

FLORIDA WASTE ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.

Facility Response Plan

ADDENDUM I

Florida Waste Environmental Services, Inc.  
5218 St. Paul Street  
Tampa, Florida 33619

1-15  
Bill C. RE USED OIL  
This was dropped off  
by Tom Brisen. He  
indicated that it was  
an attachment to the  
application. Roger

RECEIVED  
JAN 15 1998  
Department of Environmental Protection  
BY SOUTHWEST DISTRICT

## CERTIFICATION

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I hereby certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this document, and that based on my inquiry of those individuals responsible for obtaining information, I believe that the submitted information is true accurate and complete.

Signature:

James A. Bruden

Title:

Environmental Engineer

Date:

1/13/98

## Applicability of Substantial Harm Criteria

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Does the facility transfer oil over water to or from vessels and does the facility have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 42,000 gallons?

No: The facility does not have a total oil storage capacity greater than 42,000 gallons.

No: The facility does not transfer oil over water.

Does the facility have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 1 million gallons and, within any storage area does the facility lack secondary containment that is sufficiently large enough to contain the capacity of the largest aboveground oil storage tank plus sufficient freeboard to allow for precipitation?

No: The facility does not have a total oil storage capacity greater than 1 million gallons.

No: The facility does not lack secondary containment of sufficient size.

Does the facility have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 1 million gallons and, is the facility located at a distance (as calculated using the appropriate formula in appendix "C" or a comparable formula) such that a discharge from the facility could cause injury to fish and wildlife and sensitive environments?

No: The facility does not have a total oil storage capacity greater than 1 million gallons.

No: The facility is not located at a distance such that a discharge could cause injury to fish and wildlife and sensitive environments.

Does the facility have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 1 million gallons and, is the facility located at a distance (as calculated using the appropriate formula in appendix "C" or a comparable formula) such that a discharge from the facility would shut down a public drinking water intake?

No: The facility does not have a total oil storage capacity greater than 1 million gallons.

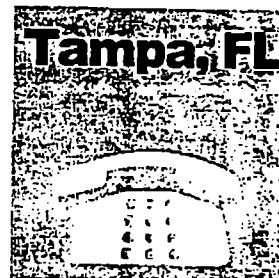
No: The facility is not located at a distance such that a discharge would shut down a public drinking water intake.

Does the facility have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 1 million gallons and has the facility experienced a reportable spill in an amount greater than or equal to 10,000 gallons within the last 5 years?

No: The facility does not have a total oil storage capacity greater than 1 million gallons.

No: The facility has not experienced a reportable spill in an amount greater than or equal to 10,000 gallons within the last 5 years.

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## EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION LIST

*REVISION DATE: January 1998*

FEDERAL	NATIONAL RESPONSE CENTER USEPA REGION IV - EMERGENCY RESPONSE	24 Hour	800-424-8802 404-562-8700
STATE	FLORIDA STATE WARNING POINT FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION		804-413-9911 813-744-6100
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION COMMISSION (EPC) TAMPA HAZMAT		813-272-5960 813-225-5724
NEIGHBORING FACILITIES			
DOT	DISTRICT 7		813-975-6000
COAST GUARD	MARINE SAFETY OFFICE - TAMPA	24 Hour	813-893-3822
POLICE	TAMPA POLICE DEPARTMENT HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY SHERIFF	24 Hour 24 Hour	813-273-0770 813-247-8000
FIRE	EMERGENCY TAMPA FIRE DEPARTMENT FIRE MARSHALL		911 813-227-7015 813-744-5541
HOSPITALS	TAMPA GENERAL ST. JOSEPH'S		813-253-4444 813-870-4000
WATER INTAKES	NONE		

# INFORMATION ON DISCHARGE\*

## Involved Parties

(A) Reporting Party	(B) Suspected Responsible Party
Name Phones ( ) - Company Position Address Address      City State Zip	Name Phones ( ) - Company Organization Type: Private Citizen Private Enterprise Public Utility Local Government State Government Federal Government  City State Zip

Were Materials Released (Y/N)?				
Calling for Responsible Parties (Y/N)?				
Incident Description				
Source and/or Cause of Incident				
Date - - Time: Cause				
Incident Address/Location		Nearest City		
Distance from City				
Storage Tank Container Type - Above ground (Y/N)		Below ground (Y/N)		
Unknown				
Tank Capacity		Facility Capacity		
Latitude Degrees				
Longitude Degrees				
Mile Post or River Mile				
Materials				
Released Quantity	Unit of Measure	Released Material	Quantity in Water	
Remedial Action				
Actions Taken to Correct or Mitigate Incident				
Impact				
Number of Injuries		Number of Fatalities		
Were there Evacuations (Y/N/U)?		Number of Evacuated		
Was there any Damage (Y/N/U)?		Damage in Dollars		
Additional Information				
Any information about the incident not recorded elsewhere in the report				
Caller Notifications				
EPA	STATE	USCG	OTHER	DESC

SECTION

1

FLORIDA WASTE ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.  
Tampa, Florida Facility

## PLAN INTRODUCTION ELEMENTS

*The information presented in this plan is intended to provide the necessary information to effectively respond to a spill from the facility. The information is arranged in a logical sequence so response actions are not delayed.*

### 1. PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF PLAN COVERAGE

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Every precaution is taken to prevent the discharge of used oil, petroleum and/or petroleum product at the facility; to prevent safety and environmental impacts.

This Facility Response Plan sets forth procedures for preventing these discharges. Included within these procedures are requirements for visual and automated discharge detection systems. The visual detection system incorporates a requirement to perform periodic inspections of the facility equipment and operational procedures. The Operations Manager is responsible for establishing procedures for maintaining adequate checks to prevent the discharge of product.

The Florida Waste Environmental Service, Inc. (FWES) facility is a petroleum, petroleum contact water, used oil and industrial water transfer facility located on approximately 1 acre at 5218 St. Paul Street in Tampa, Florida. The earliest recorded use of the property for oil storage was in 1994 when the facility was constructed.

Principal facility components include:

Truck transfer loading area and associated transfer pipelines from storage tanks

Office building

Products stored and handled in bulk quantities used oil, lubricating oils, petroleum contact water, and used anti-freeze. All waste products are classified as used oil, used anti-freeze and petroleum contact water.

Surrounding land used consists of commercial and industrial developments. The Tampa facility is located in West Central Florida, Hillsborough County at 5218 St. Paul Street.

## **2. CURRENT REVISION DATE**

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The current revision date of this plan is:

January 1998

This date applies to the entire plan. The record of revisions is located directly following this page.



## TAMPA, FLORIDA FACILITY

[illegible]

#### 4. GENERAL FACILITY IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION

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- a. Facility Name: Florida Waste Environmental Service, Inc.
- b. Owner & Operator:  
Physical Address: Florida Waste Environmental Service, Inc.  
5218 St. Paul Street  
Tampa, FL 33619  
Mailing Address: Florida Waste Environmental Service, Inc.  
5218 St. Paul Street  
Tampa, FL 33619  
Phone Number: (813) 246-4711
- c. Facility Physical Location: Florida Waste Environmental Service, Inc.  
5218 St. Paul Street  
Tampa, FL 33619  
Hillsborough County  
Latitude: N 00\_12' 15" ?  
Longitude: W 88\_51' 00" °
- d. Mailing Address: Florida Waste Environmental Service, Inc.  
5218 St. Paul Street  
Tampa, FL 33619  
Correspondence Contact: Operations Manager

**e. Other Information:**

**SIC Code** 5171 Bulk Petroleum Storage & Transfer

**Dunn & Bradstreet Number**

**Number of Aboveground Oil Storage Tanks** Zero (0)

**Largest Aboveground Oil Storage Tank Capacity** N/A

**Worst Case Discharge** N/A

**Oil Storage Startup Date** 1994

**Wellhead Protection Area** None

**Distance to Navigable Water** 1 mile

**Dates of Substantial**

**Expansion:** N/A

**Operating Hours** 8 hours per day, 6 days per week

**f. Plan Development and Maintenance Contract**

**g. Key Facility Contacts**

**Operations Manager**

**24-hour Contact** (813) 246-4711

**h. Facility Phone Number** (813) 246-4711

**i. Facility Fax Number** (813) 246-4813



## Discovery

*This part addresses the initial actions to be taken by personnel upon discovery of an incident to assess the problem at hand and access the Florida Waste Environmental Service, Inc., response system.*

### 1.1 PERSON DISCOVERING SPILL

Any Florida Waste Environmental Service employee who discovers or becomes aware of a spill shall immediately report it to the Operations Manager or his alternate and, if the employee has been sufficiently trained in spill response and safety, and if practical, attempt to stop the flow of product. The employee shall perform the following notifications unless otherwise directed by the Operations Manager. Notifications to the Fire Department to be performed for spills which are not contained within the secondary containment, however, any spill can be reported at the discretion of the Operations Manager due to the conditions at the time of the incident.

- Operations Manager or Alternate
- Fire Department (if necessary)
- Florida Waste Environmental Service (for spills exceeding thresholds in section 1.2)
- National Response Center (See Notification List)

## 1.2 Florida Waste Environmental Service, Inc.

### Notifications

The following events shall be reported to Florida Waste Environmental Offices immediately, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week; 800-745-8626.

Any unintentional discharge of any substance of which the volume, pressure or temperature creates a hazardous situation, or significant contamination of property that is:

- Greater than 1 barrel (42 gallons) off-site and cannot be contained by methods deployed by the site.
- Greater than 10 barrels (420 gallons) on or off-site.
- Any spill involving direction, management or deployment of/or by government agencies.
- Any toxic air release causing fatality, unconsciousness or injuries requiring medical attention.
- Personal Injury.
- Incidents resulting in or expected to result in a fatality of a contractor, visitor, or employee.
- Injury to one or more contractors, visitors, or employees.
- Auto Accident - any accident
- Property Damage/Business Interruption - Greater than \$1,000.00 and/or expected business interruption of greater than 2 days.
- Police/Outside Fire Response - Any incident requiring police and/or outside fire response to the accident site other than routine automobile accident response to non-injury accidents with no pollution damage.
- News Media - Presence of, or inquiries from, news media in response to an accident except for routine traffic reporting.

## 1.3 INCIDENT COMMANDER

The Incident Commander will conduct an initial investigation of the spill and immediately notify or ensure notification of the following:

Qualified Individual, by way of the FWES telephone number

All necessary secondary contacts as necessary to effect the response effort

The "Information on Discharge" form and the Notifications Sheets are colored sheets for quick

The initial report will be made in accordance with the Pollutant Discharge Reporting Regulations using the "Information on Discharge" form and include as much of the following information as possible:

- 1 The date and time of the spill or release.
- 2 The identity of material released or spilled.
- 3 An estimate of the quantity of material released or spilled and the time or duration of the event.
- 4 The exact location of the spill, including the name of any waters involved or threatened, fire or fire potential, residential or commercial areas and transportation routes.
- 5 Weather conditions at the spill location.
- 6 The name of the reporting party.
- 7 The name of the suspected responsible party.
- 8 The source of the spill or release.
- 9 The extent of actual and potential impacts.
- 10 The steps being taken or proposed to contain and cleanup the released or spilled material and any precautions taken to minimize impacts, including evacuations.
- 11 The extent of injuries, if any.
- 12 Any known or anticipated health risks associated with the incident.
- 13 Possible hazards to the environment (air, soil, water, wildlife, etc.).
- 14 Identity of governmental and/or private sector representatives on-scene.
- 15 Agencies or personnel already notified or key personnel already aware of the incident.

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## Initial Response

*This part provides for the activation of the response system, implementation of the response management system, assessment and mitigating actions.*

### 2.a PROCEDURES FOR NOTIFICATIONS

#### 2.a.1 Qualified Individual Notifications

The Qualified Individual will, upon notification, immediately perform the following duties:

All calls and activation's are to be performed as necessary or appropriate

- Contact the Florida Department of Environmental Protection – FDEP
- Make Federal, State and Local calls
- Activate the Corporate Emergency Management Team (if necessary)
  - Contact the Florida Department of Environmental Protection - FDEP
  - Activate FWES Response Resources as necessary

#### 2.a.2 Secondary Notifications

For secondary notification phone numbers, refer to the "Colored Sheets"

After executing the initial notifications, secondary notifications can be made by contacting agencies, groups or individuals that have relevance to the spill scenario. A designated communications person can make these contacts.

*Additional contacts may be found in Annex 3 "Resources List"*



## Notification- Reminders.

- **Remain Calm.**
- **Any report of a spill should only contain verified information**
- **Never speculate as to the cause of the incident.**
- **Never make any acknowledgments of responsibility.**
- **Document all contacts notified and content of messages.**
- **Do not delay reporting due to the lack of or incomplete information.**

## 2.B RESPONSE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

### 2.B.1 RESPONSE MANAGEMENT

The corporate organizational infrastructure to manage response actions is fully defined in the Emergency Management Plan. The Emergency Management Plan explains Florida Waste Environmental Service Incident Command System and details the actions of the spill response team. Included in this Plan are the response team roster, as well as key role position descriptions and training requirements for the Corporate Emergency Management Team.

The organizational structure goes beyond the first tier of personnel as alternates for each position are identified. Internal notification drills are held periodically to verify response readiness on the part of the Corporate Emergency Management Team.

Government/Public Affairs, Operations, Logistics, Planning, Finance, Administration, Claims, Safety, Industrial Hygiene, Information Systems, Supply & Logistics, Liaison Officer, and ICS Support Officer.

**Job Descriptions**

Documentation Team, Legal, Risk Management, Health, Procurement, Environmental, Government/Public Affairs, Operations, Logistics, Planning, Finance, Administration, Claims, Safety, Industrial Hygiene, Information Systems, Supply & Logistics, Liaison Officer, and ICS Support Officer.

The circumstances and the time of the response will dictate the numbers and types of positions that will be activated. Additional response positions will be activated and filled as required. The full ICS organization is listed on the Florida Waste Environmental Service Emergency Management Team (ICS) Organizational Chart.

## 2.b.2 Incident Commander

The Incident Commander is responsible for conducting an initial assessment of the incident and taking all steps necessary to ensure the safety of the personnel, property, and the environment. He/she will identify and control the source (if possible), and coordinate all control and cleanup activities *until the arrival of the Qualified Individual*.

### Duties and Responsibilities

In accordance with established Florida Waste Environmental Service Contingency Plan Planning and applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations he/she shall:

- If there is a fire or a threat of a fire immediately call the local fire department (911) and evacuate the area.
- Determine if any personnel have been injured.
- Determine the source of the discharge. If possible, secure the source of the spill.
- Determine the approximate size and/or quantity of the discharge.
- Determine the type of material or product discharged.
- Determine the approximate size and/or quantity of the discharge.
- Determine the extent or potential for environmental damages resulting from the discharge.
- Identify (if necessary) Team Leaders and assign team members. Identify their duties and specific areas of responsibility.
- Coordinate and supervise all operations through the established chain of command.
- Ensure that all activities are carried out in accordance with all Magnum, federal, state, and local regulations.
- Assume the role of Information Officer and follow the established procedure for information flow.
- Request the assistance of other company facilities.
- DOCUMENT ALL ACTIONS.

NOTE: OSHA requires that personnel responding to a spill may not secure the source of discharge without a minimum of 24-hour spill response training.

### 2.b.3 Logistics Section Chief

The Logistics Section Chief is responsible for managing personnel, equipment, and supplies required to respond to the spill. All secondary notifications both internal and external are the sole responsibility of the Logistics Section Chief. His/her primary function is that of coordinator for support logistics. Constant communication with the Incident Commander is required for smooth and efficient operations.

#### **Duties and Responsibilities**

Under the direction of the Incident Commander and in accordance with established Florida Waste Environmental Service Contingency Planning he/she shall:

- Maintain a full accounting of all activities including personnel, equipment and materials.
- Account for personnel.
- If requested by the Incident Commander notify and activate additional assistance through other company facilities.
- Perform all internal notifications.
- Perform external notifications as required.
- Assist in the initial incident briefing.
- Complete the Oil Spill Incident Summary Report
- Procurement of any additional supplies, equipment, or personnel as required for adequate response to the spill.
- If required, perform the duties of the Incident Commander or other duties as necessary.
- DOCUMENT ALL ACTIONS.

## 2.b.4 Operations Section Chief

The Operations Section Chief is responsible for supervising the development of tactical response plans, the deployment of response equipment, and operation of all response equipment. He/she shall coordinate with any additional response groups during the spill cleanup effort and is responsible for supervising the activities of either the Shoreside or Marine Recovery groups. Constant communication with the Incident Commander is required to keep him/her informed as to the status of the response cleanup operations.

### **Duties and Responsibilities**

Under the direction of the Incident Commander and in accordance with established Florida Waste Environmental Service Contingency Planning, he/she shall:

- Obtain an initial briefing from the Incident Commander.
- Develop (a) tactical strategy (ies) for the deployment of on-site equipment.
- In the event of a moderate or greater size spill, provide the Marine Recovery Group with an on-site safety briefing.
- In the event of a moderate or greater size spill, monitor the Marine Recovery Group and ensure that Safe Boating Procedures are followed.
- Provide the Marine Recovery Group Supervisor with directions on boom placement, current, and tide information.
- Maintain radio communications with the Marine Recovery Group Supervisor at all times.
- Provide the Shoreside Recovery Group Supervisor with directions on boom deployment procedures, boom quantities, and response trailer positioning.
- Monitor and ensure that Shoreside Recovery Group is following Vehicle Safety Procedures.
- Maintain radio communications with the Shoreside Recovery Group Supervisor at all times.
- Route all requests for additional support through the Incident Commander.
- If required, perform the duties of the Incident Commander or other duties if necessary.
- DOCUMENT ALL ACTIONS.

## 2.b.5 Planning Section Chief

The Planning Section Chief is responsible for the gathering and analysis of all data regarding incident operations and assigned resources, developing alternatives for tactical operations, conducting the planning meetings, and preparing the action plan for each operational period. He/she shall coordinate with any additional response groups during the spill cleanup effort and is responsible for supervising the activities of the situation, resources, documentation, demobilization units and the technical specialists. Constant communication with the Incident Commander is required to keep him/her informed as to the status of the planning operations.

### **Duties and Responsibilities**

Under the direction of the Incident Commander and in accordance with established Florida Waste Environmental Service Contingency Planning, he/she shall:

- Obtain an initial briefing from the Incident Commander.
- Develop (a) alternate tactical strategy (ies) for the deployment of on-site equipment
- Establish information requirements and reporting schedules for all ICS.
- Supervise preparation of the Incident Action Plan.
- Establish a weather data collection system as necessary.
- Maintain communications with the Incident Commander.
- Identify the need for use of specialized resource(s).
- Perform operational planning for the planning section.
- Prepare and distribute Incident Commander's Orders.
- Insure that normal agency information collection and reporting requirements are being met
- Prepare recommendations for release of resources for submission to the Incident Commander.

**DOCUMENT ALL ACTIONS.**

## 2b.6 Finance Section Chief

The Finance Section Chief is responsible for all financial and cost analysis aspects of the incident and for supervising members of the finance section. He/she shall coordinate with all other section chiefs. Constant communication with the Incident Commander is required to keep him/her informed as to the status of the response costs.

### **Duties and Responsibilities**

Under the direction of the Incident Commander and in accordance with established Florida Waste Environmental Service Contingency Planning, he/she shall:

- Obtain an initial briefing from the Incident Commander.
- Attend planning meeting to gather information.
- Attend a briefing with the responsible agency to gather information.
- Develop an operating plan for the finance section on the incident
- Provide input in all planning sessions on financial and cost analysis matters.
- Insure that all obligation documents initiated at the incident are properly prepared and completed.
- Maintain daily contact with agency(s) administrative headquarters on finance matters.
- Insure all personnel time records are transmitted to home agencies according to policy.
- Participate in all demobilization planning.
- Brief administration personnel on all incident related business management issues needing attention, and follow-up prior to leaving incident

**DOCUMENT ALL ACTIONS.**

## **2.b.7 Marine Recovery Group Supervisor**

The Marine Recovery Group Supervisor is responsible for deploying containment boom, product recovery devices, and/or waste storage devices as directed by the Operations Section Chief. Boat operation, boom placement, and monitoring are primary responsibilities. The Marine Recovery Group may only be comprised of a small number of individuals during a small quantity spill. This "Marine Recovery Group" guideline is designed for a "moderate" or "major" spill where the response effort would require large numbers of personnel. The Marine Recovery Group Supervisor will direct the efforts of the Marine Recovery Group.

