Department of Forestry & Fire Protection
Office of the State Fire Marshal
GUIDANCE FOR
TIER II QUALIFIED FACILITY SPCC PLAN TEMPLATE

Disclaimer

This Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan template for Tier II qualified facilities has been prepared by the Department of Forestry & Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) – Office of the State Fire Marshal. It is intended to serve as guidance to assist in preparing an SPCC Plan (Plan) for Tier II qualified facilities meeting the applicability criteria of Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR) §112.3(g)(2). This template guidance document (template) is based on the Tier II Qualified Facility SPCC Plan template originally developed by the CalCUPA Forum Board's Aboveground Petroleum Storage Act (APSA) Working Group. The template is modeled after the United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) Tier I Qualified Facility SPCC Plan template found in 40 CFR Part 112 Appendix G, but has been modified to incorporate the 40 CFR §112.6(b) requirements for Tier II qualified facilities.

The use of this template guidance document is optional. This template as a whole or any specific element of this template does not replace or substitute for any statutory or regulatory provision, nor is the template a regulation itself. In the event of a conflict between this template or any element and any statute or regulation, this template would not be controlling. Furthermore, nothing in this template guidance document should be considered legal advice nor be considered a substitute for seeking legal guidance with regards to the compliance for any statutory or regulatory provision. Thus, it does not impose legally binding requirements on the State, Unified Program Agencies, or the regulated community, and might not apply to a particular facility or situation based upon certain circumstances. If your SPCC Plan deviates from this template, you will need to ensure that it meets all of the required 40 CFR Part 112 elements and requirements applicable to a Tier II qualified facility.

Proper completion of this template is only one element of a tank facility's compliance with 40 CFR Part 112 and the Aboveground Petroleum Storage Act (California Health and Safety Code [HSC] Chapter 6.67). Facilities are reminded that, in addition to preparing the written SPCC Plan, the applicable requirements of the 40 CFR Part 112 SPCC rule and HSC Chapter 6.67 must be implemented at the facility, including implementation of the written Plan.

More information about SPCC requirements can be found at: http://www.epa.gov/emergencies/content/spcc/. If you have any concerns about meeting the requirements of a Tier II Qualified Facility SPCC Plan, contact your Unified Program Agency for assistance or clarification.

Instructions to Complete this Template

This guidance is intended to help the owner or operator of a Tier II qualified facility develop a self-certified SPCC Plan using this template.[1] This template also allows for a professional engineer (PE) to review and certify certain sections, if applicable, such as alternative measures of environmental equivalence, impracticability determinations of secondary containment and alternative measures, or alternative procedures, for produced water containers. To use this template, your facility must meet all of the applicability criteria of a Tier II qualified facility listed under 40 CFR §112.3(g)(2) of the SPCC rule.

A Tier II qualified facility is one that has had no single discharge as described in 40 CFR §112.1(b) exceeding 1,000 U.S. gallons or no two discharges as described in §112.1(b) each exceeding 42 U.S. gallons within any twelve month period in the three years prior to the 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 (other than discharges as described in §112.1(b) that are the result of natural disasters, acts of war, or terrorism). In addition, the facility has an individual aboveground oil container greater than 5,000 gallons and has an aggregate aboveground oil storage capacity of 10,000 U.S. gallons or less.

This template provides every SPCC rule requirement necessary for a Tier II qualified facility, which you must address and implement. This template guidance document is based on the US EPA SPCC Plan template for Tier I qualified facilities. You may use this template to comply with the SPCC regulation or use it as a model and modify it as necessary to meet your facility-specific needs. If you modify the template, your Plan must include a section cross-referencing the location in your Plan where you address each applicable requirement of the SPCC rule and you must ensure that your Plan is an equivalent Plan that meets all applicable rule requirements of 40 CFR Part 112.

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[1] Please note that the use of this template is not mandatory for a Tier II qualified facility. You may also meet the SPCC Plan requirements by preparing a satisfactory self-certified Tier II Qualified Facility SPCC Plan or preparing a satisfactory SPCC Plan that is certified by a Professional Engineer. Further information on the requirements of these methods can be found in 40 CFR Part 112.6(b)(2). If you use any of these alternative methods you must include a cross reference in your Plan that shows how the equivalent Plan meets all applicable 40 CFR Part 112 requirements.

You may complete this template either electronically or by hand on a printed copy. If you complete it electronically, please be sure to save a copy on your computer before printing a hard copy. During an inspection, the inspector will want to review the printed, signed copy (and associated records).

The template summarizes in each section the specific requirements of the 40 CFR Part 112 SPCC rule. Each requirement has to the right, an associated checkbox. Please note that a "Not Applicable" ("N/A") column is included in several tables where certain rule requirements may not be applicable to your facility or operations. Unless marked with an "N/A", the checkboxes in the right hand column serve as an affirmation/verification of compliance by the facility to the stated compliance requirement. The "N/A" column should help your facility complete the self-certification when a required SPCC rule element does not apply to your facility. Use of the "N/A" column is optional, but it will enhance the clarity of your Plan. Several sections of the template also contain tables or narrative text fields.

All Tier II qualified facility self-certifiers must complete Sections I, II, and III. Additionally, the owner or operator of an:

Onshore facility (excluding production) must complete Section A.
Onshore oil production facility (excluding drilling and workover facilities) must complete Section B.
Onshore oil drilling and workover facility must complete Section C.

Complete and include with your Plan the appropriate attachments. You should consider printing copies of the attachments for use in implementing the SPCC Plan (e.g., Attachment 3.1 - Inspection Log & Schedule; Attachment 4 - Discharge Notification Form).

To complete the template, check the box next to the requirement to indicate that it has been adequately addressed. Either write "N/A" in the column or check the box under the "N/A" column to indicate those requirements that are not applicable to your facility. Where a section requires a description or listing, write in the spaces provided (or attach additional pages if more space is needed).

Below is a key for the colors used in the section headers:

Sections I, II, and III: Required for all Tier II Qualified Facilities
Section A: Onshore facilities (excluding production)
Section B: Onshore oil production facilities (excluding drilling and workover facilities)
Section C: Onshore oil drilling and workover facilities
Attachments: 1 – Five Year Review and Technical Amendment Logs 2 – Oil Spill Contingency Plan and Checklist 3 – Inspections, Dike Drainage and Personnel Training Logs 4 – Discharge Notification Form 5 – Substantial Harm Criteria

After you have completed all appropriate sections, certify and date your Plan, and then implement the Plan: (1) Before beginning operations; or (2) Within six months after beginning operations for production facilities. If your facility was in operation before August 16, 2002, and you do not already have a Plan, then implement this template immediately. Conduct inspections and tests in accordance with the written procedures that you have developed for your facility. You must keep with the SPCC Plan, a record of these inspections and tests, signed by the appropriate supervisor or inspector, for a period of three years.

Do not forget to periodically review your Plan (at least once every five years) or to update it when you make changes to your facility. You must prepare amendments within six months of the facility change, and implement them as soon as possible, but not later than six months following preparation of any amendment.

