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SPCC – Amendments December 2008

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SPCC Rule Amendments

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Presentation Overview

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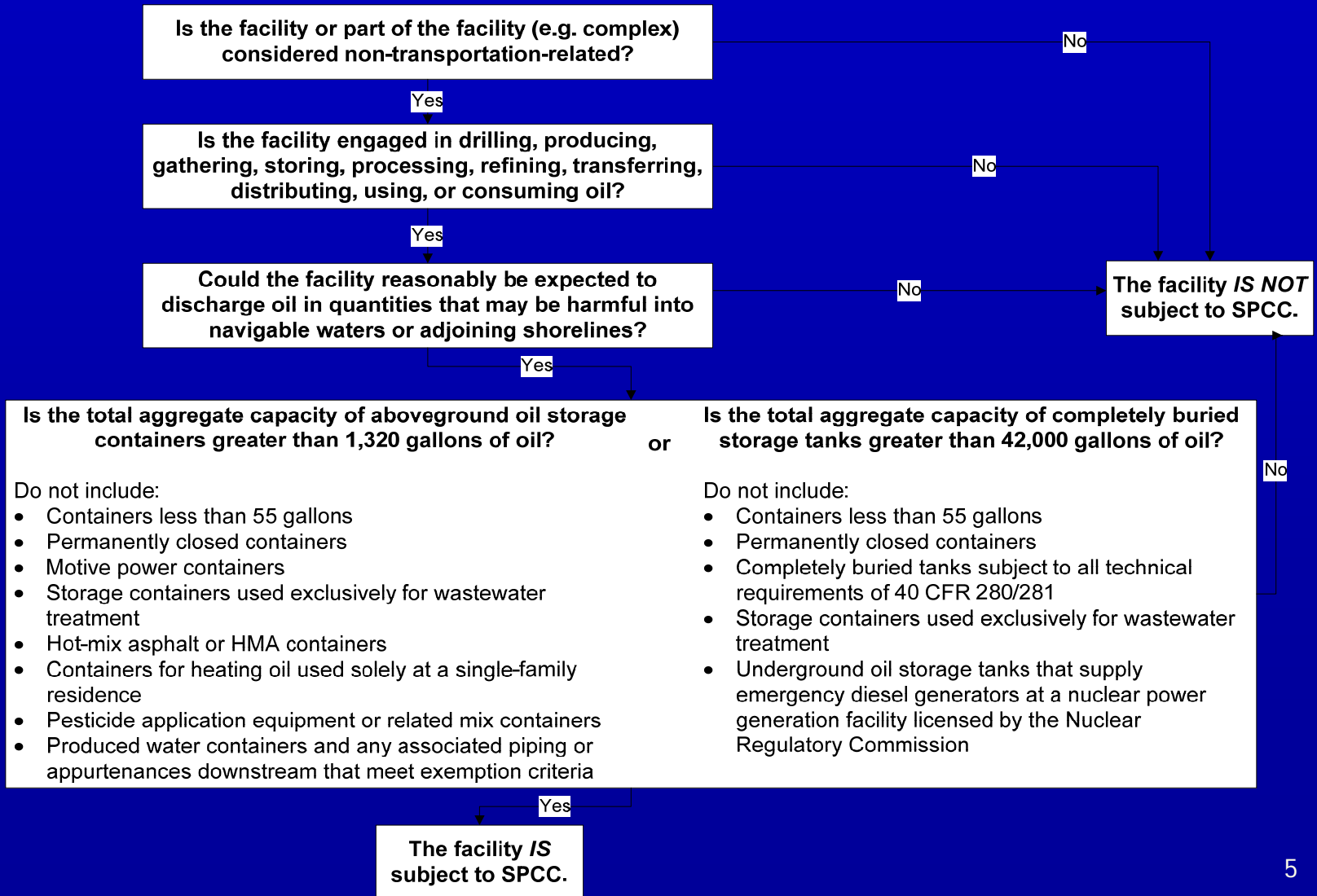
Section 1.

SPCC Rule and Amendments Overview

Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Rule Overview

- Oil Pollution Prevention regulation (40 CFR part 112)
 - Specifies requirements for prevention of, preparedness for, and response to oil discharges
 - Includes requirements for Facility Response Plans (FRPs)
- Requirements help prevent oil discharges from reaching navigable waters or adjoining shorelines.
- Certain facilities are required to develop SPCC Plans that describe equipment, workforce, procedures, and training to prevent, control, and provide adequate countermeasures to a discharge of oil.