### **Duties and Responsibilities**

Under the direction of the Operations Section Chief and in accordance with established Florida Waste Environmental Service Contingency Planning, Recovery Group members shall:

- Obtain a safety briefing from the Operations Section Chief.
- Deploy the boat to be used for boom deployment and/or other activities.
- Follow all Boat and Water Safety Procedures.
- Deploy the boom as instructed by the Operations Section Chief.
- Maintain radio contact with the Operations Section Chief at all times.
- DOCUMENT ALL ACTIONS.



## **2.b.8 Shoreside Recovery Group Supervisor**

The Shoreside Recovery Group Supervisor is responsible for carrying out shore side activities pertaining to containment (boom deployment) and cleanup as directed by the Operations Section Chief.

### **Duties and Responsibilities**

Under the direction of the Operations Section Chief and in accordance with established Florida Waste Environmental Service Contingency Planning, Group Members shall:

- Obtain a safety briefing from the Operations Section Chief.
- Activate any vehicles and/or other response equipment required for spill containment
- Assist in deploying the response boat if required.
- Follow the SSHP and all vehicle and equipment safety requirements.
- Maintain radio contact with the Operations Section Chief at all times.
- DOCUMENT ALL ACTIONS.

## 2.b.9 Qualified Individuals

For complete  
information on the  
Qualified  
Individual refer to  
Annex 3.b.

The QUALIFIED INDIVIDUALS listed in the notification portion of this plan have unconditional authority from Florida Waste Environmental Service, Inc., to implement the facility response plan, activate and contract with the resources for spill containment and cleanup, act as liaison with the pre-designated Federal On-Scene Coordinator and obligate, either directly or through prearranged contracts, any funds required to carry out all necessary or directed emergency response activities. These individuals are available on a 24-hour basis and are able to arrive at the facility within a reasonable amount of time. These individuals are familiar with the implementation of the facility response plan and have been trained in their responsibilities under the plan.

In the event of a spill, the Qualified Individual will make prompt contact with the Federal On-Scene Coordinator. He/she shall then begin coordinating Florida Waste Environmental Service response program and explain immediate actions taken by the Facility Response Team. Should the spill require deployment of the Qualified Individual to the spill scene, upon arrival a Unified Command will be established involving the Responsible Party, Federal On-Scene Coordinator, State On-Scene Coordinator and other regulatory agencies. The Florida Waste Environmental Service Qualified Individual will work closely with the Federal and State On-Scene Coordinators throughout the emergency and project phases of the response program.

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## 2.c PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT

### 2c.1 Hazard Identification

The following information addresses the hazards associated with the products found at the facility. A knowledge of the hazards is necessary in order to recognize what constitutes an emergency. Prevention of an emergency involves the utilization of Florida Waste Environmental Service standard operating procedures, acceptable work practices and standards, and common sense methods of operation that would minimize the chance of such an occurrence.

There are a variety of products, used, and stored at this facility. For the most part, those stored in large quantities are hydrocarbon-based products. These are found in the storage tanks.

Although the hydrocarbon products present a variety of hazards, some generalities can be made concerning their effects. The primary hazards with these materials are fires and explosions. Hydrocarbons can also cause immediate and long-term health effects if improperly handled.

### 2.c.2 Initial Incident Assessment

Upon shutdown of operations, the Operations Manager or alternate is to perform a site assessment, determine the volume of the spill and report his findings. Data on the size and assessment of a spill is essential to establish strategy, equipment, logistics, labor and disposal requirements. *The site assessment is performed using the following methods:*

#### Spill Volume

Spill volume can be estimated during transfer operations if the pumping rate and elapsed time between leak commencement and transfer shutdown are known.

Spill Size =

Maximum Pumping Rate x Time from Start of Spill to Shutdown

Spill volume can be estimated for a visible leak by estimating the flow rate and elapsed time between leak commencement and discovery.

Spill Size =

Rate of Discharge x Estimated Time from Start of Spill to Shutdown

Spill volume can be estimated for an underground non-visible leak by determining the storage tank or pipeline from which the discharge is occurring and checking the last known inventory for the storage tank or pipeline (charged or not charged) and subtracting the current sounding.

Spill Size =

Last Known Inventory - Current Inventory

#### Site Assessment

Site data consists of the current weather conditions and a report of activities underway at the facility itself. Pertinent information includes: time, date, winds, temperature, precipitation and if the spill has or has the potential to migrate off-site.

### 2.c.3 Material Safety Data Sheets

Material safety data sheets (MSDS) are information sheets prepared by the manufacturer and kept at the job site by the employer to inform employees about all hazardous chemicals to which they may be exposed to on the job. The MSDS is required by the OSHA right-to-know standard and may include identification information, the chemical name, the chemical family and the chemical makeup of a specific product or chemical. It also lists hazardous components of the chemical, precautionary statements, toxicity levels, correct handling procedures, fire and explosion hazard data, reactivity data, health hazards and any other information necessary to ensure worker safety when using the product.

The MSDS for products at the Tampa facility are maintained and easily accessed in the Hazardous Communications Manual located in the Operations Manager's office and in the driver's room located adjacent to the tank farm.

## 2.c.4 Resources Threatened

### WATER INTAKES

There are no drinking water intakes downstream of the Tampa, Florida Facility.  
The following facilities have water intakes for cooling water purposes.

#### Big Bend

Latitude: 27° 47' 42"

Longitude: 82° 24' 16"

(813) 677-2030

#### Gannon

Latitude: 27° 54' 30"

Longitude: 82° 24' 53"

(813) 248-8305

#### Hookers Point

Latitude: 27° 56' 11"

Longitude: 82° 36' 09"

(813) 248-2518

#### Florida Power

##### Bartow

Latitude: 27° 51' 40"

Longitude: 82° 36' 09"

(813) 866-5745

##### Higgins

Latitude: 28° 00' 04"

Longitude: 82° 39' 45"

(813) 855-1445

#### Florida Power & Light

##### Ft. Myer

(941) 6934270

### WELLHEAD PROTECTION AREAS

There are no Wellhead Protection areas downstream of the Tampa, Florida Facility.

### SCHOOLS

There are no schools located downstream of the Tampa, Florida Facility.

### MEDICAL FACILITIES

There are no Hospitals or Medical Facilities located downstream of the Tampa, Florida Facility.

### BUSINESSES

### RESIDENTIAL AREAS

There are no residential areas located downstream from the Tampa, Florida facility.

### WETLANDS

The wetlands associated with the Tampa facility are part of the Tampa Bay ecosystem.

Numerous wetland and marshes are located within 1 mile of the Tampa, Florida facility. These wetland areas are a part of the Tampa Bay ecosystem and are identified in the Area Contingency Plan. The protection of these areas is a concern and is addressed in the protection strategies section of this manual.

### FISH AND WILDLIFE

Tampa Bay and its associated waters are warm water fisheries. A variety of aquatic birds, reptiles and fish abound in these habitats. Many mammals are supported by the abundance of food found in and around these aquatic areas.

### ENDANGERED FLORA AND FAUNA

Hillsborough and surrounding counties is home to or serves as a temporary winter home to many species of bird, plant and animal listed as Endangered Species. They are as follows:

- Manatee
- Brown Pelican
- Roseate Spoonbill
- Sea Turtles
- Bald Eagle
- Least Tern
- American Crocodile
- Woodstork
- Gopher Tortoise
- Black Skimmer
- Piping Plover
- Snowy Plover
- Florida Panther
- Eastern Indigo Snake
- Scrub Jay



#### LAKES AND STREAMS

All lakes and streams associated with the Tampa, Florida facility are a part of the Tampa Bay ecosystem.

#### RECREATIONAL AREAS

There are no Recreational Facilities located downstream of the Tampa, Florida facility.

#### UTILITIES

There are no utilities downstream of the Tampa, Florida facility.

#### TRANSPORTATION ROUTES

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## **2.d INCIDENT RESPONSE**

Response activities and immediate actions are dependent upon the conditions at the time of the spill (e.g., weather, size of spill, resources available, etc.) and the decisions made by the Person in Charge (PIC). When a spill occurs, the Operations Manager or PIC is faced with three (3) immediate concerns:

1. Safety; are conditions safe to deploy resources?
2. Resources; are adequate resources available?
3. Containment; can the spill be contained?

## **SAFETY**

The first rule of spill response is to avoid injury to personnel. Observe the spill site and ensure no hazards exist that cannot be mitigated through the use of safety equipment, personal protective equipment or work procedures. Once the site has been declared safe for work, then may personnel be allowed to enter the site and begin a response.

## **SECONDARY CONTAINMENT**

## 2d.1 Immediate Goals

Containment of a spill will depend upon the quantity, product, weather conditions and many other conditions at the time of the accident. Routine spills can be contained; however, a fire, inclement weather or product hazard could impede containment activities. A small, uncontained spill can quickly become a large spill. Containment will also depend upon the resources available at the time of the spill. Should containment be possible, it should be performed as quickly as possible to limit the extent of the impact.

### CLEANUP OPERATIONS

Cleanup operations should be implemented as rapidly as possible to reduce the potential for migration into clean areas. Cleanup or treatment techniques are categorized as leave alone, pickup or wash off. *Some factors for which the selection of techniques depend upon are:*

- Slope or grade
- Amount of product /degree of product impact
- Site sensitivity (ecological, cultural, economic, human use)
- Depth of penetration
- Equipment trafficability and access

The appropriate equipment to implement the selected technique(s) is evaluated once the treatment decision has been made. *This selection is generally based on several/actors including:*

- Applicability (*Primary Factor*)
- Availability
- Access
- Trafficability

## 2.d.2 Mitigating Actions Checklist

INITIAL  
EMERGENCY  
ACTIONS

ACTION	INITIAL/DATE/TIME
1. FOLLOW COMPANY PROCEDURES TO SHUT DOWN THE OPERATION TO PREVENT FURTHER DAMAGE. OBTAIN POSITIVE PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATE SITUATION FOR SAFETY HAZARDS.	<input type="text"/>
2. ACTIVATE FACILITY RESPONSE PLAN, CONTACT THE OPERATIONS MANAGER. FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE OFFICIALS. CONTACT DESIGNATED CLEANUP CONTRACTORS.	<input type="text"/>
3. INITIATE FACILITY RESPONSE PLAN ACTIONS.	<input type="text"/>
4. CONDUCT THE SOURCE OR MINIMIZE THE POTENTIAL DISCHARGE BY TRANSFERRING OR ISOLATING THE PRODUCT.	<input type="text"/>
5. SECURE THE SOURCE OR MINIMIZE THE POTENTIAL DISCHARGE BY TRANSFERRING OR ISOLATING THE PRODUCT.	<input type="text"/>
6. CONDUCT CONTAINMENT ACTIVITIES TO MINIMIZE THE SPREAD OF THE PRODUCT.	<input type="text"/>
7. CONTACT PREVIOUSLY IDENTIFIED ENTITIES THAT COULD BE IMPACTED BY THE SPILL.	<input type="text"/>
8. BEGIN PREPARATION FOR PRODUCT RECOVERY.	<input type="text"/>

Facility personnel responsibilities upon discovery of an explosion or fire.

#### EXPLOSION AND/OR FIRE

- Evacuate all personnel to a safe distance if necessary.
- Report explosion or fire to the necessary authorities.
- If product is flowing into effected area, secure flow if action is possible to perform in a safe manner.
- Put into action the Facility Response Plan. This includes notifying all appropriate agencies and notifying identified response personnel.
- Assess situation and, if necessary, deploy any spill containment equipment on-site.
- Continuously monitor situation and react to changing conditions.

Facility personnel responsibilities upon discovery of any equipment failure.

#### EQUIPMENT FAILURE

- Secure any flow of product associated with equipment to prevent possible spills, if applicable and safe to do so.
- Secure any valves associated with the equipment that can aid in preventing possible spills if possible to perform in a safe manner.
- Notify facility management of situation (if not already aware).
- Put into action the Facility Response Plan. This includes notifying all appropriate agencies and notifying identified response personnel.
- Assess situation and, if needed, deploy any spill containment equipment on-site.
- Continuously monitor situation and react to changing conditions.

## 2.d.2.2 Containment and Recovery

### SMALL DISCHARGE (5 Barrels/210 Gallons)

The procedures for response to and cleanup of a small discharge at the Tampa, Florida facility are divided into three primary phases.

- **Assessment and Notifications**
- **Notifications**
- **Recovery, Cleanup and Remediation.**

At no time shall any personnel be placed in danger to effect the securing of the source.

#### **RESPONSE ACTIONS**

##### **Action # 1**

Discovery of spill! Secure the source *(if possible)*.

##### **Action # 2**

Terminate all operations. Perform notifications. Evacuate *(if necessary)*.

##### **Action # 3**

Request additional Magnum emergency response resources *(if required)*.

##### **Action # 4**

Assess spill volume, site conditions, safety.

##### **Action # 5**

Determine resources and initiate containment activities *(if possible)*.

##### **Action # 6**

Request assistance from the local police *(if necessary)*.

##### **Action # 7**

Recover free product *(if possible)*.

##### **Action #8**

Place the system back in service after repairs and testing.

##### **Action #9**

Remediation and site restoration.

##### **Action #10**

Disposal.

##### **Action #11**

Reports and documentation.

### MEDIUM DISCHARGE (48 Barrels /2,016 Gallons)

The following are the procedures to mitigate a medium discharge.

The procedures for response to and cleanup of a medium discharge at the Tampa,

Florida facility is divided into three primary phases.

- **Assessment and Notifications**
- **Response Actions**
- **Recovery, Cleanup and Remediation.**

At no time shall any personnel be placed in danger to effect the securing of the source.

#### **RESPONSE ACTIONS**

##### **Action # 1**

Discovery of spill! Secure the source *(if possible)*.

##### **Action # 2**

Terminate all operations. Perform notifications. Evacuate *(if necessary)*.

##### **Action # 3**

Request additional Florida Waste Environmental Service emergency response resources *(if required)*.

##### **Action #4**

Assess spill volume, site conditions, safety.

##### **Action # 5**

Determine resources and initiate containment activities *(if possible,)*.

##### **Action # 6**

Request assistance from the local police *(if necessary,)*.

##### **Action #7**

Recover free product *(if possible,)*.

##### **Action #8**

Place the system back in service after repairs and testing.

##### **Action # 9**

Remediation and site restoration.

##### **Action # 10**

Disposal.

##### **Action # 11**

Reports and documentation.



### WORST CASE DISCHARGE (238 Barrels/10,000 Gallons)

For the Worst Case discharge the Tampa facility volume is less than the upper limit of the medium discharge of 36,000 gallons. Dependent upon the size, location and conditions at the time of the spill, Florida Waste Environmental Service local Tampa resources would be supplemented by additional company resources required to contain and clean up the spill.

The procedures for response to and cleanup of a Worst Case Discharge at the Tampa, Florida facility are divided into five primary phases.

- Initial Spill Response and Recovery.
- Identification and Prioritization of the Potential Impact Zones.
- Protection Options for Potential Impact Zones.
- Cleanup Options for each zone, Remediation and Restoration.
- Disposal and Assessment.

At no time shall any personnel be placed in danger to effect the securing of the source.

#### RESPONSE ACTIONS

##### Action # 1

Discovery of spill/Secure the source *(if possible)*.

##### Action # 2

Terminate all operations. Perform notifications. Evacuate *(if necessary)*.

##### Action # 3

Activate additional Florida Waste Environmental Service emergency response resources.

##### Action # 4

Assess spill volume, site conditions, safety.

##### Action # 5

Determine resources and initiate containment activities *(if possible)*.

##### Action #6

If necessary, the Operations Manager is to request assistance from the local police and fire departments in site control and evacuations.

##### Action #7

Containment and protection.

##### Action #8

Recovery, remediation and site restoration.

##### Action #9

Place the system back in service.

##### Action #10

Disposal, reports and documentation.

## **24.23 Evacuation Procedures**

### **FACILITY ALARM SYSTEM**

In case of an emergency, a solid alarm will sound for five (5) seconds, followed by a short pause (not more than two (2) seconds) followed by another five (5) second burst. Upon hearing this alarm, immediately move to the pre-designated place of refuge (Outside the Main Entrance Gate on St. Paul). Do not move from this area until advised by a Florida Waste Environmental Service representative or an emergency responder.

**Do not stop to retrieve personal belongings, equipment or any other property. Your first priority is your safety and the safety of personnel within the facility at the time of the incident**

### **BASIC PLAN**

In the event that an emergency occurs, all personnel must know where to go and what measures to take for protection. When a major leak or fire occurs at the facility, all operations by employees, contractors and drivers should be shut down immediately and in an orderly fashion. All steps necessary to facilitate the safe and immediate shutdown of operations shall be taken and the employees, contractors and drivers shall proceed to the pre-designated place of refuge (Outside the Main Entrance Gate on St. Paul). In the event the previously agreed upon exit route is blocked or is hazardous, take an alternate route and proceed to the pre-designated place of refuge and notify the Operations Manager or designee of their presence.

*Should a fire, explosion or similar incident occur, the following steps should be taken during evacuation:*

- If you smell vapors, do not start your vehicle. (Your vehicle could ignite the vapors).
- Notify others in the immediate area and sound the emergency alarm.
- Walk to higher ground if possible, as the vapors may linger in low areas.
- Walk away from the hazard.
- Notify your supervisor when you are safe.
- Always try to walk upwind so you are not walking in to the vapors.
- All personnel immediately exit the facility upon receipt of an alarm or notification. Proceed to the Pro-designated Place of Refuge.
- Ensure that visitors are escorted to the Pro-designated Place of Refuge.
- All personnel must report to the Pro-designated Place of Refuge, as an accounting of all employees, contractors, drivers and visitors must be made.

**Make emergency notifications and phone calls from cellular phones or other phones in a location away from danger.**

### PRE-DESIGNATED PLACE OF REFUGE

For the Tampa, Florida facility the pre-designated place of refuge is the entrance drive immediately outside the entrance gate. In the event this area is unsafe, regroup upwind of this site, however, stay on St. Paul. At this point, the Florida Waste Environmental Service Operation's manager will or the designee will account for all personnel.

### EMERGENCY VEHICLES ENTERING THE FACILITY

All emergency response vehicles, equipment and personnel will normally enter the facility through the main entrance gate. Should conditions prohibit normal entrance procedures, the Operations Manager or Person in Charge must determine an alternate entry route. The alternate entry route must be selected based upon safety and facility design.

### EVACUATION OF ADJOINING AREAS

Evacuation of areas other than the facility will be determined, organized and managed by local emergency response authorities.

## 2d. 3 Response Resources

### FACILITY RESPONSE EQUIPMENT

The following is a list of facility response equipment.

20 bags	Clay sorbent	200 feet	Sorbent boom
10 bales	Sorbent pads	1 each	Box van
4 each	Squeegees	1 each	Tanker trailer
4 bags	Portland cement	1 each	Flatbed trailer
6 each	Flat point shovels	1 each	Forklift
6 each	Round point shovels	20 bags	Vermiculite
1 each	Pick	10 each	Fire extinguisher
50 each	Drums, DOT open head	20 sets	Full PPE gear
1 each	Vacuum Truck		
2 each	Pickup Trucks		
2 each	Mobile telephones		
6 each	Pagers		
10 each	Two-way radios, 9 vehicle	units + 1 base unit	

### **ADDITIONAL RESPONSE RESOURCES**

Florida Waste Environmental Service, Inc., shall provide all labor, supervision, equipment, and machinery (fully maintained and operational), materials, small tools, consumable supplies, safety equipment and personnel protection, transportation, temporary facilities, and all other items of expense required to perform and complete emergency cleanup, hazardous waste transfer, and disposal for the Tampa, Florida facility.

