FACILITY RESPONSE PLAN

FACILITY SPECIFIC PLAN
PART A: WOODS CROSS TERMINAL
NON-TRANSPORTATION (EPA) FACILITIES

Prepared for
Holly Energy Partners – Operating, L.P.
1602 West Main Street
Artesia, New Mexico 88210

Prepared by

Austin, Texas

July 2014

Response Plan Cover Sheet

General Information

Owner:	Holly Energy Partners 2828 North Harwood, Suite 1300 Dallas, TX 75201
Operator:	Holly Energy Partners 1602 W Main Street Artesia, NM 88210
Facility Name:	Woods Cross Terminal
Facility Address:	393 South 800 West Woods Cross, UT 84087
Latitude (Degrees North):	(b) (7)(F), (b) (3)
Longitude (Degrees West):	(b) (7)(F), (b) (3)
Facility Phone No.:	(801) 299-6656
Dun & Bradstreet No:	121533728
North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) Code:	424710
(b) (7)(F), (b) (3)	
Number of Aboveground Oil Storage Tanks:	3
Worst Case Oil Discharge Amount (Gallons):	(b) (7)(F), (b) (3)
Facility Distance to Navigable Water:	0 - ¼ mile___ ¼ - ½ mile___ ½ - 1 mile___ >1__**X**_

Response Plan Cover Sheet (Cont.)

Applicability of Substantial Harm Criteria

	YES	NO
1. 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?		X
2. Does the facility have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 1 million gallons and 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?		X
3. 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 such that a discharge from the facility could cause injury to fish and wildlife and sensitive environments?		X
4. 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 such that a discharge from the facility would shut down a public drinking water intake?		X
5. 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?		X

Note: Per EPA guidance, no man-made features that may impede, contain, or prevent an oil spill (e.g., secondary containment structures, levees, berms, structures, etc.) were considered when determining the applicability of substantial harm criteria.

An FRP for EPA-regulated components of the Woods Cross Terminal is not required. Part A of this FSP has been generated as a best management practice to prevent water pollution and to ensure consistent oil spill response activities across all HEP facilities.

Certification

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 this information, I believe that the submitted information is true, accurate, and complete.

Signature: _____

Name: Mark Cunningham

Title: Senior Vice President, Pipeline Operations

Date: 3 July 2014

Regulatory Cross Reference Table – 40 CFR §112 (Non-Transportation-Related)

Regulatory Citation	Description of Rule	Report Section
§112 App. F 1.1	Emergency Response Action Plan	ERAP FSP Section A.1.0
§112 App. F 1.2	Facility Information	FSP Section A.2.0
§112 App. F 1.3	Emergency Response Information	FSP Section A.3.0
§112 App. F 1.3.1	Notification	FSP Section A.3.1
§112 App. F 1.3.2	Response Equipment List	FSP Section A.3.2
§112 App. F 1.3.3	Response Equipment Testing/Deployment	FSP Section A.3.3
§112 App. F 1.3.4	Personnel	FSP Section A.3.4
§112 App. F 1.3.5	Evacuation Plans	FSP Section A.3.5
§112 App. F 1.3.6	Qualified individual's Duties	FSP Section A.3.6
§112 App. F 1.4	Hazard Evaluation	FSP Section A.4.0
§112 App. F 1.4.1	Hazard Identification	FSP Section A.4.1
§112 App. F 1.4.2	Vulnerability Analysis	FSP Section A.4.2
§112 App. F 1.4.3	Analysis of the Potential for an Oil Spill	FSP Section A.4.3
§112 App. F 1.4.4	Facility Reportable Oil Spill History	FSP Section A.4.4
§112 App. F 1.5	Discharge Scenarios	FSP Section A.5.0
§112 App. F 1.5.1	Small and Medium Discharges	FSP Section A.5.1
§112 App. F 1.5.2	Worst Case Discharge	FSP Section A.5.2
§112 App. F 1.6	Discharge Detection Systems	FSP Section A.6.0
§112 App. F 1.6.1	Discharge Detection by Personnel	FSP Section A.6.1
§112 App. F 1.6.2	Automated Discharge Detection	FSP Section A.6.2
§112 App. F 1.7	Plan Implementation	FSP Section A.7.0
§112 App. F 1.7.1	Response Resources for Small, Medium, and Worst Case Spills	FSP Section A.7.1
§112 App. F 1.7.2	Disposal Plans	FSP Section A.7.2
§112 App. F 1.7.3	Containment and Drainage Planning	FSP Section A.7.3
§112 App. F 1.8	Self-Inspection, Drills/Exercises, and Response Training	FSP Section A.8.0
§112 App. F 1.8.1	Facility Self-Inspection	FSP Section A.8.1
§112 App. F 1.8.2	Facility Drills/Exercises	FSP Section A.8.2
§112 App. F 1.8.3	Response Training	FSP Section A.8.3
§112 App. F 1.9	Diagrams	FSP Section A.9.0
§112 App. F 1.10	Security	FSP Section A.10.0

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Acronyms

bbl	Barrel (42 gallons)
BPD	Barrels Per Day
CCTV	Closed Circuit Television
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CP	Core Plan
DOT	United States Department of Transportation
EFR	External Floating Roof
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
ERAP	Emergency Response Action Plan
FRP	Facility Response Plan
FSP	Facility Specific Plan
GPM	Gallons per minute
HAZWOPER	Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response
HEP	Holly Energy Partners – Operating, LP
HFC	HollyFrontier Corporation
HRM	Holly Refining and Marketing
IC	Incident Commander
IFR	Internal Floating Roof
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
MP	Mile Post
NRC	National Response Center
NRDA	Natural Resource Damage Assessment
NSLC	North Salt Lake City
OPID	Operator Identification
OSC	On-Scene Coordinator
OSRO	Oil Spill Removal Organization
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PREP	National Preparedness for Response Exercise Program
QI	Qualified Individual
SERC	State Emergency Response Commission
SPCC	Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure
TLV	Threshold Limit Value
UNEV	UNEV Pipeline, LLC
USFWS	Unites States Fish and Wildlife Service

Introduction

This portion of the Facility Specific Plan has been produced for Holly Energy Partners (HEP) to fulfill United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requirements outlined in 40 CFR §112.20 for non-transportation-related facilities associated with the Woods Cross Terminal. 40 CFR §112.20(a) requires the owner or operator of non-transportation-related onshore facilities that could reasonably be expected to cause substantial harm to the environment by discharging oil into or on the navigable waters or adjoining shorelines to prepare and submit a Facility Response Plan (FRP) to the Regional Administrator. Assuming total failure of man-made features that may impede the flow of oil to navigable waters (the Great Salt Lake in this case), HEP assets at the Woods Cross Terminal may cause substantial harm to the environment in the case of an oil spill. This FSP was created to plan for a worst-case discharge from HEP assets at the Woods Cross Terminal and to ensure consistent response activities across all HEP facilities. This plan covers multiple OPIDs.

The Woods Cross Terminal is located in Woods Cross, Utah, situated on the southeast corner of West 500 South Street and West 800 South Street intersection. HEP assets at the Woods Cross Terminal consist of a Truck Loading Rack facility/Light Oil Dock Truck Rack. The Terminal receives refined products from HollyFrontier Corporation (HFC) via pipelines and distributes the product via trucks that operate from the Woods Cross Terminal.

HEP/UNEV owns and operates three pipelines that transfer products from the HFC Refinery to UNEV pump station. HEP operates UNEV. However, these pipelines are not connected to Woods Cross Terminal. The United States Department of Transportation (DOT) regulates these pipelines. For response information that fulfills the DOT requirements outlined in 49 CFR §194, please refer to Part B of this FSP.

To clearly address the requirements of 40 CFR §112.20 and 49 CFR §194, the FRP has been formatted to include the following components:

- A **Core Plan (CP)** organized to directly address the requirements for a core plan as described by 49 CFR §194.107(c)(1). The CP includes response information pertinent to the pipeline system as a whole. While 49 CFR §194 applies specifically to transportation-related facilities, general information pertaining to non-transportation-related facilities operated by HEP has been incorporated into this framework for completeness.
- **Facility Specific Plans (FSPs)** for each terminal facility organized to clearly address response plan requirements associated with transportation-related (i.e. pipelines, breakout tanks, etc.) and non-transportation-related (i.e. the terminal facility) components of the facility. The FSPs are organized to follow the format preferred by both EPA and DOT. The FSPs include detailed facility-specific information regarding response activities.
- **Emergency Response Action Plan (ERAP)** for each terminal facility that includes a summary of emergency response activities to address either a release from a transportation-related or a non-transportation-related release.

The term “Facility Response Plan,” or “FRP,” is used in this document to refer to the CP, FSPs, and ERAP as a whole.

HEP will retain this FSP at its headquarters located in Artesia, NM. The Woods Cross Terminal and each Qualified Individual will receive a copy of the CP, FSP, and ERAP specific to the facility. The documents are accessible electronically through the Channel HFC Flashpoint interface.

Other divisions of HEP involved in emergency response activities, such as Logistics, Finance, or Administration, should proceed directly to Section 5.0 of the CP for a summary of the command structure utilized during emergency response activities and a list of duties specific to each position within the command structure.

A.1.0 Emergency Response Action Plan

The Emergency Response Action Plan (ERAP) is maintained as a separate document. Please refer to the document titled *Emergency Response Action Plan,* Woods Cross Terminal and Woods Cross Operational Segment.

A.2.0 Facility Information Form

Facility Name:	Woods Cross Terminal				
Facility Location:	393 South 800 West *Street Address*	Woods Cross *City*	UT *State*	84087 *Zip*	Davis *County*
Facility Latitude:	(b) (7)(F), (b) (3)	(Degrees, Minutes, Seconds)			
Facility Longitude:		(Degrees, Minutes, Seconds)			
Facility Phone:	(801) 299-6656				
Wellhead Protection Area:	The closest public water source is approximately 1,030 feet west-southwest of the site				
Owner:	Holly Energy Partners				
Owner Location:	2828 North Harwood, Suite 1300 *Street Address*	Dallas *City*	TX *State*	75201 *Zip*	Dallas *County*
Owner Phone:	(214) 871-3555				
Operator:	Holly Energy Partners				
Operator Location:	1602 W Main Street *Street Address*	Artesia *City*	NM *State*	88210 *Zip*	Eddy *County*
Operator Phone:	(575) 748-8948				
Qualified Individual:	Crawford Adams				
Position:	Terminal Manager				
Work Phone:	(801) 299-6656				
Home Phone:	(b) (6)				
Cellular Phone:					
Work Address:	393 South 800 West Woods Cross, UT 84087	Home Address:	(b) (6)		
1st Alt. Qualified Individual:	Chris Fornelius				
Position:	Sr. Operations Manager				
Work Phone:	(801) 364-5252				
Home Phone:	(b) (6)				
Cellular Phone:					
Work Address:	2100 N. Redwood Rd, Ste. 10 Salt Lake City, UT 84116	Home Address:	(b) (6)		
Oil Storage Start-Up Date:	2003				
Current Operations:	The Woods Cross Terminal consists of a loading rack facility. The Terminal receives refined products from the HFC Refinery, UNEV Pipeline, LLC via pipelines and distributes the product via trucks.				
Date(s) and Type(s) of Substantial Expansion(s):	There have been no substantial expansions since 2003. The FRP will be revised based on future expansion that would alter the existing plan.				

A.3.0 Emergency Response Information

A.3.1 Emergency Notifications

A Spill Response Form is provided as Appendix A of this FSP to assist with immediate spill response activities. The Spill Response Form includes immediate spill response activities and general information required for notification purposes.

In the case of a spill of petroleum product, the individual discovering the incident will function as the Incident Commander (IC) until relieved of this duty by a Qualified Individual (QI) or alternate. The IC must instruct personnel in the area to immediately begin emergency response activities, as necessary, and notify:

1. Emergency services (Fire and Police Departments) by calling 911 (if emergency situation)
2. QI – and advise of the nature of the incident

The QI functions as the Communications Coordinator and he or she will assess the situation and determine which agencies, organizations, or individuals will be notified depending upon the nature of the spill, and who will make the notification calls. The determination will depend on the type and size of the spill, the time of day, day of the week, and other circumstances regarding the spill. The sequence of government notifications for a reportable spill is as follows:

1. National Response Center (NRC)
2. EPA Region 8 Emergency Response Center

Concurrent with these external notifications, other facility personnel or spill response contractors may be called to report to the incident as determined by the QI. In addition, state and local agencies will be notified, as needed.

A reportable oil spill for EPA-regulated on-shore facilities is one that fits any of the following criteria:

- Causes a violation of applicable water quality standards
- Causes a film or sheen upon, or discoloration of the surface of water or adjoining shorelines
- Causes a sludge or emulsion to be deposited beneath the surface of the water or adjoining shorelines

A.3.1.1 Emergency Notification Phone List

In case of an emergency, contact the following organizations, as applicable.

Organization		Phone Number
1. Woods Cross/Davis County Emergency Services		911
2. HEP Pipeline Control Center (Artesia)		(575) 748-8950 (877) 748-4464 (alternate)
3. Qualified Individuals	Crawford Adams	(b) (6) (cell) (home)
	Chris Fornelius (1st Alternate)	(cell)
4. National Response Center (NRC)		(800) 424-8802 (24 hours)
5. EPA Region 8 Emergency Response Center		(800) 227-8917 (303) 312-6312 (alternate)
6. Oil Spill Cleanup Contractor – Enviro Care, Inc.		(800) 820-9058 (24 hours) (801) 299-1900 (24 hours)
7. Utah Department of Environmental Quality		(800) 458-0145 (801) 536-4123 (alternate)
8. State Emergency Response Commission (SERC)		(801) 538-3400
9. Utah Department of Transportation		(801) 965-4000
10. Davis County Sheriff's Office		(801) 451-4100 (877) 451-4847
11. Davis County Emergency Response		(801) 525-5000

Organization	Phone Number
12. Davis County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)	(801) 451-4129
13. Utah Division of Wildlife Department, Salt Lake City Office	(801) 538-4700
14. Salt Lake County Emergency Services	(801) 743-7100
15. Salt Lake County LEPC	(801) 743-7100
16. Weather Forecast	(801) 524-5133
17. City of Woods Cross Public Water Department	(801) 292-4421
18. KBZN – 97.9 Radio Station	(801) 364-9836
19. Lakeview Hospital	(801) 299-2200

A.3.1.2 Spill Response Notification Form

The Spill Response Form included as Appendix A of this FSP shall be used to collect reporting information in the case of a reportable spill. **Initial notifications should not be delayed pending the collection of all information included on the Spill Response Form**.

A.3.2 Facility Response Equipment List

Facility response equipment is maintained in multiple locations on-site and is supplemented by Enviro Care, Inc. Equipment maintained on-site is described in the following sections, and equipment maintained by Enviro Care, Inc. is included as Appendix G of this FSP.

A.3.2.1 Skimmers and Pumps

A Crucial skimmer and pneumatic pump are located in the response trailer. Skimmers and pumps will be provided by Enviro Care, Inc. Refer to Appendix G of this FSP for a list of skimmers and pumps available for spill response efforts.

A.3.2.2 Boom

Storage Location: Woods Cross Terminal, Response Trailer (Response Time: 30 Minutes)

Quantity	Description
1575’	Flotation Boom

Additional boom is available from Enviro Care, Inc. Refer to Appendix G of this FSP for a list of additional boom available for spill response efforts.

A.3.2.3 Chemicals Stored

This section is not applicable to the Woods Cross Terminal. Dispersants listed on the U.S. EPA’s National Contingency Plan Product Schedule are not stored at the Woods Cross Terminal and dispersants are not used by Enviro Care, Inc. Use of dispersants or other chemicals during response actions will require approval from the regulatory authority overseeing response actions.

A.3.2.4 Dispersant Dispensing Equipment

This section is not applicable to the Woods Cross Terminal. Dispersant dispensing equipment is not stored at the Woods Cross Terminal and dispersant dispensing equipment is not used by Enviro Care, Inc. Use of dispersants or other chemicals during response actions will require approval from the regulatory authority overseeing response actions.

A.3.2.5 Sorbents

Storage Location: Woods Cross Terminal, Response Trailer (Response Time: 30 Minutes)

Quantity	Description
10	Bales 8"x10' Boom
10	Bales 17"x100' Sweep
50	Bales 5"x14"x15" Pillows
50	Bales 17"x19"x3/16" Pads
20	Bales Particulate
100	Bags Cellulose/Perlite Particulate
30	Cubic Yards of Uremel

Additional sorbents are available from Enviro Care, Inc. Refer to Appendix G of this FSP for a list of additional sorbents available for spill response efforts.

A.3.2.6 Hand Tools

Storage Location: Woods Cross Terminal, Response Trailer (Response Time: 30 Minutes)

Quantity	Description
2	Plastic Shovels
4	Squeegees

Additional hand tools are available from Enviro Care, Inc. Refer to Appendix G of this FSP for a list of hand tools available for spill response efforts.

A.3.2.7 Communication Equipment

Storage Location: Various

HEP vehicles are equipped with cellular telephones and/or high frequency radio systems. A land-line telephone system is available at the Woods Cross Terminal.

Additional communications equipment is available from Enviro Care, Inc. Refer to Appendix G of this FSP for a list of additional communications equipment available for spill response efforts.

A.3.2.8 Firefighting and Personal Protective Equipment

Storage Location: Woods Cross Terminal, Response Trailer (Response Time: 30 Minutes)

Quantity	Description
1	Box Gloves
15	Tychem Suits
4	Respirators
4	Pkg. Respirator Filters
1	Box Non-filter Respirators
20	Boots
12	Safety Glasses

Additional firefighting and personal protective equipment are in each HEP vehicle, and is available from Enviro Care, Inc. Refer to Appendix G of this FSP for a list of additional firefighting and personal protective equipment available for spill response efforts.

A.3.2.9 Other Equipment (e.g. Heavy Equipment, Boats, and Motors)

Storage Location: Woods Cross Terminal, Response Trailer (Response Time: 30 Minutes)

Quantity	Description
1	66-gallon Decontamination Pool
1	100-gallon Decontamination Pool
1	Hazardous Waste Barrel
3	Bagged Absorbent
12	Brooms
7	Pillows
1	Absorbent Roll

In addition, HEP will have a 2009-model boat available for use, if necessary. Additional equipment is available from Enviro Care, Inc. Refer to Appendix G of this FSP for a list of additional equipment available for spill response efforts.

A.3.3 Response Equipment Testing and Deployment

A.3.3.1 Response Equipment Testing and Deployment Drill Log

Response equipment testing and deployment drills are conducted semiannually according to the Response Equipment Testing and Deployment Drill Log included in Appendix B of this FSP. Copies of completed Response Equipment Testing and Deployment Drill Logs will be maintained in Appendix B of this FSP to document the response equipment testing and deployment drills conducted at the Woods Cross Terminal. Refer to Appendix B of this FSP for the latest logs.

A.3.3.2 Oil Spill Removal Organization (OSRO) Certification

Certification that response equipment owned by Enviro Care, Inc. has been inspected and deployment drills have been performed as outlined in the National Preparedness for Response Exercise Program (PREP) guidelines is provided as Appendix G of this FSP.

A.3.4 Response Personnel

A.3.4.1 Emergency Response Personnel – Company Personnel

Name	Home Phone*	Cell Phone*	Response Time (Minutes)	Responsibility During Response Action
Crawford Adams (QI)	(b) (6)		60	Incident Commander (IC)/ QI Planning Chief
Chris Fornelius (Alt. QI)			60	Operations Chief, Planning Team
Lori Coupland			1,445	Liaison/Compliance Officer, Planning Team
Kyle Pollock			45	Operations Team
Larry Olsen			30	Safety Officer
Allison Stockweather			1,445	EHS Officer
Brad Thompson			1,445	SCADA Operations
Mark Cunningham			2,137	Information Officer, Planning
Aaron Mullins			1,445	Logistics Chief, Finance Chief

* Phone number to be used when person is not on-site.

A.3.2.9 Other Equipment (e.g. Heavy Equipment, Boats, and Motors)

Storage Location: Woods Cross Terminal, Response Trailer (Response Time: 30 Minutes)

Quantity	Description
1	66-gallon Decontamination Pool
1	100-gallon Decontamination Pool
1	Hazardous Waste Barrel
3	Bagged Absorbent
12	Brooms
7	Pillows
1	Absorbent Roll

In addition, HEP will have a 2009-model boat available for use, if necessary. Additional equipment is available from Enviro Care, Inc. Refer to Appendix G of this FSP for a list of additional equipment available for spill response efforts.

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Chris Fornelius (Alt. QI)			60	Operations Chief, Planning Team
Lori Coupland			1,445	Liaison/Compliance Officer, Planning Team
Kyle Pollock			45	Operations Team
Larry Olsen			30	Safety Officer
Allison Stockweather			1,445	EHS Officer
Brad Thompson			1,445	SCADA Operations
Mark Cunningham			2,137	Information Officer, Planning
Aaron Mullins			1,445	Logistics Chief, Finance Chief

* Phone number to be used when person is not on-site.

A.3.4.2 Emergency Response Contractors

Contractor	Phone (Primary / Alternate)	Response Time (Minutes)	Contract Responsibility
Enviro Care, Inc. (SLC area office)	(800) 820-9058/(801) 299-1900	15-25	OSRO

A.3.4.3 Facility Response Team

Team Member	Duties During Response Action	Response Time (Minutes)	Phone (Work / Cell)
Crawford Adams	Incident Commander (IC)/ QI Planning Chief	60	(801) 299-6656 / (b) (6)
Chris Fornelius	Operations Chief, Planning Team	60	(801) 364-5252 /
Lori Coupland	Liaison/Compliance Officer, Planning Team	1,445	(575) 748-4076 /
Kyle Pollock	Operations Team	45	(801) 281-3961 /
Larry Olsen	Safety Officer	30	(801) 364-5252 /
Allison Stockweather	EHS Officer, Planning Team	1,445	(575) 746-5475 /
Brad Thompson	SCADA Operations	1,445	(575) 748-8961 /

A.3.5 Evacuation Plan

If an evacuation of the facility becomes necessary, the following evacuation plan shall be followed to ensure employee and visitor safety. All personnel will proceed to the front gate and then proceed east and across the street to the parking lot of the convenience store, unless otherwise directed by the Incident Commander (IC). The Incident Commander will determine the evacuation plan and route for the public near the Terminal. Seeking shelter inside the facility is the alternate plan for evacuation. Personnel will be notified by verbal communication. Site Evacuation Plan Diagram is provided as Figure 3. Evacuees will remain upwind, uphill, and/or upstream of the incident, where possible.

A.3.5.1 Location of Stored Materials

There are no bulk petroleum storage tanks or storage areas for any products at the Woods Cross Terminal. Woods Cross Terminal is a loading facility. Woods Cross Terminal maintains three additive tanks and one (1) vapor knock out pot.

A.3.5.2 Hazard Imposed by Discharged Material

Numerous hazardous materials are transferred at the Woods Cross Terminal, primarily consisting of crude oil and petroleum distillates. The primary hazards posed by these materials are flammability and toxicity. If it is safe to do so, sources of ignition should be extinguished prior to evacuation. Exposure to discharged materials should be avoided while evacuating. Human health effects of exposure to common materials stored on-site are included below.

Material	Toxic Effects	Toxicity Levels
Crude Oil	Improper use of water may cause frothing and spread fire over larger area. Vapor or gas may spread to distant ignition sources and flash back. Contains benzene--CANCER HAZARD. Can cause kidney, liver, and blood disorders. Product may contain or release hydrogen sulfide. May cause irritation to eyes, skin, and respiratory system. Avoid liquid, mist, and vapor contact. Harmful or fatal if swallowed. Aspiration hazard, can enter lungs and cause damage. May cause irritation or be harmful if inhaled or absorbed through the skin. Flammable/combustible liquid. Vapors may explode.	350 mg/m^3 REL 500 ppm PEL 20,000 mg/m^3 IDLH
Diesel	Irritates skin, eyes, and lungs after prolonged exposure. Material aspirated into the lungs may cause pneumonia. Shown to produce tumors in the liver and kidneys of rats (but not other species). Skin tumors have been associated with repeated skin absorption.	100 mg/m^3 TLV
Gasoline	Moderately toxic for acute exposures through inhalation. Harmful if swallowed and/or aspirated into the lungs.	300 ppm TLV
Kerosene	Irritation to the nose, throat, and lungs. Central nervous system depression.	100 mg/m^3 REL
Sulfides (as hydrogen sulfide)	Irritation eyes, respiratory system; apnea, coma, convulsions; conjunctivitis, eye pain, lacrimation (discharge of tears), photophobia (abnormal visual intolerance to light), corneal vesiculation; dizziness, headache, lassitude (weakness, exhaustion), irritability, insomnia; gastrointestinal disturbance;	10 ppm REL 20 ppm PEL 100 ppm IDLH

IDLH National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health values
PEL Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Permissible Exposure Limits
REL NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits
TLV American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) Threshold Limit Value

A.3.5.3 Discharge Flow Direction

Discharged materials that remain on-site are expected to accumulate within loading rack containment sumps. If the containment fails, the discharged materials could flow overland and pool on-site where discharge is diverted into an oil/water separator at the HFC Refinery. Excess will be pumped into transport trucks and taken to the Woods Cross Terminal. Discharged materials that flow off-site could flow naturally in a northwest direction toward the railroad. Drainage Plans depicting the direction of discharge flow are included as Figure 2. The evacuation routes are away from these locations and are generally opposite to flow pathways.

A.3.5.4 Prevailing Wind Direction and Speed

Prevailing wind direction is depicted in the wind rose diagram provided in Figure 3. Generally, wind blows from the southeast with an average wind speed of 8.7 miles per hour. If an evacuation is ordered, current wind conditions must be evaluated to ensure that the evacuation assembly point is not downwind of the emergency.

A.3.5.5 Water Currents, Tides, or Wave Conditions

Water currents, tides and wave conditions are not applicable to the Woods Cross Terminal.

A.3.5.6 Arrival Route of Emergency Response Personnel and Response Equipment

Emergency response personnel and equipment will arrive at the Woods Cross Terminal via the Main gate at the north or via the West gate.

All of the above points of entry are depicted on Figure 3.

A.3.5.7 Evacuation Routes

Evacuating personnel should proceed away from hazards present on-site while remaining upwind from the hazard toward the main gate of the facility. See Figure 3 for a depiction of evacuation routes and assembly points at the Woods Cross Terminal.

A.3.5.8 Alternative Routes of Evacuation

Additional routes of evacuation are available via secondary access gates located in the perimeter fence. Alternate routes of evacuation should be used if it is not safe to evacuate via the primary evacuation route. Multiple routes of evacuation are provided on Figure 3. Site conditions must be evaluated in order to determine an appropriate route of evacuation. Care must be taken to avoid any hazards posed by a release while proceeding to the evacuation assembly points.

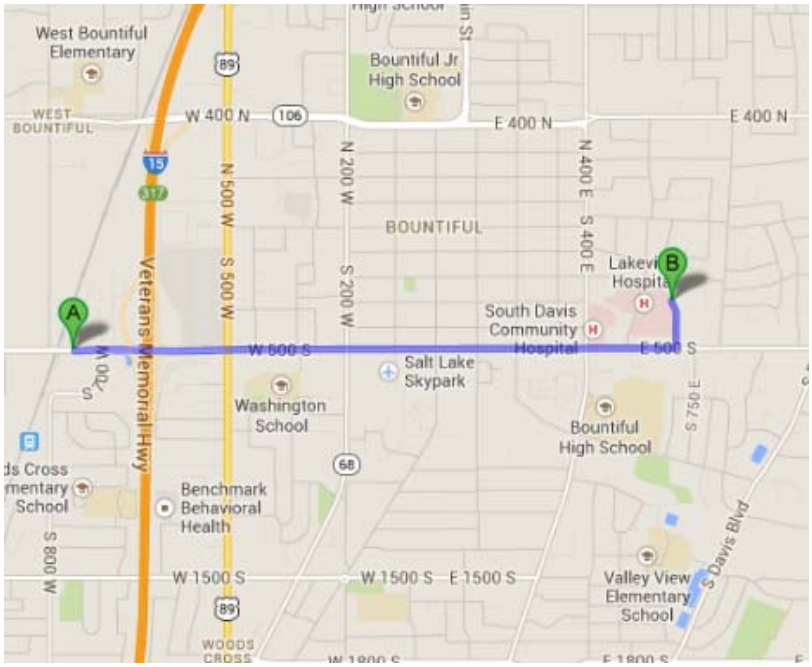
A.3.5.9 Transportation of Injured Personnel to Nearest Emergency Medical Facility

A person who discovers a medical emergency must:

- Notify the QI by radio or by cellular telephone and give pertinent information
- Call Woods Cross/Davis County Emergency Services (911)
- Do not move the injured person except in cases of imminent danger
- Administer first aid, as trained
- Call 911 and request an ambulance, if needed

In the case that immediate medical assistance is required and emergency responders are not available, injured personnel may be taken to Lakeview Hospital, located at 630 Medical Drive, Bountiful, UT 84010, telephone: (801) 299-2200. Driving directions to Lakeview Hospital are provided below:

1. Head east on W 500 S toward S 700 W. Go 1.7 mi.
2. Destination will be on the left.



A.3.5.10 Location of Alarm/Notification Systems

Emergency response personnel may be notified of an emergency by either sounding the appropriate emergency alarm signal or making the appropriate announcements over the Terminal radio system.

Emergency evacuation alarms are not located at the Terminal. Radios are issued to HEP personnel and are located within company vehicles.

Alarm system for the pipelines: From the control room the operator would be alerted to a line failure by the following sequence of events: The programmed rate monitor that constantly monitors the receiving rate and the delivery rate would sound an audible alarm if rate differential exceeded a preset amount. The operator would confirm the actual differential and shut the pipeline down. Complete shutdown would take place within 12 minutes.

A.3.5.11 Need for Centralized Check-In Area for Evacuation Validation (Roll Call)

Verification of evacuation of personnel will occur at the evacuation assembly points. Accountability of personnel during an emergency means that all personnel have been contacted, their status verified, and their status reported to the proper personnel. Personnel to be accounted for include employees, visitors, suppliers, and contractors. Accountability is not completed until all personnel that could be within the emergency area have been located.

A.3.5.12 Selection of a Mitigation Command Center

A Command Post will be established at a safe location on or near the site, depending on the nature of the emergency. Existing structures located on-site will be evaluated for safety with respect to the emergency. The Incident Commander will determine the mitigation command center. If no suitable structures are located on-site, a temporary Command Post may be transported to the site to manage the situation, such as the HRM Mobile Command Center. The temporary Command Post must be placed in a location that is protected from any hazards encountered on-site.

A.3.5.13 Location of Shelter at the Facility as an Alternative to Evacuation

Structures on-site may be considered a suitable shelter if conditions outside are too hazardous to allow evacuation. Shelter in place means personnel shall move inside the building until the danger passes. Shelter in place is used when evacuating the public would cause greater risk than staying where they are, or when evacuation cannot be performed. Personnel shall be directed inside, to close all doors and windows and to shut off all ventilation, heating and cooling systems. Shelter in place may not be the best option for the following situations:

- If the vapors are flammable
- If it will take a long time for the gas to clear the area
- If buildings cannot be closed tightly

It is vital that personnel sheltering in place maintain communications with emergency responders so that they can be advised about changing conditions. Personnel sheltering in-place should be warned to stay far from windows because of the danger from glass and projected metal fragments resulting from a fire and/or explosion.

A.3.6 Description of Qualified Individual's Duties

In the event of a release, the QI will perform the following duties:

- Activate internal alarms and hazard communication systems to notify all system personnel.
- Notify appropriate response personnel, as needed.
- Identify the character, exact source, amount, and extent of the release, as well as other items needed for notification (refer to Spill Response Form included as Appendix B).
- As appropriate, notify and provide necessary information to the Federal, State, and local authorities with designated response roles, including the NRC, the Federal On-Scene Coordinator (OSC), State Emergency Response Commission (SERC), and Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC).
- Assess the interaction of the discharged substance with water and/or other substances stored at the facility and notify response personnel at the scene of that assessment.

- Assess the possible hazards to human health and the environment due to the release. This assessment must consider both the direct and indirect effects of the release (i.e., the effects of any toxic, irritating, or asphyxiating gases that may be generated or the effects of any hazardous surface water runoff from water or chemical agents used to control fire and heat-induced explosion).
- Assess and implement prompt removal actions to contain and remove the substance released.
- Coordinate rescue and response actions as previously arranged with all response personnel.
- Use authority to immediately access HEP funding to initiate cleanup activities.
- Direct cleanup activities until properly relieved of this responsibility.

For a detailed description of response team organization and role descriptions, refer to Section 5.1 of the CP.

A.4.0 Hazard Evaluation

A.4.1 Hazard Identification

A.4.1.1 Tanks

HEP Tank No.	FRP Tank No.	Typical Substance Stored	Average Quantity Stored (gallons)	Tank Type	Year*	Maximum Capacity (gallons)	Failure/ Cause
1K	A001	Lubricity	(b) (7)(F), (b) (3)	S	unknown	(b) (7)(F), (b) (3)	none
322	A002	Gasoline Additive		S	unknown		none
Red Dye	A003	Red Dye		S	2013		none

S = Steel

A.4.1.2 Surface Impoundments

This section is not applicable to the Woods Cross Terminal. Surface impoundments are not located at the facility.

A.4.1.3 Schematic Drawing

Labeled schematic drawings of the HEP facilities are provided as Figure 1.

A.4.1.4 Description of Transfers (Loading and Unloading) and Volume of Material

Normal daily throughput for the Woods Cross Terminal is up to approximately 946,700 gpd of product received via pipeline and distributed via truck. The truck loading rack area and the tank area is diked and paved. The loading rack pavement is sloped to direct all discharges from the loading areas or from a truck to the collection sump and is transferred by gravity into a 10" pipe which then transfers to the HFC Refinery.

A.4.1.5 Description of Daily Operations

HEP owns and operates the Woods Cross Terminal Light Oil Dock Truck Rack. The Terminal receives and operates refined products to and from HFC via pipelines and distributes the products via truck. The facility operates and is manned during normal business hours, five days per week.

Approximately 600,000 GPD are loaded onto trucks. Other activities that may present a risk of discharging oil are valve maintenance which would amount to approximately 840 gallons per month. Pipe repair or replacement would not involve a risk of discharging oil because no repair or replacement is done with commodity in the line.

During an average day, personnel receive, transfer, and store products. Maintenance activities are also performed periodically. Maintenance activities are performed in a manner that minimizes the occurrence of releases.

A.4.1.6 Secondary Containment Volumes

HEP Tank No.	FRP Tank No.	Typical Substance Stored	Tank Type	Maximum Capacity (gallons)	Total Secondary Containment Provided (gallons)
1K	A001	Lubricity	S	(b) (7)(F), (b) (3)	
322	A002	Gasoline Additive	S		
Red Dye	A003	Red Dye	S		

S = Steel

A.4.1.7 Normal Daily Throughput

As noted in Section A.4.1.4, normal daily throughput for the Woods Cross Terminal is up to approximately 946,700 gpd of product received via pipelines, approximately 600,000 gpd loaded via tanker truck.

A.4.2 Vulnerability Analysis

A.4.2.1 Planning Distance Calculation

Per EPA guidance, the planning distance was calculated assuming the complete failure of secondary containment systems and ignoring all man-made features that may hinder the flow of an oil discharge. The planning distance represents the farthest extent that oil may travel within a specified response time in the unlikely event that a discharge leaves the boundaries of the site.

The planning distance was calculated for the Woods Cross Terminal using the methods and formulas provided in Attachment C-III of Appendix C to 40 CFR §112. Assuming the failure of secondary containment systems and that a catastrophic spill leaves the facility and flows via the concrete ditch, it could potentially enter the marsh area located approximately 5 miles west of the facility and will spread out in a radius.

Therefore, the following calculations are based upon the processes, requirements, and formulae found in 40 CFR §112, Appendix C, Attachment C-III, Section 3, which is a calculation of oil transport on still waters (in this case - the marsh area).

Oil Transport on Still Waters

1. The formula to calculate the surface area in square feet covered by oil discharge on still waters is:

   $A1 = 10^5 \times (V^{3/4}) \times C$

   A1 = Surface area in square feet covered by an oil discharge on still water

   V = Volume of the discharge in gallons (worst case scenario is 10,000 gallons)

   C = Constance version factor (0.1643)

   Therefore, A1 = 1.64×10^7 square feet of oil on still water.

2. The spreading formula is based on the theoretical condition that the oil will spread uniformly in all direction forming the circle.

3. To account for the assumption that oil will spread in a semi-circular shape, the area of the circle is divided by 2 and designated as A2.
   Therefore, $A2 = (pi*r^2)/2$
   Where A2 = a semi-circle shape
   pi = 3.14
   r = radius

4. Solve for the radius r, use the relationship A1=A2 : ($1.64x10^7$ =SQRT($1.64x10^7$/3.14)*2)
   Radius (r) in feet = $3.23x10^3$ feet
   Convert to miles $3.23x10^3$/5280 feet/mile
   Radius (r) in miles = 0.613 miles

5. Assuming a 20 knot wind under storm conditions. Therefore, 20 knots = 23 miles per hour.

6. Assuming that the oil slick moves at 3 percent of the wind's speed:
   Therefore, the oil slick moves at (23 miles/hour x 0.03) = 0.69 miles per hour

7. Per Table 3 in Attachment C-III to Appendix C of 40 CFR §112, the owner shall reference a response time of 24 hours plus a deployment time of 3 hours for a total of 27 hours. To estimate the distance that the oil will travel using the response time of 27 hours:

   Distance = 27 hrs x 0.69 miles/hr = 18.63 miles

8. The total distance of oil will travel from the point of discharge at the marsh area, including the distance due to spreading is calculated as follows:

   Total spreading distance = 18.63 miles + 0.613 miles = 19.24 mile radius.

Therefore, the calculated planning distance to be used in emergency response preparations and evaluations at the Woods Cross Terminal is 19.24 mile radius. The discharge location that results in the furthest planning distance downstream is from the point of discharge at the marsh area.

A.4.2.2 Vulnerability of Potentially Sensitive Receptors

Water Intakes (Drinking, Cooling, or Other)

(b) (7)(F), (b) (3)

[redacted]

Schools

(b) (7)(F), (b) (3)

[redacted]

Medical Facilities

(b) (7)(F), (b) (3)

[redacted]

(b) (7)(F), (b) (3)

Residential Areas

A release of oil near a residential area may affect property, structures, and inhabitants. Specific effects may include oiled animals and vegetation, oiled homes and associated structures, and potential fire hazards. Should human contact result from the spill, the potential exposure routes might include skin contamination, inhalation, or accidental ingestion. If the spill has reached a waterway, or has been confined to a low area, vapor impingement is a potential hazard downwind of the spill path. Vapors can be flammable, irritating, or may only pose an odor problem. Air monitoring should be conducted downwind of the spill path to monitor for vapors, depending on the nature of the released material. Responses to these effects may include strategic booming immediately around the spill area, evacuation of residents, rerouting of traffic, excavation of contaminated soil, suppression of flammable vapors, and decontamination of oiled buildings, structures, pavement, etc. Potential effects and specific response actions will depend on the nature of the released material.

No residential areas are adjacent to the planning distance.

Businesses

In the event that a spill impacts the property of a business, the effects may include: oiling of the facility, equipment, inventory, and property; interruption of traffic flow to/from the business; and potential fire hazards. A spill event that results in the closure of roads surrounding a business may also indirectly affect the business by the loss of revenue. Should human contact result from the spill, the potential exposure routes might include skin contamination, inhalation, or accidental ingestion. If the spill has reached a waterway, or has been confined to a low area, vapor impingement is a potential problem downwind of the spill path. Vapors can be flammable, irritating, or may only pose an odor problem. In addition to the emergency notifications detailed in this FSP, responses to these effects may include strategic booming immediately around the spill area, protective booming of docks and marinas, evacuation of business owners, employees, and patrons, rerouting of traffic near the business, excavation of contaminated soil, suppression of flammable vapors, and decontamination of oiled buildings, structures, pavement, etc. Air monitoring should be conducted downwind of the spill path to monitor for vapors. Potential effects and specific response actions will depend on the nature of the released material.

No businesses are within the planning distance.

Wetlands or Other Sensitive Environments

The effects of a release of oil into a wetland area might include oiling of animals, vegetation, and sediment and the creation of an oil slick on areas of open water. Because water movement within a wetland habitat is minimal, oil spilled in these areas can pool and may tend to persist. Swamps and marshes often serve as nurseries for fish and shellfish and exhibit high biodiversity. Due to the typically soft sediments that underlie wetland areas, the use of mechanized equipment for cleanup efforts may cause more harm than the initial oiling. Responses to these effects include strategic booming immediately around the spill area and protective booming around identified sensitive wetland areas, and will depend heavily on the nature of the wetlands and potential routes of access for collection equipment. Potential effects and specific response actions will depend on the nature of the released material.