Who is Subject to the SPCC rule?



Purpose of Amendments

- Address a number of issues raised by the regulated community
- Increase clarity
- Tailor and streamline certain requirements
- Facilitate compliance by owners and operators of a facility



Overview of Amendments

- Exempt hot-mix asphalt and hot-mix asphalt containers
- Exempt pesticide application equipment and related mix containers
- Exempt deferred USTs at nuclear power generation stations
- Exempt heating oil containers at single-family residences
- Clarify applicability of mobile refueler requirements to farm nurse tanks
- Amend the definition of “facility”
- Revise facility diagram requirement to provide additional flexibility
- Define and clarify requirements for a “loading/unloading rack”

(continues...)

Overview of Amendments

(continued)

- Provide further streamlined requirements for a subset of qualified facilities (“Tier I”) and allow use of an SPCC Plan template
- Modify secondary containment requirement language at §112.7(c) to provide more clarity
- Exempt non-transportation-related tank trucks from the sized secondary containment requirements
- Simplify security requirements
- Amend the integrity testing requirements to allow greater flexibility
- Amend integrity testing requirements for animal fat and vegetable oil containers that meet certain criteria

(continues...)

Overview of Amendments (continued)

- Provide several revisions tailored for oil production facilities
 - Definition of Production Facility
 - SPCC Plan Preparation and Implementation Timeframe
 - Flowlines and Intra-facility Gathering Lines
 - Flow-through Process Vessels
 - Alternative Qualified Facility Eligibility Criteria for Production Facilities
 - Produced Water Containers
 - Oil and Natural Gas Pipeline Facilities
 - Definition of “Permanently Closed”
- Clarify applicability of the rule to:
 - Man-made structures
 - Wind turbines used to produce electricity

Section 2.

Exemptions

Hot-Mix Asphalt

- Hot-Mix Asphalt (HMA) and HMA containers are exempt from the SPCC rule.
 - Includes general rule applicability and capacity calculation requirement
- HMA is unlikely to flow as a result of the entrained aggregate, so that it is unlikely to reach navigable waters or adjoining shorelines.
 - EPA never intended that HMA be included as part of a facility's SPCC Plan



Pesticide Application Equipment

- Exempt equipment includes:
 - Ground boom applicators
 - Airblast sprayers
 - Specialty aircraft that apply measured amounts of pesticides to crops and/or soil
 - Related mix containers
- Exemption applies to all pesticide application equipment and related mix containers, regardless of ownership or where used.
 - The process of applying pesticides using this equipment is the same at any location.



Residential Heating Oil Containers

- Residential heating oil containers at single-family residences are exempt from the SPCC rule.
 - Includes general rule applicability and capacity calculation requirement
- Applies to containers that are:
 - Aboveground or completely buried
 - Located at a farm or other single-family residences
 - Used solely to store heating oil used to heat the residence
- SPCC requirements continue to apply to oil containers used to heat other non-residential buildings within a facility.
- EPA did not intend to regulate residential uses of oil (i.e., those at non-commercial buildings) under the SPCC rule.

USTs at Nuclear Power Generation Facilities

- EPA is exempting USTs that:
 - are deferred under 40 CFR part 280,
 - supply emergency diesel generators at nuclear power generation facilities licensed by Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), and
 - meet the NRC design criteria and quality assurance criteria.
- This exemption includes both tanks that are completely buried and tanks that are below-grade and vaulted (but can't be visually inspected).
- NRC sets certain criteria to cover the design, fabrication, installation, testing and operation of structure, systems, and components.
- Requirements may be similar or duplicative of SPCC.
- Certain actions necessary to comply with SPCC rule could be impracticable at NRC facilities.

Section 3.

