

Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) Rule

2008 UPDATE

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San Diego California

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Outline

- Overview of 2002 SPCC Final Rule
- December 2006 Amendments
- 2007 Proposed Amendments
- Compliance Extension
- CUPA Aboveground Petroleum Storage Act
- Information Tools and Contacts

SPCC Rule Timeline

- 1973 Final Rule: SPCC Rule Promulgated December 10, 1973
- 1990 Oil Pollution Act of 1990
- 2002 Final Rule: SPCC Rule Amendments effective August 16, 2002
- 2005 Guidance: SPCC Guidance for Regional Inspectors
- 2006 Extension: Compliance Date Extension for 2002 SPCC Rule
Final Rule: SPCC Rule Amendments
- 2007 Additional amendment proposals

SPCC Rule Overview

- Oil Pollution Prevention regulation (40 CFR 112)
 - prevention of, preparedness for, and response to oil discharges.
 - Prevention: “SPCC.”
 - Preparedness and Response: Facility Response Plans (FRPs).
- Goal: prevent oil discharges from reaching navigable waters or adjoining shorelines.
- Details equipment, workforce, procedures, and training to prevent, control, and provide adequate countermeasures to a discharge of oil.



Exxon Valdez





*Photos courtesy of
NOAA Office of Response and Restoration, National Ocean Service*

Applicability (112.1)

- Applies to non-transportation related facilities that:
 - Could reasonably be expected to discharge oil into navigable waters of the United States or adjoining shorelines, and
 - Have an aggregate aboveground storage capacity greater than 1,320 gallons (counting only containers with a capacity of 55 gallons or more), or
 - Have a total underground storage capacity greater than 42,000 gallons.
- Excludes permanently closed containers and completely buried storage tanks subject to all technical requirements of 40 CFR Parts 280 and 281.

Organization of the Rule

As amended in 2002

Subpart A All facilities and all types of oil

Subpart B Petroleum oils and non-petroleum oils

Except those oils covered in Subpart C.

Subpart C Animal fats and oils and greases, and fish and marine mammal oils; and vegetable oils from seeds, nuts, fruits, and kernels

Subpart D Response requirements

40 CFR 112 Structure

- §112.1 General applicability of the rule
- §112.2 Definitions of terms used in the rule
- §112.3 Requirement to prepare an SPCC Plan
- §112.4 Amendment of SPCC Plan by EPA RA
- §112.5 Amendment of SPCC Plan by owner/operator
- §112.6 *Qualified Facilities [2006 amendment]*
- §112.7 General requirements of all facilities
- §§112.8 – 112.12 Additional specific requirements for different types of facilities and different types of oils
- §112.20 Facility Response Plans
- §112.21 Facility Response training and drills/exercises

Overview of 2002 Rule Changes

- Regulatory relief:
 - Exempts completely buried tanks, small containers, and most wastewater treatment systems.
 - Raises the regulatory threshold (660 to 1,320 gallons).
 - Count only containers 55 gallons and greater
 - Reduces information required after a discharge, and raises the regulatory trigger for submission.
 - Decreases frequency of owner/operator Plan review from 3 to 5 years.

December 2006 Amendments

- Streamlined requirements for:
 - Facilities with an oil storage capacity of 10,000 gallons or less (“qualified facilities”);
 - Oil-filled operational equipment;
 - Mobile refuelers.
- Also:
 - Exempts motive power containers.
 - Clarifies requirements for animal fats and vegetable oils.
 - Provides compliance date extension for farms.

112.6 Qualified Facilities

- Eligibility:
 - 10,000 gallons or less total capacity;
 - Must meet discharge criteria:
 - No single discharge greater than 1,000 gallons to navigable waters in any year of three years prior to Plan certification, **and**
 - No two discharges of 42 gallons or greater to navigable waters within any 12-month period of three years prior to Plan certification.

- Options:
 - May “self-certify” SPCC Plan.