A small area of moderate to high risk flood area is identified at the corner of N 1100 W street and the Mill Creek. Wetlands and other sensitive environments associated with the Great Salt Lake and its tributaries are located within the planning distance and may be affected by a release and a high risk for flood area is located within the planning distance and may be affected by a release.

Fish and Wildlife

Fish and wildlife species may be impacted directly or indirectly by an oil spill. A direct impact on wildlife would include physical contact with the released oil (e.g., oiling of a bird's feathers or an otter's fur) and toxic contamination (inhalation of petroleum vapors or ingestion of oil). Indirect impacts on wildlife would

include the destruction of a species' habitat or food source or the displacement of the species or food source.

Direct effects of oil on fish populations include fish kills, specifically the egg and larval stages, which are more vulnerable to oil pollution than those in the adult stage. Spills to rivers used for spawning or used for migration to spawning grounds can affect future populations. Fish that have been tainted by an oil spill may not be fit to eat, thus affecting animals higher in the food chain.

Depending on the life cycle, behavior, and physiology of a particular wildlife species, the effects of an oil spill can vary. Otters and beavers are vulnerable due to the structure of their fur as well as their swimming behaviors. Birds that utilize the water-surface interface are at risk of contamination. Heavily oiled birds typically die as a result of their contamination. The specific effects on wildlife will depend on the nature of the released material and the wildlife present at the location.

Responses to these effects include strategic booming immediately around the spill area, protective booming around identified fish and wildlife habitat, and cleaning of affected animals by properly trained professionals. The response efforts in the direct vicinity of the impacted habitat depend heavily on the nature of the habitat and potential routes of access for collection equipment. Potential effects and specific response actions will depend on the nature of the released material.

In an oil spill incident, it is possible that birds, aquatic life, and/or other wildlife may come in contact with the spilled material. If wildlife becomes involved in the spilled material, it will be necessary to perform wildlife rescue and rehabilitation operations. The capture and treatment of wildlife, especially endangered species, is highly regulated by the U.S. Department of the Interior. To conduct these operations, it will be necessary to obtain assistance from properly trained, licensed, and permitted organizations and personnel. It is important to ensure that any personnel involved in wildlife rescue and rehabilitation operations, including volunteers, have received the appropriate level of Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER) training.

In the event that wildlife is impacted, advice and assistance from trained and experienced persons in the area of wildlife rescue and rehabilitation may need to be requested.

Aquatic species and wildlife (migratory birds) are located within the planning distance and may be affected by a release.

Lakes and Streams

Lakes are characterized by generally very low wave and current energy, although the surface may often become choppy. Water levels may fluctuate widely throughout the seasons and over time. Often other sensitive environments are in close proximity to lakes, such as wetlands, habitat for migratory birds, nesting birds and mammals, and fish nursery grounds. Lakes also often support various recreational activities. Depending on the severity of the spill, the effects may range from shoreline damages to fish and wildlife kills. Wind and tidal exchange will control the distribution of a slick, and can either hold the slick against a lee shore or spread it along shores or even into previously clean areas.

Small rivers and streams are characterized by shallow water (one to two meters in depth) and narrow channels. These systems are highly variable. The flow rates can range from fast-flowing to slow-moving. The channels may be free of debris or choked with log jams, mid-channel sand bars, and islands. The shoreline may have a high slope or a low bank fringed with vegetation or wetlands. Slicks typically contaminate both banks. The oil may mix throughout the entire water column in shallower streams, thus potentially affecting both aquatic and benthic organisms.

Responses to these effects include strategic booming immediately around the spill area and protective booming around vulnerable areas such as the mouths of creeks and inlets, and will depend heavily on the nature of the habitat and potential routes of access for collection equipment. Deflection boom can also be used to direct floating spills from vulnerable areas. Potential effects and specific response actions will depend on the nature of the released material.

No lakes or streams are located within the planning distance that may be affected by a release. Great Salt Lake is located approximately 3 miles from the Woods Cross Terminal. The Great Salt Lake and its tributaries support numerous aquatic and wildlife species. Aquatic species and their habitat are located within the planning distance and may be affected by a release.

Endangered Flora and Fauna

Oil spills affect endangered flora and fauna by either directly impacting the individual or by destroying the habitat in which the species lives. In addition to the emergency notifications detailed in the Action Plan, responses to these effects may include strategic booming immediately around the spill area, excavation of contaminated soil, suppression of flammable vapors, and cleaning of affected animals by properly trained professionals. Protective booming around vulnerable areas, as well as booming the mouths of creeks where sensitive species have been identified, should be conducted. Deflection boom can also be used to direct floating spills from vulnerable areas. Potential effects and specific response actions will depend on the nature of the released material.

No critical habitats for threatened or endangered species are located within the planning distance of a potential spill. Refer to Appendix E of this FSP for federally listed and state-listed threatened and endangered species that may be present in the counties in which Woods Cross Terminal is located in Appendix E.

In the event of a release, HEP will coordinate with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), and state and local wildlife management groups to ensure the protection of all threatened and endangered species within a release area.

Recreational Areas

In the event that a spill impacts a recreational area, the effects may include: oiling of the area, structures, and property; interruption of traffic flow to/from the area; and potential fire hazards. Should human contact result from the spill, the potential exposure routes might include skin contamination, inhalation, or accidental ingestion. In addition to the emergency notifications detailed in this FSP, responses to these effects may include strategic booming immediately around the spill area, evacuation of visitors and employees of the areas, rerouting of traffic near the recreational area, excavation of contaminated soil, suppression of flammable vapors, and decontamination of oiled structures, buildings, and pavement. Potential effects and specific response actions will depend on the nature of the released material.

No recreational areas are located within the planning distance.

Transportation Routes (Air, Land, and Water)

Transportation routes are typically indirectly affected by a spill event through the interruption of traffic flow. Other effects may include: oiling of pavement, vegetation, and soil; the creation of an oil slick on areas of open water; and potential fire hazards. Should human contact result from the spill, the potential route of exposure might include skin contamination, inhalation, or accidental ingestion. In addition to the emergency notifications detailed in the Action Plan, responses to these effects may include strategic booming immediately around the spill area, evacuation of persons traveling the route, rerouting of traffic by authorized personnel, excavation of contaminated soil, suppression of flammable vapors, and decontamination of oiled structures, buildings, pavement, etc. The halting of river traffic in the case of a spill to a major waterway or rerouting vehicular traffic from business areas would likely result in economic impacts. Potential effects and specific response actions will depend on the nature of the released material.

Numerous transportation routes within the planning distance may be affected by a release.

Utilities

In the event that a spill impacts a utility line or right-of-way, the effects may include: oiling of pavement, vegetation, and structures; interruption of utility services to homes and businesses; the creation of an electrical hazard; and potential fire hazards. Should human contact result from the spill, the potential exposure routes might include skin contamination, inhalation, or accidental ingestion. In addition to the emergency notifications detailed in this FSP, responses to these effects may include strategic booming immediately around the spill area, evacuation of persons near the utility line or right-of-way, rerouting of traffic by authorized personnel away from the utility line or right-of-way, excavation of contaminated soil, suppression of flammable vapors, and decontamination of oiled structures, buildings, pavement, etc. Potential effects and specific response actions will depend on the nature of the released material.

No utilities are within the planning distance.

Other Areas of Economic Importance

In the event that a spill impacts an area of economic concern, the effects may include: oiling of vegetation, soil, and structures; interruption of traffic flow to/from the area; and potential fire hazards. Should human contact result from the spill, the potential exposure routes might include skin contamination, inhalation, or accidental ingestion. Responses to these effects depend heavily on the nature of the sensitive area and potential routes of access for collection equipment, but may include strategic booming immediately around the spill area, evacuation, rerouting of traffic, excavation of contaminated soil, suppression of flammable vapors, and decontamination of oiled equipment, buildings, pavement, etc. Potential effects and specific response actions will depend on the nature of the released material.

No areas of economic importance are within the planning distance.

A.4.3 Analysis of the Potential for an Oil Discharge

A.4.3.1 Oil Discharge History

To HEP's knowledge, there has never been a reportable spill at the Woods Cross Terminal.

A.4.3.2 Horizontal Range of a Potential Discharge

Existing secondary containment at the tanks area and at the truck loading rack area will most likely contain any release on-site. In the unlikely event that a discharge reaches the marsh area, the spill pathway for the Woods Cross Terminal would begin from the southwest side of the Woods Cross Terminal along the N 800 W Street, then discharge into Mill Creek and flow west towards the marsh area. The discharge location that results in the furthest planning distance downstream from the point of discharge is the marsh area at a 19.24 mile radius. The spill radius that extends at the marsh area is calculated in Section A.4.2.1. It should be noted that spill trajectory may vary due to numerous variables, including currents, prevailing winds, or other factors.

A.4.3.3 Vulnerability to Natural Disaster

The primary concern for natural disasters at the Woods Cross Terminal is severe weather. The Woods Cross area historical earthquake activity is 2% smaller than the overall U.S. average. Severe weather conditions observed at the site include floods, landslides, storms, mudslides, drought, and hurricane. No part of the Woods Cross Terminal is located within the 100-year floodplain. As the facility is not located near a coastline, hurricanes and tsunamis are not a concern.

A.4.3.4 Tank Age and Condition

Oil storage tanks at the Woods Cross Terminal range in age from less than one year to 26 years, with the most recent one built in 2013. Tanks are designed to the specifications of API 650 (Welded Steel Tanks for Oil Storage) and are subject to periodic integrity testing per API 653 (Tank Inspection, Repair, Alteration, and Reconstruction). The integrity testing and inspection program includes procedures for brittle fracture analysis. Any time a field-constructed aboveground tank undergoes a repair, alteration, reconstruction, or change in service that might affect the risk of a discharge due to brittle fracture or other failure, or has discharged oil due to a brittle fracture or other failure, a brittle fracture analysis will be undertaken.

A.4.4 Facility Reportable Oil Spill History

To HEP's knowledge, there has never been a reportable spill in the history of the Woods Cross Terminal. If a reportable spill occurs, the following table will be completed to document its occurrence.

Item	Response
Date of Discharge(s):	
List of Discharge Causes:	
Amount of Discharge (gallons):	
Amount that Reached Navigable Waters (if applicable):	
Effectiveness and Capacity of Secondary Containment:	
Clean-Up Actions Taken:	
Steps Taken to Reduce Possibility of Reoccurrence:	
Total Oil Storage Capacity of Tanks(s) or Impoundment(s) from which Material Discharged:	
Enforcement Actions:	
Effectiveness of Monitoring Equipment:	
Spill Detection:	

A.5.0 Discharge Scenarios

This section describes possible discharge scenarios. The facility is not located adjacent to any lakes, rivers, or floodplains. The closest sensitive area (the marsh area) is approximately 5 miles west of the Terminal; therefore, discharges from the Terminal could reach the sensitive areas. In the event that a discharge reaches a water body, oil will travel southwest from the Terminal, then reach N 800 W Street and then into Mill Creek toward the Marsh area.

A.5.1 Small and Medium Discharges

The Woods Cross Terminal is not considered a "Complex" facility. The volume of a small discharge was calculated according to EPA requirements listed in 40 CFR 112 Appendix E. The EPA small discharge for this complex is up to 2,100 gallons.

The volume of a small discharge was calculated according to EPA requirements listed in 40 CFR 112 Appendix E. The EPA medium discharge for the Woods Cross Terminal is up to 36,000 gallons.

The following sections discuss potential scenarios for both small and medium discharges at the Woods Cross Terminal.

A.5.1.1 Loading and Unloading of Surface Transportation

Response Factor	Small Discharge (2,100 gallons or less)	Medium Discharge (2,100 to 36,000 gallons)
Proximity to Downgradient Wells, Waterways, and Drinking Water Intakes	No downgradient wells or waterways or drinking water wells are located adjacent to site.	No downgradient wells or waterways or drinking water wells are located adjacent to site.
Proximity to Fish and Wildlife and Sensitive Environments	No sensitive environments exist adjacent to site, including wetlands.	No sensitive environments exist adjacent to site, including wetlands.
Likelihood that Discharge will Travel Off-Site	Unlikely. Spills would likely pool on-site, or drain into the on-site sumps.	Unlikely. Spills would likely pool on-site, or drain into the on-site sumps.
Location of Material Discharged	Into containment, or possibly onto ground outside containment where spill would pool.	Into containment, or possibly onto ground outside containment where spill would pool.
Material Discharged	Gasoline, diesel , distillates, etc. See Section A.4.1.1.	Gasoline, diesel, distillates, etc. See Section A.4.1.1.
Weather or Aquatic Conditions	Rainfall may increase the potential for movement off-site.	Rainfall may increase the potential for movement off-site.
Available Remediation Equipment	See Section A.3.2 and Appendix G.	See Section A.3.2 and Appendix G.
Probability of a Chain Reaction of Failures	Unlikely.	Unlikely.
Direction of Discharge Pathway	Likely to pool on site.	Likely to pool on site. To the southwest if spill leaves site.

A.5.1.3 Facility Maintenance

Response Factor	Small Discharge (2,100 gallons or less)	Medium Discharge (2,100 to 36,000 gallons)
Proximity to Downgradient Wells, Waterways, and Drinking Water Intakes	No downgradient wells or waterways or drinking water wells are located adjacent to site.	No downgradient wells or waterways or drinking water wells are located adjacent to site.
Proximity to Fish and Wildlife and Sensitive Environments	No sensitive environments exist adjacent to site, including wetlands.	No sensitive environments exist adjacent to site, including wetlands.
Likelihood that Discharge will Travel Off-Site	Unlikely. Spills would likely pool on-site, or drain into the on-site sumps.	Unlikely. Spills would likely pool on-site, or drain into the on-site sumps.
Location of Material Discharged	Into containment, or possibly onto ground outside containment where spill would pool.	Into containment, or possibly onto ground outside containment where spill would pool.
Material Discharged	Gasoline, diesel, distillates, etc. See Section A.4.1.1.	Gasoline, diesel , distillates, etc. See Section A.4.1.1.
Weather or Aquatic Conditions	Rainfall may increase the potential for movement off-site.	Rainfall may increase the potential for movement off-site.
Available Remediation Equipment	See Section A.3.2 and Appendix G.	See Section A.3.2 and Appendix G.
Probability of a Chain Reaction of Failures	Unlikely.	Unlikely.
Direction of Discharge Pathway	Likely to pool on site.	Likely to pool on site. To the southwest if spill leaves site.

A.5.1.4 Facility Piping

Response Factor	Small Discharge (2,100 gallons or less)	Medium Discharge (2,100 to 36,000 gallons)
Proximity to Downgradient Wells, Waterways, and Drinking Water Intakes	No downgradient wells or waterways or drinking water wells are located adjacent to site.	No downgradient wells or waterways or drinking water wells are located adjacent to site.
Proximity to Fish and Wildlife and Sensitive Environments	No sensitive environments exist adjacent to site, including wetlands.	No sensitive environments exist adjacent to site, including wetlands.
Likelihood that Discharge will Travel Off-Site	Unlikely. Spills would likely pool on-site, or drain into the on-site sumps.	Unlikely. Spills would likely pool on-site, or drain into the on-site sumps.
Location of Material Discharged	Into containment, or possibly onto ground outside containment where spill would pool.	Into containment, or possibly onto ground outside containment where spill would pool.
Material Discharged	Gasoline, diesel, distillates, etc. See Section A.4.1.1.	Gasoline, diesel, distillates, etc. See Section A.4.1.1.
Weather or Aquatic Conditions	Rainfall may increase the potential for movement off-site.	Rainfall may increase the potential for movement off-site.
Available Remediation Equipment	See Section A.3.2 and Appendix G.	See Section A.3.2 and Appendix G.
Probability of a Chain Reaction of Failures	Unlikely.	Unlikely.
Direction of Discharge Pathway	Likely to pool on site.	Likely to pool on site. To the southeast if spill leaves site.

A.5.1.5 Pumping Stations and Sumps

Response Factor	Small Discharge (2,100 gallons or less)	Medium Discharge (2,100 to 36,000 gallons)
Proximity to Downgradient Wells, Waterways, and Drinking Water Intakes	No downgradient wells or waterways or drinking water wells are located adjacent to site.	No downgradient wells or waterways or drinking water wells are located adjacent to site.
Proximity to Fish and Wildlife and Sensitive Environments	No sensitive environments exist adjacent to site, including wetlands.	No sensitive environments exist adjacent to site, including wetlands.
Likelihood that Discharge will Travel Off-Site	Unlikely. Spills would likely pool on-site, or drain into the on-site sumps.	Unlikely. Spills would likely pool on-site, or drain into the on-site sumps.
Location of Material Discharged	Into containment, or possibly onto ground outside containment where spill would pool.	Into containment, or possibly onto ground outside containment where spill would pool.
Material Discharged	Gasoline, diesel, distillates, etc. See Section A.4.1.1.	Gasoline, diesel , distillates, etc. See Section A.4.1.1.
Weather or Aquatic Conditions	Rainfall may increase the potential for movement off-site.	Rainfall may increase the potential for movement off-site.
Available Remediation Equipment	See Section A.3.2 and Appendix G.	See Section A.3.2 and Appendix G.
Probability of a Chain Reaction of Failures	Unlikely.	Unlikely.
Direction of Discharge Pathway	Likely to pool on site.	Likely to pool on site. To the southeast if spill leaves site.

A.5.1.6 Oil Storage Tanks

Response Factor	Small Discharge (2,100 gallons or less)	Medium Discharge (2,100 to 36,000 gallons)
Proximity to Downgradient Wells, Waterways, and Drinking Water Intakes	No downgradient wells or waterways or drinking water wells are located adjacent to site.	No downgradient wells or waterways or drinking water wells are located adjacent to site.
Proximity to Fish and Wildlife and Sensitive Environments	No sensitive environments exist adjacent to site, including wetlands.	No sensitive environments exist adjacent to site, including wetlands.
Likelihood that Discharge will Travel Off-Site	Unlikely. Spills would likely pool on-site, or drain into the on-site sumps.	Unlikely. Spills would likely pool on-site, or drain into the on-site sumps.
Location of Material Discharged	Into containment, or possibly onto ground outside containment where spill would pool.	Into containment, or possibly onto ground outside containment where spill would pool.
Material Discharged	Gasoline, diesel , distillates, etc. See Section A.4.1.1.	Gasoline, diesel , distillates, etc. See Section A.4.1.1.
Weather or Aquatic Conditions	Rainfall may increase the potential for movement off-site.	Rainfall may increase the potential for movement off-site.
Available Remediation Equipment	See Section A.3.2 and Appendix G.	See Section A.3.2 and Appendix G.
Probability of a Chain Reaction of Failures	Unlikely.	Unlikely.
Direction of Discharge Pathway	Likely to pool on site.	Likely to pool on site. To the southeast if spill leaves site.

A.5.1.7 Vehicle Refueling

Response Factor	Small Discharge (2,100 gallons or less)	Medium Discharge (2,100 to 36,000 gallons)
Proximity to Downgradient Wells, Waterways, and Drinking Water Intakes	No downgradient wells or waterways or drinking water wells are located adjacent to site.	Vehicle refueling tank is not capable of causing a medium discharge.
Proximity to Fish and Wildlife and Sensitive Environments	No sensitive environments exist adjacent to site, including wetlands.	Vehicle refueling tank is not capable of causing a medium discharge.
Likelihood that Discharge will Travel Off-Site	Unlikely. Spills would likely pool on-site, or drain into the on-site sumps.	Vehicle refueling tank is not capable of causing a medium discharge.
Location of Material Discharged	Into containment, or possibly onto ground outside containment where spill would pool.	Vehicle refueling tank is not capable of causing a medium discharge.
Material Discharged	Gasoline.	Vehicle refueling tank is not capable of causing a medium discharge.
Weather or Aquatic Conditions	Rainfall may increase the potential for movement off-site.	Vehicle refueling tank is not capable of causing a medium discharge.
Available Remediation Equipment	See Section A.3.2 and Appendix G.	Vehicle refueling tank is not capable of causing a medium discharge.
Probability of a Chain Reaction of Failures	Unlikely.	Vehicle refueling tank is not capable of causing a medium discharge.
Direction of Discharge Pathway	Likely to pool on site.	Vehicle refueling tank is not capable of causing a medium discharge.

A.5.1.8 Age and Condition of Facility and Components

Response Factor	Small Discharge (2,100 gallons or less)	Medium Discharge (2,100 to 36,000 gallons)
Proximity to Downgradient Wells, Waterways, and Drinking Water Intakes	No downgradient wells or waterways or drinking water wells are located adjacent to site.	No downgradient wells or waterways or drinking water wells are located adjacent to site.
Proximity to Fish and Wildlife and Sensitive Environments	No sensitive environments exist adjacent to site, including wetlands.	No sensitive environments exist adjacent to site, including wetlands.
Likelihood that Discharge will Travel Off-Site	Unlikely. Spills would likely pool on-site, or drain into the on-site sumps.	Unlikely. Spills would likely pool on-site, or drain into the on-site sumps.
Location of Material Discharged	Into containment, or possibly onto ground outside containment where spill would pool.	Into containment, or possibly onto ground outside containment where spill would pool.
Material Discharged	Gasoline, diesel, distillates, etc. See Section A.4.1.1.	Gasoline, diesel, distillates, etc. See Section A.4.1.1.
Weather or Aquatic Conditions	Rainfall may increase the potential for movement off-site.	Rainfall may increase the potential for movement off-site.
Available Remediation Equipment	See Section A.3.2 and Appendix G.	See Section A.3.2 and Appendix G.
Probability of a Chain Reaction of Failures	Unlikely.	Unlikely.
Direction of Discharge Pathway	Likely to pool on site.	Likely to pool on site. To the southeast if spill leaves site.

A.5.2 Worst Case Discharge

A.5.2.1 Planning Volume Calculations

Response resources required to respond to a worst case discharge must be calculated based on the physical characteristics of the discharged oil. EPA has defined the following five groups of petroleum-based oil based on persistence and specific gravity. Common examples of each oil group are provided in parentheses.

- Group 1 Oil: Non-persistent oils (e.g., naphtha, gasoline)
- Group 2 Oil: Persistent oils with a specific gravity less than 0.85 (e.g., diesel, gas oil)
- Group 3 Oil: Persistent oils with a specific gravity equal to or greater than 0.85 but less than 0.95 (e.g., most crude oils)
- Group 4 Oil: Persistent oils with a specific gravity equal to or greater than 0.95 but less than 1.0 (e.g., No. 6 fuel oil, heavy crude)
- Group 5 Oil: Persistent oils with a specific gravity equal to or greater than 1.0 (e.g., some extra-heavy crude oils, halogenated oils)

Two hypothetical examples of worst case discharges have been selected for consideration in emergency response planning: one scenario for each of the Group 1, and Group 2 oils stored at the facility. Response resources for discharges of Group 3, Group 4 or Group 5 oils were not performed for the Woods Cross Terminal, since Group 3, Group 4 and Group 5 oils constitute less than 10% of total oil storage capacity at the facility. The following facility operations and components were taken into consideration in selection of the example worst case discharge scenarios:

- Loading and unloading of surface transportation
- Facility Maintenance
- Facility piping
- Pumping stations and sumps
- Oil storage tanks
- Vehicle refueling
- Age and condition of the facility and its components

In order to determine the worst case discharge planning volume for the Woods Cross Terminal, calculations were performed according to Part A of 40 CFR §112, Appendix D. Considering the operations listed above applicable to the Woods Cross Terminal, the worst possible discharge scenario for each oil group present is a catastrophic failure of the largest oil storage tank for each oil group. A summary of the calculations for Group 1, and Group 2 oils are provided below.

EPA Worst Case Discharge Planning Volume for Group 1 Oil

A.2 SECONDARY CONTAINMENT—MULTIPLE-TANK FACILITIES

Are all aboveground oil storage tanks or groups of aboveground oil storage tanks at the facility without adequate secondary containment?

No

A.2.1 If the answer is yes, the final worst case discharge planning volume equals the total aboveground oil storage capacity at the facility.

1. FINAL WORST CASE VOLUME: N/A
2. Do not proceed further.

A.2.2 If the answer is no, calculate the total aboveground oil storage capacity of tanks without adequate secondary containment. If all aboveground oil storage tanks or groups of aboveground oil storage tanks at the facility have adequate secondary containment, ENTER “0” (zero).

0 gallons (all tanks have adequate secondary containment)

A.2.3 Calculate the capacity of the largest single aboveground oil storage tank within an adequate secondary containment area or the combined capacity of a group of aboveground oil storage tanks permanently manifolded together, whichever is greater, PLUS THE VOLUME FROM QUESTION A.2.2.

FINAL WORST CASE VOLUME: (b) (7)(F), (b) (3)

EPA Worst Case Discharge Planning Volume for Group 2 Oil

A.2 SECONDARY CONTAINMENT—MULTIPLE-TANK FACILITIES

Are all aboveground oil storage tanks or groups of aboveground oil storage tanks at the facility without adequate secondary containment?

No

A.2.1 If the answer is yes, the final worst case discharge planning volume equals the total aboveground oil storage capacity at the facility.

1. FINAL WORST CASE VOLUME: N/A
2. Do not proceed further.

A.2.2 If the answer is no, calculate the total aboveground oil storage capacity of tanks without adequate secondary containment. If all aboveground oil storage tanks or groups of aboveground oil storage tanks at the facility have adequate secondary containment, ENTER "0" (zero).

0 gallons (all tanks have adequate secondary containment)

A.2.3 Calculate the capacity of the largest single aboveground oil storage tank within an adequate secondary containment area or the combined capacity of a group of aboveground oil storage tanks permanently manifolded together, whichever is greater, PLUS THE VOLUME FROM QUESTION A.2.2.

FINAL WORST CASE VOLUME: (b) (7)(F), (b) (3)

A.5.2.2 Permanently Manifolded Oil Storage Tanks

This section is not applicable to the Woods Cross Terminal. No permanently manifolded oil storage tanks are located at the Woods Cross Terminal.

A.5.2.3 Planning Factors to be Addressed for a Worst Case Discharge Response

Size of Discharge

Secondary containment dikes are capable of holding the volume of a worst case discharge release plus the storm water volume from a rain event. . Even if a worst case discharge event occurs, most of the release would be captured within secondary containment. Thus, a majority of the response would be to remove the product from the diked area. (b) (7)(F), (b) (3)

Proximity to Down Gradient Wells, Waterways, and Drinking Water Intakes

(b) (7)(F), (b) (3)

Proximity to Fish and Wildlife and Sensitive Areas.

No sensitive environments exist adjacent to site, including wetlands. The marsh area is approximately 5 miles west of the Woods Cross Terminal.

Location of the Material Discharged

Any spill from the storage tank would be onto soil within the diked area. Any release from the dikes area would also be onto soil. There are no known wells or lake located adjacent to the Woods Cross Terminal.

Material Discharged

The WCD material is gasoline additive (a Group 1 oil), and diesel (a Group 2 oil).

Weather or Aquatic Conditions

If the release occurred during a rain event, storm water would transport the spill more quickly. If a drainage path was flowing with water, this would spread the spill downstream at a more rapid rate.

Available Remediation Equipment

The facility has response equipment on-site and also depends on contracted OSROs for providing personnel and equipment for response. See Section A.3.2 and Appendix G for response equipment available to respond to a worst case discharge.

Probability of a Chain Reaction of Failures

It is unlikely, though possible, that a tank failure could be part of a larger event that would destroy the secondary containment or damage adjacent tanks.

Direction of Discharge Pathway

If a discharge occurs, the drainage path is to the west for 5 miles along the concrete ditch and enters the marsh area. The discharge could spread out to 19.24 mile radius at the marsh area.

A.5.2.4 WCD Scenarios:

Vehicle Loading and Unloading Operations

(b) (7)(F), (b) (3) [redacted] In addition, the driver is standing by and can take response measures in the event of a release. The facility has a sump containment system at the loading rack capable of containing the contents of tankers loaded at the facility.

Facility Maintenance Operations

There is a slight possibility of a relatively large release from facility maintenance, especially from the pipeline coming into the station; however it would not likely result in a worst case discharge. Equipment at the facility is drained prior to any maintenance activities.

Facility Piping

There is a possibility of a relatively large release especially during a pipeline transfer. This could amount to several thousand gallons; however it would not likely result in a worst case discharge.

Pumping Stations and Sumps

Pumps at the Woods Cross Terminal are only operated when the facility is manned. There is a possibility of a release but it would likely be identified and stopped quickly by on-site personnel. Sumps are adequately sized to prevent overfilling. Releases from pumps and sumps are not likely to result in a worst case discharge.

Oil Storage Tanks

Oil storage Tank 322 (Group 1 oil), and the largest Truck (Group 2 oil) at the facility are capable of causing a worst case discharge. In the event of a spill of this size, the QI would be notified and this FRP would be activated. Facility personnel would begin control and containment efforts. Enviro Care, Inc. would be contacted to contain, recover, and clean up the release.

Vehicle Refueling Operations

There is no vehicle refueling tank located at the Woods Cross Terminal.

Age and Condition of Facility Components

Oil storage tanks at the Woods Cross Terminal range in age from less than one year to 26 years, with the most recent one built in 2013. Tanks are operated and maintained in accordance with industry standards in order to mitigate the risk of a worst case discharge due to tank age or condition. The age and condition of facility components are not considered a factor in determining the worst case discharge.

A.6.0 Discharge Detection Systems

A.6.1 Discharge Detection by Personnel

The immediate responsibility for taking action resides with the person discovering the spill. Persons discovering a discharge should take all steps possible to immediately alert others in the area, shut down operations (as necessary), notify the QI, and safely initiate steps to control the emergency and reduce its hazard.

A.6.1.1 Description of Procedures and Personnel for Spill Detection

Aerial pilots, Operators, and other HEP personnel visually monitor the facility to identify events or conditions that could pose a threat to the surrounding environment. If personnel observe an event or condition, the QI is notified via radio or phone. Examples of such events and conditions are:

- Localized dead vegetation
- Puddles of spilled or leaked material
- Corrosion
- Droplets of material on pipeline
- Discoloration
- Bowing of pipe between supports
- Evidence of material seepage from valves or seals
- Vapor clouds
- Frozen ground

Visible oil leaks from tank seams, gaskets, piping, pumps, valves, rivets, and bolts are investigated and promptly repaired. Oil is removed from diked areas and recovered or disposed of, as appropriate.

A.6.1.2 Description of Facility Inspections

Operators are responsible for conducting routine inspections of a section of the truck loading rack area, tank area, and metering stations twice monthly, observing the condition of the tanks, dikes, piping, valves and flanges, and other tank equipment. A comment section on the bottom of these forms will be utilized to denote any of the equipment that is either leaking or in poor condition from the perspective of oil spill potential. This inspection allows the entire tank area, the truck loading rack area and product line areas to be inspected monthly. The operator records observations from the inspections on a check sheet.

During a tank inspection, personnel specifically look for drip marks, discoloration of tanks, puddles containing spilled or leaked material, corrosion, cracks, and localized dead vegetation. The foundation is inspected for cracks, discoloration, puddles containing spilled or leaked material, settling, gaps between the tank and the foundation, and damage caused by vegetation roots. Piping is checked for droplets of stored material, discoloration, corrosion, bowing of pipe between supports, evidence of stored material seepage from valves or seals, and localized dead vegetation.

Secondary containment inspections include checks for available capacity, level of precipitation, operational status of drainage valves, debris, erosion, status of pipes and other accessories, cracks, discoloration, standing liquid, corrosion, and stressed vegetation.

Integrity testing of tanks is conducted in compliance with API 653 guidelines at a minimum of once every 20 years. The integrity testing includes welding, cathodic protection, lining, steel, and general design inspection.

A.6.1.3 Description of Initial Response Actions

Persons discovering a discharge should take all steps possible to immediately alert others in the area, shut down operations (as necessary), notify the QI, and safely initiate steps to control the emergency and

reduce its hazard. Actions should only be performed if it is safe to do so. Refer to Section A.7.1.3 for a detailed description of initial response actions to be taken in the event of an emergency.

A.6.1.4 Emergency Response Information

Refer to Section A.3.0 of this FSP for emergency response information.

A.6.2 Automated Discharge Detection

A.6.2.1 Description of Automatic Spill Detection Equipment

(b) (7)(F), (b) (3)

[redacted]

A.7.0 Plan Implementation

A.7.1 Response Resources for Small, Medium, and Worst Case Discharges

A.7.1.1 Initial Response Actions

Securing the source is an extremely important step in oil spill response actions. However, a source should only be secured if it can be performed safely and pose no threat to human health. The actions to take in responding to a spill are (in order of implementation):

1. Stop the Flow of Product

a. Shut off pumps feeding leaking equipment.

b. Isolate leaking equipment by closing appropriate valves.

c. If possible, pump contents of leaking equipment to another tank.

d. If possible, repair leak.

Transfer Equipment – If 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 in catch basin, if feasible.

Tank Overflow – If the source of the oil spill is identified as a tank leaking or overflowing, divert oil to alternative tank or shut down upstream pump, close fill line valve, and overflow valve (if necessary).

Tank Failure – If the source of the spill is identified as a catastrophic tank failure (i.e., collapse) and safety conditions permit, divert oil to alternative tank and shut all valves associated with the tank. If this is not possible, shut the closest upstream valve where possible and all tandem lines associated with the failed tank to eliminate the possibility of additional product being discharged.

Pipe Rupture – If the source originates from a low pressure pipeline, shut down pumps, close pipeline block valves on both sides of the spill, and drain blocked section of the line to a tank or container. If the source originates from a high pressure pipeline, shut down pumps, close pipeline block valves on both sides of leak, construct or obtain temporary containment, and bleed pressure off of the pipeline into containment. After pressure is totally released, drain blocked section of the line to a tank or container.

Explosion or Fire (Liquids) – Control or disperse vapors. Cool heated structures. Divert or control runoff (berms, absorbents, booms, etc.). Recover products (pumps, vacuum trucks, etc.).

Explosion or Fire (Gases) – Disperse vapors. Isolate source (e.g., turn off valves). Protect exposures. If practical, allow fire to burn itself out.

2. Warn Personnel.

a. Put personnel in affected spill area on alert.

b. For a large spill that cannot be contained and/or may endanger people, determine if evacuation is necessary.

c. Notify QI.

3. Shut Off Ignition Sources.

a. Remove ignition sources such as motors or electrical circuits.

b. Remove chemically incompatible material from spill's pathway.

c. Apply foam if necessary to reduce possibility of ignition.

d. Perform other actions that will eliminate ignition sources (case-by-case).

4. Initiate Containment.

a. *On-Site* – Restrict and contain the flow in as small an area as possible using absorbents, sandbags, shovels, or earth-moving equipment. Pump standing oil to tank, if possible.

b. *Spill Threatening to Enter Nearby Drains* – Block flow to ditches using earthen berms. Use sandy or finer grain material to contain spills. Do not use large pore size material such as pea gravel to contain oil spills.

c. *Off-Site* – Call the QI and notify local authorities. Construct earthen berms around leading edge of spill. Reroute traffic.

5. Notify NRC.

Contact the National Response Center (NRC) at 1-800-424-8802 (24 hours).

6. Notify OSC.

Request OSC assistance while contacting the NRC (see item 5 above).

7. Notify, as Appropriate.

Notify emergency response personnel regarding the emergency, as appropriate.

A.7.1.2 Spill Response Resources for Small Spills

The Woods Cross Terminal is not considered a "Complex" facility. Therefore, the volume of a small discharge was calculated according to EPA requirements listed in 40 CFR §112 Appendix E. The EPA small discharge for this complex is up to 2,100 gallons. 40 CFR §112 Appendix E, requires that response resources available for a small spill consist of the following:

- 1,000 feet of containment boom deployable within one hour of the detection of an oil discharge
- Oil recovery devices with an effective daily recovery capacity equal to 2,100 gallons available within two hours of the detection of an oil discharge
- Daily oil storage capacity of 4,200 gallons (twice the effective daily recovery capacity) available for recovered oily material

The facility has response equipment available both on-site and through contractual agreements with Enviro Care, Inc. Oil recovery devices, containment boom, and oil storage capacity available are listed in Section A.3.2 (on-site) and in Appendix G of this FSP (through Enviro Care, Inc.).

Generally, response resources for a small spill would consist of on-site equipment and personnel and equipment and personnel from local contractors. Additional resources could be requested from other sources, as needed.

A.7.1.3 Spill Response Resources for Medium Spills

Similar to the requirements for a small spill scenario, the volume of a small discharge was calculated according to EPA requirements listed in 40 CFR §112 Appendix E. The EPA medium discharge for this complex is up to 36,000 gallons. 40 CFR §112 Appendix E, requires that response resources available for a medium spill consist of the following:

- Response equipment to address the medium spill planning volume (36,000 gallons) available to arrive within 12 hours
- Oil recovery devices with an effective daily recovery capacity equal to 18,000 gallons (50% of the medium spill planning volume)
- Daily oil storage capacity of 36,000 (twice the effective daily recovery capacity) gallons available for recovered oily material
- A sufficient quantity of containment boom for protection of fish and wildlife and sensitive environments

The facility has response equipment available both on-site and through contractual agreements with Enviro Care, Inc. Oil recovery devices, containment boom, and oil storage capacity available are listed in Section A.3.2 (on-site) and in Appendix G of this FSP (through Enviro Care, Inc.).

Generally, response resources for a medium spill would consist of on-site equipment and personnel, equipment and personnel from local contractors, off-site HEP equipment and personnel, and Enviro Care, Inc. Additional resources could be requested from other sources, as needed.

A.7.1.4 Spill Response Resources for Worst Case Discharge

The worst case discharge planning volume for the Woods Cross Terminal is calculated in Section A.5.2.1. Response resources required to address a worst case discharge were calculated according to Attachment E-1 of 40 CFR §112, Appendix E. A summary of the calculations are provided below.

Worst Case Discharge Scenario Description	Tank 322 (Additive)	Largest Truck (Diesel)
Step A: Calculate Worst Case Discharge in Barrels	(b) (7)(F), (b) (3)	
Step B: Oil Group	1	2
Step C: Operating Area	Rivers and Canals	Rivers and Canals
Step D: Percentages of Oil		
Percent Lost to Natural Dissipation	80	40
Percent Recovered Floating Oil	10	15
Percent Oil Onshore	10	45
Step E: Oil Recovery Volumes in Barrels		
On-Water Oil Recovery in Barrels	(b) (7)(F), (b) (3)	
Shoreline Oil Recovery		
Step F: Emulsification Factor	1.0	1.8
Step G: On-Water Oil Recovery Resource Mobilization Factor		
Tier 1	0.3	0.3
Tier 2	0.4	0.4
Tier 3	0.6	0.6
On-Water Oil Recovery Capacity in Barrels per Day		
Tier 1	300	4,455
Tier 2	400	5,940
Tier 3	600	8,910
Shoreline Cleanup Volume in Barrels	1,000	44,550
On-Water Response Capacity (Amount to be Contracted For)		
Tier 1	300	1,500
Tier 2	400	3,000
Tier 3	600	6,000
On-Water Amount to be Identified, but Not Contracted For In Advance		
Tier 1	(b) (7)(F), (b) (3)	
Tier 2		
Tier 3		

The facility has response equipment available both on-site and through contractual agreements with Enviro Care, Inc. Oil recovery devices, containment boom, and oil storage capacity available are listed in Section A.3.2 (on-site) and in Appendix G of this FSP (through Enviro Care, Inc.).

Generally, response resources for a worst case discharge would consist of on-site equipment and personnel equipment and personnel from local contractors, off-site HEP equipment and personnel, Enviro Care, Inc., and the SERC. Additional resources could be requested from other sources, as needed.

In the event of a worst case discharge, Enviro Care, Inc. can meet Tier I response requirements using equipment from the Salt Lake City location. Equipment from their other locations in Appendix G can be used to meet Tier II and Tier III response requirements.

Assistance from Enviro Care, Inc. may be requested using the contact telephone numbers provided in Section A.3.1.1.

A.7.2 Disposal Plans

A.7.2.1 Description of Procedure for Recovering, Reusing, Decontaminating, or Disposing of Material

The HFC Refinery in Woods Cross is responsible for the handling and disposal of any wastes generated during spill response activities.

Waste and contaminated material that results from a release will be handled and disposed in accordance with all applicable local, state, federal regulations, and Refinery or other permits, if applicable.