In the event that your facility releases oil to navigable waters or adjoining shorelines, immediately call the National Response Center (NRC) at 1-800-424-8802. The NRC is the federal government's centralized reporting center, which is staffed 24 hours per day by U.S. Coast Guard personnel. Additional state and local release/discharge reporting requirements also apply, including immediate notification to the Unified Program Agency and the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (800-852-7550) if a release or threatened release of oil, such as petroleum oil, poses a threat to health, safety, property or the environment.

Tier II Qualified Facility SPCC Plan

This template constitutes the SPCC Plan (Plan) for the facility, when completed and signed by the owner or operator of a facility that meets the applicability criteria in 40 CFR §112.3(g)(2). This template addresses 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. When making operational changes at a facility that are necessary to comply with the rule requirements, the owner/operator should follow state and local requirements (such as for permitting, design, and construction) and obtain professional assistance, as appropriate.

Facility Description

Facility Name _____

Facility Address _____

City _____ State _____ ZIP _

County _____ Tel. Number ( ) -

Owner or Operator Name _____

Owner or Operator Address _____

City _____ State _____ ZIP _

County _____ Tel. Number ( ) -

I. Certification

A. Self-Certification Statement (§112.6(b)(1))

The owner or operator of a facility certifies that each of the following is true in order to utilize this template to comply with the SPCC requirements:

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, and with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 112;
4. Procedures for required inspections and testing have been established;
5. I will fully implement the Plan;
6. This facility meets the following qualification criteria (under §112.3(g)(2)):
    a. The aggregate aboveground oil storage capacity of the facility is 10,000 U.S. gallons or less; 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 as described in §112.1(b) each exceeding 42 U.S. gallons within any twelve month period in the three years prior to the 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).
7. The Plan does not deviate from any requirement of 40 CFR Part 112 as allowed by §112.7(a)(2) and §112.7(d), or include any exemption/measures pursuant to §112.9(c)(6) for produced water containers and any associated piping , except as provided in §112.6(b)(3); and
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.

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

1. To report any oil discharge to navigable waters or adjoining shorelines to the appropriate authorities. Notification information is included in this Plan.
2. To review at least once every five years and amend this Plan whenever there is a material change at the facility that affects the potential for an oil discharge. 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, in accordance with the requirements under §112.8(d)(3), and;
    c. Must include an established and documented inspection or monitoring program; must follow the provisions of 40 CFR Part 109; and must be accompanied by 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.

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

Signature _____ Title: _

Name _____ Date: __ /__ / 20__

B. Professional Engineer Certification (§112.6(b)(4))

As described in §112.6(b)(3), unless reviewed and certified by a licensed Professional Engineer (PE), this Plan may not include alternative measures of environmental equivalence, impracticability determinations of secondary containment and alternative measures, or alternative procedures for produced water containers. Such measures must be reviewed and certified, in writing, by a licensed Professional Engineer pursuant to §112.6(b)(4), as indicated below.

Table 1 – Professional Engineer Certification of Alternative Measures		N/A
The review and certification by the Professional Engineer pursuant to §112.6(b)(4), as indicated below, is limited to the following. *[§112.6(b)(4)]* **[Refer to Attachment 1.3]**		
• the alternative method which achieves equivalent environmental protection pursuant to §112.7(a)(2);	☐	☐
• the impracticability determination and measures in lieu of secondary containment pursuant to §112.7(d);	☐	☐
• the measures pursuant to §112.9(c)(6) for produced water containers and any associated piping and appurtenances downstream from the container.	☐	☐

I hereby certify and attest to the following:

1. I am familiar with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 112.
2. I, or my agent, has visited and examined this facility.
3. That the alternative method of environmental equivalence in accordance with §112.7(a)(2) or the determination of impracticability and alternative measures in accordance with §112.7(d) is consistent with good engineering practice, including consideration of applicable industry standards, and with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 112.
4. That, if applicable, for a produced water container subject to §112.9(c)(6), any procedure to minimize the amount of free-phase oil is designed to reduce the accumulation of free-phase oil and the procedures and frequency for required inspections, maintenance, and testing have been established and are described in the Plan.

Signature: _____ SEAL

Name: _____

Date: / / 20

Registration Number: _____

II. Record of Plan Review and Amendments, Technical Amendments, Applicable Requirements, and Professional Engineer Certifications (§112.5(a) and (d) and 112.6(b)(2) and (b)(4))

Table 2 – Five Year Review and Technical Amendments (§§112.5(a) and 112.6(b)(2) and (3))	
This SPCC Plan is 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 (as described in §112.1(b))[a]. 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. Implement any amendment as soon as possible, but no later than six months following the Plan amendment. *[§112.5(a)]* **[See Technical Amendment Log in Attachment 1.2]**	☐
Any technical amendments to this Plan (when there is a change in the facility design, construction, operation, or maintenance that affects its potential for a discharge) is re-certified in accordance with Section I of this Plan template, provided that the facility still meets the Tier II qualified facility eligibility after the change. *[§112.6(b)(2)]*	☐
If, as a result of any change in the facility design, construction or operation, the facility no longer meets the Tier II qualified facility eligibility, the owner or operator will, within six months following the change, prepare and implement a Plan in accordance with the general Plan requirements in §112.7 and the applicable requirements in subparts B and C of 40 CFR 112, including having this Plan certified by a Professional Engineer (PE). *[§112.6(b)(2)(ii)]*	☐
Complete a review and evaluation of this SPCC Plan at least once every five years. As a result of the review, amend this SPCC 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 II qualified facility eligibility, the owner or operator must complete a full PE-certified Plan. *[§112.5(b)]* **[See Five Year Review Log in Attachment 1.1]**	☐
If a PE certified a portion of this Plan and technical amendments are made that affect the portion of this Plan that the PE certified, you must have the amended provisions of your Plan re-certified by a PE. *[§112.6(b)(2)(i)]* **[See PE Certification in Section IB and Alternative Measures Reviewed and Certified by PE in Attachment 1.3]**	☐
Alternate methods which provide environmental equivalence are reviewed and certified in writing by a PE. The PE review and certification must be included with this Plan. *[§112.6(b)(3)(i)]* **[See PE Certification in Section IB and Alternative Measures Reviewed and Certified by PE in Attachment 1.3]**	☐
Any determinations that secondary containment is impracticable and provisions in lieu of secondary containment have been reviewed and certified in writing by a Professional Engineer. The PE review and certification must be included with this Plan. *[§112.6(b)(3)(ii)]* **[See PE Certification in Section IB and Alternative Measures Reviewed and Certified by PE in Attachment 1.3]**	☐

[a] A "discharge as described in §112.1(b)" refers to the Discharge of Oil regulation in 40 CFR 110 (also referred to as the "sheen rule"), which defines a discharge of oil into or upon the navigable waters of the United States or adjoining shorelines that may be harmful under the Clean Water Act. A harmful quantity is the amount of oil that causes a sheen or discoloration on the surface of the water or adjoining shorelines; causes a sludge or emulsion to be deposited beneath the surface of the water or upon adjoining shorelines; or violates an applicable water quality standard.

