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Welcome to Completing the SPCC Template for Qualified Facilities

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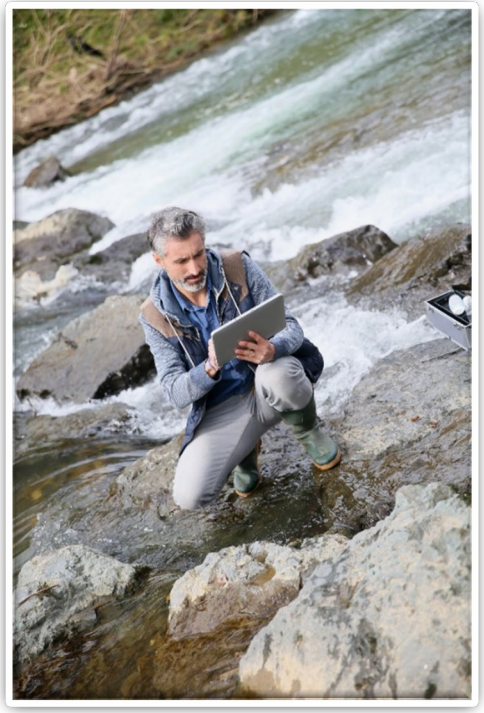
Objectives

1. Review the triggers for SPCC Plans
2. Review the definition of “qualified facilities”
3. Discuss the SPCC Plan Template for qualified facilities
4. Question-and-answer session

Waters of the State

- California defines “Waters of the State” as:
  - “any surface water or groundwater, including saline waters, within the boundaries of the state”
- The term includes:
  - All waters within the State boundaries
  - The territorial sea (3 nautical miles from coast)



[CA Water Code, §13050(e)]

Aboveground Petroleum Storage Act (APSA)

Any tank facility that:

- Is subject to 40 CFR 112; or
- Has a storage capacity of ≥ 1,320 gallons of petroleum must:
  - Prepare and implement an SPCC Plan
  - Conduct periodic inspections to assure compliance

[Health and Safety Code, Div. 20, Chap 6.67]

APSA Exclusions

- Farms, nurseries, logging operations, and construction sites are excluded if:
  - No individual storage tank capacity is > 20,000 gallons
  - Cumulative storage capacity is not > 100,000 gallons
- Underground Storage Tanks (USTs) that are subject to 40 CFR 280 are also excluded

[Health and Safety Code, §25270.4.5(a)]

Oil Discharge Prevention

- Discharge prevention should be top priority for facilities with on-site oil storage
- 40 CFR 112 addresses oil pollution prevention
  - Certain facilities are required to create and implement a Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan (SPCC Plan)

Part 112	Oil Pollution Prevention	112.1 – 112.21
Subpart A	Applicability, Definitions, and General Requirements for All Facilities and All Types of Oils	112.1 – 112.7
Subpart B	Requirements for Petroleum Oils and Non-Petroleum Oils, Except Animal Fats and Oils and Greases, and Fish and Marine Mammal Oils; and Vegetable Oils (Including Oils from Seeds, Nuts, Fruits, and Kernels)	112.8 – 112.11
Subpart C	Requirements for Animal Fats and Oils and Greases, and Fish and Marine Mammal Oils; and for Vegetable Oils, including Oils from Seeds, Nuts, Fruits, and Kernels	112.12 – 112.15
Subpart D	Response Requirements	112.20 – 112.21

Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Rule

The purpose of the rule is to ensure certain facilities develop SPCC Plans designed to prevent oil discharges from reaching US navigable waters or adjoining shorelines, or in California “waters of the state”

Facility Definition

"Facility means any mobile or fixed, onshore or offshore building, property, parcel, lease, structure, installation, equipment, pipe, or pipeline (other than a vessel or a public vessel) used in oil well drilling operations, oil production, oil refining, oil storage, oil gathering, oil processing, oil transfer, oil distribution, and oil waste treatment, or in which oil is used…"

Includes construction and other facilities that have standby, temporary, and seasonal storage

[40 CFR 112.2]

Facility Definition *(con't)*

"The boundaries of a facility depend on several site-specific factors, including but not limited to, the ownership or operation of buildings, structures, and equipment on the same site and types of activity at the site. Contiguous or non-contiguous buildings, properties, parcels, leases, structures, installations, pipes, or pipelines under the ownership or operation of the same person may be considered separate facilities."

