

proven and can be procured and installed at the time of the review, the DA component will amend the SPCC plan to include the more effective technology and have it certified by a registered professional engineer. Technological improvements should be included in Operation and Maintenance, Army or Major Construction, Army budgets as appropriate.

(d) Reviewed and amended in accordance with §650.216, as required by the EPA Regional Administrator, whenever a facility has discharged more than 1,000 US gallons of oil into the navigable waters in a single spill event or when there have been two spill events within any 12-month period.

§ 650.211 Minimum plan requirements.

As a minimum, the SPCC plan will contain—

(a) A detailed description of the equipment and measures specified for oil spill prevention, control, and countermeasure, including structures and equipment for diversion and containment of discharges, facility drainage, and identification of resources to cleanup spills. Measures adopted should permit as far as practical reclamation of spilled substance. Many prevention and control requirements are similar to safety requirements for the design and operation of oil tanks, pipelines and pumping facilities.

(b) A description of each nontransportation-related spill event that has occurred at that facility within the past 12 months with corrective actions taken, and plans for preventing recurrence.

(c) An inventory list of storage, handling, and transfer facilities for which there is a reasonable possibility of a significant discharge of oil or other hazardous polluting substances. For each listing, where experience indicates a reasonable potential for equipment failure (e.g., tank overflow, rupture, or leakage), include a prediction of the direction, rate of flow, and total quantity of oil which could be discharged as a result of a major type of failure.

(d) A graphic description showing all containment and/or diversionary structures or equipment required to prevent

discharged oil from reaching a navigable water course. Included among the various preventive measures that can be employed are: Impervious berm and dike; curbing; culverting, gutters, or other drainage systems; weirs, booms, or other barriers; spill diversion ponds; and retention ponds. If it is not practicable to install structures, sorbent materials such as straw or commercial products can be used for containment or cleanup of spills at locations specified in the plan.

(e) When it is determined that the installation of the preventative structures or equipment listed in §650.211(d) is not practicable, the installation commander will demonstrate fully such impracticability and include the written provisions of the Installation Spill Contingency Plan (ISCP) in this section of the SPCC plan.

§ 650.212 Detailed guidance.

In addition to the minimum prevention measures (§650.211), sections of the SPCC plan will include a written analysis and complete discussion of conformance with applicable guidelines on other effective spill prevention and containment procedures. The guidelines are described in title 40 CFR 112.7(e) and cover the following areas:

(a) Onshore facility diked storage drainage areas including valve restraints.

(b) Onshore bulk storage tank and dike construction material, liquid alarm systems and sensing devices.

(c) Facility transfer operations criteria for piping, valves, and inspection requirements.

(d) Facility tank car and tank truck loading/unloading rack, barriers, and warning requirements.

(e) Field storage, mobile, and portable fueling facilities such as bladders and tank trucks (See 40 CFR 112.3).

(f) Inspections and records procedures.

(g) Security fencing, pump control, pipeline connections, and lighting systems devices.

(h) Personnel, training, and spill prevention procedures.