 in. w.c. The tank has automatic control system to maintain the pressure in the tank at 2 psig. Excess pressure is sent to either a carbon bed for adsorption or the incinerator for burning. The tank is also equipped with a dual system of emergency pressure relief. The primary relief is a pressure relief valve (PRV) set at 5 psig. The secondary relief is a rupture disk set at 10 psig.

Tank overfill is prevented by a dual system of electronic level measurement. The volume (weight) in the tank is continuously monitored with weigh cells. Upon reaching a "high" weight, a control computer closes the fill valve and activates an alarm horn. If the level continues to rise, a radioactive source will sense a high level which will also close the fill valve and activates an alarm horn.

The tank is 316L stainless steel which does not require exterior coating or painting. The 316L stainless is compatible with the containment waste and will provide an anticipated service life of twenty (20) years.

The tank foundation will maintain the load of a full tank. The foundation is a reinforced concrete mat. The tank is anchored to the mat to prevent dislodgement.

ANCILLARY EQUIPMENT INFORMATION

Ancillary equipment is not included in this certification.

TANK SECONDARY CONTAINMENT INFORMATION

The secondary containment system, which is constructed to prevent any migration of wastes or accumulated liquid out of the system, to the soil or groundwater, consists of a reinforced, ongrade concrete slab with containment walls (diking). The containment system surrounds the tank completely and covers all surrounding earth likely to come into contact with the waste if released from the tank. All construction joints are either caulked or are provided with PVC waterstop. Caulked joints were found to be in good condition at the time of inspection, but should be reinspected at regular intervals.

The total containment provided is approximately 166,000 gallons which is 950% of the largest storage tank volume. The containment system also has sufficient volume to contain precipitation from a 25-year, 24-hour rainfall event.

The containment slab is sloped to a cast-in-place concrete trench which collect liquids resulting from leaks, spills or precipitation. The trench drains to a concrete collection sump. Spilled or leaked waste is removed from the concrete sump within 24 hours. Precipitation collected in the sump is tested for TOD (Total Oxygen Demand). Per the 703 Incinerator Operating Permit, if the TOD of the precipitation is greater than 1600 ppm, it is removed from the sump and incinerated within 48 hours, if the TOD is less than 1600 ppm, it is removed from the sump within 96 hours.

(

The secondary containment system is constructed of materials that are compatible with the above described waste for a contact period of 24 hours and have sufficient strength and thickness to prevent failure due to pressure gradients, physical contact with the waste to which it is exposed, climatic conditions and the stress of daily operation. The foundation is capable of providing support to the secondary containment system, resistance to pressure gradients above and below the system and capable of preventing failure due to settlement, compression or uplift.

INSTALLATION OF TANK SYSTEM

Installation of the tank system by Dow Chemical followed written procedures as outlined in the project specifications and in accordance with manufacturers' instructions. These procedures include inspection of the system for the presence of weld breaks, punctures, scrapes of protection coatings, cracks, corrosion, misalignment, incorrect elevations, improper alignment or any other structural damage or inadequate construction or installation.

TIGHTNESS TEST

The tank system was tested by the Manufacturer for tightness. The items tested include only the vessel. Testing was performed in accordance with written procedures and code requirements.

...END OF ASSESSMENT...

HAZARDOUS WASTE STORAGE TANK DESIGN AND INSTALLATION

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT

V-401 COLD LIQUID STORAGE TANK

I, Ward D. Walters, P.E., have reviewed a portion of the design and installation of a tank system located at Incineration Complex, 703 Building Tank Farm, Dow Chemical, Michigan Division, Midland, Michigan. My duties were to review and certify the written assessment for the V-401 Cold Liquid Storage Tank, as required by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) regulation(s), namely 40 CFR 264.192, paragraphs (a)(1), (a)(2), (a)(5), (b), (d), and 264.193 paragraphs (c), and (e).

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

WW ENGINEERING & SCIENCE Facilities Engineering and Construction Management Division

By: March D/Walters, P.E.

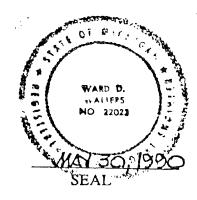
Design Certification Leader
Title

22023
Registration Number

5555 Glenwood Hills Parkway, SE

Grand Rapids, MI 49512

Address



ASSESSMENT OF COLD LIQUID WASTE STORAGE TANK V-403 SYSTEM INTEGRITY

In accordance with the rules promulgated under the Michigan Public Act 64, Rule 615 which incorporates U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Resource Conservation and Recovery Act 40 CFR 264.192 and 264.193, the following assessment of Tank V-403 is presented attesting that the tank system has sufficient structural integrity and is acceptable for storing hazardous wastes.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Owner:

Dow Chemical U.S.A.

Midland, Michigan 48667

Location:

Incineration Complex 703 Bldg. Tank Farm

Dow Chemical, Michigan Division

Tank Designation:

V-403 Cold Liquid Waste Storage Tank

DESIGN STANDARDS

Tank:

ASME Section VIII, Division 1, 1986 Addenda

Secondary Containment:

ACI-318

Ancillary Equipment:

ANSI B31.3

HAZARDOUS CHARACTERISTICS OF WASTE

The tank system, including the tank, ancillary equipment and secondary containment, is compatible with its contained waste. The composition of the waste is provided in Table 1 below.

TABLE 1

CHEMICAL	VOLUME %
Water	58.10
Dowanol DPH, PPH	6.07
Ethanol	5.60

Dowanol TMH	5.05
Etox Reactor Tar (Heavy Tar)	4.00
CHEMICA	
CHEMICAL	<u>VOLUME %</u>
Mineral Oil	3.95
Alkanol Amines	2.86
Polyglycol AE501	2.82
Dowanol TEH	2.62
Butylene Glycol	2.19
Methylene Chloride	1.75
Carbon Tetrachloride	1.71
C1 Butylene Oxide	0.69
Polyglycol P6-26-2	0.62
Mobiltherm 603 (Lube Oil)	0.57
Diisopropanol Amine	0.54
Phenol	0.23
Brake Fluid (Lube Oil)	0.18
Chlorothene (111 Trichloroethane)	0.11
Ferric Sulfate	0.10
Propylene Glycol	0.08
Diethylene Glycol	0.08
Diethanol Amine	0.03
NACL	0.02
Na2S03	0.02

The average liquid specific gravity is 1.1.

