No. __

# McCain Pipeline Company

# Facility Response Plan
## &
## Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures (SPCC) Plan

**May 2011**

*McCain Pipeline Company*

**May 2011**

# Facility Response Plan

**&**

**Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures (SPCC) Plan**

No. 4b (PHMSA)

# McCAIN PIPELINE COMPANY
# FACILITY RESPONSE PLAN
# AND
# SPILL PREVENTION, CONTROL, AND COUNTERMEASURE (SPCC) PLAN

In Compliance with:

USEPA Facility Response Plan and Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan Regulations in 40 CFR 112 and the Department of Transportation Facility Response Plan Regulations under 49 CFR 194

## *INTRODUCTION*

McCain Pipeline Company (MPC) has developed a combined Facility Response Plan (FRP) and Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures (SPCC) Plan for the MPC facility located at the Northwest corner of Null and Minnow Bucket Roads Lockhart, Mississippi. This combined FRP and SPCC Plan (Combined Plan) has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of United States Environmental Protection Agency's (USEPA's) regulations set forth in 40 CFR 112 and the Department of Transportation's (DOT's) regulations set forth in 49 CFR 194, and the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA 90). The Combined Plan covers the prevention practices and response measures that have been established to prevent discharges and to respond to any oil spill incident that may occur at the MPC facility. Site-specific information addressing components of the SPCC portion of the Combined Plan are provided in this section and in Section IX of the Combined Plan.

The purpose of the FRP within the Combined Plan is to:

- Provide guidance and information to the personnel that would be called upon to respond to oil spill incidents that may occur at the MPC facility.
- Provide a description of the MPC facility and associated pipelines, and local environmental conditions that may influence the movement of spilled oil and/or the efficacy of response operations.
- Provide members of the MPC facility's Onsite Response Team (ORT) & Spill Management Team (SMT) with information on MPC's Emergency Response Organization.
- Provide members of the MPC facility's ORT & SMT with information on their roles and responsibilities.
- Detail internal and external notification procedures that would be followed during emergency response operations.
- Provide members of the MPC facility's ORT & SMT with information that would be needed to organize and carry out oil spill response operations.

- Provide information on the local resources that would be available to respond to Level I (small), Level II (medium), or Level III (worst case) incidents.
- Enhance employee knowledge and understanding of the safety and health risks associated with an oil spill.
- Describe the training that members of the ORT & SMT would receive to ensure they are prepared to carry out their responsibilities during an oil spill incident.

The purpose of the SPCC Plan within the Combined Plan is to:

- Describe existing prevention measures designed to contain or prevent released oil from the MPC facility from reaching surface waters.
- Provide a physical description of the MPC facility.
- Describe the MPC facility's oil storage provisions, potential to discharge, secondary containment system, and drainage system.
- Describe tank truck unloading/transfer procedures.
- Detail the MPC facility's inspection procedures.
- Discuss MPC's discharge prevention and response training program to ensure MPC personnel are prepared to carry out their responsibilities during an oil spill incident.
- Describe site security procedures.

This Combined Plan has been validated to be consistent with the National Contingency Plan and the USEPA Region 4 Contingency Plan.

## *RESPONSE PLAN COVER SHEET &*

## *GENERAL FACILITY INFORMATION SUMMARY FORM*

| | |
|---|---|
| Facility Name: | McCain Pipeline Company |
| Address: | 8707 Null Road, Lockhart, Mississippi<br>P. O. Box 430, Marion, Mississippi 39342 |
| City: | Marion |
| County: | Lauderdale |
| State: | Mississippi |
| Zip Code: | 39342 |
| Telephone Number: | (601) 632-1118 |
| Facsimile Number: | (601) 632-1194 |

(b) (7)(F) [redacted]

| | |
|---|---|
| Facility Owner & Operator: | McCain Pipeline Company (Owner)<br>Pipeline & Terminal Management Corp. (Operator)<br>Mark Rauch, President,<br>Pipeline & Terminal Management Corp.<br>P.O. Box 270415<br>Houston, Texas 77277-0415 |
| Telephone Numbers: (Owner & Operator) | (713) 627-1700 Business hours<br>(713) 829-0065 Mobile (Mark Rauch)<br>(b) (6) [redacted] (Mark Rauch) |
| Qualified Individual: | Johnny C. Coker, Terminal Manager<br>(601) 632-1118 Office<br>(601) 917-1574 Mobile<br>(b) (6) [redacted] |
| Qualified Individual: (Alternate) | Clayton R. Spears<br>(601) 632-1118 Office<br>(601) 692-8055 Mobile<br>(b) (6) [redacted] |

| | |
|---|---|
| Qualified Individual: (Alternate) | Mary Jones<br>(601) 632-1118/679-2625 Office<br>(601) 692-4186 Mobile |
| Date of Oil Storage Start-up: | 1962 |
| Current Operation: | The McCain Pipeline Company (MPC) operates a bulk fuel storage and pipeline facility on a 2.7-acre site at the northwest corner of Null and Minnow Bucket Roads in Lockhart, Mississippi. The MPC facility receives JP-8 jet fuel from the adjacent Plantation Pipeline. The fuel is transferred through two 8-inch pipelines connected to a (b) (7)(F) [redacted] aboveground storage tank where the product is stored for future transshipment via a 4-inch pipeline to a bulk fuel storage facility (not owned by MPC) (b) (7)(F) [redacted]). |

(b) (7)(F) [redacted]

| | |
|---|---|
| | The 4" JP-8 pipeline extends from 1.5 miles southeast of Lockhart north to Meridian Naval Air Station. The pipeline is approximately 4.5 miles west of the western shoreline of Dalewood Shore Lake. The pipeline is also located near several wetlands and runs underneath rivers or streams that drain into Dalewood Shore Lake. Any of these areas could be potentially impacted by discharge from the pipeline depending on the location at which a failure occurred. Lauderdale County, Mississippi may be affected by a worst-case discharge. The pipeline is believed to be capable of causing significant and substantial harm to the environment in the event of a discharge of fuel because it is located nearby to several environmentally sensitive areas and navigable waters. |
| Line Sections within Response Zone: | The total length of the pipeline is approximately 5 miles and the complete linear distance of the pipeline falls within this response zone. |
| Wellhead Protection Area: | The MPC facility is not in or near a wellhead protection area. Source: Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality |
| SIC Code: | 5171 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Dun and Bradstreet Number: | 00.895-7172 |
| Date(s) and Type(s) of Substantial Expansion(s): | There have been no substantial expansions since the MPC facility began operation in 1962. |
| Date of last update: | May 2011 |

(b) (7)(F)

[redacted]

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of Oil Storage Tanks: | One |

(b) (7)(F)

[redacted]

Facility Distance to Navigable Waters: Mark the appropriate line.

0-1/4 mile _____ ¼-1/2 mile __X__ ½-1 mile _____ >1 mile _____

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

**INTRODUCTION** ..... **II**
**RESPONSE PLAN COVER SHEET & GENERAL FACILITY INFORMATION** ..... **IV**
**APPLICABILITY OF SUBSTANTIAL HARM CRITERIA** ..... **XI**
**P.E. CERTIFICATION** ..... **XII**
**FACILITY CERTIFICATION & MANAGEMENT APPROVAL** ..... **XIII**
**SPILL PREVENTION CONTROL AND COUNTERMEASURE COMPLIANCE INSPECTION PLAN REVIEW PAGE** ..... **XIV**
**PLAN UPDATE** ..... **XV**
**RECORD OF REVISIONS** ..... **XVI**
**CROSS REFERENCE INDEX** ..... **XVII**

**SECTION I EMERGENCY RESPONSE ACTION PLAN** ..... **I-1**
A. IMMEDIATE RESPONSE ACTIONS ..... I-2
B. DUTIES OF QUALIFIED INDIVIDUALS ..... I-4
C. SPILL REPORTING & NOTIFICATIONS ..... I-5
D. FACILITY RESPONSE EQUIPMENT LOCATION, INSPECTION & TESTING ..... I-10
E. FACILITY & SURROUNDING COMMUNITY EVACUATION PLANS & PROCEDURES ..... I-13
F. RESPONSE TEAM DUTIES ..... I-16
G. SOURCE CONTROL & RESPONSE ACTIONS ..... I-18
H. FACILITY DIAGRAMS ..... I-23

**SECTION II FACILITY DESCRIPTION** ..... **II-1**
A. FACILITY LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION ..... II-1
B. DISCHARGE DESCRIPTIONS ..... II-5
C. HYDROLOGICAL AND CLIMATIC CONSIDERATIONS ..... II-7

**SECTION III: SPILL REPORTING PROCEDURE** ..... **III-1**
A. SPILL REPORTING PROCEDURE ..... III-1
B. NOTIFICATION FORM ..... III-3

**SECTION IV: EMERGENCY RESPONSE ORGANIZATION** ..... **IV-1**
A. TIERED RESPONSE ..... IV-1
B. EMERGENCY RESPONSE ORGANIZATION ..... IV-1
C. ONSITE RESPONSE TEAM (ORT) ..... IV-2
D. SPILL MANAGEMENT TEAM (SMT) ..... IV-6
E. FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S ROLE - NATIONAL CONTINGENCY PLAN ..... IV-13

**SECTION V: ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES** ..... **V-1**
A. ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES OF ORT & SMT ..... V-1
B. JOB AIDS ..... V-1
C. ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE ONSITE RESPONSE TEAM (ORT) ..... V-2
D. ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE SPILL MANAGEMENT TEAM (SMT) ..... V-11

**SECTION VI: RESPONSE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM** ..... **VI-1**
A. OVERVIEW ..... VI-1
B. INITIAL RESPONSE AND ASSESSMENT ..... VI-2
C. INITIAL UNIFIED COMMAND MEETING ..... VI-3
D. UNIFIED COMMAND OBJECTIVES MEETING ..... VI-4
E. TACTICS MEETING ..... VI-5
F. PREPARE FOR THE PLANNING MEETING ..... VI-6
G. PLANNING MEETING ..... VI-7
H. INCIDENT ACTION PLAN PREPARATION ..... VI-9
I. OPERATIONS BRIEFING ..... VI-11
J. ASSESS PROGRESS ..... VI-12
K. SPECIAL PURPOSE MEETINGS ..... VI-13

**SECTION VII: DISCHARGE RESPONSE CAPABILITIES & STRATEGIES ..... VII-1**
A. RESPONSE CAPABILITIES ..... VII-1
B. RESPONSE STRATEGIES ..... VII-3
C. IDENTIFICATION OF ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS ..... VII-9
D. PROTECTION OF ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS ..... VII-9
E. WASTE MANAGEMENT ..... VII-11
F. COMMUNICATIONS ..... VII-11
G. COMMAND POST ..... VII-12
H. SITE SECURITY ..... VII-13
I. SURVEILLANCE ..... VII-13
J. EVACUATION PLAN ..... VII-14
K. REPORTS AND DOCUMENTATION ..... VII-17
L. DISCHARGE DETECTION ..... VII-18
M. SOURCE VERIFICATION ..... VII-19
N. SOURCE CONTROL ..... VII-20
O. EMERGENCIES (FIRE) ..... VII-21

**SECTION VIII: IDENTIFICATION OF ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS/RESOURCES VIII-1**
A. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS ..... VIII-1
B. DESCRIPTION OF ECONOMICALLY SENSITIVE AREAS ..... VIII-2
C. RESPONSE ACTIONS TO PROTECT SENSITIVE AREAS/RESOURCES ..... VIII-2
D. WILDLIFE PROTECTION ..... VIII-4

**SECTION IX: SPILL SCENARIOS ..... IX-1**
A. OVERVIEW ..... IX-1
B. LEVEL I SPILL SCENARIO ..... IX-3
C. LEVEL II SPILL SCENARIO ..... IX-5
D. LEVEL III SPILL SCENARIO ..... IX-7

**SECTION X: WASTE MANAGEMENT ..... X-1**
A. TRANSFER, STORAGE, AND DISPOSAL OF WASTES ..... X-1
B. CHARACTERIZATION OF WASTES ..... X-1
C. OILY LIQUID WASTES ..... X-1
D. NON-OILY LIQUID WASTES ..... X-1
E. OILY SOLID/SEMI-SOLID WASTES ..... X-2
F. NON-OILY SOLID/SEMI-SOLID WASTES ..... X-2
G. HAZARDOUS WASTES ..... X-2
H. SEGREGATION OF WASTES ..... X-3
I. STORAGE AND DISPOSAL PROCEDURES ..... X-3
J. TRANSPORTATION PROCEDURES ..... X-8
K. DISPOSAL PROCEDURES ..... X-9
L. RECYCLING ..... X-10
M. TREATMENT ..... X-10

**SECTION XI: DISCHARGE PREVENTION MEASURES ..... XI-1**
A. FACILITY'S CONFORMANCE WITH SPCC REQUIREMENTS ..... XI-1
B. BULK STORAGE AND NON-BULK STORAGE CONTAINERS ..... XI-2
C. CONTAINMENT AND DIVERSIONARY STRUCTURES ..... XI-5
D. FACILITY LOADING/UNLOADING & TRANSFER OPERATIONS ..... XI-7
E. DISCHARGE PREVENTION MEASURES ..... XI-10
F. CONFORMANCE WITH OTHER EFFECTIVE DISCHARGE PREVENTION & CONTAINMENT PROCEDURES ..... XI-12
G. DISCHARGE DRAINAGE CONTROLS & FACILITY DRAINAGE ..... XI-13
H. DISCHARGE POTENTIAL ..... XI-14
I. DISCHARGE REPORTS ..... XI-19
J. INTEGRITY TESTING & BRITTLE FRACTURE EVALUATION ..... XI-20
K. INSPECTIONS ..... XI-21
L. SITE SECURITY ..... XI-23

**SECTION XII: HAZARD EVALUATION ..... XII-1**
A. OVERVIEW ..... XII-1
B. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION ..... XII-1
C. VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS ..... XII-8
D. RISK ANALYSIS ..... XII-14
E. CONTAINMENT AND DRAINAGE PLANNING ..... XII-15

**SECTION XIII: TRAINING AND EXERCISES ..... XIII-1**
A. DESCRIPTION OF FACILITY TRAINING PROGRAM ..... XIII-1
B. DRILL PROCEDURES ..... XIII-3
C. RECORDKEEPING ..... XIII-7
D. DRILL DOCUMENTATION & TRAINING FORMS ..... XIII-7

**SECTION XIV: PLAN REVIEW AND UPDATE PROCEDURES ..... XIV-1**
A. REVIEW AND UPDATE PROCEDURES ..... XIV-1

**APPENDICES**

APPENDIX A: Oil Spill Emergency Response Equipment & OSRO Contract ..... A-1
APPENDIX B: Amendments ..... B-1
APPENDIX C: SPCC & Facility Response Plan Inspection Forms ..... C-1
APPENDIX D: Incident Command System Forms ..... D-1
APPENDIX E: Site Safety and Health Plan ..... E-1
APPENDIX F: Training & Drill Documentation Forms ..... F-1
APPENDIX G: List of Acronyms, Definitions, and References ..... G-1
APPENDIX H: Worksheet for Determining WCD Discharge Volumes ..... H-1

## LIST OF FIGURES

| FIGURES | DESCRIPTION | PAGE |
|---|---|---|
| I-1 | ONSITE RESPONSE TEAM ORGANIZATION CHART | I-16 |
| I-2 | SPILL MANAGEMENT TEAM ORGANIZATION CHART | I-17 |
| I-3A | FACILITY LAYOUT AND DRAINAGE DIAGRAM | I-24 |
| I-3B | FACILITY LAYOUT – TRANSFER EQUIPMENT AND MANIFOLD AREA | I-25 |
| I-4A | DOT PIPELINE ROUTE | I-26 |
| I-4B | DOT PIPELINE SEGMENT 1 | I-27 |
| I-4C | DOT PIPELINE SEGMENT 2 | I-28 |
| I-4D | DOT PIPELINE SEGMENT 3 | I-29 |
| I-4E | DOT PIPELINE SEGMENT 4 | I-30 |
| I-5A | EVACUATION ROUTES | I-31 |
| I-5B | EVACUATION ROUTES | I-32 |
| I-6 | MCCAIN PIPELINE RESPONSE POSTER | I-33 |
| I-7 | WETLANDS MAP | I-34 |
| II-1A | SITE LOCATION MAP | II-10 |
| II-1B | SITE LOCATION MAP | II-11 |
| IV-1 | ONSITE RESPONSE TEAM ORGANIZATION CHART | IV-11 |
| IV-2 | SPILL MANAGEMENT TEAM ORGANIZATION CHART | IV-12 |
| VI-1 | PLANNING CYCLE, MEETINGS, BRIEFINGS AND THE PLANNING CHART | VI-1 |

# LIST OF TABLES


| TABLE | DESCRIPTION | PAGE |
|---|---|---|
| I-1 | INITIAL INCIDENT ASSESSMENT CHECKLIST | I-3 |
| I-2 | QUALIFIED INDIVIDUAL (QI) INFORMATION | I-5 |
| I-3 | EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION LIST | I-6 |
| I-4 | SPILL RESPONSE NOTIFICATION FORM | I-7 |
| I-5 | MCCAIN PIPELINE COMPANY (MPC) OIL SPILL RESPONSE EQUIPMENT | I-10 |
| I-6 | MERIDIAN NAVAL AIR STATION PARTIAL LIST OF RESPONSE EQUIPMENT | I-11 |
| I-7 | LAUDERDALE COUNTY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY (LEMA) RESPONSE EQUIPMENT | I-11 |
| I-8 | LISTING OF FIRE EXTINGUISHERS AT MPC | I-13 |
| I-9 | EVACUATION PLANS | I-13 |
| I-10 | RESPONSE ORGANIZATIONS AVAILABLE TO MPC | I-18 |
| I-11 | MCCAIN PIPELINE COMPANY BULK PETROLEUM STORAGE CONTAINERS | I-23 |
| II-1 | SUMMARY OF TANK INFORMATION | II-4 |
| II-2 | MONTHLY AIR & WATER TEMPERATURES & RAINFALL FOR MERIDIAN, MS | II-8 |
| III-1 | EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION LIST | III-2 |
| III-2 | SPILL RESPONSE NOTIFICATION FORM | III-4 |
| VII-1 | DETAILED INCIDENT ASSESSMENT FORM | VII-4 |
| VII-2 | CLEANUP AND RECOVERY TECHNIQUES | VII-10 |
| VII-3 | EVACUATION PLANS | VII-14 |
| VIII-1 | PROTECTION PRIORITIES | VIII-3 |
| VIII-2 | WILDLIFE PROTECTION TECHNIQUES | VIII-5 |
| X-1 | SHORT TERM STORAGE OPTIONS | X-5 |
| X-2 | SOURCE FOR FRAC TANKS & ROLL OFF BOXES | X-5 |
| X-3 | WASTE TRANSPORTERS | X-6 |
| X-4 | SOIL TREATMENT (THERMAL DESTRUCTION) AND DISPOSAL FACILITIES | X-7 |
| X-5 | GENERIC ANALYTICAL REQUIREMENTS FOR DISPOSAL | X-10 |
| XI-1 | LISTING OF BULK OIL STORAGE TANKS & CONTAINMENT CAPACITIES | XI-3 |
| XI-2 | VOLUME OF FUEL IN PIPELINE SEGMENTS | XI-4 |
| XI-3 | STORAGE TANK FILL & ALARM LEVELS | XI-11 |
| XI-4 | SPILL POTENTIAL ANALYSIS FOR EQUIPMENT FAILURE | XI-15 |
| XI-5 | STORAGE TANK INTERNAL INSPECTION SCHEDULE | XI-20 |
| XII-1 | POTENTIAL SPILLS - PREDICTION OF VOLUME/RATE & DIRECTION OF FLOW | XII-3 |
| XII-2 | HAZARD IDENTIFICATION - TANKS & SECONDARY CONTAINMENT | XII-3 |
| XII-3 | THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES – MERIDIAN, MS | XII-13 |
| XIII-1 | TRIENNIAL DRILL SCHEDULE TERMINAL AND PIPELINE DRILLS | XIII-4 |

*[Intentionally Blank]*

## *APPLICABILITY OF SUBSTANTIAL HARM CRITERIA*

Does the facility transfer oil over-water to or from vessels and does the facility have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 42,000 gallons?

Yes _____ No X

Does the facility have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 1 million gallons and, within any storage area, does the facility lack secondary containment that is sufficiently large to contain the capacity of the largest aboveground oil storage tank plus sufficient freeboard to allow for precipitation within any aboveground oil storage tank area?

Yes _____ No X

Does the facility have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 1 million gallons and is the facility located at a distance (as calculated using the appropriate formula in Appendix C-III to this appendix or a comparable formula) 1) such that a discharge from the facility could cause injury to fish and wildlife and sensitive environments?

Yes X No _____

Does the facility have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 1 million gallons and is the facility located at a distance (as calculated using the appropriate formula in Appendix C-III to this appendix or a comparable formula) such that a discharge from the facility would shut down a public drinking water intake?

Yes _____ No X

Does the facility have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 1 million gallons and has the facility experienced a reportable oil discharge in an amount greater than or equal to 10,000 gallons within the last 5 years?

Yes _____ No X

I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this document, and that based on my inquiry of those individuals responsible for obtaining information, I believe that the submitted information is true, accurate, and complete.

Signature: Mark Rauch

Name (Please type or print): Mark Rauch

Title: President, Pipeline & Terminal Management Corp.

Date: 6-23-2011

X

*[Intentionally Blank]*

## *P.E. CERTIFICATION*

I hereby certify that I have examined the McCain Pipeline Company SPCC Plan, and attest that: I am familiar with the requirements of 40 CFR 112; that I or my agent has visited and examined the facility; that the plan has been prepared in accordance with good engineering practices, including consideration of applicable industry standards, and with the requirements of 40 CFR 112; that procedures for required inspections and testing have been established; and that the Plan is adequate for the facility.

Michael J. Blevins

Printed Name of Registered
Professional Engineer

Michael J. Blevins

Signature of Registered
Professional Engineer

STATE OF TEXAS
M.J. BLEVINS
37100
LICENSED
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

| 6-21-11 | 37100 | TX |
|---|---|---|
| Date | Registration | State |

P. E. SEAL

## *FACILITY CERTIFICATION & MANAGEMENT APPROVAL*

As authorized representative of the owner and operator of the McCain Pipeline Company (MPC) facility, I hereby certify that the MPC has prepared a combined Facility Response Plan and SPCC Plan (Combined Plan) that has the full approval of management with authority to commit the necessary response resources to fully implement the Combined Plan and to expeditiously respond to a release of oil up to a worst case discharge. I also certify that the Combined Plan is in effect at the MPC facility, and that MPC facility personnel are trained in the implementation of the Combined Plan. I further certify that the availability of private personnel and equipment necessary to respond, to the maximum extent practicable, to a worst case discharge or substantial threat of a discharge is ensured by contracts or other approved means.

The SPCC Plan contained within this Combined Plan is a carefully thought out plan, prepared in accordance with good engineering practices and the requirements provided in 40 CFR 112.7 and 112.8. The SPCC Plan will be implemented as described herein, and it will be reviewed and evaluated in accordance with 40 CFR 112.5 (b). The SPCC Plan will be amended whenever there is a change in facility design, construction, operation, or maintenance, which affects the facility's potential to discharge oil to navigable waters. Each technical amendment will be certified by a registered professional engineer and placed in Appendix B.

MPC intends to fully support the provisions of this Combined Plan and will activate this Combined Plan according to the guidelines set forth herein. All personnel with responsibilities covered by this Combined Plan are required to act in accordance with its provisions. The MPC terminal manager is the designated facility representative responsible for oil spill discharge prevention and Mark Rauch, President, Pipeline & Terminal Management Corp., is the person designated to follow through on MPC's commitments for manpower, equipment, and material in the event of a discharge.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Company Representative:** | Mark Rauch |
| **Signature:** | Mark Rauch |
| **Title:** | President, Pipeline & Terminal Management Corp. |
| **Date:** | 6-23-2011 |

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## *SPILL PREVENTION CONTROL AND COUNTERMEASURE COMPLIANCE INSPECTION PLAN REVIEW PAGE*

In accordance with 40 CFR 112.5(b), a review and evaluation of this SPCC Plan is conducted at least once every five years. As a result of this review and evaluation, MPC will amend the SPCC Plan within six months of the review to include more effective prevention and control technology if such technology has been field-proven at the time of review and will significantly reduce the likelihood of a discharge from the facility. Any technical amendment to the SPCC Plan shall be certified by a Professional Engineer within six months after a change in the facility design, construction, operation, or maintenance occurs which materially affects the facility's potential for the discharge of oil as defined in 40 CFR 112.1(b).

I have completed a review & evaluation of the SPCC Plan for the MPC facility. The Plan will be amended or not as indicated below.

| | Review Dates | Signature | Plan will be Amended | Plan will Not be Amended |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | | | | |
| 2. | | | | |
| 3. | | | | |
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## *PLAN UPDATE*

To update your Combined Plan, turn to the designated section and remove the pages listed in the "Discard" column. Next, insert the pages listed under the "Add" column.

| DISCARD | ADD | DESCRIPTION OF REVISION |
|---|---|---|
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## *RECORD OF REVISIONS*

| DATE OF REVISION | DATE REPLACED | PAGES | DESCRIPTION OF REVISION | INITIALS OF PERSON MAKING REVISION |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Change 1: 5/30/11 | | All | Reformatted and revised FRP to include SPCC Plan. | |
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| USEPA – FACILITY RESPONSE PLAN | | |
|---|---|---|
| CROSS REFERENCE INDEX | | |
| **Rule Citation 40 CFR 112 APP. F** | **Description of Rule** | **Location** |
| 1.0 | Model Facility Specific Response Plan | |
| 1.1 | Emergency Response Action Plan | Section I |
| 1.2 | Facility Information | Preface & Section II |
| 1.3 | Emergency Response Information | Section I |
| 1.3.1 | Notification | Sections I & III |
| 1.3.2 | Response Equipment List | Section I & App A |
| 1.3.3 | Response Equipment Testing/Deployment | Sections XI.K & XIII.B |
| 1.3.4 | Personnel | Sections I, III, IV & V |
| 1.3.5 | Evacuation Plan | Sections I & VII.J |
| 1.3.6 | Qualified Individual's Duties | Sections I & IV.C |
| 1.4 | Hazard Evaluation | Section XII |
| 1.4.1 | Hazard Identification | Section XI.B |
| 1.4.2 | Vulnerability Analyses | Section XI.C |
| 1.4.3 | Analysis for the Potential for an Oil Spill | Section XI.D |
| 1.4.4 | Facility Reportable Oil Spill History | Section XI.E |
| 1.5 | Discharge Scenarios | Sections VII & IX |
| 1.5.1 | Small and Medium Discharges | Sections VII.A & IX.B/C |
| 1.5.2 | Worst Case Discharge | Sections VII.A& IX.D |
| 1.6 | Discharge Detection System | Sections VII.L & XI.E |
| 1.6.1 | Discharge Detection by Personnel | Sections VII.L & XI |
| 1.6.2 | Automated Discharge Detection | Sections VII.L & XI |
| 1.7 | Plan Implementation | Sections I,VII & XIV |
| 1.7.1 | Response Resources for Small, Medium, and Worst Case Spills | Section I, VII.A & App A |
| 1.7.2 | Disposal Plans | Section X |
| 1.7.3 | Containment and Drainage Planning | Sects XI.D/G & XII.E |
| 1.8 | Self-Inspection, Drills/Exercises, and Response Training | Sects XI.J/K, XIII & APP F |
| 1.8.1 | Facility Self Inspection | Sect. XI.J/K & App C |
| 1.8.1.1 | Tank Inspection | Sect. XI.J/K & App C |
| 1.8.1.2 | Response Equipment Inspection | Sect XI.K & App C |
| 1.8.1.3 | Secondary Containment Inspection | Sect XI.K & App C |

| USEPA – FACILITY RESPONSE PLAN | | |
|---|---|---|
| CROSS REFERENCE INDEX | | |
| **Rule Citation 40 CFR 112 APP. F** | **Description of Rule** | **Location** |
| 1.8.2 | Facility Drills/Exercises | Section XIII & App F |
| 1.8.2.1 | Qualified Individual Notification Drill Logs | Section XIII & App F |
| 1.8.2.2 | Spill Management Team Tabletop Exercise Logs | Section XIII & App F |
| 1.8.3 | Response Training | Section XIII & App F |
| 1.8.3.1 | Personnel Response Training Log | Section XIII & App F |
| 1.8.3.2 | Discharge Prevention Meeting Log | Section XIII & App F |
| 1.9 | Diagrams | Section I |
| 1.10 | Security | Section XI.L |
| 2.0 | Response Plan Cover Sheet | Preface |
| 3.0 | Acronyms | Appendix G |
| 4.0 | References | Appendix G |

| DOT PHMSA | | |
|---|---|---|
| CROSS REFERENCE INDEX | | |
| **Rule Citation 49 CFR 194** | **Description of Rule** | **Location** |
| 194.103 | Significant & Substantial Harm: Operator Statement | Preface (Pg VI), Sect II.A (Pg II-1&2 & II-7) |
| 194.105 | Worst Case Discharge Determination | Preface & Section II.B, Pg II-7 & APP H |
| 194.107 | **General Response Plan Requirements** | |
| 194.107(a) | Procedures & List of Resources to Respond to a Worst Case Discharge | Preface, Sects I, IV & VII & App A |
| 194.107(b) | Consistency with NCP & ACP<br>• Understanding of federal response structure<br>• Protection of responders<br>• Procedures for use of alternate response strategies<br>• Removal of WCD & mitigation of WCD threat<br>• Identification of environmentally sensitive areas<br>• Describe responsibilities of operator & Gov. agencies in removal of WCD or mitigation of WCD threat<br>• Expedited decision on use of dispersants | Preface, Pg iv<br>IV.E<br>App E<br>N.A. Group I Oil<br>Sect VII<br>Sect VIII<br>Sect IV<br><br>N.A. Group I Oil |
| 194.107(c)(1) | Core Plan Addressing the Following Elements: | |

| DOT PHMSA | | |
|---|---|---|
| CROSS REFERENCE INDEX | | |
| **Rule Citation 49 CFR 194** | **Description of Rule** | **Location** |
| 194.107(c)(1)(i)<br>194.113 | Information Summary<br>• Name & address of operator<br>• Description of response zone<br>• Qualified Individual Information<br>• List of line section(s)<br>• Basis for significant & substantial harm determination<br>• Type of oil & volume of WCD | Preface & Sections I & II |
| 194.107(c)(1)(ii) | Immediate Notification Procedures | Sections I & III |
| 194.107(c)(1)(iii) | Spill Detection & Mitigation Procedures | Sections I & VII |
| 194.107(c)(1)(iv) | OSRO Contact Information | Sections I & III |
| 194.107(c)(1)(v)<br>194.115 | Response Activities & Response Resources<br>Response Resources (OSRO Contract) | Section VII & App A |
| 194.107(c)(1)(vi) | Agency Contact Information | Section I & III |
| 194.107(c)(1)(vii)<br>194.117 | Training Procedures<br>Training Requirements/Records | Section XIII & App F |
| 194.107(c)(1)(viii) | Equipment Testing | Section XI.K |
| 194.107(c)(1)(ix) | Drill Program | Section XIII & App F |
| 194.107(c)(1)(x)<br>194.121 | Response Plan Review & Update Procedures | Section XIV |
| 194.107(c)(2) | Response Zone Summary & Information | Preface & Sects I & II |
| 194.107(c)(3) | Description of Response Management System | Sects IV, V & VI |

# MCCAIN PIPELINE COMPANY

# FACILITY RESPONSE PLAN

# EMERGENCY RESPONSE ACTION PLAN

## CORE PLAN

**FACILITY CONTACT PERSON:**
Johnny C. Coker
Terminal Manager

(601) 632-1118 (Office)
(b) (6) [redacted]
(601) 917-1574 (Mobile)

**FACILITY OWNER & OPERATOR:**
**MCCAIN PIPELINE COMPANY (OWNER)**
**PIPELINE & TERMINAL MANAGEMENT CORP. (OPERATOR)**

**MARK RAUCH**
President, Pipeline & Terminal Management Corp.
(713) 627-1700 (Office)
(713) 829-0065 (Mobile)

# SECTION I: EMERGENCY RESPONSE ACTION PLAN

## *A. IMMEDIATE RESPONSE ACTIONS*

In case of an uncontrolled release of JP-8 onto the ground or into surface water, the initial control measures listed below are to be implemented.

**Immediate steps** to be taken by the Spill Observer/First Responder include the following:

1. **Make an immediate assessment of the incident.**

2. **Stop the discharge & shutoff ignition sources, if safe to do so (e.g., act quickly to secure pumps, valves, motors, open flames, etc.).** If the incident is clearly the result of an operation that the Spill Observer/First Responder can control safely, take immediate steps to correct the operation.

3. **Warn personnel** – Notify all McCain Pipeline Company (MPC) personnel at or near the incident scene and the QI (terminal manager). Also, contact Meridian Naval Air Station (MNAS) Officials for assistance **(i.e., Hazmat Team or Fire Department).** Complete all notifications in Table I-3 below as appropriate. Call for medical assistance if an injury has occurred.

4. **Serve as the OSC/QI** until relieved by higher authority. **Take steps deemed necessary to minimize threats to public health and safety and to reduce the severity of the incident by.**

   - With assistance from Fire Department, determine if spill is safe to respond to and whether evacuation procedures should be instituted. Coordinate evacuation procedures with the Lauderdale Sheriff's Office if required.

   - Activate as necessary, all response organizations (i.e., MPC, MNAS & Lauderdale County Emergency Management Agency (LEMA) Oil Spill Response (OSR) Teams & spill response contractor)

- Isolate the spill area and establish hazard control zones.
- Don appropriate PPE & initiate spill containment – Place containment or sorbent boom around the area as appropriate.
- Supervise spill containment and cleanup procedures until relieved by a higher authority.

| TABLE I-1 |
|---|
| INITIAL INCIDENT ASSESSMENT CHECKLIST |
| ____ Status of all personnel |
| ____ Possible health or fire hazards |
| ____ Time of the spill |
| ____ Type of product spilled & estimated of amount of product spilled |
| ____ Cause of the spill and whether the source is controlled or continuing |
| ____ Location of the tank or pipeline involved |
| ____ Whether the product is contained or not |
| ____ The status of response operations |
| ____ On-scene weather conditions |
| ____ An initial assessment of whether the spilled oil can be contained and cleaned up with onsite equipment, or whether additional equipment is necessary |

## B. *DUTIES OF QUALIFIED INDIVIDUALS*

All discharges in, around, or near the MPC facility are immediately reported to the terminal manager, who is the designated qualified individual (QI) or one of the alternate QI's as listed in Table I-2 below (Note: The QI's & the alternate QI's also serve as members of the facility response team). The QI and alternate QI's have full authority to implement removal actions, including the ability to commit company resources in the event of an oil spill. The duties of the QI and Alternate QI begin with:

- The activation of internal alarms and hazard communication systems to notify facility personnel of a discharge event.
- Next, appropriate notifications, based on the discharge scenario, are made to the MNAS (Hazmat or Fire Department), LEMA, response contractor, Lauderdale Sheriff's Office, Mark Rauch, and other federal, state, and local authorities as provided on the Emergency Notification Phone List in Table I-3. The character, source, volume, weather, time, and location of the discharge is relayed to each notified identity.
- To the extent known by MPC, a hazard assessment pertaining to mixing of the discharged material with water or other stored materials and direct and indirect impacts to human health and the environment is made at the scene and responding personnel are notified of that assessment.
- The QI also assesses, coordinates, and implements those portions of the Combined Plan required for prompt containment and removal of the discharged material.
- The QI obtains authority to access MPC funds if required to ensure cleanup activities.
- Finally, the QI utilizes the Incident Command System to direct cleanup activities until relieved by a higher authority. The other response team members maybe assigned any of the duties listed above as delegated by the QI.

| TABLE I-2<br>MPC QUALIFIED INDIVIDUAL | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | PRIMARY | ALTERNATE | |
| **Name** | Johnny Coker | Clayton Spears | Mary Jones |
| **Position** | Terminal Manager | Terminal Employee | Terminal Employee |
| **Work Address** | McCain Pipeline Company<br>8707 Null Road<br>Lockhart, MS | McCain Pipeline Company<br>8707 Null Road<br>Lockhart, MS | McCain Pipeline Company<br>8707 Null Road<br>Lockhart, MS |
| (b) (6) [redacted] | | | |
| **Work Phone** | (601) 632-1118<br>Fax (601) 632-1194 | (601) 632-1118<br>Fax (601) 632-1194 | (601) 632-1118/679-2625<br>Fax (601) 632-1194 |
| (b) (6) [redacted] | | | |
| **Mobile Phone** | (601) 917-1574 | (601) 692-8055 | |
| **Response Time onsite to Tank Area** | Less than 5 minutes | Less than 5 minutes | Less than 5 minutes |
| **Response Time to Terminal** | 20-25 minutes | 15-20 minutes | 15-20 minutes |
| **Training – Experience** | 40 Hour Hazwoper | 40 Hour Hazwoper | FRP/SPCC Training |

## *C. SPILL REPORTING & NOTIFICATIONS*

In the event of a discharge, the QI or Alternate QI is responsible for the following notifications listed in order of priority. The telephone is the primary method of communication by which these notifications are made. However, if phone lines are down, cellular phones are used as a secondary communication method. The Emergency Notification Phone List and Response Notification form (Table I-4) are posted next to each telephone at the facility and are included in Section III of the Plan.

**(Note: Immediate notification is required to the National Response Center for any spill that threatens to enter or enters navigable waters. Do not wait to obtain all information before notifying the NRC).**

| TABLE I-3<br>EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION LIST | |
|---|---|
| **CONTACT** | **TELEPHONE NUMBER** |
| 1. MNAS Fire Department<br>Captain | (601) 679-8888<br>(601) 604-2974 |
| 2. MNAS Hazmat Team | (601) 679-3452<br>(601) 679-2352 |
| 3. U.S. Environmental Services (Primary Response Contractor)<br>24 hours, 1075 Mendell Davis Dr Jackson, MS 39272 | 1-888-279-9930<br>(601) 372-3232 |
| 4. Lauderdale Emergency Management Agency (LEMA) Co-op response equipment | (601) 482-9852 |
| 5. Eagle/SWS (Secondary Response Contractor)<br>2630 Queenstown Road, Birmingham, AL 35210 | (205) 533-3407<br>1-800-852-8878 |
| 6. Mark Rauch - MPC Houston Office: Report any spill immediately to the Houston office of MPC | (713) 627-1700 Office<br>(b) (6) [redacted]<br>(713) 829-0065 Mobile |
| 7. National Response Center | (800) 424-8802 (24 hours)<br>(202) 267-2675 (24 hours) |
| 8. Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality | (601) 352-9100 |
| **ADDITIONAL CONTACTS AS NEEDED** | |
| 9. Lauderdale Sheriff Office<br>Dispatch | (601) 482-9800<br>(601) 486-4952 |
| 10. Volunteer Fire Department | (601) 482-9856 |
| 11. Air Care (Primary)<br>Jackson Helicopters Charters (Secondary) | 1 888 862 -2345<br>(800) 615-1655 |
| 12. Homeland Security | (601) 484-6891 |
| 13. NAS Fuel Farm | (601) 679-2565<br>(601) 679-2536 Office |
| 14. NAS Environmental | (601) 679-2922 |
| 15. Defense Fuel QAR | (205) 668-4556 Office<br>(205) 617-1101 Cell |
| 16. Defense Fuel Region America | (713) 718-3886 ext. 120, 129<br>(800) 286-7633 (24 hours) |
| 17. MPC Insurance Agent (Wells Fargo) | (713) 507-4700 |
| 18. Bill Pence | (407) 649-4095 Office<br>(b) (6) [redacted]<br>(407) 421-4660 Mobile |

| TABLE I-4 SPILL RESPONSE NOTIFICATION FORM | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| REPORTING PARTY INFORMATION | | | | | | | |
| INITIAL NOTIFICATION TO NRC MUST NOT BE DELAYED PENDING COLLECTION OF ALL INFORMATION | | | | | | | |
| REPORTER'S LAST NAME: | | FIRST: | | M.I.: | | | |
| PHONE NUMBERS: DAY: | (601) 632-1118 | EVENING: | | MOBILE: | | | |
| COMPANY: | McCain Pipeline Company | | | | | | |
| ORGANIZATION TYPE: | Petroleum Terminal | | | | | | |
| YOUR POSITION: | | | | | | | |
| ADDRESS: | 8707 NULL ROAD, LOCKHART, MISSISSIPPI | | | | | | |
| CITY: | LOCKHART | STATE: | MISSISSIPPI | ZIP: | 39364 | | |
| WERE MATERIALS DISCHARGED? (Y/N): | | CONFIDENTIAL (Y/N) | | | | | |
| MEETING FEDERAL OBLIGATIONS TO REPORT? (Y/N): | | DATE CALLED: | | | | | |
| CALLING FOR RESPONSIBLE PARTY? (Y/N): | | TIME CALLED: | | | | | |
| INCIDENT DESCRIPTION | | | | | | | |
| SOURCE AND/OR CAUSE OF INCIDENT: | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| DATE: | | TIME OF INCIDENT: | | AM/PM | | | |
| INCIDENT ADDRESS/LOCATION: | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| NEAREST CITY: | MERIDIAN | STATE: | MS | COUNTY: | LAUDERDALE | ZIP: | 39301 |
| DISTANCE FROM CITY: | MERIDIAN | UNITS: | MILES 10 | DIRECTION FROM CITY: NORTHEAST | | | |
| SECTION: | | TOWNSHIP: | | RANGE: | | | |
| CONTAINER TYPE: | | TANK CAPACITY: | | UNITS: | | | |
| FACILITY CAPACITY: | 3,360,000 | UNITS: | GALLONS | | | | |

| TABLE I-4 SPILL RESPONSE NOTIFICATION FORM | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FACILITY LATITUDE: | DEGREES | 32° N | MINUTES | 29' | SECONDS | 00" |
| FACILITY LONGITUDE: | DEGREES | 88° W | MINUTES | 33' | SECONDS | 31" |

| MATERIAL RELEASED (CHRIS Code) | RELEASED QUANTITY | UNIT OF MEASURE | MATERIAL RELEASED IN WATER | QUANTITY | UNIT OF MEASURE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| JP-8<br>Chris Code JPV | | | | | |
| Glycol Ether<br>Chris Code DGM | | | | | |

| RESPONSE ACTION | |
|---|---|
| ACTIONS TAKEN TO CORRECT, CONTROL OR MITIGATE INCIDENT | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |

| IMPACT | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| NUMBER OF INJURIES: | | NUMBER OF FATALITIES: | |
| WERE THERE EVACUATIONS? (Y/N): | | NUMBER OF EVACUATIONS: | |
| WAS THERE ANY DAMAGE? (Y/N): | | DAMAGE IN DOLLARS (APPROX.): | |
| MEDIUM AFFECTED: | | | |
| | | | |
| DESCRIPTION: | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| MORE INFORMATION ABOUT MEDIUM: | | | |
| | | | |
| ANY INFORMATION ABOUT THE INCIDENT NOT RECORDED ELSEWHERE IN THE REPORT: | | | |
| | | | |

| TABLE I-4 SPILL RESPONSE NOTIFICATION FORM | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ATMOSPHERIC AND WATER CONDITIONS** | | | | | |
| **ATMOSPHERIC** | | | **WATER (If Known)** | | |
| WIND SPEED: | | MPH | RIVER LEVEL: | | |
| WIND DIRECTION FROM: | | | RIVER SPEED: | | FEET/SECOND |
| AIR TEMPERATURE: | | °F | RIVER DIRECTION: | | |
| VISIBILITY: | | MILES | | | |
| PRECIPITATION: | | | WATER TEMPERATURE: | | °F |

| **CALLER NOTIFICATION** | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **YES/NO** | | **WHO** | | **TIME/DATE** | |
| MNAS FIRE DEPARTMENT<br>(601) 679-8888 | | | | | | |
| MNAS HAZMAT TEAM<br>(601) 679-3452 | | | | | | |
| U.S.E.S. 1-888-279-9930<br>(601) 372-3232 | | | | | | |
| LEMA (601) 482-9852 | | | | | | |
| Eagle/SWS (205) 533-3407<br>1 800 852-8878 | | | | | | |
| MARK RAUCH<br>(713) 627-1700 Office<br>(b) (6) [redacted]<br>(713) 829-0065 MOBILE | | | | | | |
| NATIONAL RESPONSE CENTER (NRC)<br>1 800 424-8802 (24 HRS) | | | | | | |
| MSDEQ<br>(601) 352-9100 | | | | | | |
| Others | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | |
| **Qualified Individual/On-Scene Commander** | | **Date** |

## D. FACILITY RESPONSE EQUIPMENT AND LOCATION

The MNAS OSR Team and LEMA are the primary first responders to an oil spill incident occurring at the MPC facility because of their close proximity to the facility. USES and Eagle/SWS are the secondary responders with USES being the designated Oil Spill Removal Organization. A list of response equipment that is immediately available to MPC is listed below by response organization.

### Oil Spill Response Equipment

| Table I-5<br>McCain Pipeline Company Response Equipment | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Equipment Type** | **Quantity** | **Location** |
| **Containment Equipment** | | |
| Hard boom 2in x 4in | 200 Feet | MPC storage building |
| Hard boom 2in x 6in | 200 Feet | Fuel filter station |
| Absorbent boom | 200 Feet | MPC storage building |
| Absorbent pads | One bundle | MPC storage building |
| **Recovery Equipment** | | |
| Diaphragm pump 1 inch | One | MPC storage building |
| Air compressor | One | MPC storage building |
| Diesel operated pump | One | MPC storage building |
| Hand pump | One | MPC storage building |
| Shovel | Two | MPC storage building |
| Axe | One | MPC storage building |
| Rake | One | MPC storage building |
| Wheelbarrow | One | MPC storage building |
| **Miscellaneous Equipment** | | |
| Pickup truck | One | Terminal grounds |
| ATV 4 wheel | One | Terminal grounds |
| Hand tools | One set | MPC storage building |

| Table I-6<br>Meridian Naval Air Station Partial Response Equipment List | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Equipment Type** | **Quantity** | **Location** |
| **Containment Boom** | | |
| Harbor Boom | 24,000 Ft | MNAS |
| **Response Boat** | | |
| 16 foot Jon Boat with 25 HP motor | One | MNAS |
| **Recovery Equipment** | | |
| Pump & Ditch Witch vacuum excavator | 1 each | MNAS |
| Absorbent booms<br>Absorbent booms<br>Absorbent pads | 11 bales (4 booms/bale)<br>12 boxes (20 booms/box)<br>4 bales (200 pads/bale) | MNAS |
| Bull Dozer, Back Hoe, Grader Crane | 1 each | MNAS |

| Table I-7<br>LEMA – Meridian Mutual Aid Group Response Trailer | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Equipment Type** | **Description** | **Quantity** |
| **Response Boat** | | |
| Jon boat with motor | 16 Foot | 1 |
| **Containment Boom** | | |
| Hard boom | 10 inch | 500 Feet |
| Hard boom | 6 inch | 500 Feet |
| **Sorbent Materials** | | |
| Sorbent pads | Bundles | 3 |
| **Personal Protective Equipment** | | |
| Bug repellent | Cans | 2 |
| Work vests | Each | 6 |
| Hip waders (boots) | Pairs | 3 |
| Rubber boots | Pairs | 2 |
| Leather gloves | Pairs | 3 |
| Rubber/Neoprene gloves | Box | 1 |
| Vinyl gloves | Box | 1 |
| Petroleum gloves | Pairs | 1 |
| Safety glasses | Pairs | 20 |
| Duct tape | Rolls | 3 |

| Table I-7<br>LEMA – Meridian Mutual Aid Group Response Trailer | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Equipment Type** | **Description** | **Quantity** |
| First aid kit | Each | 1 |
| Drums | 55-gallons | 2 |
| Rake | Each | 1 |
| Post hole digger | Each | 1 |
| Shovels | Each | 2 |
| **Miscellaneous Equipment** | | |
| Nylon Rope | Sections from 10 to 150 feet | Misc. |
| Nylon rope throws | | 2 |
| Bunge cords | | Misc. |
| Flash lights | | 2 |
| Tarps | 8 x1 0 | 2 |
| T-posts | 6 feet | 12 |
| T- post driver | | 2 |
| PVC pipe & connectors | | Misc. |
| Lopping shears | | 1 |
| Ditch bank blade | | 1 |
| Sledge hammer | 4 lbs | 1 |
| Hand saw | 15 inch | 1 |
| Shop rags | Box | 1 |
| Light towers | Tripod | 2 |
| Hand towels | Pack | 1 |
| Potable water | Cases | 1 |

A list of USES's (primary OSRO) oil spill response equipment and MNAS's Hazmat response equipment is listed in Appendix A.

**Facility Response Equipment Inspection & Testing**

Response equipment inspections are conducted during monthly preventative maintenance schedules and during equipment deployment drills. All equipment is maintained in good operating condition in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations. The MPC Terminal Manager is responsible for maintaining and testing all response equipment located at the MPC facility. USES is responsible for maintaining and testing all response equipment located off-site as well as any

equipment mobilized to the site by USES. A copy of the oil spill equipment inspection and testing form is provided in Appendix C.

**Fire Fighting Equipment**

MPC maintains four 20-lb dry chemical fire extinguishers, which are located throughout the MPC facility. The location of each fire extinguisher is provided in the table below.

| Table I-8<br>McCain Pipeline Company Fire Extinguishers | |
|---|---|
| **Location** | **Type** |
| Terminal Office | Dry Chemical - 20 Lbs |
| Pipeline Pressure Chart | Dry Chemical - 20 Lbs |
| Electrical Rack | Dry Chemical - 20 Lbs |
| Jet Fuel Storage Tank @ ATG | Dry Chemical - 20 Lbs |

The MNAS Fire Department also has six fire trucks and three pumper trucks available for emergency response at the MPC facility.

## *E. FACILITY & SURROUNDING COMMUNITY EVACUATION PLANS & PROCEDURES*

The QI, with support from other facility personnel, is responsible for assessing the incident situation and determining the need for evacuations. The QI is also responsible for directing evacuations of the storage facility and immediate vicinity around the terminal. The Evacuation Plan will become effective upon verbal notification by the QI or designated personnel. Evacuation activities will proceed in accordance with routes identified in the site evacuation diagram Figure I-4 and the procedures set forth below.

| Table I-9<br>EVACUATION PLANS | |
|---|---|
| **TOPIC** | **DESCRIPTION** |
| • **Location of stored materials** | Limited quantities of materials are stored and used onsite. The bulk of the hazardous materials are JP-8 (petroleum hydrocarbon), and ethylene glycol (methyl cellosolve) a fuel system ice inhibitor. All other chemicals are used and stored in consumer size quantities. Locations of the storage tanks are shown in Figure I-3A. |

| Table I-9<br>EVACUATION PLANS | |
|---|---|
| **TOPIC** | **DESCRIPTION** |
| • **Hazard imposed by spilled materials (MSDS)** | Material Safety Data Sheets are maintained onsite. Health hazards associated with JP-8 fuel and ethylene glycol are:<br>• Inhalation, ingestion and skin contact hazards from potential exposure to benzene, toluene, xylene & PAH's.<br>• Combustibility hazard (flash points 125°F or above)<br>• Possible cancer hazard (PAHs - Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons) |
| • **Spill flow direction** | See Table XI-4 for a prediction of spill flow direction. Actual direction is also dependent upon:<br>• Wind<br>• Immediate Area Drainage<br>• Air and Fuel Temperature<br>• Immediate Physical Barriers<br>• Surface characteristics (soil, asphalt, etc.)<br>• Location of release<br>• Condition of release (line pressure, location of break, etc.)<br>• River/creek flow conditions (Creeks generally flow towards the east |
| • **Prevailing wind directions and speed** | Call Weather service (see Emergency Notification Phone List) for current conditions. |
| • **Water currents, tides, or wave conditions (if applicable)** | MPC is adjacent to an unnamed pond, which overflows to Possum Creek. Use visual observation to determine creek flow conditions. |
| • **Arrival route of emergency response personnel and response equipment** | Arrival route of emergency response will approach the MPC facility from Minnow Bucket Road and enter the Main Gate on Null Road. In the event of an emergency that warrants evacuation, the local Police Department will be contacted to block off streets and limit travel in the vicinity of the site to emergency and rescue vehicles to and from the MPC facility. |
| • **Evacuation routes (see Figure I-4)**<br>• **Alternative routes of evacuation** | Persons not involved in emergency response efforts (visitors, contractors, vendors, etc.) shall leave the MPC bulk storage facility area. The QI will remain at the site or Incident Command Post and perform response-related tasks; however, the QI will likewise exit the facility if life-threatening conditions are present.<br><br>**Primary route:** The main exit from the MPC terminal is the front gate on Null Road. All personnel should exit the front gate and proceed to the intersection of Null Road and Minnow Bucket Road where a head count will be taken. The route of evacuation is shown on Figures I-5A & I-5B.<br><br>**Alternate route:** If the primary gate is blocked or is in the path of the spill all personnel should use the secondary exit gate near the storage shed. All personnel should exit this gate onto the plantation pipeline right of way and head northeast to Null Road. |

| Table I-9<br>EVACUATION PLANS | |
|---|---|
| **TOPIC** | **DESCRIPTION** |
| • **Transportation of injured personnel to nearest emergency medical facility** | Injured personnel will be transported by ambulance to the Anderson Regional Medical Center located at 2124 14th Street, Meridian, MS PH: (601) 553-6404. Call 911 for medical assistance. |
| • **Location of alarm/notification systems** | Handheld two-way FM radios are located in office. All personnel that leave office area will carry a radio. Due to the size of the terminal and the limited number of employees involved, the signal for emergency evacuation will be communicated verbally and/or via hand held radio. |
| • **Centralized check-in area for roll call** | The primary check-in location is the corner of Null Road and Minnow Bucket Road and the secondary location is the corner of Minnow bucket Road and State Road 45. The QI shall be responsible for accounting for all persons on-site following an emergency and notifying the police or fire department if any person is believed missing. |
| • **Mitigation command center location** | An Incident Command Post (ICP) will be established by the QI or the Incident Commander depending on the type and magnitude of the emergency (e g., Catastrophic spill, major fire, or multiple events) and the location of the incident. The designated ICP locations are as follows:<br>**Primary ICP: MPC Office or Corner of Minnow Bucket Road & SR 45**<br>**Alternate ICP: LEMA Emergency Operations Center** |
| • **Location of shelter at MPC facility** | The designated place of shelter within the MPC bulk storage facility is the **MPC Office**; however, in the event of an evacuation, persons shall proceed directly to the primary location at the corner of Null Road and Minnow Bucket Road or the secondary location at the corner of Minnow Bucket Road and State Road 45 as directed by the QI. At this location, a head count can be accomplished and further instructions given. |

## Evacuation Procedures for Surrounding Area

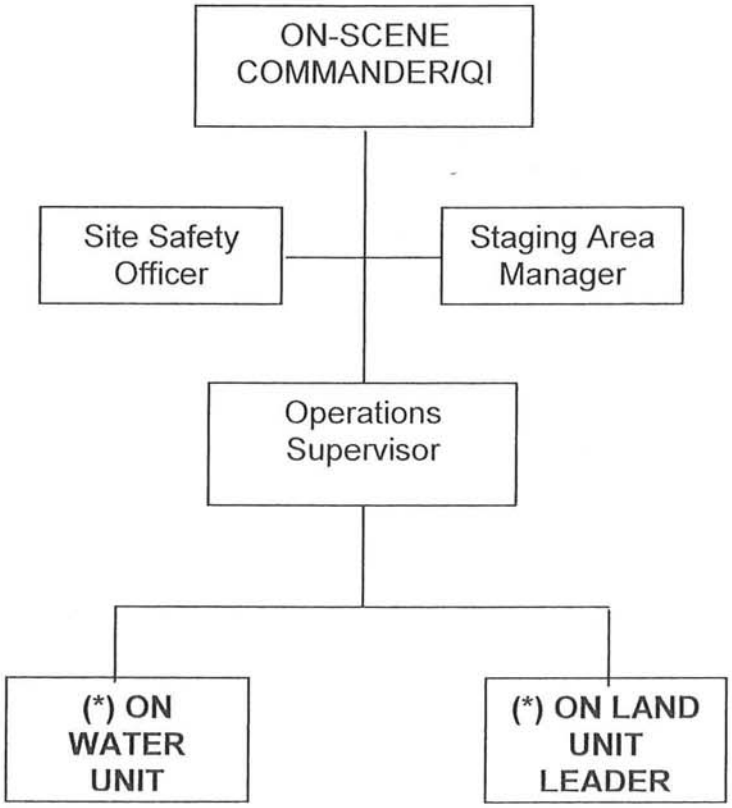
In the event that evacuation of the surrounding areas is deemed necessary, the QI shall contact the Lauderdale County Sherriff's Office and the Lauderdale County Emergency Management Agency. The QI shall advise each agency of the nature of the emergency, the reason for requesting an evacuation, and the location and phone number where the QI can be reached. Evacuation of communities is the responsibility of local emergency response authorities (such as Lauderdale County Sherriff and local fire departments) working in concert with the QI and emergency response contractor.

## *F. RESPONSE TEAM DUTIES*

MPC maintains a small on-site response team (ORT) that is composed of MPC personnel. In addition, the MNAS oil spill response team provides initial response capability (Figure I-1). These individuals would fill the positions of the ORT and serve as the first responders to any incident that would occur from the MPC facility. The positions of the ORT include:

- OSC/QI
- Site Safety Officer
- Operations Supervisor (Note: OSC/QI may also fill this role for small incidents)
- On Water Unit Leader
- On Land Unit Leader

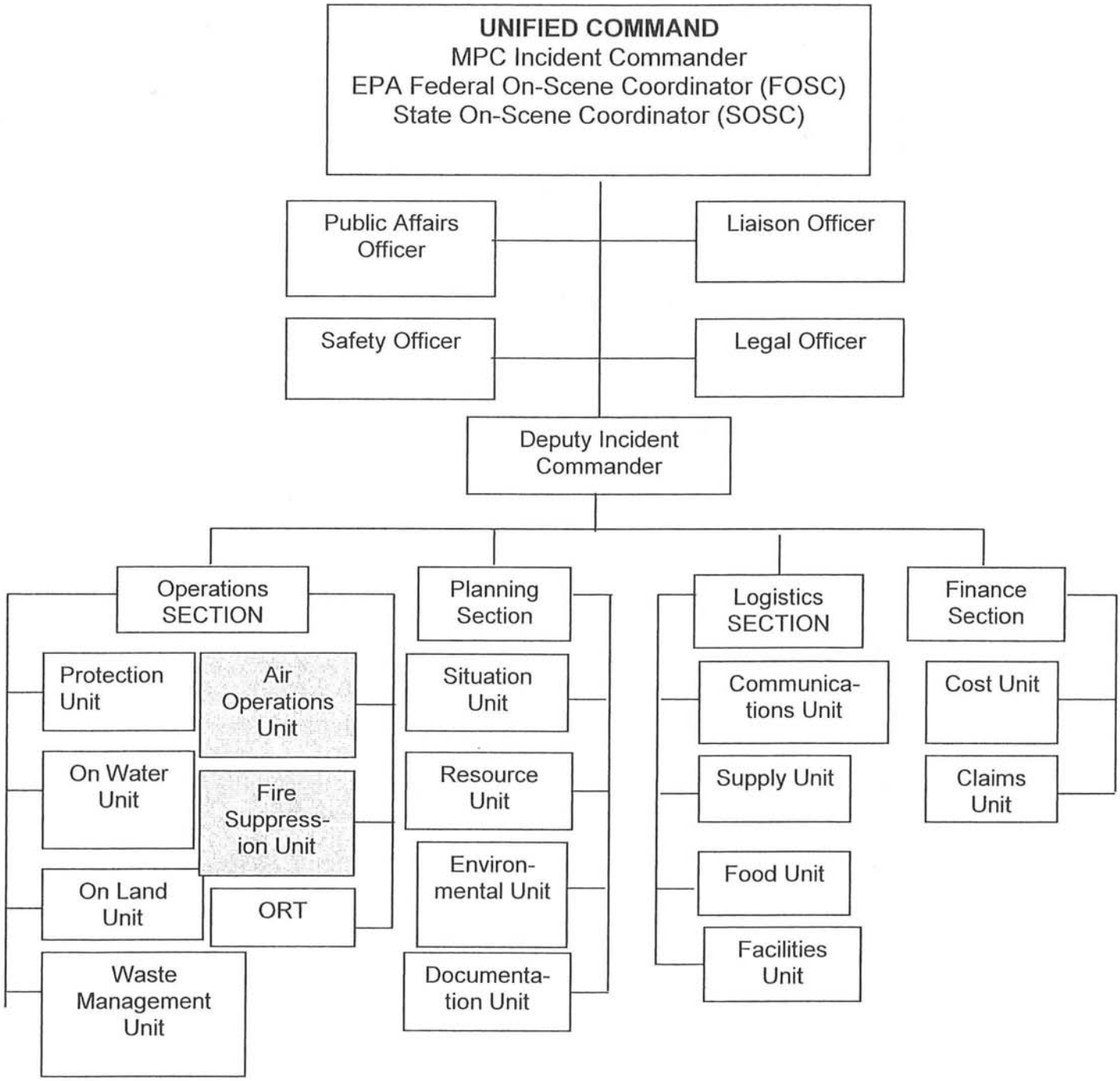
**FIGURE I-1 MPC ONSITE RESPONSE TEAM (ORT) ORGANIZATION CHART**




* Tactical responders added as needed

## FIGURE I-2 MPC SPILL MANAGEMENT TEAM (SMT) ORGANIZATION CHART

During a Level II or III incident, MPC's Spill Management Team would be activated to include the functions depicted below. The primary OSRO will provide personnel and equipment to meet Worst Case Discharge requirements.




Shaded Positions Staffed by Other Agencies

The following is a list of emergency response organizations that can respond to an incident at the MPC facility along with their response times. Contact information is provided in Table I-3.

| Table I-10<br>Response Organizations Available to MPC | |
|---|---|
| **Response Organization** | **Response Time** |
| McCain Pipeline Company Response Team | 30 to 45 minutes |
| Meridian Naval Air Station Fire Dept/Hazmat Team | <30 minutes |
| Lauderdale Emergency Management Agency | <60 minutes |
| US Environmental Services (Response Contractor) | <2 hours |
| Eagle/SWS (Response Contractor) | <4 hours |

## *G. SOURCE CONTROL & RESPONSE ACTIONS*

With assistance on the way from the primary Oil Spill Removal Organization (OSRO), the ORT's primary role will be to secure the source of the discharge by shutting down pumps and closing appropriate valves (if safe to do so) and to limit the spread of the spill. All source control measures and response activities will be directed by the QI. Specific source control and response strategies will depend on the location of the spill but will generally included the following actions.

### Source Control

- **Transfer Equipment** – If a manifold fails, shut down upstream pumps, close upstream valves. If a hose failure is encountered shut down upstream pumps, close upstream valves and drain hose into secondary containment, if feasible.

- **Tank Overflow** – If the source of the spill is identified as a tank leaking or overflowing, shut down pump operations and close fill line valve.

- **Tank Failure** – If the source of the spill is identified as a catastrophic tank failure (i.e., collapse) and safety conditions permit, contain the oil within the secondary containment area and shut down all valves associated with the tank. If this is not possible, utilize earth-moving equipment to create temporary berms to prevent the spill from spreading.

- **Piping Rupture** – If the source originates from a pipeline (low pressure), shut down pumps, close pipeline block valves on both side of the spill, and drain blocked section of line. If the source originates from a pipeline (high pressure), shut down pumps, close pipeline block valves on both sides of the spill, construct

or obtain temporary containment, and bleed pressure from the pipeline into containment.

- **Equipment Failure** – For equipment failures, upstream valves will be closed and the appropriate lines or vessels will be drained or, if pressurized, will be bled down into containment structures.

- **Explosion or Fire** – In case of fire,
  (1) Stop operations, shutdown pumps, close valves and warn others.
  (2) Notify terminal manager, Houston office and MNAS & Volunteer Fire Departments if needed (see Table I-3 for phone numbers)
  (3) Extinguish the fire using hand extinguishers, dry chemical extinguishers, or dirt or sand if the fire is small and it is safe to do so.
  (4) Fire fighters should control or disperse vapors and cool heated structures;
  (5) Emergency responders should divert/control runoff; and recover product(s). Appropriately trained personnel will secure the sources of discharge by appropriate means and deploy containment and control equipment to contain the spilled material. The QI will implement other response activities as needed.
  (6) In the event of an uncontrolled release, notify the response contractor, other federal, state, and local officials as set forth in the Emergency Notification Phone List.

**General Response Actions**

- **Land-based spills:** To contain a spill on land, deploy sorbent boom around or in the path of the spreading fuel or construct dams, or ditches to stop the flow of fuel. Sorbent pads, pumps or vacuum trucks can be used to remove free product. Collected fuel/water should be stored in drums, vacuum trucks or frac tanks for proper disposal.

- **Surface water spills:** If the spill reaches surface water, responders should quickly determine the direction the spill is moving by observing the water flow direction. (Note: current flow velocity and wind speed/direction will drive the direction of the spill). After determining the spill direction, consult the booming strategies & environmental sensitivity map in Figures I-6 (Response Poster) and I-7 (Wetland Map) at the end of this section to determine appropriate boom deployment locations and requirements. In general, responders should deploy containment boom down current to either deflect the fuel to a shoreline for recovery or surround the perimeter of the spill if there is little water velocity or wind speed. If product cannot be contained, review the above figures to determine sensitive areas in the path of the spill and deploy containment boom and/or sorbent boom to protect thee areas. Sorbent pads, pumps, skimmers and vacuum trucks can be used to recover free product from the water. Collected

fuel/water should be stored in drums, vacuum trucks or frac tanks for proper disposal.

**Response Capability to Small, Medium & Worst-case Discharges**

- A "small discharge" (up to 2,100 gallons) requires initial containment measures by MPC employees to deploy sorbent boom (stored on-site) to minimize the area contaminated. Detection of a small discharge is immediately relayed to the QI who is responsible for setting the FRP into action. The QI shall also verify the locked, closed position of the secondary containment drain valve. If the spill is in the secondary containment system, then it may be removed through this drain system to minimize the impacted area. Recovery efforts will require a vacuum truck to pick up spilled fuel. A 3,000-gallon truck/trailer unit with a 119 bph (de-rated) capacity will be adequate to contain and transport recovered volumes. If the recovery area is inaccessible by truck, the air-operated diaphragm pumps (1") will be required. Contaminated soil will be excavated and temporarily stored at the MPC facility on impermeable ground liners placed inside the secondary containment area. The minimum equipment dispatched by USES (2-hour response time) will include 500' of sorbent boom, pitch forks, shovels, a vacuum truck with 200' of hose, backhoe, three (3) sorbent boom containers, two (2) sorbent pad containers, one personnel decontamination unit, one 16' boat if the spill reached the adjacent pond, and any other equipment deemed potentially necessary by the QI. In addition, oil recovery devices (ORDs) with an effective daily recovery rate of at least 2,122 barrels are available within 2 hours of detection of the discharge. The storage tanks located at the MPC facility and the tank trucks available through USES are more than sufficient to meet the required small discharge volume daily storage capacity of 4,200 gallons. If additional storage capacity is required, it is available through the rental of "frac" tanks. If the discharge reached the adjacent pond, it will be naturally contained, and recovery efforts will shift to an on-water recovery. The pond has standing timber and is too small for a skirted containment boom, so sorbent booms will be deployed on the surface, and maneuvered to concentrate the spill in a small area. Sorbent booms should also be placed at the water's edge around the shoreline to protect the bank area. A small skimmer or vacuum pump may be used to recover fuel from the surface of the pond. The pond has standing, dead timber requiring caution in maneuvering the boat.

- A "medium discharge" (2,100 to 36,000 gallons) requires initial containment measures by MPC employees to deploy sorbent boom (stored on-site) to minimize the area contaminated. Detection of a medium discharge is immediately relayed to the QI who is responsible for setting the FRP into action. The QI shall also verify the locked, closed position of the secondary containment drain valve. If the spill is in the secondary containment system, then it may be recovered through this drain system to minimize the impacted area. Recovery efforts will require vacuum trucks to pick up spilled fuel. If the recovery area is inaccessible by truck, then air-operated diaphragm pumps (1") will be required. Contaminated soil will be excavated and temporarily stored at the MPC facility on impermeable ground liners placed inside

the secondary containment area. The minimum equipment dispatched by USES (2-hour response time) will include 1,000 feet of sorbent boom, pitch forks, shovels, vacuum trucks, each with a 200' hose, a backhoe, five (5) sorbent boom containers, four (4) sorbent pad containers, one personnel decontamination unit, one 16' boat if the spill reached or overflows the adjacent pond, and any other equipment deemed potentially necessary by the QI. In addition, oil recovery devices (ORDs) with an effective daily recovery rate of at least 5,000 barrels are available within 4 hours of detection of the discharge. If the discharge reaches the adjacent pond, it can be naturally contained, and recovery efforts will shift to an on-water recovery. The pond has standing timber and is too small for a skirted containment boom, so sorbent booms will be deployed on the surface, and maneuvered to concentrate the spill in a small area. A small skimmer or vacuum pump may be used to recover fuel from the surface of the pond. A boat will be necessary to deploy and collect sorbent material. The pond has standing, dead timber requiring certain caution in maneuvering the boat. Approximately 400 feet of containment boom is available onsite, 1,000 feet is available from LEMA within 1 hour and 24,000 feet is available from MNAS within 1 hour for fuel containment and shoreline protection. The required total temporary storage capacity is available in on-site storage, or through rental of "frac" tanks, and exceeds the required minimum. If the spill breaches the secondary containment and subsequently overflows the adjacent pond, additional containment crews will be dispatched by USES to points along Possum Creek up to Dalewood Shores Lake. Access to potential recovery sites along Possum Creek is from Minnow Bucket Road, which generally parallels the creek in an easterly direction.

- The **worst-case** discharge (WCD) is determined to be (b) (7)(F) [redacted] barrels). Since the discharge would not impact a high-volume port, ORDs are able to arrive on-scene within the time specified for the applicable response tier listed below.

| Tier | Hours |
|---|---|
| 1 | 12 |
| 2 | 36 |
| 3 | 60 |

MPC stores non-persistent or Group I fuel, which would impact rivers or inland water bodies if a worst-case discharge occurred. The following required effective daily recovery rates for water and the temporary daily storage capacity were determined for each response tier:

| | Tier 1 | Tier 2 | Tier 3 |
|---|---|---|---|
| On-water Recovery Capacity | 80,640 gpd<br>1,920 bpd | 107,520 gpd<br>2,560 bpd | 161,280 gpd<br>3,840 bpd |
| Daily Storage Capacity | 161,280 gpd<br>3,840 bpd | 215,040 gpd<br>5,120 bpd | 322,560 gpd<br>7,680 bpd |

The shoreline cleanup volume is determined to be (b) (7)(F) [redacted] barrels), which is 10 percent of the total worst-case discharge volume. Equipment (pumps, vacuum trucks/tanks, and pump trucks) capable of meeting the required effective daily recovery rate is available within the required response time from USES. The storage capacity located at MPC and USES facilities in Mississippi, Alabama, and Tennessee exceeds (b) (7)(F) [redacted] and is available within the required response time frames. A complete list of emergency response equipment available from USES within the southern Gulf coast region is presented in Appendix A.

The strategy for containment and recovery of the WCD follows the previously described methods; however, USES would deploy the maximum available resources to the area. Additionally, air reconnaissance will be required to survey the impacted area in order to dispatch cleanup crews. Air support is available at the local Meridian (MS) airport, and the line flyer for air patrol inspection (Ricky Daniels, 601-876-2970) is under contract and available.

**Documentation of Response Decisions, Activities, and Costs**

MPC will use the standard forms in the National Interagency Incident Management System (NIIMS) to document response decisions, activities, and costs. A copy of these forms is presented in Appendix D.

| TABLE I-11 | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MCCAIN PIPELINE COMPANY BULK PETROLEUM STORAGE CONTAINERS | | | | | |
| TANK ID | CONTENTS | (b) (7)(F) [redacted] | TANK TYPE / DATE OF INSTALLATION | (b) (7)(F) [redacted] | LEAK DETECTION SYSTEM/ ALARM |
| Tank (80001) | JP-8 Fuel | [redacted] | Single-Walled Floating Roof Steel AST/1961 | [redacted] | Direct visual gauge (at ground level) and a Saab Radar gauge |
| Tank (16001) | Water Bottoms | [redacted] | Single-Walled Fixed Cone Roof Steel AST/2008 | [redacted] | Direct visual gauge (at ground level) |
| Tank 6001 | (*)FSII | [redacted] | Fixed Cone Roof Steel AST | [redacted] | Direct visual gauge (at ground level) |

(*) FSII -Fuel System Ic [redacted] col monomethyl ether) non-petroleum product.

