Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan

SUPER SALVAGE INC.

Super Salvage, Inc.
1711 1st Street SW
Washington, DC 20024-3404

December 2013

Prepared By:
Compliance Plus Services, Inc.
P.O. Box 186
Hatboro, PA 19040-0186
215-734- 1414

Table of Contents

Introduction 1

Facility Description 2

I. Self-Certification Statement 2

II. Record of Plan Review and Amendments Five Year Review 3

III. Plan Requirements 4

1. Oil Storage Containers 4
2. Secondary Containment and Oil Spill Control 4
3. Inspections, Testing, Recordkeeping and Personnel Training 6
4. Security (excluding oil production facilities) 7
5. Emergency Procedures and Notifications 7
6. Contact List 8
7. NRC Notification Procedure 9
8. SPCC Spill Reporting Requirements (Report within 60 days) 9
   - A. Onshore Facilities (excluding production) 10
   - B. Onshore Oil Production Facilities (excluding drilling and workover facilities) 12
   - C. Onshore Oil Drilling and Workover Facilities 13

ATTACHMENTS

1 - Five Year Review and Technical Amendment Logs
   - 1.1 - Five Year Review Log
   - 1.2 - Technical Amendment Log

2 - Oil Spill Contingency Plan and Checklist

3 - Inspections, Dike Drainage and Personnel Trai ning Logs
   - 3.1 - Inspection Log and Schedule
   - 3.2 - Bulk Storage Container Inspection Schedule - onshore facilities (excluding production)
   - 3.3 - Dike Drainage Log
   - 3.4 - Oil-handling Personnel Training and Briefing Log

4 - Discharge Notification Form

INTRODUCTION

OIL POLLUTION PREVENTION

Oil spills endanger public health, impact drinking water, devastate natural resources, and disrupt the economy. In the United States we use vast quantities of oils to heat our homes, provide fuel for automobiles, and operate various pieces of equipment. During storage, transport, or as the result of energy exploration and production activities, oil and other oil-based products are sometimes spilled onto land or into waterways. When this occurs, human health and environmental quality are put at risk. Every effort must be made to prevent oil spills and to clean them up promptly once they occur. The costs associated with spill prevention are often much less than the costs associated with spill cleanup, fines, and other civil liabilities.

The purpose of the Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) rule is to help facilities prevent a discharge of oil into navigable waters or adjoining shorelines. This rule is part of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's oil spill prevention program and was published under the authority of Section 311(j)(1)(C) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act) in 1974. The rule may be found at Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 112.

Who is covered by the SPCC Rule?

A facility is covered by the SPCC rule if it has an aggregate aboveground oil storage capacity greater than 1,320 U.S. gallons or a completely buried storage capacity greater than 42,000 U.S. gallons and there is a reasonable expectation of an oil discharge into or upon navigable waters of the U.S. or adjoining shorelines.

What types of oil are covered?

Oil of any type and in any form is covered, including, but not limited to: petroleum; fuel oil; sludge; oil refuse; oil mixed with wastes other than dredged spoil; fats, oils or greases of animal, fish, or marine mammal origin; vegetable oils, including oil from seeds, nuts, fruits, or kernels; and other oils and greases, including synthetic oils and mineral oils.

What do covered facilities have to do?

A facility that meets the criteria described above must comply with the SPCC rule by preventing oil spills and developing and implementing an SPCC Plan.

Prevent oil spills: Steps that a facility owner/ operator can take to prevent oil spills include:

- Using containers suitable for the oil stored.
- Providing overfill prevention for your oil storage containers. You could use a high-level alarm or audible vent;
- Providing sized secondary containment for bulk storage containers, such as a dike or a remote impoundment. The containment needs to hold the full capacity of the container plus possible rainfall. The dike may be constructed of earth or concrete. A double-walled tank may also suffice;
- Providing general secondary containment to catch the most likely oil spill where you transfer oil to and from containers and for mobile equipment. For example, you may use sorbent materials, drip pans or curbing for these areas;
- Periodically inspecting and testing pipes and containers. You need to visually inspect aboveground pipes and oil containers according to industry standards; buried pipes need to be leak tested when they are installed or repaired. Include a written record of inspections in the Plan.