[40 CFR 112.2]

Oil Pollution Prevention Program
Non-transportation-related Facilities

The rules apply to owners and operators of facilities involved in:

- On- and offshore activities
- Agriculture
- Non-transportation-related activities

[40 CFR 112.1(b)]

Oil Pollution Prevention Program
Transportation-related Facilities

- The rules do not apply to transportation-related facilities
  - Rail
  - Aircraft
  - Vessel
  - Highway




- They may or may not apply to pipelines and gathering lines

Transportation facilities are regulated by the Department of Transportation (DOT)

[40 CFR 112.1(d)]

Non-transportation-related Activities

Non-transportation-related activities include:

- Oil production (drilling, gathering, refining, processing, and workover)
- Transferring
- Distributing
- Storing
- Using
- Consuming

[40 CFR 112.1(b)]

Capacity Triggers

You must have an SPCC Plan if your facility has:

- More than 1,320 gallons of oil in aggregate above-ground storage capacity
- More than 42,000 gallons of completely buried oil storage capacity
- A “reasonable expectation of an oil discharge” to a waterway or adjoining shoreline

[40 CFR 112.1]

Capacity Criteria

Counted:

- Containers with a capacity of 55 gallons or greater, including:
  - Tanks and tank batteries
  - Mobile or portable containers
  - Oil-filled equipment
  - Flow-through process equipment
  - Operational equipment

Capacity Criteria
Exclusions

NOT counted:

- Containers with less than 55-gallon capacity (e.g., 30-gallon drum, quart-sized container)
- Permanently closed containers/facilities
- Underground storage tanks subject to 40 CFR 280

Oil Pollution Prevention Program
Applicability

Applies to facilities located in close proximity to nearby surface waters

- It's reasonable to expect that the facility could discharge oil in harmful quantities into or upon a navigable water of the US or adjoining shoreline

[40 CFR 112.1]

Oil Pollution Prevention Program

Applicability Determination

The owner/operator decides if the facility meets the applicability criteria

- Based on quantity and nature of oil stored, geography, and location
- Consider topography, drainage, and distance to water
- Exclude discharge prevention features (e.g., secondary containment, response capability)

SPCC Plan
Location Exclusion

Facilities residing in locations where it is not reasonable to expect that an oil discharge could reach navigable waters are excluded from the Plan requirements

[40 CFR 112.1(d)]

SPCC Plan
Location Exclusion

Exclusion is based on natural geographic and topographic consideration only

- Secondary containment and man-made obstructions do not count

It's unlikely that many facilities can use this exclusion since a surface water is typically nearby

[40 CFR 112.1(d)]

SPCC Plan
Capacity Exclusion

Facilities with a limited storage capacity for oil may not be required to develop an SPCC Plan

- Based on both aboveground and underground storage limits
- Must account for each on-site storage location reasonably expected to store some type of oil

[40 CFR 112.1(d)]

SPCC Plan
Capacity Exclusion – Aboveground Limits

Facilities are not required to have a Plan if their total aboveground storage capacity is ≤ 1,320 gallons

- Don't have to include containers that are less than 55 gallons

[40 CFR 112.1(d)]

SPCC Plan
Capacity Exclusion – Underground Storage Tanks

"Completely buried tank means any container completely below grade and covered with earth, sand, gravel, asphalt, or other material"

- Includes connected underground piping, underground ancillary equipment, and containment systems
- Excluded from capacity calculation for SPCC, but must be indicated on the facility diagram

Containers in vaults, bunkered tanks, or partially buried tanks are considered aboveground storage containers

[40 CFR 112.1(d) and 112.2]

APSA
Tanks In Underground Areas (TIUGAs)

Facilities with storage capacity <1,320 gallons which have 1 or more TIUGAs are subject to the requirements unless the TIUGA(s):

- Holds hydraulic fluid for a closed loop system for elevators/lifts/similar devices;
- Is a heating oil tank; or
- Is a sump, separator, clarifier, catch basin, or storm drain

[HSC §25270.3]

APSA
Tanks In Underground Areas (TIUGAs)

