

**List of Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Potential Deficiencies  
Pit Stop Oil, LLC**

**SPCC Plan Date:** February 23, 2006.

**Review by:** Dennis Jaramillo

**SPCC Potential Deficiencies:**



**SPCC Insp #:** C22009

**Review Date:** 6/16/2022

40 C.F.R. §§ 112.7, and 112.8, as further described below.

At the time of the inspection, the SPCC Plan did not have the management approval per section 112.7, and the Plan did not have a cross reference nor did the Plan follow a sequence.

**Instructions for Section 1 - Potential SPCC Plan deficiencies:**

In the space labeled “Plan Revision and Location,” provide a detailed narrative response explaining how the SPCC Plan was revised to correct each of the associated potential violations. Include a page and/or section number from the SPCC Plan for each correction. If you believe any of the circumstances described below do not apply to this facility, describe how and/or why they do not.

<b>Citation</b>	<b>Potential Deficiencies</b>	<b>Regulatory Requirement Language</b>
112.7(a)(3)	1. The SPCC Plan does not have a complete diagram or facility description, in that the buried piping from the bulk tanks to the fuel island is not shown.	Describe in your Plan the physical layout of the facility and include a facility diagram, which must mark the location and contents of each fixed oil storage container and the storage area where mobile or portable containers are located. The facility diagram must identify the location of and mark as “exempt” underground tanks that are otherwise exempted from the requirements of this part under § 112.1(d)(4). The facility diagram must also include all transfer stations and connecting pipes, including intra-facility gathering lines that are otherwise exempted from the requirements of this part under § 112.1(d)(11).
<b>Plan Revision and Location</b>		
112.7(a)(3)(i)	2 The Plan does not have an accurate list of bulk oil containers.	You must also address in your Plan:  (i) The type of oil in each fixed container and its storage capacity. For mobile or portable containers, either provide the type of oil and storage capacity for each container or provide an estimate of the potential number of mobile or portable containers, the types of oil, and anticipated storage capacities.

<b>Plan Revision and Location</b>		
112.7(a)(4)	3. The SPCC Plan is missing the source of the discharge; the cause of the discharge; Damages or injuries caused by the discharge, and whether an evacuation may be needed as a result of the discharge.	Unless you have submitted a response plan under § 112.20, provide information and procedures in your Plan to enable a person reporting a discharge as described in § 112.1(b) to relate information on the exact address or location and phone number of the facility; the date and time of the discharge, the type of material discharged; estimates of the total quantity discharged; estimates of the quantity discharged as described in § 112.1(b); the source of the discharge; a description of all affected media; the cause of the discharge; any damages or injuries caused by the discharge; actions being used to stop, remove, and mitigate the effects of the discharge; whether an evacuation may be needed; and, the names of individuals and/or organizations who have also been contacted.
<b>Plan Revision and Location</b>		
112.7(c)	4. The SPCC Plan shows inadequate secondary containment for the mobile and/or portable containers.	Provide appropriate containment and/or diversionary structures or equipment to prevent a discharge as described in § 112.1(b), except as provided in paragraph (k) of this section for qualified oil-filled operational equipment, and except as provided in § 112.9(d)(3) for flowlines and intra-facility gathering lines at an oil production facility. The entire containment system, including walls and floor, must be capable of containing oil and must be constructed so that any discharge from a primary containment system, such as a tank, will not escape the containment system before cleanup occurs. In determining the method, design, and capacity for secondary containment, you need only to address the typical failure mode, and the most likely quantity of oil that would be discharged. Secondary containment may be either active or passive in design. At a minimum, you must use one of the following prevention systems or its equivalent:  (1) For onshore facilities:  (i) Dikes, berms, or retaining walls sufficiently impervious to contain oil;  (ii) Curbing or drip pans;

