Tier I Qualified Facility SPCC Plan

This template constitutes the SPCC Plan for the facility, when completed and signed by the owner or operator of a facility that meets the applicability criteria in §112.3(g)(1). This template meets the requirements of 40 CFR part 112. Maintain a complete copy of the Plan at the facility if the facility is normally attended at least four hours per day, or for a facility attended fewer than four hours per day, at the nearest field office.

Facility Description		
Facility Name		
Facility Address		
		Zip
County		
Owner or Operator Name		
Owner or Operator Address		
		Zip
	Telephone Number	
I. Self-Certification Statement {§112.6(a))(1)}	
The owner or operator of a facility certifies the comply with the SPCC requirements:	hat each of the following is true in or	der to utilize this template to
I,	certify that	the following is accurate:

- 1. I am familiar with the applicable requirements of 40 CFR part 112;
- 2. I have visited and examined the facility:
- 3. This plan was prepared in accordance with accepted and sound industry practices and standards;
- 4. Procedures for required inspections and testing have been established in accordance with industry inspection and testing standards or recommended practices;
- 5. I will fully implement the plan;
- 6. This facility meets the following qualification criteria {under §112.3(g)(1)};
 - a. The aggregate aboveground oil storage capacity of the facility is 10,000 U.S. gallons or less; or is an onshore oil production facility with no more than two producing wells per single tank battery, each of which produce ten barrels or less of crude oil per well per day if the facility has an injection well; or, is an onshore oil production facility with no more than four producing wells per single tank battery, each of which produce ten barrels or less of crude oil per well per day and with no injection wells at the facility; and
 - b. The facility has had no single discharge as described in §112.1(b) exceeding 1,000 U.S. gallons and no two discharges that as described in §112.1(b) each exceeding 42 U.S. gallons within any twelve month period in the three years prior to an SPCC Plan self-certification date, or since becoming subject to 40 CFR part 112 if the facility has been in operation for less than three years (not including oil discharges as described in §112.1(b) that are the result of natural disasters, acts of war, or terrorism); and
 - c. There is no individual oil storage container at the facility with an aboveground capacity of greater than 5,000 U.S. gallons.
- 7. This Plan does not deviate from any requirement of 40 CFR part 112 as allowed by §112.7(a)(2) (environmental equivalence) and §112.7(d) (impracticability of secondary containment) or include an exemption/measures pursuant to §112.9(c)(6) for produced water containers and any associated piping and appurtenances downstream from the container.
- 8. This Plan and individual(s) responsible for implementing this Plan have the full approval of management and I have committed the necessary resources to fully implement this Plan.

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I also understand my other obligations relating to the storage of oil at this facility, including, among others;

- 1. To report a discharge to navigable waters or adjoining shorelines to the appropriate authorities. Notification information is included in the Plan;
- 2. To review and amend this Plan whenever there is a material change at the facility that affects the potential for an oil discharge, and at least once every five years. Reviews and amendments are recorded in an attached log [See Five year Review Log and Technical Amendment Log in Attachments 1.1 and 1.2];
- 3. Optional use of a contingency plan. A contingency plan:
 - a. May be used in lieu of secondary containment for qualified oil-filled operational equipment, in accordance with the requirements under §112.7(k), and;
 - b. Must be prepared for flowlines and/or intra-facility gathering lines which do not have secondary containment at an oil production facility, **and**;
 - c. Must include an established and documented inspection or monitoring program; and
 - d. An oil spill contingency plan following the provisions of 40 CFR part 109; and
 - e. A written commitment of manpower, equipment and materials to expeditiously remove any quantity of oil discharged that may be harmful. [If applicable, a copy of the contingency plan and any additional documentation will be attached to this Plan as Attachment 2.]

By completing this Plan template, I certify that I have satisfied the requirements to prepare and implement a Plan under §112.3 and all of the requirements under §112.6(a). I certify that the information contained in this Plan is true.

Signature _	Date	
Name _	Title	

II. Record of Plan Review and Amendments

Five year Review {§112.5(b)}:

Complete a review and evaluation of this SPCC Plan at least once every five years. As a result of the review, amend this Plan within six months to include more effective prevention and control measures for the facility, if applicable. Implement any amendment as soon as possible, but no later than six months following the Plan amendment. Document completion of the review and evaluation, and complete the Five Year Review Log in Attachment 1.1. If the facility no longer meets the Tier I qualified facility eligibility, the owner or operator must revise the Plan to meet Tier II qualified facility requirements, or complete a full PE certified Plan.

