History

SPCC Rule
History of the SPCC Rule

The SPCC plan is a document required under the clean water act (CWA).

It became effective in 1972 and has changed little in 32 years.

The rule was formally based on individual tank size and not aggregate storage capacity.
SPCC Rule Update

In the end of the 1990’s EPA started updating the rule.

The final revised rule was published in the Federal Register on July 17th, 2002.

Deadlines were extended on April 17th, 2003, June 17th 2004, August 11th, 2004 to give impacted facilities more time to comply with the rule.
Requirements for a SPCC Plan

- Reasonably be expected to discharge harmful amounts of oil to navigable water ways of the US or to adjoining shorelines.
- The facility has aggregate above ground oil storage capacity of more than 1,320 gallons.
Requirements for a SPCC Plan

- Greater than 42,000 gallons of Under ground Storage Tanks
- A single tank capacity greater than 660 gallons
The plan was required to be operational by February 17, 2006 and implemented by July 1st, 2009. It has been extended until November 10th, 2010.

The update separates facilities into Tier I and Tier II facilities.

SJCUDA meets the Tier I requirements.
Tier I Requirements

- The facility must still meet the 4 requirements listed in 40 CFR 112, however;
  - The facility must have less than 10,000 gallons or less in aggregate above ground oil storage.
  - The facility must not have had a single discharge of oil to navigable waters exceeding 1,000 US gallons, or
Tier I Requirements

- The facility must not have had 2 discharges of oil navigable waters each exceeding 41 US gallons within a 12 month period prior to the SPCC Plan certification date.
Self Certification

- If the facility meets the spill history and less than 10,000 gallons, the facility may be self certified.
- Self certification allows the use of a template written by EPA rather than a longer written plan by a P.E.
- The new rule requires updates every 5 years rather than 3.
SPCC Rule
As it pertains to the SJCUD
Definition of US Navigable Water Ways

- All navigable waters of the US as defined in judicial decisions prior to the 1972 CWA
- Interstate Waters
- Interstate lakes, rivers, and streams utilized by travelers for recreational purposes
- Interstate lakes, rivers, streams, for which fish and shellfish are taken and sold in interstate commerce
SJCU D Locations that could reach US Navigable Water Ways

- Anastasia Island Wastewater Treatment Plant
- SR 16 & 95 Wastewater Treatment Plant
- Sawgrass Wastewater Treatment Plant
SJCUDA Oil Storage

- Above Ground Storage Tanks (AST)
- 55 Gallon drums located at various locations
- Any container 55 gallons or greater that is capable of storing oil and has not been rendered unusable
- Oil-filled operational equipment
What is oil-filled Operational Equipment

Equipment that includes an oil storage container in which oil is present solely to support the function of the apparatus
What Types of Oils Are Covered?

EPA defines oil as any kind or any form, including but not limited to petroleum fuel oil, sludge, oil refuse, and oil mixed with wastes other than dredged spoil.

Petroleum Fuel and Oil Refuse
Required Training as Specified in 40 CFR Part 112

All persons who handle oil products must at a minimum be trained on the following:

- An individual must be designated and trained at each facility whom is to be accountable for discharge prevention and who reports to facility management.
- Spill prevention briefings must be held annually to discuss past spills, equipment malfunction, new updates to the site, new procedures, etc.
Required Training as Specified in 40 CFR Part 112

All persons who handle oil products must at a minimum be trained on the following:

- Operation and maintenance of equipment to prevent spills
- Spill response procedures
- Applicable pollution control laws, rules, and regulations
Required Training as Specified in 40 CFR Part 112

- SPCC program Goals
- Contents of the site specific Spill Plan
SPCC Program Goals

1. **Spill Prevention:** Achieved by monthly inspections, routine maintenance, installation of required equipment, and good oil handling/fuel practices
Monthly Inspections
Monthly Inspection Form

- Housekeeping
- Tank condition
- Check for leaks and check the secondary containment
- Check ancillary equipment from tank to the point of oil use
Monthly Inspection Form

- Check sensors/gauges for proper functioning
- Adequate spill response equipment
- Make sure to retain the monthly inspection forms for 3 years
Routine Maintenance
Routine Maintenance

Ensure necessary maintenance and repairs to equipment are completed as scheduled

Periodically, review monthly inspection forms to follow up on corrective actions

Report all leaks or unusual observations to your supervisor or Jeremy Duke
Installation of Required Equipment
Secondary Containment

What is it?
- An impervious container that holds the fuel or chemical and prevents a spill

What is a spill?
- Any amount that is not contained in the container and reaches the ground
Secondary Containment