Amended/Clarified Definitions

Amended Definition of "Facility"

- Clarifies that the definition of facility alone determines SPCC applicability
- Clarifies that containers can be separated or aggregated, based on various factors in defining "facility"
 - The owner or operator has discretion in identifying which contiguous or non-contiguous buildings, properties, parcels, leases, structures, installations, pipes, or pipelines make up the facility.
- Adds the terms "property," "parcel," and "lease" to the list of example terms that can be considered in determining facility boundaries
- Clarifies that the term "waste treatment" refers to oil waste treatment

Amended Definition of "Facility"

Facility means any mobile or fixed, onshore or offshore building, property, parcel, lease, structure, installation, equipment, pipe, or pipeline (other than a vessel or a public vessel) used in oil well drilling operations, oil production, oil refining, oil storage, oil gathering, oil processing, oil transfer, oil distribution, and oil waste treatment, or in which oil is used, as described in Appendix A to this part. The boundaries of a facility depend on several site-specific factors, including but not limited to, the ownership or operation of buildings, structures, and equipment on the same site and types of activity at the site. Contiguous or non-contiguous buildings, properties, parcels, leases, structures, installations, pipes, or pipelines under the ownership or operation of the same person may be considered separate facilities. Only this definition governs whether a facility is subject to this part.

Definition of Loading/Unloading Rack

- EPA is finalizing a definition for loading/unloading rack which governs whether a facility is subject to §112.7(h).
 - Term “rack” replaces “area” throughout §112.7(h) requirement.
 - Provides clarity on applicability of the provision
 - Production facilities and farms are excluded from §112.7(h).
 - Loading racks are generally not found at these facilities.
 - Any loading/unloading activities at these facilities would remain subject to the general secondary containment requirements of §112.7(c).

Definition of Loading/Unloading Rack

Loading/unloading rack means a fixed structure (such as a platform, gangway) necessary for loading or unloading a tank truck or tank car, which is located at a facility subject to the requirements of this part. A loading/unloading rack includes a loading or unloading arm, and may include any combination of the following: piping assemblages, valves, pumps, shut-off devices, overfill sensors, or personnel safety devices.



Loading Arm

- Loading/unloading arm is a key component of a loading/unloading rack.
- A loading/unloading arm is typically a movable piping assembly that may include fixed piping or a combination of fixed and flexible piping, typically with at least one swivel joint (that is, at least two articulated parts that are connected in such a way that relative movement is feasible to transfer product via top or bottom loading/unloading to a tank truck or rail car).
- Certain loading/unloading arm configurations present at loading racks may include a loading/unloading arm that is a combination of flexible piping (hoses) and rigid piping without a swivel joint. In this case, a swivel joint is not present on the loading arm because flexible piping is attached directly to the rigid piping of the loading arm and the flexible hose provides the movement needed to conduct loading or unloading operations in lieu of the swivel joint.

Section 4.

Tier I Qualified Facilities

Tier I Qualified Facilities: Overview

- “Qualified facilities” were addressed in the 2006 SPCC Amendments.
- 2008 rule amendments further streamline and tailor the SPCC requirements for a subset of qualified facilities.
- “Tier I” qualified facilities have an additional option to complete and implement a streamlined, self-certified SPCC Plan template (Appendix G to the rule).
- All other qualified facilities are designated “Tier II” qualified facilities.

Tier I Eligibility Criteria

- Meet the Tier II qualified facility eligibility criteria:
 - 10,000 gallons or less in aggregate aboveground oil storage capacity; and
 - Meets the reportable discharge history criterion; and
 - Maximum individual aboveground oil storage container capacity of 5,000 U.S. gallons.

Tier I Requirements

- Option to complete a self-certified SPCC Plan template instead of a full SPCC Plan
 - A Tier I qualified facility owner/operator can choose to comply with either Tier I or Tier II requirements or prepare a PE-certified Plan in accordance with all applicable requirements of §112.7 and subparts B and C.
- Template is found in Appendix G to the SPCC rule.
- Template is designed to be a simple SPCC Plan.
 - Eliminates and/or modifies certain requirements and provisions that generally do not apply to facilities that store or handle smaller volumes of oil
- Limited to those facilities that:
 - Do not use environmentally equivalent measures,
 - Do not determine secondary containment to be impracticable, and
 - Do not need PE certification to comply with any rule requirements (e.g., produced water exemption or skimming option, described later).