Downsol TMU

The corrosion rate based on in service exposure of this waste to similar metallurgy and National Association of Corrosion Engineers (NACE) data would be approximately 2 mils/year. Therefore, the estimated service life of this vessel is 20 years. This analysis does not take into account any additional chemicals not listed in the above table.

EXTERNAL CORROSION PROTECTION

Because all tank system metal components are above ground and therefore are not in contact with soil or with water, a corrosion potential assessment by a corrosion expert is not required to determine the corrosion potential of the soil environment surrounding the system.

DOCUMENTED AGE OF THE TANK SYSTEM

The tank was built in the Spring of 1990. The secondary containment was constructed in 1958 and was modified in 1974 and 1983. Installation of the tank system, including ancillary equipment, was completed Fall, 1990.

TANK INFORMATION

Cold Liquid Waste Storage Tank V-403 is a cylindrical steel tank supported in the vertical position by four (4) steel support legs. General information regarding the tank is as follows:

PRESSURE VESSEL DATA

Design Pressure, psig	25
Design Temperature, deg. F.	100
Hydrostatic Test Pressure, psig	38
Longitudinal Joint Efficiency, %	70
Stress Relief	No
Radiographic	Spot-Head to Shell
Strength Limiting Vessel Part.	Shell

GENERAL DATA

Head Plate Material, ASME	SA-240-316L
Shell Plate Material, ASME	SA-240-316L
Reinforcing Plate Material, ASME	SA-240-316L
Nozzle Neck Material, ASME	SA-312-316L
Flange Material, ASME	SA-105/SA-516-70
Manhole Cover Material, ASME	SA-105/SA-516-70
	(Clad with 2161 Stainless Sta

	(Clad with 510L Stanness 5)
Bolting Material, ASTM	SA-193-B7/SA-307B
Nut Material, ASTM	SA-194-2H/SA-307B

Gasket Material

Teflon envelope supplied by manufacturer

Some Teflon gaskets replaced with

Asbestos gaskets where revisions were mad

Weight Empty, Lbs.	19,000
Weight Full of Water, Lbs.	176,000
Diameter, ft-in	13' - 0"
Length, ft-in	20' - 9-1/2'
Volume, Gal	18,000
Shell Nominal Thickness, in.	0.25
Heads Nominal Thickness, in.	0.312
Corrosion Allowance, in.	0.0

OPERATING PARAMETERS

Pressure	2.0 psig to 6.9 in. w.c.
Temperature	40 degrees C
pH	Near 7
Nitrogen Blanket	Yes
Agitated	Yes

The tank conforms to the latest ASME unfired pressure vessel codes to provide safe containment of the above described hazardous waste.

Tank venting is provided to prevent excessive pressure or vacuum buildup due to maximum emptying, filling, thermal inbreathing and outbreathing rates. The tank is equipped with a vacuum breaker with a vacuum release setting of 6.9 in. w.c. The tank has an automatic control system to maintain the pressure in the tank at 2 psig. Excess pressure is sent to either a carbon bed for adsorption or the incinerator for burning. The tank is also equipped with a dual system of emergency pressure relief. The primary relief is a pressure relief valve (PRV) set at 5 psig. The secondary relief is a rupture disk (PRD) set at 10 psig.

Tank overfill is prevented by a dual system of electronic level measurement. The volume (weight) in the tank is continuously monitored with weigh cells. Upon reaching a "high" weight, a control computer closes the fill valve and activates an alarm horn. If the level continues to rise, a radioactive source will sense a high level which will also close the fill valve and activates an alarm horn.

The tank is 316L stainless steel which does not require exterior coating or painting. The 316L stainless is compatible with the containment waste and will provide an anticipated service life of twenty (20) years.

The tank foundation will maintain the load of a full tank. The foundation is a reinforced concrete mat. The tank is anchored to the mat to prevent dislodgement.

ANCILLARY EQUIPMENT INFORMATION

The ancillary equipment generally includes a pump, pipe, fittings, and flanges that are used to contain the hazardous waste while in transit. Per Dow Chemicals directive, this certification was limited to piping and equipment within the confines of the tank secondary containment structure.

The piping outside the secondary-containment facility is exempt from the secondarycontainment requirements because it is above ground and is visually inspected on a daily basis for leaks per the Act 64 Operating License.

The pipe and fittings used for the piping system are constructed of 316L stainless steel.

The piping system is supported overhead by structural steel trestles. The trestles provide support for the piping system and provide protection against physical damage and excessive stress due to settlement, vibration, expansion, and contraction.

The ancillary equipment conforms to the latest ANSI B31.3 codes to provide safe containment of the above described hazardous wastes.

The service life for the piping system is 20 years.

TANK SECONDARY CONTAINMENT INFORMATION

The secondary containment system, which is constructed to prevent any migration of wastes or accumulated liquid out of the system, to the soil or groundwater, consists of a reinforced, ongrade concrete slab with containment walls (diking). The containment system surrounds the tank completely and covers all surrounding earth likely to come into contact with the waste if released from the tank. All concrete surfaces are coated with approximately 10 to 20 mils of Sherwin Williams Industrial Floor Enamel. All construction joints are either caulked or are provided with PVC waterstop. Caulked joints were found to be in good condition at the time of inspection and are inspected at regular intervals in accordance with the Act 64 operating license.

The secondary containment system is constructed of materials that are compatible with the above-described waste for a contact period as listed below and have sufficient strength and thickness to prevent failure due to pressure gradients, physical contact with the waste to which it is exposed, climatic conditions, and the stress of daily operation. The foundation is capable of providing support to the secondary containment system, resistance to pressure gradients above and below the system and capable of preventing failure due to settlement, compression or uplift. Any spillage of waste will be removed from the containment system in accordance with Special Condition F of Part IV of the Michigan Act 64 operating license.

The Sherwin Williams floor coating only, has the following resistance properties based on the type of materials managed in the waste storage tanks.

Chemical Contact Type	Resistance Time
Spill and Splash Contact	24 hours
Intermittent Contact	12 hours
Continuous Contact	6 hours

The total containment provided is approximately 166,000 gallons which is 750% of the largest storage tank volume. The containment system also has sufficient volume to contain precipitation from a 25-year, 24-hour rainfall event.

The containment slab is sloped to a cast-in-place concrete trench which collect liquids resulting from leaks, spills or precipitation. The trench drains to a concrete collection sump. Precipitation collected in the sump is tested for TOD (Total Oxygen Demand). Per the Act 64 Incinerator Operating License, if the TOD of the precipitation is greater than 1600 ppm, it is removed from the sump and incinerated within 48 hours, if the TOD is less than 1600 ppm, it is removed from the sump within 96 hours and directed to the licensed wastewater treatment facility.