III. Plan Requirements

1. Facility Diagram (§112.7(a)(3)):

Table 3 – Facility Diagram	
Describe in your Plan the physical layout of the facility and include a facility diagram, which must mark the location and contents of each fixed oil storage container and the storage area where mobile or portable containers are located.[b] The facility diagram must identify the location of and mark as "exempt" underground tanks that are otherwise exempted from the requirements under §112.1(d)(4), and produced water containers and any associated piping and appurtenances downstream from the container, that are otherwise exempted from the requirements under §112.1(d)(12). The facility diagram must also include all transfer stations (such as tank loading and unloading areas) and connecting pipes, including intra-facility gathering lines that are otherwise exempted from the requirements of this part under §112.1(d)(11). *[§112.7(a)(3)]*	☐

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y
1																									
2																									
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[b] The location and contents may be marked by identifying each tank/container and portable container storage area on the diagram above with an ID code and including the ID code on Table 4 on the following page.

2. Oil Storage Containers (§112.7(a)(3)(i)):

Table 4 – Oil Storage Containers and Capacities	
This table includes a complete list of all oil storage containers (aboveground containers[c] and completely buried tanks[d]) with capacity of 55 U.S. gallons or more, unless otherwise exempt from the rule. For mobile/portable containers, an estimated number of containers, types of oil, and anticipated capacities are provided. Include bulk tanks and containers (stationary and portable), oil-filled equipment, and oil-filled electrical equipment.	☐

Oil Storage Container *(indicate whether aboveground (A) or completely buried (B))*	**Type of Oil**	**ID Code** *(from Table 3)*	**Shell Capacity (gallons)**

Total Aboveground Oil Storage Capacity[e] _____ gallons

Total Completely Buried Oil Storage Capacity _____ gallons

Facility Total Oil Storage Capacity _____ gallons

[c] Aboveground storage containers that must be included when calculating total facility oil storage capacity include: tanks and mobile or portable containers; oil-filled operational equipment (e.g., transformers, circuit breakers, capacitors, hydraulic systems, lubricating systems, gear boxes, machining coolant systems, heat transfer systems, electrical switches, and wind turbines); oil-filled manufacturing equipment, such as flow-through process equipment (e.g., reaction vessels, fermenters, high pressure vessels, mixing tanks, dryers, heat exchangers, and distillation columns); and other oil-filled equipment. Containers that are exempt from the capacity calculation include: any container with a storage capacity of 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; pesticide application equipment or related mix containers; and milk and milk product container and associated piping and appurtenances.

[d] Completely buried tanks at a qualified facility that are in compliance with federal and California underground storage tank (UST) requirements and permitted as USTs under a Unified Program Agency (UPA) are excluded from the SPCC rule (per 40 CFR 112.1(d)(4) and are not counted toward the qualified facility applicability threshold. However, completely buried USTs must be identified/listed in this SPCC Plan and marked on the facility diagram.

[e] Counts toward qualified facility applicability threshold.

3. Oil Spill Control (§§112.7(a)(3)(ii) & (iii)):

Table 5 – Oil Spill Control	
Discharge prevention measures including procedures for routine handling of oil products (loading, unloading and facility transfers) have been created and are being implemented. *[§112.7(a)(3)(ii)]*	☐
The following is a description, listing or summary of the procedures for routine oil handling in place at this facility:	
Discharge or drainage controls such as secondary containment around containers and other structures, equipment, and procedures for the control of a discharge have been implemented. *[§112.7(a)(3)(iii)]*	☐
The following is a description, listing or summary of the discharge controls and procedures in place at this facility:	

4. Procedures for Discharge Discovery, Response and Cleanup (§112.7(a)(3)(iv) & (v) and 112.7(a)(5)):

Table 6 – Description of Discharge Countermeasures / Emergency Procedures	
The following is a description of the immediate actions (countermeasures) for discharge discovery, response and cleanup to be taken by facility personnel (and an outside contractor) in the event of a discharge to navigable waters or adjoining shorelines *[§112.7(a)(3)(iv) and 112.7(a)(5)]*:	☐

Table 7 – Disposal of Recovered Materials	
The following is a description of the methods of disposal of recovered materials in accordance with applicable legal requirements *[§112.7(a)(3)(v)]*:	☐

5. Contact List (§112.7(a)(3)(vi)):

Table 8 – Contact List	
Contact Organization / Person	**Telephone Number**
National Response Center (NRC)	1-800-424-8802
Cleanup Contractor(s)	
Key Facility Personnel	
Designated Person Accountable for Discharge Prevention:	Office:
	Emergency:
	Office:
	Emergency:
	Office:
	Emergency:
	Office:
	Emergency:
California Governor's Office of Emergency Services	1-800-852-7550
Other State, Federal, and Local Agencies	
Unified Program Agency	
Local Fire Department	
Local Police Department	
Hospital	
Other Contact References (e.g., downstream water intakes or neighboring facilities)	

6. NRC Notification Procedure (§112.7(a)(4)):

Table 9 – NRC Notification Procedure	
In the event of a discharge of oil to navigable waters 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[f] **[See Discharge Notification Form in Attachment 4]**: *[§112.7(a)(4)]*	☐
• The exact address or location and phone number of the facility; • Date and time of the discharge; • Type of material discharged; • Estimate of the total quantity discharged; • Estimate of the quantity discharged to navigable waters; • Source of the discharge; • Description of all affected media; • Cause of the discharge; • Any damages or injuries caused by the discharge; • Actions being used to stop, remove, and mitigate the effects of the discharge; • Whether an evacuation may be needed; and • Names of individuals and/or organizations who have also been contacted.	

[f] Additional California release reporting requirements apply (HSC §25510(a) and Title 19 California Code of Regulations [19 CCR] §2703) including the immediate reporting of releases and threatened releases posing a significant present or potential hazard to human health and safety, property of the environment. In addition, HSC §25270.8 and Water Code §13272(f) requires reporting of releases from a tank facility of 42 gallons or more of oil or petroleum products into state waters or where they may pass into state waters (state waters include most surface and groundwater). In addition to NRC reporting, the above releases must be immediately reported to the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services, the UPA, and, if necessary, 911. The California Hazardous Materials Spill/Release Notification Guidance (February 2014) is available from the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services.

7. SPCC Spill Reporting Requirements (Report within 60 days) (§112.4):

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

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

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;
(8) Additional preventive measures you have taken or contemplated to minimize the possibility of recurrence; and
(9) Such other information as the Regional Administrator may reasonably require pertinent to the Plan or discharge.

[g] This includes the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services, Regional Water Quality Control Board, and the Unified Program Agency (UPA).

[h] A facility with a single discharge of more than 1,000 U.S. gallons of oil to navigable waters or adjoining shorelines or two discharges to navigable waters or adjoining shorelines each more than 42 U.S. gallons of oil occurring within any 12-month period no longer meets the eligibility for a "qualified facility" and, therefore, the facility owner or operator must complete a full PE certified plan.

