

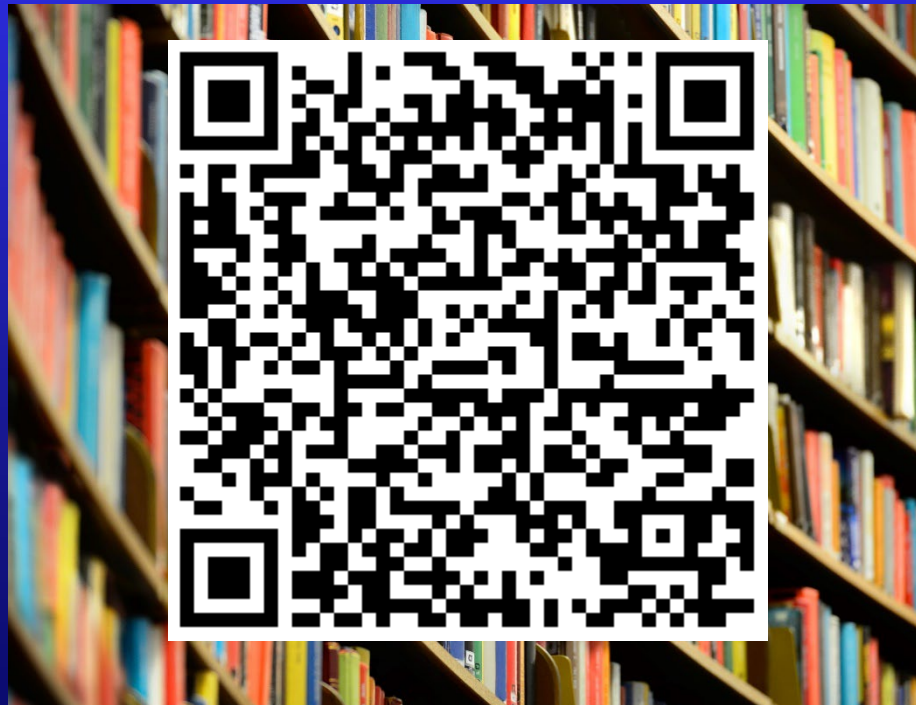


W-G4 The Federal Register & The History of the SPCC Regulations

Mark Howard
USEPA Oil Program
SPCC SME
National Program Manager



History and Structure of 40 CFR Part 112



Learning Objectives

To discuss:

- Purpose of SPCC and FRP rules
- Legislative History
- MOUs
- Initial Promulgations and Related Actions
- Rule Organization and Structure
- 2002 SPCC Rule Revisions
- Regulatory Activity 2002 – 2005
- 2006 SPCC Rule Revisions
- 2008 SPCC Rule Revisions
- 2009 SPCC Rule Revisions
- Compliance Dates

What is a Statute Versus Regulation?



- A **statute** is a mandate from Congress.
 - Codified in the U.S. Code (U.S.C.) which is published every 6 years (supplements published annually)
 - Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA) or Clean Water Act CWA §311 as amended by Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA 90)
 - 33 U.S.C. §1321 – Oil and Hazardous Substance Liability
- A **regulation** is written by a government agency under the authority granted to it by existing statutes
 - Notices are published in the Federal Register (FR)
 - Later codified in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)

33 U.S.C. §1321 Oil and Hazardous Substance Liability

ment and orders enforcing such judgment as it deems appropriate or to remand such proceedings to the Administrator for such further action as it may direct.

(June 30, 1948, ch. 758, title III, §310, as added Pub. L. 92-500, §2, Oct. 18, 1972, 86 Stat. 860.)

Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

REFERENCES IN OTHER LAWS TO GS-16, 17, OR 18 PAY RATES

References in laws to the rates of pay for GS-16, 17, or 18, or to maximum rates of pay under the General Schedule, to be considered references to rates payable under specified sections of Title 5, Government Organization and Employees, see section 529 [title I, §101(c)(1)] of Pub. L. 101-509, set out in a note under section 5376 of Title 5.

§ 1321. Oil and hazardous substance liability

(a) Definitions

For the purpose of this section, the term—

(1) “oil” means oil of any kind or in any form, including, but not limited to, petroleum, fuel oil, sludge, oil refuse, and oil mixed with wastes other than dredged spoil;

(2) “discharge” includes, but is not limited to, any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying or dumping, but excludes (A) discharges in compliance with a permit under section 1342 of this title, (B) discharges resulting from circumstances identified and reviewed and made a part of the public record with respect to a permit issued or modified under section 1342 of this title, and subject to a condition in such permit,¹ (C) continuous or anticipated intermittent discharges from a point source, identified in a permit or permit application under section 1342 of this title, which are caused by events occurring within the scope of relevant operating or treatment systems, and (D) discharges incidental to mechanical removal authorized by the President under subsection (c) of this section;

(3) “vessel” means every description of watercraft or other artificial contrivance used, or capable of being used, as a means of transportation on water other than a public vessel;

(4) “public vessel” means a vessel owned or bareboat-chartered and operated by the United States, or by a State or political subdivision thereof, or by a foreign nation, except when such vessel is engaged in commerce;

(5) “United States” means the States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands;

(6) “owner or operator” means (A) in the case of a vessel, any person owning, operating, or chartering by demise, such vessel, and (B) in the case of an onshore facility, and an offshore facility, any person owning or operating such onshore facility or offshore facility, and (C) in the case of any abandoned offshore facility, the person who owned or operated such facility immediately prior to such abandonment;

¹ So in original.

(7) “person” includes an individual, firm, corporation, association, and a partnership;

(8) “remove” or “removal” refers to containment and removal of the oil or hazardous substances from the water and shorelines or the taking of such other actions as may be necessary to prevent, minimize, or mitigate damage to the public health or welfare, including, but not limited to, fish, shellfish, wildlife, and public and private property, shorelines, and beaches;

(9) “contiguous zone” means the entire zone established or to be established by the United States under article 24 of the Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone;

(10) “onshore facility” means any facility (including, but not limited to, motor vehicles and rolling stock) of any kind located in, on, or under, any land within the United States other than submerged land;

(11) “offshore facility” means any facility of any kind located in, on, or under, any of the navigable waters of the United States, any facility of any kind which is subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and is located in, on, or under any other waters, other than a vessel or a public vessel, and, for the purposes of applying subsections (b), (c), (e), and (f), any foreign offshore unit (as defined in section 1001 of the Oil Pollution Act²) or any other facility located seaward of the exclusive economic zone;

(12) “act of God” means an act occasioned by an unanticipated grave natural disaster;

(13) “barrel” means 42 United States gallons at 60 degrees Fahrenheit;

(14) “hazardous substance” means any substance designated pursuant to subsection (b)(2) of this section;

(15) “inland oil barge” means a non-self-propelled vessel carrying oil in bulk as cargo and certificated to operate only in the inland waters of the United States, while operating in such waters;

(16) “inland waters of the United States” means those waters of the United States lying inside the baseline from which the territorial sea is measured and those waters outside such baseline which are a part of the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway;

(17) “otherwise subject to the jurisdiction of the United States” means subject to the jurisdiction of the United States by virtue of United States citizenship, United States vessel documentation or numbering, or as provided for by international agreement to which the United States is a party;

(18) “Area Committee” means an Area Committee established under subsection (j);

(19) “Area Contingency Plan” means an Area Contingency Plan prepared under subsection (j);

(20) “Coast Guard District Response Group” means a Coast Guard District Response Group established under subsection (j);

(21) “Federal On-Scene Coordinator” means a Federal On-Scene Coordinator designated in the National Contingency Plan;

(22) “National Contingency Plan” means the National Contingency Plan prepared and published under subsection (d);

² See References in Text note below.

Where Can I Find a Proposed/Final Rule Versus the Regulation?