ANCILLARY EQUIPMENT SECONDARY CONTAINMENT INFORMATION

Per Dow Chemical's directive, this certification was limited to piping and equipment within the confines of the tank secondary containment structure. The piping outside the secondary-

containment facility is exempt from the secondary-containment requirements because it is above ground and is visually inspected on a daily basis for leaks per the Act 64 Operating License.

INSTALLATION OF TANK SYSTEM

Installation of the tank system by Dow Chemical followed written procedures as outlined in the project specifications and in accordance with manufacturers' instructions. These procedures include inspection of the system for the presence of weld breaks, punctures, scrapes of protection coatings, cracks, corrosion, misalignment, incorrect elevations, improper alignment or any other structural damage or inadequate construction or installation.

TIGHTNESS TEST

The tank vessel was tested by the Manufacturer for tightness in accordance with written procedures and code requirements. The ancillary equipment was hydrotested by a mechanical contractor retained by Dow Chemical under the supervision of Dow Chemical personnel. The hydrotest consisted of pressurizing the piping to 150% of the pipe design pressure. The piping had to hold this pressure for one-half of an hour.

...END OF ASSESSMENT...

HAZARDOUS WASTE STORAGE TANK DESIGN AND INSTALLATION

AMENDED CERTIFICATION STATEMENT

V-403 COLD LIQUID WASTE STORAGE TANK

I, Ward D. Walters, P.E., have reviewed a portion of the design and installation of a tank system located at Incineration Complex, 703 Building Tank Farm, Dow Chemical, Michigan Division, Midland, Michigan. My duties were to review and certify the written assessment for the V-403 Cold Liquid Waste Storage Tank, as required by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) regulation(s), namely 40 CFR 264.192, paragraphs (a)(1), (a)(2), (a)(5), (b-partial), (d), and (e); and 264.193 paragraphs (b-partial), (c), (d), and (e).

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

WW ENGINEERING & SCIENCE Facilities Engineering and Construction Management Division

By: Ward D. Walters, P.E.

Design Certification Leader
Title

22023

Registration Number

5555 Glenwood Hills Parkway, SE
Grand Rapids, MI 49512

Address

ASSESSMENT OF COLD LIQUID WASTE STORAGE TANK V-404 SYSTEM INTEGRITY

In accordance with the rules promulgated under the Michigan Public Act 64, Rule 615 which incorporates U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Resource Conservation and Recovery Act 40 CFR 264.192 and 264.193, the following assessment of Tank V-404 is presented attesting that the tank system has sufficient structural integrity and is acceptable for storing hazardous wastes.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Owner:

Dow Chemical U.S.A.

Midland, Michigan 48667

Location:

Incineration Complex 703 Bldg. Tank Farm

Dow Chemical, Michigan Division

Tank Designation:

V-404 Cold Liquid Waste Storage Tank

DESIGN STANDARDS

Tank:

ASME Section VIII, Division 1, 1986 Addenda

Secondary Containment:

ACI-318

Ancillary Equipment:

ANSI B 31.3

HAZARDOUS CHARACTERISTICS OF WASTE

The tank system, including the tank, ancillary equipment and secondary containment, is compatible with its contained waste. The composition of the waste is provided in Table 1 below.

TABLE 1

CHEMICAL	<u>VOLUME %</u>
Water	58.10
Dowanol DPH, PPH	6.07
Ethanol	5.60

Dowanol TMH Etox Reactor Tar (Heavy Tar) CHEMICAL	5.05 4.00 <u>VOLUME %</u>
Mineral Oil	3.95
Alkanol Amines	2.86
Polyglycol AE501	2.82
Dowanol TEH	2.62
Butylene Glycol	2.19
Methylene Chloride	1.75
Carbon Tetrachloride	1.71
C1 Butylene Oxide	0.69
Polyglycol P6-26-2	0.62
Mobiltherm 603 (Lube Oil)	0.57
Diisopropanol Amine	0.54
Phenol	0.23
Brake Fluid (Lube Oil)	0.18
Chlorothene (111 Trichloroethane)	0.11
Ferric Sulfate	0.10
Propylene Glycol	0.08
Diethylene Glycol	0.08
Diethanol Amine	0.03
NACL	0.02
Na2S03	0.02

The average liquid specific gravity is 1.1.

The corrosion rate based on in service exposure of this waste to similar metallurgy and National Association of Corrosion Engineers (NACE) data would be approximately 2 mils/year. Therefore, the estimated service life of this vessel is 20 years. This analysis does not take into account any additional chemicals not listed in the above table.

EXTERNAL CORROSION PROTECTION

Because all tank system metal components are above ground and therefore are not in contact with soil or with water, a corrosion potential assessment by a corrosion expert is not required to determine the corrosion potential of the soil environment surrounding the system.

DOCUMENTED AGE OF THE TANK SYSTEM

The tank was built in the Spring of 1990. The secondary containment was constructed in 1958 and was modified in 1974 and 1983. Installation of the tank system, including ancillary equipment, was completed Fall, 1990.

TANK INFORMATION

Gasket Material

Cold Liquid Waste Storage Tank V-404 is a cylindrical steel tank supported in the vertical position by four (4) steel support legs. General information regarding the tank is as follows:

PRESSURE VESSEL DATA

Design Pressure, psig	25
Design Temperature, deg. F.	100
Hydrostatic Test Pressure, psig	55
Longitudinal Joint Efficiency, %	70
Stress Relief	No
Radiographic	Spot-Head to Shell
Strength Limiting Vessel Part.	Shell

GENERAL DATA

Head Plate Material, ASME	SA-240-316L
Shell Plate Material, ASME	SA-240-316L
Reinforcing Plate Material, ASME	SA-240-316L
Nozzle Neck Material, ASME	SA-312-316L
Flange Material, ASME	SA-105/SA-516-70
Manhole Cover Material, ASME	SA-105/SA-516-70
	(Clad with 2161 Stainless S

(Clad with 316L Stainless Steel) Bolting Material, ASTM SA-193-B7/SA-307B Nut Material, ASTM SA-194-2H/SA-307B

Teflon envelope supplied by manufacturer Some Teflon gaskets replaced with Asbestos gaskets where revisions were mad

Weight Empty, Lbs. 19,500 Weight Full of Water, Lbs. 210,000 Diameter, ft-in 13' - 0" Length, ft-in 21' - 0-1/2" Volume, Gal 22,000 Shell Nominal Thickness, in. 0.25 Heads Nominal Thickness, in. 0.312 Corrosion Allowance, in. 0.0

OPERATING PARAMETERS

Pressure	2.0 psig to 6.9 in. w.c.
Temperature	40 degrees C
pH	Near 7
Nitrogen Blanket	Yes
Agitated	Yes

The tank conforms to the latest ASME unfired pressure vessel codes to provide safe containment of the above described hazardous waste.