Prepare and implement an SPCC Plan including:

- Operating procedures at the facility to prevent oil spills;
- Control measures (such as secondary containment) installed to prevent oil spills from entering navigable waters or adjoining shorelines; and
- Countermeasures to contain, cleanup, and mitigate the effects of an oil spill that has impacted navigable waters or adjoining shorelines.

Tier I Qualified Facility SPCC Plan

This document constitutes the SPCC Plan for the Super Salvage, Inc (SSI) facility, completed and signed by the owner facility and meets the applicability criteria in §112.3(g)(1). This document addresses the requirements of 40 CFR part 112. SSI will maintain a complete copy of this Plan at their facility. When making operational changes at the facility that are necessary to comply with the rule requirements, the owner should follow state and local requirements (such as for permitting, design and construction) and obtain professional assistance, as appropriate.

Facility Description

Facility Name	Super Salvage, Inc.				
Facility Address	1711 1st Street SW				
City	Washington	State	DC	ZIP	20024
County	N/A	Tel. Number	(202) 488 - 7157		
Owner or Operator Name	Super Salvage, Inc.				
Owner or Operator Address	1711 1st Street SW				
City	Washington	State	DC	ZIP	20024
County	N/A	Tel. Number	(202) 488 - 7157		

I. Self-Certification Statement (§112.6(a)(1))

SSI as the owner of the facility hereby certifies that each of the following is true in order to utilize this plan to comply with the SPCC requirements:

I Steven Middlethon certify that the following is accurate:

1. I am familiar with the applicable requirements of 40 CFR part 112;
2. I have visited and examined the facility;
3. This Plan was prepared in accordance with accepted and sound industry practices and standards;
4. Procedures for required inspections and testing have been established in accordance with industry inspection and testing standards or recommended practices;
5. I will fully implement the Plan;
6. This facility meets the following qualification criteria (under §112.3(g)(1)):
   a. The aggregate aboveground oil storage capacity of the facility is 10,000 U.S. gallons or less; and
   b. The facility has had no single discharge as described in §112.1(b) exceeding 1,000 U.S. gallons and no two discharges as described in §112.1(b) each exceeding 42 U.S. gallons within any twelve month period in the three years prior to the SPCC Plan self-certification date, or since becoming subject to 40 CFR part 112 if the facility has been in operation for less than three years (not including oil discharges as described in §112.1(b) that are the result of natural disasters, acts of war, or terrorism); and
   c. 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 any measures pursuant to §112.9(c)(6) for produced water containers and any associated piping;
8. This Plan and individual(s) responsible for implementing this Plan have the full approval of management and I have committed the necessary resources to fully implement this Plan.

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

1. To report any oil discharge to navigable waters or adjoining shorelines to the appropriate authorities. Notification information is included in this Plan.
2. To review 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 contingenc y plan:
   a. May be used in lieu of secondary containment for qualified oil-filled operational equipment, in accordance with the requirements under §112.7(k), and;
   b. Must be prepared for flowlines and/or intra-facility gathering lines which do not have secondary containment at an oil production facility, 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: President

Name Steven Middlethon Date: / / 2013

II. Record of Plan Review and Amendments

Five Year Review (§112.5(b)):

SSI will 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 SSI no longer meets Tier I qualified facility eligibility, the owner 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, operation, or maintenance that materially affects the potential for a discharge to navigable waters 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. *[§112.6(a)(2)]* **[See Technical Amendment Log in Attachment 1.2]**	☒

III. Plan Requirements

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 estimated 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)**
(A) Aboveground tank in Shear House	Hydraulic Fluid	1600
(A) Aboveground Drum	Motor Oil	55
(A) Aboveground Drum X5	Gear Lubricant	275
(A) Aboveground Tank	Diesel Fuel	500
(A) Aboveground Tank	Diesel Fuel	500
(A) Aboveground Tank	Waste Oil	275
(A) Aboveground Tank	Waste Oil	275

Total Aboveground Storage Capacity[c] 3480 gallons
Total Completely Buried Storage Capacity _____ gallons
Facility Total Oil Storage Capacity 3480 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.