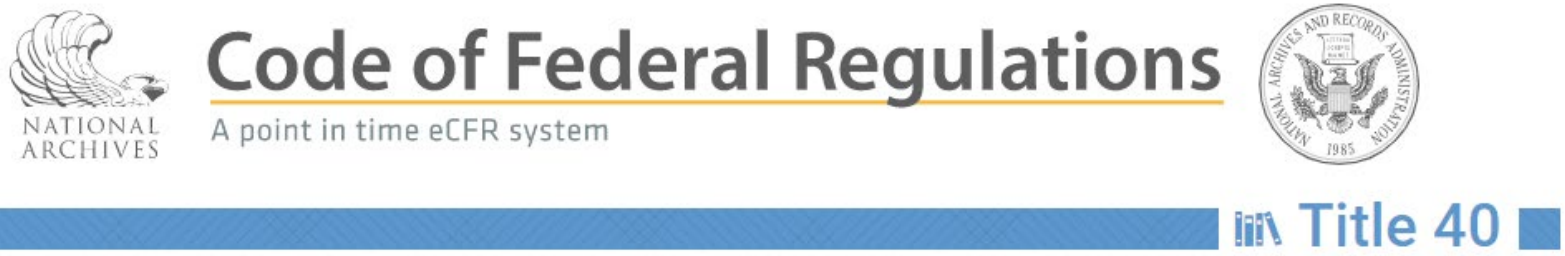
TIUGAs meet certain criteria and are located in a structure that is:

- At least 10 percent below the ground surface (basement, cellar, shaft, pit, vault, etc.)
  - "Below grade but not buried"
- Able to provide for secondary containment of the contents of the tank, piping, and ancillary equipment until clean-up occurs
- Sufficient to allow for direct viewing of the exterior of the tank, except for that part in contact with the surface of the floor

[HSC §25270.2(o)]

SPCC Plan
Capacity Exclusion – Underground Limits

- Facilities must meet both aboveground and underground storage capacity limits to qualify for the exclusion
- Underground storage capacity limit is 42,000 gallons
- Not required to include underground storage tanks (USTs) managed under RCRA Federal regulations and State-approved programs [40 CFR 280 through 282]



[40 CFR 112.1(d)]

SPCC Plan Certification

Most Plans must be reviewed and certified by a licensed Professional Engineer (PE)

- Engineer must be familiar with Federal and State regulations that apply to oil pollution prevention
- Engineer's certification affirms that they have visited and inspected the facility

[40 CFR 112.3(d)]

SPCC Plan Certification
Professional Engineer (PE) Certification

PE must attest that the Plan:

- Is adequate for the facility
- Was written in compliance with the SPCC rules, following good practices and industry standards
- Establishes inspection and testing protocols

[40 CFR 112.3(d)]

SPCC Plan Certification

- All technical amendments made to the Plan require certification by a licensed PE
  - Exceptions do apply to “qualified facilities”
- Periodic reviews of the SPCC Plan do not require PE certification

[40 CFR 112.5 and 112.6]

SPCC Plan Self-Certification
Definition of Qualified Facilities

Qualified facilities are permitted to self-certify their SPCC Plans (no licensed PE required), provided they have:

- Total aboveground oil storage capacity of ≤ 10,000 gallons
- Minimal spill history within the three years leading up to the Plan's self-certification date

[40 CFR 112.3(g)]

SPCC Plan Self-Certification

Definition of Minimal Spill History

A “minimal spill history” is defined as either:

- No single discharge > 1,000 gallons within any 12-month period during the three years leading up to the Plan’s self-certification date; or
- No two discharges > 42 gallons each within any 12-month period during the three years prior to the Plan’s self-certification date

[40 CFR 112.3(g)]

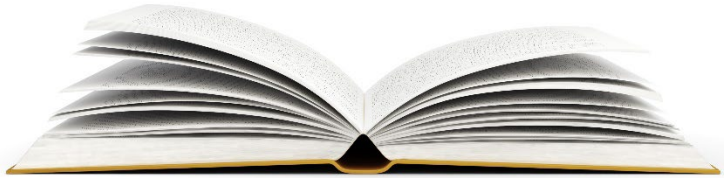
SPCC Plan Self-Certification
Types of Qualified Facilities

There are two types of qualified facilities:

- Tier I
- Tier II

Tier I Qualified Facilities

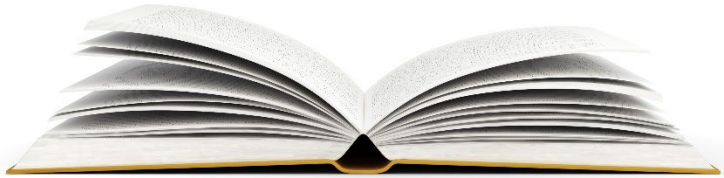
- Total aboveground container storage capacity must be ≤ 10,000 gallons;
- In the three years prior to the Plan certification:
  - No spills to navigable waters of the US and adjoining shorelines greater than 1,000 gallons, or
  - No two spills greater than 42 gallons in a 12-month period; and
- No *individual* aboveground container can exceed 5,000-gallon capacity



[40 CFR 112.3(g)]

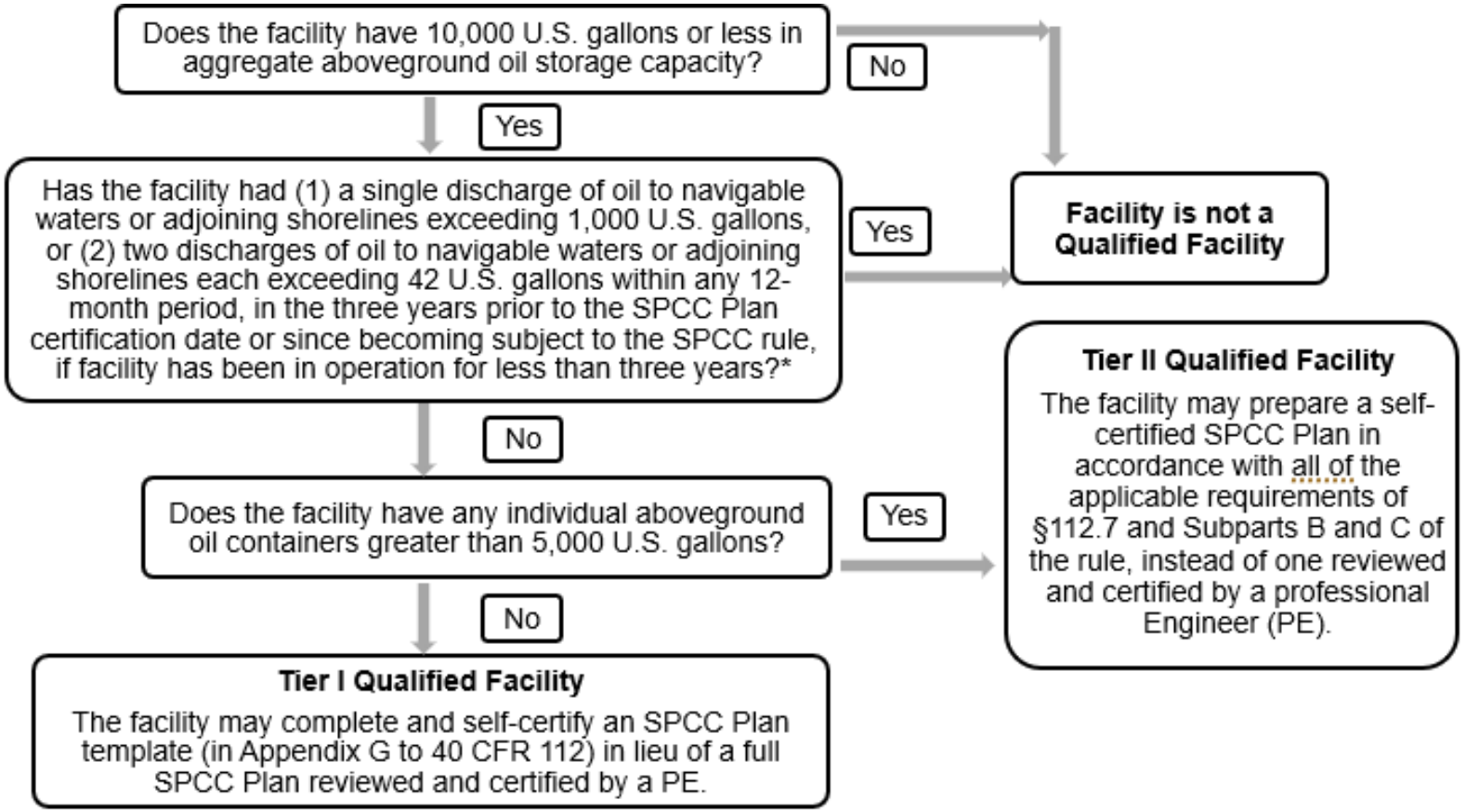
Tier II Qualified Facilities

- Total storage capacity of aboveground containers must be ≤ 10,000 gallons
- In the three years prior to the Plan certification:
  - No spills to navigable waters of the US and adjoining shorelines greater than 1,000 gallons or
  - No two spills greater than 42 gallons in a 12-month period; and
- *Individual* aboveground containers may exceed 5,000-gallon storage capacity