Table G-1 Technical Amendments {§§112.5(a), (c) and 112.6(a)(2)}	
This SPCC Plan will be amended when there is a change in the facility design, construction, operation, or maintenance that materially affects the potential for a discharge to navigable waters or adjoining shorelines. Examples include adding or removing containers, reconstruction, replacement, or installation of piping systems, changes to secondary containment systems, changes in product stored at the facility, or revisions to standard operating procedures.	
Any technical amendments to this Plan will be re-certified in accordance with Section I of this Plan template. {§112.6(a)(2)} [See Technical Amendment Log in Attachment 1.2]	

III. Plan Requirements

1. Oil Storage Containers {§112.7(a)(3)(i)}:

Table G-2 Oil Storage Containers and Capacities				
This table includes a complete list of all oil storage containers (aboveground containers ¹ and completely				
buried tanks ²) with capacity of 55 U.S. gallons or more, unless otherwise exempt from the rule. For				
mobile/portable containers, an estima	te number of containers, types of oil,	and anticipated capacities are	ш	
provided.				
Oil Storage Container	Type of Oil	Shell Capacity		
{Indicate whether aboveground (A) or	- J P 3 2 2 1	(gallons)		
completely buried (B)}		(8)		
	Total Aboveground Storage Capac	ity*gallons	S	
Tota	ıl Completely Buried Storage Capa	citygallons	S	
	Facility Total Oil Storage Capa	city gallons	s	
	•	ts toward qualified facility applicability		
	Coun	is toward quantied facility applicability	unesnoiu	
2. Secondary Containment and O	oil Snill Control {8112 6(a)(3)(i) & (ii). 8112 7(c) and 8112 9(c)(2	573•	
2. Secondary Containment and Oil Spill Control {§112.6(a)(3)(i) & (ii), §112.7(c) and §112.9(c)(2)}:			-// •	
	Table G-3 Secondary Containment and Oil Spill Control			
1 1 1	t and/or diversionary structures or eq			
	and transfer areas to prevent a disch			
	ondary containment system, including		\sqcup	
of containing oil and is constructed so that any discharge from a primary containment system, such				
as a tank or pipe, will not escape the	e containment system before cleanup	occurs.		

¹ Aboveground storage containers that must be included when calculating total facility oil storage include: tanks and mobile or portable containers; oil-filled operational equipment (e.g. transformers); other oil-filled equipment, such as flow-through process equipment. Exempt containers that are not included in the capacity calculation include: any container with a storage capacity less than 55 gallons of oil; containers used exclusively for wastewater treatment; permanently closed containers; motive power containers; hot-mix asphalt containers; heating oil containers used solely at a single family residence; and pesticide application equipment or related mix containers.

² Although the criteria to determine eligibility for qualified facilities focuses on the aboveground oil storage

² Although the criteria to determine eligibility for qualified facilities focuses on the aboveground oil storage containers at the facility, the completely buried tanks at a qualified facility are still subject to the rule requirements and must be addressed in the template; however, they are not counted toward the qualified facility threshold.

³ Use one of the following methods of secondary containment or its equivalent: (1) Dikes, berms, or retaining walls sufficiently impervious to contain oil; (2) Curbing; (3) Culverting, gutters, or other drainage systems; (4) Weirs, booms, or other barriers; (5) Spill diversion ponds; (6) Retention ponds; (7) Sorbent materials.

Table G-4 below identifies the tanks and containers at the facility with the potential for an oil discharge; the mode of failure; the flow direction and potential quantity of the discharge; and the secondary containment method and containment capacity that is provided.