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 SSI 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]					
Waste Oil Tanks	Tank overfill, seam failure	<1 - 275	North	Retaining walls	850
Diesel Fuel Tanks	Tank overfill, seam failure	<1 - 500	South	Double wall	500
Motor Oil	Drum overfill	<1 - 55	North	Retaining walls	850
Oil-filled Operational Equipment (e.g., hydraulic equipment, transformers) [c]					
Harris Shear	Hydraulic line rupture or leak	1600	South	Retention Pond	
Leibherr Crane #1	Hydraulic line rupture or leak	55	South	Absorbent Material (oil dry)	Absorbs up to 55
Leibherr Crane #1	Hydraulic line rupture or leak	55	South	Absorbent Material (oil dry)	Absorbs up to 55
Fuchs Crane	Hydraulic line rupture or leak	55	South	Absorbent Material (oil dry)	Absorbs up to 55
Bobcat	Hydraulic line rupture or leak	20	Varies	Absorbent Material (oil dry)	Absorbs up to 25
Forklift (squeeze)	Hydraulic line rupture or leak	5	Varies	Absorbent Material (oil dry)	Absorbs up to 25
Forklift (lift)	Hydraulic line rupture or leak	5	Varies	Absorbent Material (oil dry)	Absorbs up to 25
Alligator Shear #1	Hydraulic line rupture or leak	10	South	Absorbent Material (oil dry)	Absorbs up to 25
Alligator Shear #2	Hydraulic line rupture or leak	10	South	Absorbent Material (oil dry)	Absorbs up to 25
Alligator Shear #3	Hydraulic line rupture or leak	10	South	Absorbent Material (oil dry)	Absorbs up to 25
Alligator Shear #4	Hydraulic line rupture or leak	10	South	Absorbent Material (oil dry)	Absorbs up to 25
Bailer	Hydraulic line rupture or leak	200	East	Absorbent Material (oil dry)	Absorbs up to 200
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.

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 SSI. *[§§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 SSI: 1. All employees are trained to do visual inspections of oil storage and transfer areas and equipment. An assigned knowledgeable employee does periodic visual inspections of the aboveground oil storage containers using **Attachment 3.1** to document inspections. Visual inspections of oil storage containers follow the inspection schedule in **Attachment 3.2** of this plan. 2. An assigned employee also visually inspects the dispensers on the Diesel ASTs for indications of deterioration and discharges, including the transfer hoses, valves and other fittings, at least daily following the manufacturer's procedures. 3. Employees inspect the asphalt berm at the facility's eastern entrance on a weekly basis for signs of deterioration, discharges or accumulation of oil. In addition, employees inspect the berm after heavy rainfall. These inspections are documented in **Attachment 3.1**. 4. Employees inspect the large stormwater retention pond on a minimum of a monthly basis or after any significant rain event. These inspections are documented in **Attachment 3.1**. 5. Hydraulic lines on the Harris Shear in the shear house are visually inspected every 30 minutes during operation. When a hydraulic leak does occur, operations are shut down immediately to minimize the loss of fluid and the leak is treated with absorbent material. 6. If an employee encounters a spill during an inspection of the oil storage area or transfer equipment, the employee will immediately take the necessary actions outlined in **Table G-7**. 7. An assigned employee checks the amount of absorbent material available at each location to ensure enough absorbent material is available to contain the capacity of the spill	
Inspections, tests, and records are conducted in accordance with written procedures developed for SSI. 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: John Keller	☒
Discharge prevention briefings are conducted for oil-handling personnel annually to assure adequate understanding of the SPCC Plan for SSI. 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 SSI to prevent unauthorized access to oil handling, processing, and storage area.	☒

The following is a description of how SSI secures and controls 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:

1. The facility is secured on the eastern and western boundaries by an 8 ft high chain link fence. There is a gated entrance/exit on the southern part of the east fence.
2. The facility is secured on the southern boundary by the concrete block walls that comprise the office, warehouse and shed buildings.
3. The facility is secured on the northern boundary by a combination of sheet metal and chain link fences with another gated entrance/exit at the northeast corner of the facility.
4. The facility's operational hours are Monday - Friday from 7:00AM - 3:45PM and Saturday from 7:00AM - 11:00AM. The facility is closed on Sundays. During non-operational hours, both gated entrances/exits are locked to prevent unauthorized access to the facility and prevent any theft or acts of vandalism on any oil storage containers or equipment that contains oil/hydraulic fluid.
5. Diesel storage tank pipes are capped and locked when not in use; these tanks do not have drain valves.

