

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.

INSTALLATION SPILL CONTINGENCY PLAN

§650.213 General.

A National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan was developed in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA) Amendments of 1972 (33 U.S.C. 1151 *et seq.*) and requires Federal agencies to develop a plan to clean up discharges of oil and hazardous substances for which they are responsible. Commanders will maintain an Installation Spill Contingency Plan (ISCP) to identify resources to be used to clean up discharges on Army installations and will be prepared to provide assistance to non-DA agencies when requested. (AR 500-60 provides policy and guidance for the DA response to the National Oil and Hazardous Substance Pollution Contingency Plan to assist EPA and the USCG in spills caused by other than DA agencies.)

(a) The ISCP will establish the responsibilities, duties, procedures, and resources to be employed, to contain and clean up accidental discharges.

(b) All Army installations will maintain a current ISCP which will be reviewed and evaluated at least once every 3 years.

(c) The resources identified for possible use by a RRT in support of the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan are to be specifically identified as an element of the ISCP.

(d) The ISCP will be simulated at least annually by the installation commander in coordination with the responsible officers of the SPCC Plan in order to ensure timely and effective personnel and equipment response in the event of an accidental discharge.

(e) Copies of original ISCP and any changes will be kept on file at installation facility engineer (FE) office and at MACOM environmental office.

(f) All Army installations will establish a thorough training program for oil spill response personnel.

§650.214 Minimum plan requirements.

As a minimum the ISCP will contain—

(a) The name, responsibilities and duties of the IOSC. The IOSC is the offi-

cial predesignated by the installation commander to coordinate and direct Army control and cleanup efforts at the scene of an Army caused oil or hazardous substance discharge on or adjacent to an Army installation.

(b) The specification, composition, and training plans of the IRT which acts as an emergency response team performing response functions as defined and directed by the IOSC. A preplanned location for an installation response operations center.

(c) IRT alert and mobilization procedures including provisions for access to a reliable communications system for timely notification of an oil or hazardous substance discharge.

(d) A current list of positions, telephone numbers, and addresses (e.g., names of key contact people in an ISCP appendix) of the responsible persons and alternates on call to receive notification of an oil or hazardous substance discharge as well as the names, telephone numbers and addresses of key organizations and agencies to be notified when a discharge is discovered.

(e) Surveillance procedures for the early detection of oil and hazardous substances discharges.

(f) Quantities and locations of manpower, equipment, vehicles, supplies, and material resources required to expeditiously contain, recover, and remove any maximum harmful quantity of oil or hazardous substance discharged by Army activities on post or at nearby Army operations. Plans will identify specific action for various size potential spills, (identified in the SPCC Plan inventory list (§650.211(c))), and will identify a priority list in which various critical water uses are to be protected as a result of a discharge.

(g) Sources of additional resources that are available to an installation for the cleanup or reclamation of a large DA-caused spill, if such a pollution spill exceeds the response capability of the installation (e.g., resources such as U.S. Coast Guard, Air Force, Navy or private contractors). An established, prearranged procedure for requesting assistance, and agreements for acquisition of resources, during a major disaster or response exceeding situation.

(h) Procedures and techniques to be employed in identifying, containing,