FACILITY RESPONSE PLAN

UNITED STATES ARMY
CYBER CENTER
FORT GORDON, GEORGIA

September 2019

Prepared for

US Army Garrison and Fort Gordon

ISME-GOR-PWE 15th Street Building 14600
Fort Gordon, Georgia 30905

Submitted by: **DPW Environmental**

Prepared by

ESD – Compliance Branch
US Army Environmental Command
2450 Connell Road
Fort Sam Houston, Texas 78234

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Contents

RESPONSE PLAN COVER SHEET

General Information

Owner/Operator of Facility: United States Army Installation Management Command, Southeast Regional Office / Fort Gordon Garrison

Facility Name: United States Army Cyber Center and Fort Gordon

Facility Address (street address or route): 307 Chamberlain Avenue

City, State, Zip: Fort Gordon, Georgia 30905

Facility Phone No: (706) 791-6374

Latitude (Degrees North): 33°25'47"

Longitude (Degrees West): 82°07'06"

Dun & Bradstreet Number: Not Applicable

NAICS Code: 928110

Largest Aboveground Oil Storage Tank Capacity (Gallons): 30,000

Number of Aboveground Oil Storage Tanks: 1 1 1

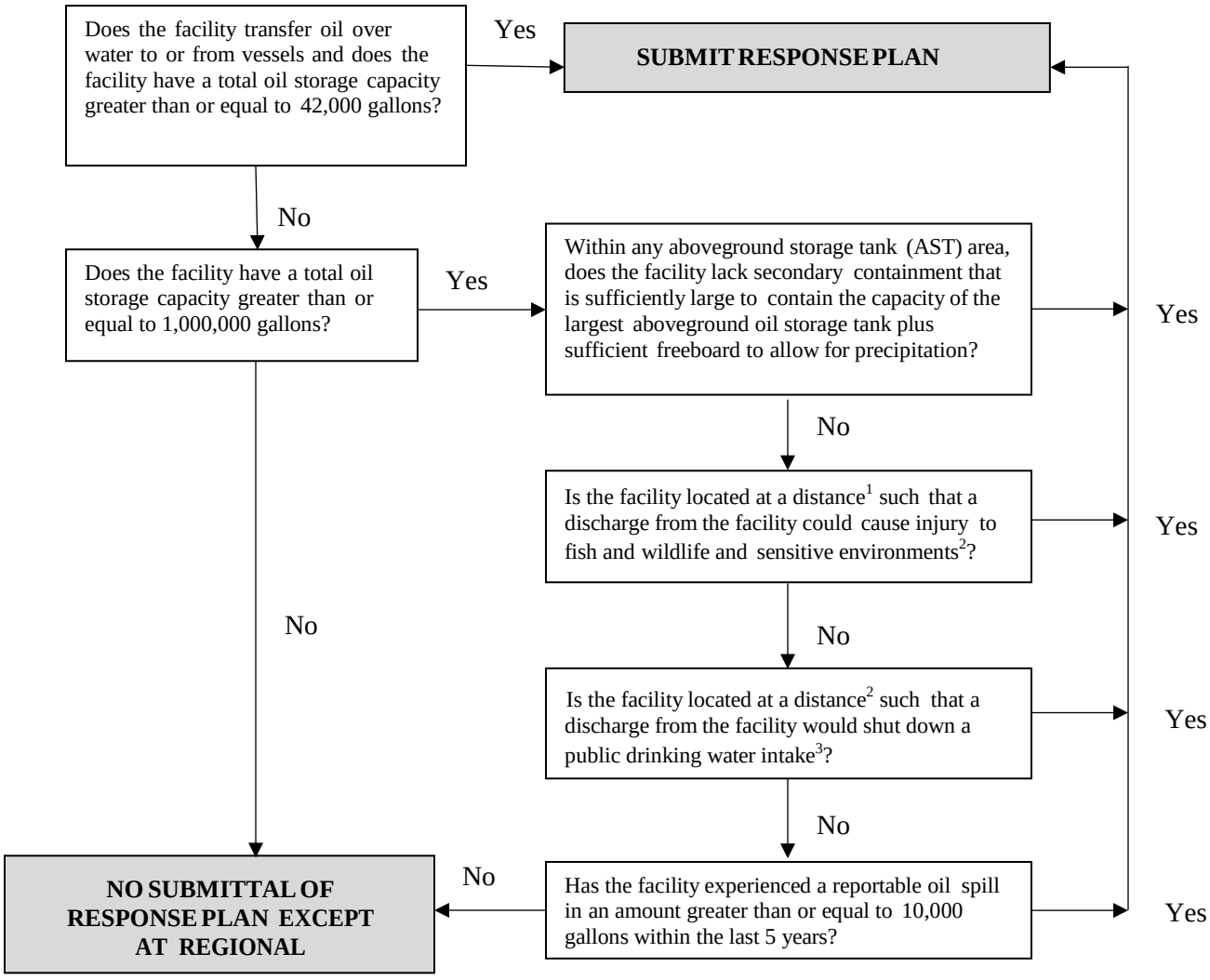
Total Oil Storage Capacity (Gallons): 1,211,406

Worst-Case Oil Discharge Amount (Gallons): 30,000

Facility Distance to Navigable Water:

0 – ¼ mile _X_ ¼ - ½ mile ___ ½ - 1 mile ___ >1 mile ___

APPLICABILITY OF SUBSTANTIAL HARM CRITERIA



NOTES:

1. Distance is calculated using the appropriate formula described in Attachment C-III to Appendix C of 40 CFR 112, or using a comparable formula. If a comparable formula is used, documentation of the reliability and analytical soundness of the comparable formula must be attached to certification form.
2. For further description of fish and wildlife and sensitive environments, see Appendixes I, II, and III to the Department of Commerce/National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's *Guidance for Facility and Vessel Response Plans: Fish and* Wildlife and Sensitive Environments (59 Federal Register 14713, 29 March 1994), and the applicable Area Contingency Plan.
3. Public drinking water intakes are analogous to public water systems as defined under 40 CFR 143.2(c).

40 CFR 112.20(e) requires that affected facilities determine their potential to cause Substantial Harm and file a Facility Response Plan with the EPA Regional Administrator, if necessary. The questions below regarding facility processes and storage capacity aid in determining the Applicability of the Substantial Harm. Section 1.2 shows the flow chart of Criteria for Substantial Harm from 40 CFR 112.20(e). Fort Gordon does not pose a threat of substantial harm to fish and wildlife sensitive environment, or a drinking water intake.

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?
   Yes: ___ No: _X_

2. Does the facility have a total storage capacity greater than or equal to 1,000,000 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?
   Yes: ___ No: _X_

3. Does the facility have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 1,000,000 gallons and is the facility located at a distance (as calculated using the appropriate formula in 40 CFR 112, Appendix C, Attachment C-III, or comparable formula) such that a discharge from the facility would cause injury to fish and wildlife and sensitive environments?
   Yes: _X_ No: ___

4. Does the facility have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 1,000,000 gallons and is the facility located at a distance (as calculated using the appropriate formula in 40 CFR 112, Appendix C, Attachment C-III, or comparable formula) such that a discharge from the facility would shut down a public drinking water intake?
   Yes: _X_ No: ___

5. Does the facility have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 1,000,000 gallons and has the facility experienced a reportable oil discharge in an amount greater than or equal to 10,000 gallons within the last 5 years?
   Yes: ___ No: _X_

Certification (Attachment C-II, 40 CFR 112.20e)

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: _____

Date: _____

Name: COL James S. Clifford

Title: Fort Gordon Garrison Commander

FOREWARD

In August of 1990, Congress passed Public Law 101-380, titled the Oil Pollution Act (OPA '90). The OPA '90 amends section 311 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) to augment Federal response authority, increase penalties for unauthorized spills, expand the organizational structure of the Federal response framework, and provide a greater emphasis on preparedness and response activities. This law was the result of several petroleum liquid releases which occurred in the United States prior to the August 1990 passage date. These releases identified the need for a more specific national response and action plan than provided by the National Contingency Plan (NCP), 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Parts 9 and 300, to react to releases in a timely, coordinated, and efficient manner. The releases also identified the need for response plans at major liquid petroleum storage facilities which were in compliance with the provisions of the Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plans outlined in 40 CFR 112.

Section 4202(a) of OPA '90 amends the CWA, 33 U.S.C. 1321(j)(1)(C), to require regulations for owners or operators of facilities which meet the threshold criteria to prepare and submit a Facility Response Plan (FRP) for responding, to the maximum extent practicable, to a worst case discharge, or substantial threat of such a discharge, of oil or a hazardous substance. The law applies to any onshore facility that, because of its location, could reasonably be expected to cause "substantial harm" to the environment by discharging into or on navigable waters, adjoining shorelines, or waters of the exclusive economic zone (EEZ). Although SPCC Plans typically include spill response and contingency actions, these plans are considered spill prevention plans, and may not be substituted for FRPs. A FRP may incorporate portions of an SPCC Plan, but must be a stand-alone document which specifically identifies the resources (equipment and personnel) available during a release and how the resources will be utilized.

The FRPs must meet the following minimum requirements:

1) Be consistent with the requirements of the National Oil and Hazardous Substance Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) and Area Contingency Plans (ACPs);
2) Identify the Qualified Individual (QI) having full authority to implement removal actions, and require immediate communications between the QI and the appropriate Federal official and the persons providing removal personnel and equipment;
3) Identify and ensure by contract or other approved means the availability of personnel and equipment necessary to remove, to the extent practicable, a worst

case discharge (including a discharge resulting from fire and explosion), and to mitigate or prevent a substantial threat of such a discharge;
4) Describe the training, equipment testing, periodic unannounced drills, and response actions of persons at the facility to be carried out under the plan to ensure the safety of the facility and to mitigate or prevent a discharge or the substantial threat of a discharge; and
5) Be updated periodically.

Under section 311(j)(5)(D), additional review and approval provisions apply to the response plans prepared for onshore facilities that, because of their location, could reasonably be expected to cause significant and substantial harm to the environment by discharging into or on the navigable waters or adjoining shorelines or waters of the EEZ. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is responsible for the following activities for each of these response plans at non-transportation-related onshore facilities:

1) Promptly review the response plan;
2) Require amendments to any plan that does not meet the section 311(j)(5) requirements;
3) Approve any plan that meets these requirements; and
4) Review each plan periodically thereafter.

The OPA '90 requires that owners or operators of facilities that could cause substantial harm to the environment by discharging oil must submit their response plans to EPA (as delegated by the President in Executive Order 12777) by February 18, 1993, or stop handling, storing, or transporting oil. In addition, under CWA section 311(j)(5) and OPA '90 section 4202(b)(4), a facility required to prepare and submit a response plan under OPA '90 may not handle, store, or transport oil after August 18, 1993 unless: (1) in the case of a facility for which a plan is reviewed by EPA, the plan has been approved by EPA; and (2) the facility is operating in compliance with the plan.

The statute provides that a facility may be allowed to operate without an approved response plan for up to two years after the facility submits a plan that is to be reviewed, if the owner or operator certifies that he or she has ensured by contract or other approved means the availability of private personnel and equipment necessary to respond, to the maximum extent practicable, to a worst case discharge, or a substantial threat of such a discharge. Worst case discharges may result from one or more of the following:

1) Weakened tank integrity for tanks with large storage capacities where the

resulting forces on the tank are greater, which may cause ruptures in or brittle fracture of the tank;

2) Overfilling of tanks;
3) Leaks or ruptures of pressurized aboveground (inbound or outbound) pipelines or hydrant systems which transfer large volumes of liquids; and
4) Leaks or ruptures associated with delivery or receiving vehicles (i.e. tanker trailer trucks).