Current practices for recovery of large amounts of spilled liquid materials may include initial recovery with a vacuum truck and dewatering in frac tanks, storage tanks, or on-site oil-water separators. Solid materials may be placed into bags, drums, or roll-off containers until final disposal.

All emergency equipment will be cleaned and fit for its intended use before operations are resumed. The equipment will either be cleaned at the spill site in a manner appropriate for the specific type of equipment and contaminating material (i.e., with water, steam, or an appropriate solvent). If necessary, scrub brushes also may be used to remove any waste. The rinse-water will be collected and disposed of in an appropriate manner.

Every effort will be made to reduce the amount of waste-contaminated debris generated during a response. Waste minimization through the use of recycling, recovery, or treatment will be given a high priority.

Liquid material collected during response activities may be recovered or disposed of, as appropriate.

Very small leaks, spills, or residual material from larger releases are removed with absorbent material. Also, residual waste from sumps, floors, tools, etc. may be cleaned up with absorbent material (e.g., absorbent pads). Once used, the absorbent material is placed into a separate drum or other appropriate container for disposal.

A.7.2.2 Materials Addressed in Disposal Plan

Material	Disposal Facility	Location	RCRA Permit/Manifest
Recovered product/Contaminated Water	Vacuum truck, dewatering in frac tanks, storage in tanks on-site, recycled in refining process, potential for disposal off-site	Woods Cross Terminal or HFC Refinery, or off-site locations to be determined	RCRA Permit and/or manifests, as appropriate
Contaminated Soil	Within plastic-lined bermed areas, roll-off bins, in-place for in-situ soil remediation	Off-site locations to be determined	RCRA Permit and/or manifests, as appropriate
Contaminated equipment and materials, including drums, tank parts, valves, and shovels	Containers, drums, lined roll-off bins, etc.	Off-site locations to be determined	RCRA Permit and/or manifests, as appropriate
Personnel protective equipment	Containers, drums, lined roll-off bins, etc.	Off-site locations to be determined	RCRA Permit and/or manifests, as appropriate

Material	Disposal Facility	Location	RCRA Permit/Manifest
Decontamination solutions	Containers, drums, vacuum trucks	Off-site locations to be determined	RCRA Permit and/or manifests, as appropriate
Adsorbents	Containers, drums, lined roll-off bins, etc.	Off-site locations to be determined	RCRA Permit and/or manifests, as appropriate
Spent Chemicals	Containers, drums, vacuum trucks	Off-site locations to be determined	RCRA Permit and/or manifests, as appropriate

A.7.2.3 Federal, State, and Local Regulations

All material that has been contaminated as a result of loss of containment or release will be handled and disposed of in accordance with all local, state, and federal regulations, and HFC Refinery or other permits, if applicable. Woods Cross personnel are responsible for:

- Coordinating the handling of contaminated materials,
- Ensuring that appropriate manifests are obtained and utilized,
- Coordinating the transportation and disposal of contaminated materials.

A.7.2.4 Permits Required to Transport or Dispose of Recovered Materials

All applicable manifests and permits must be obtained prior to transporting any wastes or recovered materials off-site.

A.7.3 Containment and Drainage Planning

A.7.3.1 Containment Volume

The Woods Cross Terminal has a dike system that provides secondary containment for all storage tanks and at the Truck Loading area. Each dike was constructed to have sufficient capacity to contain 100% of the contents of the largest tank or largest truck within the dike with sufficient freeboard to contain storm water from a rainfall event. Paving in the general Terminal areas is sloped to direct runoff to a low point area where discharge from this area is valved. All fluids contained within secondary containment structures are conveyed by gravity into the collection sump, which then flows to the oil/water separator.

A.7.3.2 Drainage Route from Oil Storage and Transfer Areas

Surface drainage at the Woods Cross Terminal will generally be intercepted in the sewer system. The natural flow of the drainage is to the west and northwest directions of the facility toward the railroad and vacant land adjacent to the Terminal.

A.7.3.3 Construction Materials in Drainage Troughs

Most drainage troughs at the Woods Cross Terminal are earthen. Drainage structures surrounding loading areas are generally built of concrete.

A.7.3.4 Type and Number of Valves and Separators in the Drainage System

Drainage within the Light Oil Dock Truck Rack at the Woods Cross Terminal is generally contained within secondary containment structures, and does not flow off-site. Product released onto the truck rack flows into sump which travels into a 10" pipe. The 10" pipe transfers the product under the railroad to the API separator at the HFC Refinery. Drainage from roads and loading areas that are not surrounded by secondary containment berms will drain along the sloped pavement and to a low point collection area and to the same sewer systems for treatment at the HFC Refinery.

A.7.3.5 Sump Pump Capacities

Pumps are not installed within sumps at the Woods Cross Terminal. Any discharge flows to the collection sump and is transferred by gravity to the 10,000 gallon oil/water separator at the HFC Refinery.

A.7.3.6 Containment Capacities of Weirs and Booms and Their Locations

No weirs are located on-site. The locations, types, and quantities of boom are included in Section A.3.2 and Appendix G of this FSP.

A.7.3.7 Other Cleanup Materials

The locations, types, and quantities of other cleanup materials are included in Sections A.3.2 and Appendix G of this FSP.

A.7.4 Spill Response and Cleanup Techniques

Refer to Appendix F of this FSP for summaries of common spill response and cleanup techniques that may be used to mitigate the effects of a release to the environment.

A.8.0 Self-Inspection, Drills/Exercises, and Response Training

A.8.1 Self-Inspection

Inspections of facility equipment are performed on a continual basis as a part of routine operations at the Terminal. Corrective actions are taken as appropriate. Inspection forms located in Appendix C of this FSP will be completed twice per month for the tank/berm inspections and annually for the facility inspection. Inspection records will be signed by the Terminal operator who performs the inspection and will be retained at the Terminal for five years.

A.8.1.1 Tank Inspection

Inspections of facility tanks are done on a continual basis as a part of routine operations at the Woods Cross Terminal. Corrective actions are taken as appropriate. Inspection reports will be prepared on a twice monthly basis using the Tank and Secondary Containment Inspection Form included in Appendix C of this FSP.

A.8.1.2 Response Equipment Inspection

Inspections of response equipment are performed on a semiannual basis at the Woods Cross Terminal. Any discrepancies discovered with the Facility Response Equipment List included in Section A.3.2 must be noted and corrected. Inspection reports will be prepared using the Response Equipment Testing and Deployment Drill Log included in Appendix B of this FSP.

A.8.1.3 Secondary Containment Inspection

Inspections of secondary containment structures are performed in conjunction with tank inspections as a part of routine operations at the Woods Cross Terminal. Corrective actions are taken as appropriate. Inspection reports will be prepared on a twice monthly basis using the Tank and Secondary Containment Inspection Form included in Appendix C of this FSP.

A.8.2 Facility Drills/Exercises

Numerous spill response drills are performed in order to ensure that HEP personnel are familiar with spill response procedures. The following table describes the types and frequency of drills performed. Drill logs are included in Appendix D of this FSP. Copies of completed Drill Logs will be maintained in Appendix D of this FSP to document drills conducted at the Woods Cross Terminal. Refer to Appendix D of this FSP for the latest logs.

Drill/Exercise	Description
Qualified Individual (QI) Notification Drills	Four drills will be conducted annually to exercise communication between facility personnel and QI.
Internal Tabletop Drills	Two drills will be conducted annually with at least one every three years involving a worst case discharge scenario that will demonstrate the Response Team's ability to organize, communicate and make strategic decisions regarding population and environmental protection during a drill. The designated Spill Emergency Response Team members and QI for each area will meet to pose this drill.
Operator Equipment Deployment Drills	Two drills will be conducted annually to demonstrate the deployment and operation of equipment (company-owned and/or OSRO) listed in the plan into its intended operating environment.

Drill/Exercise	Description
Triennial Cycle of Exercising the Entire FRP	Every three years all components of the entire FRP will be exercised to ensure that all components of the plan function adequately for response to an oil or hazardous spill.
Government Unannounced Drills (External)	An Area Exercise will be conducted when scheduled by the government. This exercise will include a full test of the FRP with government involvement. The Unified Command System for the area will be tested. A scenario will be developed by the lead plan holder (HEP), in consultation with the exercise design team (comprised of representatives from Federal, State and local Government, environmentalists and industry).The scenario will involve equipment deployment. The extent of equipment deployment shall be determined by the lead plan holder in consultation with the exercise design team.

A.8.3 Response Training

A.8.3.1 General Employee Training

All personnel are required to complete internet-based training courses which cover hazard response procedures, hazardous material recognition and evaluation including instruction on the United States DOT Emergency Response Guidebook, emergency preparedness, hazardous material characteristics, use of respirators, and use of firefighting equipment. These courses are customized to HEP transportation facilities. To complete a course successfully, personnel must pass an exam at the end of each course with a minimum score of 80%. Personnel are required to take part in ongoing training. Personnel are required annually to take part in field exercises using proper air respirator techniques. In addition, personnel take part in firefighting training and other specialized training courses.

Each new employee is required to undergo on the job training under a trained supervisor. This training includes job-specific training; instruction in hazards and safety issues related to the job; normal and abnormal situations; emergency procedures; facility malfunctions and appropriate corrective actions; and instruction in controlling any discharge to minimize the potential for fire, explosion, toxicity or environmental damage. Annual evaluations are made of the training program to ensure that personnel and supervisors maintain a thorough knowledge of any updates or revisions in operations. A copy of the plan and training records are maintained in the Artesia, New Mexico headquarters office.

Initial and periodic review discussions on FRP procedures for personnel will take place during tabletop drills and cover the following:

- Their responsibilities under the FRP
- The name and the procedure for contacting the QI on a 24-hour basis
- Operator's 24-hour telephone number

Initial and periodic review discussions on FRP procedures will be conducted during the tabletop drill with reporting personnel and will cover the following:

- The content of the information summary of the FRP
- The toll-free telephone number of the NRC
- The notification process

Initial and periodic review discussions on FRP procedures will be conducted during the tabletop drill with personnel engaged in response activities attending and will cover the following:

- The characteristics and hazards of the oil discharged

- The conditions that are likely to worsen emergencies, including the consequences of facility malfunctions and their appropriate corrective actions
- The steps necessary to control any accidental discharge of oil and to minimize the potential for fire, explosion, toxicity, or environmental damage
- The proper fire-fighting procedures and the use of equipment, fire suits, and breathing apparatus

A.8.3.2 HAZWOPER Training (29 CFR §1910.120)

Personnel receive HAZWOPER training and certification by going through the training procedure. Personnel shall receive annual refresher training of sufficient content and duration to maintain their competencies, or shall demonstrate competency in those areas at least yearly.

Non-United States Coast Guard (USCG) classified OSRO responders are required to complete training per 29 CFR §1910.120 and provide documentation of the training to HEP. The Regulatory Coordinator maintains these records.

A.8.3.3 Certification Levels

First Responder Awareness Level

Personnel are certified at the First Responder Awareness level when they complete sufficient training to ensure:

- An understanding of what hazardous substances are, and the risks associated with them in an incident
- An understanding of the potential outcomes associated with an emergency created when hazardous substances are present
- The ability to recognize the presence of hazardous substances in an emergency
- The ability to identify the hazardous substances, if possible
- An understanding of the role of the First Responder Awareness level individual in the ERAP including site security and control and the DOT Emergency Response Guidebook
- The ability to recognize the need for additional resources, and to make appropriate notifications to the communication center

First Responder Operations Level

Personnel are certified at the First Responder Operations level upon completion of at least eight hours of training or have had the sufficient experience to demonstrate objective competency in the following areas in addition to those listed for the First Responder Awareness level:

- Knowledge of the basic hazard and risk assessment techniques
- Know how to select and use proper personal protective equipment provided to the First Responder Operations level
- An understanding of basic hazardous materials terms
- Know how to perform basic control, containment and/or confinement operations within the capabilities of the resources and personal protective equipment available with their unit
- Know how to implement basic decontamination procedures
- An understanding of the relevant standard operating procedures and termination procedures

Hazardous Materials Technician

Personnel are certified at the Hazardous Materials Technician level when they have received at least 24 hours of training equal to the first responder operations level and in addition have competency in the following areas:

- Know how to implement the ERAP

- Know the classification, identification and verification of known and unknown materials by using field survey instruments and equipment
- Be able to function within an assigned role in the ICS
- Know how to select and use proper specialized chemical personal protective equipment provided to the Hazardous Materials Technician
- Understand hazard and risk assessment techniques
- Be able to perform advance control, containment, and/or confinement operations within the capabilities of the resources and personal protective equipment available with the unit
- Understand and implement decontamination procedures
- Understand termination procedures
- Understand basic chemical and toxicological terminology and behavior

Hazardous Materials Specialist

Personnel will be certified at the Hazardous Materials Specialist level when they have received at least 24 hours of training equal to the technician level and in addition have competency in the following areas:

- Know how to implement the ERAP
- Understand classification, identification and verification of known and unknown materials by using advanced survey instruments and equipment
- Knowledge of the state emergency response plan
- Be able to select and use proper specialized chemical personal protective equipment provided to the Hazardous Materials Specialist
- Understand in-depth hazard and risk techniques
- Be able to perform specialized control, containment, and/or confinement operations within the capabilities of the resources and personal protective equipment available
- Be able to determine and implement decontamination procedures
- Have the ability to develop a site-specific Health and Safety Plan
- Understand chemical, radiological and toxicological terminology and behavior

Incident Commander

Personnel are certified at the Incident Commander level when they have received at least 24 hours of training equal to the first responder operations level and have competency in the following areas:

- Know and be able to implement the ICS
- Know how to implement the ERAP
- Know and understand the hazards and risks associated with employees working in chemical protective clothing
- Know how to implement the local emergency response plan
- Knowledge of the state emergency response plan and of the Federal Regional Response Team
- Know and understand the importance of decontamination procedures

A.8.3.4 Training Records Retention

All training records for HEP personnel and contractor personnel, as well as records on instructors and/or training organizations that provide training, are kept at the headquarters office in Artesia, New Mexico and will be maintained as long as individuals are assigned duties under this FSP.

A.9.0 Diagrams

A.9.1 Site Plan Diagram

A Site Plan Diagram is provided as Figure 1, including the following features:

- Entire facility to scale
- Access control (fences, gates)
- Above and below ground bulk oil storage tanks
- Contents and capacities of above and below ground bulk oil storage tanks
- Contents and capacities of drum oil storage areas
- Contents and capacities of surface impoundments
- Process buildings
- Transfer areas
- Secondary containment systems
- Structures where hazardous materials are stored or handles, including materials stored and capacity of storage
- Location of communication and emergency response equipment
- Location of electrical equipment that contains oil (transformers, etc.)

A.9.2 Site Drainage Plan Diagram

A Site Drainage Plan Diagram is provided as Figure 2, including the following features:

- Major sanitary and storm sewers, manholes, and drains
- Weirs and shut-off valves
- Surface water receiving streams
- Firefighting water sources
- Other utilities
- Response personnel ingress and egress
- Response equipment transportation routes
- Direction of discharge flow from discharge points

A.9.3 Site Evacuation Plan Diagram

A Site Evacuation Plan Diagram is provided as Figure 3, including the following features:

- Site plan diagram with evacuation routes
- Location of evacuation regrouping areas

A.10.0 Security

(b) (7)(F), (b) (3)

[redacted]

FACILITY RESPONSE PLAN

FACILITY SPECIFIC PLAN
PART B: WOODS CROSS OPERATIONAL SEGMENT TRANSPORTATION (DOT) FACILITIES DOT SEQUENCE #1605

Prepared for
Holly Energy Partners – Operating, L.P.
1602 West Main Street
Artesia, New Mexico 88210

Prepared by

Austin, Texas

July 2014

Certification

I certify that the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (National Contingency Plan, or NCP) and the applicable Area Contingency Plan (ACP) have been reviewed and that this Facility Response Plan (FRP) is consistent with these contingency plans. The following ACP is applicable for this Facility Specific Plan (FSP):

- EPA Region 8 Regional Contingency Plan

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: _____

Name: Mark Cunningham

Title: Senior Vice President, Pipeline Operations

Date: 3 July 2014

Regulatory Cross Reference Table – 49 CFR §194 (Transportation-Related)

Regulatory Citation	Description of Rule	Report Section
§194.1	Purpose	N/A
§194.3	Applicability	CP Introduction
§194.5	Definitions	N/A
§194.7	Response plan required to operate	CP Introduction
§194.101(a)	Operators required to submit response plans	FSP Section B.1.0 CP Introduction
§194.101(b)	Exceptions	FSP Section B.1.0
§194.103	Identification of significant and substantial harm line sections	FSP Section B.1.0
§194.105	Worst case discharge	FSP Section B.5.6.3
§194.107	General response plan requirements	ERAP, FSP, and CP
§194.107(a)	Procedures for responding to worst case discharge	FSP Section B.5.9 CP Section 5.0
§194.107(b)	Certify consistency with NCP and ACPs	CP Introduction
§194.107(c)	Response plan requirements	ERAP, FSP, and CP
§194.107(c)(1)	Core plan requirements	CP
§194.107(c)(1)(i)	Information summary	CP Section 1.0
§194.107(c)(1)(ii)	Immediate notification procedures	CP Section 2.0
§194.107(c)(1)(iii)	Spill detection and mitigation procedures	CP Section 3.0
§194.107(c)(1)(iv)	OSRO information	CP Section 4.0
§194.107(c)(1)(v)	Response activities and response resources	CP Section 5.0
§194.107(c)(1)(vi)	Federal, State, and Local agency information	CP Section 6.0
§194.107(c)(1)(vii)	Training procedures	CP Section 7.0
§194.107(c)(1)(viii)	Equipment testing	CP Section 8.0
§194.107(c)(1)(ix)	Drill program	CP Section 9.0
§194.107(c)(1)(x)	Plan review and update procedures	CP Section 10.0
§194.107(c)(2)	Response zone appendices	FSP Part B
§194.107(c)(3)	Response management system description	CP Section 5.1
§194.109	Submission of state response plans	N/A
§194.111	Response plan retention	CP Introduction
§194.113(a)	Core plan information summary requirements	CP Section 1.0
§194.113(b)	Response zone appendix information summary requirements	FSP Section B.1.0
§194.115	Response resources	FSP Section B.5.0 CP Section 5.0
§194.117	Training	FSP Sections B.7.0 and 9.0 CP Sections 7.0 and 9.0
§194.119	Submission and approval procedures	CP Section 10.0
§194.121	Response plan review and update procedures	CP Section 10.0

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Acronyms

ACP	Area Contingency Plan
bbl	Barrel (42 gallons)
BPD	Barrels Per Day
CCTV	Closed Circuit Television
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CP	Core Plan
DOT	United States Department of Transportation
EFR	External Floating Roof
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
ERAP	Emergency Response Action Plan
FRP	Facility Response Plan
FSP	Facility Specific Plan
HAZWOPER	Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response
HFC	HollyFrontier Corporation
HEP	Holly Energy Partners – Operating, LP
IC	Incident Commander
IFR	Internal Floating Roof
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
MP	Mile Post
NCP	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan
NRC	National Response Center
NRDA	Natural Resource Damage Assessment
OPID	Operator Identification
OSC	On-Scene Coordinator
OSRO	Oil Spill Removal Organization
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PREP	National Preparedness for Response Exercise Program
psig	Pounds per Square inch Gauge
QI	Qualified Individual
SERC	State Emergency Response Commission
SPCC	Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure
TLV	Threshold Limit Value
USFWS	Unites States Fish and Wildlife Service

Introduction

This portion of the Facility Specific Plan has been produced for Holly Energy Partners (HEP) to fulfill United States Department of Transportation (DOT) requirements outlined in 49 CFR §194 for transportation-related facilities associated with the Woods Cross Terminal. 49 CFR §194 requires the owner or operator of transportation-related onshore facility that could reasonably be expected to cause substantial harm to the environment by discharging oil into or on the navigable waters or adjoining shorelines to prepare and submit a Facility Response Plan (FRP) to the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA). In the event of an oil spill, HEP pipelines associated with the Woods Cross Terminal may cause substantial harm to the environment. This plan covers multiple OPIDs.

The Woods Cross Terminal is located in Woods Cross, Utah, situated on the southeast corner of West 500 South Street and West 800 South Street intersection. HEP assets at the Woods Cross Terminal consist of a loading rack facility. The Terminal receives refined products from HollyFrontier Corporation (HFC) via pipelines and distributes the product via trucks that operate from the Woods Cross Terminal.

HEP owns and operates three pipelines that transfer products from the HFC Refinery to UNEV pump station. HEP operates UNEV. However, these pipelines are not connected to Woods Cross Terminal. The United States Department of Transportation (DOT) regulates these pipelines. All pipelines transport oil and are regulated under 49 CFR §194.

HEP assets at the Woods Cross Terminal consist of a Truck Loading Rack facility/Light Oil Dock Truck Rack. The Terminal receives refined products from HFC via pipelines and distributes the product via trucks. For response information that fulfills the EPA requirements outlined in 40 CFR §112.20, please refer to Part A of this FSP.

To clearly address the requirements of 40 CFR §112.20 and 49 CFR §194, the FRP has been formatted to include the following components:

- A **Core Plan (CP)** organized to directly address the requirements for a core plan as described by 49 CFR §194.107(c)(1). This plan includes response information pertinent to the pipeline system as a whole. While 49 CFR §194 applies specifically to transportation-related facilities, general information pertaining to non-transportation-related facilities operated by HEP has been incorporated into this framework for completeness.
- **Facility Specific Plans (FSPs)** for each terminal facility organized to clearly address FRP requirements associated with transportation-related (i.e. pipelines, breakout tanks, etc.) and non-transportation-related (i.e. the terminal facility) components of the facility. The FSPs are formatted to follow the format preferred by both EPA and DOT. The FSPs include detailed facility-specific information regarding response activities.
- **Emergency Response Action Plan (ERAP)** for each terminal facility that include a summary of emergency response activities to address either a release from a transportation-related or non-transportation-related features.

The term “Facility Response Plan,” or, “FRP,” is used in this document to refer to the CP, FSPs, and ERAP as a whole.

HEP will retain this FSP at its headquarters located in Artesia, NM. The Woods Cross Terminal and each Qualified Individual will receive a copy of the CP, FSP, and ERAP specific to the facility. The documents are accessible electronically through the Channel HFC Flashpoint interface.

Other divisions of HEP involved in emergency response activities, such as Logistics, Finance, or Administration, should proceed directly to Section 5.0 of the CP for a summary of the command structure utilized during emergency response activities and a list of duties specific to each position within the command structure.

B.1.0 Information Summary

B.1.1 Owner Information

Owner and Operator:

Holly Energy Partners
1602 W. Main Street
Artesia, New Mexico 88210

B.1.2 Qualified Individuals

Qualified Individual: Crawford Adams
Position: Terminal Manager
Work Phone: (801) 299-6656
Home Phone: (b) (6)
Cellular Phone:
Work Address: 393 South 800 West, Woods Cross, UT 84087
Home Address: (b) (6)

1st Alt. Qualified Individual: Chris Fornelius
Position: Sr. Operations Manager
Work Phone: (801) 364-5252
Home Phone: (b) (6)
Cellular Phone:
Work Address: 2100 N. Redwood Rd, Ste. 10, Salt Lake City, UT 84116
Home Address: (b) (6)

B.1.3 Description of Response Zone

The Woods Cross Terminal is located within the City of Woods Cross in Davis County, Utah. The HEP personnel at the HEP Woods Cross Terminal are also responsible for the pipelines listed below. HEP and UNEV own and operate these pipelines that service to UNEV pump station. The locations of these pipelines are shown in Figures 4A - 4C. A description of each pipeline is as follows:

Pipeline	Product	Diameter	Length	MOP
(b) (7)(F), (b) (3)	Gasoline/Diesel	12”	4.06 miles	1,480 psig
	Gasoline/Diesel	12”	161.78 miles	1,480 psig
	Gasoline/Diesel	12”	157.67 miles	1,480 psig

MOP – Maximum operating pressure
psig – pounds per square inch gauge

Woods Cross Terminal’s response activities are associated with the operational segment from MP 0 to MP 177 of the UNEV pipeline (HEP 659 and HEP 661). For response activities associated with the operational segment from MP 178 to MP 298 of the UNEV pipeline, refer to the FRP for the Cedar City Terminal. For response activities associated with the operational segment from MP 297 to MP 415.5 of the UNEV pipeline, refer to the FRP for the Las Vegas Terminal.

HEP assets at the Woods Cross Terminal consist of a Truck Loading Rack facility/Light Oil Dock Truck Rack. The Terminal receives refined products from HFC via pipelines and distributes the product via trucks. For response information for these assets that fulfills the EPA requirements outlined in 40 CFR §112.20, please refer to Part A of this FSP.

B.1.4 Classification of Line Sections Within Response Zone

Line sections within the HEP Operational Segment response zone have been evaluated to determine exemptions as defined in 49 CFR §194.101(b). Line sections were then evaluated to determine the potential to cause significant and substantial harm as defined in 49 CFR §194.103(c).

HEP 707 (Woods Cross to UNEV Pump Station 12")

Line Section	County, State	Worst Case Discharge (bbls)	Classification	Comments
(b) (7)(F), (b) (3))	Davis, Utah	(b) (7)(F), (b) (3)	Substantial Harm	(b) (7)(F), (b) (3)

HEP 659 (UNEV Segment 1) & HEP 661 (UNEV Segment 2)

Line Section	County, State	Worst Case Discharge (bbls)	Classification	Comments
MP 0 – MP 5.4	Davis, Utah	(b) (7)(F), (b) (3)	Significant and Substantial Harm	Pipelines are greater than 10 miles with sensitive areas within 1 mile.
MP 5.4 – MP 11.9	Davis, Utah		Significant and Substantial Harm	Pipelines are greater than 10 miles with sensitive areas within 1 mile.
MP 11.9 – MP 14.1	Davis, Utah		Significant and Substantial Harm	Pipelines are greater than 10 miles with sensitive areas within 1 mile.
MP 14.1 – MP 21.9	Davis, Utah		Significant and Substantial Harm	Pipelines are greater than 10 miles with sensitive areas within 1 mile.
MP 21.9 – MP 27.7	Tooele, Utah		Significant and Substantial Harm	Pipelines are greater than 10 miles with sensitive areas within 1 mile.
MP 27.7 – MP 37.2	Tooele, Utah		Significant and Substantial Harm	Pipelines are greater than 10 miles with sensitive areas within 1 mile.
MP 37.2 –MP 40.4	Tooele, Utah		Significant and Substantial Harm	Pipelines are greater than 10 miles with sensitive areas within 1 mile.
MP 40.4 – MP 44.8	Tooele, Utah		Significant and Substantial Harm	Pipelines are greater than 10 miles with sensitive areas within 1 mile.
MP 44.8 – MP 53.1	Tooele, Utah		Significant and Substantial Harm	Pipelines are greater than 10 miles with sensitive areas within 1 mile.
MP 53.1 – MP 67.5	Tooele, Utah		Significant and Substantial Harm	Pipelines are greater than 10 miles with sensitive areas within 1 mile.

Line Section	County, State	Worst Case Discharge (bbls)	Classification	Comments
MP 67.5 – MP 78.5	Tooele, Utah	(b) (7)(F), (b) (3)	Significant and Substantial Harm	Pipelines are greater than 10 miles with sensitive areas within 1 mile.
MP 78.5 – MP 188.5*	Juab, Utah		Significant and Substantial Harm	Pipelines are greater than 10 miles with sensitive areas within 1 mile.

*MP 188.5 represents the line section used in the WCD calculation. Woods Cross Operational Segment Response Zone ends at MP 177.

B.1.5 Worst Case Discharge Summary

The worst case discharge for UNEV/HEP pipelines associated with the Woods Cross Operational Segment could potentially occur at the Block Valves located at each line section as shown in Figures 4A-4C.

The worst case discharge scenarios for each applicable DOT-regulated facility is as follows:
(b) (7)(F), (b) (3)

*Because UNEV pipelines extend from Woods Cross Terminal to Cedar City Terminal to Las Vegas Terminal, these block valve locations are included here to provide additional information for adequate emergency response.

(b) (7)(F), (b) (3)

Factors considered in the worst case discharge volume calculation included consideration of the pipeline's maximum release time, the maximum shut-down time, the maximum flow rate, and the pipeline drainage volume.

Enviro Care, Inc. will be utilized as an oil spill removal organization (OSRO) by HEP in the event of a discharge. HEP has retained personnel and equipment to respond to a worst case discharge scenario through contractual agreements with Enviro Care, Inc.

B.2.0 Immediate Notification Procedures

A Spill Response Form is provided as Appendix A of this FSP to assist with immediate spill response activities. The Spill Response Form includes immediate spill response activities and general information required for notification purposes.

In the case of a spill of petroleum product, the individual discovering the incident will function as the Incident Commander (IC) until relieved of this duty by a Qualified Individual (QI) or alternate. The IC must instruct personnel in the area to immediately begin emergency response activities, as necessary, and notify:

1. Fire and Police Departments by calling 911 (if emergency situation)
2. QI – and advise of the nature of the incident

The QI functions as the Communications Coordinator and he or she will assess the situation and determine which agencies, organizations, or individuals will be notified depending upon the nature of the spill, and who will make the notification calls. The determination will depend on the type and size of the spill, the time of day, day of the week, and other circumstances regarding the spill. The sequence of government notifications for a reportable spill is as follows:

1. National Response Center (NRC)
2. EPA Region 8 Emergency Response Center

Concurrent with these external notifications, other facility personnel or spill response contractors may be called to report to the incident as determined by the QI. In addition, state and local agencies will be notified, as needed.

A reportable spill for DOT-regulated liquid pipeline facilities is one that fits any of the following criteria:

- Causes an explosion or fire
- Causes an escape to the atmosphere of more than five barrels a day of highly volatile liquid
- Causes a death or injury
- Causes property damage exceeding $50,000
- Causes pollution of any body of water
- Is an incident deemed significant by the operator

B.2.1 Emergency Notification Phone List

In case of an emergency, contact the following organizations, as applicable.

Organization		Phone Number
1. Woods Cross/Davis County Emergency Services		911
2. HEP Pipeline Control Center (Artesia)		(575) 748-8950 (877) 748-4464 (alternate)
3. Qualified Individuals	Crawford Adams	(b) (6) cell) home)
	Chris Fornelius (1st Alternate)	cell)
4. National Response Center (NRC)		(800) 424-8802 (24 hours)
5. EPA Region 8 Emergency Response Center		(800) 227-8917 (303) 312-6312 (alternate)
6. Oil Spill Cleanup Contractor – Enviro Care, Inc.		(800) 820-9058 (24 hours) (801) 299-1900 (24 hours)
7. Utah Department of Environmental Quality		(800) 458-0145 (801) 536-4123 (alternate)
8. State Emergency Response Commission (SERC)		(801) 538-3400
9. Utah Department of Transportation		(801) 965-4000

Organization	Phone Number
10. Davis County Sheriff's Office	(801) 451-4100 (877) 451-4847
11. Davis County Emergency Response	(801) 525-5000
12. Davis County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)	(801) 451-4129
13. Utah Division of Wildlife Department, Salt Lake City Office	(801) 538-4700
14. Salt Lake County Emergency Services	(801) 743-7100
15. Salt Lake County LEPC	(801) 743-7100
16. Weather Forecast	(801) 524-5133
17. City of Woods Cross Public Water Department	(801) 292-4421
18. KBZN – 97.9 Radio Station	(801) 364-9836
19. Lakeview Hospital	(801) 299-2200

B.2.2 Spill Response Notification Form

The Spill Response Form included as Appendix A to this FSP shall be used to collect reporting information in the case of a reportable spill. **Initial notifications should not be delayed pending the collection of all information included on the Spill Response Form**.

B.3.0 Spill Detection and Mitigation Procedures

B.3.1 Spill Detection

Examples of events and conditions that could pose a threat of a worst case discharge are:

- High or low line pressures
- High or low tank levels
- Abnormal readings on the cathodic protection systems
- Erosion that could affect pipeline foundations and supports

Automated discharge detection equipment aids in identifying potential events that could indicate a discharge. Aerial pilots, Operators, and other HEP personnel are trained to identify situations that indicate potential spills or leaks.

Aerial pilots, Operators, and other HEP personnel visually monitor pipelines and facilities to identify events or conditions that could pose a threat to the surrounding environment. If personnel observe an event or condition, the QI is notified via radio or phone. Examples of such events and conditions are:

- Localized dead vegetation
- Puddles of spilled or leaked material
- Corrosion
- Droplets of material on pipeline
- Discoloration
- Bowing of pipe between supports
- Evidence of material seepage from valves or seals
- Vapor clouds
- Frozen ground

It is the responsibility of Operators to identify and correct any abnormal condition before it becomes an emergency. An abnormal condition exists when:

- There are unexplainable deviations from normal operating conditions
- Operating design limits are exceeded
- Protective devices initiate, such as pressure or temperature shutdown devices
- Supervisory, control, or protective devices for the safe operation of the system are not able to perform their functions. This might be due to:
    - Communication failure to the control center
    - Power failure resulting in loss of communication
    - Malfunction of a piece of critical equipment
- Personnel errors occur such as:
    - Unintended closure of valves or shutdowns
    - Other personnel errors which could cause a hazard to persons or property
- Circumstances develop that are likely to cause emergency conditions

Should an abnormal operating condition occur, it is the responsibility of the Operator to respond to, investigate, and correct (with the assistance of technicians as appropriate) the cause of the abnormal condition as follows:

1. Decide the course of action (i.e. whether to continue pumping, slow pumping, or stop part or all operations in the system).

2. Strictly monitor all system facilities to detect any signs of other failures or an indication that an emergency is eminent.
3. Notify the supervisor and the responsible maintenance personnel of the abnormal operations.
4. Provide for correction of malfunctions as necessary.

When the abnormal condition has been addressed, the Operator will:

- Confirm the system is operating safely under normal operating conditions
- Investigate the cause and take corrective action if variations from normal operating conditions again become evident

Operations management is required to review periodically the response of Operator personnel to determine the effectiveness of the Abnormal Operations Procedures and take corrective action where deficiencies are discovered.

B.3.2 Facility Self-Inspection

Inspections of the system equipment are performed on a continual basis as part of routine operations. Corrective actions are taken as appropriate. The Tank Inspection form located in Appendix C of this FSP will be completed for the tank/berm inspections twice per month. The Facility Inspection form located in Appendix C will be completed annually. The Woods Cross Terminal will retain all inspection records for five years.

B.3.3 Security

(b) (7)(F), (b) (3)

[redacted]

(b) (7)(F), (b) (3)

[redacted]

B.3.4 Spill Prevention

B.3.4.1 Spill Prevention Procedures

The Operations Managers (OM) are the designated persons accountable for refined product spill prevention. Spill prevention briefings for Operator personnel are conducted to ensure adequate understanding of the spill contingency plan. Spill events, malfunctioning components, and newly developed precautionary measures are discussed during these briefings.

Buried pipe within the system is coated to inhibit corrosion. In addition, most major sections of the system are also provided with cathodic protection. Pipe supports are properly engineered to reduce corrosion.

B.3.4.2 Containment and Drainage Planning

After the control room shut the pipeline down, release is contained according to the Emergency Response Plan (ERP) utilizing emergency response equipment store at the Woods Cross Terminal and from the Enviro Care, Inc. Once the spill is contained, responders will begin remediation procedures. Contaminated soil and wastewater will be properly characterized and disposed of in accordance with the Woods Cross Terminal ERP.

B.3.4.3 Other Spill Prevention Measures

When piping is abandoned in-place or placed out-of-service, it is drained and then sealed at both ends with either caps or blind flanges.

Warning signs are posted, where appropriate, to warn vehicular traffic about the presence of above ground piping and/or tanks.

B.4.0 Oil Spill Removal Organization (OSRO) Information

HEP relies on spill response equipment and personnel from Enviro Care, Inc. in order to respond to releases of oil from the pipelines. HEP maintains a current service contract with Enviro Care, Inc. This contract is located in Salt Lake City, Utah and is provided in Appendix G of this FSP.

In the event of a worst case discharge, Enviro Care, Inc. can meet Tier I response requirements using equipment from the Salt Lake City, Utah location. Equipment from this location can be used to meet Tier II and Tier III response requirements.

Assistance from Enviro Care, Inc. may be requested using the contact telephone numbers provided in Section B.2.1.

B.5.0 Response Activities and Resources

B.5.1 Description of Initial Response Actions

Securing the source is an extremely important step in oil spill response actions. However, a source should only be secured if it can be performed safely and pose no threat to human health. The actions to take in responding to a spill are (in order of implementation):

1. Stop the Flow of Product

a. Shut off pumps feeding leaking equipment.

b. Isolate leaking equipment by closing appropriate valves.

c. If possible, pump contents of leaking equipment to another tank.

d. If possible, repair leak.

Transfer Equipment – If 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 in catch basin, if feasible.

Tank Overflow – If the source of the oil spill is identified as a tank leaking or overflowing, divert oil to alternative tank or shut down upstream pump, close fill line valve, and overflow valve (if necessary).

Tank Failure – If the source of the spill is identified as a catastrophic tank failure (i.e., collapse) and safety conditions permit, divert oil to alternative tank and shut all valves associated with the tank. If this is not possible, shut the closest upstream valve where possible and all tandem lines associated with the failed tank to eliminate the possibility of additional product being discharged.

Pipe Rupture – If the source originates from a low pressure pipeline, shut down pumps, close the pipeline block valves on both sides of the spill (contact HEP pipeline control center in Artesia), and drain blocked section of line to a tank or container. If the source originates from a high pressure pipeline, shut down pumps, close pipeline block valves on both sides of leak (contact HEP pipeline control center in Artesia), construct or obtain temporary containment, and bleed pressure off of pipeline into containment. After pressure is totally released, drain blocked section of the line to a tank or container.

Explosion or Fire (Liquids) – Control or disperse vapors. Cool heated structures. Divert or control runoff (berms, absorbents, booms, etc.). Recover products (pumps, vacuum trucks, etc.).

Explosion or Fire (Gases) – Disperse vapors. Isolate source (e.g., turn off valves). Protect exposures. If practical, allow fire to burn itself out.

2. Warn Personnel.

a. Put personnel in affected spill area on alert.

b. For a large spill that cannot be contained and/or may endanger people, determine if evacuation is necessary.

c. Notify QI.

3. Shut Off Ignition Sources.

a. Remove ignition sources such as motors or electrical circuits.

b. Remove chemically incompatible material from spill's pathway.

c. Apply foam if necessary to reduce possibility of ignition.

d. Perform other actions that will eliminate ignition sources (case-by-case).

4. Initiate Containment.

a. *On-Site* – Restrict and contain the flow in as small an area as possible using absorbents, sandbags, shovels, or earth-moving equipment. Pump standing oil to tank, if possible.

b. *Spill Threatening to Enter Nearby Drains* – Block flow to ditches using earthen berms. Use sandy or finer grain material to contain spills. Do not use large pore size material such as pea gravel to contain oil spills.

c. *Off-Site* – Call the QI and notify local authorities. Construct earthen berms around leading edge of spill. Reroute traffic.

5. Notify NRC.

To contact the NRC, dial 1-800-424-8802 (24 hours).

6. Notify OSC.

Request OSC assistance while contacting the NRC (see item 5 above).

7. Notify, as Appropriate.

Notify emergency response personnel regarding the emergency, as appropriate.

B.5.2 Description of Qualified Individual's Duties

In the event of a release, the QI will perform the following duties:

- Activate internal alarms and hazard communication systems to notify all system personnel.
- Notify appropriate response personnel, as needed.
- Identify the character, exact source, amount, and extent of the release, as well as other items needed for notification (refer to Spill Response Form included as Appendix A of this FSP).
- As appropriate, notify and provide necessary information to the Federal, State, and local authorities with designated response roles, including the NRC, the Federal On-Scene Coordinator (OSC), State Emergency Response Commission (SERC), and Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC).
- Assess the interaction of the discharged substance with water and/or other substances stored at the facility and notify response personnel at the scene of that assessment.
- Assess the possible hazards to human health and the environment due to the release. This assessment must consider both the direct and indirect effects of the release (i.e., the effects of any toxic, irritating, or asphyxiating gases that may be generated or the effects of any hazardous surface water runoffs from water or chemical agents used to control fire and heat-induced explosion).
- Assess and implement prompt removal actions to contain and remove the substance released.
- Coordinate rescue and response actions as previously arranged with all response personnel.
- Use authority to immediately access HEP funding to initiate cleanup activities.
- Direct cleanup activities until properly relieved of this responsibility.

For a detailed description of response team organization, role descriptions, and a description of the command post and staging areas, refer to Section 5.0 of the CP.