Tank venting is provided to prevent excessive pressure or vacuum buildup due to maximum emptying, filling, thermal inbreathing and outbreathing rates. The tank is equipped with a vacuum breaker with a vacuum release setting of 6.9 in. w.c. The tank has an automatic control system to maintain the pressure in the tank at 2 psig. Excess pressure is sent to either a carbon bed for adsorption or the incinerator for burning. The tank is also equipped with a dual system of emergency pressure relief. The primary relief is a pressure relief valve (PRV) set at 5 psig. The secondary relief is a rupture disk (PRD) set at 10 psig.

Tank overfill is prevented by a dual system of electronic level measurement. The volume (weight) in the tank is continuously monitored with weigh cells. Upon reaching a "high" weight, a control computer closes the fill valve and activates an alarm horn. If the level continues to rise, a radioactive source will sense a high level which will also close the fill valve and activates an alarm horn.

The tank is 316L stainless steel which does not require exterior coating or painting. The 316L stainless is compatible with the containment waste and will provide an anticipated service life of twenty (20) years.

The tank foundation will maintain the load of a full tank. The foundation is a reinforced concrete mat. The tank is anchored to the mat to prevent dislodgement.

ANCILLARY EQUIPMENT INFORMATION

The ancillary equipment generally includes a pump, pipe, fittings, and flanges that are used to contain the hazardous waste while in transit. Per Dow Chemicals directive, this certification was limited to piping and equipment within the confines of the tank secondary containment structure.

The piping outside the secondary-containment facility is exempt from the secondary-containment requirements because it is above ground and is visually inspected on a daily basis for leaks per the Act 64 Operating License.

The pipe and fittings used for the piping system are constructed of 316L stainless steel.

The piping system is supported overhead by structural steel trestles. The trestles provide support for the piping system and provide protection against physical damage and excessive stress due to settlement, vibration, expansion, and contraction.

The ancillary equipment conforms to the latest ANSI B31.3 codes to provide safe containment of the above described hazardous wastes.

The service life for the piping system is 20 years.

TANK SECONDARY CONTAINMENT INFORMATION

The secondary containment system, which is constructed to prevent any migration of wastes or accumulated liquid out of the system, to the soil or groundwater, consists of a reinforced, ongrade concrete slab with containment walls (diking). The containment system surrounds the tank completely and covers all surrounding earth likely to come into contact with the waste if released from the tank. All concrete surfaces are coated with approximately 10 to 20 mils of Sherwin Williams Industrial Floor Enamel. All construction joints are either caulked or are provided with PVC waterstop. Caulked joints were found to be in good condition at the time of inspection and are inspected at regular intervals in accordance with the Act 64 operating license.

The secondary containment system is constructed of materials that are compatible with the above-described waste for a contact period as listed below and have sufficient strength and thickness to prevent failure due to pressure gradients, physical contact with the waste to which it is exposed, climatic conditions, and the stress of daily operation. The foundation is capable of providing support to the secondary containment system, resistance to pressure gradients above and below the system and capable of preventing failure due to settlement, compression or uplift. Any spillage of waste will be removed from the containment system in accordance with Special Condition F of Part IV of the Michigan Act 64 operating license.

The Sherwin Williams floor coating only, has the following resistance properties based on the type of materials managed in the waste storage tanks.

Chemical Contact Type	Resistance Time
Spill and Splash Contact	24 hours
Intermittent Contact	12 hours
Continuous Contact	6 hours

The total containment provided is approximately 166,000 gallons which is 750% of the largest storage tank volume. The containment system also has sufficient volume to contain precipitation from a 25-year, 24-hour rainfall event.

The containment slab is sloped to a cast-in-place concrete trench which collect liquids resulting from leaks, spills or precipitation. The trench drains to a concrete collection sump. Precipitation collected in the sump is tested for TOD (Total Oxygen Demand). Per the Act 64 Incinerator Operating License, if the TOD of the precipitation is greater than 1600 ppm, it is removed from the sump and incinerated within 48 hours, if the TOD is less than 1600 ppm, it is removed from the sump within 96 hours and directed to the licensed wastewater treatment facility.

ANCILLARY EQUIPMENT SECONDARY CONTAINMENT INFORMATION

Per Dow Chemical's directive, this certification was limited to piping and equipment within the confines of the tank secondary containment structure. The piping outside the secondary-

containment facility is exempt from the secondary-containment requirements because it is above ground and is visually inspected on a daily basis for leaks per the Act 64 Operating License.

INSTALLATION OF TANK SYSTEM

Installation of the tank system by Dow Chemical followed written procedures as outlined in the project specifications and in accordance with manufacturers' instructions. These procedures include inspection of the system for the presence of weld breaks, punctures, scrapes of protection coatings, cracks, corrosion, misalignment, incorrect elevations, improper alignment or any other structural damage or inadequate construction or installation.

TIGHTNESS TEST

The tank vessel was tested by the Manufacturer for tightness in accordance with written procedures and code requirements. The ancillary equipment was hydrotested by a mechanical contractor retained by Dow Chemical under the supervision of Dow Chemical personnel. The hydrotest consisted of pressurizing the piping to 150% of the pipe design pressure. The piping had to hold this pressure for one-half of an hour.

...END OF ASSESSMENT...

HAZARDOUS WASTE STORAGE TANK DESIGN AND INSTALLATION

AMENDED CERTIFICATION STATEMENT

V-404 COLD LIQUID WASTE STORAGE TANK

I, Ward D. Walters, P.E., have reviewed a portion of the design and installation of a tank system located at Incineration Complex, 703 Building Tank Farm, Dow Chemical, Michigan Division, Midland, Michigan. My duties were to review and certify the written assessment for the V-404 Cold Liquid Waste Storage Tank, as required by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) regulation(s), namely 40 CFR 264.192, paragraphs (a)(1), (a)(2), (a)(5), (b-partial), (d), and (e); and 264.193 paragraphs (b-partial), (c), (d), and (e).