		<p>(iii) Sumps and collection systems;</p> <p>(iv) Culverting, gutters, or other drainage systems;</p> <p>(v) Weirs, booms, or other barriers;</p> <p>(vi) Spill diversion ponds;</p> <p>(vii) Retention ponds; or</p> <p>(viii) Sorbent materials.</p>
<b>Plan Revision and Location</b>		
112.7(h)(1)	5. The Plan indicates the facility has an active loading rack but does not address the containment.	Where loading/unloading rack drainage does not flow into a catchment basin or treatment facility designed to handle discharges, use a quick drainage system for tank car or tank truck loading/unloading racks. You must design any containment system to hold at least the maximum capacity of any single compartment of a tank car or tank truck loaded or unloaded at the facility.
<b>Plan Revision and Location</b>		
112.7(i)	6. The SPCC Plan does address whether this evaluation is needed for the bulk tanks at this facility.	If a field-constructed aboveground container undergoes a repair, alteration, reconstruction, or a change in service that might affect the risk of a discharge or failure due to brittle fracture or other catastrophe or has discharged oil or failed due to brittle fracture failure or other catastrophe, evaluate the container for risk of discharge or failure due to brittle fracture or other catastrophe, and as necessary, take appropriate action.
<b>Plan Revision and Location</b>		
112.8(c)(6)	7. The SPPC Plan does not address integrity testing for the bulk storage tanks, nor does the Plan address the industry standard that will be used to test the integrity of the tanks.	Test or inspect each aboveground container for integrity on a regular schedule and whenever you make material repairs. You must determine, in accordance with industry standards, the appropriate qualifications for personnel performing tests and inspections, the frequency and type of testing and inspections, which take into account container size, configuration, and design (such as containers that are: shop-built, field-erected, skid-mounted, elevated, equipped with a liner, double-walled, or partially buried). Examples of these integrity tests include, but are not limited to: visual inspection, hydrostatic

		testing, radiographic testing, ultrasonic testing, acoustic emissions testing, or other systems of non-destructive testing. You must keep comparison records and you must also inspect the container's supports and foundations. In addition, you must frequently inspect the outside of the container for signs of deterioration, discharges, or accumulation of oil inside diked areas. Records of inspections and tests kept under usual and customary business practices satisfy the recordkeeping requirements of this paragraph.
<b>Plan Revision and Location</b>		
112.8(c)(11)	8. The SPCC Plan indicates there are mobile or portable containers at the facility but does not fully address secondary containment for these types of containers.	Position or locate mobile or portable oil storage containers to prevent a discharge as described in § 112.1(b). Except for mobile refuelers and other non-transportation-related tank trucks, you must furnish a secondary means of containment, such as a dike or catchment basin, sufficient to contain the capacity of the largest single compartment or container with sufficient freeboard to contain precipitation.
<b>Plan Revision and Location</b>		
112.20(e)	9. The SPCC Plan does not have a substantial harm statement that is signed by a company official.	If the owner or operator of a facility determines pursuant to paragraph (a)(2) of this section that the facility could not, because of its location, reasonably be expected to cause substantial harm to the environment by discharging oil into or on the navigable waters or adjoining shorelines, the owner or operator shall complete and maintain at the facility the certification form contained in appendix C to this part and, in the event an alternative formula that is comparable to one contained in appendix C to this part is used to evaluate the criterion in paragraph (f)(1)(ii)(B) or (f)(1)(ii)(C) of this section, the owner or operator shall attach documentation to the certification form that demonstrates the reliability and analytical soundness of the comparable formula and shall notify the Regional Administrator in writing that an alternative formula was used.
<b>Plan Revision and Location</b>		

**Instructions for Section 2 - Potential SPCC Technical Deficiencies observed during the June 15, 2022, SPCC inspection:** Describe the corrective actions taken including the date the action was taken, photographs showing the correction, and receipts if available showing the corrective action.

