

Safety, Health, and Environmental Standard

Title: OIL POLLUTION PREVENTION AND POL STORAGE CONTAINER MANAGEMENT

Standard No.: E11

Effective Date: 02/02/2022

Releasability: There are no releasability restrictions on this publication.

The provisions and requirements of this Standard are mandatory for use by all AEDC personnel engaged in work tasks necessary to fulfill the AEDC mission. Please contact your safety, industrial health and/or environmental representative for clarification or questions regarding this Standard.

Safety, Health, and Environmental Standard

Oil Pollution Prevention and POL Storage Container Management

1.0 INTRODUCTION/SCOPE/APPLICABILITY

1.1 Introduction

The Environmental Protection Agency Oil Pollution Prevention Rule, first effective in 1974, was revised in 2002. The Rule was amended again in 2008. The major changes were to delay implementation and to exclude some of the requirements for oil-filled operational equipment. The Rule is promulgated in *Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 112*. Prior to the 2002 revision, AEDC achieved compliance by maintaining a Spill Prevention Controls and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan. The 2002 revision brought 55-gallon drums under the Rule and increased reporting requirements. If AEDC discharges more than 1,000 gallons of oil in a single discharge or discharges more than 42 gallons of oil in each of two discharges occurring within any 12-month period, the discharges must be reported to the EPA. For reporting to be required, the discharges must reach “waters of the State.” Amounts captured or absorbed upstream of the reporting point are not included in the reporting decision. This Standard identifies what is required to comply with the 2008 revision of the Rule. The revisions to the Rule have been incorporated into the AEDC SPCC Plan.

The purpose of the Oil Pollution Prevention Rule is to prevent discharge of oil into navigable waters, as opposed to response and cleanup after a spill occurs. This includes preventing discharge of any kind of oil such as petroleum, fuel oil, synthetic oil, or mineral oil. Discharge from storage containers may be controlled by: maintaining appropriate secondary containment or catchment basins; providing reliable loading/unloading/transfer equipment and procedures to prevent container overflow during filling; and preventing container failures through integrity testing and/or inspections. This Standard sets the minimum acceptable actions to comply with each of these three spill control strategies.

1.2 Scope/Applicability

This Standard applies to all oil-handling and storage activities at Arnold Air Force Base (AFB).

2.0 BASIC HAZARDS/HUMAN FACTORS

2.1 Basic Hazards

Hazards to human health and to the environment that are concerns of this Standard result from the chemical and physical characteristics of oils and fuels. Oil and fuel exposures can be hazardous for the following reasons:

- Oils and especially fuels are normally combustible or flammable.
- Oil-contaminated handrails and walkways are likely to be slick, creating safety hazards (risk of slips and falls).
- Vapors from volatile fuels or oils may displace air in confined spaces.
- Some oils and fuels have been found to be carcinogenic.
- Aviation hydraulic oils such as Skydrol can cause a rash. Skin contact should be avoided.
- All oils and fuels, if released, have the potential to harm wildlife and damage ecosystems near AEDC.

- Drums and poly-containers are subject to structural degradation caused by environmental conditions and are not intended to support personnel or equipment. Under no circumstance should a drum be used for work platforms or supports. Poly-containers are particularly susceptible to embrittlement caused by sunlight.

2.2 Human Factors

The leading human factors contributing to injuries that might occur while working to comply with this Standard are inattention and a lack of knowledge. Workers need to know the hazards of oils or fuels and the site conditions where activities described herein occur, and use due diligence while working in the area. Workers should be aware of paths that a potential release might follow and be aware of the locations of absorbents and other spill response equipment.

3.0 DEFINITIONS

Bulk Storage Container—Any container of 55-gallons or greater shell capacity used to store oil. . Oil-filled electrical, operating, or manufacturing equipment is not a bulk storage container.

Drum—A drum is a cylindrical container; specifically a large, usually metal, bulk storage container for liquids (e.g., a 55-gallon drum). Drums with removable heads should be used for solids only—not liquids.

Fixed Container—A storage container that is not intended for transporting liquids or temporary collection is regarded as fixed. The container need not be attached to a structure and need not be placed on steel or concrete.

Hazardous Waste Operations Group (HWOG)—Group within the Facility Support Services contractor who provide guidance and assistance to waste generators; pick up drums of hazardous waste, non-hazardous waste, used oil, and PCBs from waste generators; sample wastes as necessary; properly store and inspect drums; and coordinate transportation and disposal of wastes.