### **ADDITIONAL RESPONSE RESOURCES FOR WORST CASE DISCHARGE**

In addition to the on-site resources, Florida Waste Environmental Service, Inc. will utilize additional response resources from other available facilities.

## **2.e PLAN IMPLEMENTATION**

Tampa Bay, its associated waterways and natural resources form an ecosystem that is both unique and fragile. Located along these waterways are a number of resources such as wetlands, and concentrations of finfish and wildlife that require protection from catastrophic spills associated with petroleum product transportation and storage.

The primary concern in the event of a petroleum spill from the Tampa, Florida facility is the protection and cleanup of the environmental and sensitive areas. There will be emergencies where the personnel and equipment are not available to protect everything, and decisions will have to be made concerning what to protect first, and what areas will have to be assigned a lower priority. This guide identifies those areas which could be significantly damaged by spilled petroleum, which are the most fragile of the area's environments and which should be considered as priority candidates for protection.

Sites were selected on the basis of ecological importance, sensitivity to petroleum and feasibility of protection. Emphasis was placed on protecting areas that contain many of the resources such as wetlands, marshes, and nursery grounds for finfish.

**Risk** Proximity to petroleum transportation routes and transfer and storage areas.

**Ability to Protect** Size and type of opening or channel, rate of flushing.  
Accessibility to site from land and water.

**Value** Ecological sensitivity and diversity.  
Economic considerations.  
Social and aesthetic importance.

**Recoverability** Natural capacity to recover if affected by petroleum contamination. Difficulty of performing adequate cleanup.

## Protection Sites

The following pages will provide a brief overview of the sensitive sites and the steps necessary for their protection. For more detailed information refer to Annex 3.d.

The contacts listed below are the emergency numbers for the Tampa facility. For a more complete listing of contacts and resources refer to the "Green Sheets" located throughout this plan.

### PRIMARY CONTACTS FOR ALL SITES

- Tampa Fire Department 911 or 813-227-7015
- National Response Center (Coast Guard) 800-424-8802
- EPA Region IV - 24 Hr Spill Reporting 404-562-8700
- Florida Waste Environmental 24-Hour 800-246-4711
- Florida DEP Emergency Response 813-744-6462
- Environmental Protection Commission (EPC) 813-272-5960
- Department of Transportation, District VII 813-975-6000
- Tampa Police Department 911 or 813-273-0770
- U. S. Coast Guard - MSO Tampa 813-228-2189
- Hillsborough County Sheriff 813-247-8000
- Tampa Hazmat 813-225-5724

#### NOTE

Do not perform any response activities in the presence of gasoline.  
Protection efforts may be performed in advance of the spill only.  
Ensure LEL levels are within guidelines prior to proceeding with protection activities.

## SUSTAINED ACTIONS

*For more detailed information on Florida Waste Environmental Services, Inc., Emergency Response Management System, please refer to Annex 3.*

### 3.1 RESPONSE MANAGEMENT

The corporate organizational infrastructure to manage response actions is fully defined in the Florida Waste Environmental Services, Inc., Emergency Management Plan. The Emergency Management Plan explains FWES Incident Command System and details how it adopts the fundamental principles of National interagency Incident Management System (NIIMS) ICS. Included in this Corporate Plan are the response team roster, as well as key-role position descriptions and training requirements.

### 3.2 RESOURCES

Florida Waste Environmental Services, Inc., shall provide all labor, supervision, equipment, and machinery (fully maintained and operational), materials, small tools, consumable supplies, safety equipment and personnel protection, transportation, temporary facilities, and all other items of expense required to perform and complete emergency cleanup, hazardous waste transfer, and disposal for the Tampa, Florida facility.

In addition to the local resources, Florida Waste Environmental Services, Inc., has access to additional equipment, personnel and resources through its three additional locations throughout the state of Florida.

FOR A COMPLETE  
LIST OF  
RESOURCES  
REFER TO ANNEX  
3.f.

RECEIVED  
JAN 15 1998  
Department of  
SOUTHWEST DISTRICT  
BY \_\_\_\_\_  
Environmental Protection

## TERMINATIONS AND FOLLOW-UP ACTIONS

*This part briefly addresses the mechanism by which the Florida Waste Environmental Service, Inc., Incident Commander can, in conjunction with the federal and/or state OSC, terminate the response.*

**Completion of the active response efforts requires support of the federal and state On-Scene Coordinators.**

The process of evaluating the results of response activities and the recommendation to terminate can be difficult. For this reason a mechanism was developed through which the "give and take" of the evaluation process can take place with consideration for the different interest and responsibilities.

The goal of the process is to determine if the impacted areas have been adequately cleaned and restored or if the continued use of a particular countermeasure will result in more damage to the environment that would occur as a result of terminating any active response measures.

The following decision tree can be used to evaluate activities and terminations options. It is a cyclical process.

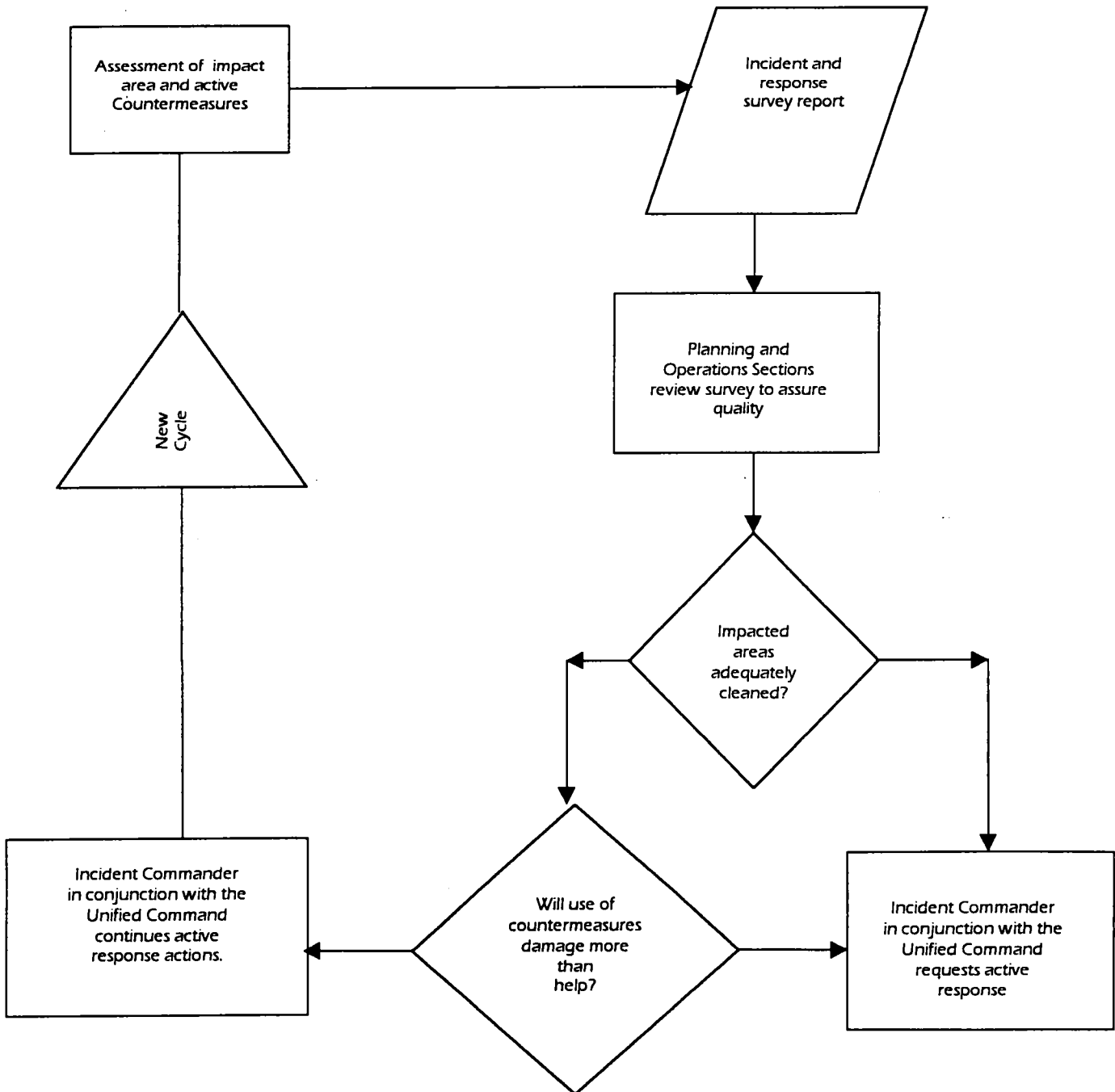
**Note:**

For follow-up actions refer to Annex 4, "Incident Documentation".



# TERMINATION DECISION TREE

## OPERATIONS TERMINATION DECISION PROCESS



FLORIDA WASTE ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.

Tampa, Florida Facility

CORE  
ELEMENTS

## FACILITY AND LOCALITY INFORMATION

*This annex provides detailed information on the layout of the facility and surrounding environment.*

### a. FACILITY MAPS

---

Facility maps are located in Annex 1.1. Maps included are as follows:

- **USGS QUADRANGLE MAP (RELEVANT PORTION)**
- **LOCAL AREA MAP**
- **PROTECTION SITE IDENTIFICATION MAPS**
- **PLANNING DISTANCE MPA**
- **AERIAL PHOTO**

### b. FACILITY DRAWINGS

---

Facility drawings are located in Annex 1.1. Drawings included are as follows:

- **FACILITY SITE PLAN**
- **TANK FARM DRAWING**
- **SITE EVACUATION PLAN**
- **SITE DRAINAGE PLAN**
- **MOBILE FACILITY DRAWING**

### C. FACILITY DESCRIPTION

---

The Florida Waste Environmental Service, Inc. (FWES) facility is a petroleum, petroleum contact water, uses oil and industrial water transfer facility located on approximately 1 acre at 5218 St. Paul Street in Tampa, Florida. The earliest record of use of the property for oil storage was in 1994 when the facility was constructed.

Principal facility components include:

Truck transfer loading area and associated transfer pipelines from storage tanks

Office building

Products stored and handled in bulk quantities used oil, lubricating oils, petroleum contact water, and used anti-freeze. All waste products are classified used oil, used anti-freeze and petroleum contact water.

Surrounding land use consists of commercial and industrial developments. The Tampa facility is located in West Central Florida, Hillsborough County at 5218 St. Paul Street.

#### c.1 TRUCK LOADING AREA

---

Loading of tanker truck vehicles is usually 10 times per day with a loading rate of approximately 550 gallons per minute. Product is transferred into trucks through a single station loading area located along the front of storage tanks. A maximum of two trucks can be loaded simultaneously. The truck loading area consists of a trench drain that collects all rainwater. The water flows through an oil/water separator before it is discharged to surface run-off.

### c.3 FACILITY SPECIFICS

---

Name:	Florida Waste Environmental Service, Inc.
Street Address:	5218 St. Paul Street
Town:	Tampa
State:	Florida
Zip Code:	33619
Facility Phone Number:	(813) 246-4711
Facility Fax Number:	(813) 246-4813
24-Hour Number:	(813) 246-4711
Latitude:	N 00_12' 15"
Longitude:	W 88_51' 00"
Wellhead Protection Area:	None
Date of Oil Storage Startup:	1994
Current Operation:	Used Oil Storage and Transfer
NAICS Code:	56299 Waste Management Services Used Oil Storage and Transfer
Dates of Substantial Expansion:	None
Operating Hours:	Monday - Friday 7:30 a.m. - 5:30 p.m. Saturday 8:00a.m. - 12:00 noon
Operations Manager:	
Facility Personnel:	

#### c.4 Owner/Operator Specifics

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Owner/Operator Name:	Florida Waste Environmental Service., Inc.
Street Address:	5218 St. Paul Street
Town:	Tampa
State:	Florida
Zip Code:	33619

24-hour Number:	(813) 246-4711
-----------------	----------------

Qualified Individuals:

(See insert on following page for current information)



## c.5 Facility Hazard Identification

---

The following information addresses the hazards associated with the products found at the facility. A knowledge of the hazards is necessary in order to recognize what constitutes an emergency. Prevention of an emergency involves the utilization of FWES standard operating procedures, acceptable work practices and standards, and common sense methods of operation that would minimize the chance of such an occurrence.

Although the hydrocarbon products present a variety of hazards, some generalities can be made concerning their effects. The primary hazards with these materials are fires and explosions. Hydrocarbons can also cause immediate and long-term health effects if improperly handled.

Every precaution is taken to prevent the discharge of product at the facility; to prevent safety and environmental impacts; and to reduce the loss of revenues associated with lost product. The FWES Operations Manual sets forth procedures for preventing these discharges. Included within these procedures are requirements for visual discharge detection. The visual detection system incorporates a requirement to periodic inspections of the facility equipment and operational procedures. The Operations Manager is responsible for establishing procedures for maintaining adequate checks to prevent the loss of product.

## c.6 Material Safety Data Sheets

---

Material safety data sheets (MSDS) are information sheets prepared by the manufacturer and kept at the job site by the employer to inform employees about the hazardous chemicals to which they may be exposed to on the job. The MSDS is required by the OSHA right-to-know standard and may include identification information, the chemical name, the chemical family and the chemical makeup of a specific product or chemical. It also lists hazardous components of the chemical, precautionary statements, toxicity levels, correct handling procedure, fire and explosion hazard data, reactivity data, health hazards and any other information necessary to ensure worker safety when using the product.

The MSDS for products at the Tampa facility are maintained and easily accessed in the Hazardous Communications Manual located in the Operations Manager's office.

## c7 Vulnerable Resources

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### WATER INTAKES

Tampa Electric  
Company

Big Bend  
Latitude: 27\_47' 42"  
Longitude: 82\_24' 16"  
(813) 677-  
2030

Gannon  
Latitude: 27\_54' 30"  
Longitude: 82\_36' 09"  
(813) 248-  
8305

Hookers  
Point  
Latitude: 27\_56' 11"  
Longitude: 82\_36' 09"  
(813) 248-  
2518

Florida Power

Bartow  
Latitude: 27\_51' 40"  
Longitude: 82\_36' 09"  
(813) 866-  
5745

Higgins  
Latitude: 28\_00' 04"  
Longitude: 82\_39' 45"  
(813) 855-  
1445

Florida Power &  
Light

Ft. Myers  
(941) 693-  
4270

### WELLHEAD PROTECTION AREAS

There are no Wellhead Protection areas downstream of the Tampa, Florida Facility.

### SCHOOLS

There are no schools located downstream of the Tampa, Florida Facility.

### MEDICAL FACILITIES

There are no Hospitals or Medical Facilities located downstream of the Tampa, Florida Facility.

## BUSINESSES

### RESIDENTIAL AREAS

There are no residential areas located downstream from the Tampa, Florida facility.

### WETLANDS

The wetlands associated with the Tampa facility are part of the Tampa Bay ecosystem.

Numerous wetland and marshes are located within 1 mile of the Tampa, Florida facility. These wetland areas are a part of the Tampa Bay ecosystem and are identified in the Area Contingency Plan. The protection of these areas is a concern and is addressed in the protection strategies section of this manual.

### FISH AND WILDLIFE

Tampa Bay and its associated waters are warm water fisheries. A variety of aquatic birds, reptiles and fish abound in these habitats. Many mammals are supported by the abundance of food found in and around these aquatic areas.

### ENDANGERED FLORA AND FAUNA

Hillsborough and surrounding counties is home to or serves as a temporary winter home to many species of bird, plant and animal listed as Endangered Species. They are as follows:

For more detailed information refer to Section III, Annex 1.c.

- Manatee Snowy Plover
- Brown Pelican Florida Panther
- Roseate Spoonbill Eastern Indigo Snake
- Sea Turtles Scrub Jay
- Bald Eagle
- Least Tern
- American Crocodile
- Woodstork
- Gopher Tortoise
- Black Skimmer
- Piping Plover

#### LAKES AND STREAMS

All lakes and streams associated with the Tampa, Florida facility are a part of the Tampa Bay ecosystem.

#### RECREATIONAL AREAS

There are no Recreational Facilities located downstream of the Tampa, Florida facility.

#### UTILITIES

There are no utilities downstream of the Tampa, Florida facility.

#### TRANSPORTATION ROUTES

## a.2 Notification Responsibilities

This section addresses the reporting and notification requirements and procedures for Florida Waste Environmental Service personnel who may become involved in a spill situation associated with product handled at the Tampa, Florida facility.

Florida Waste Environmental Service has developed a cascading call-out notification procedure that is designed to ensure that the company would make and complete all required governmental, regional and local agency notifications, as-well-as internal and other notifications, in a timely fashion.

### **NOTE**

There must be sufficient detail in the initial notification for the regulatory officials and Florida Waste Environmental Service management to judge the severity of the incident.

## a.3 Person Discovering Spill

Any Florida Waste Environmental Service employee who discovers or becomes aware of a spill shall immediately report it to the Operations Manager or his alternate and, if the employee has been sufficiently trained in spill response and safety, and if practical, attempt to stop the flow of product. The employee shall perform the following notifications unless otherwise directed by the Operations Manager.

- **Fire Department**
- **Florida Waste Environmental Service Corporate**
- **National Response Center**

#### a.4 Incident Commander

The Incident Commander will conduct an initial investigation of the spill and immediately notify or ensure notification of the following:

Qualified Individual, by way of the Florida Waste Environmental Service 24 Hour Number

All secondary contacts as necessary to effect the response effort

The initial report will be made in accordance with the Pollutant Discharge Reporting Regulations using the "Information on Discharge" form and include as much of the following information as possible:

1. The date and time of the spill or release.
2. The identity of material released or spilled.
3. An estimate of the quantity of material released or spilled and the time or duration of the event.
4. The exact location of the spill, including the name of any waters involved or threatened, fire or fire potential, residential or commercial areas and transportation routes.
5. Weather conditions at the spill location.
6. The name of the reporting party.
7. The name of the suspected responsible party.
8. The source of the spill or release.
9. The extent of actual and potential impacts.
10. The steps being taken or proposed to contain and cleanup the released or spilled material and any precautions taken to minimize impacts, including evacuations.
11. The extent of injuries, if any.
12. Any known or anticipated health risks associated with the incident.
13. Possible hazards to the environment (air, soil, water, wildlife, etc.).
14. Identity of governmental and/or private sector representatives on-scene.
15. Agencies or personnel already notified or key personnel already aware of the incident.



**a.5 Florida Waste Environmental Service Corporate Notification**

The following spill events shall be reported to the Florida Waste Environmental Service 24-Hour Number immediately, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week: 813-246-4711.

Any unintentional discharge of any substance of which the volume, pressure or temperature creates a hazardous situation, or significant contamination of property that is:

- **Greater than 1 barrels (42 gallons) off-site and cannot be contained by methods deployed by the site.**
- **Greater than 10 barrels (420 gallons) on or off-site.**
- **Any spill involving direction, management or deployment of/or by government agencies.**
- **Any toxic air release causing fatality, unconsciousness or injuries requiring medical attention.**
- **Personal Injury**
- **Incidents resulting in or expected to result in a fatality of a contractor, visitor, or employee.**
- **Injury to one or more contractors, visitors, or employees**
- **Auto Accident.**
- **Property Damage/Business Interruption - Greater than 1,000.00 and/or expected business interruption of greater than 2 days.**
- **Police/Outside Fire Response - Any incident requiring police and/or outside fire response to the accident site other than routine automobile accident response to non-injury accidents with no pollution damage.**
- **News Media - Presence of, or inquiries from, news media in response to an accident except for routine traffic reporting.**

## **b. COMMUNITY NOTIFICATIONS**

---

For community notification phone numbers, refer to the "Green Sheets" found in section 2.2 titled Secondary Contacts.

After executing the initial notifications, secondary notifications can be made by contacting agencies, groups or individuals that have relevance to the spill scenario. These contacts can be made by either the corporate office or a designated communications person. Local and community notifications will be made by the local response team as necessary.