## *H. FACILITY DIAGRAMS*

The following pages contain the MPC facility diagrams. Figures I-3A and I-3B depict the MPC facility layout. Figures I-4A through I-4E show the locations of the DOT pipeline. Figure I-5A and I-5B depict the evacuation routes and regrouping areas in case of a serious discharge. Figure I-6 presents the booming strategies and Figure I- 7 shows the environmentally sensitivity areas near the MPC facility.

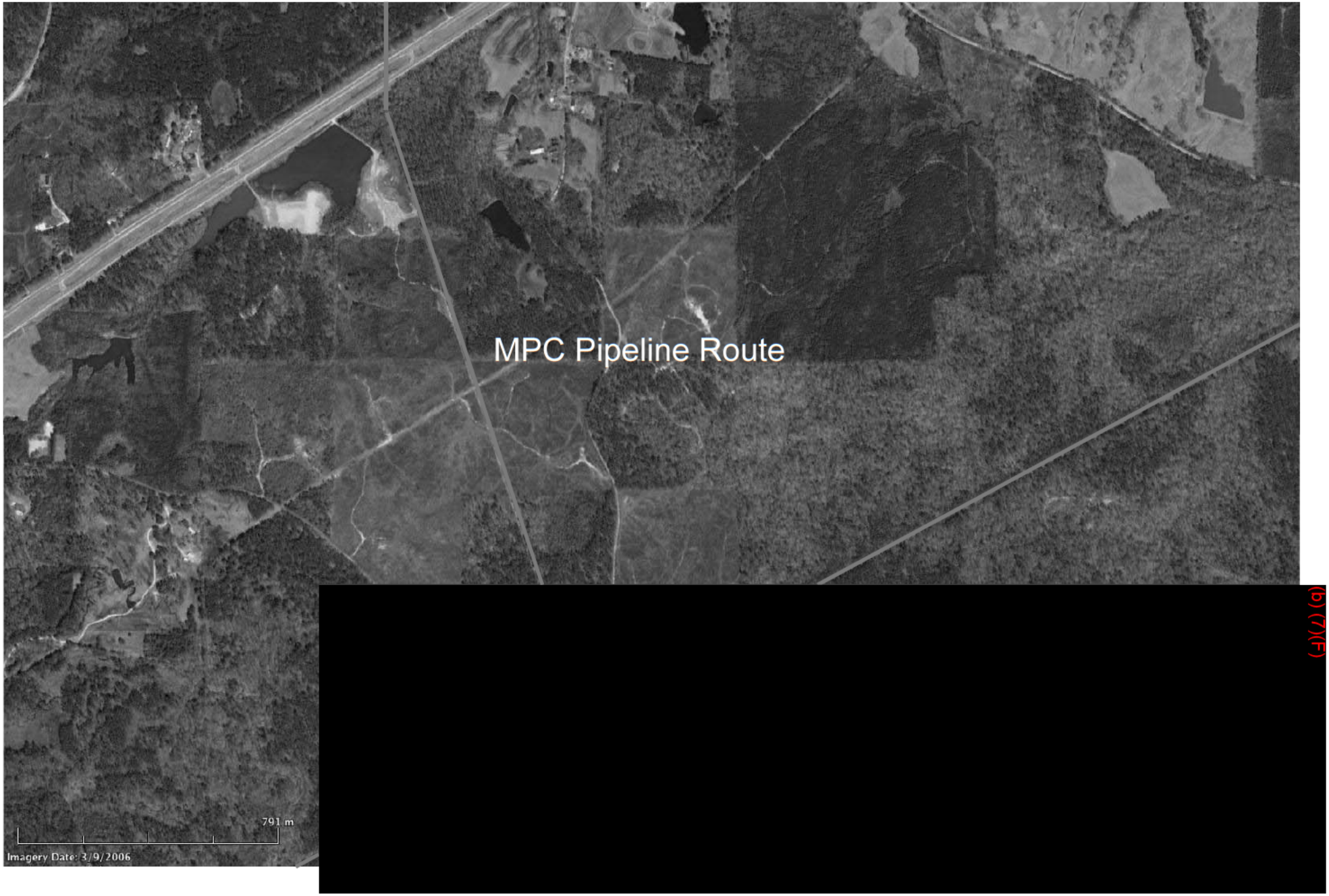
*[Intentionally Blank]*

(b) (7)(F)

[redacted]

(b) (7)(F)

(b) (7)(F)




(b) (7)(F)

**Figure I-4C DOT Pipeline Segment 2**



PHMSA000043998

(b) (7)(F)

**Figure I-4D DOT Pipeline Segment 3**

(b) (7)(F)

**Figure I-4E DOT Pipeline Segment 4**

(b) (7)(F)

(b) (7)(F)

# McCain Pipeline

# Response Poster Figure I-6

## Digital Photos (2011)

Photo numbers correspond to Boom Sites numbers

BS1 10 FT

BS2 50 FT

BS3 100 FT

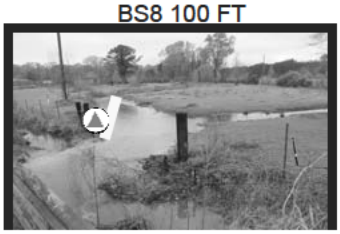
BS4 50 FT

BS5 200 FT

BS6 200 FT

BS7 200 FT

BS8 100 FT



BS9 25 FT

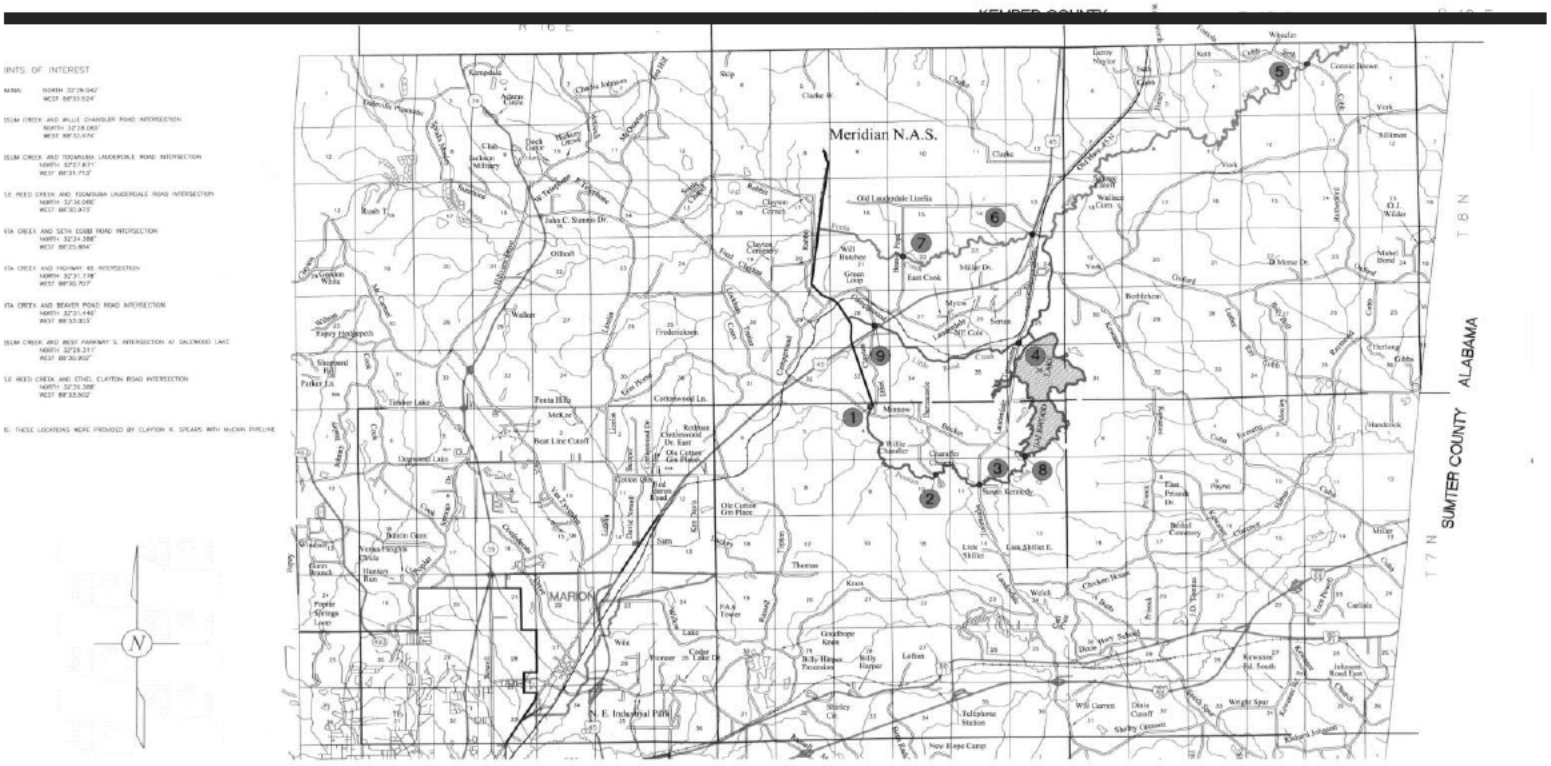
**Local Weather Website**

http://www.wunderground.com/US/MS/Meridian.html

## Legend

BS: Boom Site

Collection Point:



Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetlands
Freshwater Emergent Wetland
Lake

Figure I-7 Wetlands Map

Yellow stick pins are Boom Sites



PHMSA000044010

# SECTION II: FACILITY DESCRIPTION

## A. *FACILITY LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION*

### Facility Name and Location

The McCain Pipeline Company (MPC) bulk storage facility is located on 2.7 acres at the northwest corner of Null Road and Minnow Bucket Road, Lockhart, Mississippi. The location of the MPC bulk storage facility is depicted in Figures II-1A and II-1B on pages II-11 and II-12. The MPC bulk storage tanks and associated receiving and delivery pipelines and appurtenances are owned by MPC and operated by Pipeline & Terminal Management Corp. The MPC facility includes jet fuel receipt, storage and transfer operations, which consists of a fuel offloading system, storage tanks and pipeline system to supply JP-8 fuel to the storage tanks at the MNAS Tank Farm. MPC constructed the bulk storage facility and associated receiving and delivery pipelines and appurtenances in 1961 and began operating in 1963. MPC has been the only owner and operator of the MPC facility since its construction.

### Type of Facility

Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminal – Standard Industrial Code (SIC) Number 5171 and North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Number 422710.

The MPC facility is a significant and substantial harm facility in accordance with:

- 40 CPR 112.20 (f)(I)(ii) since the non-transportation related segment of the facility has a total oil storage capacity greater than 1 million gallons and the facility is located a distance (as calculated in Section XII of the Combined Plan) such that a discharge could cause harm to environmentally sensitive areas (as identified in Section VIII of the Combined Plan). The Certification of the Applicability of Substantial Harm Criteria is provided in the preface of this Plan; and

- 49 CFR 194.101 (b) since the transportation related pipeline segment of the MPC facility is in the proximity of navigable waters and environmentally sensitive areas (as identified in Section VIII of the Combined Plan). In addition, the entire 5-mile pipeline exists within one response zone: Lauderdale County, Mississippi.

(b) (7)(F) [redacted]

**The address and telephone number of the facility is:**

McCain Pipeline Company
P.O. Box 430, Marion, Mississippi, 39342
The facility telephone number is: (601) 632-1118
The facility facsimile number is (601) 632-1194

**Nearest Navigable Waterway**

The nearest navigable waterway from the terminal and pipeline is:

**Dalewood Shore Lake, which is located approximately 4.5 miles east of the MPC facility.**

**Site Topography**

According to a replica of the USGS topographic map (7.5 minute quadrangle) of Lauderdale and Toomsuba, Mississippi, the topography of the facility slopes slightly towards the south/southwest with an elevation approximately 329 feet above mean sea level (MSL). An unnamed pond is located adjacent to the facility, which drains to Possum Creek.

**Facility Layout and Operations**

MPC operates a JP-8 fuel storage and transfer facility located 1.5 miles southeast of Lockhart, Mississippi (Figures I-3A, I-3B & I-4A). The MPC facility has been in operation since 1962, and the fuel capacity has not been expanded. MPC receives JP-8 fuel from the adjacent Plantation underground pipeline (Figure I-4B). The JP-8 fuel is received through two 8-inch pipelines connected to the (b) (7)(F) [redacted]

(b) (7)(F) [redacted]

The tank is equipped with an open, floating, pontoon roof with primary and secondary seals. The roof is equipped with a roof drain to allow rainwater to drain from the roof into the secondary containment area. The JP-8 fuel is filtered through two of four Crall filter vessels that contain 25-micron filter elements before being stored in the AST. The maximum fill volume of (b) (7)(F) [redacted]

(b) (7)(F) [redacted]

A (b) (7)(F) [redacted]) stores fuel system ice inhibitor (FSII). The primary ingredient in FSII is ethylene glycol monomethyl ether. The FSII is blended with the JP-8 fuel by injecting it into the 4-inch pipeline during a fuel transfer to the MNAS tank farm. The FSII is periodically received in 5,000-gallon tanker truck shipments.

Material safety data sheets (MSDS) for the JP-8 fuel and FSII stored at the MPC facility are included in Appendix E of the Combined Plan.

A (b) (7)(F) [redacted]) collects and holds water bottoms from the JP-8 fuel AST. A water-draw connection at the base of Tank # 80001 is connected to an oil/water separator connected to a sight tube. A valve can be opened to drain water from the bottom of Tank # 80001 to the oil/water separator. If a fuel/water interface is observed in the sight tube, the water is pumped from the bottom of the oil/water separator to the (b) (7)(F) [redacted]. Fuel is pumped back into Tank # 80001 from the oil/water separator. The water bottoms have been analyzed by the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure for benzene and have been determined to be non-hazardous under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. The contents of the (b) (7)(F) [redacted] bottoms holding tank are periodically removed via vacuum truck for hauling to a licensed disposal facility.

There is one 1,000-gallon underground oil/water separator at this facility, which is used to collect fuel from the manifold area and transfer it to Tank # 80001. When filter elements are changed, fuel is drained into this 1,000-gallon oil/water separator. The concrete berm and pad beneath the manifold and filter vessels collects fuel, which may splash, drip, or leak from the filters during filter-change operations or piping repairs. The concrete containment area at the MPC facility drains to the 1,000-gallon oil/water separator, which is equipped with 2 pumps; one pump transfers water to the (b) (7)(F) gallon aboveground water bottoms holding tank (Tank # 16001), and one pump transfers fuel to the (b) (7)(F) [redacted]). Since the filters and manifold area are covered by a roof, water rarely accumulates in the underground oil/water separator. The oil/water separator is used only to collect and transfer fuel and/or water, and such transfer operations are conducted immediately after accumulating "pumpable" quantities.

Physical facility and operational procedures described herein are intended to satisfy the EPA Federal regulation 40 CFR Part 112.7 and 112.8. Figure I-3A presents the facility layout and site drainage diagram for the facility.

The tank information for the MPC bulk storage facility is summarized in Table II-1 below.

**Table II-1**
**Summary of Tank Information**
**McCain Pipeline Company**

| Tank | Type | (b) (7)(F) | Product | Installation Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 80001 | Floating Roof Steel AST | [redacted] | JP-8 | 1961 |
| 16001 | Fixed Cone Roof Steel AST | [redacted] | Water bottoms | 2008 |
| 6001 | Fixed Roof Steel AST | [redacted] | FSII | 1960's |

**Notes:** AST – Aboveground Storage Tank.
FSII -Fuel System Icing Inhibitor (ethylene glycol monomethyl ether).

### Pipeline Response Zone Description

The MPC 4-inch pipeline runs from the MPC tank farm on the corner of Null Road and Minnow Bucket Road in Lockhart north to the Meridian Naval Air Station. The total length of the pipeline is 5 miles and the complete linear distance of the pipeline falls within this response zone. Figures I-4A through I-4E present the location of the pipeline. The pipeline is approximately 4.5 miles west of the western shoreline of Dalewood Shore Lake. The pipeline is also located near several wetlands and runs underneath streams that drain into Dalewood Shore Lake. Any of these areas could be potentially impacted by discharge from the pipeline depending on the location at which a failure occurred. Lauderdale County, Mississippi may be affected by a worst-case discharge. The pipeline is believed to be capable of causing significant and substantial harm to the environment in the event of a discharge of fuel because it is located adjacent to several environmentally sensitive areas and within 4.5 miles of a navigable body of water.

## *B. DISCHARGE DESCRIPTIONS*

### Worst Case Discharge (WCD)

The MPC facility consists of two major portions or segments as defined in the oil pollution prevention regulations. The MPC bulk storage facility, consisting of the storage tanks, transfer pumps and filter system, is considered to be a non transportation related (NTR) facility which is regulated by the EPA. The pipeline from Plantation pipeline to the MPC bulk storage facility and the MPC 4-inch pipeline from the bulk storage facility to the MNAS Tank Farm, excluding the manifold and transfer pumps, are considered an on-shore-transportation-related (OTR) pipeline facility or segment. Therefore, potential releases may occur from one of the two segments identified above either during transfer, storage, or delivery operations. Adverse weather conditions should not affect the shutdown time of releases since pipeline throughput is controlled from the terminal operator at the terminal.

### WCD From USEPA Regulated Storage Tanks (NTR)

The worst-case discharge for the MPC bulk storage facility is equal to the 80% of the capacity of the single tank. (b) (7)(F) [redacted].

However, the AST has a maximum fill level, which is less than the shell capacity of each

tank as indicated in Table II-1 above. These calculations are based on a single tank onshore storage facility with secondary containment. This worst-case discharge scenario assumes failure of the secondary containment, which would result in the worst-case discharge volume reaching navigable waters via the unnamed adjacent pond, which drains to Possum Creek, which then drains to Dalewood Shore Lake.

**WCD From DOT Regulated Pipelines (OTR) (Plantation Pipeline to MPC)**

The maximum delivery rate when the MPC storage tank is being filled from the Plantation Pipeline is 336,000 gallons per hour (gph) and the pipeline capacity is 140 gallons. If rupture or other line failure occurs during the delivery, the maximum release time and shutdown response time would be very short since the delivery operations are continuously attended. A conservative estimate of release time plus shutdown time is 5 minutes. Given the short distance from the office to the valves, the response time is not expected to be affected by adverse weather. This is the maximum time expected in adverse weather. Therefore, the worst-case scenario discharge volume for the line from transfer area is estimated to be approximately (b) (7)(F) [redacted]

**WCD From DOT Regulated Pipelines (OTR) (MPC to MNAS)**

The worst-case discharge from the MPC 4-inch transfer pipeline segment is also calculated by response times and delivery rates. The maximum delivery rate for the line from MPC to MNAS is 14,700 gph and the pipeline capacity is 19,421 gallons. Since operators at each end of the line communicate at least hourly and any leak or pipe rupture would prompt immediate shutdown, the pipeline's maximum release time plus maximum shutdown response time is estimated to be 1 hour. Given the short distance from the office to the valves, the response time is not expected to be affected by adverse weather. Therefore, the worst-case discharge volume for the 4-inch pipeline from the MPC bulk storage facility to the (b) (7)(F) [redacted]

Based on the three calculated discharges, this Combined Plan will (b) (7)(F) [redacted]. Worksheets to calculate the worst-case discharge volumes are located in Appendix H.

**Medium Discharge From USEPA Regulated Storage Tanks (NTR)**

The medium discharge for the storage area is 36,000 gallons or 10 percent of the worst-case discharge, whichever is less. (b) (7)(F) [redacted].

**Small Discharge From EPA Regulated Storage Tanks (NTR)**

The small discharge has similar requirements as the medium discharge. For the terminal storage tanks, small discharges are those discharges less than or equal to 2,100 gallons. Therefore, the small discharge planned for in this Combined Plan is 2,100 gallons.

**Facility Characteristics Affecting Discharge**

The MPC bulk storage facility and surrounding area is relatively flat and all storage tanks have been provided with secondary containment. The earthen berm secondary containment system surrounding the three AST's is sufficiently impervious to prevent a discharge of oil to navigable waters. Onsite soils have a high clay content, which would serve as a barrier to prevent downward migration of a release of product from any of the AST's. Thus any spill, which occurred in the tank farm would most likely be completely contained. The dike has a drain valve to discharge rainwater to the adjacent pond. This valve remains in the closed position except during times when the dike field is being drained of excess rainwater. During these periods, terminal personnel continually monitor the operation.

## *C. HYDROLOGICAL AND CLIMATIC CONSIDERATIONS*

Meridian, MS climate is hot during summer when temperatures tend to be in the 80's and cold during winter when temperatures tend to be in the 40's.

The warmest month of the year is July with an average maximum temperature of 92.90 degrees Fahrenheit, while the coldest month of the year is January with an average minimum temperature of 34.70 degrees Fahrenheit.

Temperature variations between night and day tend to be moderate during summer with a difference that can reach 23 degrees Fahrenheit, and moderate during winter with an average difference of 24 degrees Fahrenheit. The annual average precipitation at Meridian is 58.65 Inches. Rainfall is fairly evenly distributed throughout the year. The wettest month of the year is March with an average rainfall of 6.93 Inches.

Table II-2 below provides the NOAA average high and low monthly air temperatures, as well as the mean monthly air temperatures. The table also indicates rainfall levels for the Meridian, MS area.

**Table II-2**
**NOAA Monthly Air Temperatures**
**and Rainfall for Meridian, Mississippi**

| MONTH | AVERAGE HIGH TEMPERATURE, °F | AVERAGE LOW TEMPERATURE, °F | MONTHLY MEAN TEMPERATURE, °F | AVERAGE RAINFALL, INCHES |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | 57 | 35 | 46 | 6 |
| February | 63 | 38 | 50 | 5 |
| March | 70 | 44 | 57 | 7 |
| April | 77 | 50 | 64 | 6 |
| May | 84 | 60 | 72 | 5 |
| June | 90 | 67 | 79 | 4 |
| July | 93 | 71 | 82 | 5 |
| August | 93 | 70 | 81 | 3 |
| September | 88 | 64 | 76 | 4 |
| October | 78 | 51 | 65 | 3 |
| November | 69 | 43 | 56 | 5 |
| December | 61 | 35 | 49 | 5 |
| MONTH | AVERAGE HIGH TEMPERATURE, °F | AVERAGE LOW TEMPERATURE, °F | MONTHLY MEAN TEMPERATURE, °F | AVERAGE RAINFALL, INCHES |
| Annual | 77 | 52 | 65 | 59 |

*Source: National Weather Services*

The wind direction and frequencies near Meridian, MS are mostly dominant from the north in September and October and from the south for all other months of the year. Average monthly wind speeds vary from a high of 7.9 mile/hr to a low of 4.6 mile/hr with a yearly average of 6.2 mile/hr.

**River Stage**

River stage information for major streams in Mississippi is available directly from the US Army Corp of Engineers or from the NOAA web site listed below.

http://www.nws.noaa.gov/view/prodsByState.php?state=MS&prodtype=hydro

*[Intentionally Blank]*

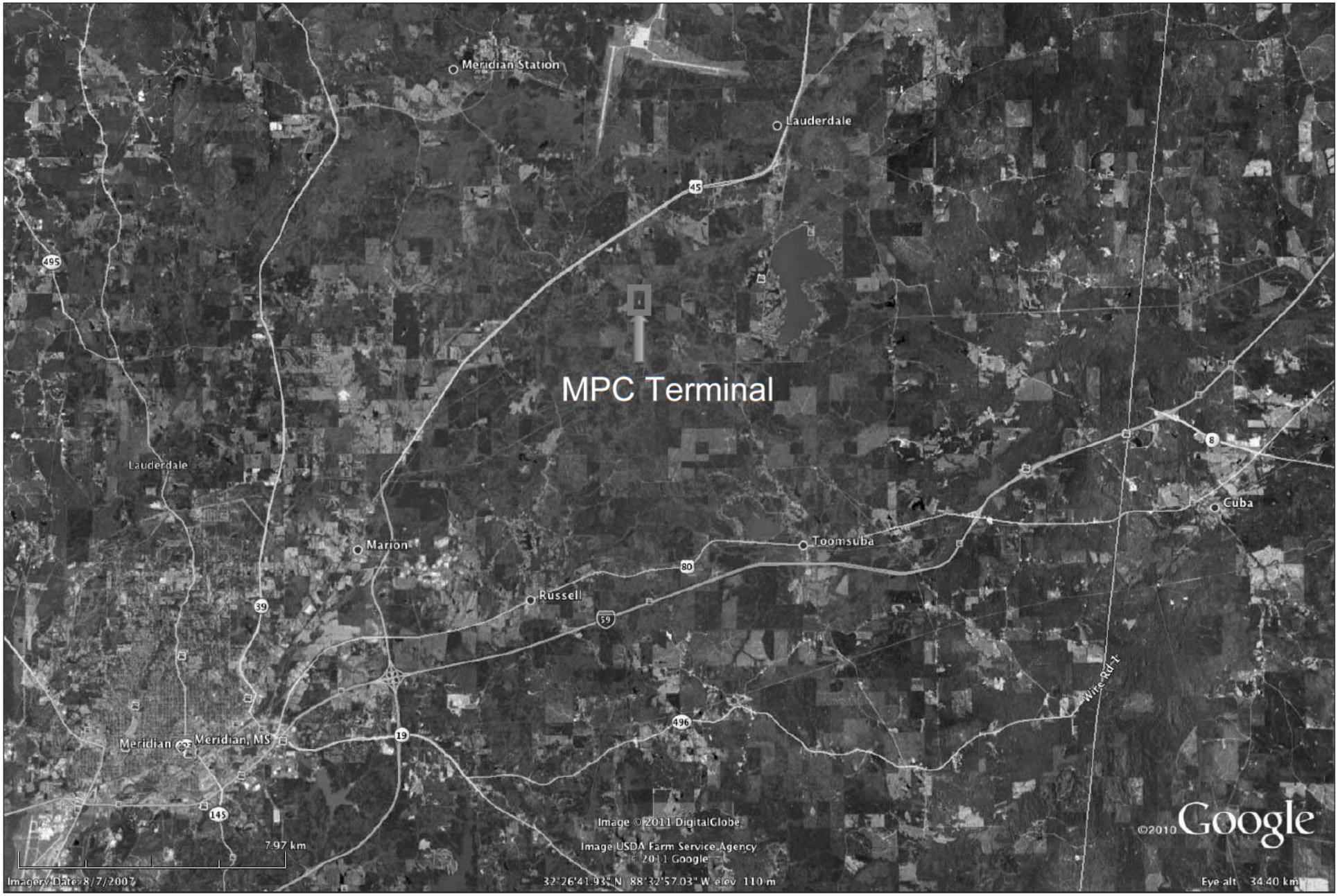



Figure II-1A Site Location Map



PHMSA000044022

Figure II-1B Site Location Map



PHMSA000044024

# SECTION III: SPILL REPORTING PROCEDURE

## *A. SPILL REPORTING PROCEDURE*

MPC has developed this spill reporting procedure to ensure that MPC will make and complete all internal and external notifications in a timely fashion. All discharges in, around, or near the MPC facility are immediately reported to the terminal manager, Mr. Jonny Coker, designated QI or the alternate QIs. These individuals are responsible for making any required initial and follow up notifications to federal, state, and local agencies, and the emergency response contractor. They will immediately complete the Spill Response Notification Form (Table III-2) in this section, consult the Emergency Notification List in Table III-1 below, and make the required notifications. The initial information relayed in the phone call will include the name of the MPC facility, the approximate time of discharge, the location of discharge, the name of the discharged material, the apparent reason for the discharge, the estimated quantity of discharge, the weather conditions at the discharge scene, and actions taken or planned by persons on the scene.

The Emergency Notification Phone List is posted next to each telephone at the MPC Office. The telephone is the primary method of communication by which these notifications are made. However, if phone lines are down, cellular phones are used as a secondary communication method. If the spill is too large for MPC to manage internally, the MNAS oil spill response team and USES will be immediately notified to provide assistance in responding to the incident. The MNAS oil spill response team and USES are experienced in responding to petroleum and chemical-related emergencies and maintain the necessary equipment and manpower to respond to such events

**(Note: Immediate notification is required to the National Response Center for any spill that threatens to enter or enters navigable waters. Do not wait to obtain all information before notifying the NRC).**

| TABLE III-1<br>EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION LIST | |
|---|---|
| **CONTACT** | **TELEPHONE NUMBER** |
| 1. MNAS Fire Department<br>Captain | (601) 679-8888<br>(601) 604-2974 |
| 2. MNAS Hazmat Team | (601) 679-3452<br>(601) 679-2352 |
| 3. U.S. Environmental Services (Primary Response Contractor)<br>24 hours, 1075 Mendell Davis Dr Jackson, MS 39272 | 1-888-279-9930<br>(601) 372-3232 |
| 4. Lauderdale Emergency Management Agency (LEMA) Co-op response equipment | (601) 482-9852 |
| 5. Eagle/SWS (Secondary Response Contractor)<br>2630 Queenstown Road, Birmingham, AL 35210 | (205) 533-3407<br>1-800-852-8878 |
| 6. Mark Rauch - MPC Houston Office: Report any spill immediately to the Houston office of MPC | (713) 627-1700 Office<br>(b) (6) [redacted]<br>(713) 829-0065 Mobile |
| 7. National Response Center | (800) 424-8802 (24 hours)<br>(202) 267-2675 (24 hours) |
| 8. Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality | (601) 352-9100 |
| **ADDITIONAL CONTACTS AS NEEDED** | |
| 9. Lauderdale Sheriff Office<br>Dispatch | (601) 482-9800<br>(601) 486-4952 |
| 10. Volunteer Fire Department | (601) 482-9856 |
| 11. Air Care (Primary)<br>Jackson Helicopters Charters (Secondary) | 1 888 862 -2345<br>(800) 615-1655 |
| 12. Homeland Security | (601) 484-6891 |
| 13. NAS Fuel Farm | (601) 679-2565<br>(601) 679-2536 Office |
| 14. NAS Environmental | (601) 679-2922 |
| 15. Defense Fuel QAR | (205) 668-4556 Office<br>(205) 617-1101 Cell |
| 16. Defense Fuel Region America | (713) 718-3886 ext. 120, 129<br>(800) 286-7633 (24 hours) |
| 17. MPC Insurance Agent (Wells Fargo) | (713) 507-4700 |
| 18. Bill Pence | (407) 649-4095 Office<br>(b) (6) [redacted]<br>(407) 421-4660 Mobile |

If another company appears to be the cause or source of the spill, they are contacted immediately to confirm that they are aware of the situation.

## B. NOTIFICATION FORM

In the event of a discharge or a substantial threat of a discharge, the following spill response notification form detailing basic facility information will be completed. The form provides information regarding the: incident description, the material discharged, the response action taken, the impacts of the discharge to both human health and the local environment (both direct and indirect), and the organizations notified. The incident description includes the source/cause, date, time, and location of the discharge. The quantity of discharge material including a breakdown of quantity of discharged material that was released into water is also recorded. A copy of this form is also posted next to each telephone at the facility. Follow-up notifications will be provided to the appropriate agencies as incident information becomes available. Additional follow-up reports will be provided as deemed appropriate or as requested by agency personnel.

## Table III-2 SPILL RESPONSE NOTIFICATION FORM

**REPORTING PARTY INFORMATION**

**INITIAL NOTIFICATION TO NRC MUST NOT BE DELAYED PENDING COLLECTION OF ALL INFORMATION**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| REPORTER'S LAST NAME: | | FIRST: | | M.I.: | |
| PHONE NUMBERS: DAY: | (601) 632-1118 | EVENING: | | MOBILE: | |
| COMPANY: | McCain Pipeline Company | | | | |
| ORGANIZATION TYPE: | Petroleum Terminal | | | | |
| YOUR POSITION: | | | | | |
| ADDRESS: | 8707 NULL ROAD, LOCKHART, MISSISSIPPI | | | | |
| CITY: | LOCKHART | STATE: | MISSISSIPPI | ZIP: | 39364 |
| WERE MATERIALS DISCHARGED? (Y/N): | | CONFIDENTIAL (Y/N) | | | |
| MEETING FEDERAL OBLIGATIONS TO REPORT? (Y/N): | | DATE CALLED: | | | |
| CALLING FOR RESPONSIBLE PARTY? (Y/N): | | TIME CALLED: | | | |

**INCIDENT DESCRIPTION**

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SOURCE AND/OR CAUSE OF INCIDENT: | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| DATE: | | TIME OF INCIDENT: | | AM/PM | | | |
| INCIDENT ADDRESS/LOCATION: | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| NEAREST CITY: | MERIDIAN | STATE: | MS | COUNTY: | LAUDERDALE | ZIP: | 39301 |
| DISTANCE FROM CITY: | MERIDIAN | UNITS: | MILES 10 | DIRECTION FROM CITY: NORTHEAST | | | |
| SECTION: | | TOWNSHIP: | | RANGE: | | | |
| CONTAINER TYPE: | | TANK CAPACITY: | | UNITS: | | | |
| FACILITY CAPACITY: | 3,360,000 | UNITS: | GALLONS | | | | |
| FACILITY LATITUDE: | DEGREES | 32° N | MINUTES | 29' | SECONDS | 00" | |
| FACILITY LONGITUDE: | DEGREES | 88° W | MINUTES | 33' | SECONDS | 31" | |

## Table III-2 SPILL RESPONSE NOTIFICATION FORM

| MATERIAL RELEASED (CHRIS Code) | RELEASED QUANTITY | UNIT OF MEASURE | MATERIAL RELEASED IN WATER | QUANTITY | UNIT OF MEASURE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| JP-8<br>Chris Code JPV | | | | | |
| Glycol Ether<br>Chris Code DGM | | | | | |

**RESPONSE ACTION**

| ACTIONS TAKEN TO CORRECT, CONTROL OR MITIGATE INCIDENT | |
|---|---|
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |

**IMPACT**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| NUMBER OF INJURIES: | | NUMBER OF FATALITIES: | |
| WERE THERE EVACUATIONS? (Y/N): | | NUMBER OF EVACUATIONS: | |
| WAS THERE ANY DAMAGE? (Y/N): | | DAMAGE IN DOLLARS (APPROX.): | |

| | |
|---|---|
| MEDIUM AFFECTED: | |
| | |
| DESCRIPTION: | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| MORE INFORMATION ABOUT MEDIUM: | |
| | |
| ANY INFORMATION ABOUT THE INCIDENT NOT RECORDED ELSEWHERE IN THE REPORT: | |
| | |
| | |
| | |

## Table III-2 SPILL RESPONSE NOTIFICATION FORM

| ATMOSPHERIC AND WATER CONDITIONS | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ATMOSPHERIC** | | | **WATER (If Known)** | | |
| WIND SPEED: | | MPH | RIVER LEVEL: | | |
| WIND DIRECTION FROM: | | | RIVER SPEED: | | FEET/SECOND |
| AIR TEMPERATURE: | | °F | RIVER DIRECTION: | | |
| VISIBILITY: | | MILES | | | |
| PRECIPITATION: | | | WATER TEMPERATURE: | | °F |

| CALLER NOTIFICATION | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **YES/NO** | | **WHO** | | **TIME/DATE** | |
| MNAS FIRE DEPARTMENT<br>(601) 679-8888 | | | | | | |
| MNAS HAZMAT TEAM<br>(601) 679-3452 | | | | | | |
| U.S.E.S. 1-888-279-9930<br>(601) 372-3232 | | | | | | |
| LEMA (601) 482-9852 | | | | | | |
| Eagle/SWS (205) 533-3407<br>1 800 852-8878 | | | | | | |
| MARK RAUCH<br>(713) 627-1700 Office<br>(b) (6) [redacted]<br>(713) 829-0065 MOBILE | | | | | | |
| NATIONAL RESPONSE CENTER (NRC)<br>1 800 424-8802 (24 HRS) | | | | | | |
| MSDEQ<br>(601) 352-9100 | | | | | | |
| OTHERS | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | |
| **Qualified Individual/On-Scene Commander** | | **Date** |

# SECTION IV: EMERGENCY RESPONSE ORGANIZATION

## *A. TIERED RESPONSE*

Oil spill events have been divided into three levels of incidents to reflect the amount of resources that will be available to respond to and manage each level of incident. The three levels of incidents are: Level I (small), Level II or (medium), and Level III (worst case). For the purposes of this Plan, the three levels of incidents are defined as follows:

**Level I** – A Level I, is a small discharge that can easily be handled by the Onsite Response Team (ORT) using onsite or local resources. The ORT may also include the MNAS oil spill response team.

**Level II** – A Level II, is a medium incident and one that is beyond the capability of the Onsite Response Team. A Level II incident would require the activation of the Onsite Response Team, the MNAS oil spill response team, the oil spill removal organization and a partial activation of the MPC Spill Management Team.

**Level III** – A Level III, is a large incident up to and including a worst-case discharge. This level of incident would be fully responded to by the Onsite Response Team including the MNAS oil spill response team, the oil spill removal organization and the MPC Spill Management Team.

## *B. EMERGENCY RESPONSE ORGANIZATION*

MPC has developed an Incident Command System (ICS)-compatible Emergency Response Organization. The ICS approach has been adopted because it provides a structure that is:

- Designed to ensure that MPC would be capable of performing the functions necessary to respond to an incident in an automatic, immediate, comprehensive, and coordinated fashion
- Modular in nature so that it can be activated and deactivated according to need
- Hierarchical in nature so that there is a clear chain of command.

- Matrix in nature to enhance communications
- Designed to recognize and address the demands of the "external" world without diminishing "internal" emergency response management capabilities
- Flexible

MPC has established an Emergency Response Organization to address the three levels of incidents described in Part A of this Section. The Organization consists of two independent but interrelated teams, the On-site Response Team (ORT) and the Spill Management Team (SMT). MPC uses personnel and equipment from the MPC facility, MNAS oil spill response & Hazmat teams, LEMA and from the primary OSRO (USES) to provide response resources for each of the three levels of incidents. MPC has a contract for emergency response services with USES. A copy of the emergency response contract is provided in Appendix A.3. Contact information for all responders are listed in Table I-3 of the Combined Plan.

### *C. ONSITE RESPONSE TEAM (ORT)*

MPC has its own ORT. The ORT comprises of a limited number of MPC facility personnel (3-4) and 10 to 12 personnel from the MNAS oil spill response team who are trained and prepared to respond to Level I (small) incidents, and to initiate response operations for Level II and Level III (medium to worst case) incidents. In addition to its own equipment, the ORT has access to the response equipment at MNAS (see Appendix A for a list of resources), LEMA and the Oil Spill Removal Organization's (OSRO) (i.e., contractor) response resources. With these resources, the ORT is capable of handling the vast majority of the MPC facility's incidents, which are minor in nature (i.e., Level I incidents).

The MNAS oil spill response team provides initial response services (<1 hour) for petroleum releases from the MPC facility. In addition, MPC has executed a contract with U.S. Environmental Services (USES) for emergency response services and to provide the equipment to meet medium and worst-case discharge requirements. The Emergency Response Contractor, USES, operates six offices in Mississippi, Alabama, and Tennessee.

The company headquarters are located in New Orleans, Louisiana, with additional response centers in Jackson, MS, Biloxi, MS, Memphis, TN, Nashville, TN, Birmingham, AL, and Mobile, AL. USES has trained recovery technicians available on-call 24 hours in Mississippi, Alabama, and Tennessee capable of responding to any emergency within 4 hours. The Emergency Response Contractor is required to implement this FRP as directed by MPC and agreed upon in the executed contract in Appendix A. USES is required to coordinate response services with the QI, MPC, EPA Region 4 FOSC, and any additional federal, state, and local response personnel. USES may be delegated by the QI to direct emergency response activities. The list of required equipment to be provided by USES is provided in Appendix A.3 of this Combined Plan.

The ORT is led by an On-Scene Commander (OSC) who would also serve as the Qualified Individual (QI) and who operates out of a Field Command Post (FCP) located at or near the incident scene (note: a FCP normally is a truck or an open-air area where the OSC/QI positions him/herself to direct at-the-scene tactical response operations). The ORT organization is a flexible organization that it can be easily expanded to address the needs of the incident and specific response elements that have or could occur (e.g., fire or release of JP-8, etc.). The ORT is comprised of the following positions:

| ORT Positions |
|---|
| OSC/QI |
| Site Safety Officer |
| Staging Area Manager |
| Operations Supervisor |
| On Water Unit Leader |
| On Land Unit Leader |

In carrying out these duties, the ORT's main responsibilities are to:

- Make internal & external notifications
- Assess the incident and determine the current and potential hazards, the number and types of any injuries and the need for evacuations
- Control the source if safe to do so
- Establish control of the site, institute safety & hazard control zones as necessary.

- Determine the scope of resources needed to mitigate the situation
- Request resources (equipment/personnel) from MNAS, LEMA & OSRO as needed
- Develop tactical response strategies and make assignments to combat the incident
- Carry out tactical response operations in a safe and effective manner
- Continuously assess the incident and determine whether additional resources are needed
- Establish and manage staging area(s) to support on-going response operations
- Keep the Spill Management Team informed on the status of response operations

A general description of the roles and responsibilities of each position on the ORT is provided below:

**OSC/QI:** The OSC/QI is responsible for conducting an initial assessment of the situation and immediately taking the steps necessary to ensure the safety of personnel. The OSC/QI will identify and control the source (if possible), conduct a detailed incident assessment, initiate and manage response operations, and make internal/external notifications.

**Site Safety Officer:** The Site Safety Officer is responsible for conducting an initial assessment of the situation and immediately taking the steps necessary to ensure the safety of all personnel (public & responders). The Site Safety Officer will keep the OSC/QI informed of all safety and health related issues.

**Operations Supervisor:** The Operations Supervisor is responsible for supervising the development of tactical response strategies, the deployment of response equipment, and keeping the OSC/QI informed of the status of response operations.

**On Land Unit Leader:** The On Land Unit Leader is responsible for carrying out shore-side activities pertaining to boom deployment and cleanup activities, as directed by the Operations Supervisor.

**On Water Unit Leader:** The On Water Unit Leader is responsible for deploying the boat, containment boom, sorbent materials, and oil recovery devices, as directed by the Operations Supervisor.

A organization chart for the ORT is presented in Figure IV-1 and job descriptions for each member of the ORT are presented in Section V.

The ORT using onsite equipment, and equipment supplied by MNAS, LEMA and the OSRO would be responsible for responding to all Level I, Level II, and Level III incidents at the MPC facility. The Spill Management Team is responsible for responding to all Level II and Level III incidents or any time the spill is beyond the capability of the ORT.

The ORT is assisted by a QI who also serves as the OSC. The OSC/QI or alternate is available on a 24-hour basis, speaks fluent English, is familiar with the implementation of the response plan and is trained in his/her responsibilities. The OSC/QI(s) has been granted full authority to implement removal actions. The OSC/QI receives a minimum of 40 hours of training in accordance with Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) requirements of 29 CFR 1910.120 and participates in the drill and exercise program in accordance with federal and state regulations as required under OSHA. The QI and alternate QI's have full authority to implement removal actions, including the ability to commit company resources in the event of an oil spill. The duties of the QI and Alternate QI begin with:

- The activation of internal alarms and hazard communication systems to notify facility personnel of a discharge event
- Next, appropriate notifications, based on the discharge scenario, are made to the local fire department, response contractor, and other federal, state, and local authorities as provided on the Emergency Notification Phone List in Table I-3. The character, source, volume, weather, time, and location of the discharge is relayed to each notified identity

- To the extent known by MPC, a hazard assessment pertaining to mixing of the discharged material with water or other stored materials and direct and indirect impacts to human health and the environment is made at the scene and responding personnel are notified of that assessment
- The QI also assesses, coordinates, and implements those portions of the facility response plan required for prompt containment and removal of the discharged material
- The QI obtains authority to access MPC funds if required to ensure cleanup activities
- Finally, the QI utilizes the Incident Command System to direct cleanup activities until relieved by a higher authority. The other response team members maybe assigned any of the duties listed above as delegated by the QI

During a Level III or WCD incident, the SMT may have to be expanded to include the additional functions depicted in Figure IV-2. The primary OSRO will provide personnel and equipment to meet worst-case discharge requirements.

### *D. SPILL MANAGEMENT TEAM (SMT)*

The SMT will be activated for all Level II or Level III incidents or at the request of the OSC/QI. A full or partial activation of the SMT will occur depending on the size of the incident. The SMT primarily consists of personnel drawn from the OSRO and other consultants. USES has approximately 500 employees who are 40 hour OSHA hazardous waste operations and emergency response trained in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.120. The emergency response contractor is available on-call 24 hours and is capable of responding to any emergency within 4 hours. The emergency response contractor is required to implement this Combined Plan and is required to coordinate response services as directed by the MPC QI/OSC, Incident Commander and any additional federal, state and local response personnel.

The SMT is led by an Incident Commander (OSC/QI) who operates out of an Incident Command Post (ICP) that normally is set up at a location away from the FCP. Table I-8 identifies the primary and alternate locations for the establishment of an ICP. When the SMT is activated, the ORT is initially assimilated into, and becomes the part of the Operations Section of, the SMT. During long-term events, ORT members will be replaced by other SMT or OSRO members as necessary.

The SMT is a strategic organization that when activated supports tactical response operations on water or on land. SMT team members are trained and equipped to:

- Provide overall direction to response operations;
- Track the status of response operations & develop necessary plans;
- Ensure that response operations are carried out in a safe, efficient, and environmentally sound manner;
- Obtain the resources needed to sustain response operations; and
- Manage the financial and resource issues involved in the response.

The ICS organization is built around five major functional elements that are applied on any incident. The advantage of the ICS organization is the ability to expand or contract the organization depending on the size of the incident and to activate only those positions necessary to carry out response operations. The five functional elements of the SMT using the principals of the incident command system are:

| SMT Functional Elements |
|---|
| Command Staff |
| Operations Section |
| Planning Section |
| Logistics Section |
| Finance/Admin Section |

A general description of the roles and responsibilities of each functional element of the SMT organization is provided below:

The **Command Staff** is responsible for providing strategic direction to, and overall management of response operations. Members of the **Command Staff** also are responsible for ensuring the safety of all response personnel, handling legal maters and all external communications through a joint information center, and interfaces with the other government agencies, the media, and the public. The command staff may also include a unified command structure. While a single incident commander normally handles the command responsibilities, an ICS organization may be expanded into a unified command for complex responses, which cross-jurisdictional boundaries or involve multi-agencies. The unified command will usually consists of the following entities:

- The pre-designated Federal On-scene Coordinator (FOSC)
- The State On-scene Coordinator (SOSC)
- The MPC Incident Commander (IC)

The **Operations Section** is responsible for the management of all operations directly applicable to the primary mission. A USES manager experienced in incident response implementation will fill this position. The Operations Section Chief reports to the Deputy IC or the IC and coordinates closely with the other section chiefs. The Operations Section Chief develops operational sections of the Incident Action Plan, assigns operations personnel in accordance with the Incident Action Plan, supervises the execution of the Incident Action Plan, requests resources needed to implement the operations tactics, and insures safe tactical operations. The Operations Section Chief may make or approve changes to the Incident Action Plan during the operational period. The Operations Section Chief will report information about changes in the implementation of the incident response, special activities and occurrences to the Incident Commander and Planning Section Chief.

The **Planning Section** is responsible for the collection, evaluation, dissemination and use of information about the development of the incident and status of resources. Information is needed to 1) understand the current situation, 2) predict probable course of incident events, and 3) prepare alternative strategies for the incident. A USES

manager familiar with the planning of incident response will fill the Planning Section Chief position. The Planning Section Chief reports to the Deputy IC or the IC and coordinates closely with the other section chiefs. The Planning Section Chief supervises the preparation of the Incident Action Plan, provides input to Incident Command and the Operations Section in preparing the Incident Action Plan. The Planning Section Chief will determine the need for any specialized resources in support of the incident, assign technical specialists or task teams where needed, assemble information on alternative strategies, provide periodic predictions of incident potential, summarize incident status, and distribute incident information. The Planning Section Chief will also prepare recommendations to the Incident Commander for the release of resources in accordance with the Demobilization Plan.

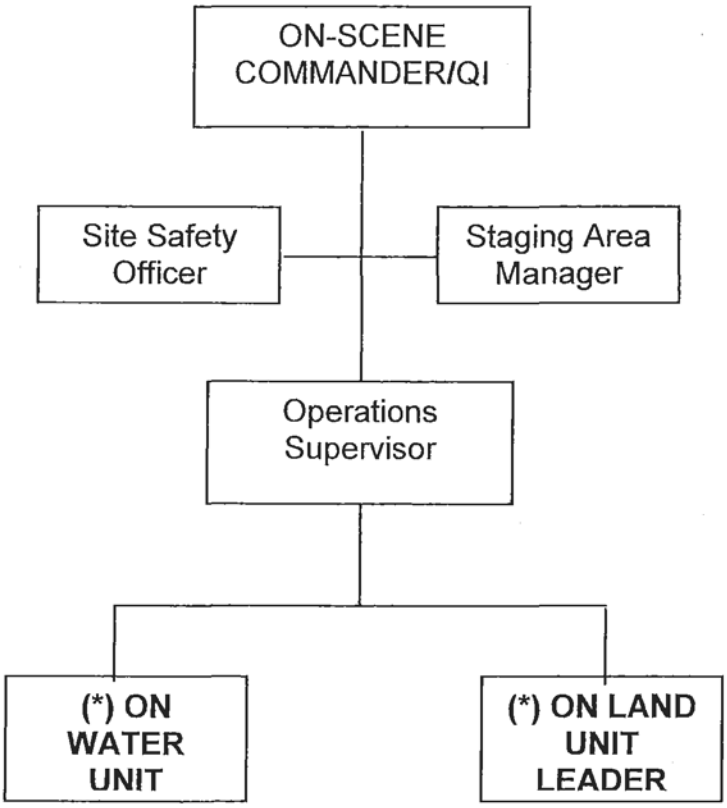
The **Logistics Section** is responsible for providing facilities, services and material in support of the incident. A USES manager familiar with the appropriate resources available for the incident response will fill this section chief position. The Logistics Section Chief reports to the Deputy IC or the IC and coordinates closely with the other section chiefs. The Logistics Section Chief participates in the development of the Incident Action Plan and activates and supervises branches and units within the Logistics Section. The Logistics Section Chief will identify service and support requirements for planned and expected operations, coordinate and process requests for resources, advise on current service and support capabilities, estimate and plan for future support requirements, receive demobilization plan from the Planning Section Chief, and recommend the release of resources from the Incident Commander based on the Demobilization Plan.

The **Finance/Administration Section** is responsible for all financial and cost analysis aspects of the incident. This section chief position will be filled by a MPC official, who will be supported by a USES accounting staff person who is trained in tracking the costs of incident response. The Finance/Administrative Section Chief reports to the Deputy IC or the IC and coordinates closely with the other section chiefs. The Finance Section Chief attends planning meetings to gather information on overall strategy, and to

provide input on financial and cost analysis matters, and prepares work objectives and supervises staff subordinates. The Finance/Administrative Section Chief ensures that personnel time, equipment and other cost records are transmitted to MPC and relevant agencies according to policy. The Finance/Administrative Section Chief will maintain daily contact with the Incident Commander and MPC corporate office (Mark Rauch) to summarize cost and financial status of the incident response. The Finance/Administration Section Chief will also brief agency administration personnel, as required, on all incident-related business management issues needing follow-up after the incident.

The MPC SMT organization chart that depicts the relationship between the SMT, ORT, and federal, state, and local authorities is presented in Figure IV-2. Job descriptions describing the roles and responsibilities for each position on the SMT are provided in Section V of the Plan.

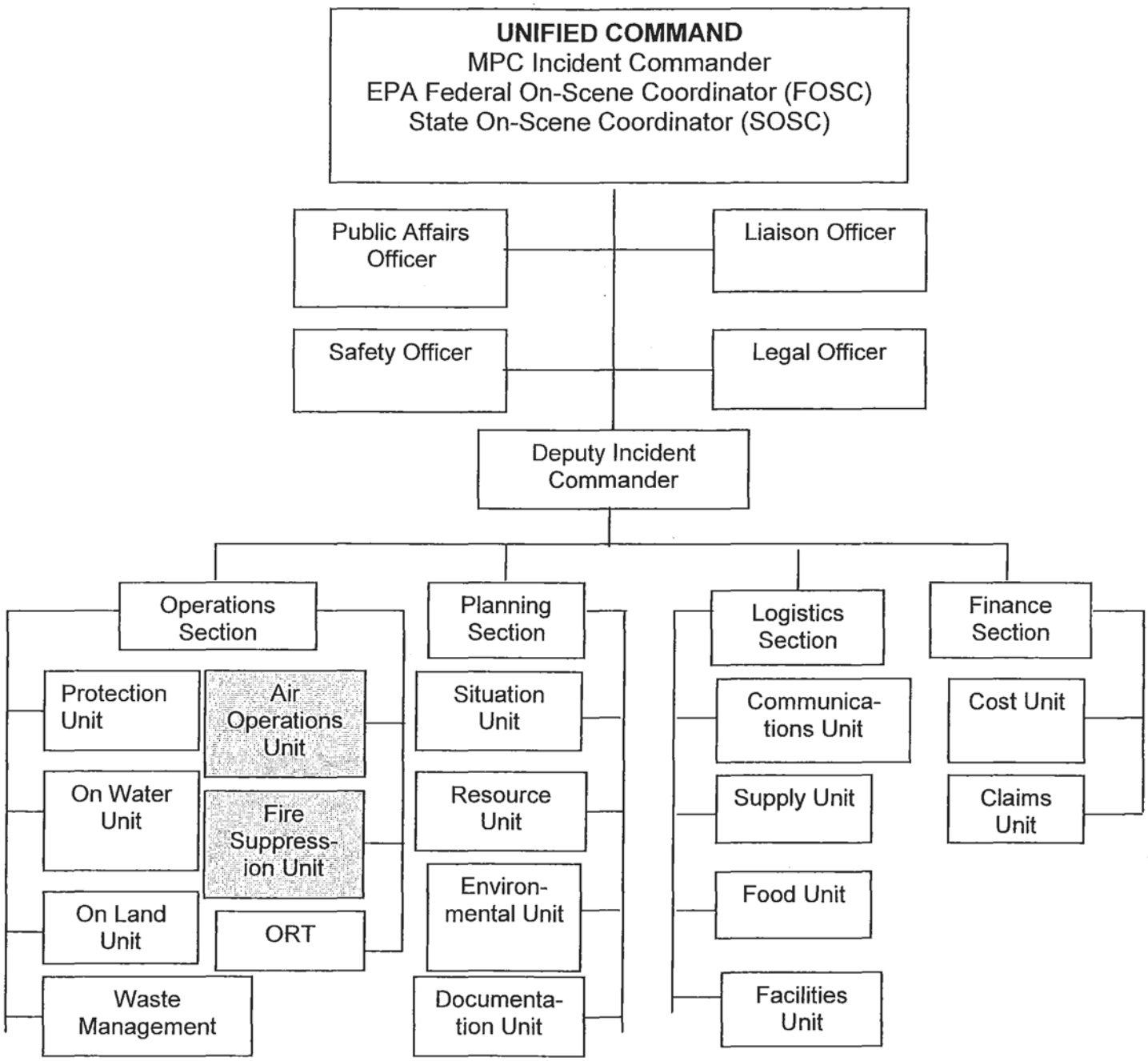
## FIGURE IV-1 MPC ONSITE RESPONSE TEAM (ORT) ORGANIZATION CHART




* Tactical responders added as needed

## FIGURE IV-2 MPC SPILL MANAGEMENT TEAM (SMT) ORGANIZATION CHART

During a Level II or III incident, MPC's Spill Management Team would be activated to include the functions depicted in below. The primary OSRO will provide personnel and equipment to meet Worst Case Discharge requirements.




Shaded Positions Staffed by Other Agencies

## *E. FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S ROLE – NATIONAL CONTINGENCY PLAN*

### I. Overview

The National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan, more commonly called the National Contingency Plan or NCP, is the federal government's blueprint for responding to both oil spills and hazardous substance releases. The National Contingency Plan is the result of our country's efforts to develop a national response capability and promote overall coordination among the hierarchy of responders and contingency plans.

The first National Contingency Plan was developed and published in 1968 in response to a massive oil spill from the oil tanker *Torrey Canyon* off the coast of England the year before. More than 37 million gallons of crude oil spilled into the water, causing massive environmental damage. To avoid the problems faced by response officials involved in this incident, U.S. officials developed a coordinated approach to cope with potential spills in U.S. waters. The 1968 plan provided the first comprehensive system of accident reporting, spill containment, and cleanup, and established a response headquarters, a national reaction team, and regional reaction teams (precursors to the current National Response Team and Regional Response Teams).

Congress has broadened the scope of the National Contingency Plan over the years. As required by the Clean Water Act of 1972, the NCP was revised the following year to include a framework for responding to hazardous substance spills as well as oil discharges. Following the passage of Superfund legislation in 1980, the NCP was broadened to cover releases at hazardous waste sites requiring emergency removal actions. Over the years, additional revisions have been made to the NCP to keep pace with the enactment of legislation. The latest revisions to the NCP were finalized in 1994 to reflect the oil spill provisions of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990.

### Key Provisions of National Contingency Plan

- Establishes the National Response Team and its roles and responsibilities in the National Response system, including planning and coordinating responses to major discharges of oil or hazardous waste, providing guidance to Regional Response Teams, coordinating a national program of preparedness planning and response, and facilitating research to improve response activities. USEPA serves as the lead agency within the National Response Team (NRT).

- Establishes the Regional Response Teams and their roles and responsibilities in the National Response System, including, coordinating preparedness, planning, and response at the regional level. The RRT consists of a standing team made up of representatives of each federal agency that is a member of the NRT, as

well as state and local government representatives, and also an incident-specific team made up of members of the standing team that is activated for a response. The RRT also provides oversight and consistency review for area plans within a given region.

- Establishes general responsibilities of federal On-Scene Coordinators.

- Requires notification of any discharge or release to the National Response Center through a toll-free telephone number. The National Response Center (NRC) acts as the central clearinghouse for all pollution incident reporting.

- Authorizes the pre-designated On-Scene Coordinator to direct all federal, state, and private response activities at the site of a discharge.

- Establishes the unified command structure for managing responses to discharges through coordinated personnel and resources of the federal government, the state government, and the responsible party.

- Requires the On-Scene Coordinator to submit to the RRT or NRT a report on all removal actions taken at a site.

- Identifies the responsibilities for federal agencies that may be called upon during response planning and implementation to provide assistance in their respective areas of expertise consistent with the agencies' capabilities and authorities.

- Lists the federal agencies that have duties associated with responding to releases.

- Defines the objectives, authority, and scope of Federal Contingency Plans, including the National Contingency Plan (NCP), Regional Contingency Plans (RCPs), and Area Contingency Plans (ACPs).

## II. Oil Removals

- Establishes national priorities for responding to a release.

- Establishes the general pattern of response to be executed by the On-Scene Coordinator (OSC), including determination of threat, classification of the size and type of the release, notification of the RRT and the NRC, and supervision of thorough removal actions.

- Authorizes the OSC to determine whether a release poses a substantial threat to the public health or welfare of the United States based on several factors,

including the size and character of the discharge and its proximity to human populations and sensitive environments. In such cases, the OSC is authorized to direct all federal, state, or private response and recovery actions. The OSC may enlist the support of other federal agencies or special teams.

- Provides special consideration to discharges which have been classified as a spill of national significance. In such cases, senior federal officials direct nationally-coordinated response efforts.

- Requires the OSC to notify the National Strike Force Coordination Center (NSFCC) in the event of a worst case discharges, defined as the largest foreseeable discharge in adverse weather conditions. The NSFCC coordinates the acquisition of needed response personnel and equipment. The OSC also must require implementation of the worst case portion of the tank vessel and Facility Response Plans and the Area Contingency Plan.

- Provides funding for responses to oil releases under the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund, provided certain criteria are met. The responsible party is liable for federal removal costs and damages as detailed in section 1002 of the Oil Pollution Act (OPA). Federal agencies assisting in a response action may be reimbursed. Several other federal agencies may provide financial support for removal actions.

Subpart J Establishes the NCP Product Schedule, which contains dispersants and other chemical or biological products that may be used in carrying out the NCP. Authorization for the use of these products is conducted by Regional Response Teams and Area Committees, or by the OSC in consultation with USEPA representatives.

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# SECTION V: ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES

## A. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE ON-SITE RESPONSE TEAM & SPILL MANAGEMENT TEAM

This section provides the job descriptions for the members of the on-site response team (ORT) and the spill management team (SMT). Each member of the ORT and SMT should be thoroughly familiar with his or her specific role on the team and their primary responsibilities. Each section chief will hold periodic section meetings with the response team members to: (1) discuss communication protocols, (2) develop specific response actions to simulated scenarios, (3) develop tools and resources that they will need to perform their job (e.g., check sheets, list of vendors, etc.) and, (4) make recommendations/revisions to the plan to enhance preparedness.

## B. JOB AIDS

Certain Job Aids have been prepared by the National Strike Force Coordination Center to assist responders in understanding the scope and responsibilities of their position under the incident command system. Each Job Aid provides the important information that the responder will need to know to accomplish their specific assignment. The Job Aids can be accessed at the following website.

<http://www.uscg.mil/hq/nsfcc/nsfweb/NSF/onlinedoc1.html>

## C. FACILITY-BASED ORT MEMBERS: ROLES, RESPONSIBILITIES, AND CHECKLISTS

### ON-SCENE COMMANDER

#### ROLE

Responsible for initiating and managing at-the-scene tactical emergency response operations in a safe and effective fashion, and for keeping MPC officials informed about the nature and status of the incident and tactical emergency response operations. When the SMT is activated, the person holding the title On-Scene Commander (OSC) will, in most instances, become a Division or Group Supervisor.

#### RESPONSIBILITIES

- If initial "observer":
  - Report incident
  - Assume on-scene command until and unless relieved by a more qualified individual
  - Make an immediate assessment of the incident
  - If qualified, initiate defensive and/or offensive response actions consistent with: level of expertise and training; knowledge of problem(s); and understanding of hazards (e.g. Stop the discharge & shutoff ignition sources if safe to do so)
  - Warn personnel: Alert other personnel in the area about nature and location of incident and, if necessary, establish Isolation Perimeter and evacuate non-responder personnel to a safe area outside perimeter
  - Account for all personnel
- Receive incident report
- Activate appropriate members of the facility's Onsite Response Team (ORT) (Terminal personnel, LEMA, MNAS oil spill response team & OSRO)
- Travel to incident scene; observe safe approach guidelines
- Assume on-scene command; establish Field Command Post Operating Base (FCP)
- Ensure own safety and that of fellow responders; work closely with Site Safety Officer
- Define Isolation Perimeter
- Determine type and level of security needed to secure Isolation Perimeter; if necessary, establish Security task
- Identify optimum location for Staging Area; if necessary, designate a Staging Area Manager
- "Size up" situation to identify problems to be addressed by ORT members

- Develop solutions to problems (i.e., a strategy) and break work that needs to be done to implement strategy down into manageable tasks (i.e., tactics)
- Assign tasks to Operations Supervisor or Unit Leaders, and allocate checked-in resources to tasks
- Prioritize tasks, as necessary
- Establish and maintain a clearly defined tactical response organization (i.e., ORT)
- Establish appropriate Communications Networks between Field Command Post and all tactical responders; define a Communication Protocol for each network
- Take all appropriate and safe actions to:
  - Control the source of problems
  - Limit spread of spilled or emitted materials and their impacts
  - Protect sensitive environmental, social, and economic resources
  - Clean, remediate, repair resources impacted by spilled or emitted materials and/or tactical emergency response operations
- Address span-of-control problems
- Manage resources; keep track of resource status
- Delegate responsibilities to Aide(s)
- If SMT is activated, communicate with Incident Commander or Operations Section Chief via Command Network
- Compile and maintain appropriate documentation

# SITE SAFETY OFFICER

## ROLE

Responsible for ensuring that all appropriate actions are taken to protect the health and safety of at-the-scene tactical response personnel.

## RESPONSIBILITIES

- Travel to Incident scene; check in at a FCP; report to OSC or a Division or Group Supervisor
- If necessary, assist OSC or Supervisor in determining safe approach guidelines
- If necessary, assist OSC or Supervisor in defining Isolation Perimeter, and in determining need to evacuate non-responders from Isolation Zone
- Receive guidance from OSC or Supervisor on problems to be addressed, solutions to problems, and tasks to be performed
- Work with OSC or Supervisor to institute personnel accountability system at incident scene
- Characterize hazards in areas before tasks are initiated
- If necessary, organize and manage a Site Entry task to carry out on-site Site Characterization
- Ensure/monitor Site Entry Team is adequately staffed (i.e., "buddy" & backup), equipped & briefed
- Define hazard control zones, if necessary; ensure all ORT members are aware of location of all hot and warm zones
- Ensure all ORT members who enter a hot zone are adequately equipped, trained, and briefed (i.e., tailgate safety briefing)
- Determine level of PPE to be worn in each hot and warm zone
- Determine level of decontamination to be carried out in warm zone
- Work with OSC or Supervisor to develop emergency medical procedures
- Evaluate need for first aid at incident scene; establish a First Aid Station
- Monitor tactical emergency response operations; order immediate cessation of any unsafe task or work practice
- If anyone is hurt or dies during conduct of tactical emergency response operations, participate in all related investigations
- Advise Staging Area Manager regarding food, water, shelter, and sanitary requirements for tactical responders
- Compile and maintain appropriate documentation

# STAGING AREA MANAGER

## ROLE

Responsible for setting up and maintaining Staging Area(s), and for coordinating the delivery of support services from a Staging Area, including: food, water, shelter, PPE, and sanitation services for at-the-scene tactical response personnel, and fuel, water and lubricants for response equipment.

## RESPONSIBILITIES

- Travel to incident scene; check in at FCP; report to OSC or a Division or Group Supervisor
- Work with OSC or Supervisor to identify optimum location to stage resources
- For Staging Area:
  - Define and secure boundaries of area
  - Identify ingress and egress points; if necessary, post signs to control traffic flow into and out of area
  - Identify and obtain personnel and equipment needed to operate area
  - Segregate resources, by kind, in area
- Institute resource check-in/check-out procedures
- Establish a direct line of communications with OSC or Supervisor
- Keep OSC/Supervisor informed about kind & quantity of resources "available" in Staging Area
- When SMT is activated, work with SMT Logistics Section Chief or Supply Unit Leader to establish Support Network
- Receive and process resource requests generated by tactical response personnel
- Forward resource requests that cannot be addressed with staged resources to SMT Logistics Section Chief or Supply Unit Leader via Support Network
- Receive follow-up reports from SMT Logistics Section Chief or Supply Unit Leader on status of the Section's efforts to obtain requested resources
- Provide On-scene Commander or Supervisor status reports on resources checked-in and available in Staging Area, and resources that are en route to Staging Area
- Receive guidance from Site Safety Officer
- Obtain, and make available the food, water, shelter, and sanitary facilities necessary to support tactical responders
- Supervise demobilization of Staging Area
- Compile and maintain appropriate documentation

# OPERATIONS SUPERVISOR

## ROLE

Responsible for supervising at-the-scene tactical operations within the area of responsibility assigned by the OSC. When designated, Division and Group Supervisors assume the responsibilities described for the OSC, as well as those mentioned below.

## RESPONSIBILITIES

- Travel to incident scene; establish or check in at FCP
- If appropriate, meet with the OSC to understand nature and status of at-the-scene tactical emergency response operations
- Receive assignments from OSC or Operations Section Branch Director if SMT is activated
- Established communication protocol with Unit Leaders to receive timely reports on the status of response operations
- Supervise at-the-scene operations within area or function of responsibility by developing tactical response strategies and overseeing the deployment of response equipment
- Brief personnel assigned to carry out tasks; ensure that assigned personnel have information and equipment they need to carry out tasks safely and effectively
- Ensure health and safety of all at-the-scene personnel within area or function of responsibility
- Account for all assigned personnel and equipment
- Maintain proper span-of-control
- Keep OSC or Branch Director informed about nature and status of operations within area or function of responsibility
- If necessary, identify a location for a Division- or Group-specific Staging Area
- Provide Staging Area Manager information on resource needs
- Compile and maintain appropriate documentation

# ON LAND UNIT LEADER

## ROLE

Responsible for assisting the OSC in managing the implementation of strategies designed to protect threatened sensitive areas and/or clean up impacted land areas.

## RESPONSIBILITIES

- Obtain initial briefing from Operations Supervisor or Section Chief, attend daily staff meetings and briefings, and relay important information to On Land Unit personnel
- Provide Operations Supervisor information on personnel, equipment, material, and supply needs
- Assume responsibility for any task(s) delegated by the Operations Supervisor
- Size up incident, identify On Land Unit-specific problems and solutions, and break work of On Land Unit down into manageable tasks
- Assist Operations Supervisor in preparation of Operations Section-specific Strategic Objectives
- Provide Operations Supervisor with periodic status reports
- Develop a communications protocol with On Land tactical responders
- Receive information on location and nature of sensitive resource areas from Environmental Unit if SMT is activated
- Evaluate adequacy of on-land response operations being carried out by ORT against Strategic Objectives
- If necessary, work with Environmental Unit to develop tactics to protect sensitive resource areas; ensure that protection tactics are consistent with all applicable contingency plans
- Prepare (an) ICS 204 Field Assignment(s) for sensitive area protection task(s)
- Prepare requisition form(s) to obtain resources needed to carry out sensitive area protection task(s); submit requisition form(s) to Purchasing Unit
- Provide OSC information on sensitive area protection tasks
- Provide Situation and Resource Unit Leaders information on sensitive area protection task(s)
- Work with OSC to receive information on location and nature of impacted land areas
- Work with Environmental Unit to determine need for initiation of a formal, multi-disciplinary Clean Assessment process to determine environmentally sound cleanup tactics
- If Cleanup Assessment process is to be followed, then communicate this fact to OSC
- Receive recommendations from Cleanup Assessment Team

- Prepare (an) ICS 204 Field Assignment(s) for land cleanup tasks
- Prepare requisition form(s) to obtain resources needed to carry out land cleanup task(s); submit requisition form(s) to Purchasing Unit
- Provide OSC and Situation and Resource Units with information on land cleanup task(s)
- Provide Situation Unit Leader with information on status of on-land operations for Situation Status Reports
- If requested to do so by Operations Supervisor, work with Planning Section on development of Incident Action Plans and/or General Plan
- Work with External Spill Response Advisor to develop tactics for on-land response operations, and to identify heavy equipment, containment booms, recovery equipment, pressure washers, pumps, sorbent materials, or any other equipment to be used to contain and recover spilled oil
- Evaluate effectiveness of on-land response techniques; adjust techniques and/or equipment as necessary to enhance effectiveness
- Work with Planning Section Chief to develop Shoreline Protection and Cleanup Plan
- Approve changes to Shoreline Protection and Cleanup Plan; provide information on changes to Operations Section Chief
- Provide Waste Management Unit Leader with information on nature and quantity of liquid, solid, and/or hazardous wastes generated during on-land response operations
- Provide Operations Supervisor with information on all special incidents and/or accidents
- Provide Public Affairs Officer and Liaison Officer with regular reports on nature and status of on-land response operations
- Provide Operations Supervisor with recommendations on timing of release of equipment and/or personnel no longer needed for on-land response operations
- Consider need for an alternate or backup person for extended (24-hour) coverage
- Compile and maintain appropriate documentation

# ON WATER UNIT LEADER

## ROLE

Responsible for assisting the OSC in managing the implementation of strategies designed to maximize the effectiveness of on-water response operations.