112.6 Self-Certification

- Owner/operator attests that they are familiar with the rule and has visited and examined the facility.
- Owner/operator also certifies that:
 - The Plan has been prepared in accordance with accepted and sound industry practices and standards and with the rule requirements;
 - Procedures for required inspections and testing have been established;
 - The Plan is being fully implemented;
 - The facility meets the qualifying criteria;
 - The Plan does not deviate from rule requirements except as allowed and as certified by a PE;
 - Management approves the Plan and has committed resources to implement it.

Oil-Filled Operational & Manufacturing Equipment

- OFOE: Equipment that includes an oil storage container (or multiple containers) in which the oil is present solely to support the function of the apparatus or the device
 - **Examples: hydraulic systems, lubricating systems, Transformers, gear boxes, machining coolant systems, heat transfer systems, flow-through process vessels & other systems containing oil solely to enable the operation of the device**
- OFME: Oil-filled manufacturing equipment stores oil only as an ancillary element of performing a mechanical or chemical operation to create or modify an intermediate or finished product
 - Examples: reaction vessels, fermentors, high pressure vessels, mixing tanks, dryers, heat exchangers, and distillation columns.

General Containment 112.7(c)

- Provide appropriate containment or diversionary structures or equipment to prevent a discharge.
- Options: Dikes, berms, retaining walls, curbs, culverts, gutters or other drainage systems, weirs, booms or other barriers, diversion ponds, retention ponds or sorbent materials.
- Applies to:
 - Loading/unloading *areas* (fuel transfers by flex line, not “Loading Racks” which are subject to 112.7(h));
 - Above-ground single-wall piping;
 - Oil-filled operational equipment (unless eligible for new alternatives);
 - Mobile refuelers.

Oil-Filled Operational & Manufacturing Equipment



Oil-Filled Operational & Manufacturing Equipment



Oil-Filled Operational & Manufacturing Equipment







Oil-filled Operational Equipment: New Alternative

- Instead of general secondary containment, qualified oil-filled operational equipment may:
 - Prepare an oil spill contingency plan;
 - SPCC plan includes a written commitment of manpower, equipment, and materials to respond to oil spills;
 - Have an inspection or monitoring program to detect equipment failure and/or a discharge;
- Individual impracticability determination for each piece of equipment is not required.
- Spill history must meet same guidelines as Qualified Facility eligibility criteria, but only spills from oil-filled equipment counted.

Generator Sets

- NOT considered oil-filled operational equipment!
- Combination of oil-filled operational equipment and bulk storage container.



Mobile Refuelers

- December 2006 Amendments:
- Exempted mobile refuelers from the sized secondary containment requirements for bulk storage containers;
- A mobile refueler is a bulk storage container onboard a vehicle or towed, that is designed or used solely to store and transport fuel for transfer into or from an aircraft, motor vehicle, locomotive, vessel, ground service equipment, or other oil storage container;
- Mobile refuelers remain subject to the general secondary containment requirements of the rule (40 CFR part 112.7(c)).

Mobile ReFuelers



Mobile Refuelers



2007 Amendment Actions: Overview

- Exempt hot-mix asphalt and hot-mix asphalt containers
- Exempt pesticide application equipment and related mix containers used at farms
- Exempt heating oil containers at single-family residences
- Exempt completely buried oil storage tanks at nuclear power generation facilities
- Amend the definition of “facility”
- Add new definition of “loading/unloading rack” and clarify applicable requirements
- Provide further streamlined requirements for a subset of qualified facilities (“Tier 1”) and allow the use of an SPCC Plan template

Continued »

Amendment Actions: Overview

(continued)

- Revise facility diagram requirement to provide additional flexibility
- Modify secondary containment requirement language at §112.7(c) to provide more clarity
- Amend security requirements
- Streamline integrity testing requirements
- Differentiate integrity testing requirements for containers that store animal fats or vegetable oils (AFVO) and meet certain criteria
- Provide several amendments tailored for oil production facilities

Continued »

Amendment Actions: Overview

(continued)