*Also, additional contacts may be found in Annex 3 "Resources List".*

## **c. FEDERAL/STATE AGENCY NOTIFICATIONS**

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### **c.1 Qualified Individual**

The Qualified Individual will, upon notification, immediately perform the following duties:

All calls and activation's are to be performed as necessary or appropriate

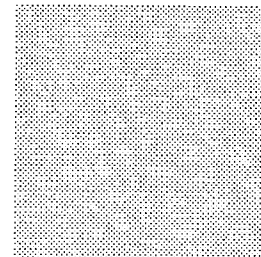
Contact the Florida Dept. of Environmental Protection (FDEP)  
Make Federal, State and Local calls  
Activate the Corporate Response Team (if necessary)  
Activate additional FWES resources as necessary

### **c.2 Corporate Response**

Florida Waste Environmental Service's Corporate Office will make any and all notifications as requested by the Incident Commander. The Corporate Office will perform all necessary internal notifications and confirm that outside notifications have been completed.



- **Remain Calm**
- **Any report of a spill should only contain verified information.**
- **Never speculate as to the cause of the incident.**
- **Never make any acknowledgements of responsibility.**
- **Document all contacts notified and content of messages.**
- **Do not delay reporting due to the lack of or incomplete information.**



# NOTIFICATION LIST

REVISION DATE: JANUARY 1998

PERSON DISCOVERING A SPILL WILL NOTIFY THE FOLLOWING:

The Florida Waste	1) 813-246-4711	Office
Environmental Service		Mobile
Corporate Office can		Pager
provide assistance with	2) PRIMARY RESPONSE	
regulatory and	FLORIDA WASTE ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICE, INC.	
secondary	3) FIRE DEPARTMENT	24 Hour
notifications.	4) NATIONAL RESPONSE CENTER	EMERGENCY
	5) STATE WARNING POINT	24 Hour
		24 Hour

QUALIFIED INDIVIDUAL WILL NOTIFY THE FOLLOWING:

1) US ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY	24 Hour	800-347-4062
2) MAKES STATE/FEDERAL CALLS		(as required)
3) ACTIVATES THE CORPORATE RESPONSE TEAM		(as required)
4) ACTIVATE ADDITIONAL RESOURCES		(if necessary)
5) NOTIFY FLORIDA WASTE ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICE		(as required)
CORPORATE AS NECESSARY		

Facility Response  
Team Roster

See Above

HOME

PAGER MOBILE

**EMERGENCY  
NOTIFICATION LIST**

---

*REVISION DATE: JANUARY 1998*

FEDERAL	NATIONAL RESPONSE CENTER USEPA REGION IV - EMERGENCY RESPONSE	24 Hour	800-424-8802 404-562-8700
STATE	FLORIDA STATE WARNING POINT FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION		904-413-9911 813-744-6100
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION COMMISSION (EPC) TAMPA HAZMAT	813-272-5960	813-225-5724
NEIGHBORING FACILITIES			
DOT	DISTRICT 7		813-975-6000
COAST GUARD	MARINE SAFETY OFFICE - TAMPA	24 Hour	813-893-3822
POLICE	TAMPA POLICE DEPARTMENT HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY SHERIFF	24 Hour	813-273-0770 813-247-8000
FIRE	EMERGENCY TAMPA FIRE DEPARTMENT FIRE MARSHALL		911 813-227-7015 813-744-5541
HOSPITALS	TAMPA GENERAL ST. JOSEPH'S		813-253-4444 813-870-4000
WATER INTAKES	NONE		

These concepts are fully accommodated in the four major sections of the ICS organization:

- efs 1. Operations, headed by the Operations Chief
- nder 2. Planning, headed by the Planning Chief
- 3. Finance, headed by the Finance Chief
- 4. Logistics, headed by the Logistics Chief

ation  
ies,  
art The ICS span of control is usually not more than six people. The skills and talents to fill the positions in the ICS organization come from every department, location and level within Florida Waste Environmental Service. Following demobilization each individual returns to his/her regular job and position.

Responder familiarity with the ICS is critical before its use is required. It is recognized that people resort to comfort levels in times of high stress. To assure that comfort level prior to the use of the ICS in a real incident, Florida Waste Environmental Service routinely trains and exercises this system.

In summary, the Florida Waste Environmental Service Incident Command System is fashioned after the NIIMS ICS program and entails a combination of facilities, personnel, equipment, procedures and communications operating within a common organizational structure. The primary purpose for the ICS is the management of resources to effectively accomplish objectives and goals in response to an incident.

a.2 Response Team

NAME	PHONE	RESPONSE TIME	Responsibility During Response Action	Response Training
Roland Summers			Incident Commander	See Annex 5
Jeff Sklut			Operations/ Logistics Chief	See Annex 5
Fran Braaksma & Sharon Summers			Operations/ Logistics Chief	See Annex 5

a.3 Response Contractors

CONTRACTOR	PHONE	RESPONSE TIME	CONTACT RESPONSIBILITY
Florida Waste Environmental Service	813-246-4711	Immediate	OSRO

#### **a.4 Facility Response Team**

[illegible]



## b. COMMAND

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*Florida Waste Environmental Service, Inc., has adopted NIIMS ICS as the structure for its response management system.*

Please refer to the  
Florida Waste  
Environmental Service  
Response  
Management ICS  
Organizational Chart  
found following  
section a of this annex.

### QUALIFIED INDIVIDUAL

*Qualified individual and Incident Commander information.*

The QUALIFIED INDIVIDUALS listed in the notification portion of this plan have unconditional authority from Florida Waste Environment Service to implement the facility response plan, activate and contract with the resources for spill containment and cleanup, act as liaison with the pre-designated Federal On-Scene Coordinator and obligate, either directly or through prearranged contracts, any funds required to carry out all necessary or directed emergency response activities. These individuals are available on a 24-hour basis and are able to arrive at the facility within a reasonable amount of time. These individuals are familiar with the implementation of the facility response plan and have been trained in their responsibilities under the plan.

In the event of a spill, the Qualified Individual will make proper contact with the Federal On-Scene Coordinator. He/she shall then begin coordinating Florida Waste Environmental Service response program and explain immediate actions taken by the Facility Response Team. Should the spill require deployment of the Qualified Individual to the scene, upon arrival a Unified Command will be established involving the Responsible Party, Federal On-Scene Coordinator, State ON-Scene Coordinator and other regulatory agencies. The Florida Waste Environmental Service Qualified Individual will work closely with the Federal and State On-Scene Coordinators throughout the emergency and project phases of the response program.

## **b.2 INFORMATION**

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*Anytime an emergency occurs, the media will be on hand quickly to report all aspects of the situation to their viewers, listeners, or readers. The protection of our natural environment as well as energy source issues are of major interest to the public. Recognizing this provides important guidelines for dealing with the media and handling public relations and reporting issues associated with an emergency.*

Having a planned system of coordinated public information and having people knowledgeable of the plan is vital to effective coverage of an emergency event no matter how bad the situation might be. Public perception of how well the situation is being handled may be strengthened or tarnished depending on the outcome of the public information program during an emergency. It may specifically depend upon how quickly and accurately the information is given to the media for reporting to the public.

### **b.2.1 Communications Objectives**

Florida Waste Environmental Services, Inc. has the following communications objectives in any emergency involving its products or facilities:

- Establish an early and positive relationship with the media on behalf of Florida Waste Environmental Service.
- Establish and maintain influence over public communication surrounding the incident (in full cooperation with the appropriate authorities).
- Establish and maintain a positive relationship with government authorities coordinating the official response.
- Provide a continuous flow of accurate information from Florida Waste Environmental Service to the public through various means including the local media.
- Build credibility by becoming the best source of accurate information.
- De-mystify events and details by providing facts, evidence and explanations to replace erroneous reporting, speculation and supposition.
- Present Florida Waste Environmental Service as responsibly responding to the incident.

- Recognize that the media has a legitimate right and responsibility to report the incident as a news event of interest and concern to the public.
- Build a climate of good will toward Florida Waste Environmental Service in the immediate community and among those directly affected by the incident to diminish potential legal, regulatory and legislation action against the company.

There are several helpful guidelines that can make an emergency public information program more effective.

First, have a well-documented plan. As a rule, a good plan today is a lot better than a perfect plan tomorrow. This means the media relations' plan should be addressed in advance as a part of good contingency planning. The sooner and in more detail the information is given to the media, the better for all concerned.

Second, appoint a Public Relations Coordinator or Spokesperson and make sure that all persons involved know who is so designated. That person should be polite and cooperative. A smaller chance of sensationalism will occur by providing a spokesperson that does not seem abrasive to the media or before the cameras and microphones. Television cameras are particularly good at picking up the "moods" and "awareness" of those appearing in front of them and audiences are extremely keen on sensing moods and awareness of those appearing.

Third, educate all persons especially the spokesperson as to important "do's" and "don'ts". Some of those "don'ts" include:

- ☺ Don't make dollar estimates of costs etc.
- ☺ Don't discuss insurance.
- ☺ Don't speculate as to cause.
- ☺ Don't imply liability.
- ☺ Don't be emotional.
- ☺ Don't exaggerate.

Use simple words and understandable language. Stress what is being done in a positive manner. As a guide, the spokesperson should attempt to answer clearly and accurately what, when where and how the spill happened.

It is important that the media be given only the facts that are known. The spokesperson should come across as an honest and reliable person. This means that no blame should be placed, nor should they speculate or make assumptions about what may have occurred.

Accuracy is a must. A proper "I don't know" answer is much better than a wrong or misleading answer or one that is abrasive or inaccurate. The spokesperson should have presence and be able to talk well with interviewers.

The contact person is the Operations Manager and will talk in "layman's language." Answers by phone or at the scene will be available in "everyday" language. The spokesperson will make every attempt to transform very technical data into a story much the same as he or she would relate to their spouse, friend, or neighbor when telling later about the same emergency.

The following is valuable information to be released to news media:

- Nature, extent, and time of the spill.
- Location of the incident.
- Size of spill and description of what is involved (by quantity/size, if available).
- Source of incident, if definite.
- Cause, if definite.
- Type of spill.
- Injuries or deaths (names only if next of kin have been notified).
- Chances of further spillage, spreading, or damage.
- Details of cleanup plan/efforts.
- Agencies involved in cleanup.

Environmental concern is the primary reason behind the regulations concerning transportation and spills and behind the writing of this plan. Because of this and Florida Waste Environmental Service's concern for the environment, information released to the media and public must include environmental impact, concerns and strategies.

**Key communications to relay to the public and media include:**

- Position Florida Waste Environmental Service as being environmentally responsible corporate citizen. This can be achieved by including environmental impact information as part of the basic data released.
- Further position Florida Waste Environmental Service as an environmentally responsible corporate citizen by providing cleanup and remediation information as a part of the basic data released.
- Deliver information openly and forthrightly without attempting to minimize, shade or hide the facts, however, clear everything in advance as disclosures will reflect the Florida Waste Environmental perspective.
- Florida Waste Environmental will do everything possible to resolve the environmental threats through its own resources, contracted resources and those available through governmental agencies. Release cleanup and remediation resources as this demonstrates Florida Waste Environmental Service's resolve in protecting the environment.
- Where cleanup and remediation activities are undertaken by volunteers or by companies retained by others, point out Florida Waste Environmental's cooperation with these third parties.

**Providing releases and/or photos when holding news conferences is an asset. Ensure the release basically corresponds with the facts released by the spokesperson.**

Fourth, a facility will be provided (away from danger) where the news media can gather and, if possible, another place where they may work and disseminate information. That facility would be reasonably comfortable and have a power supply and plenty of chairs for all the media. The work area where the press will write their stories and phone their offices will have sufficient tables, chairs, paper, supplies and telephones. A chalkboard is helpful and coffee facility important.

Fifth, coordinate news conferences and releases. A consideration will be given to those media people who will phone for information. Copies of "latest" releases will be available as well as someone who can read the releases for media taping or be available to answer questions over the phone.

Sixth, and most important, **DON'T** give out information if you aren't the designated spokesperson or haven't been indoctrinated on dealing with the media, refer to the proper person who has the correct information about the information.

### **b.3 HEALTH AND SAFETY**

It is Florida Waste Environmental Service's policy to comply with Federal, State, and Local safety and environmental regulations. Accordingly, Florida Waste Environmental Service will take the following steps to ensure that all personnel, including contractors, work in a safe manner and are protected from potentially harmful contaminants.

#### **b.3.1 Site Control**

The Florida Waste Environmental Service Incident Commander will insure that the spill site access is restricted to the general public. Local law enforcement agencies can be used for this function.

The Incident Commander is responsible for insuring that contractor employees and Florida Waste Environmental Service employees have been adequately trained in responding to, and handling hazardous materials incidents. Refer to 29 CFR 1910.120 for training requirements.

The Incident Commander shall obtain Material Safety Data Sheet(s) for the material(s) involved in the incident.

#### **Establishing Site Zones**

The site shall be divided into three zones, Hot Zone, Decontamination Zone, and Command Zone as described as follows:

##### **Hot Zone**

The area of the immediate spill. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is required for all personnel. The type of material involved and the airborne concentration level determine the level of PPE.

Decontamination Zone	The area where workers change from work clothes and PPE to street area also should have showers available. Contaminated clothing is decontaminated and either packaged for disposal or for cleaning.
Command Zone	The area where the incident command post is established and the zone for activities such as first aid, eating area, and staging for clean-up equipment and supplies.

### b.3.2 General Safety Rules

Where it has been determined that a Hot Zone should be established safety rules shall be followed:

- **There will be no eating or smoking in the Hot Zone or Decontamination Zone.**
- **All personnel must pass through the De-contamination Zone to enter or exit the Hot Zone.**
- **Emergency eyewash (portable) will be placed in the De-contamination Zone. Emergency showers and eyewash are to be supplied with potable water.**
- **At the end of the workday, all personnel working in the Hot Zone shall take a hygienic shower.**
- **Electrical equipment used within the Hot Zone must be classified for Class 1, Divs. 1 or 2, Group D. Internal combustion engine equipment must not be used within the Hot Zone unless properly equipped to be used in the classified electrical equipment zone, i.e., intrinsically safe electrical system, exhaust flame arrestors, etc.**

### **b.3.3 Personal Protective Equipment**

The level and type of personal protective equipment required depends on the type of material involved and the airborne concentration of vapors or gases. Listed below are the levels of protection.

#### **Level 1 Protection**

- **Supplied air respirator (MSHA/NIOSH approved) pressure-demand self-contained breathing apparatus, or**
- **Pressure-demand airline respirator with escape bottle approved for immediately Dangerous to Life or Health (IDLH) atmospheres.**
- **Hooded, one or two piece chemical splash suit or disposable chemical resistant suit.**
- **Gloves (outer), chemical resistant and gloves (inner) chemical resistant.**
- **Chemical resistant boots, steel toe and shank.**
- **Hard Hat**

#### **Level 2 Protection**

- Air-purifying respirator, full-face
- One or two piece chemical splash suit or disposable chemical resistant coveralls
- Gloves, chemical resistant
- Chemical resistant boots, steel toe or shank
- Hard hat

#### **Level 3 Protection**

- One or two piece chemical splash suit or disposable chemical resistant coveralls
- Safety glasses or splash goggles, gloves, chemical resistant
- Chemical resistant boots, steel toe or shank
- Hard hat



#### **b.3.4 Fire Protection**

The Incident Commander shall develop a pre-fire plan after determining the extent of fire hazard present. The incident Commander shall be in contact with local fire departments and access their capabilities. Items to consider are portable pumping capacities, foam stocks and foam proportioning equipment available locally, and available water supplies.

#### **b.3.5 Medical Facilities**

The Incident Commander shall contact local medical authorities and advise them of the nature of the incident and provide MSDS for the material or materials involved.

- **First aid facilities should be provided for immediate care in the Command Zone.**
- **Industrial Hygiene Monitoring Level of Protection Required**
- **Florida Waste Environmental Service provides first aid instruction and first aid kits for its employees.**

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## OPERATIONS

This part of annex 3 outlines the operational procedures to response to a petroleum spill. It is important to note that response operations are driven by the type and magnitude of an incident.

### c.1 Operational Response Objectives

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Any release of product which may reach a river, stream marsh, drainage ditch, groundwater, soil or property of others or otherwise endanger persons, the environment or property must be treated as an emergency. It is critical to respond with prompt and well-prepared actions. Each trained person at the facility must be completely familiar with this manual and able to fully implement the actions contained herein in the event of such an event.

Those members of the Corporate Emergency Management Team are to be equally familiar with the use and contents of this manual. In the event of an incident requiring the deployment of Corporate Team, the operations and actions outlined in this manual will serve as a guide for those responding to the incident.

the primary operational response objectives are to maintain personnel and site safety; maintain safety of the surrounding community; protect the environment; and to cleanup and restore impacted areas.

### c.2 Discharge or Release Control

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## SECONDARY CONTAINMENT

A figure showing the existing dike containment system for the tank farm is located in Annex 1.1 Maps & Drawings.

All storage tanks are provided with secondary containment in accordance with NFPA 30. The secondary containment is constructed of concrete. All storage tanks with free flowing petroleum product are situated within continuous dikes. The dike area is routinely inspected and kept free of debris or combustible material.

Storm water, which accumulates within the containment areas, is periodically drained into the storm drains. spills and storm water runoff at the loading area drains into a sump from where it is pumped to the oil/water separator for processing. The truck loading area is equipped with drains that route storm water and/or spilled product to the oil/water separator.

The facility drainage system was designed to meet the rules promulgated by the Florida Department of Pollution Control, "Pollution of Water", guidelines (Chapter 17-3). The system includes a settling pond and test wells to ensure system efficiency. A rainwater retention pond is also provided. Site grading is such that substantially all rainwater (except that collected inside the containment area) flows into the retention pond before being discharged into an existing drainage ditch.

#### **TANK OVERFILL**

Facility personnel responsibilities upon discovery of a tank overfill. A LEL meter should be used to delineate the "HOT ZONE".

Immediately secure the source of the flow of product to the tank. If the source is an internal transfer, the pump providing the flow will be secured.

Close the tank valve. If product is in dike area, close closest valve to tank. No personnel should enter dike area if product is present without proper monitoring equipment.

Notify facility management of situation (if not already aware).

Immediately secure the source of the flow of product to the tank. This includes implementing of the notification procedures.

Assess situation and, if needed, deploy any spill containment equipment on-site.

Continuously monitor situation and react to changing conditions.

#### **TANK FAILURE**

Facility personnel responsibilities upon discovery of a tank failure. A LEL meter should be used to delineate the "HOT ZONE".

Secure the flow of any product to the tank, if possible

Notify facility management of situation (if not already aware).

Transfer any product remaining in the tank to another storage area.

Put into action the facility's Response Plan. This includes notifying all appropriate agencies and notifying identified response personnel.

Assess the situation and, if needed, deploy any spill containment equipment on-site.

Continuously monitor situation and react to changing conditions.

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### SAFETY

The first rule of spill response is to avoid injury to personnel. Observe the spill site and ensure no hazards exist that cannot be mitigated through the use of safety equipment, personal protective equipment or work procedures. Once the site has been declared safe for work, then may personnel be allowed to enter the site and begin a response.

### RESOURCES

Adequate resources are available at the facility for very small spills only. Sufficient manpower is not readily available in the event of a Worst Case Discharge. Additional Florida Waste Environmental Service equipment, supplies and manpower must be called in on larger spills. This will be determined by the Operations Manager or alternate after the initial site evaluation.

### CONTAINMENT

Containment of spill will depend upon the quantity, product, weather conditions and many other conditions at the time of the accident. routinely spills can be contained, however, a fire, inclement weather or product hazard could impede containment activities. A small, uncontained spill can quickly become a large spill. Containment will also depend upon the resources available at the time of the spill. Should containment be possible, it should be performed as quickly as possible to limit the extent of the impact.

### CLEANUP OPERATIONS

Cleanup operations should be implemented as rapidly as possible to reduce the potential for migration into clean areas. Cleanup or treatment techniques are categorized as leave alone, pickup or wash off. *Some factors for which the selection of techniques depend upon are:*

- Soil type
- Slope or grade
- Amount of product / degree of product impact
- Site sensitivity (ecological, cultural, economic, human use)
- Depth of penetration
- Equipment trafficability and access

## EXPLOSION AND/OR FIRE

Facility personnel responsibilities upon discovery of an explosion or fire. A LEL meter should be used to delineate the "HOT ZONE".