Table G-4 Containers with Potential for an Oil Discharge					
Area	Type of Failure (discharge scenario)	Potential Discharge Volume (gallons)	Direction of Flow for Uncontained Discharge	Secondary Containment Method ⁴	Secondary Containment Capacity (gallons)
Bulk Storage Conta	niners and Mobile/Portable	Containers ⁵			
Oil-Filled Operatio	nal Equipment (e.g., hydra	ulic equipment	t, transformers) ⁶		1
	11 (3/3		,		
Piping, Valves, etc.					
Tiping, varies, etc.					
Product Transfer A	reas (location where oil is l	loaded to or fro	om a container ni	ne or other niece of	equipment)
Troduct Transfer A	leas (location where on is		om a container, pr	pe of other piece of	
Oth on Oil Hon III.	Among of Oil Filled Ferrier				dusting facility
Other Oil-Handling	g Areas of Oil-Filled Equip	ment (e.g., flov	w-unrougn process	s vesseis at an oil pro	duction facility)

⁴ Use one of the following methods of secondary containment or its equivalent: (1) Dikes, berms, or retaining walls sufficiently impervious to contain oil; (2) Curbing; (3) Culverting, gutters, or other drainage systems; (4) Weirs, booms, or other barriers; (5) Spill diversion ponds; (6) Retention ponds; (7) Sorbent materials.

⁵ For storage tanks and bulk storage containers, the secondary containment capacity must be at least the capacity of the largest container plus additional capacity to contain rainfall or other precipitation.

⁶ For oil-filled operational equipment: Document in the table above if alternative measures to secondary containment {as described in §112.7(k)} are implemented at the facility.

3. Inspections, testing, recordkeeping and Personnel training {§§112.7(e) & (f), 112.8(c)(6), 112.12(c)(6)}:

Table G-5 Inspections, Testing, Record keeping and Personnel Training		
An inspection and testing program is implemented for all aboveground storage containers and piping at this facility. {§§112.8(c)(6) & 112.12(c)(6)}		
piping at this facility. {\\$\\$112.8(c)(6) & 112.12(c)(6)} The following is a description of the inspection and testing program (e.g., reference to industry st utilized, scope, frequency, method of inspection or test, and person conducting the inspection) aboveground storage containers and piping at the facility:		
Inspections, tests, and records are conducted in accordance with written procedures developed for the facility. Records of inspections and tests kept under usual and customary business practices will suffice for purpose of the paragraph. {§112.7(e)}		
A record of the inspections and tests are kept at the facility with the SPCC Plan for a period of three years. {§112.7(e)} [See Inspection Log and Schedule in Attachment 3.1]		
Inspections and tests are signed by the appropriate supervisor or inspector. {§112.7(e)}		
Personnel training and Discharge Prevention Procedures {§112.7(f)}		
Oil-handling personnel are trained in the operation and maintenance of equipment to prevent discharges; discharge procedure protocols; applicable pollution control laws, rules and regulations; general facility operations; and the contents of the facility SPCC Plan. {§112.7(f)}		
A person who reports to facility management is designated and accountable for discharge prevention. {§112.7(f)}: Name: Title:		
Discharge prevention briefings are conducted for oil-handling personnel annually to assure adequate understanding of the SPCC Plan for that facility. Such briefings highlight and describe past reportable discharges or failures, malfunctioning components, and any recently developed precautionary measures. {§112.7(f)} [See Oil-Handling Personnel Training and Briefing Log in Attachment 3.4]		

4. Security (excluding oil production facilities) {§112.7(g)}:

Table G-6 Implementation and Description of Security Measures	
Security measures are implemented at this facility to prevent unauthorized access to oil handling, processing, and storage areas.	
The following is a description of how you secure and control access to the oil handling, processing and storage areas; secure master flow and drain valves; prevent unauthorized access to starter controls on oil pumps; secure out-of-service and loading/unloading connections of oil pipelines; address the appropriateness of security lighting to both prevent acts of vandalism and assist in the discovery of discharges:	1
	4
5. Emergency Procedures and Notifications {§§112.7(a)(3)(iv) and 112.7(a)(5)}:	•
Table G-7 Description of Emergency Procedures and Notifications	<u> </u>
Table G-7 Description of Emergency Procedures and Notifications The following is a description of the immediate actions taken by facility personnel in the event of a	
Table G-7 Description of Emergency Procedures and Notifications The following is a description of the immediate actions taken by facility personnel in the event of a	
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6. Contact List {§112.7(a)(3)(vi)}:

Table G-8 Contact List		
Contact Organization/Person	Telephone Number	
National Response Center (NRC)	1-800-424-8802	
State OES Warning Center (CalEMA)		
US EPA		
Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA)		
Cleanup Contractor(s):		
Key facility Personnel		
Designated Person Accountable for Discharge Prevention:	Office:	
	Emergency:	
	Office:	
	Emergency:	
	Office:	
	Emergency:	
	Office:	
	Emergency:	
Local OES		
Local Fire Department		
Local Police Department		
Hospital		
Other Federal, State or Local Agency		
Other Contact References (e.g., downstream water intakes or	neighboring facilities):	

7. NRC Notification Procedures {§§112.7(a)(4) and (a)(5)}:

Table G-9 NRC Notification Procedure			
In the event of a discharge of oil to navigable water	ers or adjoining shorelines, the following		
information identified in Attachment 4 will be provided to the National Response Center			
immediately following identification of a discharge to	navigable waters or adjoining shorelines		
[See Discharge Notification Form in Attachment 4]: {§1			
 The exact address or location and phone 	 Description of all affected media; 		
number of the facility;	 Cause of the discharge; 		
 Date and time of the discharge; 	 Any damages or injuries caused by the 		
• Type of material discharged;	discharge		
 Estimate of the total quantity discharged; 	 Actions being used to stop, remove, and 		
 Estimate of the total quantity discharged to 	mitigate the effects of the discharge;		
navigable waters;	• Whether an evacuation may be needed; and		
 Source of discharge; 	 Names of individuals and/or organizations who 	o	
<i>2</i> /	have also been contacted.		

8. SPCC Spill Reporting Requirements (Report within 60 days) {§112.4}:

Submit information to the EPA Regional Administrator (RA) and the appropriate agency or agencies in charge of oil pollution control activities in the State in which the facility is located within 60 days from one of the following discharge events:

- 1. a single discharge of more than 1,000 U.S. gallons of oil to navigable waters or adjoining shorelines or
- 2. Two discharges to navigable waters or adjoining shorelines each more than 42 U.S. gallons of oil occurring within any twelve month period.

You must submit the following information to the RA:

- (1) Name of the facility;
- (2) Your name;
- (3) Location of the facility;
- (4) Maximum storage or handling capacity of the facility and normal daily throughput;
- (5) Corrective action and countermeasures you have taken, including a description of equipment repairs and replacements;
- (6) An adequate description of the facility, including maps, flow diagrams, and topographical maps as necessary;
- (7) The cause of the reportable discharge, including a failure analysis of the system or subsystem in which the failure occurred; and
- (8) Additional preventive measures you have taken or contemplated to minimize the possibility of recurrence.

NOTE: Complete one of the following sections (A, B, or C) as appropriate for the facility type.

A. Onshore Facilities (excluding production) {§§112.8(b) and (d), 112.12(b) and (d)}:

The owner or operator must meet the general rule requirements as well as requirements under this section. Note that not all provisions may be applicable to all owners/operators. For example, a facility may not maintain completely buried metallic storage tanks installed after January 10, 1974, and thus would not have to abide by requirements in §§112.8(c)(4) and 112.12(c)(4), listed below. In cases where a provision is not applicable, write "N/A".