- Clarify applicability of rule to:
 - Man-made structures
 - Wind turbines used to produce electricity
- Clarify applicability of mobile refueler requirements to farm nurse tanks

Hot-mix Asphalt (HMA)



- Exempts HMA and HMA containers from the SPCC rule, including general applicability and capacity calculation
 - EPA would continue to regulate asphalt cement, asphalt emulsions, and cutbacks, which are not HMA.
- HMA is a blend of asphalt cement and aggregate material, such as stone, sand, or gravel, which is formed into final paving products for use on roads and parking lots
- Material is unlikely to flow as a result of the entrained aggregate.
 - Not EPA's intent that roads, parking lots, or other asphalt projects would be part of a facility's SPCC Plan.
- The RA would continue to have the authority to require an SPCC Plan, if necessary.

Proposed
changes at:

112.1(d)(2)
and
112.1(d)(8)

Farms



As defined in December 2006 amendments to the SPCC rule,

A farm is a facility on a tract of land devoted to the production of crops or raising of animals, including fish, which produced and sold, or normally would have produced and sold, \$1,000 or more of agricultural products during a year.

EPA has proposed several additional amendments that benefit farms.

Farms: Pesticide Application Equipment

- Proposal would exempt pesticide application equipment and related mix containers used at farms from the SPCC rule, including general applicability and capacity calculation
- This equipment includes:
 - ground boom applicators
 - airblast sprayers
 - specialty aircraft that are used to apply measured quantities of pesticides to crops and/or soil
- May currently be subject to the SPCC rule when crop oil or adjuvant oil are added to formulations.
- Pesticides are regulated under FIFRA; additional regulation of pesticide containers and application equipment under the SPCC rule is not necessary.

Proposed
changes at:
112.1(d)(2)
and
112.1(d)(10)

Farms: Nurse Tanks (Preamble Clarification)

- A nurse tank, like other types of mobile refuelers, is exempt from the sized secondary containment requirements, but would need to meet the general secondary containment requirements at §112.7(c).
- A nurse tank is a mobile vessel used at farms to store and transport fuel for transfers to or from farm equipment.
- Definition of mobile refueler includes nurse tanks.
 - A nurse tank is often mounted on a trailer for transport around the farm.

Farms: Compliance Date TBD

- This proposal does not affect this extended compliance date for farms.
- The 2006 amendments extended the date by which farms must amend their existing SPCC Plans to come into compliance until EPA establishes a new compliance date.
- The Agency will propose a new compliance date for farms in the *Federal Register* at a later date.

Definition of Facility

- The proposal would amend the definition of facility to offer clarifications:
 - clarify that the definition of facility alone governs SPCC applicability
 - clarify that non-contiguous parcels may be considered separate facilities
 - include terms “property”, “parcel”, “lease” and “container” to clarify what can be used in determining facility boundaries
 - these are terms that are familiar to production and farm sectors
 - add the qualifier “oil” before the term “waste treatment”
- EPA provides, in preamble, examples of how a facility can aggregate or separate their operations to determine the “facility” boundaries.

Proposed
changes at:

112.2

Proposed Modifications to 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.

Proposed
changes at:

112.2

Loading/Unloading Rack



- Proposes a new definition for “loading/unloading rack”
 - based on set of characteristics generally associated with loading/unloading rack
 - based on both the description in the *SPCC Guidance for Regional Inspectors* and a definition suggested by industry representatives
- Replaces term “area” with “rack” throughout §112.7(h) requirement.
 - Provides clarity on applicability of the provision.
- Excludes production facilities and farms 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).

Proposed
changes at:

112.2 and
112.7(h)

Proposed Definition for Loading/Unloading Rack

- *Loading/unloading rack* means a structure 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 platform, gangway, or loading/unloading arm; and any combination of the following: piping assemblages, valves, pumps, shut-off devices, overfill sensors, or personnel safety devices.