- Federal Register (FR) Notice
 - Official journal of Federal government
 - Published daily
 - Includes proposed and final notices for rulemaking and associated **preambles**
 - Citations from the FR are [volume] FR [page number] ([date])
e.g., 67 FR 47042, July 17, 2002
- Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)
 - Codifies final rules
 - Each regulation is referenced by its location in the CFR (e.g., "40 CFR 112" means that the regulation is in Volume 40, Part 112 of the CFR)
 - Official version is published annually
- Electronic Code of Federal Regulations (e-CFR)
 - Not an official edition
 - Updated daily

Monday,
December 12, 2005

Federal Register

Part III

Environmental Protection Agency

40 CFR Part 112

Oil Pollution Prevention; Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan Requirements—Amendments; Proposed Rule

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 112

[EPA–HQ–OPA–2005–0001; FRL–8007–2]

RIN 2050–AG23

Oil Pollution Prevention; Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan Requirements— Amendments

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency.

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA or the Agency) is today proposing to amend the Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan requirements to reduce the regulatory burden for certain facilities by: Providing an option that would allow owners/operators of facilities that store less than 10,000 gallons of oil and meet other qualifying criteria to self-certify their SPCC Plans, in lieu of review and certification by a Professional Engineer; providing an alternative to the secondary containment requirement, without requiring a determination of impracticability, for facilities that have certain types of oil-filled equipment; defining and providing an exemption for motive power containers; and exempting airport mobile refuelers from the specifically sized secondary containment requirements for bulk storage containers. In addition, the Agency also proposes to remove and reserve certain SPCC requirements for animal fats and vegetable oils and proposes a separate extension of the compliance dates for farms. In proposing these changes, EPA is significantly reducing the burden imposed on the regulated community in complying with the SPCC requirements, while maintaining protection of human health and the environment. Further, the Agency requests comments on the potential scope of future rulemaking. In a separate document in today's **Federal Register**, the Agency is proposing to extend the compliance dates for all facilities.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before February 10, 2006.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, identified by Docket ID No. EPA–HQ–OPA–2005–0001 by one of the following methods:

- Federal Rulemaking Portal: www.regulations.gov. Follow the on-line instructions for submitting comments.
- Mail: The mailing address of the docket for this rulemaking is EPA

Docket Center (EPA/DC), Docket ID No. EPA–HQ–OPA–2005–0001, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20460.

- Hand Delivery: Such deliveries are only accepted during the Docket's normal hours of operation, and special arrangements should be made for deliveries of boxed information.

Instructions: Direct your comments to Docket ID No. EPA–HQ–OPA–2005–0001. EPA's policy is that all comments received will be included in the public docket without change and may be made available online at www.regulations.gov, including any personal information provided, unless the comment includes information claimed to be Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Do not submit information that you consider to be CBI or otherwise protected through www.regulations.gov. The www.regulations.gov Web site is an "anonymous access" system, which means EPA will not know your identity or contact information unless you provide it in the body of your comment. If you submit an electronic comment, EPA recommends that you include your name and other contact information in the body of the comment and with any disk or CD-ROM you submit. If EPA cannot read your comment due to technical difficulties and cannot contact you for clarification, EPA may not be able to consider your comment. Electronic files should avoid the use of special characters, any form of encryption, and be free of any defects or viruses. Comments and suggestions regarding the scope of any future rulemaking should be clearly differentiated from comments specific to today's proposal (e.g., label *Suggestions for Future Rulemaking and Comments on Current Proposal*).

Docket: All documents in the docket are listed in the www.regulations.gov index. Although listed in the index, some information is not publicly available, e.g., CBI or other information whose disclosure is restricted by a statute. Certain other material, such as copyrighted material, will be publicly available only in hard copy. Publicly available docket materials are available either electronically in www.regulations.gov or in hard copy at the EPA Docket, EPA/DC, EPA West, Room B102, 1303 Constitution Ave., NW., Washington, DC. The Public Reading Room is open from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The telephone number for the Public Reading Room is 202–566–1744, and the telephone

number to make an appointment to view the docket is 202–566–0276.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For general information, contact the Superfund, TRI, EPCRA, RMP and Oil Information Center at 800–424–9346 or TDD 800–553–7672 (hearing impaired). In the Washington, DC metropolitan area, call 703–412–9810 or TDD 703–412–3323. For more detailed information on specific aspects of this proposed rule, contact either Vanessa E. Rodriguez at 202–564–7913 (rodriguez.vanessa@epa.gov), or Mark W. Howard at 202–564–1964 (howard.markw@epa.gov), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Washington, DC, 20460–0002, Mail Code 5104A.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This proposed rule would amend the requirements for Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plans in 40 CFR part 112. First, the proposal would provide an alternative option for the owner/operator of a facility that meets specific qualifying criteria (hereafter referred to as a "qualified facility") to self-certify that the facility's SPCC Plan complies with 40 CFR part 112, in lieu of the requirement for a Professional Engineer's (PE) review and certification. Second, the proposal would provide an alternative option for the owner/operator of a facility with oil-filled operational equipment that meets specific qualifying criterion (hereafter referred to as "qualified oil-filled operational equipment") to establish and document an inspection or monitoring program, prepare a contingency plan, and provide a written commitment of manpower, equipment, and materials in lieu of secondary containment for qualified oil-filled operational equipment without being required to make an individual impracticability determination. Third, the proposal would define and provide an exemption for motive power containers. Fourth, the proposal would exempt airport mobile refuelers from specifically sized secondary containment requirements for bulk storage containers. Fifth, the proposal removes and reserves certain SPCC requirements for animal fats and vegetable oils. Finally, the proposal provides a separate extension of the compliance dates for farms and, in a separate notice in today's **Federal Register**, the Agency is proposing to extend the compliance dates for all facilities. The contents of this preamble are:

I. General Information

this section shall
*
4-T is amended
ence of
e last sentence of
ad as follows:

**on of the earnings
orporation**

st taxable year of
eginning after
ch such foreign
ies as a controlled
defined in
a noncontrolled
n (as defined in
ny method of
ear allowable
be adopted, and
under this
y such foreign
half
n previous years,
statements were
basis, and
uch election is
l Revenue Code
de in a prior

n the event that
holders of the
orporation do not, in
thin the meaning
than 50 percent
oting power of
of such foreign
vote, the
es shareholders
n corporation
d States
(within the
(a)) stock of such

ision Officer,
ons Branch, Legal
ciate Chief Counsel
ation).
12-22-06; 8:45 am]

ROTECTION

nd Fuel Additives

de of Federal
80, revised as of

July 1, 2006, on page 695, § 80.75 is corrected by reinstating paragraphs (a)(2)(ix) and (a)(2)(x) to read as follows:

§ 80.75 Reporting requirements.

- (a) * * *
- (2) * * *
- (ix) In the case of butane blended with reformulated gasoline or RBOB under § 80.82:
 - (A) Identification of the butane batch as complying with the provisions of § 80.82;
 - (B) Identification of the butane batch as commercial or non-commercial grade butane;
 - (C) The batch number of the butane;
 - (D) The date of production of the gasoline produced using the butane batch;
 - (E) The volume of the butane batch;
 - (F) The properties of the butane batch specified by the butane supplier, or the properties specified in § 80.82(c) or (d), as appropriate;
 - (G) The volume of the gasoline batch subsequent to the butane blending; and
 - (x) In the case of any imported GTAB, identification of the gasoline as GTAB.

[FR Doc. 06-55532 Filed 12-22-06; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 1505-01-D

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 112

[EPA-HQ-OPA-2005-0001; FRL-8258-3]
RIN 2050-AG23

Oil Pollution Prevention; Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan Requirements—Amendments

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency.
ACTION: **Final rule.**

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA or the Agency) is amending the Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan requirements by: first, providing the option for owners and operators of facilities that store 10,000 gallons of oil or less and meet other qualifying criteria to self-certify their SPCC Plans in lieu of review and certification by a Professional Engineer; second, providing an alternative to the general secondary containment requirement without requiring a determination of impracticability for facilities that have particular types of oil-filled equipment; third, defining and exempting particular

vehicle fuel tanks and other on-board bulk oil storage containers used for motive power; and fourth, exempting mobile refuelers from the sized secondary containment requirements for bulk storage containers. The Agency also is removing and reserving the SPCC requirements for animal fats and vegetable oils that are specific to onshore oil production facilities, onshore oil drilling and workover facilities, and offshore oil drilling, production, or workover facilities. Finally, the Agency is extending the SPCC compliance dates for farms. These changes significantly reduce the burden imposed on the regulated community for complying with the SPCC requirements, while maintaining protection of human health and the environment. In a separate document in this **Federal Register**, the Agency is proposing to extend the compliance dates for all facilities.