Integrity Testing—Integrity testing is any means of measuring the strength of the shell, bottom, and/or floor of a container used to hold oil and must include inspection of container supports and foundations. The Oil Pollution Prevention Rule requires periodic integrity testing of aboveground containers, as well as testing when repairs are performed on the container. Periodic testing is to be conducted in accordance with a regular schedule consistent with accepted “industry standards.” Applicable industry standards include:

- American Petroleum Institute (API) Standard 653—Container Inspection, Repair, Alteration, and Reconstruction
- API Recommended Practice 575—Inspection of Atmospheric and Low Pressure Containers
- Steel Container Institute (STI) Standard SP001-06 Standard for Inspection of In-service Shop Fabricated Aboveground Containers for Storage of Combustible and Flammable Liquids
- API Standard 653 and Recommended Practice 575 cover field-fabricated steel containers built to API Standard 650.

Integrity testing for piping shall be limited to piping that is associated with POL storage and not conveyance and will be consistent with integrity testing for POL storage containers.

Mineral Oil—A colorless to yellowish-white, highly refined liquid hydrocarbon mixture, obtained by fractional distillation of petroleum. It may be used as a lubricant a dielectric fluid.

Navigable Waters—Navigable waters means any river, lake, stream or watercourse, natural or man-made, or their tributaries, which have been adjudicated and held to be navigable in the technical or legal sense, pursuant to *T.C.A. §69-1-101 et seq.*

Oil—The term “oil”, as used in this Standard and the underlying EPA regulation means oil of any kind or in any form, including, but not limited to: oils and greases including petroleum, fuel oil, sludge, synthetic oils, mineral oils, oil refuse, or oil mixed with wastes other than dredged spoil.

Oil-Filled Operational Equipment—Oil-filled operational equipment is an oil storage container (or multiple containers and associated piping intrinsic to the operation of the equipment) in which the oil is present solely to support the function of the apparatus or the device. It is not considered a bulk storage container, and does not include oil-filled manufacturing equipment. Some examples include: hydraulic systems, lubricating systems (e.g., those for pumps, compressors, and other rotating equipment), gearboxes, machining coolant systems, heat transfer systems, transformers, circuit breakers, electrical switches, and other systems containing oil solely to enable the operation of the device. Generator Sets (Gen Sets) are a combination of oil-filled operational equipment and a bulk storage container. Lubrication systems on Gen Sets may be oil-filled operational equipment, but bulk storage containers providing fuel for the generator typically are not oil-filled operational equipment.

Out-of-Service—This term refers to containers that have been physically disconnected from the system they served, physically removed from the system they served, or the system they served has been deactivated with no intended future use. Containers or drums are “placed in service” when fluid controlled by this Standard is first introduced into the container or drum.

Owner (drum or poly-container)—Possession shall determine ownership with regard to this Standard. For example, “Used oil” drums must be labeled showing the name of the person and organization responsible for filling the drum (see SHE Standard E18). If this person still has possession of the drum when a visual inspection becomes due, he will be responsible for the visual inspection.

POL—Petroleum-based fuels, oils and lubricants.

Poly-containers—Seamless, polyethylene bulk storage containers (typically 1500-gallon capacity at AEDC, but may be as small as 100 gallons or as large as several thousand gallons) that may be oriented horizontally or vertically and may be placed on the ground, on skids, or on trailers.

Secondary Containment—This containment catches fluid that has leaked from the primary container. Secondary containment may be created by a berm around a storage container or it may be the outer wall of a double-walled horizontal container. Secondary containment should be sufficiently impervious to contain oil. Curbing may provide secondary containment for smaller containers. Alternative systems consisting of a drainage trench enclosure arranged so that any discharge will terminate and be safely confined in a facility catchment basin or holding pond are acceptable. The secondary containment must have a volume equal to or greater (110 percent is recommended for containers outside the areas protected by catchments or the retention reservoir) than the largest container within the area being contained.

SPCC Plan—Plan required by *40 CFR 112.3* which details the equipment, organizational structure, procedures, and steps to prevent, control, and provide adequate countermeasures to a discharge.

Storage Capacity—Storage capacity of a container means the design shell capacity of the container.

Visual Inspection—A documented visual inspection of containers and associated piping that meets the bulk storage containers definition above. Inspection results must be kept as comparison records for a period of three years. Inspections shall include visually checking for signs of deterioration, external corrosion, discharges, or accumulation of oil in diked areas. The visual inspection also must include inspection of the container’s supports and foundations. Visual inspections for bulk storage containers shall conform to specific details, including documentation requirements, identified in the Arnold AFB SPCC Plan or an Oracle WAM benchmark work-order. Visual inspection frequency for bulk storage containers shall be based on industry standards and best management practices (details of the inspection program are contained in Section 7 of the SPCC Plan).