Proposed
changes at:

112.2

Tier I Qualified Facilities – Overview

- “Qualified facilities” were addressed in the 2006 SPCC Amendments.
- Proposal would further streamline and tailor the SPCC requirements for a subset of qualified facilities.
- “Tier I” qualified facilities have:
 - Less complicated operations and facility characteristics
 - “Tier I” qualified facilities have less complicated operations and facility characteristics (e.g., may have few low capacity oil containers and some mobile/portable containers, few oil transfers, little to no piping).
- All other qualified facilities are designated “Tier II” qualified facilities.

Proposed
changes at:

112.3(g),
112.6 and
Appendix G

Facility Diagram

- Proposal would clarify that the facility diagram must include all *fixed* (i.e., not mobile or portable) containers.
- Proposal simplifies facility diagram by allowing for a general description of the location and contents of mobile or portable containers rather than representing each container individually.
- For mobile or portable containers:
 - Identify a storage area on the facility diagram (e.g., a drum storage area).
 - Include a separate description of the containers in the storage area in the Plan, or reference facility inventories that can be updated by facility personnel.
 - Provide an estimate of the potential number of containers, types of oil, and anticipated capacities.

Proposed
changes at:
112.7(a)(3)

General Secondary Containment

- The proposal clarifies that the general secondary containment requirement is intended to address the *most likely oil discharge* from any part of a facility.
 - The proposal would add the 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

Proposed
changes at:

112.7(c)

Security

- The proposal would modify security requirements for all facilities to make them consistent with requirements for qualified facilities (as finalized in December 2006).
 - More streamlined, performance-based
 - Tailored to the facility's specific characteristics and location.
- A facility owner/operator would be required to describe in the SPCC Plan how he:
 - secures and controls access to the oil handling, processing, and storage areas;
 - secures master flow and drain valves; prevents unauthorized access to starter controls on oil pumps;
 - secures out-of-service and loading/unloading connections of oil pipelines; and
 - addresses the appropriateness of security lighting to both prevent acts of vandalism and assist in the discovery of oil discharges.

Proposed
changes at:

112.7(g)

Integrity Testing

- The proposal would modify the integrity testing requirements for all facilities to make them consistent with requirements for qualified facilities (as finalized in December 2006).
- Provides flexibility in complying with bulk storage container inspection and integrity testing requirements.
 - Allows an owner or operator to consult and rely on industry standards to determine the appropriate qualifications for tank inspectors/testing personnel and the type/frequency of integrity testing required for a particular container size and configuration.
 - Enables facilities to easily adjust Plans to reflect changes in industry standards.

Proposed
changes at:
112.8(c)(6)
and
112.12(c)(6)

Animal Fats and Vegetable Oils

- The proposal would differentiate the integrity testing requirements for AFVOs.
- Provides the flexibility to determine the scope of integrity testing that is appropriate for certain AFVO bulk storage containers.
- Facility owner or operator would be required to document procedures for inspections and testing in the SPCC Plan.

Proposed
changes at:
112.12(c)(6)

AFVO Differentiated Integrity Testing Eligibility Criteria

- Would apply to those 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: A nonmagnetic solid solution of ferric carbide or carbon in iron, used in making corrosion-resistant steel.
 - have no external insulation
 - are shop-fabricated
- AFVO containers which 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.

Proposed
changes at:
112.12(c)(6)

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 as required in §112.7(d)
 - 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)

112.7(a) and (b)

- (a)(1): Plan conformance with all requirements
- (a)(2): Deviations and environmental equivalence
- (a)(3): Facility description, diagrams, materials stored, discharge prevention procedures, spill response actions
- (b): prediction of potential failure including rate of flow, direction, total quantity that could be discharged.

General Containment 112.7(c)

- Provide appropriate containment or diversionary structures or equipment to prevent a discharge.
- Options: Dikes, berms, retaining walls, curbs, culverts, gutters or other drainage systems, weirs, booms or other barriers, diversion ponds, retention ponds or sorbent materials.
- Applies to:
 - Loading/unloading *areas* (fuel transfers by flex line, not “Loading Racks” which are subject to 112.7(h));
 - Above-ground single-wall piping;
 - Oil-filled operational equipment (unless eligible for new alternatives);
 - Mobile refuelers.