8. Containers with Potential for an Oil Discharge (§112.7(b)):

Table 10 below identifies the tanks and containers at the facility with the potential for an oil discharge; the mode of failure; rate of flow; the flow direction and potential quantity of the discharge; and the secondary containment method and containment capacity that is provided. Use additional pages if necessary.

Table 10 – Containers with Potential for an Oil Discharge

Area or ID Code (from Tables 3 and 4)	Type of failure (discharge scenario)	Potential discharge volume (gallons)	Flow rate (gal per minute or other)	Direction of flow for uncontained discharge	Secondary containment method[i]	Secondary containment capacity (gallons)
Bulk Storage Containers and Mobile/Portable Containers[j]						
Oil-filled Operational Equipment (e.g., hydraulic equipment, transformers)[k]						
Piping, Valves, etc.						
Product Transfer Areas (location where oil is loaded to or from a container, pipe or other piece of equipment.)						
Other Oil-Handling Areas or Oil-Filled Equipment (e.g., flow-through process vessels at an oil production facility)						

[i] 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 or drip pans; (3) Culverting, gutters, or other drainage systems; (4) Weirs, booms, or other barriers; (5) Spill diversion ponds; (6) Retention ponds; (7) Sorbent mateirals; or (8) Sumps and collection systems.

[j] For storage tanks and bulk storage containers, the secondary containment capacity must be at least the capacity of the largest oil compartment or container plus sufficient freeboard to contain precipitation.

[k] 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 this facility.

9. Containment or Diversionary Structures or Equipment to Prevent Oil Discharge (§112.7(c)):

Table 11 – Containment and/or Diversionary Structures or Equipment	
Appropriate secondary containment and/or diversionary structures or equipment[l] is provided for all oil handling containers, equipment, transfer areas, mobile refuelers, and/or other non-transportation related tank trucks to prevent a discharge to navigable waters or adjoining shorelines.[m] The entire secondary containment system, including walls and floor, is capable 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 containment system before cleanup occurs. *[§112.7(c)]*	☐

[l] 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 or drip pans; (3) Culverting, gutters, or other drainage systems; (4) Weirs, booms, or other barriers; (5) Spill diversion ponds; (6) Retention ponds; (7) Sorbent materials; or (8) Sumps and collection systems.

Except as noted below in footnote "l" for bulk storage containers and tanks (and loading/unloading racks), containment may be active or passive in design or operation, and the containment method, design, and capacity need only address the typical failure mode, and the most likely quantity of oil that would be discharged.

[m] Secondary containment for bulk storage containers and tanks must meet additional criteria (40 CFR 112.8(c) for stationary bulk tanks/containers and 40 CFR 112.8(c)(11) for portable tanks/containers (see Section A of this Plan). Secondary containment for tank truck/rail car loading or unloading racks must meet the criteria in 40 CFR 112.7(h)(1) (see Table 16 of this Plan).

10. Containment Impracticability (§112.7(d)):

Table 12 – Determination of Impracticability and Provision of Alternative Measures		N/A
This facility has determined that the installation of containment structures or pieces of equipment required by/listed in §§112.7(c) and 112.7(h)(1), and §§112.8(c)(2), 112.8(c)(11), 112.9(c)(2), 112.10(c), 112.12(c)(2), and 112.12(c)(11) to prevent a discharge to navigable waters or adjoining shorelines (as described in §112.1(b)) is not practicable. For bulk storage containers, the facility will conduct both periodic integrity testing of the containers and periodic integrity and leak testing of the valves and piping; and, unless a Facility Response Plan has been submitted to US EPA under §112.20, attached to this plan is an oil spill contingency plan following the provisions of 40 CFR part 109, and a written commitment of manpower, equipment, and materials required to expeditiously control and remove any quantity of oil discharged that may be harmful. *[§112.7(d)]*	☐	☐
The determination that secondary containment is impracticable and provisions in lieu of secondary containment have been reviewed and certified in writing by a Professional Engineer. The PE review and certification must be included with this Plan. *[§§112.6(b)(3)(ii) and 112.7(d)]* **[See PE Certification in Section IB]**	☐	☐
The explanation on why such containment structures or measures are not practicable must be included in Attachment 1.3 – Alternative Measures Reviewed and Certified by PE. **[See Alternative Measures Reviewed and Certified by PE in Attachment 1.3]**		☐

11. Inspections, Testing, and Recordkeeping (§§112.7(e), 112.8(c)(6) and (d)(4), 112.9(c)(3), 112.12(c)(6) and (d)(4)):

Table 13 – Inspections, Testing, and Recordkeeping	
Inspections, tests, and records are conducted in accordance with written procedures developed for the facility. *[§112.7(e)]*	☐
Inspections and tests are signed by the appropriate supervisor or inspector. Records of inspections and tests are kept for a period of three years, including comparison records. *[§112.7(e)]* **[See Inspection Log and Schedule in Attachment 3.1]**	☐
An inspection and/or testing program is implemented for all aboveground bulk storage containers and piping at this facility. *[§§112.8(c)(6) and (d)(4), 112.9(c)(3), 112.12(c)(6) and (d)(4)]*	☐
The following is a description of the inspection and/or testing program (e.g., description, summary or list of the written inspection/testing procedures in place; reference to the industry standard utilized; the scope, frequency, method of inspections or tests; and the qualifications of the person conducting the inspection) for all aboveground bulk storage containers and piping at this facility:	

12. Personnel Training (§112.7(f)):

Table 14 – 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)(1)]* **[See Oil-handling Personnel Training and Briefing Log in Attachment 3.5]**	☐
This person who reports to facility management is designated and accountable for discharge prevention. *[§112.7(f)(2)]* Name/Title: _____	☐
Discharge prevention briefings are conducted for oil-handling personnel annually to assure adequate understanding of the SPCC Plan for this facility. Such briefings highlight and describe past reportable discharges or failures, malfunctioning components, and any recently developed precautionary measures. *[§112.7(f)(3)]* **[See Oil-handling Personnel Training and Briefing Log in Attachment 3.5]**	☐

13. Security (excluding oil production facilities) (§112.7(g):

Table 15 – Implementation and Description of Security Measures	
Security measures are implemented at this facility to prevent unauthorized access to oil handling, processing, and storage area.	☐
The following is a description of how the facility secures and controls access to the oil handling, processing and storage areas; secure master flow and drain valves; prevents unauthorized access to starter controls on oil pumps; secures out-of-service and loading/unloading connections of oil pipelines; and addresses the appropriateness of security lighting to both prevent acts of vandalism and assist in the discovery of oil discharges:	

14. Facility Tank Car and Tank Truck Loading/Unloading Rack (excluding offshore facilities) (§112.7(h)):

Table 16 – Loading/Unloading Racks		N/A
Where loading/unloading rack drainage does not flow into a catchment basin or treatment facility designed to handle such discharges, a quick drainage system is used for tank car or tank truck loading/unloading racks. All containment systems have been designed to hold at least the maximum capacity of a tank car or tank truck loaded or unloaded at the facility.	☐	☐
An interlocked warning light or physical barrier system, warning signs, wheel chocks or vehicle brake interlock system has been provided in the area adjacent to a loading/unloading rack, to prevent vehicles from departing before complete disconnection of flexible or fixed oil transfer lines.	☐	☐
Prior to filling and departure of any tank car or tank truck at the facility, employees closely inspect for discharges at the lowermost drain and all outlets of such vehicles, and if necessary, ensure that they are tightened, adjusted, or replaced to prevent liquid discharge while in transit.	☐	☐