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

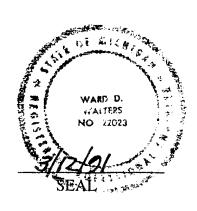
WW ENGINEERING & SCIENCE Facilities Engineering and Construction Management Division

By: Mard D. Walters, P.E.

Design Certification Leader
Title

22023
Registration Number

5555 Glenwood Hills Parkway, SE Grand Rapids, MI 49512 Address



ASSESSMENT OF HAZARDOUS WASTE SYSTEM TANK V-701

In accordance with the rules promulgated under the Michigan Publics Act 64, Rule 615 which incorporates U.S Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) resource Conservation and Recovery Act 40 CFR 265.192 and 256.193, the following assessment of Tank System V-701 is presented attesting that the tank system has sufficient structural integrity and is acceptable for storing of hazardous wastes.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Owner:

Dow Chemical

Environmental Operations

Midland, Michigan 48667

Location:

703 Building

Dow Chemical, Michigan Division

Tank Designation:

V-701 (PV 34885)

National Board No.:

842

DESIGN STANDARDS

Tank:

ASME Code Section VIII, Division I, 1962 (Tank), 1995 –

A96 (Modifications)

Secondary Containment:

ACI-318

Ancillary Equipment:

ANSI B73.1M for Pumps and ASME B31.3 for Process

Piping

HAZARDOUS CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WASTE

Tank V-701 serves as a storage vessel for hazardous waste that is sent to an onsite incinerator. The hazardous waste is received from one of the following systems through overhead stainless steel piping: (1) transfer from Tanks V101 or V601; (2) waste from the railcar sump; (3) Tank V-701 secondary containment dike sump; (4) or wastewater from the carbon bed accumulator. Hazardous waste may also be transferred to V-701 from an adjacent tank truck unloading station. From V-701, the hazardous waste is transferred via overhead stainless steel piping to the incineration facility. The holding period for the hazardous waste is less than one (1) year.

Page 1

The composition of the hazardous waste is provided in Table 1 below:

TABLE 1

CHEMICAL	WEIGHT %
Water	99%
Misc. Organic/Inorganic Compounds	1%

The average liquid specific gravity is 1.0.

The average pH is 7.

The tank system, including the tank, ancillary equipment and secondary containment, is compatible with the contained hazardous waste. To insure system integrity, Dow Chemical has an external non-destructive testing program that monitors the corrosion rate of the tank to estimate remaining service life.

EXTERNAL CORROSION PROTECTION

Because all tank system metal components are above ground and therefore are not in contact with solid or with water, a corrosion potential assessment by a corrosion expert is not required to determine the corrosion potential of the soil environment surrounding the system.

DOCUMENTED AGE OF THE TANK SYTEM

The tank was constructed in 1965. Modifications to the tank were done in 1998. Installation of the ancillary piping and equipment was completed in 1998. The secondary containment system was constructed in 1958 and modified in 1974 and 1983.

TANK INFORMATION

Tank V-701 is a cylindrical carbon steel tank supported in the vertical position by six (6) steel support legs. General information regarding the tank is as follows:

PRESSURE VESSEL DATA

Design Pressure/Vacuum	30 psi/10 psi
Design Temperature	200 F
Hydrotest Test Pressure	45 psi
Longitudinal Joint Efficiency	85%
Stress Relief	No
Radiographic	Spot x-ray

Strength Limitin	y Vessel Part
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Bottom Head

GENERAL DATA

Head Plate Material, ASME	SA-285-C
Shell Plate Material, ASME	SA-285-C

Nozzle Neck Material, ASME SA-53 E/A OR SA258C

Flange Material, ASME SA-285-C

Bolting Material, ASME SA-193 B7 Studs

Nut Material, ASME SA-194 2H

Gasket Material 1/16" Styrene – Butadiene Rubber

Weight Empty 11,000 lbs
Weight Full of Water 73,970 lbs
Diameter 10'-0" OD

Length 10'-0" OD

Length 11' - 4" TL to TL

Operating Volume 7,000 gal
Shell Nominal thickness 1/2"
Heads Nominal Thickness 1/2"
Corrosion Allowance 1/16"

Exterior Insulation 1 ½" Polyisocyanurate w/Aluminum

Covering

OPERATING PARAMETERS

Pressure	0-2 psig
Temperature	30-45 °C
Nitrogen Blanket	Yes
Recirculated	Yes

The tank conforms to ASME Code for Pressure Vessels, Section VIII, Division 1, 1962 (Tank), 1995 Edition, A96 Addenda to provide safe containment of the above described hazardous waste.

The tank pressure is controlled at 0-2 psig with a nitrogen purge and vented to the incineration facility to prevent excessive pressure or vacuum buildup due to maximum emptying, filling, thermal inbreathing and outbreathing rates. The tank is equipped with a 3" PVRV that is set to relieve at 4 psig.

Tank V-701 level system is redundant, with the volume monitored by a nitrogen bubbler level sensor with a capacitance high level sensor (LSH) as backup instrumentation. The alarm setpoint ranges from 75-90%. The high level alarm has the capability to shut off the flow into the tank.

The tank is carbon steel with 1 1/2" exterior polyisocyanurate insulation and aluminum covering.

ANCILLARY EQUIPMENT INFORMATION

The ancillary equipment generally includes a pump, pipe, fittings and flanges that are used to contain the hazardous waster while in transit.

The pipe and fittings used for the piping system are constructed of stainless steel Schedule 40 for pipe sizes 2" and smaller, and schedule 10 is use for pipe sizes 3" and larger.

The ancillary equipment conforms to the latest ANSI B73.1M codes for pumps and ASME B31.3 codes for process piping to provide safe containment of the above described hazardous waste.

TANK SECONDARY CONTAINMENT INFORMAITON

The secondary containment system, which is constructed to prevent any migration of waster of accumulated liquid out of the system, to the soil or groundwater, consists of a reinforced, on grade concrete slab with containment walls (diking). The containment system surrounds the tank completely and covers all surrounding earth likely to come into contact with the waste if released from the tank. All construction joints are either caulked or are provided with PVC water stops. Caulked joints should be inspected at regular intervals. The interior walls and floor do not have a lining or coating.