B.5.3 Response Equipment

Pipeline response equipment is maintained in multiple locations at the Woods Cross Terminal and is supplemented by Enviro Care, Inc. Equipment maintained on-site is described in the following sections, and equipment maintained by Enviro Care, Inc. is included as Appendix G of this FSP.

B.5.3.1 Skimmers and Pumps

A Crucial skimmer and pneumatic pump are located in the response trailer. Skimmers and pumps will be provided by Enviro Care, Inc. Refer to Appendix G of this FSP for a list of skimmers and pumps available for spill response efforts.

B.5.3.2 Boom

Storage Location: Woods Cross Terminal, Response Trailer (Response Time: 30 Minutes)

Quantity	Description
1575'	Flotation Boom

Additional boom is available from Enviro Care, Inc. Refer to Appendix G of this FSP for a list of additional boom available for spill response efforts.

B.5.3.3 Chemicals Stored

This section is not applicable to the Woods Cross Terminal or interconnected pipeline. Dispersants listed on the U.S. EPA's National Contingency Plan Product Schedule are not stored at the Woods Cross Terminal and dispersants are not used by Enviro Care, Inc. Use of dispersants or other chemicals during response actions will require approval from the regulatory authority overseeing response actions.

B.5.3.4 Dispersant Dispensing Equipment

This section is not applicable to the Woods Cross Terminal or interconnected pipeline. Dispersant dispensing equipment is not stored at the Woods Cross Terminal and dispersant dispensing equipment is not used by Enviro Care, Inc. Use of dispersants or other chemicals during response actions will require approval from the regulatory authority overseeing response actions.

B.5.3.5 Sorbents

Storage Location: Woods Cross Terminal, Response Trailer (Response Time: 30 Minutes)

Quantity	Description
10	Bales 8"x10' Boom
10	Bales 17"x100' Sweep
50	Bales 5"x14"x15" Pillows
50	Bales 17"x19"x3/16" Pads
20	Bales Particulate
100	Bags Cellulose/Perlite Particulate
30	Cubic Yards of Uremel

Additional sorbents are available from Enviro Care, Inc. Refer to Appendix G of this FSP for a list of additional sorbents available for spill response efforts.

B.5.3.6 Hand Tools

Storage Location: Woods Cross Terminal, Response Trailer (Response Time: 30 Minutes)

Quantity	Description
2	Plastic Shovels
4	Squeegees

Additional hand tools are available from Enviro Care, Inc. Refer to Appendix G of this FSP for a list of hand tools available for spill response efforts.

B.5.3.7 Communication Equipment

Storage Location: Various

HEP vehicles are equipped with cellular telephones and/or high frequency radio systems. High frequency radio systems are issued to personnel at the Woods Cross Terminal. A land-line telephone system is available at the Woods Cross Terminal.

Additional communications equipment is available from Enviro Care, Inc. Refer to Appendix G of this FSP for a list of additional communications equipment available for spill response efforts.

B.5.3.8 Firefighting and Personal Protective Equipment

Storage Location: Woods Cross Terminal, Response Trailer (Response Time: 30 Minutes)

Quantity	Description
1	Box Gloves
15	Tychem Suits
4	Respirators
4	Pkg. Respirator Filters
1	Box Non-filter Respirators
20	Boots
12	Safety Glasses

The above listed equipment will be loaded on an 18' tandem axle trailer. Additional firefighting and personal protective equipment are available from Enviro Care, Inc. Refer to Appendix G of this FSP for a list of additional firefighting and personal protective equipment available for spill response efforts.

B.5.3.9 Other Equipment (e.g. Heavy Equipment, Boats, and Motors)

Storage Location: Woods Cross Terminal, Response Trailer (Response Time: 30 Minutes)

Quantity	Description
1	66-gallon Decontamination Pool
1	100-gallon Decontamination Pool
1	Hazardous Waste Barrel
3	Bagged Absorbent
12	Brooms
7	Pillows
1	Absorbent Roll

The above listed equipment will be loaded on an 18' tandem axle trailer. Additional equipment is available from Enviro Care, Inc. Refer to Appendix G of this FSP for a list of additional equipment available for spill response efforts.

B.5.4 HEP Response Personnel

B.5.4.1 Emergency Response Personnel – Company Personnel

Name	Home Phone*	Cell Phone*	Response Time (Minutes)	Responsibility During Response Action
Crawford Adams (QI)	(b) (6)		60	Incident Commander (IC)/ QI Planning Chief
Chris Fornelius (Alt. QI)			60	Operations Chief, Planning Team
Lori Coupland			1,445	Liaison/Compliance Officer, Planning Team
Kyle Pollock			45	Operations Team
Larry Olsen			30	Safety Officer
Allison Stockweather			1,445	EHS Officer
Brad Thompson			1,445	SCADA Operations
Mark Cunningham			2,137	Information Officer, Planning
Aaron Mullins			1,445	Logistics Chief, Finance Chief

* Phone number to b

B.5.4.2 Emergency Response Contractors

Contractor	Phone (Primary / Alternate)	Response Time (Minutes)	Contract Responsibility
Enviro Care, Inc.	(800) 820-9058/(801) 299-1900	15-20	OSRO

B.5.4.3 Facility Response Team

Team Member	Duties During Response Action	Response Time (Minutes)	Phone (Work / Cell)
Crawford Adams	Incident Commander (IC)/ QI Planning Chief	60	(801) 299-6656 / (b) (6)
Chris Fornelius	Operations Chief, Planning Team	60	(801) 364-5252 /
Lori Coupland	Liaison/Compliance Officer, Planning Team	1,445	(575) 748-4076 /
Kyle Pollock	Operations Team	45	(801) 281-3961 /
Larry Olsen	Safety Officer	30	(801) 364-5252 /
Allison Stockweather	EHS Officer, Planning Team	1,445	(575) 746-5475 /
Brad Thompson	SCADA Operations	1,445	(575) 748-8961 /

B.5.5 Evacuation Plans

If an evacuation of the Terminal becomes necessary, the following evacuation plan shall be followed to ensure employee and visitor safety. All personnel will proceed to the front gate and then proceed east and across the street to the parking lot of the convenience store, unless otherwise directed by the Incident Commander (IC). The Incident Commander will determine the evacuation plan and route for the public near the Terminal. Seeking shelter inside the facility is the alternate plan for evacuation. Personnel will be notified by verbal communication. Site Evacuation Plan Diagrams are provided as Figure 3. Evacuees will remain upwind, uphill, and/or upstream of the incident, where possible.

Because the pipelines are located in remote areas outside the Terminal, the evacuation plan for pipeline release will be determined by the IC on a case-by-case basis.

B.5.6 Resource Planning

B.5.6.1 Hazard Identification

DOT-regulated facilities that pose oil spill hazards within the Woods Cross Operational Segment include the following:

- HEP 707 Pipeline
- HEP 659 UNEV Segment 1
- HEP 661 UNEV Segment 2

HEP 707, HEP 659, and HEP 661 Pipelines

The HEP pipelines for which the Woods Cross Terminal is responsible consist of three pipelines as follows:

Pipeline	Product	Diameter	Length	MOP
HEP 707 (Woods Cross to UNEV Pump Station 12")	Gasoline/Diesel	12"	4.06 miles	1,480 psig
HEP 659 (UNEV Segment 1)	Gasoline/Diesel	12"	161.78 miles	1,480 psig
HEP 661 (UNEV Segment 2 (to MP 177)	Gasoline/Diesel	12"	157.67 miles	1,480 psig

MOP – Maximum operating pressure
psig – pounds per square inch gauge

B.5.4.2 Emergency Response Contractors

Contractor	Phone (Primary / Alternate)	Response Time (Minutes)	Contract Responsibility
Enviro Care, Inc.	(800) 820-9058/(801) 299-1900	15-20	OSRO

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Chris Fornelius	Operations Chief, Planning Team	60	(801) 364-5252 /
Lori Coupland	Liaison/Compliance Officer, Planning Team	812	(575) 748-4076 /
Kyle Pollock	Operations Team	45	(801) 281-3961 /
Larry Olsen	Safety Officer	30	(801) 364-5252 /
Allison Stockweather	EHS Officer, Planning Team	812	(575) 746-5475 /
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B.5.5 Evacuation Plans

If an evacuation of the Terminal becomes necessary, the following evacuation plan shall be followed to ensure employee and visitor safety. All personnel will proceed to the front gate and then proceed east and across the street to the parking lot of the convenience store, unless otherwise directed by the Incident Commander (IC). The Incident Commander will determine the evacuation plan and route for the public near the Terminal. Seeking shelter inside the facility is the alternate plan for evacuation. Personnel will be notified by verbal communication. Site Evacuation Plan Diagrams are provided as Figure 3. Evacuees will remain upwind, uphill, and/or upstream of the incident, where possible.

Because the pipelines are located in remote areas outside the Terminal, the evacuation plan for pipeline release will be determined by the IC on a case-by-case basis.

B.5.6 Resource Planning

B.5.6.1 Hazard Identification

DOT-regulated facilities that pose oil spill hazards within the Woods Cross Operational Segment include the following:

- HEP 707 Pipeline
- HEP 659 UNEV Segment 1
- HEP 661 UNEV Segment 2

HEP 707, HEP 659, and HEP 661 Pipelines

The HEP pipelines for which the Woods Cross Terminal is responsible consist of three pipelines as follows:

(b) (7)(F), (b) (3)

Product	Diameter	Length	(b) (7)(F), (b) (3)
Gasoline/Diesel	12”	4.06 miles	
Gasoline/Diesel	12”	161.78 miles	
Gasoline/Diesel	12”	157.67 miles	

MOP – Maximum operating pressure
psig – pounds per square inch gauge

The extent of the pipelines are depicted in Figures 4A - 4C.

On average, approximately 22,540 BPD (946,700 gallons per day) of materials are received from the incoming pipelines to the Woods Cross Terminal and no outgoing pipeline since these pipelines are not connected to Woods Cross Terminal.

B.5.6.2 Hazards Posed By Discharged Materials

Discharged oil from a pipeline release will typically be composed of gasoline, diesel, and crude oil. The primary hazards posed by these materials are flammability and toxicity. If it is safe to do so, sources of ignition should be extinguished prior to evacuation. Exposure to discharged materials should be avoided while evacuating. Human health effects of exposure to discharge materials are included below.

Material	Toxic Effects	Toxicity Levels
Crude Oil	Improper use of water may cause frothing and spread fire over larger area. Vapor or gas may spread to distant ignition sources and flash back. Contains benzene--CANCER HAZARD. Can cause kidney, liver, and blood disorders. Product may contain or release hydrogen sulfide. May cause irritation to eyes, skin, and respiratory system. Avoid liquid, mist, and vapor contact. Harmful or fatal if swallowed. Aspiration hazard, can enter lungs and cause damage. May cause irritation or be harmful if inhaled or absorbed through the skin. Flammable/combustible liquid. Vapors may explode.	350 mg/m^3 REL 500 ppm PEL 20,000 mg/m^3 IDLH
Diesel	Irritates skin, eyes, and lungs after prolonged exposure. Material aspirated into the lungs may cause pneumonia. Shown to produce tumors in the liver and kidneys of rats (but not other species). Skin tumors have been associated with repeated skin absorption.	100 mg/m^3 TLV
Gasoline	Moderately toxic for acute exposures through inhalation. Harmful if swallowed and/or aspirated into the lungs.	300 ppm TLV
Sulfides (as hydrogen sulfide)	Irritation eyes, respiratory system; apnea, coma, convulsions; conjunctivitis, eye pain, lacrimation (discharge of tears), photophobia (abnormal visual intolerance to light), corneal vesiculation; dizziness, headache, lassitude (weakness, exhaustion), irritability, insomnia; gastrointestinal disturbance.	10 ppm REL 20 ppm PEL 100 ppm IDLH

IDLH National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health values
PEL Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Permissible Exposure Limits
REL NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits
TLV American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) Threshold Limit Value

B.5.6.3 Worst Case Discharge Calculation

DOT regulated pipelines were evaluated to determine the volume of a worst case discharge for the Woods Cross Operational Segment. Worst case discharge volume was not compared to the largest breakout tank volume, as no breakout tanks are located at the Woods Cross Terminal.

HEP uses GeoFields' Liquids HCA Analysis to determine the volume and location of the worst case discharge. GeoFields' Liquids HCA Analysis has been used to analyze over half the transmission pipeline assets in the United States, and is recognized as offering a scientific analysis of spill consequences. This modeling and analysis is proprietary and confidential to Geofields employees and customers for their sole use. Note that the specific resulting calculation for each variable cannot be provided, as each model run does not produce specific calculation outputs aside from a worst case discharge volume.

The calculated length of pipeline combined with the pipe inner diameter provides the inputs to calculate the volume of liquid that would be expelled at the release point. The pipe centerline location with respect to topography is used to determine the length of pipeline that would supply liquid to a release point. Flow

is understood to pool in valleys and to be unable to naturally drain past the highest point along the system. Valves are considered where they may apply restriction to flow, such as a motor operated valve closing to prevent further release or a check valve allowing flow only downstream. When combined with the elevation data, these factors combine to provide an understanding of the length of pipeline that would provide product to a release point. Similar analysis is performed for each release point along the line, resulting in a drain volume length. Combined with the pipe inner diameter, the drain volume can be computed simply as the cross sectional area multiplied by the length.

HEP 707, HEP 659, and HEP 661 Pipelines

Pipeline spill modeling was performed for the Woods Cross Terminal operational Segment in order to calculate the worst-case discharge volume and location. Factors considered in the worst case discharge volume calculation included consideration of the pipeline's maximum release time, the maximum shut-down time, the maximum flow rate, and the pipeline drainage volume.

(b) (7)(F), (b) (3)

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(b) (7)(F), (b) (3)

Final Worst Case Discharge Volume

Pipeline spill modeling was performed for the Woods Cross Terminal operational Segment in order to calculate the worst-case discharge volume and location. Factors considered in the worst case discharge volume calculation included consideration of the pipeline's maximum release time, the maximum shut-down time, the maximum flow rate, and the pipeline drainage volume.

(b) (7)(F), (b) (3)

B.5.6.4 Vulnerability Analysis

A vulnerability analysis of the Woods Cross Terminal interconnecting pipelines has been performed, identifying environmentally sensitive areas within one mile of the pipeline and in or adjacent to navigable waters, and drinking water sources within five miles of the pipeline. Detailed construction drawings of the Woods Cross interconnecting pipelines are located at the Woods Cross Terminal and from the HEP Integrity Management Department.

Based on the review of the USFWS National Wetland Inventory Online Wetlands Mapper, environmentally sensitive areas (e.g. wetlands, ponds, streams) were identified within one mile of the Woods Cross interconnecting pipelines. Therefore, the interconnecting pipelines are classified as significant and substantial harm line sections.

Based on a review of the USFWS Critical Habitat Portal Online Mapper, no critical habitats for threatened or endangered species are located within one mile of the Woods Cross interconnecting pipelines. Refer to Appendix E of this FSP for federally and state-listed threatened and endangered species that may be present near the Woods Cross Operational Segments. The Utah Conservation Data Center's T&E Species Habitat Mapper was unavailable at the time of this report. Therefore, Utah's critical habitat listings within one mile of the interconnecting pipelines were not available.

(b) (7)(F), (b) (3)

B.5.7 Response Resources

In addition to on-site response equipment and personnel, HEP can make use of local contractors and off-site HEP equipment and personnel when responding to a release of product. HEP maintains a current

service contract with Enviro Care, Inc. This contract is located in Salt Lake City, Utah headquarters office. The specified response resources are available in case of the discharge scenarios listed below.

Equipment and personnel for response activities can be available on location within 15 – 25 minutes of notification. HEP, the OSRO, and additional contract personnel can be available to maintain seven days of operational support. Crews will be rotated every eight hours in order to maintain 24-hour cleanup operations. The QI or Alternate QI will determine the response activities involving crew rotation, and the level of spill response required. Response resources will be available per the response time requirements listed in 49 CFR §194.115(b). HEP personnel, area contractors, and Enviro Care, Inc. personnel from the Salt Lake City location will handle the initial response within 12 hours per the Tier I response resources requirement. Additional personnel, equipment and supplies can be available from other Enviro Care, Inc. locations within 36 hours per the Tier II response resources requirement. All equipment and personnel listed to contain a worst case discharge are available within 60 hours of discovery per the Tier III response resources requirement.

Specific response resources for the worst-case discharge are listed in Section B.5.3.

B.5.8 Discharge Scenarios

The following sections describe general actions to be taken to respond to a release from DOT-regulated facilities:

B.5.8.1 Minor Spill Scenario (2,100 gallons [50 bbls] or less)

Example scenario: A small leak is discovered during a routine inspection of the pipeline. The leak is discovered and stopped before a significant amount of product has spilled.

- Stop product flow
- Call QI who will activate on-site personnel
- Use response resources from the following sources:
    - On-site equipment and personnel
    - Local contractors
- QI will ensure all personnel follow safety procedures
- QI will follow notification procedures
- Repair equipment
- Remove free product with vacuum truck
- QI will ensure sorbents, boom, vacuum trucks, pumps, skimmers, etc. are available at the site in the event spill reaches a surface water feature
- Depending on hazardous substance evaluation determine best treatment method, begin remediation on site or remove to an approved site

B.5.8.2 Medium Spill Scenario (2,100 - 36,000 gallons [50 – 857 bbls])

Example scenario: A medium spill from pipeline failure occurs during a transfer operation. The leak is discovered and measures are taken to stop product flow.

- Stop product flow
- Call QI who will activate on-site personnel, members of Spill Response Team, and external resources, as needed
- Use response resources from the following sources:
    - On-site equipment and personnel
    - Local contractors
    - Off-site HEP equipment and personnel
    - Enviro Care, Inc.
- Begin containment by diking area of spill

- QI will ensure all personnel follow safety procedures
- QI will follow notification procedures
- QI will call local contractor and request earthmoving equipment, as needed
- Remove free product with vacuum trucks
- Begin by using on-site equipment; call for additional resources as needed
- QI will ensure sorbents, boom, vacuum trucks, pumps, skimmers, etc. are available at the site in the event spill reaches a surface water feature
- Depending on hazardous substance evaluation determine best treatment method, begin remediation on site or remove to an approved site

B.5.8.3 Worst Case Discharge Scenario(b) (7)(F), (b) (3)

Example scenario: UNEV Pipeline at MP 78.5 to MP 177 fails while full of gasoline or diesel.

- Stop product flow
- Call QI who will activate on-site personnel, Spill Response Team, OSRO, LEPC, and local contractors, as needed
- Use response resources from the following sources:
    - On-site equipment and personnel
    - Local contractors
    - Off-site HEP equipment and personnel
    - Enviro Care, Inc.
    - SERC – (can provide support through the Area Committee, Local Response Team, Fire Marshall, and LEPCs)
- Begin containment by diking area of spill
- QI will ensure all personnel follow safety procedures
- QI will follow notification procedures
- QI will call other resources as needed
- QI will activate the spill management Incident Command Structure (ICS)
- Remove free product with vacuum trucks
- QI will ensure sorbents, boom, vacuum trucks, pumps, skimmers, etc. are available at the site in the event spill reaches a surface water feature
- Spill Response Team and contractor personnel will keep spill diverted from environmentally sensitive areas
- Depending on hazardous substance evaluation determine best treatment method, begin remediation on site or remove to an approved site

B.5.9 Response Strategies

Detailed descriptions of specific response techniques that may be used to respond to a release of oil to the environment are provided in Appendix F of this FSP.

B.5.9.1 General Response Strategies (Covering all Types of Spills)

First Response to a Spill

Anyone observing a spill should immediately take action or contact the necessary qualified person to take emergency action to stop flow at the source safely. Examples of such action are:

- Stop necessary pumps.
- Close block valves to stop line leaks.
- Stop fuel pumps to minimize leakage from fuel lines.

Upon notification of a spill, the QI will assume command and take control of the response to the incident and will initiate mitigating action and ensure that appropriate government agencies are notified.

Preventing Fire and Explosion

Fire and explosion are potential dangers during petroleum product spills. Although flammability varies dramatically with the type of spilled product and the circumstances of the spill, it is essential that all reasonable steps be taken, as soon as possible, to minimize the chance of accidental ignition of the spilled product(s). Examples of such steps are:

- Extinguish open flames, such as welding torches, immediately.
- Cease all operations involving arc welders, grinders, and other sources of sparks.
- Cease all operations that vent oxygen or enriched oxygen mixtures.
- Shut off electric circuits that might create a fire hazard, if possible. This includes rectifiers. Under some circumstances, even a simple switch or electric motor can cause a dangerous spark. Remember that fans, blowers, electric lights, and electric pumps all have switches and/or electric motors.
- Extinguish smoking materials.

Removal of Spilled Product

Physical removal of the product is the preferred action in almost all cases. Containment and recovery should be attempted. Spills remaining within the confines of the facility and not reaching the water will be cleaned up using materials such as vacuum trucks, backhoes, and sorbents to contain and pick up any spilled product. Oil soaked absorbents, and other contaminated debris will be disposed of at an approved site.

B.5.9.2 Specific Response Strategies

The specific strategies taken to control, contain, and clean up a spill will vary with the type of product spilled, the location, the amount, and various other factors. Spill containment strategies initiated vary depending on the location of the spill and the affected environment. Environmentally sensitive areas and endangered/threatened species have been identified in the FSPs. Additional precautions will be taken, as necessary, during the response containment and recovery of spills to protect sensitive species. Potential wetlands are listed in “Basis for Operator’s Determination of Significant and Substantial Harm” for each response zone.

All spills are subject to the Natural Resources Damage Assessment (NRDA). This assessment is implemented by federal and state agencies. The NRDA determines the total economic and environmental impacts of the spill. The NRDA process determines final restoration. In the event NRDA is implemented, the company will follow all criteria as dictated by the assessment.

Spills Confined to Land

- If the spill is contained on land and is threatening groundwater, drainage, or populated areas and can be contained or diverted by using heavy equipment, then dispatch heavy equipment and vacuum trucks to divert, contain, and clean up the spill. If it cannot be contained or diverted by using heavy equipment, then dispatch manpower to contain and clean up.
- If the spill is contained on land and not threatening groundwater, drainage, or populated areas, then contain and clean up.

Spills Threatening or Entering Navigable Waters

If the spill has not reached navigable waters, then divert, contain, and clean up. If the spill is threatening to enter or has entered navigable waters, then dispatch boom and heavy equipment to stop flow from spreading. Use skimmers, vacuum trucks, and sorbents to clean up.

Cleanup Key for Shallow Waters and Shorelines

- Deploy boom, skimmers, vacuum trucks, pumps, absorbents, transport trucks, and personnel to begin containment and cleanup. Place boom downstream of spill. Utilize vacuum trucks, pumps,

skimmers, and sorbents to remove contaminated water. Continue procedure until analysis determines water to be at pre-spill state. Contaminated water will be pumped into transport trucks and transported to a treatment facility with agency approval.

- If 1) the substrata type is sand, gravel, cobble, mud flat, or mud bank; 2) there is medium to high levels of contamination; and 3) the shoreline sediment can be removed without causing erosion of beaches; then mechanized cleaning techniques may be used. If shoreline sediment removal would cause erosion of beaches but sediment could be replaced if removed, then mechanized cleaning techniques may be used. If the sediment cannot be replaced or removed, then manual recovery will be used.
- If the substrata type is boulder, rock cliff, rock bench, or man-made structures, then methods that will be used for cleanup are high or low temperature high pressure flushing (determined by presence or non-presence of living animals and algae), manual scraping, steam cleaning, or sandblasting. For large pools of oil on flat surfaces, vacuum trucks and sorbents will be used.

B.6.0 Federal, State, and Local Agency Information

The Woods Cross Terminal is located within the City of Woods Cross in Davis County, Utah and is subject to applicable Federal, State, and local regulations. Refer to Section B.2.1 for contact information applicable to the Woods Cross Terminal and the Operational Segment.

B.7.0 Training Procedures

B.7.1 General Employee Training

All personnel are required to complete internet-based training courses that cover hazard response procedures, hazardous material recognition and evaluation including instruction on the United States DOT Emergency Response Guidebook, emergency preparedness, hazardous material characteristics, use of respirators, and use of firefighting equipment. These courses are customized to HEP transportation facilities. To complete a course successfully, personnel must pass an exam at the end of each course with a minimum score of 80%. Personnel are required to take part in ongoing training. Personnel are required annually to take part in field exercises using proper air respirator techniques. In addition, personnel take part in firefighting training and other specialized training courses.

Each new employee is required to undergo on the job training under a trained supervisor. This training includes job-specific training; instruction in hazards and safety issues related to the job; normal and abnormal situations; emergency procedures; facility malfunctions and appropriate corrective actions; and instruction in controlling any discharge to minimize the potential for fire, explosion, toxicity or environmental damage. Annual evaluations are made of the training program to ensure that personnel and supervisors maintain a thorough knowledge of any updates or revisions in operations. A copy of the plan and training records are maintained in the Artesia, New Mexico headquarters office.

Initial and periodic review discussions on FRP procedures for personnel will take place during tabletop drills and cover the following:

- Their responsibilities under the FRP
- The name and the procedure for contacting the QI on a 24-hour basis
- Operator's 24-hour telephone number

Initial and periodic review discussions on FRP procedures will be conducted during the tabletop drill with reporting personnel and will cover the following:

- The content of the information summary of the FRP
- The toll-free telephone number of the NRC
- The notification process

Initial and periodic review discussions on FRP procedures will be conducted during the tabletop drill with personnel engaged in response activities attending and will cover the following:

- The characteristics and hazards of the oil discharged
- The conditions that are likely to worsen emergencies, including the consequences of facility malfunctions and their appropriate corrective actions
- The steps necessary to control any accidental discharge of oil and to minimize the potential for fire, explosion, toxicity, or environmental damage
- The proper fire-fighting procedures and the use of equipment, fire suits, and breathing apparatus

B.7.2 HAZWOPER Training (29 CFR §1910.120)

Personnel receive HAZWOPER training and certification by going through the training procedure. Personnel shall receive annual refresher training of sufficient content and duration to maintain their competencies, or shall demonstrate competency in those areas at least yearly.

Non-United States Coast Guard (USCG) classified OSRO responders are required to complete training per 29 CFR §1910.120 and provide documentation of the training to HEP. The Regulatory Coordinator maintains these records.

B.7.3 Certification Levels

B.7.3.1 First Responder Awareness Level

Personnel are certified at the First Responder Awareness level when they complete sufficient training to ensure:

- An understanding of what hazardous substances are, and the risks associated with them in an incident
- An understanding of the potential outcomes associated with an emergency created when hazardous substances are present
- The ability to recognize the presence of hazardous substances in an emergency
- The ability to identify the hazardous substances, if possible
- An understanding of the role of the First Responder Awareness level individual in the ERAP including site security and control and the DOT Emergency Response Guidebook
- The ability to recognize the need for additional resources, and to make appropriate notifications to the communication center

B.7.3.2 First Responder Operations Level

Personnel are certified at the First Responder Operations level upon completion of at least eight hours of training or have had the sufficient experience to demonstrate objective competency in the following areas in addition to those listed for the First Responder Awareness level:

- Knowledge of the basic hazard and risk assessment techniques
- Know how to select and use proper personal protective equipment provided to the First Responder Operations level
- An understanding of basic hazardous materials terms
- Know how to perform basic control, containment and/or confinement operations within the capabilities of the resources and personal protective equipment available with their unit
- Know how to implement basic decontamination procedures
- An understanding of the relevant standard operating procedures and termination procedures

B.7.3.3 Hazardous Materials Technician

Personnel are certified at the Hazardous Materials Technician level when they have received at least 24 hours of training equal to the first responder operations level and in addition have competency in the following areas:

- Know how to implement the ERAP
- Know the classification, identification and verification of known and unknown materials by using field survey instruments and equipment
- Be able to function within an assigned role in the ICS
- Know how to select and use proper specialized chemical personal protective equipment provided to the Hazardous Materials Technician
- Understand hazard and risk assessment techniques
- Be able to perform advance control, containment, and/or confinement operations within the capabilities of the resources and personal protective equipment available with the unit
- Understand and implement decontamination procedures
- Understand termination procedures
- Understand basic chemical and toxicological terminology and behavior

B.7.3.4 Hazardous Materials Specialist

Personnel will be certified at the Hazardous Materials Specialist level when they have received at least 24 hours of training equal to the technician level and in addition have competency in the following areas:

- Know how to implement the ERAP
- Understand classification, identification and verification of known and unknown materials by using advanced survey instruments and equipment
- Knowledge of the state emergency response plan
- Be able to select and use proper specialized chemical personal protective equipment provided to the Hazardous Materials Specialist
- Understand in-depth hazard and risk techniques
- Be able to perform specialized control, containment, and/or confinement operations within the capabilities of the resources and personal protective equipment available
- Be able to determine and implement decontamination procedures
- Have the ability to develop a site-specific Health and Safety Plan
- Understand chemical, radiological and toxicological terminology and behavior

B.7.3.5 Incident Commander

Personnel are certified at the Incident Commander level when they have received at least 24 hours of training equal to the first responder operations level and have competency in the following areas:

- Know and be able to implement the ICS
- Know how to implement the ERAP
- Know and understand the hazards and risks associated with employees working in chemical protective clothing
- Know how to implement the local emergency response plan
- Knowledge of the state emergency response plan and of the Federal Regional Response Team
- Know and understand the importance of decontamination procedures

B.7.4 Training Records Retention

All training records for HEP personnel and contractor personnel, as well as records on instructors and/or training organizations that provide training, are kept at the headquarters office in Artesia, New Mexico and will be maintained as long as individuals are assigned duties under this FSP.

B.8.0 Equipment Testing

B.8.1 Response Equipment Testing and Deployment Drill Log

Response equipment testing and deployment drills are conducted semiannually according to the Response Equipment Testing and Deployment Drill Log included in Appendix B of this FSP. Copies of completed Response Equipment Testing and Deployment Drill Logs will be maintained in Appendix B of this FSP to document the response equipment testing and deployment drills conducted at the Woods Cross Terminal. Refer to Appendix B of this FSP for the latest logs.

B.8.2 Oil Spill Removal Organization (OSRO) Certification

Certification that response equipment owned by Enviro Care, Inc. has been inspected and deployment drills have been performed as outlined in the National Preparedness for Response Exercise Program (PREP) guidelines is provided as Appendix G of this FSP.

B.9.0 Drill Program

B.9.1 Spill Response Drills

Numerous spill response drills are performed in order to ensure that HEP personnel are familiar with spill response procedures. The following table describes the types and frequency of drills performed. Drill logs have been included in Appendix D of this FSP. Copies of completed Drill Logs will be maintained in Appendix D of this FSP to document drills conducted at the Woods Cross Terminal. Refer to Appendix D of this FSP for the latest logs.

Drill/Exercise	Description
Qualified Individual (QI) Notification Drills	Four drills will be conducted annually to exercise communication between facility personnel and QI.
Internal Tabletop Drills	Two drills will be conducted annually with at least one every three years involving a worst case discharge scenario that will demonstrate the Response Team's ability to organize, communicate and make strategic decisions regarding population and environmental protection during a drill. The designated Spill Emergency Response Team members and QI for each area will meet to pose this drill.
Operator Equipment Deployment Drills	Two drills will be conducted annually to demonstrate the deployment and operation of equipment (company-owned and/or OSRO) listed in the plan into its intended operating environment.
Triennial Cycle of Exercising the Entire FRP	Every three years all components of the entire FRP will be exercised to ensure that all components of the plan function adequately for response to an oil or hazardous spill.
Government Unannounced Drills (External)	An Area Exercise will be conducted when scheduled by the government. This exercise will include a full test of the FRP with government involvement. The Unified Command System for the area will be tested. A scenario will be developed by the lead plan holder (HEP), in consultation with the exercise design team (comprised of representatives from Federal, State and local Government, environmentalists and industry).The scenario will involve equipment deployment. The extent of equipment deployment shall be determined by the lead plan holder in consultation with the exercise design team.

B.9.2 Manned/Unmanned Pipeline Emergency Procedures

In addition to the drills listed above, HEP personnel take part in initial and ongoing training on the procedures for manned and unmanned pipeline emergencies. Operator personnel have the ability to shut down the line from the Operations Control Center. Operator and field personnel go through practice procedures that prepare them to recognize normal and abnormal situations, what constitutes an emergency, emergency shutdown procedures, and proper notification procedures. All pipeline personnel know where block valves are located in the event manual shutdown is necessary. Manned/unmanned pipeline emergency procedures are conducted quarterly.

B.9.3 Drill Program Responsibility, Implementation, and Recordkeeping

The Regulatory and Environmental, Health, and Safety Divisions have responsibility for the drill program implementation, execution, monitoring, and recordkeeping. Documentation and records of drills are kept at the office in Artesia, New Mexico for three years and are available to government agencies. Post-drill and post-incident evaluations are completed following the drill or incident. The Regulatory Division incorporates lessons learned and agency recommendations into subsequent FRP revisions.

B.10.0 Diagrams

B.10.1 Woods Cross Terminal Diagrams

Diagrams for the Woods Cross Terminal are provided in Part A of the FSP as Figures 1, 2 and 3.

B.10.2 Pipeline Diagram

Pipeline Diagrams are provided as Figure 4A, 4B, and 4C, including the following features:

- Locations of pipelines associated with the Woods Cross Operational Segment.
- Mile Posts for Block Valves located along each line section.
- Location of counties these pipelines intersect.

(b) (7)(F), (b) (3)

(b) (7)(F), (b) (3)

(b) (7)(F), (b) (3)

[redacted]

Legend

- Above-Ground Pipeline
- Tanks and Oil-Filled Equipment
- Secondary Containment
- Buildings
- Other Structures
- Property Boundary
- Gate
- Facility Roads
- Evacuation Routes
- Assembly Point/ Command Shelter
- Fire Fighting Equipment: Extinguisher
- Hydrant

N

0 100 200

Feet

SCALE IN FEET

SITE EVACUATION PLAN

WOODS CROSS TERMINAL
WOODS CROSS, DAVIS COUNTY, UT

PROJECT NUMBER: 195102	FILE NAME: 195102-3
AUTHOR: DGMARTIN	DATE: 9/18/2013

[redacted]

505 E. HUNTLAND DR.
SUITE 250
AUSTIN, TX 78752
(512) 329-6080

FIGURE 3

(b) (7)(F), (b) (3)

[redacted]

Legend

- Woods Cross Terminal
- Block Valve
- Woods Cross to UNEV Pump Station 12”
- UNEV Pipeline
- Surface Water Feature
- Interstate Highway
- US Highway
- State Highway

N

0 3,000 6,000

Feet

SCALE IN FEET

PIPELINE LOCATION DIAGRAM

WOODS CROSS OPERATIONAL SEGMENT
SALT LAKE AND DAVIS COUNTIES, UT

ROJECT NUMBER: 195102	FILE NAME: 195102-4A
AUTHOR: RBLAISDELL	DATE: 11/8/2013

TRC
505 E. HUNTLAND DR.
SUITE 250
AUSTIN, TX 78752
(512) 329-6080

FIGURE 4A

(b) (7)(F), (b) (3)

[redacted]

Legend

- Block Valve
- Mile Marker (10-Mile Increments)
- UNEV Pump Station to Woods Cross 12"
- 8" Products Woods Cross to Chevron
- Woods Cross to Pioneer 10"
- UNEV Pipeline
- Surface Water Feature
- Interstate Highway
- US Highway
- State Highway

N

0 40,000 80,000

Feet

SCALE IN FEET

PIPELINE LOCATION DIAGRAM

WOODS CROSS OPERATIONAL SEGMENT
SALT LAKE, DAVIS, TOOLELE AND JUAB COUNTIES, UT

PROJECT NUMBER: 195102	FILE NAME: 195102-4B
AUTHOR: DGMARTIN	DATE: 11/15/2013

TRC
505 E. HUNTLAND DR.
SUITE 250
AUSTIN, TX 78752
(512) 329-6080

FIGURE 4B

(b) (7)(F), (b) (3)

Legend

- Block Valve
- Mile Marker (10-Mile Increments)
- UNEV Pipeline
- Surface Water Feature
- Interstate Highway
- US Highway
- State Highway

N

0 40,000 80,000

Feet

SCALE IN FEET

PIPELINE LOCATION DIAGRAM

WOODS CROSS OPERATIONAL SEGMENT
TOOELE, JUAB, UTAH, AND MILLARD COUNTIES, UT

PROJECT NUMBER: 195102	FILE NAME: 195102-4C
AUTHOR: DGMARTIN	DATE: 11/15/2013

TRC
505 E. HUNTLAND DR.
SUITE 250
AUSTIN, TX 78752
(512) 329-6080

FIGURE 4C

Appendix A:
Spill Response Form

SPILL RESPONSE FORM

Immediate Response Actions

- Evaluate if an evacuation is needed.
- Prevent flame or spark and do not operate a cell phone.
- If it is safe to do so, extinguish any flames.
- If it is safe to do so, move quickly to stop the discharge by closing any open valves or shutting off pumps, as necessary.
- If it is safe to do so, eliminate any potential ignitions sources (motors or electrical circuits).
- If there are significant injuries notify the local 911 and Company Safety Representative.
- Alert the Control Center (1-877-748-4464) and your Supervisor immediately of the release and system involved within 30 Minutes.

Operational Response Actions

- Seek assistance from other HEP personnel.
- Dike flow path to limit the downhill flow.
- Place Sorbents, Pads and Booms, as necessary.
- Call for a Vacuum Truck to remove fluids, as directed by your Supervisor.
- Call for Excavation Equipment, as directed by your Supervisor.
- Outline impact area with marking paint. Remove as much impacted soil as possible and place on plastic.
- Use safety tape, cones, fencing, or barriers to secure excavation.

1. Reporter Information

Reporter's Last Name: _____ First: _____ M.I.: _____

Position: _____

Phone Numbers: Day (_____) _____–_____ Evening (_____) _____–_____

Company: _____

Organization Type: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

2. Incident Description

Date of Incident: _____ Time of Incident: _____ AM/PM

Weather Conditions: _____

Incident Address/Location: _____

Nearest City: _____ State: _____ County: _____ Zip: _____

Distance from City: _____ Units of Measure: _____ Direction from City: _____

Section: _____ Township: _____ Range: _____ Borough: _____

If tank, Container Type: _____

Tank Oil Storage Capacity: _____ Units of Measure: _____

Facility Oil Storage Capacity: _____ Units of Measure: _____

If pipeline, Name of Pipeline: _____

Location (Valve/Sump/Line/Tank/Mile Post): _____

Latitude: _____ Degrees _____ Minutes _____ Seconds

Longitude: _____ Degrees _____ Minutes _____ Seconds

Were Materials Discharged? _____ (Y/N) Confidential? _____ (Y/N)

Source and/or Cause of Incident:

3. Material

CHRIS Code	Discharged Quantity	Unit of Measure	Material Discharged to Water?	Quantity to Water	Unit of Measure

4. Response Action

Actions Taken to Correct, Control or Mitigate Incident:

5. Impact

Number of Injuries: _____ Number of Deaths: _____

Were there Evacuations? _____ (Y/N) Number Evacuated: _____

Was there any Damage? _____ (Y/N)

Damage in Dollars (approximate): _____

Medium Affected: _____

Description: _____

More Information about Medium: _____

6. Caller Notifications (Refer to ERAP or FSP for required notifications)

Entity	Contact Number	Date/Time Contacted
NRC	1-800-424-8802	

7. Disposal Information

Material	Disposal Facility	Location	RCRA Permit/Manifest No.

8. Additional Information

Any information about the incident not recorded elsewhere in the report:

Appendix B:
Response Equipment Testing
And Deployment Drill Logs

RESPONSE EQUIPMENT TESTING AND DEPLOYMENT DRILL LOG

Equipment Description: _____ Year Acquired: _____

Quantity: _____ Storage Location: _____

Last Inspection or Test Date: _____ Inspection Frequency: _____

Last Deployment Drill Date: _____ Deployment Drill Frequency: _____

Action Performed (circle actions that apply): **Inspection/Test** **Deployment Drill**

Date: _____

Results and Comments: _____

Changes to be Implemented: _____

Time Table for Implementation: _____

Appendix C:
Inspection Forms

HOLLY ENERGY PARTNERS

Tank Berm/Routine Inservice Tank Inspection Checklist

Location:

Date:

The gauger shall immediately report any discrepancy on a gauge verification when the gauge is off by 3 inches or more.