Waters of the State—Waters of the State means such accumulations of water, surface and underground, natural and artificial, public and private, or parts thereof, which are wholly or partially within, flow through, or border upon this state. However, the term does not include any private pond, or any pond, reservoir, or facility built for reduction or

control of pollution or cooling of water prior to discharge unless the discharge therefrom causes or threatens to cause water pollution.

4.0 REQUIREMENTS/RESPONSIBILITIES

4.1 All Departments and All Employees

- 4.1.1 All AEDC employees who discover a spill or sheen are required to notify the Operations Center (see SHE Standard E17) at extensions 454-7680/7688/5361/7752. If conditions allow for safe completion, persons possessing the required training should minimize the amount of oil released by stopping the release and performing cleanup at the source.
- 4.1.2 When performing activities outside the area for which spill catchments are provided by the Retention Reservoir, provide secondary containment (may be portable device or temporary diking) for bulk storage containers of 55-gallons capacity or greater (including 55-gallon drums and poly containers).
- 4.1.3 Secondary containment should be utilized where reasonably possible. This includes spill containment pallets for drums.
- 4.1.4 Keep secondary containment in proper condition to capture container contents in the event of container failure (e.g., keep drain valves closed and remove any accumulated water or oil). Water collected in secondary containment must be visually inspected for sheens, and when appropriate, tested prior to discharge. SHE Standard E17 provides instructions on how to manage water that is contaminated.
- 4.1.5 Before beginning to fill a new or newly repaired drum or container, make a visual inspection to ensure all valve settings are correct, all ports are closed, and no damage has been received that might compromise the integrity of the container. Continue to check for leaks as the container is filled.
- 4.1.6 The material of construction used for primary containers (drum, poly-container, or storage container) and for secondary containment must be compatible with the material being stored in the container.
- 4.1.7 Any permanent installation outside the AEDC security fence that involves containers regulated under the Oil Pollution Prevention Rule must include its own security fencing. These fenced security islands must be kept locked when unattended. Security lighting, to prevent acts of vandalism and assist in the discovery of oil discharges, should be added where appropriate.

Note: The Golf Course is the only exception to this requirement due to the following:

- The Golf Course is patrolled nightly.
- The tanks are securely locked each night.
- Security lighting may serve to draw attention to the tank area that is not commonly visible from public roads.

- 4.1.8 Regardless of protection provided by secondary containment or the Retention Reservoir, do not permit unattended filling operations anywhere on Arnold AFB. This ban includes vehicle and mobile equipment fueling operations. If automatic level detection and shut-off are provided, filling must be monitored, but the monitoring may be done from a control room or other remote location.

4.2 Facilities O&M Department

- 4.2.1 Maintain the Retention Reservoir system and the skimming ponds on Bradley and Brumalow Creeks in fully functional condition (e.g., keep ponds dredged and dams and siphon pipes sound). Ensure routine inspections of the Bradley, Brumalow and Rowland ditches are performed hourly. Observations should be recorded on a Rowland Creek Pumping Station and Flow Thru System Sheet and a Creek Condition Log Sheet. The secondary pumping station operators will maintain these logs.

- 4.2.2 Maintain secondary containment for individual oil and fuel containers that have a shell capacity of 10,000 gallons or more. (This capacity was chosen based on an evaluation of existing catchments). Spill prevention relies on individual secondary containment for these large containers.

4.3 Design Engineering Branch

- 4.3.1 Include secondary containment in the design for new containers that have a shell capacity of 10,000 gallons or greater or where required by AEDC environmental management personnel. Include consideration of secondary containment for smaller containers and add containment to the design when costs are not prohibitive.
- 4.3.2 Include secondary containment in the design for new containers that have a shell capacity of 55 gallons or greater and are located outside the catchment area provided by the Retention Reservoir.
- 4.3.3 Container design shall incorporate automatic overfill protection rather than administrative controls, where economically feasible. AEDC environmental management must approve administrative controls if they are to be used to satisfy overfill protection requirements.