The United States Army Cyber Center at Fort Gordon maintains a FRP because:

1) The Installation is located such that a discharge could cause "injury" to fish and wildlife and sensitive environments;
2) The Installation is located such that a discharge could shut down public (installation) drinking water intakes located nearby; and
3) The Installation requires an Oil Contingency Plan due to its proximity to sensitive environments.

1.0 Emergency Response Action Plan

The Emergency Response Action Plan (ERAP) has been compiled for easy access by response personnel during an emergency. Collectively, the procedures presented below describe the initial response actions following a worst case discharge. These actions include stopping the source of the spill, notifying the appropriate people, and preventing or minimizing the spread of fuel. The following information is contained in the ERAP:

a) Qualified Individual Information
b) Emergency Notification Phone List
c) Spill Response Notification Form
d) Response Equipment List and Location
e) Response Equipment Testing and Deployment
f) Facility Response Team
g) Evacuation Plan
h) Immediate Actions
i) Facility Diagrams

1.1 Qualified Individual Information

Installation personnel shall contact one of the Qualified Individuals (QIs) in the event of a significant spill or release of oil. Both the primary and alternate QI, listed below have full authority to implement the Facility Response Plan. The QI will evaluate the incident and contact the appropriate emergency response agencies. The **Spill Response Notification Form** in Section 1.3 must be completed and submitted simultaneously.

Qualified Individual (Primary):

Name: Robert Drumm

Position: Environmental Division Chief

Work Address: Building 14600, 527 15th Street, Fort Gordon, GA 30905

Office Phone Number: 706-791-6374

Cell/24-7 Phone Number: 706-840-5153

Qualified Individual (Alternate):

Name: Kristi Hagood

Position: Environmental Compliance Chief

Work Address: Building 14500, 527 15th Street, Fort Gordon, GA 30905

Office Phone Number: 706-791-9927

Cell/24-7 Phone Number: 706-294-6200

Basic Duties of Qualified Individual include:

a) Daily operations management;
b) Spill identification;
c) Immediate response to a spill (within two (2) hours of spill event);
d) Local, state, and federal agency notification;
e) Coordination of response operations; and
f) Liaison with responding agencies.

1.2 Emergency Notification Phone List

The Fort Gordon Emergency Notification Phone provides the names and phone

numbers of the organizations and personnel that need to be notified immediately in the event of an emergency. The following parties (See Appendix 1) are to be notified (as applicable) in the event of a discharge situation. The **Spill Response Notification Form** in Section 1.3 must be completed and submitted simultaneously.

1.3 Spill Response Notification Form

The Spill Response Notification Form is a checklist of information that shall be provided to the National Response Center (NRC) and other response personnel. All information must be included on the form at the time of notification; however, spill notification shall not be delayed to collect the information on the form. Notification shall be made when all readily available information is documented on the form. Any missing information will be collected and reported in a timely manner.

Federal reporting is required when there is a discharge of a harmful quantity of oil to U.S. navigable waters, adjoining shorelines, or the contiguous zone, or in connection with activities under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act or Deepwater Port Act of 1974, or which may affect natural resources under exclusive U.S. authority.

The requirement for reporting oil spills stems from USEPA's Discharge of Oil regulation, which has come to be known as the “sheen rule”. Under this regulation, reporting oil spills to the federal government does not depend on the specific amount of oil spilled, but instead relies on the presence of a visible sheen created by the spilled oil.

The NRC will be notified in the event a harmful quantity of discharged oil violates state water quality standards, causes a film or sheen on the water’s surface, or leaves sludge or emulsion beneath the surface. Reporting oil discharges does not depend on the specific amount of oil discharged, but instead is triggered by the presence of a visible sheen created by the discharged oil.

Notification should first be made to the NRC and then to the state, if applicable.

SPILL RESPONSE NOTIFICATION FORM

***** Initial Notification Must NOT be Delayed Pending Collection of all Information *****

Reporter's Last Name		First:		M.I.:			
Position:							
Date Called:		Time Called					
Company:	**U.S. Army Cyber Center at Fort Gordon**						
Identification Number:	**FRP04GA480**						
Organization Type:	**Department of Defense**						
Address:	**307 Chamberlain Avenue, Fort Gordon GA 30905-5730**						
Installation Entrance Latitude:	**33° 25' 47" north**	Entrance Longitude:	**82° 07' 06" west**				
Telephone Numbers: Day		Evening					
Were Materials Discharged?	**Y**	**N**	Calling for Responsible Party?	**Y**	**N**		
Meeting Federal Obligations to Report?	**Y**	**N**	Confidential?	**Y**	**N**		

Incident Description

Incident Date:		Incident Time:	AM / PM
Container Type:		Tank Capacity:	**Gallons**

Source and/or Cause of Incident:

Incident Address/Location (include nearest building number):

Nearest City:	**Augusta**	State:	**GA**	County	**Richmond**	Zip	
Distance from City	**8 Miles**		Direction from City		**West-Southwest**		
Installation Capacity	**1,211,406 gallons**						

Material

CHRIS Code	Released Quantity	Unit of Measure	Discharged in Water?			Released Quantity	Unit of Measure
			Y	**N**			
			Y	**N**			
			Y	**N**			

Response Action
Actions Taken to Correct, Control or Mitigate Incident:

Impact						
Number of Injuries:					Number of Deaths:	
Were there Evacuations?	**Y**		**N**		Number Evacuated:	
Was there any Damage?	**Y**		**N**		Damage in Dollars (est.):	
Medium Affected:						
Description:						
More Information about Medium:						

Additional Information
Any information about the incident not recorded elsewhere in the report?

Caller Notifications														
NRC	**Y**		**N**		USCG	**Y**		**N**		Local	**Y**		**N**	
EPA	**Y**		**N**		State	**Y**		**N**		Other	**Y**		**N**	
Describe Calls (i.e. contact name and time called):														

1.4 Response Equipment Lists and Location

Emergency response equipment owned or operated by the Installation, (either the Fort Gordon Fire Department or the post operations support contractor-TSAY), are available on-site in the event of a release has been identified in the following tables. (SEE APPENDIX 2).

1.5 Response Equipment Testing and Deployment

A Response Equipment Inspection Log, contained in Appendix 3, is completed periodically when spill response equipment is used, tested, or deployed. The inspection log indicates the type of spill response equipment available on-site, along with the date and time of the last inspection, testing or deployment. The person conducting the review will initial the associated column following the review. Some of the spill response equipment available onsite has a limited shelf life. Dates of purchase of this equipment will be recorded and approximate expiration dates will be maintained by the Installation. Periodic reviews of the expiration dates will be conducted to identify the need for replacement of equipment.

1.6 Facility Response Team

Installation personnel will only be involved in responding to spills identified as either small or medium sized, as outlined in Section 5.0. (SEE APPENDIX 1).

The Installation Fire Department's two stations (Building numbers 32420 and 13803) will provide additional emergency response equipment, support, and personnel in the event of a fuel spill.

HAZMAT trailers and supplies are located at Station 2 (Building 13803). Their assistance can be requested by dialing 911 during an emergency on Installation. Response time is estimated to be 5-15 minutes. The Senior Fire Official is available 24-hours a day seven days a week for on- site command during an emergency. Thirteen (12) firemen are also available on a 24/7 basis, with an additional six (6) firemen available during normal working hours (M-F 7AM-4PM). All Fire Department personnel are trained to the Hazardous Materials Technician Level (Title 29 CFR 1910.120(q)(6)(iii)).

Additionally, an on-site contractor is responsible for maintaining spill response equipment, supplies, and manpower for spills at or associated with this installation. APPENDIX 1 identifies these persons.

The Emergency Response Team is composed of emergency response personnel that

respond immediately to an oil spill or other emergency. Trained personnel from Fort Gordon comprise the Emergency Response Team.

The Installation Response Team consists of DPW Environmental, Roads and Grounds, Maintenance, Utilities and Contract Management; Installation Safety; the Fire Department; Military Police (MP); Public Affairs Officer (PAO); the Staff Judge Advocate (SJA); Range Control; and Department of Health Services (DHS) through Preventive Medicine Activity (PVNTMED).

Installation Response Team members are listed in Appendix 1. Installation Response team members receive applicable emergency response training through their respective organizations.

1.7 Evacuation Plan

Notification - Facility personnel would be notified of a spill-related evacuation by a siren system at the facility. Should the siren system not be operable or available, notification would be carried out by 2-way radio, word of mouth and/or phone.

Evacuation Routes - Emergency Egress Plans which have been approved by the Installation Fire Department are posted in each building throughout the Installation. The primary evacuation routes from the key aboveground storage tank (AST) locations are described and shown on the following diagrams, (Figures 1.9.1-1.9.6).

Command Center/Check-in - If there is no immediate danger of fire or explosion from the spill, all personnel on the shift would report to a pre-designated sight near each oil storage area, at which time the supervisor or manager will account for all personnel. The Primary and Alternate Command Center/Check-in points near the large ASTs are described and shown on the following diagrams, (Figures 1.9.1-1.9.6).

Fire or Explosion - If the threat of a fire or explosion is present, or has already occurred, personnel should report to an area a safe distance away from each AST area. Any persons missing will be reported to emergency response personnel. This area shall also serve as the mitigation command center. The majority of response coordination and facility access will be handled at this location. Each location is described and shown on the following diagrams, (Figures 1.9.1-1.9.6).

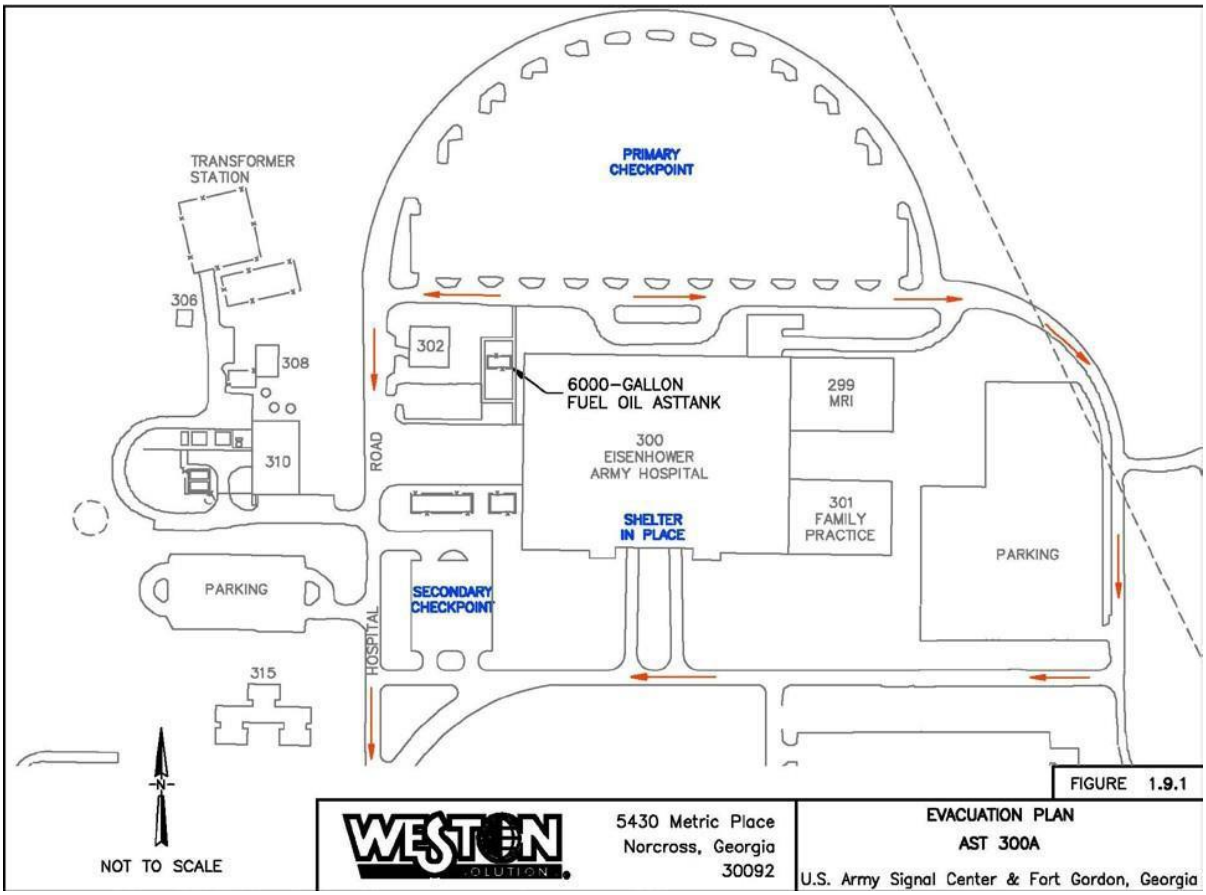
Immediate Shelter - An area which would be used as a facility shelter as an evacuation option for each AST area is described and shown on the following diagrams, (Figures 1.9.1-1.9.6).