## RESPONSIBILITIES

- Obtain initial briefing from Operations Supervisor or Section Chief, attend daily staff meetings and briefings, and relay important information to On Water Unit personnel
- Provide Operations Supervisor information on personnel, equipment, material, and supply needs
- Assume responsibility for any task(s) delegated by Operations Supervisor
- Size up incident, identify On Water Unit-specific problems and solutions, and break work of On Water Unit down into manageable tasks
- Assist Operations Supervisor in preparation of Operations Section-specific Strategic Objectives
- Provide Operations Supervisor periodic status reports
- Develop a communications protocol with On Water tactical responders
- Obtain information on current nature and status of on-water response operations being carried out by ORT
- Evaluate adequacy of on-water response operations being carried out by ORT against Strategic Objectives
- If adequate, determine whether ORT needs additional resources to support on-water response operations
- If inadequate, identify changes that need to be made in existing tasks or additional on-water tasks that need to be carried out by ORT
- Work with External Spill Response Advisor to investigate feasibility of using alternative response technologies *(i.e., in situ burning and dispersants use)*
- If use of alternative technologies is feasible and consistent with Strategic Objectives, work with Environmental Unit to obtain all necessary approvals
- Prepare ICS 204 Field Assignment forms for additional on-water tasks
- Prepare and submit Requisition Orders for needed resources to Purchasing Unit
- Inform OSC, either directly or through Operations Supervisor, of any changes that need to be made in existing task assignments to address Strategic Objectives
- Inform OSC, either directly or through Operations Supervisor, of any new tasks created by On Water Unit that need to be managed by On-scene Commander
- If requested to do so by Operations Section Chief, assist Planning Section in preparation of Incident Action Plans and a General Plan if SMT activated

- Supply Situation Unit Leader with information on status of on-water operations for Situation Status Reports
- Evaluate surveillance information from Surveillance Unit Leader
- Obtain weather forecasts from Environmental Unit or weather services
- Obtain information on location of any spilled material and its projected movements from Environmental Unit
- Obtain information on characteristics of any spilled material from Environmental Unit if activated
- Work with Logistics Section personnel to identify additional staging area(s), services, and contractors to be used to support on-water response operations
- Work with External Spill Response Advisor to develop tactical strategies for on-water response operations, and to identify containment boom, recovery equipment, vessels, cranes, pumps, or any other equipment to be used to contain and recover spilled oil
- Evaluate effectiveness of on-water response techniques; adjust techniques and/or equipment as necessary to enhance effectiveness
- Approve changes to on-water tactical operations portion of Incident Action Plans; provide information on changes to Operations Supervisor
- Provide Public Affairs Officer with information on on-water response operations
- Provide Waste Management Unit Leader with information on nature and quantity of liquid, solid, and/or hazardous wastes generated during on-water response operations
- Provide Operations Supervisor with information all special incidents and/or accidents
- Provide Operations Supervisor with recommendations on timing of release of equipment and/or personnel no longer needed for on-water response operations
- Consider need for an alternate or backup person for extended (24-hour) coverage
- Compile and maintain appropriate documentation

## D. SMT MEMBERS: ROLES, RESPONSIBILITIES, AND CHECKLISTS

### INCIDENT COMMANDER

**ROLE**

Responsible for the overall management of response operations and for serving as MPC's primary contact person with all involved or interested external parties.

**RESPONSIBILITIES**

- Assess the situation and/or obtain a briefing from the prior Incident Commander (IC)
- Direct overall incident response activities
- Determine incident Strategic Objectives and response priorities and relay to SMT
- Establish an ICP and an appropriate ICS organization
- Organize, assign and brief Command Staff and Section Chiefs
- Coordinate with stakeholders through the Liaison Officer
- Ensure meetings and briefings are scheduled and conducted
- Approve and authorize the implementation of an IAP
- Adjust the ICS Organization as needed to adequately manage the response
- Ensure that adequate safety measures are in place
- Coordinate activity for all Command and General Staff positions
- Ensure incident funding is available
- Coordinate with other agencies involved in investigations of the incident
- Approve requests for additional resources or for the release of resources
- Approve the use of trainees, volunteers, and auxiliary personnel
- Authorize release of information to news media
- Ensure incident Status Summary (ICS Form 209) is completed and forwarded to appropriate higher authority
- Order the demobilization of the incident when appropriate
- Consider need for an alternate or backup person for extended (24-hour) coverage

# DEPUTY INCIDENT COMMANDER

## ROLE

Responsible for assisting the IC through the direct supervision of work being carried out by the Section Chiefs. Also responsible for knowing MPC's Response Management System and making sure it is used effectively and efficiently during the conduct of response operations.

## RESPONSIBILITIES

- Assume any responsibility delegated by IC
- Ensure that ICP is set up and made operational in a timely fashion
- Ensure that each Section gets organized in a timely fashion
- Assist IC in development Strategic Objectives and response priorities
- Coordinate activities of Section Chiefs to ensure conduct of safe, effective, and efficient response operations; ensure operations are carried out in a manner consistent with MPC policy and appropriate government directives
- Focus on communications; address communications problems as they arise
- Ensure implementation of MPC's Incident Command System
- Facilitate conduct of meetings
- Chair meetings, if instructed to do so by IC
- Follow up on Action Items identified during formal meetings
- Ensure that (Unified) Command objectives and priorities are being addressed by balance of SMT and ORT
- Interface with (Unified) Command to ensure that their issues and concerns are addressed by balance of SMT and ORT in a timely fashion
- Provide Logistics Section with information on personnel, equipment, material, and supply needs for Command Staff
- Provide IC informal briefings, as necessary, on nature and status of incident and response operations
- Work with Section Chiefs to ensure that appropriate documentation is compiled and forwarded to Planning Section
- Ensure that source control and response operations are closely coordinated, and resolve any conflicts that may arise between these operations
- Ensure that appropriate government directives are communicated to and followed up on by Section Chiefs
- Fill in for IC, as needed

- Consider need for a backup person for extended (24-hour) coverage
- Compile and maintain appropriate documentation

# SAFETY OFFICER

## ROLE

Responsible for supporting the Site Safety Officer and for providing expertise on safety and personnel protection issues that may arise during the conduct of response operations.

## RESPONSIBILITIES

- Provide Deputy Incident Commander with information on personnel, equipment, material, and supply needs
- Receive briefings from ORT Site Safety Officer
- Verify that a site characterization and analysis has been conducted of the incident scene to identify all actual or potential hazards
- Brief IC on hazards present at incident scene and measures being instituted to protect response personnel against hazards
- Brief Section Chiefs on safety, medical/health, and industrial hygiene concerns and precautions; ensure key personnel are familiar with site safety and medical/health issues
- If necessary, prepare written, incident-specific Site Safety Plan
- Brief IC on contents of incident-specific Site Safety Plan
- Attend meetings and provide reports on nature of safety concerns and status of work on safety-related tasks
- Coordinate safety and medical/health related communications by developing and issuing Safety Bulletins on issues affecting or likely to affect worker safety
- Provide Planning Section with information needed for Safety and Health Considerations Status Board
- Assist Site Safety Officer in preparation of an Emergency Medical Plan
- Review Incident Action Plan field assignments; prepare changes to Site Safety Plan, if necessary
- Ensure that Finance Section Chief is advised of all cost commitments
- Consider need for an alternate or backup person for extended (24-hour) coverage
- Compile and maintain appropriate documentation
- Ensure compliance with all relevant governmental safety requirements
- Exercise emergency authority to prevent or stop unsafe acts
- Monitor MPC personnel and contractors for conformance with incident-specific Site Safety Plan and associated requirements

- Set up a system to identify and eliminate safety hazards in all aspects of response operations
- Investigate safety-related near misses and accidents; develop Safety Bulletins that describe remedial actions to avoid future occurrences
- Ensure ORT personnel have necessary level of safety training

# PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICER

## ROLE

Responsible for organizing and managing all public affairs activities associated with response operations. This includes developing and releasing information to news media, to incident personnel, and to other appropriate agencies and organizations.

## RESPONSIBILITIES

- Provide Deputy Incident Commander with information on personnel, equipment, material, and supply needs
- Organize and manage all media activities
- Serve as principal advisor to IC on all matters relating to external communications and interactions with the media
- Work with IC and/or Legal Officer to establish incident-specific public affairs guidelines, and distribute guidelines to SMT and ORT members
- Advise IC on public affairs and public relations impacts of an incident and response operations
- Prepare "Fact Sheets"
- Identify "public" audiences and their concerns
- Develop proactive methods for addressing "public" concerns:
  - Press releases, briefings & conferences
  - Town Hall meetings
  - One-on-one interviews
  - -Tours
- Obtain necessary approvals from IC prior to the release of information to the public
- Provide Planning Section with information on scheduled press briefings and conferences for posting in Information Center
- Work with other government agency Public Affairs personnel to: (1) coordinate statements to the public; (2) Establish location & times for media briefings; & (3) establish & maintain a Joint Information Center (JIC), if appropriate
- Prepare IC for interactions with media
- Monitor press reports
- Keep IC informed about the content and tenor of media reports
- Organize and conduct/assist in arranging media tours
- Work with Logistics Section to set up a media center, if warranted

- Maintain record of newspaper articles, radio and television broadcasts, press conferences, and briefings
- Ensure that Finance Section Chief is advised of all cost commitments
- Consider need for an alternate or backup person for extended (24-hour) coverage
- Compile and maintain appropriate documentation

# LIAISON OFFICER

## ROLE

Serves as the point of contact with other government agencies, community leaders, and non-governmental organizations who are either involved in the response or who have a vested interest in the incident.

## RESPONSIBILITIES

- Provide Deputy Incident Commander with information on personnel, equipment, material, and supply needs
- Organize and manage all government and community affairs activities
- Serve as principal advisor to IC on all matters relating to external communications and interactions with non-directly involved government and non-governmental organizations
- Advise IC on government affairs and community relations impacts of incidents and response operations
- Serve as SMT contact person for non-directly involved government and non-government organizations
- Identify agency representatives, their location, and establish a communication link
- Develop proactive methods for addressing concerns of non-directly involved government and non-governmental organizations:
  - Fact sheets
  - Meetings
  - Town Hall meetings
  - Tours
- As appropriate, provide information to non-directly involved government and non-governmental organizations
- As appropriate, arrange and conduct meetings with non-directly involved government and non-governmental organizations
- Provide Planning Section *(i.e., Chief or Situation Unit)* with information on scheduled meetings for posting in Information Center
- As appropriate, organize and conduct/assist in arranging tours for non-directly involved government and non-governmental organizations
- Monitor statements made by non-directly involved government and non-governmental organizations
- Keep IC informed about content and tenor of statements made by non-directly involved government and non-governmental organizations

- Ensure that Finance Section Chief is advised of all cost commitments
- Consider need for an alternate or backup person for extended (24-hour) coverage
- Compile and maintain appropriate documentation

# LEGAL OFFICER

## ROLE

Responsible for providing advice on legal issues associated with response operations. Also responsible for handling all legal matters.

## RESPONSIBILITIES

- Provide Deputy Incident Commander with information on personnel, equipment, material, and supply needs
- Serve as legal advisor to IC
- Provide legal advice to other members of SMT
- Prepare summary reports which examine the legal situation, key issues associated with the incident, and options and courses of action that can be followed; follow up on selected options and/or courses of action to determine their effectiveness
- Determine applicable laws, legal exposures, and validity of defenses, and develop necessary legal strategies
- Become familiar with all aspects of incident in order to identify and address legal issues that may arise during conduct of response operations
- Select, retain, and supervise outside legal counsel, if needed
- Determine legal relationship with other involved parties
- Ensure that no conflicts of interest arise with other parties, insurers, etc. during conduct of response operations
- Advise IC, Officers, and Section Chiefs on type of documentation that must be compiled to support incident-related litigation
- Review documentation to ensure that it is being compiled in a manner consistent with documentation guidelines
- If requested to do so by IC, review press releases and other correspondence directed to external parties
- Review information to be submitted to other agencies
- Handle all contract-related legal matters
- Review contracts before their execution, if requested to do so by Logistics Section
- Provide legal guidance to Logistics Section on terms and conditions of new or amended contracts
- Assist Finance Section in establishing and implementing third-party settlement procedures and arranging for adjustment assistance
- Provide legal guidance to Finance Section on processing of claims

- Assist Public Affairs Officer and Finance Section in preparing responses to inquiries regarding claims and other legal matters
- Ensure that information which may be relevant to the defense and/or settlement of future claims or litigation is gathered and preserved
- Provide Operations Section Chief and Planning Section Chief with legal advice on operations related to environmental concerns
- Ensure that response personnel restrict communications related to liability or fault that may otherwise hinder future legal proceedings
- Assist Finance Section in event of fatalities or major injuries during response operations
- Ensure that Finance Section Chief is advised of all cost commitments
- Consider need for an alternate or backup person for extended (24-hour) coverage
- Compile and maintain appropriate documentation

# OPERATIONS SECTION CHIEF

## ROLE

Provide strategic direction and support to OSC . Responsible for receiving information on nature and status of at-the-scene tactical response operations, and providing information to IC and other members of SMT.

## RESPONSIBILITIES

- Provide Logistics Section with information on personnel, equipment, material, and supply needs
- Size up incident, identify Operations Section issues and concerns, and break work of Operations Section down into manageable tasks
- Assign tasks to appropriate Operations Section personnel; maintain proper span-of-control
- Assume responsibility for tasks delegated by IC
- Address issues and concerns and priorities of IC as they relate to work of Operations Section
- Serve as primary SMT contact person for OSC; receive Field Reports from OSC
- Review and ensure the appropriateness of strategy and tactics being employed by OSC to address all response issues. Work with the Logistics Section to provide the necessary resources to support response operations
- Provide Planning Section up-to-date information on nature and status of tactical response operations
- Represent Operations Section at all formal meetings; brief IC and the members of the Command and General Staff on nature and status of work being done by Operations Section
- Assist IC in preparation of Strategic Objectives and response priorities
- Assist Planning Section in preparation of objectives and field assignments for Incident Action Plans
- Ensure that personnel involved in response operations have the personnel, equipment, materials, and supplies needed to carry out those operations in a safe, effective, and efficient manner
- Ensure that Operations Section personnel are aware of and follow safety policies, appropriate government agency directives, and Site Safety Plan
- Ensure that concerns of other agencies and impacted citizens are adequately considered in formulation and execution of response strategies
- Keep OSC informed of changing weather conditions
- Receive information from environmental unit on location and movement of spilled materials and sensitive areas which may be impacted

- Work with the environmental unit in the Planning Section to develop an overall Shoreline Protection/Cleanup Strategy as may be appropriate
- Provide Public Affairs and Liaison Officers updates on nature and status of tactical response operations
- Authorize demobilization of tactical response resources
- Ensure that Finance Section is advised of all cost commitments by the Operations Section
- Ensure that appropriate documentation is compiled by OSC and forwarded to Planning Section
- Consider need for an alternate or backup person for extended (24-hour) coverage
- Compile and maintain appropriate documentation

## OPERATIONS SECTION UNITS

The roles and responsibilities of the Units within the **Operations Section** are:

- **Protection Unit**

This unit is responsible for the development of shoreline protection strategies to protect sensitive shorelines that may be in the path of the spill. The unit is also tasked with developing appropriate cleanup methods for shorelines that have already been impacted. The protection unit will work closely with the environmental unit to prioritize areas for protection and develop the best shoreline cleanup methods that limit further environmental damage. The local area contingency plan should be used as a reference document to assist responders with protection and response measures. This unit should be staffed with EPA guard & state personnel.

- **On Water Recovery Unit**

This unit is responsible for the managing and implementing all on-water recovery operations in accordance with the incident action plan (IAP). The unit also directs, coordinates and assesses the effectiveness of on-water recovery operations. Modifications to response strategies are made based on the results of trajectory modeling and over-flight reports.

- **On Land Recovery Unit**

This unit is responsible for managing and implementing all shore-side recovery and cleanup operations in accordance with the incident action plan. The unit also directs, coordinates and assesses the effectiveness of on-land recovery operations. Modifications to response strategies are made based on the results shoreline cleanup and assessment surveys, cleanup & removal progress and the results of trajectory modeling and over-flight reports.

- **Waste Management Unit**

This unit is responsible for providing information and guidance to the operations section chief concerning the regulatory requirements pertaining to the transfer, storage, transportation, and disposal of liquid, solid, and/or hazardous wastes generated during response operations. The waste management unit leader determines the most effective methods to be employed and makes recommendations to the operations section chief on how best to minimize the amount of waste materials generated during response operations. The waste management unit leader also identifies waste management options and facilities appropriate for the waste being generated and coordinates with those facilities to ensure acceptance of the waste.

- **Air Operations Unit**

This unit will coordinate all air operations conducted in response to the incident. The unit will request appropriate aircraft and trained aerial observers to support response operations (e.g., surveillance, direct movement of on water resource, etc) The unit will establish aircraft flight schedules where appropriate and will prepare the air operations portion of the incident Action Plan. This section will also coordinate with the FAA to restrict air space around the incident when necessary.

- **Fire Suppression Unit**

This unit is responsible for coordinating/directing all fire-fighting activities related to the incident and identifying all resource needs. Fire rescue personnel from MNAS & Lauderdale County will staff the unit.

# PLANNING SECTION CHIEF

## ROLE

Responsible for provision of short-term and, if necessary, long-term planning; the compilation and display of information on the nature and status of incidents and response operations; and the compilation and retention of documentation. Also responsible for managing all environmental matters associated with response operations, including: environmental assessments; permitting; modeling; environmental monitoring and damage assessment. Also provides technical advice to Operations Section on activities including waste disposal, and sensitive habitat and wildlife protection and rehabilitation activities.

## RESPONSIBILITIES

- Provide Logistics Section Chief with information on personnel, equipment, material, and supply needs for Planning Section
- Size up incident, identify Planning Section issues and concerns, and break work of Planning Section down into manageable tasks
- Assign tasks to appropriate Planning Section personnel; maintain proper span-of-control
- Assume responsibility for tasks delegated by IC
- Address issues and concerns and priorities of IC as they relate to the work of Planning Section
- Assist IC in evaluation of incident potential and preparation of Strategic Objectives and response priorities
- Represent Planning Section at all formal meetings; brief Incident Commander and other members of the Command and General Staff on nature and status of work being IC one by Planning Section
- Facilitate preparation and distribution of Incident Action Plans and any other incident specific plans, reports, or other required documents
- If appropriate, facilitate preparation of General Plan
- Facilitate collection and posting of information on nature and status of incident and response operations in Information Center
- Advise IC on all environmental aspects of source control and response operations, and ensure compliance with environmental laws, regulations, and/or government directives
- Facilitate collection and retention of appropriate documentation

- Ensure technical specialists are checked in and assigned to appropriate Units within ORT or SMT
- Provide Public Affairs and Liaison Officers with accurate, up-to-date information on response operations
- Assist Liaison Officer in responding to requests for information from other agencies
- Ensure that Finance Section Chief is advised of all cost commitments by Planning Section
- Consider need for an alternate or backup person for extended (24-hour) coverage
- Compile and maintain appropriate documentation
- Size up incident, identify Environmental issues and concerns, and assign personnel to address issues
- Assist Incident Commander in the evaluation of incident potential and preparation of Strategic Objectives
- Review environmental aspects of Incident Action Plans and provide Planning Section Chief with specific Environmental Messages as warranted
- Evaluate/recommend additional support in terms of environmental consultants and contractor services

**STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT**

- Identify sensitive resources that could be affected, and help determine priorities/protection methods
- Provide Operations Section Chief with information on potential environmental impacts of any response technique that could adversely affect the environment, including cultural resources
- Advise Public Affairs and Liaison Officers on impact of incident and response operations on environment

**MODELING AND SURVEILLANCE**

- Establish surveillance program; interface with the Air Operations Unit Leader to conduct daily over flights
- Work through Logistics Section Chief to obtain necessary resources to support surveillance operations, including maps, communications equipment, cameras, video recorders, and surveillance specialists
- Assist in interpreting remote sensing data
- Develop appropriate trajectory model(s) and forecast slick movements
- Maintain environmental databases
- Provide Operations Section Chief with current and predicted weather and oceanographic data

**ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING; DAMAGE ASSESSMENTS**

- Determine need for/ability to conduct damage assessment operations
- Arrange for environmental specialists to collect data and assess impacts to:
  - Water & air quality
  - Wildlife
  - Sensitive environmental and cultural resource areas
  - Human resources
  - Human health
- Design monitoring program(s), including collection and preservation of samples from affected and unaffected resources and areas
- Identify expert witnesses and legal counsel assistance
- Document extent of affected area and resources

**WILDLIFE AND SENSITIVE HABITAT PROTECTION**

- Assess need for and feasibility of wildlife rehabilitation centers, including all financial aspects, procurement of staff and equipment, training, and center management
- Work through Logistics Section Chief to obtain necessary resources to construct and operate facilities for wildlife rehabilitation, as appropriate
- Coordinate wildlife & habitat protection and rehabilitation operations with appropriate resource agencies
- Identify experts to assess wildlife impacts and rescue and rehabilitation, as appropriate
- Work with Safety Officer to provide for the safety of personnel engaged in wildlife protection and rehabilitation operations
- Maintain accurate, up-to-date information on wildlife and habitat impacts and rehabilitation operations, including documentation of successes and mortalities

## PLANNING SECTION UNITS

The roles and responsibilities of the Units within the **Planning Section** are:

- **Situation Unit**

The situation unit is responsible to collect, organize, evaluate and display information about the current and possible future status of the incident. The situation unit maintains the situation status boards and the base map, which depicts the overall status of response operation. These status boards and base map are located in the information center. These status boards compile the most current information on the nature and

status of the incident. The situation unit may also provide oil spill trajectories modeling and other maps, which may be useful during a response (e.g., shoreline sensitivity maps, booming strategy maps, etc.).

- **Resource Unit**

This unit is responsible for maintaining the status of all resources (primary and support) at an incident. In general, the ORT will track the status of all on-scene resources, and will provide information, as necessary, to the Resource Unit Leader in the Incident Command Post. The Resource Unit will maintain the status of all resources on the resource status boards also displayed in the information center. This will include resources assigned to the field, resources ordered, resources available in staging areas, and resources that have been placed in an out-of-service status.

- **Documentation Unit**

Responsible to maintain accurate, up-to-date incident files such as Incident Action Plan, incident reports, communications logs, injury claims, situation reports, etc. This unit shall ensure each section is maintaining and providing appropriate documents. The unit also provides duplication and copying services.

- **Environmental Unit**

This unit is responsible for gathering environmental data and providing recommendations on methods to protect sensitive resources/wildlife and cleanup measures to reduce further impacts. Additionally, this unit also oversees the natural resource damage assessment process, obtains oil spill trajectory analysis and weather/sea conditions and addresses injured wildlife.

# LOGISTICS SECTION CHIEF

## ROLE

Responsible for obtaining the personnel, equipment, materials, and supplies needed to mount and sustain response operations, and for providing the services necessary to ensure response operations are carried out in a safe and efficient fashion.

## RESPONSIBILITIES

- Obtain personnel, equipment, materials, and supplies needed for Logistics Section operations
- Size up incident, identify Logistics Section issues and concerns, and break work of Logistics Section down into manageable tasks
- Assign tasks to appropriate Logistics Section personnel; maintain proper span-of-control
- Assume responsibility for tasks delegated by IC
- Address issues and concerns and priorities of Incident Commander as they relate to the work of Logistics Section
- Assist IC in preparation of Strategic Objectives and response priorities
- Represent Logistics Section at all formal meetings; brief IC and other members of the Command and General Staff on nature and status of the work being done by Logistics Section
- Obtain personnel, equipment, materials, and supplies needed by balance of SMT and ORT
- Institute a requisition procedure
- Work with Staging Area Manager to establish and maintain Communication Support Network
- Work with IC and Section Chiefs to identify and ensure timely and efficient provision of support services:
  - Food, water, sanitation, and shelter
  - Incident facilities
  - Transportation
  - Communications systems
  - Medical services
  - Security services
  - Others, as necessary

- Ensure that logistics support and service needs are met in a timely and efficient fashion, and in a manner that maximizes personnel safety and efficiency of response operations
- Ensure that guidelines, procedures, forms, and data management systems necessary to manage acquisition of emergency response resources and control inventory are followed by Logistics Section personnel
- Provide Finance Section Chief with copy of all Purchase Orders
- Ensure that an overall inventory and inventory management system is maintained of all equipment, materials, and supplies purchased, rented, borrowed, or otherwise obtained during response operations.
- Ensure that records are maintained on equipment and services provided and contracts executed during response operations.
- Ensure that Finance Section Chief is advised of all cost commitments made by Logistics Section
- Provide Planning Section with up-to-date information on destination and ETA of all equipment and personnel resources obtained for response operations
- Assist Planning Section in preparation of Incident Action Plans
- Provide Operations Section Chief with recommendations on timing of release of logistics services and support personnel and equipment
- Consider need for an alternate or backup person for extended (24-hour) coverage
- Compile and maintain appropriate documentation

## LOGISTICS SECTION UNITS

The roles and responsibilities of the Units within the **Logistics Section** are:

- **Communications Unit**.

The unit is responsible for developing plans for the effective use of communications equipment, installing and testing communications equipment, supervising incident communications center(s) and distribution of communications equipment to incident personnel. Representatives from each agency providing tactical response assets should staff the unit.

- **Supply Unit**

The unit is responsible for ordering equipment and supplies; receiving and storing supplies for the incident, maintaining an inventory of supplies and servicing non-expendable supplies and equipment.

- **Food Unit**

The unit is responsible for determining feeding needs and cooking facilities required, and food/water preparation/service needs. Red Cross and/or Salvation Army are excellent choices to serve as Food Unit Leader.

- **Facilities Unit**

The unit is responsible for the layout and activation of the Incident Command Post. The unit provides sleeping and sanitation facilities for incident personnel and manages Field Command Post operations, including physical security of the facilities. The unit should be staffed by representatives from agencies owning/contracting the facility sites. Municipal law enforcement agencies will likely provide physical security of land-based facilities.

# FINANCE SECTION CHIEF

## ROLE

Responsible for managing and supervising all financial and administrative aspects of response operations, including: accounting, invoice processing, contracts, cost control, insurance coordination, and financial reporting.

## RESPONSIBILITIES

- Provide Logistics Section with information on personnel, equipment, materials, and supply needs
- Size up incident, identify Finance Section issues and concerns, and break work of Finance Section down into manageable tasks
- Assign tasks to appropriate Finance Section personnel; maintain proper span-of-control
- Assume responsibility for tasks delegated by IC
- Address issues and concerns and priorities of IC as they relate to work of Finance Section
- Assist the IC in preparation of Strategic Objectives
- Represent Finance Section at all formal meetings; brief IC and other members of the Command and General Staff on the nature and status of the work being done by Finance Section
- Prepare short- and long-term cost information for IC
- Work with Legal Officer on issues regarding insurance coverage and exclusions, claims management processing, and approach to settlements
- Facilitate preparation and distribution of guidelines, procedures, forms, and establishment of a data management systems necessary to account for expenditures made during response operations
- Review all relevant insurance programs and ensure notification of insurers and appointment of loss adjusters
- Ensure that appropriate cost and accounting control systems are established
- Ensure that expenditure tracking sheet is utilized and kept current
- Provide adequate accounting systems, including: auditing, billing, and documenting labor, material, and services used
- Oversee administration of vendor contracts, and service and equipment rental agreements
- Ensure that adequate pool of personnel is retained and compensated
- Provide direct human resources services to response personnel and their families

- Consider need for an alternate or backup person for extended (24-hour) coverage
- Compile and maintain appropriate documentation

# FINANCE SECTION UNITS

The roles and responsibilities of the Units within the **Finance/Administration Section** are:

**Cost Unit**
The Cost Unit is responsible for collecting all cost data, performing cost effectiveness analyses, and providing cost estimates and cost saving recommendations for the incident.

**Claims Unit**
The Claims Unit is responsible for the overall management and direction of all Compensation for Injury Specialists and Claims Specialists assigned to the incident.

# SECTION VI: RESPONSE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

## A. OVERVIEW

This section provides an overview of the Response Management System (RMS) that has been developed to guide the local Incident Management Organization in the successful completion of response operations. The RMS outlines a process using the Incident Command System to manage any type of incident. The RMS process includes: (1) a schedule of meeting/briefings to inform responders of the status of response operations; (2) task(s) assigned to responders to accomplish field assignments; (3) development of strategic/tactical objectives to guide responders in carrying their roles and responsibilities; (4) ICS Forms (located in Appendix H) to capture/disseminate important aspects of the response; and (5) a defined planning process to prioritize response operations and assign resources (see Figure VI-I below).

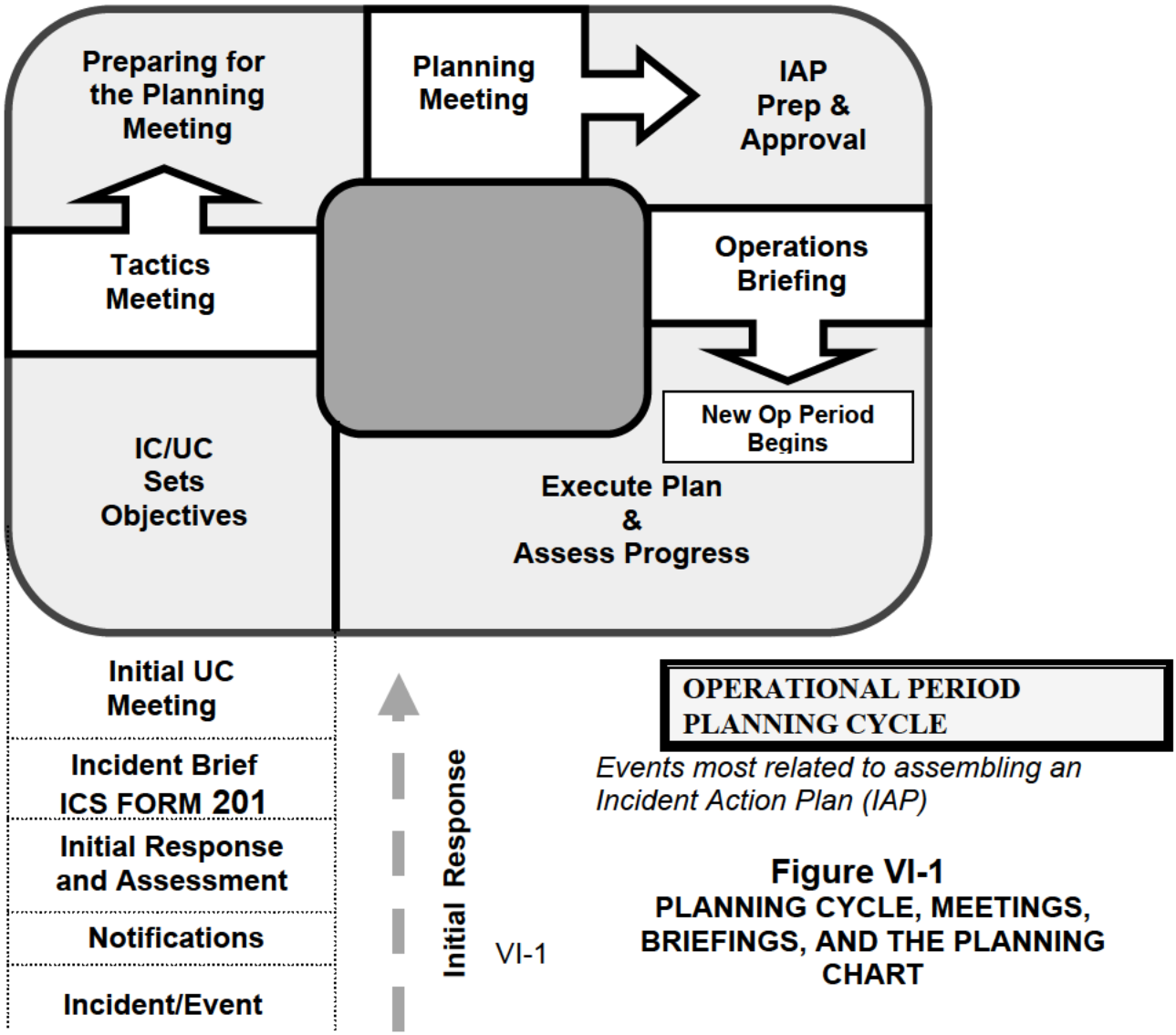



**Figure VI-1**
**PLANNING CYCLE, MEETINGS, BRIEFINGS, AND THE PLANNING CHART**

## B. INITIAL RESPONSE AND ASSESSMENT

The period of **Initial Response and Assessment** occurs in all incidents. Short-term responses, which are small in scope and/or duration (e.g., a few resources working one operational period) can often be coordinated using only ICS Form 201 (Incident Briefing Form).

**INCIDENT BRIEFING (ICS Form 201)** - During the transfer-of-command process, an ICS Form 201-formatted briefing provides the incoming Incident Commander (IC)/Unified Commander (UC) with basic information regarding the incident situation and the resources allotted to the incident. Most importantly it functions as the Incident Action Plan (IAP) for the initial response and remains in force and continues to develop until the response ends or the Planning Section generates the incident's first IAP. It is also suitable for briefing individuals newly assigned to the Command and General Staff as well as needed assessment briefings for the staff. ICS Form 201 facilitates documentation of response objectives, situational awareness, resource employment and deployment, and significant actions taken. This form is essential for future planning and the effective management of initial response activities.

**When:** New IC/UC; staff briefing as required
**Facilitator:** Current IC/UC
**Attendees:** Prospective IC/UC; Command and General Staff, as required

### General Tasks

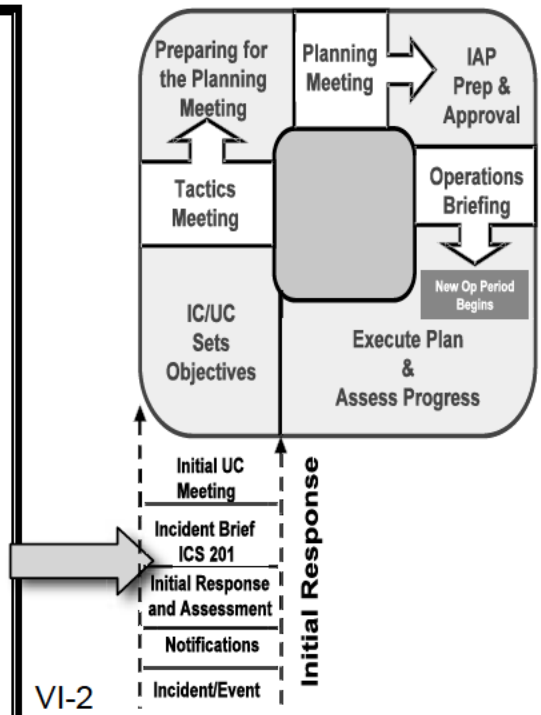
**Incident Commander (IC)**
- ❑ Obtain incident brief using ICS-201.
- ❑ Assess operational requirements.
- ❑ Determine organizational and response requirements and objectives.

**Operations (OPS)**
- ❑ Obtain briefing from IC.
- ❑ Consider available Contingency Plan.
- ❑ Develop strategies and tactics.
- ❑ Assemble resources.
- ❑ Conduct response using ICS-201.

**Planning**
- ❑ If/when activated orders staff.

**Logistics**
- ❑ If/when activated orders staff.

**Finance/Admin**
- ❑ If/when activated orders staff.



**Agenda:**
Using ICS Form 201 as an outline, include:

1. Situation (note territory, exposures, safety concerns, etc.; use map/charts).
2. Current priorities.
3. Strategy(s) and tactics.
4. Current organization.
5. Resource assignments.
6. Resources en-route and/or ordered.
7. Facilities established.

## C. INITIAL UNIFIED COMMAND MEETING

Provides UC officials with an opportunity to discuss and concur on important issues prior to joint incident action planning. The meeting should be brief and important points documented. Prior to the meeting, parties should have an opportunity to review and prepare to address the agenda items. Planning meeting participants will use the results of this meeting to guide the operational efforts prior to the first tactics meeting.

**When:** The UC is formed prior to the first meeting

**Facilitator:** UC member

**Attendees:** Only ICs that will comprise the UC

### General Tasks

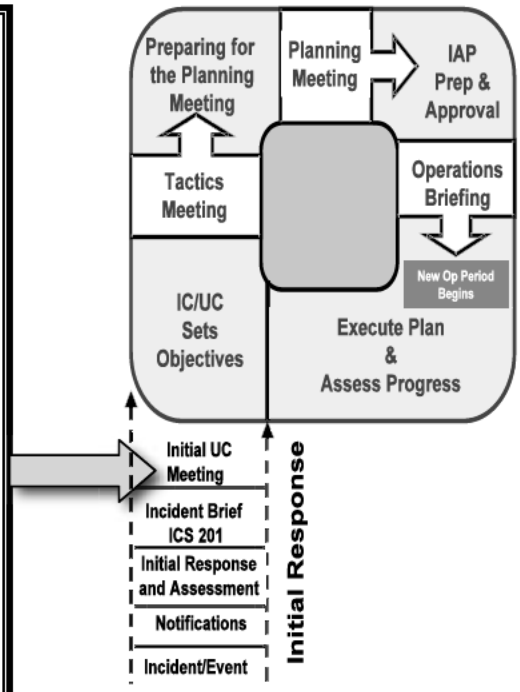
**Incident Commander (IC)**
- ❑ Determine need for UC.
- ❑ Negotiate/facilitate UC participation.
- ❑ Clarify UC roles & responsibilities.
- ❑ Negotiate and agree on response organization, facilities, and support.
- ❑ Determine Op Period length/start time.

**Operations (OPS)**
- ❑ Brief UC members on current operations.

**Planning**
- ❑ If activated, contact UC members as directed by IC.

**Logistics**
- ❑ May not be activated at this time.

**Finance/Admin**
- ❑ May not be activated at this time.



**Agenda:**

1. Identify UC, based on Chapter 6 criteria of the Incident Management Handbook.
2. Identify jurisdictional priorities and objectives.
3. Present jurisdictional limitations, concerns and restrictions.
4. Develop a collective set of incident objectives.
5. Establish and agree on acceptable priorities.
6. Agree on basic organization structure.
7. Designate the best-qualified and acceptable Operations Section Chief (OPS).
8. Agree on General Staff personnel designations and planning, logistical, and financial agreements and procedures.
9. Agree on resource ordering procedures to follow.
10. Agree on cost-sharing procedures.
11. Agree on informational matters.
12. Designate a Unified Command Information Officer.

## D. UNIFIED COMMAND OBJECTIVES MEETING

The IC/UC will identify/review and prioritize objectives for the next operational period on the ICS Form 202. Objectives from the previous operational period are reviewed and any new objectives are identified.

**When:** Prior to tactics meeting.

**Facilitator:** UC Member

**Attendees:** UC Members; Command and General Staff as appropriate

### General Tasks

**Incident Commander (IC/UC)**

- ❑ Develop SMART incident objectives.
- ❑ Consider "Best Response".
- ❑ Delegate and provide guidance to Command and General Staff.

**Operations (OPS)**

- ❑ May be present if invited.

**Planning**

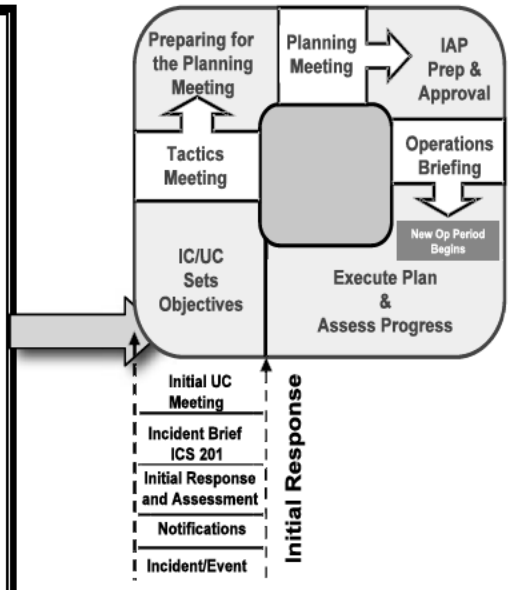
- ❑ May be present if invited.
- ❑ Propose draft SMART objectives to IC/UC.

**Logistics**

- ❑ May be present if invited.

**Finance/Admin**

- ❑ May be present if invited.



**Agenda:**

1. Review/identify objectives for the next operational period (Clearly stated and attainable with the resources available, yet flexible enough to allow members to choose tactics).
2. Review any open agenda items from initial/previous meetings.

## E. TACTICS MEETING

This 30-minute meeting creates the blueprint for tactical deployment during the next operational period. In preparation for the Tactics Meeting, the Planning Section Chief (PSC), and OPS review the first stage of response operations or the current IAP situation status information as provided by the Situation Unit to assess work progress against IAP objectives. The OPS/PSC will jointly develop primary and alternate strategies to meet objectives for consideration at the next Planning Meeting.

**When:** Prior to Planning Meeting.

**Facilitator:** PSC

**Attendees:** PSC, OPS, Logistics Section Chief (LSC) , and Resources Unit Leader (RUL)

General Tasks

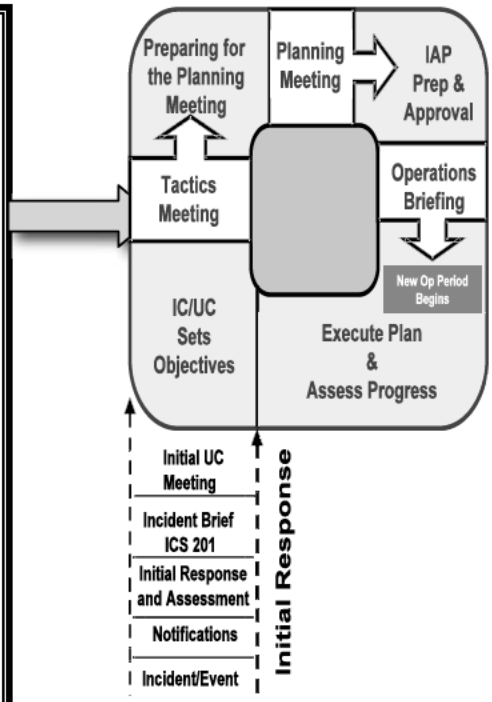
**Incident Commander (IC/UC)**
- ❑ Provide guidance/clarification.

**Operations:**
- ❑ Be prepared!
- ❑ Brief current operations.
- ❑ Develop strategies, tactics, and resource needs using ICS-215.

**Planning**
- ❑ Facilitate meeting.
- ❑ Determine support requirements for ICS-215.
- ❑ Consider alternative strategies.

**Logistics**
- ❑ Participate/contribute logistics information as necessary.
- ❑ Verify support requirements.

**Finance/Admin**
- ❑ Not normally present.



**Agenda:**

1. Review the objectives for the next operational period and develop strategies (primary and alternatives).
2. Prepare a draft of ICS Form 215 (used in planning meeting) to identify resources that should be ordered through Logistics.

## F. PREPARE FOR THE PLANNING MEETING

During this phase of the Planning Cycle, the Section Chiefs and their associated staff members begin the work of preparing for the upcoming Planning Meeting. Each Section Chief is responsible for ensuring that his/her planning Meeting responsibilities are met. The PSC should facilitate this to the greatest extent possible to ensure that the material, information, resources, etc., to be used or discussed in the Planning Meeting is organized and prepared. There are to be no surprises in the Planning Meeting.

**When:** After the Tactics Meetings

**Facilitator:** PSC

General Tasks

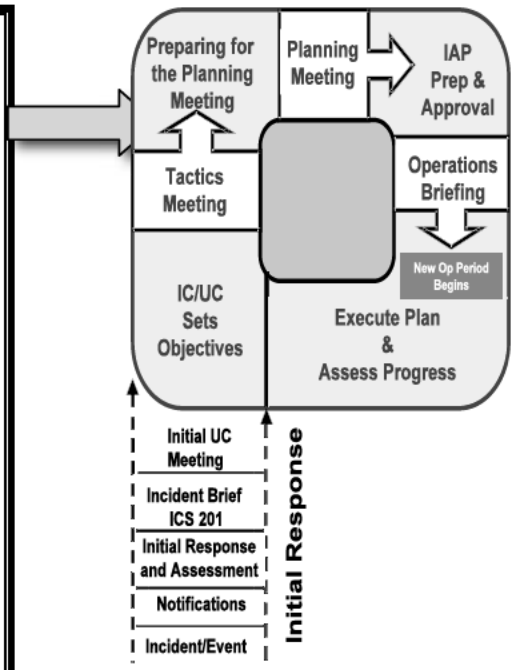
**Incident Commander (IC/UC)**
- Provide guidance/clarification.
- Monitor on-going operations.

**Operations(OPS)**
- Continue Operations.
- Prepare for Planning Meeting

**Planning**
- Facilitate General Staff and attendees' preparations for Planning Meeting.
- Publish/distribute meeting schedule and ensure attendees know roles.
- Allow no surprises.

**Logistics**
- Prepare for Planning Meeting.
- Verify support requirements.

**Finance/Admin**
- Prepare for Planning Meeting.
- Verify financial and administrative requirements.



## G. PLANNING MEETING

This meeting defines incident objectives, strategies, and tactics and identifies resource needs for the next operational period. Depending on incident complexity, this meeting should last no longer than 45 minutes. This meeting fine tunes objectives and priorities, identifies and solves problems, and defines work assignments and responsibilities on a completed ICS Form 215 (Operations Planning Worksheet). Displays in the meeting room should include Objectives ICS Form 202 for the next period, large sketch maps or charts clearly dated and timed, a poster-sized ICS Form 215, a current resource inventory prepared by the Resource Unit, and current situation status displays prepared by the Situation Unit. After the meeting, ICS Form 215 is used by the LSC to prepare the off incident tactical and logistical resource orders, and used by the PSC to develop IAP assignment lists.

**When:** After the UC and Tactics Meetings

**Facilitator:** PSC

**Attendees:** Determined by IC/UC, generally IC/UC, Command Staff, General Staff, Air Operations Branch Director (Air Ops), the RUL, Safety Officer (SO), and Technical Specialists, as required.

### General Tasks

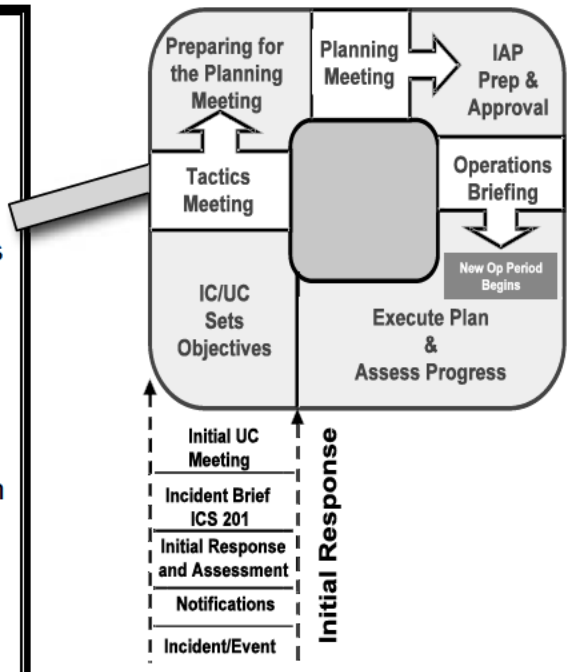
**Incident Commander (IC/UC)**
- ❑ Provide appropriate leadership.
- ❑ Brief incident objectives.

**Operations (OPS)**
- ❑ Brief operational strategies, and tactics using ICS-215, maps, charts, etc.
- ❑ Brief Branch/Division/Group functions and boundaries

**Planning**
- ❑ Facilitate Planning Meeting agenda.
- ❑ Brief present situation.
- ❑ Address/resolve response coordination issues as needed, gain consensus.

**Logistics**
- ❑ Brief logistical support and resource ordering status.

**Finance/Admin**
- ❑ Brief administrative and financial status/projections, etc.



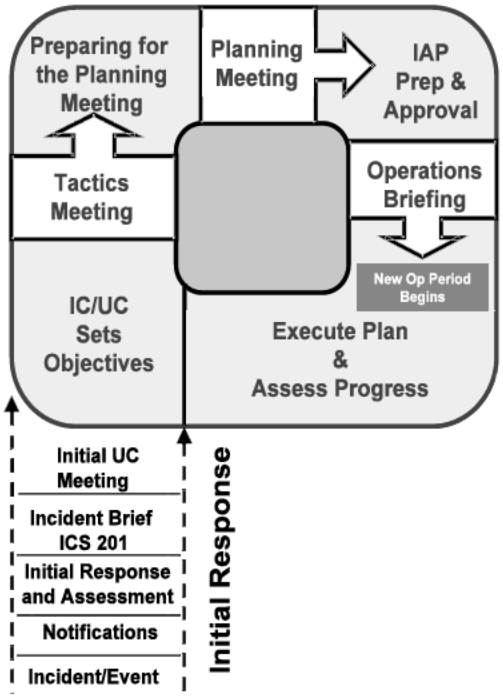
| **Agenda:** | | **Primary Responsibility** |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | State incident objectives and Policy issues. | IC/UC |
| 2. | Briefing of situation, critical and sensitive areas, weather/sea forecast, and resource status/availability. | SUL |
| 3. | State primary and alternative strategies to meet objectives. | |
| 4. | Designate Branch, Division, and Group boundaries and functions as appropriate, use maps and ICS form 215. | |
| 5. | Specify tactics for each Division, note limitations. | OPS |
| 6 | Specify resources needed by Divisions/Groups. | |
| 7. | Specify operations facilities and reporting locations and plot on map. | |
| 8. | Develop resources, support, and overhead order (orders). | |
| 9. | Consider support: communications, traffic, safety, medical, etc. | OPS /LSC<br>LSC |
| 10. | Contributing organization/agency considerations regarding work plan. | LSC<br>LO |
| 11 | Safety considerations regarding work plan. | SO |
| 12 | Media considerations regarding work plan. | IO |
| 13. | Report on expenditures and claims. | F/ASC |
| 14. | Finalize and approve work plan for the next operational period. | IC/UC |

## H. INCIDENT ACTION PLAN (IAP) PREPARATION

Attendees immediately prepare their assignments for the IAP to meet the PSC deadline for assembling the IAP components. The deadline will be early enough to permit timely IC/UC approval and duplication of sufficient copies for the Operations Briefing and for overhead.

**When:** Immediately following the Planning Meeting, the PSC assigns the deadline

**Facilitator:** PSC




**General Tasks**

**Incident Commander (IC/UC)**
- ❑ Review, approve and sign IAP

**Operations (OPS)**
- ❑ Provide required information for inclusion into IAP.
- ❑ Communicate incident status changes.

**Planning**
- ❑ Facilitate General Staff's IAP input.
- ❑ Ensure assignments and expectations are clear.
- ❑ Provide completed IAP to IC/UC for review/approval.
- ❑ Distribute completed IAP.

**Logistics**
- ❑ Provide logistics information for IAP.
- ❑ Verify resources ordered.

**Finance/Admin**
- ❑ Verify financial and administrative requirements for IAP.

| Common Components | Primary Responsibility |
|---|---|
| 1. Incident Objectives (ICS form 202). | Resources Unit |
| 2. Organization List/Chart (ICS FORMS 203/207). | Resources Unit |
| 3. Assignment List (ICS form 204). | Resources Unit |
| 4. Communication Plan (ICS form 205). | Communications Unit |
| 5. Medical Plan (ICS form 206). | Medical Unit |
| 6. Incident Map. | Situation Unit |
| 7. Safety Plan. | Safety Officer |
| 8. Decontamination Plan. | Technical Specialist |
| 9. Waste Management or Disposal Plan. | Technical Specialist |

**Optional Components (use as pertinent):**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Air Operations Summary (ICS form 220). | Air Operations Branch Director |
| 2. Traffic Plan. | Ground Support Unit |
| 3. Demobilization Plan. | Demobilization Unit |

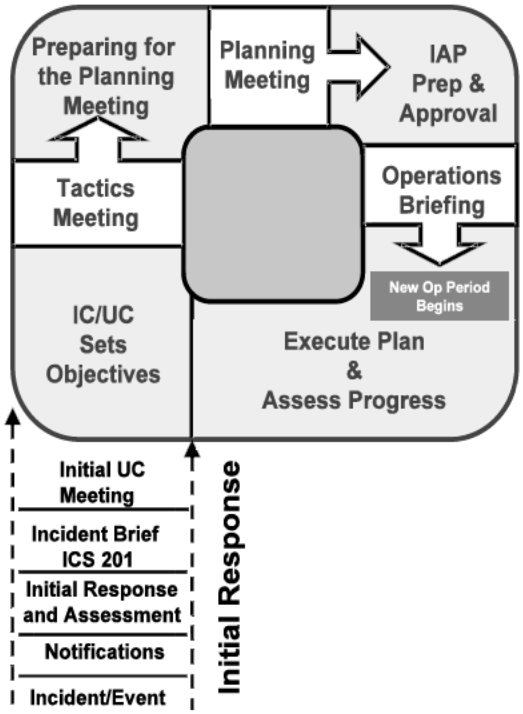
## I. OPERATIONS BRIEFING

This 30-minute, or less, meeting presents the IAP to the oncoming shift of the response organization. After this meeting, off-going supervisors should be interviewed by their relief and by OPS in order to further confirm or adjust the course of the oncoming shift's IAP. Shifts in tactics may be made by the Division/Group supervisor in whose purview they are. Similarly, a supervisor may reallocate resources within that division to adapt to changing conditions.

**When:** About an hour prior to each shift change

**Facilitator:** PSC

**Attendees:** IC/UC, Command Staff, General Staff, Branch Directors, Division/Group Supervisors, Task Force/Strike Team Leaders (if possible), Unit Leaders, others as appropriate.




### General Tasks

**Incident Commander (IC/UC)**
- ❑ Provide guidance/clarification.
- ❑ Provide leadership presence.

**Operations (OPS)**
- ❑ Provide Operations Briefing for next operational period.
- ❑ Ensure ICS-204 tasking is clear.

**Planning**
- ❑ Facilitate General Staff and attendees briefing responsibilities.
- ❑ Resolve questions.

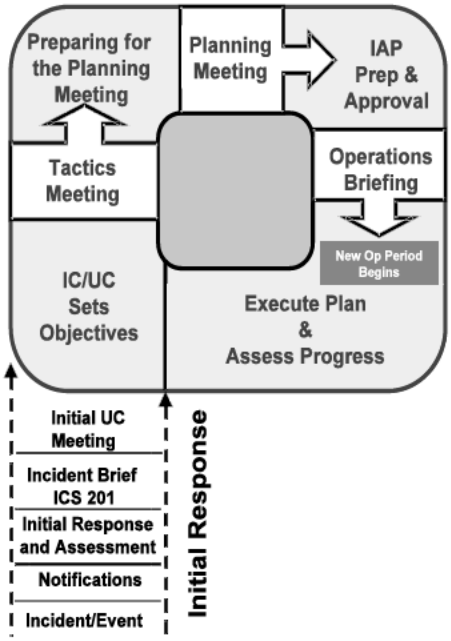
**Logistics**
- ❑ Brief transportation, communication, and supply issues.

**Finance/Admin**
- ❑ Brief administrative issues and provide financial report.

| **Agenda:** | **Primary Responsible** |
|---|---|
| 1. Review IC/UC objectives and changes to IAP. | PSC |
| 2. Discuss current response actions/last shift's accomplishments. | OPS |
| 3. Review weather and sea conditions forecast. | SUL |
| 4. Division/Group and Air Operations assignment. | OPS |
| 5. Trajectory analysis. | SUL |
| 6. Transport, communications, and supply updates. | LSC |
| 7. Safety message. | SO |
| 8. Incident Action Plan (IAP) approval and motivational remarks. | IC/UC |

## J. ASSESS PROGRESS

Following the operation brief, all Section Chiefs will review the incident response progress and make recommendations to the IC/UC in preparation for the next UC Objective Meeting for the next operational period. This feedback/information is gathered from various sources, including Field Observers, responder debriefs, stakeholders, etc.




### General Tasks

**Incident Commander (IC/UC)**
- ❑ Monitor on-going operations.
- ❑ Measure progress against stated objectives.
- ❑ Consider "Best Response."

**Operations (OPS)**
- ❑ Monitor on-going operations and make tactical changes as necessary.
- ❑ Measure/ensure progress against stated objectives.

**Planning**
- ❑ Facilitate General Staff's effectiveness and efficiency as appropriate.
- ❑ Provide response objectives recommendations to IC/UC.

**Logistics**
- ❑ Verify resources, resolve logistical problems.

**Finance/Admin**
- ❑ Facilitate smooth administrative and financial reporting.

## K. SPECIAL PURPOSE MEETINGS

The **Special Purpose** meetings are most applicable to larger incidents requiring an **Operational Period Planning Cycle**, but may be useful during **Initial Response and Assessment**.

**1. COMMAND STAFF MEETING** - Coordinate Command Staff functions, responsibilities, and objectives. It is held before the Tactical Meeting. Command Staff (IC/UC, SO, LO, IO) attend.

**2. COMMAND & GENERAL STAFF MEETING** - An opportunity for the Command & General staffs to gather under informal conditions (breakfast/dinner) to discuss developing issues.

**3. BUSINESS MANAGEMENT MEETING** - This under-30-minute meeting develops and updates the operating plan for finance and logistical support. The agenda could include: documentation issues, cost sharing, cost analysis, finance requirements, resource procurement, and financial summary data. Attendees include: F/ASC, Cost Unit Leader (CUL), LSC, SUL, DUL.

**4. AGENCY REPRESENTATIVE MEETING** - This meeting is held to update Agency Representatives and ensure that they can support the IAP. It is conducted by the LO, and attended by Agency Representatives. It is most appropriately held after the Planning Meeting in order to announce plans for the next operational period. It allows for changes should the plan not meet the expectations of the Agency Representatives.

**5. NEWS BRIEFING -** This meeting briefs media and the public on the most current and accurate facts. It is set up by the IO, moderated by a UC spokesperson, and features selected spokespersons. This brief must be held away from the ICP. Spokespersons should be prepared by the IO to address anticipated issues. The briefing should be well-planned, organized, and scheduled to meet the media's needs.

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# SECTION VII: DISCHARGE RESPONSE CAPABILITIES & STRATEGIES

## A. *RESPONSE CAPABILITIES*

The following paragraphs discuss the Response Capability to Small, Medium & Worst-case Discharges from the MPC facility. Actual response procedures and equipment are dependent upon the severity and location of the incident. Small, medium, and worst-case discharge scenarios are further discussed in Section IX of the Combined Plan.

- A "small discharge" (up to 2,100 gallons) requires initial containment measures by MPC employees to deploy sorbent boom (stored on-site) to minimize the area contaminated. Detection of a small discharge is immediately relayed to the QI who is responsible for setting the FRP into action. The QI shall also verify the locked, closed position of the secondary containment drain valve. If the spill is in the secondary containment system, then it may be removed through this drain system to minimize the impacted area. Recovery efforts will require a vacuum truck to pick up spilled fuel. A 3,000-gallon truck/trailer unit with a 119 bph (de-rated) capacity will be adequate to contain and transport recovered volumes. If the recovery area is inaccessible by truck, the air-operated diaphragm pumps (1") will be required. Contaminated soil will be excavated and temporarily stored at the MPC facility on impermeable ground liners placed inside the secondary containment area. The minimum equipment dispatched by USES (2-hour response time) will include 500' of sorbent boom, pitch forks, shovels, a vacuum truck with 200' of hose, backhoe, three (3) sorbent boom containers, two (2) sorbent pad containers, one personnel decontamination unit, one 16' boat if the spill reached the adjacent pond, and any other equipment deemed potentially necessary by the QI. In addition, oil recovery devices (ORDs) with an effective daily recovery rate of at least 2,122 barrels are available within 2 hours of detection of the discharge. The storage tanks located at the MPC facility and the tank trucks available through USES are more than sufficient to meet the required small discharge volume daily storage capacity of 4,200 gallons. If additional storage capacity is required, it is available through the rental of "frac" tanks. If the discharge reached the adjacent pond, it will be naturally contained, and recovery efforts will shift to an on-water recovery. The pond has standing timber and is too small for a skirted containment boom, so sorbent booms will be deployed on the surface, and maneuvered to concentrate the spill in a small area. Sorbent booms should also be placed at the water's edge around the shoreline to protect the bank area. A small skimmer or vacuum pump may be used to recover fuel from the surface of the pond. The pond has standing, dead timber requiring caution in maneuvering the boat.

- A "medium discharge" (2,100 to 36,000 gallons) required initial containment measures by MPC employees to deploy sorbent boom (stored on-site) to minimize the area contaminated. Detection of a medium discharge is

immediately relayed to the QI who is responsible for setting the FRP into action. The QI shall also verify the locked, closed position of the secondary containment drain valve. If the spill is in the secondary containment system, then it may be recovered through this drain system to minimize the impacted area. Recovery efforts will require vacuum trucks to pick up spilled fuel. If the recovery area is inaccessible by truck, then air-operated diaphragm pumps (1") will be required. Contaminated soil will be excavated and temporarily stored at the MPC facility on impermeable ground liners placed inside the secondary containment area. The minimum equipment dispatched by USES (2-hour response time) will include 1,000 feet of sorbent boom, pitch forks, shovels, vacuum trucks, each with a 200' hose, a backhoe, five (5) sorbent boom containers, four (4) sorbent pad containers, one personnel decontamination unit, one 16' boat if the spill reached or overflows the adjacent pond, and any other equipment deemed potentially necessary by the QI. In addition, oil recovery devices (ORDs) with an effective daily recovery rate of at least 5,000 barrels are available within 4 hours of detection of the discharge. If the discharge reaches the adjacent pond, it can be naturally contained, and recovery efforts will shift to an on-water recovery. The pond has standing timber and is too small for a skirted containment boom, so sorbent booms will be deployed on the surface, and maneuvered to concentrate the spill in a small area. A small skimmer or vacuum pump may be used to recover fuel from the surface of the pond. A boat will be necessary to deploy and collect sorbent material. The pond has standing, dead timber requiring certain caution in maneuvering the boat. Approximately 400 feet of containment boom is available onsite, 1,000 feet is available from LEMA within 1 hour and 24,000 feet is available from MNAS within 1 hour for fuel containment and shoreline protection. The required total temporary storage capacity is available in on-site storage, or through rental of "frac" tanks, and exceeds the required minimum. If the spill breaches the secondary containment and subsequently overflows the adjacent pond, additional containment crews will be dispatched by USES to points along Possum Creek up to Dalewood Shores Lake. Access to potential recovery sites along Possum Creek is from Minnow Bucket Road, which generally parallels the creek in an easterly direction.

- The **worst-case** discharge is determined to be (b) (7)(F) [redacted]. Since the discharge would not impact a high-volume port, ORDs are able to arrive on-scene within the time specified for the applicable response tier listed below.

| Tier | Hours |
|---|---|
| 1 | 12 |
| 2 | 36 |
| 3 | 60 |

MPC stores non-persistent or Group I fuel, which would impact rivers or inland water bodies if a worst-case discharge occurred. The following required effective

daily recovery rates for water and the temporary daily storage capacity were determined for each response tier:

| | Tier 1 | Tier 2 | Tier 3 |
|---|---|---|---|
| On-water Recovery Capacity | 80,640 gpd<br>1,920 bpd | 107,520 gpd<br>2,560 bpd | 161,280 gpd<br>3,840 bpd |
| Daily Storage Capacity | 161,280 gpd<br>3,840 bpd | 215,040 gpd<br>5,120 bpd | 322,560 gpd<br>7,680 bpd |

The shoreline cleanup volume is determined to be (b) (7)(F) [redacted] barrels), which is 10 percent of the total worst-case discharge volume. Equipment (pumps, vacuum trucks/tanks, and pump trucks) capable of meeting the required effective daily recovery rate is available within the required response time from USES. The storage capacity located at MPC and USES facilities in Mississippi, Alabama, and Tennessee exceeds (b) (7)(F) [redacted] and is available within the required response time frames. A complete list of emergency response equipment available from USES within the southern Gulf coast region is presented in Appendix A.

The strategy for containment and recovery of the WCD follows the previously described methods; however, USES would deploy the maximum available resources to the area. Additionally, air reconnaissance will be required to survey the impacted area in order to dispatch cleanup crews. Air support is available at the local Meridian (MS) airport, and the line flyer for air patrol inspection (Ricky Daniels, 601-876-2970) is under contract and available.

## *B. RESPONSE STRATEGIES*

### Incident Assessment

At the outset of an incident, the **Spill Observer** performs an immediate assessment of the situation and takes steps to ensure the safety of his/her co-workers and, if possible, to identify and secure the source if safe to do so. As quickly as possible, the **Spill Observer** assumes the role of, or notify the **OSC/QI**. Upon arrival at the spill scene, the **OSC/QI** receives an initial briefing from the **Spill Observer**, activates the ORT, performs a Site Characterization and Analysis, and initiates response operations.

As soon as possible, the **OSC/QI** performs a more detailed assessment of the situation to determine as much information as possible. Table VII-1 presents a checklist of information that would assist in assessing the situation. Upon completion of this assessment, the **OSC/QI** classifies the spill and makes the appropriate notifications.

While the importance of responding rapidly to an oil spill incident is a recognized priority within MPC, personnel safety shall always be accorded the highest priority during response operations. To ensure personnel safety, the following guidelines are observed:

- Deployment of equipment will not be attempted prior to conducting a Site Characterization and Analysis.
- Deployment of equipment will not be initiated until all personnel involved in deployment operations are wearing the required protective clothing.
- Containment operations will be suspended or terminated when unsafe operating conditions arise.

The **OSC/QI** will, to the extent possible, identify all hazardous substances or conditions present at the site before committing manpower to onsite response operations. Hazardous substances present (types, location, and amounts) will be identified, and response personnel will be briefed on their type, amount, and location. A more detailed discussion of onsite safety is provided in Appendix E. This Appendix also includes the appropriate Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) for the products stored at the MPC bulk storage facility.

| TABLE VII-1 |
|---|
| DETAILED INCIDENT ASSESSMENT FORM |
| GENERAL INFORMATION |
| Date of Incident: _____ Time of Incident: _____ |
| The type of product spilled: _____ |
| The estimated amount of product spilled: _____ |
| Source of spill: _____ |
| Status of source: Controlled: _____ Continuing: _____ Unknown: _____ |
| Cause of the spill: _____ |
| Is the spill contained? _____ |
| Shoreline impacts: _____ |
| Status of Response operation:_____ |
| An initial assessment of whether the spilled oil can be contained and cleaned up with onsite equipment, or whether Level II equipment is required: _____ |

| SAFETY & HEALTH CONCERNS |
|---|
| The status of all personnel (injuries, etc.): _____ |
| Identification of possible health or fire hazards: _____ |
| **ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS** |
| Environmentally sensitive areas impacted: _____ |
| Wildlife impacted: _____ |
| **ON-SCENE WEATHER & SURFACE WATER CONDITIONS** |
| On-scene weather conditions to include: _____ |
| State of tide: _____ |
| Current speed and direction: _____ |
| Wind speed and direction: _____ |
| Sea state in wave height and direction: _____ |

## Response Strategies

The onsite response strategy involves using the MNAS oil spill response team, MPC terminal personnel, LEMA response equipment and the utilization of OSRO equipment and personnel to respond to Level I (small), Level II (medium) and Level III (large to worst case) spills. The contact information for the OSRO can be found in Sections I and III of the Combined Plan. In the event of a Level II or Level III spill, the focus of the initial response operations will be geared toward controlling the source of the spill and limiting the spread of the spill. In responding to a discharge, the **Immediate steps** to be taken by the Spill Observer/First Responder include the following:

**1.** Make an immediate assessment of the incident.

**2.** Stop the discharge & shutoff ignition sources, if safe to do so (e.g., act quickly to secure pumps, valves, motors, open flames, etc.). If the incident is clearly the result of an operation that the Spill Observer/First Responder can control safely, take immediate steps to correct the operation.

**3.** Warn personnel – Notify all MPC personnel at or near the incident scene and the QI (terminal manager). Also, contact MNAS Officials for assistance **(i.e., Hazmat Team or Fire Department).** Complete all notifications in Table II-3 below as appropriate. Call for medical assistance if an injury has occurred.

4. Serve as the OSC/QI until relieved by higher authority. Take steps deemed necessary to minimize threats to public health and safety and to reduce the severity of the incident by.

- With assistance from Fire Department, determine if spill is safe to respond to and whether evacuation procedures should be instituted. Coordinate evacuation procedures with the Lauderdale Sherriff's Office if required.
- Activate as necessary, all response organizations (i.e., MPC, MNAS & Lauderdale County Emergency Management Agency (LEMA) Oil Spill Response (OSR) Teams & spill response contractor)
- Isolate the spill area and establish hazard control zones.
- Don appropriate PPE & initiate spill containment – Place containment or sorbent boom around the area as appropriate.
- Supervise spill containment and cleanup procedures until relieved by a higher authority.

In the event of discharge, action begins immediately to control, contain, and recover any discharge of product if safe to do so. The immediate responsibility for taking further action moves to higher levels of supervision depending upon the extent of the spill and the ability of the spill observer/first responder to stop the discharge and contain the incident. The following paragraphs describe the general response actions to spills on-land and spills that reach surface waters.

- **Spills on Land**

  Fuel recovery measures must be undertaken quickly to limit the amount of fuel, which may seep into the subsurface soils. To contain a spill on land the response personnel should deploy sorbent boom around or in the path of the spreading fuel. Responders can also construct dams, or ditches to stop the flow of fuel and remove product with sorbent pads, vacuum trucks, or pumps as appropriate until all the fuel is removed from the land surface.

  For small releases, collected fuel/water soil should be stored in drums, vacuum trucks or frac tanks until the material can be properly disposed of. Contaminated soil and sorbent materials should also be drummed for proper disposal or placed in plastic bags as appropriate. For a large spill, fuel will be pumped from the

secondary containment area into the water bottoms holding tank or into vacuum trucks or Frac tanks brought on site. The impacted soil will be excavated and stored in lined roll-off boxes and disposed of at a licensed facility. The off-spec recovered product will be handled in an approved manner.

- **Spills on Surface Waters**

  For spills, which occur into surface waters near the MPC facility, the primary response strategy is to use sorbents and/or containment and deflection booms to collect fuel for recovery and to limit the spread of fuel into sensitive areas. Once fuel has reached the shoreline, the NOAA Manual - Characteristic Habitats Choosing Spill Response Alternatives will be used as a guide to remediate impacted shorelines. If the spill reaches the adjacent pond or nearby creeks, responders should quickly determine the direction the spill is moving by examining the wind direction in the pond or the water flow direction in the creeks. After determining the spill direction, consult Figure I-6 McCain Pipeline Response Poster in Section I to determine appropriate boom deployment locations and requirements. In general, responders should deploy containment boom down current to either deflect the fuel to a shoreline for recovery or surround the perimeter of the spill if there is little water movement or wind. If product cannot be contained, consult the environmental sensitivity map (Figures I-7 Wetland Map) to determine sensitive areas in the path of the spill and deploy containment boom and/or sorbent boom to protect these areas. If shorelines become impacted, sorbent boom can be deployed along the shoreline to absorb and recover the fuel. Containment boom should also be placed on the waterside of the sorbent boom to capture any fuel that may escape beneath or from the sorbent boom. Continue the use of sorbent pads and, if necessary, skimmers and pumps until all the fuel is removed from the water.

  Once the sorbent materials become saturated with fuel, they will be recovered and placed in plastic bags for proper disposal. During larger spills, skimmers or vacuum trucks will be used to remove fuel from the water. The fuel water mixtures will be stored in drums, vacuum trucks, frac tanks or in the terminal

water bottom tank as described above. Contaminated solid debris will also be stored in lined roll boxes.

**Containment Booming on Water**

The primary objective of booming an oil spill is to prevent the oil from spreading and to herd the oil to a collection point where it can be recovered. If a spill is slow moving and remains at the site, a boom (primary) can be deployed to surround the oil. If oil is drifting away from the site, boom can be deployed in advance of the movement of the slick. An additional boom (secondary) may be deployed down current of any previously deployed boom to capture any oil that may spread outside of or move under or over the primary boom.

Level II and Level III oil spill incidents may require protection of sensitive surrounding areas. Areas to be protected are dependent on such things as weather and water conditions at the time of the incident as well as the quantity of oil spilled. Various booming techniques may be used to contain the spilled oil and to protect the surrounding sensitive areas. These booming techniques are described below:

**Exclusion Booming** involving the use of containment and/or sorbent booms to close off and prevent oil from entering sensitive areas could be implemented. Multiple layers of boom may be required to effectively protect areas.

**Diversion Booming** entails the use of containment or sorbent boom to direct the flow of oil away from a sensitive area or toward a preferred collection point. Deployment configurations vary depending upon the strength of currents, the location of collection points, the presence and configuration of land forms, water flow patterns, the type and length of boom available, the availability of anchors, and time.

**Entrapment Booming** involving the use of containment and/or sorbent boom could be utilized to close off impacted areas containing temporarily immobilized oil, and prevent resuspended, mobile oil from moving toward unaffected sensitive areas.

**Nearshore Trapping** involves the use of shallow draft boats to deploy containment boom and move through thick patches of mobile oil approaching sensitive shoreline

areas. Contained oil is held in open water until it can be recovered by skimming devices.

**Dynamic Skimming** involves the use of shallow draft skimming vessels that move through mobile oil approaching sensitive shoreline areas. Lengths of boom may be deployed from or out in front of skimming vessels to concentrate oil toward recovery devices.

**Passive Collection** involves the use of sorbent boom materials that are deployed along beach faces, across narrow channels leading to sensitive areas, in front of vegetated, waterfront areas, or in front of or within difficult to clean spaces (i.e., rocky areas) to both exclude oil from and capture oil as it moves through the materials toward a sensitive area. Sorbent materials are replaced when oiled.

**Cleanup and Recovery**

A variety of cleanup and recovery equipment and techniques are available to remove oil from the water depending upon:

- The type of oil spilled.
- The surface water conditions.
- The presence of debris.
- The degree of weathering that the oil has undergone.

Table VII-2 lists and describes recovery techniques that may be used to remove spilled oil in the event of an oil spill incident.