Evacuate all personnel to a safe distance if necessary.

Report explosion or fire to the necessary authorities.

If product is flowing into effected area, secure flow.

Put into action the facility's Spill Response Plan. This includes notifying agencies and notifying identified response personnel.

Assess situation and, if necessary, deploy any spill containment equipment.

Continuously monitor situation and react to changing conditions.

## EQUIPMENT FAILURE

Facility personnel responsibilities upon discovery of any equipment failure. A LEL meter should be used to delineate the "HOT ZONE".

Secure any flow of product associated with equipment to prevent potential spills, if applicable.

Secure any valves associated with the equipment that can aid in preventing spills.

Notify facility management of situation (if not already aware).

Put into action the facility's Response Plan. This includes notifying all agencies and notifying identified response personnel.

Assess situation and, if needed, deploy any spill containment equipment.

Continuously monitor situation and react to changing conditions.

### c.3 Assessment/Monitoring

The process of assessment and monitoring continues throughout the effort. Conditions change continually causing response planning to change sometimes hourly during the initial stages of the response. The following is the continual cycle of assessing and monitoring and key factors to be considered.

Upon shutdown of operations, the Operations Manager or alternate will conduct an initial site assessment to determine the volume of the spill and report to the appropriate authorities. Data on the size and assessment of a spill is essential to establish strategic logistics, labor and disposal requirements.

The site assessment is performed using the following methods:

#### **SPILL VOLUME**

Spill volume can be estimated during transfer operations if the pumping rate and elapsed time between leak commencement and transfer shutdown are known.

**Spill Size = Maximum Pumping Rate x Time from Start of Spill to Shutdown**

Spill volume can be estimated for a visible leak by estimating the flow rate and elapsed time between leak commencement and discovery.

**Spill Size = Rate of Discharge x Estimated Time from Start of Spill to Shutdown**

Spill volume can be estimated for an underground non-visible leak by determining the storage tank or pipeline from which the discharge is occurring and checking the last known inventory for the storage tank or pipeline (charged or not charged) and subtracting the current sounding.

**Spill Size = Last Known Inventory - Current Inventory**

#### **SITE ASSESSMENT**

Site data consists of the current weather conditions and a report of activities underway at the terminal itself. Pertinent information includes: time, date, winds, temperature, precipitation and if the spill has or has the potential to migrate off-site.

#### **RESPONSE ACTIVITIES**

Response activities and immediate actions are dependent upon the conditions at the time of the spill (e.g., weather, size of spill, resources available, etc.) and the decisions made by the PIC. When a spill occurs, the Operations Manager or PIC is faced with three (3) immediate concerns. The proper and safe response actions are contingent upon continuous and accurate site assessment.

1. Safety, are conditions safe to deploy Florida Waste Environmental Service resources?
2. Resources, are adequate resources available?
3. Containment, can the spill be contained?

#### c.4 Containment

Containment of a spill will depend upon the quantity, product, weather conditions and many other conditions at the time of the accident. Routine spills can be contained, however, a fire, inclement weather or product hazard could impede containment activities. A small, uncontained spill can quickly become a large spill. Containment will also depend upon the resources available at the time of the spill. Should containment be possible, it should be performed as quickly as possible to limit the extent of the impact.

#### SECONDARY CONTAINMENT

For additional information refer to part c.2 of this Annex

All storage tanks are provided with secondary containment in accordance with NFPA 30. The dike is constructed of concrete. All storage tanks with free flowing petroleum product are situated within continuous dikes. The dike area is routinely inspected and kept free of debris or combustible material. The truck loading area is equipped with drains, which route storm water and/or spilled product to the oil/water separator.

#### c.5 Recovery

Hydrocarbon recovery of any liquid materials, either gasoline or diesel, derived from spill response efforts resulting from an unauthorized discharge is recommended. Recoverable product may be processed through the oil-water separator with the recovered product pumped into an on-site storage tank. Determination on recycling recoverable products will be made on a case-by-case basis.

#### c.6 Decontamination

For decontamination procedures refer to the Florida Waste Environmental Service Safety Plan, Annex 3 part b.3, or Section 2 part 2.d.1.

#### c.7 Non-responder Medical Needs

For medical facilities and procedures refer to Annex 3, part b.3.5.



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## PLANNING

*Incidents vary in their kind, complexity, size and requirements. The information contained in this part is based on response to spills at the facility.*

### d.1 Hazard Assessment

The following information addresses the hazards associated with the products found at the facility. A knowledge of the hazards is necessary in order to recognize what constitutes an emergency. Prevention of an emergency involves the utilization of Florida Waste Environmental Service standard operating procedures, acceptable work practices and standards, and common sense methods of operation that would minimize the chance of such an occurrence.

there are a variety of products used, and stored at the Florida Waste Environmental Service facility. For the most part, those stored in large quantities are hydrocarbon-based products. These are found in the storage tanks or in the piping system. Product is supplied to the facility by tank truck.

although the hydrocarbon products present a variety of hazards, some generalities can be made concerning their efforts. The primary hazards with these materials are fires and explosions. Hydrocarbons can also cause immediate and long-term health effects if improperly handled.

Every precaution is taken to prevent the discharge of petroleum product at the facility; to prevent safety and environmental impacts; and to reduce the loss of revenues associated with lost product. The Florida Waste Environmental Service Operations Manual sets forth procedures for:

- Preventing discharges
- Visual discharge detection systems
- Periodic inspections of the facility equipment and operational procedures
- Inspection frequency

The Operations Manager is responsible for establishing procedures for maintaining adequate checks to prevent the loss of product.

#### d.1.1 Material Safety Data Sheets

Material safety data sheets (MSDS) are information sheets prepared by the manufacturer and kept at the job site by the employer to inform employees about all hazardous chemicals to which they may be exposed to on the job. the MSDS is required by the OSHA right-to-know standard and may include identification information, the chemical name, the chemical family and the chemical makeup of a specific product or chemical. It also lists hazardous components of the chemical, precautionary statements, toxicity levels, correct handling procedures, fire and explosion hazard data, reactivity data, health hazards and any other information necessary to ensure worker safety when using the product.

the MSDS for products at the Tampa facility are maintained and easily accessed in the Hazardous Communications Manual located in the Operations Manager's office.

#### d.1.2 Vulnerability Analysis

##### WATER INTAKES

There are no drinking water intakes downstream of the Tampa, Florida Facility. The following facilities have water intakes for cooling water purposes.

##### **Tampa Electric Company**

###### **Big Bend**

Latitude: 27° 47' 42"  
Longitude: 82° 24' 16"  
(813) 677-2030

###### **Gannon**

Latitude: 27° 54' 30"  
Longitude: 82° 24' 53"  
(813) 248-8305

###### **Hookers Point**

Latitude: 27° 56' 11"  
Longitude: 82° 36' 09"  
(813) 248-5218

##### **Florida Power**

###### **Bartow**

Latitude: 27° 51' 40"  
Longitude: 82° 36' 09"  
(813) 866-5745

###### **Higgins**

Latitude: 28° 00' 04"  
Longitude: 82° 39' 45"  
(813) 855-1445

##### **Florida Power & Light**

###### **Ft. Myers**

(941) 693-4270

##### WELLHEAD PROTECTION AREAS

There are no Wellhead Protection areas downstream of the Tampa, Florida Facility.

##### SCHOOLS

There are no schools located downstream of the Tampa, Florida Facility.

#### MEDICAL FACILITIES

There are no Hospitals or Medical Facilities located downstream of the Tampa, Florida Facility.

#### BUSINESSES

#### RESIDENTIAL AREAS

There are no residential areas located downstream from the Tampa, Florida facility.

The wetlands associated with the Tampa facility are part of the Tampa Bay ecosystem.

#### WETLANDS

Numerous wetland and marshes are located within 1 mile of the Tampa, Florida facility. These wetland areas are a part of the Tampa Bay ecosystem and are identified in the Area Contingency Plan. The protection of these areas is a concern and is addressed in the protection strategies section of this manual.

#### FISH AND WILDLIFE

Tampa Bay and its associated waters are warm water fisheries. A variety of aquatic birds, reptiles and fish abound in these habitats. Many mammals are supported by the abundance of food found in and around these aquatic areas.

### ENDANGERED FLORA AND FAUNA

Hillsborough and surrounding counties is home to or serves as a temporary winter home to many species of bird, plant and animal listed as Endangered Species. They are as follows:

For more detailed  
information refer to  
Section III, Annex 1.c.

- Manatee
- Brown Pelican Florida  
Panther
- Roseate Spoonbill Eastern  
Indigo Snake
- Sea Turtles Scrub  
Jay
- Bald Eagle
- Least Tern
- American Crocodile
- Woodstork
- Gopher Tortoise
- Black Skimmer
- Piping Plover

#### LAKES AND STREAMS

All lakes and streams associated with the Tampa, Florida facility are a part of the Tampa Bay ecosystem.

#### RECREATIONAL AREAS

There are no Recreational Facilities located downstream of the Tampa, Florida facility.

#### UTILITIES

There are no utilities downstream of the Tampa, Florida facility.

#### TRANSPORTATION ROUTES

#### d.1.3 Oil Spill Potential

The potential for a spill or release is always present at any facility. Florida Waste Environmental Service has taken a number of precautions to insure that any spills or releases are contained within the facility. The first precautions are in the installation of engineering controls and equipment to prevent the accidental release of petroleum at the facility. Some of the controls are as follows:

- Spill containment curbing under the piping manifold. The truck loading area is drained to an oil/water separator.
- All of the tanks in the facility are contained within one (1) continuous secondary containment structure.
- The valves are tested to insure that they close before every product receipt.

All tanks are tested every ten years or more frequently as required. In each facility, the Operations Manager performs a visual inspection at least once per month. The loading/unloading connections of oil pipelines are capped or blank flagged when not in service or on standby service for extended periods (transport connections, etc.).

Overall, the potential for a spill, aside from transportation related spills, or those in the loading area are completely contained, is considered slight. There have been no spills recorded for this facility.

The Florida Waste Environmental Service Tampa, Florida facility is subject to USEPA jurisdiction. Therefore the discharge planning volumes have been calculated in accordance with USEPA guidelines.

#### d.1.4 Discharge Scenarios

USEPA planning volumes have been calculated based on Appendix D to 40 CFR Part 112, Part A: Worst Case Discharge Planning Volume for Onshore Storage Facilities. The Florida Waste Environmental Service Tampa, Florida Facility contains all above ground tanks. All tanks have adequate secondary containment and tanks are not manifolded, the USEPA Worst Case Discharge (WCD) planning volume is equal to the capacity of the single largest above ground storage tank. USEPA "small" and "medium" discharge planning volumes have been calculated as per 40 CFR 112.20(h)(5).

USEPA regulations require discharge-planning volumes for each classification of petroleum oils. The Florida Waste Environmental Service Tampa, Florida Facility handles only products classified as, Group IV: Persistent.

Discharge planning volumes for the Group IV: Persistent oils are summarized in table B-1 below:

**TABLE B-1**  
**Discharge Planning Volumes**  
**Tampa, Florida Facility**

LAST UPDATE: APRIL 1996

PLANNING VOLUME	USEPA GALLONS	USEPA BARRELS
Small Discharge	200	5
Medium Discharge	2,000	48
Worst Case Discharge (WCD)	10,000	238



## SMALL AND MEDIUM DISCHARGES

### Small Discharge

The USEPA Small Discharge (SD), 1% of the Worst Case Discharge, is defined as a discharge of 2,100 gallons or less.

The USEPA Small Discharge is 200 gallons.

### Medium Discharge

The USEPA Medium Discharge (MD) equals 10% of the USEPA WCD, or 20,000 gallons, whichever is less.

The calculation is as follows:

- 20,000 gallons x 10% = 2,000 gallons
- 2,000 gallons is less than 36,000 gallons.

The USEPA Medium Discharge is 2,000 gallons.

## d.2 PROTECTION

### **d.2.1 Small Discharge**

**Volumes: 5 barrels/200 gallons**

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- 1,000 feet of containment boom and means for deploying and anchoring the boom to be at the site within one (1) hour of detection of the spill.
- Oil recovery devices with an effective daily recovery capacity equal to or greater than the amount of oil discharged, on site within two (2) hours of detection of the spill.
- Temporary oil storage capacity for the recovery of oily material equal to or greater than twice the effective recovery rate required.

### **d.2.2 Medium Discharge**

**Volume: 48 barrels/2,000 gallons**

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- Sufficient boom identified for oil collection and containment and for shoreline protection (quantity availability to be assured by contract or other means).
- Oil recovery devices with a capacity of 1,000 gallons per day, or greater, on-site within 12 hours of detection of spill.
- Oil storage capacity of 2,000 gallons.

### **d.2.3 Worst Case Discharge (WCD)**

**Volume: 238 barrels/10,000 gallons**

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- Sufficient boom identified for oil collection and containment and for shoreline.
- Identify resources capable to respond on water and shoreline for the cleanup volumes calculated in Table B-2:

TABLE B-2  
TAMPA, FLORIDA FACILITY  
RESPONSE RESOURCES CALCULATIONS

NON-PERSISTENT OILS (GROUP 4)	
FACTOR	VALUE
Worst case discharge	10,000 gallons
Emulsification factor	1.4
Area impacted	Inland
Planned % oil onshore	65%
Planned % on water recovery	15%

Planning volume for onshore recovery:

$$10,000 \text{ gallons} \times 0.65 \times 1.4 = 9,100 \text{ gallons/day}$$

Conclusion: Contract resources for gallons shoreline cleanup

Planning volume for on water recovery:

$$10,000 \text{ gallons} \times 0.15 \times 1.4 = 2,100 \text{ gallons/day}$$

Resources on-site within 6 hrs	630 gallons/day
Resources on-site within 36 hrs	1,050 gallons/day
Resources on-site within 60 hrs	1,680 gallons/day

20% of all tiers should be capable of operating in water with a dept of 6 feet or less.

Florida Waste Environmental Service would provide spill response resources in terms of equipment and personnel required to sustain a response.

### **d.3 COORDINATION WITH NATUREL RESOURCE TRUSTEES**

For additional  
information see  
Qualified Individual  
section Annex 3.b.1.

Florida Waste Environmental Service shall work closely with the Unified Command and Natural Resource Trustees in the protection efforts of natural resources. Florida Waste Environmental Service has contracted with Environmental Systems Management, Inc., to assist in the collection of Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA) data.

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### **d.4 WASTE MANAGEMENT**

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All disposal of spill cleanup materials, protective equipment, and non-recoverable product is handled as required by applicable federal, state and local regulations. The State of Florida and the Environmental Protection Agency shall approve all methods of disposal. Prior to the commencement of disposal activities, notification to the proper authorities shall be given. Under no circumstances shall any disposal take place without the approval of the authorizing agencies and the Florida Waste Environmental Service "Qualified Individual".

#### **d.4.1 Characterization of Wastes**

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Both liquid and solid or semi-solid wastes will be generated during response operations. These wastes may further be characterized as oily or non-oily wastes. In addition, some hazardous wastes may also be generated. A summary of the types of response operations that are likely to generate these waste streams is provided below.

#### **OILY LIQUID WASTES**

Oily liquid wastes (i.e. oily water and emulsions) that would be handled, stored, and disposed of during response operations are very similar to those generate during routine facility operations. Oily water and emulsions would be generated by vessel, vehicle, and aircraft operations (e.g. spent motor oils, lubricants, etc.), vessel and equipment cleaning operations, the storage area storm water collection systems, and wildlife cleaning and rehabilitation operations.

#### **NON-OILY LIQUID WASTES**

Response operations would also produce non-oily liquid wastes. Water and other non-oily liquid wastes would be generated by the storage area and storm water collection systems, equipment cleaning, wildlife cleaning and rehabilitation operations (i.e. water contaminated with animal wastes) and office and field operations (i.e. sewage).

#### OILY SOLID/SEMI-SOLID WASTES

Oily solid/semi-solid wastes which would be generated by containment and recovery operations include damaged or worn-out booms, uncleanable equipment, used sorbent materials, saturated soils, contaminated earth, and other debris.

#### NON-OILY SOLID/SEMI-SOLID WASTES

Non-oily solid/semi-solid wastes would be generated by office and field operations (i.e. domestic waste refuse). Vessel, vehicle and aircraft operations also would generate solid wastes.

#### HAZARDOUS WASTES

Various aspects of response operations could generate small amounts of hazardous wastes. These wastes shall be handled and disposed of by trained personnel only.

#### d.4.2 Segregation of Wastes

A system for segregation of wastes generated during response operations would be established in the field. Segregating wastes according to type at the time of cleanup would facilitate disposal. Segregation techniques should be employed to ensure that:

- Personnel can readily identify waste materials that are present in their work areas.
- Personnel can readily identify waste materials that they are handling.
- Appropriate wastes are transported in proper transportation devices.
- Appropriate wastes are shipped to proper temporary storage areas.
- Appropriate wastes are shipped to proper disposal facilities.

Waste segregation techniques that would be employed include: designing specific containers to handle specific wastes; labeling containers; using color-coded poly bags; and/or designating specific areas for the temporary placement of specific wastes.

### STORAGE PROCEDURES

During an oil spill incident, the volume of product that can be recovered and dealt with effectively would depend largely upon the product spilled. Storage methods that would be employed would depend upon:

- The type and volume of material to be contained.
- The types of contaminants present, if any.
- The duration of storage.
- The environmental setting.
- Access.
- The time of year.
- The proximity to human settlements.

The majority of short-term storage options can be used either on land or on water. Storage containers such as bags or drums would be clearly marked, labeled, and/or color-coded to indicate the type of material/waste contained and/or the ultimate disposal options.

### d.4.3 Disposal Procedures

Note: some waste testing may be required.

A number of options exist for disposal of wastes resulting from an oil spill. Whether an option is appropriate would be dependent upon the following characteristics of the waste targeted for disposal:

- Solid or liquid.
- Oily or non-oily.
- Hazardous versus non-hazardous

### Solid Waste Disposal

All solid waste resulting from the response to and cleanup of a petroleum spill will be containerized, labeled, sampled for analysis and stored on-site. After receipt of analysis results, the waste will then be transported to an approved off-site disposal facility.

### HAZARDOUS WASTE

Hazardous wastes generated during the spill response activities may be subject to RCRA storage, treatment and disposal requirements. If the material is determined to be hazardous waste, the material will be containerized, manifested, transported, stored and disposed of as a hazardous waste at an approved Waste Management Facility.

### NON-HAZARDOUS WASTE

For oil contaminated organic debris (sorbents, wood, plant material, etc), minimization of on-site storage is desirable. Utilize lined containers or store in plastic bags to prevent the contamination of the temporary storage site. Material should be transported as-soon-as practical to an approved "Refuse-To-Energy" or other type facility for incineration or appropriate disposal.

For oil contaminated soils (saturated) minimization of on-site storage is desirable. Utilize lined containers or store in plastic bags to prevent the contamination of the temporary storage site. Material should be transported as-soon-as practical to an approved thermal incinerator or other approved treatment facility.

For oil contaminated soils (not saturated), evaluate the cost effectiveness of thermal treatment versus transporting to an approved Class I Landfill to be used as daily cover material. Minimization of on-site storage is desirable. Utilize lined containers or store in plastic bags to prevent the contamination of the temporary storage site.

### Liquid Waste Disposal

All liquid waste generated during the cleanup of a petroleum spill and not recovered while stored in temporary storage tanks until the hazard determination can be made. The wastewater will be sampled for analysis and stored on-site. Upon receipt of analysis results the wastewater will be transported to an approved wastewater facility.

### HAZARDOUS WASTE

Hazardous wastes generated during the spill response activities may be subject to RCRA storage, treatment and disposal requirements. If the material is determined to be hazardous waste, the material will be containerized, manifested, transported, and disposed of as hazardous by Florida Waste Environmental Service.