Medical Attention - Persons needing medical attention will be transported to one of the following facilities:

Eisenhower Regional Medical Center 300 W. Hospital Road Fort Gordon, GA 706-787-5811	Trinity Hospital 2260 Wrightsboro Road Augusta, GA 706-481-7000
University Hospital 1350 Walton Way Augusta, GA 706-722-9011	Doctors Hospital 3651 Wheeler Road Augusta, GA 706-651-3232
MCG Health Services 1123 15th Street Augusta, GA 706-721-0211	

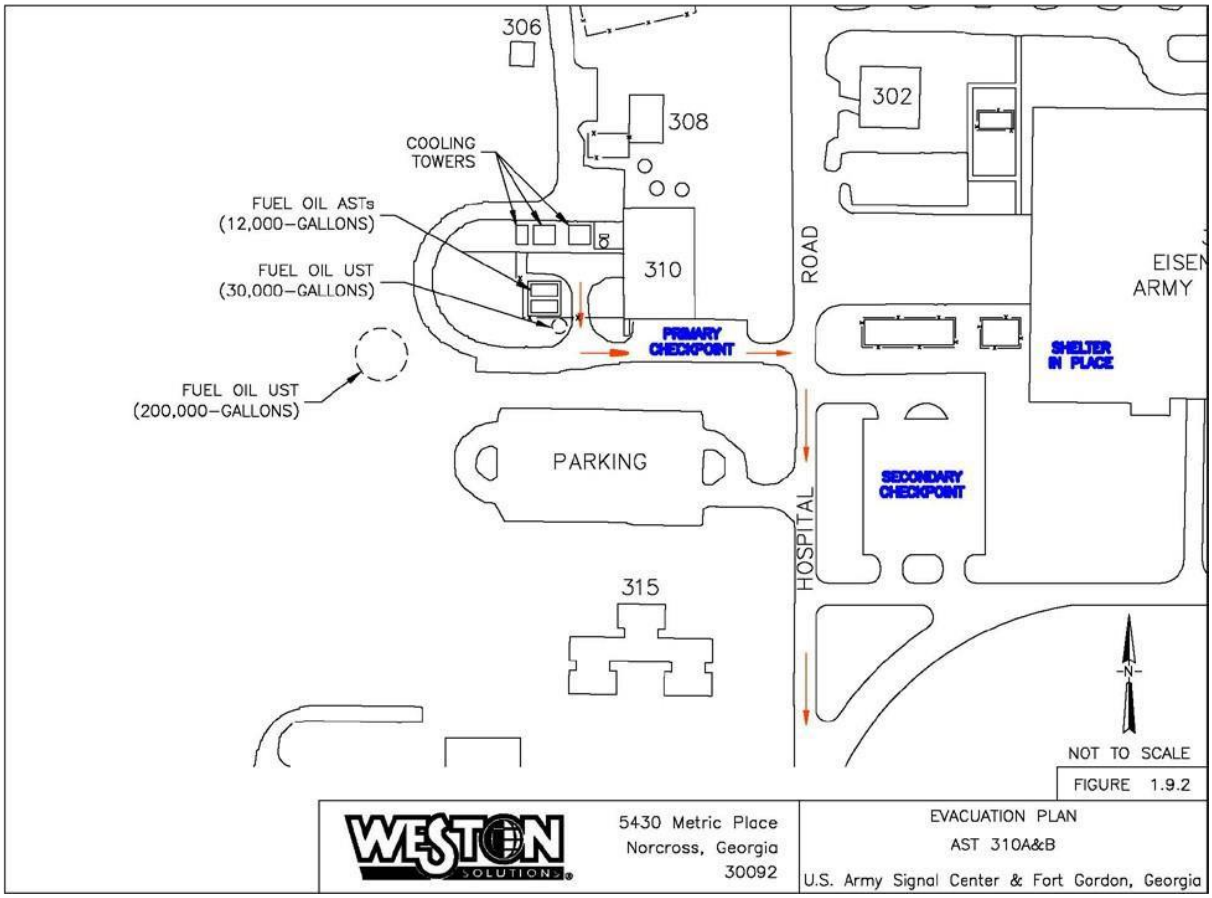
AST 300 A

The evacuation route for AST 300 A is west or east to East Hospital Road, then south to Chamberlain Ave. The primary Command Center/Check-in is located in the north parking lot. The secondary Command Center/Check-in is located in the east parking lot. The supervisor or manager will account for all personnel at the check-in point. If the threat of a fire or explosion is present, or has already occurred, personnel should report to the north parking lot. Any persons missing will be reported immediately to emergency response personnel. If an Immediate Shelter is needed during a spill event use Building 300 as a designated evacuation point. Please reference Evacuation Plan, AST 300 A, Figure 1.9.1.



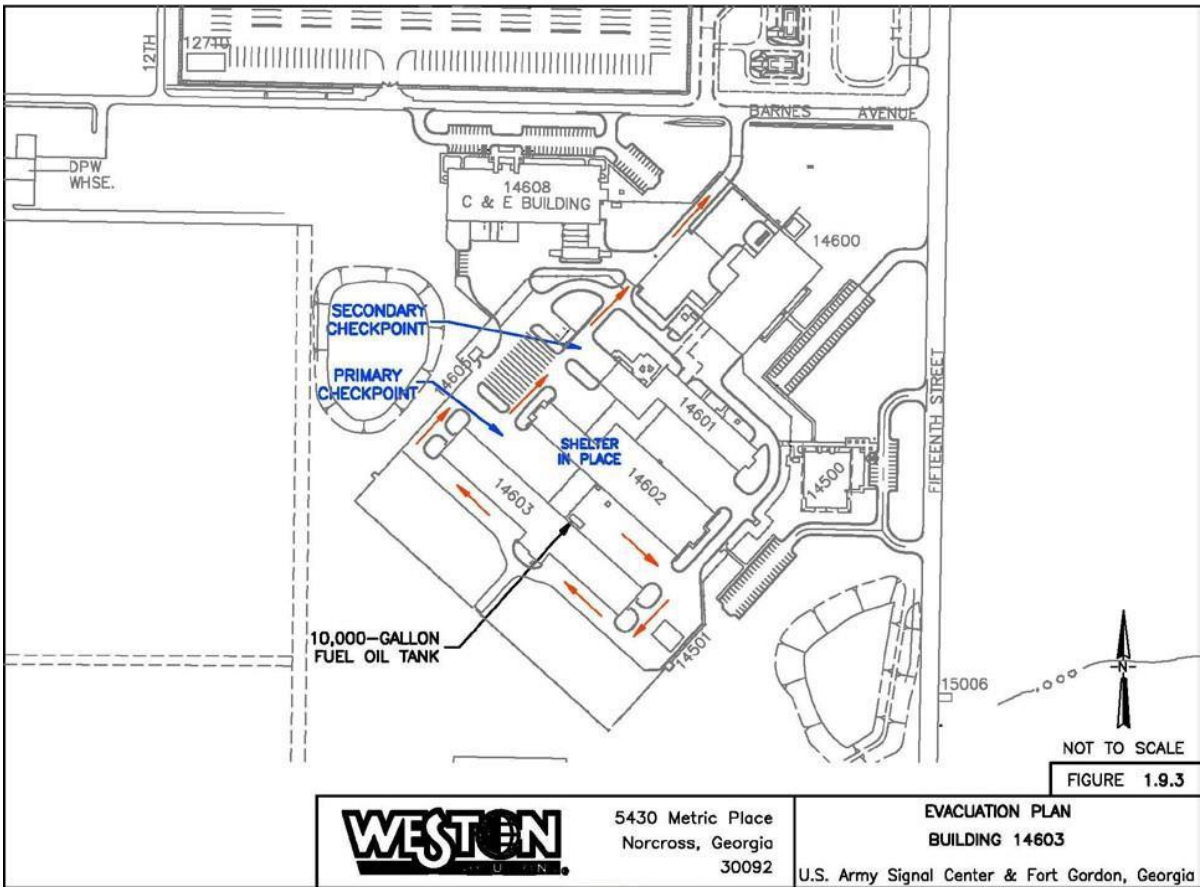
AST 310 A&B

The evacuation route for AST 310 A&B is East to East Hospital Road, then south to Chamberlain Ave, then south to Chamberlain Ave. The primary Command Center/Check-in is located in the Parking area immediately adjacent (south of) to 310. The secondary Command Center/Check-in is located in the parking area southeast of the Eisenhower Hospital, Building 300. The supervisor or manager will account for all personnel at the check-in point. If the threat of a fire or explosion is present, or has already occurred, personnel should report to the Parking lot between Building 300 and 315. Any persons missing will be reported immediately to emergency response personnel. If an Immediate Shelter is needed during a spill event as a designated evacuation point, use Eisenhower Hospital, Building 300. Please reference Evacuation Plan, AST 310 A&B, Figure 1.9.2.