## *C. IDENTIFICATION OF ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS*

Environmentally sensitive areas are identified in Section VIII.

## *D. PROTECTION OF ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS*

Specific booming strategies to protect environmentally sensitive areas are provided in Figure I-6 (McCain Pipeline Response Poster). Sensitive areas around the MPC facility primarily consist of wetlands, which are identified, in Figure I-7 (Wetland Map).

| TABLE VII-2 | |
|---|---|
| CLEANUP AND RECOVERY TECHNIQUES | |
| **TECHNIQUE** | **DESCRIPTION** |
| Non-oily Debris Removal | Involves the removal of un-oiled debris from beach faces before the arrival of spilled oil. The debris can be moved above the mean high water mark or collected for onsite (i.e., burning) or remote site disposal. |
| Oily Debris Removal | Involves the removal of small sized, oily debris by hand or with hand tools and their placement in storage containers. Large debris may be cleaned in place or reduced in size (e.g., with a hand or chain saw) for placement in storage containers. |
| Passive Collection | Involves the use of sorbent materials deployed to capture oil as it moves onto a shoreline area. |
| Manual Recovery | Involves the use of hand tools and sorbent materials to remove surface oil in lightly oiled areas, environmentally sensitive areas, and areas with poor accessibility to heavy equipment. In areas where oil forms small pools, small pumps, vacuum devices, buckets, or sorbent materials are used to remove heavier concentrations of oil. |
| Mechanical Recovery | Involves the use of heavy equipment (e.g., graders, bulldozers, and front-end loaders) to remove oil from heavily oiled substrates (e.g., sand) areas that can support the use of wheeled or tracked equipment. |
| Cold Water Deluge | Involves pumping cold water through a header system deployed above the mean high water mark to suspend and wash fresh oil from an oiled surface and transport the oil to a collection point. |
| Cold Water Flush | Involves pumping cold water through hand held, pressure regulated sprayers to: (1) loosen fresh oil and to suspend loosened oil in a cold water deluge that transports the oil to a collection point; or (2) to herd oil on a water surface toward a collection point. |
| Warm Water Flush | Involves pumping warm water through hand held, pressure regulated sprayers to loosen slightly weathered oil and to suspend the loosened oil in a cold water deluge that transports the oil to a collection area. |
| Hot Water Flush | Involves pumping hot water through hand held, pressure regulated sprayers to loosen very weathered oil and suspend the loosened oil in a cold water deluge that transports the oil to a collection area. |
| Sump Collection and Recovery | Involves using booms or water spray to direct spilled oil toward natural or excavated sump where the oil will collect for removal by a recovery device. |
| Bioremediation | Involves using introduced or fertilizing naturally occurring oil eating bacteria on a contaminated beach to remove oil. |
| Natural Recovery | Involves relying on natural cleaning or degradation processes to remove oil from a contaminated area. |

## *E. WASTE MANAGEMENT*

The transfer, storage, and disposal of wastes are important aspects of any response. Because of the complexity of waste management issues, this topic is addressed in detail in Section X.

## *F. COMMUNICATIONS*

### General

Emergency communications covers two separate functions. First, it covers both internal and external notifications (See Table I-3 for phone numbers). Second, it facilitates the management of response operations. Communications networks, as described below, will be established to link the command post to all field operations as necessary. The primary method of communication during an oil spill will be through the use of intrinsically safe handheld radios. Radios are available at the MPC Office and also from USES once they arrive on-scene. Cellular phones will serve as a secondary communication device as necessary. Radio frequencies used for communication between response team members and other response organizations are coordinated with the local county emergency coordinator. The facility may also communicate via facsimile (601) 632-1194.

### Networks

To facilitate the exchange of critical information and to ensure the most effective and efficient use of communications equipment, the National Incident Management System stresses the importance of preparing and maintaining a comprehensive, integrated communications plan. Under such a plan, all communications equipment resources are organized into networks. The primary networks include:

- Command Network: Links the OSC or a Supervisor in an FCP with the Spill Management Team (SMT) Incident Commander, Operations Section Chief, or a Branch Director in the Incident Command Post (ICP)
- Tactical Network: Links the OSC or a Supervisor with Task Force Leaders

- Support Network: Links a Staging Area Manager with the SMT Supply Unit Leader in the ICP

Once established, commerce over the Tactical and Command Networks will be regulated through the definition of communications protocols. A protocol not only defines who will talk to whom over a network, it specifies what they will talk about and when.

One of the keys to success is to distinguish between Routine Updates versus urgent communiqués. Routine Updates are those that are covered by the Tactical and Command Network Communications Protocols, and should take place at a predefined frequency. All Routine Updates over these Networks should originate from the OSC or a Supervisor. Urgent communiqués originate with the party who needs to talk about something that cannot wait until the next Routine Update. Urgent communiqués should always take precedence over Routine Updates. The Command Network can also be used to transmit tactical information from the field to the SMT.

One of the principal uses of the Support Network is the upward communications of unmet resource needs from personnel in the field to a Staging Area Manager, and from a Staging Area Manager to the SMT Supply Unit. Resource orders from the field usually are communicated orally.

All communications that occur over the networks are conducted in plain English; no "ten codes" are used. Also, all communications are confined only to essential messages.

## *G. COMMAND POST*

Should it become necessary to establish a formal Incident Command Post (ICP), one will be setup within the MPC Office, if accessible or at the corner of Minnow bucket road SR 45. If the discharge is more than minor in nature, an ICP will be established at the alternate ICP location, LEMA Emergency Operations Center. See Figures I-5A & I-5B for the ICP locations near the facility.

(b) (7)(F)

[redacted]

## *I. SURVEILLANCE*

The **OSC/QI** will use surveillance to determine:

- Spill location;
- Spill characteristics, including estimation of quantity;
- Areas of heaviest oil concentrations;
- The direction of spill movement, if any;
- The areal extent of the affected area;
- The position of the spill in relation to unaffected environmentally and/or economically sensitive areas;
- The location of wildlife; and
- The location of response equipment.

The **OSC/QI** may also use surveillance information to keep track of spill response resources and to place response resources in optimum positions for containment, recovery, and ecosystem protection operations depending on the size of the incident. Moreover, those conducting surveillance may take videotapes and/or photographs for documentation purposes. A surveillance team will consist of the aircraft's pilot and a trained observer from USES. Whenever possible, a surveillance team would be kept intact throughout response operations to ensure consistency and continuity in their observations.

In the event of a Level II or Level III oil spill requiring aerial surveillance, surveillance operations will be carried out from an aircraft that will be obtained at the Meridian (MS) airport.

## *J. EVACUATION PLAN*

The QI, with support from other MPC personnel, is responsible for assessing the incident situation and determining the need for evacuations. The QI is also responsible for directing evacuations of the storage facility and immediate vicinity around the terminal. The Evacuation Plan will become effective upon verbal notification by the QI or designated personnel. Evacuation activities will proceed in accordance with routes identified in the site evacuation diagram Figures I-5A & I-5B and the procedures set forth below.

**Table VII-3**
**EVACUATION PLANS**

| TOPIC | DESCRIPTION |
|---|---|
| • **Location of stored materials** | Limited quantities of materials are stored and used onsite. The bulk of the hazardous materials are JP-8 (petroleum hydrocarbon), and ethylene glycol (methyl cellosolve) a fuel system ice inhibitor. All other chemicals are used and stored in consumer size quantities. Locations of the storage tanks are shown in Figure I-3A. |
| • **Hazard imposed by spilled materials (MSDS)** | Material Safety Data Sheets are maintained onsite. Health hazards associated with JP-8 fuel and ethylene glycol are:<br>• Inhalation, ingestion and skin contact hazards from potential exposure to benzene, toluene, xylene & PAH's.<br>• Combustibility hazard (flash points 125°F or above)<br>• Possible cancer hazard (PAHs - Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons) |

| Table VII-3<br>EVACUATION PLANS | |
|---|---|
| **TOPIC** | **DESCRIPTION** |
| • **Spill flow direction** | See Table XI-4 for a prediction of spill flow direction. Actual direction is also dependent upon:<br>• Wind<br>• Immediate Area Drainage<br>• Air and Fuel Temperature<br>• Immediate Physical Barriers<br>• Surface characteristics (soil, asphalt, etc.)<br>• Location of release<br>• Condition of release (line pressure, location of break, etc.)<br>• River/creek flow conditions (Creeks generally flow towards the east |
| • **Prevailing wind directions and speed** | Call Weather service (see Emergency Notification Phone List) for current conditions. |
| • **Water currents, tides, or wave conditions (if applicable)** | MPC is adjacent to an unnamed pond, which overflows to Possum Creek. Use visual observation to determine creek flow conditions. |
| • **Arrival route of emergency response personnel and response equipment** | Arrival route of emergency response will approach the MPC facility from Minnow Bucket Road and enter the Main Gate on Null Road. In the event of an emergency that warrants evacuation, the local Police Department will be contacted to block off streets and limit travel in the vicinity of the site to emergency and rescue vehicles to and from the MPC facility. |
| • **Evacuation routes (see Figure I-4)**<br>• **Alternative routes of evacuation** | Persons not involved in emergency response efforts (visitors, contractors, vendors, etc.) shall leave the MPC bulk storage facility area. The QI will remain at the site or Incident Command Post and perform response-related tasks; however, the QI will likewise exit the facility if life-threatening conditions are present.<br><br>**Primary route:** The main exit from the MPC terminal is the front gate on Null Road. All personnel should exit the front gate and proceed to the intersection of Null Road and |

| Table VII-3<br>EVACUATION PLANS | |
|---|---|
| **TOPIC** | **DESCRIPTION** |
| | Minnow Bucket Road where a head count will be taken. The route of evacuation is shown on Figures I-5A & I-5B.<br><br>**Alternate route:** If the primary gate is blocked or is in the path of the spill all personnel should use the secondary exit gate near the storage shed. All personnel should exit this gate onto the plantation pipeline right of way and head northeast to Null Road. |
| • **Transportation of injured personnel to nearest emergency medical facility** | Injured personnel will be transported by ambulance to the Anderson Regional Medical Center located at 2124 14th Street, Meridian, MS PH: (601) 553-6404. Call 911 for medical assistance. |
| • **Location of alarm/notification systems** | Handheld two-way FM radios are located in office. All personnel that leave office area will carry a radio. Due to the size of the terminal and the limited number of employees involved, the signal for emergency evacuation will be communicated verbally and/or via hand held radio. |
| • **Centralized check-in area for roll call** | The primary check-in location is the corner of Null Road and Minnow Bucket Road and the secondary location is the corner of Minnow Bucket Road and State Road 45. The QI shall be responsible for accounting for all persons on-site following an emergency and notifying the police or fire department if any person is believed missing. |
| • **Mitigation command center location** | An Incident Command Post (ICP) will be established by the QI or the Incident Commander depending on the type and magnitude of the emergency (e g., Catastrophic spill, major fire, or multiple events) and the location of the incident. The designated ICP locations are as follows:<br><br>**Primary ICP: MPC Office or Corner of Minnow Bucket Road & SR 45**<br><br>**Alternate ICP: LEMA Emergency Operations Center** |

| Table VII-3<br>EVACUATION PLANS | |
|---|---|
| **TOPIC** | **DESCRIPTION** |
| • **Location of shelter at MPC facility** | The designated place of shelter within the MPC bulk storage facility is the **MPC Office**; however, in the event of an evacuation, persons shall proceed directly to the primary location at the corner of Null Road and Minnow Bucket Road or the secondary location at the corner of Minnow Bucket Road and State Road 45 as directed by the QI. At this location, a head count can be accomplished and further instructions given. |

**Evacuation Procedures for Surrounding Area**

In the event that evacuation of the surrounding areas is deemed necessary, the QI shall contact the Lauderdale County Sherriff's Office and the Lauderdale County Emergency Management Agency. The QI shall advise each agency of the nature of the emergency, the reason for requesting an evacuation, and the location and phone number where the QI can be reached. Evacuation of communities is the responsibility of local emergency response authorities (such as Lauderdale County Sherriff and local fire departments) working in concert with the QI and emergency response contractor.

## *K. REPORTS AND DOCUMENTATION*

Incident documentation is a critical response function and would begin at the start and continue through completion of response operations. Documentation will be used to:

- Monitor response operations;
- Develop plans and requests for government agency approvals;
- Substantiate decisions made during response operations;
- Plot progress throughout the response effort;
- Track equipment, manpower, materials, and supplies;
- Assess claims;
- Audit expenditures; and
- Prepare a history of the response effort.

Complete and accurate documentation is essential, particularly if the spill and/or the response effort results in subsequent litigation. Documentation of the response efforts may take many forms including:

- Logbooks, meeting notes, and telephone logs;
- Forms;
- Environmental and technical data recorded during response operations;
- Aircraft logs;
- Video tapes and still photography;
- Press releases; and
- News broadcasts and published reports.

Although it is difficult to take time out during an emergency to document activities, and most notably to maintain a daily log and telephone log, it would be imperative that all response personnel participate fully in the documentation process. An incident file system will be established at the start of the spill and copies of the file index will be distributed to appropriate response personnel. The files will be maintained and stored in a convenient secure location.

## *L. DISCHARGE DETECTION*

**Personnel Discharge Detection**

All MPC facility personnel are able to assess the potential for any spill or uncontrolled release. This is accomplished through the inspections discussed in Section XI.L and through daily visual observations of facility equipment. In case a discharge is detected, the QI is notified immediately. Spill response procedures are implemented as detailed in Section I and in Section VII.B of the Combined Plan.

To prevent tank overfills, the liquid level gauge reading of Tank #80001 is manually verified prior to filling by physically gauging the tank with a tape and plumb bob and a radar gauge. During filling operations, the liquid level is verified by an MPC employee visually observing the automatic radar gauging readout at the base of the tank. The Plantation pipeline manifold and metering area are directly adjacent to the MPC facility (See Figure I-3B). The

tank is equipped with a high alarm set at 40 ft. and another high alarm set at 42'2". During the entire time fuel is being delivered to the MPC facility, a Plantation pipeline employee is onsite at the Plantation pipeline manifold and metering area. Therefore, the MPC employee at the tank gauges and the Plantation pipeline employee are in direct verbal and visual contact while Tank #80001 is being filled. An MPC employee is also present at the MPC facility during all fuel transfers from the storage tank.

To detect releases from the delivery pipelines to MNAS, the transfer operations are monitored by individuals at MPC and MNAS. These individuals are in contact hourly and routinely compare the decrease in volume of the AST at MPC to the volume increase or received at MNAS. If the MPC operator cannot reach the MNAS operators, transfer operations are halted. The MNAS fuel transfer operators are also equipped with handheld radios and can be dispatched by calling the main office at MNAS.

(b) (7)(F)

[redacted]

## *M. SOURCE VERIFICATION*

Source verification would be accomplished by determining which tank is involved in a discharge and the characteristics of the spilled product. JP-8 is the only product stored in MPC Tank (80001) while water bottoms are stored in MPC Tank (16001). MPC Tank (6001) contains FSII a fuel system icing inhibitor composed of ethylene glycol monomethyl Figure I-3A identifies the location and type of products stored in each tank while Table I-11 and shows the type and volume of petroleum product stored in each tank. In general, JP-8 fuel is clear white and has a kerosene odor while FSII is a clear and colorless liquid.

Along the 4-inch pipeline route between the MPC bulk storage facility and the MNAS ASTs, source verification would be aided by the fact that only one type of fuel, JP-8, is transferred in the pipeline. The quantity of product spilled may be difficult to determine, particularly at the outset of an incident. If a discharge comes from the tank, an estimate would be developed by taking the last recorded gauge reading and subtracting it from the current gauge reading. In the event of a spill from the pipeline, an estimate of the amount spilled would be determined by estimating the length of time of the discharge and multiplying it by the pumping rate at the time of the incident.

## *N. SOURCE CONTROL*

Securing the source is an extremely important step in spill response actions. However, a source should only be secured if it can be performed safely and poses no threat to human health. The QI will direct all source control activities. The areas of source include: truck unloading area, transfer equipment, pipelines, and storage tanks. Steps taken to secure the source include the following:

- **Transfer Equipment** – If a manifold fails, shut down upstream pumps, close upstream valves. If a hose failure is encountered shut down upstream pumps, close upstream valves and drain hose into secondary containment, if feasible.

- **Tank Overflow** – If the source of the spill is identified as a tank leaking or overflowing, shut down pump operations and close fill line valve.

- **Tank Failure** – If the source of the spill is identified as a catastrophic tank failure (i.e., collapse) and safety conditions permit, contain the oil within the secondary containment area and shut down all valves associated with the tank. If this is not possible, utilize earth-moving equipment to create temporary berms to prevent the spill from spreading.

- **Piping Rupture** – If the source originates from a pipeline (low pressure), shut down pumps, close pipeline block valves on both side of the spill, and drain blocked section of line. If the source originates from a pipeline (high pressure), shut down pumps, close pipeline block valves on both sides of the spill, construct or obtain temporary containment, and bleed pressure from the pipeline into containment.

- **Equipment Failure** – For equipment failures, upstream valves will be closed and the appropriate lines or vessels will be drained or, if pressurized, will be bled down into containment structures.

**Explosion or Fire** – In case of fire,

(1) Stop operations, shutdown pumps, close valves and warn others.

(2) Notify terminal manager, Houston office and MNAS & Volunteer Fire Departments if needed (see Table I-3 for phone numbers)

(3) Extinguish the fire using hand extinguishers, dry chemical extinguishers, or dirt or sand if the fire is small and it is safe to do so.

(4) Fire fighters should control or disperse vapors and cool heated structures.

(5) Emergency responders should divert/control runoff; and recover product(s). Appropriately trained personnel will secure the sources of discharge by appropriate means and deploy containment and control equipment to contain the spilled material. The QI will implement other response activities as needed.

(6) In the event of an uncontrolled release, notify the response contractor, other federal, state, and local officials as set forth in the Emergency Notification Phone List.

## *O. EMERGENCIES (FIRE)*

The MNAS Fire Department is comprised of has three stations and 70 firefighters. The department has a total of six fire trucks and three pumper trucks available for emergency response at the MPC facility. All trucks are equipped with aqueous film-forming foam units (AFFF). If needed, additional firefighting personnel and resources may be mobilized from Lauderdale County fire service, which has several volunteer fire departments and from the nearby city of Meridian, MS.

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# SECTION VIII: IDENTIFICATION OF ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS/RESOURCES

## A. *DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS*

A spill occurring at the MPC bulk storage facility, Plantation delivery pipeline, or the MNAS transfer pipeline will potentially impact environmentally sensitive areas. Water department and public works officials were contacted in Lauderdale County, Mississippi; and Sumter, Marengo, and Choctaw Counties in Alabama. No indication of drinking water intakes along the streams, rivers, and lakes of interest were noted.

The most significant category of environmentally sensitive areas, as related to the MPC facility, is wetlands as defined in 40 CFR 230.3. National Wetland Inventory Maps were obtained and are presented in Figure I-7. The water body (pond) adjacent to the storage facility, Possum Creek, Dalewood Shores Lake, Ponta Creek, Little Reed Creek, and the Sucarnoochee River are all classified as wetlands. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) in Vicksburg, Mississippi, states that there are no designated critical habitat areas in Lauderdale County.

According to information received from the USFWS there are two listed species for Lauderdale County: one considered threatened, and the second one, a "Candidate species".

1. The federally listed threatened Louisiana black bear (*Ursus americanus luteolus*) occurs primarily in bottomland hardwood and floodplain forests along the Mississippi River and the southern part of the state. Although the bear is capable of surviving under a range of habitat types, some necessary habitat requirements include hard mast, soft mast, escape cover, denning sites, forested corridors, and limited human access. Forest management practices, agricultural, commercial and industrial development, and highways can cause adverse impacts to bear habitat by increasing human disturbance, fragmenting forests, and removing den trees.

2. The black pine snake (*Pituophis melanoleucus ssp. lodingi*), a Candidate Species, prefers uplands with well-drained sandy soils in areas of longleaf pine and hardwood tree species. This snake requires dry sandy soils for burrowing and spends a good amount of time underground in root channels of rotting pine stumps. Forest management strategies that suppress fires, increase stocking densities, and removed downed trees and stumps continue to degrade preferred

habitats. In addition, construction of roads and developments fragment habitat and increase the likelihood of road mortality and direct persecution. Candidates are those species currently under review for possible addition to the federal listed of threatened or endangered species. All efforts should be made to avoid harm or harassment to this species.

The Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries, and Parks designate the following species as threatened and has identified their habitat in Lauderdale County:

1. Gopher Tortoise (*gopherus polyphemus*)
2. Pearl Darter (*percina aurora*)

## *B. DESCRIPTION OF ECONOMICALLY SENSITIVE AREAS*

The only economic area of concern within the planning area is the Meridian Naval Air Station (MNAS). A spill along the pipeline should not affect operations at MNAS during response and remediation activities. MNAS may experience a temporary disruption in fuel supply, however, fuel can be trucked into the MNAS tank farm while the MPC pipeline is repaired.

## *C. RESPONSE ACTIONS TO PROTECT SENSITIVE AREAS/RESOURCES*

Containment and recovery measures discussed in Section VII are implemented as quickly as possible to limit the potential impacts to environmentally sensitive areas. Containment booms may be deployed to deflect the oil to the shoreline for recovery. Earthen dams may also be constructed across small creeks such as Possum Creek upstream of Dalewood Shores Lake, Little Reed Creek, and Ponta Creek downstream of the discharge location to prevent migration of a release. Pipes may be installed at the base of a dam to allow water to discharge and only fuel to accumulate behind the dam. Additional booms may also be used to isolate environmentally sensitive areas (such as at the mouth of a river isolating an estuary or along vulnerable shorelines or along the mouth of Dalewood Shores Lake). Figure I-6 McCain Pipeline Response Poster identifies surface water bodies within the vicinity of the facility that may be impacted by a spill and shows easily accessible locations for carrying out booming and recovery operations. A discharge to the adjoining pond would be contained and pumped out

using a diesel pump. Water in the adjoining pond may also be pumped out and contained in order to contain any discharged product within the pond.

The following list ranks aquatic habitats by their relative degree of vulnerability to fuel spills. The most vulnerable habitats are those in Category A while the least vulnerable habitats are those in Category C. The QI and spill response team can use this scale to characterize the types of potentially threatened habitats and to prioritize the implementation of protection and recovery measures protecting Category A habitats first followed by Category B then Category C.

**TABLE VIII-1**
**PROTECTION PRIORITIES FOLLOWING A SPILL**

| Order of Importance | Habitat |
|---|---|
| High (A) | Rare species and their critical habitats<br>Breeding, nesting, spawning areas (some seasonal)<br>Tributaries & creeks which could convey oil to high priority habitats/areas<br>Wetlands<br>Marshes & Swamps, Human Health and Safety & Public utilities water intakes |
| Medium (B) | Vegetated banks<br>Rocky banks<br>Tree lined banks<br>Riprap |
| Low (C) | Sandy shorelines<br>Man-made canal systems (w/o riprap shoreline)<br>Sea walls<br>Developed and agricultural lands |

**Notes:** 1. Priority list is specific for MPC planning area.

It is important to note that the JP-8 fuel is a non-persistent petroleum product made of high vapor pressure petroleum distillates. Given the high volatility of JP-8, a significant portion of the fuel will dissipate. The EPA removal capacity planning table predicts 80% of non-persistent oil or fuel such as JP-8 will dissipate within 4 days. Volatility is dependent on temperature, pressure, wind speed, and other weather conditions. A larger percentage of the JP-8 fuel is expected to dissipate since it is significantly more volatile than the limits defining a non-persistent oil or fuel. In addition, the JP-8 fuel will

not emulsify or create a mousse like heavy oils and has been assigned an emulsification factor of one under the EPA rule.

It is up the OSC to assess the incident situation and determine the best response strategy to implement based on incident specific conditions and sensitive resources at risk. The OSC must also coordinate all activities to endure that the priorities are fully understood and are being followed. The OSC should work with other agencies to ensure that information about the sensitive areas affected by the spill is gathered and distributed.

**Notification of Trustees**

1. **State**: State trustee notification requirements are satisfied by contacting the EPA On-Scene Coordinator (OSC). The QI can also contact the Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality for assistance.
2. **Federal**: The OSC shall ensure that the trustees for natural resources are promptly notified of discharges or releases. The OSC shall coordinate all response activities with the affected natural resources trustees and, for discharges of oil, the OSC shall consult with the affected trustees on the appropriate removal action to be taken.

## *D. WILDLIFE PROTECTION*

During conduct of ground and shoreline protection and clean-up operations, efforts will be made to minimize disruptions to wildlife. Table VIII-2 presents techniques that may be utilized to protect wildlife that may be threatened by an oil spill incident.

| TABLE VIII-2 | |
|---|---|
| WILDLIFE PROTECTION TECHNIQUES | |
| TECHNIQUE | DESCRIPTION |
| Chumming | Involves the distribution of food to lure birds away from an area affected by an oil spill. Food is dumped into the water from a vessel positioned near the spill site. Once the birds have gathered near the vessel, chumming continues as the vessel moves toward an unaffected area. |
| Hazing | Involves the use of scare-away guns and/or helicopter overflights to prevent birds from landing on a potentially affected area, or to divert birds from marshes, wetlands, refuges, and other sensitive areas. |
| Translocation | Involves the transfer of animals to an area unaffected by the spill. Animals are captured and moved to a habitat that fulfills their survival needs, but is of sufficient distance from the spill to discourage their return. |

Efforts will be made to protect and to rescue affected wildlife. MPC will work with local (East Mississippi Animal Rescue) and regional wildlife agencies (Tri-State Bird Rescue and Research) in the event of a release that has the potential to impact sensitive wildlife. Tri-State is a private, non-profit wildlife rehabilitation and rescue organization involved in spill response. These wildlife rehabilitation organizations can be contacted as follows:

1. **East Mississippi Animal Rescue - Meridian, MS**
   (601) 553-3060

2. **Tri-Sate Bird Rescue - Newark, DE**
   www.tristatebird.org
   (302) 737-9543

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# SECTION IX: SPILL SCENARIOS

## A. OVERVIEW

Spill response scenarios provide chronological and summary records of emergency responses to hypothetical emergency situations. Each scenario attempts to address many of the actions that might occur in an actual spill incident. Scenarios are designed to give team members an opportunity to practice their skills. Additionally, team members can relate to the duties and responsibilities of other team members. This interaction should help team members to understand their overall role in an actual spill response.

Scenarios are based on sets of circumstances that may or may not occur in the same sequences or combinations in an actual spill incident. While helpful in providing response personnel and regulators with an understanding of the major activities involved in a response effort, these hypothetical spill and response scenarios may not reflect the actual circumstances surrounding, or actions taken during, an incident. Since the actual spill circumstances are unpredictable and the response effort must be tailored to these circumstances, the specific response actions taken during an incident are unique. Consequently, these scenarios are intended to serve as planning or training tools, rather than depictions of expected spill response actions or performance guarantees.

Based on the MPC facility's normal operations and the probability of an incident occurring, three different scenarios have been developed:

- Level I – a small discharge
- Level II – a medium discharge
- Level III – a worst case discharge

The risks of a major spill at the MPC facility that would reach surface waters are associated with a tornado related severe weather incident.

At present, the quantities of oil presented in Section II are used to describe the three levels of incidents that may occur at the MPC facility. The worst-case spill incident is based upon the contents of the pipelines and storage tanks at the MPC facility. The occurrence of a level III incident at the MPC facility resulting in a large release of fuel into the water is unlikely, because of the policies, practices, and procedures described in Section XI of this Combined Plan. Because of these facts, plausible scenarios have been developed which have a conceivable possibility of occurrence. Actions taken during any major spill incident would be similar with variations according to the conditions (e.g., weather, available equipment and personnel) existing during the response. Response to any major spill incident would involve the activation and mobilization of all available resources. The scenarios will partially incorporate the following operations at the MPC facility, additional scenarios for this terminal will be generated during tabletop drills and other exercises:

- Unloading of oil
- Facility maintenance
- Facility piping
- Pumping stations
- Oil storage tanks
- Age of MPC facility and components
- Refueling vehicles.

Scenarios will consider factors in the following areas, as appropriate:

- Incident description (size of discharge, material discharged, direction of discharge, location of discharge)
- Environmental conditions (weather or aquatic conditions)
- Proximity to down gradient wells, waterways, and drinking water intakes
- Proximity to fish and wildlife and sensitive environments
- Likelihood of discharge moving offsite
- Immediate response actions
- Management
- Probability of a chain reaction of failure

- Incident command
- Monitoring
- Containment and recovery
- Storage and disposal
- Response equipment and management
- Public relations.

## B. *LEVEL I SPILL SCENARIO*

**DOT (OTR) Pipeline Receipt Incident**

*Incident Description*

Plantation pipeline had started a transfer of JP-8 Jet fuel at 0700 on 8 September to the MPC (b) (7)(F) [redacted] when a gasket failed on the first Crall fuel filter vessel. The Terminal Operator immediately radioed the Plantation Pipeline Operator to terminate the transfer operations by manually closing the discharge valve. The incident resulted in the release of approximately 8 barrels (336 gallons) of JP-8. The fuel sprayed onto the concrete containment area beneath the fuel filters and onto the adjacent ground.

*Environmental Conditions*

At the time of the incident, winds are light (less than 5 miles per hour) out of the southeast. The winds increase to 10 miles per hour out of the southeast during the day. Air temperature range from 83°F to 89°F.

*Response Actions*

| TIME | EVENT |
|---|---|
| 0700 | MPC personnel located at the MPC bulk storage facility ensure that all valves are closed and flow of fuel has stopped. An assessment is made that approximately 250 gallons of JP-8 is contained within the secondary containment system while approximately 86 gallons is on the ground outside of containment. |
| 0705 | The OSC/QI makes the necessary internal contacts to ensure that sufficient backup terminal personnel are available for response. The OSRO is also contacted for assistance. Next, the QI makes the necessary external contacts (MSDEQ, etc.) |

| TIME | EVENT |
|---|---|
| 0715 | MPC terminal operator begins deploying sorbent materials on the spill to soak-up the fuel. |
| 0745 | Additional responders (MPC) begin to arrive on-scene. |
| 0800 | The QI directs the responders to continue using sorbents to remove the puddles of fuel and to begin digging up the fuel affected soil and placing the material on visquene. |
| 0900 | USES arrives on-scene and takes over response & remediation activities from MNAS. All contaminated sorbent materials are placed in 55-gallon drums for temporary storage. USES orders one small roll off box for the storage of contaminated soil. The MDEQ State On-scene Coordinator (SOSC) arrives to inspect cleanup operations. |
| 1100 | All free product has been removed from the surface of the soil and all visually contaminated soil has been excavated and placed on visquene. The response has transitioned to cleaning up the secondary containment area. |
| 1200 | USES continues cleaning the secondary containment area using sorbents, a degreaser when necessary and limited water. USES also arranges for a vacuum truck to pump out the underground storage tank (UST), which receives the drainage for this area. |
| 1300 | The roll off box arrives on-scene and USES personnel lined the box and begin placing the contaminated soil inside the storage unit. |
| 1500 | The vacuum truck arrives & removes 500 gallons of JP-8/water mixture from the UST. |
| 1530 | Cleanup operations are complete and USES arranges for the proper disposal of the 55-gallon drums of used sorbents and the roll off box with contaminated soil. The SOSC is satisfied with the cleanup operations and departs the site. |

The OSRO is responsible for the transport and disposal of oiled debris, equipment and collected fuel/water mixture. If there were media interest concerning the spill, a representative of MPC would coordinates a press release and meet with the local media officials. There are no impacts to wildlife or sensitive areas from this incident. If wildlife had been affected, the OSC would contact the US Fish and Wildlife Service to check on the status of fish and wildlife. There are no down-gradient wells or drinking water intakes that will be affected.

The probability of this event causing a chain reaction of failures is very low since a gasket failure in one pressure vessel would not likely cause a failure of any other pipeline components. The likelihood of the discharge moving offsite is also low because of the containment system in place and the close proximity of responders.

## C. *LEVEL II SPILL SCENARIO*

### DOT (OTR) Pipeline Transfer Incident

*Incident Description*

At 1000 hours on 12 October, during a transfer operation of JP-8 between the MPC bulk storage facility and the MNAS ASTs a significant pressure drop and alarm is signaled in the MPC control room. The MPC operator immediately terminates the transfer operation by shutting down the transfer pumps and closing all appropriate pipeline isolation valves. The MPC operator notifies the MNAS terminal personnel of the pipeline condition and immediately begins to investigate the pressure loss. Additional MPC personnel are dispatched along the pipeline route to look for a discharge. (b) (7)(F) [redacted]. Initial estimates are that the pipeline system has lost approximately 2,500 gallons and that the release is on going.

*Environmental Conditions*

The winds are light (5-7 miles per hour) out of the south. Skies are clear with an air temperature of approximately 65°F.

*Response Actions*

| TIME | EVENT |
|---|---|
| 1005 | The MPC Operator completes the shutdown of the pipeline system by terminating the transfer pump and closing all the appropriate facility valves. The MPC operator immediately notifies MNAS of the pipeline shutdown and dispatches other employees to survey the pipeline route to look for evidence of a discharge. |
| 1030 | At 1030 one of the operators notices a significant amount of Jet fuel on the ground near the pipeline crossing at Ponta Creek. The operator conducts an initial assessment of the incident and immediately informs the OSC/QI of the situation indicating that a large quantity of fuel has been released on the south side of the pipeline crossing and that most of the product has made its way to Ponta Creek. The operator also closes the pipeline block valve to limit the discharge of additional fuel. |
| 1040 | The OSC/QI makes the necessary internal contacts to ensure that sufficient backup facility personnel are available for response. The MNAS Oil Spill Team, LEMA and the OSRO are also contacted to respond with additional personnel and equipment. Next, the QI makes the necessary external contacts (National Response Center, |

| TIME | EVENT |
|---|---|
| | MDEQ, etc.). The Lauderdale County Fire Department is also called for assistance in monitoring vapors during response and cleanup operations. |
| 1100 | Additional responders (MPC & MNAS personnel) begin to arrive on-scene. A detailed assessment of the incident by the QI has found that the fuel is discharging from a small crack in the topside of the piping. OSC/QI begins to organize the On-site Response Team (ORT) and develops initial response strategies. The QI also determines that a pipeline repair company is needed to install a temporary patch to initially secure the leak. The QI notifies a qualified repair company. |
| 1115 | QI directs the ORT to implement the following response actions:<br>1. Place a temporary patch on the pipeline to limit the flow and to prevent any additional product from reaching the creek (Task 1).<br>2. Place sorbent boom along the impacted shoreline to capture fuel in this area (Task 2).<br>3. Deploy double deflection booms at the south runway at the Ponta Creek crossing (900 feet to the east) to capture and recover fuel that is moving towards the east with the stream flow (Task 3). A vacuum truck is also requested for the recovery operation.<br>4. Deploy vacuum truck and deflection boom at Boom Site 7 (Task 4)<br>5. Deploy vacuum truck and deflection boom at Boom Site 6 (Task 5)<br>6. Deploy vacuum truck and deflection boom at Boom Site 5 (Task 6)<br>7. Arrange for aerial surveillance operations with a local helicopters company to determine the extent of the discharge on the creek (Task 7). |
| 1200 | MPC establishes an Incident Command Post at the MNAS due to the close proximity of the facility and forms a Unified Command with the Navy and State On-Scene Coordinator SOSC) from MDEQ who has just arrived on-scene along with four members of the OSRO. |
| 1300 | A temporary wooden plug is driven into the crack significantly reducing the leak. Only minor amounts of fuel are now leaking from the damaged pipeline (Task 1). Task's 2-3 are ongoing with the containment boom and vacuum truck now in place. No fuel has been detected at this location. |
| 1400 | Task 4 and 5 are operational and recovering product. Personnel from the pipeline repair company arrive on-scene and assess the situation. A temporary pipeline sleeve is installed over the damaged section of line stopping the discharge (Task 1). A more permanent patch is scheduled for the following day. Aerial surveillance (Task 7) has determined that the floating fuel can be detected at Boom Site 6 based on an estimated flow of at 2 ft/sec (per MDEQ). |
| 1415 | Members of the OSRO arrive with additional response equipment along with the EPA Federal On-scene Coordinator (FOSC). The QI requests the OSRO to order a frac tank to be located at the runway recovery point & at Boom Sites 5, 6 & 7 for additional storage of recovered product. |

| TIME | EVENT |
|---|---|
| 1500 | The Unified Command (UC) produces an ICS 201 Incident Briefing form describing the status of response operations. The UC now estimates that approximately 3,000 gallons of JP-8 fuel has been released from the damaged pipeline. Cleanup and recovery operations will continue throughout the night using vacuum trucks and sorbent materials. |
| 1600 | A press release is prepared for the local media describing the status of ongoing response operations, source control activities, and the establishment of a UC with the EPA, the SOSC and MPC. |

The UC continues operating from the ICS 201 form, which is updated on a daily basis. The cleanup continues for 6 days following the initial response. All of the fuel in the creek was contained at Boom Site 5. The pipeline was permanently repaired on day two of the event. The US Fish and Wildlife Service is contacted to check on the status of fish and wildlife. There are no down-gradient wells or drinking water intakes that will be affected. There is no impacts to fish and only minor impacts to shoreline vegetation as the majority of the fuel has dissipated from dispersion and evaporation.

Fuel transfer operations are suspended until permanent repairs can be made on the pipeline and the repaired pipeline passes a pressure test pursuant to 49 C.F.R. Part 195.

The probability of this event causing a chain reaction of failures is very low since the rupture of a pipeline would not make a rupture of the tank, or other oil storage areas more likely.

## *D. LEVEL III SPILL SCENARIO*

### USEPA (NTR) Storage Tank Incident

*Incident Description*

At 0600 hours on April 16, the Meridian Mississippi area sustained a direct hit by a F4 tornado. Winds reached 210 miles per hour. Many roads are impassable and electricity is out for the entire area.

One of the QI's inspects the MPC bulk storage facility at approximately 0700 hours on 16 April. Damage to the bulk storage facility is extensive. The most severe damage

resulted when the extreme winds destroyed the (b) (7)(F) [redacted]. The tank shell split vertically releasing (b) (7)(F) [redacted]) into the secondary containment area (Note: AST was not completely full at the time of the incident). Due to wave action resulting from the tank failure, approximately 200,000 gallons of fuel is estimated to have washed over the berm into the adjacent unnamed pond to the west of the facility. Winds also have blown the rain and fuel mixture around the site and coated the other tanks and MPC office building.

*Environmental Conditions*

The tornado and severe storm system passes within a matter of hours traveling from southwest toward the northeast. After the storm passes, weather conditions gradually return to a normal weather pattern of clear skies, winds from the southeast at approximately 12 miles per hour with an air temperature of 75°F.

*Response Actions*

Because of the unique nature of this type of incident and lack of immediately available personnel at the MPC facility to respond to this size and type of incident, the response to this scenario will be described as actions within a phased response. This incident will require the implementation of a Spill Management Team using the concepts of the Incident Command System (ICS) to manage the emergency. A general time line will be described as follows.

| TIME | EVENT |
|---|---|
| Day 1<br>0700 | **Initial Assessment** –<br>The OSC/QI makes an initial assessment of the MPC facility. The bulk storage facility has received extensive damage. The JP-8 tank has completely failed releasing the tank's contents to the berm area and the adjacent unnamed pond. The terminal grounds are also covered with fuel/water mixture. |
| Day 1<br>0710 | **Notifications** –<br>The OSC/QI makes the necessary internal contacts using a cell phone to ensure that sufficient backup facility personnel are available for response. The MNAS oil spill team, LEMA and the OSRO are also contacted to respond with additional personnel and equipment. Next, the QI makes the necessary external contacts (National Response Center, MDEQ, etc.). The MNAS & Lauderdale County fire |

| TIME | EVENT |
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| | departments are also called for assistance in monitoring vapors during response and cleanup operations. |
| Day 1 0730 | The OSRO (USES) immediately begins to mobilize to the area. Based on the information from the initial assessment, The OSRO will mobilize pre-staged response equipment and personnel from several locations in the Gulf Coast States region. |
| Day 1 0800 | **Initial Response & Detailed Assessment –** Additional responders (MPC & MNAS, LEMA personnel) begin to arrive on-scene. The responders who make up the Onsite Response Team (ORT) are initially assigned to conduct damage assessment surveys to examine the condition of the onsite response equipment, the general facility equipment, and the integrity of the secondary containment systems. |
| Day 1 0900 | **Detailed Assessments –** The EPA (FOSC) and MDEQ (SOSC) arrive on-scene and immediately establish an Incident Command Post (ICP) and Unified Command at LEMA. Positions on the Spill Management Team (SMT) will be filled as responders arrive at the ICP. The FOSC immediately request that the QI arrange for a helicopter to conduct aerial surveillance activities (Task1). The helicopter ETA is 1000. The QI begins a detailed assessment of the spill site to determine the damage to facility infrastructure, extent of impacted areas, resources at risk, and the amount of fuel at risk of being discharged from other damaged equipment. The assessment reveals that the MPC oil spill response equipment is available for deployment. The unnamed adjacent pond is covered in fuel and some product is escaping the pond at the overflow point along Minnow Bucket Road. The other MPC tanks, piping systems and auxiliary equipment have received some damage & need further professional evaluations to determine potential spill risks from these systems. The OSRO arrives on-scene and engages with the SMT. |
| Day 1 1000 | The FOSC, SOSC and MPC QI meet the helicopter in a field off Minnow Bucket Road just northeast of the facility and begin an over-flight of the area. The over-flight reveals that heavy amounts of fuel/sheen is located in the adjacent pond next to the MPC bulk storage facility. Medium areas of sheen were noted in the drainage ditch from the pond leading to Possum Creek. Light sheen can just be detected at the confluences of the drainage creek and Possum Creek. The creek banks have also been impacted in these areas. |
| Day 1 1100 | **Initial Unified Command Meeting -** The SMT completes the ICS 201 Initial Incident Briefing Form based on the current situation, results of the detailed incident assessment and the over-flight information. The UC holds a brief meeting with other UC members to review the ICS 201 form and to agree on strategic objectives for the next operational period. The ORT is requested to deploy boom and an underflow dam at the discharge point of the unnamed pond. A vacuum truck has also been requested from USES to assist with product recovery (Task 2). |

| TIME | EVENT |
|---|---|
| Day 1<br>1200 | **Initial Incident Briefing & UC Objectives Meeting**<br>The Incident Commander calls a meeting of the Command Staff to brief the team on the status of the incident (using the ICS 201 form) and the objectives for the next operational period. The objectives & response priorities are:<br><br>**Objectives**<br>• Ensure the safety of the public & all responders;<br>• Contain and remove product as quickly as possible;<br>• Minimize impacts to wildlife & economic/environmentally sensitive areas;<br>• Prevent additional releases from the facility;<br>• Return the facility to operational status as quickly as possible; and<br>• Keep the public & media informed of the status of response; operations<br><br>**Response Priorities**<br>• Contain and begin cleanup of the fuel in the pond, drainage creek and Possum Creek;<br>• Begin cleanup of fuel in the secondary containment area and facility grounds;<br>• Conduct aerial surveillance operations to track the movement of the fuel;<br>• Implement booming strategies to contain and protect down-steam sensitive areas in the path of the fuel;<br>• Isolate & repair any damaged facility infrastructure |
| Day 1<br>1230 | **Initial Tactics & Planning Meeting**<br>The Operations Section Chief holds a meeting with the other Section Chiefs, and the Resource Unit leader to develop strategies to meet the objectivities and response priorities established by Unified Command.<br><br>During this meeting, they determine the equipment required to achieve the strategic objectives and response priorities for the next operational period.<br>• A minimum of 1,000 feet of containment boom is required to implement the facility booming strategies. Associated anchors, chain, lines, stakes, etc. are required. Five thousand feet of absorbent boom (1,500 feet for the adjacent pond), miscellaneous absorbents, sweeps, etc. are also required.<br>• A minimum of two boats is required to assist in boom deployment in these areas.<br>• Four vacuum trucks are required for product recovery in the facility, adjacent pond and creeks.<br>• Communications equipment is required for each boat and task force leader.<br>• The helicopter is required for ongoing surveillance.<br>• Three frac tanks are initially required for product storage.<br>• Two lined roll off boxes are initially required for solid oily contaminated debris and soil. |

| TIME | EVENT |
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| | Approximately 30 people (27 USES & 3 MPC personnel) are required for response activities. All personnel must have required HAZWOPER training.<br>The containment boom has been deployed at the discharge of the pond and a vacuum truck is recovering product (Task 2). Work continues on the construction of the underflow dam.<br>The following additional tasks are required to implement the most critical UC's objectives and response priorities:<br>1. Place sorbent boom long the shoreline of the pond (Task 3).<br>2. Deploy containment boom at Boom Site 2 & vacuum truck (Task 4).<br>3. Deploy containment boom at Boom Site 3 & vacuum truck (Task 5).<br>4. Deploy containment boom at Boom Site 8 & vacuum truck (Task 6).<br>5. Contain & remove product in the facility (Task 7). |
| Day 1 | The Initial Tactical Operations Planning Meeting results in a list of activities, which need to be conducted over the course of the response. The manpower, equipment, and resources required for these activities must be developed over the next 24 to 48 hours. These activities include:<br>• Continued high capacity recovery;<br>• Aerial surveillance;<br>• Recovered fuel storage;<br>• Continued containment and recovery in the pond and creeks;<br>• Support infrastructure (e.g., food, lodging, water, sanitation facilities, transportation, etc.)<br>• Sensitive area identification and characterization;<br>• Wildlife hazing, capture, and rehabilitation;<br>• Waste handling and disposal;<br>• Response equipment cleaning;<br>• Natural Resource Damage Assessment surveys;<br>• Eventual site restoration, including the ability to store and transfer fuel to the MNAS tank farm;<br>• Eventual demobilization. |
| Day 1<br>1330 | **Planning Meeting** –<br>A meeting is held to discuss the current status of response operations, discuss and approve the IAP, and issue division/group assignments for the next operational period.<br><br>A number of plans are identified that need to be prepared including:<br>• A communications plan;<br>• A shoreline cleanup & assessment plan;<br>• A wildlife plan;<br>• A health & safety plan;<br>• A equipment cleanup plan;<br>• A waste disposal plan;<br>• A secondary containment area cleanup plan; and<br>• A facility assessment & return to operations plan |

| TIME | EVENT |
|---|---|
| | The operations section prepares the ICS 204 field assignment forms for the next operational period (NOP). The Logistics Section Chief evaluates the resources required to carry out the IAP and determines if the resources can be supplied in time to implement the IAP.<br>The containment boom has been installed at Boom Site's 2, 3 & 8. Sheen has been detected at Boom Site's 2 & 3 and is approaching site 8 (Based an estimated flow condition of 2 ft/sec per MDEQ). Recovery operations have been started at site's 2 & 3. |
| Day 1<br>1530 | **IAP Preparation -**<br>The Planning Section Chief compiles the information from the Initial Tactics and Planning Meetings and prepares the Incident Action Plan (IAP) using the completed ICS 204 forms. This plan defines the strategic objectives and response priorities and division/group assignments for the next operational period. The Command Staff are briefed on the Initial Planning Meeting and the Initial IAP. The IAP is a dynamic Plan, which will be revised and updated on a daily basis throughout the response effort to reflect the changes in the spill and input from the Command Staff and regulatory authorities.<br>The underflow dam has been successfully installed and fuel/water mixture continues to be removed from the pond using the vacuum truck and sorbent materials (Task 2). |
| Day 1<br>1630 | **Operations Briefing –**<br>The Planning Section Chief presents the IAP to the oncoming shift. The field personnel conduct response operations in accordance with the Initial IAP, which has been prepared by activity through the night and into the morning of Day 2. The Planning Section Chief is beginning a new IAP based upon continuing input from the Command Staff, field management, and responsible agencies.<br>Over night operations will focus on cleanup operations of the pond and the facility grounds.<br>The OSRO begins to deploy sorbent boom along the impacted shorelines in the affected creeks (Task 8). |
| Day 2<br>0800 | **Command Staff Meeting –**<br>The Incident Commander conducts a Command Staff Meeting to brief the staff on the status of the incident and describe the strategic objectives. Topics receiving particular attention include:<br>• Wildlife capture and rehabilitation;<br>• Sensitive area protection and cleanup; and<br>• Continued cleanup of the pond, creeks and facility. |

| TIME | EVENT |
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| Day 0900p | **Unified Command Objectives Meeting –**<br>A meeting is held with representatives of the federal, state, and local agencies and representatives of MPC to explain and discuss the status of the incident, MPC's proposed course of action, and strategic objectives and response priorities. The Initial IAP is distributed and discussed.<br><br>State and local agencies express a concern toward cleanup in the Pond and Possum Creek. The agencies agree to work with the Operations Section Chief and The Planning Section Chief to address cleanup requirements. All parties agree to MPC's proposed strategic objectives and response priorities. |
| Day 2<br>1000 | **Tactics Meeting –**<br>To complete the initial planning cycle and begin the daily planning cycle, a meeting is held to define specific activities that will be undertaken to achieve the strategic objectives and response priorities. Appropriate protection/response techniques are selected for areas, which have been impacted or are predicted to be impacted during the immediate and future operational periods. Additional manpower, equipment, and resource requirements are predicted. The major response areas still include the facility grounds, the adjacent Pond, the drainage creek, and Possum Creek.<br><br>Within these areas, additional personnel, boom (and associated line and anchors), boats, and cleanup equipment are required to protect sensitive areas and force the oil into collection areas for recovery and cleanup.<br><br>At the MPC bulk fuel storage facility, the containment area needs to be drained so that site remediation can begin.<br><br>Tactical Operation Plans and draft Division/Group Field Assignments (ISC 204) forms are compiled based upon the field activities planned for the next operational period and distributed to appropriate members of the response organization. Each person is required to review the plans for personnel, equipment, etc. as requirements for the next operational period. |
| Day 2<br>1200 | **Planning Meeting -**<br>A meeting is held to discuss the progress of implementation of the Initial IAP and the strategic objectives and response priorities within the proposed tactical operation plans for the next operational period.<br><br>The Operations Section Chief reports that surveillance activities continue to indicate that the fuel has not reached Boom Site 3 yet. Much of the fuel has been dispersed due to the volatile components in the fuel (Note: Approximately 80% of this product can be expected to evaporate within four days). Containment measures in the pond have been effective in preventing further product from escaping the pond. Approximately 6,000 gallons of fuel/water mixture have been recovered in the pond and another 7,000 gallons in the facility. The Planning Section Chief reports that several ducks in the pond have been impacted by the spill. Personnel from the state and the environmental unit within the planning section are working with a local wildlife rescue center to capture and clean the ducks. |

| TIME | EVENT |
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| | A briefing meeting is held to discuss the status of the incident and response operations. Division/Group Assignments for the next operational period are discussed along with safety and environmental considerations.<br><br>The Logistics Section Chief reports that sufficient quantities of personnel and equipment are arriving. Arrangements have been made for expanding accommodations, food, water, and sanitation for the personnel at various locations in Meridian. A temporary staging area for oily debris is being designed and constructed to hold this material until it can be properly disposed of. The three frac tanks ordered to collect the recovery oily water are almost full and additional frac tanks will be needed to manage onsite/offsite recovery operations.<br><br>The Planning Section Chief reports that the Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA) contractor has been selected. The environmental unit and agencies will work with the NRDA contractor to conduct the cooperative assessment. |
| Day 2<br>1330 | **IAP Preparation** –<br>The Division/Group Field Assignment (ICS 204) forms are compiled and the Planning Section Chief begins to compile the Incident Action Plan to reflect the activities to be conducted to achieve strategic objectives and response priorities. The Command Staff are briefed on the Initial Planning Meeting and the IAP for the next operational period. |
| Day 2<br>1600 | **Briefing Meeting** –<br>The Planning Section Chief presents the IAP to the oncoming shift & the field personnel conduct response operations in accordance with the IAP assignments. |

**Continued Response and Related Activities**

For the duration of the incident response, the same Daily IAP Planning Cycle was conducted so that field response operations are implemented while the Command Staff develops plans to achieve the strategic objectives and response priorities (as agreed upon during Unified Command Meetings) for the next operational period. As new issues and impacts arise, they are incorporated into the response priorities and addressed during subsequent operational periods.

The Public Information Officer (PIO) prepares a daily press release from the situation status reports prepared by the command staff. The PIO and Claims Specialists begin to field complaints and claims.

The spill response requires approximately 15 days to complete. The impacted shorelines areas around the pond and creeks will have to be monitored for viability and potentially have to be restored if the damage from the fuel is permanent. MPC facility

site remediation and cleanup continues for approximately three months. The probability of this event causing a chain reaction of failures is high due to the extensive damage form this severe weather related event. To address this possibility, MPC will thoroughly assess and repair all affected tanks and piping systems in accordance with appropriate industry standards.

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# SECTION X: WASTE MANAGEMENT

## A. *TRANSFER, STORAGE, AND DISPOSAL OF WASTES*

Depending on the size of an oil spill, the various quantities of waste materials generated would range from oil spill clean-up wastes to miscellaneous wastes from ancillary activities. These wastes can vary from oily debris and sorbent materials to domestic wastes, used batteries, and sorbents. All of these wastes need to be classified, segregated, and separately transported from the site, and treated and/or disposed of at (an) approved disposal site(s). The **QI** is responsible for managing waste disposal operations for Level I (small) spills. Disposal operations related to larger spills will be managed by the Waste Management Unit Leader within the Spill Management Team.

## B. *CHARACTERIZATION OF WASTES*

Both liquid and solid or semi-solid wastes will be generated during response operations. These wastes may further be characterized as oily or non-oily wastes. In addition, some hazardous wastes may also be generated. A summary of the types of response operations that are likely to generate these waste streams is provided below.

## C. *OILY LIQUID WASTES*

Oily liquid wastes (i.e., oily water) that would be handled, stored, and disposed of during response operations are very similar to those generated during routine operations at the MPC facility. The largest volume of oily liquid wastes would be produced by on-water and on-land recovery operations (e.g., through the use of skimmers and/or vacuum devices). In addition, oily water would be generated by vessel and equipment cleaning operations.

## D. *NON-OILY LIQUID WASTES*

Response operations would also produce non-oily liquid wastes such as petroleum contact water. If recovered oil goes through a separation process, the wastewater produced may be of a quality that meets federal and state standards to be considered a non-oily liquid waste. Water quality testing would be required to make this determination. In addition, water and other non-oily liquid wastes would be generated

by the storage area and vessel and equipment cleaning (i.e., water contaminated with cleaning agents).

### *E. OILY SOLID/SEMI-SOLID WASTES*

Oily solid/semi-solid wastes, which would be generated by containment and recovery operations, include damaged or worn-out booms, uncleanable equipment, used sorbent materials, saturated soils, contaminated beach sands, and other debris. In addition, wildlife capture, cleaning, and rehabilitation operations would produce oiled carcasses, and oil-soaked sorbent materials.

### *F. NON-OILY SOLID/SEMI-SOLID WASTES*

Non-oily solid/semi-solid wastes would be generated by office and field operations (i.e., domestic waste refuse). Vessel, vehicle, and aircraft operations would also generate solid wastes. Wildlife capture, cleaning, and rehabilitation operations would produce both medical wastes and food wastes.

### *G. HAZARDOUS WASTES*

Small amounts of hazardous wastes could be generated by various aspects of response operations. For example, vessel, vehicle, and aircraft operations may result in used batteries waste and may require the use of solvents, both of which may be hazardous wastes when disposed. When product and impacted materials and debris are identified as hazardous waste and placed in containers or tanks for storage, the containers may be stored up to 90 days without a permit unless an extension is issued by the MDEQ. In addition, recovered product and impacted materials and debris that are identified as hazardous must be stored in containers or tanks that meet the requirements of 40 CFR 265 Subparts I and J, respectively. An empty AST with secondary containment is adequate for storage of recovered liquids such as product, impacted water, and decontamination water. Drums stored within a secondary containment are adequate for container storage of impacted materials and debris such as contaminated soils or fuel soaked adsorbent pads and booms. All tanks and containers used to store hazardous waste are required to be clearly marked and labeled as "hazardous waste". The label

will include the time in which accumulation began. The storage and secondary containment areas are inspected daily and records made of the inspection.

## *H. SEGREGATION OF WASTES*

A system for managing the segregation of wastes generated during response operations will be established in the field. Wastes will be segregated according to type at the time of cleanup to facilitate disposal. Segregation techniques will ensure that:

- Personnel can readily identify waste materials present in their work areas;
- Personnel can readily identify waste materials that they are handling;
- Appropriate wastes are transported in proper containment units;
- Appropriate wastes are shipped to proper temporary storage areas; and
- Appropriate wastes are shipped to proper disposal facilities.

Waste segregation techniques that would be employed include: designating specific containers to handle specific wastes; labeling containers; using color-coded poly bags; and/or designating specific areas for the temporary placement of specific wastes.

## *I. STORAGE AND DISPOSAL PROCEDURES*

During an oil spill incident, the volume of oil that can be recovered and dealt with effectively depends on the storage capacity available. Storage methods that will be employed depend on:

- The type and volume of material to be contained;
- The type of contaminants present, if any;
- The duration of storage;
- The environmental setting;
- Access; and
- The proximity to public areas.

Wastes generated for Level I oil spills will temporarily be stored at the MPC bulk storage facility. Typical short-term storage options are summarized in Table X-1. The majority of these options can be used either on-land or on-water. Storage containers, such as bags or drums, would be clearly marked, labeled, and/or color-coded to indicate the

type of material/waste contained and/or the ultimate disposal option. The following is a brief description of the potential wastes that may be generated and the disposal options available.

**Recovered Product**

Recovered product or oily-water will initially be stored in the MPC 16,000-gallon water bottom tank. If additional storage is needed, Frac tanks will be brought on site to properly manage the volume of waste storage capacity needed. These storage units are available within the tier planning times. A list of vendors capable of providing waste storage containers is provided in Table X-2.

**Contaminated Soil**

Petroleum contaminated soil would be placed in roll-off boxes or in a bermed area underlain by Visquene, a plastic liner if necessary. This bermed area would be constructed onsite and would also be covered with Visquene. Representative soil samples of the contaminated soil would be collected and submitted to a laboratory for the analyses. Upon receipt of analyses, this soil would be properly disposed of at one of the facilities listed in Table X-4 using one of the waste transporters, identified in Table X-3.

**Contaminated Equipment and Materials**

Contaminated equipment that may be generated includes drums, tank parts, valves, and shovels. If catastrophic failure of the tanks is involved, and tank parts and valves need to be disposed of, the parts will be steam cleaned and stored onsite on Visquene. The minimal water generated during steam cleaning processes will be collected and disposed of off-site. Shovels will be steam cleaned and reused. Drums used to contain contaminated equipment/materials will be disposed of in similar fashion to the most recent contents of the drum (i.e., if the drum last contained waste oil, it will be disposed of as an empty waste-oil drum).

### Personnel Protective Equipment

Personnel protective equipment that may be generated during spill containment and cleanup include spent respirator cartridges, Tyvek suits, coveralls, etc. Spent personnel protective equipment will be stored in 55-gallon drums. These drums will be clearly marked, sampled and stored onsite. Upon receipt of the analytical results, these wastes will be sent to one of the destruction facilities or to a licensed landfill identified in Table X-4, if thermal treatment is not an option.

| TABLE X-1 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| SHORT TERM STORAGE OPTIONS | | | |
| CONTAINER | SOLIDS | LIQUIDS | NOTES |
| Frac Tanks | | • | Consider road access. |
| Drums | • | • | May require handling devices. |
| Tank Trucks | | • | Consider road access. |
| Roll Off Boxes | • | | Require impermeable liner and cover. Consider flammability of any vapors. |
| Oil Storage Tanks | | • | Consider problems of large volumes of water in oil. |
| Bladders | | • | May require special hoses or pumps for oil transfer. |
| Trenches | • | • | Liner(s) required. |

| TABLE X-2 | |
|---|---|
| FRAC TANKS/ROLL-OFF BOXES | |
| Company | Services |
| USES<br>Jackson, MS<br>1-888-279-9930<br>(601) 372-3232 | Frac Tanks, Roll-off Boxes Vacuum Boxes |
| Eagle/SWS<br>Birmingham, AL<br>(205) 533-3407<br>1-800-852-8878 | Frac Tanks, Roll-off Boxes Vacuum Trailers |

| TABLE X-2 | |
|---|---|
| FRAC TANKS/ROLL-OFF BOXES | |
| **Company** | **Services** |
| Baker Tank<br>Mobile, AL<br>(251) 865-2035 | Frac Tanks, Roll-off Boxes, Dewatering Boxes, Phase Separators, Pumps, Filtration Systems, Portable Tanks |
| Wades Frac Tanks<br>Laurel, MS<br>(601) 649-1817 | Frac Tanks, Roll-off Boxes Vacuum Trailers |
| Adler Tank Rental Southeast (Gulf Coast) Deer Park, TX<br>(800) 261-0715 Phone:<br>(281) 479-5675 | Frac Tanks, Roll-off boxes, Storage Tanks, Spill Containment Berms |

| TABLE X-3 | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WASTE TRANSPORTERS | | | | | |
| **COMPANY NAME** | **PHONE NUMBER** | **METHOD OF TRANSPORT** | **WASTE TYPE** | | |
| | | | **HAZARD-OUS** | **OIL/OILY WATER** | **SOLID WASTE** |
| USES | 1-888-279-9930<br>(601) 372-3232 | Bulk Trailers<br>Vacuum Trucks<br>Dump Trucks | X | X | X |
| Eagle/SWS | (205) 533-3407<br>1-800-852-8878 | Vacuum Trucks<br>Tanker Trucks<br>Drum Trucks<br>Box Trucks | X | X | X |
| FCC Recycling<br>Pearl, MS | (601) 933-4646 | Vacuum Trucks<br>Tanker Trucks | X | X | |
| Safety Clean<br>Jackson, MS | (601) 922-1421 | Vacuum Trucks<br>Tanker Trucks | | X | |

| TABLE X-4 | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SOIL TREATMENT (THERMAL DESTRUCTION) AND DISPOSAL FACILITIES | | | | | |
| COMPANY NAME | PHONE NUMBER | WASTE TYPE | | | |
| | | LANDFILL/ THERMAL DESTRUCTION PETROLEUM CONTAMINATED SOILS | OILY DEBRIS | OILY WATER | SORBENT MATERIAL |
| Huntsville Alabama Solid Waste-to-Energy Facility | (256) 882-1019 | Thermal Destruction | Yes | No | Yes |
| Waste Management, Pine Ridge Landfill Lauderdale County | (601) 483-0715 | Non Haz Landfill | Yes | No | Yes |
| Kemper County Landfill Company – Kemper County | (601) 656-5411 | Non Haz Landfill | Yes | No | Yes |
| Chambers USA Waste Scott County Landfill | (800) 832-2937 | Non Haz Landfill | Yes | No | Yes |

**Decontamination Solutions**

Anticipated decontamination solutions include waste generated from steam cleaning operations, isopropyl alcohol, etc. Liquid generated from steam cleaning operations will be routed through the oil water separator. Spent isopropyl alcohol will be collected in plastic containers and labeled. Large quantities of spent isopropyl alcohol will be stored in labeled 55-gallon drums. An analytical sample will be collected and analyzed. Upon receipt of the analytical results, a determination will be made as to whether the waste is hazardous or non-hazardous. For hazardous waste, a manifest for hazardous waste transportation and disposal will be filled out and signed by the generator and transporter. A copy of this will be sent to MDEQ. MDEQ will enter the manifest into their system. Non-hazardous waste will be transported and disposed of at a licensed non-hazardous disposal facility.

**Adsorbents**

Spent adsorbents generated will be placed in 55-gallon drums or roll-off boxes. Representative analytical samples will be collected and analyzed and upon receipt of the analytical results, these adsorbents will be transported to any one of the landfills or thermal destruction facilities identified in Table X-4.

**Spent Chemicals**

Spent chemicals, cleaning agents for wildlife cleaning and rehabilitation operations, and other related activities will be contained in 55-gallon drums. The types of wastes will be segregated, e.g., wildlife cleaning and rehabilitation wastes in one set of drums, spent motor oils and lubricants in another set of drums, etc. Analytical analyses will be conducted on these separate sets of waste, and based on the analytical results, these wastes will be disposed of accordingly. Based on the analytical results, these wastes will be transported to a licensed disposal facility.

## *J. TRANSPORTATION PROCEDURES*

Before transporting materials identified as hazardous waste, the waste is packaged for transportation in accordance with DOT regulations on packaging (49 CFR 173, 178, and 179). Each package is labeled and marked, and the vehicle is placarded in accordance with DOT regulations (49 CFR 172). The hazardous waste shipment is manifested and enough copies made to supply the generator, each transporter, and the receiving facility. The receiving facility needs a minimum of two copies so one may be returned to the generator following receipt and ultimate disposition of the waste. Manifests are typically provided by the licensed hazardous waste transporter and/or disposal facility.

Hazardous waste will only be shipped by a licensed hazardous waste transporter to a licensed hazardous waste disposal facility. Non-hazardous wastes will be transported by licensed non-hazardous waste transporter and disposed of at a licensed or approved solid waste treatment and/or disposal facility. All residue of recovered product and impacted material or debris identified as hazardous waste is removed from the temporary storage facility within 90 days unless otherwise authorized by MDEQ. If the recovered fuel has commercial value (i.e., burned) for energy recovery in boilers and

industrial furnaces that are not regulated as hazardous waste incinerators, then the waste fuel is a recyclable material regulated under 40 CFR Part 266 and is not a hazardous waste by the ultimate user

## *K. DISPOSAL PROCEDURES*

The prerequisite to most disposal companies accepting waste (whether thermally treated or land-filled) is analytical analyses, which should be conducted by a NELAP (National Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program) lab. Table X-5 describes the generic analytical requirements for disposal.

A number of options exist for disposal of wastes resulting from an oil spill. Whether an option is appropriate will be dependent upon the following characteristics of the waste targeted for disposal:

- Solid or liquid.
- Oily or non-oily.
- Hazardous versus non-hazardous. (Note: some waste testing may be required.)

Clean up and disposal of petroleum and petroleum-contaminated soils will be conducted in accordance with the requirements in Brownfield Risk Evaluation Procedures managed by the Mississippi DEQ Assessment & Remediation Branch. This Branch manages the uncontrolled sites defined as a site, facility, plant, or location where hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants have been released into the environment and, due to existing regulations, there is no Federal program, which can handle the problem. The Branch oversees planning and cleanup activities such as environmental assessments, remedial investigations, and feasibility studies performed by responsible parties at contaminated sites. In an effort to ensure consistency of cleanup, the Branch utilizes the Brownfield Risk Evaluation Procedures. For more information, call 601-961-5318 or 601-961-5217.

| TABLE X-5 |
|---|
| GENERIC ANALYTICAL REQUIREMENTS FOR DISPOSAL |
| WASTE OILS-WASTE FUELS |
| 1. EPA Method 601<br>2. EPA Method 602<br>3. 8 RCRA Metals Totals (Arsenic, Barium, Cadmium, Chromium, Lead,<br>4. Mercury, Selenium, Silver).<br>5. Total Halogens<br>6. Percent Water (%)<br>7. Flash Point (°F)<br>8. Percent Solids (%) |
| OILY WASTE WATERS |
| 9. EPA Method 601<br>10. EPA Method 602<br>11. RCRA Metals (Total)<br>12. Arsenic, Barium, Cadmium, Chromium, Lead, Mercury, Silver, Selenium.<br>13. Total Chlorides<br>14. Total Organic Carbon (TOC)<br>15. Percent Solids (%) |
| CONTAMINATED SOILS/SLUDGES |
| 16. VOH (Volatile Organic Halocarbons) – EPA Method 8010<br>17. VOA (Volatile Organic Aromatics) – EPA Method 8020<br>18. TRPH (Total Recoverable Petroleum Hydrocarbons) – EPA Method 9073<br>19. Total Metals (Arsenic, Barium, Cadmium, Chromium, Lead, Mercury, Selenium, Silver)<br>20. Total Organic Halides - EPA Methods 9056, 9252, 9253<br>21. Percent Solids (%) |

## *L. RECYCLING*

Any fuel, oily-water or petroleum contact water that is collected during the response and recovery operation will be recycled at an approved vendor. The liquid will be transported by a qualified vendor listed in Table VIII-3.

## *M. TREATMENT*

The State of Mississippi has no permitted land disposal facilities or incinerators designed to accommodate hazardous wastes. The State does have numerous lined landfills that can accept significant petroleum contaminated residues such as sand and sediment, trash and debris, vegetation, absorbent material and booms, variously sized oil patties and tarballs, personal protection equipment and other oil contaminated

materials. In order for the debris to be considered for landfill disposal, the materials must be nonhazardous solid wastes that originate in the state of Mississippi. Currently, in Mississippi the only types of commercial waste management facilities that are permitted to receive these solid wastes are municipal solid waste landfills that meet federal and state design and operating requirements.

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# SECTION XI: DISCHARGE PREVENTION MEASURES

This section addresses the Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) plan components for the MPC bulk storage facility. The MPC bulk storage facility information presented in this section is summarized below:

- MPC facility's conformance with the SPCC requirements;
- Bulk storage and non-bulk storage containers;
- Containment and diversionary structures;
- MPC facility tank truck loading/unloading & facility transfer operations;
- Discharge prevention measures;
- Conformance with applicable requirements & other effective discharge prevention & containment procedures;
- MPC facility drainage;
- Discharge potential;
- Discharge reports;
- Integrity testing & brittle fracture evaluation;
- Inspections; and
- Site security;

## *A. FACILITY'S CONFORMANCE WITH SPCC REQUIREMENTS*

Federal regulation 40 CFR Part 112 requires facilities that store, transfer, use or consume oil to prepare a SPCC Plan (Plan) if a spill at the facility can impact navigable waters of the United States or adjoining shorelines and if the total aboveground oil storage capacity exceeds 1,320 gallons. Since the MPC facility meets these criteria, the following has been prepared to conform with the SPCC requirements in 40 CFR 112 and will remain at the MPC Office for review by the USEPA and MPC facility employees.

This Combined Plan is designed to reduce the risks associated with the storage and transfer of oil and to reduce the potential impacts from an unplanned sudden or non-sudden release of oil from the MPC facility. In the event of a discharge of oil in "harmful quantities" into or upon navigable waters or adjoining shorelines from the MPC facility, the Combined Plan will immediately be implemented. For purposes of this Combined Plan, oil includes petroleum-based fluids and JP-8 jet fuel. "Harmful quantities" is

defined as a discharge of oil that violates applicable water quality standards or that causes a film, sheen or discoloration of the surface of the water. Changes in the operations, processes, or facilities described in the Combined Plan will be noted in the Appendix B of the Combined Plan within six months of the change. If operational or structural changes are made at the MPC facility that affect the storage or transfer of oil, or if changes are made to the specific spill prevention measures described within this Combined Plan, then a review of these changes will be made and noted in the Combined Plan. A review of this Combined Plan will be completed at least once every five years. Changes to the Combined Plan, other than administrative changes, will be reviewed and certified by a registered professional engineer.

## *B. BULK STORAGE AND NON-BULK STORAGE CONTAINERS*

### Bulk Storage Containers

The MPC facility has one AST storing JP-8 Jet Fuel, one AST containing water bottoms and one AST containing ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, a fuel system ice inhibitor (FSII) (not considered to be an oil). A listing of all oil storage containers, their contents and capacities are provided in Table XI-1. Figure I-3A shows the location of these ASTs. Based on the shell capacity of the ASTs as provided in Table XI-1, the (b) (7)(F) [redacted]. (b) (7)(F) [redacted]

### Compatibility

The aboveground JP-8 fuel AST has an open floating pontoon roof with primary and secondary seals. The tank is constructed of steel in accordance with the American Petroleum Institute (API) Standard 650 for welded steel tanks for fuel storage. The tank

is compatible with the storage of jet fuel. The FSII Tank is a single wall fixed cone roof tank compatible with storing the anti-icing liquid. The water bottoms tank is a fixed cone roof steel tank compatible with storing water and fuel. The ASTs in use at the MPC facility are constructed of materials compatible with the substances stored. Tank and piping metal exposed to the elements are protected from corrosion by appropriate paint coatings. Employees are trained in the safe handling of stored substances, including precautions against mixing incompatible materials. Additional tanks, piping and equipment added to the MPC facility will be selected based upon compatibility with substances to be handled or stored.