Summary: Qualified Facilities Applicability

If the facility has...	And...	And the facility has...	Then:
<p>10,000 U.S. gallons or less aggregate aboveground oil storage capacity;</p>	<p>Within any twelve-month period, three years prior to the Plan certification date, or since becoming subject to the SPCC rule if in operation for less than three years, there has been: (1) No single discharge of oil to navigable waters or adjoining shorelines exceeding 1,000 U.S. gallons; and (2) No two discharges of oil to navigable waters or adjoining shorelines each exceeding 42 U.S. gallons</p>	<p>No individual aboveground oil containers greater than 5,000 U.S. gallons;</p>	<p>Tier I: Complete and self-certify Plan template (Appendix G to 40 CFR part 112) in lieu of a full PE-certified Plan.</p>
		<p>Any individual aboveground oil container greater than 5,000 U.S. gallons;</p>	<p>Tier II: Prepare self-certified Plan in accordance with all applicable requirements of §112.7 and subparts B and C of the rule, in lieu of a PE-certified Plan.</p>

Section 5.

Oil Production Facilities

Revisions Related to Oil Production Facilities

- EPA is streamlining, tailoring, and clarifying requirements for oil production facilities including:
 - Definition of Production Facility
 - SPCC Plan Preparation and Implementation Timeframe
 - Flowlines and Intra-facility Gathering Lines
 - Flow-through Process Vessels
 - Alternative Qualified Facility Eligibility Criteria for Production Facilities
 - Produced Water Containers
 - Oil and Natural Gas Pipeline Facilities
 - Definition of “Permanently Closed”

Definition of Production Facility

- Revision clarifies that the definition of “production facility” is used to determine which sections of the rule apply at a particular facility (e.g., §112.9).
- Revised definition is consistent with the revision to the definition of “facility”.
- Clarifies the flexibility allowed in determining the boundaries of the facility

Amended Definition of Production Facility

Production facility means all structures (including but not limited to wells, platforms, or storage facilities), piping (including but not limited to flowlines or intra-facility gathering lines), or equipment (including but not limited to workover equipment, separation equipment, or auxiliary non-transportation-related equipment) used in the production, extraction, recovery, lifting, stabilization, separation or treating of oil (including condensate), or associated storage or measurement, and is located in an oil or gas field, at a facility. This definition governs whether such structures, piping, or equipment are subject to a specific section of this part.

SPCC Plan Preparation and Implementation Timeframe

- A new oil production facility has six months after the start of operations to prepare and implement an SPCC Plan.
 - A new production facility is one that becomes operational after July 1, 2009.
 - “Start of operations” is indicated by the start of well fluid pumping, transfer via flowlines, separation, treatment or storage of crude oil, or other oil storage in capacities greater than the SPCC applicability threshold.
- The timeframe was chosen because oil production facilities are likely to stabilize within six months after the start of operations.
 - Applicable only to oil production facilities, because of their uniquely variable and uncertain initial flowrates

Flowlines and Intra-facility Gathering Lines

- What is a flowline?
 - Flowlines are piping that transfer crude oil and well fluids from the wellhead to the tank battery and from the tank battery to the injection well.
- What is a gathering line?
 - Gathering lines transfer crude oil product between tank batteries, within or between facilities .
 - Any gathering lines within the boundaries of a facility are “intra-facility gathering lines” and within EPA’s SPCC jurisdiction.
- “Flowline” and “gathering line” are not defined in the rule.

Flowlines and Intra-facility Gathering Lines - Requirements

- Instead of secondary containment for flowlines and intra-facility gathering lines, amended rule requires:
 - Contingency plan;
 - Written commitment of manpower, equipment, and materials; and
 - Flowline/intra-facility maintenance program meeting the new rule requirements.
- New requirements are optional.
- Gathering lines that are subject to the DOT regulatory requirements at 49 CFR parts 192 or 195 are exempt from the SPCC requirements.

Flow and Intra-Facility Gathering Line Maintenance Program

- Requirements for flowline and intra-facility gathering line maintenance program were made more specific:
 - Compatibility with production fluids and conditions expected in the operational environment
 - Visual inspection and/or testing on a periodic and regular schedule
 - Frequency and type of testing must allow for the implementation of a contingency plan if there is no secondary containment
 - Corrective action or repairs
 - Prompt removal or initiation of actions to stabilize and remediate any accumulations of oil discharges

Flow-through Process Vessels

- What is a flow-through process vessel at an oil production facility?
 - Has the primary purpose of separating the oil from other fractions (water and/or gas) and sending the fluid streams to the appropriate container
 - Can be horizontal or vertical separation vessels (e.g., heater-treater, free-water knockout, gun-barrel, etc.)
- EPA has finalized a new compliance option for this type of equipment.