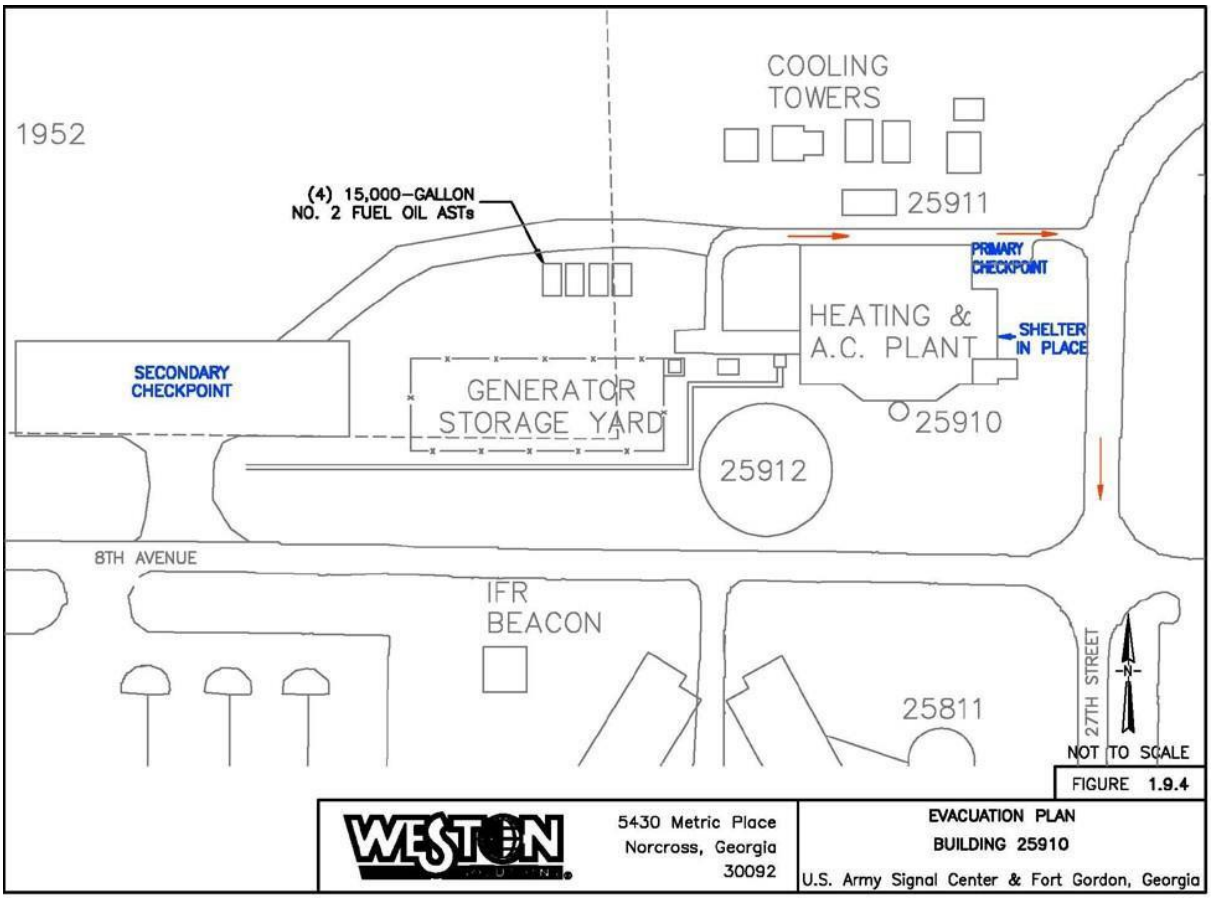
AST 14603 A

The evacuation route for AST 14603 is northeast through parking lots to Barnes Ave, and then east to 15th St. The **primary** Command Center/Check-in is located in the northeast parking lot between buildings 14603 and 14602. The **secondary** Command Center/Check-in is located in the northeast parking lot between Buildings 14602 and 14601. The supervisor or manager will account for all personnel at the check-in point. If the threat of a fire or explosion is present, or has already occurred, personnel should report to the northeast corner of Building 14602. Any persons missing will be reported immediately to emergency response personnel. If an Immediate Shelter is needed during a spill event as a designated evacuation point use Building 14602 to the northeast. Please reference Evacuation Plan, AST 14603, Figure 1.9.3.



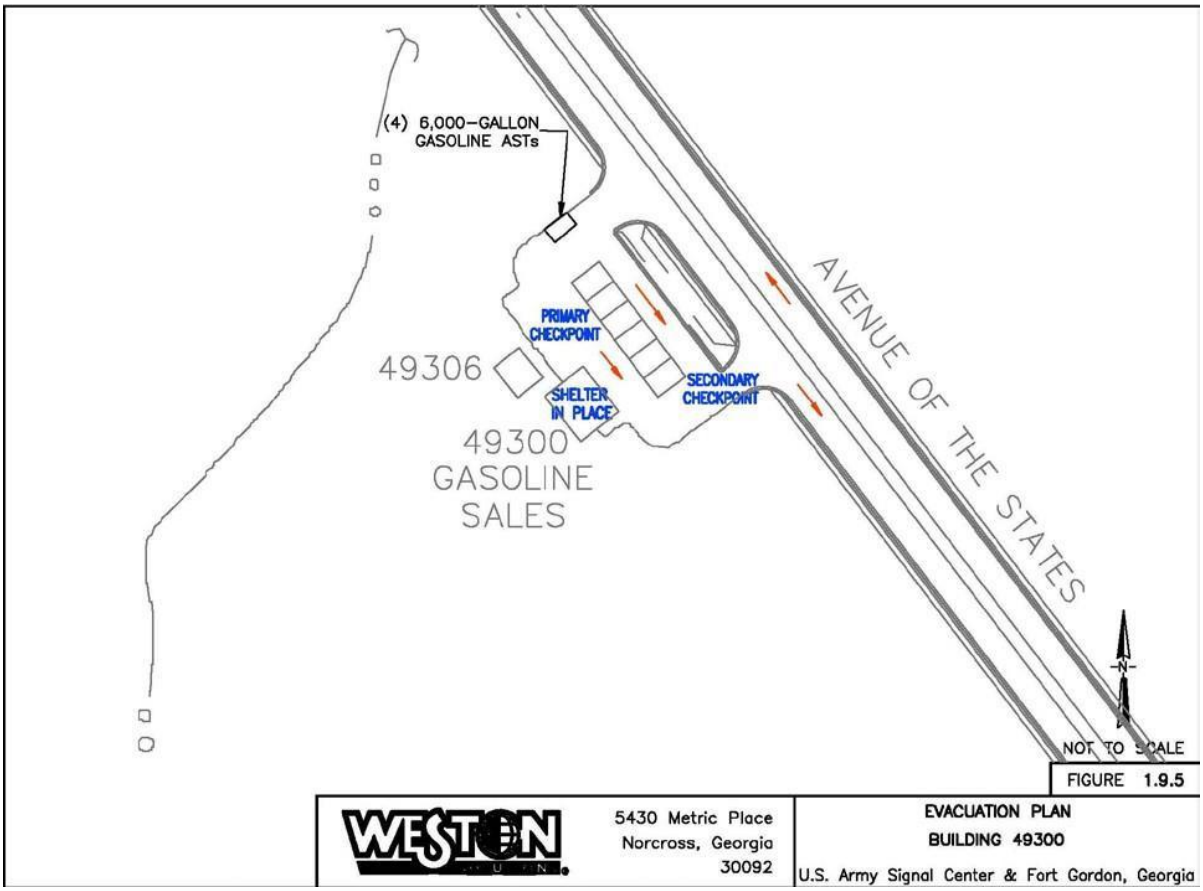
ASTs 25910 A-D

The evacuation route for ASTs 25910 A-D is east over access road to 27th Street. The **primary** Command Center/Check-in is located in the parking lot north of Building 25910. The **secondary** Command Center/Check-in is located in the gravel area west of emergency power generators. The supervisor or manager will account for all personnel at the check-in point. If the threat of a fire or explosion is present, or has already occurred, personnel should enter through the road side into Building 25910 through the east entrance facing 27th Street. Any persons missing will be reported immediately to emergency response personnel. If an Immediate Shelter is needed during a spill event as a designated evacuation point use Building 25910. Please reference Evacuation Plan, ASTs 25910, Figure 1.9.4.



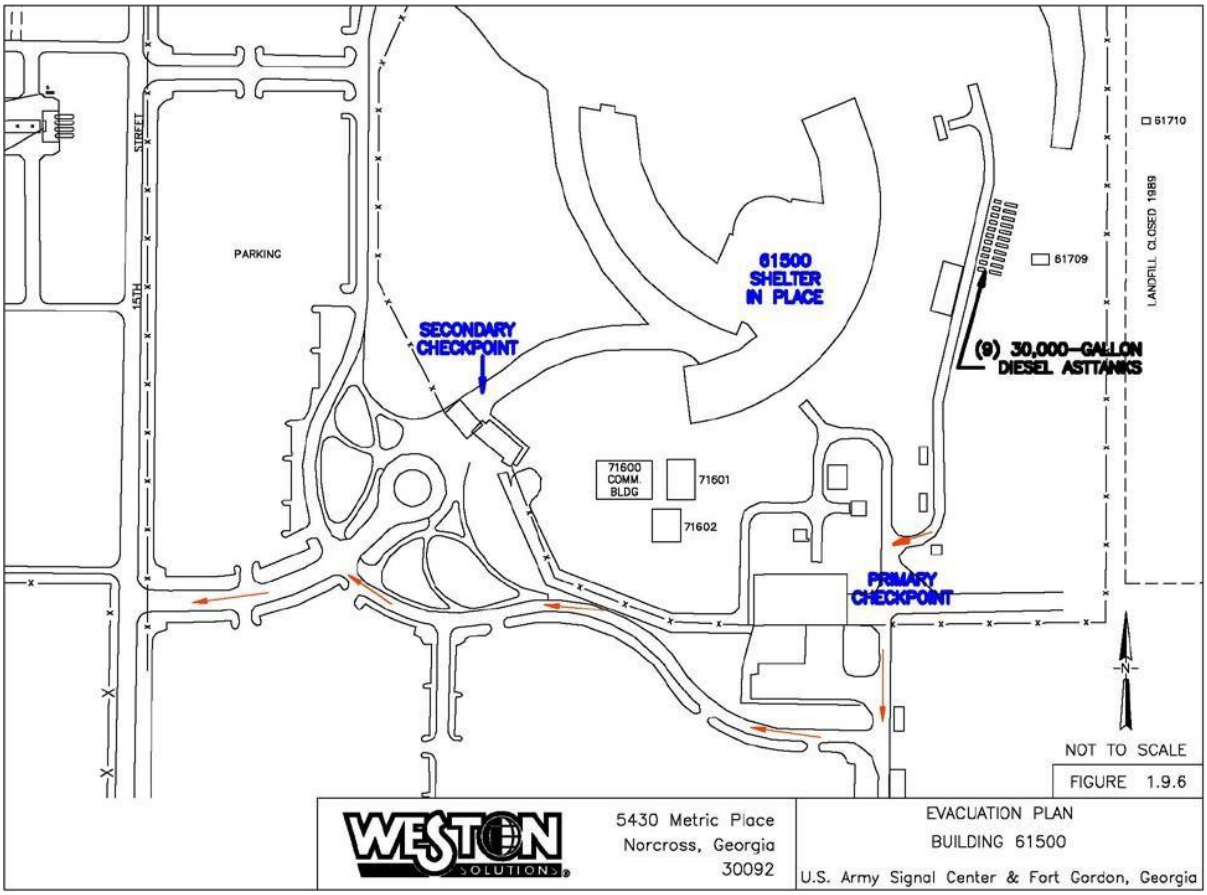
ASTs 49300 D-G

The evacuation route for ASTs 49300 D-G is south and east of the ASTs. The **primary** Command Center/Check-in is located north of building. The **secondary** Command Center/Check-in is located at Avenue of the States, east of building 49300. The supervisor or manager will account for all personnel at the check-in point. If the threat of a fire or explosion is present, or has already occurred, personnel should report to the Avenue of the States (north or south of facility, depending on wind direction). Any persons missing will be reported immediately to emergency response personnel. If an Immediate Shelter is needed during a spill event as a designated evacuation point use Building 49300 to the southwest. Please reference Evacuation Plan, ASTs 49300, Figure 1.9.5.



ASTs 61500 A-I

The evacuation route for ASTs at **61500 A-I** is south of the ASTs then west toward the communication building (Building 71601). The **primary** Command Center/Check-in is located east of Building 71601. The **secondary** Command Center/Check-in is located inside the fence at the entry gate of the Building 61500. The supervisor or manager will account for all personnel at the check-in point. If the threat of a fire or explosion is present, or has already occurred, personnel should report to the east side of Building 71601. Any persons missing will be reported immediately to emergency response personnel. If an Immediate Shelter is needed during a spill event as a designated evacuation point use Building 61500, enter through the main entrance. Please reference Evacuation Plan, ASTs 61500, Figure 1.9.6.