4.4 Bulk Storage Container Owners

- 4.4.1 Bulk storage oil containers and fuel containers with a shell capacity of 55 gallons or greater must be visually inspected routinely. The frequency of inspections is based on applicable industry standards and best management practices. A detailed description of the inspection program is contained Section 7.0, *Testing, Inspection, and Record Keeping* of the Facility SPCC Plan. Records to document visual inspections must be maintained for three years.
- 4.4.2 Bulk storage containers with a shell capacity of 55 gallons or greater, must be tested for integrity per applicable industry standards. Where appropriate, industry inspection standard *API 653* for field-erected containers and *STI SP001-03* for shop-fabricated containers should be used. Fixed container owners not conducting these inspections and integrity tests will be out-of-compliance with this Standard.
- 4.4.3 Routine visual inspections shall be conducted periodically as described in Section 7.0, *Testing, Inspection, and Record Keeping* of the Facility SPCC Plan. Container inspections shall include the container exterior, piping connections, container supports, secondary containment if provided, pumps, and safety features (pressure relief, vents, overfill protection, etc.). These inspections shall be documented in operational reports or completed work instructions that are maintained for at least three years.
- 4.4.4 Container visual inspection records shall be maintained in the Oracle WAM database and in the APIMS STARS database. The exception to this is the containers maintained by the Test Operations Support Fuels Group. The inspection records for these containers are maintained in the Test Fuel Farm Office (Building 869). The test record shall include the date, the technique used, and the test-finding details.
- 4.4.5 Notify the FSS Environmental Group at ext. 454-7275 whenever a container is permanently taken out of service, a new container is installed, or significant modifications to a container are made.

4.5 Piping System Owners

- 4.5.1 POL piping systems associated with bulk storage containers may require inspections when specified as part of the industry standards for the container inspection referenced in Section 4.4.2.

4.6 Oil-filled Operational Equipment System Owners

- 4.6.1 Oil-filled operational equipment, to include hydraulic and lubricating oil systems and electrical transformers with a capacity of 55 gallons or greater, are inspected at various frequencies dependent on risk. System-specific Preventative Maintenance Master (PM) schedules, pre and post operation walk downs, and work instructions define the frequency and details of inspections. When a new activity is proposed, the associated

environmental risk is evaluated and documented through the Environmental Impact Process as described in SHE Standard A8, *Environmental Impact Analysis Process*. Security personnel conduct other visual inspections of oil storage and transfer units during routine patrols to detect leaks, evidence of spills, or other conditions that could result in a spill.

4.7 Drum and Poly-container Owners

- 4.7.1 For drums or polyethylene containers (poly-containers), the integrity-testing requirement may be accomplished by replacing them before their service reaches 10 years. ***If they are not replaced, they must be tested and the documentation must be retained for as long as they remain in service.*** Owners using drums and poly-containers more than 10 years old will be out-of-compliance with this Standard unless they have documentation to show that the container has been tested. In no way should one infer from this requirement that a container less than 10 years old is safe for use. All containers, regardless of age, should be carefully inspected prior to use and removed from service if they are found to be unfit.
- 4.7.2 Notify the FSS Environmental Group at ext. 454-7275 whenever a poly-container is taken out of service permanently or whenever a new poly-container is purchased.
- 4.7.3 Visually inspect drums that are in service on an annual frequency. Drums that appear incapable of containing the liquid without a leak or a failure must be removed from service.
- 4.7.4 Inspect for holes, leaks, excessive rust or corrosion, and dents that could affect the integrity of the drum. Inspect the embossed markings on the bottom of the drum. A typical marking would be as follows:

UN / 1A1 / Y1.4 / 100 / 04

- UN means the drum was manufactured to meet United Nations standards.
- 1A1 means this is a closed-head steel drum.
- Y means that the drum is acceptable for DOT materials included in Packing Groups II and III. (At AEDC, an X or Y is acceptable for oils; Z is not.)
- 1.4 designates the acceptable specific gravity for liquid contents. (At AEDC, 1.2 is the minimum acceptable number for drums used to store oils.)
- 100 is the pressure in kilopascals used for hydrostatically testing the drum. (At AEDC, 100 is the minimum acceptable number for drums used to store oils.)
- 04 designates the year of manufacture. (At AEDC, only drums less than 10-years old are acceptable for storing fuels or oils.)

Some drums may have additional letters and numbers. The letter “R” may, depending upon its location, indicates a reconditioned drum. If the letter “R” is encountered, contact the HWOOG for an interpretation at ext. 454-7383 or 454-7275.