Citation	Potential Deficiency	Regulatory Requirement Language
112.7(a)(3)(i)	1. The facility had many tanks inside the main secondary, which were not in service and not on the tank list.	<p>You must also address in your Plan:</p> <p>(i) The type of oil in each fixed container and its storage capacity. For mobile or portable containers, either provide the type of oil and storage capacity for each container or provide an estimate of the potential number of mobile or portable containers, the types of oil, and anticipated storage capacities;</p>
<b>Corrective Action taken</b>		
112.7(c)	2. At the time of the inspection, it appears the secondary containment structure needs to be repaired, as there were several low spots in the earthen berm.	<p>Provide appropriate containment and/or diversionary structures or equipment to prevent a discharge as described in § 112.1(b), except as provided in paragraph (k) of this section for qualified oil-filled operational equipment, and except as provided in § 112.9(d)(3) for flowlines and intra-facility gathering lines at an oil production facility. The entire containment system, including walls and floor, must be capable of containing oil and must be constructed so that any discharge from a primary containment system, such as a tank, will not escape the containment system before cleanup occurs. In determining the method, design, and capacity for secondary containment, you need only to address the typical failure mode, and the most likely quantity of oil that would be discharged. Secondary containment may be either active or passive in design. At a minimum, you must use one of the following prevention systems or its equivalent: For onshore facilities:</p> <p>(i) Dikes, berms, or retaining walls sufficiently impervious to contain oil;</p> <p>(ii) Curbing or drip pans;</p>

		<p>(iii) Sumps and collection systems;</p> <p>(iv) Culverting, gutters, or other drainage systems;</p> <p>(v) Weirs, booms, or other barriers;</p> <p>(vi) Spill diversion ponds;</p> <p>(vii) Retention ponds;</p>
<b>Corrective Action taken</b>		
112.7(f)(1)	3. At the time of the inspection, there was no evidence of annual training for employees.	<p>Personnel, training, and discharge prevention procedures.</p> <p>(1) At a minimum, train your oil-handling personnel in the operation and maintenance of equipment to prevent discharges; discharge procedure protocols; applicable pollution control laws, rules, and regulations; general facility operations; and the contents of the facility SPCC Plan.</p>
<b>Corrective Action taken</b>		
112.7(f)(2)	4. The SPCC Plan was not changed to reflect the change in the designated person responsible for personnel training.	(2) Designate a person at each applicable facility who is accountable for discharge prevention and who reports to facility management.
<b>Corrective Action taken</b>		
112.8(f)(3)	5. At the time of the inspections the facility did not have evidence of the annual briefings.	(3) Schedule and conduct discharge prevention briefings for your oil-handling personnel at least once a year to assure adequate understanding of the SPCC Plan for that facility. Such briefings must highlight and describe known discharges as described in Sec. 112.1(b) or failures, malfunctioning components, and any recently developed precautionary measures.
<b>Corrective Action taken</b>		
112.8(c)(2)	6. The secondary containment structure appeared to need repairs in several spots.	Construct all bulk storage tank installations (except mobile refuelers and other non-transportation-related tank trucks) so that you provide a secondary means of containment for the entire capacity of the largest single container and sufficient freeboard to contain precipitation. You must ensure that diked areas are sufficiently impervious to contain discharged oil. Dikes, containment curbs, and pits are commonly employed for this purpose. You may also use an alternative system consisting of a drainage trench

		enclosure that must be arranged so that any discharge will terminate and be safely confined in a facility catchment basin or holding pond.
<b>Corrective Action taken</b>		
112.8(c)(6)	7. No integrity testing records were available at the time of the inspection.	Test or inspect each aboveground container for integrity on a regular schedule and whenever you make material repairs. You must determine, in accordance with industry standards, the appropriate qualifications for personnel performing tests and inspections, the frequency and type of testing and inspections, which take into account container size, configuration, and design (such as containers that are: shop-built, field-erected, skid-mounted, elevated, equipped with a liner, double-walled, or partially buried). Examples of these integrity tests include, but are not limited to: visual inspection, hydrostatic testing, radiographic testing, ultrasonic testing, acoustic emissions testing, or other systems of non-destructive testing. You must keep comparison records and you must also inspect the container's supports and foundations. In addition, you must frequently inspect the outside of the container for signs of deterioration, discharges, or accumulation of oil inside diked areas. Records of inspections and tests kept under usual and customary business practices satisfy the recordkeeping requirements of this paragraph.
<b>Corrective Action taken</b>		
112.8(d)(3)	8. Pipe supports within the secondary containment were not properly designed.	Properly design pipe supports to minimize abrasion and corrosion and allow for expansion and contraction.
<b>Corrective Action taken</b>		