The secondary containment slab is sloped to a sump which collect liquids resulting from leaks, spills or precipitation. Spilled or leaked waste and accumulated precipitation is removed from the concrete sump within twenty-four (24) hours.

The total containment provided is approximately 166,000 gallons which is more than 100% of the storage tank volume plus sufficient volume to contain precipitation from a 25 year, 24 hour rainfall event.

The walls and floors also have sufficient strength and thickness to prevent failure due to pressure gradients, physical contact with the waste, climatic conditions and the stress of daily operation. The foundation is capable of providing support to the secondary containment system, resistance to pressure gradients above the system and capable of preventing failure due to settlement, compression or uplift.

ANCILLARY EQUIPMENT SECONDARY CONTAINMENT INFORMATION

Secondary containment is provided for some of the ancillary equipment distributing the flow of hazardous waster from its point of generation to the storage tank. This piping is above ground piping which is visually inspected on a daily basis in accordance with 40 CFR 265.193 (f).

May 8, 2003 Page 4

INSTALLATION OF TANK SYSTEM

Installation of the tank system by Dow Chemical followed written procedure as outlined in the project specifications and in accordance with manufacturer's instructions. These procedures include inspection of the system for the presence of weld breaks, punctures, scrapes of protection coatings, cracks, corrosion, misalignment, incorrect elevations, improper alignment or any other structural damage or inadequate construction or installation.

TIGHTNESS TEST

The tank system was tested for tightness prior to introduction of chemicals on June 8, 1998. Testing was performed in accordance with written procedures. Checks were made prior to the initiation of testing and during the actual test.

END OF ASSESSMENT

HAZARDOUS WASTE STORAGE TANK DESIGN AND INSTALLATION

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT

V-701 TANK SYSTEM

I, Ward D. Walters, P.E., have reviewed a portion of the design and installation of a tank system located at Dow Chemical, Michigan Division, 703 Building, Midland, Michigan. My duties were to review and certify the written assessment for the Tank System V-701, as required by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) regulation(s), namely 40 CFR 265.192, paragraphs (a)(1), (a)(2), (a)(5), (b), (d), and (e); and 265.193 paragraphs (b), (c), (d), (e)(2) and (f).

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

EARTH TECH

By: Ward D. Walters, P.E.

Tank System Certification Leader
Title

22023

Registration Number

SEA MINISTRICATION TO SEA MINISTRICAT

ASSESSMENT OF BUILDING 1163 - SOLID WASTE MARSHALLING STRUCTURE

In accordance with the rules promulgated under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (40 CFR 265.192 and 265.193), the following assessment of the Building 1163-Solid Waste Marshalling Structure is presented attesting that the containment system has sufficient structural integrity and is acceptable for storing solid hazardous waste.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Owner:

Dow Chemical U.S.A.

Midland, Michigan 48667

Location:

Building 1163

Tank Designation:

Solid Waste Marshalling Structure

DESIGN STANDARDS

Tank:

AISC Manual of Steel Construction, 8th Edition

Ancillary Equipment:

ANSI B31.3

Secondary Containment

ACI-318-77

National Design Specification for Wood Construction, 1977

HAZARDOUS CHARACTERISTICS OF WASTE

The tank system, including the piping, fittings, flanges, and secondary containment, is compatible with its contained waste. The composition of the waste is provided below.

Waste Description	Components	Average Weight %
Primary WWTP Solids	Sand (SiO ₂)	25
	Ca(OH) ₂	20
	Water	55
	Other Constituents	<1
	pH	12.0
Secondary WWTP Solids	Sand (SiO ₂)	. 10
,	Ca(OH)2	20
	Water	55
	Organics (Bio Mass)	15
	Other Constituents	◁
	Н	12.0

Waste Description	Components	Average Weight %
Incinerator Ash	Sand (SiO ₂)	55 .
	Fe ₂ O ₃	15
	$A1_2^20_3^3$	10
	CaÕ	15
	Na ₂ 0	5
	Other Constituents	◁
	p H	9.5

CORROSION INFORMATION

Each material contains 20% - 25% alkaline materials. When combined with free water, the resulting aqueous solution will corrode mild steel at 2-10 mils per year (MPY) according to National Association of Corrosion Engineers data. However, free water will generally not be present and these materials will not corrode the steel. Allowing for the occasional presence of water on the floor and a rare presence on the walls, the estimated average corrosion rate over a 20 year service life would be 5 MPY and 1 MPY for the floor and walls, respectively. These average corrosion rates would result in a total metal loss of 100 mils and 40 mils which is an acceptable corrosion rate for this structure. This analysis allows only occasional wetting of the solids/tank and does not take into account any additional chemicals not listed in the above table.

EXTERNAL CORROSION PROTECTION

Because all tank system metal components are above ground and therefore are not in contact with soil or with water, a corrosion potential assessment by a corrosion expert is not required to determine the corrosion potential of the soil environment surrounding the system.

DOCUMENTED AGE OF THE TANK SYSTEM

Building 1163 was built in Fall of 1982. The structure was modified to include a secondary containment system in August and September of 1988. Ancillary equipment installed during September, 1988 includes a dual wall building sewer and a leak detection system for the secondary containment.

TANK INFORMATION

The solid waste marshalling structure is a three sided tank constructed of steel plate. The overall dimensions of the tank are 68 feet x 56 feet x 14.5 feet high. The maximum fill height has been calculated to be 12 feet. The floor plate is constructed of continuously welded 3/4 inch, ASTM A-36 checker plate which slopes to the primary trench drain. The tank sides are constructed of continuously welded 1/2 inch and 1/4 inch ASTM - A36 plate.

Because the tank is of open type construction, operating temperature and pressure are equal to ambient.

The tank interior has no corrosion coating, but the tank floor plate and side plate thickness include a corrosion allowance of 0.1 inches and 0.04 inches respectively, which will provide an anticipated service life of twenty (20) years.

The tank floor is supported by a compacted granular fill which was placed on top of a concrete foundation slab. The tank sides are supported by structural steel members which bear on walls constructed of reinforced concrete and timber posts. The tank and tank support structure will maintain the full load of a full tank as well as operating vehicles.

ANCILLARY EQUIPMENT INFORMATION

The solid waste enters the marshalling structure via overhead conveyor or trucked-in dumpster box. The solid waste leaves the building via 15 yard dump trucks which are loaded by front end loaders. The above mentioned equipment does not have secondary containment but will be visually inspected in accordance with 40 CFR 265.193 (f). Any waste on exterior truck surfaces will be removed before the trucks are allowed to leave the tank.