- 4.7.5 Drums passing inspection must be labeled with a drum inspection label. These blank labels are available from the HWOOG at ext. 454-7383. The label must show the month and year (e.g., July 2021) of the inspection and include the name and organization of the person making the inspection. Existence of the label provides documentary evidence of the regulatory inspection. Drums in service with no inspection label, or a label showing more than 12 months since the previous inspection, will be out-of-compliance with this Standard.
- 4.7.6 Visually inspect poly-containers that are in service on an annual basis and remove from service those that do not pass inspection.

- 4.7.7 Inspect for holes, leaks, excessive wear or deformation, and dents that could compromise the integrity of the poly-container. Inspect the imprinted markings on the side of the neck of the poly-container. The year the poly-container was manufactured will be identified. Remove from service any poly-containers older than 10 years.
- 4.7.8 Poly-containers passing inspection must be labeled with the “drum” inspection label. These blank labels are available from the HWOG at ext. 454-7383. The label must show the month and calendar year (e.g., July 2021). Existence of the label provides documentary evidence of the regulatory inspection. Poly-containers in service with no inspection label, or a label showing more than 12 months since the previous inspection, will be out-of-compliance with this Standard.
- 4.7.9 Drums and poly-containers must be visually inspected prior to being placed in service and each time they are reused. Leaking or defective drums should be marked accordingly or moved immediately to the salvage yard.

NOTE: Empty metal drums (e.g., product, damaged, surplus) must be turned in to Services at ext. 454-6068 for recycling in a timely manner. While awaiting pickup, these drums should be placed on their side so they do not collect rainwater. All liquid must be removed from these drums prior to Services collecting them. Contact FSS Environmental at ext. 454-7275 for guidance on poly-drum collection.

- 4.7.10 Drums and poly-containers stored in infrequently visited areas should be checked for leaks on a monthly basis unless they are empty. Those found leaking should be replaced immediately. [SHE Standard E17, *Oil & Hazardous Substances Spill Response*, requires reporting of leaking containers to the Ops Center immediately.]
- 4.7.11 Drums and poly-containers are to be labeled with the “drum” inspection label available from the HWOG at ext. 454-7383, when first placed in service.
- 4.7.12 Drums and poly-containers must have a label showing contents except when empty. The label must identify contents, and if waste, the name and organization of the waste generator (see SHE Standard E18). Drums containing product need only be labeled with the vendor label. If the vendor label is illegible, use a Chemical Hazard Alert label. Poly-containers must follow the same labeling requirements as drums.

4.8 Vehicle Drivers, Mobile Equipment Operators, Portable Equipment Operators, and Portable Container Owners

- 4.8.1 Regardless of protection provided by secondary containment or the Retention Reservoir, do not permit unattended filling operations anywhere on Arnold AFB unless automatic level detection and shut-off are provided. This ban includes vehicle and mobile equipment fueling operations. Even if automatic level detection and shut-off are provided, filling must be monitored, but monitoring may be done from a control room or other remote location.
- 4.8.2 Filling or refueling operations conducted outside the main industrial area shall only be conducted over temporary secondary containment basins/devices. These basins/devices must be capable of containing 110 percent of the contents of the container being filled or the supply container, whichever is greater. Plastic drip trays or inflatable basins are acceptable.

4.9 Logistics Support/Procurement Offices

- 4.9.1 Maintain an adequate inventory of Department of Transportation (DOT)-approved drums for issue.

4.10 FSS Contractor

- 4.10.1 Monitor governing regulations for any changes that could possibly affect AEDC.
- 4.10.2 Review this Standard and, if required, issue revisions at least every three years or as required by changes to regulations.

5.0 TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

All personnel who physically respond to hazardous substance spills must have attended a forty-hour Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER) training course, and must annually attend the 8-hour HAZWOPER refresher course.

Training must be provided at least annually to personnel involved in oil handling about proper actions to take in the event of a spill. Training updates must be conducted whenever a significant change has been made to any oil storage (e.g., new tank installation). Employees must have area specific training in the proper operation and maintenance of equipment in their work areas to prevent discharges. Oil-handling employees must have area-specific training on spill response procedures in the event of a release as well as the location and use of spill cleanup materials.

Spill responders may be called upon to participate in unannounced drills on an annual basis. These exercises are coordinated by the base Exercise Evaluation Team (EET) that maintains records of the exercise activities.

Maintaining employee training records is the responsibility of each company.

6.0 INSPECTIONS/AUDITS

Overall compliance with the requirements of this Standard will be evaluated in conjunction with the annual ECAMP program level review.

