What Are Secondaary Containment Requirements?

The SPCC Rule requires that secondary containment and/or diversionary structures to prevent the discharge of oil be provided for all regulated oil containers (e.g., tanks, drums, totes, etc.) and loading racks. The entire containment system including walls and floor, must be capable of containing oil and must be constructed so that any discharge from a primary container into the secondary containment will not escape. The secondary containment system volume must be adequate to hold the volume of the container, or largest single container if more than one container, plus sufficient freeboard to contain precipitation. Secondary containment for loading and unloading racks must have capacity adequate to hold the contents of the largest compartment of the delivery truck plus precipitation. All storm water drainage from secondary containment systems must be restrained and the condition of the accumulated storm water visually inspected prior to it being discharged from the secondary containment system (no oil or sheen).

Definitions

- Oil means any kind of oil in any form and includes but is not limited to: petroleum based oils, vegetable based oils, animal based oils, synthetic oils, mineral oil, sludge, and oil mixed with water.
- Harmful quantity of oil is defined as a visible sheen on the water.
- Discharge includes but is not limited to any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying or dumping of oil.
- Navigable Waters include but are not limited to lakes, streams (including intermittent streams), rivers, mudflats, sandflats, wetlands, natural ponds, territorial seas, and all tributaries of these waters.
- Non-transportation related facilities include but are not limited to industrial, commercial, agricultural, and public facilities that use and store oil.
- Facility includes but is not limited to any mobile or fixed building, structure, installation, equipment, pipe, or pipeline (other than a vessel or a public vessel) used in oil storage, oil processing, oil transfer, oil distribution, oil well drilling operations, oil production, oil refining, or in which oil is used.

The Dripster says “Stormwater...Let’s Keep it Clean”

CONTACT US...

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Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Rule

Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Rules

This brochure was prepared by Richland County to provide an overview of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Rule and the Rule's requirement to reduce the potential for oil discharges from commercial, industrial, and public facilities.

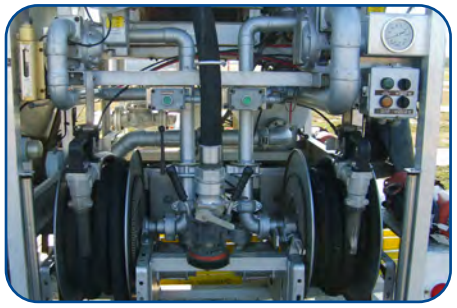
Background/Overview

Originally published in 1973 under the authority of the Clean Water Act, the Oil Pollution Prevention Regulation (40 CFR Part 112), sets forth requirements for prevention of, preparedness for, and response to oil discharges at specific non-transportation related facilities. Subparts A through C of the Oil Pollution Prevention Regulation is often referred to as the Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures (SPCC) Rule. The SPCC Rule is designed to protect public health, public welfare, and the environment from potential harmful effects of oil discharges to navigable waters of the U.S. and adjoining shorelines. To prevent oil from reaching navigable waters of the U.S. and adjoining shorelines, and to contain discharges of oil, the SPCC Rule requires facilities that could reasonably be expected to discharge oil in harmful quantities to develop and implement SPCC Plans and establish procedures, methods, and equipment requirements.

Who is Subject to the SPCC Rule?

The SPCC Rule applies to owners and operators of non-transportation related facilities that:

- Use, consume, distribute, transfer, refine, store, produce or drill oil or oil products;
- Could reasonably be expected to discharge oil in harmful quantities to navigable waters of the U.S. and adjoining shorelines; and
- Meet at least one of the following capacity thresholds: aboveground oil storage capacity greater than 1,320 gallons, or completely buried storage capacity greater than 42,000 gallons. All containers, including operating equipment, with a storage capacity equal to or greater than 55 gallons must be



include in the determination of capacity threshold. Containers with a storage capacity less than 55 gallons do not have to be included in the determination of capacity threshold.

What is an SPCC Plan?

All facilities that are subject to the SPCC Rule must develop and implement a written SPCC Plan that identifies procedures, methods and equipment that will be used to prevent discharges of oil from the facility. The SPCC Plan must be in writing, in the format designated by the SPCC Rule, and be maintained at the facility. The general requirements and content for the SPCC Plan includes:

- *Management Approval* – the SPCC Plan must be signed by management. The management approval must be at a level of authority to commit the necessary resources to fully implement the SPCC Plan.
- *Plan Amendment* – The SPCC Plan must be amended when there is a change in the facility design, construction, operation, or maintenance that materially affects the potential for a discharge of oil or whenever the facility has a discharge of more than a 1,000 gallons in a single discharge or a discharge of 42 gallons in each of two discharges in any twelve month period.
- *Engineer's Certification* – The SPCC Plan must be reviewed and certified by a license professional engineer. Under certain conditions, facilities with less than a 10,000 gallon storage capacity threshold may self-certify.
- *Substantial Harm Criteria* - The SPCC Plan must contain a signed certification of substantial harm criteria statement.
- *General Facility Information* – The street and mailing addresses, the individual designated accountable for spill prevention and control, type of facility, and description of facility operations must be provided in the SPCC Plan.
- *Facility Characteristics* – A description of the physical layout of the facility, to include a facility diagram which provides the location of each container, transfer station, piping, and drainage patterns.
- *Spill Inventory* – A record of all reportable spills that occur at the facility must be documented in the SPCC Plan.
- *Potential Spill Sources* – A description of each oil source to include type of oil (gasoline, motor oil, vegetable oil, etc.), type of container (tank, drum, tote, in-process equipment, etc.), container capacity, type of transfer equipment and piping, type of loading and unloading, potential equipment failure scenarios, prediction of discharge rate and direction, and estimated quantity of each release scenario must be documented in the SPCC Plan.
- *Structures and/or Equipment* – The SPCC Rule has numerous requirements for spill containment structures and/or equipment, each must be documented in the SPCC Plan. For example, secondary containment to prevent the discharge of oil must be provided for all regulated oil containers. The volume calculations for each secondary containment system must be included in the SPCC Plan.
- *Spill Control and Notification* – Procedures for spill control, contingency planning, and oil discharge notification must be developed and documented in the SPCC Plan. Oil discharges reaching navigable waters must be reported immediately to the US EPA and SCDHEC.
- *Inspections, Testing, and Records* – Periodic visual inspection of all oil sources must be performed by a trained member of the facility staff. Visual inspections should assess the container, piping, valves, pumps, and containment system for signs of damage, deterioration, spills, and leaks. Visual inspection must be combined with another periodic testing technique such as hydrostatic, ultrasonic, acoustic, etc. The frequency and type of testing should take into consideration the tank size and design. Records of all inspections and tests must be kept with the SPCC Plan.
- *Training* – Spill control and countermeasure briefings must be provided to all oil handling personnel at least once a year.
- *Security* – Adequate security must be provided for oil storage and transfer locations. Examples of security measures include fencing, lighting, locks on flow control valves and starter controls, etc.