- Double walled tanks are used to prevent a release of oil.
- Single walled tanks are surrounded by a concrete container or another impervious substance built to contain 110% of the tank capacity.
- 55 gallon drums need to be placed on a spill pallet.
Spill Prevention - Containment

Ensure all spill containment structures are in place and operational

Check for indication of oil leaks on floors, retaining walls, or on secondary containment

Make sure that oil drums/containers are stored on “spill pallets” or other secondary containment
Proper Gages

- Fuel leak detector detects liquid in the interstitial space
- Fuel tank level gage
Check the Secondary Containment
Fuel Delivery
Fuel Delivery

Damage to or release from oil delivery equipment during the unloading process is one of the top 3 release potentials with the highest probability.

The other 1 also occurs during the fuel unloading process which is a minor overflow at the fill port.
Fuel Delivery

- Stay with fuel delivery truck the entire time
- Do not smoke or let the driver smoke
- Ensure clean up supplies are available
- Confirm that the tank can hold the delivery volume
- Immediately report any leakage or spillage to your supervisor
Fuel Delivery

Always use a funnel if you are transferring from a separate container into a 55 Gallon drum.

Spillage during this process is also one of the 3 release potentials with the highest probability.
SPCC Program Goals

1. **Spill Prevention:** Achieved by monthly inspections, routine maintenance, installation of required equipment, and good oil handling/fuel practices

2. **Spill Control:** Achieved by proper monitoring of leak detection systems, and proper reporting
Monitor Fuel Leak Detection Systems
Leak Detection Systems

Monitor the fuel leak gage located on the top of the double walled tank monthly.
Annually check to see if the gage is in proper working order.
If the interstitial space has moisture, place a work order through e-mail to Michael Duke aka Jeremy.
Single Wall Tanks

Always check the level of water after a rain storm.

If there is no oil sheen, open the drain and drain the water.

If there is an oil sheen, use oil absorbent pads to remove the oil and then drain the container.

Always close the drain and secure with a lock.
Proper Reporting
Proper Reporting

Spill

Does the spill involve fire or injury?

Yes

Call 911

No

Take safety precautions to stop and contain flow if necessary

Is the spill greater than 25 gallons?

Yes

Call Jeremy Duke

No

 Dispose the waste in the 55 gallon drum

Clean up using spill kit

Use the SWIMS method

Complete a spill incident form

File paperwork in SPCC Plan Book
Proper Reporting

Call Jeremy Duke

Jeremy will notify FDEP within 24 hours

Did the spill reach US navigable waterways?

Yes

Notify the Environmental Company to Clean up

No

Complete the proper paper work

Supervise clean up

Call EPA Regional Administrator and the National Response Center

Follow EPA guidelines

Call the Utility Dept Environmental Coordinator
SPCC Program Goals

1. Spill Prevention: Achieved by monthly inspections, routine maintenance, installation of required equipment, and good oil handling/fuel practices

2. Spill Control: Achieved by monthly inspections, proper monitoring of leak detection systems, and proper reporting

3. Spill Countermeasures: Achieved through quick spill response activities
If the Spill is greater than 25 Gallons
Spill Response Activities

- Stop the leak
- Warn others
- Isolate the area
- Minimize your exposure
- Standby to assist spill responders
Spill Response Activities

- Complete a spill incident form
- File with your SPCC Plan
- Evaluate the spill to improve response
If the Spill is less than 25 Gallons and it is not Raining
Use the Spill Kit

- Locate the spill kit in the operators building
- Put the gloves and goggles on and place the absorbent pads on the spill
- Place the used pads in the biohazard bags
- Put the bags near the 55 gallon drums used for oil refuse for proper disposal
Spill Response Activities

- Notify and report to outside agencies
- Review SPCC Plan to evaluate and improve response
If the Spill is less than 25 Gallons and it is Raining
Using Spill Material for Wet Weather Spills

- Locate a boom or sock in the operators building (absorbent pads will not work)
- Put the gloves and goggles on and place the boom or sock in an area to contain the spill
- Surround storm drains with appropriate material to prevent the oil from the receiving waters.
Using Spill Material for Wet Weather Spills

Once the spill path has been blocked, place the absorbent pads on the oil

Place the used pads in the biohazard bags

Put the bags and the boom or sock near the 55 gallon drums used for oil refuse for proper disposal
Spill Kit Contents

- Absorbent Pads or boom to clean up the spill
- Hazardous Waste Bags for disposal of clean up supplies
- Flash Light for night time clean up
- Goggles and gloves for your protection
Spill Kit Contents

- Sharpie
- Labels
- Tank Epoxy, to help stop the leak
Any Questions