15. Field Constructed Aboveground Containers (§112.7(i)):

Table 17 – Field Constructed Aboveground Containers		N/A
If a field-constructed aboveground container at the facility undergoes a repair, alteration, reconstruction, or a change in service that might affect the risk of a discharge or failure due to brittle fracture or other catastrophe, or has discharged oil or failed due to brittle fracture failure or other catastrophe, the facility evaluates the container for risk of discharge or failure due to brittle fracture or other catastrophe, and as necessary, take appropriate action.	☐	☐

16. Conformance with Other Applicable Requirements (§112.7(j)):

Table 18 – Conformance with Other Applicable State Rules or Regulations [§112.7(j)]
In addition to the minimal prevention standards listed under this section, the following is a complete discussion of conformance with any applicable more stringent State rules, regulations, and guidelines. *[§112.7(j)]*

17. Qualified Oil-Filled Operational Equipment (§112.7(k)):

Table 19 – Qualified Oil-Filled Operational Equipment		N/A
This facility meets the qualification criteria for reportable discharge history. This facility has had no single discharge as described in §112.1(b) from any oil-filled operation equipment exceeding 1,000 gallons and no two discharges as described in §112.1(b) from any oil-filled operational equipment each exceeding 42 U.S. gallons within any 12-month period in the three years (other than oil discharges as described in §112.1(b) that are the result of natural disasters, acts of war or terrorism). *[§112.7(k)(1)]*	☐	☐
Facility procedures for inspections or a monitoring program to detect equipment failure and/or a discharge are established and documented **[See Inspection Log and Schedule and Bulk Storage Container Inspection Schedule in Attachments 3.1 and 3.2]** *[§112.7(k)(2)(i)]* and An oil spill contingency plan and written commitment of manpower, equipment, and materials are provided for qualified oil-filled operation equipment **[See Oil Spill Contingency Plan and Checklist in Attachment 2]** *[§112.7(k)(2)(ii)]* or Appropriate containment and/or diversionary structures or equipment are provided to prevent a discharge as described in §112.1(b) for qualified oil-filled operational equipment	☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐
An inspection or monitoring program is implemented for all qualified oil-filled operational equipment at this facility. *[§112.7(k)(2)(i)]*	☐	☐
The following is a description of the inspection or monitoring program (e.g., description, summary or list of the written inspection/monitoring procedures in place; the scope, frequency, method of inspections or monitoring; and the qualifications of the person conducting the inspection) for all qualified oil-filled operational equipment at this facility. *[§112.7(k)(2)(i)]*		☐

* * * * *

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) through (d), 112.12(b) through (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 have 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, check "N/A".**

Table 20 – General Rule Requirements for Onshore Facilities		N/A
Facility Drainage Requirements		
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. Diked areas may be emptied by pumps or ejectors that must be manually activated after inspecting the condition of the accumulation to ensure no oil will be discharged. *[§§112.8(b)(1) and 112.12(b)(1)]*	☐	☐
Valves of manual, open-and-closed design are used for the drainage of diked areas. Flapper-type drain valves shall not be used to drain diked areas. If your facility drainage drains directly into a watercourse and not into an on-site wastewater treatment plant, you must inspect and may drain uncontaminated retained stormwater, as provided in paragraphs (c)(3)(ii), (iii), and (iv) of this section. *[§§112.8(b)(2) and 112.12(b)(2)]*	☐	☐
Facility drainage systems from undiked areas with a potential for a discharge are designed to flow into ponds, lagoons, or catchment basins to retain oil or return it to the facility. Catchment basins are not located in areas subject to periodic flooding. *[§112.8(b)(3) and 112.12(b)(3)]*	☐	☐
If facility drainage is not engineered as in (b)(3) above, the final discharge of all ditches inside the facility is equipped with a diversion system that would, in the event of an uncontrolled discharge, retain oil in the facility. *[§112.8(b)(4) and 112.12(b)(4)]*	☐	☐
Where drainage waters are treated in more than one treatment unit and such treatment is continuous, and pump transfer is needed, two "lift" pumps are provided and at least one of the pumps is permanently installed. Whatever techniques are used, facility drainage systems have been engineered to prevent a discharge as described in §112.1(b) in case there is an equipment failure or human error at the facility. *[§112.8(b)(5) and 112.12(b)(5)]*	☐	☐
Bulk Storage Container Requirements		
The materials and construction of the containers at the facility are compatible with materials stored and conditions of storage such as pressure and temperature. *[§§112.8(c)(1) and 112.12(c)(1)]*	☐	☐
All facility bulk storage tank installations (including mobile or portable oil storage containers) provide a secondary means of containment for the entire capacity of the largest single container and sufficient freeboard to contain precipitation. Diked areas are sufficiently impervious to contain discharged oil. *[§112.8(c)(2) & (c)(11)]*	☐	☐
An alternative containment system has been provided consisting of a drainage trench enclosure arranged so that any discharge will terminate and be safely confined in a facility catchment basin or holding pond. *[§112.8(c)(2)]*	☐	☐
Mobile or portable oil storage containers are positioned to prevent a discharge as described in §112.1(b). *[§112.8(c)(11)]*	☐	☐
Diked Area Drainage		
If uncontaminated rainwater from diked areas drains into a storm drain or open watercourse (bypassing any facility effluent treatment system) the following procedures are implemented at the facility: *[§§112.8(c)(3)(i – iv) and 112.12(c)(3)(i – iv)]*		☐
• 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 (as described in §112.1(b))	☐	☐
• Bypass valve is opened and resealed following drainage under responsible supervision	☐	☐
• Adequate records of drainage are kept **[See Dike Drainage Log in Attachment 3.3]**	☐	☐