**Table XI-1**

**Bulk Oil Storage Containers at McCain Pipeline Company**

| Contents | (b) (7)(F) [redacted] | Tank Type/Date of Installation | Tank Integrity Test Date | (b) (7)(F) [redacted] |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| JP-8 Fuel | | Single-Walled Floating Roof Steel AST/1961 | January 2003 | |
| Water Bottoms | | Single-Wall Fixed Cone Roof Steel AST/2008 | New installation in 2008 | |

### Underground or Partially Buried Storage Tanks

There is one (b) (7)(F) [redacted] at the MPC facility which, is used to collect fuel from the manifold area and transfer it to the (b) (7)(F) [redacted] When filter elements are changed, fuel is drained into this 1,000-gallon oil/water separator. The concrete berm and pad beneath the manifold and filter vessels collect any fuel which may splash, drip, or leak from the filters during filter-change operations or piping repairs. One 300-gallon, buried, concrete tank is similarly utilized at the MNAS receiving manifold. The concrete containment area at the MCP facility drains to the 1,000-gallon oil/water separator, which is equipped with 2 pumps; one pump transfers water to the (b) (7)(F) [redacted], and

one pump transfers fuel to the (b) (7)(F) [redacted]
Since the filters and manifold area is covered by a roof, water rarely accumulates in the underground oil/water separator. The oil/water separator is used only to collect and transfer fuel and/or water, and such transfer operations are conducted immediately after accumulating "pumpable" quantities. This separator is gauged on a regular basis for purposes of leak detection and inventory control. There are no partially buried tanks at this facility.

**Buried Piping**

The underground portions of the 4-inch pipeline which runs from the MPC bulk storage facility to MNAS have a protective coal tar wrap and are protected with an impressed current cathodic protection system. The two 8-inch pipelines from the adjacent Plantation pipeline are located aboveground. within the MPC bulk storage facility. The 4" delivery pipeline from the MPC bulk storage facility to MNAS was pressure tested in September 1992. The cathodic protection on the 4" delivery pipeline is tested every 90 days. Results of cathodic protection and pressure testing are kept on file at the MPC Office.

During standby (no fuel receiving or delivery) all pipelines are kept full. The total volume of fuel contained in the pipelines during standby is provide in Table XI-2 below.

**Table XI-2**
**Volume of Fuel in Pipeline Segments**

| Pipeline Section | Volume of Fuel in Pipeline (Gallons) |
|---|---|
| Two 8-inch aboveground pipeline from Plantation Pipeline. | 140 Gallons |
| 4-inch delivery pipeline from MPC bulk storage facility to MNAS tank farm. | 19,421 Gallons |

**Pipe Supports**

The piping associated with the AST is constructed with properly designed supports to minimize abrasion and corrosion impacts, and to allow for expansion and contraction.

### Non-Bulk Storage Containers

There are no non-bulk storage containers located at the MPC bulk storage facility.

### Throughput Analysis

The expected average daily throughput of the JP-8 Jet Fuel contained onsite is provided below:

| PETROLEUM PRODUCT | DAILY THROUGHPUT (GAL) |
|---|---|
| JP-8 Jet Fuel | 40,850 Gallons |

### Heating Coils

There are no heating coils fitting this definition in use at the MPC bulk storage facility.

### Visible Discharges

MPC conducts routine inspections as outlined in this section (XI.K). Any discharges detected would be immediately contained and removed from the site. Repairs would also be instituted to any storage tank component that may have resulted in a discharge.

### Portable Oil Storage Containers

There are no mobile or portable bulk storage containers located at the MPC bulk storage facility.

## *C. CONTAINMENT & DIVERSIONARY STRUCTURES*

### Secondary Containment

To control spills, MPC employs the following containment and diversionary structures, which are sufficiently impervious to prevent oil spills from reaching navigable waters. These prevention and containment measures are described below.

The JP-8 storage tank (80001) has an El-Segundo type double bottom which serves to provide secondary containment beneath the tank. All of the MPC storage tanks and associated piping are surrounded by a single earthen berm secondary containment system, which is designed to be sufficiently impervious to oil. The secondary containment area around the tanks has a high clay content which, prevents downward migration of any fuel which may be discharged. The system also has a capacity to hold

(b) (7)(F) [redacted]. Stormwater accumulation in the dike area is inspected for the presence of oil. If no oil is observed (no film, sheen or discoloration of the water surface), the drain valve is manually opened to allow the secondary area to drain to a ditch leading to an adjacent pond northwest of the secondary containment area (Figures I-3A & I-5A). Accumulation of oil is pumped back into the product storage tank or transported off-site for recycling. (b) (7)(F) [redacted].

When it is necessary to drain excess rainfall from the secondary containment area, a written record of the drainage event is completed. This record includes whether or not oil was present, the oil removal activities, date of discharge, and the inspector's initials. The Secondary Containment Inspection Form is presented in Appendix C of this plan. Completed forms are maintained and kept on-site at the MPC Office.

The pump and filter manifold at the MPC bulk storage facility have a concrete and earthen bermed area below the pumps and filter manifolds. The concrete bermed area is primarily for capturing small fuel releases from the equipment during maintenance or repairs and drains to a 1,000-gallon underground transfer tank. Fuel recovered in the underground transfer tank is pumped immediately back into Tank #80001. The concrete and earthen berm areas can contain approximately 580 barrels of fuel around the pump and manifold area.

The receiving pipeline from Plantation to MPC is a continuous run of piping with isolation valves that are kept closed when fuel is not being received. During times when there are no active transfer operations, both the receiving pipelines and delivery pipeline are kept full. Daily inspections are conducted on the aboveground portions of the entire MPC facility (non-transportation-related onshore storage and the transportation-related onshore pipeline segments) to detect releases.

Drainage around the aboveground receiving pipelines and the underground delivery pipeline is controlled by topography. Operating procedures limit the size of a potential release along these segments of the MPC facility. Controlling spills along these segments is accomplished by deploying booms in creeks or damming swales as well as

constructing berms in the spill's flow path. A release into the pond adjoining the MPC bulk storage facility would be contained and pumped out using a diesel pump. Releases into Possum Creek, Little Reed Creek, and Ponta Creek should be intercepted by constructing a dam from bank to bank. Underflow pipes installed at the base of dam may allow water to pass while retaining the fuel for recovery.

The portion of the MPC bulk storage facility which does not have secondary containment includes approximately one 25' and one 50' section of the aboveground receiving pipelines as well as the underground delivery pipeline.

## *D. FACILITY LOADING/UNLOADING & TRANSFER OPERATIONS*

**Facility Transfer Operations**

MPC receives JP-8 fuel from the adjacent Plantation pipeline (Figures I-3A & I-3B). The JP-8 fuel is received through two 8-inch pipelines connected to the (b) (7)(F) [redacted]). The tank is equipped with an open, floating, pontoon roof with primary and secondary seals. The roof is equipped with a roof drain to allow rainwater to drain from the roof into the secondary containment area. The JP-8 fuel is filtered through two of four Crall filter vessels that contain 25-micron filter elements before being stored in the AST. (b) (7)(F) [redacted]

Upon request by MNAS, JP-8 fuel is transferred from Tank # 80001 to aboveground tanks at the MNAS tank farm (Figures I-4A & I-4E). The JP-8 fuel is pumped from Tank # 80001 via a 4-inch pipeline through one Crall filter. At the MNAS tank farm the fuel is filtered again prior to entering the MNAS ASTs.

The non-transportation segment of the MPC bulk storage facility involves storage of the JP-8 in Tank #80001. The normal operating procedure for the non-transportation storage segment of the MPC facility is:

1. Fill the AST (Tank #80001) from Plantation pipeline;
2. Transfer fuel from Tank #80001 to MNAS;
3. (b) (7)(F) [redacted]

4. Transfer water bottoms from Tank #80001 to water bottoms holding tank (Tank #16001);
5. Drain filters to replace fuel filter cartridges;
6. Fill the FSII tank (Tank #6001) from a tanker truck; and
7. Drain stormwater from the roof of Tank #80001.

The 4" pipeline from the MPC bulk storage facility to MNAS, including the filters, manifold, transfer pumps, and the two 8" pipelines from Plantation, are considered the on-shore transportation related pipeline facility or segment as defined in 49 CFR 194.

There is a potential for a release during fuel transfer or delivery operations via tank overfilling or pipeline rupture. To prevent tank overfills, the liquid level gauge reading of Tank #80001 is manually verified prior to filling by physically gauging the tank with a tape and plumb bob and a radar gauge. During filling operations, the liquid level is verified by an MPC employee visually observing the automatic radar gauging readout at the base of the tank. The Plantation pipeline manifold and metering area are directly adjacent to the MPC bulk storage facility. The tank is equipped with a high and a high-high liquid level alarm. During the entire time fuel is being delivered to the MPC facility, a Plantation pipeline employee is onsite at the Plantation pipeline manifold and metering area. Therefore, the MPC employee and the Plantation pipeline employee are in direct verbal and visual contact while Tank #80001 is being filled. An MPC employee is also present at the MPC bulk storage facility during fuel transfers from Tank #80001.

If the transfer pipeline from Plantation to the MPC manifold area leaks or ruptures during fuel receiving operations, the secondary containment around the MPC manifold and equipment as well as the Plantation pipeline manifold is capable of retaining some fuel from a pipeline release. There is the potential however, for fuel to migrate offsite if a significant release from the pipeline occurred. If so, the fuel would migrate northwest of the MPC facility into the adjacent pond or wetland area (Figures I-3A & I-5A). However, a significant release from this pipeline is unlikely since an MPC operator is onsite observing transfer operations. The secondary containment around the manifold area has a capacity of approximately 580 bbls.

### Tank Truck Loading/Unloading Operations

There are no loading or unloading racks located at the MPC bulk storage facility. The only truck loading operation that occurs is the infrequent transfer of petroleum contact water from the water bottoms tank to a tank truck. The only tank truck unloading operation that occurs is the unloading of FSII from the tank truck into the FSII AST. There are no other loading operations performed at the MPC bulk storage facility.

The facility receives shipment of FSII via tank truck, quick connect hose and pump. The quick connect hose is attached to the AST's fill port and transfers product via pump to the storage tank through the product fill piping. The piping for the AST is located completely above grade. The construction materials (steel, single-wall) for the product and fill piping are compatible with the transferred product and conditions of transfer (i.e., pressure, temperature, etc.).

There is a remote potential for spillage to occur if the quick-connect system product hose is parted or broken off during a transfer of product from a transport tanker truck to the FSII AST. The total quantity of a potential discharge depends on the pump delivery speed to the AST (approximately 50 to 100 gallons per minute) and the duration of the discharge.

Prior to the commencement of product transfer procedures, the attending operator at the MPC bulk storage facility will verify the respective storage tank capacity via stick read manual gauge. Sorbent boom is then placed around the tank truck. Transport tanker truck deliveries will be performed manually and attended by the truck driver and facility operator who can initiate an immediate delivery shutdown in the event of product overfill.

All transfer operations occur through aboveground unloading hoses that are designed to minimize abrasion during transfer operations. To prevent vehicles from departing before disconnection of oil transfer hoses, spill prevention techniques provide for:

- The setting up of barriers or warning signs to prevent a truck from leaving before the completion of unloading.
- Placing wheel chocks on truck tires to prevent vehicle movement during unloading.

- Closely inspecting lowermost drain & all outlets for discharges
- Ensuring truck drains/outlets are tightened, adjusted or replaced as needed

Measures taken to prevent spills prior to, during, and after unloading include:

- Prior to unloading: levels are verified, connections are rechecked, and hoses are examined for integrity. Signs are posted warning all vehicular traffic operating in transfer area to use caution.
- During unloading: Only trained personnel authorized to conduct the transfer are used. The transfer and pumping system is continually monitored for leaks and the level in the receiving container is frequently monitored to prevent overfilling.
- After unloading: The transfer hose is properly drained and disconnected and all tank truck drains and connections are checked for proper closure prior to departure.

Specific unloading/loading steps are contained within a separate procedure maintained at the MPC Office.

## *E. DISCHARGE PREVENTION MEASURES*

MPC employs the following discharge prevention measures to reduce the likelihood of a release from occurring from any of the MPC fuel storage or transfer systems.

To prevent tank overfills, the liquid level gauge reading of Tank #80001 is manually verified prior to filling by physically gauging the tank with a tape and plumb bob and a SAAB radar gauge. During filling operations, the liquid level is verified by an MPC employee visually observing the automatic radar gauging readout at the base of the tank. The Plantation pipeline manifold and metering area are directly adjacent to the MPC facility. (b) (7)(F) [redacted]. During the entire time fuel is being delivered to the MPC facility, a Plantation pipeline employee is onsite at the Plantation pipeline manifold and metering area. The MPC employee and the Plantation pipeline employee are in direct verbal and visual contact while Tank #80001 is being filled. An MPC employee is also present at the MPC facility during all fuel transfers from the Tank #80001. The tank level gauges and

high liquid level alarms are periodically inspected and documented on the Inspection Report provided in Appendix D of this plan.

(b) (7)(F)

[redacted]

Product transfer log sheets are prepared to clarify and document when, how and where the product is received into the facility. Additionally, pre-transfer conferences are held to clarify and document the following:

1. Product(s) to be received, pumping sequences and estimated pumping rates.
2. Receiving tank, piping and valves involved in the transfer.
3. Safe fill levels and adequate tank capacity.
4. Emergency shutdown signals and systems.

(b) (7)(F)

[redacted]

When any piping associated with the MPC bulk storage facility is taken out of service or is placed in standby service for a period of greater than sixty (60) days, a cap or bank-flange will be installed at the transfer point of the terminal connection and the pipeline segment will be marked to reflect the change in service.

A summary of MPC's prevention measures follows:

(b) (7)(F)

[redacted]

- Secondary containment has been constructed around all of the bulk storage tanks at the MPC bulk storage facility.
- Double-bottoms have been installed on MPC tank #80001.
- Storage tank drain valves are locked in the closed position.
- Regular inspection procedures have been instituted to detect problems before they cause an oil spill incident (see Appendix C). Daily and monthly inspections are conduced on all aboveground tanks and pipelines. Internal tank inspections are conducted on MPC tanks in accordance with API 653 internal tank inspection standard.
- Transfer lines have been equipped with closure valves, which isolate the pipeline segments.
- Pipeline supports have been designed to minimize abrasion and corrosion.
- MPC personnel have been trained to use standard procedures during off loading/fueling operations.
- Tank trucks are inspected prior to unloading and after receipt.
- General containment is provided for the tank truck unloading area.
- Starter controls on all oil pumps at the MPC bulk storage facility are located inside the fenced perimeter of the MPC bulk storage facility and are accessible only to authorized personnel.

(b) (7)(F)

[redacted]

- Adequate lighting has been installed at the MPC bulk storage facility to permit surveillance of the facility.
- The MPC bulk storage facility has specific supplies of oil spill response equipment stored at the terminal for immediate use.
- When any piping associated with the MPC bulk storage facility is taken out of service or is placed in standby service for a period of greater than sixty (60) days, a cap or bank-flange will be installed at the transfer point of the terminal connection and the pipeline segment will be marked to reflect the change in service.

## *F. CONFORMANCE WITH OTHER EFFECTIVE DISCHARGE PREVENTION & CONTAINMENT PROCEDURES*

There are no state regulations or guidelines that that are more stringent than the requirements in the SPCC rule. MPC has installed a double bottom in storage tank #80001 as a best management practice.

## G. DISCHARGE DRAINAGE CONTROLS & FACILITY DRAINAGE

Appropriate secondary containment and equipment is used by MPC to prevent a release of petroleum products from reaching navigable waters of the United States or adjoining shorelines. The MPC bulk storage facility is equipped with engineering controls to control drainage within the facility. As previously described in Section D above, each of the MPC ASTs is surrounded by a single secondary containment system constructed of an earthen berm. (b) (7)(F) [redacted]

The pump and filter manifold at the MPC bulk storage facility have a concrete and earthen bermed area below the pumps and filter manifolds. The concrete bermed area is provided for capturing small fuel releases from the pump and filter manifold at the MPC bulk storage facility during maintenance or repairs. This area drains to a 1,000-gallon underground transfer tank. Fuel recovered in the underground transfer tank is pumped immediately back into Tank #80001. The concrete and earthen berm areas can contain approximately 580 barrels of fuel around the pump and manifold area.

### Drainage Valves

The dike drain valve is manually operated, kept in the closed position and is only opened to drain stormwater on an as needed basis. Stormwater accumulation in the dike area is inspected for the presence of oil. Accumulation of oil is pumped back into the product storage tank or transported off-site for recycling. Any water unsuitable for drainage is pumped to the 16,800-gallon water bottoms holding tank inside the containment area. If no oil is observed (no film, sheen or discoloration of the water surface), the drain valve is manually opened to allow the secondary containment area to drain to an adjacent pond northwest of the facility. Records of inspections and controlled discharges from any of the areas discussed above are kept on file at the MPC Office.

### Drainage From Undiked Areas

A discharge at the MPC bulk storage facility occurring in an undiked area would drain into the adjacent pond where it would most likely be contained until cleanup could

occur. In the rare case that the discharge is not contained in the pond, it would flow into Possum Creek, which discharges into Dalewood Shore Lake. Dalewood Shore Lake then discharges into Ponta Creek which ultimately drains into the Sucarnoochee River.

A spill occurring during the transfer from the Plantation pipeline to the MPC bulk storage facility would follow the above route. A pipeline rupture or leak would discharge to Ponta Creek or Little Reed Creek.

Controlling spills along these segments is accomplished by deploying boom in creeks, damming swales and constructing berms in the spill's flow path. A release into the pond adjoining the MPC bulk storage facility would be contained and pumped out using a diesel pump. Releases into Possum Creek, Little Reed Creek, and Ponta Creek are intercepted by deploying booms in pre-identified locations (Figure I-6). Planning distance calculation that identifies the pathway a discharge may travel is provided in Section XII of the Combined Plan.

**Additional Drainage Provisions**

There are no additional drainage provisions at the MPC bulk storage facility.

**Pump Transfers**

The McCain facility has no vehicle maintenance shops, equipment cleaning operations or airport de-icing operations as defined in 40 CFR 122.26 (b)(14)(viii). There is no stormwater treatment system in place at the MPC bulk storage facility.

## *H. DISCHARGE POTENTIAL*

**Spill Predictions**

As described in Section XI.D & E above, the MPC bulk storage facility consists of storage tanks and onsite piping. This system is considered a non-transportation related facility or segment as defined in 40 CFR 112 and the Memorandum of Understanding between the Secretary of the Department of Transportation (DOT) and the EPA Administrator. The 4" pipeline from the MPC bulk storage facility to MNAS, including the filters, manifold, transfer pumps, and the two 8" pipelines from Plantation, are considered the on-shore transportation related pipeline facility or segment as defined in

49 CFR 194. Therefore, potential releases may occur from one of the two segments identified above either during transfer, storage, or delivery operations. The following paragraphs discuss the normal operating procedures for predicting where releases may occur. Table XI-4 below provides an abbreviated list of potential type, volume, and rate of significant releases for each segment of the MPC facility.

**Table XI-4**
**Spill Potential Analysis For Equipment Failure**

| SOURCE | (b) (7)(F) [redacted] | VOLUME (GALLONS) | SPILL RATE | DIRECTION OF FLOW | CONTAINMENT/ DIVERSIONARY STRUCTURE OR EQUIPMENT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Product Storage Tanks | | (b) (7)(F) [redacted] | Various | Inside tank dike. Flow outside dike is west towards adjacent pond | Earthen Dike |
| | | Various | 8,000 bbls/hr | Inside tank dike. Flow outside dike is west towards adjacent pond | Earthen Dike |
| | | Various | Various | Inside tank dike. Flow outside dike is west towards adjacent pond | Earthen Dike |
| | | Various | Various | Inside tank dike. Flow outside dike is west towards adjacent pond | Earthen Dike |
| Terminal Transfer Piping | | Various | 350 bbls/hr | Various | Dikes or Terminal Yard |
| | | Various | Various | Various | Dikes or Terminal Yard |
| Plantation Pipeline | | Various | 8,000 bbls/hr | Land surface | Terminal Yard |
| Transfer Piping | | Various | Various | Various | Terminal Yard |
| Transfer Pipeline to MNAS | | Various | Various | Various | Terminal Yard |
| | | Various | Various | Various | Terminal Yard |

The following paragraphs discuss the normal operating procedures for predicting where releases may occur.

### Non-Transportation Segment

The non-transportation segment of the MPC bulk storage facility involves storage of the JP-8 in the Tank #80001. Table XI-1 presents each tank identification, type, capacity, product stored, and date of installation. The normal operating procedures for the non-transportation storage segment of the MPC bulk storage facility include:

- Fill the AST (Tank #80001) from the Plantation pipeline;
- Transfer fuel from Tank #80001 to MNAS;
- Gauge Tank #80001 with steel measuring tape and plumb bob and SAAB radar gauge;
- Transfer water bottoms from Tank #80001 to water bottoms holding tank (Tank #16001);
- Drain filters to replace fuel filter cartridges;
- Fill the FSII tank (Tank #6001) from a tanker truck; and
- Drain storm water from the roof of Tank #80001.

The greatest potential release would occur from a tank failure; however, the tanks are surrounded by a secondary containment system designed and constructed to contain at least 137% of the maximum capacity of the largest single tank within its boundary. (b) (7) (F) [redacted] barrels after deducting for the volume occupied by tanks #6001 and #16001. Note that the water holding tank (#16001) is not an oil storage tank.

The second greatest volume release would most likely occur during fuel transfer or delivery operations via tank overfilling or pipeline rupture. Procedures to prevent tank overfills are described in more detail in Section XI.E above. The volume or rate of release from a pipeline rupture is presented in Table XI-4 and the following paragraphs. The average daily throughput is 40,850 gallons per day. Since the operation is primarily an origin pump station with storage, a significant change in throughput volumes would not affect the potential release volumes since the same volume would be present in the tank.

The roof drain on Tank #80001 is opened during rainfall events when rainwater collects on the roof. Otherwise, these valves are always kept closed. The roof drain valve is opened and the roof drains within the secondary containment area around the tanks. If a roof drain leak is observed during roof draining operations and the roof drain valve malfunctions and cannot be closed, efforts will begin immediately to thread a new nipple and valve or end cap onto the roof drain valve to prevent further discharge of fuel. A

potential leak under this scenario is a maximum of 2,500 gallons assuming the drain valve can be capped in 5 minutes.

The potential release volume due to water bottoms transfer from Tank #80001 is considered to be very small (a few gallons) due to the size and plumbing arrangement of the water bottom drains. The water bottoms drain is connected to a small oil/water separator equipped with sight tubes. The separator has valves located on both the inlet and discharge side and is plumbed directly to Tank #16001. An air release valve on the top of the separator allows it to be filled. The air release vent malfunctioning is the most plausible condition for a potential discharge during water bottoms transfer. The drain valve, separator, and Tank #16001 are all completely within the secondary containment area. The potential release volume due to draining filters to the slop tank would also be very small since it should not exceed the volume of any single filter vessel (less than 250 gallons).

**On-Shore Transportation Pipeline**

The on-shore pipeline segment of the MPC bulk storage facility involves transferring JP-8 from Tank #80001 to MNAS. Pumps located at the MPC bulk storage facility provide the required pressure to transfer the JP-8 through the approximately 5 miles of 4" pipeline at the maximum rate of 14,700 gallons per hour (gph) (350 barrels per hour [bph]). Operating procedures to detect and prevent release during transfers are presented in Section XI.D above. In addition to the potential releases identified during normal operations, abnormal operations that occur when operational design limits have been exceeded may result in a threat of a release. For the MPC facility, examples of abnormal operations include the unintended closure of manual valves, resulting in an increase or decrease of operating pressure in the pipelines; an unexplained increase in pressure beyond pipeline design limits or a loss of pressure; or a disruption of communication during product transfer operations. The initial response to an abnormal operating condition is to safely take corrective action to reduce the threat of a release, and to then correct the abnormal operation. Responses to abnormal operations will, by their nature, depend on the observed problem which cannot be predicted in advance or

planned for in great detail. However, responses to the basic types of abnormal operations that would increase the threat of a release are described below.

An unintended valve closure may occur as a result of human effort or miscommunication during a fuel transfer. The most likely result would be a pressure increase in the fuel transfer pipelines. The alarm system automatically shuts down the pumps when the pressure exceeds 250 psi. If pressure during a transfer is observed to be significantly exceeding operating pressure, the operator will close the supply valve and re-direct the fuel such that the pressure in the lines is reduced to within normal operating limits. In the event that the re-direction of product results in a release of fuel, the Combined Plan will be engaged.

Similarly, any unexplained increase or decrease in pipeline pressure would be investigated by checking valves, control systems, and the alarm system. In the case of a pressure increase, valves would be opened to re-direct fuel to reduce pressure in the lines. In the case of a pressure decrease, an additional pressure switch on the pump discharge engages if the pressure drops below 200 psi during pumping operations. Following this event, facility personnel would inspect the facility and check inventory calculations to determine whether there was a release of product from damaged system components. In the event that a release of product occurred, the Combined Plan will be engaged.

A loss of communication could occur in the event that the MPC facility landline phone is not operating, and the facility's handheld radios are not operating at the same time. This would preclude communication with MNAS during a delivery. In the event of such of loss of communication, all product transfer operations would cease until communications are restored.

If the transfer pipeline from the Plantation pipeline to the MPC manifold area leaks or ruptures during fuel receiving operations, a potential 8,000-barrel per hour release could occur. The secondary containment around the MPC facility manifold and equipment as well as the Plantation pipeline manifold is capable of retaining some fuel from a pipeline release. There is the potential however for fuel to migrate offsite if a significant release from the pipeline occurred. If so, the fuel would migrate northwest of the MPC facility

into the adjacent pond or wetland area. However, a significant release from this pipeline is unlikely since an MPC operator is onsite observing transfer operations. The secondary containment around the manifold area has a capacity of approximately 580 barrels.

Following an abnormal operating incident, a follow-up investigation would be conducted to determine the cause of the abnormal operation and to determine the appropriate corrective action. The investigation will include the items in the "Operational Checklist" available at the MPC Office. The type of investigation would depend on the nature of the abnormal operation. The investigation may include determining which valves were closed and opened, whether normal procedures were followed, and inspecting equipment for failure or damage related to the event. Depending on the results of the investigation, additional corrective action may be required, including repair and replacement of equipment, employee re-training, etc.

The maximum potential rate of release from these facilities is presented above in Table XI-4. During standby (no fuel receiving or delivery) all pipelines are kept full. The total volume of fuel contained in the pipelines during standby is presented in Table XI-2.

## *I. DISCHARGE REPORTS*

Should the MPC bulk storage facility experience a reportable oil spill, the incident will be fully described in the Hazard Evaluation Section XII of the Combined Plan. The description of the incident will include date of incident, cause of the spill, corrective actions taken as well as measures necessary to prevent a recurrence as appropriate. Copies of any future incidents will be incorporated into Section XII of this Combined Plan. A report of an incident will be submitted to the USEPA Region 4 Regional Administrator and the State of Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality if any of the following criteria are met:

- Should the facility discharge more than 1,000 U.S. gallons of oil in a single discharge to navigable waters; or
- More than 42 U.S. gallons of oil in each of two discharges to navigable waters occurs within any twelve-month period.

## J. INTEGRITY TESTING & BRITTLE FRACTURE EVALUATION

American Petroleum Institute (API) Standard 653, titled "*Tank Inspection, Repair, Alteration and Reconstruction*" is used to conduct internal and external integrity testing and brittle fracture analysis of the MPC ASTs. Routine visual inspections for leaks, cracking, corrosion, coating failures, foundation condition, etc. are conducted on a monthly basis as described in the Appendix C. Internal and external inspections are performed in accordance with recommendations contained in API-653 utilizing a third party contractor.

Each MPC field-erected tank also undergoes an external inspection in accordance with API 653 every five years in addition to a monthly visual inspection as described in the next section. Internal inspections are scheduled not to exceed every 10 years. A history of the internal inspections conducted on the MPC field erected ASTs is provided below along with the next required inspection date for MPC Terminal:

Table XI-5
STORAGE TANK INTERNAL INSPECTION SCHEDULE

| Tank Number | Last Inspection | Next Inspection |
|---|---|---|
| Tank 80001 | 2010 Double bottom installed | 2020 |
| Tank 16001 | New installation in 2008 | 2018 |
| Tank 6001 | 2010 | 2020 |

The MPC ASTs have been exposed to the maximum fill level and coldest operating temperature. Additionally, all of the MPC ASTs have received their baseline API 653 inspections and are certified to operate for the current product service. There is no change of product service planned for any of the tanks based on the fuel consumption requirements of the facilities they serve. Therefore, based on the API 653 standard and the current service of the MPC ASTs, the tanks are not likely at risk of brittle fracture.

MPC typically does not perform field repairs on the aboveground tanks/containers that reduce their integrity. The tanks and containers are structurally sound and generally do not require field repairs.

If one of the MPC ASTs undergoes a repair, alteration, reconstruction, or a change in service that might affect the risk of a discharge or failure due to brittle fracture failure or other catastrophe, the affected AST will be evaluated for risk of discharge or failure due to brittle fracture or other catastrophe, and repaired as necessary prior to putting the tank back into service. Such inspections are performed in accordance with API Standard 653.

## *K. INSPECTIONS*

MPC employees perform routine inspections of MPC storage tank systems, pipelines and transfer equipment as part of the regular facility inspection program. These inspections follow written guidelines and are documented in inspection logs. Copies of these inspection procedures and record forms are presented in Appendix C of this Combined Plan. These inspection records are maintained for a minimum of 5 years and are available from the QI. Equipment inspection, testing, repairs and reconciliations are kept on file for a period not less than 10 years.

The routine inspections consists of daily walk through inspections to checks for leaks, spills, or signs of corrosion and a more in depth monthly visual inspection which examines and documents the condition of MPC's storage tank systems, pipelines and transfer areas as described below.

### Storage Tank System Inspections

All of the MPC storage tank systems, pipelines and transfer areas are visually inspected monthly for signs of deterioration and leaks. The tanks are inspected for signs of shell distortions, coating degradation, significant corrosion, cracks, discolorations, drip marks, proper functioning tank alarms and leaks. In addition, the inside of the shell of the Tank #80001 storing JP-8 is visually inspected as permitted by the level of the floating roof. Integrity of the Tank #80001 bottom is also checked monthly by inspecting weep ports of the interstitial space between the double bottom for the presence of fuel. The tank foundations and surrounding areas are inspected for localized dead vegetation, cracks, discoloration, settling, gaps between the tank and foundation, leaks and damage caused by vegetation roots. The secondary containment area is also inspected for

integrity issues, the presence of vegetation, and after rainfall events for the accumulation of standing water and sheen.

The MPC ASTs are emptied and pressure cleaned approximately every 10 years in preparation for a complete API Standard 653 internal tank inspection. All necessary repairs are made to the ASTs before returning the tanks to service.

**Piping System & Transfer System Inspections**

All the MPC aboveground pipelines, valves, pumps and appurtenances are painted and are inspected monthly as part of the regular equipment inspection. Piping systems are inspected for coating degradation & significant corrosion, discoloration, bowing between supports, and seepage at valves or seals. Valves are also lubricated monthly and pressure gauges are calibrated annually. The portion of the MPC 4-inch delivery pipeline from the MPC bulk storage facility to the MNAS tank farm which are underground have a protective coal tar wrap and are protected with cathodic protection using impressed current. One rectifier imparts current to the MPC pipelines and facilities. The rectifier is located at the pump station at the MPC bulk storage facility and the cathodic protection system is checked for proper operation every month and tested at least twice a year. Results of cathodic protection and pressure testing are kept on file at the MPC Office.

All inspection discrepancies will be reported immediately to the QI. If any discrepancies are found that could result in a discharge, the storage tank, piping or transfer component would be shut down, isolated from the system and drained as necessary until repairs are made. Written records are kept of all equipment inspections and repairs performed on the system.

**Facility Response Equipment Inspection & Testing**

Response equipment inspections are conducted during monthly preventative maintenance schedules and during equipment deployment drills. All equipment is maintained in good operating condition in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations. The MPC Terminal Manager is responsible for maintaining and testing all response equipment located at the facility. USES is responsible for

maintaining and testing all response equipment located off-site as well as any equipment mobilized to the site by USES. Facility response equipment is inspected to ensure that all equipment is; 1) operational, 2) being properly maintained, 3) readily accessible and 4) immediately available in the event it is needed. Also, an inventory of exhaustible response equipment such as sorbent materials and drums will be conducted to maintain an adequate quantity at all times. Storage location and accessibility for each item will be noted in the inspection form as well as the condition and quantity on hand. A copy of the oil spill equipment inspection form is provided in Appendix C. Any discrepancies noted during the inspection are corrected and the equipment is returned to its normal storage location. Records of equipment maintenance activities and equipment deployment drills are maintained by the QI.

(b) (7)(F)

[redacted]

(b) (7)(F)

[redacted]

# SECTION XII: HAZARD EVALUATION

## A. OVERVIEW

A Hazard Evaluation is an analysis of a facility's operation to determine where releases could potentially occur. The information obtained from the analysis can be used to provide a basis to set priorities for contingency planning and the development of specific response actions to potential releases. In addition, the Hazard Evaluation serves to identify areas where improvements may prevent releases from occurring.

The Hazard Evaluation consists of three basic components:

1. Hazard Identification
2. Vulnerability Analysis
3. Risk Analysis

## B. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

The Hazard Identification component examines the facility operations and identifies where releases may occur. This information can be used to develop countermeasures to reduce the likelihood and the severity of a discharge. This section includes information on the MPC facility's receiving pipeline, storage tanks, truck loading/unloading station and transfer pipeline. As described in Section II, the MPC facility consists of two major portions or segments as defined in the oil pollution prevention regulations. The MPC bulk storage facility, consisting of the storage tanks, transfer pumps and filter system, is considered to be a non-transportation-related (NTR) facility, which is regulated by the EPA. The pipeline from Plantation pipeline to the MPC bulk storage facility and the MPC 4-inch pipeline from the bulk storage facility to the MNAS Tank Farm, excluding the manifold and transfer pumps, are considered an on-shore-transportation-related (OTR) pipeline facility or segment as defined in 49 CFR 194.

### Facility Operations Which May Result in a Discharge

Operations which may result in a release from the MPC facility would generally include receipt of fuel from Plantation Pipeline, storage of product, maintenance activities on piping and storage tanks, the transferring of fuel from the storage tanks to MNAS and tank truck unloading operations. The highest probability of a release occurring is during facility transfer operations. Extreme weather related events such as tornados present the next most likely cause of a release. During tornado warnings, the MPC facility implements procedures to minimize potential releases by stopping all transfers, and closing all appropriate pipeline and storage tank valves. Spill prevention policies, practices and procedures are described in Section XI of this Combined Plan.

The following paragraphs discuss the normal operating procedures for predicting where releases may occur. Tables XII-1 provides spill prediction information from each segment of the MPC facility.

### Secondary Containment Volume Analysis

There are three storage tanks owned and operated by MPC located at the MPC bulk storage facility. Each tank is single walled and they are all contained within the same secondary containment system. Tank 80001 storing JP-8 Jet fuel has a El Segundo steel double bottom. Table XII-2 provides information on the number and types of storage tanks at the facility along with secondary containment information. The total facility secondary containment for all tanks is (b) (7)(F) [redacted]

### Non-Transportation-Related Segment

The non-transportation segment of the MPC facility involves storage of the JP-8 in the AST. Table XII-2 presents each tank identification, type, capacity, product stored, and date of installation.

**Table XII-1**
**Potential Spills**
**Prediction of Volume or Rate and Direction of Flow**

| Source | Type of Failure | Total Quantity or Rate of Flow | Direction of Flow | Control Measures |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ASTs | Collapse/ Rupture | 71,008 brls | Into Secondary Containment of AST | Secondary Containment |
| ASTs | Overfill | 8,000 barrels/hour | Into Secondary Containment of AST | Secondary Containment |
| Receiving Pipeline from Plantation | Line Rupture | 8,000 barrels/hour | Land Surface | Facility Response Plan |
| Transfer Pipeline to MNAS | Line Rupture | 350 barrels/hour | Below Ground or Surface Water (Creeks) for over water pipeline crossing | Facility Response Plan |
| Pumps and Manifold Area | Line Rupture | 8,000 or 350 barrels/hour | Into Secondary Containment of Manifold Area | Facility Response Plan |

**Notes:** * = Rate of flow would depend on whether the facility is receiving or delivering fuel.

**Table XII-2**
**Hazard Identification - Tanks and Secondary Containment**

| Tank No. | Substance Stored | (b) (7)(F) [redacted] | Tank Type & Year Constructed | (b) (7)(F) [redacted] | Failure/ Cause |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 80001 | JP-8 | | External Floating Roof 1961 | | None |
| 6001 | FSII | | Fixed Cone Roof 1963 | | None |
| 16001 | Water Bottoms | | Fixed Cone Roof 2008 | | None |

**Note:** FSII = Fuel system icing inhibitor (ethylene glycol monomethyl ether)

The normal operating procedure for the non-transportation storage segment of the facility is:

- Fill the AST (Tank #80001) from Plantation Pipeline
- Transfer fuel from Tank #80001 to MNAS
- Gauge Tank #80001 with steel measuring tape and plumb bob and SAAB radar gauge.
- Transfer water bottoms from Tank #80001 to water bottoms holding tank (Tank #16001)
- Drain filters to replace fuel filter cartridges
- Fill the FSII tank (Tank #6001) from a tanker truck
- Drain storm water from the roof of Tank #80001

The greatest potential release would occur from a tank failure; however, all tanks are surrounded by a secondary containment system designed and constructed to contain 110% of the maximum capacity of the largest single tank within its boundary. The fuel recovery measures are discussed in Section VII. The surface impoundment or secondary containment system is an earthen dike with a (b) (7)(F) [redacted] barrels after deducting for the volume occupied by tanks #6001 and #16001. Note that the water holding tank (#16001) is not an oil storage tank. Table XII-2 is the Hazard Identification Summary.

The second greatest volume release would most likely occur during fuel transfer or delivery operations via tank overfilling or pipeline rupture. Procedures to prevent tank overfills are described in more detail in Section XI. The volume or rate of release from a pipeline rupture is presented in Table XII-1 and the following paragraphs. The average daily throughput is 40,850 gallons per day. Since the operation is primarily an origin pump station with storage, a significant change in throughput volumes would not affect the potential release volumes since the same volume would be present in the tank.

If the transfer pipeline from Plantation to the MPC manifold area leaks or ruptures during fuel receiving operations, a potential 8,000-barrel per hour release could occur. The secondary containment around the MPC facility manifold and equipment as well as the Plantation pipeline manifold is capable of retaining some fuel from a pipeline

release. There is the potential, however, for fuel to migrate offsite if a significant release from the pipeline occurred. If so, the fuel would migrate northwest of the MPC facility into the adjacent pond or wetland area (Figures I-3A & I-5A). However, a significant release from this pipeline is unlikely since an MPC operator is always onsite observing transfer operations. The secondary containment around the manifold area has a capacity of approximately 580 barrels.

The roof drain on Tank #80001 is opened during rainfall events when rainwater collects on the roof. Otherwise, these valves are always kept closed. The roof drain valve is opened and the roof drains within the secondary containment area around all tanks. If a roof drain leak is observed during roof draining operations and the roof drain valve malfunctions and cannot be closed, effort will begin immediately to thread a new nipple and valve or end cap onto the roof drain valve to prevent further discharge of fuel. A potential leak under this scenario is a maximum of 2,500 gallons assuming the drain valve can be capped in 5 minutes.

The potential release volume due to water bottoms transfer from Tank #80001 is considered to be very small (a few gallons) due to the size and plumbing arrangement of the water bottom drains. The water bottoms drain is connected to a small oil/water separator equipped with sight tubes. The separator has valves located on both the inlet and discharge side and is plumbed directly to Tank #16001. An air release valve on the top of the separator allows it to be filled. The air release vent malfunctioning is the most plausible condition for a potential discharge during water bottoms transfer. The drain valve, separator, and Tank #16001 are all completely within the secondary containment area. The potential release volume due to draining filters to the slop tank would also be very small since it should not exceed the volume of any single filter vessel (less than 250 gallons).

**On-shore-Transportation-Segment**

The on-shore pipeline segment of the MPC facility involves transferring JP-8 from Tank #80001 to MNAS. Pumps located at the MPC facility provide the required pressure to transfer the JP-8 through the approximately 5 miles of 4" pipeline at the maximum rate

of 14,700 gallons per hour (gph) (350 barrels per hour [bph]). Operating procedures to detect and prevent release during transfers are presented in Section XI.

**Maintenance Activities**

MPC personnel follow specified procedures when taking oil storage and transfer system equipment out of service for maintenance activities. These procedures are followed to ensure the safe repair of equipment while preventing spills from occurring. During maintenance activities, oil storage components are isolated and or drained as may be necessary before any work is started. In addition, the oil transfer piping and storage tanks are inspected both during transfer operations and during other routine inspections.

**Abnormal Operations**

In addition to the potential releases identified during normal operations, abnormal operations that occur when operational design limits have been exceeded may result in a threat of a release. For the MPC facility, examples of abnormal operations include the unintended closure of manual valves, resulting in an increase or decrease of operating pressure in the pipelines; an unexplained increase in pressure beyond pipeline design limits or a loss of pressure; or a disruption of communication during product transfer operations. The initial response to an abnormal operating condition is to safely take corrective action to reduce the threat of a release, and to then correct the abnormal operation. Responses to abnormal operations will, by their nature, depend on the observed problem, which cannot be predicted in advance or planned for in great detail. However, responses to the basic types of abnormal operations that would increase the threat of a release are described below.

An unintended valve closure may occur as a result of human error or miscommunication during a fuel transfer. The most likely result would be a pressure increase in the fuel transfer pipelines. The alarm system automatically shuts down the pumps when the pressure exceeds 250 psi. If pressure during a transfer is observed to be significantly exceeding operating pressure, the operator will close the supply valve and re-direct the fuel such that the pressure in the lines is reduced to within normal operating limits. In

the event that the re-direction of product results in a release of fuel, the Combined Plan will be engaged.

Similarly, any unexplained increase or decrease in pipeline pressure would be investigated by checking valves, control systems and the alarm systems. In the case of a pressure increase, valves would be opened to redirect fuel to reduce pressure in the lines. In the case of a pressure decrease, an additional pressure switch on the pump discharge engages if the pressure drops below 200 psi during pumping operations. Following this event, facility personnel would inspect the MPC facility and check inventory calculations to determine whether there was a release of product from damaged system components. In the event that a release of product occurred, the Combined Plan will be engaged.

A loss of communication could occur in the event that the facility's landline phone is not operating, and the facility's cell phones are not operating at the same time. This would preclude communication with MNAS during a delivery. In the event of such a loss of communication, all product transfer would cease until communications could be restored.

Following an abnormal operating incident, a follow-up investigation would be conducted to determine the cause of the abnormal operation and to determine the appropriate corrective action. The investigation will include the items in the "Operational Checklist" available at the site. The type of investigation would depend on the nature of the abnormal operation. The investigation may include determining which valves were closed and opened, whether normal procedures were followed, and inspecting equipment for failure or damage related to the event. Depending on the results of the investigation, additional corrective action may be required, including the repair and replacement of equipment, employee re-training, etc.

**Throughput Analysis**

The approximate daily throughput of JP-8 at the MPC facility is 40,850 gallons. A change in daily throughput either positive or negative would not increase the potential for a release of stored product.

## C. *VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS*

This Vulnerability Analysis (VA) addresses the potential effects from an oil release, discussing the risks to human health, property, and the environment. The resources at risk can include drinking water intakes, schools, residential or business areas, endangered flora and fauna, recreational areas, or sensitive environments. Schools, medical facilities, residential areas, businesses, and utilities are not expected to be vulnerable to a discharge since the directions of the potential discharges are not toward such facilities. However, environmentally sensitive areas are vulnerable and as such are discussed in Section VIII.

The VA focuses on two objectives: a) calculating the planning distance after oil is released from the terminal into a body of water and b) identifying the resources at risk located within the planning distance.

### Planning Distances

The VA documents the methodology used to calculate the planning distance and discusses potential impacts for resources within that distance for oil spill planning and response.

### Methods

The planning distance is the distance that would be traveled by fuel resulting from a spill occurring at the storage facility or from the pipeline during a specified time interval. The following maximum time intervals were considered for planning purposes:

- Twenty-seven (27) hours for a spill occurring at the MPC storage facility (EPA Planning Distance), and
- Four (4) hours for a spill occurring along the length of the pipeline from the MPC storage facility to MNAS (DOT Planning Distance).

A discharge at the MPC storage facility (EPA Planning Distance) would drain as follows: first to the adjacent pond, then to Possum Creek, then to Dalewood Shores Lake, then to Possum Creek, then to Ponta Creek and then to the Sucarnoochee River (Figure I-6).

Stream flow measurements recorded by MDEQ indicate that 2' per second is an appropriate estimate of stream flow velocity for Ponta Creek. Assuming that Ponta

Creek is representative of channels in the region, a planning distance of 37 miles will be used.

D = V x T x C
where

D = the distance downstream from a facility (in miles)
V = the velocity of the river/navigable water of concern (in ft/sec)
T = the time interval specified in Table 3 of Attachment C-III, 40 CFR Part 112, based on the type of water body and location (in hours)
C = constant conversion factor of 0.68 sec-ft/hr-mile (3,600 sec/hr ÷ 5,280 ft/mile)

37 miles = 2 ft/sec x 27 hours x 0.68 sec-ft/hr-mile

A 37-mile planning distance would extend from the MPC facility to the approximate location of Livingston, Alabama. The calculated planning distance does not consider the storage characteristics of the adjacent pond and Dalewood Shore Lake or the volatility of JP-8. A significant amount of fuel may be held in these storage basins preventing the fuel from reaching downstream water bodies. The amount of storage available is dependent upon how much surface water is in the storage basin prior to the event. Therefore, it is expected that the amount of available storage is greater during the dry season. Further, since a culvert in the pond and a spillway in Dalewood Shore Lake constrict outflow through the storage basin, the amount of fuel reaching downstream locations is expected to be reduced.

To calculate "planning distances" for spill occurring from the transportation facilities (DOT Planning distance), three scenarios were considered:

1. Discharge during transfer from Plantation pipeline to the MPC bulk storage facility
2. Discharge from the pipeline from MPC bulk storage facility to MNAS directly over Ponta Creek
3. Discharge from the pipeline from MPC bulk storage facility to MNAS directly over Little Reed Creek

A spill occurring during the transfer from Plantation pipeline to the MPC storage facility would follow the route as previously described for the EPA Planning Distance. A

pipeline rupture or leak would discharge to Ponta Creek or Little Reed Creek. Assuming stream velocities of 2ft/second, the limits of the 4-hour travel time are as follows:

- Discharge from the manifold area to the adjacent pond would travel down Possum Creek to near the point of inflow to Dalewood Shore Lake;
- Little Reed Creek into Possum Creek to a point near the confluence of Possum Creek and Ponta Creek; and
- Discharge from the pipeline to Ponta Creek would travel down Ponta Creek to a point near the confluence of Ponta Creek and Possum Creek.

Figure I-4A delineates the estimated limit of areas impacted within 4 hours due to potential spills from the pipeline (DOT Planning Distance). This planning distance is approximately the confluence of Possum Creek and Ponta Creek (approximately 5.5. miles from the pipeline). Figure I-6 identifies the response strategies to carrying out booming and recovery operations to protect surface water bodies & wetlands within the vicinity of the facility that may be impacted by a spill.

Because a spill of from the MPC facility could impact environmentally sensitive areas, this facility is considered to be a significant and substantial harm facility in accordance with USEPA and DOT PHMSA as indicated below:

- 40 CFR 112.20 (f)(1)(ii) since the non-transportation related segment of the MPC facility has a total oil storage capacity greater than 1 million gallons and the facility is located a distance (as calculated above) such that a discharge could cause harm to environmentally sensitive areas (as identified in Section VIII); and

- 49 CFR 194.101 (b) since the transportation related pipeline segment of the facility is in the proximity of navigable waters and environmentally sensitive areas (as identified in Section VIII). In addition, the entire 5-mile pipeline exists within one response zone: Lauderdale County, Mississippi.

(b) (7)(F)

[redacted]

### Schools, Medical Facilities, Residential Areas & Businesses

The MPC bulk storage facility is located in a rural area and as such there are no schools, medical facilities, residential areas or businesses located near the facility. Also, the direction any potential discharge is not toward such facilities, areas or businesses.

### Wetlands and Other Sensitive Areas

The most significant category of environmentally sensitive areas, as related to the MPC facility, is wetlands as defined in 40 CFR 230.3. National Wetland Inventory Maps were obtained and are presented in Figure I-7. The water body (pond) adjacent to the storage facility, Possum Creek, Dalewood Shore Lake, Ponta Creek, Little Reed Creek, and the Sucarnoochee River are all classified as wetlands. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) in Vicksburg, Mississippi, state that there are no designated critical habitat areas in Lauderdale County.

### Fish and Wildlife

Mississippi is home to numerous varieties of fish and wildlife. Some of the more prevalent species of fish include:

| Common Fish in Mississippi | |
|---|---|
| Alligator Gar | Longnose Gar |
| American Eel | Paddlefish |
| Bighead Carp | Rainbow Trout |
| Bigmouth Buffalo | Redear Sunfish |
| Black Bullhead | Sauger |
| Black Crappie | Saugeye |
| Blue Catfish | Shortnose Gar |
| Bluegill Sunfish | Smallmouth Bass |
| Bowfin | Smallmouth Buffalo |
| Brown Bullhead | Spotted Bass |
| Carp | Spotted Gar |
| Chain Pickerel | Striped Bass |
| Channel Catfish | Walleye |
| Drum | Warmouth |
| Flathead Catfish | White Bass |
| Grass Carp | White Crappie |
| Green Sunfish | Yellow Bass |
| Hybrid Bass | Yellow Bullhead |
| Hybrid Sunfish | Yellow Perch |
| Largemouth Bass | |

Mississippi also has an abundance of wildlife. There are large numbers of Whitetail deer, wild turkeys and ducks to name a few. Lying directly above the geographic center of the Gulf of Mexico, Mississippi is in the main flyway for many migratory birds. Black bear can also be seen along the Mississippi, Pearl and Pascagoula Rivers. A list of threatened and endangered species is provided below.

**Lakes and Streams**

The following lakes and streams could be impacted from a spill from the MPC bulk storage facility.

A discharge from the MPC facility or from the Plantation Pipeline would drain as follows: first to the adjacent unnamed pond, then to Possum Creek, then to Dalewood Shore Lake, then to Possum Creek, then to Ponta Creek and then to the Sucarnoochee River. A rupture or leak from the MPC Pipeline would discharge to Ponta Creek or Little Reed Creek.

**Threatened and Endangered Species**

Table XII-3 lists the species on the Federally threatened or endangered species list that may be found in the vicinity of the MPC facility. A discussion on certain threatened and endangered species is provided in Section VIII.

| TABLE XII-3 | |
|---|---|
| THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES - MERIDIAN, MS | |
| **STATUS** | **ANIMALS** |
| T | Louisiana Black Bear |
| C | Black Pine Snake |
| T | Gopher Tortoise |
| T | Pearl Darter |

Notes:
T indicates federally threatened species.
E indicates federally endangered species.
C indicates species under review for possible addition to the federal list of threatened or endangered species.
Species were listed on Federally threatened and endangered species list for the state of Mississippi as of 2010.

According to information received from the USFWS (Sept. 23, 2008) there are two listed species for Lauderdale County: one considered threatened, and the second one, a "Candidate species".

1. The federally listed threatened Louisiana black bear (*Ursus americanus luteolus*) occurs primarily in bottomland hardwood and floodplain forests along the Mississippi River and the southern part of the state. Although the bear is capable of surviving under a range of habitat types, some necessary habitat requirements include hard mast, soft mast, escape cover, denning sites, forested corridors, and limited human access. Forest management practices, agricultural, commercial and industrial development, and highways can cause adverse impacts to bear habitat by increasing human disturbance, fragmenting forests, and removing den trees.
2. The black pine snake (*Pituophis melanoleucus* ssp. *lodingi*), a Candidate Species, prefers uplands with well-drained sandy soils in areas of longleaf pine and hardwood tree species. This snake requires dry sandy soils for burrowing and spends a good amount of time underground in root channels of rotting pine stumps. Forest management strategies that suppress fires, increase stocking densities, and removed downed trees and stumps continue to degrade preferred habitats. In addition, construction of roads and developments fragment habitat and increase the likelihood of road mortality and direct persecution. Candidates are those species currently under review for possible addition to the federal listed of threatened or endangered species. All efforts should be made to avoid harm or harassment to this species.

The Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries, and Parks designate the following species as threatened and has identified their habitat in Lauderdale County:

1. Gopher Tortoise (*gopherus polyphemus*)
2. Pearl Darter (*percina aurora*)

**Recreational Areas**

There are no wildlife refuges or specific recreational facilities located near the MPC bulk storage facility. Most recreation areas are located to the west of the facility near Meridian, Mississippi and the direction of any potential discharge is not toward such areas.

**Transportation Routes (Air, Land, and Water)** The primary transportation route that could be impacted from a spill or a fire at the MPC bulk storage facility would be Minnow Bucket Road. Any evacuation efforts necessary for this area will be coordinated with the Lauderdale County Sherriff's Office as the situation demands. A leak from the underground pipeline segment could potentially impact Highway 45 if the leak were close to that location. Any road closures would be coordinated again with the Lauderdale County Sherriff's Office.

(b) (7)(F)

[redacted]

## *D. RISK ANALYSIS*

The risks of a major spill at the MPC facility that would reach surface waters are associated with the potential occurrence of a tornado related storage tank failure or a pipeline failure. The risk of a release occurring from the MPC facility have been significantly reduced due to the prevention systems installed and the inspection

practices established for the storage tank and piping systems. As mentioned in Section XI, the (b) (7)(F) [redacted] has been upgraded with steel double bottom to prevent a release from the bottom of the tank. The interstitial space is monitored to detect product and the tank has a high and a high-high level alarm system to alert operators to the tank level during filling operations. The (b) (7)(F) [redacted] was replaced in 2008. All of the aboveground tanks are inspected in accordance with the API 653 standard. Any discrepancies found during the inspections are corrected to reduce the likely of a release occurring from these storage tanks.

The underground delivery pipeline from the MPC bulk storage facility to the MNAS tank farm has a protective coal tar wrap and is protected with an impressed current cathodic protection system. The pipeline is continually monitored during all transfer operations by individuals at MPC and MNAS. These individuals are in contact hourly and routinely compare the decrease in volume of the AST at the MPC facility to the volume increase or received at MNAS. If the MPC operator cannot reach the MNAS operators, transfer operations are halted. The MNAS fuel transfer operators are also equipped with handheld radios and can be dispatched by calling the main office at MNAS. Therefore, the occurrence of a Level III incident reaching surface waters from the MPC facility during transfer or storage of product is low because of the secondary containment systems which exists at the MPC facility and because of the policies, practices, and inspection procedures described above and in Section XI of the Combined Plan.

## *E. CONTAINMENT AND DRAINAGE PLANNING*

The purpose of this containment and drainage plan is to describe how to contain and control a spill within the MPC bulk storage facility. This would primarily occur by capturing a spill within the secondary containment system provided for the MPC storage tanks. A description of the secondary containment structures around the storage tanks and manifold area is provided below.

The storage tanks are surrounded by a sufficiently impervious secondary containment system constructed of an earthen berm. The secondary containment area around the tanks has a capacity to hold 96,800 barrels or 137% of the contents of the largest single

tank. Stormwater accumulation in the dike area is inspected for the presence of oil. If no oil is observed (no film, sheen or discoloration of the water surface), the drain valve is manually opened to allow the secondary area to drain to a ditch leading to an adjacent pond northwest of the secondary containment area. Any accumulation of oil is pumped back into the product storage tank or transported off- site for recycling. Water that is unsuitable for drainage is pumped to the (b) (7)(F) [redacted] holding tank (Tank #16001) inside the containment area.

The pump and filter manifold at the MPC bulk storage facility have a concrete and earthen bermed area below the pumps and filter manifolds. The concrete bermed area is primarily for capturing small fuel releases from the equipment during maintenance or repairs and drains to a 1,000-gallon underground transfer tank. Fuel recovered in the underground transfer tank is pumped immediately back into Tank #80001. The concrete and earthen berm areas can contain approximately 580 barrels of fuel around the pump and manifold area.

Drainage around the aboveground receiving pipelines and the underground delivery pipeline is controlled by topography. Operating procedures limit the size of a potential release along the segments of the facility. Controlling spills along these segments is accomplished by constructing berms in the spill's flow path deploying containment booms at pre-identified locations as described below. A release into the pond adjoining the MPC facility would be contained and pumped out using a skimmer or vacuum truck. Releases into Possum Creek, Little Reed Creek, and Ponta Creek should be intercepted by deploying containment booms as presented in Figure I-6. This figure also identifies surface water bodies within the vicinity of the MPC facility that may be impacted by a spill and shows easily accessible locations for carrying out booming and recovery operations. An underflow dams may be installed in the adjacent unnamed pond, which would allow water to pass through while retaining the fuel for recovery.

**Sump Pump Capacities**

There are no sump pumps located at the MPC bulk storage facility.

### Spill History

MPC constructed the facility in 1963 and began operating in January 1964. The MPC facility has not experienced a spill to navigable waters since the facility began operations.

### Vulnerability of Facility from a Nature Disaster

The MPC bulk storage facility is subject to a number of severe weather conditions, including flooding, tornadoes, and heavy rains. These natural phenomena present the potential for extensive damage in and around the MPC bulk storage facility. However, the MPC bulk storage facility is designed to minimize impacts from such events and the facility has emergency procedures in place.

### Tank Ages

The risk of tank rupture from the MPC storage tanks is low since the tanks are inspected regularly in accordance with the API 653 standard. Inspection dates are in Section X.K. and the age of each tank is listed in Table XII-2.

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# SECTION XIII: TRAINING AND EXERCISES

## A. *DESCRIPTION OF FACILITY TRAINING PROGRAM*

The training of personnel in the prevention of oil spills and the prompt and effective response to an oil spill incident are important aspects of the overall oil spill prevention and response training program at the MPC facility. MPC employees undergo a number of training programs related to oil spill prevention & response preparedness and the safe operations of the terminal and pipeline system. The training is intended to assure that all oil-handling employees clearly understand the importance of oil spill prevention and the contents of this Combined Plan and their respective roles and responsibilities within the scope of the Combined Plan. The training is also designed to prepare Response Team members in carrying out their job responsibilities in a prompt and efficient fashion should an incident occur. Specific training includes:

- All employees at the MPC facility receive 8 hours of facility specific training and new employees receive this training within one week of beginning work.
- Each employee also receives 40-hours of OSHA hazardous waste operations and emergency response training in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.120 for On-Scene Commanders.
- Additionally, employees are required to undergo 8 hours of refresher training each year after initial training.
- All employees undergo operator qualification training for the transmission pipeline operations, in accordance with 49 CFR Part 195.

Quarterly briefings are also held between the QI and other facility personnel to review and discuss spill prevention & response measures contained in the Combined Plan to improve awareness in these areas. Specific topics included in the training program are described below.

Discharge prevention training topics include:

- Operating & maintenance of all equipment to prevent oil discharges.
- Overview of applicable state and federal laws, rules, and regulations.

- General facility operations.
- Contents of the Combined Plan.

Discharge response training topics include:

- Incident Command System (ICS)
- Spill reporting procedures
- Spill containment procedures
- Spill recovery procedures
- Roles and responsibilities of the ORT & SMT
- Storage of waste materials
- OSHA HAZWOPER training including characteristics of JP-8
- Minimizing fire/explosion hazards
- Fire fighting procedures & use of equipment

Discharge prevention briefings are also held annually to ensure adequate understanding of the SPCC Plan component of the Combined Plan; to provide a description of any known discharges, failures, any malfunctioning components; and to ensure that any recently developed precautionary measures and appropriate personnel are properly instructed in the operation and maintenance of all equipment to prevent oil discharges.

All personnel, including volunteers and casual laborers, who respond to an oil spill in any capacity would receive training in compliance with 29 CFR 1910, Subpart L and 29 CFR 1910.12(q). Volunteers, participating in mitigating the effects of an oil spill, may be used as deemed appropriate by the Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC). Typically, volunteers would be assigned to tasks that have minimal safety risks, such as beach surveillance, logistic support, or wildlife rehabilitation. In addition, responders would be informed of the physical and health hazards of the substances they handle, the measures to protect themselves from these hazards, and the use and location of Material Safety Data Sheets (29 CFR 1910.1200).

## *B. DRILL PROCEDURES*

MPC has elected to implement the National Preparedness for Response Exercise Program (PREP) to satisfy exercise requirements under the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA-90). The PREP is a unified, federal effort, which incorporates the exercise requirements of the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG), the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the Department of Transportation (DOT) Pipeline and Hazardous Material Safety Administration. As part of the PREP program, both announced and unannounced drills are conducted to ensure the response plan will function in an emergency. Drills are tailored to either components of the Combined Plan or the entire Combined Plan. The drills can include the following procedures: (1) identifying and classifying immediate response events; (2) response to different emergencies (fire, explosion, hazardous liquid releases, etc.); (3) personnel equipment and material availability; (4) shutdown procedures; (5) evacuation procedures; (6) notification of agencies; and (7) assessment of emergencies. A drill covering the entire Combined Plan is conducted a minimum of once every three years or the 15 plan components are each exercised over the three-year triennial period. Table XIII-1 contains a list of the required exercises to be conducted under the PREP for the MPC facility.

### PREP Implementation

The drill year commences on January 1 and concludes on December 31 of each year. The QI is responsible for conducting and scheduling drills for the ORT/SMT in accordance with the Prep schedule in Table XIII-1.

### Internal and External Exercises

The PREP Guidelines consist of both internal and external exercises. Internal exercises are those conducted wholly within MPC. The internal exercises test the various components of the Combined Plan to ensure that the Combined Plan is adequate to meet spill response needs within MPC. The internal exercises include:

- QI Drills;
- Spill Management Team Tabletop Exercises;
- Equipment Deployment Exercises; and
- Emergency Procedures Exercises (optional).

All internal exercises are self-evaluated and self-certified. Under the PREP guidelines MPC is responsible for addressing any issues that arise from evaluation of the exercises and for making changes to the Combined Plan necessary to ensure the highest level of preparedness.

The external exercises go outside of MPC's organization to test the interaction of MPC's Combined Plan with the response community (Government Agencies, Contractors, etc.). External exercises will consists of Area Exercises, which are intended to exercise area contingency plans prepared under OPA-90 by the USCG (for coastal areas) and USEPA (for inland areas), and Government-Initiated Unannounced Exercises. The goal of PREP is to conduct 20 Area Exercises per year nationwide, 60 within a triennial cycle. Six of the 20 annual exercises will be led by the government, and 14 will be industry-led. Government-led exercises commenced in 1994 and industry-led exercises commenced in 1995. All Area Exercises will be developed and monitored by an "exercise design team" comprising representatives from federal, state and local government, and industry.

In meeting the equipment deployment requirement, it is not necessary that every piece of equipment identified in the plan be deployed and operated. Only a representative sample of each type of equipment need be deployed and operated, but that must include a minimum of 1,000 feet of each type of boom in inventory and one of each type of skimming system (equipment necessary to respond to the average most probable discharge).

Triennial Drills (every three years) must include the following exercises:

**TABLE XIII-1**
**Drill Schedule**

**DRILLS CONDUCTED BY FACILITY**
**ONSITE RESPONSE TEAM (ORT) and/or CONTRACTED OIL SPILL REMOVAL ORGANIZATION (OSRO)**

| DRILL TYPE | FREQUENCY | DRILLS/ 3 YR. PERIOD | AGENCY | INITIATING AUTHORITY |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| QI Notification | Quarterly | 12 | USEPA, PHMSA | ORT |
| Unannounced Exercises | Annual | 3(1) | USEPA | ORT |

| TABLE XIII-1<br>Drill Schedule | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| DRILLS CONDUCTED BY FACILITY<br>ONSITE RESPONSE TEAM (ORT) and/or CONTRACTED OIL SPILL REMOVAL ORGANIZATION (OSRO) | | | | |
| **DRILL TYPE** | **FREQUENCY** | **DRILLS/ 3 YR. PERIOD** | **AGENCY** | **INITIATING AUTHORITY** |
| Equipment Deployment | Annual | 3 | USEPA, PHMSA | ORT |
| Tabletop Exercise | Annual | 3(3) | USEPA, | ORT/SMT |
| Exercise Entire Response Plan | All Components Every 3 YRS | 1(5) | USEPA, PHMSA | ORT |
| AGENCY INITIATED DRILLS | | | | |
| **DRILL TYPE** | **FREQUENCY** | **ADVANCED NOTICE** | **INITIATING AUTHORITY** | **RESPONSE TEAM AFFECTED** |
| Unannounced Tabletop Exercise | Annually, If Selected | 10 (2,4) Days Prior | PHMSA | ORT/SMT |
| Unannounced Equipment Deployment | Annually, If Selected | None(4) | USEPA, | ORT/OSRO |
| Area Exercise | Triennially, If Selected | Advanced Notice (2) Provided | USEPA, MPC | ORT/OSRO and/or SMT |

Notes:
(1) Unannounced drills can include any of the following:
- Emergency Procedures Exercise
- Spill Management Team Tabletop Exercise
- Equipment Deployment Exercise
- Actual Spill Event

(2) 20 Exercises total nationwide per year (6 Government led and 14 Industry led)
(3) One drill must include a worst case discharge scenario
(4) Not required to participate in another federal government initialed drill until 36 months have passed

In addition to the above drill requirements, the ORT will be required to exercise all components of the Combined Plan every three years. These plan components do not have to be exercised all at once, but can be exercised in segments over the three-year triennial period.

The following Combined Plan Components are exercised at least once every three years.

## Organizational Design

1) Notifications
2) Staff/Response Team Mobilization
3) Ability to operate within the response management system described in the plan

**Operational Response**

4) Discharge Control
5) Assessment of Discharge
6) Containment of Discharge
7) Recovery of Spilled Material
8) Protection of Sensitive Areas
9) Disposal of Recovered Materials and Contaminated Debris

**Response Support**

10) Communications
11) Transportation
12) Personnel Support
13) Equipment Maintenance and Support
14) Procurement
15) Documentation

**Drill Credit**

Credit is taken for responses to real spill events and participation in area exercises providing all objectives of the drill are met and properly documented.

**Drill Documentation**

Drill Documentation Forms (located at the end of this section) have been prepared for each exercise required under the PREP. The forms are completed and signed by the QI to verify that the objectives of the exercise have been met, that the drill has been completed, and that the effectiveness of the plan has been evaluated based on exercise performance. Completion of the forms constitutes self-evaluation and self-certification as required under the PREP Guidelines.

It is the responsibility of the QI to evaluate any "Lessons Learned" during the exercises, to implement those lessons and revise the Combined Plan as deemed appropriate in a timely manner.

## *C. RECORDKEEPING*

### Training Records

The QI maintains records sufficient to document training of its response team personnel and maintains them at the MPC Office for as long as the member remains a part of the MPC facility response team. These records are available for agency inspection upon request. Discharge Prevention meetings are conducted on a regular basis and records are maintained at the MPC Office for a period of five years.

### Drill Records

The QI maintains records sufficient to document drills for MPC personnel for five years following completion of drills. Drill records are made available for inspection upon request by agency personnel.

## *D. DRILL DOCUMENTATION & TRAINING FORMS*

Drill documentation and training forms are provided in Appendix F to assist the QI in documenting that MPC employees have conducted all required exercises under the PREP and that each employee has received oil spill prevention & response training.

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# SECTION XIV: PLAN REVIEW AND UPDATE PROCEDURES

## A. *REVIEW AND UPDATE PROCEDURES*

The MPC Combined Plan will be reviewed and updated annually or sooner if necessary. The Combined Plan will also be reviewed/evaluated every five years and modified as appropriate. In addition, if new or different operating conditions occur or if information is discovered which may substantially affect the implementation of the Combined Plan or materially affect the response to a worst-case discharge, the Combined Plan will be revised within 30 days. Examples of such changes in operating conditions include:

- Applicable regulations are revised;
- Combined Plan fails in an emergency;
- A change in Qualified Individual(s);
- A change in the NCP or ACP that has significant impact on the appropriateness of response equipment or strategies;
- A change in the MPC facility's configuration that materially alters the information included in the Combined Plan occurs [i.e., extension/ replacement of existing pipeline, construction of new storage tank(s) or pipeline(s)];
- The type of oil (oil group) handled, stored, or transferred that materially alters the required response resources changes;
- A change in the name(s) and/or capabilities of the oil spill removal organization;
- A material change in the capabilities of the oil spill removal organization(s) that provide equipment and personnel to respond to discharges of oil;
- A material change in the MPC facility's spill prevention and response equipment or emergency response procedures;
- Any other changes that materially affect the implementation of the Combined Plan; and
- When required by the USEPA Regional Administrator.

The Combined Plan will also be evaluated after each drill or incident to examine the:

- Combined Plan's effectiveness;
- Actions of response team & contractors; and
- Performance of the response equipment

If any deficiencies are identified, they will be corrected and the Combined Plan will be revised with 30 days, if necessary. Amendments to facility personnel and phone numbers shall be treated as minor revisions and forwarded to all involved agencies.

Reviews, updates, and maintenance of the Combined Plan is the responsibility of the QI. All Combined Plan holders will be encouraged to submit suggestions for corrections to and/or modifications of this Combined Plan directly to the QI for plan corrections and distribution. The Combined Plan (or a letter indicating there are no significant changes in the Combined Plan) is required to be submitted to PHMSA and USEPA for review and approval every five years.

All revisions to this Combined Plan will be distributed to plan holders by cover letter. The letter and the Combined Plan update page will instruct the recipient as to which pages to replace (i.e., the old page should be removed and replaced with the revised page). Each holder of this Combined Plan will be instructed to incorporate the changed pages and to review them to ensure that he/she maintains an up-to-date and accurate understanding of the provisions of this Combined Plan. Revisions and updates should be recorded by the Combined Plan holder on the Record of Revisions page located at the front of the Combined Plan.

# APPENDIX A

# OIL SPILL EMERGENCY RESPONSE EQUIPMENT

## A.1 Facility Response Equipment and Location

The MNAS OSR Team and LEMA are the primary first responders to an oil spill incident occurring at the MPC facility because of their close proximity to the facility. USES and Eagle/SWS are the secondary responders with USES being the designated Oil Spill Removal Organization. A list of response equipment that is immediately available to MPC is listed below by response organization.

### Oil Spill Response Equipment

| Table A-1<br>McCain Pipeline Company Response Equipment | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Equipment Type** | **Quantity** | **Location** |
| **Containment Equipment** | | |
| Hard boom 2in x 4in | 200 Feet | MPC storage building |
| Hard boom 2in x 6in | 200 Feet | Fuel filter station |
| Absorbent boom | 200 Feet | MPC storage building |
| Absorbent pads | One bundle | MPC storage building |
| **Recovery Equipment** | | |
| Diaphragm pump 1 inch | One | MPC storage building |
| Air compressor | One | MPC storage building |
| Diesel operated pump | One | MPC storage building |
| Hand pump | One | MPC storage building |
| Shovel | Two | MPC storage building |
| Axe | One | MPC storage building |
| Rake | One | MPC storage building |
| Wheelbarrow | One | MPC storage building |
| **Miscellaneous Equipment** | | |
| Pickup truck | One | Terminal grounds |
| ATV 4 wheel | One | Terminal grounds |
| Hand tools | One set | MPC storage building |

| Table A-2<br>Meridian Naval Air Station Partial Response Equipment List | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Equipment Type** | **Quantity** | **Location** |
| **Containment Boom** | | |
| Harbor Boom | 24,000 Ft | MNAS |
| **Response Boats** | | |
| 16 foot Jon Boat with 25 HP motor | One | MNAS |
| **Recovery Equipment** | | |
| Pump & Ditch Witch vacuum excavator | 1 each | MNAS |
| Absorbent booms<br>Absorbent booms<br>Absorbent pads | 11 bales (4 booms/bale)<br>12 boxes (20 booms/box)<br>4 bales (200 pads/bale) | MNAS |
| Bull Dozer, Back Hoe, Grader Crane | 1 each | MNAS |

| Table A-3<br>LEMA – Meridian Mutual Aid Group Response Trailer | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Equipment Type** | **Description** | **Quantity** |
| **Response Boat** | | |
| Jon boat with motor | 16 Foot | 1 |
| **Containment Boom** | | |
| Hard boom | 10 inch | 500 Feet |
| Hard boom | 6 inch | 500 Feet |
| **Sorbent Materials** | | |
| Sorbent pads | Bundles | 3 |
| **Personal Protective Equipment** | | |
| Bug repellent | Cans | 2 |
| Work vests | Each | 6 |
| Hip waders (boots) | Pairs | 3 |
| Rubber boots | Pairs | 2 |
| Leather gloves | Pairs | 3 |
| Rubber/Neoprene gloves | Box | 1 |
| Vinyl gloves | Box | 1 |
| Petroleum gloves | Pairs | 1 |
| Safety glasses | Pairs | 20 |
| Duct tape | Rolls | 3 |

| Table A-3<br>LEMA – Meridian Mutual Aid Group Response Trailer | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Equipment Type** | **Description** | **Quantity** |
| First aid kit | Each | 1 |
| Drums | 55-gallons | 2 |
| Rake | Each | 1 |
| Post hole digger | Each | 1 |
| Shovels | Each | 2 |
| **Miscellaneous Equipment** | | |
| Nylon Rope | Sections from 10 to 150 feet | Misc. |
| Nylon rope throws | | 2 |
| Bunge cords | | Misc. |
| Flash lights | | 2 |
| Tarps | 8 x1 0 | 2 |
| T-posts | 6 feet | 12 |
| T- post driver | | 2 |
| PVC pipe & connectors | | Misc. |
| Lopping shears | | 1 |
| Ditch bank blade | | 1 |
| Sledge hammer | 4 lbs | 1 |
| Hand saw | 15 inch | 1 |
| Shop rags | Box | 1 |
| Light towers | Tripod | 2 |
| Hand towels | Pack | 1 |
| Potable water | Cases | 1 |

The following is a list of additional response equipment available from USES.