DATES: This final rule is effective February 26, 2007.

ADDRESSES: The public docket for this final rule, Docket ID No. EPA-HQ-OPA-2005-0001, contains the information related to this rulemaking, including the response to comment document. All documents in the docket are listed in the <http://www.regulations.gov> index. Although listed in the index, some information may not be publicly available, e.g., Confidential Business Information or other information the disclosure of which is restricted by statute. Certain other material, such as copyrighted material, will be publicly available only in hard copy. Publicly available docket materials are available either electronically in <http://www.regulations.gov> or in hard copy at the EPA Docket, EPA/DC, EPA West, Room B102, 1301 Constitution Ave., NW., Washington, DC. The Public Reading Room is open from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The telephone number of the Public Reading Room is 202-566-1744, and the telephone number to make an appointment to view the docket is 202-566-0276. The EPA Docket Center suffered damage due to flooding during the last week of June 2006. The Docket Center is continuing to operate. However, during the cleanup, there will be temporary changes to Docket Center telephone numbers, addresses, and hours of operation for people who wish to visit the Public Reading Room to view documents. Consult EPA's **Federal Register** notice at 71 FR 38147 (July 5, 2006) or the EPA Web site at <http://www.epa.gov/epahome/dockets.htm> for

environmental health or safety effects of the planned rule on children, and explain why the planned regulation is preferable to other potentially effective and reasonably feasible alternatives considered by the Agency. EPA interprets Executive Order 13045 as applying only to those regulatory actions that are based on health or safety risks, such that the analysis required under section 5-501 of the Order has the potential to influence the regulation. This final rule is not subject to Executive Order 13045 because the Agency does not have reason to believe the environmental health or safety risks addressed by this action present a disproportionate risk to children.

H. Executive Order 13211—Actions That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use
This rule is not a "significant energy action" as defined in Executive Order 13211, "Actions Concerning Regulations that Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use" (66 FR 28355, May 22, 2001) because it is not likely to have a significant adverse effect on the supply, distribution, or use of energy. The overall effect of the rule is to decrease the regulatory burden on facility owners or operators subject to its provisions.

I. National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act

Section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 ("NTTAA"), Public Law 104-113, section 12(d) (15 U.S.C. 272 note) directs EPA to use voluntary consensus standards in its regulatory activities unless to do so would be inconsistent with applicable law or otherwise impractical. Voluntary consensus standards are technical standards such as materials specifications, test methods, sampling procedures, and business practices that are developed or adopted by voluntary consensus standards bodies. The NTTAA directs EPA to provide Congress, through OMB, explanations when the Agency decides not to use available and applicable voluntary consensus standards.

This rule does not involve technical standards. Therefore, EPA did not consider the use of any voluntary consensus standards.

J. Congressional Review Act

The Congressional Review Act, 5 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.*, as added by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996, generally provides that before a rule may take effect, the agency promulgating the rule must

submit a rule report, which includes a copy of the rule, to each House of the Congress and to the Comptroller General of the United States. EPA will submit a report containing this rule and other required information to the U.S. Senate, the U.S. House of Representatives, and the Comptroller General of the United States prior to publication of the rule in the **Federal Register**. A major rule cannot take effect until 60 days after it is published in the **Federal Register**. This action is a "major rule" as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2) because it will likely result in an annual effect on the economy of \$100 million or more. This rule will be effective February 26, 2007.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 112

Environmental protection, Airports, Animal fats and vegetable oils, Farms, Fire prevention, Flammable materials, Materials handling and storage, Oil pollution, Oil spill response, Penalties, Petroleum, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Tanks, Water pollution control, Water resources.

Dated: December 12, 2006.

Stephen L. Johnson,
Administrator.

For the reasons stated in the preamble, the Environmental Protection Agency amends 40 CFR part 112 as follows:

PART 112—OIL POLLUTION PREVENTION

1. The authority citation for part 112 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 33 U.S.C. 1251 *et seq.*; 33 U.S.C. 2720; and E.O. 12777 (October 18, 1991), 3 CFR, 1991 Comp., p. 351.

Subpart A—[Amended]

2. Amend § 112.1 by revising paragraph (d)(2)(ii) and adding paragraph (d)(7) to read as follows:

§ 112.1 General applicability.

- (d) * * *
- (2) * * *
- (ii) The aggregate aboveground storage capacity of the facility is 1,320 gallons or less of oil. For the purposes of this exemption, only containers with a capacity of 55 gallons or greater are counted. The aggregate aboveground storage capacity of a facility excludes the capacity of a container that is "permanently closed," and the capacity of a "motive power container" as defined in § 112.2.

(7) Any "motive power container," as defined in § 112.2. The transfer of fuel or other oil into a motive power container at an otherwise regulated

facility is not eligible for this exemption.

3. Amend § 112.2 by adding definitions for "Farm," "Mobile refueler," "Motive power container," and "Oil-filled operational equipment" in alphabetical order to read as follows:

§ 112.2 Definitions.

Farm means 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.

Mobile refueler means 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.

Motive power container means any onboard bulk storage container used primarily to power the movement of a motor vehicle, or ancillary onboard oil-filled operational equipment. An onboard bulk storage container which is used to store or transfer oil for further distribution is not a motive power container. The definition of motive power container does not include oil drilling or workover equipment, including rigs.

Oil-filled operational equipment means 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. Oil-filled operational equipment is not considered a bulk storage container, and does not include oil-filled manufacturing equipment (flow-through process). Examples of oil-filled operational equipment include, but are not limited to, hydraulic systems, lubricating systems (e.g., those for pumps, compressors and other rotating equipment, including pumpjack lubrication systems), gear boxes, machining coolant systems, heat transfer systems, transformers, circuit breakers, electrical switches, and other systems containing oil solely to enable the operation of the device.

- 4. Amend § 112.3 as follows:
 - a. By redesignating paragraph (a) as paragraph (a)(1).
 - b. By adding paragraph (a)(2).
 - c. By redesignating paragraph (b) as paragraph (b)(1).

Electronic Code of Federal Regulations (e-CFR)

Website for 40 CFR Part 112



Code of Federal Regulations

A point in time eCFR system



Title 40

Displaying title 40, up to date as of 5/18/2023. Title 40 was last amended 5/18/2023. [view historical versions](#)

Enter a search term or CFR reference (eg. fishing or 1 CFR 1.1)



Title 40 / Chapter I / Subchapter D / Part 112

[Previous](#) / [Next](#) / [Top](#)

ECFR CONTENT

Table of Contents

Details

Print/PDF

Display Options

Subscribe

ENHANCED CONTENT

View table of contents for this page.

PART 112—OIL POLLUTION PREVENTION

Authority: 33 U.S.C. 1251 *et seq.*

Source: 38 FR 34165, Dec. 11, 1973, unless otherwise noted.

EDITORIAL NOTE

Editorial Note: Nomenclature changes to part 112 appear at 65 FR 40798, June 30, 2000.

Site Feedback

Electronic Code of Federal Regulations (e-CFR)

Updates Changes to the Code Daily

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.

Maximum extent practicable means within the limitations used to determine oil spill planning resources and response times for on-water recovery, shoreline protection, and cleanup for worst case discharges from onshore non-transportation-related facilities in adverse weather. It includes the planned capability to respond to a worst case discharge in adverse weather, as contained in a response plan that meets the requirements in § 112.20 or in a specific plan approved by the Regional Administrator.

Mobile refueler means 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.

Motive power container means any onboard bulk storage container used primarily to power the movement of a motor vehicle, or ancillary onboard oil-filled operational equipment. An onboard bulk storage container which is used to store or transfer oil for further distribution is not a motive power container. The definition of motive power container does not include oil drilling or workover equipment, including rigs.

Navigable waters means waters of the United States, including the territorial seas, as defined in § 120.2 of this chapter.

Non-petroleum oil means oil of any kind that is not petroleum-based, including but not limited to: Fats, oils, and greases of animal, fish, or marine mammal origin; and vegetable oils, including oils from seeds, nuts, fruits, and kernels.