Any residual liquid waste will collect in the primary trench drain and will flow by gravity to an adjacent sewer via below ground dual wall, 6 inch diameter, Schedule 40 HDPE pipe.

TANK SECONDARY CONTAINMENT INFORMATION

The secondary containment system, which is constructed to prevent any migration of wastes or an accumulated liquid out of the system to the soil or groundwater, consists of a reinforced, ongrade concrete foundation slab, a lower containment wall of reinforced concrete and an upper containment wall of 1/4 inch and 14 gauge ASTM A-36 plate. The containment system surrounds the three sides of the tank as well as the tank floor. If liquid waste enters the secondary containment, it will drain through granular material to a leak detection trench via the sloped concrete foundation slab.

The concrete portion of the secondary containment was designed to ACI-318 specifications. All concrete surfaces are coated with coal tar epoxy.

The steel portion of the secondary containment was designed to AISC specifications and has no corrosion coating.

ANCILLARY EQUIPMENT SECONDARY CONTAINMENT INFORMATION

The leak detection trench contains a 6 inch diameter Schedule 40 HDPE collection pipe within the interior of the building. It is incased in a 12 inch diameter Schedule 40 HDPE pipe at the two points where the 6 inch diameter pipe exits the building. This dual walled pipe terminates at vertical inspection ports directly outside the building wall.

The secondary containment for the 6 inch diameter building sewer is a 12 inch diameter Schedule 40 HDPE pipe.

INSTALLATION OF TANK SYSTEM

Installation of the tank system by Dow Chemical followed written procedures as outlined in the project specifications. These procedures include inspection of the system for the presence of weld breaks, punctures, scrapes of protection coatings, cracks, corrosion, misalignment, incorrect elevations, improper alignment or any other structural damage of inadequate construction or installation.

TIGHTNESS TEST

Since the tank is of open construction, tightness testing is not applicable.

The dual walled 6 inch diameter building sewer was tightness tested with compressed air. The pipe held 5.25 psi for a one hour period.

....END OF ASSESSMENT....

HAZARDOUS WASTE STORAGE TANK DESIGN AND INSTALLATION

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT

I, Ward D. Walters, P.E., hereby certify that the design and installation of Building 1163 - Solid Waste Marshalling Structure located at Dow Chemical, Michigan Division, Midland, Michigan, satisfies the applicable requirements of 40 CFR 265.192 and 265.193. My duties were to prepare and certify the written assessment for the Dow Chemical, Michigan Division, Midland, Michigan as required by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) regulation(s), namely 40 CFR 265.192, paragraphs (a)(l), (a)(2), (a)(5), (d), (e), (g) and 265.193 paragraphs (b), (c), (d), (e), and (f).

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

WW FACILITIES GROUP

By: Mard D. Walters

Design Certification Leader

Title

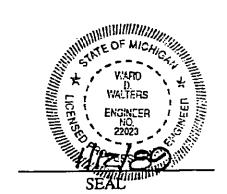
22023

Registration Number

5555 Glenwood Hills Pkwy. SE

Grand Rapids, MI 49508

Address



ASSESSMENT OF BUILDING 33 – KILN ASH STORAGE STRUCTURE

In accordance with the rules promulgated under the Michigan Public Act 64, Rule 615 which incorporates US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Resources Conservation and Recovery Act 40 CFR 265.192 and 265.193, the following assessment of Building 33 is presented attesting that Building 33 and ancillary equipment have sufficient structural integrity and are acceptable for storing and transporting of hazardous wastes.

GENERAL INFORMATION

OWNER:

Dow Chemical U.S.A.

Environmental Operations Midland, Michigan 48667

LOCATION:

Building 33

TANK DESIGNATION:

Solid Waste Marshalling Structure

DESIGN STANDARDS

TANK:

AISC Manual of Steel Construction, 9th Edition

American Concrete Institute (ACI) 318-99

ANCILLARY EQUIPMENT:

ANSI B31.3

HAZARDOUS CHARACTERISTICS OF WASTE

The tank system, including the piping, fittings, flanges, and secondary containment, is compatible with its contained waste.

Building 33 will store ash from the Dow Environmental Operations Kiln. Ash is transported from the incinerator process by conveyor to Building 33. As the ash accumulates, it is hauled to an approved land fill. If the need arises Building 33 may also store pressed waste from the wastewater treatment plant. The hazardous characteristics of the waste are:

Waste	<u>Components</u>	Average Weight %
Kiln Ash	${ m SiO_2}$	47.6
	$\mathrm{H}_2\mathrm{O}$	25.0
	C_aO	8.1
	Fe_2O_3	6.2
	P_2O_5	3.8
	Al_2O_3	3.7

	SO_3	2.5
	MgO	1.3
	Na_2O	0.8
	K_2O	0.5
	TiO_2	Trace
	Cl	Trace
	CO_2	Trace
Primary WWTP	$_{ m H_2O}$	60
Solids	$CaCO_3$	20
	Dirt/Salts	10
	Organics	5
	Misc. Solids (i.e. polymers)	5
Secondary WWTP	H2O	70-80
Solids	BIOMASS	10-15
	Inert Solids	6-8
	Ash	2-3
	Polymers	2
	Organics	<1

The pH is typically around 7, but may vary from 5 to 9.

CORROSION INFORMATION

The floor and walls of Building 33 are constructed of reinforced concrete and clad with 34" steel plate and fully welded seams. There exists only a minor corrosion potential of the steel floor and walls with the ash.

The ancillary equipment is constructed of polyethylene (HDPE) pipe and 316SS Pipe. The corrosion rate according to the National Association of Corrosion Engineers (NACE) is nearly zero at the operating conditions and should last indefinitely.

EXTERNAL CORROSION PROTECTION

Because all tank system components are above ground and are not in contact with soil or with water, a corrosion potential assessment by a corrosion expert is not required to determine the corrosion potential of the soil environment surrounding the system.

DOCUMENTED AGE OF THE TANK SYSTEM

Building 33 was built the Spring of 2003.