Table G-10 General Rule Requirements for Onshore Facilities	
Drainage from diked storage areas is restrained by valves to prevent a discharge into the drainage system	
or facility effluent treatment system, except where facility systems are designed to control such discharge. {§§112.8(b)(1) and 112.12(b)(1)}	
Valves of manual, open-and-closed design are used for the drainage of diked areas. {\\$\\$112.8(b)(2) and	
112.12(b)(2)}	
The containers at the facility are compatible with materials stored and conditions of storage such as	
pressure and temperature. $\{\S\S112.8(c)(1) \text{ and } 112.12(c)(1)\}$	Ш
Secondary containment for the bulk storage containers (including mobile/portable oil storage containers) holds the capacity of the largest container plus additional capacity to contain precipitation. Mobile or	П
portable oil storage containers are positioned to prevent a discharge as described in §112.1(b).	
{\\$112.6(a)(3)(ii)}	
If uncontaminated rainwater from diked areas drains into a storm drain or open watercourse the following	
procedures will be implemented at the facility: {§§112.8(c)(3) and 112.12(c)(3)}	
 Bypass valve is normally sealed closed. 	
 Retained rainwater is inspected to ensure that its presence will not cause a discharge to navigable waters or adjoining shorelines. 	
Bypass valve is opened and resealed under responsible supervision.	
Adequate records of drainage are kept [See Dike Drainage Log in Attachment 3.3].	
For completely buried metallic tanks installed on or after January 10, 1974 at this facility: {§§112.8(c)(4)	
and 112.12(c)(4)}	
• Tanks have corrosion protection with coatings or cathodic protection compatible with local soil	
conditions.	
Regular leak testing is conducted.	
For partially buried or bunkered metallic tanks: {§§112.8(c)(5) and 112.12(c)(5)}	
Tanks have corrosion protection with coatings or cathodic protection compatible with local soil	
conditions.	
Each aboveground container is tested or inspected for integrity on a regular schedule and whenever material repairs are made. Scope and frequency of the inspections and inspector qualifications are in	
accordance with industry standards. Container supports and foundations are regularly inspected.	_
[See Inspection Log and Schedule and Bulk Storage Container Inspection Schedule in Attachments 3.1	
and 3.2] $\{\S 112.8(c)(6) \text{ and } 112.12(c)(6)(i)\}$	
Outsides of containers are frequently inspected for signs of deterioration, discharges, or accumulation of	
oil inside diked areas. [See Inspection Log and Schedule in Attachment 3.1] {§\$112.8(c)(6) and	
112.12(c)(6)}	
For bulk storage containers that are subject to 21 CFR part 110 which are shop-fabricated, constructed of	
austenitic stainless steel, with manhole and have no external insulation, formal visual inspection is conducted on a regular schedule. Appropriate qualification for personnel performing tests and inspections	
are documented. [See Inspection Log and Schedule and Bulk Storage Container Inspection Schedule in	
Attachments 3.1 and 3.2] {§112.8(c)(6)(ii)}	
Each container is provided with a system or documented procedure to prevent overfills for the container,	
Describe:	
Describe.	
	İ

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Liquid level sensing devices are regularly tested to ensure proper operation. [See Inspection Log and Schedule in Attachment 3.1] {§112.6(a)(3)(iii)}	
Visible discharges which result in a loss of oil from the container, including but not limited to seams,	
gaskets, piping, pumps, valves, rivets, and bolts are promptly corrected and oil in diked areas are promptly removed. {§§112.8(c)(10) and 112.12(c)(10)}	
Aboveground valves, piping, and appurtenances, such as flange joints, expansion joints, valve glands and bodies, catch pans, pipeline supports, locking of valves, and metal surfaces are inspected regularly. [See Inspection Log and Schedule in Attachment 3.1] {\$\$112.8(d)(4) and 112.12(d)(4)}	
Integrity and leak testing are conducted on buried piping at the time of installation, modification, construction, relocation, or replacement. [See Inspection Log and Schedule in Attachment 3.1] {§§112.8(d)(4) and 112.12(d)(4)}	

B. Onshore Oil Production Facilities (excluding drilling and workover facilities) {§112.9(b), (c), & (d)}:

The owner or operator must meet the general rule requirements as well as the requirements under this section. Note that not all provisions may be applicable to all owners/operators. In cases where provision is not applicable, write "N/A".