Offshore facility means any facility of any kind (other than a vessel or public vessel) located in, on, or under any of the navigable waters of the United States, and any facility of any kind that is subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and is located in, on, or under any other waters.

Oil means oil of any kind or in any form, including, but not limited to: fats, oils, or greases of animal, fish, or marine mammal origin; vegetable oils, including oils from seeds, nuts, fruits, or kernels; and, other oils and greases, including petroleum, fuel oil, sludge, synthetic oils, mineral oils, oil refuse, or oil mixed with wastes other than dredged spoil.

Oil-filled operational equipment means 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. Oil-filled operational equipment is not considered a bulk storage container, and does not include oil-filled manufacturing equipment (flow-through process). Examples of oil-filled operational equipment include, but are not limited to, hydraulic systems, lubricating systems (e.g., those for pumps, compressors and other rotating equipment, including pumpjack lubrication systems), gear boxes, machining coolant systems, heat transfer systems, transformers, circuit breakers, electrical switches, and other systems containing oil solely to enable the operation of the device.

Oil Spill Removal Organization means an entity that provides oil spill response resources, and includes any for-profit or not-for-profit contractor, cooperative, or in-house response resources that have been established in a geographic area to provide required response resources.

Onshore facility means any facility of any kind located in, on, or under any land within the United States, other than submerged lands.

Legislative History

- Rivers and Harbors Appropriation Act of 1899
 - The Rivers and Harbors Appropriation Act of 1899 (RHA) prohibits the unpermitted discharge of "refuse matter," which includes oil and petroleum products, into a navigable water of the United States, or into any tributary from which refuse matter will float or be washed into a navigable water.
 - A violation of the RHA is a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not less than 30 days nor more than one year, and by a fine of not less than \$ 500 nor more than \$ 2,500, with one-half of the fine to be paid to the person giving information which leads to a conviction.
 - The U.S. Coast Guard, which has primary enforcement jurisdiction over the RHA
 - The RHA first defined "navigable waters"
- Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA)
 - The FWPCA of 1948 was the first major U.S. law to address water pollution. Growing public awareness and concern for controlling water pollution led to sweeping amendments in 1972. As amended in 1972, the law became commonly known as the Clean Water Act (CWA).
 - Section 311(b)(3) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA)¹² prohibits the discharge of oil or hazardous substances in quantities that may be harmful.

Legislative History

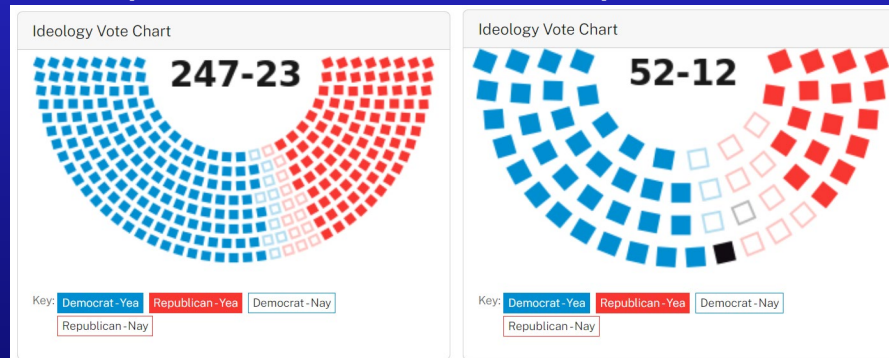
- The Water Quality Improvement Act of 1970 (WQIA) provided the federal government broad authority to
 - clean up oil spills,
 - require a polluter to notify the proper authority of a discharge,
 - pay the cost of cleanup, and
 - establish requirements to prevent discharges.
- Public Law 91-224, April 3, 1970.
- WQIA amended the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA) to broaden the federal government's role in preventing and responding to oil discharges from onshore facilities.

Legislative History Cont.

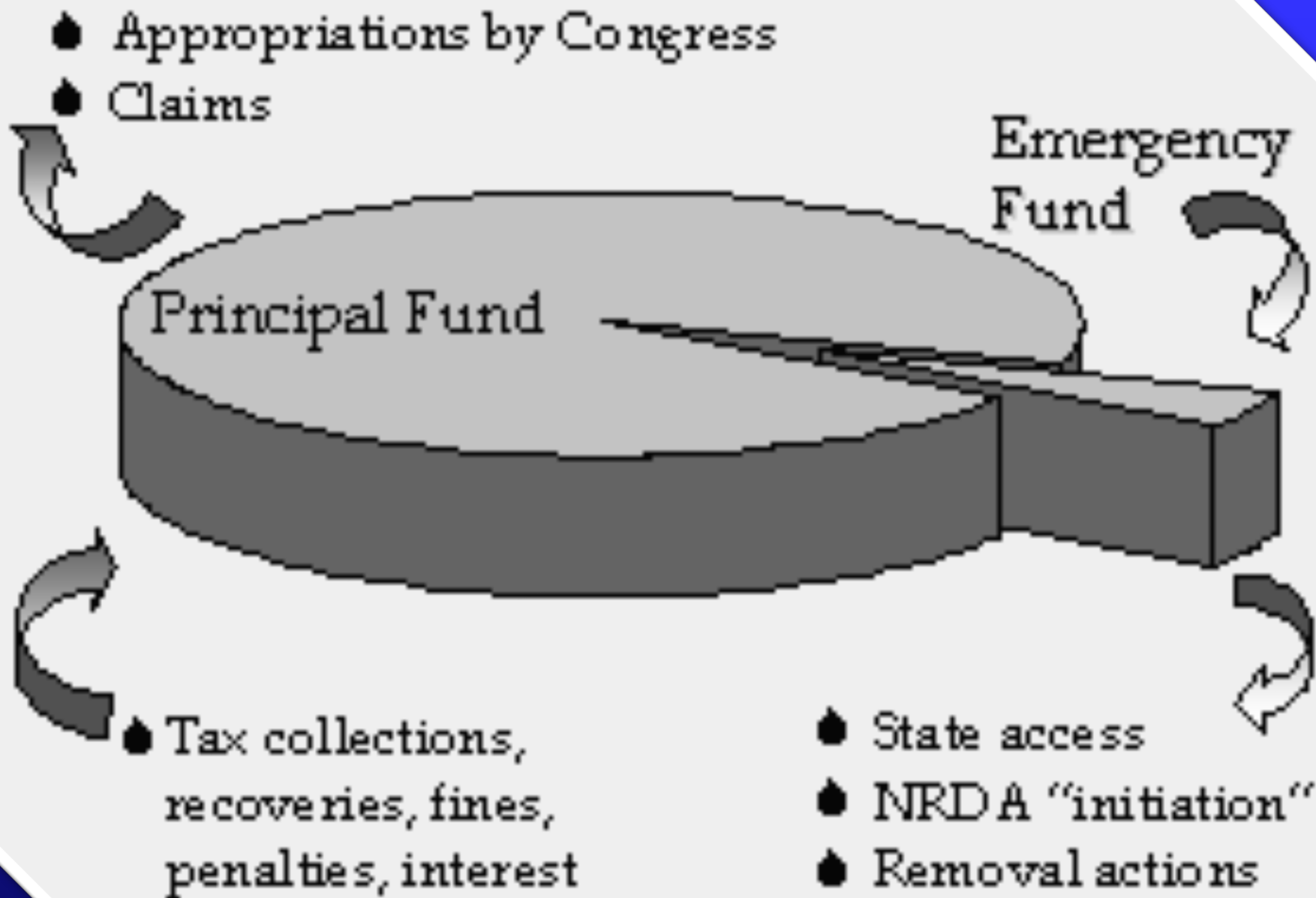
- WQIA stated that:
 - The discharge of oil into or upon the navigable waters of the United States or adjoining shorelines, or into or upon the waters of the contiguous zone, is prohibited, except in certain circumstances, such as under conditions that the President determines are not harmful (section 11(b)(2)).
 - The President will determine “those quantities of oil, the discharge of which, at such times, locations, circumstances, and conditions, will be harmful to the public health or welfare of the United States...” (section 11(b)(3))...led to promulgation of 40 CFR Part 110.
 - The President will issue regulations that establish procedures, methods, and requirements for equipment to prevent discharges of oil from vessels and from onshore facilities and offshore facilities (section 11(j)(1)(C)).

