Pt. 112, App. G

No	viduals responsible for obtaining information, I believe that the submitted information is true, accurate, and complete. Signature: Name (Please type or print): Title: Date:
No	[59 FR 34122, July 1, 1994; 59 FR 49006, Sept. 26, 1994, as amended at 65 FR 40816, June 30.
CERTIFICATION I certify under penalty of law that I have	2000; 65 FR 43840, July 14, 2000; 66 FR 34561, June 29, 2001; 67 FR 47152, July 17, 2002]
personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this document, and that based on my inquiry of those indi-	APPENDIX G TO PART 112—TIER I QUALIFIED FACILITY SPCC PLAN

Facility Description

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 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.

Fac	cility Name			
Facili	ty Address			
	City	State		ZIP
	County	Tel. Number	() -	
Owner or oper	ator Name			
Owner	or operator			
	Address			
	City	State		ZIP
	County	Tel. Number	() -	
. Self-Certificati	ion Statement (§112	.6(a)(1))		
		y certifies that each of the follo	wing is true in ord	er to utilize this
	oly with the SPCC req		g	
	,	•		
		, certify that the following	g is accurate:	
1.	I am familiar with th	e applicable requirements of 4	0 CFR part 112;	
2.	I have visited and e	xamined the facility;		
3.	This Plan was prepa	ared in accordance with accep	ted and sound inc	lustry practices an
	standards;			
4.		ired inspections and testing ha		
	, ,	tion and testing standards or r	ecommended pra	ctices;
5.	I will fully implemen			
6.		he following qualification criter		
		ate aboveground oil storage c	apacity of the facil	lity is 10,000 U.S.
	gallons or le			
	•	has had no single discharge a	-	
		gallons and no two discharges		
		42 U.S. gallons within any twel		
	,	SPCC Plan self-certification da	,	
		12 if the facility has been in op		
	U	I discharges as described in §	112.1(b) that are t	he result of natura
	disasters, a	acts of war, or terrorism); and		

- There is no individual oil storage container at the facility with an aboveground capacity 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 measures pursuant to §112.9(c)(6) for produced water containers and any associated piping;
- 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:

- To report any oil discharge to navigable waters or adjoining shorelines to the appropriate authorities. Notification information is included in this Plan.
- 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;
 - 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; must follow the provisions of 40 CFR part 109; and must include 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(a). I certify that the information contained in this Plan is true.

Signature	Title:	
Name	Date:	//20

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 SPCC Plan amendment as soon as possible, but no later than six months following 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 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,	П
operation, or maintenance that materially affects the potential for a discharge to navigable waters	ш
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 this 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]	ш

III. Plan Requirements

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

Table G-2 Oil Sto	rage Containers and Capacities	;	
This table includes a complete list of all oil st completely buried tanks ^b) with capacity of 55 from the rule. For mobile/portable containers anticipated capacities are provided.	U.S. gallons or more, unless other, an estimate number of container	erwise exempt	
Oil Storage Container (indicate whether	Type of Oil	Shell Capaci	ty
aboveground (A) or completely buried (B))		(gallons)	
	-		
	·		
	Total Aboveground Storage	9	allons
	Capacity ^c Total Completely Buried	a	allons
	Storage Capacity	9	4.10110
	Facility Total Oil Storage	g	allons
³ Ahayaarayad staraga cantainara that must be inse	Capacity	l stavana savasitu isali	

^a 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); 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 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; and pesticide application equipment or related mix containers.

^b 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 applicability threshold.

^c Counts toward qualified facility applicability threshold.

Pt. 112, App. G

2. Secondary Containment and Oil Spill Control (§§112.6(a)(3)(i) and (ii), 112.7(c) and 112.9(c)(2)):

Table G-3 Secondary Containment and Oil Spill Control Appropriate secondary containment and/or diversionary structures or equipment^a is provided for all oil handling containers, equipment, and transfer areas 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 a primary containment system, such as a tank or pipe, will not escape the containment system before cleanup occurs.

^a 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; or (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	Potential	Direction of	Secondary	Secondary
	scenario)	discharge	flow for	containment methoda	containment
		volume	uncontained		capacity
		(gallons)	discharge		(gallons)
Bulk Storage Containers and Mobile/P	ortable Containers ^o	.,			

Oil-filled Operational Equipment (e.g.,	hydraulic equipment, transformers)c			A	
			<u> </u>		
			<u> </u>		<u> </u>
Piping, Valves, etc.			·	T	
Product Transfer Areas (location when	e oil is loaded to or from a container	pipe or other r	iece of equipm	ent.)	
Troduct Transici Areas (location when	- I readed to or from a container,	pipo oi otiloi p	T COO C. CQUIPITI	J	T
Other Oil-Handling Areas or Oil-Filled	Other Oil-Handling Areas or Oil-Filled Equipment (e.g. flow-through process vessels at an oil production facility)				***************************************
			 		
		-	 		

[&]quot; 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; or or other drainage systems; (4) Weirs, booms, or other barriers; (5) Spill diversion ponds; (6) Retention ponds; or or other drainage systems; (4) Weirs, booms, or other barriers; (5) Spill diversion ponds; (6) Retention ponds; or (7) Sorbent materials.

Sorbent materials.

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.

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.