## Table A-4

## USES Response Equipment
## (Beaumont, Texas and Service Locations)

**Revised1/15/2009**

***Containment Boom, Houston, Texas***

| Qty. (ft.) | Model | Size | Description |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1,000 | River | 20" | Quick Connect, 100 ft. sections, 22 oz. Fabric |
| 1,000 | Creek | 6" | |

***Temporary Storage Capacity, Beaumont, Texas (Minimum in Inventory)***

| Qty. | Type | Capacity | Description |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | Overpack Drums | 95 Gal. | Polyethylene |
| 10 | Overpack Drums | 85 Gal. | Steel |
| 20 | Open Top Drums | 55 Gal. | Polyethylene |
| 20 | Open Top Drums | 55 Gal. | Steel |

***Vessels and Motors, Beaumont, Texas***

| Qty. | Type | Size, ft. | HP | MPH | Range, Mi. | Lbs. | Crew Size |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | Work Boat | 16 | 25 | 25 | 15 | 1,000 | 2 |

***Transportation Equipment, Beaumont, Texas***

| Qty. | Description | Qty. | Description |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | Pick-up Trucks | | |
| 1 | 28' Chemical Transfer Trailer | | |
| 1 | 20' Boom Trailer | | |
| 1 | 28' Marine Response Trailer | | |

***Supplies, Consumable, Beaumont, Texas (Minimum in Inventory)***

| Qty. | Description | Qty. | Description |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25 | Bales, Sorbent Pads | 25 | Bales, Chemical Pads |
| 25 | Bags, 8" Sorbent Boom, 40' | 50 | Bags, Oil Snare |

***Personal Protective Equipment, Beaumont, Texas***

| Qty. | Description | Qty. | Description |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Level A Suits | 40 | Poly Coated Tyvek Suits |
| 40 | NexGen Suits | 40 | Level B Suite, CPF3 |
| 40 | Level B Suits, CPF2 | 50 | Latex Booties |
| 500 | Pair, Inner Gloves | 80 | Pair, PVC Gloves |
| 120 | Pair, Nitrile Gloves | 20 | Pair, Silver Shield Gloves |
| 20 | Pair, Silver Shield Booties | | |

## Table A-4

## USES Response Equipment
## (Beaumont, Texas and Service Locations)

***Respiratory Protective Equipment, Beaumont, Texas***

| Qty. | Description |
|---|---|
| 2 | MSA Self Contained Breathing Apparatus with 60 Minute Bottles |
| 2 | MSA 60 Minute Spare Bottles |
| 8 | MSA Ultra Twin Respirators, Full Face |

***Safety Equipment, Beaumont, Texas***

| Qty. | Description | Qty. | Description |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | Combustible Gas Detector/4-Gas Meter | | |

***Pumps and Miscellaneous Equipment, Beaumont, Texas***

| Qty. | Description | Qty. | Description |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 3" Poly Chem Air Diaphragm Pump | 100 | Feet, 2" Acid/Chemical Hose w/h Poly Fittings |
| 1 | 2" Stainless Steel Chemical Air Diaphragm Pump | 100 | Feet, 1" Acid/Chemical Hose w/ Poly Fittings |
| 1 | 2" Poly Chem Air Diaphragm Pump | 100 | Feet, 2" Acid/Chemical Hose w/ Stainless Fittings |
| 1 | 1" Stainless Steel Chemical Air Diaphragm Pump | 100 | Feet, 1" Acid/Chemical Hose with Stainless Fittings |
| 1 | 1" Poly Chem Air Diaphragm Pump | 100 | Feet, 2" Discharge Hose with Strainers |
| 2 | 2" Gasoline Trash Pump | 500 | Feet, 1 1/2" Rag Hose with Strainers |
| 1 | 2" Diesel Trash Pump | 1 | Wheel Barrow Portable Air Compressor |
| 400 | Feet, 2" Petroleum Hose with Strainers | 1 | Drum Dolly |
| 100 | Feet, 1" Petroleum Hose with Strainers | 1 | Drum Lifting Device, Drum Sling |
| 1 | Dewalt 6500 kW Generator | | |

Comprehensive supply of stainless steel and polyethylene fittings, valves, nipples, bushings, reducers and couplings.

***Communications, Beaumont, Texas***

| Qty. | Type | Frequency | Range, Mi. | Description |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Motorola Hand-Held | 851-866 MHz | 5 | Intrinsically Safe |
| 6 | Motorola Hand-Held | 851-866 MHz | 5 | Intrinsically Safe |
| 20 | Cellular Telephones | | Nationwide | Hand Held |

***Heavy Equipment, Beaumont, Texas***

| Qty. | Description |
|---|---|
| 1 | Trackhoe - Volvo 210 |

***Thermal Oxidizer, Beaumont, Texas***

| Qty. | Description |
|---|---|
| 1 | 1000 SCFM Self-Contained, Portable Thermal Oxidizer with 300 feet of 4" Stainless Hose |

## A.2 Fire Fighting Equipment

The MPC maintains four 20-lb dry chemical fire extinguishers, which are located throughout the facility. The location of each fie extinguisher is provided in he table below.

| Table A-5<br>McCain Pipeline Company Fire Extinguishers | |
|---|---|
| **Location** | **Type** |
| Terminal office | Dry Chemical - 20 Lbs |
| Pipeline Pressure Chart | Dry Chemical - 20 Lbs |
| Electrical Rack | Dry Chemical - 20 Lbs |
| Jet Fuel Storage Tank @ ATG | Dry Chemical - 20 Lbs |

The MNAS Fire Department also has six fire trucks and three pumper trucks available for emergency response along with the following hazmat equipment.

| Table A-6<br>MNAS HAZMAT Team Equipment List | | |
|---|---|---|
| Generator | Garden hose manifold | Plastic, 2 rolls (visquene) |
| Gen-battery | Non sparking kit | 2 gallon sprayer 1 |
| Oil | 21/2" to garden adpt. | 5 gallons floor wax |
| Fuel | Decon pools | Absorbent booms (3 bags) |
| Command post/cabin | Trash bags | Dust mask 10 @ bag (5 bags) |
| Shore-power cord | Chlorine kit a | Plastic coveralls |
| Cameo-weather station | Chlorine kit b x 2 | Gatorhide gloves |
| Weather station mast | Chlorine kit c x 2 | Clear eye protector |
| Cameo-w/ st. Cord | Wood plugs(1bag) | Rubber boots 2 pr |
| Radio -crash | Cool vest (6) | Yellow coveralls |
| Radio – f.d. repeater | 3 gal water cooler | Duct tape |
| Large dry erase board | Tripod | Black rubber gloves |
| Fire ext. | Large tool box | 1 roll of bisquin |
| First aid kit | Cascade system | Tow chains 3/8" (2) |
| Haz mat suit pres. Kit | 5 gallons plug&dike | 50' black garden hose (2) |
| 7 large fire boots | Eye wash station | Crash gear (2 sets) |
| Large pigs | Eye wash solution | B suits(8) |
| 3bag absorbent pillows | Decon shower tent | A suits(8) |
| 2 garden sprayers | 20 orange cones | A fire suits(4) |
| 1tripod winch | 3 folding chairs | Mag. Drain cover(2) |
| Fresh air blower | Retract. Ext. Cord | Cold zone |
| Fresh air hose | Scrub brushes(2) | Duct tape |
| 100' red garden hose | 5 garden rakes | Paper cups |
| 30 gal drum | 2 l. Plastic scoops | 1 gallon bucket |
| C-2 plug & patch kit | 2 m scoops | 2 multi rae 5 gas detectors |
| A-e plug & patch kit | 4 sq. Plastic shovels | 1 dosimeter for radiation |
| D plug & patch kit | Bag of pads | 8 - 60 minutes scba bottles |
| Sand bags | Bag of pigs | Liberty compressor |
| Over shoes | Shower mats | Generators |
| Decon shower | 2 folding stretchers | Paper cups |
| Tyvek suits | Zonemaking tape hot zone | 1 gallon bucket |
| Duct tape | Warm / decon zone | Cold zone |

# A.3 OIL SPILL REMOVAL ORGANIZATION (OSRO) CONTRACT

# ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES AGREEMENT

**United States Environmental Services, L.L.C.,** will provide spill response, containment, cleanup, and other environmental services agreed upon to **McCain Pipeline Company** and affiliated companies as listed in Exhibit A (**"CUSTOMER"),** and both parties agree to the following terms and conditions as set forth in this Environmental Services Agreement ("Agreement"), effective as of the date executed.

## 1. DEFINITIONS

1.1 **Hazardous Substances** – "Hazardous substances" shall include any and all substances defined or identified as hazardous substances, hazardous wastes, or hazardous materials under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (42 U.S.C. § 6921 et seq.), the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (42 U.S.C. § 9601 et seq.), and other applicable Federal and State statutes or regulations as of the date of this Agreement, and petroleum (including crude oil and any of its fractions and oils; Groups I through 5 as defined in OPA 90 response guideline documents NVIC 7-92 and 8-92), but shall not include high level radioactive materials as defined by the Atomic Energy Act or materials or substances designed or produced for use as explosives.

## 2. SPILL RESPONSE

2.1 **Scope of Spill Response** - **CUSTOMER** acknowledges that spill response activities provided by **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL** under this Agreement are provided on a best efforts and an emergency basis; that the purpose of each spill response is to minimize, to the extent practicable, the environmental damage and health and safety risks resulting from a spill of hazardous substances; and that the hazardous substances involved in the spill may not be eliminated from the scene of the spill or other affected areas by the spill response. ~~**U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL** does not warrant, by the terms of this Agreement or by undertaking a spill response pursuant to this Agreement, that such response will render the location of the spill, or areas affected by the spill, safe for any form of human activity, or in compliance with any state, local, or federal laws~~. MRI KE DT

Notwithstanding the foregoing, **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL** shall use its best efforts and professional ability to perform all work under this Agreement and shall, as a minimum, conform to the standards of care, skill and diligence normally exercised by a professional in good standing in the performance of services of a similar nature. **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL** warrants that it shall operate and perform all activities in accordance with the intent and requirements of this Agreement.

2.2 **Personnel; Equipment** - In order to provide **CUSTOMER** with emergency spill response services, **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL** shall:

(a) Maintain rapid response teams stationed on 24-hour call. Each team shall consist of individuals trained in current spill control and cleanup technology and capable of performing the response to spills of hazardous substances required by this Agreement;

(b) Maintain emergency spill response equipment per the attached Inventory List, Exhibit B;

(c) Upon receipt of an initiation of spill response ("Initiation") as provided in Section 2.4, promptly dispatch an emergency response team to the scene of the spill;

(d) Provide all necessary labor, equipment, materials, water, tools, temporary light, power, temporary heat, transportation and subcontracted items necessary to the emergency spill response services, and other facilities necessary for the execution and completion of the emergency spill response services;

(e) Use equipment that is well maintained and in good operating condition and shall immediately repair, or cause to be repaired, all such equipment, at its sole cost and expense;

(f) Following any emergency response, shall remove all of its rubbish, equipment, tools, tool boxes, surplus materials, temporary sheds and structures of all kinds from the premises;

(g) Use its best skill, efforts and judgment in furthering the interest of **CUSTOMER**;

(h) Furnish efficient administration and supervision of the services and of its employees, agents and subcontractors (and their employees and agents);

(i) Be fully responsible to **CUSTOMER** for the errors, acts and omissions of its employees, its subcontractors (and their employees), and of all persons, firms and corporations (and their employees) directly or indirectly employed or engaged by it or any of its subcontractors, all as if such errors, acts, and omissions were its own;

(j) Perform the services in the best way and most expeditious and economical manner consistent with the best industry practices and techniques and the interests of **CUSTOMER**;

(k) Perform the services so as to cause the least disruption to **CUSTOMER**'S business;

(l) At all times while work is in progress, maintain adequate safety equipment at the site of any response action or other work for the safety of the general public, employees, and the site. Further, **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL** shall ensure that its personnel and subcontractors are adequately trained in the use of such equipment. **CUSTOMER** reserves the right to review **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL**'s Occupational Safety and Health Administration Accident ("OSHA") Summary Logs or Safety Work Plan at any time during the term of this Agreement, and **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL** shall promptly furnish any such safety records or work plans to **CUSTOMER** upon request. Occupational injuries, illnesses, near misses, their cause and what actions have been taken to prevent recurrence must be reported to **CUSTOMER** immediately, as well as, when reportable, to OSHA authorities; and

(m) Review and become familiar with **CUSTOMER'S** current Facility Response Plan and SPCC Plan.

2.3 **Coordination** - At **CUSTOMER**'s request, **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL** shall act as **CUSTOMER**'s coordinator or assist **CUSTOMER**'s Qualified Individual (as defined below) for an emergency spill response; coordinate the spill response activities of **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL** personnel, **CUSTOMER**'s personnel and subcontractors, and such subcontractors as **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL** in its opinion deems necessary or desirable to perform the spill response required by this Agreement; and maintain a spill response coordinator in the vicinity of the spill area, reasonably available to **CUSTOMER** at all times until the emergency spill response has been concluded.

2.4 **Initiation of Spill Response**

2.4.1 INITIATION - **CUSTOMER** may initiate a response to any hazardous substance incident by a direct telephone call to **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL** at 888-279-9930. The person initiating the response shall provide **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL** with:

(a) His or her name and title;
(b) **CUSTOMER**'s name;
(c) The location of the spill;
(d) The nature of the hazardous substance(s), including Material Safety Data Sheet information for all substances involved or potentially involved in the incident;
(e) The approximate time of the spill;

(f) Any other pertinent information relating to the spill.

2.4.2 QUALIFIED INDIVIDUAL - **CUSTOMER** shall identify and have available an individual ("Qualified Individual") who is familiar with the work site and activities, and has authority to approve changes or render decisions promptly with regard to the incident.

2.5 **Mobilization Standby** - **CUSTOMER** may limit its Initiation to a notice of mobilization-standby. If **CUSTOMER** so limits its Initiation, **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL** shall not dispatch equipment or personnel to the scene of the spill until **CUSTOMER** instructs **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL** to respond to the spill in the manner provided in Section 2.4.

2.6 **Site Information** - Upon **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL**'s reasonable request and to the extent readily available, **CUSTOMER** shall furnish, at no cost to **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL**, accurate and complete information concerning the site, including, the physical characteristics of the site, prior soil reports and subsurface investigations, if available, legal limitations, a legal description of the property, locations of any installations and underground utilities, and other characteristics and information that may be reasonably requested and readily available.

2.7 **Access** - Lawful access to the site shall be rendered to **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL** for the purpose of performing its obligations under this Agreement. **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL** shall cooperate with **CUSTOMER**'s representative to identify **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL**'s employees and agents when they enter the site and when they leave the site. The site shall also bear the weight of **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL**'s equipment and vehicles required to performed requested work. Normal wear and tear of any pavements rendered during the performance of the work shall not be the responsibility of **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL**. **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL** shall at all times keep the site as neat and safe as possible, and at the end of each day free of rubbish and debris. Upon completion of the services, the site shall be returned to **CUSTOMER** neat and in useable condition. **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL** shall repair all damage to the site or surrounding areas resulting from the services provided hereunder.

2.8 **Financial Assurance** - **CUSTOMER** shall furnish, within a reasonable time, evidence satisfactory to **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL** that sufficient funds are available and committed for the cost of the work to be performed if **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL** so requests. Evidence of pollution or environmental liability insurance coverage with the **CUSTOMER** as the insured or named insured shall be an adequate form of financial assurance. Such financial assurance shall not delay the immediate spill response by **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL** provided under this Agreement.

2.9 **Violation Free** - **CUSTOMER** shall warrant that the work to be performed under this Agreement shall not, to best of **CUSTOMER**'S actual knowledge, violate any final court order or any final ruling of any governmental agency.

2.10 **Taxes** - **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL** shall not be responsible for payment of any taxes for which **CUSTOMER** claims it is exempt or for which **CUSTOMER** issues **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL** direct-pay permits or any form of exemption certificate. If any gross receipts, sales taxes, hazardous waste disposal, use or similar taxes are incurred in the performance of the work, CUSTOMER shall be solely responsible for the payment of such taxes.

2.11 **Priority** - **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL** shall, on a best efforts basis, give **CUSTOMER** response priority equal to the priority given to other customers, to the extent personnel and equipment are available. Subject to the foregoing, **CUSTOMER** acknowledges that **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL** may determine in its sole discretion, which Initiation(s) **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL** shall respond to in the event that **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL** at any time receives more Initiations than it can respond to with its available personnel and equipment. **CUSTOMER** further acknowledges that this Agreement does not obligate **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL** to remove personnel or equipment from work initiated prior in time to **CUSTOMER**'s Initiation if such personnel and equipment are in **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL**'s judgment necessary to complete the prior work whether such prior response was initiated by **CUSTOMER** or some other party.

2.12 **REPRESENTATIONS AND WARRANTIES** - **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL** represents and warrants to **CUSTOMER** that it and all sub-contractors has all necessary licenses and permits to conduct the services to be performed and that it is a licensed contractor in the State of Mississippi and that it is licensed to practice environmental engineering and emergency response services in Mississippi. **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL** represents to **CUSTOMER** that the education, training and experience of its personnel are sufficient to provide the services required hereunder. **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL** represents and warrants that it will keep available personnel, equipment, instruments, tools and materials necessary to provide prompt and effective response to any emergency condition and is capable of taking necessary action to address emergency conditions. **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL** further represents to **CUSTOMER** that it is currently a Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality response action contractor and that it has read and is familiar with spill response provisions of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, as amended, and the implementing regulations by the United Stats Coast Guard, United States Environmental Protection Agency and the Department of Transportation, Research and Special Programs Administration.

## 3. ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

If **CUSTOMER** requires additional environmental services as a result of a spill that is the subject of a spill response by **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL** pursuant to Section 2 of this Agreement, **CUSTOMER** and **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL** shall, in good faith, negotiate for performance of such additional environmental services. Authorization shall be provided by **CUSTOMER** in writing before changing the scope of work.

## 4. TERM; TERMINATION

4.1 **Term** - This Agreement shall commence on the date that it is executed by both **CUSTOMER** and **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL** (the "Commencement Date") and shall continue in effect until it is terminated by either party by a least 90 days written notice to the other. Notwithstanding the foregoing, should **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL** fail to comply with its obligations under this Agreement, CUSTOMER may immediately terminate this Agreement and pursue any and all remedies available under the law. Either party to the Agreement shall have the right to terminate this Agreement upon notice to the other party in the event of any one of the following, such termination being effective upon receipt of notice: liquidation; insolvency or bankruptcy, whether voluntary or involuntary; appointment of a trustee or receiver; or any assignment for the benefit of creditors.

4.2 **Termination** - Upon termination of this Agreement, **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL** shall prepare a final invoice for all services performed to the date of termination, and **CUSTOMER** shall pay such invoice pursuant to the terms of Section 5 below. If such termination is at the request of **CUSTOMER**, and if termination is not due to a breach of this Agreement by **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL**, **CUSTOMER** shall reimburse **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL** for any actual, necessary, ordinary and reasonable costs **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL** incurs to effect site demobilization, and **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL** shall take all actions necessary to reduce any such costs.

4.3 **Survival of Terms** - The termination of this Agreement shall not affect **CUSTOMER**'s obligation to pay the charges and expenses payable under Section 5, provided such charges and expenses are incurred prior to termination. The obligations of the parties under Section 7 shall survive termination of this Agreement.

## 5. FEES AND CHARGES

5.1 **Expenses** - **CUSTOMER** shall reimburse **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL** for all reasonable and necessary out-of-pocket expenses incurred by **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL** in connection with **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL**'s provision of services to **CUSTOMER**, including but not limited to, expenses for travel (including

local travel), personnel, meals and lodging, reproductions, deliveries, equipment rental, freight, and subcontractor charges. All such expenses shall be billed to **CUSTOMER** in accordance with Exhibit A, Rate Schedule. **CUSTOMER**'s obligation to reimburse **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL** is subject to the following limitations.

a. If third party rental equipment is used by **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL** in a response and it is deployed for more than five (5) working days on the site, then billing shall be reduced to the actual weekly or monthly actual rental rate plus 5% markup;

b. **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL** shall be responsible for maintaining all equipment in good working order and **CUSTOMER** shall not be billed for repairs made to equipment that becomes inoperable unless such damage or breakage was caused by the **CUSTOMER**'s gross negligence;

c. **CUSTOMER** shall not be billed for the use or rental of equipment that becomes inoperable, during the period in which it remains inoperable. Any initial charges or fees for such inoperable equipment (other than rent or usage fees for the time period in which the equipment is operable), shall be reduced *pro rata* in proportion to the period of time the equipment remains inoperable;

d. If **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL** contracts for third party services on **CUSTOMER**'s behalf, then such services shall be billed at their actual cost plus 5%. **CUSTOMER** may elect to contract for third party services directly and may convert subcontracts to direct obligations of the **CUSTOMER**. In such cases, **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL** shall not be owed a markup for such third party services delivered after the **CUSTOMER** has made such an election;

e. Equipment or consumables brought to the site shall not be billable until such equipment or consumables are actually activated in the emergency response unless **CUSTOMER** specifically requests or approves that equipment be held in reserve for the exclusive benefit of the **CUSTOMER**; and

f. Equipment rental rates quoted by **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL** cover costs of maintenance, depreciation, wear and tear, and all other costs of operation.

5.2 **Governmental Requirements** - **CUSTOMER** acknowledges that spill responses and other services that may be provided by **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL** under this

Agreement are governed and regulated by certain state, federal, and local laws and the regulations and other requirements of various government agencies with jurisdiction over spill events and other environmental matters (collectively referred to as "governmental requirements"). To the extent that any governmental requirement increases the scope of the services to be rendered and the expenses associated with such services, **CUSTOMER** shall pay **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL** for all such services and expenses as provided in this Section. **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL** agrees to comply with all applicable state, federal, and local laws regulating spill response activities.

5.3 **Invoicing and Records** - **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL** shall invoice **CUSTOMER** after job completion, or every two weeks, or upon **CUSTOMER**'s termination for all current charges and expenses. **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL** shall maintain accurate records of all labor, materials, supplies, and other items provided to **CUSTOMER** under this Agreement and shall provide **CUSTOMER**'s representative with a daily accounting of equipment, consumables and hours worked at the close of each day on site. **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL** shall retain and make such records available to **CUSTOMER** during business hours at **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL**'s main office in Meraux, Louisiana two years after the conclusion of the spill response or the provision of additional environmental services to which the records relate.

5.4 **Payment** - **CUSTOMER** shall pay the full amount of all invoiced charges and expenses to **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL** within 30 days after **CUSTOMER**'s receipt of an invoice. Payment shall be due sixty (60) days after **CUSTOMER**'s receipt of invoice for any services for which **CUSTOMER** has insurance coverage, after **CUSTOMER**'s deductible has been satisfied. If **CUSTOMER** fails to make any payment when due, **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL** may assess a late charge of 1 percent per month (or the maximum rate permitted by law, whichever is less) on the unpaid balance until paid; provided, however, no such late charge shall be assessed if the delay in payment is due to actions of **CUSTOMER**'s insurance carrier over which **CUSTOMER** has no control. **CUSTOMER**'s Qualified Individual shall be presumed to have the authority to sign invoices on behalf of **CUSTOMER** unless **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL** is notified otherwise by **CUSTOMER**, in writing. If an error, discrepancy, or dispute is identified, the parties shall endeavor to resolve the matter within 10 days. If the invoice dispute is not communicated within this time frame, the invoice shall be paid upon receipt. Notwithstanding the foregoing, no failure to dispute the invoice within such 10-day period shall prevent **CUSTOMER** from later challenging it. If, within this 10-day period, the situation is not resolved, the disputed amount shall be excepted from the total invoice amount until the matter is resolved mutually or, as a last resort, through other legal proceedings.

5.5 **Payment Deductions**. **CUSTOMER** shall be entitled to offset from any sum or sums owing to **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL** hereunder, any amounts owed by **U.S.**

**ENVIRONMENTAL** to **CUSTOMER**, including, without limitation amounts due or to become due to **CUSTOMER** arising out of indemnification provisions of this Agreement.

## 6. HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

6.1 **General** - In its performance of this Agreement, **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL** may handle certain hazardous substances, originating from Customer's Facilities, as defined in Section 1.1 of this Agreement. **CUSTOMER** further acknowledges that **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL**:

(a) is not, has not been, and shall not be the generator (as that term is defined by law) of any such hazardous substance;

(b) has not taken and shall not take title to or otherwise own any such hazardous substance; and

(c) is not, has not been and shall not be in possession or control of any such hazardous substance, except as **CUSTOMER**'S agent.

6.2 **Selection of Facility; Transport** - If performance of this Agreement requires the treatment or disposal of any such hazardous substance, **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL** shall transport the substance, or cause the substance to be transported, only to a disposal or treatment facility selected by **CUSTOMER**. Any transportation undertaken or arranged by **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL** under this Agreement is undertaken or arranged by **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL** solely as **CUSTOMER**'s agent and under **CUSTOMER**'s direction.

6.3 **Permits for Transportation and Disposal** - **CUSTOMER** hereby designates **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL** as **CUSTOMER**'s agent for the purpose of obtaining all permits and authorizations required in connection with the transportation of such hazardous substances to the disposal and/or treatment facility selected by **CUSTOMER**.

6.4 **Generator Numbers** - If any such hazardous substance is designated by any governmental authority as a hazardous waste (or any similar designation) then, as a condition precedent to **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL's** performance under this Agreement with respect to such substance, **CUSTOMER** shall provide **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL** with **CUSTOMER**'s EPA identification number and any other identification or authorization required by law or assigned to **CUSTOMER** by any governmental authority for such substance. If **CUSTOMER** does not have an EPA identification number or other required identification or authorization, **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL** shall assist **CUSTOMER** in obtaining the same.

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6.5 **Additional Agreements** - In the event that **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL**'s performance of a spill response or additional environmental services may cause **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL** to be engaged in the storage, treatment, or disposal (as those terms are defined by law) of any such hazardous substance, **CUSTOMER** shall, at **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL**'s request and as a condition precedent to **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL**'s engagement in such storage, treatment or disposal activities, enter into such additional contracts, Agreements, or amendments to this Agreement as **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL** and **CUSTOMER** deem necessary.

## 7. LIMITS OF LIABILITY

7.1 **Hazardous Substances** - **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL** shall not be liable to **CUSTOMER** (or any person claiming through **CUSTOMER**) in any amount for any personal injury, illness, death or property damage caused in whole or in part by a hazardous substance or any other substance regulated by law, handled by **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL** in the performance of this Agreement, **CUSTOMER** hereby releases **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL** from any and all such liability. The release from liability described in this paragraph is limited by Sections 2.1, 2.2(i) and 7.2 of this Agreement.

7.2 To the fullest extent permitted by law, **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL**, on behalf of itself, its agents, employees and subcontractors (collectively referred to as "indemnitors"), shall fully indemnify, save and hold **CUSTOMER**, its members, principals, agents, employees, partners, successors and anyone else acting for or on behalf of any of the foregoing (collectively referred to as "indemnitees") harmless from and against all liability, damage, loss, claims, demands, actions, fines, penalties and expenses of any nature whatsoever incurred in good faith, including, but not limited to, reasonable attorney's fees, which arise out of or are connected with, or are claimed to arise out of or be connected with:

1. Any breach of any item, provision or warranty contained in this Agreement by the indemnitors;
2. Any breach of the standards of care, skill, and diligence normally exercised by a professional in good standing in the performance of services of a similar nature
3. Any negligent act or omission or any willful misconduct by any indemnitor in the performance of the services to be performed hereunder; or
4. Any violation by the indemnitors, or their respective employees, subcontractors, agents, representatives, and/or consultants, of any laws, regulations or ordinances relating to the services provided hereunder.

Without limiting the foregoing, the indemnity hereinabove set forth shall include all liability, damages, loss, claims, demands and actions on account of personal injury, death or property loss to any indemnitee, any of indemnitee's or indemnitor's employees, agents, licensees, or invitees, or to any other persons, whether based upon or claimed to be based upon statutory, contractual, tort or other liability of any indemnitee or any other persons.

**U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL** and **CUSTOMER** shall, in the event of liability arising out of their joint or concurrent acts or omissions, be liable to the other and any damaged third party in proportion to their relative degree of fault or responsibility.

The indemnification obligation set forth herein shall survive any termination of this Agreement.

7.3 Liens: Indemnification of **CUSTOMER** - **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL** shall pay as due all claims for labor, materials, and services resulting from **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL**'s performance of this Agreement and shall keep **CUSTOMER**'s property free from any liens other than liens created by **CUSTOMER**. **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL** shall indemnify and hold harmless **CUSTOMER** from and against any and all liability, losses, claims, demands, damages, suits, costs, expenses (including attorney's fees at trial on appeal or petition for review) and causes of action arising out of any lien placed upon **CUSTOMER**'s property as a result of services or materials provided, or work performed, under this Agreement.

## 8. INSURANCE

**U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL** shall maintain during the term of this Agreement:

(a) Comprehensive general, pollution, and professional liability insurance with a combined single limit of $5,000,000 for personal injury and property damage;

(b) Automobile liability insurance with a combined single limit of $1,000,000;

(c) Excess coverage on (a) and (b) above up to $10,000,000; (total $10,000,000)

(d) Workmen's Compensation insurance and employer's liability insurance, in compliance with the requirements of the state where the services are performed; and

(e) Insurance under the United States Longshoremen's and Harbor Worker's Act, where applicable.

Certificates evidencing such insurance and requiring 10 days written notice to **CUSTOMER** prior to any change or cancellation shall be furnished to **CUSTOMER** as soon as practicable after the Commencement Date. The insurance policies required under this Section shall include a waiver of subrogation in favor of **CUSTOMER** (excluding any payments made that are directly related to the negligence of **CUSTOMER**), and **CUSTOMER** shall be named as an additional insured on all policies of insurance maintained by **U.S.ENVIRONMENTAL** or others pursuant to Section 8 of this Agreement.

The requirements contained herein as to types and limits, as well as **CUSTOMER**'s approval of insurance coverage to be maintained by **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL** (or any of **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL**'s subcontractors), are not intended to and shall not in any manner limit or qualify the liabilities and obligations assumed by **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL** under this Agreement.

This insurance coverage shall in no way be construed as **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL**'s assumption of any liability.

## 9. MISCELLANEOUS

9.1 **Relation of Parties** - Notwithstanding any other provision of this Agreement including but not limited to Section 2, **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL** is not **CUSTOMER**'s employee and shall be considered an independent contractor for all purposes of this Agreement and otherwise. **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL** shall not be deemed liable for **CUSTOMER**'s selection of any parties contracted by **CUSTOMER** for any purpose or for the acts or omissions of such parties. It is expressly understood that **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL** shall perform the work hereunder as an independent contractor. The **CUSTOMER** specifically recognizes that **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL** is contracting with **CUSTOMER** to provide services, which are part of the **CUSTOMER**'s trade business or occupation.

9.2 **Assignment** - This Agreement shall not be assigned by either **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL** or **CUSTOMER** without the written consent of the other party; provided, however, that **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL** may without **CUSTOMER**'s consent enter into subcontract(s) for the performance of its obligations under this Agreement as **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL** deems necessary or desirable.

9.3 **Modification** - This Agreement may not be modified except by an Agreement in writing signed by both **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL** and **CUSTOMER**.

9.4 **Attorney's Fees** - If any suit or action is instituted to interpret or enforce any term of this Agreement, the party not prevailing in such action or suit shall be responsible for the payment of any reasonable attorney's fees and related costs incurred by the other party in such suit or action.

9.5 **Compliance with Law**

9.5.1 **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL** - In providing services under this Agreement, **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL** shall comply with all applicable laws in effect at the time that such services are performed and shall comply with the Fair Labor Standards Act, as amended, and all valid rules and regulations of federal and state agencies regarding nondiscrimination in employment practices, to the extent that such rules and regulations apply to employment at the locations covered by this Agreement.

9.5.2 **CUSTOMER** - **CUSTOMER** shall, at its sole cost and expense, comply with all laws relevant to the subject matter of this Agreement, including all laws applicable to hazardous substances originating from customer's facilities. MH/BT

9.6 **Permits, Access, and Cooperation** - **CUSTOMER** shall at its sole cost and expense obtain and maintain all governmental permits and approvals (to the extent that such permits and approvals can be obtained solely by **CUSTOMER**), and any permission to enter onto the property of any third parties, as may be required in connection with the performance of this Agreement.

9.7 **Force Majeure** - Neither **CUSTOMER** nor **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL** shall be considered in default in the performance of its obligations under this Agreement, except obligations to make payments pursuant to Sections 5 and 7, to the extent that the performance of any such obligation is prevented or delayed by acts of God, a public enemy, restraint of the government (including governmental requirements as described in Section 5.4), strikes or any causes of any nature that could not with reasonable diligence be controlled or prevented by the party whose performance is prevented or delayed. In the event that any governmental requirement, as defined in Section 5.4, or any force majeure event described in this Section delays or increases the time required to **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL**'s performance under this Agreement, the time for such performance shall be extended for as long as is reasonably required by **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL** to meet such governmental requirement or for as long as is reasonably necessary in light of such force majeure event. In the event that the cost of **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL's** performance of this Agreement is increased by any force majeure event described in this Section, **CUSTOMER** shall pay all increased costs reasonably resulting from such force majeure event.

9.8 **Exhibits** - The Exhibits attached hereto are by this reference incorporated into this Agreement.

9.9 **Notices** - All notices required under this Agreement shall be given to **UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, L.L.C.** at:

**United States Environmental Services, L.L.C.**
365 Canal Street, Suite 2500
New Orleans, LA 70130
ATTN: Legal

and to **CUSTOMER** at:

**McCain Pipeline Company**
c/o Pipeline & Terminal Management, Inc.
P.O. Box 270415
Houston, TX 77277
ATTN: Mark S. Rauch

All such notices shall be personally delivered or sent by registered or certified first-class mail, postage prepaid. Notices shall be deemed given when personally delivered or, if sent by U.S. Mail, registered or certified, return receipt requested, three (3) business days after the same have been deposited in the United States Mail, addressed and postage prepaid as set forth above or, if sent by Federal Express (or other nationally recognized overnight carrier), the day after delivery to Federal Express (or other nationally recognized overnight carrier) or, if sent electronically, upon verification of receipt.

9.10 **Entire Agreement** - This Agreement constitutes the entire Agreement between **CUSTOMER** and **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL** relating to the subject matter of the Agreement and supersedes any previous Agreements or understandings.

9.11 **Severability** - If in any judicial proceeding a court shall refuse to enforce all the provisions of this Agreement, the scope of any unenforceable provision shall be deemed modified and diminished to the extent necessary to render such provision valid and enforceable. In any event, the validity or enforceability of any such provision shall not affect any other provision of this Agreement, and this Agreement shall be construed and enforced as if such provision had not been included.

9.12 **Governing Law /Venue**- This Agreement shall be governed and construed under the laws of the State of Mississippi. Any action brought to enforce the terms and conditions of this Agreement or to construe the obligations of the respective parties

to this Agreement shall be instituted and maintained only in the courts of the County of Lauderdale, State of Mississippi.

9.13 **Waiver** - Any waiver with respect to the provisions of this Agreement shall not be effective unless in writing and signed by the party against whom it is asserted. No such waiver constitutes a waiver of any subsequent breach or default.

9.14 **Confidential Information** - **CUSTOMER** has developed and will continue to develop, through its own expense and effort, designs, business plans, trade secrets, customers, contacts, business connections, lists of clients and contacts, cost and pricing information, computer programs and other confidential information (all such assets, whether now existing or hereafter coming into existence, whether or not evidenced by a writing including but not limited to skills and information memorialized by the **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL**, collectively referred to as the "Confidential Information"), all of which are valuable, special, and unique assets of **CUSTOMER**. The Confidential Information derives its value from not being generally known to and not being readily ascertainable by proper means by other persons who can obtain economic value from their disclosure or use, which disclosure or use would adversely affect **CUSTOMER**. In the course of its engagement by **CUSTOMER**, **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL** may have access to the Confidential Information. Great loss would befall **CUSTOMER** should **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL** disclose or use the Confidential Information in competition with **CUSTOMER**.

**U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL** shall not at any time or place during or after the term of engagement of **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL** by **CUSTOMER** disclose or distribute any of the Confidential Information to any person, firm, corporation, association or any other entity for any reason or purpose whatsoever, nor use the same except with **CUSTOMER**'s express written consent, regardless of whether **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL** has participated in the discovery or development of any of the Confidential Information. **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL**'s obligation to not disclose the Confidential Information applies regardless of whether the Confidential Information is the subject of pending or granted patent rights, copyright, or any other form of statutory protection. The Confidential Information and any and all items of property relating to **CUSTOMER**'s business, whether or not prepared by **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL**, shall remain the exclusive property of **CUSTOMER** and shall not be removed from **CUSTOMER**'s premises without the prior written consent of **CUSTOMER**. In the event of a breach or threatened breach by **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL** of the provisions of this paragraph, **CUSTOMER** shall, in addition and not in lieu of such other remedies as shall be available to **CUSTOMER** at law, including, without limitation, damages, be entitled to a temporary restraining order and an injunction restraining **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL** from disclosing or using, in whole or in part, such Confidential Information for any reason or purpose.

9.15 **Return of Assets.** **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL** agrees that on or before the termination of its engagement, for whatever reason, or at any other time promptly upon the request of **CUSTOMER**, **U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL** will deliver to **CUSTOMER**, without keeping any copies, or any information from which copies can be derived, the following information:

(a) All Confidential Information, including without limitation, items relating to **CUSTOMER**'s or any client's or customer's trade secrets or confidential business information, whether in human or machine readable form, and whether they exist in written form or are contained or stored on any other medium, including without limitation computer disk or diskette, videotape, audiotape, and digital recording, including, but not limited to, all records, flow charts, plans, drawings, documents, papers, and computer software;

(b) All other physical items that are the property of **CUSTOMER** such as computer equipment, supplies, keys, identification cards, customer lists, reference manuals, books and tools; and

(c) All written records of any passwords and user identification codes used for computer access.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have entered into this Agreement effective as of the date executed, below.

| MCCAIN PIPELINE COMPANY | UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, L.L.C. |
|---|---|
| By: Mk Rauch | By: Barry J. Thibodeaux |
| Title: Mark Rauch<br>President, Pipeline & Terminal Management, Inc. | Title: Barry J. Thibodeaux<br>President and CEO |
| Date: 5-16-07 | Date: 5/24/07 |

Exhibit A – Rate Schedule

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, L.L.C.

August 1, 2008

Mark Rauch
McCain Pipeline Company
Post Office Box 270415
Houston, TX 77277

Dear Mr. Rauch:

United States Environmental Services, L.L.C. (USES) appreciates the relationship it has had servicing the environmental and industrial cleaning requirements for McCain Pipeline Company. Pursuant to our agreement dated May 24, 2007, USES is submitting our current, updated, Standard Schedule of Rates, dated July 1, 2008, for your files. This schedule will go into effect on September 1, 2008 for purposes of our contract.

Please acknowledge receipt of this notification by having an authorized agent of your company sign below and return to me by either fax (504-566-8309) or e-mail (kmills@usesgroup.com).

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact us at your convenience at our New Orleans Corporate Office, 504-279-9930.

Again, thank you for your time and interest, and we look forward to serving you in the future.

Sincerely,

Kate E. Mills

Kate E. Mills
Corporate Contracts Manager

cc: Thomas P. Bayham
Chief Administrative Officer

| Acknowledged and Accepted: | |
|---|---|
| Signature | Mk Rauch |
| Name | Mark Rauch |
| Title | Pres PTM |
| Date | 8/23/08 |

365 Canal Street, Suite 2500 • New Orleans, Louisiana 70130
(504) 279-9930 • Fax: (504) 566-8309 • www.usesgroup.com

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, L.L.C.

August 1, 2008

Mark Rauch
McCain Pipeline Company
Post Office Box 270415
Houston, TX 77277

Dear Mr. Rauch:

United States Environmental Services, L.L.C. (USES) appreciates the relationship it has had servicing the environmental and industrial cleaning requirements for McCain Pipeline Company. Pursuant to our agreement dated May 24, 2007, USES is submitting our current, updated, Standard Schedule of Rates, dated July 1, 2008, for your files. This schedule will go into effect on September 1, 2008 for purposes of our contract.

Please acknowledge receipt of this notification by having an authorized agent of your company sign below and return to me by either fax (504-566-8309) or e-mail (kmills@usesgroup.com).

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact us at your convenience at our New Orleans Corporate Office, 504-279-9930.

Again, thank you for your time and interest, and we look forward to serving you in the future.

Sincerely,

Kate E. Mills

Kate E. Mills
Corporate Contracts Manager

cc: Thomas P. Bayham
Chief Administrative Officer

| Acknowledged and Accepted: | |
|---|---|
| Signature | |
| Name | |
| Title | |
| Date | |

365 Canal Street, Suite 2500 ♦ New Orleans, Louisiana 70130
(504) 279-9930 ♦ Fax: (504) 566-8309 ♦ www.usesgroup.com

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, L.L.C.

July 1, 2008

Please find attached the latest version of United States Environmental Services, L.L.C. "Schedule of Rates effective July 1, 2008". This updated Rate Schedule is necessary due to the increased costs of doing business. Our last rate adjustment was July 1, 2006 and only very minimal increases were recognized

In reviewing the schedule, it should be noted that rates were not increased across the board; we adjusted only those items that were determined necessary in order to keep in line with increased costs. USES preferred to take great care in adjusting rates, as opposed to implementing across the board fuel surcharges.

Of course, a significant factor contributing to the rate adjustments is the increase in the costs of fuel over the past two years, and in particular, within the past 6 months. USES has experienced significant cost increases in expendable items, costs associated with the operation of vehicles and equipment, and various other expenses attributable directly to the high costs of fuel, transportation and raw materials.

Additional factors contributing to adjustment of our rates at this time include increases experienced over the past two years in the cost of labor, (including pay rates, health insurance, other benefits, and training). USES has also incurred additional costs to comply with new security-related requirements, including the Transportation Worker Identification Credential (TWIC), e-RAILSAFE, specialized training, etc.

It is our objective to provide the highest quality of services to our customers in the safest manner possible; in order for USES to maintain those standards, it is necessary that we adjust our rates at this time.

Sincerely,

Barry J. Thibodeaux
President/CEO

24 HOUR SERVICE

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, L.L.C.

**Kate E. Mills**
Corporate Contracts Manager

Cell: (601) 278-7828
Fax: (504) 566-8309
Email: kmills@usesgroup.com

365 Canal Street, Suite 2500
New Orleans, LA 70130
Bus (24 Hr): (504) 279-9930

www.usesgroup.com

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, L.L.C.

# United States Environmental Services, L.L.C.

## Standard Schedule of Rates

1-888-279-9930 Emergency Response Hotline

July 1, 2008

## LABOR

### Industrial - Planned Action Work - Oil Spill Response

"Oil" is defined as crude oil, bunker oils or other petroleum products that are not listed or defined as DOT hazardous materials, OSHA regulated hazardous substances, CERCLA hazardous substances or RCRA hazardous waste.

| | Hourly Rate Straight Time | Hourly Rate Overtime |
|---|---|---|
| Epidemiologist | $125.00 | $150.00 |
| Certified Industrial Hygienist | $110.00 | $135.00 |
| Senior Project Manager | $100.00 | $125.00 |
| Chemist, Geologist, Biologist or other professional position | $80.00 | $120.00 |
| Safety Professional/Industrial Hygienist | $80.00 | $120.00 |
| Project Manager | $75.00 | $112.50 |
| Air Monitoring Specialist | $70.00 | $105.00 |
| Air Monitoring Technician | $55.00 | $82.50 |
| Radiation Safety Officer (RSO) | $60.00 | $90.00 |
| Health and Safety Manager | $60.00 | $90.00 |
| Transportation and Disposal Coordinator | $50.00 | $75.00 |
| Welder | $50.00 | $75.00 |
| Foreman | $46.00 | $69.00 |
| Logistics Administrator | $45.00 | $67.50 |
| Heavy Equipment Operator | $45.00 | $67.50 |
| Boat Operator | $42.00 | $63.00 |
| Mechanic | $42.00 | $63.00 |
| Truck Driver | $40.00 | $60.00 |
| Vacuum Truck Operator | $40.00 | $60.00 |
| Field Clerk | $38.00 | $57.00 |
| Recovery Technician | $36.00 | $54.00 |

### Emergency Response

Includes all materials not meeting the definition of "oil" referenced above.

| | Straight Time | Overtime |
|---|---|---|
| Epidemiologist | $125.00 | $150.00 |
| Certified Industrial Hygienist | $125.00 | $150.00 |
| Senior Project Manager | $120.00 | $145.00 |
| Safety Professional/Industrial Hygienist | $95.00 | $142.50 |
| Chemist, Geologist, Biologist or other professional position | $95.00 | $142.50 |
| Radiation Safety Officer (RSO) | $95.00 | $142.50 |
| Project Manager | $85.00 | $127.50 |
| Air Monitoring Specialist | $80.00 | $120.00 |
| Air Monitoring Technician | $60.00 | $90.00 |
| Health and Safety Manager | $65.00 | $97.50 |
| Welder | $65.00 | $97.50 |
| Foreman | $60.00 | $90.00 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Heavy Equipment Operator | $58.00 | $87.00 |
| Transportation and Disposal Coordinator | $55.00 | $82.50 |
| ogistics Administrator | $55.00 | $82.50 |
| oat Operator | $52.00 | $78.00 |
| Mechanic | $52.00 | $78.00 |
| Recovery Technician | $50.00 | $75.00 |
| Field Clerk | $48.00 | $72.00 |
| Truck Driver | $45.00 | $67.50 |
| Vacuum Truck Operator | $45.00 | $67.50 |

**Industrial Firefighting**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Battalion Chief | $175.00 | $200.00 |
| Firefighting Captain | $150.00 | $175.00 |
| Firefighting Safety Officer | $125.00 | $150.00 |
| Industrial Firefighter | $75.00 | $112.50 |

**VEHICLES, TRAILERS, VESSELS, HEAVY TRUCKS AND HEAVY EQUIPMENT**

**Vehicles:** Daily rate & mileage charges are portal-to-portal.

| | Rate | Unit |
|---|---|---|
| **Pickup truck and automobile** mileage will be charged according to the cost per gallon of diesel fuel using the following schedule: | | |
| Gallon of Diesel = $2.00 | $0.60 | Mile |
| Gallon of Diesel = $2.01 - $2.50 | $0.75 | Mile |
| Gallon of Diesel = $2.51 - $3.00 | $0.90 | Mile |
| Gallon of Diesel = $3.01 - $3.50 | $1.05 | Mile |
| Gallon of Diesel = $3.51 - $4.00 | $1.20 | Mile |
| Gallon of Diesel = $4.01 - $4.50 | $1.35 | Mile |
| Gallon of Diesel = $4.51 - $5.00 | $1.50 | Mile |
| Gallon of Diesel = $5.01 - $5.50 | $1.65 | Mile |
| Gallon of Diesel = $5.51 - $6.00 | $1.80 | Mile |
| Gallon of Diesel = $6.01 - $6.50 | $1.95 | Mile |
| Gallon of Diesel = $6.51 - $7.00 | $2.10 | Mile |
| Gallon of Diesel = $7.01 - $7.50 | $2.25 | Mile |
| Gallon of Diesel = $7.51 - $8.00 | $2.40 | Mile |

The cost per gallon of diesel fuel is based on the U.S. D.O.E. average cost for the Gulf South Region. This average per gallon cost may be found at www.eia.doe.gov/.
If the cost of diesel fuel exceeds $8.00 per gallon, the mileage rate will increase $0.15 per every $0.50 increase in the cost of diesel fuel.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Automobile, Sport Utility Vehicle | $125.00 | Day |
| Pick-up Truck, 2WD (F-150 to F-350 or equivalent) | $150.00 | Day |
| Pick-up Truck, 2WD (F-450 to F-550 or equivalent) | $175.00 | Day |
| Pick-up Truck, 4WD (F-150 to F-350 or equivalent) | $200.00 | Day |
| Pick-up Truck, 4WD (F-450 to F-550 or equivalent) | $225.00 | Day |
| Passenger Van | $175.00 | Day |
| Stake Bed (One Ton 2WD) | $225.00 | Day |
| Stake Bed (One Ton 2WD) with hydraulic crane | $275.00 | Day |

**Vacuum Trucks and other Heavy Trucks:** Charged portal-to-portal.

**Heavy truck (vacuum, dump, roll off, OTR, etc.)** mileage will be charged according to the cost per gallon of diesel fuel using the following schedule:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Gallon of Diesel = $2.00 | $1.00 | Mile |
| Gallon of Diesel = $2.01 - $2.50 | $1.25 | Mile |
| Gallon of Diesel = $2.51 - $3.00 | $1.50 | Mile |
| Gallon of Diesel = $3.01 - $3.50 | $1.75 | Mile |
| Gallon of Diesel = $3.51 - $4.00 | $2.00 | Mile |
| Gallon of Diesel = $4.01 - $4.50 | $2.25 | Mile |
| Gallon of Diesel = $4.51 - $5.00 | $2.50 | Mile |
| Gallon of Diesel = $5.01 - $5.50 | $2.75 | Mile |
| Gallon of Diesel = $5.51 - $6.00 | $3.00 | Mile |
| Gallon of Diesel = $6.01 - $6.50 | $3.25 | Mile |
| Gallon of Diesel = $6.51 - $7.00 | $3.50 | Mile |
| Gallon of Diesel = $7.01 - $7.50 | $3.75 | Mile |
| Gallon of Diesel = $7.51 - $8.00 | $4.00 | Mile |

The cost per gallon of diesel fuel is based on the U.S. D.O.E. average cost for the Gulf South Region. This average per gallon cost may be found at www.eia.doe.gov/.
If the cost of diesel fuel exceeds $8.00 per gallon, the mileage rate will increase $0.25 per every $0.50 increase in the cost of diesel fuel.

Due to excessive fuel costs, USES will assess a fuel surcharge on vacuum truck hours-of-service. This surcharge only applies to vacuum truck time actually spent working and does not include travel time. The surcharge will apply as follows:

- Cost of diesel less than $4.00/gallon: No Surcharge
- Cost of diesel between $4.00 and $5.99/gallon: $5.00 per working hour
- Cost of diesel between $6.00 and $7.99/gallon: $10.00 per working hour
- Cost of diesel between $8.00 and $10.00/gallon: $15.00 per working hour

The cost per gallon of diesel fuel is based on the U.S. D.O.E. average cost for the Gulf-South Region. This average per gallon cost may be found at www.eia.doe.gov/

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Vacuum Truck, 70-80 Barrel (Operator and mileage not included) | $60.00 | Hour |
| Emergency Response | $70.00 | |
| Vacuum Truck, Stainless Steel 80 Barrel (Operator and mileage not included) | $90.00 | Hour |
| Emergency Response | $105.00 | |
| King Vac or equivalent (Operator and mileage not included) | $115.00 | Hour |
| Emergency Response | $135.00 | |
| Guzzler or equivalent (Operator and mileage not included) | $140.00 | Hour |
| Emergency Response | $160.00 | |
| Vacuum Truck Washout (Residue Only with Minimal Solids) | $350.00 plus insale disposal | |
| Dump Truck, to 16 Cubic Yards (Driver and mileage not included) | $55.00 | Hour |
| End-Dump Trailer with OTR (Driver and mileage not included) | $105.00 | Hour |
| Water Truck (Driver and mileage not included) | $65.00 | Hour |
| Box Trailer, Greater than 40, without Tractor | $350.00 | Day |
| Over-The-Road (OTR) Tractor (Driver, mileage, and permits not included) | $95.00 | Hour |
| OTR Standby (Not to exceed $560.00/Day) | $70.00 | Hour |
| OTR with 50-Ton Lowboy (Driver, mileage, and permits not included) | $125.00 | Hour |
| OTR with Roll Off Frame (Driver, mileage, and permits not included) | $115.00 | Hour |
| Roll Off Truck, Tri-axle with Tarp (Driver, mileage, and permits not included) | $95.00 | Hour |
| Vacuum Box (25 cubic yard) | $50.00 | Day |
| Roll-off Box (25 cubic yard) | $20.00 | Day |
| Liners, Roll-off | $35.00 | Each |
| Tank, Frac | $78.00 | Day |
| Frac Tank Containment Berm | $48.00 | Day |
| Tank, Poly Frac, 6,000-7,000 Gallons | $38.00 | Day |

**Heavy Equipment: (Does not include operator or fuel)**

- **Fuel for all heavy equipment will be charged at Cost + 20%**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Backhoe, Rubber Tire | $485.00 | Day |
| Forklift, to 5,500 LB Capacity | $175.00 | Day |
| Mini-Excavator | $385.00 | Day |
| Skid Steer Loader | $385.00 | Day |
| Cat 312 excavator or equivalent | $95.00 | Hour |
| Cat 316 excavator or equivalent | $110.00 | Hour |
| Cat 320 excavator or equivalent | $120.00 | Hour |
| Cat D4 dozer or equivalent | $75.00 | Hour |
| Cat D5 dozer or equivalent | $90.00 | Hour |
| Cat D6 dozer or equivalent | $160.00 | Hour |
| Cat D6R dozer or equivalent | $195.00 | Hour |

**Vessels:** Charged daily

| Length | At Least | 10' | 16' | 18' | 24' | 28' | 30' Plus |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Less Than | 16' | 18' | 24' | 28' | 32' | Barge |
| Motor Power | Over 300 HP | | | | $720.00 | $850.00 | $900.00 |
| | 150 HP to 300 HP | | | $500.00 | $610.00 | $750.00 | |
| | 90 HP to Less Than 150 HP | | $425.00 | $475.00 | $550.00 | $650.00 | |
| | 50 HP to Less Than 90 HP | $325.00 | $390.00 | $425.00 | $475.00 | | |
| | Less Than 50 HP | $200.00 | $250.00 | | | | |
| | Go-Devil Motor | $250.00 | $300.00 | | | | |
| | No Motor | $110.00 | $140.00 | | | | |

**Goo-Gobbler Skimming Vessels:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 17' x 9' Non-Self Propelled Barge, 500-Gallon Storage (Operator not included) | $1,100.00 | Day |
| 21' Twin Motor Vessel, 25 BBL Storage (Operator not included) | $3,250.00 | Day |
| 28' Twin Motor Vessel, 35 BBL Storage (Operator not included) | $3,850.00 | Day |

- Fuel and two cycle oil for all vessels will be charged at Cost + 20%
- Vessels are equipped with paddles and personal flotation devices for **USES** personnel

**Trailers:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Response Trailer, Greater than 40' | $650.00 | Day |
| 28' - 40' Response Trailer (Enclosed) | $550.00 | Day |
| 32' - 35' Response Trailer (Enclosed) | $450.00 | Day |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 28' - 31' Response Trailer (Enclosed) | $350.00 | Day |
| 20' - 27' Response Trailer (Enclosed) | $300.00 | Day |
| Response Trailer, Less than 20' (Enclosed) | $250.00 | Day |
| ATV (4-wheeler) Trailer | $50.00 | Day |
| ATV (4-wheeler) Trailer, All-Terrain | $75.00 | Day |
| Boom Trailer | $150.00 | Day |
| Boom Trailer with Work Boat, Motor, Pump, Spill Supplies | $350.00 | Day |
| Box Trailer (Greater than 40') | $350.00 | Day |
| Bunk Trailer, Mobile (12-16 Bunks) | $750.00 | Day |
| Command/Communications Trailer, 45' - 53' | $1,100.00 | Day |
| Command/Communications Trailer, 36' - 44' | $750.00 | Day |
| Command/Communications Trailer, 28' - 35' | $650.00 | Day |
| Confined Space Rescue Trailer (Equipment not included) | $350.00 | Day |
| Cook Trailer | $225.00 | Day |
| Equipment Trailer, Bumper-Pull, Greater than 20' | $200.00 | Day |
| Equipment Trailer, Bumper-Pull, Less than 20' | $175.00 | Day |
| Equipment Trailer, Gooseneck with Hydraulic Crane | $350.00 | Day |
| Equipment Trailer, Gooseneck Greater than 20', Dual Tandem Axle, 20K GVWR or Greater | $275.00 | Day |
| Equipment Trailer, Gooseneck Greater than 20', Low ProfileTandem Axle, 20K GVWR | $225.00 | Day |
| Freezer Trailer-mounted walk-in with generator (ice not included) | $250.00 | Day |
| Hazardous Categorization (HazCat) Lab Trailer | $650.00 | Day |
| Oil Spill Trailer (Enclosed) with Work Boat, Boom, Spill Supplies | $350.00 | Day |
| Tanker, MC-307 Stainless Steel | $350.00 | Day |
| Travel Trailer | $275.00 | Day |
| **PUMPS, HOSE, FITTINGS AND ASSOCIATED EQUIPMENT** | | |
| **Pumps and Pumping Equipment** | | |
| **Chemical Pumps and Equipment** | | |
| Air Diaphragm Pump, 2" Kynar | $450.00 | Day |
| Air Diaphragm Pump, 1" Polyethylene | $175.00 | Day |
| Air Diaphragm Pump, 2" Polyethylene | $275.00 | Day |
| Air Diaphragm Pump, 3" Polyethylene | $350.00 | Day |
| Air Diaphragm Pump, 2" Stainless Steel | $300.00 | Day |
| Chemical Pump, Manual | $25.00 | Day |
| Venturi Jet Pump, CPVC | $250.00 | Day |
| Venturi Jet Pump, Stainless | $175.00 | Day |
| Venturi Jet Pump, Cast Iron | $100.00 | Day |
| Venturi Jet Pump, Forged Steel | $100.00 | Day |
| LPG / Anhydrous Ammonia Pump, 3" | $800.00 | Day + Rebuild |
| Vane Pump, 2" Stainless Steel | $350.00 | Day |
| Vane Pump, 3" Stainless Steel | $450.00 | Day |
| Compressor, Corken | $1,300.00 | Day + Rebuild |
| Hydraulic Power Pack for Oil Skimmer | $100.00 | Day |
| Hydraulic Power Pack to 25hp | $350.00 | Day |
| Hydraulic Power Pack, 25.1 to 50hp | $450.00 | Day |
| **Petroleum Pumps and Equipment** | | |
| Air Diaphragm Pump, 1" Aluminum | $100.00 | Day |
| Air Diaphragm Pump, 2" Aluminum | $150.00 | Day |
| Air Diaphragm Pump, 3" Aluminum | $175.00 | Day |
| Fuel Pump, 12 Volt | $50.00 | Day |
| Rotary Petroleum Pump, Manual | $25.00 | Day |
| Vane Pump, 2" Stainless Steel | $350.00 | Day |
| Vane Pump, 3" Stainless Steel | $450.00 | Day |
| Hydraulic Power Pack for Oil Skimmer | $100.00 | Day |
| Hydraulic Power Pack to 25hp | $350.00 | Day |
| Hydraulic Power Pack, 25.1 to 50hp | $450.00 | Day |
| **Miscellaneous Pumps and Equipment** | | |
| Bulldog Pump | $60.00 | Day |
| Chemical Pump, Manual | $25.00 | Day |
| Diaphragm Pump, 3" Diesel | $225.00 | Day |
| Diaphragm Pump, 2" Diesel | $175.00 | Day |
| Drum Pump, Disposable | $25.00 | Each |
| Lutz Pump, 1" | $125.00 | Day |
| Submersible Pump, to 1" | $150.00 | Day |
| Trash Pump, 2" Diesel | $100.00 | Day |
| Trash Pump, 3" Diesel | $135.00 | Day |
| Trash Pump, 2" Gas | $90.00 | Day |
| Trash Pump, 3" Gas | $110.00 | Day |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Hose:** | | |
| **Chemical Hose:** | | |
| Chemical Hose, Stainless Steel Braided, 2" | $20.00 | Foot/Day |
| Chemical Hose, Teflon, 2" | $20.00 | Foot/Day |
| Chemical Hose, UHMWP or equivalent, 1" | $6.00 | Foot/Day |
| Chemical Hose, UHMWP or equivalent, 2" | $8.00 | Foot/Day |
| Chemical Hose, UHMWP or equivalent, 3" | $10.00 | Foot/Day |
| Chlorine Hose | $40.00 | Foot/Day+Hydrotest |
| LPG / Anhydrous Ammonia Hose | $20.00 | Foot/Day |
| **Petroleum Hose:** | | |
| Petroleum Hose, 1" | $1.50 | Foot/Day |
| Petroleum Hose, 2" | $2.00 | Foot/Day |
| Petroleum Hose, 3" | $2.50 | Foot/Day |
| **Miscellaneous Hose:** | | |
| Air Compressor Hose, 3/4", 50' | $15.00 | Day |
| Corrugated Polyethylene Hose, Flexible, 4" - 6" | $1.95 | Foot/Job |
| Fire Hose, 1.5" - 3.0" | $0.95 | Foot/Day |
| Fire Hose, 4.0" - 5.0" | $1.25 | Foot/Day |
| Hydraulic Hose | $2.50 | Foot/Day |
| Discharge Hose (Lay-flat hose), 1.5"-3.0", 25' | $15.00 | Day |
| Steam Hose, 1" | $1.00 | Foot/Day |
| Steam Hose, 2" | $1.50 | Foot/Day |
| Ventilation Duct Hose, 12" - 18", 25' | $50.00 | Day |
| Ventilation Duct Hose, 19" - 24", 25' | $75.00 | Day |
| Water Hose, 1/2" - 3/4", 50' | $25.00 | Job |
| **Associated Fittings and Capping Kits:** | | |
| **Capping Kits:** | | |
| Bells Emergency Unloading Valve | $350.00 | Day |
| Capping Kit, Chlorine, "A" | $550.00 | Day + gasket replacement |
| Capping Kit, Chlorine "B" | $550.00 | Day + gasket replacement |
| Capping Kit, Chlorine "C" | $550.00 | Day + gasket replacement |
| Capping Kit, $H_2S$ | $550.00 | Day + gasket replacement |
| Capping Kit, Midland | $850.00 | Day + gasket replacement |
| Cylinder Coffin | $750.00 | Day |
| Trident Quick Frame Magnetic Patch | $350.00 | Day |
| Conversion Kit, Metric Thread to Standard Pipe Thread | $350.00 | Day |
| Drum Vacuum, 2" Stainless Steel | $250.00 | Day |
| Fittings Charge for Transfers | $300.00 | Day |
| Fittings Charge for High Pressure Transfers | $450.00 | Day |
| Flowmeter, 2" Stainless Steel | $175.00 | Day |
| **Gaskets:** | | |
| 1" Teflon/Viton | $6.00 | Each |
| 1" Other Materials | $2.00 | Each |
| 1.5" Teflon/Viton | $8.00 | Each |
| 1.5" Other Materials | $3.00 | Each |
| 2" Teflon/Viton | $10.00 | Each |
| 2" Other Materials | $3.00 | Each |
| 3" Teflon/Viton | $12.00 | Each |
| 3" Other Materials | $4.00 | Each |
| 4" Teflon/Viton | $19.00 | Each |
| 4" Other Materials | $5.00 | Each |
| 6" Teflon/Viton | $38.00 | Each |
| 6" Other Materials | $6.00 | Each |
| Gaskel Cutter Kit | $50.00 | Day |
| Gaskel Dome Lid, Teflon/Viton | $250.00 | Each |
| Gaskel Dome Lid, Other Materials | $100.00 | Each |
| Gaskel Material | $200.00 | 2' square sheet |
| High Pressure Gauge Test Kit | $75.00 | Day |
| Lid Loc, Dome Clamp Set (MC-405/306 Model) | $300.00 | Day |
| Lid Loc, Dome Clamp Set (MC-407/307 Model) | $350.00 | Day |
| Nitrogen Purge System (includes 1 nitrogen cylinder) | $350.00 | Job |
| Rupture Disc | $75.00 | Each |
| Rupture Disc, ICD Intermodal Container | $175.00 | Each |
| Sight Glass, 2" Stainless Steel | $100.00 | Day |
| Steam Gate Valve, 1" (800#) | $20.00 | Day |
| Steam Gate Valve, 2" (800#) | $30.00 | Day |
| Stinger, Stainless Steel or Polyethylene | $65.00 | Day |

*Upon completion of projects involving chemical transfers, equipment such as pumps, hoses, gaskets, elastomers, valves, etc. will be subject to replacement/rebuilding. Any repairs, including pump rebuilds, will be invoiced at cost with no mark-up.*

## BOOM, SKIMMERS AND SORBENTS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Boom:** | | |
| 20" Containment Boom | $1.95 | Foot/Day |
| 18" Containment Boom | $1.50 | Foot/Day |
| 10" - 12" Containment Boom | $1.25 | Foot/Day |
| 4" - 6" Containment Boom | $1.00 | Foot/Day |
| Containment Boom Magnetic Hull Connector | $60.00 | Day |
| Boom Anchors | | |
| 22 Pound | $75.00 | Job |
| 40 Pound | $125.00 | Job |
| 65 Pound | $250.00 | Job |
| Anchor Marker Buoy | $40.00 | Job |
| Boom Lights, Electric Strobe | $20.00 | Day |
| Boom Lights, 12-Hour Chemical | $8.00 | Each |
| **Skimmers:** | | |
| Skimmer, Drum, 24" | $650.00 | Day |
| Skimmer, Drum, 36" | $750.00 | Day |
| Skimmer, Duck Bill | $25.00 | Day |
| Skimmer, Weir, 18" to 24" | $125.00 | Day |
| **Sorbents:** | | |
| Astrogel | $140.00 | Bag |
| Bio-Sorb | $90.00 | Bale |
| Cell U-Sorb | $30.00 | Bag |
| Chemsorb Pillows | $18.00 | Each |
| Floor Dry | $16.00 | Bag |
| Industrial Mat, 3' x 150' | $225.00 | Each |
| Nature's Broom Absorbent, 40 lbs | $15.00 | Bag |
| Oil Gator | $28.00 | Bag |
| Oil Snare, Loose | $60.00 | 15 lb. Box |
| Oil Snare, Rope, 50' Section | $80.00 | Bag |
| Sorbent Boom | | |
| 5" x 10' Section (4 Sections per Bag) | $105.00 | Bag |
| 8" x 10' Section (4 Sections per Bag) | $155.00 | Bag |
| Sorbent Pads, Chemical, 100 per bale | $75.00 | Bale |
| Sorbent Pads, Petroleum, 100 per bale | $60.00 | Bale |
| Sorbent Roll, 3' x 100' | $120.00 | Roll |
| Sorbent Sweeps | $135.00 | Bale |
| Vermiculite, 4 cubic feet | $35.00 | Bag |

## HEALTH, SAFETY, MONITORING AND PERSONNEL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Protective Clothing:** | | |
| **Suits and Coveralls:** | | |
| Chemical Resistant Suit, CPF-2 or Equivalent | $65.00 | Each |
| Chemical Resistant Suit, CPF-3 or Equivalent | $85.00 | Each |
| Chemical Resistant Suit, CPF-3 Fully Encapsulating | $190.00 | Each |
| Chemical Resistant Suit, CPF-3 (Encapsulating with Breathing Air Pass-Through) | $150.00 | Each |
| Chemical Resistant Suit, CPF-4 or Equivalent | $90.00 | Each |
| Chemical Resistant Suit, CPF-4 Fully Encapsulating | $235.00 | Each |
| Chemical Resistant Suit, CPF-4 (Encapsulating with Breathing Air Pass-Through) | $165.00 | Each |
| Chemical Resistant Suit, Tychem BR or Equivalent | $105.00 | Each |
| Chemical Resistant Suit, Tychem BR, Fully Encapsulating | $285.00 | Each |
| Firefighter Structural Turn-out Gear/Bunker Gear | $300.00 | Day |
| Flame Retardant Coveralls | $25.00 | Day |
| Level A, Disposable | $1,100.00 | Each |
| Level A, Disposable equipped with Breathing Air Pass-Through | $1,660.00 | Each |
| Level A, Flash Suit, Disposable | $3,325.00 | Each |
| Level D Modified (Includes 2 Tyvek/NexGen or poly-coated Tyvek coveralls & 2 pair of PVC, Nitrile or Neoprene gloves) | $50.00 | Man/Day |
| Level D Modified (Includes 2 CPF-2 coveralls and 2 pair of PVC, Nitrile or Neoprene gloves) | $140.00 | Man/Day |
| Responder (DuPont) with attached booties and gloves | $385.00 | Each |
| Responder (DuPont) Fully Encapsulating | $485.00 | Each |
| Thermopro (DuPont) coverall flash and chemical protection | $475.00 | Each |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tyvek/NexGen | $12.00 | Each |
| Tyvek Suit, PVC Coated (QC or Equivalent) | $16.00 | Each |
| **Gloves:** | | |
| Gloves, Butyl, with inner gloves | $55.00 | Pair |
| Gloves, Inner | $1.00 | Pair |
| Gloves, Leather | $8.50 | Pair |
| Gloves, PVC, Nitrile, Neoprene, with inner gloves | $8.00 | Pair |
| Gloves, Natural Rubber/Neoprene Blend | $3.00 | Pair |
| Gloves, SilverShield or Equivalent | $6.00 | Pair |
| Gloves, Viton, with inner gloves | $76.00 | Pair |
| Gloves, PVA, with inner gloves | $35.00 | Pair |
| Gloves, Barrier, with inner gloves | $7.50 | Pair |
| Gloves, Cryogenic | $165.00 | Pair |
| Gloves, Level IV Puncture/Cut Resistant gloves | $80.00 | Pair |
| **Boots and Boot Covers:** | | |
| Boot, Chemical Resistant with Steel Toe | $20.00 | Pair/Day |
| Boot, Level A, Chemical Resistant with Steel Toe (Bata or Equivalent) | $30.00 | Pair/Day |
| Boot Covers, Latex | $8.00 | Pair |
| Boot Covers, SilverShield or Equivalent | $10.00 | Pair |
| Puncture Resistant Insoles | $15.00 | Pair |
| Metatarsal Guard | $10.00 | Pair/Day |
| **Miscellaneous:** | | |
| Chainsaw Chaps | $20.00 | Day |
| Level A Suit Pressure Test Kit | $35.00 | Test |
| Muffs, Hearing Protection, 3 Position | $5.00 | Day |
| Personal Flotation Device (For non boat crew personnel) | $15.00 | Day |
| Rain Suit | $20.00 | Each |
| Safety Vest, Fluorescent | $5.00 | Day |
| Snake Guards | $10.00 | Day |
| Splash Shield/Full Face Shield | $5.00 | Day |
| Survival Coat, Cold Weather/Flotation | $20.00 | Day |
| Survival Suit, Cold Weather/Flotation | $45.00 | Day |
| Tape, Chemical Resistant | $35.00 | Roll |
| Tape, Duct | $9.00 | Roll |
| Waders, Chest | $40.00 | Day |
| **Fall Protection and Confined Space Entry Equipment:** | | |
| Confined Space Rescue Kit | $50.00 | Day |
| Confined Space Rescue Trailer (Equipment not included) | $350.00 | Day |
| Full Body Harness | $35.00 | Day |
| Life Safety Rope | $1.25 | Foot |
| Lock Out/Tag Out Kit | $50.00 | Job |
| Retrieval Tripod with Winch | $200.00 | Day |
| Stokes Stretcher with Flotation Kit | $100.00 | Day |
| Sked Rescue Stretcher W/Backboard (poly) | $100.00 | Day |
| Tank Car Entry Ladder | $30.00 | Day |
| **Respiratory Protection:** | | |
| Air Hose 50' | $12.00 | Section/Day |
| Breathing Air Trailer (Does not include ancillary equipment) | $300.00 | Day |
| Cascade System | | |
| Per Person including hip mounted unit, 50' air hose and mask | $225.00 | Day |
| Cascade System Bottle Refill | $25.00 | Bottle |
| Dust Mask, Disposable | $2.00 | Each |
| Porta Count Fit Test | $20.00 | Test |
| Porta Count Fit Test Analyzer | $100.00 | Day |
| Respirator, Advantage 1000 Chem/Bio APR | $125.00 | Day |
| Respirator, Disposable, N-95 | $3.00 | Each |
| Respirator, Disposable, P-100 Particulate | $12.00 | Each |
| Respirator, Full Face APR | $60.00 | Day |
| Respirator Cartridges, Advantage 1000 Chem/Bio | $120.00 | Each |
| Respirator Cartridges, Mercury/P-100 | $60.00 | Pair |
| Respirator Cartridges, Organic Vapor/Acid Gas/ P-100 | $40.00 | Pair |
| Respirator Cartridges, P-100 Particulate | $17.00 | Pair |
| Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA), Industrial | $225.00 | Day |
| Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA), NFPA Rated | $350.00 | Day |
| SCBA Bottle Refill | $20.00 | Bottle |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Traffic Control Equipment:** | | |
| Traffic Control Trailer with barrels, cones, signs, sign lights, signal flags, etc. for 0.25 - 1.0 mile of lane closure | $1,100.00 | Day |
| Individual barrels, cones, signs, sign lights, signal flags, etc. for less than 0.25 or greater than 1.0 mile lane closure | $25.00 | Each/Day |
| Traffic Barricades, Water Filled | $35.00 | Day |
| Flashing Arrow Trailer, Solar Powered | $250.00 | Day |
| Traffic Wand LED Light | $10.00 | Day |
| Traffic Safety Vest | $5.00 | Day |
| Traffic Control Supervisor | $75.00/Hour | $112.50/OT Rate |
| Traffic Control Technician | $55.00/Hour | $82.50/OT Rate |
| **Field Instrumentation and Related Supplies:** | | |
| **Air Monitoring Equipment:** | | |
| 4 Gas Meter Plus PID | $275.00 | Day |
| Benzene Meter | $300.00 | Day |
| Compound-specific filter tube | $15.00 | Each |
| Colorimetric Detector Tube | $16.00 | Each |
| Colorimetric Tube Pump | $75.00 | Day |
| Combustible Gas Indicator/4-Gas Meter | $125.00 | Day |
| Jerome 431-X Portable Mercury Vapor Analyzer | $275.00 | Day |
| Labbratory Analysis for Filter Tubes, Vacuum Canisters and Tedlar Bags | Cost + 20% | |
| Lumex Mercury Analyzer | $750.00 | Day |
| Miran Sapphire Portable Ambient Air Analyzer | $750.00 | Day |
| OVA (FID) | $300.00 | Day |
| OVM (PID) | $250.00 | Day |
| OVM (PID), ppbRAE | $300.00 | Day |
| Random Aerosol Monitor (Mini Ram) | $150.00 | Day |
| Sampling Pump, Personnel | $50.00 | Day |
| Sampling Tube, Charcoal | $10.00 | Tube |
| Sampling Tube, PUF | $30.00-50.00 | Tube |
| Sampling Tube, Silica Gel | $18.00 | Tube |
| Sampling Tube, TDT | $75.00 | Tube |
| Sampling Tube, Teflon/Tygon, to 1/4" I.D. | $4.00 | Foot |
| Tedlar Bag | $60.00 | Bag |
| Toxic Gas Detector, Multiple Gases | $225.00 | Day |
| Toxic Gas Detector, Single Gas | $150.00 | Day |
| Toxic Gas Detector, Single Gas - Personal | $35.00 | Day |
| Vacuum Canister | $55.00 | Canister |
| Weather Station, Portable with Computer Interphase | $225.00 | Day |
| **Testing/Sampling Equipment:** | | |
| Baller, Polyethylene (Disposable) | $20.00 | Each |
| Biological Threat Alert Kit | $250.00 | Day |
| Biological Threat Tests | $75.00 | Each |
| Clor-N-Oil Test Kit | $30.00 | Each |
| Clor-N-Soil Test Kit | $42.00 | Each |
| Clor-D-Tect Test Kit | $36.00 | Each |
| Coliwasa, Disposable Glass | $18.00 | Each |
| Conductivity Meter | $75.00 | Day |
| HazCat Testing | | |
| Hazardous Categorization (HazCat) Lab Trailer | $650.00 | Day |
| HazCat Kit | $75.00 | Day |
| Portable Vented Hood with Explosion Proof Exhaust Fan | $150.00 | Day |
| Sample (7 Step Process for Unknowns) | $6.00 | Sample |
| Additional Tests | $1.00 | Each |
| Cyanide Test Kit | $65.00 | Kit |
| Interface Probe, Oil/Water | $175.00 | Day |
| Ohm Meter for Ground Testing | $100.00 | Day |
| pH Indicator Spray | $15.00 | Liter |
| pH Indicator Strips | $35.00 | Pack |
| pH Meter | $75.00 | Day |
| pH Pen | $30.00 | Day |
| Radiation Survey Meter | $150.00 | Day |
| Sample Bottles, 4-12 ounce | $6.00 | Each |
| Sample Bottles, 16-32 ounce | $8.00 | Each |
| Sample Bottles, VOC | $12.00 | Each |
| Sample Kit | $30.00 | Each |
| Soil Auger, Stainless Steel | $55.00 | Day |
| Thermometer, Infrared Laser | $65.00 | Day |