Legislative History Cont.

- In 1972, Congress restructured FWPCA; the language now found in section 311 carried forward much of WQIA section 11, with minor modifications
- Nixon vetoed of S. 2770, the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 (aka CWA)—
 - Nixon stated *"a bill whose laudable intent is outweighed by its unconscionable \$24 billion price tag."* October 17, 1972
- Having labored for years on the legislation, and convinced of its value, **bipartisan majorities in both houses voted to override the veto.**
 - Veto overridden by the House on Oct 18 by vote No. 459 (247-23).
 - Veto overridden by the Senate on Oct 17 by vote No. 571 (52-12).



- FWPCA was further amended in 1977, and became commonly known as the Clean Water Act, or CWA
- CWA was later amended by OPA 90



Current Statutory Authority

- Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) Rule
 - Promulgated under the authority of the Clean Water Act (CWA) §311(j)(1)(C)
- Facility Response Plan (FRP) Rule
 - CWA §311(j)(5), as amended by Oil Pollution Act (OPA) of 1990
 - Oil FRP Rule
 - Chem FRP Proposed



1970 MOU – December 18, 1971

36 FR 24080

- Memorandum of Understanding Between the Environmental Protection Agency and the Department of Transportation (1971 title)
- Defines transportation and non-transportation-related on and offshore facilities
- 2002 final SPCC rule provide MOU summary in Appendix (provides jurisdictional boundaries)
- Later OPA 90 provided the term complex which was captured in the SPCC rule
- 40 CFR part 112.2 –
 - Complex means a facility possessing a combination of transportation-related and non-transportation-related components that is subject to the jurisdiction of more than one Federal agency under section 311(j) of the CWA.

1989 GAO Reports

In 1989, GAO published a report recommending that EPA:

- Require that ASTs be built and tested in accordance with industry standards;
- Require facilities to plan how to react to a spill that overflows facility boundaries;
- Require stormwater drainage systems be designed with controls to prevent oil from escaping;
- Inventory AST facilities;
- Implement policies to target facilities for inspections and fine violators; and
- Reassess the need for R&D to improve inland oil spill responses, taking into account anticipated benefits, costs, and other program priorities

Purpose of 40 CFR Part 112

- Designed to protect public health, welfare, and the environment from potential harmful effects of oil discharges to navigable waters and adjoining shorelines
- Sets forth requirements for **prevention** of, **preparedness** for, and **response** to oil discharges at specific non-transportation-related facilities
- Two rules
 - Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC)
 - Facility Response Plans (FRPs)

SPCC Initial Promulgation

- Proposed rule: July 19, 1973, 38 FR 19334
- Promulgated: December 10, 1973, 38 FR 34165
- Effective: January 10, 1974
- Included:
 - General applicability
 - Relevant definitions
 - Requirements for Plan preparation
 - Provisions for Plan amendments
 - Civil penalty provisions (*later removed and section reserved*)
 - Requirements for the substance of the Plans



Civil Penalty Provisions (40 CFR 112.6) Regulatory Actions 1974-1996

- On August 29, 1974, a final action was taken to establish the regulatory penalty provisions for the SPCC rule (39 FR 31602)
- Oil Discharge Program; Removal of Legally Obsolete Rules
- 40 CFR 112.6 provided that violations of the oil pollution prevention regulations may result in the assessment of an administrative penalty of not more than \$5,000 per day of violation.
- 40 CFR 112.6 was based on authority in CWA section 311(j)(2), which, before its amendment by the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA), limited civil penalties under section 311(j) to “not more than \$5,000 for each such violation.”
- The 112.6 provisions were removed from part 112 by an EPA regulatory action on March 11, 1996 (61 FR 9646), in response to the OPA 90 amendments to the FWPCA (aka CWA).

Civil Penalty Provisions Regulatory Actions 1974-1996 Cont.

- OPA repealed CWA section 311(j)(2) and amended CWA section 311(b)(6) to provide that violators of CWA section 311(j) may be assessed a Class I penalty of up to \$10,000 per violation (up to a maximum assessment of \$25,000), or a Class II penalty of up to \$10,000 per day of violation (up to a maximum assessment of \$125,000).
- Section 311(b)(6) now provides for different administrative proceedings for these two classes of penalties.
 - Respondents in Class I cases are given a reasonable opportunity to be heard and to present evidence, but the hearing need not meet the requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act (APA) for formal adjudications (5 U.S.C. 554).
 - Class II hearings, however, are on the record and subject to 5 U.S.C. 554.
- The 40 CFR 112.6 section was reserved until it later was revised to contain the self certification provisions (Tier I & II requirements)

Applicability of 40 CFR Part 112 to Non-Petroleum Oils (40 FR 28849, July 9, 1975)

- The purpose of the Federal Register notice was to affirm that non-petroleum oils, such as fats and oils from animal and vegetable sources are subject to the:
 - oil spill reporting,
 - civil penalty,
 - clean-up cost,
 - oil spill prevention plan preparation and
 - other requirements of section 311 of the Federal Water Pollution Control, as amended
- Later challenged but EPA Denied Petition (62 FR 54508, October 20, 1997)

SPCC Final Direct Final Rule (41 FR 12657, March 26, 1976) Miscellaneous Amendments

- Regulated community interpreted the rule to allow a consideration of factors other than geographic location, such as manmade structures (dikes) or equipment designed to prevent or contain spills, when making applicability determinations
- EPA clarified that such an interpretation is incorrect.
 - Geographic location (i.e., proximity to water or shorelines, land contour, drainage, etc.) is to be the sole factor in making the determination. Manmade features, such as drainage control structures and dikes, are not to be used in concluding there is no reasonable expectation that a discharge will reach navigable waters.
- Also addressed mobile facilities such that a new plan is not required at every new location
- Action effective upon publication and rule was amended in Section 112.1 General Applicability.

FRP Initial Promulgation

- Originally promulgated:
July 1, 1994
- Effective:
August 30, 1994
- Key Objectives:
 - Reduce impacts of oil discharges by ensuring that necessary response resources (i.e., response equipment, trained personnel) are available and can be deployed in a timely manner
 - Improve oil discharge prevention measures by identifying risks at the facility
 - Aid local and regional response authorities to better understand the potential hazards and response capabilities in their area



1995 GAO Report

- In 1995, GAO published a report finding that EPA had not fully implemented any of the recommendations from the 1989 report
 - Taken some action on each
 - Higher priority on implementing new legislative requirements
 - Difficulty in obtaining approvals from OMB for data collection
 - 1991 SPCC amendment proposal

Denial of Petition Requesting Amendment of the Facility Response Plan Rule. (62 FR 54508, October 20, 1997)

- August 12, 1994, EPA received a "Petition for Reconsideration and Stay of Effective Date"
- The petition was submitted on behalf of seven agricultural organizations (including the ENVIRON study)
- Federal natural resource trustee agencies, had reviewed the ENVIRON study and stated
 - *The Report did not provide an accurate assessment of the dangers that non-petroleum oils pose to fish and wildlife and environmentally sensitive areas.*
- *Based on the significant degree of similarity between animal fats and vegetable oils and other petroleum and non-petroleum oils, especially with respect to negative environmental effects associated with the common physical properties of all oils, EPA stands by its decision not to make further changes to its July 1, 1994, Final Rule.*
- *Denial of petition published 62 FR 54508, October 20, 1997*

FRP Revisions

- Revisions published on June 30, 2000 modified the requirements for an owner/operator of a facility handling, storing, or transporting animal fat or vegetable oil
- Accounted for new research findings and reflected new statutory requirements under the 1995 Edible Oil Regulatory Reform Act (EORRA)

2002 SPCC Rule Revision

- Issued July 17, 2002; effective August 16, 2002
- Based on three proposals (1991, 1993, 1997)
- Performance-based: provides flexibility in meeting many of the oil discharge prevention requirements
 - Environmental Equivalence
 - Impracticability Determinations
- Includes new subparts outlining requirements for various classes of oil (pursuant to EORRA)
- Amends the requirements for SPCC Plans
- Addresses GAO, OIG, and other stake holder concerns

