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Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC)
40 CFR Part 112

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What is the SPCC Plan?

- SPCC Stands for Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures Plan.
- The SPCC Plans are kept on file at your location and the Q&S Office in Homer.

  Your plan document is a flexible working document subject to corrections and changes

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Goals of SPCC Training

- To familiarize employees with the written SPCC Plan
- To help employees identify oil/fuel storage locations and loading and unloading procedures
- To assist in identifying spill pathways
- To provide a discussion of spill prevention procedures
- To familiarize the employee with appropriate spill response procedures and use of spill response equipment

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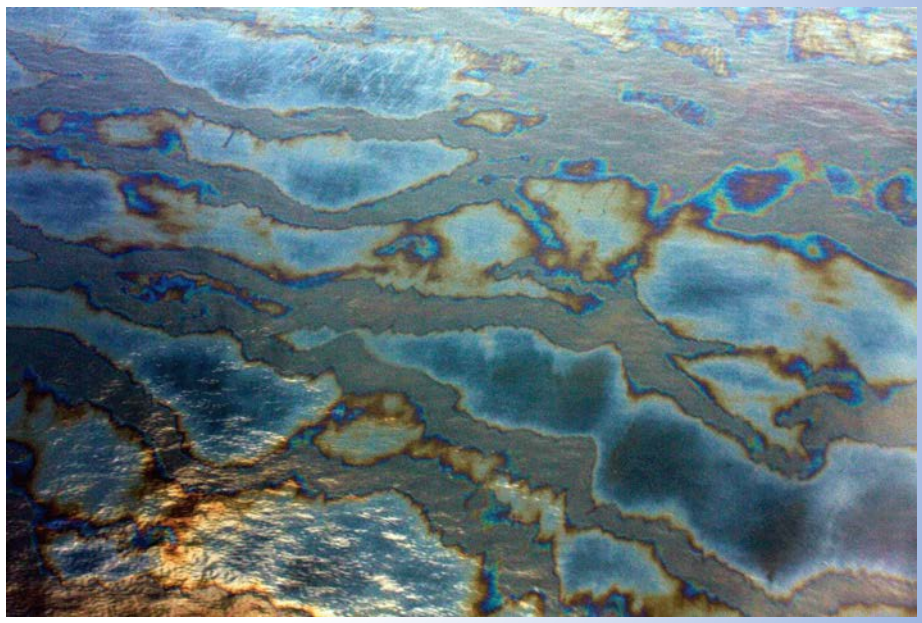
Purpose of SPCC Rule 40 CFR Part 112

- To prevent oil/fuel discharges from reaching navigable waters of the U.S. or its adjoining shorelines
- To ensure that effective measures are used in response to an oil/fuel discharge



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Who is Trained on the SPCC Plan?

- ANY employee involved in oil/fuel handling, transfer, storage, spill response, or maintenance of oil/fuel equipment.

- Conventional booms used to contain oil

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SPCC Training Requirements

- Training is to be taken annually, to inform personnel involved in oil/fuel storage or oil/fuel maintenance about proper actions to be taken in the event of a spill.
- Training is also to be conducted whenever a new employee is assigned to oil/fuel handling, maintenance of oil/fuel equipment, or spill response duties.

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Main Elements of the SPCC Plan

1. **Operating Procedures** implemented to prevent oil/fuel spills.

2. **Control Measures** installed to prevent oil/fuel from reaching navigable waters.

3. **Countermeasures** to contain, cleanup, and mitigate the effects of an oil/fuel spill.

*Examples: Regular inspections, SPCC On-Site Coordinator observing tank filling procedures

*Example: Secondary containment.

*Examples: Cleanup and spill equipment availability on site as well as an available list of contacts and phone numbers for employee use during spills.

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Required Training as Specified in 40 CFR Part 112

1. All personnel who handle oil/fuel products must at a minimum be trained in:

Operation and maintenance of equipment to prevent spills

Spill response procedures

General facility operations

Applicable pollution control laws, rules, and regulations

And the contents of the site specific SPCC Plan

An individual must be designated and trained at each facility who is to be accountable for discharge prevention and who reports to facility management

2. Spill prevention briefings must be held annually and must at a minimum include:

Any past spills, discharges, or failures of the plan or equipment

Any malfunctioning equipment

Any recently developed precautionary measures that have been implemented

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SPCC Program Goals

Spill Prevention

- Installation of proper equipment, repair of malfunctioning systems, inspections, and good fueling and handling practices

Spill Control

- Monitoring of leak detection, proper reporting, inspection of containment and piping systems.

Spill Countermeasures

- Quick, proper, and safe response to spills.

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Why Do Facilities Need an SPCC Plan?

- The Facility has aggregate above ground oil/fuel storage capacity of more than 1,320 gallons; and
- Oil/fuel can be reasonably expected to enter into navigable waters of the U.S. by storm drains, ditches, overland flow or other means into navigable waterways

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SPCC Plan Certification and Review

- For facilities with 10,000 gallons or more above ground oil/fuel storage capacity, the SPCC Plan must be reviewed and certified by a Professional Engineer (PE) to be in accordance with good engineering practices, including the consideration of applicable industry standards and the requirements outlined in 40 CFR 112.
- The Plan must be reviewed and certified every five years.
- Any technical amendments to the Plan must be certified by a PE.