Table 20 – General Rule Requirements for Onshore Facilities		N/A
Buried Tanks		
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)]*: • Each buried part of a tank has corrosion protection with coatings or cathodic protection compatible with local soil conditions.	☐	☐
Bulk Container Inspection and Testing		
Each aboveground bulk container is tested or inspected for integrity on a regular schedule and whenever material repairs are made. Records of testing and inspection are kept with the SPCC Plan for a period of three years – including comparison records. Scope and frequency of the inspections and inspector qualifications are in accordance with industry standards. **[See Inspection Log and Schedule and Bulk Storage Container Inspection Schedule in Attachments 3.1 and 3.2]** *[§112.8(c)(6) and §112.12(c)(6)(i)]*	☐	☐
Outsides of bulk storage containers are frequently inspected for signs of deterioration, discharges, or accumulation of oil inside diked areas. Container supports and foundations are regularly inspected. **[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 U.S. Food and Drug Administration requirements pursuant to 21 CFR Part 110 which are shop-fabricated, constructed of austenitic stainless steel, elevated and have no external insulation, formal visual inspection is conducted on a regular schedule. Appropriate qualifications 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]** *[§112.12(c)(6)(ii)]*	☐	☐
Internal Heating Coils		
Leakage through defective internal heating coils are controlled by monitoring the steam return and exhaust lines for contamination from internal heating coils that discharge into an open watercourse, or passing the steam return or exhaust lines through a settling tank, skimmer, or other separation or retention system. *[§112.8(c)(7)]*	☐	☐
Overfill Prevention and Container Engineering		
Each container installation has been engineered or updated in accordance with good engineering practice to avoid discharges. *[§112.8(c)(8)]*	☐	☐
For each bulk container or container installation, at least one of the following devices is provided: *[§112.8(c)(8)(i – iv))]*	☐	☐
• High liquid level alarms with an audible or visual signal at a constantly attended operation or surveillance station. In smaller facilities an audible air vent may suffice. • High liquid level pump cutoff devices set to stop flow at a predetermined container content level. • Direct audible or code signal communication between the container gauger and the pumping station. • A fast response system for determining the liquid level of each bulk storage container such as digital computers, telepulse, or direct vision gauges. If this alternative is used, a person is present to monitor gauges and the overall filling of bulk storage containers.	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
Liquid level sensing devices are regularly tested to ensure proper operation **[See Inspection Log and Schedule in Attachment 3.1]**. *[§112.8(c)(8)(v)]*	☐	☐
Effluent Treatment Facilities/Systems		
On-site effluent treatment facilities are observed frequently enough to detect possible system upsets that could cause a discharge as described in §112.1(b). **[See Effluent Treatment Facilities/Systems Log in Attachment 3.4]**. *[§112.8(c)(9)]*	☐	☐

The following is a description of the inspection or monitoring program (e.g., description, summary or list of the written inspection/monitoring procedures in place; the scope, frequency, method of inspections or monitoring; and the qualifications of the person conducting the inspection) for all effluent treatment facilities/systems at this facility. *[§112.8(c)(9)]* **[See Effluent Treatment Facilities/Systems Log in Attachment 3.4]**	☐	☐
Visible Discharge Correction		
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 is promptly removed. *[§§112.8(c)(10) and 112.12(c)(10)]*	☐	☐
Facility Transfer Operations and Piping		
Buried piping that is installed or replaced on or after August 16, 2002, is provided with a protective wrapping and coating. Such buried piping installations is either cathodically protected or otherwise satisfies the corrosion protection standards for piping in 40 CFR Part 280 of this chapter or a State program approved under 40 CFR Part 281 (such as California HSC Chapter 6.7 and 23 CCR requirements for underground storage tank systems). *[§§112.8(d)(1) and 112.12(d)(1)]*	☐	☐
If a section of buried line is exposed for any reason, the facility will carefully inspect it for deterioration. If corrosion damage is found, the facility will undertake additional examination and corrective action as indicated by the magnitude of the damage. **[See Inspection Log and Schedule in Attachment 3.1]** *[§§112.8(d)(1) and 112.12(d)(1)]*	☐	☐
Terminal connections at transfer points are capped or blank-flanged and marked as to origin when piping is not in service or is in standby service for an extended time. *[§§112.8(d)(2) and 112.12(d)(2)]*	☐	☐
Pipe supports are properly designed to minimize abrasion and corrosion and allow for expansion and contraction. *[§§112.8(d)(3) and 112.12(d)(3)]*	☐	☐
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)]*	☐	☐
All vehicles entering the facility are warned to be sure that no vehicle will endanger aboveground piping or other oil transfer operations. *[§§112.8(d)(5) and 112.12(d)(5)]*	☐	☐

B. Onshore Oil Production Facilities (excluding drilling and workover facilities) (§112.9(b), (c), and (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 a provision is not applicable, check "N/A".**

Table 21 – General Rule Requirements for Onshore Oil Production Facilities		N/A
Oil Production Facility Drainage		
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)]*	☐	☐
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 or adjoining shorelines (as described in §112.1(b)) • Bypass valve is opened and resealed following drainage, 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)]*	☐	☐
Oil Production Facility Bulk Storage Containers		
The containers used at this facility are of a material and construction that are compatible with materials stored and conditions of storage. *[§112.9(c)(1)]*	☐	☐
All tank battery, separation, and treating facility installations (except for flow-through process vessels) are constructed with a capacity to hold the largest single container plus sufficient freeboard to contain precipitation. Drainage from undiked areas is safely confined in a catchment basin or holding pond. *[§112.9(c)(2)]*	☐	☐
Except for flow-through process vessels and produced water containers and associated piping and appurtenances, containers are visually inspected for deterioration and maintenance needs periodically and on a regular schedule – including foundations and supports for containers that are on or above the surface of the ground. **[See Inspection Log and Schedule in Attachment 3.1]** *[§112.9(c)(3)]*	☐	☐
New and old tank batteries at this facility are engineered/updated in accordance with good engineering practices to prevent discharges including providing at least one of the following: i. Adequate container capacity to prevent overfill if regular pumping/gauging is delayed; ii. Overflow equalizing lines between containers so that a full container can overflow to an adjacent container; iii. Vacuum protection to prevent container collapse; or *iv.* High level sensors to generate and transmit an alarm to the computer where the facility is subject to a computer production control system. *[§112.9(c)(4)]*	☐	☐
Oil Production Facility Bulk Storage Containers: Flow-Through Process Vessels		
Flow-through process vessels and associated components are either: • Constructed with a capacity to hold the largest single container plus sufficient freeboard to contain precipitation. Drainage from undiked areas is safely confined in a catchment basin or holding pond; *[§112.9(c)(2)]* and • Visually inspected for deterioration and maintenance needs periodically and on a regular schedule, including foundations and supports for process vessels that are on or above the surface of the ground. **[See Inspection Log and Schedule in Attachment 3.1]***[§112.9(c)(3)]*	☐ ☐	☐ ☐
Or alternatively flow-through process vessels are: • Visually inspected and/or tested periodically and on a regular schedule for leaks, corrosion, or other conditions that could lead to a discharge to navigable waters **[See Inspection Log and Schedule in Attachment 3.1]** *[§112.9(c)(5)(i)]*; and • Corrective action is taken or repairs are made to flow-through process vessels and any associated components as indicated by regularly scheduled visual inspections, tests, or evidence of an oil discharge; *[§112.9(c)(5)(ii)]* and	☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐

Table 21 – General Rule Requirements for Onshore Oil Production Facilities		N/A
• Any accumulations of oil discharges associated with flow-through process vessels are promptly removed or actions are initiated to stabilize and remediate such accumulations; *[§112.9(c)(5)(iii)]*; and • Flow-through process vessels are provided with a secondary means of containment for the entire capacity of the largest single container and sufficient freeboard to contain precipitation within six months of a discharge from flow-through process vessels of more than 1,000 U.S. gallons of oil in a single discharge as described in §112.1(b), or a discharge more than 42 U.S. gallons of oil in each of two discharges as described in §112.1(b) within any twelve month period. *[§112.9(c)(5)(iv)]* **NOTE:** Any discharge described above means this facility no longer meets the qualified facility criteria, and therefore, the facility owner or operator is required to prepare and implement a full PE certified Plan. *(Leave blank until such time that this provision is applicable.)*	☐ ☐	☐ ☐
Oil Production Facility Bulk Storage Containers: Produced Water Containers		
This Plan does not include any alternative procedures for skimming produced water containers in lieu of sized secondary containment pursuant to §112.9(c)(6), unless they have been reviewed and certified in writing by a Professional Engineer, as provided in §112.6(b)(4). *[§112.6(b)(3)(iii)]*	☐	☐
For each produced water container, the container either: • Complies with §112.9(c)(1) through (c)(4). *[§112.9(c)(6)]* Or alternatively, the container complies with the following provisions: • Produced water container and associated piping are visually inspected and/or tested on a regular schedule for leaks, corrosion, or other conditions that could lead to a discharge as described in §112.1(b) in accordance with good engineering practice; **[See Inspection Log and Schedule in Attachment 3.1]** *[§112.9(c)(6)(ii)] and* • Corrective action is taken or repairs are made to the produced water container and any associated piping as indicated by regularly scheduled visual inspections, tests, or evidence of an oil discharge; *[§112.9(c)(6)(iii)] and* • Any accumulations of oil discharges associated with produced water containers are promptly removed or actions are initiated to stabilize and remediate such accumulations; *[§112.9(c)(6)(iv)] and* • Produced water containers are provided with a secondary means of containment for the entire capacity of the largest single container and sufficient freeboard to contain precipitation within six months of a discharge from produced water containers of more than 1,000 U.S. gallons of oil in a single discharge as described in §112.1(b), or a discharge more than 42 U.S. gallons of oil in each of two discharges as described in §112.1(b) within any twelve month period. *[§112.9(c)(6)(v)] and* **NOTE:** Any discharge described above means this facility no longer meets the qualified facility criteria, and therefore, the facility owner or operator is required to prepare and implement a full PE certified Plan. *(Leave blank until such time that this provision is applicable.)* • A procedure is implemented on a regular schedule for each produced water container that is designed to separate the free-phase oil that accumulates on the surface of the produced water, and there is a Professional Engineer certification (in accordance with §112.3(d)(1)(vi)) associated with this procedure(s). *[§112.9(c)(6)(i)]* **[See PE Certification in Section IB and Alternative Measures Reviewed and Certified by PE in Attachment 1.3]**	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

Table 21 – General Rule Requirements for Onshore Oil Production Facilities		N/A
The following a description of the procedures, frequency, amount of free-phase oil expected to be maintained inside the container: *[§112.9(c)(6)(i)]*	☐	☐
• Records of produced water separation events are maintained in accordance with §112.7(e). Records kept under usual and customary business practices will suffice. If this procedure is not implemented as described in the Plan or no records are maintained, then you must comply with §112.9(c)(2) and (c)(3). *[§112.9(c)(6)(i)]*	☐	☐
Oil Production Facility – Facility Transfer Operations		
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)]*	☐	☐
Saltwater (oil field brine) disposal facilities are inspected often, particularly following a sudden change in atmospheric temperature, to detect possible system upsets capable of causing a discharge. **[See Inspection Log and Schedule in Attachment 3.1]** *[§112.9(d)(2)]*	☐	☐

Table 21 – General Rule Requirements for Onshore Oil Production Facilities		N/A
An oil spill contingency plan and written commitment of manpower, equipment, and materials are 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 from the pipe, will not escape the containment system before cleanup occurs.	☐ ☐	☐ ☐
A flowline/intra-facility gathering line maintenance program to prevent discharges from each flowline has been prepared and implemented at this facility. The maintenance program addresses each of the following: *[§112.9(d)(4)]*	☐	☐
• Flowlines, 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 to navigable waters or adjoining shorelines as described in §112.1(b). The frequency and type of testing allows for the implementation of a contingency plan as described under 40 CFR 109.	☐	☐
• Corrective action and repairs to any flowlines and intra-facility gathering lines and associated appurtenances as indicated by regularlyscheduled visual inspections, tests, or evidence of a discharge.	☐	☐
• Any accumulations of oil discharges associated with flowlines, intra-facility gathering lines, and associated appurtenances are promptly removed or actions initiated to stabilize and remediate such accumulations.	☐	☐
The following is a description of the flowline/intra-facility gathering line maintenance program implemented at this facility:		

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 22 – General Rule Requirements for Onshore Oil Drilling and Workover Facilities	
Mobile drilling or workover equipment is positioned or located to prevent 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)]*	☐
A blowout prevention (BOP) assembly and well control system was installed before drilling below any casing string or during workover operations. *[§112.10(d)]*	☐
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 this facility, and will/will not amend this Plan as a result.

Table 23 – Review and Evaluation of SPCC Plan for Facility			
Review Date	Plan Amendment		Name, title and signature of person authorized to review this Plan
	Will Amend	Will Not Amend	
	☐	☐	
Description of changes/amendments:			
	☐	☐	
Description of changes/amendments:			
	☐	☐	
Description of changes/amendments:			
	☐	☐	
Description of changes/amendments:			
	☐	☐	
Description of changes/amendments:			

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.

Table 24 – Description and Certification of Technical Amendments

Review Date	Description of Technical Amendment	Name, title and signature of person certifying this technical amendment

ATTACHMENT 1.3 – Alternative Measures Reviewed and Certified by Professional Engineer

As described in §112.6(b)(3), unless reviewed and certified by a licensed Professional Engineer, this Plan may not include alternative measures of environmental equivalence, impracticability determinations of secondary containment and alternative measures, or alternative procedures for produced water containers. Such measures must be reviewed and certified, in writing, by a licensed Professional Engineer pursuant to §112.6(b)(4) as indicated in Section IB of this Plan.

Table 25 – Description of Alternative Measures Reviewed and Certified by PE	NA
For each alternative measure allowed under §112.7(a)(2), the certifying Professional Engineer must state the reason(s) for nonconformance and describe the alternative method and how it provides equivalent environmental protection in accordance with §112.7(a)(2).	☐
For each determination of impracticability of secondary containment pursuant to §112.7(d), the certifying Professional Engineer must clearly explain why secondary containment measures are not practicable at this facility and provide the alternative measures required in §112.7(d) in lieu of secondary containment.	☐
The certifying Professional Engineer must describe any alternative procedures for skimming produced water containers in lieu of sized secondary containment pursuant to §112.9(c)(6).	☐

ATTACHMENT 2 – Oil Spill Contingency Plan and Checklist

An oil spill contingency plan meeting the requirements of 40 CFR part 109 and a written commitment of resources is required for:

- Any bulk container, tank or area where secondary containment has been determined to be impracticable (40 CFR part 112.7(d)
- Qualified oil-filled operational equipment which has no secondary containment (40 CFR part 112.7(k)
- Flowlines and intra-facility gathering lines at oil production facilities