1.8 Immediate Action

The Installation Fire Department (911) will be notified by Installation personnel who identify an oil discharge from equipment identified in this plan. The Installation Fire Department will contact the QI(s) and inform them of the emergency.

The following immediate actions should be implemented following a spill event covered by this FRP. However, one or more of these actions may not be performed if the QI believes an unacceptable risk to human welfare or life would result:

a) Spill Identification. The Installation Fire Department (911) will be notified by Installation personnel who identify an oil discharge from equipment identified in this plan.
b) Warn personnel who are at the facility. Alert personnel by use of the siren system, cell phones, or two-way radios. Implement and enforce safety and security measures, such as limiting facility access to emergency response personnel and limiting spill area access to properly trained emergency response personnel.
c) QI Notification. The Installation Fire Department will contact the QI(s) and inform them of the emergency.
d) Contact On-Site Spill Contractor. For major releases, the on-site spill response contractor should be contacted by the Installation Fire Department as soon as practicable. The contractor may contact additional sub-contractors to assist, depending on the size of the release.
e) Notify Government Agencies. The QI(s) will notify the appropriate government agencies identified in Appendix C.
f) Stop the product flow from the source. Unlock and close valves or shut down pumps if the spill is related to a hose or line to or from a tank. If an AST rupture is the spill source, do not attempt to plug the tank, since a structural failure may be in progress, and may be accelerated by attempting to plug the rupture area. Insure secondary containment drain valves are in the closed position.
g) Shut off ignition sources. All electrical and/or heat sources should be turned off or removed from the immediate spill area (i.e. engines, pumps, generators, etc.). These sources should be moved to an area upgrade and upwind of the spill area if their continued use is needed.
h) Establish fire prevention measures. Establish a safe set back zone to prevent personnel from approaching the area. Retrieve portable firefighting equipment and maintain it near the site.
i) Initiate containment. Properly trained personnel should attempt to contain the spilled material if possible by using available spill response equipment and materials. This may involve the construction of berms (earthen, sand, oil

sorbent), the use of sorbent (booms, pillows, rolls), or the excavation of trenches/ditches to channel flow to a contained area.

1.9 Facility Diagrams

The Ft. Gordon Army Installation is located in the southeast portion of Georgia, approximately 8 miles west-southwest of Augusta, Georgia. A topographic map of the developed portion of Installation is shown on Figure 1, Appendix 7.

The facility diagram/site plan has been depicted by Figure 2, Appendix 7. The figure includes and identifies the main entrance (Gate G0001) in the northeast corner (U.S. Highway 78 and Gordon Highway), major interior roadways (by name), bodies of water (named and unnamed), and other significant areas (i.e., athletic fields, parking areas).

The land in the area where the facility is located is comprised of fairly drained soils with moderate relief. Storm water runoff flows from the active/paved areas of the installation into inlets connected to a series of underground drainage systems. Depending on their physical location, they redirect runoff towards the perimeters of the installation. Generally, runoff from property north of Chamberlain Avenue and east of Avenue of the States flows into Butler Creek, which runoff south of Chamberlain Avenue and west of Avenue of the States flows into tributaries which discharge into Spirit Creek. A number of ponds and lakes are located on the installation, and retain water before flowing off-site. Both Butler Creek and Spirit Creek convey water east, and into the Savannah River.

The areas of concern have been isolated on the site plan and enlarged to identify the required information for each. The tanks are generally identified as a red rectangle, with text identifying their capacities and contents. The secondary containment system associated with the tanks near building 49300 has been shown as well (the balance of the tanks are either double walled or have integrated containment systems with rain shields). Spill flow directions have been identified by solid green arrows, typically towards a storm water inlet (yellow square). The local underground drainage system has been identified by a dashed line connected to an inlet.

Evacuation routes (shown above in Section 1.7) have been identified by solid red arrows. Evacuation Check-In/Command Center locations and Command Centers have been identified. The primary Evacuation Check-In/Command Center, as well as the secondary checkpoint, is also identified. The words “Shelter in Place” have been placed inside or near the building to be used for this purpose. Fire Department buildings and major spill response equipment storage locations have been identified, as well as the roadways anticipated to be traveled by emergency response vehicles. Staging areas for response activities have also been highlighted and identified with text boxes.

2.0 Facility Information

Facility Name & Location:	**United States Army Cyber Center and Fort Gordon Garrison Fort Gordon, GA 30905**
Counties	**Columbia, McDuffie, Jefferson, and Richmond**
Telephone Number:	**(706) 791-6374**
Owner:	**United State Army**
Operator:	**Fort Gordon Garrison Fort Gordon, GA 30905**
Installation Entrance Latitude:	**33□ 25' 47" north latitude**
Installation Entrance Longitude	**82□ 7' 6" west longitude**
SIC Code:	**9711 (National Security)**
Date of Oil Storage Start-Up	**1917**
Wellhead Protection Area	**None**

2.1 Date(s) and Types of Substantial Expansion

An example of a substantial expansion is any material alteration which causes the owner or operator of the facility to re-evaluate and increase the response equipment necessary to adequately respond to a worst case discharge from the facility. This may include, but is not limited to, any of the following items:

a) Throughput increases;
b) Addition of a product line;
c) Change of a product line; or
d) Additional storage capacity

Several substantial expansions or changes to the facility have been made at the Installation since its inception in 1917. Fort Gordon is currently under a large expansion process involving several projects to support the Cyber Center. This long term project is not expected to significantly change the capacity of regulated oils. All substantial expansions shall be noted on the "Substantial Expansion Form" (Appendix 3).

3.0 Emergency Response Information

See Appendix 1

Installation personnel shall contact one of the QIs in the event of a significant spill or release of oil. The QI will evaluate the incident and contact the appropriate emergency response agencies.

a) Will fulfill federal notification requirements.
b) Will fulfill state notification requirements.
c) Will dispatch police and coordinate evacuation if needed.
d) OSRO (Oil Spill Response Organization). In the event of a release, the OSRO contractor on the list who can respond in the timeliest manner, with the appropriate equipment, personnel, and supplies will be requested. HEPACO has a Blanket Operations Agreement in place with the Department of Defense.

3.1 Spill Response Notification Form

The “Spill Response Notification Form” has been included in Section 1.3 and Appendix 3, and will be completed and forwarded to emergency response agencies as part of the telephone contact. All information on the form must either be completed or in the process of being gathered.

3.2 Response Equipment Lists

Emergency response equipment owned or operated by either the Fort Gordon Fire Department or on-site base contractor-TSAY, and available on-site in the event of a release is identified in Appendix 2.

3.3 Response Equipment Testing/Deployment

A Response Equipment Inspection Log, contained in Appendix 3, is completed periodically when spill response equipment is used, tested, or deployed. The inspection log indicates the type of spill response equipment available on-site, along with the date and time of the last inspection, testing or deployment. The person conducting the review will initial the associated column following the review. Some of the spill response equipment available onsite has a limited shelf life. Dates of purchase of this equipment will be recorded and approximate expiration dates will be maintained by the Installation. Periodic reviews of the expiration dates will be conducted to identify the need for replacement of equipment.

3.4 Personnel

Ft. Gordon personnel will only be involved in responding to spills identified as either small or medium sized, as outlined in Section 4.3.

The Fort Gordon Cyber Center Fire Department’s two stations (Building numbers 32420 and 13803) will provide emergency response equipment and personnel in the event of a fuel spill. HazMat trailers and supplies are located at Station 2 (Building 13803). Their assistance can be requested by dialing 911 during an emergency on Installation. Response time is estimated to be 5 to 15 minutes. The Senior Fire Official is available 24-hours a day seven days a week for on- site command during an emergency. Thirteen (13) firemen are also available on a 24/7 basis, with an additional six (6) firemen available during normal working hours (M-F 7AM-4PM). All Fire Department personnel are trained to the Hazardous Materials Technician Level (Title 29 CFR 1910.120(q)(6)(iii)).

Additionally, an onsite contractor is responsible for maintaining spill response equipment, supplies, and manpower for spills at or associated with this installation.

The information pertaining to EPA approved, available OSROs for the Ft. Gordon area has been included in Appendix 1C. In the event of a release, the contractor on the list who can respond in the timeliest manner, with the appropriate equipment, personnel, and supplies, will be requested.

Installation Response Team members are listed in Appendix 1B. Response team members receive applicable emergency response training through their respective organizations.

3.5 Evacuation Plan

Summary:

a) Notify the Fort Gordon Fire Department (911): The Fort Gordon Fire Department will notify a QI (Appendix 1A and Section 1.1);
b) Terminate all fuel transfer activities;
c) Notify security for assistance to secure perimeter of area;
d) Evacuate personnel in accordance with the Emergency Evacuation Routes (Section 1.7);
e) Transport injured personnel to the nearest medical facility; and
f) Advise arriving emergency response personnel as necessary.

Locations of Stored Materials – Bulk storage of petroleum projects occurs throughout the installation, as identified in Appendix 4. Most of this storage is underground, and is used to fuel heating equipment in various buildings. Diesel fuel, MOGAS, used operating oil, used cooking oil, and fuel oil are stored in metal ASTs ranging in size from 280 to 30,000 gallons throughout the facility. Additional oil storage (transmission and brake fluids and motor oils) occurs in containers ranging in capacity from 1 to 55 gallons throughout the installation.

The largest ASTs utilized to store oil on the installation are located in six areas.

a) Building 61500 Area - Nine 30,000-gallon diesel ASTs with nine interconnected 800- gallon day tank associated with generators are located east of Building 61500. They are at the back-up power generator station, located on the North Central portion of the installation.
b) Building 25910 Area - Four 15,000-gallon fuel oil ASTs are located immediately west of Building 25910, the Heating and Air Conditioning Plant, on the north central portion of the installation.

c) Building 310 Area - Two 12,000 gallon fuel oil ASTs are located immediately west of Building 310, on the northeast portion of the installation.
d) Building 302 Area - One 15,000 gallon fuel oil AST is located immediately east of Building 302, on the northeast portion of the installation.
e) Building 14603 Area - One 15,000 gallon fuel oil AST is located between Buildings 14603 and 14602, on the northwest portion of the installation.
f) Building 49300 Area - Four 6,000 gallon gasoline ASTs are located north of Building 49300, on the southeast portion of the installation near Gate 5.

These locations are identified in Figure 1.9.1-1.9.6 and detailed in Section 1.7.

Hazards – This plan was prepared to respond to the spill of petroleum oils and non-petroleum oils and the following are a few of the materials stored at the facility.

a) Diesel Fuel
b) Heating Oil (#2 Fuel Oil)
c) Gasoline and kerosene
d) Hydraulic Oil
e) Used POL (e.g. recyclable fuel, used oils, fats, and greases)

Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) are available to reference if stored materials are spilled. A MSDS will provide personnel with the proper procedures for handling or working with a particular substance. MSDS's include information such as physical data (melting point, boiling point, flash point etc.), toxicity, health effects, first aid, reactivity, storage, disposal, personnel protective equipment, and spill procedures. These are of particular use if a spill or other accident occurs.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), such as skin and eye protective clothing or equipment, will be donned when the potential for direct contact with petroleum substances is high, such as during a typical spill response and cleanup.

General Spill Flow and Direction – The majority of the buildings on the installation are located on a ridge that runs from the northwest to the east and southeast. Drainage is primarily accomplished through a system of area catch basins, inlets, and underground piping that discharges to nearby surface drainage ditches on the less developed portions of the property. The majority of the runoff from the installation enters one of five water bodies within the installation boundary (Butler Reservoir, Boardman’s Lake, Signal Lake, Mirror Lake, and Gordon Lake). Following are specific descriptions of drainage from each major petroleum storage location.