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 SSI personnel in the event of a discharge to navigable waters or adjoining shorelines *[§112.7(a)(3)(iv) and 112.7(a)(5)]*:

1. Shutdown pumping in event of a spill during any fuel transfer operation.
2. Shutdown equipment in the event of a hydraulic leak during normal operation.
3. Eliminate potential sources of ignition such as open flames or sparks.
4. If possible, safe and trained to do so, identify and secure the source of the discharge and contain the discharge with absorbents, sandbags or other material.
5. Contact regulatory authorities and other response personnel and organizations (see next page)

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) Mid States Oil, Refining Co, LLC	410-354-9500
Key Facility Personnel	
Designated Person Accountable for Discharge Prevention: John Keller	Office: 202-788-7157
	Emergency: 301-785-9092
Robert Bullock	Office: 202-788-7157
	Emergency:
Steven Middlethon	Office: 202-788-7157
	Emergency:
	Office:
	Emergency:
State Oil Pollution Control Agencies	
Other State, Federal, and Local Agencies EPA Region III	Office: 215-814-5000 Emergency: 1-800-424-8802 (NRC)
Local Fire Department Engine Company 07 - Battalion 2	202-673-3207 or 911 for emergencies
Local Police Department Metropolitan Police Department - 1st District	202-698-0555 or 911 for emergencies
Hospital Specialty Hospital of Washington	202-543-4800 or 911 for emergencies
Other Contact References (e.g., downstream water intakes or neighboring facilities)	

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 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 number of the facility; • Date and time of the discharge; • Type of material discharged; • Estimate of the total quantity discharged; • Estimate of the quantity discharged to navigable waters; • Source of the discharge; • Description of all affected media; • Cause of the discharge; • Any damages or injuries caused by the discharge; • Actions being used to stop, remove, and mitigate the effects of the discharge; • Whether an evacuation may be needed; and • Names of individuals and/or organizations who have also been contacted.	

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		N/A
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]** *[§112.8(c)(6) and §112.12(c)(6)(i)]*	☒	☐
Outsides of bulk storage containers are frequently inspected for signs of deterioration, discharges, or accumulation of oil inside diked areas. **[See Inspection Log and Schedule in Attachment 3.1]** *[§§112.8(c)(6) and 112.12(c)(6)]*	☒	☐
For bulk storage containers that are subject to 21 CFR part 110 which are shop-fabricated, constructed of austenitic stainless steel, elevated and have no external insulation, formal visual inspection is conducted on a regular schedule. Appropriate qualifications for personnel performing tests and inspections are documented. **[See Inspection Log and Schedule and Bulk Storage Container Inspection Schedule in Attachments 3.1 and 3.2]** *[§112.12(c)(6)(ii)]*	☐	☒

Table G-10 General Rule Requirements for Onshore Facilities		N/A
Each container is provided with a system or documented procedure to prevent overfills for the container. Describe: Transfers into waste oil tank: 1. Transfer all waste oil into the tank fill port using a funnel. If an oil spill occurs, absorbent material will be used to contain the spill. Diesel fuel tank delivery procedures: 1. Gauge AST and check the level gauge to prevent tank overfill. 2. Set parking brake and use chock blocks to prevent movement; inspect fittings and fueling hose for damage. 3. Place drip pans under valve-hose fitting connections. 4. Monitor the liquid level in the receiving tank during transfer to prevent tank overfill.	☒	☐
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) (§112.9(b), (c), and (d)):

The owner or operator must meet the general rule requirements as well as the requirements under this section. Note that not all provisions may be applicable to all owners/operators. **In cases where a provision is not applicable, write "N/A".**