MAIN FUEL TANK
115000 GALLONS
NO.2 DIESEL

General Secondary Containment Requirement

- Required secondary containment for all areas with the potential for a discharge
 - Performance requirement... broader than usual use of term ‘secondary containment’: i.e.:
 - Appropriate containment and/or diversionary structures to prevent a discharge that may be harmful (i.e. a discharge into navigable waters)
 - For both certain tanks/containers, loading areas, piping, and oil-handling areas of the entire facility
- This is the minimum expectation for containment
- This is where plan preparer experience & technical knowledge come in (e.g. PE using good engineering practice)

General Secondary Containment Requirement

- “Appropriate containment” should be designed to address the most likely discharge from the primary containment system such that the discharge will not escape containment before cleanup occurs
- General facility requirement with no sizing or freeboard requirements
 - Active or passive (e.g. spill or discharge response, weirs, curbing, closing valves, drip pans, drain mat placement, berms, dikes, etc.)
 - Can be facility-wide or equipment/tank/equipment-specific



Efficacy of Active Measures

- Efficacy depends on:
 - Effectiveness & capacity of the containment measure
 - Timely deployment and proper placement prior to or following a discharge
 - Availability of personnel and equipment to implement the active measure effectively at the facility
 - Personnel and equipment performance (drills?)



- Are the active measures reasonable, believable & tested?

112.7(d)

- Claim of impracticability
- Contingency Plan (40 CFR 109)
- Commitment of manpower, equipment and materials to respond to a discharge

112.7(e), (f), (g), (h), (i) and (j)

- (e): Inspections, tests and records
- (f): Personnel training, and discharge prevention procedures
- (g): Security
- (h): loading and unloading “Racks”
- (i): Brittle fracture evaluation
- (j): Comply with more stringent State rules, regulations or guidelines - if applicable

Components of The New SPCC Rule

- Subpart B (Continued):
- 112.8 – SPCC Plan requirements for onshore facilities (excluding production facilities)
- 112.9 – 112.11: Oil Production
- 112.20 – Facility Response Plans

112.8: Bulk Storage Containers



112.8 Bulk Storage Containers

- 112.8 (c) Bulk Storage Container Requirements
 - (1) Material Compatibility
 - (2) Secondary containment and impermeability
 - (3) Diked area drainage of rainwater
 - (4) Protection of buried metallic tanks
 - (5) Protection of partially buried tanks, prefer to not use
 - (6) Integrity testing
 - (7) Internal heating systems
 - (8) Tank Fail-safe engineering
 - (9) Effluent treatment facility observation
 - (10) Correction of visible discharges
 - (11) Containment for mobile/portable tanks

112.8(d) Transfer operations

- Protect buried lines from corrosion with cathodic protection and/or wrapping;
- Pipe supports must allow for expansion and contraction and minimize abrasion and corrosion;
- Inspect aboveground piping, valves and associated appurtenances;
- Integrity and leak test buried piping at time of installation, modification, construction, relocation or replacement.







Subpart C

***See Proposed Amendments @
www.epa.gov/oilspill***

- Animal fats and oils and greases, and fish and marine mammal oils; and for vegetable oils, including oils from seeds, nuts, fruits and kernels
- Think: Biodiesel, Fish/Seafood processors, Grease Traps/Restaurants.....

Subpart D

Response Requirements

- 112.20 Facility Response Plan Requirements
- Subset of SPCC Facilities:
- >1 mil. gals. storage w/out adequate 2ndary containment
- Transfer over water >42,000 gals.
- >1 mil. Gals. Storage and could Impact fish/wildlife/sensitive environments/drinking water intakes

Alternative Measures and Technical Amendments

- May use environmentally equivalent measures and make impracticability determinations
 - if reviewed and certified by a PE.
- Rule provides alternative requirements for integrity testing and security
 - do not need to be reviewed and certified by a PE.
- May self-certify technical amendments as long as a PE has not certified the portion being changed.