General Spill Flow and Direction for:

Building 302 Area

The 15,000-gallon fuel oil AST provides fuel to an emergency power generator for the Eisenhower Regional Medical Center (Building 300) on the installation. The AST is a shop-built double-walled tank. A spill within the inner wall would be detected through an interstitial monitoring system, and would remain until removal by a local third party contractor. Product released outside the double wall (including from the transfer area north or east of the AST) would flow north, over the asphalt parking lot northwest of the hospital building, and into a storm water curb inlet. The inlet is connected to an underground drainage system that discharges into Welch's Creek. Welch's Creek flows east and discharges to Butler Creek and the Butler Reservoir.

Building 310 Area

The two (2) 12,000-gallon fuel oil ASTs provide fuel to an emergency power generator inside Building 310. The ASTs are shop-built double-walled tanks. A spill within the inner walls would be detected through an interstitial monitoring system, and would remain until removal by a local third party contractor. Product released outside the double wall would flow north towards a storm water inlet in the concrete pavement. The inlet is connected to a discharge point on a grassy slope west of the pavement. Product released outside the concrete containment surrounding the transfer piping south of the ASTs would flow down the same grassy slope to the northwest. Another storm water inlet is located at the bottom of the slope. This inlet is connected to an underground drainage system that discharges into Welch's Creek. Welch's Creek flows east and discharges to Butler Creek and the Butler Reservoir.

Building 29510 Area

The four (4) 15,000-gallon fuel oil ASTs provide fuel to emergency power generators located west of Building 29510. The ASTs are shop-built single-walled tanks attached to integral steel containment system protected by rain shields. A spill from the inner walls would be detected through periodic visual inspections, and would remain until removal by a local third party contractor. Product released beyond the containment systems would either flow over gravel and pavement northeast, into a storm water inlet on the edge of the roadway/pavement (approximately 25 feet), or west, over gravel into a corrugated polyethylene culvert leading to the north (approximately 10 feet). Ultimately, a release would flow north until reaching or being discharged into Welch's Creek. Welch's Creek flows east and discharges to Butler Creek and the Butler Reservoir. Incidents involving the underground storage tanks located south of Building 29510 would follow a similar route to Welch's Creek.

Building 14603 Area
The one (1) 15,000-gallon fuel oil AST provides fuel to an emergency power generator located inside the building. The AST is a shop-built single-walled tank attached to integral steel containment system protected by rain shields. A spill from the inner wall would be detected through periodic visual inspections, and would remain until removal by a local third party contractor. Product released beyond the containment systems would flow southeast over concrete towards and into a storm water inlet (approximately 20 feet). This inlet is connected to an underground drainage system that conveys liquid southeast to a headwall located on the east side of 15th Street, north of the intersection with Brainard Avenue. The headwall discharges into a surface drainage ditch that conveys liquid southeast, through a culvert beneath Lane Avenue, and into Wilkenson Lake (approximately 900 feet).

Building 49300 Area
The four (4) 6,000-gallon gasoline ASTs are located north of Building 49300, and provide fuel to a retail gasoline station for personal vehicles operated at the facility. The ASTs are shop-built single-walled tanks located inside a common, open concrete secondary containment system designed to contain approximately 9,900 gallons. A spill from the tanks or associated piping would be detected through periodic visual inspections, and would remain until removal by a local third party contractor. Product released beyond the containment systems would flow southwest over pavement and into an inlet at the corner of the parking lot. The inlet is connected to a storm water drainage system that conveys liquid southwest and into an intermittent stream. The stream conveys liquid west, ultimately into Mirror Lake, approximately 2,200 feet away.

Building 61500 A-I Area
The nine (9) 30,000 gallon diesel ASTs and nine (9) interconnected 800 gallon day tanks associated with generators are located east of Building 61500 and provide fuel to the back-up power generation for Building 61500. The ASTs are doubled walled tanks located in a common, open concrete secondary containment system designed to hold approximately 30,000 gallons. A spill from a tank would be detected through visual inspections and would be removed by a third party contractor. A spill within the pipes associated with refueling would be detected by a leak detection system. The spill would cleaned by a third party contractor. Product released beyond the containment systems would flow north into the onsite stormwater detention basin. If product was released from the stormwater detention basin through its outfall, a 36-inch pipe, it would flow east over the ground and then southeast through the woods until it reached McCoy Creek approximately 1,000 feet from the outfall. McCoy Creek flows south east into Gordon Lake approximately 3 miles downstream of the entry point in McCoy Creek.

Facility ASTs
Spill flow and direction from the remaining ASTs containing petroleum products are provided on site diagrams in Appendix I of the Spill Prevention, Control and

Countermeasures Plan (SPCC).

Environmental Conditions
The drainage ditches at the facility are primarily influenced by storm water runoff from the Installation and adjacent properties. The rate of flow is largely dependent on the duration and intensity of rainfall, air temperature, and wind velocity, since these variables influence natural processes such as evaporation and ground saturation.

Notification
Facility personnel would be notified of a spill-related evacuation by telephone, 2- way radio, and word of mouth.

Evacuation Routes
Emergency Egress Plans which have been approved by the Installation Fire Department are posted in each building throughout the Installation.

The primary evacuation routes from the largest AST locations are described in Section 1.7, Evacuation Plan, and are depicted on Figures 1.9.1-1.9.6, and are as follows:

AST 300 A
The evacuation route for AST 300 A is west or east to East Hospital Road, then south to Chamberlain Ave. The primary Command Center/Check-in is located in the north parking lot. The secondary Command Center/Check-in is located in the east parking lot. The supervisor or manager will account for all personnel at the check-in point. If the threat of a fire or explosion is present, or has already occurred, personnel should report to the north parking lot. Any persons missing will be reported immediately to emergency response personnel. If an Immediate Shelter is needed during a spill event as a designated evacuation point use Building 300. Please reference oil storage area AST 300 A, Figure 1.9.1.

AST 310 A&B
The evacuation route for AST 310 A&B is East to East Hospital Road, then south to Chamberlain Ave, then south to Chamberlain Ave. The primary Command Center/Check-in is located in the Parking area immediately adjacent (south of) to 310. The secondary Command Center/Check-in is located in the South parking area, between 310 and 315. The supervisor or manager will account for all personnel at the check-in point. If the threat of a fire or explosion is present, or has already occurred, personnel should report to the Parking lot between Building 300 and 315. Any persons missing will be reported immediately to emergency response personnel. If an Immediate Shelter is needed during a spill event as a designated evacuation point use, Building 300 to the east. Please reference oil storage area AST 310 A&B, Figure 1.9.2.

AST 14603 A

The evacuation route for AST 14603 is northeast through parking lots to Barnes Ave, and then east to 15th St. The primary Command Center/Check-in is located in the northeast parking lot between buildings 14603 and 14602. The secondary Command Center/Check-in is located in the northeast parking lot between Buildings 14602 and 14601. The supervisor or manager will account for all personnel at the check-in point. If the threat of a fire or explosion is present, or has already occurred, personnel should report to Northeast corner of Building 14602. Any persons missing will be reported immediately to emergency response personnel. If an Immediate Shelter is needed during a spill event as a designated evacuation point use building Buildings 14602 to the northeast.. Please reference oil storage area AST 14603 A, Figure 1.9.3.

ASTs 25910 A-D

The evacuation route for ASTs 25910 A-D is east over access road to 27th Avenue. The primary Command Center/Check-in is located in the parking lot north of Building 25910. The secondary Command Center/Check-in is located in the gravel area west of emergency power generators. The supervisor or manager will account for all personnel at the check-in point. If the threat of a fire or explosion is present, or has already occurred, personnel should enter through the road side into Building 25910 through the east entrance facing 27th Avenue. Any persons missing will be reported immediately to emergency response personnel. If an Immediate Shelter is needed during a spill event as a designated evacuation point use Building 25910. Please reference oil storage area ASTs 25910 A-D, Figure 1.9.4.

ASTs 49300 A-D

The evacuation route for ASTs 49300 D-G is south and east of the ASTs. The primary Command Center/Check-in is located east of building. The secondary Command Center/Check- in is located at Avenue of the States, south of building 49300. The supervisor or manager will account for all personnel at the check-in point. If the threat of a fire or explosion is present, or has already occurred, personnel should report to the Avenue of the States (north or south of facility, depending on wind direction). Any persons missing will be reported immediately to emergency response personnel. If an Immediate Shelter is needed during a spill event as a designated evacuation point to be use is Building 49300 to the southwest. Please reference oil storage area ASTs 49300 D-G, Figure 1.9.5.

ASTs 61500 A-I

The evacuation route for ASTs at 61500 A-I is south of the ASTs then west toward the communication building (Building 71601). The primary Command Center/Check-in is located east of Building 71601. The secondary Command Center/Check-in is located inside the fence at the entry gate of the Building 61500 NAS. The supervisor or manager will account for all personnel at the check-in point. If the threat of a fire or explosion is present, or has already occurred, personnel should report to the east side

of Building 71601. Any persons missing will be reported immediately to emergency response personnel. If an Immediate Shelter is needed during a spill event as a designated evacuation point to be use is Building 61500 NAS enter through the main entrance. Please reference oil storage area ASTs 61500 A-I, Figure 1.9.6.

Command Center/Check-in
If there is no immediate danger of fire or explosion from the spill, all personnel on the shift would report to a pre-designated sight near each oil storage area, at which time the supervisor or manager will account for all personnel. Primary and Alternate Command Center/Check-in points near the large ASTs are identified in Figure 1.9.1 – 1.9.6.

If the threat of a fire or explosion is present, or has already occurred, personnel should report to an area a safe distance away from each AST area. Any persons missing will be reported to emergency response personnel. This area shall also serve as the mitigation command center. The majority of response coordination and facility access will be handled at this location. Each location is as follows:

Immediate Shelter
An area which would be used as a facility shelter as an option to evacuation for each AST area.

Emergency Transportation
Emergency vehicles not located at the installation will arrive in the following manner:

From Augusta

a) I-20 west from downtown to Jimmie Dyess Parkway (Route 383) exit (exit 194);

b) Left onto Jimmie Dyess Parkway (south) for approximately 4 miles;

c) The main gate to the Installation is approximately 300 yards past intersection (stoplight) of Gordon Highway (State Highway 78).

From Atlanta

a) I-20 east from Atlanta to Jimmie Dyess Parkway (Route 383) exit (Exit 194);

b) Right onto Jimmie Dyess Parkway (south) for approximately 4 miles;

c) The main gate to the Installation is approximately 300 yards past intersection (stoplight) of Gordon Highway (State

Highway 78).

Community Evacuation Plans
The LEPC would be contacted to direct and/or oversee any nearby business or other community evacuations needed due to an event at the facility.