Table G-11 General Rule Requirements for Onshore Oil Production Facilities	
At tank batteries, separation and treating areas, drainage is closed and sealed except when draining	
uncontaminated rainwater. Accumulated oil on the rainwater is returned to storage or disposed of in	
accordance with legally approved methods. {§112.9(b)(1)}	ı
Prior to drainage, diked areas are inspected and: {§112.9(b)(1)}	
• Retained rainwater is inspected to ensure that its presence will not cause a discharge to	
navigable waters.	
 Bypass valve is opened and resealed under responsible supervision. 	
 Adequate records of drainage are kept. [See Dike Drainage Log in Attachment 3.3] 	
Field drainage systems and oil traps, sumps, or skimmers are inspected at regularly scheduled	
intervals for oil, and accumulations of oil are promptly removed. [See Inspection Log and Schedule	
in Attachment 3.1] {\\$112.9(b)(2)}	<u> </u>
The containers used at the facility are compatible with materials stored and conditions of storage. $\{\S112.9(c)(1)\}$	
All tank battery, separation, and treating facility installations (except for follow-through process	
vessels) are constructed with a capacity to hold the largest single container plus additional capacity	
to contain rainfall. Drainage from undiked areas is safely confined in a catchment basin or holding	
pond. {\\$112.9(c)(2)}	ı
Except for flow-through process vessels, containers that are on or above the surface of the ground,	
including foundations and supports, are visually inspected for deterioration and maintenance needs	
on a regular schedule. [See Inspection Log and Schedule in Attachment 3.1] {§112.9(c)(3)}	
New and old tanks batteries at the facility are engineered/updated in accordance with good	
engineering practices to prevent discharges including at least one of the following: (i) adequate	
container capacity to prevent overfill if regular pumping/gauging is delayed; (ii) overflow	ı
equalizing lines between containers so that a full container can overflow to an adjacent container;	ı
(iii) vacuum protection to prevent container collapse; or (iv) high level sensors to generate and	ı
transmit an alarm to the computer where the facility is subject to a computer production control	ı
system. {\\$112.9(c)(4)}	<u> </u>
Flow-through process vessels and associated components:	ı
Are constructed with a capacity to hold the largest single container plus additional capacity	_
to contain rainfall. Drainage from undiked areas is safely confined in a catchment basin or	ιШ
holding pond: $\{\S112.9(c)(2)\}\ $ and,	İ
• On or above the surface of the ground, including foundations and supports, are visually	
inspected for deterioration and maintenance needs on a regular schedule.	Ш
[See Inspection Log and Schedule in Attachment 3.1] {§112.9(c)(3)}	ı
or	ı
 Are visually inspected and/or tested periodically and on a regular schedule for leaks, 	П
corrosion, or other conditions that could lead to a discharge to navigable waters; and	. —
• Corrective action or repairs are applied to follow-through process vessels and any	П
associated components as indicated by regularly scheduled visual inspections, tests, or	_
evidence of an oil discharge; and	ı
 Any accumulation of oil discharges associated with flow-through process vessels are 	
promptly removed; and	_
• Flow-through process vessels are provided with a secondary means of containment for the	Ш
entire capacity of the largest single container and sufficient freeboard to contain	1
precipitation within six months of a discharge from flow-through process vessels of more	1
than 1,000 U.S. gallons of oil in a single discharge as described in §112.1(b), or a discharge	Ī
more than 42 U.S. gallons of oil in each of two discharges as described in §112.1(b), within	Ī
any twelve month period. $\{\S112.9(c)(5)\}$	Ī
[Leave blank until such time that this provision is applicable.]	1

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All aboveground valves and piping associated with transfer operations are inspected periodically and upon a regular schedule. The general condition of flange joints, valve glands and bodies, drip pans, pipe supports, pumping well polish rod stuffing boxes, bleeder and gauge valves, and other such items are included in the inspection. [See Inspection Log and Schedule in Attachment 3.1] {§112.9(d)(1)}	
An oil spill contingency plan and written commitment of resources is provided for flowlines and intra-facility gathering lines. [See Oil Spill Contingency Plan and Checklist in Attachment 2 and Inspection Log and Schedule in Attachment 3.1] {§112.9(d)(3)}	
or	_
Appropriate secondary containment and/or diversionary structures or equipment is provided for flowlines and intra-facility gathering lines to prevent a discharge to navigable waters or adjoining shorelines. The entire secondary containment system, including walls and floor, is capable of containing oil and is constructed so that any discharge form the pipe, will not escape the containment system before cleanup occurs.	
A flow-line/intra-facility gathering line maintenance program to prevent discharges from each flow-line has been established at this facility. The maintenance program addresses each of the following: • Flowlines and intra-facility gathering lines and associated valves and equipment are compatible with the type of production fluids, their potential corrosivity, volume, and pressure, and other conditions expected in the operational environment;	
• Flowlines, intra-facility gathering lines and associated appurtenances are visually inspected and/or tested on a periodic and regular schedule for leaks, oil discharges, corrosion, or other conditions that could lead to a discharge as described in §112.1(b). The frequency and type of testing allows for the implementation of a contingency plan as described under part 109 of this chapter.	
 Corrective action and repairs to any of the flowlines and intra-facility gathering lines and associated appurtenances as indicated by regularly scheduled visual inspections, tests, or evidence of a discharge. 	
 Accumulations of oil discharges associated with flowlines, intra-facility gathering lines, and associated appurtenances are promptly removed. {§112.9(d)(4)} 	
The following is a description of the flowline/intra-facility gathering line maintenance primplemented at this facility:	ogram

C. Onshore Oil Drilling and Workover Facilities {§112.10(b), (c) and (d)}:

The owner or operator must meet the general rule requirements as well as the requirements under this section.