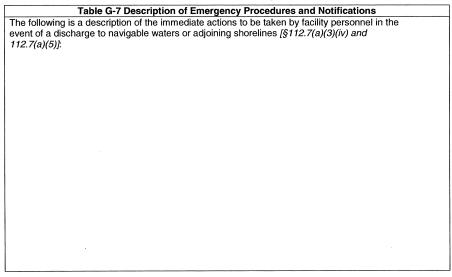
3. Inspections, Testing, Recordkeeping and Personnel Training (\S112.7(e)$ and (f), 112.8(c)(6) and (d)(4), 112.9(c)(3), 112.12(c)(6) and (d)(4)):

Table G-5 Inspections, Testing, Recordkeeping and Personnel Training	
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. reference to industry standard utilized, scope, frequency, method of inspection or test, and person conducting the inspection) for all aboveground bulk storage containers and piping at this facility:	
м.	
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 purposes of this paragraph. [§112.7(e)]	
A record of the inspections and tests are kept at the facility or 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 area.		
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 oil discharges:		

5. Emergency Procedures and Notifications (§112.7(a)(3)(iv) and 112.7(a)(5)):



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	
Cleanup Contractor(s)		
Key Facility Personnel		
Designated Person Accountable for Discharge Prevention:	Office:	
	Emergency:	
	Office:	
	Emergency:	
	Office:	
	Emergency:	
	Office:	
	Emergency:	
State Oil Pollution Control Agencies		
Other State, Federal, and Local Agencies		
Local Fire Department		
Local Police Department		
Hospital		
Other Contact References (<u>e.g.</u> , downstream water intakes or neighboring facilities)		
e e e		

7. NRC Notification Procedure (§112.7(a)(4) and (a)(5)):

Table G-9 NRC Notification Procedure In the event of a discharge of oil to navigable waters or adjoining shorelines, the following П 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]: [§112.7(a)(4)] 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 quantity discharged to mitigate the effects of the discharge; navigable waters; Whether an evacuation may be needed; and Source of the discharge; Names of individuals and/or organizations who 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:

- 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 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
- (9) Such other information as the Regional Administrator may reasonably require pertinent to the Plan or discharge

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 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. 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.		
[§§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. [§§112.8(c)(1) and 112.12(c)(1)]		
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 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 bulk 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] [<i>§112.8(c)(6) and §112.12(c)(6)(i)</i>]		
Outsides of bulk storage containers are frequently inspected for signs of deterioration,		
discharges, or accumulation of oil inside diked areas. [See Inspection Log and Schedule in	ш	
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, 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		

Table G-10 General Rule Requirements for Onshore Facilities	
Storage Container Inspection Schedule in Attachments 3.1 and 3.2] [§112.12(c)(6)(ii)]	
Each container is provided with a system or documented procedure to prevent overfills for the container. Describe:	
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 is 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) ($\S112.9(b)$, (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, 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)]	
 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)]	
The containers used at this facility are compatible with materials stored and conditions of storage. [$\S112.9(c)(1)$]	
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 additional capacity to contain rainfall. Drainage from undiked areas is safely confined in a catchment basin or holding pond. [§112.9(c)(2)]	
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 tank batteries at this 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 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)]	
Flow-through process vessels and associated components are:	
 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)] and 	
 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)] 	
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; and Corrective action or repairs are applied to flow-through process vessels and any associated components as indicated by regularly scheduled visual inspections, tests, or evidence of an oil discharge; and Any accumulations of oil discharges associated with flow-through process vessels are	
promptly removed; and	

Table G-11 General Rule Requirements for Onshore Oil Production Facilities	
 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)] (Leave blank until such time that this provision is applicable.) 	
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 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 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 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 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 G-12 General Rule Requirements for Onshore Oil Drilling and Workover Facilities				
Mobile drilling or worker 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 G-13 Review and Evaluation of SPCC Plan for Facility							
Review Date	Plan Amendment		Name and signature of person authorized to review				
	Will Amend	Will Not Amend	this Plan				

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 G-14 Description and Certification of Technical Amendments							
Review Date	Description of Technical Amendment	ent 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 Checklist of Development and Implementation Criteria for State, Local and Regiona Removal Contingency Plans (§109.5) ^a	l Oil
(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 oil discharge including:	of an
(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., NCP).	
(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 disc situation including:	harge
(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 oid ischarge including:	il
(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.	

Table G-15 Checklist of Development and Implementation Criteria for State, Local and Regiona Removal Contingency Plans (§109.5) ^a	l Oil
(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.	

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

129

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)(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	
		,				

a 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 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 gallons with sized secondary containment 1,101 to 5,000 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 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				

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

_
'n
\triangleright
ਰ
Ö
0

<u>.</u>

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		
		. 🗆						
		. 0		. 🗆				
-								

ATTACHMENT 3.4 - Oil-handling Personnel Training and Briefing Log

Table G-19 Oil-Handling Personnel Training and Briefing Log Date Description / Scope Attendees					
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 7 of the Plan]:

Table G-20 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					

[74 FR 58811, Nov. 13, 2009]

PART 113—LIABILITY LIMITS FOR SMALL ONSHORE STORAGE FA-CILITIES

Subpart A—Oil Storage Facilities

Sec.

- 113.1 Purpose.
- $113.2\quad Applicability.$
- 113.3 Definitions.
- 113.4 Size classes and associated liability limits for fixed onshore oil storage facilities, 1,000 barrels or less capacity.
- 113.5 Exclusions.
- 113.6 Effect on other laws.

AUTHORITY: Sec. 311(f)(2), 86 Stat. 867 (33 U.S.C. 1251 (1972)).

Source: $38\ FR\ 25440$, Sept. $13,\ 1973$, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—Oil Storage Facilities

§113.1 Purpose.

This subpart establishes size classifications and associated liability limits for small onshore oil storage facilities with fixed capacity of 1,000 barrels or less.

§113.2 Applicability.

This subpart applies to all onshore oil storage facilities with fixed capacity of 1,000 barrels or less. When a discharge to the waters of the United States occurs from such facilities and when removal of said discharge is performed by the United States Government pursuant to the provisions of subsection 311(c)(1) of the Act, the liability