Examples of Oil-filled Operational Equipment: *hydraulic systems, lubricating systems, gear boxes, machining coolant systems, heat transfer systems, transformers, circuit breakers, electrical switches, other systems containing oil solely to enable the operation of the device.*

Contingency Plan

- Detailed oil spill response and removal plan to control, contain, and recover an oil discharge in quantities that may be harmful to navigable waters/adjoining shorelines.
- Elements outlined in 40 CFR 109.5:
 - Authorities, responsibilities, and duties of all persons, organizations, or agencies involved in oil removal operations;
 - Notification procedures for the purpose of early detection and timely notification of an oil discharge;
 - Provisions to ensure that full resource capability is known and can be committed during an oil discharge;
 - Provisions for well-defined and specific actions to be taken after discovery and notification of an oil discharge;
 - Procedures to facilitate recovery of damages and enforcement measures.
- A sample contingency plan is available in the SPCC Guidance for Regional Inspectors available at www.epa.gov/oilspill.

More Information

- Fact Sheets available for download on the EPA Oil Program Webpage – www.epa.gov/oilspill
 - Amended SPCC Requirements Finalized in December 2006 (overview)
 - Option for Qualified Facilities
 - Option for Qualified Oil-Filled Operational Equipment
 - Streamlined Requirements for Mobile Refuelers
 - Information for Farms
 - Oil Discharge Reporting Requirements: How to Report to the National Response Center and EPA

Out-of-service Tanks

- Until bulk storage containers have been “permanently closed” they must remain under frequent inspection, maintenance, and secondary containment must be maintained as required by 40 C.F.R. 112.8(c)(2) in order to prevent a release.
- Oil-filled equipment not “permanently closed” is still subject to general containment requirements of 112.7(c).
- “Permanently Closed” (40 C.F.R. 112.2):
 - Removal of all liquids and sludges,
 - Disconnection or blank flanging of piping and
 - Conspicuous signage.

Spill Reporting



- National Response Center 800-424-8802
 - presence of a sheen, sludge, or emulsion
- Also § 112.4(a): report within 60 days to EPA Regional Administrator 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
- State reporting requirement



U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Oil Program

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Oil Program

Welcome to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Oil Program, one of the program areas covered by the [Office of Emergency Management](#). This Web site provides information about the U.S. EPA's program for preventing, preparing for, and responding to oil spills that occur in and around inland waters of the United States. The Oil Program is administered through EPA headquarters and the 10 EPA Regions.

Current Issues

EPA Administrator Signs Final Rule to Extend Compliance Dates for Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Rule until July 1, 2009

On May 10, 2007 EPA Administrator Steve Johnson signed a [rule to extend the compliance dates](#) for owners and operators of facilities preparing or amending and implementing Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plans. This final rule extends the dates by which a facility must prepare or amend and implement its SPCC Plan until July 1, 2009. EPA expects to propose further revisions to the SPCC rule in 2007.

EPA Administrator Signs Final Rule to Amend the SPCC Rule

In December 2006, EPA Administrator Stephen L. Johnson signed a [final rule to amend the Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure \(SPCC\) rule at 40 CFR part 112](#). EPA amended the SPCC rule to address a number of issues raised by its 2002 final rule, including those pertaining to facilities with smaller oil storage capacities, qualified oil-filled operational equipment, motive power containers, and mobile refuelers. EPA also removed sections of the rule that are not appropriate for facilities with animal



Key Topics

- [NCP Product Schedule and Notebook](#)
- [Laws & Regulations](#)
- [Facility Response Plans \(FRPs\)](#)
- [About SPCC](#)
- [Freshwater Spills Symposia](#)
- [Publications](#)
- [Oil-Related Sites](#)

Region 9 SPCC Contacts

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