Flow-through Process Vessels - Requirements

- Instead of sized secondary containment for flow-through process vessels, amended rule requires:
 - Visual inspection and/or testing on a periodic and regular schedule
 - Corrective action or repairs
 - Prompt removal or initiation of actions to stabilize and remediate any accumulations of oil discharges
- General secondary containment requirements still apply.

However, if your facility discharges more than 1,000 U.S. gallons of oil in a single discharge as described in §112.1(b), or discharges more than 42 U.S. gallons of oil in each of two discharges as described in §112.1(b) within any twelve month period, from flow-through process vessels (excluding discharges that are the result of natural disasters, acts of war, or terrorism) then, within six months, comply with sized secondary containment and inspection requirements under §112.9(c)(2) and (c)(3) for all flow-through process vessels.

Alternative Qualified Facility Eligibility Criteria for Production Facilities

A qualified oil production facility (Tier II) is one that:

- (1) Has no more than two producing wells per single tank battery if the facility has an injection well; or no more than four producing wells per single tank battery with no injection wells at the facility;
- (2) Each well produces no more than ten barrels of crude oil per day; and
- (3) Has not had a single discharge as described in §112.1(b) exceeding 1,000 U.S. gallons or two discharges as described in §112.1(b) each exceeding 42 U.S. gallons within any twelve month period in the three years prior to Plan certification, or since becoming subject to 40 CFR part 112 if the facility has been in operation for less than three years (excluding discharges that are the result of natural disasters, acts of war, or terrorism).

Qualified Oil Production Facilities

- An owner or operator of an oil production facility may meet Tier II qualified facility eligibility through either criterion:
 - Aggregate aboveground oil storage capacity of 10,000 U.S. gallons or less; *or*
 - The criteria described on the previous slide for an onshore oil production facility.
- Like other Tier II qualified facilities, the owner or operator may choose to prepare a self-certified SPCC Plan in lieu of a Plan certified by a PE.
- May also meet Tier I qualified facility eligibility criterion: no individual aboveground oil storage container with a capacity greater than 5,000 U.S. gallons
 - Eligible to develop an SPCC Plan following the template in Appendix G

Summary: Alternative QF Eligibility Criteria for Production Facilities

If the oil production facility has...	And the oil production facility...	And...	And...	Then:
Up to four producing wells	Has no injection wells	The production rate at each well is 10 barrels per day or less	Within any twelve-month period, three years prior to the Plan certification date, or since becoming subject to the SPCC rule if in operation for less than three years, there has been: (1) No single discharge of oil to navigable waters or adjoining shorelines exceeding 1,000 U.S. gallons; and (2) No two discharges of oil to navigable waters or adjoining shorelines each exceeding 42 U.S. gallons	The facility is a qualified facility: Tier I if the facility has no individual aboveground oil containers greater than 5,000 U.S. gallons; otherwise Tier II.
Up to two producing wells	May have one injection well			

Definition of “Produced Water Containers”

Produced water container means a storage container at an oil production facility used to store the produced water after initial oil/water separation, and prior to reinjection, beneficial reuse, discharge, or transfer for disposal.

Produced Water Containers - Requirements

Three approaches for produced water containers at oil production facilities:

1) Exemption from all rule requirements

- Produced water containers are exempt when a PE certifies, that based on the efficiency of the oil/water separation technology used, the contents of a produced water container, if completely discharged, **does not contain oil in amounts that may be harmful.**
- However, if the facility experiences a discharge from an exempt produced water container in quantities that may be harmful to navigable waters or adjoining shorelines, then the produced water container, piping and appurtenances are no longer exempt from the rule and must comply with all provisions of the SPCC rule within six months of the discharge including sized secondary containment and inspections in accordance with §112.9(c)(2) and (c)(3).