Instructions: Mark an X for any noted deficiencies

Inspector's Signature:

	TANK ID							
1. CHECK TANK SHELL, ROOF & BOTTOM FOR LEAKS, SPECIFICALLY LOOKING FOR:								
A. DRIP MARKS								
B. DISCOLORATION OF TANKS								
C. PUDDLES CONTAINING SPILLED OR LEAKED MATERIAL								
D. CORROSION								
E. CRACKS								
F. SHELL DISTORTION, BULGES								
G. HIGH LEVEL ALARM								
H. LOCALIZED DEAD VEGETATION								
I. UNDER BOTTOM LEAKS								
J. VISUAL INSPECTION OF UNDER BOTTOM LEAK DETECTION (IF IT EXISTS)								
2. CHECK FOUNDATION FOR:								
A. CRACKS								
B. DISCOLORATION								
C. PUDDLES CONTAINING SPILLED OR LEAKED MATERIAL								
D. SETTLING ON ONE SIDE OF THE TANK WITH RESPECT TO THE OTHER SIDE								
E. GAPS BETWEEN TANK AND FOUNDATION								
F. DAMAGE CAUSED BY VEGETATION ROOTS								
G. BUILDUP OR EROSION OF SOIL								
I. WATER ACCUMULATION AROUND THE TANK								
3. CHECK PIPING & SHELL CONNECTIONS i.e. NOZZLES, MANWAYS, VALVES, & GROUNDING CONNECTIONS FOR:								
A. DROPLETS OF STORED MATERIAL								
B. DISCOLORATION								
C. CORROSION								
D. BOWING OF PIPE BETWEEN SUPPORTS								
E. EVIDENCE OF STORED MATERIAL SEEPAGE FROM VALVES OR SEALS								
F. LOCALIZED DEAD VEGETATION								
G. CRACKS								
4. CHECK LADDERS, STAIRWAYS, PLATFORMS & WALKWAYS FOR:								
A. CORROSION								
B. BROKEN OR MISSING PARTS, SUPPORTS OR ANCHOR BOLTS								
C. CRACKED, SPALLED, OR DETERIORATED PEDESTALS & FOUNDATIONS								
5. DIKE OR BERM SYSTEM								
A. LEVEL OF PRECIPITATION IN DIKE/AVAILABLE CAPACITY								
B. OPERATION STATUS OF DRAINAGE VALVES -CARSEALED CLOSED								
C. DIKE OR BERM PERMEABILITY / CRACKS IN STATIONARY FIREWALLS								
D. DEBRIS								
E. EROSION								
F. PERMEABILITY OF DIKE FLOOR								
G. LOCATION/STATUS OF PIPE								
H. ACCESS								
I. HOUSEKEEPING								
6. SECONDARY CONTAINMENT								
A. CRACKS								
B. DISCOLORATION								
C. PRESENCE OF SPILLED OR LEAKED MATERIAL								
D. CORROSION								
E. VALVE CONDITIONS								

List detail of deficiencies found and action(s) taken:

FACILITY INSPECTION FORM

HOLLY ENERGY PARTNERS

DATE:				
FACILITY NAME:				
INSPECTOR NAME/TITLE:				
Observation Checklist	**Yes**	**No**	**N/A**	**Comments**
1. Has a facility inspection been conducted and documented on the Facility Inspection Form once per calendar year?	☐	☐	☐	
2. Is the Facility Response Plan updated and located in an accessible location?	☐	☐	☐	
3. Are Fire Extinguisher Inspection and Test Records complete and current?	☐	☐	☐	
4. Have the annual tank/vessel inspec ions been conducted?	☐	☐	☐	
5. Have the 5-yr. tank integrity tests been performed?	☐	☐	☐	
6. Are initial O&M Procedure Training Records on location for each employee?	☐	☐	☐	
7. Are refresher O&M Procedure Training Records on location for each employee?	☐	☐	☐	
8. Are all required Department of Labor posters prominently displayed?	☐	☐	☐	
9. Is the emergency contact information posted?	☐	☐	☐	
10. Is the sign "Hearing Protection Required" adequately posted where required?	☐	☐	☐	
11. Are Confined Space signs located on all confined spaces?	☐	☐	☐	
12. Are evacuation routes posted at appropriate locations throughout the facility?	☐	☐	☐	
13. Are all exits free of obstructions?	☐	☐	☐	
14. Are all doors operable and unlocked?	☐	☐	☐	
15. Are exit routes clearly marked and as indicated on evacuation route poster?	☐	☐	☐	
16. Are portable ladder rungs and steps corrugated and in good condition to minimize the possibility of slipping?	☐	☐	☐	
17. Are stable footings in place on portable ladders?	☐	☐	☐	
18. Are portable ladders stowed properly so as to not crea e additional hazards?	☐	☐	☐	
19. Are ladders in use properly secured with leashes?	☐	☐	☐	
20. Are non-metallic ladders available for electrical work?	☐	☐	☐	
21. Are scaffolds properly guarded with a standard top rail, mid rail, and toe board?	☐	☐	☐	
22. Are working platforms four feet (4') or higher properly guarded?	☐	☐	☐	
23. Are tools inspected and safe to use?	☐	☐	☐	
24. Are locks and tags in place where required?	☐	☐	☐	
25. Is fixed equipment properly grounded?	☐	☐	☐	

FACILITY INSPECTION FORM

HOLLY ENERGY PARTNERS

DATE:

FACILITY NAME:

INSPECTOR NAME/TITLE:

Observation Checklist	Yes	No	N/A	Comments
26. Are cover plates, switches, and outlets in good condition?	☐	☐	☐	
27. Are switches and panels labeled with voltage/ caution warnings?	☐	☐	☐	
28. Are grounded capabili ies available at truck loading docks?	☐	☐	☐	
29. Is equipment marked legibly with voltage and manufacturer's marking?	☐	☐	☐	
30. Does facility contain ligh ing sufficient for the detail/type of work performed?	☐	☐	☐	
31. Does each person required to drive a motor vehicle maintain a current driver's license?	☐	☐	☐	
32. Are all company vehicles maintained in safe operating condition?	☐	☐	☐	
33. Are a fire extinguisher and first aid kit available and maintained in company vehicle?	☐	☐	☐	
34. Are storage cabinets painted yellow, fire resistant and labeled "Flammable – Keep Fire Away"?	☐	☐	☐	
35. Do tanks and drums have proper grounding and labels?	☐	☐	☐	
36. Are tanks and drums adequately supported?				
37. Are hazardous material containers properly labeled and stored?	☐	☐	☐	
38. Are compressed gas cylinders stored upright, away from heat sources, stairs, elevators, and egress routes? Are they secured and capped?	☐	☐	☐	
39. Is spill containment adequate to contain contents of largest container?	☐	☐	☐	
40. Are there separate waste containers for oily rags, smoking materials, dust, flammable scrap, chemical waste, etc.?	☐	☐	☐	
41. Is chemical waste properly labeled and coded for disposal off-site?	☐	☐	☐	
42. Is proper footwear worn when working in areas where there is a danger of foot injury due to falling or rolling objects?	☐	☐	☐	
43. Is hand protection used to protect employees' hands from skin absorption of harmful substances, severe cuts and harmful temperature extremes?	☐	☐	☐	
44. Is flame-retardant clothing provided and worn in required areas?	☐	☐	☐	
45. Are compressed gas cylinders properly secured?	☐	☐	☐	
46. Are welding cables in good condition, not frayed and not cracked?	☐	☐	☐	
47. Is the truck loading area properly marked and yellow lined?	☐	☐	☐	

FACILITY INSPECTION FORM

HOLLY ENERGY PARTNERS

DATE:				
FACILITY NAME:				
INSPECTOR NAME/TITLE:				
Observation Checklist	**Yes**	**No**	**N/A**	**Comments**
48. Are the emergency alarm horns properly located and operational?	☐	☐	☐	
49. Are the sidewalks and drives in good condition?	☐	☐	☐	
50. Is the facility security fence in good condition?	☐	☐	☐	
51. Does the facility have an air permit?	☐	☐	☐	
52. Is the air permit posted?	☐	☐	☐	
53. Do the tanks contain the products specified in the air permit?	☐	☐	☐	
54. Are control equipment shutdowns communicated to the Environmental Specialist and applicable regulatory agency?	☐	☐	☐	
55. Does the facility have an AST/UST permit?	☐	☐	☐	
56. Is the AST/UST permit posted?	☐	☐	☐	
57. Were all spills cleaned up and containerized appropriately?	☐	☐	☐	
58. Are welding cables in good condition, not frayed and not cracked?	☐	☐	☐	
59. Are there product stains on the ground?	☐	☐	☐	
60. Are the loading/unloading areas properly contained?	☐	☐	☐	
61. Are empty drums located on site?	☐	☐	☐	
62. Are chemical bottles stored properly?	☐	☐	☐	
63. Are all drains closed to prevent release to water?	☐	☐	☐	
64. Are all tank basin drains closed or the reason documented if open?	☐	☐	☐	
65. Is there proper drainage across the facility?	☐	☐	☐	
66. Are all employees aware of the SPCC Plan?	☐	☐	☐	
67. Are visitors escorted while at the company facility?	☐	☐	☐	
68. Does the facility require Visitor Badges?	☐	☐	☐	
69. Are manned facilities equipped with automated access gates?	☐	☐	☐	
70. Are the locks on buildings, gates, and valves adequate?	☐	☐	☐	
71. Does the facility require all visitors to sign in?	☐	☐	☐	

Appendix D:
Response Drill Logs

QUALIFIED INDIVIDUAL NOTIFICATION DRILL LOG

Date: _____

Company: _____

Qualified Individual(s): _____

Emergency Scenario: _____

Evaluation: _____

Changes to be Implemented: _____

Time Table for Implementation: _____

SPILL MANAGEMENT TEAM TABLETOP EXERCISE LOG

Date: _____

Company: _____

Qualified Individual(s): _____

Emergency Scenario: _____

Evaluation: _____

Changes to be Implemented: _____

Time Table for Implementation: _____

PERSONNEL RESPONSE TRAINING LOG

Name	Response Training/Date and Number of Hours	Prevention Training/Date and Number of Hours

DISCHARGE PREVENTION MEETING LOG

Date: _____

Attendees: _____

Subject/Issue Identified	Required Action	Implementation Date

Appendix E:
Threatened and Endangered Species Information

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Natural Resources of Concern

This resource list is to be used for planning purposes only — it is not an official species list.

Endangered Species Act species list information for your project is available online and listed below for the following FWS Field Offices:

UTAH ECOLOGICAL SERVICES FIELD OFFICE
2369 WEST ORTON CIRCLE, SUITE 50
WEST VALLEY CITY, UT 84119
(801) 975-3330
http://www.fws.gov
http://www.fws.gov/utahfieldoffice/

Project Name:

Woods Cross and pipeline HEP FRP

Project Counties:

Davis, UT | Morgan, UT | Salt Lake, UT

Project Type:

Oil Or Gas

Endangered Species Act Species List (USFWS Endangered Species Program).

There are a total of 6 threatened, endangered, or candidate species, and/or designated critical habitat on your species list. Species on this list are the species that may be affected by your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fishes may appear on the species list because a project could cause downstream effects on the species. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

Species that may be affected by your project:

Birds	Status	Species Profile	Contact

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Natural Resources of Concern

Greater sage-grouse (*Centrocercus urophasianus*) Population: entire	Candidate	species info		Utah Ecological Services Field Office
Yellow-Billed Cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus*) Population: Western U.S. DPS	Candidate	species info		Utah Ecological Services Field Office
Fishes				
June sucker (*Chasmistes liorus*) Population: Entire	Endangered	species info		Utah Ecological Services Field Office
Least chub (*Iotichthys phlegethontis*)	Candidate	species info		Utah Ecological Services Field Office
Flowering Plants				
Ute ladies'-tresses (*Spiranthes diluvialis*)	Threatened	species info		Utah Ecological Services Field Office
Mammals				
Canada Lynx (*Lynx canadensis*) Population: (Contiguous U.S. DPS)	Threatened	species info		Utah Ecological Services Field Office

FWS National Wildlife Refuges (USFWS National Wildlife Refuges Program).

There are no refuges found within the vicinity of your project.

FWS Migratory Birds (USFWS Migratory Bird Program).

Most species of birds, including eagles and other raptors, are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 U.S.C. 703). Bald eagles and golden eagles receive additional protection under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 668). The Service's Birds of Conservation Concern (2008) report identifies species, subspecies, and populations of all migratory nongame birds that, without additional conservation actions, are likely to become listed under the Endangered Species Act as amended (16 U.S.C 1531 et seq.).

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Natural Resources of Concern

NWI Wetlands (USFWS National Wetlands Inventory).

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is the principal Federal agency that provides information on the extent and status of wetlands in the U.S., via the National Wetlands Inventory Program (NWI). In addition to impacts to wetlands within your immediate project area, wetlands outside of your project area may need to be considered in any evaluation of project impacts, due to the hydrologic nature of wetlands (for example, project activities may affect local hydrology within, and outside of, your immediate project area). It may be helpful to refer to the USFWS National Wetland Inventory website. The designated FWS office can also assist you. Impacts to wetlands and other aquatic habitats from your project may be subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, or other State/Federal Statutes. Project Proponents should discuss the relationship of these requirements to their project with the Regulatory Program of the appropriate U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District.

Table: Threatened and Endangered Species with the Potential to Occur in Davis, Morgan, and Salt Lake Counties, Utah.

Common Name	Scientific Name	USFWS[1]	UDWR[2]	Preferred Habitat	County
Birds					
Yellow-billed cuckoo	*Coccyzus americanus*	C	S-ESA	Breeding: Open woodland (especially where undergrowth is thick), parks, deciduous riparian woodland; in the West, nests in tall cottonwood and willow riparian woodland. Nests in deciduous woodlands, moist thickets, orchards, overgrown pastures; in tree, shrub, or vine, an average of 1-3 meters above ground; *Ssp – occidentalis* requires patches of at least 10 hectares (25 acres) of dense riparian forest with a canopy cover of at least 50 percent in both the understory and overstory; nests typically in mature willows (Biosystems Analysis 1989).	Davis, Morgan, Salt Lake
Greater sage grouse	*Centrocercus urophasianus*	C	S-ESA	foothills, plains, and mountain slopes where sagebrush is present, often with a mixture of sagebrush, meadows, and aspen, in close proximity; wide variety of sagebrush mosaic habitats, including (1) tall sagebrush types such as big sagebrush, three-tip sagebrush, and silver sagebrush; (2) low sagebrush types, such as low sagebrush and black sagebrush; (3) mixes of low and tall sagebrush with abundant forbs; (4) riparian and wet meadows; (5) steppe dominated by native forbs and bunchgrasses; (6) scrub-willow and (7) sagebrush/woodland mixes with juniper ponderosa pine or quaking aspen.	Morgan
*Bald eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	--	--	Nests near water; requires large trees for nesting; winters (December-March) along major rivers and reservoirs, and occasionally in rangeland areas	Davis, Morgan, Salt Lake
Fish					
Least chub	*Iotichthys phlegethontis*	C	S-ESA	Historically this species occurred in slow rivers, clear creeks, springs, ponds, and marshes (Sigler and Sigler 1996, Page and Burr 2011); now it is basically an alkaline spring inhabitant; typically it is found in moderate-dense submergent and emergent vegetation, at depths of 10-90 centimeters, over bottoms of clay, muck, mud, and peat	Davis, Morgan, Salt Lake
June chub	*Chasmistes liorus*	E	S-ESA	Utah Lake and tributaries, in Utah; probably occurred throughout the lake, but now may occur mainly in shallower, more protected areas; Utah Lake is shallow (maximum depth 4.3 meters, average depth 2.7 meters), turbid, and slightly saline; spawning occurs in large tributary streams (lower portion of Provo River and, at least formerly, lower Spanish Fork River), in shallower riffles over coarse gravel and cobble; water depth at spawning sites is 30-76 centimeters, water velocity 6-137 centimeters/second; newly hatched larvae remain on the bottom for several days, move downstream immediately after swim-up.	Salt Lake

Table: Threatened and Endangered Species with the Potential to Occur in Davis, Morgan, and Salt Lake Counties, Utah.

Common Name	Scientific Name	USFWS[1]	UDWR[2]	Preferred Habitat	County
Mammals					
Canada lynx	*Lynx Canadensis*	T	--	moist boreal forests that have cold, snowy winters and a high-density snowshoe hare prey base; predominant vegetation of boreal forest is conifer trees, primarily species of spruce (*Picea* spp.) and fir (*Abies* spp.); in the contiguous United States, the boreal forest type transitions to deciduous temperate forest in the Northeast and Great Lakes, and to subalpine forest in the west; in mountainous areas, the boreal forests that lynx use are characterized by scattered moist forest types with high hare densities in a matrix of other habitats (e.g., hardwoods, dry forest, non-forest) with low hare densities. In these areas, lynx incorporate the matrix habitat (non-boreal forest habitat elements) into their home ranges and use it for traveling between patches of boreal forest that support high hare densities where most foraging occurs.	Morgan, Salt Lake
Plants					
Ute ladies'-tresses	*Spranthes diluvialis*	T	--	moist meadows associated with perennial stream terraces, floodplains, and oxbows at elevations between 4300-6850 feet (1310-2090 meters); expanded the number of vegetation and hydrology types include seasonally flooded river terraces, subirrigated or spring-fed abandoned stream channels and valleys, and lakeshores; in addition, 26 populations have been discovered along irrigation canals, berms, levees, irrigated meadows, excavated gravel pits, roadside barrow pits, reservoirs, and other human-modified wetlands; expanded elevation range from 720-1830 feet (220-558 meters) in Washington to 7000 feet (2134 meters) in northern Utah; over one-third of all known Ute ladies'-tresses populations are found on alluvial banks, point bars, floodplains, or ox-bows associated with perennial streams.	Salt Lake

[1]E = Endangered; T = Threatened: Source USFWS (2013)

[2]S-ESA = Federally-listed or candidate species under the Endangered Species Act; SPC = Wildlife species of concer; CS = Species receiving special management under a Conservation Agreement in order to preclude the need for Federal listing (UDWR, 2011)

*Bald Eagle protected by the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (1940)

Utah's State Listed Species by County

Disclaimer: This list was compiled using known species occurrences and species observations from the Utah Natural Heritage Program's Biodiversity Tracking and Conservation System (BIOTICS); other species of special concern likely occur in Utah Counties. This list includes both current and historic records. (Last updated on March 29, 2011).

Davis County

Common Name	Scientific Name	State Status
AMERICAN WHITE PELICAN	*PELECANUS ERYTHRORHYNCHOS*	SPC
BALD EAGLE	*HALIAEETUS LEUCOCEPHALUS*	SPC
BLUEHEAD SUCKER	*CATOSTOMUS DISCOBOLUS*	CS
BOBOLINK	*DOLICHONYX ORYZIVORUS*	SPC
BONNEVILLE CUTTHROAT TROUT	*ONCORHYNCHUS CLARKII UTAH*	CS
BURROWING OWL	*ATHENE CUNICULARIA*	SPC
COLUMBIA SPOTTED FROG	*RANA LUTEIVENTRIS*	CS
FERRUGINOUS HAWK	*BUTEO REGALIS*	SPC
GRASSHOPPER SPARROW	*AMMODRAMUS SAVANNARUM*	SPC
KIT FOX	*VULPES MACROTIS*	SPC
LEAST CHUB	*IOTICHTHYS PHLEGETHONTIS*	S-ESA, CS
LEWIS'S WOODPECKER	*MELANERPES LEWIS*	SPC
LONG-BILLED CURLEW	*NUMENIUS AMERICANUS*	SPC
SHORT-EARED OWL	*ASIO FLAMMEUS*	SPC
TOWNSEND'S BIG-EARED BAT	*CORYNORHINUS TOWNSENDII*	SPC
WESTERN PEARLSHELL	*MARGARITIFERA FALCATA*	SPC
WESTERN TOAD	*BUFO BOREAS*	SPC
YELLOW-BILLED CUCKOO	*COCCYZUS AMERICANUS*	S-ESA

Morgan County

Common Name	Scientific Name	State Status
BALD EAGLE	*HALIAEETUS LEUCOCEPHALUS*	SPC
BLUEHEAD SUCKER	*CATOSTOMUS DISCOBOLUS*	CS
BOBOLINK	*DOLICHONYX ORYZIVORUS*	SPC
BONNEVILLE CUTTHROAT TROUT	*ONCORHYNCHUS CLARKII UTAH*	CS
DESERET MOUNTAINSNAIL	*OREOHELIX PERIPHERICA*	SPC
FERRUGINOUS HAWK	*BUTEO REGALIS*	SPC
GRAY WOLF	*CANIS LUPUS*	S-ESA
GRASSHOPPER SPARROW	*AMMODRAMUS SAVANNARUM*	SPC
GREATER SAGE-GROUSE	*CENTROCERCUS UROPHASIANUS*	S-ESA
LEWIS'S WOODPECKER	*MELANERPES LEWIS*	SPC
LYRATE MOUNTAINSNAIL	*OREOHELIX HAYDENI*	SPC
NORTHERN GOSHAWK	*ACCIPITER GENTILIS*	CS
SHARP-TAILED GROUSE	*TYMPANUCHUS PHASIANELLUS*	SPC
WESTERN PEARLSHELL	*MARGARITIFERA FALCATA*	SPC
WESTERN TOAD	*BUFO BOREAS*	SPC
YELLOW-BILLED CUCKOO	*COCCYZUS AMERICANUS*	S-ESA

Common Name	Scientific Name	State Status

Salt Lake County

Common Name	Scientific Name	State Status
AMERICAN WHITE PELICAN	*PELECANUS ERYTHRORHYNCHOS*	SPC
BALD EAGLE	*HALIAEETUS LEUCOCEPHALUS*	SPC
BLACK SWIFT	*CYPSELOIDES NIGER*	SPC
BOBOLINK	*DOLICHONYX ORYZIVORUS*	SPC
BONNEVILLE CUTTHROAT TROUT	*ONCORHYNCHUS CLARKII UTAH*	CS
BURROWING OWL	*ATHENE CUNICULARIA*	SPC
CALIFORNIA FLOATER	*ANODONTA CALIFORNIENSIS*	SPC
COLUMBIA SPOTTED FROG	*RANA LUTEIVENTRIS*	CS
FERRUGINOUS HAWK	*BUTEO REGALIS*	SPC
GRASSHOPPER SPARROW	*AMMODRAMUS SAVANNARUM*	SPC
JUNE SUCKER	*CHASMISTES LIORUS*	S-ESA
KIT FOX	*VULPES MACROTIS*	SPC
LEAST CHUB	*IOTICHTHYS PHLEGETHONTIS*	S-ESA, CS
LEWIS'S WOODPECKER	*MELANERPES LEWIS*	SPC
LONG-BILLED CURLEW	*NUMENIUS AMERICANUS*	SPC
LYRATE MOUNTAINSNAIL	*OREOHELIX HAYDENI*	SPC
NORTHERN GOSHAWK	*ACCIPITER GENTILIS*	CS
SHORT-EARED OWL	*ASIO FLAMMEUS*	SPC
SMOOTH GREENSNAKE	*OPHEODRYS VERNALIS*	SPC
SPOTTED BAT	*EUDERMA MACULATUM*	SPC
THREE-TOED WOODPECKER	*PICOIDES TRIDACTYLUS*	SPC
TOWNSEND'S BIG-EARED BAT	*CORYNORHINUS TOWNSENDII*	SPC
WESTERN PEARLSHELL	*MARGARITIFERA FALCATA*	SPC
WESTERN TOAD	*BUFO BOREAS*	SPC
YELLOW-BILLED CUCKOO	*COCCYZUS AMERICANUS*	S-ESA

Key to State Status Field

Symbol	Definition
S-ESA	Federally-listed or candidate species under the Endangered Species Act.
SPC	Wildlife species of concern.
CS	Species receiving special management under a Conservation Agreement in order to preclude the need for Federal listing.

Appendix F:
Spill Response Techniques

Natural Recovery

Objective: No attempt is made to remove any stranded oil, when there is no effective method for cleanup or to minimize impact to the environment. Oil is left to degrade naturally.

Description: No action is taken, although monitoring of contaminated areas is required.

Applicable Habitat Types: All habitat types.

When To Use: When natural removal rates are fast, when oiling is light, access is severely restricted or dangerous to cleanup crews, or when cleanup actions will do more harm than natural removal.

Biological Constraints: This method may be inappropriate for areas used by high numbers of mobile animals (birds) or endangered species.

Environmental Effects: Same as from the oil alone.

Waste Generation: None.

Barriers or Berms

Objective: To prevent entry of oil into a sensitive area or to divert oil to a collection area.

Description: A physical barrier other than a boom is placed across an area to prevent oil from passing. Barriers can consist of earthen berms or filter fences. When it is necessary for water to pass because of water volume, underflow or overflow dams are used.

Applicable Habitat Types: At the mouths of creeks or streams to prevent oil from entering, or to prevent oil from being released from creek into another body of water.

When To Use: When the oil threatens sensitive habitats and other barriers are not feasible. To protect sensitive areas when cleaning adjacent shorelines.

Biological Constraints: Responders must minimize disturbance to sensitive areas, such as shorebird nesting sites on beaches. Placement of dams and filter fences could cause excessive physical disruptions to the site, particularly in wetlands.

Environmental Effects: May disrupt or contaminate sediments and adjacent vegetation. The natural beach or shoreline should be restored (may take weeks to months on gravel beaches).

Waste Generation: Sediment barriers will become contaminated on the oil side and filter fence materials will have to be disposed of as oily wastes.

Physical Herding

Objective: To free any oil trapped in debris or vegetation on-water; to direct the movement of floating oil towards containment and recovery devises; or to divert oil away from sensitive areas.

Description: Plunging water jets, water or air hoses, and propeller wash can be used to dislodge trapped oil and divert or herd it to containment and recovery areas. May emulsify the oil. Mostly conducted from small boats.

Applicable Habitat Types: In nearshore areas where there are little or no currents, in and around manmade structures, in streams where oil is trapped by debris.

When To Use: In low-current or stagnant water bodies, to herd oil towards recovery devices. In high current situations to divert floating oil away from sensitive areas, or dislodge oil from debris.

Biological Constraints: When used near shore and in shallow water, must be careful to not disrupt bottom sediments or submerged aquatic vegetation.

Environmental Effects: May generate high levels of suspended sediments and mix them with the oil, resulting in deposition of contaminated sediments in benthic habitats.

Waste Generation: None.

Manual Oil Removal or Cleanup

Objective: To remove oil with hand tools and manual labor.

Description: Removal of surface oil with hands, rakes, shovels, buckets, scrappers, sorbents, pitchforks, etc., and placing in containers. No mechanized equipment is used.

Applicable Habitat Types: Can be used on all habitat types.

When To Use: Light to moderate oiling conditions for stranded oil or heavy oils that have formed semi-solid to solid masses that can be picked up manually. Also can be used in areas where roosting or birthing animals cannot or should not be disturbed.

Biological Constraints: Foot traffic over sensitive areas (wetlands, etc.) should be restricted or prevented. There may be periods when shoreline access should be avoided, such as during bird nesting.

Environmental Effects: Minimal, if surface disturbance by crew movement and waste generation is controlled.

Waste Generation: May generate significant quantities of oil mixed with sediment which must be properly disposed of or treated. Decontamination of hand tools may produce oily wastewater that must be treated properly. Worker personnel protective gear is usually disposed of daily or decontaminated and the resulting oily wastewater treated.

Mechanical Oil Removal

Objective: To remove oil from shorelines and bottom sediments with mechanical equipment.

Description: Oil and oiled sediments are collected and removed using mechanical equipment such as backhoes, graders, bulldozers, dredges, draglines, etc. Requires systems for temporary storage, transportation, and final treatment and disposal.

Applicable Habitat Types: On land, wherever surface sediments are both amenable to and accessible to heavy equipment. For submerged oil, used in sheltered areas where oil accumulates. On water, used on viscous to solid oil.

When To Use: When large amounts of oiled materials must be removed. Care should be taken to remove sediments only to the depth of oil penetration, which can be difficult when using heavy equipment. Should be used carefully where excessive sediment removal may cause erosion.

Biological Constraints: Heavy equipment may be restricted in sensitive habitats (e.g., wetlands, soft substrate) or areas containing endangered species. Will need special permission to use in areas with known cultural resources. Dredging may be prohibited in the areas and note generated by mechanical equipment may also be a constraint.

Environmental Effects: The equipment is heavy, with many support personnel required. May be detrimental if excessive sediments are removed without replacement. All organisms in the sediments will be affected, although the need to remove the oil may make this response method the best overall alternative. Resuspension of exposed oil and fine-grained oily sediments can affect adjacent bodies of water.

Waste Generation: Can generate significant quantities of contaminated sediment that must be cleaned or landfilled. The amount of waste generated by this cleanup option should be given careful consideration by response planners when reviewing potential environmental impacts of the oily wastes, debris, and residues.

Sorbents

Objective: To remove surface oil by absorption onto oleophilic (oil-attracting) material placed in water or at the waterline.

Description: Sorbent material is placed on the floating oil or water surface to allow it to sorb oil, or alternatively, the material can be used to wipe or dab stranded oil. Forms include sausage boom, pads, rolls, sweeps, snares, and loose granules or particles. These products can be either synthetic or natural substances. Efficiency depends on the capacity of the particular sorbent, energy available for lifting oil off the substrate, and stickiness of the oil. Recovery of all sorbent materials is mandatory.

Applicable Habitat Types: Can be used on any habitat or environment type.

When To Use: When oil is free-floating close to shore or stranded on shore. The oil must be able to be released from the substrate and absorbed by the sorbent. Often used as a secondary treatment method after gross oil

removal and in sensitive areas where access is restricted. Selection of sorbent varies by oil type; heavy oils only coat surfaces, requiring a high surface area to be effective, whereas lighter oils can use sorbent material.

Biological Constraints: Access for deploying and retrieving sorbents should not be through soft or sensitive habitats or affect wildlife. Sorbent use should be monitored to prevent overuse and generation of large volumes of waste. Sorbents should not be used in a fashion that would endanger or trap wildlife. Sorbents left in place too long can break apart and present an ingestion hazard to wildlife.

Environmental Effects: Physical disturbance of habitat during deployment and retrieval. Improperly deployed or tended sorbent material can crush or smother sensitive substrates.

Waste Generation: Sorbents must eventually be collected for proper disposal so care should be taken to select and use sorbents properly, and prevent generation of large amounts of lightly-oiled sorbents. Recycling should be emphasized rather than disposal.

Vacuum

Objective: To remove oil pooled on a shoreline substrate or subtidal sediments.

Description: A vacuum unit is attached via a flexible hose to a suction head that recovers free oil. The equipment can range from small, portable units that fill individual 55-gallon drums to large supersuckers that are truck-mounted and can generate enough suction to lift large rocks. Removal rates from substrates can be extremely slow.

Applicable Habitat Types: Any accessible habitat type. May be mounted on boats for water-based operations, on trucks driven to the recovery area, or hand-carried to remote sites.

When To Use: When oil is stranded on the substrate, concentrated in trenches or trapped in vegetation. Usually requires shoreline access points.

Biological Constraints: Special restrictions should be established for areas where foot traffic and equipment may be damaging such as soft substrates. Operations in wetlands need to be very closely monitored, with a site-specific list of restrictions developed to prevent damage to vegetation.

Environmental Effects: Minimal, if foot and vehicular traffic is controlled and minimal substrate is damaged or removed.

Waste Generation: Collected oil and or oil/water mix will need to be stored temporarily prior to recycling or disposal. Oil may be recyclable; if not, it will require proper disposal. Large amounts of water are often recovered, requiring separation and treatment.

Debris Removal

Objective: To remove contaminated debris from the shoreline or water surface.

Description: Manual or mechanical removal of debris from the shore or water surface. Can include cutting and removal of oiled logs.

Applicable Habitat Types: Can be used on any habitat or environment type where access is safe.

When To Use: When driftwood and debris are heavily contaminated and provide a potential source of chronic oil release. When it may create aesthetic problems, be a source of contamination for other resources in the area, cause clogging problems in the skimmer, or create safety problems for responders. Used in areas of debris accumulation on beaches prior to oiling to minimize the amount of oiled debris to be handled.

Biological Constraints: Foot traffic over sensitive areas (wetlands, spawning grounds) needs to be restricted. May be periods when access should be restricted (spawning periods, influx of large numbers of migratory waterbirds).

Environmental Effects: Physical disruption of substrate, especially when mechanized equipment must be deployed to recover a large quantity of debris.

Waste Generation: Will generate contaminated debris (volume depends on what, and how much, is collected, e.g., logs, brush). Unless there is an approved hazardous waste incinerator that will take oily debris, burning will seldom be allowed, especially on-site burning. However, this option should still be explored, especially for remote locations, with the appropriate state or federal agencies who must give approvals for burning.

Sediment Reworking/Tilling

Objective: To enhance the rate of degradation, by breaking up oily sediments and surface oil deposits, increasing the surface area, and mixing deep subsurface oil layers to the surface.

Description: The oiled sediments are roto-tilled, disked, or otherwise mixed using mechanical equipment or manual tools. Along beaches, oiled sediments may also be pushed to the water's edge to enhance natural cleanup by wave activity. The process may be aided with high-volume flushing of gravel.

Applicable Habitat Types: On any sedimentary substrate that can support mechanical equipment or foot traffic.

When To Use: On sand to gravel beaches with subsurface oil, where sediment removal is not feasible (due to erosion or disposal problems). On sand beaches where the sediment is stained or lightly oiled. Appropriate where oil is stranded above normal high waterline.

Biological Constraints: Avoid use on shores near sensitive wildlife habitat, such as fish-spawning areas or bird-nesting or concentration areas because of the potential for release of oil and oiled sediments into adjacent bodies of water. Should not be used in shellfish beds.

Environmental Effects: Due to the mixing of oil into sediments, this method could further expose organisms that live below the original layer of oil. Repeated mixing over time could delay reestablishing organisms. Refloated oil from treated sites could contaminate adjacent areas.

Waste Generation: None.

Vegetation Cutting or Removal

Objective: To remove portions of oiled vegetation or oil trapped in vegetation to prevent oiling of wildlife or secondary oil releases.

Description: Oiled vegetation is cut with weed whackers, blades, etc., and picked or raked up and bagged for disposal.

Applicable Habitat Types: Habitats composed of vegetation such as wetlands.

When To Use: When the risk of oiled vegetation contaminating wildlife is greater than the value of the vegetation that is to be cut, and there is no less-destructive method that removes or reduces the risk to acceptable levels.

Biological Constraints: Operations must be strictly monitored to minimize the degree of root destruction and mixing of oil deeper into the sediments. Access in bird-nesting areas should be restricted during nesting seasons. Cutting only the oiled portions of the plants and leaving roots and as much of the stem as possible minimizes impact to plants.

Environmental Effects: Vegetation removal will destroy habitat for many animals. Cut areas will have reduced plant growth, and in some instances, plants may be killed. Cutting at the base of the plant stem may allow oil to penetrate into the substrate, causing subsurface contamination, along exposed sections of the shoreline, the vegetation may not recover, resulting in erosion and habitat loss. Trampled areas will recover much more slowly.

Waste Generation: Cut portions of oiled plants must be collected and disposed.

Flooding

Objective: To wash oil stranded on the land surface to the water's edge for cleanup.

Description: A perforated header pipe or hose is placed above the oiled shore or bank. Ambient-temperature water is pumped through the header pipe at low pressures and flows downslope to the water. On porous sediments, water flows through the substrate, pushing loose oil ahead of it, or floating oil to the water's surface and transporting the oil down the slope for pickup. On saturated fine-grained sediments, the technique becomes more of a flushing of the surface.

Applicable Habitat Types: All shoreline types where the equipment can be effectively deployed.

When To Use: In heavily oiled areas when the oil is still fluid and adheres loosely to the substrate, and where oil has penetrated into gravel sediments. This method is frequently used with other washing techniques (low-or high-pressure, cold-to-hot-water flushing).

Biological Constraints: Special care should be taken to recover oil where nearshore habitats contain rich biological communities. Not appropriate for muddy substrates.

Environmental Effects: Habitat may be physically disturbed by foot traffic during operations and smothered by sediment washed down the slope. Oiled sediment may be transported to shallow nearshore areas, contaminating them and burying benthic organisms.

Waste Generation: Depends on the effectiveness of the collection method.

Low Pressure, Ambient Water Flushing

Objective: To remove fluid oil that has adhered to the substrate or man-made structures, pooled on the surface, or become trapped in vegetation.

Description: Ambient-temperature water is sprayed at low pressures (<10 psi), usually from hand-held hoses, to lift oil from the substrate and direct it to the water's edge for recovery by skimmers, vacuum, or sorbents. Can be used with a flooding system to prevent released oil from re-adhering to the substrate down-stream of the treatment area.

Applicable Habitat Types: On substrates, and solid man-made structures, where the oil is still fluid. In wetlands and along vegetated banks where oil is trapped in vegetation.

When To Use: Where fluid oil is stranded onshore or floating on shallow areas.

Biological Constraints: May need to restrict use so that the oil-water effluent does not drain across sensitive habitats and mobilized sediments do not affect rich subtidal communities. Use from boats will reduce the need for foot traffic in soft substrates and vegetation. Flushed oil must be recovered to prevent further oiling of adjacent areas.

Environmental Effects: If containment methods are not sufficient, oil and oiled sediments may be flushed into other areas. Some trampling of substrate and attached biota will occur.

Waste Generation: Depends on the effectiveness of the collection method.

High Pressure, Ambient Water Flushing

Objective: To remove oil that has adhered to hard substrates of man-made structures.

Description: Similar to low-pressure flushing except that water pressure is 100-1,000 psi. High-pressure spray will more effectively remove sticky or viscous oils. If low-water volumes are used, sorbents are placed directly below the treatment area to recover oil.

Applicable Habitat Types: On bedrock, man-made structures, and gravel substrates.

When To Use: When low-pressure flushing is not effective at removing adhered oil that must be removed to prevent continued oil release or for aesthetic reasons. When a directed water jet can remove oil from hard-to-reach sites.

Biological Constraints: May have to restrict flushing so that the oil does not drain across sensitive habitats. Flushed oil must be recovered to prevent further oiling of adjacent areas.

Environmental Effects: Attached animals and plants in the direct spray zone will be removed. May drive oil deeper into the substrate or erode shorelines of fine sediments if water jet is improperly applied. If containment methods are not sufficient, oil and oiled sediments may be blushed into other areas, some trampling of substrate and attached biota will occur.

Waste Generation: Depends on the effectiveness of the collection method.

Low-Pressure, Hot-Water Flushing

Objective: To remove non-fluid oil that has adhered to the substrate or man-made structures, or pooled on the surface.

Description: Hot water (90 degrees F up to 170 degrees F) is sprayed with hoses at low pressures (<10 psi) to liquefy and lift oil from the substrate and direct it to the water's edge for recovery by skimmers, vacuums, or sorbents. Used with flooding to prevent released oil from re-adhering to the substrate.

Applicable Habitat Types: On bedrock, sand to gravel substrates, and man-made structures.

When To Use: Where heavy, but relatively fresh oil is stranded onshore. The oil must be heated above its pour point, so it will flow. Less effective on sticky oils.

Biological Constraints: Avoid wetlands so that hot oil/water effluent does not contact sensitive habitats. Operations from boats will help reduce foot traffic in soft substrates and vegetation. Flushed oil must be recovered to prevent further oiling of adjacent areas.

Environmental Effects: Hot-water contact can kill all attached animals and plants. If containment methods are not sufficient, oil may be flushed into downstream areas. Some trampling of substrate and biota will occur.

Waste Generation: Depends on the effectiveness of the collection method.

High-Pressure, Hot-Water Flushing

Objective: To mobilize weathered and viscous oil strongly adhered to surfaces.

Description: Hot water (90 degrees F up to 171 degrees F) is sprayed with hand-held wands at pressures greater than 100 psi. If used without water flooding, this procedure requires immediate use of vacuum or sorbents to recover the oil/water runoff. When used with a flooding system, the oil is flushed to the water surface for collection by skimmers, vacuum, or sorbents.

Applicable Habitat Types: Gravel substrates, bedrock, and man-made structures.

When To Use: When oil has weathered to the point that warm water at low pressure no longer effectively removes oil. To remove viscous oil from man-made structures for aesthetic reasons.

Biological Constraints: Use should be restricted so that the oil/water effluent does not drain across sensitive habitats (damage can result from exposure to oil, oiled sediments, and hot water). Should not be used directly on attached algae. Released oil must be recovered to prevent further oiling of adjacent areas.

Environmental Effects: All attached animals and plants in the direct spray zone will be removed or killed, even when used properly. Oiled sediment may be transported to shallow nearshore areas, contaminating them and burying benthic organisms.

Waste Generation: Depends on the effectiveness of the collection method.