Litigation

- Published the rule and a ton of stakeholder concerns
- Lawsuits filed by: American Petroleum Institute, Petroleum Marketers Association of America, and Marathon Oil
- Litigation Issues:
 - Loading racks
 - Impracticability
 - Produced water and wastewater treatment
 - Integrity testing
 - Facility security
 - Definition of facility
 - Navigable waters – Court decision in 2008
- EPA published clarifications in the Federal Register and sent a letter to Petroleum Marketers Association of America (PMAA) to clarify certain issues

Notices of Data Availability (NODAs)

- EPA published NODAs in the Federal Register on September 20, 2004 (SBA supported the NODAs)
- Alternative approaches to ensure protection from oil spills for:
 - Facilities that handle oil below a certain threshold amount
 - Oil-filled and process equipment
- EPA solicited comments, including data and analyses, to help assess the merit of these alternatives
- EPA received numerous comments on both NODAs and subsequently published proposed rule amendments

2004 “Thompson” Report

- OMB targeted the SPCC rule for regulatory reform on an expedited schedule
 - *Progress in Regulatory Reform: 2004 Report to Congress on the Costs and Benefits of Federal Regulations and Unfunded Mandates on State, Local, and Tribal Entities* (December 2004)

See the report at:

https://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/assets/omb/inforeg/2004_cb_final.pdf

- EPA Response was reported in the 2005 OMB report
 - *Regulatory Reform of the U.S. Manufacturing Sector*
 - Included milestones and deadlines for EPA actions

See the report at:

http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/inforeg/reports/manufacturing_initiative.pdf

Guidance Document

SPCC Guidance for Regional Inspectors

- Publicly released December 2, 2005
- Intended to establish a consistent understanding among regional EPA inspectors on how certain provisions of the rule may be applied
- Meant to help clarify the role of the inspector in reviewing implementation of the performance-based provisions
- Did not address all aspects of the SPCC rule
- Last updated December 2013 after most final actions complete

2006 Rule Amendments

- Streamlined the regulatory requirements
- Brief overview of revised rule provisions:
 - Owners/operators of facilities that have an oil storage capacity of 10,000 gallons or less of oil and meet other qualifying criteria may self-certify their SPCC Plan
 - Alternative to general secondary containment requirement, without requiring a determination of impracticability, for facilities with qualified oil-filled operational equipment
 - Defines and exempts motive power containers
 - Exempts mobile refuelers from sized secondary containment requirements for bulk storage containers
 - Remove certain animal fats and vegetable oil provisions that did not make sense
 - Provide an indefinite extension for farms

2007 & 2008 GAO Audits

- In 2007, GAO produced a report evaluating EPA's economic analysis of the amendments to the SPCC Rule
 - Concluded that the analysis had many limitations that reduced its usefulness for assessing the amendments' benefits and costs
- In 2008, GAO produced another report that concluded that EPA has information on only a portion of SPCC facilities
 - This hinders EPA's ability to effectively target facilities for inspection and enforcement, and to evaluate whether the program is achieving its goals

2008 SPCC Rule Amendments

- Published in the *FR* on December 5, 2008
- *Originally* scheduled to go in effect February 3, 2009
- Address areas highlighted in the EPA Regulatory Agenda and the 2005 OMB report “Regulatory Reform of the U.S. Manufacturing Sector”
- Purpose of Amendments:
 - Increase clarity
 - Tailor and streamline certain requirements
 - Facilitate compliance by owners and operators of a facility

2009 SPCC Rule Amendments

- Finalized certain December 2008 amendments without change
- Removed certain provisions from the December 2008 final rule
- Provided technical corrections to certain provisions of the December 2008 amendments

Milk Container Exemption

- On April 18, 2011, EPA exempted milk and milk product containers, associated piping, and appurtenances
- The capacity of the exempt containers, piping and appurtenances is excluded from the calculation of a facility's total oil storage capacity when determining SPCC rule applicability

Current Status

- The 2008 and 2009 amendments have been in effect since January 14, 2010
- All facilities subject to the SPCC Rule are now required to be in compliance with the SPCC Rule since the compliance dates have arrived

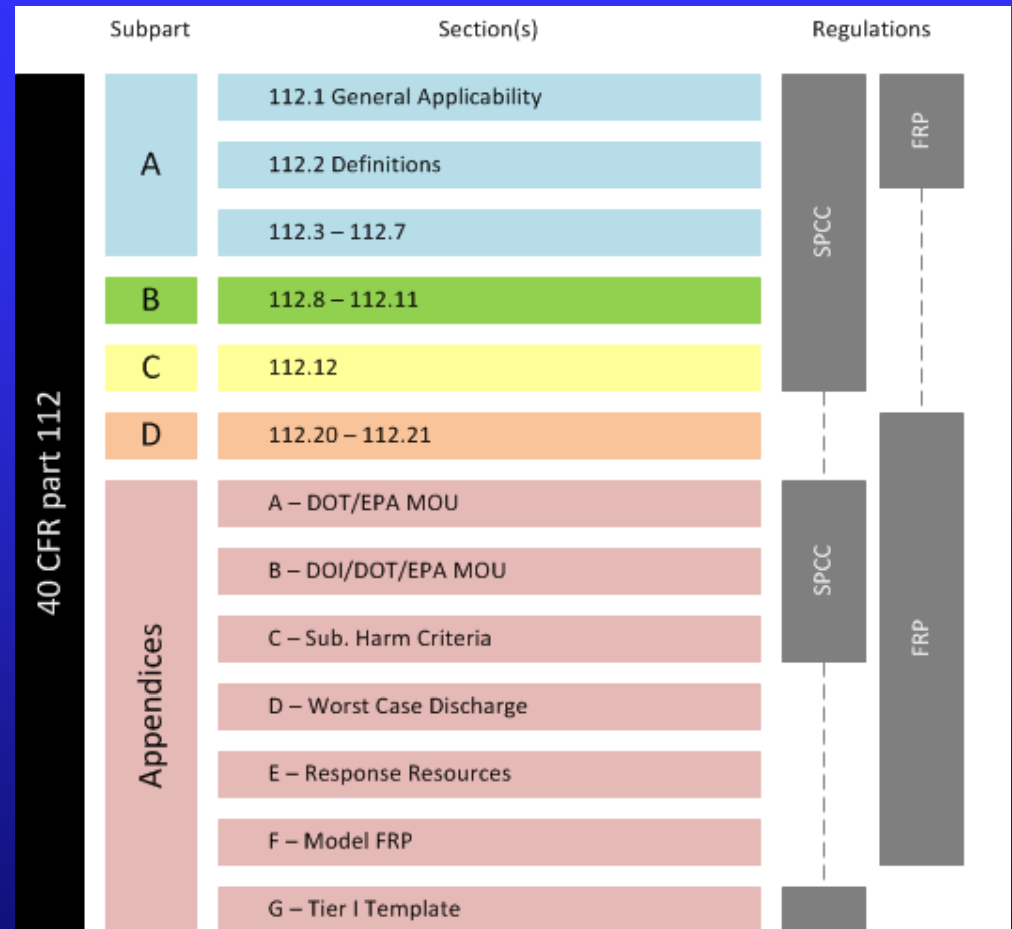
Take out 40 CFR part 112...ok pull it up on your computer...or phone

40 CFR Part 112



Rule Organization

- The Oil Pollution Prevention regulation (40 CFR part 112)
 - Four subparts:
 - Subparts A, B, and C: “SPCC rule”
 - Subpart D: “FRP rule”
 - Appendices



Note that Section 3.0 of Appendix C requires an SPCC-regulated facility owner/operator to complete and maintain a copy of Attachment C-II at the facility when the facility does not meet the substantial harm criteria outlined in Attachment C-I of the appendix.