Produced Water Containers (continued)

2) Alternative option: Exempt from sized containment

- For those that containers cannot meet (1), instead of sized secondary containment, the facility can:
 - Have a PE certify that a practice is established that is designed to remove the amount of free-phase oil from the produced water container on a scheduled and routine basis;
 - Conduct visual inspections, maintenance and corrective action; and
 - General secondary containment requirements still apply.
- If the facility discharges more than 1,000 U.S. gallons of oil in a single discharge as described in §112.1(b), or discharges more than 42 U.S. gallons of oil in each of two discharges as described in §112.1(b) within any twelve month period, from produced water container (excluding discharges that are the result of natural disasters, acts of war, or terrorism) then, within six months, comply with sized secondary containment and inspection requirements under §112.9(c)(2) and (c)(3) for all produced water containers.

3) Owner/Operator provides sized secondary containment

Oil and Natural Gas Pipeline Facilities

- EPA and DOT intend to revise their 2000 guidance memorandum.
- EPA will continue work to improve guidance for pipeline operators.

Section 6.

Other Revisions

Facility Diagram Requirement

- Revision clarifies that the facility diagram must include all *fixed* (i.e., not mobile or portable) containers.
- For mobile or portable containers, the diagram must show:
 - The *area* of the facility on the diagram where such containers are stored
 - The number of containers, contents, and capacity of each container, unless a separate description is provided in the SPCC Plan

Revision to General Secondary Containment Requirement

- Clarifies that the general secondary containment requirement is intended to address the *most likely oil discharge* from any part of a facility
- Allows active and passive secondary containment

New text: "... In determining the method, design, and capacity for secondary containment, you need only to address the typical failure mode, and the most likely quantity of oil that would be discharged. Secondary containment may be either active or passive in design."

- Modifies §112.7(c) to expand the list of example prevention systems for onshore facilities
 - Additional examples: drip pans, sumps, and collection systems

Non-Transportation-Related Tank Trucks

- In 2006, EPA exempted mobile refuelers from the sized secondary containment requirements applicable to bulk storage containers.
- This exemption is now extended to non-transportation-related tank trucks at a facility subject to the SPCC rule.
 - Does not include mobile/portable containers that generally operate in fixed locations at a facility
 - Does not include tanker trucks used to supplement storage and serving as a fixed tank

Security Requirements

- Security requirements that were finalized for qualified facilities in December 2006 are now required for all applicable facilities
 - More streamlined, performance-based
 - Tailored to the facility's specific characteristics and location
- A facility owner/operator is required to describe in the SPCC Plan how he will:
 - Secure and control access to all oil handling, processing and storage areas;
 - Secure master flow and drain valves;
 - Prevent unauthorized access to starter controls on oil pumps;
 - Secure out-of-service and loading/unloading connections of oil pipelines; and
 - Address the appropriateness of security lighting to both prevent acts of vandalism and assist in the discovery of oil discharges.

Integrity Testing

- Streamlined integrity testing requirements that were finalized for qualified facilities in December 2006 are now required for all applicable facilities.
- Provides flexibility in complying with bulk storage container inspection and integrity testing requirements. Requires owner/operator to:
 - Test/inspect each aboveground container for integrity on a regular schedule and whenever material repairs are made
 - Determine, in accordance with industry standards, the appropriate qualifications of personnel performing tests and inspections and the frequency and type of testing and inspections, which take into account container size, configuration, and design

Differentiated Integrity Testing Requirement for AFVOs

- Provides the flexibility to use a visual inspection program for integrity testing that is appropriate for containers that store animal fats/vegetable oils (AFVOs) that meet certain criteria
- Facility owner or operator is required to document procedures for inspections and testing in the SPCC Plan.

AFVO Eligibility Criteria

- Differentiated integrity testing requirements apply to bulk storage containers that:
 - Are subject to the applicable sections of the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulation 21 CFR part 110, *Current Good Manufacturing Practice in Manufacturing, Packing or Holding Human Food*;
 - Are elevated;
 - Are made from austenitic stainless steel;
 - Have no external insulation; and
 - Are shop-built.
- AFVO containers that meet the eligibility criteria already have environmentally equivalent measures in place for integrity testing.
 - Owners/operators do not need to state reasons for nonconformance with the current integrity testing requirements.

Section 7.