Steam Cleaning

Objective: To remove heavy residual oil from solid substrates or man-made structures.

Description: Steam or very hot water (171 degrees F to 212 degrees F is sprayed with hand-held wands at high pressure (2000+ psi. Water volumes are very low compared to flushing methods.

Applicable Habitat Types: Man-made structures.

When To Use: When heavy oil residue must be removed for aesthetic reasons, and when hot-water flushing is not effective and no living resources are present.

Biological Constraints: Not to be used in areas of soft substrates, vegetation, or high biological abundance directly on, or below, the structure.

Environmental Effects: Complete destruction of all organisms in the spray zone. Difficult to recover all released oil.

Waste Generation: Depends on the effectiveness of the collection method. Usually sorbents are used, generating significant waste volumes.

Sand Blasting

Objective: To remove heavy residual oil from solid substrates or man-made structures.

Description: Use of sandblasting equipment to remove oil from the substrate. May include recovery of used (oiled) sand in some cases.

Applicable Habitat Types: On heavily oiled bedrock and artificial structures.

When To Use: When heavy oil residue must be cleaned for aesthetic reasons and even steam-cleaning is not effective.

Biological Constraints: Not to be used in areas of soft substrate, vegetation, or high biological abundance directly below, or adjacent to, the structure.

Environmental Effects: Complete destruction of all organisms in the blast zone. Possible smothering of downstream organisms. Unrecovered, used sand will introduce oiled sediments into the adjacent habitat.

Waste Generation: Will need to recover and dispose of oiled sand used in blasting.

Elasticity Modifiers

Objective: To impart visco-elastic properties to floating oil, thereby increasing skimming rates.

Description: The product is applied as a liquid, slurry, or solid onto the oil. Some mixing is required and is usually provided by the water spray during application. Treated oil is rendered visco-elastic (gelatinous, or semi-solid), but still fluid; there is no chemical change in the oil. The primary purpose is to increase skimmer efficiency removal rates while minimizing water recovery amounts. Increases the efficiency of some skimmers, but may clog other skimmers and pumps.

Applicable Habitat Types: On all water environments where oil can be contained for skimming. Not for use near wetlands nor debris because of increased adhesive properties of the treated oil.

When To Use: When skimmer efficiency is low. Must be used with booming or other physical containment. Not for use on heavy oils, which are already highly viscous.

Biological Constraints: Not suitable for vegetated shores or where there is extensive debris mixed in the oil. Should be avoided when birds or other wildlife cannot be kept away from the treated oil.

Environmental Effects: May increase the smothering effect of oil on organisms; therefore, the treatment should be considered only where recovery of the treated oil is likely.

Waste Generation: If skimming efficiency is increased, will reduce the volume of water in oil/water collections. Effects on recycling of oil treated with elasticity modifiers is unknown.

Herding Agents

Objective: To collect or herd oil into a smaller area and thicker slick in order to increase recovery. Can be used to herd oil away from sensitive areas or to help keep oil contained when it is necessary to move a boom.

Description: These agents, which are insoluble surfactants and have a high spreading pressure, are applied in small quantities (1-2 gallons per lineal mile) to the clean water surrounding the edge of a fresh oil slick. They contain the oil, prevent spreading, but do not hold the spill in place. Hand-held or vessel-mounted systems can be used. Must be applied early in spill, when oil is still fluid.

Applicable Habitat Types: On all still water environments.

When To Use: Potential use for collection and protection. For collection, used to push slicks out from under man-made structures where it has become trapped, or along shorelines where the equipment is readily accessible for use early in the spill. For protection in low-current areas, use to push slicks away from sensitive resources such as wetlands. Not effective in fast currents or rainfall.

Biological Constraints: Not suitable for use in very shallow water or fish-spawning areas.

Environmental Effects: Direct acute toxicity to surface-layer organisms possible, though available products vary greatly in their aquatic toxicity.

Waste Generation: Same as for manual oil recovery.

Solidifiers

Objective: To change the physical state of spilled oil from a liquid to a solid.

Description: Chemical agents (polymers) are applied to oil at rates of 10-45 percent or more, solidifying the oil in minutes to hours. Various broadcast systems, such as leaf blowers, water cannons, or fire suppression system,

can be modified to apply the product over large areas. Can be applied to both floating and stranded oil can be placed in booms, pillows, sausages, etc. and used like sorbents, although this type of solidifier application has not been used operationally.

Applicable Habitat Types: All water environments, bedrock, sediments, and artificial structures.

When To Use: When immobilization of the oil is desired, to prevent refloating from a shoreline, penetration into the substrate, or further spreading. However, the oil may not fully solidify unless the product is mixed well with the oil, and may result in a mix of solid and untreated oil. Generally not used on heavy oil spills which are already viscous.

Biological Constraints: Must be able to recover all treated material.

Environmental Effects: Available products are insoluble and have very low aquatic toxicity. Unrecovered solidified oil may have longer impact because of slow weathering rates. Physical disturbance of habitat is likely during application and recovery.

Waste Generation: If skimming efficiency is increased, solidifiers may reduce the volume of water collected during oil recovery. Effects on recycling oil treated with solidifiers is unknown. Most solidifier producers state that treated oil can pass leachate tests, allowing disposal in landfills.

Shoreline Cleaning Agents (Surface Washing Agents)

Objective: To increase the efficiency of oil removal from contaminated substrates.

Description: Special formulations are applied to the substrate, as a presoak and/or flushing solution, to soften or lift weathered or heavy oils from the substrate to enhance flushing methods. The intent is to lower the water temperature and pressure required to mobilize the oil from the substrate during flushing. Some agents will disperse the oil as it washes off the beach, others will not.

Applicable Habitat Types: On any habitat where water flooding and flushing procedures are applicable.

When To Use: When the oil has weathered to the point where it cannot be removed using ambient water temperatures and low pressures. This approach may be most applicable where flushing effectiveness decreases as the oil weathers. Use of dispersants will require approval from the regulatory authority overseeing response actions.

Biological Constraints: When the product does not disperse the oil into the water column, the released oil must be recovered from the water surface. Use may be restricted where suspended sediment concentrations are high, near wetlands, and near sensitive nearshore resources.

Environmental Effects: The toxicity and effects on dispersability of treated oil vary widely among products. Selection of a product should consider the toxicity of the product.

Waste Generation: Because treated oil must be recovered, waste generation is a function of recovery method, which often includes sorbents.

Nutrient Enrichment (Biostimulation)

Objective: To accelerate the rate of oil hydrocarbon degradation due to natural microbial processes using a form of bioremediation that adds nutrients (generally nitrogen and phosphorus) that stimulate microbial growth.

Description: If nutrients are a limiting factor (as measured using the interstitial pore water) in an area where shoreline oiling has occurred, water-soluble nutrients can be applied by a spray irrigation system. Nutrients should be applied daily if the impacted area gets completely submerged by waves and if maximum biostimulation is desired. Using slow-release granular encapsulated nutrients or olephilic fertilizer (which adheres to the oil residue on the surface) should require less frequent addition, but time-series monitoring of interstitial pore water nutrient levels is needed to ensure target levels are being maintained, especially throughout the depth of the impacted zone.

Applicable Habitat Types: Any shoreline habitat type where access is allowed and nutrients are deficient.

When To Use: On moderate-to heavily-oiled substrates, after other techniques have been used to remove free product on lightly-oiled shorelines, where other techniques are destructive or ineffective; and where nutrients limit natural attenuation.

Biological Constraints: Avoid using ammonia-based fertilizers at highly elevated concentrations because unionized ammonia is toxic to aquatic life. Nitrate is an equally good nitrogen source, minus the toxicity. Sodium tripolyphophate is a better phosphorus source than orthophosphates because it is more soluble in water. If nutrients are applied properly with adequate monitoring, eutrophication should not be a problem. Only nutrient additives proven to be nontoxic and effective in either the laboratory or the field should be used.

Environmental Effects: Detrimental effects to shoreline from foot or vehicle traffic caused by workers applying nutrients (unless nutrients are sprayed from a vessel or aircraft).

Waste Generation: None.

In-situ Burning

Objective: To remove oil from the water surface or habitat by burning it in place.

Description: Oil floating on the water surface is collected into slicks at least 2-3mm thick and ignited. The oil can be contained in fire-resistant booms, or by natural barriers. On land, oil can be burned when it is on a combustible substrate (vegetation, debris, etc.).

Applicable Habitat Types: On most habitats except dry muddy substrates where heat may impact the biological productivity of the habitat. May increase oil penetration into permeable substrates. Use in marshes should be undertaken using special precautions. Not suitable for woody areas.

When To Use: On land, where there is heavy oil in sites neither amenable nor accessible to physical removal and it is important to remove the stranded oil quickly. In wetlands and mud habitats, a water layer will minimize impacts to sediments and roots. In-situ burning will require approval from the regulatory authority overseeing response actions.

Biological Constraints: The possible effect of smoke on wildlife and populated areas should be evaluated.

Environmental Effects: Temperature and air quality effects are likely to be localized and short-lived. Toxicological impact from burn residues have not been evaluated. On-water, burn residues are likely to sink. On land, removal of residues is often necessary for crude.

Waste Generation: Any residues remaining after burning will need to be collected and landfilled, but with an efficient burn will be a small fraction of the original oil volume.

Appendix G:
OSRO Information

CSO No.: 02
Contract No.: WX11177
Project: Emergency Response Services for Hazardous and Non-Hazardous Materials
Completion Date: TBA

CONTRACTOR SERVICE ORDER

THIS CONTRACTOR SERVICE ORDER (the "**Contractor Service Order**") is made and entered into effective as of **August 27, 2013** by and between **Holly Refining & Marketing Company – Woods Cross LLC** (the "**Owner**") and

Enviro Care, Inc.
505 North Main Street
North Salt Lake, Utah 84054

(the "**Contractor**").

RECITALS

A. Owner and Contractor have entered into a Master Services Agreement dated as of **July 26, 2013** (the "**Master Services Agreement**," which provides that any Contractor Service Orders (or, as may be described in the Master Services Agreement, Work Authorization Notices) executed by Owner (as the signing party of the Master Services Agreement or as an Affiliate of the signing party) and Contractor specifically referencing the Master Services Agreement will be governed by the terms and conditions set forth in the Master Services Agreement. Unless otherwise defined in this Contractor Service Order, any term used in this Contractor Service Order that is capitalized but not defined shall have the same meaning as set forth in the Master Services Agreement (or an attachment thereto, as applicable). The Project is located at Owner's facility (the "**Facility**") situated at **Woods Cross, Utah.**

B. Owner and Contractor are desirous of entering into this Contractor Service Order whereby Contractor shall undertake the performance of the Work identified herein on the terms and conditions set forth in the Contract Documents.

AGREEMENT

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the promises and conditions set forth herein and in the other Contract Documents, Owner and Contractor hereby agree as follows:

1. CONTRACT DOCUMENTS

The Contract Documents, as defined and listed in Section 4 of the Master Services Agreement, are as fully a part hereof as if attached to or repeated herein. References to the Work Authorization Notice in the Master Services Agreement shall mean and refer to this Contractor Service Order. Any references to a quote or proposal submitted or prepared by Contractor by number or otherwise in this Contractor Service Order shall not incorporate any general terms and conditions attached to such quote or proposal or referred to therein and the same shall not be part of this Agreement.

2. WORK TO BE PERFORMED OR PROVIDED

The Work of Contractor under this Contractor Service Order shall consist of all necessary and incidental services, labor, equipment, materials and documents including, without limitation, the services of any special subcontractors, necessary to properly and completely furnish and perform, and to furnish and perform, the Goods and/or Services set forth on **Attachment A** (Scope of Work; Exclusions from Work; Compensation) attached hereto and incorporated by this reference, and the requirements set forth in the Contract Documents. Contractor

acknowledges that the Work shall include not only the necessary services, labor, equipment, materials and documents identified on **Attachment A** (Scope of Work; Exclusions from Work; Compensation) attached hereto, and those which are reasonably inferable from the Work or customarily performed or provided by competent service providers as a part of the proper performance of services or furnishing of goods of the type contemplated by this Contractor Service Order or necessary to fulfill the covenants set forth in the Contract Documents.

3. COMPENSATION FOR SERVICES

Owner shall pay Contractor, and Contractor agrees to receive, as full compensation for the strict and satisfactory performance of the Work in conformance with the terms and conditions of the Contract Documents, the amounts set forth on **Attachment A** (Scope of Work; Exclusions from Work; Compensation) attached hereto and incorporated by this reference (the "**Compensation**"), payable as provided in the Contract Documents. Any changes to the rates provided by Contractor, as specified on the **Attachment A** (Scope of Work; Exclusions from Work; Compensation) attached hereto, shall be provided to Owner and to Owner's Representative and must be approved in writing by Owner prior to such changes taking effect.

4. PROJECT SCHEDULE/TERM

Attached hereto as **Attachment B** (Project Schedule) is a description of the Project schedule or term pursuant to or during which the Work shall be performed by Contractor (the "**Project Schedule**"). Contractor shall administer and perform the Work in accordance with the Project Schedule.

5. ENTIRE AGREEMENT; CONFIRMATION OF PRE-QUALIFICATION INFORMATION

The Contract Documents constitute the entire agreement and understanding between the parties hereto and supersede and/or merge all prior agreements, understandings, representations, or conditions between Owner and Contractor regarding the Project, whether written, oral, or implied. Contractor hereby represents and warrants that, by signing this Contractor Service Order, Contractor has complied and shall, and the Work shall, comply with all of the terms and conditions of the Contract Documents. The parties agree that the terms and conditions of the Contract Documents shall prevail for all projects for Owner or any of its affiliates, in lieu of any terms in any of the Contractor's preprinted documents that may be provided to Owner from time to time, and in lieu of the terms on any purchase order issued by Contractor. Contractor further represents and warrants that the written information provided to Owner pursuant to Owner's pre-qualification procedure in connection with the execution of the Master Services Agreement was when submitted true, correct and accurate and has not materially changed since the Effective Date of such Master Services Agreement.

6. OWNER POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

BY EXECUTING THIS CONTRACTOR SERVICE ORDER, CONTRACTOR REPRESENTS AND WARRANTS THAT IT HAS SUCCESSFULLY DOWNLOADED THE MOST RECENT VERSIONS OF OWNER'S HEALTH, SAFETY, ENVIRONMENTAL AND OTHER POLICIES AND PROCEDURES RELATING TO OWNER'S FACILITY(IES) AT WHICH THE WORK IS TO BE PERFORMED AND THE CORPORATE EHS POLICY DOCUMENTS (WHICH PERTAIN TO ALL FACILITIES OWNED OR OPERATED BY OWNER OR ITS AFFILIATES) FROM THE FOLLOWING WEBPAGE:

https://portal.hollyfrontier.com/safety

USERNAME "SafetyDocs" and password "*IMS@f3ty*"

HAS REVIEWED THE SAME AND ANY OTHER OWNER POLICIES AND PROCEDURES OTHERWISE PROVIDED BY OWNER TO CONTRACTOR, HAS ASKED QUESTIONS AND RECEIVED ANSWERS WITH RESPECT TO SUCH POLICIES AS NEEDED, AND HAS FULLY READ AND UNDERSTANDS ALL SUCH POLICIES AND PROCEDURES. CONTRACTOR AGREES TO PROVIDE THE WORK IN COMPLIANCE WITH SUCH POLICIES AND PROCEDURES. CONTRACTOR AGREES TO PRINT AND MAINTAIN COPIES OF ALL SUCH POLICIES AND PROCEDURES IN ITS MAIN OFFICE AND AT ALL PROJECT LOCATIONS AND EDUCATE ITS EMPLOYEES AND ALL SUBCONTRACTORS REGARDING THE REQUIREMENTS SET FORTH THEREIN. CONTRACTOR AGREES TO CHECK THE ABOVE-REFERENCED WEBSITE ON A REGULAR BASIS FOR UPDATES.

7. CONTRACTOR DRUG AND ALCOHOL TESTING COMPLIANCE PROGRAM

Contractor represents that it has, and that it shall at all times during the Project Schedule have, a drug and alcohol testing compliance program in place for its employees and subcontractors which satisfies the requirements set forth in **Attachment C** (Contractor Drug and Alcohol Testing Compliance Program).

8. SUPPLEMENTAL TERMS FOR CONSTRUCTION WORK

If the Work under this Contractor Service Order includes construction services, then the terms on **Attachment D** (Supplemental Terms for Construction Work) shall apply.

9. USE OF OWNER EQUIPMENT.

Contractor's personnel may not operate Owner's tools, vehicles, materials or equipment (whether owned or leased by Owner) ("Owner Equipment") without Owner's prior written authorization. Except as may be specifically set forth on **Attachment A** (Scope of Work; Exclusions from Work; Compensation) attached hereto, Owner has no obligation to lend Owner Equipment to Contractor. If Contractor borrows any Owner Equipment, such arrangement shall be a revocable license, and not a lease, subject to all of the terms and conditions of the Master Services Agreement. Contractor also (a) agrees that Contractor has inspected such Owner Equipment and accepts such Owner Equipment in its "AS IS" condition with all faults, and without representation or warranty by Owner; (b) represents and warrants that the individual(s) assigned to operate such Owner Equipment are properly trained on, experienced at the operation of, and recognize the hazards of, such Owner Equipment; (c) assumes full responsibility for the protection of such Owner Equipment; (d) assumes any and all risk and liability related to such use, including liability for injuries or damages resulting from the use of such Owner Equipment; (e) agrees to return such Owner Equipment to Owner in the same condition as when it was borrowed, or, if repairs are necessary, to cause such repairs to be performed at Contractor's expense before such Owner Equipment is returned to Owner; and (f) agrees that Owner shall not be liable for, and Contractor hereby releases Owner and all Affiliates of Owner from, any Claims related to Contractor's possession, handling or use of such Owner Equipment, including, but not limited to injuries to any of Contractor's (or its Subcontractor's) employees, agents, representatives or invitees.

WHEREFORE, the parties hereto have entered into this Contractor Service Order as of the day and year first above written.

OWNER:	**CONTRACTOR:**
Holly Refining & Marketing Company – Woods Cross LLC	**Enviro Care, Inc.**
By: _____	By: _____
Title: Vice President & Refinery Manager	Title: Chief Operating Officer
Name: Mike Wright Jr.	Name: John K. Hart (Print)
Date: 9/9/13	Date: 03 September 2013

ATTACHMENT A

TO

CONTRACTOR SERVICE ORDER

Scope of Work; Exclusions from Work; Compensation

1. SPECIFIC SCOPE OF WORK

   A. General: As agreed upon in the Master Services Agreement (MSA).

   B. Specific: Contractor shall provide Emergency Response services for Hazardous and Non-Hazardous Materials in strict accordance with the following:

      (1) Project documents entitled ***Quote#10329 HollyFrontier Companies,*** Pages 1-16; set forth as **Attachment A.1,** dated ***July 19, 2013,*** as prepared by Contractor ***(John K. Hart).***

      Definition
      The word "provide" is intended to be inclusive, as applicable, to furnish, fabricate, receive, unload, store, layout, install, erect, prepare substrate, protect, start-up, clean, etc. such that the material or system or other deliverable is complete and operational and is in its permanent location ready to be accepted and used the Owner.

2. EXCLUDED WORK. The Work does not include the following which will be provided or performed, if at all, by others: **Not Applicable.**

3. COMPENSATION

   A. Subject to the terms and conditions of the Contract Documents, the Compensation to be paid to Contractor is as follows: Contractor will be reimbursed in accordance with **Attachment A.1.**

   B. All invoicing shall include applicable Work Order and Purchase Order Numbers provided by Owner.

   C. The rates presented in **Attachment A.1** shall apply to all work performed pursuant to this Contractor Service Order unless superseded by a separate Contractor Service Order. Any and all proposed rate changes shall be submitted to Owner in writing a minimum of thirty (30) days prior to the proposed effective date. Rates shall be subject to the express written approval of the Owner.

   D. Any additional work requested that is not described in original scope will be considered "extra work" and MUST be approved in writing by the Owner prior to commencement of extra work or continuation of work described in Section 1 "Specific Scope of Work" or Contractor will not be paid for additional work. Any work scope that is removed will be treated as a deduct change order and the price will be negotiated at the time of scope change.

Enviro Care
envirocarehazmat.com
24 hour: (801) 299-1900
(800) 820-9058

ATTACHMENT A.1
TO
CONTRACTOR SERVICE ORDER

505 North Main
North Salt Lake, Utah 84054
Facsimile: (801)299-1473
www.ecihazmat.com

Quote #10329
Holly Frontier Companies

SENT ELECTRONIC TRANSMISSION: mark.jensen@hollyfrontier.com

July 19, 2013

Mark Jensen
Holly Frontier Companies
8055 East Tufts Ave, #1430
Denver, CO 80237
Voice: (303) 714-0110
Facsimile: (720) 360-6859

PROJECT: Emergency Response for Hazardous and Non-Hazardous Materials
LOCATION: Denver, CO

Dear Mark Jensen

Enviro Care, Inc. (hereinafter Enviro Care) is pleased to submit the following quotation for your review:

Scope of Work

Enviro Care offers Holly Frontier Companies a trained and experienced team that will respond in the event of an accidental release of hazardous or non-hazardous materials. Enviro Care has an excellent reputation in North America as a leader in the response industry. Our response teams consist of full-time, trained employees with years of experience responding and remediating flammable, corrosive, reactive, oxidizer, PCBs, explosive, unstable/shock sensitive, and petroleum based materials. Our trained teams consist of chemists, geologists, hydrologists, BATF explosive technicians, hygienists and various industrial related professional engineers.

Enviro Care prides itself on the level of experience and training our response directors and technicians receive. Response personnel are trained in state-of-the-art equipment, and receive monthly classroom or field training to respond and remediate any situation. From a petroleum or chemical release to a leaking unknown gas cylinder, Enviro Care has the experience and technology to perform. We are fully insured to perform all types of response work, including general liability; automotive; MCS-90; workman's compensation; professional liability; explosives; and pollution liability insurances.

Enviro Care maintains fully equipped, self-contained response units ready to respond to any situation. All units carry safety equipment for all levels of protection, including OSHA defined Level "A" suits, supplied air demand compressors, Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA), equipment necessary to repackage drums, transfer bulk fluids, contain the spread of spills, plug and dike material, and miscellaneous other equipment commonly used on spill responses.

Enviro Care
envirocarehazmat.com

Each response location maintains trucks and equipment capable of supporting any response situation. Equipment such as vacuum and bulk liquid tankers, end-dumps, roll-off containers, flat beds, vans, and power tractor units. All field personnel are 40 hour HAZWOPER trained, and have the current 49CFR172 subpart H training. Standard field equipment includes, but not limited to emergency light towers, forklifts, backhoes, track hoes, Bobcat units with hydraulic broom, scoop, and loader; 5 yard front end loader, high pressure hot water washer, hydraulic drum crusher, and various pumps, hoses and miscellaneous equipment.

Please see the enclosed pricing schedule for emergency response related work. These prices will be charged for all emergency call-outs unless other agreements, prior to the response, have been arranged between Holly Frontier Companies and Enviro Care.

Enviro Care appreciates the confidence that Holly Frontier Companies has shown in choosing an Emergency Response Team. If the need arises, you can count on us to provide you with a safe, effective, and an environmentally sound approach to remediate your needs. If you should have any questions or comments, please contact me at (801) 299-1900 extension 109; facsimile at (801) 299-1473 or electronic mail at john.hart@envirocarehazmat.com

Respectfully submitted,

John K. Hart
Chief Operating Officer
Enviro Care, Inc.

Enclosures

Enviro Care
envirocarehazmat.com

RESPONSE PRICE SCHEDULE JANUARY 2013
NOTE: PRICING FOR SUPPLIES ONLY MAY CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

Enviro Care will charge the following Emergency Response rates:

Personnel Charges

ID Number	Description	Unit of Measure	Unit Price
L0001	Response Manager - Straight Time	HR	$ 90.00
L0002	Response Manager - Overtime	HR	$ 135.00
L0003	Senior Response Manager	HR	$ 130.00
L0004	Project Manager - Straight Time	HR	$ 90.00
L0005	Project Manager - Overtime	HR	$ 135.00
L0006	Program Manager	HR	$ 80.00
L0007	Project Supervisor - Straight Time	HR	$ 70.00
L0008	Project Supervisor - Overtime	HR	$ 105.00
L0009	Hazmat Foreman - Straight Time	HR	$ 62.00
L0010	Hazmat Foreman - Overtime	HR	$ 93.00
L0011	Hazmat Technician - Straight Time	HR	$ 52.00
L0012	Hazmat Technician - Overtime	HR	$ 78.00
L0013	Hazmat Equipment Operator - Straight Time	HR	$ 54.00
L0014	Hazmat Equipment Operator - Overtime	HR	$ 81.00
L0015	Chemist - Straight Time	HR	$ 80.00
L0016	Chemist - Overtime	HR	$ 120.00
L0017	Health & Safety Officer - Straight Time	HR	$ 80.00
L0018	Health & Safety Officer - Overtime	HR	$ 120.00
L0019	Explosives Specialist - Straight Time	HR	$ 250.00
L0020	Explosives Specialist - Overtime	HR	$ 250.00
L0021	Hydrologist - Straight Time	HR	$ 120.00
L0022	Hydrologist - Overtime	HR	$ 120.00
L0023	Geologist - Straight Time	HR	$ 120.00
L0024	Geologist - Overtime	HR	$ 120.00
L0025	Industrial Hygienist - Certified - Straight Time	HR	$ 280.00
L0026	Industrial Hygienist - Certified - Overtime	HR	$ 280.00
L0027	Waste Disposal Coordinator	HR	$ 65.00
L0028	Mechanic/Welder - Certified	HR	$ 60.00
L0029	Administration - Document & Preparation	HR	$ 38.00
L0032	Cathodic Protection Technician	HR	$ 85.00
L0033	Cathodic Protection Tester	HR	$ 65.00
L0034	Encroachment Permit and Processing Fee	Each	$ 700.00

Straight Time: 0800 Hours to 1700 Hours - Monday through Friday excluding holidays

Over Time: 1701 Hours to 0759 Hours - Monday through Friday – 0800 to 1700 hours Saturday

Double Time: Federal and State Recognized Holidays – After eight hours on Saturday and all day on Sunday.

Miscellaneous Personnel Charges

ID Number	Description	Unit of Measure	Unit Price
L0031	Fluid Replacement – Personnel - Per Day	Per Person	$ 10.00
L0030	Per Diem - Overnight - Hotel & Meals	Per Person	$ 140.00

Personnel Protective Equipment

ID Number	Description	Unit of Measure	Unit Price
Personnel Protection Equipment Kits			
PP001	OSHA Defined Level A PPE - Moon Suit & SCBA	Use	$1,440.00
PP002	OSHA Defined Level B PPE - Suit & SCBA	Use	$ 740.00
PP003	OSHA Defined Level C PPE with Full-Face Respirator	Person	$ 260.00
PP004	OSHA Defined Level D PPE	Person	$ 45.00

ID Number	Description	Unit of Measure	Unit Price
Coveralls & Suits			
PP005	Coverall - Tyvek - Disposable - XL - TI4 226853-XL	Each	$ 11.00
PP006	Coverall - Tyvek - Disposable - 2X - TI4 226853-2XL	Each	$ 11.00
PP007	Coverall - Tyvek - Disposable - 3X - TI4 226853-3XL	Each	$ 11.00
PP008	Coverall - Tyvek - Disposable - 4X - TI4 226853-4XL	Each	$ 11.00
PP009	Coverall - Tyvek - Disposable - 5X - TI4 226853-5XL	Each	$ 11.00
PP010	Coverall - Chemmax 4 BR (Yellow) Disposable - XL	Each	$ 85.00
PP011	Coverall - Chemmax 4 BR (Yellow) Disposable - 2XL	Each	$ 85.00
PP012	Coverall - Chemmax 4 BR (Yellow) Disposable - 3XL	Each	$ 85.00
PP013	Coverall - Chemmax 4 BR (Yellow) Disposable - 4XL	Each	$ 85.00
PP015	Coverall - Chemmax 2 Sarenex (White) Disposable-XL	Each	$ 55.00
PP016	Coverall - Chemmax 2 Sarenex (White) Disposable-2X	Each	$ 55.00
PP017	Coverall - Chemmax 2 Sarenex (White) Disposable-3X	Each	$ 55.00
PP018	Coverall - Chemmax 2 Sarenex (White) Disposable-4X	Each	$ 55.00
PP019	Coverall - Chemmax 2 Sarenex (White) Disposable-5X	Each	$ 55.00
PP095	Nomex - Coveralls	Day	$ 50.00
PP062	Turnouts - with Helmet	Day	$ 75.00
PP065	Acid Bib Overalls 2X - Green - RCR 388BFX2	Each	$ 23.00
PP066	Acid Bib Overalls 3X - Green - RCR 388BFX3	Each	$ 23.00
PP070	Acid Jacket 2X - Green - RCR 388JX2	Each	$ 30.00
PP071	Acid Jacket 3X - Green - RCR 388JX3	Each	$ 31.00

PP072	Acid Coverall - 3XL	Each	$ 30.00
PP073	Bib Overalls - Yellow - 2XL	Each	$ 25.00
PP076	Rain Coat - Yellow - XL	Each	$ 26.00
PP080	Rain Coat Suit - Yellow - 2XL	Each	$ 30.00
PP081	Rain Coat Suit - Yellow - 3XL	Each	$ 30.00
PP082	Rain Coat Suit - Yellow - 4XL	Each	$ 30.00
PP040	Hard Hats - White - MSA 475369	Each	$ 25.00
PP041	Hard Hats - Green - MSA 10061515	Each	$ 25.00
PP042	Hard Hats - Orange - MSA	Each	$ 25.00
PP045	Safety Vest	Each	$ 36.00

ID Number	Description	Unit of Measure	Unit Price
Protective Hand Wear			
PP047	Gloves – Silver Shield Liner – NOS SSG/10	Each	$ 5.50
PP048	Gloves - Leather LG - PIP 68-163/L	Each	$ 6.00
PP049	Gloves - Leather XL - PIP 68-163/XL	Each	$ 6.50
PP050	Gloves - Nitrile LG - ANE 92-675-LG	Pair	$ 14.00
PP051	Gloves - Nitrile XL - ANE 92-675-XL	Box	$ 14.00
PP052	Gloves - PVC - NOS 850FWG/10XL	Pair	$ 10.50
PP053	Gloves - PVC - Hylite	Pair	$ 8.00
PP054	Gloves - Impact Resistant - LG	Pair	$ 45.00
PP055	Gloves - Impact Resistant - XL	Pair	$ 45.00
PP056	Gloves - Red Mechanical - NOS NF11/9L	Pair	$ 4.00
PP057	Gloves - Red Mechanical - NOS NF11/10XL	Pair	$ 4.00

ID Number	Description	Unit of Measure	Unit Price
Protective Footwear			
PP063	Boots – Chemical (Honeywell)	Pair	$ 220.00
PP064	Boots - Yellow - RAD 64055872	Pair	$ 7.50

ID Number	Description	Unit of Measure	Unit Price
Eye Protection			
PP058	Goggles	Each	$ 15.00
PP059	Glasses - Clear Safety - RAD 64051220	Each	$ 2.50
PP060	Glasses - Indoor/Outdoor Safety - RAD 64051222	Each	$ 3.00
PP061	Glasses - Sunglasses Safety - RAD 64051224	Each	$ 2.50

ID Number	Description	Unit of Measure	Unit Price
Respirator Protection			
PP035	Half Face Respirator (Spares) - Small	Each	$ 30.00
PP036	Half Face Respirator (Spares) - Med	Each	$ 30.00
PP037	Half Face Respirator (Spares) - LG	Each	$ 30.00
PP038	Full Face Respirator (Spares) - Small	Each	$ 240.00
PP039	Full Face Respirator (Spares) – Med/Lg	Each	$ 240.00
PP063	Respirator - SCBA	Day	$ 115.00
PP020	Filter - P-100 - NOS 7580P100	Each	$ 5.50
PP021	Filter - Mercury - NOS 75852P100	Each	$ 55.60
PP022	Filter - Multi-Purpose - NOS 75SCP100	Each	$ 28.50

ID Number	Description	Unit of Measure	Unit Price
Drums			
DM001	Drum 1A1 (Closed-Top) – Metal 55 GA - Recondition	Drum	$ 52.00
DM002	Drum 1A2 (Open-Top) - Metal 55 GA - Recondition	Drum	$ 53.00
DM003	Drum 1A1 (Closed-Top) – Metal 55 GA - New	Drum	$ 86.00
DM004	Drum 1A2 (Open-Top) - Metal 55 GA - New	Drum	$ 92.00
DM006	Drum (Close-Top) - Metal 30 GA - New	Drum	$ 65.00
DM007	Drum (Open-Top) - Metal 30 GA - New	Drum	$ 85.00
DM008	Drum (Open-Top) - Metal 30 GA – Reconditioned	Drum	$ 55.00
DM010	Drum 1H1 (Closed-Top) - Polyethylene 55-GA	Drum	$ 68.00
DM011	Drum 1H2 (Open-Top) - Polyethylene 55-GA	Drum	$ 92.00
DM012	Drum 1H2 (Open-Top) - Polyethylene 5-GA	Drum	$ 14.00
DM013	Drum 1H1 (Closed-Top) – Polyethylene 5-GA	Drum	$ 18.00
DM015	Drum - Salvage - Metal - 85 GA	Drum	$ 214.00
DM016	Drum - Salvage - Polyethylene - 95 GA	Drum	$ 255.00
DM020	Drum (Close-Top) - Polyethylene 30 GA – New	Drum	$ 67.00
DM021	Drum (Open-Top) - Polyethylene 30 GA - New	Drum	$ 94.00
DM022	Drum 1 H2 (Open-Top) - Polyethylene 14 GA – New	Drum	$ 59.00
DM030	Drum (Open - Top) - Fiber with Metal Cover 20 GA	Drum	$ 38.00
DM031	Drum (Open - Top) - Fiber with Metal Cover 30 GA	Drum	$ 43.00
DM032	Drum (Open - Top) - Fiber with Metal Cover 50 GA	Drum	$ 50.00
DM034	Box – Fiber – 4 Foot	Each	$ 6.00
DM035	Box – Fiber – 8 Foot	Each	$ 8.00
DM036	Box – Gaylord – One Cubic Yard	Each	$ 112.00
DM037	Pallet	Each	$ 45.00
DM040	Tote - Polyethylene - Cage - 275-GA	Tote	$ 247.00
DM041	Tote - Stainless - IBC - 330-GA	Tote	$ 345.00
DM045	Glove Bag (up to 10" pipe)	Each	$ 44.00

DM046	Glove Bag (10" to 14" pipe)	Each	$ 53.00
DM047	Glove Bag (18" to 30" pipe)	Each	$ 144.00

ID Number	Description	Unit of Measure	Unit Price
Excavation Equipment			
EX001	Excavation - Excavator - Mini (CAT 305)	HR	$ 45.00
EX002	Excavation - Excavator - Medium (CAT 312-315)	HR	$ 75.00
EX003	Excavation - Excavator - Large (CAT 320)	HR	$ 95.00
EX010	Excavation - Backhoe (Rubber Tire 4WD)	HR	$ 50.00
EX011	Excavation - Skid steer (Bobcat/CAT 246)	HR	$ 50.00
EX012	Excavation - Skid steer Attachments	Day	$ 200.00
EX020	Excavation - Dozer (CAT 6)	HR	$ 120.00
EX021	Excavation - Loader (Case 621-B)	HR	$ 110.00
EX030	Compactor - Jumping Jack	Day	$ 150.00
EX031	Compactor - Vibration Plate (Webber)	Day	$ 150.00
EX032	Compactor - Barrel Roller (CAT CP433E 66")	HR	$ 80.00
EX035	Excavation - Water Buffalo - 500 GA Trailer Mounted	Day	$ 150.00
EX050	Excavation - Laser - Grade - Model LL300	Day	$ 75.00

ID Number	Description	Unit of Measure	Unit Price
Heavy Equipment			
EX040	Forklift - Gradall - Extendable Boom	Day	$ 375.00
EX045	Vertical Person Lift (Scissor / Boom) - Propane	Day	$ 300.00
EX046	Vertical Person Lift (Scissor / Boom) - Electric	Day	$ 187.50
EX041	Forklift - 5000 LB - Propane	Day	$ 240.00

ID Number	Description	Unit of Measure	Unit Price
High Pressure Washers			
FS001	Washer - High-Pressure - 5000 PSI	HR	$ 35.00
FS002	Washer - High-Pressure - 5000 PSI - Steam (Trailer)	HR	$ 40.00
FS003	Washer - High Pressure - Gas (No Heat)	HR	$ 20.00
FS004	Washer -Light Duty Electric - 1600 PSI	HR	$ 15.00
FS005	Washer - High-Pressure - Electric - 2500 PSI	HR	$ 30.00
FS006	Portable Steam Boiler Unit - 150 PSI - 8 - 12 Hour Shift	Day	$ 600.00
FS007	Portable Steam Boiler Unit - 150 PSI - 24 Hour Shift	24-HR	$ 1200.00

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ID Number	Description	Unit of Measure	Unit Price
Generators & Air Compressors			
FS010	Compressor - 185 CFM - Trailer Mounted	Day	$ 280.00
FS012	Compressor - 200 PSI - Portable	Day	$ 50.00
FS020	Generator - 2000 Watt - Portable	Day	$ 25.00
FS021	Generator - 5000 Watt- Portable	Day	$ 35.00
FS022	Generator - 9000 Watt Portable	Day	$ 150.00
FS025	Generator - WhisperWatt - 25K (10 Hour)	Day	$ 264.00
FS026	Generator - WhisperWatt - 25K (24 Hour)	Day	$ 567.00
FS027	Generator - WhisperWatt - 45K (10 Hour)	Day	$ 371.00
FS028	Generator - WhisperWatt - 45K (24 Hour)	Day	$ 767.00
FS030	Generator - Spider Box - Portable	Day	$ 40.00
FS031	Generator - Cable - 100 FT Power cord	Day	$ 45.00
FS032	Generator - Boom Tower - Light Plant	Day	$ 185.00
FS040	Lighting - Explosion Proof 100-Watt Flood Class I-II	Day	$ 50.00
FS041	Lighting - Explosion Proof Drop Light - Class I-II	Day	$ 40.00
FS050	Blower - 8 Inch Confined Space - Electric	Day	$ 75.00

ID Number	Description	Unit of Measure	Unit Price
Pumps			
PD001	Pump - Diaphragm - 1 Inch - Poly	HR	$ 50.00
PD002	Pump - Diaphragm - 1 Inch - Aluminum	Day	$ 50.00
PD003	Pump - Diaphragm - 1 Inch - Chemical Transfer	HR	$ 150.00
PD004	Pump - Diaphragm - 2 Inch - Poly - Acid Pump - Teflon	Day	$ 800.00
PD005	Pump - Double Diaphragm - 2 Inch	Day	$ 150.00
PD006	Pump - Double Diaphragm - 3 Inch	Day	$ 250.00
PD010	Pump - Floating - 3 Inch - Water Response	Day	$ 270.00
PD015	Pump - Transfer (Brass) - 3 Inch - 300 GPM	Day	$ 290.00
PD016	Pump - Trash - 3 Inch - 300 GPM	Day	$ 290.00
PD020	Pump - Siphon - Emergency Transfer - Disposable	Each	$ 50.00
PD021	Pump - PCB	Day	$ 175.00

ID Number	Description	Unit of Measure	Unit Price
Vacuums			
VH001	Vacuum - Drum - 55 Gallon - Wet/Dry	HR	$ 50.00
VH005	Vacuum - HEPA - Universal - Heavy Metals	Day	$ 175.00
VH006	Vacuum - HEPA - Universal - Wet/Dry - Heavy Metals	Day	$ 175.00
VH010	Vacuum - HEPA - Mercury Recovery	Day	$ 325.00

VH015	Vacuum - Wet / Dry Vacuum	Day	$ 50.00
VH050	Vacuum - HEPA Mercury Replacement Filter	Each	$1,231.00
VH051	Vacuum - HEPA Universal Replacement Filter Dry	Each	$ 330.00
VH052	Vacuum - HEPA Universal Replacement Filter Wet/ Dry	Each	$ 410.00

ID Number	Description	Unit of Measure	Unit Price
Rescue Equipment			
RE001	Rescue Equipment - Tripod System - Vertical	Day	$ 130.00
RE002	Rescue Equipment - Tripod System - Horizontal	Day	$ 150.00
RE005	Rescue Equipment - Confined Space Safety Package	Person	$ 125.00
RE010	Fire Extinguishers Dry Chem A-B-C	Each	$ 75.00
RE011	Fire Blanket	Each	$ 218.00