[40 CFR 112.3(g)]

Tier I and II Qualified Facility Eligibility Requirements and Options



SPCC Plan Self-Certification
Tier I Facility Advantage

Tier I qualified facilities may complete a streamlined SPCC Plan template document, rather than create a Plan from scratch

- May complete an abbreviated version of the Plan
- Plan template is found in Appendix G to 40 CFR 112
- EPA's website includes links to downloadable/editable documents and examples of completed SPCCs

Appendix G to Part 112 - Tier I Qualified Facility SPCC Plan

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.

[40 CFR 112.6]

SPCC Plan Self-Certification
Tier II Facility

Tier II qualified facilities cannot use the Plan template and must prepare a standard written Plan according to:

- Rules found in 40 CFR 112.7
- Applicable requirements found in 40 CFR 112, Subparts B and C

§ 112.7 General requirements for Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plans.

If you are the owner or operator of a facility subject to this part you must prepare a Plan in accordance with good engineering practices. The Plan must have the full approval of management at a level of authority to commit the necessary resources to fully implement the Plan. You must prepare the Plan in writing. If you do not follow the sequence specified in this section for the Plan, you must prepare an equivalent Plan acceptable to the Regional Administrator that meets all of the applicable requirements listed in this part, and you must supplement it with a section cross-referencing the location of requirements listed in this part and the equivalent requirements in the other prevention plan. If the Plan calls for additional facilities or procedures, methods, or equipment not yet fully operational, you must discuss these items in separate paragraphs, and must explain separately the details of installation and operational start-up. As detailed elsewhere in this section, you must also:

Like Tier I facilities, Tier II facilities may also self-certify their Plans

SPCC Plan Certification
Self-Certification

The owner/operator of a qualified facility must certify that the SPCC Plan:

- Has been prepared per the regulations and follows best industry practices and standards
- Is approved by management and commits the resources to execute it
- Will be implemented

SPCC Plan Certification
Self-Certification

The owner/operator of a qualified facility must certify that the SPCC Plan:

- Includes discharge notification information
- Will be reviewed and amended at least ***once every five years***

Discharges of Oil

- The Clean Water Act (CWA) prohibits discharges of oil into or upon navigable waters of the US in amounts that could cause harm to human health or the environment
  - Navigable waters include large water bodies as well as tributaries, lakes, ponds, etc.
- The CWA requires reporting of oil discharges to navigable waters by the responsible person

Oil Discharges That "May Be Harmful"

The rules implementing the oil discharge portion of the Clean Water Act are found at 40 CFR 110

- The EPA describes discharges of oil in quantities that "may be harmful" as those that:
  - Violate water quality standards established by the State or Federal EPA

[40 CFR 110.3]

Oil Discharges That “May Be Harmful”

The EPA describes discharges of oil in quantities that “may be harmful” as those that:

- Cause a film or sheen on the surface of the water or discoloration; or
- Cause a sludge or emulsion to be deposited beneath the surface of the water or on the shorelines

[40 CFR 110.3]