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 Regional Administrator (RA)
- §112.5 Amendment of SPCC Plan by owner or operator
- §112.6 Qualified Facilities [2006 amendment]
- §112.7 General requirements for 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

40 CFR 112 Structure *(continued)*

- Appendix A Memorandum of understanding between the Secretary of Transportation and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency
- Appendix B Memorandum of understanding among the Secretary of the Interior, Secretary of Transportation, and Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency
- Appendix C Substantial harm criteria
- Appendix D Determination of a worst case discharge planning volume
- Appendix E Determination and evaluation of required response resources for facility response plans
- Appendix F Facility-specific response plan
- Appendix G Tier I Qualified Facility SPCC Plan Template

Compliance Dates

On October 7, 2010, EPA amended the date by which facilities must prepare or amend SPCC Plans and implement those Plans:

A facility, including a mobile or portable facility, starting operation...	Is required to...
On or before August 16, 2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain its existing SPCC Plan • Amend and implement the SPCC Plan no later than November 10, 2011
After August 16, 2002 through November 10, 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare and implement the SPCC Plan no later than November 10, 2011
After November 10, 2011 (excluding oil production facilities)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare and implement a SPCC Plan before beginning operations
After November 10, 2011 (production facilities)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare and implement a SPCC Plan within six months after beginning operations

§112.3(a)(1)

Compliance Dates

A drilling, production or workover facility, including a mobile or portable facility, located offshore or with an offshore component or an onshore facility that is required to have and submit FRPs starting operation...

Is required to...

On or before August 16, 2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain its existing SPCC Plan • Amend and implement the SPCC Plan no later than November 10, 2010
After August 16, 2002 through November 10, 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare and implement the SPCC Plan no later than November 10, 2010
After November 10, 2010 (excluding oil production facilities)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare and implement a SPCC Plan before beginning operations
After November 10, 2010 (oil production facilities)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare and implement a SPCC Plan within six months after beginning operations

§112.3(a)(2)

SPCC Implementation / Outreach

- Fact sheets
- Outreach presentations for Regional staff
- SPCC Blue Book
- Tier I
 - Tier I Templates
 - Tier I Sample Plan
 - Calculation Worksheets
- Updated SPCC Checklists
- Updated SPCC Guidance for Regional Inspectors
 - Last update August/December 2013
- SPCC for Agriculture
- SPCC for Production

SPCC Implementation / Outreach

- [All available on the EPA SPCC Website](#)

CONTACT US

Oil Spill Prevention and Preparedness Regulations



Prevention and Preparedness

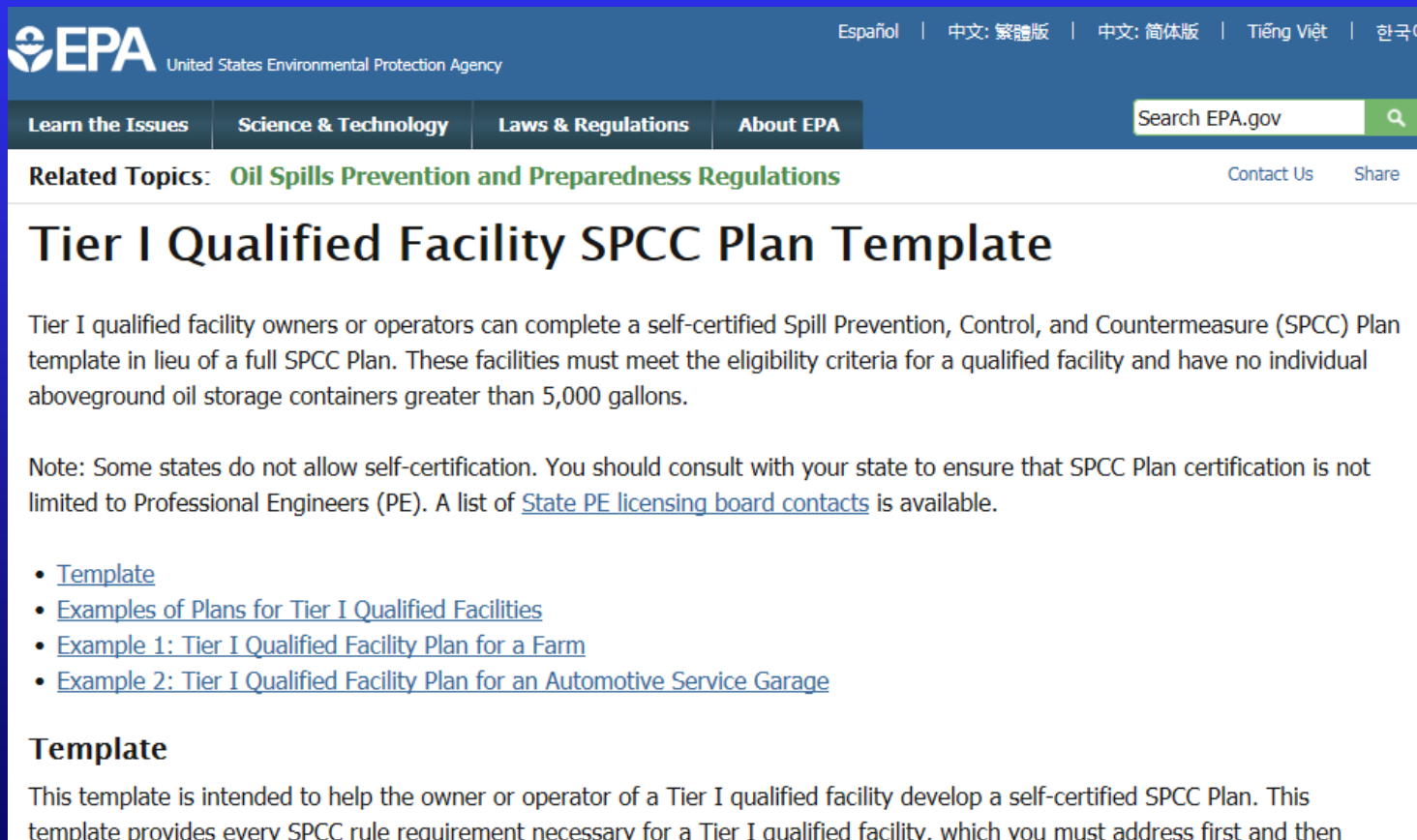
One of EPA's top priorities is to prevent, prepare for, and respond to oil spills that occur in and around inland waters of the United States. EPA has regulatory programs that help facilities prevent and prepare for discharges of oil.

1

2

Tier I Template, Sample Plan, Calculation Worksheets

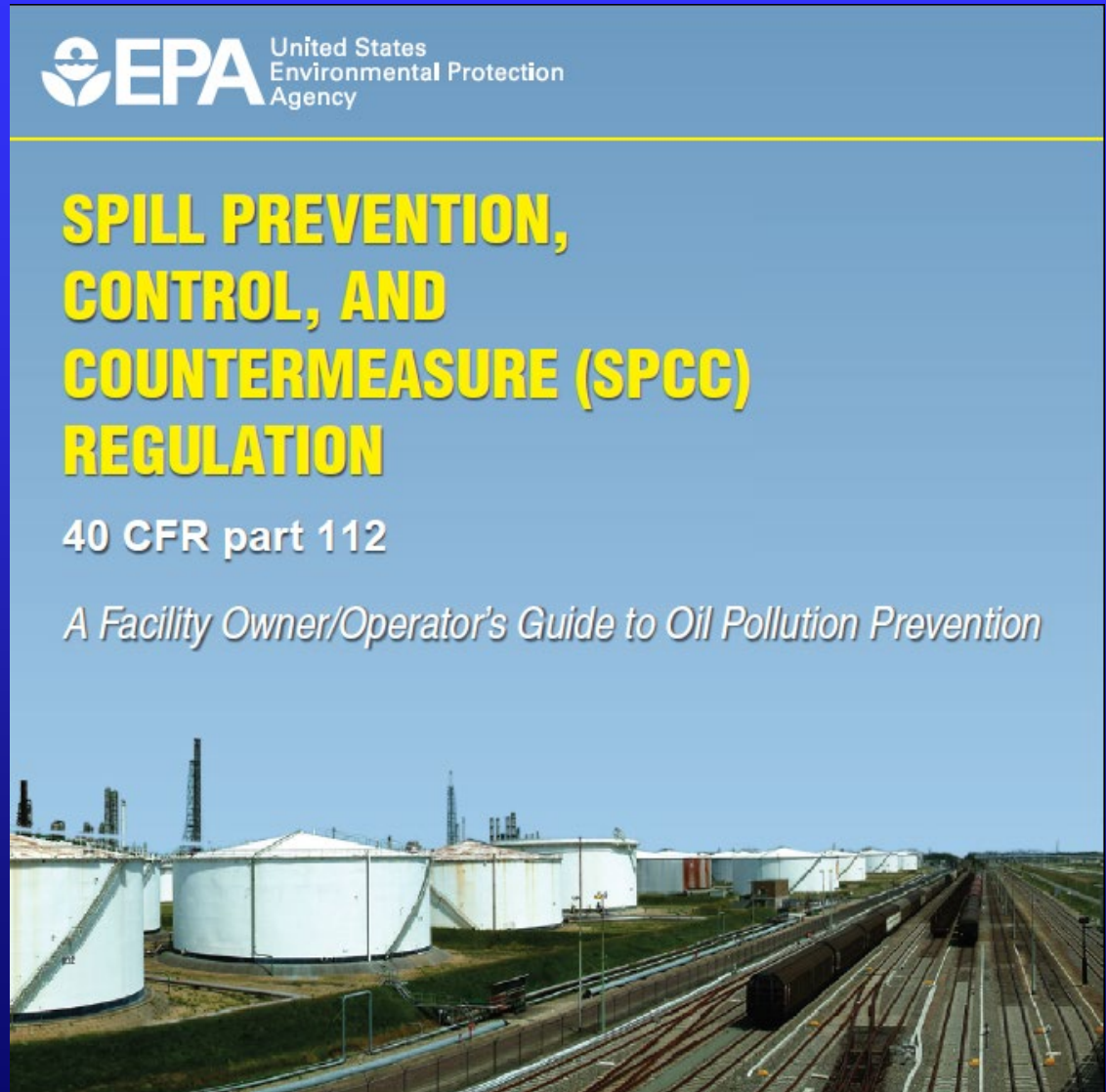
- [Tier I guidance](#)