Table G-12 General Rule Requirements for Onshore Oil Drilling and Workover Facilities	
Mobile drilling or worker equipment is positioned or located to prevent a discharge as described in]
§112.1(b). {§112.10(b)}	
Catchment basins or diversion structures are provided to intercept and contain discharges of fuel,	
crude oil, or oily drilling fluids. {\\$112.10(c)}	Ш
A blowout prevention (BOP) assembly and well control system was installed before drilling below	
any casing string or during workover operations. {§112.10(d)}	Ш
The BOP assembly and well control system is capable of controlling any well-head pressure that	
may be encountered while the BOP assembly and well control system are on the well. {§112.10(d)}	

Attachment 1 – Five Year Review and Technical Amendment Logs

Attachment 1.1 – Five Year Review Log

I have completed a review and evaluation of the SPCC Plan for the facility, and will/ will not amend this Plan as a result.

	Table	G-13 Review aı	nd Evaluation of SPCC Plan for Facility
Review Date	Plan Amendment Will Not		Name and signature of person authorized to review this Plan
Date	WIII AIIIEIIG	Amend	

Attachment 1.2 – Technical Amendment Log

Any technical amendments to this Plan will be re-certified in accordance with Section I of this Plan template.

Review Date Description of Technical Amendment Name and signature of person certifying this technical amendment					
Review Date	Description of Technical Amendment	Name and signature of person certifying this technical amendment			
		_			
		_			
		_			
- 					

Attachment 2 - Oil Spill Contingency Plan and Checklist

An oil spill contingency plan and written commitment of resources is required for:

- Flowlines and intra-facility gathering lines at oil production facilities and
- Qualified oil-filled operational equipment which has no secondary containment.

An oil spill contingency plan meeting the provisions of 40 CFR part 109, as described below, and a	
written commitment of manpower, equipment and materials required to expeditiously control and	
remove any quantity of oil discharged that may be harmful is attached to this Plan.	

Complete the checklist below to verify that the necessary operations outlined in 40 CFR part 109 – Criteria for State, Local and Regional Oil Removal Contingency Plans – have been included.

Table G-15 Development and Implementation Criteria for State, Local and Regional Oil Removal Contingency Plans ^a Checklist (§109.5)				
(a) Definition if the authorities, responsibilities and duties of all persons, organizations or agencies which are to be involved in planning or directing oil removal operations.				
(b) Establishment of notification procedures for the purpose of early detection and timely notification of an oil discharge including:				
(1) The identification of critical water use areas to facilitate the reporting of and response to oil discharges.				
(2) A current list of names, telephone numbers and addresses of the responsible persons (with alternates) and organizations to be notified when an oil discharge is discovered.				
(3) Provisions for access to a reliable communications system for timely notification of an oil discharge, and the capability of interconnection with the communication systems established under related oil removal contingency plans, particularly State and National Plans (e.g. NCP).				
(4) An established prearranged procedure for requesting assistance during a major disaster or when the situation exceed the response capability of the State, local or regional authority.				
(c) Provisions to assure that full resource capability is known and can be committed during an oil discharge situation including:				
(1) The identification and inventory of applicable equipment, materials and supplies which available locally and regionally.				
(2) An estimate of the equipment, materials and supplies which would be required to remove the maximum discharge to be anticipated.				
(3) Development of agreements and arrangements in advance of an oil discharge for the acquisition of equipment, materials and supplies to be used in responding to such a discharge.				
(d) Provisions for well defined and specific actions to be taken after discovery and notification of an oil discharge including:				
(1) Specification of an oil discharge response operating team consisting of trained, prepared and available operating personnel.				
(2) Predesignation of a properly qualified oil discharge response coordinator who is charged with the responsibility and delegated commensurate authority for directing and coordinating response operations and who knows how to request assistance from Federal authorities operating under existing national and regional contingency plans.				
(3) A preplanned location for an oil discharge response operation center and a reliable communication system for directing the coordinated overall response operations.				
(4) Provisions for varying degrees of response effort depending on the severity of the oil discharge.				
(5) Specification of the order of priority in which the various water uses are to be protected where more than one water use may be adversely affected as a result of an oil discharge and where response operations may not be adequate to protect all uses.				
(6) Specific and well defined procedures to facilitate recovery of damages and enforcement measures as provided for by State and local statutes and ordinances				

The contingency plan must be consistent with all applicable State and local plans, Area Contingency Plans, and the National Contingency Plan (NCP).

