WAC 173-180-630 Class 1 facility—Prevention plan content requirements. (1) Each prevention plan submitted to ecology must contain a written statement binding the plan submitter to its use. In the binding agreement, the signatory will:

(a) Include the name, address, phone number, and email address of the submitting party;

(b) Verify acceptance of the plan by the owner or operator of the Class 1 facility by either signature of an authorized owner, operator, or designee with authority to bind the owners and operators of the facility;

(c) Commit to the implementation and use of the plan;

(d) Verify the person(s) signing the agreement is authorized to make expenditures to implement the requirements of the plan; and

(e) Include the name, location, and address of the facility, type of facility, starting date of operations, type(s) of oil handled, and oil volume capacity.

(2) Information required under facility oil spill contingency plan standards in chapter 173-182 WAC; spill prevention, control, and countermeasure plan standards in 40 C.F.R. Part 112; facility operations manual standards in 33 C.F.R. Part 154.310; facility equipment and operations standards in 33 C.F.R. Part 154 Subparts C and D; oil transfer operations standards under 33 C.F.R. Part 156; or any other federal or state requirements may be used to satisfy requirements under this chapter if:

(a) Ecology deems that such requirements equal or exceed those required in this section; or

(b) The facility modifies or appends the plan to meet requirements under this chapter.

If the plan is modified, a copy of the documents referenced from this subsection must be available to ecology upon request.

(3) Each plan must describe its purpose and scope, including, but not limited to:

(a) The facility operations covered by the plan;

(b) The relationship of the plan to other oil spill plans and operations manuals held by the facility; and

(c) The relationship of the plan to all applicable local, state, regional, tribal, and federal government prevention plans.

(4) Each plan must describe the procedures and time periods for updating the plan and distributing the plan and updates to appropriate parties.

(5) Each plan must include the name and contact information of the facility's supervisory, management, and operations personnel.

(6) Within 30 calendar days after receipt of evidence of a certificate of financial responsibility from ecology, the plan must be updated to demonstrate evidence of compliance.

(7) Each plan must briefly describe the facility's training and certification program, approval, and implementation status.

(8) Each plan must address the facility's alcohol and drug use awareness and treatment program for all facility personnel.

(a) The plan must include at a minimum:

(i) Documentation of an alcohol and drug awareness program. The awareness program must provide training and information to all employees on recognition of alcohol and drug abuse; treatment opportunities; and applicable company policies;

(ii) A description of the facility's existing drug and alcohol treatment programs; and

(iii) A description of existing provisions for the screening of any employees subject to the requirements in WAC 173-180-510 through 173-180-520 for alcohol and drug abuse and related work impairment.

(b) Applicable federal "drug-free workplace" guidelines or other federal or state requirements may be used to address (a) of this subsection.

(9) Each plan must describe the facility's existing maintenance and inspection program.

(a) The description must summarize:

(i) Frequency and type of all regularly scheduled inspection and preventive maintenance procedures for tanks; transfer pipelines; other key storage, transfer, or production equipment, including associated pumps, valves, and flanges; and overpressure safety devices and other spill prevention equipment;

(ii) Integrity testing of storage tanks and pipelines, including but not limited to frequency; pressures used (including ratio of test pressure to maximum operating pressure, and duration of pressurization); means of identifying that a leak has occurred; and measures to reduce spill risk if test material is product;

(iii) External and internal corrosion detection and repair;

(iv) Damage criteria for equipment repair or replacement; and

(v) Any other aspect of the maintenance and inspection program.

(b) The plan must include a current index of maintenance and inspection records of the storage and transfer facilities and related equipment.