#### **NON-HAZARDOUS WASTE**

For liquid waste petroleum products, Minimization of temporary on-site storage is desirable. Utilize portable tanks if required and avoid the use of lined open pits. Material should be transported as-soon-as practical for recycling, reuse or incineration as appropriate.

For liquid waste petroleum products and water mixtures, minimization of on-site temporary storage is desirable. Utilize portable tanks if required and avoid the use of lined open pits. Material should be transported as-soon-as practical for recycling, reuse or incineration as appropriate.

#### **d.4.4 Transportation Procedures**

Florida Waste Environmental Service would transport Hazardous and non-hazardous waste to an approved waste disposal facility.

#### **d.4.5 Recovery**

Hydrocarbon recovery of any liquid materials, either gasoline or diesel, derived from spill response efforts resulting from an authorized discharge is recommended. Recoverable product will be processed through the oil-water separator with the recovered product pumped into an on-site storage tank. Determination on recycling recoverable products will be made on a case-by-case basis.



#### d.4.6 Waste Disposal Log

## WASTE DISPOSAL PROCESS CHART

[illegible]

## LOGISTICS

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*This part addresses how the Response Team will provide for the operational needs of response operations.*

### e.1 MEDICAL

All medical needs for responders shall be in accordance with the Florida Waste Environmental Service Health & Safety Plan as described in Annex 3.b.3.5.

### e.2 SITE SECURITY

The perimeter of the facility is fenced with a six-foot chain link fence topped with three strands of barbed wire and posted with "Private Property-No Trespassing" signs at regular intervals. Operational personnel perform a security check of the facility at least once per month. The fencing is clear of vegetation and is maintained in excellent condition. Guards are not employed at this facility.

Facility personnel carry plastic badges that serve as identification and have keys to gain entry through various gates. When the office is closed and the facility is unmanned, all truck entrance and exit gates are closed and locked.

Only authorized personnel having legitimate business in the storage tank areas, pump areas, truck loading area, etc. are permitted to enter such areas. Contractors and similar personnel who may have legitimate reason to be in the facility for protracted periods of time are identified by badges. A visitor's log is maintained to record the names, addresses, affiliation and purpose of all outside persons entering the facility.

The loading areas are well lighted with explosion proof photocell controlled, sodium and mercury vapor type fixtures. Facility lighting consists of dawn/dusk mercury vapor lights for vehicle paths, truck loading area, the area surrounding the office, and the tank farm.

Any valves which permit direct outward flow of a tank's contents is locked closed when in non-operating or non-standby status. Blank flanges are installed on all pipelines and hoses that could give access to products but are temporarily out of service. Valves within the secondary containment dikes are locked at all times when not in use. Pipeline connection caps are locked at all times.

Starter controls on all oil pumps are accessible to authorized personnel only.

### e.3 COMMUNICATIONS

A dedicated radio communication system is provided for activities at Tampa facility. The purpose of this system is to assure that the proper channels of communication are used during emergency conditions.

Emergency communications between employees is accomplished using the existing communications network. Telephones are located in the facility office and in addition, 2-way radios are utilized for communications between the facility and company vehicles.

If a radio failure is suspected, and is confirmed by not being able to operate on the emergency frequency, the incident commander must be notified immediately. If the radio is deemed to be critical to the safety of the users, they must disengage from the action until a replacement radio is obtained.

### e.4 TRANSPORTATION

Florida Waste Environmental Service shall perform all transportation for equipment and personnel.

### e.5 RESOURCE LIST

A directory of local resources is located in Annex 10. This directory is not to be considered all-inclusive, however, it offers a quick reference for logistics and procurement personnel.

#### e.6 PERSONNEL SUPPORT

All Florida Waste Environmental Service personnel support shall be handled by Florida Waste Environmental Service. Personnel support is defined as meals, housing, support equipment, safety equipment, etc.

#### e.7 PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

The management of personnel shall be performed through the established organizational structure of the Incident Command System. Personnel provided by others shall be managed in accordance with the contract documents.

#### e.8 RESPONSE EQUIPMENT

##### FACILITY RESPONSE EQUIPMENT

The following is a list of facility response equipment.

20 bags	Clay sorbent	200 feet	Sorbent boom
10 bales	Sorbent pads	1 each	Box van
4 each	Squeegees	1 each	Tanker trailer
4 bags	Portland cement	1 each	Flatbed trailer
6 each	Flat point shovels	1 each	Forklift
6 each	Round point shovels	20 bags	Vermiculite
1 each	Pick	10 each	Fire extinguisher
50 each	Drums, DOT open head		20 sets Full PPE gear
1 each	Vacuum Truck		
2 each	Mobile telephones		
6 each	Pagers		
10 each	Two-way radios, 9 vehicle units + 1 base unit		

**e.9 EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE AND SUPPORT**

Florida Waste Environmental Service perform all maintenance and testing of response equipment.

The testing, deployment and drill logs are attached as inserts following this page.

## FINANCE/PROCUREMENT/ADMINISTRATION

*This part addresses current and additional resource needs of the Response Team.*

### f.1 CONTRACTING

#### CONTRACTING AUTHORITY

The Florida Waste Environmental Service, Qualified Individuals have unconditional authority from Florida Waste Environmental Service, to implement the facility response plan; activate and contract with the necessary organizations; act as liaison with the Federal and State On-Scene Coordinators; and obligate, either directly or through prearranged contracts, any funds required to carry out all necessary or directed oil spill response activities.

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INCIDENT  
DOCUMENTATION

**a. POST ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION**

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In the event of an actual spill, the Qualified Individual will review with the Response Team, the actions taken during the response to evaluate compliance with the Facility Plan. Any discrepancies will be documented as part of a critique of the spill event, and actions will be taken to update / improve the plan as required. Critiques are prepared by the Qualified Individual for the update and improvements to the plan. The documentation will be maintained on file by the facility and the Qualified Individual for later reference as required.

Investigation as to the cause of an accident shall be performed in accordance with established Florida Waste Environmental Service procedures.

**d. SPILL HISTORY**

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There have been no spills for the Tampa, Florida Facility.



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## TRAINING AND EXERCISE/DRILLS

### 5.1 FACILITY DRILLS AND EXERCISES

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Facility Response Drills are to be scheduled on an annual basis. These drills shall involve Facility and Corporate Response Team members and governmental agencies. Drills will cover notification procedures, utilize tabletop simulations and cover actual response equipment deployment. The Florida Waste Environmental service Drill and Exercise Program has been developed in accordance with the National Preparedness for Response Exercise Program (PREP) to meet the intent of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 for spill response preparedness. The annual drill program will be scheduled to meet the triennial cycle as set forth under PREP covering the following internal exercises:

One must invoice a  
Worst Case Discharge

#### 3 Spill Management Team Tabletop Exercises

One of the  
Unannounced  
Exercises must be an  
Equipment  
Deployment Exercise.

#### 3 Unannounced Exercises (Any of the exercises, with the exception of QI Notification Drill, if conducted unannounced, will satisfy this requirement).

#### 6 Facility-Owned Equipment Deployment Exercises

Florida Waste Environmental Service will participate in Area Exercises as scheduled by the Area Exercise Design Team comprised of representatives from Federal, State and Local Government, environmentalists and industry.

These drills are designed to emulate a crisis situation in order to provide a test of the team's ability to react and respond to an actual spill incident. Drills are to be critiqued by all agencies involved so that organization, response plan, and teamwork can be improved. Both announced and unannounced drills are to be scheduled by the General Manager and performed as described in the following sections.

#### **5.1.1 QI Notification Drills**

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Facility and Qualified Individual Notification drills will be conducted on a quarterly basis. These drills are utilized to evaluate both the documented notification procedures and the personnel conducting such procedures. The drill will initially involve minimal explicit simulation and role playing to test the operational soundness of the procedures. This drill is used to review the accuracy of the plan and informally apply plan procedures to potential emergency situations.

#### **5.1.2 Spill Management Tabletop Exercises**

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Spill Management Team Tabletop drills will be conducted yearly. A tabletop exercise is primarily a learning exercise that takes place in a meeting room setting. Preparedness simulations and problems are combined with role playing to generate discussion of the plan, its procedures, policies and resources required. Tabletop exercises are excellent for familiarizing groups and organizations with their roles and for practicing proper coordination. They also provide a good environment in which to reinforce the logic and contents of the plan, identify weaknesses and to integrate new policies into the decision making process. Tabletop exercises allow participants to act out critical steps, recognize the difficulties and resolve problems in a non-threatening format. Tabletop exercises will exercise the facility Response Team, Corporate Team, and outside resources to the extent required under the spill scenario.

### 5.1.3 Facility-Owned Equipment Deployment Exercises

---

Facility equipment deployment drills will be conducted on a semi-annual basis. These drills will involve deployment of facility equipment (minimum of 1,000 feet of boom and skimmers, if available), be designed to provide training for, and evaluation of, emergency operations. These drills concentrate on the actions of facility personnel and will utilize outside resources (pipeline owners, government agencies, etc.) to the extent required under the spill scenario.

A full scale drill, one which includes notification, team management, facility and contractor deployment, will be conducted once every three years. A full-scale drill evaluates all components of the response plan and affected organizations simultaneously. More complex than a tabletop, it focuses on interactive decision making and agency coordination in a classical emergency management environment. A detailed scenario is used to simulate an emergency that requires on-scene direction and operations, and also includes coordination and policy-making roles. Direction and control, mobilization of resources, communications and other special functions are rigorously exercised.

### 5.1.4 DRILL DOCUMENTATION

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The Florida Waste Environmental Service Drill and Exercise Program is patterned after the National Preparedness for Response Exercise Program (PREP). The annual drill program is scheduled to meet the triennial cycle as set forth under PREP covering the following internal exercises:

#### 12 Unannounced Qualified Individual Notification Drills

One must be a Worst Case Discharge

#### 3 Spill Management Team Table Top Exercises

#### 3 Equipment Deployment Exercises

#### 3 Unannounced Exercises

#### NOTE

- One of the exercises, with the exception of the QI Notification Drill, if conducted unannounced will satisfy this requirement.
- One of the Unannounced Exercises must be an Equipment Deployment Exercise.

Each drill event is critiqued by all agencies involved to ensure that problem areas are identified and addressed. Drill documentation includes a description of the drill scenario, the objectives to be met, and the results of the exercise evaluation. Documentation will be maintained both at the facility and in the Corporate Office in Pompano Beach, Florida. These records will be maintained for a minimum of three years.

## 5.2 RESPONSE TRAINING

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### 5.2.1 Personnel Training

#### Florida Waste Environmental Service PERSONNEL

The General Manager determines the qualifications required for facility personnel and assigns tasks based upon demonstrated abilities.

Each employee is required to read and review annually, and understand the contents of this spill plan. All employees must maintain a full and clear understanding of his/her responsibilities and duties as related to spill response activities.

The training of employees is accomplished through hands-on training with other trained and qualified employees and through specialized courses. Personnel who may be involved in spill response activities receive training consistent with the level of response the individual is expected to perform.

This ensures that any person qualifying to operate terminal equipment and facilities or respond to a spill can demonstrate competency in the following:

- The hazards of each product handled
- The facility operating procedures as described in the operations manual
- The ability to operate facility equipment
- Each facility transfer control system to be used
- Local discharge reporting procedures
- The facility's contingency plan for discharge reporting and containment
- Federal, state, and local rules that apply to the transfer of oil
- The location and operation of all facility safety equipment
- The location and operation of all piping systems and valves
- The proper methods of inspecting the facility and equipment
- Knowledge of the emergency shut-down system

- Knowledge of the location and communication method with the marine facility
- Company Security Policies, including the Florida Waste Environmental Service Safety Manual.
- The knowledge, use and operation of oil spill containment equipment.

The level of training provided to Florida Waste Environmental Service employees is consistent with the worker's job function, responsibilities, and expected response to the hazards anticipated with their job. Employees who work in the vicinity of hazardous chemicals will be able to recognize when a hazardous situation exists. They shall know the appropriate emergency calls to make and the necessary evacuation routes.

Those employees who may discover or respond to the scene of a hazardous materials spill will be trained to at least the first responder "operations level." As such, they will be expected to clean up incidental (minor) spills, if within the realm of their abilities, training, and personal protective equipment. If they come upon the scene of a major spill, they will be expected to exercise proper "Site Control" measures and make emergency notifications. They will act in a defensive role in order to protect people, the environment, and property. They will also know the applicable evacuation routes in the event of a situation that is out of control and beyond their capabilities to handle.

Cleanup of large spills will be through the use of personnel who have attained the appropriate level of training (Technician and/or Specialist). These personnel will do so in full accordance with acceptable team tactics and safe work practices, as established by applicable laws and safe work standards. They will also be under the direction of the Operations Manager if the scene is still classified as an emergency.

The health and safety training of Florida Waste Environmental Service employee's goes beyond the basic requirements other "operations" level. Initially, employees go through intensive indoctrination training, covering those areas necessary to properly perform their job. Next, they are placed with experienced employees who continue the training "in the field." After completing this, employees attend on going training pertinent to their job and attend safety meetings addressing new training topics or refresher training. All facility employees undergo OSHA 40-hour training, 24-hour DOT training and CPR/First Aid training. Additionally, the Operations Manager is provided with Incident Commander training.

Initial spill response training and refresher training meeting Hazwoper and OPA-90 requirements is provided to the following Tampa Facility Team members:

- Facility Management:

40 Hour HAZWOPER

8 hour Incident Commander

- Logistics / Operations Section Chief:

40 Hour HAZWOPER

- Facility Responders:

40 Hour HAZWOPER

The Qualified Individuals and spill management support personnel identified in this plan receive at a minimum, 40-Hour HAZWOPER, Spill Management and Incident Command Training. The Qualified Individuals and spill management teams are supported with training monthly through spill drills, exercises and other specialized activities.

Initial and on-going training for all employees includes such topics as First Aid, Access to Medical Monitoring, Florida Waste Environmental Service Hazard Communications Program, Right-to-Know Law, Accident Prevention Signs and Tags, Employee Emergency Plans, SPCC Plans, Fire Fighting Incipient Stage, Use of the DOT Emergency Response Manual, and other courses as necessary. Training records are maintained at the facility. The contact for training records is the Operations Manager at 813-246-4711. Each member of the facility response team is required to have HAZWOPER training.



EPA's Risk Management Program (40 CFR part 68)	ICP Citation(s)
68.20-36 Offsite consequence analysis	III.3.d.(1)
68.42 Five-year accident history	III.4.b
68.50 Hazard review	III.3.d.(1)
68.60 Incident investigation	III.4.a
68.67 Process hazards analysis	III.3.d.(1)
68.81 Incident investigation	III.4.a
68.95(a) Elements of an emergency response program	
(1) Elements of an emergency response plan	
(i) Procedures for informing the public and emergency response agencies about accidental release	II.2.a III.2
(ii) Documentation of proper first-aid and emergency medical treatment necessary to treat accidental human exposures	III.3.c.(7) III.3.e.(1)
(iii) Procedures and measures for emergency response after an accidental release of regulated substance	II.1 II.2 II.3 II.4 III.3.a - c
(2) Procedures for the use of emergency response equipment and for its inspection, testing, and maintenance	III.3.e.(6)
(3) Training for all employees in relevant procedures	III.5
(4) Procedures to review and update the emergency response plan	III.6
68.95(b) Compliance with other federal contingency plan regulations	
68.95(c) Coordination with the community emergency response plan	

i.. Facilities should be aware that most states have been authorized by EPA to implement RCRA contingency planning requirements in place of the federal requirements listed. Thus, in many cases state requirements may not track this matrix. Facilities must coordinate with their respective states to ensure an ICP complies with state RCRA requirements.

ii.. Facilities should be aware that most states have been authorized by EPA to implement RCRA contingency-planning requirements in place of the federal requirements listed. Thus, in many cases state requirements may not track this matrix. Facilities must coordinate with their respective states to ensure an ICP complies with state RCRA requirements.

iii.. Facilities should be aware that most states have been authorized by EPA to implement RCRA contingency-planning requirements in place of the federal requirements listed. Thus, in many

cases state requirements may not track this matrix. Facilities must coordinate with their respective states to ensure an ICP complies with state RCRA requirements.

4. Section 264.56 is incorporated by reference at §264.52(a).

5. Incorporates by reference §264.37.

6. Section 265.56 is incorporated by reference at §265.52(a).

7. Incorporates by reference §265.37.

8. Section 279.52 (b) (6) is incorporated by reference at §279.52 (b) (2) (i).

ix.. Incorporates by reference §279.52 (a) (6).

x.. Non-response planning parts of this regulation (e.g., prevention provisions) require a specified format.

xi. If a facility is required to develop a strong oil spill contingency plan under this section, the requirement can be met through the ICP.

xii. The appendix further describes the required elements in 120.20(h). It contains regulatory requirements as well as recommendation.

xiii.. Specific plan requirements for sections listed under 154.1030 (b) are contained in 154.1035 (a) - (g).

xiv.. Note: Sections 154.1045 and 154.1047 contain requirements specific to facilities that handle, store, or transport Group I-IV oils and Group V oils, respectively.

xv.. Ibid.

xvi. Requires information contained in 194.107 (d) (1) (i) - (ix) that is specific to the response zone and the worst-case discharge calculations.

xvii.. Section 19010.38 (a) (3) incorporates 29 CFR 1910.165 by reference.

The training program ensures the following:

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All personnel know:

- Their responsibilities under the plan
- Procedures for making the proper notifications
- The location and use of the Emergency Response Action Plan

Reporting personnel know:

- The content of this plan
- The location and use of the notification list
- The reporting process and required information

Response personnel know:

- The characteristics and hazards associated with the products found at this facility
- Proper safety procedures and conditions that may complicate emergencies
- Procedures for mitigation and remediation of spills
- Proper fire fighting procedures
- Required documentation

### 5.2.2 Record Keeping

#### PERSONNEL

Documentation throughout the training process is extremely important. Good records demonstrate to the employee that the company and management are dedicated to the well being and safety of the employee. These same records show that the regulatory requirements for training are being met.

Training records document who should receive training, the required course, dates those courses were attended and when the employee should receive refresher training. The facility maintains a training log for all facility employees. This log documents the training for each employee and contains the following information:

- Course Name
- Course Number
- Version Number
- Location of Training
- Instructors Names and Signatures
- Dates of Training
- Length of Training
- Employee Receiving Training
- Employee's Social Security Number
- Employee's Signature
- Test Score

Descriptions for the training course are maintained in Florida Waste Environmental Service's corporate offices. The individual training records for employee is also maintained at this location. These records are maintained as long as the individual is employed by Florida Waste Environmental Service or as required by law. The courses required for facility personnel are as follows:

EPA

40 CFR

- RCRA Contingency Planning
- EPCRA - Community Right to Know
- SPCC Contingency Plan
- Best Management Practices, Pollution Prevention Plan

USCG

33 CFR

- OPA 90 PREP Exercise Program
- Marine Operations

OSHA

29 CFR

- HAZWOPER 40 Hour
- Incident Command
- HAZWOPER supervisor
- Hazard Communication

General Safety Training

- Respiratory Training
- Lockout / Tagout
- Confined Space Entry
- First Aid / CPR
- Bloodborne Pathogens
- Fall Protection

DOT

49 CFR

- HMF 126/181
- RSPA Oil Spill Response Training
- Commercial Drivers License

## PLAN UPDATE PROCEDURES

### 6.1 GENERAL PROCEDURES

The Facility Response Plan for the Florida Waste Environmental Service facility located in Tampa, Florida, shall be maintained by the General Manager, for Florida Waste Environmental Service. All plan holders shall, in writing, submit corrections and/or modifications to the General Manager through the established chain of command.

Revisions, after proper approval, shall be distributed to all plan holders as are listed in the Facility Response Plan Distribution List. The Revision Notice shall advise recipient of page to be replaced, disposition of removed page, and revision number to be entered into the Record of Revisions.

Upon receipt of an update, each plan holder shall review the revision and make aware all personnel affected by the revision. This review process shall be implemented within five working days after receipt of a revision. Incorporation and review of any revision to the Facility Response Plan will ensure that personnel will remain cognizant of his/her duties and responsibilities in the event of an unauthorized product discharge.