ID Number	Description	Unit of Measure	Unit Price
Small Remediation Equipment			
SM001	Small Remed Equipment - Broom - Steel Wire	Day	$ 15.00
SM002	Small Remed Equipment - Broom – Non-Sparking	Day	$ 20.00
SM006	Small Remed Equipment - Shovels	Day	$ 15.00
SM007	Small Remed Equipment - Shovels - Non-Sparking	Day	$ 20.00
SM010	Small Remed Equipment - Heavy Duty Squeegee	Day	$ 15.00
SM015	Small Remed Equipment - 6 Foot A-Frame Ladder	Day	$ 10.00
SM016	Small Remed Equipment - 8 Foot A-Frame Ladder	Day	$ 15.00
SM020	Small Remed Equipment - 14 Foot A-Frame Ladder	Day	$ 20.00
SM021	Small Remed Equipment - 12 Foot Extension Ladder	Day	$ 25.00
SM022	Small Remed Equipment - 20 Foot Extension Ladder	Day	$ 30.00
SM025	Small Remed Equipment - Gas Powered Chop Saw	Day	$ 50.00
SM026	Small Remed Equipment - Electric Sawz-All	Day	$ 25.00
SM029	Drain Cover - Yellow	Day	$ 50.00
SM035	Sand Bag 50LB	Each	$ 10.00
SM036	Orange Construction Fence	Foot	$ 0.80
SM037	Metal Fence Post (T Post)	Each	$ 12.00
SM027	Small Remed Equipment - Small Misc. Power Tools	Day	$ 15.00
SM028	Small Remed Equipment - Hudson Sprayer Poly/Metal	Day	$ 30.00
SM030	Small Remed Equipment - Air Drill/Core Set (Cold Tap)	HR	$ 50.00
SM031	Small Remed Equipment - Ark Welder	Day	$ 175.00
SM032	Small Remed Equipment - Plasma Welder	Day	$ 225.00

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ID Number	Description	Unit of Measure	Unit Price
Water Deployment Equipment			
OS001	Oil Skimmer - Floatable - 35 to 75 BL/HR Deep Groove	Day	$ 500.00
OS003	Safety Package - Personal - Life Vest - Tether - Beacon	Person	$ 30.00
OS004	Chest Wader - Personal - Size 8	Day	$ 21.00
OS005	Chest Wader - Personal - Size 9	Day	$ 21.00
OS006	Chest Wader - Personal - Size 10	Day	$ 21.00
OS007	Chest Wader - Personal - Size 11	Day	$ 21.00
OS008	Chest Wader - Personal - Size 12	Day	$ 21.00
OS009	Chest Wader - Personal - Size 13	Day	$ 21.00
OS010	E-Flares - Strobe Beacon - Amber/White - Boom Deploy	Day	$ 25.00
OS011	E-Flares - Strobe Beacon - Amber/White - HWY – 6 each	Day	$ 40.00
OS020	Boom - Hard - 18" Skirt	Foot/Day	$ 1.25
OS025	Boom - Hard - Anchors OR Tow Bridles (Each)	Day	$ 12.00
OS026	Boom Deployment - T-Post with Installer - Rope	Each	$ 15.00
OS030	17 Foot Flat Bottom Boat	Day	$ 175.00
OS031	20-HP Outboard Motor - Boat	Day	$ 95.00

ID Number	Description	Unit of Measure	Unit Price
Communication Devices			
FS055	Cellular Phone	Day	$ 50.00
FS056	Satellite Phone	Day	$ 75.00
FS057	Two-Way Radio - Secured Channel - Two to Six	Day	$ 50.00
FS058	Portable Weather Station - Digital	Day	$ 15.00
FS059	Lap-top - Industrial - with Internet Link and Printer	Day	$ 75.00

ID Number	Description	Unit of Measure	Unit Price
Testing Equipment			
TE001	Atmospheric - Mini Rae 2000 - PID	Day	$ 185.00
TE002	Atmospheric - Personal - Multi Rae Plus - 4 - Gas	Day	$ 125.00
TE003	Atmospheric – Personal - Multi Rae 3000 - Benzene Meter	Day	$ 185.00
TE006	Atmospheric - Personal - MSA Altair 4X - 4 - Gas	Day	$ 125.00
TE007	Atmospheric - Personal - MSA - H2S	Day	$ 75.00
TE008	Atmospheric - Personal - MSA - HCN	Day	$ 85.00
TE010	Atmospheric - Jerome 431-X - Mercury Vapor Meter	Day	$ 325.00
TE015	Atmospheric - Drager - Accuro	Day	$ 180.00
TE016	Atmospheric - Drager - Gamma - Radiation	Day	$ 125.00
TE017	Digital – pH Meter	Day	$ 30.00

TE020	Liquid - Solid - Sensidyne - HAZCAT™ Unit	Day	$ 400.00
TE024	pH Test Strips	Box	$ 25.00
TE025	Hazmat Smart-Strip - Chemical Detector	Each	$ 75.00

ID Number	Description	Unit of Measure	Unit Price
Liner			
LL001	Liner – 55 Gal Drum – Polyethylene – 6 ml	Each	$ 4.50
LL002	Liner - Roll Off - Polyethylene - 5 ml	Each	$ 52.00
LL003	Liner - Roll Off - Polyethylene - 10 ml	Each	$ 95.00
LL004	Liner - Ground Barrier - 40 ml	Each	$1,200.00
LL005	Liner - Plastic Sheeting (Visqueen) - 4 ml	Each	$ 75.00
LL006	Liner - Plastic Sheeting (Visqueen) - 6 ml	Each	$ 110.00
LL007	Liner – End Dump - Polyethylene - 5 ml	Each	$ 59.00
LL008	Liner – 20 Gal Drum – Polyethylene – 4 ml	Each	$ 2.25

ID Number	Description	Unit of Measure	Unit Price
Cathodic Equipment			
CP001	Cathodic Current Interrupter – 40 Amp	Day	$ 125.00
CP002	Cathodic – Soil Sensitivity Meter	Day	$ 65.00

ID Number	Description	Unit of Measure	Unit Price
Hoses			
HS001	Hose – Chemical – 1-Inch	FT	$ 1.00
HS002	Hose – Chemical – 2-Inch	FT	$ 1.25
HS003	Hose – Chemical – 3-Inch	FT	$ 2.10
HS004	Hose – Vacuum – 2-Inch	FT	$ 1.25
HS005	Hose – Vacuum – 3-Inch	FT	$ 1.50
HS006	Hose – Vacuum – 4-Inch	FT	$ 1.75
HS007	Hose – Polyethylene – Flex – 2-Inch	FT	$ 2.50

ID Number	Description	Unit of Measure	Unit Price
Absorbent Materials			
AB001	Absorbent - Diatomaceous Earth - Granular	Bag	$ 12.00
AB002	Absorbent - Vermiculite - 3.5 CF	bag	$ 50.00
AB005	Absorbent - Petroleum - Boom 8' x 10'	Each	$ 60.00
AB006	Absorbent - Petroleum - Pad - Bundle - 100ct	Bundle	$ 110.00
AB007	Absorbent - Acid/Caustic Pad	Bundle	$ 70.00
AB008	Absorbent - Acid/Caustic Pigs	Each	$ 10.00
AB010	Absorbent - Oil Only Pad - Roll	Each	$ 165.00

AB012	Hay Bale - Straw Berm	Each	$ 11.50
AB015	Absorbent - Cotton - Box	Box	$ 42.00
AB016	Absorbent - Paper Wipes - Scott	Box	$ 25.00
AB019	Absorbent - Acid / Base Neutralizing Agents	GA	$ 920.00
AB020	Absorbent - HgX® Mercury Stabilization Powder – per lb	GA	$ 12.00
AB021	Absorbent - HgX® Mercury Stabilization Powder – 20 lb	GA	$ 220.00
AB022	Spill-X-A - Acid Neutralizer 28-GA	GA	$ 65.00
AB023	Citric Acid - Granular (Caustic Spills)	Bag	$ 130.00
AB025	Mercury Spill Kit	Each	$ 630.00
AB030	Fisher Brand Citrisolv	5 gal	$ 235.00
AB031	Bleach - Sodium Hypochlorite	1 gal	$ 15.00
AB032	Simple Green	1 gal	$ 18.00
AB033	Hydrogen Peroxide	5 gal	$ 10.00

ID Number	Description	Unit of Measure	Unit Price
Miscellaneous Items			
PP024	Decon - Hazmat - 4' x 4' x 1' Portable Unit	Day	$ 40.00
PP025	Decon Tent 15'x20' (6) Station Shower A/C Heat	Day	$ 550.00
PP026	Face Shield - FIB 4178CLBP	Each	$ 8.50
PP027	Face Shield Bracket - HUT 3000038	Each	$ 13.00
PP031	Earplugs - Plugstation - MOL 6644	Each	$ 47.00
PP032	Earplugs - Sparkplugs - MOL 6654	Each	$ 75.00
PP084	Grinding Wheel - FLE A1236H	Each	$ 5.00
PP085	Cut Off Wheel - FHE F1207	Each	$ 5.00
PP087	Eyewash - Refills	Each	$ 4.50
PP088	Mercon™ Mercon Spray™ 8 oz	Each	$ 88.00
PP089	Mercon™ Merconwipes™ - Personnel Decon Wipes	Box	$ 90.00
PP090	Towelette - Alcohol - ALE 1001	Each	$ 13.00
PP091	Towelette - Lens Cleaning - RAD 64051441	Each	$ 9.00
MS001	Sealant - Devcon	Each	$ 120.00
MS002	Sealant - Plug N Dike	Each	$ 48.00
MS005	Barrier Tape - Caution - Chem or D.N.E. - H29 BT006	Each	$ 25.00
MS006	Barrier Tape - Danger - H29 BT53	Each	$ 18.00
MS007	Duct Tape - N01 398002000	Each	$ 9.00
MS010	Rope - Nylon - 250 Feet Reel	Spool	$ 295.00
MS011	Rope - Nylon - Per Foot	FT	$ 1.25
MS012	Rope - Poly - 250 Feet Reel	Spool	$ 295.00
MS013	Rope - Poly - Per Foot	FT	$ 1.25
MS021	Propane Charge	Day	$ 4.00
MS050	Tanker Access System	Job	$ 200.00
MS051	Tanker Washout Fee	Job	$ 550.00
MS052	Wash Bay - Vehicle/Equipment Decontamination	Day	$ 150.00

ID Number	Description	Unit of Measure	Unit Price
Transportation Equipment			
TR001	Response - Standard Emergency Response Van	HR	$ 80.00
TR002	Response - Heavy Emergency Response Van	HR	$ 125.00
TR003	Response - Mobile Vehicle 1st Response Command Truck	HR	$ 45.00
TR004	Response Vehicle - Personnel & Equipment Transport	HR	$ 35.00
TR010	Response - 52 FT - Incident Command Center	Day	$2,750.00
TR011	Response - 48 FT - Incident Command Support Trailer	Day	$ 500.00
TR020	Roll Off - Straight Truck	HR	$ 50.00
TR021	Roll Off - Double Roll Off Trailer	Day	$ 65.00
TR025	Roll Off - 20 Cubic Yard Box	Day	$ 14.00
TR026	Roll Off - 25 Cubic Yard Vacuum Box	Day	$ 60.00
TR027	Roll Off - 25 Cubic Yard Box	Day	$ 14.00
TR030	Dump - End-Dump Trailer - 22-Ton Capacity	HR	$ 57.00
TR031	Dump - Dump Truck Unit - 14-Ton	HR	$ 56.00
TR035	Tanker - MC306/307 - 6500 GA Capacity (Water)	HR	$ 50.00
TR045	Trailer - Boom Deployment - 18 FT	HR	$ 30.00
TR050	Trailer - Response - 22 FT	HR	$ 40.00
TR051	Trailer - Response - 30 FT	HR	$ 50.00
TR057	Trailer - Cargo - Tools & Supplies - 12FT	HR	$ 20.00
TR058	Trailer - Van 48 FT with Lift Gate	HR	$ 50.00
TR059	Trailer - Van 52 FT Container	HR	$ 35.00
TR060	Trailer - Van - Box 22 FT with Lift Gate	HR	$ 45.00
TR065	Trailer - Lowboy - Heavy Transport	HR	$ 90.00
TR066	Trailer – Transport – Small Equipment	Day	$ 300.00
TR036	Vacuum Truck - 5500 to 6500 GA / 120 BL	HR	$ 65.00
TR037	Vacuum Truck - 2600 GA / 70 BL	HR	$ 70.00
TR038	Vacuum Truck - Super Sucker / Air Mover	HR	$ 175.00
TR040	Frac Tank - Daily Rental	Day	$ 75.00
TR070	Quad - All Terrain Vehicles	HR	$ 20.00
TR075	Portable Grounding Reel	Day	$ 15.00
TR080	Mobilization of Heavy Equipment	HR	$ 150.00
TR081	Demobilization of Heavy Equipment	HR	$ 150.00
TR084	Transportation – Demurrage	HR	$ 95.00
TR085	Transportation – LTL Pickup Local	Drum	$ 50.00

ID Number	Description	Unit of Measure	Unit Price
Storage Vessels			
ST001	Tank – 1000 GA Trailer – Horizontal Trailer	Day	$ 27.50
ST002	Tank – 2400 GA Poly Storage Pad Mount	Day	$ 40.00

ST003	Tank – 4900 GA Poly Storage Pad Mount	Day	$ 47.00
ST004	Tank – 6900 GA Poly Storage Pad Mount	Day	$ 55.50
ST005	Tank – 21,000 GA Metal Trailer Storage Tank	Day	$ 37.60
ST006	Tank – Vacuum Filter Box 25 Y	Day	$ 88.00
ST007	Tank – Vacuum Dewater Box 25 Y	Day	$ 108.00
ST008	Tank – Spillguard™ 12 FT x 50 FT x 1 FT	Day	$ 57.00
ST009	Tank – Spillguard™ 12 FT x 16 FT x 1 FT	Day	$ 32.00
ST010	Tank – Spillguard™ 12 FT x 10 FT x 1 FT	Day	$ 32.00
ST011	Tank – Mobilization & Demobilization of Equipment:	HR	$ 140.00

ID Number	Description	Unit of Measure	Unit Price
Certified Analysis			
SA001	Analysis – pH EPA 150.1	Each	$ 20.00
SA002	Analysis – ET Tech Profile	Each	$ 600.00
SA003	Analysis – BTEXN/TPH for Oil Releases	Each	$ 130.00
SA004	Analysis – TCLP RCRA 8-Metals	Each	$ 225.00
SA005	Analysis – Total Volatiles	Each	$ 380.00
SA006	Analysis – TCLP F & D Listed	Each	$ 400.00
SA007	Analysis – TCLP Semi-volatiles D & F	Each	$ 525.00
SA008	Analysis – Total Volatiles D & F	Hour	$ 40.73
SA009	Analysis – Hazardous Waste Characteristics SW846	Each	$ 1,600.00

Additional Charges

A minimum of four (4) hours will be charged for all items quoted on an hourly rate.

Due to continuing fuel cost the surcharge for all work performed under emergency response conditions has been raised to 12% fee based on the total cost for response.

All subcontracted services such as road safety services (barricades), backfill, waste disposal and items not listed above, will be charged at cost plus 25 percent (25%) on the invoiced amount.

Spill Information Request

In the event of a spill or release of hazardous materials, Enviro Care will ask the person reporting the spill the following information:

* Name of person reporting spill.
* Has spill been reported to local authorities?
* Do local authorities know that Enviro Care is responding?
* Location of spill, including facilities, highways, communities, etc.

* Time of Spill.
* Type of material(s) spilled, and is it liquid or solid?
* Amount of volumes released.
* Has released material(s) entered drains, waterways, soil, etc.?
* Is there a threat of fire or explosion?

Enviro Care will use this information to immediately respond to the location and remediate the release in an environmentally safe manner.

Enviro Care can provide the following additional services at your request. These services are as follows:

REPORTING

Initial Telephonic Reporting:

1. National Response Center 1-800-424-8802 (as applicable) for releases in excess of the RQ:
   a. Incident Description and assignment of a NRC Case Number

Time and materials charged at $ 75.00 per hour averaging one hour of time

2. State Department of Environmental Quality (as applicable) for releases exceeding the RQ, TPH or other release reporting thresholds:
   a. Incident Description and assignment of incident number (if required)
   b. Response activities
   c. Health Effects
   d. Quantity, identification, duration of release
   e. Effected media
   f. Report

Time and materials charged at $ 75.00 per hour averaging two hours of time

3. State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) (Under the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act) - Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) notification (Under the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act).
   a. Same basic information as State DEQ's

Time and materials charged at $ 75.00 per hour averaging four hours of time

4. Follow up Written Reports
   a. Regional EPA as required
   b. DOT 5800 report within 30 days

c. SERC as required (usually within five days and every five days until incident is resolved then final)
d. LEPC as required (usually just a final report)
e. Local Public Safety, Health and Environmental agencies as requested (usually just a final)
f. CWA reports at the request of Region EPA water Quality or OSWER Division (for releases that reach water ways)
g. Information to include in reports:

- Description of the cause of the accident (e.g.; improper blocking and bracing, loose bungs, driver error (sleep, loss of control etc)

Time and materials charged at $ 75.00 per hour averaging four hours (4) of time per report.

All time charges will be at the actual time spent with a minimum charge of one hour combined.

Additional Information

Enviro Care does not anticipate any changes in the above listed pricing. If Holly Frontier Companies is under contract with Enviro Care and an item price increase is required, Holly Frontier Companies will be notified in writing 30 days in advance of any such changes.

Response personnel have been trained, with yearly eight-hour refresher courses, per OSHA requirements under 29CFR, Part 1910.120 "Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response"

Response Technicians are fully trained in chemical composition and waste stream compatibility procedures.

Response personnel have been trained and certified (where required) for the equipment, which they may operate.

Enviro Care is a drug free workplace, and does random drug testing of their employees.

ATTACHMENT B

TO

CONTRACTOR SERVICE ORDER

The term of this Contractor Service Order (the "**Project Schedule**") shall commence as of **August 27, 2013** and shall expire thirty (30) days after the giving of written notice of termination by Owner or Contractor to the other party, provided Contractor may not terminate a Contractor Service Order by giving such notice once a project commences.

ATTACHMENT C

TO

CONTRACTOR SERVICE ORDER

Contractor Drug and Alcohol Testing Compliance Program

- Contractor must have in place, and upon request provide to Owner for review, a drug and alcohol testing program applicable to employees and subcontractors assigned to provide services under the Agreement.
- Contractor programs must comply with the Drug Free Workplace Act and all other applicable federal, state and local laws.
- Where applicable, Contractor must comply with all requirements of the DOT drug and alcohol testing program for DOT-covered transportation employees, including but not limited to the requirements set forth in 49 CFR parts 40, 199 and 382, as applicable.
- All drug testing of Contractor personnel will be conducted by the Contractor at the Contractor's expense.
- Contractor testing protocols should include, unless prohibited by applicable law, pre-employment, random, post-accident and reasonable-cause drug testing and reasonable-cause alcohol testing.
- Drug and alcohol testing must be performed by a laboratory certified by the Substance Abuse Mental Health Service Administration (SAMHSA).
- Drug testing should consist at a minimum of a five-panel drug screen. If the preliminary screening result is positive, a confirmatory test using gas chromatography/mass spectroscopy must be performed. All positive test results must be reviewed by a Medical Review Officer (MRO).
- No applicant or employee who refuses to be tested, submits an adulterated sample or has a verified positive drug or alcohol test result under the program may be permitted to work under the Agreement or on Owner's property.
- Contractor employees must be required to immediately notify the Contractor in the event of a conviction for any drug-related crime and must be removed from any assignment under the Agreement if such a conviction is reported.
- Contractor must take all steps necessary to safeguard their employees' privacy and confidential information in connection with the program.
- Upon request by Owner, Contractor must provide an appropriate certification of compliance with the program.
- Owner, and/or a service provider designated by Owner, shall be entitled to inspect and audit Contractor's drug test records and procedures pertaining to employees assigned to work under the Agreement.
- The provisions of the program should not be construed to require a Contractor to violate any legal rights of any employee or the terms of any collective bargaining agreement.
- Owner assumes no liability for Contractor-initiated drug or alcohol testing and will not be responsible for any expenses, project disruption, or financial risk incurred in connection with such testing.
- Owner assumes no liability for a Contractor's negligence in establishing or implementing, or failing to establish or implement a drug or alcohol testing policy or for any damage or injury caused by any Contractor employee acting under the influence of drugs or alcohol while on Owner's premises or while performing work covered by the Agreement.
- Contractor agrees any claim for alleged damage or injury resulting from any Contractor employee acting under the influence of drugs or alcohol while on Owner's premises or while performing work covered by the Agreement shall be subject to Contractor's indemnification obligations under Section 6 of Exhibit B to the Master Services Agreement.

ATTACHMENT D

TO

CONTRACTOR SERVICE ORDER

Supplemental Terms for Construction Work

In the event the Work under a Contractor Service Order includes construction services the following shall apply:

In addition to, and without limiting (except as expressly set forth below), the terms and conditions set forth in the Master Services Agreement or the exhibits or attachments thereto, the following terms and conditions apply to Contractor's performance of the Work:

1. Modification. A change order shall entitle Contractor to an extension of the time for performance of the Work only to the extent such change order delays the critical path for the completion of the Work and the burden of proving such delay shall be on Contractor. Owner shall have the right to question the validity of any change order and to recoup payment therefor where on final settlement it appears that the work under such change order was not additional work under a proper interpretation of the Contract Documents. No change order shall vary, abrogate, avoid, or otherwise affect the terms, conditions and provisions of the Contract Documents except as specifically set forth in such change order.

2. Payment. By submitting an application for payment, Contractor represents and warrants that there are no mechanic's or materialmen's liens outstanding at the date of this application for payment; there is no known basis for the filing of any mechanic's or materialmen's liens related in any way to the Work; and releases or waivers of any such claims have been obtained from all Subcontractors and materialmen in such form as to constitute an effective waiver or release of lien or claims of lien under the laws of the state where the Work is being performed.

3. Retainage. Subject to approval by Owner's representative as to the percentage completion of the Work, the application for payment form, and the other supporting documentation required by Owner under the Contract Documents, Contractor shall be paid progress payments only for the portion of each progress payment less the applicable retainage amount set forth on Attachment A to the Contractor Service Order, with the balance of such payment held and retained by Owner to assure final completion of the Work. Subject to the other terms and conditions of the Contract Documents, the balance shall be due and payable to Contractor 30 days following completion of the Work in accordance with the Contract Document.

4. Final Payment. Following acknowledgment by Owner that the Work is complete (including all punch-list and completion items), Contractor shall present to Owner an application for payment for amounts remaining unpaid under the Contract Documents, together with all supporting documentation and certifications required by the Contract Documents. Owner shall pay amounts set forth in such application for payment within 30 days following approval of such application for payment (together with all supporting documentation and certifications required by the Contract Documents) except such sums as may be retained pursuant to the Contract Documents (including without limitation amounts in dispute until resolution of such dispute). Acceptance of final payment by Contractor shall constitute a complete release and waiver by Contractor and its Subcontractors, of any and all claims, known or unknown, against Owner, its affiliates, and their directors, officers, employees, agents, successors and assigns arising out of or related in any way to the Work or the Project, including, but not limited to, change orders and additional work, except for any claims specifically identified and reserved by Contractor in writing to Owner at the time of final payment.

Crane Procedures. If the Work involves any crane operations, before commencing the Work, Contractor shall review with Owner Contractor's crane operating procedures. Contractor and Owner shall discuss the different lifts that will be done during the Project (if any). Owner will determine any lifts that will require that a pre-lift meeting be held with Contractor prior to the lift being done and notify Contractor of the same. Notwithstanding the foregoing, any lifts that will be done near operating equipment or live process piping will require a pre-lift meeting.

Enviro Care - OSRO - On Hand Inventory List	Page 1
Decription	**Quantity**
Excavation Equipment	
Excavator - Backhoe	2.00
Excavator - Bobcat (Sweeper, Hoe, Bucket)	1.00
Excavator - Skidsteer - CAT 246	2.00
Excavator - Skidsteer - Case 90 XT	1.00
Excavator - CAT 305 - Mini Excavator	2.00
Excavator - CAT 315	1.00
Excavator - JD200	1.00
Excavator - Loader - Case 621 B	1.00
Compactors	
Compactor - Jumping Jack	1.00
Compactor - Weber DPU 6055	1.00
Compactor - Indgersoll - Rand Roller	1.00
Washers	
Washer - High-Pressure - 5000 PSI	2.00
Washer - High-Pressure - 5000 PSI - Steam (Trailer)	2.00
Washer - High Pressure - Gas (No Heat)	2.00
Washer -Light Duty Electric - 1600 PSI	3.00
Washer - High-Pressure - Electric - 2500 PSI	2.00
Portable Steam Boiler Unit - 150 PSI	1.00
Generators	
Generator - 2000 Watt - Portable	2.00
Generator - 5000 Watt- Portable	2.00
Generator - 9000 Watt Portable	2.00
Generator - WhisperWatt - 25K (10 Hour)	1.00
Generator - WhisperWatt - 45K (10 Hour)	1.00
Generator - Spider Box - Portable	2.00
Generator - Cable - 100 FT Powercord	2.00
Lighting - Explosion Proof 100-Watt Flood Class I-II	8.00
Lighting - Explosion Proof Drop Light - Class I-II	8.00
Blower - 8 Inch Confined Space - Electric	1.00
Compressor - 185 CFM - Trailer Mounted	1.00
Compressor - 200 PSI - Portable	1.00
Pumps	
Pump - Diaphragm - 1 Inch - Poly	2.00
Pump - Diaphragm - 1 Inch - Aluminum	2.00
Pump - Diaphragm - 1 Inch - Chemical Transfer	2.00
Pump - Diaphragm - 2 Inch - Poly - Acid Pump - Teflon	2.00
Pump - Double Diaphragm - 2 Inch	2.00
Pump - Double Diaphragm - 3 Inch	2.00
Pump - Floating - 3 Inch - Water Response	2.00
Pump - Transfer - 300 GPM	1.00
Pump - Siphon - Emergency Transfer - Disposable	10.00
Vacuums - Portable	
Vacuum - Drum - 55 Gallon - Wet/Dry	1.00
Small Remediation Equipment	
Small Remediation - Heavy Duty Push Brooms	10.00
Small Remediation - Heavy Duty Misc. Shovels	10.00
Small Remediation - Heavy Duty Squeegee	6.00
Small Remediation - Ladder 16 A frame	2.00
Small Remediation - Ladder 16 Foot	2.00

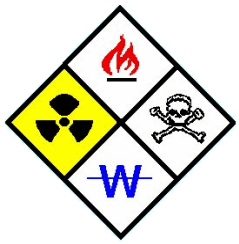
Enviro Care - OSRO - On Hand Inventory List	Page 2
Decription	**Quantity**
Small Remediation Equipment	
Small Remediation - Ladder 25 Foot	2.00
Small Remediation - Ladder 30 Foot	1.00
Water Surface Screeners	12.00
Portable, Inflatable Decontamination Tent (15' x 17')	1.00
Personnel Decon Stations 4 FT x 4ft	8.00
Water Deployment	
Boom - Hard Skirt 6" (6" with 12" skirt) 25 FT Section	8.00
Oil Skimmer - Floatable - 35 GA / Minute - Deep Groove	1.00
Oil Skimmer - Floatable - 30 GA / Minute Felt Barrel - Fuel & Light Oils	2.00
Safety Package - Personal - Life Vest - Tether - Beacon	25.00
Chest Wader - Personal - Size 8	10.00
Chest Wader - Personal - Size 9	10.00
Chest Wader - Personal - Size 10	10.00
Chest Wader - Personal - Size 11	10.00
Chest Wader - Personal - Size 12	10.00
Chest Wader - Personal - Size 13	10.00
E-Flares - Strobe Beacon - Amber/White - Boom Deployment	25.00
E-Flares - Strobe Beacon - Amber/White - HWY - Six Each	50.00
Boom - Hard Skirt - 18" Skirt x 50 FT Sections	60.00
Boom - Hard Skirt - 8" (8" with 12" skirt) x 25 FT Sections	60.00
Boom - Hard Skirt - 6" (6" with 12" skirt) x 25 FT Sections	40.00
Boom - Hard - Anchors OR Tow Bridles (Each)	30.00
Boom Deployment - T-Post with Installer - Rope	4.00
17 Foot Flat Bottom Boat	1.00
14 Foot Flat Bottom Boat	1.00
20-HP Outboard Motor - Boat	1.00
15-HP Outboard Motor	1.00
Communications	
Satellite Phone	4.00
Two-Way Radio	46.00
Hose	
Hose - Chemical - 1 Inch x 25 FT Lengths	10.00
Hose - Chemical - 2 Inch x 25 FT Lengths	20.00
Hose - Chemical - 3 Inch x 25 FT Lengths	10.00
Hose - Vacuum - 2 Inch x 25 FT Lengths	20.00
Hose - Vacuum - 3 Inch x 25 FT Lengths	40.00
Hose - Vacuum - 4 Inch x 25 FT Lengths	20.00
Testing Equipment	
Atmospheric - Mini Rae 2000 - PID	4.00
Atmospheric - Personal - Multi Rae Plus - 4 - Gas	8.00
Atmospheric - Personal - Multi Rae 3000 - Benzene Meter	2.00
Atmospheric - Personal - MSA Altair 4X - 4 - Gas	8.00
Atmospheric - Personal - MSA - H2S	2.00
Atmospheric - Personal - MSA - HCN	2.00
Atmospheric - Jerome 431-X - Mercury Vapor Meter	1.00
Atmospheric - Drager - Accuro	2.00
Atmospheric - Drager - Gamma - Radiation	2.00
Digital - pH Meter	6.00
Liquid - Solid - Sensidyne - HAZCAT™ Unit	2.00
pH Test Strips	50.00
Hazmat Smart-Strip - Chemical Detector	25.00

Enviro Care - OSRO - On Hand Inventory List	Page 3
Decription	**Quantity**
Transportation	
Transportation - Response Van - Fully Loaded	2.00
Response - Heavy Emergency Response Van	1.00
Incident Command Center - Offices - Communications Center - Supplies - 52 FT	1.00
Incident Command Support Trailers - 48 FT - Booms Boats - Absorbents	2.00
Transportation - Response Truck - Mobile Command	2.00
Transportation - Crew Vehicle or Truck	10.00
Transportation - Vacuum Truck - 5500 to 6500 GA	5.00
Transportation - Vacuum Truck - 2600 GA	1.00
Tanker - MC306/307 - 6500 GA Capacity (Water)	1.00
Transportation - End Dump Unit - 22 Tons	6.00
Transportation - Roll Off Straight Truck	4.00
Transportation - Roll Off - Trailer - Double	3.00
Roll Off - 20 Cubic Yard Box - Green	40.00
Roll Off - 25 Cubic Yard Vacuum Box	2.00
Roll Off - 25 Cubic Yard Box - Blue	30.00
Trailer - Boom Deployment - 18 FT	2.00
Trailer - Response - 22 FT	2.00
Trailer - Response - 30 FT	2.00
Trailer - Portable Field Office - Self Supporting	1.00
Trailer - Cargo - Tools & Supplies - 12FT	2.00
Transportation - Bobtail Van - 22 FT	1.00
Quad - All Terrian Vehicles	6.00
Tanks	4.00
Tank - 10K Poly Storage Pad Mount	1.00
Tank - 21K Poly Storage Pad Mount	1.00
Tank - 21K Poly Storage Pad Mount	1.00
Tank - 5K Poly Storage Trailer Mounted	1.00
Tank - 5K Poly Storage Pad Mounted	1.00
Tank - 6500 GA Storage Pad Mounted	1.00
Tank - 7500 GA - Capacity - Temporary Berm	1.00
Tank - 21K Metal Frac Storage Tank	6.00
Tank - 500 GA Tote - Stainless	5.00
Tank - 630 GA Tote - Poly with Cage	10.00
Tank - Spillguard™ Storage	10.00
Material	**Quantity**
Personal Protection Equipment	
OSHA Defined Level A PPE with SCBA	10.00
OSHA Defined Level B PPE with SCBA	25.00
OSHA Defined Level C PPE with Full-Face Respirator	50.00
OSHA Defined Level D PPE - Nomex or FRC	100.00
Respirator - Air Purifying - Full Face	50.00
Respirator - Air Purifying - Half Face	25.00
Respirator - SCBA Equipment	15.00
Respirator - Bottle - 60 Minute SCBA	20.00
Respirator - Cascade System	1.00
Drums & Totes	
Drum 1A1 - Metal 55 GA - Reconditioned	25.00
Drum 1A2 - Metal 55 GA - Reconditioned	25.00
Drum 1A1 - Metal 55 GA - New	10.00
Drum 1A2 - Metal 55 GA - New	10.00
Drum - 1H1 - Poly - 5 Ga	5.00
Drum - 1H2 - Poly - 5 Ga	25.00

Enviro Care - OSRO - On Hand Inventory List	Page 4
Material	**Quantity**
Drums & Totes	
Drum - 1H2 - Poly - 5 Ga - Threaded Lid	25.00
Drum - 1H2 - Poly - 14 GA	15.00
Drum - 1H2 - Poly - 30 GA	5.00
Drum - 1H2 - Poly - 55 GA	50.00
Drum - 1H1 - Poly - 55 Ga	25.00
Drum - Salvage - Metal - 85 GA	10.00
Drum - Salvage - Poly - 95 GA	5.00
Box - 4G - Fiberboard - One Cubic Yard	10.00
Absorbents	
Absorbent - Diatomaceous Earth - Granular - Bags	100.00
Absorbent - Acids, Bases and Solvents - Bags	10.00
Absorbent - Neutralizing Agent - Acid & Bases - Bags	10.00
Absorbent - Vermiculite - Bags	25.00
Absorbent - Perolite - Bags	10.00
Absorbent - Chemical Ice Melt - Bags	10.00
Absorbent - Petroleum - Boom 8' x 10'	150.00
Absorbent - Petroleum - Pad - Bundle - 100ct	50.00
Absorbent - Oil Only Pad - Rig Rug - 60" x 160' Roll	25.00
Liners	
Liner - 55 Gal Drum - Polyethylene - 6 ml - Each	250.00
Liner - Roll Off - Polyethylene - 5 ml - Roll	100.00
Liner - Roll Off - Polyethylene - 10 ml - Roll	50.00
Liner - Ground Barrier - 40 ml - Roll	1.00
Liner - Plastic Sheeting (Visqueen) - 4 ml - Roll	50.00
Liner - Plastic Sheeting (Visqueen) - 6 ml - Roll	25.00
Liner - End Dump - Polyethylene - 5 ml - Roll	50.00
Liner - 20 Gal Drum - Polyethylene - 4 ml - Each	75.00
Misc - Consumables	
FisherBrand Citrisolv	100 GA
Simple Green	100 GA
Sealant - Devcon	5.00
Sealant - Plug N Dike	5.00
Barrier Tape - Caution - Chemical or Do Not Enter - H29 BT006	15 Roll
Barrier Tape - Danger - H29 BT53	15 Roll
Duct Tape - N01 398002000	50 Roll
Rope - Nylon - 250 Feet Reel	10.00
Rope - Poly - 250 Feet Reel	10.00

2013

Standardized Pre-Qualification Form (PQF)



Prepared By

Enviro Care, Inc

505 North Main Street

North Salt Lake, Utah 84054

GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Company Name: **Enviro Care, Inc**		Main Phone	**(801) 299-1900**
		Toll-Free	**(800) 820-9058**
		Facsimile	**(801) 299-1473**
		Web Site	www.ecihazmat.com
Street Address: **505 North Main Street North Salt Lake, Utah 84054**		*Mailing Address:* **Same**	
2. Officers & Key Personnel:		Years with Company	Years in Industry
Chief Operator Officer:	**John K. Hart**	**4.5 Years**	**33**
Response Manager	**Joshua Williams**	**4 Years**	**26**
Production Manager	**Ivan Ayers**	**3.5 Years**	**17**
Marketing Manager	**Mark Crane**	**4.5 Years**	**30**
EH&S - HR Manager	**Jake Hansen**	**2.5 Years**	**17**
Waste Disposal Manager	**Joshua Greenwood**	**3 Years**	**8**
Corporate Logistics Manager	**Tuffer Patrick**	**3.5 Years**	**6**
Customer Service Manager	**Tiffiny Farnsworth**	**1 Year**	**10**

3. *Years, organization has been in business under present name.* **5 Years**

4. *Parent Company Name:* **None**

5. *Under Current Management Since:* **July 1, 2008**

6. *Contact for Insurance Information:*

Contact:	*Telephone:*	*Facsimile:*	*Electronic Mail*
Cindy Jelsma	**(801) 299-1900**	**(801) 299-1473**	cindy@ecihazmat.com

7. *Insurance Carrier(s)*

Name	*Type of Coverage*	*Producer*
Westchester Surplus Lines	**Commercial General Liability $1,000,000 / $2,000,000 Aggregate**	**American Insurance & Investment 448 South 400 East, Salt Lake City, Utah 84111 Phone: (801) 364-3434 Facsimile: (801) 355-5234**
Westchester Surplus Lines	**Umbrella Liability / Excessive Liability $ 5,000,000**	
Westchester Surplus Lines	**Pollution Liability $1,000,000**	
ACE Fire Underwriters	**Automobile Liability / MCS90 $1,000,000**	
ACE Fire Underwriters	**Professional Liability $1,000,000**	
Worker's Compensation Fund of Utah	**Accident & Disease $1,000,000**	**The Presidio Group, Inc 5295 South 300 West # 550 Salt Lake City, Utah 84107 Phone: (801) 924-1400 Facsimile: (801) 924-1441**

8. *Contact or Requesting Bids*:	**John K. Hart**	*Title:* **Chief Operating Officer**	
Phone Number:	**(801) 299-1900**	*Email:* john.hart@envirocarehazmat.com	

ORGANIZATION

9. *Form of Business*: **Corporation**

10. *State of Corporation*: **Utah** | *EEO*: **Small Business - Size 500 Employees**

11. *Number of Full Time Employees:* **40**

12. *Describe Services Performed:*

- **Specializing in chemical, petroleum, explosives hazardous materials response and site remediation restoration services;**
- **Large-scale site remediation services;**
- **Thermal destruction of shock sensitive and unstable chemicals;**
- **Hazardous materials transportation services;**
- **Hazardous waste management and disposal services;**
- **Vacuum, tanker, roll off and end dump transportation services.**
- **Cathodic Protection turn-key services**

13. *List other types of work within the services you normally perform that you subcontract to others?*

- **Waste disposal of regulated substances at EPA or State permitted facilities;**
- **Engineering and third party verification;**
- **Certified laboratory waste/sampling analysis;**
- **Deep well drilling services for Cathodic Protection.**

14. North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Codes:

1. **562910 – Remediation Services**
2. **562219 – Hazardous Waste Collection**
3. **562219 – Other – Non-Hazardous Waste Treatment & Disposal**
4. **541620 – Environmental Consulting Services**
5. **213112 - Support Activities for Oil and Gas Operations**
6. **238990 - All Other Specialty Trade Contractors**
7. **484220 – Specialized Freight (except Used Goods) Trucking, Local**
8. **484230 - Specialized Freight (except Used Goods) Trucking, Long-Distance**

15. *States Company provides services?*

- **Rocky Mountain Region to include:**
- **Utah**
- **Idaho**
- **Wyoming**
- **Western Colorado**
- **Nevada**
- **Arizona**

16. *Do you normally employ?*	*Union Personnel:*	**No**	*Non-Union Personnel*		**Yes**
17. *Annual Dollar Volume for Past Years:*	*2011*	**$ 10,470,685**	*2010*	**$ 9,675,777**	
18. *State Contractors License Number:*	**Utah Occupational & Professional Licensing Division Number: 7538130-5501**				

19. *Largest Job During the Last TwoYears:* **$5,456,500**			
20. *Your Firm's Desired Project Size:* **$500.00 to $5,000,000**			
21. *Financial Rating:* **3A2**	Dun and Bradstreet No. **827-393-328**	Federal ID No. **26-2854154**	
22. *Central Contracting Registration Cage Code Number*	**54VX2**		

23. *Banking Reference:*

Name	*Address*	*Contact*
Key Bank National Association	**999 North Hill Road Layton, Utah 84041**	**(801)774-9244**

24. *Bonding Capability / Ability to Bond Projects:*		**Yes**
Bonding Amount:	**$2,000,000**	
Bond Type:	**Bid & Performance**	
Bonding Company:	**The Presidio Group, Inc. 5295 South 300 West # 550 Salt Lake City, Utah 84107**	