(10) Each plan must describe spill prevention technology currently installed and in use, including:

(a) Tank and transfer pipeline materials and design;

(b) Storage tank overflow and low level alarms; tank overflow cut-off switches; automatic transfer shutdown systems; methods to alert operators; system accuracy; and tank fill margin remaining at time of alarm activation in terms of vertical distance, quantity of liquid, and time before overflow would occur at maximum pumping rate;

(c) Leak detection systems for both active and nonactive transfer pipeline conditions, including detection thresholds in terms of duration and percentage of pipeline flow; limitations on system performance due to normal pipeline events; and procedures for operator response to leak alarms;

(d) Rapid pump and valve shutdown procedures, including means of ensuring that surge and over-pressure conditions do not occur; rates of valve closure; sequence and time duration (average and maximum) for entire procedure; automatic and remote control capabilities; and displays of system status for operator use;

(e) Methods to minimize post-shutdown unintentional residual drain-out from pipes and hoses, including criteria for locating valves; identification of all valves (including types and means of operation) that may be open during a transfer process; and any other techniques for reducing drain-out;

(f) Means of relieving pressure due to thermal expansion of liquid in pipes during quiescent periods;

(g) Secondary containment, including capacity, permeability, and material design. Permeability must meet requirements in WAC 173-180-320 (1)(e). When reviewing these requirements for approval, ecology will evaluate the requirements in this subsection (10)(g)(i) through (vi) and the facility's ability to respond to an oil discharge from primary containment. The description of permeability for each secondary containment system must include the following:

(i) Type of oil stored;

(ii) A calculation of a discharge of the worst case spill volume for each secondary containment system;

(iii) Type of soil media or material used;

(iv) Depth to tank footing;

(v) Depth and distance to waters of the state; and

(vi) A calculation of the time in which the oil reaches the tank footing or waters of the state.

Any remedial actions near the tank footing following a spill must not undermine the integrity of existing structures.

(h) Internal and external corrosion control coatings and monitoring;

(i) Stormwater and other drainage retention, treatment, and discharge systems, including maximum storage capacities and identification of any applicable discharge permits; and

(j) Criteria for suspension of operations while leak detection or other spill control systems are inoperative.

(11) Each plan must describe measures taken to ensure facility site security, including:

(a) Procedures to control and monitor facility access;

(b) Facility lighting;

(c) Signage; and

(d) Right of way identification or other measures to prevent third-party damage.

(12) Each plan must list any discharges of oil in excess of 25 barrels (1,050 gallons) to the land or waters of the state which occurred during the five-year period prior to the plan submittal date. For each discharge, the plan must describe:

(a) Quantity;

(b) Type of oil;

(c) Geographic location;

(d) Analysis of cause, including source(s) of discharged oil and contributing factors (e.g., third party human error, adverse weather, etc.); and

(e) Measures taken to remedy the cause and prevent a reoccurrence.

(13) Each plan must include a detailed and comprehensive risk analysis of the facility's risk of spills to waters of the state. As part of the risk analysis, a formal process must be used to evaluate the facility based on the information required in subsections (9) through (12) of this section, the requirements in WAC 173-180-330(4), and other relevant information.

(a) The formal process must:

(i) Define the system being assessed, which includes storage tanks, transfer pipelines, and oil transfer equipment, and other possible areas of concern;

(ii) Identify abnormal conditions that could lead to an oil discharge;

(iii) Examine the consequences and causes;

(iv) Calculate the unmitigated and residual risks; and

(v) Identify safeguards and recommendations.

(b) The risk analysis must also:

(i) Evaluate the construction, age, corrosion, inspection and maintenance, operation, and oil spill risk of the transfer, production, and storage systems in the facility, including piping, tanks, pumps, valves, and associated equipment;

(ii) Evaluate spill minimization and containment systems within the facility for a discharge of one percent and 100 percent of the worst case spill volume for each secondary containment system;

(iii) Describe how the facility will adopt measures to provide the best achievable protection against identified risks;

(iv) Document any safeguards and recommendations identified in (a)(v) of this subsection that have been implemented to reduce risks; and

(v) Be prepared under the supervision of (and bear the seal of) a licensed professional engineer or another individual which ecology has deemed to have an acceptable level of expertise.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 88.46.160, 88.46.165, 90.56.005, 90.56.050, 90.56.200, 90.56.220, 90.56.230, and chapter 90.56 RCW. WSR 23-12-077 (Order 21-03), § 173-180-630, filed 6/6/23, effective 7/7/23. Statutory Authority: RCW 88.46.160, 88.46.165, and chapter 90.56 RCW. WSR 06-20-034 (Order 06-02), § 173-180-630, filed 9/25/06, effective 10/26/06.]