In the event of an actual spill, the Qualified Individual will review with the Facility Response Team, the actions taken during the response to evaluate compliance to the Facility Plan. Any discrepancies will be documented as part of a critique of the spill event, and actions will be taken to update / improve the plan as required. The same will hold true at completion of PREP required drills and exercises. Critiques are prepared by the Qualified Individual for update and improvements to the facility plan.

The above documentation will be maintained on file by the General Manager and Qualified Individual for later reference as required.

The contact list will be reviewed monthly and updated as contact numbers and/or personnel change.

## 6.2 EPA REQUIREMENTS

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The EPA requires that a Spill Response Plan be revised and resubmitted within 60 days of each facility change that materially alters the response to a Worst Case Discharge, specifically:

A change in the facility's configuration that materially alters the information included in the response plan;

A change in the type oil handled , stored, or transferred that materially alters the required response resources;

A material change in capabilities of the oil spill removal organization (s) that provide equipment and personnel to respond to discharges;

A material change in the facility's spill prevention and response equipment or emergency response procedures;

Any other changes that materially affect the implementation of the response plan.

Any amendments to the personnel and telephone numbers lists included in the response plan and a change in the oil spill removal organization (s) that does not result in a material change in the support capabilities do not require approval by the EPA Regional Administrator.

A copy of all amendments to the personnel and telephone number lists shall be forwarded to all plan holders as they occur.

**REGULATORY COMPLIANCE  
AND CROSS REFERENCE  
MATRICES**

*This annex contains information necessary for plan review to determine compliance with specific regulatory requirements.*

**8.1 CROSS REFERENCE TO EPA 40 CFR 112**

DPA's Oil Pollution Prevention Regulation (40 CFR 112)	ICP Citation(s)
112.7(d)(a) Strong spill contingency plan and written commitment of manpower, equipment and materials	
112.20(g) General response planning requirements	III.3.d(3) III.6
112.20(h) Response plan elements	I.2 III.8
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(f) Evacuation plan if applicable	III.3.b.(3)
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264.54 Amendment of contingency plan	III.6
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(c) Health/environmental assessment	II.2.c III.3.c.(3)
(d) Reporting	II.2.a III.2 III.3.(3)
(e) Containment	III.3.c.(2) III.3.c.(4)
(f) Monitoring	III.3.b.(3) III.3.c.(3)
(g) Treatment, storage, or disposal of wastes	III.3.d.(4)
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(1) Disposal	III.3.d.(4)
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265.52 Content of contingency plan	
(a) Emergency response actions	
(b) Amendments to SPCC plan	
(c) Coordination with State and local response parties	II.2.b III.3.a
(d) Emergency coordinator(s)	II.2.a III.2
(e) Detailed description of emergency equipment on-site	II.2.d.(3) II.2.e II.2.f III.3.f.(1) III.3.f.(3) III.3.f.(4)
(f) Evacuation plan if applicable	III.3.b.(3)
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(f) Monitoring	III.3.b.(3) III.3.c.(3)
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(I) Disposal	III.3.d.(4)

(2) Decontamination	III.3.c.(6)
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(v) Detailed description of emergency equipment on-site	II.2.d.(3) II.2.e II.2.f III.3.f.(1) III.3.f.(3) III.3.f.(4)
(vi) Evacuation plan if applicable	III.3.b.(3)
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(iv) Reporting	II.2.a III.2 III.3.c.(3)
(v) Containment	III.3.c.(2) III.3.c.(4)
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(viii) Diagram of evacuation routes (F1.9)	III.3.b.(3)
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1910.120(k) Decontamination	III.3.c(6)
1910.120(l) Emergency response program	I.1
(1) Emergency response plan	
(i) An emergency response plan shall be developed and implemented by all employers within the scope of this section to handle anticipated emergencies prior to the commencement of hazardous waste operations	
(ii) Employers who will evacuate their employees from the workplace when an emergency occurs, and who do not permit any of their employees to assist in handling the emergency, are exempt from the requirements of this paragraph if they provide an emergency action plan complying with section 1910.38(a) of this part	
(2) Elements of an emergency response plan	
(i) Pre-emergency planning and coordination with outside parties	I.4.f II.2.b II.2.c III.2.b III.3.c III.3.b.(4) III.3.d
(ii) Personnel roles, lines of authority, and communication	I.4.f II.2.b III.2.a III.2.c III.3.b.(4) III.3.a.(4)
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(v) Site security and control	III.3.d.(2) III.3.e.(2)
(vi) Evacuation routes and procedures	II.2.d III.3.b.(3)
(vii) Decontamination procedures	III.3.c.(6)
(viii) Emergency medical treatment and response procedures	II.2.d III.3.c.(7) III.3.e.(1)
(ix) Emergency alerting and response procedures	II.2 II.2.a II.2.f

	II.4 III.2 III.2.a III.2.b III.2.c III.3.d
(x) Critique of response and follow-up	II.3 III.4 III.4.a III.6
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(3) Procedures for handling emergency incidents	
(i) Additional elements of emergency response plans	
(A) Site topography, layout, and prevailing weather conditions	III.1.c
(B) Procedures for reporting incidents to local, state, and federal government agencies	II.2.a III.2
(ii) The emergency response plan shall be a separate section of the Site Safety and Health Plan	
(iii) The emergency response plan shall be compatible with the disaster, fire, and/or emergency response plans of local, state, and federal agencies	III.3.e
(iv) The emergency response plan shall be rehearsed regularly as part of the overall training program for site operations	III.5
(v) The site emergency response plan shall be reviewed periodically and, as necessary, be amended to keep it current with new or changing site conditions or information	
(vi) An employee alarm system shall be installed in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.164 to notify employees of an emergency situation; to stop work activities if necessary; to lower background noise in order to speed communications; and to begin emergency procedures	
(vii) Based upon the information available at time of the emergency, the employer shall evaluate the incident and the site response capabilities and proceed with the appropriate steps to implement the site emergency response plan.	II.2.c II.2.d
1910.120(p)(8) Emergency response program	I.1
(i) Emergency response plan	
(II) Elements of an emergency response plan	
(A) Pre-emergency planning and coordination with outside	I.4.f

parties	II.2.b II.2.b III.2.b III.2.c III.3.b.(4) III.3.d
(B) Personnel roles, lines of authority, and communication	I.4.f II.2.b III.2.c III.2.c III.3.b.(4) III.3.e.(4)
(C) Emergency recognition and prevention	II.1 III.7
(D) Safe distances and places of refuge	III.3.b.(3) III.3.d.(2)
(E) Site security and control	III.3.d.(2) III.3.e.(2)
(F) Evacuation routes and procedures	II.2.d III.3.b.(3)
(G) Decontamination procedures	III.3.c.(6)
(H) Emergency medical treatment and response procedures	II.2.d III.3.c.(7) III.3.e.(1)
(I) Emergency alerting and response procedures	II.2 II.3.a II.2.f II.4 III.2 III.2.a III.2.b III.2.c III.3.d
(j) Critique of response and follow-up	II.3 III.4 III.4.a III.6
(k) PPE and emergency equipment	III.3.e.(6) III.3.f.(3) III.3.d.(2) III.3.e.(6) III.3.f.(3)
(iii) Training	III.5
(iv) Procedures for handling emergency incidents	
(A) Additional elements of emergency response plans	

(1) Site topography, layout, and prevailing weather conditions	III.1.d III.3.d.(1)
(2) Procedures for reporting incidents to local, state, and federal government agencies	II.2.a III.2
(B) The emergency response plan shall be compatible and integrated with the disaster, fire and/or emergency response plans of local, state, and federal agencies	III.3.e
(C) The emergency response plan shall be rehearsed regularly as part of the overall training program for site operations	
(D) The site emergency response plan shall be reviewed periodically and, as necessary, be amended to keep it current with new or changing site conditions or information	
(E) An employee alarm system shall be installed in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.165	
(F) Based upon the information available at the time of the emergency, the employer shall evaluate the incident and the site response capabilities and proceed with the appropriate steps to implement the site emergency response plan	II.2.d II.3.e III.3.d.(1)
1910.120(q) Emergency response to hazardous substance release	
(1) Emergency response plan	III.3.1
(2) Elements of an emergency response plan	
(i) Pre-emergency planning and coordinator with outside parties	I.4.f II.2.b II.2.c III.2.b III.2.c III.3.b.(4) III.3.d
(ii) Personnel roles, lines of authority, training, and communication	I.4.f II.2.b III.2.b III.2.c III.3.b.(4) III.3.e.(4)
(iii) Emergency recognition and prevention	II.1 III.7
(iv) Safe distances and places of refuge	III.3.b.(3) III.3.d.(2)
(v) Site security and control	III.3.d.(2) III.3.e.(2)
(vi) Evacuation routes and procedures	II.2.d III.3.b.(3)



(vii) Decontamination procedures	III.3.c(6)
(viii) Emergency medical treatment and response procedures	II.2.d III.3.c.(7) III.3.e.(1)
(ix) Emergency alerting and response procedures	II.2 II.2.a II.2.f II.4 III.2 III.2.a III.2.b III.2.c III.3.d
(x) Critique of response and follow-up	II.3 III.4 III.4.a III.6
(xi) PPE and emergency equipment	III.3.e.(6) III.3.f.(3) III.3.d.(2) III.3.e.(6)
(xii) Emergency response plan coordination and integration	III.3.e III.8
(3) Procedures for handling emergency response	
(i) The senior emergency response official responding to an emergency shall become the individual in charge of a site-specific Incident Command System (ICS)	II.2.b III.3 III.3.a III.3.b III.3.b.(1) III.3.b.(2) III.3.e.(3)
(ii) The individual in charge of the ICS shall identify, to the extent possible, all hazardous substances or conditions present and shall address as appropriate size analysis, use of engineering controls, maximum exposure limits, hazardous substance handling procedures, and use of any new technologies	II.2.c II.2.d III.3.c.(3)
(iii) Implementation of appropriate emergency operations and use of PPE	II.2.c II.2.d II.3.e III.3.c III.3.c.(1) III.3.d.(1) III.3.d.(2)
(iv) Employees engaged in emergency response and exposed to hazardous substances presenting an inhalation hazard or potential inhalation hazard shall wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus while engaging in emergency response	II.2.d

(v) The individual in charge of the ICS shall limit the number of emergency response personnel at the emergency site, in those areas of potential or actual exposure to incident or site hazards, to those who are actively performing emergency operations	III.3.c III.3.e.(5)
(vi) Backup personnel shall stand by with equipment ready to provide assistance of rescue	II.2.d III.3.e.(5)
(vii) The individual in charge of the ICS shall designate a safety official, who is knowledgeable in the operations of being implemented at the emergency response site	II.2.d III.3.b.(3)
(viii) When activities are judged by the safety official to be an IDLH condition and/or to involve an imminent danger condition, the safety official shall have authority to alter, suspend, or terminate those activities	III.3.b(3)
(ix) After emergency operations have terminated, the individual in charge of the ICS shall implement appropriate decontamination procedures	III.3.c.(6)
(x) When deemed necessary for meeting the tasks at hand, approved self-contained compressed air breathing apparatus may be used with approved self-contained compressed air breathing apparatus provided that such cylinders are of the same capacity and pressure rating	
(4) Skilled support personnel	
(5) Specialist employees	
(6) Training	III.5
(7) Trainers	
(8) Refresher training	
(9) Medical surveillance and consultation	
(10) Chemical protective clothing	
(11) Post-emergency response operations	

cases state requirements may not track this matrix. Facilities must coordinate with their respective states to ensure an ICP complies with state RCRA requirements.

4. Section 264.56 is incorporated by reference at §264.52(a).

5. Incorporates by reference §264.37.

6. Section 265.56 is incorporated by reference at §265.52(a).

7. Incorporates by reference §265.37.

8. Section 279.52 (b) (6) is incorporated by reference at §279.52 (b) (2) (i).

ix.. Incorporates by reference §279.52 (a) (6).

x.. Non-response planning parts of this regulation (e.g., prevention provisions) require a specified format.

xi. If a facility is required to develop a strong oil spill contingency plan under this section, the requirement can be met through the ICP.

xii. The appendix further describes the required elements in 120.20(h). It contains regulatory requirements as well as recommendation.

xiii.. Specific plan requirements for sections listed under 154.1030 (b) are contained in 154.1035 (a) - (g).

xiv.. Note: Sections 154.1045 and 154.1047 contain requirements specific to facilities that handle, store, or transport Group I-IV oils and Group V oils, respectively.

xv.. Ibid.

xvi. Requires information contained in 194.107 (d) (1) (i) - (ix) that is specific to the response zone and the worst-case discharge calculations.

xvii.. Section 19010.38 (a) (3) incorporates 29 CFR 1910.165 by reference.

## GLOSSARY

ABATEMENT	Measures taken to reduce or eliminate pollution by legislation or applied technology.
ABSORPTION, NATURAL	Peat, tannery waste, bark, sawdust, cotton waste, paper, rope, and straw are natural organic sorbents and are usually shredded in particle or fiber form for absorption of spilled or discharged material.
ABSORPTION, POLYMERIC	Polyurethane and polyethylene foams, polypropylene fibers, rubber crumb and organic polymers are used to absorb spills
ACCRETION	Form of agglomeration; external additions to increase the size of particles.
ACRE-FOOT	The amount of water required to cover 1 acre 1 foot deep (or 43,500 cubic ft.)
ACCESS	Describes access by land or water to critical points such as inlets or boat launching facilities.
ADAPTOR	A hose coupling device for connecting hoses of nominal size, but which have different type threads.
ADSORPTION	The adhesion of an extremely thin layer of molecules (the adsorbate) to the surface of a solid or liquid material (the absorbent).
ABSORBER	Apparatus used to capture molecules of either gas or liquid by a solid material; for example, activated carbon has a large surface area and is capable of retaining a variety of substances.
ADVISE AGENCIES	Those agencies having the primary responsibility and resources to promote effective operation of the Contingency Plan. They include: Department of the Interior, Department of Transportation and Environmental Protection Agency.
AERATION	Any process whereby air or other gas permeates a substance, often by such methods as spraying the liquid (diffused aeration) or agitating the liquid to promote surface absorption (mechanical aeration).
AEROBIC	Requiring the presence of oxygen to stay alive or maintain activity.
AEROBIC BIOLOGICAL	Any process that utilizes aerobic organisms, in the presence of air or oxygen, as the agent for reduction of the pollution load; or oxygen, as the agent for reduction of the pollution load or oxygen demand or organic substances.
AGGLOMERATION	Growth of precipitation particles by collision or contact with other precipitation particles.
AIR CURTAIN	A spill containment device that is located below the surface of the water and has numerous small holes along its axis through which air is pumped. The rising and expanding air bubbles create an upward flow of water, generating a flow gradient on the water's surface and retarding the spreading spill.
ALKALINITY	The presence of salts of weak acids commonly caused by impurities such as the hydroxides, carbonates and bicarbonates of calcium, sodium, and magnesium. This is expressed in milligrams per liter.
ANAEROBIC	Requiring the absence of oxygen to stay alive or maintain activity.
API GRAVITY	An empirical scale for measuring the density of liquid petroleum products, the unit being called the "degree API".

<b>AQUEOUS FILM FORMING FOAM (AFFF)</b>	A fluorocarbon surfactant that acts as an effective vapor securing agent due to its effect on the surface tension of the water. Its physical properties enable it to float and spread across surfaces of a hydrocarbon fuel with more density than protein foam.
<b>AQUIFERA</b>	A subsurface, water-bearing geological formation such as rock, sands or gravel.
<b>ASH</b>	Inorganic residue remaining after ignition of combustible substances.
<b>ASPHALT</b>	Black, solid or semisolid bituminous which occur in nature or are obtained as residues during petroleum refining.
<b>AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER SYSTEM</b>	A device that fulfills both the function of a fire detecting system and a fire extinguishing system; the water is held back normally with a fixed temperature seal in the sprinkler head, which melts or shatters at a predetermined temperature.
<b>BACKWASHING</b>	Reversing the flow of water in order to clean a sand or mechanical filter.
<b>BAFFELS</b>	Deflector vanes, guides, grids, grating, or similar devices placed in flowing water to absorb energy, divert, guide or agitate the liquid, check eddy currents, or effect more uniform distribution of velocities. Baffles may be used in oil-water separation for material coalescence.
<b>BARRIER</b>	A device that separates, divides, fences, or otherwise restricts passage of one material into another. Barrier is sometimes used interchangeably with boom (see Boom; Air curtain).
<b>BILGE OIL</b>	Waste oil that accumulates, usually in small quantities in the lower spaces in a ship, just inside the shell plating. Usually mixed with large quantities of water.
<b>BIODEGRADATION</b>	The degradation of substances resulting from their use as food energy sources by certain microorganisms including bacteria, fungi and yeast. The process with respect to oil degradation is extremely slow and limited to great extent by temperature, nutrients and oxygen availability. Although more than 100 species of microorganisms have the ability to utilize hydrocarbons as an energy source, no single species can degrade more than 2 or 3 of the many compounds normally found in oil.
<b>BIODEGRADABLE</b>	Waste material that can be broken down by bacteria into basic elements. Most organic waste is biodegradable.
<b>BIOLOGICAL AGENTS</b>	Those bacteria and enzymes isolated, grown, and produced specifically for speeding or encouraging biodegradation to abate the effects of a spill.
<b>BLEVE</b>	A boiling liquid-expanding vapor explosion; failure of a liquefied flammable gas container caused by fire exposure
<b>BLOW-OFF</b>	A controlled outlet on a pipeline, tank, or conduit for discharging water or accumulations of material carried by water.
<b>BLOWOUT</b>	A sudden violent escape of gas and oil from an oil well when high pressure gas is encountered and preventive measures have failed.
<b>BOILING POINT</b>	The temperature at which the vapor pressure of a liquid is equal to the pressure of the atmosphere.
<b>BOIL-OVER</b>	Occurs when the heat from a fire in a tank travels down to the bottom of the tank causing water that is already there to boil and push part of the tank's contents over the side.
<b>BOOM SPRAY</b>	Equipment to distribute water or chemical agents over a wide area in order to

extinguish fires or treat oil or chemical spills.

BUNKER "C" OIL	A general term used to indicate a heavy viscous fuel oil.
CARBON DIOXIDE (CO <sup>2</sup> )	A heavy, colorless, odorless, asphyxiating gas that does not normally support combustion. It is one and one half times heavier than air and when directed at the base of a fire its action is to dilute the fuel vapors to a lean mixture to extinguish the fire.
CHAIN BREAKING	A method of fire extinguishing that disrupts the chemical process that sustains the fire; an attack on the chain reaction side of the fire tetrahedron.
CHECK VALVE	A valve that permits a flow in one direction only and will close to prevent a flow in the opposite direction.
CHEMICAL FOAM	Foam formed by mixing an alkali with an acid in water.
CLASS A FIRE	A fire involving common combustible materials which can be extinguished by the use of water or waste solutions. Materials in this category include wood and wood-based materials, cloth, paper, rubber and certain plastics.
CLASS B FIRE	A fire involving flammable or combustible liquids, flammable gases, greases and similar products. Extinguishing is accomplished by cutting off the supply of oxygen to the fire or by preventing flammable vapors from being given off.
CLASS C FIRE	A fire involving energized electrical equipment, conductors or appliances. Nonconducting extinguishing agents must be used for protection of fire fighters.
CLASS D FIRE	A fire involving combustible metals, for example, sodium, potassium, magnesium, titanium and aluminum. Extinguishing is accomplished through the use of heat-absorbing extinguishing agents such as certain dry powders that do not react with the burning metals.
COAGULATION	The agglomeration of colloidal or finely divided suspended matter by addition of a chemical coagulant.
COALESCENCE	The ability of a substance to fuse, unite, or grow together.
COLLECTING AGENT	A chemical or other agent that can gel, sorb, congeal, herd, entrap, fix or make more rigid or viscous a mass of oil or other material in order to facilitate removal from the water surface.
COLLECTION EFFICIENCY	The percentage of a specified substance retained on passage through a skimming or sampling device
COMBUSTIBLE GAS INDICATOR	An instrument used to determine whether the atmosphere of a particular area is flammable; also called an explosimeter.
COMPRESSED GAS	A gas that, at normal temperatures, is entirely in the gaseous state under pressure in its container.
CONCENTRATION	The amount of a given substance in a specified unit of a mixture, solution, or are, commonly expressed in percent by weight or volume normality, or weight per unit volume.
CONTACTS	Identifies agencies and their telephone numbers to contact during an oil spill emergency
CONTAMINATION	The introduction into water of microorganisms, chemicals, wastes, or sewage that

renders the water unfit for its intended use.