Medical Attention
Persons needing medical attention will be transported to one of the following facilities:

Eisenhower Regional Medical Center 300 W. Hospital Road Fort Gordon, GA 706-787-5811	Trinity Hospital 2260 Wrightsboro Road Augusta, GA 706-481-7000
University Hospital 1350 Walton Way Augusta, GA 706-722-9011	Doctors Hospital 3651 Wheeler Road Augusta, GA 706-651-3232
MCG Health Services 1123 15th Street Augusta, GA 706-721-0211	

3.6 Qualified Individual Duties

The Qualified Individuals listed in Appendix 1 are available on a 24-hour basis, can respond to a release within two (2) hours of notification, and are familiar with implementation of the facility response plan. These persons have the duty and the full authority to implement the facility response plan including:

a) Activate internal alarms and hazardous communication systems to notify facility personnel.

b) Notify all response personnel, as needed.

c) Identify the character, source, amount, and extent of the spill, as well as other items needed for notification.

d) Notify and provide necessary information to the appropriate Federal, State and local authorities with designated response roles, including the NRC, SERC, and LEPC (listed in Section 3.1 of this document).

e) Assessment of 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 or chemical agents used to control fire and heat-induced explosion).

f) Assessment and implementation of prompt removal actions to contain and remove the substance released.

g) Coordination of rescue and response actions as previously arranged with all response personnel.

h) Use of authority to immediately access funding to initiate cleanup activities.

i) Direct cleanup activities until properly relieved of this responsibility.

j) Assess the interaction of the spilled substance with water and/or other substances and notify response personnel on scene of the assessment.

k) Coordinate rescue and response actions as previously arranged with all response personnel.

l) Direct cleanup activities until relieved of the responsibility by a federal On-Scene Coordinator (OSC).

m) Act as a liaison with the federal OSC, state and local authorities, and assist the federal OSC in carrying out tasks and duties related to the response.

4.0 Hazard Evaluation

4.1 Hazard Identification

Aboveground Storage Tanks (ASTs)
Twenty six (26) large ASTs identified in Table 4.1 are located on the property and are used to store fuel oil, diesel fuel, or gasoline.

Table 4.1 Hazard Identification - Storage Tanks

Tank No.	Installation Date	Substance Stored	Tank Type	Operating Capacities (Gal)		Failures and Cause
				Average	Maximum	
250D	2008	Fuel Oil	AST	7,200	8,000	None to date
300A	2012	Fuel Oil	AST	13,500	15,000	None to date
310-A	11/1998	Fuel Oil	AST	11,500	12,000	None to date
310-B	11/1998	Fuel Oil	AST	11,500	12,000	None to date
14603-A	1998	Fuel Oil	AST	7,500	15,000	None to date
21610-C	2008	Fuel Oil	AST	7,200	8,000	None to date
25910-A	2001	Fuel Oil	AST	14,500	15,000	None to date
25910-B	2001	Fuel Oil	AST	14,500	15,000	None to date
25910-C	1999	Fuel Oil	AST	14,500	15,000	None to date
25910-D	1999	Fuel Oil	AST	14,500	15,000	None to date
32100	2008	Fuel Oil	AST	7,200	8,000	None to date
33500C	2008	Fuel Oil	AST	7,200	8,000	None to date
49300-A	1993	Gasoline	AST	5,800	6,000	None to date
49300-B	1993	Gasoline	AST	5,800	6,000	None to date
49300-C	1993	Gasoline	AST	5,800	6,000	None to date
49300-D	1993	Gasoline	AST	5,800	6,000	None to date
61500A-I (9 AST's)	2009	(Fuel Oil) Diesel	AST	27,000	30,000	None to date
35200-C	2017	(Fuel Oil) Diesel	AST	7,200	8,000	None to date

Fuel enters each tank through top-mounted drop tubes. Tanker trailers connect to ground-level pipe extensions to accomplish transfers into the ASTs. ASTs are connected to equipment through small diameter steel piping, some of which is located underground. Valves associated with all ASTs are manually operated. Only the nine 30,000 gallon AST at Building 61500 have “manways” that would allow a person to physically enter the tank.

Building 300 - The AST has a maximum capacity of 15,000 gallons with a standard normal operating capacity of 13,500 gallons. The AST is a shop-constructed horizontal steel tank within an integrated steel secondary containment system, all with an enamel coating.

Building 310 - The ASTs have a maximum capacity of 12,000 gallons with a standard normal operating capacity of 11,500 gallons. The ASTs are shop-constructed horizontal steel tanks within integrated steel secondary containment systems (double walled), all with an enamel coating. A stairway leading to elevated steel walkways to each AST is located on the north side of the ASTs.

Building 14603 - The AST has a maximum capacity of 15,000 gallons with a standard normal operating capacity of 7,500 gallons. The AST is a shop-constructed horizontal steel tank within an integrated steel secondary containment system, all with an enamel coating.

Building 25910 - The ASTs have a maximum capacity of 15,000 gallons with a standard normal operating capacity of 14,500 gallons. The ASTs are shop-constructed horizontal steel tanks within integrated steel secondary containment systems (double walled), all with an enamel coating. A stairway leading to elevated steel walkways to each AST is located on the north side of the ASTs.

Building 49300 - The ASTs have a maximum capacity of 6,000 gallons with a standard normal operating capacity of 5,800 gallons. The ASTs are shop-constructed horizontal steel tanks surrounded by a concrete secondary containment system with a capacity of approximately 9,900 gallons. The ASTs have internal and external enamel coatings. A stairway leading to elevated steel walkways to each AST is located on the north side of the ASTs.

Building 61500 - The ASTs have a maximum capacity of 30,000 gallons (and are interconnected to 800 gallon day tanks associated with generators) with a standard normal operating capacity of 27,000 gallons. The ASTs are shop-constructed horizontal steel tanks within integrated steel secondary containment systems (double walled), all with an epoxy coating (interior and exterior). A ladder leads to an elevated steel walkway on each AST providing access to the tank man-way.

Table 4.2 Tank Spill Prevention Systems

Tank Building Number	Interstitial Monitoring	90% Liquid Level Sensor	High Level Pump Cutoff, Audible Air Vent or Visual Gauge
250	Yes	Clock Gauge, Alarm Box	Overfill alarms
300	Yes	Morrison Bros. Co. Fig 918 Clock Gauge and Clock Gauge Alarm Box	Overfill prevention valve
310 (Both)	Yes	Morrison Bros. Co. Fig 918 Clock Gauge and Clock Gauge Alarm Box	Overfill prevention valve
14603	No	Morrison Bros. Co. Fig 918 Clock Gauge and Clock Gauge Alarm Box	
21610-	Yes	Clock Gauge, Alarm Box	Overfill alarms
25910 (All 4)	Not needed	Morrison Bros. Co. Fig 918 Clock Gauge and Clock Gauge Alarm Box	Overfill prevention valves and alarms
33500	Yes	Clock Gauge, Alarm Box	Overfill alarms
49300 (All 4)	No/SW	Gilbarco Veeder Root System, Model #PA292011102D	Overfill alarms
61500 (All 9)	Yes	Morrison Bros. Co. Fig 918 Clock Gauge and Clock Gauge Alarm Box	High level alarm and automatic shut-off

Transfer Procedures

Transfer areas for each AST system are located within 10 to ~1,000 feet of the respective systems. Fuel is delivered by outside contractors using tanker trailers with truck- mounted pumping systems. Off-loading operations are continuously monitored by the delivering outside contractor and Installation personnel. Storage tanks receiving product are either physically or electronically gauged prior to any receipt to insure adequate capacity exists to receive the total volume of the delivery. Transfer piping to the ASTs is steel, and located aboveground to allow immediate visual detection of a leak or spill or blow ground incorporating double walled pipes and leak detection systems.

After completion of off-loading operations, Installation personnel perform the following inspections prior to vehicular departure:

a) Visually inspect the AST(s) to ensure no leakage is observed (i.e., overfilling);
b) Check all valves for closure;

c) Insure unloading hose is disconnected from the transfer piping and properly stowed; and,
d) Ensure the tanker truck staging area has not received drips or leaks (if any observed, make sure they are addressed and removed).

Transfers from the ASTs to the receiving equipment inside the respective buildings (or to the fuel distribution pump at the AAFES gasoline station) occur through small diameter steel piping located underground.

Secondary Containment
All the ASTs possess secondary containment systems. The major ASTs associated with Buildings 300, 310, 14603, 25910, 49300, and 61500 are double walled or have the rain guard integrated containment or a concrete secondary containment basin. The approximate capacity of the system associated with Buildings 250, 300, 310, 14603, 21610, 25910, 33,500, 49300 and 61500 is identified in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3 Secondary Containment System Capacities

Tank Identification No.	Tank Capacity in Gallons	Capacity of Secondary Containment	Type of Secondary Containment
250	8000	110% of a Single Tank	Double Wall
300	15,000	110% of a Single Tank	Double Wall
310	12,000	110% of a Single Tank	Double Wall
14603	15,000	16,500 gallons	Steel Containment
21610	8000	110% of a Single Tank	Double Wall
25910	15,000	110% of a Single Tank	Steel Containment
33500	8000	110% of a Single Tank	Double Wall
49300	12,000	6,600 gallons; 110% of a Single Tank	Concrete Basin
61500	30,000	110% of a Single Tank	Double Wall and Concrete Basin

Section 1.4 (see Appendix 2) identifies the spill response equipment available in the event a spill escapes a secondary containment system.

Product Recovery
Product recovery would generally involve the use of third party contractors to remove product from secondary containment systems. Spills beyond secondary containment may be contained using physical barriers located at the facility (i.e. sorbent, booms, sand, inlet covers). Outside contractors would be contacted to recover the released petroleum liquids. Contaminated soil or residual pollutants would remain until it could be

removed by an OSRO contractor and disposed of according to Section 7.2.
The Installation Fire Department is available 24 hours a day to respond to spills. Additional equipment and manpower is available through the OSRO contact. A list of the OSRO contacts is included in Appendix 1C. In the event of a release, the contractor on the list who can respond in the timeliest manner with the appropriate equipment, personnel, and supplies will be contracted with the Installation for the release.

Daily Facility Throughput
The average daily throughput of gasoline for the facility is approximately 250,000 to 300,000 gallons per month at Building 49300, one of the two gas stations located on the installation. Fuel is delivered to the ASTs associated with Building 49300 using 6,000-gallon capacity tanker trailers. A negative or positive change in throughput volume, unless substantial, would have little effect on the potential release volumes at this facility. The facilities where the largest fuel oil (diesel) ASTs are located east of Building 61500 and are used primarily as a fuel source for back-up power generation, and have throughputs better measured annually rather than daily. These facilities have a low potential to cause a significant release on a daily basis.

4.2 Planning Distance/Vulnerability Analysis

The planning distance has been calculated to determine the vulnerability of sensitive environments or public drinking water intakes based on the worst case discharge excluding secondary containment. At Fort Gordon, the worst case discharge scenario would be the discharge from one of the 30,000-gallon diesel above ground storage tanks in Building 61500 Area. There are at total of nine 30,000-gallon ASTs with nine interconnected 800-gallon day tanks associated with generators for use as back-up power generator station, located on the North Central portion of the installation (see Figure 4 - Site Plan Diagram, Appendix 7.)

To quantify the planning distance, it was conservatively assumed that discharge from one of these tanks would immediately enter McCoy Creek located approximately 1,300 ft. to the east. Therefore, to determine the distance for planning purposes from the point of discharge, the formula of oil transport on moving navigable water was utilized as follows:

$d = v \times t \times c$

d = planning distance (feet)

v = velocity of the navigable water (ft/sec)

$v = 1.5/n \times r^{2/3} \times s^{1/2}$

$= 1.5/.10 \times 1.334^{2/3} \times .0025^{1/2} = 1.19$ ft/sec

Where:

n = .10 (40 CFR Part 112, Appendix C, Table 1, Manning's roughness coefficient for natural streams,

minor stream trees and/or brush)
r = 1.334 (hydraulic radius assuming average mid channel depth of McCoy Creek of 2 feet × .667 = 1.334)
s = .0025 ft/ft (average slope of McCoy Creek from U.S. Geological Survey topographic map, Grovetown, GA)

t = 27 hours (Specified Time Interval for substantial harm planning, 40 CFR Part 112, Appendix C, Table 3)

d = 1.19 ft/sec × 27 hours × 1 mile/5,280ft × 60 sec/min × 60 min/hour = 21.90 miles

Therefore, 22 miles downstream is the appropriate planning distance for this facility and is depicted on Figure 5 - Planning Distance Diagram, Appendix 7. The following table lists the target areas identified along this path.