Preamble Clarifications

Farm Nurse Tanks: Preamble Clarification

- Nurse tanks are mobile/portable containers used at farms to store and transport fuel for transfers to or from farm equipment to other bulk storage containers.
- The definition of “mobile refueler” includes nurse tanks, as well as non-road licensed refueling equipment that are used to refuel farm equipment in the fields.
- Nurse tanks are exempt from sized secondary containment.
- Must meet general secondary containment requirements at §112.7(c)



UST Oil Transfer Clarification

- A clarification to correct preamble language in the 2002 amendments that was inconsistent with the Agency's position regarding transfer activities from exempt containers.
- Transfer activities associated with an exempt UST, at an otherwise regulated SPCC facility, are covered and must be addressed in the SPCC Plan.
 - If a transfer to or from an exempt UST occurs across a loading/unloading rack (as defined in the amended rule) then the facility must comply with 112.7(h).
 - All other transfers/equipment (dispensers) must be addressed and meet the general containment requirements.
 - Dispensers and racks are not part of a UST system and therefore SPCC regulated.

Definition of “Permanently Closed”: Preamble Clarification

- SPCC rule exempts any oil storage container that is permanently closed.
- Definition of “permanently closed” does not require a container to be removed from a facility.
 - Permanently closed containers may be brought back into use as needed for variations in production rates and economic conditions.
- Permanent closure requirements under the SPCC rule are separate and distinct from the closure requirements in regulations promulgated under Subtitle C of RCRA.

Manmade Structures: Preamble Clarification

- Certain manmade features may be taken into consideration in determining how to comply with SPCC requirements.
- SPCC Plan preparer can consider:
 - The ability of building walls and/or drainage systems to serve as secondary containment for a container.
 - Freeboard for precipitation not necessary if container is indoors
 - Indoor conditions that reduce external corrosion and potential for discharges, to develop a site-specific integrity testing and inspection program.

Wind Turbines: Preamble Clarification

- Wind turbines meet the definition of oil-filled operational equipment promulgated in the December 2006 SPCC rule amendments.
- Can take advantage of the alternative compliance option provided to qualified oil-filled operational equipment, in lieu of secondary containment:
 - Prepare an oil spill contingency plan and a written commitment of manpower, equipment, and materials, without having to make an individual impracticability determination; and
 - Establish and document an inspection or monitoring program
- The design of the wind turbine may inherently provide sufficient secondary containment for its oil reservoirs.
 - As determined by a PE (or owner/operator of a qualified facility)

Section 8.

Additional Information

National Response Center (NRC)

- Report discharges to NRC at 1-800-424-8802.
- Federal government's centralized reporting center, which is staffed 24 hours a day by U.S. Coast Guard personnel
- Any person in charge of a vessel or an onshore or offshore facility must notify NRC immediately after he or she has knowledge of the discharge.
- NRC relays information to EPA or U.S. Coast Guard depending on the location of the incident.
- An On-Scene Coordinator evaluates the situation and decides if federal emergency response action is necessary.

SPCC Reporting Requirements

- Some discharges must also be reported to EPA
 - Requirements found in §112.4(a)
 - Applies to facilities subject to the SPCC rule
- Report to the EPA Regional Administrator (RA) when there is a discharge of:
 - More than 1,000 U.S. gallons of oil in a single discharge to navigable waters or adjoining shorelines
 - More than 42 U.S. gallons of oil in each of two discharges to navigable waters or adjoining shorelines within a 12-month period
 - When making this determination it is the amount of the discharge in gallons that reaches navigable waters
 - An owner/operator must report the discharge(s) to the EPA Regional Administrator within 60 days

For More Information

- 2008 SPCC rule amendment Federal Register notice (73 FR 74236; December 5, 2008)
 - <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/fr/>
 - <http://www.epa.gov/emergencies/content/spcc/>
- Complete Oil Pollution Prevention regulation (40 CFR part 112)
 - <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/cfr/>
 - <http://www.epa.gov/emergencies/lawsregs.htm>
- EPA Emergency Management Web Area
 - www.epa.gov/emergencies
 - www.epa.gov/oilspill
- Superfund, TRI, EPCRA, RMP, and Oil Information Center
 - (800) 424-9346 or (703) 412-9810
 - TDD (800) 553-7672 or (703) 412-3323
 - www.epa.gov/superfund/resources/infocenter