Table G-11 General Rule Requirements for Onshore Oil Production Facilities		N/A
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. *[§112.9(c)(1)]*	☐	☒
All tank battery, separation, and treating facility installations (except for flow-through process vessels) are constructed with a capacity to hold the largest single container plus 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)]*	☐	☒
Or		
• 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	☐	☒
• 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.)*	☐	☒

Table G-11 General Rule Requirements for Onshore Oil Production Facilities		N/A
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		N/A
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)]*	☐	☒

Attachments

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 the SSI 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	
	☐	☐	
	☐	☐	
	☐	☐	
	☐	☐	
	☐	☐	
	☐	☐	
	☐	☐	
	☐	☐	
	☐	☐	
	☐	☐	
	☐	☐	
	☐	☐	
	☐	☐	

ATTACHMENT 1.2 - Technical Amendment Log

Any technical amendments to this Plan will be re-certified in accordance with Section I.

Table G-15 Description and Certification of Technical Amendments		
Review Date	Description of Technical Amendment	Name and signature of person certifying this technical amendment

Facility Name: Super Salvage, Inc.

ATTACHMENT 2

Oil Spill Contingency Plan and Checklist

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 Regional Oil Removal Contingency Plans (§109.5)[a]	
(a) Definition of the authorities, responsibilities and duties of all persons, organizations or agencies which are to be involved in planning or directing oil removal operations.	☐
(b) Establishment of notification procedures for the purpose of early detection and timely notification of an oil discharge including:	
(1) The identification of critical water use areas to facilitate the reporting of and response to oil discharges.	☐
(2) A current list of names, telephone numbers and addresses of the responsible persons (with alternates) and organizations to be notified when an oil discharge is discovered.	☐
(3) Provisions for access to a reliable communications system for timely notification of an oil discharge, and the capability of interconnection with the communications systems established under related oil removal contingency plans, particularly State and National plans (e.g., 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 discharge situation including:	
(1) The identification and inventory of applicable equipment, materials and supplies which are available locally and regionally.	☐
(2) An estimate of the equipment, materials and supplies which would be required to remove the maximum oil discharge to be anticipated.	☐
(3) Development of agreements and arrangements in advance of an oil discharge for the acquisition of equipment, materials and supplies to be used in responding to such a discharge.	☐
(d) Provisions for well defined and specific actions to be taken after discovery and notification of an oil discharge including:	
(1) Specification of an oil discharge response operating team consisting of trained, prepared and available operating personnel.	☐
(2) Predesignation of a properly qualified oil discharge response coordinator who is charged with the responsibility and delegated commensurate authority for directing and coordinating response operations and who knows how to request assistance from Federal authorities operating under existing national and regional contingency plans.	☐
(3) A preplanned location for an oil discharge response operations center and a reliable communications system for directing the coordinated overall response operations.	☐
(4) Provisions for varying degrees of response effort depending on the severity of the oil discharge.	☐
(5) Specification of the order of priority in which the various water uses are to be protected where more than one water use may be adversely affected as a result of an oil discharge and where response operations may not be adequate to protect all uses.	☐
(6) Specific and well defined procedures to facilitate recovery of damages and enforcement measures as provided for by State and local statutes and ordinances.	☐

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

Facility Name: Super Salvage, Inc.

ATTACHMENT 3

Inspections, Dike Drainage and Personnel Training Logs

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.

Facility Name: Super Salvage, Inc.

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	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 a means of leak detection[a]	
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.

Facility Name: Super Salvage, Inc.

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
	☐	☐	☐	☐		
	☐	☐	☐	☐		
	☐	☐	☐	☐		
	☐	☐	☐	☐		
	☐	☐	☐	☐		
	☐	☐	☐	☐		
	☐	☐	☐	☐		
	☐	☐	☐	☐		

Facility Name: Super Salvage, Inc.

ATTACHMENT 3.4 - Oil-handling Personnel Training and Briefing Log

Table G-19 Oil-Handling Personnel Training and Briefing Log		
Date	**Description / Scope**	**Attendees**

Facility Name: Super Salvage, Inc.

ATTACHMENT 4

Discharge Notification Form

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		

Facility Name: Super Salvage, Inc.