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 26 – Checklist of Development and Implementation Criteria for State, Local and Regional Oil Removal Contingency Plans (§109.5)[n]	
(a) Definition of 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 communications systems established under related oil removal contingency plans, particularly State and National plans (e.g., National Contingency Plan).	☐
(4) An established, prearranged procedure for requesting assistance during a major disaster or when the situation exceeds 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 are available locally and regionally.	☐
(2) An estimate of the equipment, materials and supplies which would be required to remove the maximum oil 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 operations center and a reliable communications 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.	☐

[n] 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, Effluent Treatment Facilities/Systems, and Personnel Training Logs

ATTACHMENT 3.1 – Inspection Log and Schedule

Table 27 – Inspection & Testing Log and Schedule

This log is intended to document compliance with §§112.7(e), 112.8(c)(6), 112.8(c)(8), 112.8(c)(9), 112.8(d)(1), 112.8(d)(4), 112.9(b)(2), 112.9(c)(3), 112.9(d)(1), 112.9(d)(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[o]
					☐
					☐
					☐
					☐
					☐

[o] Indicate 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 requirement 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 28 – Bulk Storage Container Inspection Schedule

Container Size and Design Specification	Inspection requirement
Portable containers (including drums, totes, and intermediate bulk containers (IBC))	Visually inspect monthly for signs of deterioration, discharges or accumulation of oil inside diked areas
55 to 1,100 gallons with sized secondary containment	Visually inspect monthly for signs of deterioration, discharges or accumulation of oil inside diked areas plus any annual inspection elements per industry inspection standards[p]
1,101 to 5,000 gallons with sized secondary containment and a means of leak detection[p]	
1,101 to 5,000 gallons with sized secondary containment and no method of leak detection[q]	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[p] Depending upon the industry standard used, referenced or considered, additional integrity testing may include an integrity test, leak test or inspection of the tank exterior and/or interior by an industry standard-certified inspector every 2, 5 or 10 years.
5,001 to 10,000 gallons with sized secondary containment and a means of leak detection[p, r]	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 per industry inspection standards[p]. Depending upon the industry standard used, referenced or considered, additional integrity testing may include an integrity test or inspection of the tank exterior by an industry standard-certified inspector every 20 years.
5,001 to 10,000 gallons with sized secondary containment and no means of leak detection[p, r]	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 per industry inspection standards[p]. Depending upon the industry standard used, referenced or considered, additional integrity testing may include an integrity test, leak test or inspection of the tank exterior and interior by an industry standard-certified inspector every 1, 5, 10 or 15 yrs.

[p] Examples of leak detection include, but are not limited to, double-walled tanks, tanks within non-earthen secondary containment structures and elevated containers where a leak can be visually identified prior to any leak entering the ground surface.

[q] Industry standards for inspections and integrity testing include the Steel Tank Institute “Standard for the Inspection of Aboveground Storage Tanks – SP001”, 5th Edition, September 2011, or other relevant standards.

[r] Facilities with storage tanks over 10,000 gallons oil storage capacity do not meet the criteria for a Tier II Qualified Facility.

ATTACHMENT 3.4 – Effluent Treatment Facilities/Systems Log

Table 29 – 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
	☐	☐	☐	☐		
	☐	☐	☐	☐		
	☐	☐	☐	☐		
	☐	☐	☐	☐		
	☐	☐	☐	☐		
	☐	☐	☐	☐		
	☐	☐	☐	☐		
	☐	☐	☐	☐		

Table 30 – Effluent Treatment Facilities/Systems Log			
Date	Observations	Name/ Signature of Inspector	Records maintained separately[s]
			☐
			☐
			☐
			☐

[s] Indicate in the table above if records of effluent treatment facilities/systems are maintained separately at this facility.

ATTACHMENT 3.5 – Oil-handling Personnel Training and Briefing Log

Table 31 – Oil-Handling Personnel Training and Briefing Log		
Date	**Description / Scope**	**Attendees**

ATTACHMENT 4 – Discharge Notification Form

In the event of a discharge of oil to navigable waters or adjoining shorelines, the following information will be provided to the National Response Center **[also see the notification information provided in Section III-6 of this Plan]**:

Table 32 – Information provided to the National Response Center in the Event of a Discharge			
Discharge/Discovery Date		Time	
Facility Name			
Facility Location (Address/Lat-Long/Section Township Range)			
Name of reporting individual		Telephone #	
Type of material discharged		Estimated total quantity discharged	Gallons/Barrels
Source of the discharge		Media affected	☐ Soil ☐ Water (specify) ☐ Other (specify)
Actions taken			
Damage or injuries	☐ No ☐ Yes (specify)	Evacuation needed?	☐ No ☐ Yes (specify)
Organizations and individuals contacted	☐ National Response Center 800-424-8802 Time ☐ Cleanup contractor (Specify) Time ☐ Facility personnel (Specify) Time ☐ State Agency (Specify) Time ☐ Other (Specify) Time		

ATTACHMENT 5 – Substantial Harm Criteria

Facility Name: _____

Facility Address: _____

Table 33 – Certification of the Applicability of the Substantial Harm Criteria [40 CFR Part 112, Appendix C, Attachment C-II]	Yes	No
1. Does the facility transfer oil over water to or from vessels and does the facility have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 42,000 gallons?	☐	☐
2. Does the facility have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 1 million gallons and does the facility lack secondary containment that is sufficiently large to contain the capacity of the largest aboveground oil storage tank plus sufficient freeboard to allow for precipitation within any aboveground oil storage tank area?	☐	☐
3. Does the facility have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 1 million gallons and is the facility located at a distance (as calculated using the appropriate formula in Attachment C-III to this appendix or a comparable formula[1]) such that a discharge from the facility could cause injury to fish and wildlife and sensitive environments? For further description of fish and wildlife and sensitive environments, see Appendices I, II, and III to DOC/NOAA's "Guidance for Facility and Vessel Response Plans: Fish and Wildlife and Sensitive Environments" (see Appendix E to 40 CFR Part 112, Section 13, for availability) and the applicable Area Contingency Plan.	☐	☐
4. Does the facility have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 1 million gallons and is the facility located at a distance (as calculated using the appropriate formula in Attachment C-III, Appendix C, 40 CFR Part 112 or a comparable formula[1]) such that a discharge from the facility would shut down a public drinking water intake?[2] [1]If a comparable formula is used, documentation of the reliability and analytical soundness of the comparable formula must be attached to this form. [2]For the purposes of 40 CFR Part 112, public drinking water intakes are analogous to public water systems as described at 40 CFR 143.2(c).	☐	☐
5. Does the facility have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 1 million gallons and has the facility experienced a reportable oil discharge in an amount greater than or equal to 10,000 gallons within the last 5 years?	☐	☐

Certification

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

_____ _____

Signature *Title*

_____ / / 20

Name (please type or print) *Date*

Note: A "yes" answer to any of the above questions on this Attachment means that this facility no longer meets the eligibility for a Tier II qualified facility. The owner or operator must complete a full PE-certified SPCC Plan and may also be required to complete a Facility Response Plan.