COMPANY WORK HISTORY

25. *Major jobs in 2012*

Customer	Type of Work	Size $M	Customer Contact	Telephone
Hill Air Force Base	**Emergency Response & Waste disposal**	**1**	**Lisa Aschbrenner**	**(801) 777-1829**
Chevron Pipeline Company	**Emergency Pipeline Remediation**	**5.4**	**Bart Smith**	**(801) 631-0345**
Turner Gas / CURA ES	**Emergency Response**	**.750**	**Chris Valentine**	**(972) 378-7334**
Cape, Inc	**Lead Dust Abatement Project**	**.800**	**Kevin Spala**	**(925) 817-7491**

26. *Major jobs completed in the past two years:*

Customer	Type of Work	Size $M	Customer Contact	Telephone
Chevron Pipeline Company	**Emergency Response & Site Remediation**	**3**	**Bart Smith**	**(435) 836-1319**
Carbon County Sheriff's Office	**Emergency Response & Site Remediation**	**1.2**	**Jason Llewelyn**	**(435) 636-3251**
Clean Harbors	**Site Remediation Services**	**1.1**	**Virgil Blanchard**	**(337) 319-2194**
Pioneer Natural Resources	**Oil Well Closure**	**.700**	**Dave Holland**	**(303) 298-8100**

27. *Current judgments, claims or suits pending or outstanding against your company?*	**No**
28. *Has your company ever been disqualified, debarred, or in default on a government project?*	**No**
29. *Are you now or has your company filed any bankruptcy or reorganization proceeding?*	**No**

SAFETY & HEALTH PERFORMANCE

30. *Workers Compensation Experience Modification Rate (EMR) Data*

A. EMR Type:	**Intrastate**	*State of Origin:*	**Utah**	*Anniversary Date:*	**01 August**

B. EMR Ratings for previous four years:

2009	**.087**	*2010*	**0.83**	*2011*	**1.10**	*2012*	**1.07**

31. *Injury and Illness Data*

a. Employee hours worked last three years (Excluding subcontractors)	*Hours/Year*	*2009*	*2010*	*2011*
	Field	**73,405**	**112,207**	**64,807**
	Total	**73,405**	**112,207**	**64,807**

b. Provide the following data (excluding subcontractor) using OSHA 200/300 Forms from the past three years:

Year	Hours Worked	Injury Illness Incident Cases **Note 1**	Restricted Lost Workday Cases **Note 1**	Injury Incident Rate **Note 2**	Restricted Lost Workday Rate **Note 3**
2010	**112,207**	**1**	**0**	**1.78**	**0**
2011	**64,807**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
2012	**67,365**	**1**	**0**	**2.96**	**0**

Note 1 – Number from OSHA 200/300 for applicable year
Note 2 – Injury Incident Rate = Injury/Illness/Incident Cases x 200,000/man-hours for year
Note 3 – Restricted Workday Rate = Restricted/Lost Workday Cases x 200,000/man-hours for year

32. *Have you received any regulatory (EPA, OSHA, etc.) citations in the last three years?*	**No**

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SAFETY & HEALTH MANAGEMENT			
33. *Highest ranking safety/health professional in the company:*		**Jake Hansen**	
Title:	**Director, Environmental Health and Safety**	Phone:	**(801) 299-1900**
Email	**jake@ecihazmat.com**	Facsimile:	**(801) 299-1473**
34. Safety Consortiums *(see appendix B)*			
ISNetworld		**Browz Group**	
PEC Premiere		**Veriforce**	
E-Rail		**PICS**	
35. *Do you have or provide:*			
a. Full time Safety/Health Director		**Yes**	
b. Full time Site Safety/Health Director		**Yes**	
c. Full time Job Safety/Health Coordinator		**Yes**	
36. *Do you have or provide*			
a. Safety/Health incentive program		**Yes**	
b. Company paid safety/health training		**Yes**	
37. *Do you have a written Safety and Health Program?* *(see appendix A for Table of Contents)*			
Does the program address the following key elements?			
• Management commitment and expectations		**Yes**	
• Employee participation		**Yes**	
• Accountabilities and responsibilities for managers		**Yes**	
• Resources for meeting safety & health requirements		**Yes**	
• Periodic safety & health performance appraisals for all employees		**Yes**	
• Hazard recognition and control		**Yes**	
38. *Does the program include work practices and procedures such*			
a. Equipment Lockout and Tagout (LOTO)		**Yes**	
b. Confined Space Entry		**Yes**	
c. Injury and Illness Recording		**Yes**	
d. Fall Protection		**Yes**	
e. Personal Protective Equipment		**Yes**	
f. Portable Electrical/Power Tools		**Yes**	
g. Vehicle Safety		**Yes**	
h. Compressed Gas Cylinders		**Yes**	
i. Electrical Equipment Grounding Assurance		**Yes**	
j. Powered Industrial Vehicles		**Yes**	
k. Housekeeping		**Yes**	
l. Accident/Incident Reporting		**Yes**	
m. Unsafe Condition Reporting		**Yes**	
n. Emergency Preparedness, including evacuation plan		**Yes**	
o. Waste Disposal		**Yes**	

39. *Do you have written programs for the following?* a. Hearing Conservation b. Respiratory Protection Have employees been: • Trained • Fit Tested for Air Purifying Respirator • Fit Tested for SCBA • Medically approved c. Hazard Communication d. Program to support the contractor requirements of the OSHA Process Safety Management of Highly Hazardous Chemical; Explosives and Blasting Agents Standard (29CFR 1910)	 **Yes** **Yes** **Yes** **Yes** **Yes** **Yes** **Yes** **Yes**
40. *Do you have a substance abuse program?* If yes, does it include the following? • Pre-placement Testing • Random Testing • Testing for Cause • DOT Testing • Federal Pipeline Testing	**Yes** **Yes** **Yes** **Yes** **Yes** **Yes**
41. *Do your employees read, write and understand English such that they can perform their job task safely without an interpreter?*	**Yes**

42. *Medical* a. Do you conduct medical examinations for: • Pre-placement • Placement Job Capability • Hearing Function (Audiograms) • Pulmonary • Respiratory • Blood Screen for potential hazardous constituents • Annual OSHA/DOT Physical b. Describe how you will provide first aid and other medical services for your employees while on site. ➢ **Enviro Care, Inc employees are certified Healthcare Providers through the American Heart Association and/or the American Red Cross.** ➢ **Heart defibrillator use.**	**Yes** **Yes** **Yes** **Yes** **Yes** **Yes** **Yes** **Yes**
43. Do you hold site safety and health meetings for?	

Description	Yes / No	Frequency	Documentation
Field Supervisor	**Yes**	**Daily**	**Yes**
Employees	**Yes**	**Daily**	**Yes**
New Hires	**Yes**	**Daily**	**Yes**
Subcontractors	**Yes**	**Daily**	**Yes**

44. Personal Protection Equipment (PPE) a. Is applicable PPE provided for employees? b. Do you have a program to assure that PPE is inspected and maintained? c. Are employees properly trained for the specific PPE, which they may use?	**Yes** **Yes** **Yes**
44. Do you have a corrective action process for addressing individual safety and health performance deficiencies?	**Yes**

45. Equipment and Material	
a. Do you have a system for establishing applicable health, safety, and environmental specifications for acquisition of materials and equipment?	**Yes**
b. Do you conduct inspections on operating equipment (e.g., cranes, forklifts, backhoe, track hoe, trucks, and roll-off equipment) in compliance with regulatory requirements?	**Yes**
c. Do you maintain operating equipment in compliance with regulatory requirements?	**Yes**
d. Do you maintain the applicable inspection and maintenance certification records for operating equipment?	**Yes**
46. Subcontractors	
a. Do you use safety and health performance criteria in selection of subcontractors?	**Yes**
b. Do you evaluate the ability of subcontractors to comply with applicable health and safety requirements?	**Yes**
c. Do your subcontractors have a written Safety & Health Program?	**Yes**
d. Do you include subcontractors in:	
• Safety and Health Orientation	**Yes**
• Safety & Health Meetings	**Yes**
• Inspections	**Yes**
• Audits	**Yes**
	Yes

47. Craft training: a. Have employees been trained in appropriate job skills? b. Are employees job skills certified where required by regulatory or industry consensus standards? c. List crafts, which have been certified, **due to the nature of our business line, skills are highly specialized. A majority of training occurs in house by a certified trainer. Other training is performed by various private and governmental agencies. These certified crafts include:** ➢ **Department of Homeland Security – Certified Hazardous Materials Technician;** ➢ **USAF Hydrazine Response Team;** ➢ **Explosives handling and disposal,** ➢ **Monomethyl Hydrazine/Nitrogen Tetroxide handling;** ➢ **DEA Clandestine Drug Laboratory Response,** ➢ **E-Rail Badge for UPRR & Burlington Northern RR** ➢ **Hazardous Materials Railcar Transfer UPRR;** ➢ **US Army Surety Training for Nerve Agents,** ➢ **Department of Justice, Emergency Response to Terrorism;** ➢ **Gas cylinder response and emergency containment;** ➢ **Bulk Railcar Response & Transfer;** ➢ **Upon request, Enviro Care will provide a complete listing of certified training for specific crafts or services, which we provide.**	**Yes** **Yes**

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48. Safety & Health Orientation	New Hires	Supervisors
a. Do you have a Safety & Health Orientation Program for new hires and newly hired or promoted supervisors	**Yes**	**Yes**
b. Does the program provide instruction on the following:		
• New Worker Orientation	**Yes**	**Yes**
• Safe Work Practices	**Yes**	**Yes**
• Safety Supervision	**Yes**	**Yes**
• Toolbox Meetings	**Yes**	**Yes**
• Emergency Procedures	**Yes**	**Yes**
• First Aid Procedures	**Yes**	**Yes**
• Incident Investigation	**Yes**	**Yes**
• Fire Protection and Prevention	**Yes**	**Yes**
• Safety Intervention	**Yes**	**Yes**
• Hazard Communication	**Yes**	**Yes**
C. How long is the orientation program?	**60 Hrs.**	**20 Hrs.**

49. Safety & Health Training	
a. Do you know the regulatory safety and health training requirements for your employees	**Yes**
b. Have your employees received the required safety and health training and retaining?	**Yes**
c. Do you have a specific safety and health-training program for supervisors?	**Yes**

50. Training Records	
a. Do you have safety, health, and craft training records for your employees?	**Yes**
b. Do the training records include the following:	
• Employee identification	**Yes**
• Date of training	**Yes**
• Name of trainer	**Yes**
• Method used to verify understanding	**Yes**
c. How do you verify understanding of training? ➢ **Enviro Care, Inc conducts written, oral, and performance test.** ➢ **Job monitoring and field training exercises are also conducted**	

EMERGENCY RESPONSE EXPERIENCE

51. Please provide the type of emergency response your company provides by mode and chemical type. Indicate a yes or no per containerization box.

Chemical or DOT/UN Class	Packages[1]	Cargo[2] Tanks	Rail Tank Cars	Tank Vessel[3]	Pipeline
Petroleum	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**
Non-Petroleum	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**
Class 1	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**N/A**
Class 2	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**
Class 3	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**
Class 4	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**N/A**
Class 5	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**N/A**
Class 6	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**N/A**
Class 7 (LSA)	**Yes**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**N/A**
Class 8	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**N/A**
Class 9	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**N/A**

[1]Packages include drums, bags, boxes, intermediate bulk containers (IBC), and cylinders.
[2]Cargo tanks include ISO container tanks, IM tanks, ton tanks, tube trailers, and hopper trucks.
[3]Tank Vessels include ocean and freshwater, tankers and barges.

52. Emergency Services Provided

In the following table, please indicate with the following:
D- Direct Services provided
S - Services Subcontracted

Class	Source Control[1]	Incident Control[2]	Air Monitoring	Soil/ Water Sampling	Site Remediation	Waste Transport	Waste Disposal	Transfer	Fire Fighting
Oil	**D**	**D**	**D**	**D**	**D**	**D**	**S**	**D**	**D**
1	**D**	**D**	**D**	**D**	**D**	**D**	**D**	**D**	**D**
2	**D**	**D**	**D**	**D**	**D**	**D**	**S**	**D**	**D**
3	**D**	**D**	**D**	**D**	**D**	**D**	**S**	**D**	**D**
4	**D**	**D**	**D**	**D**	**D**	**D**	**S**	**D**	**D**
5	**D**	**D**	**D**	**D**	**D**	**D**	**S**	**D**	**D**
6	**D**	**D**	**D**	**D**	**D**	**D**	**S**	**D**	**D**
7	**D**	**D**	**D**	**D**	**D**	**D**	**S**	**D**	**S**
8	**D**	**D**	**D**	**D**	**D**	**D**	**D**	**D**	**D**
9	**D**	**D**	**D**	**D**	**D**	**D**	**S**	**D**	**D**

[1]Includes leak stoppage and over pack.
[2]Confinement and containment

53. Response Operating Environments Please indicate if you can provide emergency response to the following: a. Land b. In-Land Rivers, Lakes and Tributaries c. Marine Near Shore d. Marine Off-shore	 **Yes** **Yes** **Not Applicable** **Not Applicable**
54. Please indicate average mobilization times from the following: a. Minutes from the time of call to responding from your facility • Monday through Friday normal business hours: • Monday through Friday after hours: • Weekends and holidays: b. What mode of transportation would be used to respond?	 **30 minutes** **45 to 60 minutes** **45 to 60 minutes** **Response vans, cars, trucks, and if necessary commercial or private air transport**

55. Please provide the number of responses in the last twelve months for the following classes of materials:

a. Petroleum and DOT Hazard Classes:

Oil	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 5	Class 6	Class 7	Class 8	Class 9	Other
59	**1**	**0**	**18**	**1**	**5**	**16**	**0**	**20**	**7**	**12**

b. Number of incidents involving the following:

Packages	Cargo Tanks	Rail Cars	Tank Vessels	Pipelines	Manufacturing	Refineries	Other
30	**12**	**3**	**25**	**4**	**26**	**10**	**29**

56. *Please list examples of materials that you have responded to in the last twelve months:*

- **Sodium Azide**
- **Hydrofluoric Acid**
- **Sodium Hydroxide**
- **Sulfuric Acid**
- **Hydrochloric Acid**
- **Hydrogen Sulfide**
- **Mercury**
- **Flammable Solvents**
- **Jet Fuel**
- **Crude Oil – Sweet & Waxy**
- **Gasoline**
- **Shock sensitive chemicals**
- **Various small, medium, large damaged or unknown gas cylinders**
- **Pesticides, herbicides and fungicides from large warehouse fire**
- **PCBs**

Personnel Protection Equipment

57. Please indicate the type and on-hand amount of Personal Protection Equipment available:	Amount
a. Protective Suits:	
• Tyvek Coveralls (all sizes)	**100 Suits**
• Polycoated CPF-I (all sizes)	**100 Suits**
• CPF-II (all sizes)	**100 Suits**
• CPF-III Level B (all sizes)	**100 Suits**
• Encapsulated Suits Level A	**10 Suits**
• Acid Suits (PVC)	**06 Suits**
• Nomex Coveralls (all sizes)	**25 Suits**
	15 Suits
b. Gloves	
• Nitrile/Latex (all sizes)	**100 Pair**
• Nitrile Green (all sizes)	**100 Pair**
• Neoprene (all sizes)	**100 Pair**
• Viton (all sizes)	**25 Pair**
• PVC	**100 Pair**
• Cotton	**100 Pair**
• Leather	**25 Pair**

EQUIPMENT

58. Please indicate unit number, year, make, serial/license number and gross volume weight of semi power units you currently have in service:

Unit No.	Year	Model	Serial #	Plate Number	Additional Plate No.	GVW
300	**2000**	**International Cube Van**	**1HTSCAAL4YH250517**	**UT-Z005298**	**None**	**26000**

306	2003	Freightliner Day Cab	1FUJA6CG33LL11477	UT-Z007225	None	80000
307	2006	Freightliner Day Cab	1FUJA6CG06PW10941	UT-Z007226	None	80000
308	2005	Freightliner Semi	1FUJAPCK95DV16664	UT-Z007227	None	80000
309	2005	Freightliner Semi	1FUJAPCK05DV16665	UT-Z007228	None	80000
310	2005	Freightliner Semi	1FUJAPCK45DU52808	UT-Z006216	None	80000
311	2005	Freightliner Semi	1FUJAPCK65DU52809	UT-Z006217	None	80000
313	1995	Kenworth Semi	1XKWD69X0SR675996	UT-Z005300	None	80000

59. *Please indicate unit number, year, make, serial/license number and gross volume weight of roll-off power units and trailers you current have in service*

Unit No.	Year	Model	Serial #	Plate No.	Additional Plate No.	GVW
R302	2011	Kenworth T800 Roll Off	1NKDXUEX3BJ285928	UT-Z017300	None	80000
R303	2006	Kenworth T800 Roll Off	1NKDXBEX26J120172	UT- Z017299	None	80000
R304	1998	Kenworth T800 Roll Off	1NKDl20X1WR757557	UT-Z006012	None	80000
R305	1997	International 8100 Roll Off	1HTHCAHT0VH406452	UT-Z006011	None	80000
R400	1993	Galbreath Double Roll Off Trailer	1B9K13927PB128706	ID-TE7531	None	N/A
R401	1996	Galbreath Double Roll Off Trailer	1G9F13922TA157854	ID-TE7533	None	N/A
R402	1993	Galbreath Double Roll Off Trailer	1G9F14828PA157161	ID-TE7550	None	N/A
R403	1994	Galbreath Double Roll Off Trailer	1G9F14826RA157288	ID-TE7551	None	N/A
R411	2010	Dragon Double Roll Off Trailer	1D9SH4828BC661689	ID-TE7558	None	N/A

60. *Please indicate unit number, year, make, serial/license number and gross volume weight of response vehicles, crew vehicles, and equipment trailers you currently have in service:*

Unit No.	Year	Model	Serial #	Plate No.	Type	GVW
1	2012	Chrysler 300	2C3CCAHGXCH193290	UT-C799FR	First Response Vehicle	N/A
2	2008	Chevy Malibu LTZ	1G1ZK57BX8F271414	UT-Z200GL	Sales & Marketing	N/A
3	2004	Ford F150	1FTPW14514KS16469	UT- 9436M	Cathodic Truck	N/A
4	2003	Ford Taurus SE	1FAFP55233F186096	UT-B668CT	Sales & Marketing	N/A
5	2008	Honda Civic LX	1HGFA165548l116636	UT-A056PA	Sales & Marketing	N/A
6	2008	Honda Civic LX	1HGFA165548l116593	UT-A057PA	Sales & Marketing	N/A
7	2003	Chevy Avalanche	3GNEK13T13G192757	UT-656UWY	4WD Crew Equipment Transport	N/A
8	2012	Dodge 2500	3C6UD5KL7CG266567	UT-C465Y	Response Truck	N/A

9	2010	Dodge 3500	3D73Y3HL7AG110956	UT-Z551YJ	First Response Truck	N/A
10	2012	Dodge 3500	3C63D3JLXCG121041	UT-C654FE	Cathodic Protection	N/A
100	2001	Chevy Van	1GAHG39GX11128377	UT-A612MH	15 Passenger	N/A
101	2011	Dodge 1500	1D7RV1GP4BS597670	UT-B324UD	4WD ER – Response Vehicle	N/A
102	2011	Dodge 3500	3D73Y3CL1BG555976	UT-Z218VF	4WD ER – Response Vehicle	N/A
103	2004	Chevy K2500 HD Silverado	1GCHK23144F123980	UT-A935MS	4WD ER – Response Vehicle	N/A
104	2005	Chevy K2500 HD Silverado	1GCHK23G65F958713	UT-Z043JP	4WD ER – Response Vehicle	N/A
105	1999	Ford F350 Crew Cab	1FTSW31F9XE31343	UT-Z043JP	4WD Crew – Equipment Transport	N/A
106	2000	Ford Ranger	1FTYR10V5YTB40369	UT-B213HP	On Site Equipment Supply	N/A
107	1993	Ford F250 Long Bed	2FTHF26F7SCA44226	UT-B546KE	On Site Equipment Transport	N/A
108	2011	Dodge 1500	3D7JV1ET1BG611559	UT-C501BS	ER – First Response Vehicle	N/A
200	1997	Sundowner 5th Wheel	13SPC3023V1AA0906	ID-TE7521	28 FT Lab Pack Trailer	N/A
201	2000	Wells Cargo Trailer	1WC200J21L4007669	ID-TE7523	18 FT OSRC Boom Trailer	N/A
202	2008	Wells Cargo Trailer	16HGB2022bU58242	UT-027633A	22 FT ER Response Trailer	N/A
203	1999	Cargo	4RYC10104XT112802	ID-TE7525	Mini Cargo Trailer	N/A
204	2006	Cargo	4RYC142026T111055	UT- 80385P	Medium Cargo Trailer	N/A
205	1999	Utility Trailer	4P5CF2026X1027576	UT-014286A	Supply Trailer	N/A
206	1992	Trailer	UTT13309	ID-TE7527	Bob Cat Transport	N/A
207	2005	Holden	12HUT24265S069640	ID-TE7529	Skid Loader	N/A
208	2005	Utility Trailer	4UBU1215N018111	N/A	ATV Trailer	N/A
209	2002	Featherlite	4FGL0172X2C056050	UT-054380A	Aluminum Flatbed	N/A
301	1986	Chevy	1GBP7D1GV122127	UT- Z018566	Chemical Response Truck	26000
314	2005	International	1HTMMAAN85H158460	UT- Z020198	Response Cube Van	26000
407	1996	Trail Max	1G9KS3625TA065590	ID-TE7765	Equipment Transporter	N/A
408	1985	Murray	1MG941206FA56319	ID-TE7555	Equipment Transporter	N/A
409	1999	Towmaster	4KNFT2427XL160207	ID-TE7556	Equipment Transporter	N/A
410	2003	Byson	1B9ES292431579273	ID-TE7557	Equipment Transporter	N/A
710	2007	Wabash	1JJV532W27L026156	ID-TE7549	Command Center	N/A

61. *Please indicate unit number, year, make, serial/license number and type of bulk tanker units you currently have in service:*

Unit No	Year	Model	Serial No	License	Type
500	1998	Freightliner	1FVX3MCB5WLA10922	UT-Z007224	2800 GA Vacuum Tanker

501	**1999**	**Brenner MC407/412 SS**	**10BG62U7XF0A8773**	**ID-TE7566**	**6000 GA Vacuum Tank**
502	**1995**	**Brenner MC307**	**10BFS7218SF0A5400**	**ID-TE7536**	**7000 GA Tanker**
503	**1981**	**Martin MC307/312 SS**	**CA81MTM1040**	**ID-TE7537**	**5500 GA Vacuum Tank**
504	**1992**	**Brenner MC307/312 SS**	**10BGV6210NF0A3571**	**ID-TE7541**	**6500 GA Vacuum Tank**

62. Please indicate unit number, year, make, serial/license number and type of end dump units you currently have in service:

Unit No.	Year	Model	Serial No.	License	Type
404	**1998**	**Aztec Hydraulic**	**1AZBD1F19J109433**	**ID-TE7552**	**22-Ton End Dump Trailer**
405	**1993**	**Clement Hydraulic**	**1C9BB34BXPM110017**	**ID-TE7553**	**22-Ton End Dump Trailer**
406	**1994**	**Clement Hydraulic**	**1C9BB38B9RM110474**	**ID-TE7554**	**22-Ton End Dump Trailer**

63. Please indicate the amount and type of container vans, flatbed, and trailers available:

Unit No	Year	Type	Serial No.	Plate #	Size
700	**1995**	**Cargo Van with Lift Gate**	**1GRAA9024FS136612**	**ID-TE7559**	**48 Foot**
701	**1997**	**Cargo Van**	**1DTV11529VA254768**	**ID-TE7560**	**53 Foot**
702	**1997**	**Cargo Van**	**1DTV1152XVA256982**	**ID-TE7561**	**53 Foot**
703	**1997**	**Cargo Van**	**1DTV11526VA254503**	**ID-TE7562**	**53 Foot**
704	**1997**	**Cargo Van**	**1DTV11527VA256759**	**ID-TE7543**	**53 Foot**
705	**1998**	**Cargo Van**	**1NNVA5326WM300206**	**ID-TE7545**	**53 Foot**
706	**1999**	**Cargo Van**	**1PT04KAH0X9003054**	**ID-TE7546**	**53 Foot**
707	**2002**	**Cargo Van**	**1GRAA96232T004601**	**ID-TE7766**	**53 Foot**
708	**1986**	**Cargo Van**	**1DW1A4825GS508116**	**ID-TE7547**	**53 Foot**

Transportation Licenses and Permits

64. Please indicate all licenses or permits you have for transportation and the transportation of hazardous substances/waste:

State or Federal Agency	Permit Type	Number
USEPA	**Identification Number**	**UTD-988-071-712**
International Fuel Tax Agreement	**License**	**UT-262854154**
USDOT Motor Carrier Number	**Federal**	**MC652347**
US DOT Identification Number	**Census**	**1789901**
DOT Hazardous Material Safety Permit	**Federal**	**US-1789901-UT-HMSP**
USDOT-PHMSA HAZMAT Registration	**Federal**	**081208-550-020Q**
Standard Carrier Alpha Code	**N/A**	**EVCA**
Arizona – Department of Environmental Quality	**Special Waste**	**17995**
Arkansas	**Hazardous Waste**	**H-1467C**
California – Carrier Identification Number	**State**	**377697**

California – CHP – Hazardous Materials	**State**	**5690**
Idaho	**Hazardous Waste**	**688952**
Colorado Public Utilities	**Hazardous Waste**	**HMP-20182**
Kansas	**Hazardous Waste**	**UTD-988-074-712**
Kentucky	**Hazardous Waste**	**UTD-988-074-712**
Michigan	**Hazardous Waste**	**UPM-1789901-NV**
Minnesota	**Hazardous Waste**	**UPM-1789901-NV**
Nevada	**Hazardous Waste**	**UPM-1789901-NV**
New Mexico	**Hazardous Waste**	**4154**
North Dakota	**Hazardous Waste**	**WH-0898**
Ohio	**Hazardous Waste**	**UPM-1789901-NV**
Oklahoma	**Hazardous Waste**	**3578**
Oregon	**Hazardous Waste**	**050400 003 0191**
Texas	**Hazardous Waste**	**88616**
West Virginia	**Hazardous Waste**	**UPM-1789901-NV**
Wyoming	**Hazardous Waste**	**UPM-1789901-NV**

65. Carrier Safety Indicators	
a. What is your current Motor Carrier Safety rating: b. Date of last safety rating: c. MCS-150 Mileage 2011:	**Conditional** **11/09/2011** **234,333**

66. US Inspection/Crashes in U.S. - Results for 24 Month Period – Prior to 02/12/2013

Inspection Type	Vehicle	Driver	Hazmat
Inspections	**14**	**24**	**5**
Out of Service	**1**	**2**	**0**
Out of Service %	**7.1%**	**8.3%**	**0%**
National Average %	**20.72%**	**5.51%**	**4.5%**

Type	Fatal	Injury	Tow	Total
Crashes	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Motor Carrier Operator Information

67. Driver Qualifications

a. Are drivers required to have a valid CDL with the proper endorsements?	**Yes**
b. Current Medical Examiners certificate:	**Yes**
c. Minimum Age requirement for drivers:	**25**
d. Minimum over-the-road experience:	**2**
e. Do drivers complete the following:	
• Company road test	**Yes**
• Written Test	**Yes**
• Oral test	**Yes**
• Company physical	**Yes**
f. How many moving violations over a 3-year period are required to disqualify an applicant or driver?	**1 to 3**
g. How many reportable accidents are required over a 3-year period to disqualify an applicant or driver?	**1 to 3**
h. What would disqualify a driver or potential driver?	**Felony, Drug related, and DUI**
i. Does company conduct previous employment checks?	**Yes**
• How is the employment check performed?	**Written Request/Phone Call**
j. Are the following reviews, tests or screen completed on drivers?	**Yes**
• MVR at least one year intervals:	**Yes**
• Interviews:	**Every year**
• Road Test:	**Every year**
• Written test:	**Every year**
• Physical:	**Every year**
k. Are drug screens provided under the following conditions?	
• Pre-employment:	**Yes**
• Periodic:	**Yes**
• For cause:	**Yes**
• Random:	**Yes**
• Post-accident:	**Yes**
l. Is the company enrolled in a Drug and Alcohol testing program?	**Yes**
m. Who makes the decision to drivers?	**Tuffer Patrick**
n. Education requirements for drivers:	**High School Diploma or equivalent Class A CDL with HAZMAT & Tanker Endorsements**

68. Driver Training	
a. Who administers training to drivers?	**Terminal Staff**
b. Is driver training documented?	**Yes**
c. Does driver training comply with HM-126F including awareness, familiarization, safety, and function specific?	**Yes**
d. Are drivers 40 hour HAZWOPER trained per 29CFR 1910.120?	**Yes**
e. If yes to d, do they receive annual 8-hour refreshers?	
f. Do drivers receive HAZCOM 29CFR 1910.1200 training?	**Yes**
g. Are drivers trained in spill prevention, control, and countermeasure plans?	**Yes**

h. Are spill control kits provided on transport vehicles (over pack, absorbents, booms, etc.)? i. If a spill were to occur during transit, who is the driver instructed to call and in what order for the following: • Leaking drum: • Leaking cargo tank	**Yes** **Enviro Care, Inc.'s policy to immediately notify the corporate office of the leak no matter what the amount. If the leak poses a threat of fire or environmental damage, all drivers instructed to notify the local emergency responders first, and then notify the office.**
69. *Does the company monitor and strictly enforce "hours of service" regulations?* a. Do you have call-in requirements for drivers after dispatch? b. Do you have satellite communications on your power units? c. Do you have a speed policy? If yes, please describe: d. Do you have speed controls on equipment? If yes, please describe: e. Do you use company surveillance of driver performance, including speeding? f. Do you use outside agents to monitor performance, including speeding? g. Are drivers required to report traffic violations? If yes, how soon after the violation? h. Do you have policies for logging violations? How are policies for logging violations handled? i. Are complaints against drivers recorded? j. Are complaints against drivers reviewed with the driver? k. Are passengers allowed in the cab? l. Does company conduct driver performance reviews? If yes, frequency? m. Does company have a formal written policy/procedure manual outlining driver responsibilities and disciplinary policies?	 **Yes** **Yes** **Yes** **At or below posted speed limit** **Yes** **Governed at 75 MPH** **Yes** **No** **Yes** **Immediately** **Yes** **Written** **Yes** **Yes** **No. Strictly enforced** **Yes** **Annually** **Yes**

Transportation Maintenance

70. Transportation Equipment Maintenance	
A. Vehicle Inspections	
• Are the requirements of 49CFR 396.11 and 3 followed?	**Yes**
• Pre-trip requirement?	**Yes**
• Pre-trip inspection records retained?	**Yes**
• Post-trip required?	**Yes**
• Post-trip inspection records retained?	**Yes**
• Same pre/post trip inspections required of owner/operators?	**Yes**
• Driver inspections during trip?	**Yes**
• Mechanic post-trip follow-up?	**Yes**
71. Preventive Maintenance Program	
a. Are all applicable sections of 49CFR Part 39 followed?	**Yes**
b. Does company have a Preventive Maintenance Program?	**Yes**
c. Maintenance performed by?	**Company Maintenance Facility**
d. Maintenance forms used?	**Yes**
e. Records retained?	**Yes**
f. Maintenance schedules for:	
• Tractor	**10,000 Miles full service**
• Trailers	**Monthly**
• Cargo Tanks and Bulk Solid containers	**Yearly**
g. Maintenance service audited?	**Yes**
h. Tractor major overhaul interval:	**1,000,000**
i. Trailer major overhaul interval:	**Annually – Tires When Required**
j. Cargo tank and bulk container major overhau interval:	**Annually – Tires & Minor Repairs As Needed**
k. Tire replacement policy:	
• Steering axle:	**4/32”**
• Tractor drive axle:	**2/32”**
• Trailer:	**2/32”**
• Are Recaps used?	**Yes – Van Trailers Only**

72. Cargo Tank Inspection and Testing for Vacuum Tanks and Transportation Tanks	
a. Internal/External Visual Inspection completed by?	**Utah Tank Company**
b. Internal/External Inspection interval for the following:	
• MC307	**Yearly**
• MC312	**Yearly**
c. Hydrostatic Testing for the following:	
• MC307	**Yearly**
• MC312	**Yearly**
d. Relief Valve Bench Testing for the following:	
• MC307	**Every 2 Years**
• MC312	**Every 2 Years**
e. Does company have USDOT authorizations for cargo tank repair or construction?	**No**

Equipment and Supplies – Volume or On-Hand

73. Cargo/Vacuum Tank Decontamination	
a. Are tanks certified "Clean" prior to loading new product?	**Yes**
b. Where are tanks cleaned?	**Company facility or off-site at a commercial tank cleaning facility**
c. If tanks are cleaned at company facility, does facility have a POTW of NPDES permit?	**No**
d. If no to c, how is waste handled?	**Waste is transferred to drums or totes, sampled and disposed of following state and federal disposal guidelines**

74. Please indicate the amount of roll-off boxes you own and have available at any given time:	Soft Top (Tarp)	Hard Top Metal	Sludge Box	Vacuum Box
25 Cubic yard:	**05**	**60**	**1**	**2**
20 Cubic Yard:	**0**	**4**	**0**	**0**

75. Please indicate the type of excavation equipment you own and have available at any time:	Type	Number

a. Backhoe Rubber tire:	**JCB AWD**	**1**
b. Small All-terrain Mini-Excavator:	**CAT 305 & JD 120**	**2**
c. Skid Steers	**CAT 246 & Case 90XT**	**4**
d. Bobcat	**4260 with Sweeper & Bucket**	**1**
e. Excavator – Large	**CASE 315CL**	**1**
f. Excavator – Medium	**CASE 200LC**	**1**
g. Front End Loader – Large	**JD 724**	**1**
h. Front End Loader - Medium	**CASE 621 B**	**1**
h. Compactors	**Jumping Jack**	**1**
	Wacker DPU-6055	**1**
76. Please indicate the type of vehicle cargo unloading or moving equipment you own and have available at any time:		
a. Rubber Tire Fork Lift:	**Cat 5000 lb. Capacity**	**1**
b. Hard Tire Fork Lift:	**Allison Chamber 5000 LB. capacity**	**1**
c. Drum Handling Equipment:		
	Metal 55-gallon	**6**
Dolly	**Metal 85-gallon**	**2**
Grabber	**Drum forklift attachment**	**4**
Tilter	**Drum electrical**	**1**
Pallet	**2500 lb. capacity jack**	**2**
d. Otter Skids (Ice or Snow Transport)	**One-Two & Four Yard**	**4**
77. *Please indicate the type of vacuuming or fluids transfer units you own and have available at any time:*		
a. Portable Vacuum units:	**HEPA Mercury & Asbestos**	**2**
	Universal HEPA	**2**
	Dry Shop-Vacs	**2**
	Wet/Dry Shop-Vacs	**2**
b. Pumps Water / Petroleum:		
	Double Diaphragm 2”	**3**
	Double Diaphragm 3”	**2**
	300 GPM Transfer Brass Geared	**1**
c. Chemical (Acid & Base):	**Double Diaphragm 1”**	**4**
	Double Diaphragm 2” Air operated transfer	**2**
d. Disposable (Polyethylene):	**Hand operated siphon**	**10**

78. *Please indicate the type of temporary lighting and air systems you own and have available at any time.*		
a. Air Compressor:	**185**	**2**
b. Air Ventilator	**Electric Fan**	**1**
b. Lighting	**4-Bulb Light tower with generator**	**2**
	Explosion Proof	**6**
	Outdoor lights with stands	**4**
79. *Please indicate the types and availability you have for absorbent booms, pads, boom containment devices, loose absorbents and oil water skimmers:*		
a. Pads	**Oil Absorbent**	**1200**
b. Pads	**Chemical Absorbent**	**1000**
c. Absorbent Boom	**Oil Absorbent**	**187**
d. Containment Booms	**8' x 10' Rubber with Skirts**	**1500 feet**
e. Diatomaceous Earth:	**25 LB Bags**	**100**
f. Vermiculite:	**4 CF Bags**	**50**
g. Perolite:	**2 CF Bags**	**50**
h. Grooved Double Barrel Pneumatic Skimmer	**35 GPM**	**1**
i. Model 1CD18(H/P)-36 Inch (Hydraulic) Felt Coated Drum Skimmer	**100 GPM**	**1**
80. *Please indicate the types and availability you have of drums and totes:*		
a. 1A1-55 GA:	**Closed-Top**	**25**
b. 1A2-55 GA:	**Closed-Top**	**25**
c. 1A2-30 GA:	**Open-Top**	**15**
d. Salvage Drum – Metal – 85-GA	**Open-Top**	**10**
d. 1H2-5 GA Open-top	**Open-Top**	**25**
e. 1H2-14 GA Open-top	**Open-Top**	**10**
f. 1H2-30 GA Open-top	**Open-Top**	**10**
g. 1H2-55 GA Open-top	**Open-Top**	**25**
h. 1H1-55 GA Closed-top	**Closed-Top**	**25**
i. Salvage Drum – Polyethylene – 95 GA	**Open-Top**	**5**
j. One Cubic Yard Box with Liner	**Cardboard**	**4**
k. Tote – 275 GA	**Polyethylene**	**5**

81. *Please indicate the types of breathing apparatus you have on-hand*		
a. Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus	**SurvivAir**	**8**
b. 60 minute tanks	**SurvivAir**	**16**
c. Supplied Air Compressor • One Person • Two Person	**Air Systems International** **Twin Air 3** **Allegro**	**2**
d. Full Face Respirators	**North**	**10**
j. Half Face Respirators	**North**	**10**
82. *Please indicate field analysis instruments you have on-hand:*		
a. Air Monitoring (LEL, O2 ,H^2S0^4, etc.)	**TMX412** **MSA Altair 4xGas** **RKI GX-2009 4x Gas**	**1** **6** **5**
b. Multi-Ray Plus (5) Gas with PID	**Five Gas Metering System**	**3**
c. UltraRae 3000	**Benzene & Compound Specific VOC Meter**	**2**
d. Chemical analysis	**Sensidyne Hazcat™ Identification System**	**1**
e. Mercury	**Jerome X451**	**1**
f. Gamma	**RAD Detector**	**1**
g. Gases	**Dräger accuro manual gas detector pump with various detection tubes**	**2**

83. *Please indicate subcontractors with whom you have contracts in place to perform services?*	
Analytical (State/EPA Certified)	
• Air	**1**
• Water	**3**
• Soil	**3**
• Unknowns	**2**
Engineering	
• Chemical	**2**
• Industrial Hygienist	**2**
• Structural	**1**
• Physical	**1**
• Hydrologist	**1**
• Geologist	**1**
Waste Disposal	
• Land Cell Subtitle "C"	**3**
• Land Cell Subtitle "D"	**3**
• TSCA Land Cell	**2**
• Land Farming (TPH)	**1**
• Acid Treatment	**3**
• Metals Stabilization	**3**
• RCRA Incineration	**1**
• TSCA Incineration	**1**
• Fuels Blending	**2**
• Recycling	**6**
• TSCA Transformer Decommissioning	**2**

Key Employee Contact Information			
84. Key Employee Contact Information			
Name	**Title**	**Phone**	**Email**
John K. Hart	Chief Operating Officer	(801) 299-1900 Ext. 109	john.hart@ecihazmat.com
Ivan Ayers	Production Manager	(801) 299-1900 Ext. 121	ivan@ecihazmat.com
Jake Hansen	HR & Safety/Health Manager	(801) 299-1900 Ext. 127	jake@ecihazmat.com
Mark Crane	Marketing Manager	(801) 299-1900 Ext. 117	markc@ecihazmat.com
Joshua Greenwood	Waste Disposal Manager	(801) 299-1900 Ext. 120	josh@ecihazmat.com
Josh Williams	ER Manager	(801) 299-1900 Ext. 106	Joshua@ecihazmat.com
Tuffer Patrick	Logistics Manager	(801) 299-1900 Ext. 112	tuffer@ecihazmat.com
Cindy Jelsma	Accounts Receivable	(801) 299-1900 Ext. 104	cindy@ecihazmat.com
Mark Moore	Accounts Payable	(801) 299-1900 Ext. 103	markm@ecihazmat.com
Tiffiny Farnsworth	Customer Service Manager	(801) 299-1900 Ext. 113	tiffiny@ecihazmat.com
JaNae Christensen	Invoicing	(801) 299-1900 Ext. 104	janae@ecihazmat.com