Oil Discharge Notification

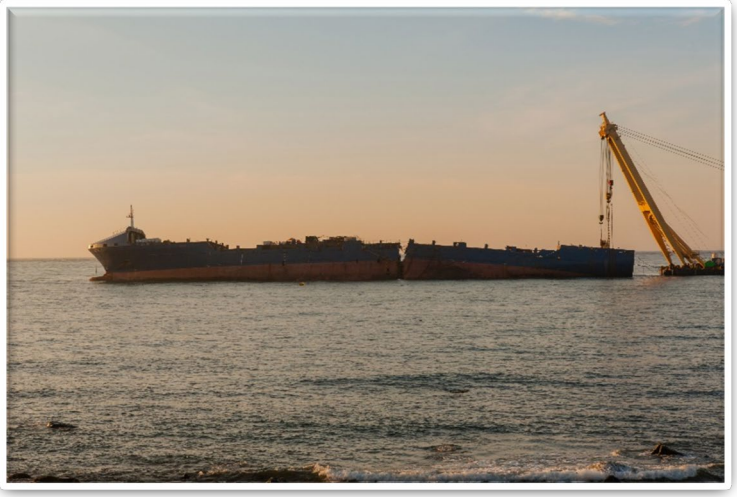
- If a discharge occurs, immediately notify the National Response Center (NRC)
- Options for providing notification include:
  - Call the NRC at 1-800-424-8802 or 1-202-426-2675 *(Washington, DC area only)*
  - Call one of the Coast Guard district offices
  - Contact the nearest EPA regional office

United States Coast Guard
National Response Center

[40 CFR 110.6]

Reporting Oil Spills

- People in charge of vessels or facilities must notify the NRC immediately upon knowledge of the discharge
  - NRC relays information to the EPA or US Coast Guard, depending on the location of the incident
- On-scene coordinators evaluate the situation and decide if emergency response is required

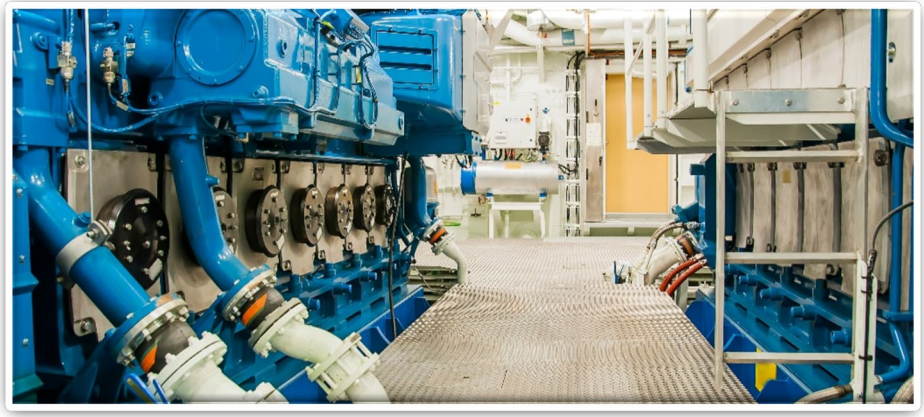


[40 CFR 110.6]

Oil Discharge Notification Exclusions

Discharges of oil that are *not determined to be harmful* are excluded from the normal notification requirements and include discharges:

- From properly functioning vessel engines
- Allowed under MARPOL 73/78, Annex I
- Permitted for research, demonstrations, or studies



[40 CFR 110.5]

SPCC Reporting Requirements

- Facilities subject to the SPCC Rule must report certain discharges to the EPA Regional Administrator within ***60 days***
- Report oil discharge(s) to navigable waters or adjoining shorelines of:
  - More than 1,000 gallons (single event)
  - More than 42 gallons (in each of two events within a 12-month period)

Also, send the report to the agency of the state in which the facility is located

DTSC Department of Toxic Substances Control

[40 CFR 112.4]

SPCC Oil Discharge Report Elements

When reporting oil discharges, include:

- Names, location, and phone numbers
- Maximum capacity and normal throughput
- Discharge cause and failure analysis
- Preventive measures
- Other information as required

[40 CFR 112.4(a)]

SPCC Oil Discharge Report Elements
Facility Details

Provide an adequate facility description, including:

- Specific discharge location
- Facility layout map(s)
- Flow diagrams
- Topographical maps

[40 CFR 112.4(a)]

SPCC Oil Discharge Report Elements
Discharge Details

Include discharge details on the report, such as:

- Date and time
- Type of material
- Total or estimated quantity
- Discharge effects (e.g., damages, injuries)

[40 CFR 112.4(a)]

SPCC Oil Discharge Report Elements
Countermeasures and Corrective Actions

Report any actions that were taken, including:

- Countermeasures
  - Response activities to stop, remove, and/or lessen the effects of the discharge (e.g., evacuation, containment)
  - Contacting additional resources for assistance
- Corrective measures (e.g., maintenance, repair, replacement)

[40 CFR 112.4(a)]