7.0 REFERENCES

33 *CFR* 329, Definition of Navigable Waters of the United States
40 *CFR* 112, Oil Pollution Prevention
49 *CFR* 178, Specifications for Packagings
Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation Rules, Chapter 0400-40-08
AEDC SHE Standards E9, Wastewater Discharge Management
AEDC SHE Standards E17, Oil & Hazardous Substances Spill Response
AEDC SHE Standards E18, Managing Wastes Containing Chemical or Petroleum Products
AEDC SPCC Plan
Arnold Air Force Base Oil Spill Facility Response Plan

8.0 SUPPLEMENT

NFAC A321-0801-XSP E11 Oil Pollution Prevention and POL Storage Container Management

A321-0801-XSP E11 Oil Pollution Prevention and POL Storage Container Management

This supplement has been approved for the NFAC Site.

Review: This supplement will be reviewed and updated using the same cycle as the AEDC Safety Standard E11 “Oil Pollution Prevention and POL Storage Container Management”.

References: AEDC Safety Standard E11 – Oil Pollution Prevention and POL Storage Container Management at the AEDC NFAC Site.

Ames Procedural Requirements APR 8800.3:

Scope:

The Environmental Protection Agency Oil Pollution Prevention Rule, first effective in 1974, was revised in 2002. The Rule was amended again in 2008. The major changes were to delay implementation and to exclude some of the requirements for oil-filled operational equipment. The Rule is promulgated in *Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 112*. Prior to the 2002 revision, NFAC achieved compliance by utilizing Ames’s Spill Prevention Controls and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan.

The purpose of the Oil Pollution Prevention Rule is to prevent discharge of oil into navigable waters, as opposed to response and cleanup after a spill occurs. This includes preventing discharge of any kind of oil such as petroleum, fuel oil, synthetic oil, or mineral oil. Discharge from storage containers may be controlled by: maintaining appropriate secondary containment or catchment basins; providing reliable loading/unloading/transfer equipment and procedures to prevent container overflow during filling; and preventing container failures through integrity testing and/or inspections.

Spill cleanup must be aggressively pursued at the source rather than merely allowing oil to continue to the protective structure. Secondary containment for individual containers should continue to be installed for large containers. Additionally, wherever drums of oil or fuel of 55 gallons or more are stored, secondary containment should be considered as an extra precaution against a release. When oil or fuel of 55 gallons or more is used spill protection provided by temporary secondary containment must be provided and properly maintained so that it will be effective if a leak occurs.

Unattended filling operations must not be allowed anywhere NFAC. If automatic level detection and shut-off are provided, filling may be monitored from a control room or other remote location, but continuous monitoring while filling is underway must be done. This ban includes refueling operations for vehicles and mobile equipment.

Oil containers and fuel containers classified as “bulk storage containers” with a shell capacity of 55 gallons or greater (including drums and polyethylene (poly) containers) must be periodically inspected and tested for integrity in accordance with industry standards and best management practices.

Personnel must verify that all containers are compatible with the material being stored and the condition of the storage such as pressure, temperature, and exposure to the elements.

Other containers that require periodic inspection if used to store oil or fuel are as follows: mobile re-fuelers (for transporting fuel), pipelines (if associated with POL storage and volume is 55 gallons or greater), and oil-filled operational equipment that contains lubricating oil, hydraulic fluid, or insulating (transformer) oil.

This supplement applies to all personnel conducting operations, maintenance, testing and support at NFAC, NASA AMES.

A321-0801-XSP E11 Oil Pollution Prevention and POL Storage Container Management

NFAC Worksite Application:

NFAC will comply with the following Ames Procedural Requirements APR 8800.3:

- Chapter 2 Pollution Prevention and Affirmative Procurement Program Requirements
- Chapter 10 Underground Storage Tanks (NFAC does not have any underground storage tanks)
- Chapter 12 Storm Water Management
- Chapter 13 Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure and Facility Response Plane
- Chapter 20 Floodplains and Wetlands Management
- Chapter 24 Aboveground Tanks

I. NFAC Site Management shall:

1. Follow the supplement
2. Ensure all personnel follow the supplement

II. NFAC Supervisors and Test Directors shall:

1. Follow the supplement
2. Ensure all personnel follow the supplement
3. Personnel are current on required training
4. Inspection are complete and record keeping correct
5. Customers and vendors comply with the supplement

III. NFAC Safety Engineer/Management Designee shall:

1. Follow the supplement
2. Ensure compliance and inspection are complete
3. Report to AEDC OP Center any reportable spill release

IV. NFAC Staff shall:

1. Follow the supplement
2. Current on training spill response