Attachment 3 – Inspections, Dike Drainage and Personnel Training Logs

Attachment 3.1 – Inspection Log and Schedule

Table G-16 Inspection Log and Schedule This log is intended to document compliance with §§112.6(a)(3)(iii), 112.8(c)(6), 112.8(d)(4), 112.9(b)(2),					
	112.9(c)(3), 112.	.9(d)(1), 112.9(d	1)(4), 112.12(c)(6), and 112.12(d)(4), as applicable.	
Date of Inspection	Container/ Piping/ Equipment	Describe Scope (or cite Industry Standard)	Observations	Name/ Signature of Inspector	Records Maintained Separately ^a

^aIndicate in the table above if records of facility inspections are maintained separately at this facility.

Attachment 3.2 – Bulk Storage Container Inspection Schedule – Onshore Facilities (excluding production):

To comply with integrity inspection requirements for bulk storage containers, inspect/test each shop-built aboveground bulk storage container on a regular schedule in accordance with a recognized container inspection standard based on the minimum requirements in the following table:

Table G-17 Bulk Storage Container Inspection Schedule			
Container Size and Design Specification	Inspection Requirement		
Portable containers {including drums, totes, and intermodal bulk containers (IBC)}	Visually inspect monthly for signs of deterioration, discharges or accumulation of oil inside diked areas		
55 to 1,100 U.S. gallons with sized secondary containment 1,101 to 5,000 U.S. gallons with sized secondary containment and a means of leak detection ^a	Visually inspect monthly for signs of deterioration, discharges or accumulation of oil inside diked areas, plus any annual inspection elements per industry inspection standards		
1,101 to 5,000 U.S. gallons with sized secondary containment and no method of leak detection ^a	Visually inspect monthly for signs of deterioration, discharges or accumulation of oil inside diked areas, plus any annual inspection elements and other specific integrity tests that may be required per industry inspection standards		

^aExamples of leak detection include, but are not limited to, double-walled tanks and elevated containers where a leak can be visually identified.

Attachment 3.3 – Dike Drainage Log

Table G-18 Dike Drainage Log						
Date	Bypass valve sealed closed	Rainwater inspected to be sure no oil (or sheen) is visible	Open bypass valve and reseal it following drainage	Drainage activity supervised	Observations	Signature of inspector
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Annual SPCC Plan Review and Oil Discharge Prevention Briefing

Topics covered in this briefing:

- · Applicable pollution control laws, rules and regulations
- General facility operations
- Contents of the facility's SPCC Plan
- Equipment procedures to prevent oil discharges
- Discharge procedure protocols (spill response)
- Recent spills and new precautionary measures, if applicable

This training was conducted as a self study course.

Course Attendees (Print)	Signature	Date

When all appropriate personnel have reviewed the attached information, this original sheet must retained on file for three (3) years from the date of the last training which was recorded on the form.

This sheet can be used to record training given for more than one year.

Attachment 4 – Discharge Notification Form

Steps Being Taken To Contain/Cleanup Spill:

Steps Being Taken to Minimize Impacts:

Evacuation Was/Is Necessary:

Contacted:

Revision Date: November 2009

Regulatory Agencies / Other Entities

Instructions: Fill in blanks. This form is to be filled out and distributed as soon as practical after an oil release is discovered and initial response to the release has been initiated.		
Facility Address and Phone Number:		
Date of Release:	Time of Release:	
Type of Material Spilled:	Quantity Spilled:	
Exact Location of Spill:		
Waterway Potentially Impacted:		
Estimated Quantity to Waterway:		
Source and Cause of Release:		
Extent of Actual and Potential Water		
Pollution:		
Damages or Injuries Caused by Spill:		
Affected Medium: □ Air □ Water	□ Soil	

 \square Yes

Number Impacted:

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 \square No