SPCC Plan Components
Table G-2

Table G-2 is for listing oil storage containers and capacities

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

Table G-2 Oil Storage Containers and Capacities		
This table includes a complete list of all oil storage containers (aboveground containers[a] and completely buried tanks[b]) with capacity of 55 U.S. gallons or more, unless otherwise exempt from the rule. For mobile/portable containers, an estimate number of containers, types of oil, and anticipated capacities are provided. ☐		
Oil Storage Container *(indicate whether aboveground (A) or completely buried (B))*	**Type of Oil**	**Shell Capacity (gallons)**
	Total Aboveground Storage Capacity [c]	_____ gallons
	Total Completely Buried Storage Capacity	_____ gallons
	Facility Total Oil Storage Capacity	_____ gallons

[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.

SPCC Plan Components
Table G-2

Aboveground containers include:

- Tanks and mobile or portable containers
- Oil-filled operational equipment (e.g., transformers)
- Other oil-filled equipment (reservoir capacity)

SPCC Plan Components
Table G-2

For mobile/portable containers, estimate:

- Number of containers
- Types of oil
- Anticipated capacities

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

Table G-2 Oil Storage Containers and Capacities

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Oil Storage Container *(indicate whether aboveground (A) or completely buried (B))*	Type of Oil	Shell Capacity (gallons)

Total Aboveground Storage Capacity [c]	_____ gallons
Total Completely Buried Storage Capacity	_____ gallons
Facility Total Oil Storage Capacity	_____ gallons

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SPCC Plan Components
Table G-2

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SPCC Plan Components
Table G-3

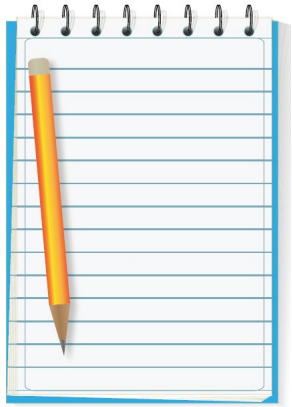


Table G-3 is for certification of secondary containment/diversionary structures:

- Capable of containing oil
- Constructed so that any discharge from a primary containment system will not escape secondary containment before cleanup occurs

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.

SPCC Plan Components
Table G-3

Secondary containment/diversionary structures include:

- Sufficiently impervious dikes, berms, retaining walls
- Curbing
- Culverting, gutters, other drainage systems
- Weirs, booms, other barriers
- Spill diversion ponds
- Retention ponds
- Sorbent materials

SPCC Plan Components
Table G-4

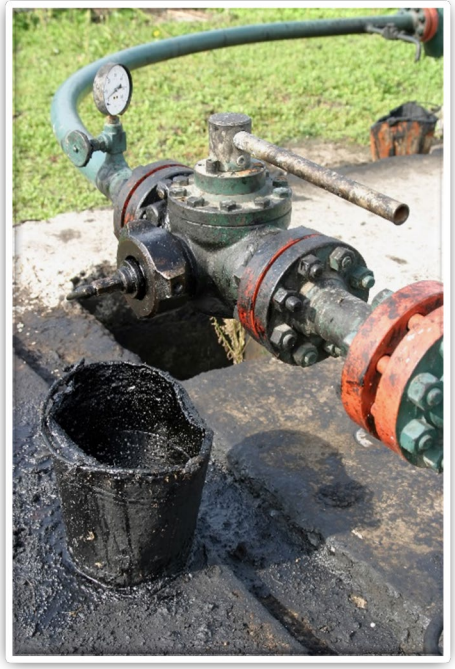
Table G-4 is for identifying tanks and containers with the potential for an oil discharge

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

Table G-4 Containers with Potential for an Oil Discharge

Area	Type of failure (discharge scenario)	Potential discharge volume (gallons)	Direction of flow for uncontained discharge	Secondary containment method[a]	Secondary containment capacity (gallons)
Bulk Storage Containers and Mobile/Portable Containers[b]					
Oil-filled Operational Equipment (e.g., hydraulic equipment, transformers)[c]					
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)					

[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.
[b] 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.
[c] 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.