TANK INFORMATION

The Ash Storage Building is a reinforced concrete and structural steel structure. The floor of the structure is constructed of reinforced concrete topped with a 60 mil HDPE liner, 4-inch sand lift, a fully welded ¾" steel plate floor surface and sloped to a floor trench approximately 65 feet long. Three (3) of the sides are constructed of reinforced concrete walls to a height of 12 feet. Anchored to the interior face of the walls is ½" steel plate and it is seal welded to the floor plate. Above the three (3) walls is a structural steel frame and metal siding system up to a height of 29 feet above grade. The fourth side is constructed of a structural steel framing and metal siding system to a height of 27 feet above grade. The structure is enclosed with structural steel framing and a metal roof deck. The structure is 61 feet by 66 feet in plan dimension.

Any residual liquid waste or wash water from the cleaning of vehicles will collect in the trench drain and will flow by gravity to the onsite wastewater treatment plant. The trench is 1' x 1' x 65' with a 10" HDPE pipe outlet and is incased in the reinforced concrete floor.

The solid waste enters the Ash Storage Building via an overhead conveyor from an adjacent incinerator complex. The solid waste will leave the building via dump trucks or other appropriate transportation which are loaded by heavy equipment. Any waste on exterior surfaces will be removed in a manner to prevent "track-out" onto paved roadways.

Because the tank is of the open type construction, operating temperature and pressure are equal to ambient.

ANCILLARY EQUIPMENT INFORMATION

The current ancillary equipment includes two conveyors which transport ash to the storage structure, a front end loader and dump trucks (or other appropriate heavy equipment) which transport the waste ash to an appropriate disposal site. Other ancillary equipment consists of the trench drain and 10" sewer line, and the 4" leak detection pipe below the trench.

The conveyor is permanently installed and inspected daily for proper operation. The dump trucks or similar vehicles enter the marshalling structure where they are loaded by the front end loader or other heavy equipment. Before the dump trucks exit the marshalling structure the vehicles are checked for residual ash. Any residual ash contained on the vehicle is removed in a manner to prevent "track-out" onto paved roadways.

TANK SECONDARY CONTAINMENT INFORMATION

The secondary containment system, which is constructed to prevent any migration of wastes or an accumulated liquid out of the system to the soil or groundwater, consists of a 60 mil HDPE liner system installed on top of the reinforced concrete slab. On all sides the liner is returned to the vertical edge of the concrete wall or curb for 4-inches, and is fusion welded to a HDPE insert strip in the wall or curb.

In the floor trench, below the steel plate floor, and above the liner and concrete slab is a 4" stainless steel perforated pipe. This pipe collects any liquid contained in the secondary containment system. An inspection port is provided for determination of any evidence of contained hazardous waste and for sampling as required. If contained hazardous waste is detected it will be removed by pumping.

ANCILLARY EQUIPMENT SECONDARY CONTAINMENT INFORMATION

There is not secondary containment for all the ancillary equipment, but it is all visually inspected in accordance with 40 CFR 265.193 (f).

INSTALLATION OF TANK SYSTEM

Installation of the tank system by Dow Chemical followed written procedures as outlined in the project specifications. These procedures include inspection of the system for the presence of weld breaks, punctures, scrapes of protection coatings, cracks, corrosion, misalignment, incorrect elevations, improper alignment or any other structural damage of inadequate construction or installation.

TIGHTNESS TEST

Since the tank is of open construction, tightness testing is not applicable.

...END OF ASSESSMENT...

HAZARDOUS WASTE STORAGE TANK DEIGN AND INSTALLATION

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT

I, Ward D. Walters, P.E., hereby certify that the design and installation of Building 33 – Kiln Ash Storage Building located at Dow Chemical, Michigan Division, Midland, Michigan, satisfies the applicable requirements of 40 CFR 265.192 and 265.193. My duties were to prepare and certify the written assessment for the Dow Chemical, Michigan Division, Midland, Michigan as required by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) regulations(s), namely 40 CFR 265.192, paragraphs (a)(1), (a)(2), (a)(5), (e), (g) and 265.193 paragraphs (b), (c), (d), (e), and (f).

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

Earth Tech, Inc.

D_v,,

Vard D. Walters, P.E.

Tank System Certification Leader

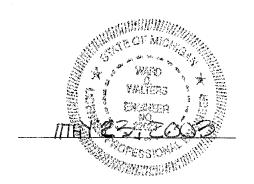
Title

22023

Registration Number

5555 Glenwood Hills Pkwy. SE Grand Rapids, MI 49512

Address



Dow Chemical Michigan Operations & Salzburg Landfill Operating License Reapplication Revised June 5, 2015
MID 000 724 724 & MID 980 617 435

APPENDIX C2-D - 1163 AND 33 BUILDING TREATMENT

ATTACHMENT XIV.C2 APPENDIX C2-D 1163 AND 33 BUILDING TREATMENT

Treatment

Treatment in the 1163 and 33 Buildings primarily consists of dewatering via gravity of bulk solids and sludges (e.g., incinerator ash and wastewater treatment plant solids), but also includes liquid generated from washing the vehicles leaving the units. Liquids are primarily aqueous in nature and are collected in a trench drain. Liquids collected by the trench drain by gravity to the sewer system. The sewer transfers the liquids to the Michigan Operations, Midland Plant site Wastewater Treatment Plant.

Waste is moved into these units by using front-end loaders, dump trucks, or other portable containers (e.g., roll-off boxes, dewatering boxes, etc.). Wastewater treatment plant solids that contain free liquids are generally transported by vacuum trucks or other portable containers and can be dumped into large drainage boxes for dewatering.

Materials stored/treated within the 1163 and 33 Buildings are separated by moveable concrete barrier walls to ensure that material that is destined for landfill is not commingled with material destined for incineration.

Material may be removed from the 1163 and 33 Buildings using dump trucks or other containers for transportation to the appropriate treatment or disposal unit. Generally, when removing large volumes of material, a front end loader will scoop up the solids from the floor of the unit and place the load into dump trucks for transport. Dump trucks are tarped after filling to prevent exposure to wind or precipitation during transport.

1163 Building has a treatment capacity of 1,950 cubic yards per day or 400,000 gallons per day. 33 Building also has a treatment capacity of 1,950 cubic yards per day or 400,000 gallons per day. Operators use visual observation to determine when the bulk solids and sludges have dewatered to such an extent that they can be incinerated. On occasion, a sorbent may be added to a bulk solid or sludge to aid in the processing of the material in the 32 incinerator bulk solids feed unit. Any bulk solids or sludges must pass the paint filter liquids test (i.e., no free liquids) before being landfilled. Any free liquids remaining in a bulk solid or sludge destined for landfill will be treated by adding a nonbiodegradable sorbent (e.g., clays, vermiculites, sand, etc.).