The screenshot shows the EPA website's navigation bar with the EPA logo and text "United States Environmental Protection Agency". Language options include Español, 中文: 繁體版, 中文: 简体版, Tiếng Việt, and 한국어. A search bar contains "Search EPA.gov". The main content area features a breadcrumb trail: "Related Topics: Oil Spills Prevention and Preparedness Regulations" with "Contact Us" and "Share" links. The title is "Tier I Qualified Facility SPCC Plan Template". The text explains that Tier I qualified facility owners or operators can complete a self-certified Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan template in lieu of a full SPCC Plan, provided they meet eligibility criteria and have no individual aboveground oil storage containers greater than 5,000 gallons. A note states that some states do not allow self-certification and that a list of "State PE licensing board contacts" is available. A list of links includes "Template", "Examples of Plans for Tier I Qualified Facilities", "Example 1: Tier I Qualified Facility Plan for a Farm", and "Example 2: Tier I Qualified Facility Plan for an Automotive Service Garage". The "Template" section begins with the text: "This template is intended to help the owner or operator of a Tier I qualified facility develop a self-certified SPCC Plan. This template provides every SPCC rule requirement necessary for a Tier I qualified facility, which you must address first and then

SPCC Blue Book

- SPCC Blue Book – Great basic guidance document



SPCC Checklists and Guidance for Regional Inspectors

- SPCC Bulk Inspection Checklists
- SPCC Production Inspection Checklist
- Guidance for Regional Inspectors
 - Originally released in December 2005
 - Updated August/December 2013



SPCC for Agriculture

- [SPCC Agricultural Sector Website](#)
 - Includes the very important [Farm Factsheet](#)



The screenshot shows the EPA website's navigation bar with the EPA logo and the text "United States Environmental Protection Agency". Language options for Español, 中文: 繁體版, 中文: 简体版, Tiếng Việt, and 한국어 are visible. A search bar contains "Search EPA.gov". Below the navigation bar, a "Related Topics" section highlights "Oil Spills Prevention and Preparedness Regulations". The main heading is "Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) for Agriculture". The introductory paragraph states that oil spills endanger public health and the economy, and that the SPCC rule aims to help prevent discharges. A call to action provides the contact information for the Oil Information Center. A list of links includes "Updates - Water Resources Reform and Development Act (WRRDA)", "SPCC Basics", "Create Your SPCC Plan", and "Additional Information and Resources".

EPA United States Environmental Protection Agency

Español | 中文: 繁體版 | 中文: 简体版 | Tiếng Việt | 한국어

Learn the Issues | Science & Technology | Laws & Regulations | About EPA

Search EPA.gov

Related Topics: [Oil Spills Prevention and Preparedness Regulations](#) [Contact Us](#) [Share](#)

Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) for Agriculture

Oil spills endanger public health, impact drinking water, devastate natural resources, and disrupt the economy. Every effort must be made to prevent oil spills and to clean them up promptly once they occur. The purpose of the Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) rule is to help facilities and farms prevent a discharge of oil into navigable waters or adjoining shorelines.

The SPCC rule requires farms and other facilities to develop, maintain, and implement an oil spill prevention plan, called an SPCC Plan. These plans help farms prevent oil spills, as well as control a spill should one occur. If you have additional questions about the SPCC program, **please call our Oil Information Center at (800) 424-9342 or TDD (800) 553-7672.**

- [Updates - Water Resources Reform and Development Act \(WRRDA\)](#)
- [SPCC Basics](#)
- [Create Your SPCC Plan](#)
- [Additional Information and Resources](#)

SPCC for Production

- [SPCC Production Sector Website](#)



United States Environmental Protection Agency

[Español](#) | [中文: 繁體版](#) | [中文: 简体版](#) | [Tiếng Việt](#) | [한국어](#)

[Learn the Issues](#)

[Science & Technology](#)

[Laws & Regulations](#)

[About EPA](#)

Search EPA.gov



Related Topics: [Oil Spills Prevention and Preparedness Regulations](#)

[Contact Us](#)

[Share](#)

Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) for the Upstream (Oil Exploration and Production) Sector

Due to the danger oil spills cause to public health and the environment, every effort must be made to prevent oil spills and to clean them up promptly once they occur. The purpose of the Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) rule is to help facilities prevent a discharge of oil into navigable waters or adjoining shorelines. The SPCC rule requires facilities to develop, maintain, and implement an oil spill prevention plan, called an SPCC Plan. These Plans help facilities prevent oil spill, as well as control a spill should one occur.

If you have additional questions about the SPCC program, please call our Oil Information Center at (800) 424-9346 or TDD (800) 553-7672.

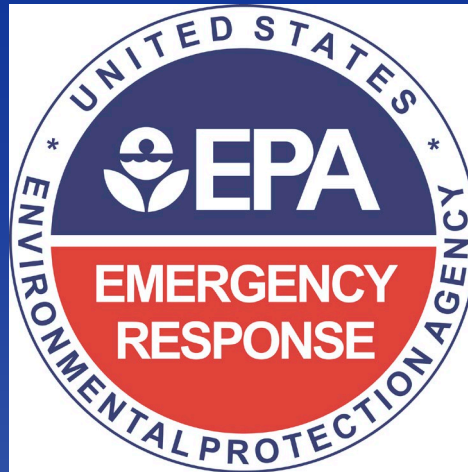
- [SPCC Basics](#)
- [Create Your SPCC Plan](#)
- [Frequent Questions](#)

For More Information

- The EPCRA, RMP & Oil Information Center (also referred to as “the Call Center”) is a publicly accessible service that provides information on the regulatory requirements for the following EPA programs:
 - Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA);
 - Risk Management Plan (RMP) Rule; and
 - Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Rule and Facility Response Plan (FRP) Rule
- EPCRA, RMP & Oil Information Center
 - (800) 424-9346 or (703) 412-9810
 - TDD (800) 553-7672 or (703) 412-3323
 - Normal Hours of Operation:
 - Monday - Thursday 10:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. EST
 - Extended Hours of Operation (May, June, and July):
 - Monday - Friday 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. EST
 - Closed Federal Holidays



Any Questions?



Mark W. Howard

HQ SPCC SME

howard.markw@epa.gov

202-564-1964



U.S. EPA Oil Information Center:

(800) 424-9346 or TDD (800) 553-7672



Thank You