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Types of Oil Which May Be Regulated Under the SPCC

- All petroleum based oils/fuels.
- Fuel Oil, Gasoline, Hydraulic Fluid, Motor Oil, etc.
- Animal fats and oils.
- Vegetable oils

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Oil Storage at Maritime Helicopters

Oil/fuel Storage may include:

- Aboveground Storage Tanks (ATS)
- Waste Oil Collection Stations
- 55 Gallon Drums

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Containers Subject to SPCC Regulation

Any current oil storage container 55 gallons or greater

- This includes fuel tanks, drums, used oil, collection stations, etc.
- Any empty container 55 gallons or greater that is *capable* of storing oil and has not been rendered unusable. These containers are used in the calculation to determine the facility's aggregate storage amount.

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Potential Spill Pathways

In some areas, oil/fuel can enter the “Navigable Waters or adjoining shorelines” by: (1) *Direct spillage into a storm drain. (2) Direct spillage to areas that lead to a slough or river.*

Never allow oil/fuel to drain into an open drain or into a ditch or waterway.

Oil/fuel containing equipment (i.e. a vehicle) is never to be rinsed or washed near a storm drain or waterway.

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Spill Scenarios (Large Release)

- Damage to or accidental release from oil/fuel delivery equipment during loading or unloading of oil/fuel at fill ports of storage tanks.
- Catastrophic Tank Failure
- Fuel tanker failure during delivery
- Motor vehicle accident involving oil/fuel delivery equipment.

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Spill Scenarios (Small Release)

- Small overfill at fill port of fuel tanks.
- Spillage of oil/fuel during transfer to or from drums and tanks.
- Leaking and or failure of pipes and pumps.
- Leaking and or failure of drums.

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Spill Prevention

Routine Inspections

- Your site specific SPCC plan includes the frequency schedule and checklist necessary for your inspection.
- Ensure that necessary maintenance and repairs are completed as scheduled and recorded.
- SPCC specific inspections are conducted on a Monthly and Annually basis as outlined in the Inspection Checklist within your plan document.
- Inspection records must be kept for a minimum of three years at your location.

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Spill Prevention

Other suggested methods of defense

- DO NOT leave fueling station unsupervised during refueling, loading or unloading operations, follow company SOP!
- Perform regular tests on monitoring and shut down systems to ensure operational capabilities.
- Use drip pans and absorbents during equipment maintenance
- Use common sense approach…*ask yourself would I want this stuff in my front yard??*

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Secondary Containment

Definition of proper containment

- All bulk storage containers of oil/fuel must be located in containment sufficient for the entire capacity of the largest container and have sufficient freeboard to contain an additional 10% volume.
- Secondary containment must be impervious material.

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Secondary Containment

Routine Inspection

- Can be performed by any SPCC On-site Coordinator and reported to the appropriate Manager
- Check for indication of oil/fuel leaks on floors, pallets, dikes, retaining walls, and berms.
- Water must be able to drain out ONLY if there is no noticeable sheen.
- Refer to your site specific SPCC plan for specific details regarding your site's secondary containment inspection.

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Spill Response…Basic!

Discovery of Release

- Attempt to **stop the release** at its source **if it is safe to do so**
- Extinguish or remove any source of ignition.
- Identify the material and its point of release.
- Notify your supervisor immediately.
- Initiate the spill reporting procedure as specified in your site specific SPCC plan.
- Reference the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for the spilled substance.

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Spill Response…Basic!

Containment of Release

- Contain material to prevent release into the environment
- Recover or clean up spilled material
- Decontaminate tools and equipment
- Arrange for disposal of waste materials through Q&S department

After clean up…Restock!

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Spill Response Supplies…Basic!

- Spill Kit
- Floor Dry
- Absorbent booms, pads, and socks
- Protective gloves and safety goggles
- Caution tape
- Shovels, brooms, and pans
- Collection Drums and labeling
- Make sure your spill kit is always fully stocked!!

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Spill Reporting

Documentation

- The base manager or a designated SPCC On-Site Coordinator will relay to Q&S dept any reports of spills and include the following information:
- Date, time, and duration of release
- Type of incident
- Material involved
- Volume of material involved
- SPCC Plan Discrepancies
- Actions taken to avoid future incidents

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Spill Reporting Information----remember

Spill Reporting:

Refer to your site specific plan for reporting forms.

Oil/fuel discharged to water:

- **Any release of oil/fuel to water** must be reported as soon as the person has knowledge of the discharge.

Oil/fuel discharged to land:

- Any release of oil/fuel **in excess of 6 gallons** must be reported as soon as the person has knowledge of the discharge.
- Any release of oil/fuel **in less than 6 gallons** must be reported within 48 hours after the person has knowledge of the discharge.
- A person in charge of a facility shall maintain and provide a monthly written record of any discharge.

Oil/fuel discharged to secondary containment areas: Same as discharged to land as noted above

Security

- Regulated containers are to be located inside locked rooms or access controlled areas, or gated and locked areas accessible to authorized personnel.
- Lighting must be sufficient to enable the visualization of spills or leaks during hours of darkness and to detour releases from occurring through acts of vandalism.

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Common SPCC Violations

- Inadequate Secondary Containment

Containment is either nonexistent, porous, or incapable of containing a spill due to improper size.

- Fueling procedures not properly followed

Procedure is not properly observed, spill equipment is not readily available, etc.

- Security fencing and/or lighting not present where applicable
- Gates are left unlocked, lighting is not maintained
- Training and inspection records not properly documented or filed

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Questions?

I appreciate your attention….Thank you

For any questions or comments you may have later my direct contact number is 907-322-9118.