<b>CONTROLLABLE SOURCE</b>	A source of waste discharge controllable by physical means.
<b>CONVECTION</b>	The transfer of heat through motion of heated matter, that is, through the motion of smoke, hot air, heated gases produced by the fire and flying embers.
<b>CRUDE OIL</b>	Petroleum as it is extracted from the earth. There may be several different substances in crude oil, some of which evaporate quickly, while others persist indefinitely. The physical characteristics of crude oils may vary widely. Crude oils are often identified to trade jargon by their regions of origin. This identification may not relate to the apparent physical characteristics of the oil. commercial gasoline, kerosene, heating oils, diesel oils, lubricating oils, waxes, and asphalt are all obtained by refining crude oil.
<b>DAMAGES</b>	The documented extent of any destruction to or loss of any real or personal property or destruction of the environment, as a direct result of a pollution incident or discharge.
<b>DEMULSIBILITY</b>	The resistance of an oil to emulsification, or the ability of an oil to separate from any water with which it is mixed. The better the demulsibility rating, the more quickly the oil separates from the water.
<b>DENSITY</b>	The mass of a unit volume whose numerical expression varies with the units selected.
<b>DETERGENTS</b>	Agents that emulsify non-mixable substances so that the substances can be distributed at low concentrations in a water body.
<b>DEWATERING</b>	Removal of water from a substance by filtration, centrifugation, pressing, open air drying, heating or other methods.
<b>DIFFUSER</b>	A porous tube or plate commonly made of carborundum, aluminum or silica sand, through which air is forced and divided into tiny bubbles for diffusion in liquids.
<b>DISCHARGE</b>	Any spilling, leaking, seeping, pouring, emitting, or dumping of a pollutant which occurs within the territorial limits of the State, or outside of the territorial limits of the State that affects the lands or waters within the territorial limits of the State.
<b>DISCHARGE CLEANUP ORGANIZATION</b>	Any group, incorporated or unincorporated, organized for the purpose of containing and cleaning up discharges. This organization may either be a private company; an industry sponsored company/cooperative or a local governmental unit.
<b>DISPERSING AGENT</b>	A chemical agent that can emulsify, disperse or solubilize oil into the water column or act to further the spread of the surface of an oil slick or other spill.
<b>DISPERSION RATE</b>	Diffusion parameter of a water stream or effluent discharge.
<b>DISPOSAL</b>	Making final deposition of waste materials by transporting them to an incinerator, a sanitary land fill, a resource recovery facility or other sites.
<b>DISTILLATION</b>	A separation process for removal of water or other fluids from materials through vaporization and removal of the fluid and condensation back into a liquid.
<b>DRAFT</b>	The distance below the water line as applied to marine equipment.
<b>DRIFT</b>	The resultant movement of oil on the water based on current speed and 3.5% of the wind speed.

<b>EFFLUENT</b>	Any solid, liquid, or gas entering the environment as a by-product of man oriented processes.
<b>EMULSION</b>	A mechanical mixture of two liquids which do not naturally mix as oil and water. Water-in-oil emulsions have the water as the internal phase and oil as the external. Oil-in-water emulsions have water as the external phase and the internal phase is oil.
<b>EVAPORATION</b>	The conversion of a liquid to a vapor at temperatures below the boiling point of the liquid. temperature and pressure of the vapor at the liquid's surface determine the rate of evaporation.
<b>EXPOSURE</b>	Subjecting a person, animal, plant or material to an environment containing a harmful concentration of pollutant or pollutants.
<b>FILTER</b>	A porous material through which a liquid or gas is passed in order to catch and retain solid particles.
<b>FILTER, FABRIC</b>	A collector designed to remove particles from a liquid source by filtration through a porous medium.
<b>FIRE DETECTOR</b>	A device that gives a warning when fire occurs in the area protected by the device; it senses and sends a signal in response to heat, smoke, flame or any indication of fire.
<b>FIRE POINT</b>	The lowest temperature at which an oil vaporizes rapidly enough to burn for at least 5 seconds after ignition, under standard conditions.
<b>FLASH POINT</b>	The lowest temperature at which an oil gives off sufficient vapor to form a mixture which will ignite, under standard conditions.
<b>FLOW RATE</b>	Volume of fluid per unit of time.
<b>FREEBOARD</b>	The distance above the water line as applied to marine equipment.
<b>FUEL OIL GRADE</b>	Numerical ratings ranging from 1 to 6. The lower the grade number, the thinner the oil is and more easily it evaporates. A high number indicates a relatively thick, heavy oil. No 1 and 2 fuel oils are usually used in domestic heaters, and industry and ships use the others. No. 5 and 6 oils are solids that must be liquefied by heating. Kerosene, coal oil, and range oil are No. 1 oil. No. 3 oil is no longer used as a standard term.
<b>GROUND WATER</b>	Water below the earth's surface. Located between saturated soil and rock, it supplies wells and springs.
<b>HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE</b>	Is an element or compound, other than oil, which when discharged in any quantity into the environment that presents an imminent and substantial danger to the public health or welfare, including, but not limited to, fish, shellfish, wildlife, shorelines and beaches.
<b>HEAVY METALS</b>	Ions of metallic elements such as copper, zinc, iron, chromium and mercury, which are normally removed from water by forming an insoluble precipitate, usually a metallic hydroxide.
<b>HYDROCARBONS</b>	Compounds of hydrogen and carbon. Because of the property of carbon atoms to form chains, rings, and covalent bonds, there are an immense number of possible hydrocarbon combinations. As a class they are neutral, insoluble in water, and combustible.
<b>IGNITION</b>	The lowest temperature at which a fuel will burn without continued application of an



TEMPERATURE	ignition source.
LIQUEFIED GAS	A gas that, at normal temperatures, is partly in the liquid state and partly in the gaseous state under pressure in its container.
LEAD STATE AGENCY	The predesignated State agency responsible for the effective coordination and administration of the State's response efforts to coastal discharges or pollution incidents.
MAJOR SPILL	Is a discharge oil of more than 10,000 gallons in internal waters or more than 100,000 gallon in offshore waters or a discharge of any size of such nature and quantity that human health or welfare is substantially threatened.
MICROORGANISM	Any living thing microscopic in size such as bacteria, yeast, simple fungi, some algae, slime molds and protozoan.
MILLIGRAMS PER LTR (mg/l)	Also referred to as parts per million, this weight per volume designation is used in water analysis, usually as grams of substance per million grams of solution.
MILLILITER	One-thousandth of a liter.
MONITORING	Instrumentation and procedures for the continuous measurement of water pollutants and the application of regulatory or control measures when an established standard has been exceeded.
NATIONAL RESPONSE CENTER	National Communication Center manned by the U.S. Coast Guard.
OIL	Oil of any kind or in any form, including, but not limited to, petroleum, fuel oil, sludge, oil refuse and oil mixed with wastes other than dredged soil.
OIL SPILL COOPERATIVE	An organization created by contractual agreement among persons engaged in onloading and off-loading of oil and other persons , including government units, that provide and utilize booms and similar equipment to prevent the movement or spread of oil and other materials discharged.
OIL STORAGE FACILITY	A temporary or permanent land-based industry, firm, or facility that receives, processed, manufactures, stores, or ships a determined amount of oil.
ON-SCENE COORDINATOR (OSC)	The predesignated federal official responsible for the coordination and direction of federal discharge removal efforts at the scene of a pollution incident. The OSC for major discharges in coastal areas is assigned by the United States Coast Guard, usually a "Captain of the Port". The Environmental Protection Agency is responsible for providing the OSC for most inland discharges.
OUTAGE	Space left in a product container to allow for expansion during temperature changes it may undergo during shipment and use. Measurement of space not occupied.
PARTS PER MILLION (PPM)	Parts by weight in water analysis, equal to milligrams per liter divided by the specify gravity. In water analysis, ppm is always understood to imply weight/weight ratio even though in practice a volume may be measured instead of a weight.
pH	Term used to express the apparent acidity or alkalinity of aqueous solutions; values below 7 indicate acid solutions and values above 7 indicate alkaline solutions.
POLLUTANTS	Any form of oil, gasoline, pesticide, ammonia, chlorine, and their derivatives thereof, excluding liquefied petroleum gas.
POLLUTION	The presence in the coastal outdoor atmosphere, land, or waters of the State of any

substance, in quantities which are or may be potentially harmful or injurious to human health or welfare, animal or plant life or property, or which may unreasonably interfere with the enjoyment of life or property, including outdoor recreation.

**POLLUTION INCIDENT**

Is a spill, including an imminent threat of spill, or oil or other hazardous substance of such magnitude, or significance as to require immediate response to contain, cleanup or dispose of the material to prevent a substantial threat to public health or welfare, which includes threats to fish, shellfish, wildlife, shorelines and beaches.

**PPM**

Parts Per Million.

**PROTECTION PLAN**

A general oil spill protection plan based upon a site survey and site characteristics.

**RECLAMATION**

The restoration of usefulness or productivity of materials found in effluent or lost in spills

**REGIONAL RESPONSE TEAM**

An emergency response group that is available for continuous consultation in the event of a major coastal pollution incident or discharge. Any member of the team can activate the Regional Response Team. The team will be available for service to the predesignated On-Scene Coordinator. During the activation of the RRT in response to a coastal pollution incident, the Lead State Agency shall assume primary representation on the RRT.

**REMOVE OR REMOVAL**

Is the removal of oil from the water and shorelines or the taking of such other actions as may be necessary to minimize or mitigate damage to the public health or welfare.

**RIPARIAN**

Connected with or adjacent to the banks of a stream or other body of water.

**SEDIMENTATION**

When spilled oil combines with particles in the water and settles to the bottom.

**SEAT OF FIRE**

The area where the main body of the fire is located. It is determined by the outward movement of heat and gases and where the fire has burned through the deepest.

**SELF-CONTAINED BREATHING APPARATUS (SCBA)**

A device providing air or oxygen to the user whom wears the entire device; thus the user is completely mobile. However, the device can supply air or oxygen for only a limited amount of time.

**SEPARATION**

A process for dividing or sorting materials into groups or classes of similar materials.

**SINKING AGENT**

A chemical or other agent that can absorb and physically sink spilled or discharged materials such as oil below the water surface.

**SITE FACTORS**

A general description of selected physical, biological, oil spill, land use and seasonal factors which should help an oil spill team formulate a specific protection strategy in response to a spill.

**SKIMMER**

A device capable of separating and collecting floating, nonmixable substances from water.

**SLUDGE**

Waste materials in the form of a highly concentrated slushy residue.

**SORBENT**

Materials that are used to collect and absorb for collection floating, nonmiscible substances.

**SPECIFIC GRAVITY**

The ratio of the weight of a given volume of the material at a stated temperature to the weight of an equal volume of distilled water at a stated temperature.

<b>SPILLER</b>	The individual, partnership, joint venture, corporation, or governmental entity determined by the executive director to be responsible for a pollution incident or discharge.
<b>SPILL POTENTIAL</b>	An accident or circumstance that threatens to result in the discharge of hazardous polluting substance.
<b>STAINING</b>	Visible damage to materials caused by chemical reactions between pollutants and substances contained in materials.
<b>STATE AGENCY COORDINATOR (SAC)</b>	The predesignated State official responsible to the Chairperson of the SRT for the coordination of the team during a pollution incident. The SAC shall work in cooperation with the assigned Federal On-Scene Coordinator.
<b>STATE RESPONSE TEAM</b>	An emergency response group of predesignated State agencies that are available on a continuous basis in order to respond to a major pollution incident or discharge.
<b>TERMINAL FACILITY</b>	A "waterfront, inland or offshore facility" which in the normal course of business has the capability to drill for, pump, store, handle, transfer, process or refine "pollutants" either over, under or across any coastal water, estuaries, title flats, beaches, and lands adjoining the seacoast of the State. A vessel shall be considered a terminal facility only in the event of a vessel-to-vessel transfer of pollutant, and only that vessel point to or coming from the place of transfer and the terminal facility.
<b>TOXICITY</b>	The quality of being poisonous expressed by a fraction indicating the ratio between the smallest amount that will kill an animal and the weight of the animal,
<b>TRANSFER</b>	Fuel on loading or off-loading between terminal facility and vessel, or vessel-to-vessel or terminal facility to terminal facility and to include but not be limited to all on loading or off-loading of fuel bunkering.
<b>ULLAGE</b>	The amount by which a tank or vessel lacks being filled.
<b>USE AREA</b>	Any area within an oil storage facility or on-land facility that is used for handling, treating or processing oil or polluting materials.
<b>VISCOSITY</b>	The property of liquids that causes them to resist instantaneous changes of shape, or instantaneous re-arrangement of their parts, due to internal friction. The resistance which the particles of a liquid offer to a force tending to move them in relation to each other. Viscosity of oils is usually expressed as the number of seconds at a definite temperature required for a standard quantity of oil to flow through a standard apparatus.
<b>VISCOUS</b>	Thick resistant to flow, having a high viscosity.
<b>VOLATILE</b>	Evaporates easily.

## ACRONYMS

<u>ACP</u>	Area Contingency Plan
<u>ACGIH</u>	American Conference of Governmental and Industrial Hygienists
<u>AIHA</u>	American Industrial Hygiene Association
<u>ANSI</u>	American National Standards Institute
<u>AOR</u>	Area of Responsibility
<u>APR</u>	Air Purifying Respirator
<u>ASTM</u>	American Society of Testing Materials
<u>ATP</u>	Authorized to Proceed
<u>bbf</u>	Barrels
<u>bpd</u>	Barrels per day
<u>Bph</u>	Barrels per hour
<u>B of M</u>	Bureau of Mines
<u>BOA</u>	Basic Ordering Agreement
<u>BOD</u>	Biological oxygen demand
<u>CAC</u>	Crisis Action Center
<u>CAMEO</u>	Computer Aided Management of Emergency Operation
<u>CCGD7</u>	Commander, Seventh Coast Guard District, Miami, FL
<u>CDC</u>	Center For Disease Control
<u>CERCLA</u>	Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act
<u>CER</u>	Code of Federal Regulations
<u>CGI</u>	Combustible Gas Indicator
<u>CHEMTREC</u>	Chemical Transportation Emergency Center
<u>CHRIS</u>	Chemical Hazard Response Information System
<u>CMA</u>	Chemical Manufacturers' Association
<u>COPT</u>	Captain of the Port
<u>CPM</u>	Counts per minute
<u>CRC</u>	CRC Press. A publisher of scientific reference books
<u>CWA</u>	Clean Water Act
<u>DDT</u>	Dichlorodiphenyltrichlorethane
<u>DECON</u>	Decontamination

<u>DHHS</u>	Department of Health and Human Services
<u>DOC</u>	Department of Commerce
<u>DOD</u>	Department of Defense
<u>DOI</u>	Department of the Interior
<u>DOL</u>	Department of Labor
<u>DOT</u>	Department of Transportation
<u>DRAT</u>	District Response Advisory Team
<u>D=EERU</u>	Environmental Emergency Response Unit
<u>EEZ</u>	Exclusive Economic Zone
<u>EOC</u>	Emergency Operations Center
<u>EPA</u>	Environmental Protection Agency
<u>ERCS</u>	Emergency Response Cleanup Services, under EPA contract
<u>ERT</u>	Environmental Response Team
<u>ESI</u>	Environmental Sensitivity Index
<u>eV</u>	Electron volt
<u>FDEP</u>	Florida Department of Environmental Protection
<u>FDOT</u>	Florida Department of Transportation
<u>FEMA</u>	Federal Emergency Management Agency
<u>FGFWFC</u>	Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission
<u>FMP</u>	Florida Marine Patrol
<u>FID</u>	Flame ionization detector
<u>FIT</u>	Field Investigation Team under contract to EPA
<u>FM</u>	Factory Mutual
<u>FR</u>	Federal Register
<u>GC</u>	Gas chromatograph or gas chromatography
<u>Gal</u>	Gallons
<u>Gpm</u>	Gallons per minute
<u>GST</u>	Gulf Strike Team
<u>HAZMAT</u>	Hazardous Materials
<u>HEPA</u>	Common use: "HEPA Filter" High efficiency particulate air filter
<u>IDLH</u>	Immediately dangerous to life or health

<u>IP</u>	Ionization potential
<u>IR</u>	Infrared radiation
<u>LC<sub>50</sub></u>	Lethal concentration, 50%
<u>ULD<sub>50</sub></u>	Lethal Dose 50%
<u>LEL</u>	Lower explosive limit
<u>LEPC</u>	Local Emergency Planning Committee
<u>mg/L</u>	Milligrams per liter
<u>mg/m<sup>3</sup></u>	Milligrams per cubic meter
<u>MMS</u>	Minerals Management Service (Part of DOI)
<u>MSHA</u>	Mine Safety and Health Administration
<u>MSO</u>	Marine Safety Office
<u>MUC</u>	Maximum use concentration
<u>MUL</u>	Maximum use limits
<u>NBR</u>	Nitrile-Butadiene rubber (syn. Buna-N)
<u>NCP</u>	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan
<u>NFPA</u>	National Fire Protection Agency
<u>NIIMS</u>	National Inter-Agency Incident Management System
<u>NIOSH</u>	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
<u>NOAA</u>	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (part of DOC)
<u>NOS/n.o.s</u>	Not otherwise specified
<u>NPL</u>	National priority list
<u>NRC</u>	National Response Center
<u>NRT</u>	National Response Team
<u>OPA</u>	Oil Pollution Act of 1990
<u>ORM</u>	Other regulated material.
<u>OSC</u>	On-Scene Coordinator
<u>OSHA</u>	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
<u>OVA</u>	Organic Vapor Analyzer
<u>PCB</u>	Polychlorinated Biphenyl
<u>PEL</u>	Permissible exposure limit
<u>PF</u>	Protection factor

<u>PIC</u>	Person in Charge
<u>PID</u>	Photoionization detector
<u>ppb</u>	Parts per billion
<u>ppm</u>	Parts per million
<u>ppt</u>	Parts per trillion
<u>PREP</u>	National Preparedness for Response Exercise Program
<u>PVC</u>	Polyvinyl Chloride
<u>QA/QC</u>	Quality Assurance/Quality Control
<u>QI</u>	Qualified Individual
<u>RA</u>	Regional Administrator
<u>RCRA</u>	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
<u>REMFIT</u>	Field Investigation Team for remedial actions under contract to EPA
<u>RRC</u>	Regional Response Center
<u>RSPA</u>	Research and Special Programs Administrations
<u>SARA</u>	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
<u>SCBA</u>	Self contained breathing apparatus
<u>SERC</u>	State Emergency Response Commission
<u>SI</u>	Surface Impoundment
<u>SIC</u>	Standard Industrial Classification
<u>SOPs</u>	Standard operating procedures
<u>SOSGs</u>	Standard operation safety guidelines
<u>SPCC</u>	Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures
<u>STEL</u>	Short-term exposure limit
<u>SWDA</u>	Safe Drinking Water Act of 1986
<u>TAT</u>	Technical Assistance Team under contract to EPA
<u>TCDD</u>	Tetracholor-d-debenzo-p-dioxin
<u>TCE</u>	Trichloroethylene
<u>TGLO</u>	Texas General Land Office
<u>TLVs</u>	Threshold limit values
<u>TNRCC</u>	Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission
<u>TRC</u>	Texas Railroad Commission

<u>TWA</u>	Time weighted average
<u>UEL</u>	Upper explosive limit
<u>UL</u>	Underwriters Laboratories
<u>USCG</u>	United States Coast Guard
<u>USGS</u>	United States Geological Survey

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AERIAL PHOTOS AND MAPS

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