## TOOLS AND RELATED EQUIPMENT, HAND AND POWER

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Air Compressor to 12 CFM | $65.00 | Day |
| Air Compressor, trailer mounted (110 - 185 CFM) | $225.00 | Day |
| Air Compressor, trailer mounted (250 CFM) | $275.00 | Day |
| Air Horn | $50.00 | Day |
| Blower, Leaf | $80.00 | Day |
| Chain, 3/8" to 5/8", 25' | $10.00 | Day |
| Chain Saw | $85.00 | Day |
| Chop Saw | $85.00 | Day |
| Chop Saw Blade | $30.00 | Each |
| Cppus Blower | $65.00 | Day |
| Cutting Torch, Gauges & Gas (1 oxygen & 1 acetylene cylinder) | $200.00 | Day |
| Drill, Pneumatic | $35.00 | Day |
| Drill Kit, Pneumatic for drilling tankers | $150.00 | Day |
| Exhaust Blower, Non-Intrinsically Safe | $45.00 | Day |
| Extension Cord, Electrical | $8.00 | Day |
| Fan, Industrial 36", 48", Non-Intrinsically Safe | $85.00 | Day |
| Fan, Intrinsically Safe Blower/Exhaust with 50' Duct | $125.00 | Day |
| Flare Stand, Portable 2" - 4" | $325.00 | Day+Assist Gas |
| Hand Tools (Shovels, Rakes, Nets, Pitchforks, etc.) | $20.00 | Each/Job |
| Hand Tools, Non-Sparking | $20.00 | Per Tool |
| Hand Tools, Pneumatic, Miscellaneous | $35.00 | Day |
| Hand Tools, Power (Skill Saw, Reciprocating Saw, Drill, Band Saw, etc.) | $25.00 | Day |
| Heat Gun | $35.00 | Day |
| Heater, Room | $25.00 | Day |
| Heater, Torpedo (fuel not included) | $50.00 | Day |
| Impact Wrench, 1" | $50.00 | Day |
| Ladder, Step or Extension | $20.00 | Day |
| Level, Construction Laser | $100.00 | Day |
| Line Jetter, 35 GPM, 2,000 PSI | $450.00 | Day |
| Nippers, Metal Cutting, Pneumatic | $60.00 | Day |
| Pallet Jack, Pneumatic | $35.00 | Day |
| Pallet Puller | $15.00 | Day |
| Pipe Cutter and Threader (Manual) | $45.00 | Day |
| Reciprocating Saw Blade | $3.00 | Each |
| Spreader, Truck Mounted (Dry to 300 lb. Capacity) | $100.00 | Day |
| Tank Gauging Stick, 10' - 12' | $10.00 | Day |
| Tape Measure, 100' - 300' | $5.00 | Day |
| Tape, Oil Gauging (1/2" x 75') | $20.00 | Day |
| Tape, Roller Wheel | $10.00 | Day |
| Tool Kit, Manual, SAE/Metric | $25.00 | Day |
| Vise, Portable Pipe | $25.00 | Day |
| Weed Eater, Industrial | $85.00 | Day |
| Weed Eater, Industrial, with Tiller Attachment | $95.00 | Day |
| Welding Machine, Portable with rods, hood, hand tools, etc. | $275.00 | Day |
| Wheelbarrow | $25.00 | Day |

## DECONTAMINATION, CLEANING SUPPLIES AND NEUTRALIZING AGENTS

**Biological Decontamination Equipment:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Degreaser, Foaming for Food-Handling Surfaces | $16.00 | Quart |
| Foamer, Pump Sprayer | $35.00 | Day |
| Foamer, 10-gallon (Pneumatic) | $175.00 | Day |
| Foamer, 25-gallon (Pneumatic) | $225.00 | Day |
| Fogger/Fumigator, Pneumatic | $225.00 | Day |
| Hand Sanitizer, 2-oz | $4.00 | Bottle |
| Hand Sanitizer, 8-oz | $8.00 | Bottle |
| RelyOn Disinfectant | $26.50 | Pound of Powder |
| RelyOn Tablets (50 Tablets) | $37.50 | Jar |
| Sterilex Ultra Kleen Disinfectant | $55.00 | Gallon |
| Virkon S Disinfectant | $10.00 | Pound of Powder |

**Decontamination Equipment:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Brushes, Decontamination/Scrub | $15.00 | Job |
| Brushes, Decontamination/Scrub with 4' - 6' Handle | $20.00 | Job |
| Containment Pool, Pop-up (20 gallons) | $115.00 | Each |
| Containment Pool, Pop-up (100 gallons) | $160.00 | Each |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Emergency Shower, Portable | $100.00 | Day |
| Eye Wash Station, Portable | $20.00 | Day |
| Personnel Decon Station (1 poly pool, brushes, decon solution, rubber matting, 2 pump sprayers) | $95.00 | Job |
| Pool, Decontamination (Disposable) | $25.00 | Job |
| Pool, Decontamination, 25' x 50' (Multi-Use) | $275.00 | Day |
| Pool, Decontamination, 25' x 100' (Multi-Use) | $425.00 | Day |
| Sprayer, Pump | $38.00 | Job |
| **Cleaning Supplies, Neutralizing Agents and Inoculants:** | | |
| Alcohol, Isopropyl (Pesticide Grade) | $20.00 | Liter |
| Bleach, Household Strength (5%) | $8.00 | Gallon |
| Citric Acid, 50 lbs | $55.00 | Bag |
| Citrus Cleaner | $18.00 | Gallon |
| "D-Limonene" | $26.00 | Gallon |
| Degreaser, Foaming for Food Handling Surfaces | $15.00 | Quart |
| Degreaser, General Purpose Petroleum Based | $25.00 | Gallon |
| Degreaser, Hot Tank, 55-Gallon Drum | $515.00 | Drum |
| Degreaser, Hot Tank | $12.00 | Gallon |
| Degreaser, VC Cleaner | $18.00 | Gallon |
| Degreaser, "Walter", 55-Gallon Drum | $526.00 | Drum |
| Degreaser, "Walter" | $18.00 | Gallon |
| Detergent (Dawn, Joy, etc.) | $4.00 | 12 oz |
| Detergent, Liqui-Nox | $25.00 | Quart |
| Detergent, Phosphate Free (Alconox, Alcojel), 4 lbs | $35.00 | Box |
| Ferrous Sulfate, 50 lbs | $35.00 | Bag |
| Hand Cleaner | $5.00 | Tube |
| Hydrochloric/Muratic Acid (Minimum 30% Strength) | $7.00 | Gallon |
| Hydrochloric/Muratic Acid, 55-Gallon Drum | $185.00 | Drum |
| Hydrogen Peroxide, 55-Gallon Drum | $310.00 | Drum |
| "Less-Than-Ten" | $225.00 | 5 Gallons |
| Lime, Agricultural, 50 lbs | $12.00 | Bag |
| Lime, Hydrated, 50 lbs | $12.00 | Bag |
| Lubricant/Rust Inhibitor (WD-40, LPS, Liquid Wrench, etc.) | $25.00 | Gallon |
| Lubricant/Rust Inhibitor (WD-40, LPS, Liquid Wrench, etc.) | $9.00 | 12-oz Spray |
| Micro Blaze | $225.00 | 5 Gallons |
| Micro Blaze | $2,260.00 | 55-Gallon Drum |
| Simple Green | $18.00 | Gallon |
| Simple Green | $85.00 | 5 Gallons |
| Simple Green, 55-Gallon Drum | $750.00 | Drum |
| Super Clean | $18.00 | Gallon |
| Soda Ash, 50 lbs | $16.00 | Bag |
| Sodium Bicarbonate, 50 lbs (Industrial Grade) | $22.00 | Bag |
| Sodium Hydroxide Solution (Minimum 50% Strength) | $8.00 | Gallon |
| Sodium Hydroxide Solution, 55-Gallon Drum | $250.00 | Drum |
| Sodium Hypochlorite Solution (Minimum 10% Strength) | $5.00 | Gallon |
| Sodium Hypochlorite Solution, 55-Gallon Drum | $150.00 | Drum |
| Trisodium Phosphate, 5 lbs | $12.00 | Bag |
| Trisodium Phosphate, 50 lbs | $80.00 | Bag |
| **Mercury Spill Control Equipment:** | | |
| Carpet Knives | $15.00 | Each |
| Exhaust Blower | $35.00 | Day |
| Heat Gun, Electric | $35.00 | Day |
| Heater, Room | $25.00 | Day |
| Heater, Torpedo (fuel not included) | $50.00 | Day |
| Jerome 431-X Portable Mercury Vapor Analyzer | $275.00 | Day |
| Lumex Mercury Analyzer | $750.00 | Day |
| Mercon Solution | $55.00 | Gallon |
| Mercon Solution, 55-Gallon Drum | $2,200.00 | Drum |
| Mercon Wipes (Package of 70) | $65.00 | Each |
| CS-102, 55-Gallon Drum | $2,000.00 | Drum |
| CS-102, 1-Gallon | $60.00 | Gallon |
| Mercury Granular Absorbent | $130.00 | 2,500 grams |
| Mercury Granular Absorbent | $65.00 | 1,000 grams |
| Mercury Indicator Powder | $55.00 | 250 grams |
| Mercury Vacuum | $225.00 | Day |
| Torch, Propane | $20.00 | Day |
| Propane Cylinders, 20 oz | $6.00 | Each |

## FIREFIGHTING EQUIPMENT

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Fire Extinguishers:** | | |
| Fire Extinguisher, Dry Chemical 20 lb unit | $10.00 | Day |
| Refill (If used) | $35.00 | Each |
| Fire Extinguisher, PKP 20 lb unit | $15.00 | Day |
| Refill (If used) | $100.00 | Each |
| Fire Extinguisher, PKP 350 lb wheeled unit | $150.00 | Day |
| Refill (If used) | $800.00 | Each |
| Fire Extinguisher, 30 lb Metal X | $20.00 | Day |
| Refill (If used) | $150.00 | Each |
| **Fire Pumps and Fire Support Trailers:** | | |
| Fire Trailer with 1,100 GPM Fire Pump | $1,500.00 | Day |
| Fire Trailer with 2,500 GPM Fire Pump | $2,000.00 | Day |
| Fire Pump, Darley 575 GPM Hercules | $750.00 | Day |
| Fire Boss (Trailer-mounted twin agent fire fighting system) | $950.00 | Day |
| Refill (If used) | $1,500.00 | Each |
| 24' Fire Support Trailer | $450.00 | Day |
| 36' Fire Support Trailer | $750.00 | Day |
| 36' Low Profile Gooseneck Trailer | $250.00 | Day |
| **Foam and Foam Equipment:** | | |
| Foam, AFFF (3%) | $150.00 | 5 Gallons |
| Foam, AFFF (3%), 55 Gallon Drum | $1,500.00 | Each |
| Foam, AR-AFFF (3 x 6%) | $165.00 | 5 Gallons |
| Foam, AR-AFFF (3 x 6%), 55 Gallon Drum | $1,550.00 | Each |
| Foam, AR-AFFF (3 x 3%) | $170.00 | 5 Gallons |
| Foam, AR-AFFF (3 x 3%), 55 Gallon Drum | $1,600.00 | Each |
| Foam, Class A (1%) | $135.00 | 5 Gallons |
| Foam, Class A (1%), 55 Gallon Drum | $1,200.00 | Each |
| Foam, X-TRA High Expansion | $150.00 | 5 Gallons |
| Foam Eductor, 1.5" 95 GPM | $100.00 | Day |
| Foam Eductor, 2.5" 250 GPM | $150.00 | Day |
| Foam Nozzle, High Expansion 25 GPM | $125.00 | Day |
| Foam Nozzle, Medium Expansion 240 GPM | $125.00 | Day |
| Foam Nozzle, 1,000 GPM Self Educting Master Stream | $125.00 | Day |
| Foam Nozzle, 500 GPM Self Educting Master Stream | $125.00 | Day |
| **Fire Nozzles and Monitors:** | | |
| Cellar Nozzle, 95 GPM | $75.00 | Day |
| Cellar Nozzle with Applicator, 95 GPM | $100.00 | Day |
| Fog Nozzle, 1.5" Automatic | $125.00 | Day |
| Fog Nozzle, Turbojet 2.5" | $175.00 | Day |
| Turbojet Nozzle, 1.5" Adjustable | $100.00 | Day |
| Monitor, 2.5" Quick Attack with 500 GPM Nozzle | $250.00 | Day |
| Monitor, 5.0" Storz Single Inlet with 1,000 GPM Nozzle | $300.00 | Day |
| Monitor, Oscillating with Nozzle, 375 GPM | $275.00 | Day |
| Monitor, Inlet with Stacked Tips, 2.5" | $300.00 | Day |
| Stacked Tips Set for Monitor | $50.00 | Day |
| Piercing Applicator, 1.5", 125 GPM (3' or 6') | $125.00 | Day |
| Daspit Tool Rim Clamp Nozzle System | $1,500.00 | Day |
| **Adapters, Fittings and Valves:** | | |
| Double Female Adapter, 2.5" | $15.00 | Day |
| Double Male Adapter, 2.5" | $15.00 | Day |
| Gated Valve, 2.5" NH | $60.00 | Day |
| Gated Wye, 2.5" x (2) 1.5" | $60.00 | Day |
| Hose Clamp, Hebert LDH | $50.00 | Day |
| Manifold, Storz LDH 5" x 6" X (4) 2.5 | $125.00 | Day |
| Manifold, Storz LDH 5" x (3) 2.5 | $125.00 | Day |
| Storz Gate Valve, LDH 6" NH X 6" | $125.00 | Day |
| Storz Gate Valve, LDH 5" Storz X 5" | $125.00 | Day |
| Storz Adapter, 2.5" NHF x 5" | $25.00 | Day |
| Storz Adapter, 4.5" Female NH x 5" | $25.00 | Day |
| Storz Adapter, 5" Female NH x 5" | $25.00 | Day |
| Storz Adapter, 6" Female NH x 5" | $25.00 | Day |
| Storz Outlet Siamese Clappered, (2) 2.5" x 5" | $25.00 | Day |
| Water Thief with (2) 1.5" x (1) 2.5" | $125.00 | Day |
| **Water Supply Equipment:** | | |
| Basket Strainer, 6" | $15.00 | Day |
| Fire Hose, 1.5" - 3.0" | $0.95 | Foot/Day |
| Fire Hose, 4.0" - 5.0" | $1.25 | Foot/Day |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Floating Strainer, 6" | $100.00 | Day |
| Suction Hose, 6" x 10' with Camlock fittings | $50.00 | Day |
| Suction Hose, 4" NH X 10' | $35.00 | Day |
| Suction Hose Strainer, 4" NH | $10.00 | Day |
| Water Tank, Folding, 2,100 gallons | $150.00 | Day |
| **Fire Service Ladders:** | | |
| Ladder, 10' Folding Attic | $35.00 | Day |
| Ladder, 14' Roof with Hooks | $35.00 | Day |
| Ladder, 24' Extension | $35.00 | Day |
| **Forcible Entry Tools:** | | |
| Axe, Flathead | $20.00 | Each/Job |
| Bolt Cutters, 18" Insulated | $20.00 | Each/Job |
| Hooligan Tool | $20.00 | Each/Job |
| Pry Bar/Pinch Bar, 51" | $20.00 | Each/Job |
| Saw, K-12 Abrasive | $150.00 | Day |
| Sledge Hammer | $20.00 | Each/Job |
| **Ventilation Equipment:** | | |
| Fan, Gasoline PPV | $150.00 | Day |
| Smoke Ejector, Electric | $200.00 | Day |
| **Miscellaneous Tools and Equipment:** | | |
| Wrench, Adjustable Hydrant | $10.00 | Day |
| Wrench, Spanner | $5.00 | Day |
| Wrench, Storz Spanner | $5.00 | Day |
| Thermal Imaging Camera with Wireless Transmission | $250.00 | Day |

## COMMUNICATIONS AND OFFICE EQUIPMENT

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cellular Phone | $15.00 | Day |
| Satellite Phone | $50.00 | Day |
| Airtime | $2.00 | Minute |
| Copier, Portable | $35.00 | Day |
| Camera, Digital | $15.00 | Day |
| Camera, Video | $75.00 | Day |
| Camera, Web | $75.00 | Day |
| Electronic Copies of Reports, Documents, Photographs on CD | $10.00 | Each |
| Fax Machine | $55.00 | Day |
| Global Positioning System Receiver | $15.00 | Day |
| Laptop Computer with Printer | $65.00 | Day |
| Radio, 2-way Hand-Held | $30.00 | Day |
| Radio, 2-way Hand-Held (Intrinsically Safe) | $60.00 | Day |
| Wireless Data Card for Remote Internet Access | $10.00 | Day |

## MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **All-Terrain Vehicles:** | | |
| ATV (4-wheeler) | $300.00 | Day |
| ATV (4-wheeler) Trailer | $50.00 | Day |
| ATV (4-wheeler) Trailer, All-Terrain | $75.00 | Day |
| ATV, Utility Vehicle (Mule, Gator or equivalent) | $375.00 | Day |
| Amphibious 8-wheel Vehicle | $550.00 | Day |
| Binoculars | $10.00 | Day |
| Bird Scare Gun with Propane Bottle | $35.00 | Day |
| Propane Bottle Refills | Cost + 20% | |
| Blast-Resistant Container Sampler | $500.00 | Day |
| Butterworth Spin-Jet Nozzle, Stainless Steel | $195.00 | Day |
| Carbon, Vapor Phase, 55-Gallon Drum | $900.00 | Drum |
| Carbon Scrubber with Pre-Filters, 750 to 1,000-Gallon Unit | $500.00 | Day |
| Cartridge Filters, Replacement for Pre-Filters | Cost + 20% | |
| Carbon, Replacement | Cost + 20% | |
| Containment Berm, Portable (10' 15' x 10' 15') | $30.00 | Day |
| Containment Berm, Portable (10' 12' x 50') | $48.00 | Day |
| **Drums and Small Containers:** | | |
| 95-Gallon Poly Overpack | $250.00 | Each |
| 85-Gallon Steel Recovery | $225.00 | Each |
| 55-Gallon Closed/Open-top Steel (New) | $85.00 | Each |
| 55-Gallon Closed/Open-Top Poly (New) | $85.00 | Each |
| 30-Gallon Closed/Open-top Steel (New) | $110.00 | Each |
| 30-Gallon Closed/Open-top Poly (New) | $75.00 | Each |
| 15-Gallon Closed/Open-Top Poly (New) | $65.00 | Each |
| 20-Gallon Pollution Can (New) | $25.00 | Each |
| 5-Gallon Bucket with Lid | $14.00 | Each |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 5-Gallon Lab-Pack Bucket with Screw Top | $28.00 | Each |
| Box, Cubic Yard | $105.00 | Each |
| Box, Lab Pack, 55-Gallon | $35.00 | Each |
| Drum Dolly | $25.00 | Day |
| Drum Insert, 55-Gallon (Polyethylene) | $35.00 | Each |
| Drum Labels and Placards | $2.00 | Each |
| Drum Lift | $20.00 | Day |
| Drum Liners, 1.8 mil | $0.95 | Each |
| Drum Liners, 3.0 mil | $1.35 | Each |
| Drum Liners, 6.0 mil | $2.30 | Each |
| Drum Pump - Disposable | $30.00 | Each |
| Drum Wrench, Non-Sparking | $10.00 | Day |
| Fan, Cool Mist | $50.00 | Day |
| Fence, Construction Safety, 100' | $65.00 | Roll |
| Fence, Silt, 100' | $55.00 | Roll |
| Flare Stand, Portable 2" - 4" | $325.00 | Day |
| **Generators, Power/Electrical:** | | |
| Generator to 4 KW | $125.00 | Day |
| Generator 4.1 to 8 KW | $175.00 | Day |
| Generator, 8.1 to 15 KW | $225.00 | Day |
| Generator, 15.1 to 25 KW | $275.00 | Day |
| Generator, 25.1 to 35 KW | $325.00 | Day |
| Generator, 35.1 to 45 KW | $375.00 | Day |
| Generator, 45.1 to 55 KW | $400.00 | Day |
| Generator, 55.1 to 65 KW | $450.00 | Day |
| Grounding/Bonding Equipment, Rods and Cables | $10.00 | Each/Day |
| Hose Wrap, 2" | $3.00 | Per 25' |
| Hose Wrap, 4" | $9.00 | Per 25' |
| Inverter to 1000 Watts | $10.00 | Day |
| **Labels and Forms:** | | |
| Drum Labels and Placards | $2.00 | Each |
| Form, Bill of Lading | $5.00 | Each |
| Form, Waste Manifest | $5.00 | Each |
| Leak Detection Liquid, Joint (8-ounce) | $10.00 | Day |
| **Lighting:** | | |
| Flashlight, Intrinsically Safe | $12.00 | Day |
| Flashlight, Non-Intrinsically Safe | $6.00 | Day |
| Flood Light, Explosion Proof | $100.00 | Day |
| Light Plant, Trailer Mounted | $250.00 | Day |
| Light Stand, Portable | $35.00 | Day |
| Streamlight "Lite Box" 20 Watt Hand Lantern | $20.00 | Day |
| Lock Out/Tag Out Kit | $50.00 | Job |
| NFPA 704 Marking System, Magnetic | $10.00 | Day |
| Pallet | $20.00 | Job |
| Paste, Kolor Kut | $8.00 | Tube |
| Plugging, Epoxy Stick | $12.00 | Each |
| Plugging/Patching Kit | $50.00 | Plug/Patch |
| Polyethylene Bags, 6 mil (50" x 33") | $85.00 | Roll of 50 |
| Polyethylene Sheeting, 20' x 100', 4 mil | $85.00 | Roll |
| Polyethylene Sheeting, 20' x 100', 6 mil | $105.00 | Roll |
| Polyethylene Sheeting, 40' x 100', 4 mil | $160.00 | Roll |
| Polyethylene Sheeting, 40' x 100', 6 mil | $195.00 | Roll |
| **Pressure Washing Equipment:** | | |
| Hydroblaster, to 10,000 psi | $575.00 | Day |
| Hydroblaster, 10,001 to 20,000 psi | $675.00 | Day |
| Pressure Washer | $150.00 | Day |
| Pressure Washer Hose, 50' (3,500 psi) | $25.00 | Day |
| Pressure Washer Nozzle, Turbo (3,500 psi) | $20.00 | Day + Rebuild |
| Pressure Washer Wand, Telescopic (3,500 psi) | $25.00 | Day |
| Pressure Washer, Hot Water | $225.00 | Day |
| Pressure Washer, Hot Water, trailer-mounted, self-contained | $500.00 | Day |
| **Rope:** | | |
| Polypropylene | | |
| 1/4", 600' spool | $35.00 | Spool |
| 1/4" (<1/2 spool) | $0.18 | Foot |
| 3/8", 600' spool | $65.00 | Spool |
| 3/8" (<1/2 spool) | $0.20 | Foot |
| 1/2", 600' spool | $120.00 | Spool |
| 1/2" (<1/2 spool) | $0.25 | Foot |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3/4", 600' spool | $180.00 | Spool |
| 3/4" (<1/2 spool) | $0.45 | Foot |
| oly-Dacron/Nylon: | | |
| 3/8", 600' spool | $130.00 | Spool |
| 3/8" (<1/2 spool) | $0.45 | Foot |
| 1/2", 600' spool | $250.00 | Spool |
| 1/2" (<1/2 spool) | $0.85 | Foot |
| 3/4", 600' spool | $350.00 | Spool |
| 3/4" (<1/2 spool) | $1.20 | Foot |
| Shelter, Pop-up (10' x 10') | $35.00 | Day |
| Silicone Caulk | $12.00 | Tube |
| Stakes, Wood | $1.50 | Each |
| **Storage Tanks, Bulk:** | | |
| Tank, Polyethylene to 2,000 Gallons | $75.00 | Day |
| Tote Container, Polyethylene | $35.00 | Day |
| Stress Relief (sports drinks, bottled water, vitamin water etc.) | $10.00 | Man/Day |
| Stretch Wrap | $27.00 | Roll |
| "T" Post | $7.00 | Each |
| "T" Post Driver | $10.00 | Day |
| Table, Polyethylene | $12.00 | Day |
| **Tape:** | | |
| Barrier | $29.00 | Roll |
| Chemical Resistant | $35.00 | Roll |
| Duct | $9.00 | Roll |
| Electrical | $2.00 | Roll |
| Teflon | $3.00 | Roll |
| Tarpaulin, 15' x 15' | $25.00 | Day |
| Teflon Packing Material | $60.00 | 1-lb/Roll |
| Tubing, Teflon/Tygon, to 1/4" I.D. | $5.00 | Foot |
| **Vacuum Equipment:** | | |
| Drum Vacuum, 2" Stainless Steel | $275.00 | Day |
| HEPA Vacuum | $175.00 | Day |
| Line Jetter, 35 GPM, 2,000 PSI | $450.00 | Day |
| Mercury Vacuum | $225.00 | Day |
| Wet/Dry Vacuum | $50.00 | Day |

## Terms and Conditions

1. Personnel are charged Portal-to-Portal, with a four-hour minimum upon activation.
2. Straight Time rates apply to the first eight hours worked between 0800 and 1200, and between 1300 and 1700 Monday through Friday. All other hours worked, including Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, will be charged at the Overtime rate, except that Christmas Day shall be charged at double the Straight Time rate. The following are paid holidays for USES employees: New Years Day, Mardi Gras Day (Mobile and Louisiana Offices only), Good Friday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, and Thanksgiving Day. When these holidays fall on a weekend, the nearer weekday will be charged at the Overtime rate as well.
3. Subsistence will be charged at $125.00 per day per person for work performed fifty miles from the employee's normal U.S. Environmental Services location when overnight accommodations are required. When overnight accommodations are not required, but work exceeds 12 hours, $40.00 per day per person will apply to cover meals and incidentals.
4. To ensure proper hydration, ice, water and sports drinks will be provided to site workers at a charge of $10.00 per employee per day (will appear as "Stress Relief" on the invoice).
5. Response to incidents involving chemical or biological terrorism, real or perceived, will be charged at 1.5 times the referenced rate schedule.
6. Subcontractor charges and non-scheduled equipment, services, and supplies will be charged at cost plus 20%.
7. Applicable federal, state and local taxes, except income and ad valorem, as they pertain to services, equipment rental, sales of materials, manufacturer repair, delivery and/or transportation shall be charged to the customer.
8. Certificates of Insurance will be issued upon request, and include coverage for Workers' Compensation, U.S. Longshoremen and Harbor Workers' Act, Jones Act, General Liability, Ship Repairers, Terminal Operators, and automobile/vehicle.
9. Equipment is billed portal-to-portal, from time of activation.
   a. Equipment billed on an hourly basis will be billed for a minimum of four hours upon activation.
   b. Equipment billed on a daily basis will be billed for a full day upon activation, unless the response is canceled within the first four hours, and the equipment has not been used, in which case it will be charged at half the daily rate.
   c. Equipment held in reserve, either on site or at the dispatch point, for the exclusive benefit of the customer, will be billed at a standby rate equal to half the standard rate until released by the customer.
   d. Equipment damaged beyond economical repair, and not the fault of USES, will be replaced at the customer's expense with no mark up.

10. Disposal of recovered product, contaminated materials and all waste materials (hazardous and non-hazardous) is the customer's responsibility and liability. USES does not take ownership, responsibility or liability of materials and wastes. The customer understands and agrees that USES: (a) has not caused or created the environmental conditions that are the subject of our services; (b) have not, and do not, and will not, own or take title to the material, substances, wastes, or contaminated media that are addressed as part of our services or that we may collect, containerize, excavate, accumulate or dispose of as part of our services. The customer agrees to indemnify USES and hold us harmless from and against all claims, costs, losses and damages arising out of or relating to (x) any existing environmental condition that is the subject of our services; (y) any allegation or claim that we are liable as an owner or operator, or (z) any allegation or claim that we are liable as a handler, generator, arranger, transporter, treator, storer or disposer of any material, wastes, substances or contaminated media.
11. USES will charge a waste storage fee for waste materials that are transported to a secure USES facility for storage pending disposal. A charge of $25.00/drum/job and $75.00/roll off container/job will apply. This fee will only be charged when the waste material is stored at a secure facility owned or operated by USES.
12. All operations are conducted at the direction of the customer; however, USES retains the exclusive right to make specific assignments of equipment operators and crews for response operations. USES supervisors and employees shall not be required to perform any operations they consider unsafe or illegal.
13. A restocking, equipment decontamination and maintenance charge will apply to each response trailer following an emergency response. This charge will be on a Time and Materials basis.
14. **Only Applies to Mississippi Projects Involving Soil Excavation:** In order to comply with the Mississippi State Tax Codes (Mississippi Code Annotated, Section 27-65-21), please be advised that projects involving the excavation of soil will be subject to the following rate schedule adjustments and/or taxes:
    a. Non-residential projects involving the excavation of soil that have a value of $10,000.00 or less will be subject to 7% Mississippi State Sales Tax. The only exceptions are local, state and federal governmental agencies.
    b. All residential projects involving the excavation of soil will be subject to 7% Mississippi State Sales Tax regardless of the project value. The only exceptions are local, state and federal governmental agencies.
    c. For non-residential excavation projects exceeding $10,000.00, USES is assessed a 3.5% Contractor's Tax in accordance with the Mississippi State Tax Codes (Mississippi Code Annotated, Section 27-65-21). Per Mississippi State Tax Commission regulations, this tax must be included in the contractor's rates and subcontracted services and *cannot* appear as a line item on the invoice. As a result, for projects over $10,000.00 involving soil excavation, USES rates for labor, equipment, materials, services and subcontracted services will be increased by a multiplier of 1.0362694 in order to comply with the Mississippi State Tax Commission. The result is that USES will recognize net revenue of $100.00; however, the customer will be charged $103.63 (i.e., a charge of $103.63 less (0.035% x 103.63) = $100.00).
    d. With regard to the markup of subcontracted services included with USES invoicing, all subcontracted services will be marked up by the applicable handling fee, 20% as per our Rate Schedule, and the multiplier of 1.0362694 will be applied against the marked-up total. This will result in an effective mark-up/handling fee of 24.35% (i.e. $100.00 x 1.20% = $120.00, $120.00 x 1.0362694 = $124.35). In effect, USES will charge $124.35, but will realize $120.00, or $124.35 less (124.35 x 0.035) = $120.00.
15. Expendable items may be subject to price increases due to market cost fluctuations. Examples of these items include PPE, sorbent materials, polyethylene sheeting, drums, drum liners, cleaning/neutralizing agents and other consumables.
16. Invoices for goods and services pursuant to these terms and conditions will be issued at the conclusion of the project or phase of project. Prompt payment is expected on all invoices, and interest at the rate of 1.5% per month will be charged on all invoices outstanding for more than 30 days. Should this rate exceed the maximum permissable charges under applicable state law then the interest rate charged will be the maximum permitted pursuant to said law. In addition to the above, USES reserves the right to stop work and remove equipment on any project or work site for which invoices are not paid within 30 days of issuance.

# APPENDIX B

# AMENDMENTS

*[Intentionally Blank]*

# INSERT AMENDMENTS

# APPENDIX C

# SPCC & FACILITY RESPONSE PLAN

# INSPECTION FORMS

*[Intentionally Blank]*

# MCCAIN PIPELINE COMPANY
# STORAGE TANK AND PIPING INSPECTION PROCEDURE

All storage tanks, piping, joints, valve glands and bodies, pipeline supports, metal surfaces, and other aboveground equipment and facilities for transporting or holding oil will be visually checked by each employee as he pursues his daily work. Any and all discrepancies will be reported immediately to the appropriate supervisor.

A detailed and specific visual check of each storage tank system (as indicated above) will be made monthly and records of these inspections will be maintained at the facility. An example storage tank and piping inspection record is attached.

# MCCAIN PIPELINE COMPANY
# MONTHLY STORAGE TANK & PIPING SYSTEM
# INSPECTION FORM

**INSPECTION DATE:** _____

**TERMINAL RESPONSIBLE PERSON:**

_____

**INSPECTED BY:**

_____

This Report is intended to comply with the SPCC Inspection Requirements and applies only to equipment in service. If the inspection performed is not applicable to your installation, mark N/A for the entry.

| Loading/Unloading Area: | Satisfactory | Needs Attention | Date Corrected | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Make sure instructions | | | | |
| reminding tank truck and | | | | |
| vessel delivery personnel | | | | |
| to disconnect hoses | | | | |
| before leaving the | | | | |
| Loading/unloading area | | | | |
| are posted and visible. | | | | |
| | | | | |
| 2. Product loading/unloading | | | | |
| connections and hoses | | | | |
| are in good operating | | | | |
| condition and free of | | | | |
| significant leakage. | | | | |
| | | | | |
| 3. Truck metering and tank | | | | |
| overfill prevention | | | | |
| equipment at the facility | | | | |
| is operational. | | | | |
| | | | | |
| 4. The secondary | | | | |
| containment system for | | | | |
| the loading/unloading area | | | | |
| are in good operating | | | | |
| condition and are able to | | | | |
| provide containment. | | | | |

# MCCAIN PIPELINE COMPANY
# MONTHLY STORAGE TANK & PIPING SYSTEM
# INSPECTION FORM

| Loading/Unloading Areas: (Continued) | Satisfactory | Needs Attention | Date Corrected | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | |
| **Tank Storage Areas:** | | | | |
| | | | | |
| 5. The interstitial space of the JP-8 storage tank is free of Product. | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| 6. Each aboveground storage tank has been visually inspected for: | | | | |
| ▪ Corrosion | | | | |
| ▪ Leakage | | | | |
| ▪ Drip marks | | | | |
| ▪ Discoloration | | | | |
| ▪ Damage | | | | |
| ▪ Puddles of material | | | | |
| ▪ Properly operating Cathodic protection (JP8 & FSII AST's) | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| 7. Manual tank valves are: | | | | |
| ▪ In good condition | | | | |
| ▪ Free from leakage | | | | |
| ▪ Secured "closed" except when in use | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| 8. Storage tank overfill protection systems are in good working order and are calibrated to tank levels. | | | | |
| | | | | |

# MCCAIN PIPELINE COMPANY
# MONTHLY STORAGE TANK & PIPING SYSTEM
# INSPECTION FORM

| **Tank Storage Areas: (Continued)** | Satisfactory | Needs Attention | Date Corrected | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9. Security fencing around the facility property is in good condition. | | | | |
| | | | | |
| 10. The containment dike areas are: | | | | |
| ▪ In good condition | | | | |
| ▪ Free of burrowing animals | | | | |
| ▪ Free of excessive vegetation | | | | |
| ▪ Free of standing water | | | | |
| ▪ Able to provide containment as described in the Plan. | | | | |
| | | | | |
| 11. Tanks have been monitored over a 12 hour period and have been found to remain stable and constant. | | | | |
| | | | | |
| 12. Check tank foundation for: | | | | |
| ▪ Cracks | | | | |
| ▪ Discoloration | | | | |
| ▪ Puddles of material | | | | |
| ▪ Gaps between tank and foundation | | | | |
| ▪ Localized dead vegetation | | | | |
| ▪ Damage caused by vegetation | | | | |
| | | | | |

# MCCAIN PIPELINE COMPANY
# MONTHLY STORAGE TANK & PIPING SYSTEM
# INSPECTION FORM

| **Tank Storage Areas: (Continued)** | Satisfactory | Needs Attention | Date Corrected | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 13. Check aboveground | | | | |
| piping for: | | | | |
| ▪ Corrosion | | | | |
| ▪ Leakage | | | | |
| ▪ Drip marks | | | | |
| ▪ Discoloration | | | | |
| ▪ Puddles of material | | | | |
| ▪ Bowing of pipe between supports | | | | |
| ▪ Localized dead vegetation | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| 14. Aboveground product | | | | |
| piping & fuel filters are: | | | | |
| ▪ In good condition | | | | |
| ▪ Free from leakage | | | | |
| ▪ Free from damage | | | | |
| ▪ Properly supported | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| 15. Underground product | | | | |
| Piping: | | | | |
| ▪ Cathodic protection is working properly | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| 16. Pressure & flow recorder working properly | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

This form will be kept with this SPCC Plan for five (5) years after the date of inspection.

# HIGH-LEVEL ALARM/VISUAL GAUGE INSPECTION REPORT

**Date:** _____ **Inspector:** _____

| High Level Alarm | Pipeline Control Verified? (Y/N) | Station Alarm Panel |
|---|---|---|
| Tank No. 80001 OK? | | Tank No. 80001 OK? |

| Tank No. | Visual Gauge Reading | Hand Gauge Reading | Gauge Reading Difference | Visual Gauge Recalibration (Recalibration Required if 0.25 inch Difference from Hand Gauge Reading) **Circle One** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 80001 | | | | Yes No Not Required |
| 16001 | | | | Yes No Not Required |
| 6001 | | | | Yes No Not Required |
| | | | | Yes No Not Required |

# MCCAIN PIPELINE COMPANY
# DIKE DRAINAGE

## INSPECTION PROCEDURE

All storage tank and transfer equipment areas will be inspected weekly for water collection and after each rainfall event. Collection of water at the drainpipe inlet or diked area low point of a depth greater than 1 foot will necessitate drainage. Prior to drainage, the water will be carefully inspected for an oil sheen, which is defined as an iridescent appearance on the surface. If a sheen is observed, it will be reported to the terminal manager for appropriate action prior to drainage. Action taken by the coordinator will be noted in the record. If there is not a sheen, the valve will be fully opened or the pump started. The dike field area will be checked periodically during the time it takes to drain the area. When empty, the valve will be immediately closed or the pump stopped. Appropriate record entries will be completed as shown on the example form on the next page.

# MCCAIN PIPELINE COMPANY
## SECONDARY CONTAINMENT DRAINAGE DISCHARGE

| Date of Inspection | Presence of Oil | | Oil Removal Measures[1] | Terminal Manager's Signature |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Yes | No | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
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| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

**Note**:
[1]Additional documentation of corrective actions can be attached (sign and date all attached documentation).

# MCCAIN PIPELINE COMPANY
# API STANDARD 653 STORAGE TANK INSPECTION PROCEDURE

All field-erected aboveground storage tanks are inspected in accordance with API Standard 653. This standard covers carbon and low alloy steel tanks built to API Standard 650 and its predecessor 12C. This standard provides recommended practices for the maintenance inspection, repair, alteration, relocation, and reconstruction of such tanks.

As part of the API 653 evaluation, a detailed report documenting the condition of each tank is provided and an appropriate re-inspection interval is established based on the API 653 Standard. Any necessary repairs are made prior to the tank being returned to service.

# MCCAIN PIPELINE COMPANY
# OIL SPILL EQUIPMENT INSPECTION

All oil spill equipment will be inspected on a monthly basis. Inspections will verify that the quantity on hand matches the quantity listed in the Facility Response Plan. Additionally all equipment will be assessed for its condition. Equipment found to be in poor condition will be noted on the inspection sheet and will then be scheduled for replacement.

**Inspection Date:** _____

| McCain Pipeline Company Response Equipment | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Equipment Type** | **Quantity Listed in FRP** | **Quantity on Hand** | **Location** |
| **Containment Equipment** | | | |
| Hard boom 2in x 4in | 200 Feet | | MPC storage building |
| Hard boom 2in x 6in | 200 Feet | | Fuel filter station |
| Absorbent boom | 200 Feet | | MPC storage building |
| Absorbent pads | One bundle | | MPC storage building |
| **Recovery Equipment** | | | |
| Diaphragm pump 1 inch | One | | MPC storage building |
| Air compressor | One | | MPC storage building |
| Diesel operated pump | One | | MPC storage building |
| Hand pump | One | | MPC storage building |
| Shovel | Two | | MPC storage building |
| Axe | One | | MPC storage building |
| Rake | One | | MPC storage building |
| Wheelbarrow | One | | MPC storage building |
| **Miscellaneous Equipment** | | | |
| Pickup truck | One | | Terminal grounds |
| ATV 4 wheel | One | | Terminal grounds |
| Hand tools | One set | | MPC storage building |

Note any equipment that needs to be replaced or is in poor condition:

_____

_____

_____

# APPENDIX D

# INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM FORMS

*[Intentionally Blank]*

# ICS Form 201

| INCIDENT BRIEFING | 1. Incident Name | 2. Date Prepared | 3. Time Prepared |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |

**4. Map Sketch**

| ICS 201<br>Page 1 of 4 | 5. Prepared by (Name and Position) |
|---|---|
| | |

| 6. Summary of Current Actions | |
|---|---|
| | |
| ICS 201 | Page 2 |

## 7. Current Organization

| 8. Resources Summary | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Resources Ordered | Resource Identification | ETA | On Scene | Location/Assignment |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
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# ICS Form 202

| INCIDENT OBJECTIVES | 1. INCIDENT NAME | 2. DATE | 3. TIME |
|---|---|---|---|

4. OPERATIONAL PERIOD (DATE/TIME)

5. GENERAL CONTROL OBJECTIVES FOR THE INCIDENT (INCLUDE ALTERNATIVES)

6. WEATHER FORECAST FOR OPERATIONAL PERIOD

7. GENERAL SAFETY MESSAGE

8. Attachments (☑ if attached)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ☐ Organization List (ICS 203) | ☐ Medical Plan (ICS 206) | ☐ Weather Forecast |
| ☐ Assignment List (ICS 204) | ☐ Incident Map | ☐ |
| ☐ Communications Plan (ICS 205) | ☐ Traffic Plan | ☐ |

| 9. PREPARED BY (PLANNING SECTION CHIEF) | 10. APPROVED BY (INCIDENT COMMANDER) |
|---|---|

# Organization Assignment List, ICS Form 203

## ORGANIZATION ASSIGNMENT LIST

| 1. INCIDENT NAME | 2. DATE PREPARED | 3. TIME PREPARED |
|---|---|---|
| | | |

| POSITION | NAME |
|---|---|
| **5. INCIDENT COMMAND AND STAFF** | |
| INCIDENT COMMANDER | |
| DEPUTY | |
| SAFETY OFFICER | |
| INFORMATION OFFICER | |
| LIAISON OFFICER | |

**4. OPERATIONAL PERIOD (DATE/TIME)**

| **6. AGENCY REPRESENTATIVES** | |
|---|---|
| **AGENCY** | **NAME** |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |

| **7. PLANNING SECTION** | |
|---|---|
| CHIEF | |
| DEPUTY | |
| RESOURCES UNIT | |
| SITUATION UNIT | |
| DOCUMENTATION UNIT | |
| DEMOBILIZATION UNIT | |
| TECHNICAL SPECIALISTS | |
| | |
| | |
| | |

| **8. LOGISTICS SECTION** | |
|---|---|
| CHIEF | |
| DEPUTY | |
| **a. SUPPORT BRANCH** | |
| DIRECTOR | |
| SUPPLY UNIT | |
| FACILITIES UNIT | |
| GROUND SUPPORT UNIT | |
| **b. SERVICE BRANCH** | |
| DIRECTOR | |
| COMMUNICATIONS UNIT | |
| MEDICAL UNIT | |
| FOOD UNIT | |

| **9. OPERATIONS SECTION** | | |
|---|---|---|
| CHIEF | | |
| DEPUTY | | |
| a. BRANCH I- DIVISION/GROUPS | | |
| BRANCH DIRECTOR | | |
| DEPUTY | | |
| DIVISION/GROUP | | |
| DIVISION/ GROUP | | |
| DIVISION/ GROUP | | |
| DIVISION/GROUP | | |
| DIVISION /GROUP | | |
| b. BRANCH II- DIVISIONS/GROUPS | | |
| BRANCH DIRECTOR | | |
| DEPUTY | | |
| DIVISION/GROUP | | |
| DIVISION/GROUP | | |
| DIVISION/GROUP | | |
| DIVISION/GROUP | | |
| c. BRANCH III- DIVISIONS/GROUPS | | |
| BRANCH DIRECTOR | | |
| DEPUTY | | |
| DIVISION/GROUP | | |
| DIVISION/GROUP | | |
| DIVISION/GROUP | | |
| d. AIR OPERATIONS BRANCH | | |
| AIR OPERATIONS BR. DIR. | | |
| AIR TACTICAL GROUP SUP. | | |
| AIR SUPPORT GROUP SUP. | | |
| HELICOPTER COORDINATOR | | |
| AIR TANKER/FIXED WING CRD. | | |

| **10. FINANCE/ADMINISTRATION SECTION** | |
|---|---|
| CHIEF | |
| DEPUTY | |
| TIME UNIT | |
| PROCUREMENT UNIT | |
| COMPENSATION/CLAIMS UNIT | |
| COST UNIT | |

**PREPARED BY (RESOURCES UNIT)**

## Sample Incident Communications Plan, ICS Form 205

| INCIDENT RADIO COMMUNICATIONS PLAN | 1. Incident Name | 2. Date/Time Prepared | 3. Operational Period Date/Time |
|---|---|---|---|

**4. Basic Radio Channel Utilization**

| System/Cache | Channel | Function | Frequency/Tone | Assignment | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |

5. Prepared by (Communications Unit)

| MEDICAL PLAN | 1. Incident Name | 2. Date Prepared | 3. Time Prepared | 4. Operational Period |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | |

## 5. Incident Medical Aid Station

| Medical Aid Stations | Location | Paramedics Yes | Paramedics No |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

## 6. Transportation

### A. Ambulance Services

| Name | Address | Phone | Paramedics Yes | Paramedics No |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

### B. Incident Ambulances

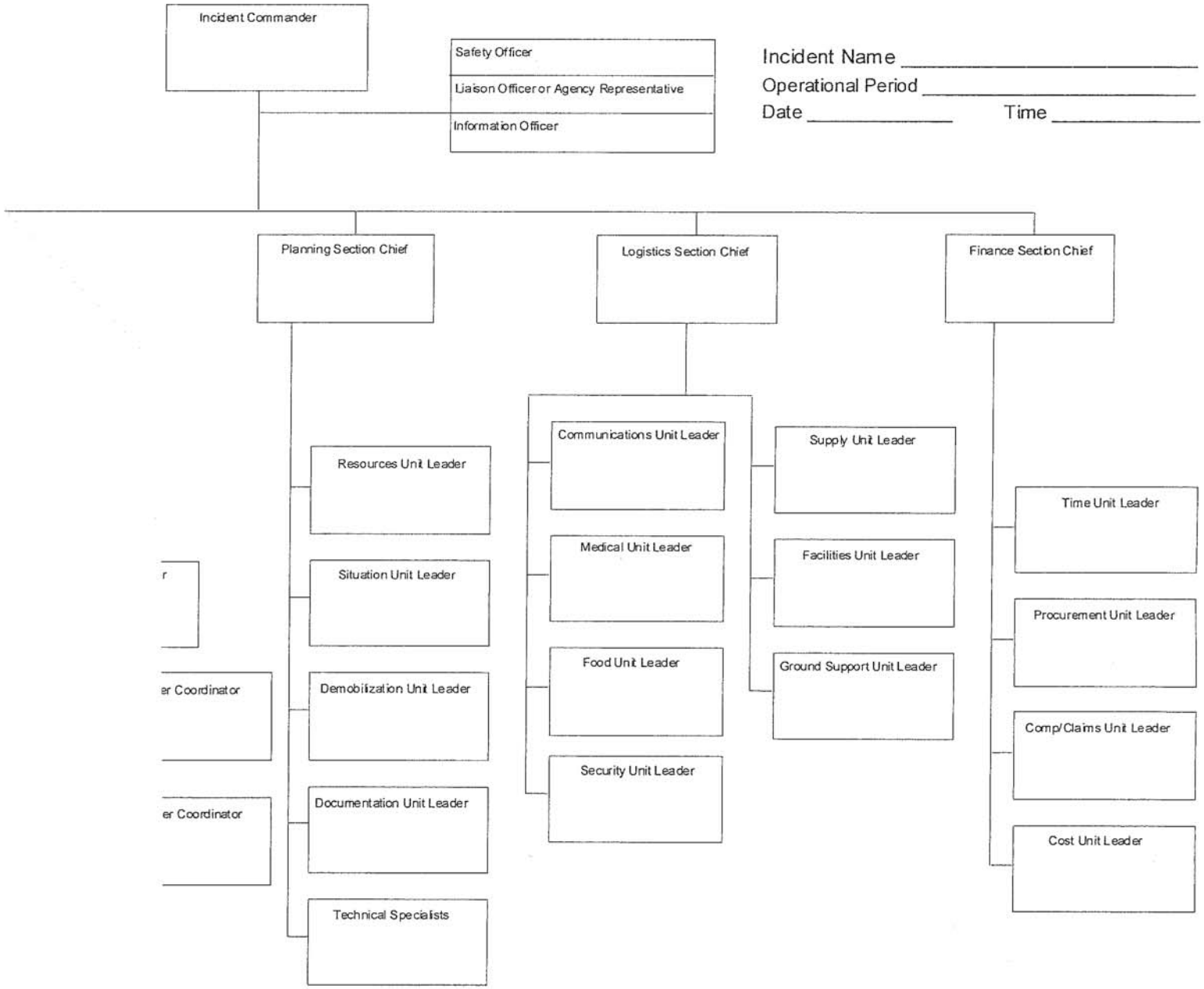
| Name | Location | Paramedics Yes | Paramedics No |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

## 7. Hospitals

| Name | Address | Travel Time Air | Travel Time Ground | Phone | Helipad Yes | Helipad No | Burn Center Yes | Burn Center No |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |

## 8. Medical Emergency Procedures

| Prepared by (Medical Unit Leader) | 10. Reviewed by (Safety Officer) |
|---|---|
| | |




NFES 1332

PHMSA000044274

# Incident Action Plan Safety & Risk Analysis Form, ICS 215A

| INCIDENT ACTION PLAN SAFETY ANALYSIS | 1. Incident Name | 2. Date | 3. Time |
|---|---|---|---|

| Division or Group | Potential Hazards | | | | | | | | Mitigations (e.g., PPE, buddy system, escape routes) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Type of Hazard: | Type of Hazard: | Type of Hazard: | Type of Hazard: | Type of Hazard: | Type of Hazard: | Type of Hazard: | Type of Hazard: | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |

Prepared by (Name and Position)



PHMSA000044276

# ICS Form 215

| OPERATIONAL PLANNING WORKSHEET | 1. Incident Name | 2. Date Prepared<br>Time Prepared | 3. Operational Period (Date/Time) |
|---|---|---|---|

| 4. Division/Group or Other Location | 5. Work Assignments | | Resource by Type (Show Strike Team as ST) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6. Reporting Location | 7. Requested Arrival Time |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | | |
| | | Req | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Have | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Need | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Req | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Have | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Need | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Req | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Have | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Need | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9. Total Resources - Single | | Req | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Have | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Need | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Resources - Strike Teams | | Req | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Prepared by (Name and Position) | |
| | | Have | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Need | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

PHMSA000044277

# APPENDIX E

# SITE SAFETY AND HEALTH PLAN

*[Intentionally Blank]*

## A. *EMERGENCY PHASE*

INCIDENT NAME/LOCATION: _____ DATE: _____

_____

**Operational Period:** _____

_____

**Organization:**

| | *Name* | *Phone/Radio* |
|---|---|---|
| Site Safety Officer: | | |
| Safety Supervisor: | | |

***Attach safety organization chart.***

_____

**Communications**: Radio _____ Phone _____
Other _____

**Physical Hazards**:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chemical | Slip, trip, falls | Cold Stress |
| Electrical | Animals/Insects | Heat Stress |
| Water | Boat Ops | Plants |
| Night Ops | BioWaste | Fatigue |
| Excavations | Radiation | Noise |
| Confined Space | Ergonomic | Struck by |
| Other | Other | Other |

| Hazards | Target Organs | | Exposure Routes | PPE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Explosive | Eyes | Blood | Inhalation | Face Shield |
| Flammable | Nose | Kidney | Absorption | Glasses |
| Reactive | Skin | Bone | Ingestion | Gloves |
| Biomedical | Ears | Other: | Injection | Inner Suit |
| Toxic | Respiratory | | Membrane | Splash Suit |
| Radioactive | Nervous System | | Other: | Level A |
| Carcinogen | Throat | | | SCBA |
| Oxidizer | Lungs | | | APR |
| Corrosive | Heart | | | SAR |
| Other: | Liver | | | Cartridges |
| | Gastrointestinal | | | Fire Resistant |

**Chemical(s)**_____ See attached Data Sheet

**Potential Emergencies**: Fire:_____ Explosion:_____
Other:_____

## Personal Protective Equipment

| Location | Major Tasks | Comments | Level of Protection |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | A B C D Other: |
| | | | A B C D Other: |
| | | | A B C D Other: |
| | | | A B C D Other: |
| | | | A B C D Other: |
| | | | A B C D Other: |
| | | | A B C D Other: |

***Evacuation Signal*** Horn_____# Blasts_____Bells_____#Rings_____
Radio Code_____ Other_____

**Emergency Evacuation Procedures**: In the event of an emergency during this operation all personnel will evacuate to:

_____

_____

Proceed to the evacuation site as quickly as possible for roll call to determine personnel status.

**Emergency Medical Procedures***:*
How to call for medical help and information for local emergency service and medical facility:

Anderson Regional Medical Center located at 2124 14th Street, Meridian, MS PH: (601) 553-6404.
Call 911 for medical assistance.

_____

(b) (7)(F)

[redacted]

## Monitoring Plan (Initial)

| | Oxygen | Combustible Gases | Radiation | H2S | Noise | Thermal |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Readings** | | | | | | |

| | Total Hydrocarbons | Colormetric tubes | Other:_____ |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Readings** | | | |

See attached MSDS or chemical fact sheet for specific information such as LEL, IDLH, etc.

**Site Map**
Attach a site map that includes work zones, hazard locations, security perimeter, places for shelter, decontamination line, evacuation routes, assembly points and direction of North.

**Decontamination Procedure**

The following decontamination procedure has been established:

_____

_____

No person will enter a site without knowledge of the approved site safety and health plan.

No person will enter a site without adequate training in hazardous waste/emergency response and the site safety plan relative to their work assignment and potential hazardous conditions.

This plan has been established as an initial assessment of the emergency scene and will be updated through Daily Safety Reports.

**Approvals**

**Site Safety Officer:**_____ **Date:**_____

**Command Staff**_____ **Date:**_____

**Date:**_____

_____ **Date:**_____

_____ **Date:**_____

## B. GENERAL

Personnel safety would be the number one priority throughout the conduct of response operations. Members of MPC response organization would be expected to read and be thoroughly familiar with the contents of this plan. In addition, they would be expected to follow the safety and health guidelines summarized in this plan whenever they are engaged in response operations. The ultimate responsibility for safety rests with the members of the Onsite Response Team (ORT). At all times, they would keep the following safety cycle in mind:

- **DECIDE** to work safely.
- **THINK** about possible unsafe acts.
- **STOP** if they observe unsafe conditions.
- **ACT** to do their job safely.

At the same time, they would watch out for their fellow workers. Whenever possible, they would adopt the buddy system.

## C. CHAIN OF COMMAND

Overall responsibility for dealing with safety and health considerations before and during response operations would rest with the **OSC/QI**. The **OSC/QI** safety and health related duties would include:

- Ensuring that all members of the ORT have received the necessary level of HAZWOPER training;
- Ensuring that all safety policies, practices, and procedures are known and strictly adhered to during the conduct of response operations;
- Assisting in coordination of personnel exposure monitoring;
- Ensuring that there is an adequate supply of protective clothing and equipment for all personnel involved in response operations and that personal protective equipment is properly utilized throughout operations;
- Determining where first aid stations will be located, arranging for qualified staffing at these stations, seeing that adequate first aid supplies are available, and assuring that the locations of first aid stations are clearly posted;
- Ensuring that decontamination stations are established and that all personnel are decontaminated before leaving their work stations;
- Maintaining regular communications with emergency medical teams and first aid stations;
- If necessary, establishing a safety and health awareness training program for contract personnel involved in response operations;
- Issuing Safety and Health Bulletins, as appropriate;
- Maintaining a record of all job-related injuries, including their cause, nature, and any corrective actions taken; and
- Serving as the principal point of contact for state and federal safety and health personnel assigned to monitor response operations.

The MPC Facility oil spill response equipment would be deployed, operated, and retrieved by the members of the ORT. The ORT would be lead by the **OSC/QI** who would be responsible for supervising response operations and ensuring that the

operations are carried out in a safe and healthful fashion. In carrying out his responsibilities, the **OSC/QI** would:

- Conduct a Site Characterization and Analysis to determine whether response operations can be initiated and carried out in a safe fashion.
- Ensure that members of the ORT are aware of and take all appropriate actions to protect themselves from situations that pose a threat to their safety and health.
- Ensure that members of the ORT have access to and wear appropriate protective clothing throughout the conduct of response operations.
- Ensure that members of the ORT go through appropriate decontamination procedures during breaks and at the end of each shift.
- Suspend any activity that poses a threat to personnel safety and health that cannot be avoided or mitigated through the use of protective clothing or the adoption of a safe operating procedure.

Members of the ORT would be expected to know who the **OSC/QI** is and immediately notify the **OSC/QI** if:

- They observe an unsafe condition or act;
- They are ill or injured; or
- They observe someone else who is ill or injured.

Also, if they are unsure whether it is safe to proceed with an action or whether a situation poses a health risk to them or their fellow workers, they would be instructed to ask the **OSC/QI** before they proceed with an action.

## D. DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Members of the ORT would be called upon to assist in the deployment, utilization and recovery of containment boom, skimmers, sorbent materials, and/or recovered oil and/or oily debris storage systems. These activities would include the handling of equipment, lines, and/or hoses, and/or the operation of winches, pumps, generators, cranes, small vessels, and/or vehicles. During the conduct of these operations, personnel may be exposed to chemical and/or physical hazards such as:

- Inhalation of vapors from the spilled oil;
- Irritation of the skin from contact with spilled oil;
- Elevated or lowered body temperature due to exposure to high or low air or water temperatures;
- Exhaustion from long hours of demanding work;
- Stress from pressure, particularly in the initial stage of response operations;
- Back injuries due to lifting heavy loads improperly;
- Cuts, bruises, sprains, and strains; and
- Excessive noise.

To eliminate or reduce these hazards to the maximum extent possible, it would be imperative that personnel follow the procedures prescribed in the following sections of this plan.

## E. SITE CHARACTERIZATION AND ANALYSIS

The commitment of manpower resources to response operations would not be made until a site characterization and analysis has been completed. The **OSC/QI** would be responsible for organizing and supervising the conduct of the characterization and analysis. The activities that would be conducted during a site characterization include:

- Performing a preliminary evaluation;
- Conducting monitoring operations, if necessary;
- Identifying chemical and physical hazards;
- Identifying risks;
- Identifying personal protective equipment requirements; and
- Communicating information on hazards to response personnel.

Each of these activities is elaborated upon below.

### 1. Preliminary Evaluation

Prior to site entry by the ORT, the **OSC/QI** would perform a preliminary evaluation of the site characteristics in order to aid in the selection of appropriate personnel protection methods. If necessary, the **OSC/QI** would use direct-reading instruments and/or other rapid determination methods to determine if there is:

- An inhalation hazard that is immediately dangerous to life and health (IDLH);
- An explosive atmosphere; or
- Any other IDLH hazards.

### 2. Monitoring

If the preliminary evaluation indicates the potential for IDLH conditions, the site characterization process would be expanded to include an air monitoring program with direct reading instruments. An ongoing air monitoring program would be implemented to provide supplementary information on potential air contaminants and to allow for revisions in personal protective equipment requirements.

### 3. Hazards Identification

Based on the results of the preliminary evaluation, the **OSC/QI** would select the appropriate level of personal protective equipment and enter the site to perform a thorough site characterization to determine whether chemical and/or physical hazards are present at the site. Hazards identified during the site characterization would include those based on:

- Location and size of the area affected;
- Topography and substrate composition (e.g., rocks, gravel, sand, vegetation);
- Weather conditions (e.g., temperature, humidity, precipitation);
- Potential response methods and equipment; and
- Identification of product spilled.

### 4. Risk Identification

Once the presence and concentrations of specific safety and health hazards have been identified, the **OSC/QI** would identify the risks associated with these hazards and incorporate this information into the hazard communication program.

### 5. Personal Protective Equipment

Based on the results of the site characterization process, the appropriate level of personal protective equipment would be selected for use by response personnel. As response operations progress, the **OSC/QI** would determine whether modifications to personal protective equipment requirements are warranted due to changes in worker exposure to chemical and/or physical hazards.

### 6. Hazards Communication

Chemical and physical hazards identified during the site characterization process would be documented for inclusion in safety briefings on hazard communications that would be given to response personnel before they enter the site.

## F. CHEMICAL HAZARDS

The following petroleum products are handled at the MPC Facility:

- JP8 Jet Fuel
- Glycol Ether DM Fuel Additive (FSII)

Table F-1 provides general information on these products, and Material Safety Data Sheets for these products are provided at the end of this appendix. General safety and health guidelines to be observed when working on a spill involving these products are provided below.

### 1. General Protection Guidelines

These oils have a high flash point; however, they are combustible when exposed to heat or an open flame. If any of these products are involved in a spill:

- Secure all open flames; no smoking;
- Do not use open lights;
- Put on necessary protective clothing; and

- Secure the area.

### 2. Treatment of Inhalation Problems

Fuel oil can cause inhalation problems. Respiratory protective equipment may be needed, particularly in the early stage of response operations. Contact emergency response if inhalation problems are exhibited.

## TABLE E-1
## DESCRIPTIVE INFORMATION ON OIL HANDLED AT THE MPC FACILITY

| NAME | APPEARANCE | ODOR | HAZARDS |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jet Fuel JP 8 | Clear water white liquid | Faint petroleum hydrocarbon odor | • Combustible. May be Ignited By Heat or an Open Flame.<br>• Avoid inhalation.<br>• Irritating to Skin, Eyes, Respiratory & Digestive tracks; Avoid Contact.<br>• Avoid Ingestion. |
| Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether (FSII) | Colorless | Pleasant Odor | • Flammable. May be Ignited By Heat or an Open Flame.<br>• Avoid inhalation.<br>• Irritating to Skin and Eyes; Avoid Contact.<br>• Avoid Ingestion. |

Signs and symptoms of oil inhalation are dizziness, drowsiness, headaches, nausea, vomiting, and loss of coordination. If a person is overcome by vapors:

- Do not attempt to rescue the person without wearing a self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA);
- Remove the victim to a fresh air area;
- If the victim is not breathing, administer artificial respiration; and
- Summon medical assistance by dialing 911.

### 3. Treatment of Skin Contact

Impervious gloves and other protective clothing should be worn to protect the skin from contact with fuel. Skin that comes into contact with oil may become irritated. Prolonged or related exposures may cause a skin rash called dermatitis. If fuel penetrates clothing, the clothing should be removed and washed. An exposed skin area should be washed with water and a mild soap.

Goggles should be worn to protect eyes from exposure to fuel if a splash hazard exists. If eyes are exposed to oil, they should be flushed with large quantities of clear water for 15 minutes.

### 4. Treatment of Ingestion Problems

Adherence to strict personal hygiene and decontamination procedures should be followed at all times. Fuel ingestion can cause severe discomfort and nausea. If oil enters the mouth, it should be rinsed with water until the taste disappears. Vomiting should be avoided because it may cause oil to be aspirated into the lungs. Medical assistance should be sought if oil is swallowed.

## G. PHYSICAL HAZARDS

### 1. Hypothermia

Although unlikely, wintertime air and water temperatures may be low enough to expose the body to rapid heat loss and a cooling of the body's core temperature. In cold water, the body will lose heat many times faster than in the air. Even outside of the water, wet clothing will conduct heat away from the body much faster than dry clothing. Rapid heat loss can cause loss of consciousness and, if not checked, death. To protect against hypothermia, personnel should wear proper protective clothing. If clothing becomes wet, personnel should move to a protected, preferably warm area until their clothes dry or can be changed out for dry clothes.

### 2. Dehydration and Heat Stress

Oil spill response operations can involve strenuous activities that can, even in relatively cool weather, lead to excessive sweating. This is particularly true when a person wears protective clothing that may reduce the body's ability to discard excess heat. This situation may lead to dehydration, heat rash, heat cramps, heat exhaustion, and possible heat stroke. When a person begins to feel light headed or sluggish, they should take time to sit down, preferably in a shaded area, and rehydrate their body by drinking plenty of non-caffeinated, non-alcoholic fluids.

### 3. Noise

Oil spill response operations may require the use of generators, pumps, compressors, engines, and other equipment that can generate high levels of noise. Short-term exposure to extremely loud noise and/or long-term exposure to low level noise can cause hearing loss. Personnel assigned to a high noise area should wear proper hearing protection.

### 4. Lifting hazards

During response operations, there may be several instances when personnel would be called on to lift and/or carry a heavy load, sometimes over rough or unstable terrain. When doing so, personnel should be instructed to observe the following rules:

- **Test the load** - before attempting to lift a load, test it to make sure it can be moved safely;
- **Plan the move** - check the travel path to make sure it is clear;
- **Use a wide, balanced stance with one foot ahead of the other**;
- **Keep the back in its normal arched position while lifting** - bend at the knees or hips to distribute the forces more evenly;
- **Bring the load as close to the body as possible** - do not let the back become the fulcrum;
- **Keep the head and shoulders up** - maintain the arch in the lower back;
- **Tighten the stomach muscles** - this unloads the spine and puts the weight on the stomach;
- **Lift with the legs and stand up in a smooth, even motion** - use leg strength to lift, straightening the knees and hips;
- **Move the feet to change direction** - do not twist at the waist, as this will stress the supporting structures of the back; and
- **Communicate with a buddy if they are involved in the lift** - this reduces the likelihood of sudden or jerking movements.

### 5. Slips, Trips, and Falls

Oily surfaces are extremely slippery. Even when wearing slip-resistant boots, it may be hazardous to walk through an oily area. Also, the decks of ships, the scene of shoreline protection and/or clean-up operations, and equipment staging areas can contain numerous obstacles. When personnel are engaged in response operations, they should:

- Be on the lookout for oily surfaces;
- When on a boat, use handrails and safety lines;
- Be aware of where they are and what is going on around them;
- Before engaging in an activity, look around them and make sure there is nothing in their way; and
- Never engage in horseplay.

### 6. Personal Protective Equipment

The primary objective of personal protective equipment is to prevent the skin from coming into contact with oil. When working offshore, the equipment would be likely to include a rain slicker, rubber gloves, rubber boots, and a hard hat. Duct tape should be wrapped around the wrists and ankles to seal the rain slicker to the gloves and boots and prevent the migration of oil up the arms and legs.

Onshore, a light weight, disposal suit and cloth gloves can be worn, particularly in warm to hot weather. These items do not provide the same degree of protection; however, they can be changed if they become heavily oiled.

When personnel are engaged in an activity where oil can splash into the eyes, or they are using or are around equipment that produces flying objects, they should wear safety glasses. If they wear contact lenses, they should wear tight fitting goggles.

## H. BOAT AND WATER SAFETY

When personnel are boarding a boat, they should:

- Know who the vessel captain is - he/she has the ultimate authority over their actions on the boat;

- Know who their supervisor is - he/she knows what their duties are and can answer any safety or health questions that they have;
- Become familiar with the layout of the boat;
- Know where emergency equipment, like fire extinguishers, life jackets, life rings, and life rafts, is stored;
- Know how to use emergency equipment; and
- Do not board a vessel without a USCG approved personal flotation device - wear the device properly.

While personnel are onboard the boat, they should:

- Watch out for slippery deck surfaces, especially if they are covered or stained with oil - use sorbent pads to clean up oil and/or to improve traction along walkways;
- Watch out for erratic boat motions in rough seas - use safety lines when they are working on the deck;
- Avoid taking medicines for seasickness - they may make them drowsy;
- Do not become distracted by the task at hand - know where they are and what is going on around them; and
- Be aware of ropes and lines on deck - keep clear of lines being deployed.