SPCC Plan Components
Table G-4

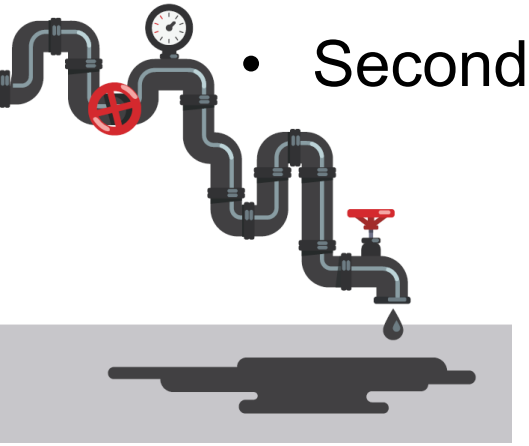
There are different sections for:

- Bulk storage containers and mobile/portable containers
- Oil-filled operational equipment
- Piping/valves, etc.
- Product transfer areas (loading/unloading, filling/emptying)
- Other oil-handling areas

SPCC Plan Components
Table G-4

Include the following information:

- Description of the area
- Discharge scenario
- Potential discharge volume (gallons)
- Direction of flow for uncontained discharge
- Secondary containment methods
- Secondary containment capacity (gallons)



SPCC Plan Components
Table G-5

Table G-5 is for describing inspection/testing programs, personnel training, and recordkeeping

3. Inspections, Testing, Recordkeeping and Personnel Training (§§112.7(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:	
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]	☐

SPCC Plan Components
Table G-5

Must develop an inspection/testing program for all aboveground bulk storage containers and piping, which includes:

- Reference to industry standard utilized
- Scope and frequency of inspection/testing
- Name of person conducting inspection/testing

SPCC Plan Components
Table G-5

Records of inspections/testing must be:

- Kept under usual and customary business practices
- Retained for a period of ***three years***
- Signed by appropriate supervisor or inspector

SPCC Plan Components
Table G-5

Personnel must be trained in:

- Operation and maintenance of equipment to prevent discharges
- Discharge procedure protocols
- Applicable pollution control laws, rules, and regulations
- General facility operations
- Contents of the SPCC Plan

SPCC Plan Components
Table G-5

Discharge prevention briefings must occur ***annually***

- Highlight and describe:
  - Past reportable discharges or failures
  - Malfunctioning components
  - Recently developed precautionary measures
- Assure adequate understanding of the SPCC Plan

SPCC Plan Components
Table G-6

Table G-6 is for describing security measures

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:	

SPCC Plan Components
Table G-6

Describe how you secure and control access to:

- Oil handling, processing, and storage areas
- Master flow and drain valves
- Starter controls on oil pumps
- Out-of-service and loading/unloading areas

SPCC Plan Components
Table G-7

Table G-7 is for describing emergency procedures and release notification procedures

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

Table G-7 Description of Emergency Procedures and Notifications
The following is a description of the immediate actions to be taken by facility personnel in the event of a discharge to navigable waters or adjoining shorelines *[§112.7(a)(3)(iv) and 112.7(a)(5)]*:

SPCC Plan Components
Table G-8

Table G-8 is for the contact list

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 (e.g., downstream water intakes or neighboring facilities)	

SPCC Plan Components
Table G-8

Include telephone numbers for:

- National Response Center (1-800-424-8802)
- Clean-up contractors
- Key facility personnel
- State oil pollution control agencies
- Local agencies (CUPA)
- Local fire and police departments
- Hospitals
- Others (e.g., downstream water intakes, neighboring facilities)

CalEPA
California Environmental Protection Agency

SPCC Plan Certification
Review and Amend

The owner/operator of a qualified facility must certify that the SPCC Plan:

- Will be reviewed and amended at least ***once every five years***
- Is amended within ***6 months*** to include, if applicable, more effective:
  - Prevention methods
  - Control methods

SPCC Plan Certification
Review and Amend

The owner/operator of a qualified facility must implement amendments as soon as possible but no later than ***six months*** following a Plan amendment

SPCC Plan Certification
Review and Amend

The owner/operator of a qualified facility must complete the Five-Year Review Log in Template Attachment 1.1

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 this Plan
	Will Amend	Will Not Amend	
	☐	☐	
	☐	☐	
	☐	☐	
	☐	☐	
	☐	☐	
	☐	☐	
	☐	☐	
	☐	☐	

SPCC Plan Certification
Changes to Eligibility

If the facility no longer meets Tier I eligibility:

- Revise the Plan to meet Tier II requirements, or
- Complete a full PE-certified Plan

Thank You for Attending!

Q&A Time