If personnel fall overboard in cold water, they should:

- Orientate themselves to floating hazards in the area;
- Move away from hazards if in danger; otherwise stay put until rescued;
- Look for a flotation aid thrown from a vessel;
- Avoid unnecessary movement of arms and legs;
- Float as still as possible, with legs together, elbows close to sides, and arms folded across the front of life jacket;
- Try to keep head and neck out of water; and

- Do not panic.

If personnel observe someone fall overboard, they should:

- Not take their eyes off the victim;
- Point to the victim with their arm while they raise the alarm; notify others by calling "man overboard"; and
- Throw a flotation aid to the victim; do not throw device at victim, but near enough to victim that victim can easily swim to device.

If a victim is semiconscious or unconscious, personnel should:

- Check for breathing and heart beat - administer CPR, if necessary;
- Move the victim to a warm environment;
- Remove the victim's clothes - do not massage the skin;
- Insulate the victim from further heat loss - wrap the victim in a blanket;
- Do not attempt aggressive warming;
- Gentle rewarming can be attempted by placing a bottle filled with warm water next to the victim's head, neck, arm pits, or groin; and
- Do not give the victim anything to eat or drink, and **never** offer alcohol.

## I. VEHICLE SAFETY

Personnel called upon to operate a vehicle should:

- Always carry a valid driver's license;
- Wear a seat belt;
- Obey all of the rules of the road, including posted speed limits;
- Practice defensive driving by looking out for other vehicles, heavy equipment, and pedestrians; and
- **Never** engage in horseplay.

Pedestrians should always be on the lookout for moving vehicles.

## J. AIRCRAFT SAFETY

Personnel on an aircraft would be subject to security procedures normally used by all U.S. carriers.

When personnel are approaching an aircraft, they should:

- Look for the pilot to give them a hand signal when it is safe to approach the aircraft;
- Identify objects extending from the exterior of the aircraft (antennas, hoses, bottles, floats); and
- Not approach the aircraft until it has come to a complete stop, the engines have been shut down, wheels chocked, and wing markers in place.

When personnel approach a helicopter, they should:

- Always walk toward the helicopter from the front;
- **Never** walk toward or around the rear of a helicopter, even when it is in idle;
- Wear a hard hat, and use their hand to secure it to their head;
- If their hard hat blows off, do not chase it; wait for the helicopter to take off or shutdown before retrieving the hat;
- Step only on indicated step areas; and
- Wear ear protection, if available.

When personnel are onboard an aircraft, they should:

- Weigh in and report their weight to the pilot;
- Obey all signs, including "No Smoking";
- Understand the aircraft safety features as described by the pilot; locate all emergency exists and read instructions for accessing the exits; and
- Remain seated and wear their seat belt at all times.

## K. EQUIPMENT SAFETY

The key to equipment safety is to know how to operate a piece of equipment properly **before** using the equipment. Personnel who are unsure how to use a piece of equipment should ask their supervisor. Also, they should:

- Keep alert around moving equipment - understand and follow the signals of the equipment operator;
- When operating equipment, be sure to wear the proper safety equipment - safety glasses, hearing protection, hard hat, etc;
- When operating equipment, do not wear loose clothing or rings;
- Familiarize themselves with the equipment - know any safety features and how to shut equipment down if a problem arises;
- Make sure all engine and electrically driven equipment is in proper operating condition, including ground wires;
- Do not operate electrical equipment while standing in water;
- When working around equipment, wear the proper safety equipment, keep alert, and move away if they sense that the equipment poses a threat to their safety and/or health; and
- **Never** engage in horseplay while using or working around equipment.

## L. PERSONAL HYGIENE

Good personal hygiene practices are essential to maintaining a state of health during oil spill response operations. Personnel should remember that working with oil and oily wastes is dirty work, and not allow the nature of the work to lead them to forsake basic personal hygiene considerations. The following guidelines are recommended for all members of the Onsite Response Team:

- Take a daily shower, including hair shampoo, before reporting to work;
- While showering, check for unusual rashes, cuts, infections, etc;
- Report any unusual condition to their supervisor;
- On sunny days, apply protective sun screen to exposed skin areas;

- Use a barrier cream on hands before putting on protective gloves;
- If skin becomes contaminated with oil, report to a decontamination area and wash the affected area thoroughly with soap and water;
- If oil gets into their eyes, report to a decontamination area and rinse their eyes for at least 15 minutes with clear water. Report the incident to their supervisor;
- If they are injured or become ill at the work site, report the injury or illness to their supervisor without delay;
- Do not touch food or a glass containing liquid that they intend to drink with oily gloves or hands;
- Do not track oil into "clean" areas; and
- Do not litter while on the work site.

## M. DECONTAMINATION

One or more decontamination areas would be set up during response operations. These areas would be used only for decontamination at the work site; they would not serve as a substitute for personal hygiene at home.

Decontamination areas would be designed to protect personnel health and to prevent the spread of contamination into "clean" areas. In the field, it may not be possible for personnel to remove all of their contaminated clothes each time they take a break from work. It would be essential, however, that they clean their hands and faces to avoid inadvertently ingesting oil or spreading oil to otherwise protected parts of their bodies. In the field, they would be provided with:

- Soap, water, paper towels, waterless hand cleaner, and/or other materials for washing their hands and face;
- An impermeable surface to sit on;
- Refuse containers; and
- An eyewash station.

At the end of a shift, personnel would be required to go through full decontamination. Normally, they would report to a "dirty" zone where they would remove all oiled protective clothing. They would do this carefully to avoid contaminating clean clothing. Next, they would move to the "transition" zone where they would remove work clothes and clean themselves to remove all traces of oil. Finally, they would proceed to the "clean" zone to put on clean clothing and leave for home. Clothes that are contaminated with oil would be left at the site for cleaning. Clothes would be disposed of that cannot be properly cleaned. Therefore, it is important that personnel bring an extra set of clean work clothes with them when they report to the site.

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ASHLAND

# SAFETY DATA SHEET


Revision Date: 01/24/2008
Print Date: 9/19/2008
MSDS Number: R0244670
Version: 1.1

GLYCOL ETHER DM FUEL ADD
117173

## 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/PREPARATION AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING


| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ashland | Regulatory Information Number | 1-800-325-3751 |
| P.O. Box 2219 | Telephone | 614-790-3333 |
| Columbus, OH 43216 | Emergency telephone | 1-800-ASHLAND (1-800-274-5263) |


| | |
|---|---|
| Product name | GLYCOL ETHER DM FUEL ADD |
| Product code | 117173 |
| Product Use Description | No data |

## 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

**Emergency Overview**

Appearance: liquid, colourless

CAUTION! COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID AND VAPOR. MAY BE HARMFUL IF INHALED. MAY CAUSE EYE, SKIN AND RESPIRATORY TRACT IRRITATION.

**Potential Health Effects**

**Routes of exposure**

Inhalation, Skin absorption, Skin contact, Eye Contact, Ingestion

**Eye contact**

Can cause eye irritation. Symptoms include stinging, tearing, redness, and swelling of eyes.

**Skin contact**

May cause mild skin irritation. Symptoms may include redness and burning of skin. Passage of this material into the body through the skin is possible, but it is unlikely that this would result in harmful effects during safe handling and use.

**Ingestion**

Swallowing small amounts of this material during normal handling is not likely to cause harmful effects. Swallowing large amounts may be harmful.

**Inhalation**

It is possible to breathe this material under certain conditions of handling and use (for example, during heating, spraying, or stirring). Breathing small amounts of this material during normal handling is not likely to cause harmful effects. Breathing large amounts may be harmful. Symptoms are not expected at air concentrations below the recommended exposure limits, if applicable (see Section 8.).

**Aggravated Medical Condition**

Preexisting disorders of the following organs (or organ systems) may be aggravated by exposure to this material:, lung (for example, asthma-like conditions), liver, kidney, male reproductive system

**Symptoms**

Signs and symptoms of exposure to this material through breathing, swallowing, and/or passage of the material through the skin may include:, stomach or intestinal upset (nausea, vomiting, diarrhea), irritation (nose, throat, airways), central nervous system depression (dizziness, drowsiness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache, unconsciousness) and other central nervous system effects, acute kidney failure (sudden slowing or stopping of urine production)

**Target Organs**

Overexposure to this material (or its components) has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in laboratory animals:, thymus effects, mild, reversible spleen effects, liver abnormalities, testis damage, kidney damage

**Carcinogenicity**

There is no information available. The chance of this material causing cancer is unknown. This material is not listed as a carcinogen by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), the National Toxicology Program (NTP), or the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA).

**Reproductive hazard**

In laboratory animal studies, diethylene glycol monomethyl ether caused birth defects when given to the mother animals by mouth. It caused harm to the fetus, but not birth defects, when applied to the skin of the mothers.

## 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

| Components | CAS-No. | Concentration |
|---|---|---|
| DIETHYLENE GLYCOL | 111-77-3 | <=100% |

## 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

**Eyes**

If symptoms develop, immediately move individual away from exposure and into fresh air. Flush eyes gently with water for at least 15 minutes while holding eyelids apart; seek immediate medical attention.

**Skin**

Remove contaminated clothing. Wash exposed area with soap and water. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention. Launder clothing before reuse.

**Ingestion**

Seek medical attention. If individual is drowsy or unconscious, do not give anything by mouth; place individual on the left side with the head down. Contact a physician, medical facility, or poison control center for advice about whether to induce vomiting. If possible, do not leave individual unattended.

**Inhalation**

If symptoms develop, move individual away from exposure and into fresh air. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. Keep person warm and quiet; seek immediate medical attention.

**Notes to physician**

**Hazards**: No information available.
**Treatment**: No information available.

## 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

**Suitable extinguishing media**

Water mist, Carbon dioxide (CO2), Dry chemical

**Hazardous combustion products**

May form:, aldehydes, carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide, Ketones, organic chlorides

**Precautions for fire-fighting**

If product is heated above its flash point it will produce vapors sufficient to support combustion. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel along the ground and be ignited by heat, pilot lights, other flames and ignition sources at locations near the point of release. Never use welding or cutting torch on or near drum (even empty) because product (even just residue) can ignite explosively.Wear full firefighting turn-out gear (full Bunker gear), and respiratory protection (SCBA). Water spray can be used to reduce intensity of flames and to dilute spills to nonflammable mixture.

**Flammability Class for Flammable Liquids**

Combustible Liquid Class IIIA

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

**Personal precautions**

For personal protection see section 8. Eliminate all ignition sources (flares, flames including pilot lights, electrical sparks). Persons not wearing protective equipment should be excluded from area of spill until clean-up has been completed. Stop spill at source. Prevent from entering drains, sewers, streams or other bodies of water. Prevent from spreading. If runoff occurs, notify authorities as required. Pump or vacuum transfer spilled product to clean containers for recovery. Absorb unrecoverable product. Transfer contaminated absorbent, soil and other materials to containers for disposal.

**Environmental precautions**

No data

**Methods for cleaning up**

Absorb liquid on vermiculite, floor absorbent, or other absorbent material and transfer to hood.

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

**Handling**

Containers of this material may be hazardous when emptied. Since emptied containers retain product residues (vapor, liquid, and/or solid), all hazard precautions given in the data sheet must be observed. Static ignition hazard can result from handling and use. Electrically bond and ground all containers, personnel and equipment before transfer or use of material. Special precautions may be necessary to dissipate static electricity for non-conductive containers. Use proper bonding and grounding during product transfer as described in National Fire Protection Association document NFPA 77.

**Storage**

Do not store in vessels constructed of aluminum and aluminum alloys.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

**Exposure Guidelines**

**General advice**

These recommendations provide general guidance for handling this product. Personal protective equipment should be selected for individual applications and should consider factors which affect exposure potential, such as handling practices, chemical concentrations and ventilation. It is ultimately the responsibility of the employer to follow regulatory guidelines established by local authorities.

**Exposure controls**

Provide sufficient mechanical (general and/or local exhaust) ventilation to maintain exposure below level of overexposure (from known, suspected or apparent adverse effects).

**Eye protection**

Chemical splash goggles in compliance with OSHA regulations are advised; however, OSHA regulations also permit other type safety glasses. Consult your safety representative.

**Skin and body protection**

To prevent repeated or prolonged skin contact, wear impervious clothing and boots.
Wear resistant gloves such as:
Nitrile rubber

**Respiratory protection**

If overexposure has been determined or documented, a NIOSH-approved air supplied respirator is advised in absence of proper environmental control. OSHA regulations also permit other NIOSH respirators under specified conditions. (See your safety equipment supplier.) Engineering or administrative controls should be implemented to reduce exposure.

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

| | |
|---|---|
| **Physical state** | liquid |
| **Form** | No data |
| **Colour** | colourless |
| **Odour** | No data |
| **Boiling point/boilingrange** | 381.60 °F / 381.6 °F@ 760.00 mmHg |
| **pH** | No data |
| **Flash point** | 198 °F / 92 °C, Seta closed cup |
| **Evaporation rate** | 0.02 (N-Butyl Acetate) |
| **Explosion limits** | 1.4 %(V) 22.7 %(V) |
| **Vapour pressure** | 0.10 mmHg @ 68.00 °F / 20.00 °C |
| **Vapour density** | 4.15 (AIR=1) |
| **Density** | 1.026 g/cm3 @ 60.00 °F / 15.56 °C<br>8.543 lb/gal @ 60.00 °F / 15.56 °C |
| **Solubility** | No data |
| **Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water** | No data |
| **Autoignition temperature** | No data |

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

**Stability**

Stable.

**Conditions to avoid**

Avoid contact with:

**Incompatible products**

Avoid contact with:, acids, Alkali metals, hydroxides, metal salts, strong bases, strong oxidizing agents

**Hazardous decomposition products**

May form:, carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide

**Hazardous reactions**

Product will not undergo hazardous polymerization.

**Thermal decomposition**

No data

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**Acute oral toxicity**

| | |
|---|---|
| DIETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER | LD 50 Rat: 9,210 mg/kg |

**Acute inhalation toxicity**

| | |
|---|---|
| DIETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER | LC 50 Rat: > 2 g/m3 , 1 h |

**Acute dermal toxicity**

| | |
|---|---|
| DIETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER | LD 50 Rabbit: 9.4 g/kg |

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**Aquatic toxicity**

**Acute and Prolonged Toxicity to Fish**
No data

**Acute Toxicity to Aquatic Invertebrates**
No data

**Environmental fate and pathways**
No data

## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

**Waste disposal methods**
Dispose of in accordance with all applicable local, state and federal regulations. For assistance with your waste management needs - including disposal, recycling and waste stream reduction, contact Ashland Distribution's Environmental Services Group at 800-637-7922.

## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Dangerous goods descriptions (if indicated above) may not reflect package size, quantity, end-use or region-specific exceptions that can be applied. Consult shipping documents for descriptions that are specific to the shipment.

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

**California Prop. 65**
This product does not contain any chemicals known to State of California to cause cancer, birth, or any other reproductive defects.

**SARA Hazard Classification** Fire Hazard
Acute Health Hazard

**SARA 313 Component(s)**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| DIETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER | 111-77-3 | 100% |

| | Health | Flammability | Reactivity | Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **HMIS** | 1* | 2 | 0 | |
| **NFPA** | 1 | 2 | 0 | |

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

The information accumulated herein is believed to be accurate but is not warranted to be whether originating with the company or not. Recipients are advised to confirm in advance of need that the information is current, applicable, and suitable to their circumstances. This MSDS has been prepared by Ashland's Environmental Health and Safety Department (1-800-325-3751).

# DIETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER

**DGM**

## CAUTIONARY RESPONSE INFORMATION

| Common Synonyms | Liquid | Colorless | Pleasant odor |
|---|---|---|---|
| Diethylene glycol methyl ether<br>Dowanol DM<br>2-(2-Methoxyethoxy)-ethanol<br>Methyl carbitol<br>Poly-solv DM | Floats and mixes with water. | | |

Call fire department.
Avoid contact with liquid.
Notify local health and pollution control agencies.
Protect water intakes.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Fire** | Combustible.<br>Extinguish with dry chemical, water, or carbon dioxide.<br>Cool exposed containers with water. |
| **Exposure** | CALL FOR MEDICAL AID.<br><br>LIQUID<br>Irritating to eyes.<br>Harmful if swallowed.<br>IF IN EYES, hold eyelids open and flush with plenty of water.<br>IF SWALLOWED and victim is CONSCIOUS, have victim drink water or milk. |
| **Water Pollution** | Effect of low concentrations on aquatic life is unknown.<br>May be dangerous if it enters water intakes.<br>Notify local health and wildlife officials.<br>Notify operators of nearby water intakes. |

## 1. CORRECTIVE RESPONSE ACTIONS

Dilute and disperse
Stop discharge

## 2. CHEMICAL DESIGNATIONS

**2.1 CG Compatibility Group:** 40; Glycol ether
**2.2 Formula:** $CH_3OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_2OH$
**2.3 IMO/UN Designation:** Not listed
**2.4 DOT ID No.:** Not listed
**2.5 CAS Registry No.:** 111-77-3
**2.6 NAERG Guide No.:** Not listed
**2.7 Standard Industrial Trade Classification:** 51616

## 3. HEALTH HAZARDS

**3.1 Personal Protective Equipment:** Safety goggles.
**3.2 Symptoms Following Exposure:** Liquid may irritate eyes.
**3.3 Treatment of Exposure:** SKIN OR EYES: Flush with water
**3.4 TLV-TWA:** Not listed.
**3.5 TLV-STEL:** Not listed.
**3.6 TLV-Ceiling:** Not listed.
**3.7 Toxicity by Ingestion:** Grade 2; $LD_{50}$ = 0.5 to 5 g/kg (guinea pig)
**3.8 Toxicity by Inhalation:** Currently not available.
**3.9 Chronic Toxicity:** Currently not available
**3.10 Vapor (Gas) Irritant Characteristics:** None
**3.11 Liquid or Solid Characteristics:** None
**3.12 Odor Threshold:** Currently not available
**3.13 IDLH Value:** Not listed.
**3.14 OSHA PEL-TWA:** Not listed.
**3.15 OSHA PEL-STEL:** Not listed.
**3.16 OSHA PEL-Ceiling:** Not listed.
**3.17 EPA AEGL:** Not listed

## 4. FIRE HAZARDS

**4.1 Flash Point:** 200 F O.C.
**4.2 Flammable Limits in Air:** LFL = 1.2%
**4.3 Fire Extinguishing Agents:** Water, carbon dioxide, or dry chemical
**4.4 Fire Extinguishing Agents Not to Be Used:** Not pertinent
**4.5 Special Hazards of Combustion Products:** Not pertinent
**4.6 Behavior in Fire:** Not pertinent
**4.7 Auto Ignition Temperature:** Currently not available
**4.8 Electrical Hazards:** Not pertinent
**4.9 Burning Rate:** Currently not available
**4.10 Adiabatic Flame Temperature:** Currently not available
**4.11 Stoichometric Air to Fuel Ratio:** 30.9 (calc.)
**4.12 Flame Temperature:** Currently not available
**4.13 Combustion Molar Ratio (Reactant to Product):** 11.0 (calc.)
**4.14 Minimum Oxygen Concentration for Combustion (MOCC):** Not listed

## 5. CHEMICAL REACTIVITY

**5.1 Reactivity with Water:** No reaction
**5.2 Reactivity with Common Materials:** No reaction
**5.3 Stability During Transport:** Stable
**5.4 Neutralizing Agents for Acids and Caustics:** Not pertinent
**5.5 Polymerization:** Not pertinent
**5.6 Inhibitor of Polymerization:** Not pertinent

## 6. WATER POLLUTION

**6.1 Aquatic Toxicity:** Currently not available
**6.2 Waterfowl Toxicity:** Currently not available
**6.3 Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD):** 34% of theoretical in 5 days
**6.4 Food Chain Concentration Potential:** None
**6.5 GESAMP Hazard Profile:**
**Bioaccumulation:** 0
**Damage to living resources:** 0
**Human Oral hazard:** 1
**Human Contact hazard:** I
**Reduction of amenities:** X

## 7. SHIPPING INFORMATION

**7.1 Grades of Purity:** Commercial
**7.2 Storage Temperature:** Ambient
**7.3 Inert Atmosphere:** No requirement
**7.4 Venting:** Open (flame arrester)
**7.5 IMO Pollution Category:** D
**7.6 Ship Type:** Data not avaialable
**7.7 Barge Hull Type:** Currently not available

## 8. HAZARD CLASSIFICATIONS

**8.1 49 CFR Category:** Not listed
**8.2 49 CFR Class:** Not pertinent
**8.3 49 CFR Package Group:** Not listed.
**8.4 Marine Pollutant:** No
**8.5 NFPA Hazard Classification:**

| Category | Classification |
|---|---|
| Health Hazard (Blue)..... | 1 |
| Flammability (Red)..... | 1 |
| Instability (Yellow)..... | 0 |

**8.6 EPA Reportable Quantity:** Not listed.
**8.7 EPA Pollution Category:** Not listed.
**8.8 RCRA Waste Number:** Not listed
**8.9 EPA FWPCA List:** Not listed

## 9. PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

**9.1 Physical State at 15° C and 1 atm:** Liquid
**9.2 Molecular Weight:** 120.15
**9.3 Boiling Point at 1 atm:** 381 F = 194 C = 467 K
**9.4 Freezing Point:** –120 F = –85 C = 188 K
**9.5 Critical Temperature:** Not pertinent
**9.6 Critical Pressure:** Not pertinent
**9.7 Specific Gravity:** 1.025 at 20 C (liquid)
**9.8 Liquid Surface Tension:** Not pertinent
**9.9 Liquid Water Interfacial Tension:** Not pertinent
**9.10 Vapor (Gas) Specific Gravity:** Not pertinent
**9.11 Ratio of Specific Heats of Vapor (Gas):** Not pertinent
**9.12 Latent Heat of Vaporization:** 160 Btu/lb = 90 cal/g = 3.8 X $10^5$ J/kg
**9.13 Heat of Combustion:** –10,830 Btu/lb = –6020 cal/g = –252 X $10^5$ J/kg
**9.14 Heat of Decomposition:** Not pertinent
**9.15 Heat of Solution:** Not pertinent
**9.16 Heat of Polymerization:** Not pertinent
**9.17 Heat of Fusion:** Currently not available
**9.18 Limiting Value:** Currently not available
**9.19 Reid Vapor Pressure:** 0.01 psia

**NOTES**

# DIETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER

DGM

| 9.20 SATURATED LIQUID DENSITY | | 9.21 LIQUID HEAT CAPACITY | | 9.22 LIQUID THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY | | 9.23 LIQUID VISCOSITY | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Temperature (degrees F) | Pounds per cubic foot | Temperature (degrees F) | British thermal unit per pound-F | Temperature (degrees F) | British thermal unit inch per hour-square foot-F | Temperature (degrees F) | Centipoise |
| 52 | 64.540 | 85 | 0.518 | | N | | N |
| 54 | 64.469 | 90 | 0.521 | | O | | O |
| 56 | 64.400 | 95 | 0.524 | | T | | T |
| 58 | 64.330 | 100 | 0.527 | | | | |
| 60 | 64.259 | 105 | 0.529 | | P | | P |
| 62 | 64.190 | 110 | 0.532 | | E | | E |
| 64 | 64.120 | 115 | 0.535 | | R | | R |
| 66 | 64.049 | 120 | 0.538 | | T | | T |
| 68 | 63.980 | 125 | 0.541 | | I | | I |
| 70 | 63.910 | 130 | 0.543 | | N | | N |
| 72 | 63.840 | 135 | 0.546 | | E | | E |
| 74 | 63.780 | 140 | 0.549 | | N | | N |
| 76 | 63.710 | 145 | 0.552 | | T | | T |
| 78 | 63.640 | 150 | 0.554 | | | | |
| 80 | 63.570 | | | | | | |
| 82 | 63.500 | | | | | | |
| 84 | 63.430 | | | | | | |
| 86 | 63.360 | | | | | | |

| 9.24 SOLUBILITY IN WATER | | 9.25 SATURATED VAPOR PRESSURE | | 9.26 SATURATED VAPOR DENSITY | | 9.27 IDEAL GAS HEAT CAPACITY | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Temperature (degrees F) | Pounds per 100 pounds of water | Temperature (degrees F) | Pounds per square inch | Temperature (degrees F) | Pounds per cubic foot | Temperature (degrees F) | British thermal unit per pound-F |
| | M | 60 | 0.003 | 60 | 0.00006 | | N |
| | I | 80 | 0.006 | 80 | 0.00013 | | O |
| | S | 100 | 0.014 | 100 | 0.00027 | | T |
| | C | 120 | 0.028 | 120 | 0.00054 | | |
| | I | 140 | 0.055 | 140 | 0.00103 | | P |
| | B | 160 | 0.103 | 160 | 0.00186 | | E |
| | L | 180 | 0.186 | 180 | 0.00326 | | R |
| | E | 200 | 0.324 | 200 | 0.00550 | | T |
| | | 220 | 0.545 | 220 | 0.00898 | | I |
| | | 240 | 0.892 | 240 | 0.01426 | | N |
| | | 260 | 1.418 | 260 | 0.02206 | | E |
| | | 280 | 2.200 | 280 | 0.03330 | | N |
| | | 300 | 3.335 | 300 | 0.04914 | | T |
| | | 320 | 4.949 | 320 | 0.07104 | | |
| | | 340 | 7.199 | 340 | 0.10080 | | |
| | | 360 | 10.280 | 360 | 0.14040 | | |
| | | 380 | 14.440 | 380 | 0.19250 | | |

**Placid Refining Company LLC**
**1940 Highway 1 North**
**Port Allen, Louisiana 70767**
**225-387-0278**

PLACID

# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

## JET FUEL- JP8 — P0038

***24 hour Emergency Phone/MSDS Assistance*** — **225-387-0278**

***Chemtrec*** — **1-800-424-0300**

## SECTION 1 - IDENTITY: JET FUEL JP8 MSDS #: P0038

**Product Name/Synonyms:** JP8 Jet Fuel, NATO F-34 Turbine Fuel, MIL-T-83133D Turbine Fuel
**DOT ID:** UN1863
**Chemical Family:** Hydrocarbon
**DOT Proper Shipping Name:** Fuel, Aviation, Turbine Engine
**2000 DOT North American Emergency Response Guide:** #128

## SECTION 2 - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS/IDENTITY INFORMATION

This product contains the following chemical or chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and 40 CFR Part 372. The SARA 313 chemicals are denoted by bold letters.

SUBSTANCE DESCRIPTION

| | % | CAS | OSHA PEL | ACGIH TWA |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Petroleum Distillate (Light) | 100 | 64742-47-8 | 500 ppm | N/A |
| Kerosene | <90 | 8008-20-6 | N/A | N/A |
| **Naphthalene** | **0-3** | **91-20-3** | **10 ppm** | **10 ppm** |

Anti-oxidant, anti-static, metal deactivator added at low ppm levels to meet anti-corrosion inhibitor additives specifications.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ethylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether | 109-86-4 | .10-.015 vol.% normally added as an anti-icing agent |

## SECTION 3 – PHYSICAL DATA

**Common Name:** Jet Fuel- JP 8
**PH:** Essentially neutral
**Boiling Pt:** 315-572°F (166-300°C)
**Specific Gravity:** .-77to -.84
**Vapor Pressure:** <2 PSIA @ 60°F
**Vapor Density:** >5 (Air = 1)
**Solubility:** Insoluble
**Percent Volatile:** 100%
**Evaporation Rate:** <1.0 (Butyl Acetate = 1)
**Appearance:** Clear Water White Liquid
**Odor:** Faint Petroleum Hydrocarbon odor

## SECTION 4 - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA JET FUEL JP8 MSDS #: P0038

**NFPA Ratings: Health:** 0 **Flammability:** 2 **Reactivity:** 0

**Auto Ignition Temp:** 475-500°F

**Flash Point:** 100°F (38°C) TCC

**Lower Flammable Limit:** .5% **Upper Flammable Limit:** 6%

**OSHA/NFPA Class:** Class II Combustible Liquid

**Extinguishing Agent:** Foam, Water spray (fog), Dry chemical, and $CO_2$

**Emergency Actions:** Use water to keep fire exposed containers cool. Use foam, water spray, dry chemicals or $CO_2$ to extinguish fire.

**Special Fire Instructions:** If a spill has not ignited, use water spray to disperse vapors and for protection of personnel attempting to stop the leak.

**Fire & Explosion Hazards:** This liquid is volatile and gives off invisible vapors. Vapors will settle in low areas and travel along surfaces to an ignition source.

## SECTION 5 - SPECIAL PROTECTION

**Respiratory Protection:** Use supplied air respiratory protection in confined or enclosed spaces, if needed.

**Ventilation:** Use only with ventilation sufficient to prevent buildup of vapors exceeding recommended exposure limit of explosive concentrations in air.

**Eye Protection:** Use splash goggles or face shields when eye contact may occur.

**Protective Gloves:** Use chemical resistant gloves to avoid prolonged skin contact.

**Other Protective Equipment:** Use chemical resistant apron or other impervious clothing to avoid contaminating regular clothing.

**Special Precautions:** Keep containers closed when not in use. Do not store near heat, sparks, flame or strong oxidants.

## SECTION 6 - PHYSICAL HAZARDS

**Stability:** Stable

**Incompatibility:** Strong acids, alkalis, and oxidizers such as liquid chlorine and oxygen

**Polymerization:** None

**Decomposition:** Burning will produce carbon monoxide and other harmful gases/vapors including oxides and/or other compounds of sulfur.

**Spill Precautions:** Evacuate all non-essential personnel. Contain spill. Remove all ignition sources and safely stop flow of spill. Prevent from entering all water bodies. Material will float on water. Absorbent material and pads can be used.

## SECTION 6 - PHYSICAL HAZARDS (con't) JET FUEL JP8 MSDS #: P0038

**Waste Disposal:** Maximize product recovery for reuse and recycling. Unused product is likely an EPA ignitable hazardous waste. Use approved treatment, transporters and disposal sites in compliance with applicable laws. Use of any hydrocarbon fuel in spaces without adequate ventilation may result in generation of hazardous levels of combustion products and inadequate oxygen levels for breathing.

**Handling or storage:** Special slow load procedures for "switch loading" must be followed to avoid the static ignition hazard that can exist when this material is loaded into tanks previously containing gasoline or other low flash point products. (See API Publication 2003) Do not use this product as a cleaning agent. Empty containers contain residue (liquid and vapors). Hazard precautions must be observed.

## SECTION 7 - HEALTH DATA

**Listed Carcinogen:** No

**CHRONIC effects of exposure:** Prolonged or repeated skin contact with this product tend to remove skin oils, possibly leading to irritation or dermatitis. Long-term tests show that similar petroleum distillates have produced skin tumors on laboratory animals. Caution is recommended for pre-existing CNS diseases. Overexposure may cause gasping, nausea, and disorientation.

**Signs and Symptoms:** Liquid, mist or vapor contact can irritate eyes, skin, respiratory and digestive tracts.

**Effects of INHALATION:** Vapors or mists from this material can irritate the nose, throat, lungs, and can cause signs and symptoms of CNS depression, depending on the concentration and duration of exposure.

**Effects of INGESTION:** Can irritate mouth, throat, and stomach and cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhea and restlessness. Aspiration into the lungs will cause chemical pneumonia.

**Effects of SKIN contact:** Moderate skin irritant. Irritation leading to dermatitis may result from prolonged or repeated exposures.

**Effects of EYE contact:** Mild eye irritation may result from contact with liquid, mist, and/or vapors.

**Treatment for INHALATION:** Immediately remove personnel to area of fresh air. For respiratory distress, give air, oxygen or administer CPR if necessary. Obtain medical attention if difficulties continue.

**Treatment for INGESTION:** Do not induce vomiting as aspiration into the lungs will cause chemical pneumonia. If aspiration occurs, promptly seek medical attention.

**Treatment for SKIN contact:** Promptly remove contaminated clothing and thoroughly clean before reuse, but discard contaminated leather goods. Thoroughly wash affected area with soda and water.

**Treatment for EYE contact:** Flush with clean, low-pressure water for at least 15 minutes. If irritation persists, obtain medical attention.

## SECTION 8 - MANUFACTURER DATA

| | |
|---|---|
| Manufacturer: | PLACID REFINING COMPANY LLC |
| Emergency Telephone: | 1-225-387-0278 |
| Address: | 1940 HIGHWAY 1 NORTH |
| City: | PORT ALLEN |
| State/Zip: | LOUISIANA 70767 |
| Plant Reference Number: | P0038 |
| Revision date: | 05/17/2004 |

| SECTION 9 – ADDITIONAL INFORMATION | JET FUEL JP8 | MSDS #: P0038 |
|---|---|---|

THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS BASED ON THE DATA AVAILABLE TO US AND IS BELIEVED TO BE CORRECT. HOWEVER, PLACID REFINING COMPANY LLC MAKES NO WARRANTY EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED REGARDING THE ACCURACY OF THIS DATA OR THE RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED FROM THE USE THEREOF. PLACID REFINING COMPANY LLC ASSUMES NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR INJURY FROM THE USE OF THE PRODUCT DESCRIBED HEREIN.

# APPENDIX F

# TRAINING & DRILL DOCUMENTATION FORMS

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# DISCHARGE PREVENTION MEETING
## McCain Pipeline Company

**Date:** _____

**Attendees:**

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| Subject/Issues Identified | Required Action | Implementation Date |
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## PERSONNEL TRAINING RECORD

I hereby certify that I have received training in the operation of this facility, including, but not limited to, the operation of emergency equipment and the procedures to follow in the event of an emergency or oil spill.

| DATE | TYPE OF TRAINING | SIGNATURE AND TITLE |
|---|---|---|
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I hereby certify that I have taken part in an annual review of the SPCC Plan and training required to operate this facility:

| DATE | SIGNATURE AND TITLE |
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# PERSONNEL TRAINING
## Key McCain Pipeline Company

| Name | Response Training Date and Number of Hours | Prevention Training Date and Number of Hours |
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**Date of Last Update:**_____

## Drill Documentation Forms

### EQUIPMENT DEPLOYMENT DRILL DOCUMENTATION FORM

#### SECTION I: DRILL INFORMATION

FACILITY NAME: _____ PREPARED BY: _____

DATE OF DRILL: _____ _____TIME DRILL STARTED: _____

TIME DRILL COMPLETED: _____

ANNOUNCED DRILL:_____ UNANNOUNCED DRILL: _____

IS DRILL IN CONJUNCTION WITH OTHER EXERCISE? _____YES / NO

IF YES, WHAT TYPE OF DRILL _____

IS THIS AN EXERCISE OR ACTUAL RESPONSE? _____

ATTACH DRILL SCENARIO IF APPROPRIATE

#### SECTION II: DRILL OBJECTIVES

CHECK EACH OBJECTIVE DEMONSTRATED DURING THE DRILL:

_____DEMONSTRATE ABILITY OF RESPONSE TEAM TO ORGANIZE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE RESPONSE PLAN

_____ENSURE EQUIPMENT IS IN PROPER WORKING ORDER

_____DEMONSTRATE ABILITY OF RESPONSE PERSONNEL TO DEPLOY AND OPERATE EQUIPMENT

ATTACH A COMPLETED ICS 201 INITIAL INCIDENT BRIEFING FORM TO DOCUMENT EACH TYPE OF EQUIPMENT DEPLOYED, WHERE IT WAS DEPLOYED AND THE EQUIPMENTS OPERATIONAL STATUS.

NOTE: THE FOLLOWING EQUIPMENT MUST BE DEPLOYED. 1000 FEET OF EACH TYPE OF BOOM IN INVENTORY AND ONE OF EACH TYPE OF SKIMMING SYSTEM.

DESCRIBE EXERCISE OBJECTIVES:

#### SECTION III: DRILL EVALUATION & RESULTS

THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS WILL BE COMPLETED BY THE DRILL EVALUATOR (A NO ANSWER REQUIRES A COMMENT)

1. DID RESPONSE TEAM ORGANIZE AND IMPLEMENT THE INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM?

YES NO

_____

_____

_____

## EQUIPMENT DEPLOYMENT DRILL DOCUMENTATION FORM

2. DID THE RESPONSE TEAM DEMONSTRATE THEIR ABILITY TO DEPLOY AND OPERATE THE EQUIPMENT IN ITS INTENDED OPERATING ENVIRONMENT?

YES NO

_____

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3. DID THE EQUIPMENT OPERATE PROPERLY?

YES NO

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EVALUATOR'S SUMMARY (PROVIDE COMMENTS RELATIVE TO OBJECTIVES, LESSONS LEARNED, ISSUES REQUIRING RESOLUTION, ETC.)

COMMENTS CAN BE PROVIDED BELOW OR AS AN ATTACHMENT:

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## SECTION IV: DRILL CERTIFICATION

I CERTIFY THAT THE DRILL WAS COMPLETED, THAT THE RESPONSE PLAN OBJECTIVES AS INDICATED IN SECTION II WERE EXERCISED AND THAT THE DRILL WAS EVALUATED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PREP GUIDELINES.

_____ _____

PRINT NAME PRINT TITLE

_____ _____

SIGNATURE DATE

# EMERGENCY PROCEDURES EXERCISE DOCUMENTATION FORM

(OPTIONAL)

## SECTION I: DRILL INFORMATION

FACILITY NAME: _____ PREPARED BY: _____

DATE OF DRILL: _____ _____TIME DRILL STARTED: _____

TIME DRILL COMPLETED: _____

ANNOUNCED DRILL:_____ UNANNOUNCED DRILL: _____

IS DRILL IN CONJUNCTION WITH OTHER EXERCISE? _____YES / NO

IF YES, WHAT TYPE OF DRILL _____

IS THIS AN EXERCISE OR ACTUAL RESPONSE? _____

ATTACH DRILL SCENARIO IF APPROPRIATE

CHECK TYPE OF EMERGENCY PROCEDURES EXERCISE

_____TRANSFER EQUIPMENT FAILURE (Pumps, Hoses, Valves, Manifold, etc.)
_____TANK OVERFLOW _____TANK FAILURE
_____PIPING RUPTURE _____EXPLOSION OR FIRE
_____OTHER (DESCRIBE): _____

## SECTION II: DRILL OBJECTIVES

CHECK EACH OBJECTIVE DEMONSTRATED DURING THE DRILL:

_____EXERCISE FACILITY'S EMERGENCY PROCEDURES TO ONE OR MORE OF THE ABOVE EMERGENCIES TO ENSURE PERSONNEL KNOWLEDGE OF ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN TO MITIGATE A SPILL (DRILL CAN BE A WALK-THROUGH OF EMERGENCY PROCEDURES).

_____EXERCISE SHOULD INVOLVE ONE OR MORE SECTIONS OF EMERGENCY PROCEDURES FOR SPILL MITIGATION

ATTACH A COMPLETED ICS 201 INITIAL INCIDENT BRIEFING FORM IF APPROPRIATE

## SECTION III: DRILL EVALUATION & RESULTS

COMPLETE ONLY THE QUESTIONS THAT APPLY. QUESTIONS WILL BE COMPLETED BY THE DRILL EVALUATOR (A NO ANSWER REQUIRES A COMMENT)

1. WERE APPROPRIATE INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL NOTIFICATIONS CONDUCTED?

YES NO _____

2. DID RESPONSE TEAM MOBILIZE TO THE SITE WITHIN A REASONABLE TIME?

YES NO _____

3. DID THE INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM FUNCTION SUCCESSFULLY DURING THE RESPONSE?

YES NO _____

4. HOW DID THE RESPONSE TEAM DEMONSTRATE EMERGENCY SHUTDOWN AND DISCHARGE CONTROL?

## EMERGENCY PROCEDURES EXERCISE DOCUMENTATION FORM

**(OPTIONAL)**

YES NO _____

5. WAS A DETAILED ASSESSMENT OF THE DISCHARGE CONDUCTED?

YES NO _____

6. WAS ADEQUATE DISCHARGE CONTAINMENT DEMONSTRATED?

YES NO _____

7. WAS RECOVERY OF SPILLED MATERIAL DEMONSTRATED?

YES NO _____

8. WERE CONTAINMENT BOOMS PROPERLY PLACED TO PROTECT ECONOMICALLY/ ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS?

YES NO _____

9. WERE EMERGENCY PROCEDURES PROPERLY DEMONSTRATED?

YES NO _____

EVALUATOR'S SUMMARY (PROVIDE COMMENTS RELATIVE TO OBJECTIVES, LESSONS LEARNED, ISSUES REQUIRING RESOLUTION, ETC.) COMMENTS CAN BE PROVIDED BELOW OR AS AN ATTACHMENT.

_____

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### SECTION IV: DRILL CERTIFICATION

I CERTIFY THAT THE DRILL WAS COMPLETED, THAT THE RESPONSE PLAN OBJECTIVES AS INDICATED IN SECTION II WERE EXERCISED AND THAT THE DRILL WAS EVALUATED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PREP GUIDELINES.

_____ _____

PRINT NAME PRINT TITLE

_____ _____

SIGNATURE DATE

# OSC/QI NOTIFICATION DRILL DOCUMENTATION FORM

## SECTION I: DRILL INFORMATION

FACILITY NAME: _____ PREPARED BY: _____

DATE OF DRILL: _____ _____TIME DRILL STARTED: _____

TIME DRILL COMPLETED: _____

IS DRILL IN CONJUNCTION WITH OTHER EXERCISE? _____YES / NO

IF YES, WHAT TYPE OF DRILL _____

IS THIS AN EXERCISE OR ACTUAL RESPONSE? _____

## SECTION II: DRILL OBJECTIVES

CHECK EACH OBJECTIVE DEMONSTRATED DURING THE DRILL.

DEMONSTRATE THE ACCESSIBILITY AND NOTIFICATION CAPABILITY OF THE:

_____ QUALIFIED INDIVIDUAL

_____ MEMBERS OF THE RESPONSE TEAM (OPTIONAL)

LIST PERSONNEL CONTACTED ON THE ATTACHED SHEET (OPTIONAL)

## SECTION III: DRILL EVALUATION & RESULTS

THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS WILL BE COMPLETED BY THE DRILL EVALUATOR (A NO ANSWER REQUIRES A COMMENT)

1. WAS CONTACT MADE WITH THE OSC/QI OR ALTERNATE WITHIN A REASONABLE PERIOD OF TIME? YES NO

_____

_____

_____

2. WAS CONTACT MADE WITH THE MAJORITY OF THE RESPONSE TEAM WITHIN A REASONABLE PERIOD OF TIME (OPTIONAL)? YES NO

_____

_____

_____

## OSC/QI NOTIFICATION DRILL DOCUMENTATION FORM

EVALUATOR'S SUMMARY (PROVIDE COMMENTS RELATIVE TO OBJECTIVES, LESSONS LEARNED, ISSUES REQUIRING RESOLUTION, ETC.)

COMMENTS CAN BE PROVIDED BELOW OR AS AN ATTACHMENT:

_____

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_____

### SECTION IV: DRILL CERTIFICATION

I CERTIFY THAT THE DRILL WAS COMPLETED, THAT THE RESPONSE PLAN OBJECTIVES AS INDICATED IN SECTION II WERE EXERCISED AND THAT THE DRILL WAS EVALUATED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PREP GUIDELINES.

_____ _____

PRINT NAME PRINT TITLE

_____ _____

SIGNATURE DATE

### NOTIFICATION FORM

### ON-SCENE COMMANDER/QUALIFIED INDIVIDUAL

| NAME | DATE CONTACTED | TIME CONTACTED | CONTACT METHOD (SEE BELOW) |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| **RESPONSE TEAM MEMBERS (OPTIONAL)** | | | |
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Contact Method:
T - TELEPHONE
R - RADIO
M - MESSAGE-PAGER
F - FACSIMILE
O - LIST METHOD

# SPILL MANAGEMENT TEAM TABLETOP EXERCISE DOCUMENTATION FORM

## SECTION I: DRILL INFORMATION

FACILITY NAME: _____ PREPARED BY: _____

DATE OF DRILL: _____ _____TIME DRILL STARTED: _____

TIME DRILL COMPLETED: _____

ANNOUNCED DRILL:_____ UNANNOUNCED DRILL: _____

IS DRILL IN CONJUNCTION WITH OTHER EXERCISE? _____YES / NO

IF YES, WHAT TYPE OF DRILL _____

IS THIS AN EXERCISE OR ACTUAL RESPONSE? _____

ATTACH DRILL SCENARIO IF APPROPRIATE

RESPONSE PLAN SCENARIO USED (CHECK ONE):
Note: One tabletop exercise in a triennial cycle must include a worst-case discharge scenario.

_____ AVERAGE MOST PROBABLE DISCHARGE
_____ MAXIMUM MOST PROBABLE DISCHARGE
_____WORST CASE DISCHARGE
SIZE OF (SIMULATED) SPILL _____BBLS/GALS

## SECTION II: DRILL OBJECTIVES

CHECK EACH OBJECTIVE DEMONSTRATED DURING THE DRILL

_____TEAM'S KNOWLEDGE OF THE RESPONSE PLAN

_____ CONDUCTING APPROPRIATE INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL NOTIFICATIONS

_____USE OF COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM IN SUPPORT OF RESPONSE OPERATIONS

_____TEAM'S ABILITY TO ACCESS CONTRACTED OIL SPILL REMOVAL ORGANIZATION

_____TEAM'S ABILITY TO ORGANIZE AND CARRYOUT RESPONSE ACTIONS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FACILITY RESPONSE PLAN

_____TRANSITION FROM ONSITE RESPONSE TEAM (ORT) TO SPILL MANAGEMENT TEAM (SMT) AND ABILITY TO WORK WITH STATE/FEDERAL AGENCIES WITHIN THE NATIONAL RESPONSE SYSTEM

_____ ABILITY TO ACCESS SENSITIVE SITE AND RESOURCE INFORMATION IN THE AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

## SECTION III: DRILL EVALUATION & RESULTS

2. CONDUCTING APPROPRIATE INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL NOTIFICATIONS:

_____

_____

_____

## SPILL MANAGEMENT TEAM TABLETOP EXERCISE
## DOCUMENTATION FORM

3. USE OF COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM IN SUPPORT OF RESPONSE OPERATIONS:

_____
_____
_____

4. TEAM'S ABILITY TO ACCESS CONTRACTED OIL SPILL REMOVAL ORGANIZATION:

_____
_____
_____

5. TEAM'S ABILITY TO ORGANIZE AND CARRYOUT RESPONSE ACTIONS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FACILITY RESPONSE PLAN:

_____
_____
_____

6. TRANSITION FROM ONSITE RESPONSE TEAM (ORT) TO SPILL MANAGEMENT TEAM (SMT) AND ABILITY TO WORK WITH STATE/FEDERAL AGENCIES WITHIN THE NATIONAL RESPONSE SYSTEM

_____
_____
_____

7. ABILITY TO ACCESS SENSITIVE SITE AND RESOURCE INFORMATION IN THE AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN:

_____
_____
_____

## SPILL MANAGEMENT TEAM TABLETOP EXERCISE
## DOCUMENTATION FORM

EVALUATOR'S SUMMARY (PROVIDE COMMENTS RELATIVE TO OBJECTIVES, LESSONS LEARNED, ISSUES REQUIRING RESOLUTION, ETC.)
COMMENTS CAN BE PROVIDED BELOW OR AS AN ATTACHMENT:

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### SECTION IV: DRILL CERTIFICATION

I CERTIFY THAT THE DRILL WAS COMPLETED, THAT THE RESPONSE PLAN OBJECTIVES AS INDICATED IN SECTION II WERE EXERCISED AND THAT THE DRILL WAS EVALUATED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PREP GUIDELINES.

_____ _____

PRINT NAME PRINT TITLE

_____ _____

SIGNATURE DATE

# EXERCISE ENTIRE RESPONSE PLAN DOCUMENTATION FORM

## SECTION I: DRILL INFORMATION

FACILITY NAME: _____ PREPARED BY: _____

DATE OF DRILL: _____ _____TIME DRILL STARTED: _____

TIME DRILL COMPLETED: _____

ANNOUNCED DRILL:_____ UNANNOUNCED DRILL: _____

IS DRILL IN CONJUNCTION WITH OTHER EXERCISE? _____YES / NO

IF YES, WHAT TYPE OF DRILL _____

IS THIS AN EXERCISE OR ACTUAL RESPONSE? _____

ATTACH DRILL SCENARIO IF APPROPRIATE

## SECTION II: DRILL OBJECTIVES

INDICATE THE DATE EACH OBJECTIVE WAS DEMONSTRATED DURING THE TRIENNIAL PERIOD

**PLAN COMPONENTS**

_____ CONDUCT NOTIFICATIONS

_____ MOBILIZE RESPONSE TEAM

_____ ABILITY TO OPERATE WITHIN THE RESPONSE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM AS DESCRIBED IN THE FRP

_____ SOURCE CONTROL

_____ DISCHARGE ASSESSMENT

_____ DISCHARGE CONTAINMENT

_____ DISCHARGE RECOVERY & MITIGATION

_____ PROTECTION OF ECONOMICALLY/ ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS

_____ DISPOSAL OF RECOVERED PRODUCT & DEBRIS

_____ ESTABLISH INTERNAL/EXTERNAL COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS

_____ DEMONSTRATE MULTI-MODE TRANSPORTATION SUPPORT

_____ DEMONSTRATE ABILITY TO PROVIDE PERSONNEL SUPPORT

_____ DEMONSTRATE ABILITY TO MAINTAIN/SUPPORT ALL EQUIPMENT

_____ DEMONSTRATE PROCUREMENT OF RESOURCES

_____ DOCUMENT OPERATIONAL AND SUPPORT ASPECTS OF RESPONSE

ATTACH COMPLETED ICS FORMS AS APPROPRIATE TO DOCUMENT COMPLETION OF OBJECTIVES

# EXERCISE ENTIRE RESPONSE PLAN DOCUMENTATION FORM

## SECTION III: DRILL EVALUATION & RESULTS

THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS WILL BE COMPLETED BY THE DRILL EVALUATOR (A NO ANSWER REQUIRES A COMMENT)

1. WERE APPROPRIATE INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL NOTIFICATIONS CONDUCTED?
   YES NO

_____
_____
_____

2. DID RESPONSE TEAM MOBILIZE TO THE SITE WITHIN A REASONABLE TIME? YES NO

_____
_____
_____

3. DID THE RESPONSE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM FUNCTION SUCCESSFULLY DURING THE RESPONSE? YES NO

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_____
_____

4. HOW DID THE RESPONSE TEAM DEMONSTRATE SOURCE CONTROL?

_____
_____
_____

5. WAS A DETAILED ASSESSMENT OF THE DISCHARGE CONDUCTED? YES NO

_____
_____
_____

6. WAS ADEQUATE DISCHARGE CONTAINMENT DEMONSTRATED? YES NO

_____
_____
_____

7. WAS RECOVERY & MITIGATION OF SPILLED MATERIAL DEMONSTRATED? YES NO

_____
_____
_____

## EXERCISE ENTIRE RESPONSE PLAN DOCUMENTATION FORM

8. WERE CONTAINMENT BOOMS PROPERLY PLACED TO PROTECT ECONOMICALLY/ ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS? YES NO

_____
_____
_____

9. WAS PROPER DISPOSAL OF RECOVERED PRODUCT DEMONSTRATED? YES NO

_____
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_____

10. DID THE COMMUNICATION SYSTEM ADEQUATELY SUPPORT RESPONSE OPERATIONS? YES NO

_____
_____
_____

11. WERE TRANSPORTATION SUPPORT NEEDS MET? YES NO

_____
_____
_____

12. WAS ADEQUATE PERSONNEL PROVIDED TO STAFF THE RESPONSE ORGANIZATION?

YES NO

_____
_____
_____

13. IS EQUIPMENT PROPERLY MAINTAINED? YES NO

_____
_____
_____

14. HOW DID THE TEAM DEMONSTRATE PROCUREMENT OF RESOURCES?

_____
_____
_____

## EXERCISE ENTIRE RESPONSE PLAN DOCUMENTATION FORM

15. WAS ADEQUATE DOCUMENTATION OF DRILL EVENTS CONDUCTED?

YES NO

_____

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_____

EVALUATOR'S SUMMARY (PROVIDE COMMENTS RELATIVE TO OBJECTIVES, LESSONS LEARNED, ISSUES REQUIRING RESOLUTION, ETC.)

COMMENTS CAN BE PROVIDED BELOW OR AS AN ATTACHMENT:

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## SECTION IV: DRILL CERTIFICATION

I CERTIFY THAT THE DRILL WAS COMPLETED, THAT THE RESPONSE PLAN OBJECTIVES AS INDICATED IN SECTION II WERE EXERCISED AND THAT THE DRILL WAS EVALUATED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PREP GUIDELINES.

_____ _____

PRINT NAME PRINT TITLE

_____ _____

SIGNATURE DATE

# APPENDIX G

# LIST OF ACRONYMS, DEFINITIONS, AND REFERENCES

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# APPENDIX G: LIST OF ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS

This glossary contains definitions of terms that will be used frequently during the course of response operations.

**ACP**. Area Contingency Plan.

**Activation**. The process of mobilizing personnel and/or equipment within the response organization to engage in response operations.

**Activator**. An individual in the response organization whose responsibilities include notifying other individuals or groups within the organization to mobilize personnel and/or equipment.

**Addspack**. Aerial Dispersant.

**Agency Representative**. Individual assigned to an incident from an agency who has been delegated full authority to make decisions on all matters affecting that agency's participation in response operations.

**Allocated Resources**. Resources dispatched to an incident that are not yet checked-in and available for an assignment to a Division/Group.

**Assigned Tactical Resources**. Performing an active assignment in a Division/Group.

**Assisting Agency**. An agency contributing suppression, rescue, support, or service resources to another agency.

**Available Tactical Resources**. Ready for assignment. All resources in staging areas are available tactical resources.

**Barrel (bbl)**. A barrel of oil equals 42 gallons (U.S.) at 60 degrees Fahrenheit.

**Bioremediation**. An oil spill cleanup technique using nutrients or a mixture of nutrients and bacteria to facilitate the degradation of the oil by microorganisms.

**Boom**. A piece of equipment or a strategy used to either contain free floating oil to a confined area or protect an uncontaminated area from intrusion by oil.

**Briefing Meeting**. Held to review Incident Action Plan for next operational period.

**Camp**. A geographical site, within the general incident area, separate from the base, equipped and staffed to provide food, water, and sanitary services to incident personnel.

**Captain of the Port Zone**. A zone specified in 33 CFR Part 3 and the seaward extension of that zone to the outer boundary of the exclusive economic zone.

**CERCLA**. Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980.

**CFR**. Code of Federal Regulations.

**Check-in**. Location where assigned resources check-in at an incident. The locations are: incident command post (resources unit), incident base, staging areas, aircraft bases, division supervisors (for direct line assignment).

**Clear Text**. The use of plain English in radio communications transmissions. No ten codes are used when using clear text.

**Coastal Waters**. All U.S. waters subject to the tide, U.S. waters of the Great Lakes specified ports and harbors on the inland rivers, waters of the contiguous zone (12 n. mi.) or other waters subject to discharges in connection with activities under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act or the Deepwater Port Act. These waters include those contained within the Exclusive Economic Zone (200 n. mi.).

**Command**. The act of controlling manpower and equipment resources by virtue of explicit or delegated authority.

**Command Staff**. A group comprised of: Incident Commander, Corporate Communication Officer, External Affairs Officer, Safety Officer, Legal Officer, and Deputy Incident Commander.

**Command Staff Meeting**. Held to determine progress made to date, ensure implementations of current Incident Action Plan, and to establish overall strategic objectives for next operational period.

**Containment Boom**. Rigid and/or inflatable device of standard length to contain floating oil on water or prevent oil from contaminating specific areas.

**CWA**. Clean Water Act.

**Decontamination**. The process of removing oil contamination from personnel, clothing, and equipment to preclude the occurrence of foreseeable adverse health effects.

**Demobilization**. The de-activation of equipment, personnel, and other resources involved in response operations.

**Detailed Incident Assessment**. An analysis process involving the gathering of information on what has occurred and what is being done to control the source and respond to the incident.

**Discharge**. Any spillage, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, or dumping.

**Dispatch**. The implementation of a command decision to move a resource or resources from one place to another.

**Dispatch Center**. A facility in the Command Post from which resources are directly assigned to an incident.

**Dispersants**. Chemicals that can be applied to an oil spill to aid the natural process in breaking up the oil. There are three types if dispersants: water-based, solvent-based, and concentrates. Use of dispersants is subject to On-Scene Coordinator approval, with approval of the Environmental Protection Agency representative to the Regional Response Team and the concurrence of the state with jurisdiction over the navigable waters polluted by the spill.

**DOT PHMSA:** US Department of Transportation Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration.

**Emergency**. The phase of response operations where activities are conducted in a "reactive" mode, according to a pre-planned strategy, such as notification, activation, and onsite response.

**EPA**. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

**Federal On-Scene Coordinator**. EPA representative that provides overall coordination of clean-up activities.

**FOSC**. Federal On-Scene Coordinator.

**General Plan**. A schedule that describes the activities to be performed and the major equipment and manpower resources to be utilized to respond to an incident, in a comprehensive and well organized fashion, from the outset through to the completion of operations.

**Group**. Established to divide response operations into functional areas.

**GT-185**. Commonly used weir skimmer coupled with an Archimedes style pump.

**Harmful Quantity**. Discharge that violate applicable water quality standards or causes a film or sheen upon, or discoloration of, the surface of the water or adjoining shorelines or causes a sludge or emulsion to be deposited beneath the surface of the water or upon adjoining surfaces.

**Hazardous Substance**. Substance designated by the EPA in 40 CFR Section 116.4.

**HAZMAT**. Hazardous materials or hazardous substances, exposure to which may result in adverse effects on health or safety of employees.

**HAZWOPER**. Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response Regulations published by OSHA to cover worker safety and health aspects of response operations.

**ICS**. Incident Command System.

**Incident**. An occurrence or event, either human-caused or natural phenomena, that requires action by emergency service personnel to prevent or minimize loss of life or damage to property and/or natural resources.

**Incident Action Plan**. A highly structured document comprised of a series of forms that collectively organize and present information on the manpower, equipment, and support resources that will be needed to implement the General Plan on a daily basis.

**Incident Commander**. The individual who is vested with the authority for the overall management of response operations.

**Incident Command Post (ICP)**. That location at which all primary command functions are executed.

**Incident Command System (ICS)**. The combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure, with responsibility for the management of assigned resources at an incident.

**Initial Briefing Meeting**. Held to brief personnel on the contents of the General Plan and Initial Incident Action Plan.

**Initial Incident Briefing Meeting**. Held to develop a comprehensive, accurate, and up-to-date understanding of the incident, nature of status of control operations, and nature and status of response operations; ensure the adequacy of control and response operations; begin to organize control and response operations; and prepare for interactions with outside world.

**Initial Planning Meeting**. Held to review and approve general plan and commission development of Initial Incident Action Plan.

**Initial Tactical Operations Planning Meeting**. Held immediately after General Plan approval meeting. The General Plan is used to identify field activities for next operational period.

**Inland Area**. The area shoreward of the boundary lines defined in 46 CFR Part 7, except in the Gulf of Mexico. In the Gulf of Mexico, it means the area shoreward of the

lines of demarcation (COLREG lines) defined in Sections 80.740 - 80.850 of Title 33 of the CFR.

**Jurisdictional Agency**. The agency having jurisdiction and responsibility for a specific geographic area and/or resource.

**Lightering Vessel**. A vessel designated to receive and store oil cargo and/or bunkers from another vessel. The lightering vessel will usually come alongside the vessel to be lightered (the mother vessel) and cargo will be transferred using the mother vessel's pumps or portable lightering pumps.

**Management by Objective (MBO)**. Top-down management so that all involved know and understand the objectives of the operations.

**Marine Transportation-Related Facility (MTR Facility)**. An onshore facility, including piping and any structure used to transfer oil to or from a vessel, subject to regulation under 33 CFR Part 154 and any deepwater port subject to regulation under 33 CFR Part 150.

**Medium Discharge**. The lesser of 36,000 gallons or 10 percent of the volume of the worst-case discharge.

**Message Center**. The message center is part of the communications center and is co-located or placed adjacent to it. It receives, records, and routes information about resources reporting to the incident, resource status, and administration and tactical traffic.

**Mobilization Center**. An off incident location at which emergency service personnel and equipment are temporarily located pending assignment, release, or reassignment.

**MSDS**. Material Safety Data Sheet.

**Multiagency Coordination System (MACS)**. The combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications integrated into a common system with responsibility for coordination of assisting agency resources and support to agency emergency operations.

**NCP**. National Contingency Plan.

**Nearshore Area**. The area extending seaward 12 miles from the boundary lines defined in 46 CFR Part 7, except in the Gulf of Mexico. In the Gulf of Mexico, it means the area extending seaward 12 miles from the line of demarcation (COLREG lines) defined in Sections 80.740 - 80.850 of Title 33 of the CFR.

**NEPA**. National Environmental Policy Act.

**NMFS**. National Marine Fisheries Service.

**NOAA**. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

**Non-persistent or Group I Oil**. A petroleum-based oil that, at the time of shipment, consists of hydrocarbon fractions; (1) at least 50 percent of which by volume, distill at a temperature of 340 degrees centigrade (645 degrees Fahrenheit); and (2) at least 95% or which by volume, distill at a temperature of 370 degrees centigrade (700 degrees Fahrenheit).

**NRC**. National Response Center.

**NRDA**. Natural Resource Damage Assessment.

**OPA 90**. Oil Pollution Act of 1990.

**Oil Spill Response Organization**. An exclusive team referring to all internal and external manpower resources involved in response operations and response support activities.

**Oil Spill Response Vessels**. Vessels fitted with dedicated oil spill response equipment to be used exclusively for those purposes.

**Oily Debris**. Includes sorbent pads/boom, protective clothing/gear, soil, sand, rocks, logs, kelp, plastics, mousse, oil/water mixture and animal carcasses.

**Oily Waste**. Oil-contaminated waste resulting from an oil spill or oil spill response operations.

**Operational Period**. The period of time scheduled for execution of the Incident Action Plan, (usually 24 hours).

**Operational Planning Sheet**. Provides guidance on the type and status of equipment resources that will be needed to implement (a) tactical operations plan(s).

**OSHA**. Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

**Out-of-Service Resources.** Resources assigned to an incident but unable to respond for mechanical, rest, or personnel reasons.

**Out-of-Service Tactical Resources**. Not ready for assignment.

**PIC**. Person-In-Charge.

**Planning Meetings**. Held to finalize tactical operations plans for next operational period and to commission preparation of Incident Action Plan.

**Post Emergency**. The phase of response operations conducted after the immediate threat of the release has been stabilized, and cleanup operations have begun.

**Q.I.** Qualified Individual.

**Qualified Individual.** The designated person serving as the incident commander and who has full authority to: activate response contractors; liaison with the federal on-scene coordinator; and obligate funds to carry out response activities.

**RCP.** Regional Contingency Plan.

**Reclaimed**. Reclaimed refers to any process that must be utilized to return the product to its pre-spill state and the process for which it was destined.

**Resource Trustees**. Governmental agencies, federal and state responsible for managing and protecting sensitive resources.

**Response Contractor**. Individual, organization, association, or cooperative that provides or intends to provide equipment and/or personnel for oil spill containment, cleanup, and/or removal activities.

**Response Priorities**. Mechanism used to maximize the effective use of manpower and equipment resources based upon their availability during an operational period.

**RRT**. Regional Response Team.

**Safety and Health Plan**. A site-specific plan developed at the time of an incident that addresses:

- safety and health hazard analysis for each operations.
- personal protective equipment to be used..
- training requirements for site workers.
- medical surveillance requirements.
- air monitoring requirements.
- site control measures.
- decontamination procedures.
- emergency response procedures.
- confined space entry procedures.

**SARA**. Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act.

**Section**. That organizational level having functional responsibility for primary segment or incident operations such as: operations, environmental, planning, logistics, finance.

**Sheen**. An iridescent appearance on the surface of the water.

**Single Resource**. Individual piece of equipment plus the required number of individuals to properly utilize it.

**Site Characterization**. An evaluation of a cleanup site to determine the appropriate safety and health procedures needed to protect employees from identified hazards.

**SITREP**. Situation Status Report.

**Skimmer**. Mechanically driven device designed to recover oil floating on water.

**Small Discharge**. Any discharge volume less than or equal to 2,100 gallons, but not to exceed the calculated worst case discharge.

**Snare Boom**. Oil will adhere to the material of which this boom is made of and thus collect it.

**Sorbent Boom**. The material of which this boom is manufactured will absorb persistent oil and thus collect it.

**Source Control**. Any number of procedures that may be employed to stop, curtail, and/or inhibit the source of a spill.

**Span-of-Control**. The supervisory ratio of from three to seven individuals with five being established as a general rule of thumb.

**Spill**. Unauthorized discharge of oil or hazardous substance, which enters the waters of the state.

**Staging Area**. That location where incident personnel and equipment are assigned on a time specific available status.

**Strategic Objectives.** Short, concise statements that define broad scale objectives to be achieved or addressed during an operational period.

**Strike Team**. Set number of resources of the same kind and type that can be assembled for a specific mission.

**Tactical Operations Planning Meetings**. Help to develop the specific tactics that will be used to achieve or address the strategic objectives for the next operational period.

**Tactical Operations Plans**. Specific response strategies designed to achieve strategic objectives consistent with response priorities.

**Task Force**. A combination of resources that can be assembled for a specific mission.

**Technical Specialists**. Personnel with special skills who are activated only when needed.

**Tender**. Any vessel used for transportation of resources to and from the site of a marine oil spill.

**USCG**. United States Coast Guard.

**Unified Command**. A method for agencies who have jurisdictional responsibility, and in some cases those who have functional responsibility at the incident, to contribute to:

- Determining overall objectives for the incident.
- Selection of a strategy to achieve the objectives.

**Unified or Coordinated Command Meeting**. Held to obtain agreement on strategic objectives and response priorities; review tactical strategies; engage in joint planning; integrate response operations; maximize use of resources; and minimize resolve conflicts.

**Unit**. That organization element having functional responsibility for a specific incident planning, logistics, or finance activity.

**Vessels of Opportunity**. Vessels not fitted with any type of oil spill response equipment during normal operation, but with the potential to do so.

**Vessel of Opportunity Skimming System (VOSS)**. A system of one or more vessels of opportunity fitted with one or more skimmers and boom to contain and recover oil on water.

**WCD:** Worst Case Discharge.

A "worst case" incident at a non-transportation related facility can be defined as 100 percent of the volume of the largest tank in secondary containment area (EPA).

The "worst case" discharge at an onshore transportation-related facility (i.e., DOT pipeline facility) is the largest volume, in barrels (cubic meters), of the following:

The pipeline's maximum release time in hours, plus the maximum shutdown response time in hours (based on historic discharge data or in the absence of such historic data, the operator's best estimate), multiplied by the maximum flow rate expressed in barrels per hour (based on the maximum daily capacity of the pipeline), plus the largest line drainage volume after shutdown of the line section(s) in the response zone expressed in barrels (cubic meters); or

The largest foreseeable discharge for the line section(s) within a response zone, expressed in barrels (cubic meters), based on the maximum historic discharge, if one exists, adjusted for any subsequent corrective or preventive action taken; or

If the response zone contains one or more breakout tanks, the capacity of the single largest tank or battery of tanks within a single secondary containment system, adjusted for the capacity or size of the secondary containment system, expressed in barrels (cubic meters).

## REFERENCES

1. U.S. EPA regulations in 40 CFR 112

2. U.S. Department of Transportation regulations in 49 CFR 194

3. National Preparedness for Response Exercise Program (PREP) Guidelines. 2002.

4. Training Reference for Oil Spill Response. August 1994.

5. EPA Region 4 Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan or also referred as the Regional Contingency Plan (RCP).

# APPENDIX H

# WORKSHEET FOR DETERMINING DISCHARGE VOLUMES

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# H.1. Worst Case Discharge Planning Volume Calculation – Part A Worksheet.

## PART A: WORST CASE DISCHARGE PLANNING VOLUME CALCULATION FOR ON SHORE STORAGE FACILITIES [1]

[1] "Storage facilities" represent all facilities subject to this part, excluding oil production facilities.

Part A of this worksheet is to be completed by the owner or operator of an SPCC-regulated facility (excluding oil production facilities) if the facility meets the criteria as presented in Appendix C to this part, or if it is determined by the RA that the facility could cause substantial harm to the environment. If you are the owner or operator of a production facility, please proceed to part B of this worksheet.

### A.1 SINGLE-TANK FACILITIES

For facilities containing only one above-ground oil storage tank, the worst case discharge planning volume equals the capacity of the oil storage tank. If adequate secondary containment (sufficiently large to contain the capacity of the aboveground oil storage tank plus sufficient freeboard to allow for precipitation) exists for the oil storage tank, multiply the capacity of the tank by 0.8.

(1) FINAL WORST CASE VOLUME: (b) (7)(F) [redacted]

(2) Do not proceed further.

**FINAL WORST CASE VOLUME:** (b) (7)(F) [redacted]

All complexes that are jointly regulated by EPA and the DOT must also calculate the worst-case discharge planning volume for the transportation-related portions of the facility and plan for whichever volume is greater.

(b) (7)(F) [redacted]

## H.2. Methods used to Calculate Worst Case Discharge Volumes for the Facility

### A. Volume of Worst Case Discharge for the EPA Regulated Storage Tank

In accordance with Part A of Appendix D of 40 CFR 112, the following information details how the worst -case discharge volume was derived.

- Single aboveground oil storage tank capacity (gallons) = (b) (7)(F) [redacted].
- Secondary containment (sufficiently large to contain the capacity of the tank plus sufficient freeboard).
- Multiply storage tank capacity by (b) (7)(F) [redacted]

Volume = (b) (7)(F) [redacted]

**Distance to Navigable Waters = approximately 2,600 feet**

### B. Volume of Worst Case Discharge for the DOT - PHMSA Regulated Pipeline from MPC to MNAS

In accordance with 49 CFR 194.105, the following information details how the worst-case discharge volume was derived.

- Maximum release and shutdown time = 60 minutes
- Maximum flow rate in barrels per hour = 14,700 gallons/hour
- Instantaneous pipeline volume = 19,421 gallons

(b) (7)(F) [redacted]

**Distance to Navigable Waters = 0**

### C. Volume of Worst Case Discharge for the DOT - PHMSA Regulated Pipeline from Plantation Pipeline to MPC

In accordance with 49 CFR 194.105, the following information details how the worst-case discharge volume was derived.

- Maximum release and shutdown time = 5 minutes
- Maximum flow rate in barrels per hour = 336,000 gallons/hour
- Instantaneous pipeline volume = 140 gallons

Volume = 5 minutes x 1 hour/60 minutes x 336,000 gals/hour + 140 gals= (b) (7)(F) [redacted]

**Distance to Navigable Waters = 0.5 miles**

## WORKSHEET FOR DETERMINING WORST CASE DISCHARGE VOLUMES FOR THE MCCAIN PIPELINE TERMINAL'S ABOVEGROUND STORAGE TANK CONTAINING JP-5 JET FUEL

Part I Background Information

Step (A) Calculate Worst Case Discharge in barrels: (b) (7) (A)

Step (B) Oil Group: 1

Step (C) Operating Area (choose one): [ ] Nearshore/Inland Great Lakes [X] or Rivers and Canals

Step (D) Percentages of Oil

| Percent Lost to Natural Dissipation | Percent Recovered Floating Oil | Percent Oil Onshore |
|---|---|---|
| 80 | 10 | 10 |
| (D1) | (D2) | (D3) |

Step (E1) On-Water Recovery: $\frac{\text{Step (D2) x Step (A)}}{100}$ (b) (E1)

Step (E2) Shoreline Recovery: $\frac{\text{Step (D3) x Step (A)}}{100}$ (b) (E2)

Step (F) Emulsification Factor: 1.0 (F)

Step (G) On-Water Oil Recovery Resource Mobilization Factor

| Tier 1 | Tier 2 | Tier 3 |
|---|---|---|
| 0.30 | 0.40 | 0.60 |
| (G1) | (G2) | (G3) |

Part II On-Water Oil Recovery Capacity (barrels/day)

| Tier 1 | Tier 2 | Tier 3 |
|---|---|---|
| (b) (7)(F) | | |
| Step (E1) x Step (F) x Step (G1) | Step (E1) x Step (F) x Step (G2) | Step (E1) x Step (F) x Step (G3) |

Part III Shoreline Cleanup Volume (barrels): (b) Step (E2) x Step (F)

Part IV On-Water Response Capacity By Operating Area
(Amount needed to be contracted for in barrels/day)

| Tier 1 | Tier 2 | Tier 3 |
|---|---|---|
| 1,875 | 3,750 | 7,500 |
| (J1) | (J2) | (J3) |

Part V On-Water Amount Needed to be Identified, but not Contracted for in Advance (Barrels/day)

| Tier 1 | Tier 2 | Tier 3 |
|---|---|---|
| 45 | 0 | 0 |
| Part II Tier 1 - Step (J1) | Part II Tier 2 - Step (J2) | Part II Tier 3 - Step (J3) |

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