Table 4.4 Vulnerability Analysis Focus Areas

Vulnerability Analysis Focus Areas	Targets within 0.5 Miles of Spill Path
Water intakes (drinking, cooling, or other)	Augusta Utilities Savannah River drinking water intake ~ 3 miles upstream from spill path, not a factor
Schools	Spirit Creek MiddleSchool, WillisForeman Elementary School, Goshen Elementary School, Goshen Day Care, Cross Creek High School
Medical facilities	None identified
Residential areas	Several residential areas are within 0.5 miles of the path
Businesses	International Paper Plant, Faith Outreach Church, Trust and Obey Outreach Mission
Wetlands or other sensitive environments	Wetlands exist along or adjacent to the spill path
Fish and wildlife	Eastern Tiger Salamander, Bluebarred Pygmy Sunfish, Atlantic Pigtoe, Southern Hognose Snake, Dwarf Waterdog, Gopher Frog*
Lakes and streams	Several small lakes/ponds are within 0.5 miles of the path, which also includes the Savannah River

Endangered flora and fauna	Sandhill Milk-vetch, Atlantic White-cedar, Pink Ladyslipper, Shoals Spiderlily,BogSpicebush, Indian Olive, Sweet Pitcherplant, Ocmulgee Skullcap, Silky Camellia, Pickering's Morning-glory, Georgia Aster*
Recreational areas	Diamond Lakes Baseball Complex, Goshen Lake Golf Course
Transportation routes (air, land, and water)	Roads crossed: Willis Foreman Rd. (Hwy 2169), Windsor Spring Rd., Peach Orchard Rd. (Hwy 121), Waynesboro Rd., Goshen Rd., Mike Padgett Hwy. (Hwy 56)
Utilities	Multiple utility crossings along the planning distance
Other areas of economic importance (beaches, marinas) including terrestrially sensitive environments, aquatic environments, and unique habitats.	None identified

*" Special concern Animals and Plants" in Richmond County, GA (GA DNR)

Although the planning distance is 22 miles for a worst case discharge, the greater likelihood is that the overland flow of a worst case discharge released beyond secondary containment would be to the north into an onsite stormwater detention basin. Based on surface drainage ditches and receiving water bodies, the worst case discharge is not anticipated to significantly impact off-site properties, as the stormwater detention basin, McCoy Creek and Gordon Lake is anticipated to contain the worst case discharge. On-site areas of impact include the following:

Bodies Of Water	
McCoy Creek & Tributary	Located east of Building 61500 in the northeast portion of the Installation
Gordon Lake	Located on the southeast edge of Installation
Transportation Routes	
North Range Road	
Range Road	
Drinking Water Intake	
None	

Drinking Water
Water supplies for the Augusta Utilities Department include the Savannah River. The Raw Water Pumping Station, located off Riverwatch Parkway, utilizes the water from the Augusta Canal to hydro mechanically power the pumps which pump the water from the Savannah River to the Highland Avenue filter plant. Additionally, two ground water plants, Plants No. 1 and No. 2, have design capacities of approximately 10 million gallons per day each. Ten wells provide raw water to Plant No. 2 and 14 wells provide raw water to Plant No.1. There are a total of 28 ground water wells in operation. All wells withdraw water from the same aquifer.

The Georgia Department of Natural Resources (DNR), Georgia Geological Survey, Groundwater Unit, states that wellhead protection areas do not exist and there are no plans to develop wellhead protection area data.

Sensitive Environments/Endangered Species/Fish and Wildlife
The United States Department of Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), has documented the red-cockaded woodpecker (Picoides borealis [RCW]) as the one federally-listed endangered species found on Fort Gordon. If additional threatened or endangered species are affected by a release, the Fort Gordon Signal Center must consult with the appropriate Natural Resource Trustee.

Various types of birds, including turkey, quail, dove, and waterfowl, as well as mammals, reptiles, amphibians, and fish occupy the Coastal Plain/Piedmont Region and Fort Gordon area. Mitigation measures to save waterfowl in the event of a spill incident would include hazing. Hazing is a scare tactic to prevent waterfowl from landing on a spill site. The Chief Environmental/Natural Resources Management Office (ENRMO) will be contacted immediately in the event of a fish kill in a stream on the Installation.

If a spill flows off-site, the agencies listed in Appendix 1C should be notified and placed on standby.

Fort Gordon has archaeological sites that are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places within the training areas. If a spill was to affect the ground at an eligible archaeological site, Fort Gordon must consult with the Georgia State Historic Preservation Office and the appropriate federally recognized Tribes prior to removal of affected soil. The Cultural Resource Manager should be contacted in the event of a spill to determine if an eligible archaeological site has been impacted.

Recreational Areas
Gordon Lake is surrounded by the Fort Gordon golf course.

4.3 Analysis of Discharge Potential

Earthquake
Although significant seismic events at Fort Gordon, Georgia are rare, Columbia, McDuffie, Jefferson, and Richmond counties are located within a seismically active zone. The maximum amount of ground motion expected to occur once in a 50 year period due to an earthquake is between 10% and 20% the force of gravity (http://earthquake.usgs.gov/regional/states/georgia/seismicity.php). This corresponds to a magnitude range of approximately 5.0 to 6.9 on the Richter Scale, and a VI-VIII magnitude on the modified Mercalli Scale (Griggs et al, 1988).

Other Natural Occurrences
Severe weather which might produce high winds, frequent lightning, hail, and possibly tornadoes, may occur throughout the spring and summer months, and could damage either the tanks or the dike walls.

Tank Overfill
The potential for overfilling a major tank is very low due to the monitoring associated with the tanks (as described in Table 4.2). Additionally, prior to the delivery of product, the receiving tank(s) are physically gauged to insure adequate capacity to accept the entire volume to be delivered.

The potential for a major discharge from any of the major ASTs at the facility is low. All of the major ASTs are surrounded by secondary containment systems that can hold at least 100% of the capacity of the largest tank in their areas, plus sufficient freeboard to allow for precipitation. All of the minor ASTs also have secondary containment systems.

The potentially damaging materials at the facility include:

a) Diesel Fuel
b) Heating Oil (#2 Fuel Oil)
c) Gasoline and kerosene
d) Hydraulic Oil
e) Used POL (e.g. recyclable fuel, used oils, fats, and greases)

A list of the storage tanks and their contents is provided in Appendix 4 of this plan. Potential spills could occur as a result of:

a) Overflow of storage tanks;
b) Rupture of storage tanks; or
c) Leakage resulting from a rupture or break in piping, fittings, hoses, pumps, valves, filters, or meters.

The greatest potential for spills is for relatively small spills (2,100 gallons or less) of fuel or oil during transfer operations. Such spills would affect only the ground in the immediate area, would be controlled and contained by the personnel performing the transfer operation, and would not cause significant damage to the environment.

A medium size spill (2,100 to 3,000 gallons) could occur as the result of failure of a medium size tank. Such a spill would affect the ground in the area of the spill and may contaminate normally dry drainage areas and drainage routes. The spill would not be likely to affect surface waters or public drinking water supplies. The spill would be contained and controlled by personnel on site.

A large spill (> than 3,000 gallons, equivalent to 10% of a worst case discharge) could occur as the result of failure of one of the larger oil ASTs, or as a result of failure or damage of piping or the tank. Such a spill could impact ground around the source of the spill but would most likely be contained by the secondary containment systems of these tanks.

Spills could occur at the site due to natural disaster. In the event of a natural disaster, a spill could impact ground around the source of the spill and the building stormwater detention pond if the tank's secondary containment were to fail.

4.4 Facility Discharge History

The following information pertaining to reportable spills occurring at these facilities is obtained and maintained in the Ft. Gordon Environmental Branch:

a) Date and Time;
b) Causes;
c) Materials discharged;
d) Amount discharged;
e) Amount which reached navigable waters;
f) Effectiveness and capacity of secondary containment;
g) Cleanup actions;
h) Steps taken to reduce the possibility of recurrence;
i) Total oil storage capacity of container from which the material was discharged;
j) Enforcement actions;
k) Effectiveness of monitoring equipment; and
l) Description of how spill was detected.

Reportable spills experienced by the bulk storage tank facilities are available at Fort

Gordon Environmental Branch.

5.0 Discharge Scenarios

Fuel oil or gasoline would be the most likely products accidentally discharged at this Installation. The spill potential for other petroleum products is much less, based on the relative quantities maintained at the Installation. Volumes for small, medium, and worst case discharges, as defined in the EPA final rules, have been identified or calculated for the Installation's significant aboveground bulk fuel facilities, and follow below:

5.1 Small Discharges

A small discharge is defined as a discharge of 2,100 gallons (50 barrels) or less, provided that this amount is less than the worst case discharge amount as defined by EPA.

A small discharge could occur as a result of minor overfills or spill from any of the tanks on site or from filling or removing product from any of the tanks or mobile tankers on site. Spills could occur due to equipment failure or operator failure. The discharge could be limited to a small volume by quick response time of personnel, by the volume of oil being drained or pumped, or by the size of the tank and appurtenances.

Small discharges would occur in the immediate area of the failure. A small spill from the large ASTs would be contained within the diked area around the tanks. Small discharges from smaller diked ASTs would also be contained by their dikes or containment systems.

Small spills from the transferring of fuel oils to tankers and mobile units could occur at the fueling area or in the field during training missions. The spill would be contained by trained personnel with the response equipment listed in Section 3.4 and Appendix 1B.

A small discharge in diked or contained areas should not cause significant environmental impact. The dike or containment will hold the spill until it can be recovered. Additional cleanup after removal of the free product may include removal and replacement of contaminated soil or stone, or cleanup of concrete containment surfaces.

5.2 Medium Discharges

A medium discharge is defined as a discharge greater than 2,100 gallons and less than or equal to 3,000 gallons or 10 percent of the capacity of the largest tank at the facility, whichever is less. The calculated worst case discharge is 30,000 gallons, which means the medium discharge would be between 2,100 gallons to 3,000 gallons.

All of the major tank systems are secondarily contained, so a leak from the tank itself would not be expected to create a release of this magnitude. Only one of these systems is used for vehicle refueling, but the refueling area is constantly monitored and used by personnel, and the spill would not likely be of any significant volume. Most of the major tank systems are low- maintenance systems; therefore a maintenance accident resulting in a release is unlikely. Facility piping is visually monitored during transfers into the AST systems. Delivery piping to equipment is predominantly located underground, and would not be expected to cause a surface spill.

The most likely scenario for a spill of this magnitude would occur during refilling of one of the major aboveground storage tank systems. Refilling occurs through the use of tanker trailer-type delivery vehicles. A release could occur if the transfer hose or connection valve ruptured, leaked, or was otherwise damaged. Overfilling of the AST could also cause such a release in some of the systems. Releases during transfer activities at the bulk ASTs facilities would travel as follows:

Building 300 - Runoff from a spill would flow north, over the asphalt parking lot and towards/through gaps in the curbing at the edge of the pavement. Runoff would flow overland north into a tributary to Butler Creek. Butler Creek discharges into the Butler Creek Reservoir.

Building 310 – Runoff from a spill would flow north, and then west, into either a storm water inlet or headwall. Discharges from these devices flow onto a hillside that conveys flow to the northwest and into another storm water inlet. The inlet ultimately discharges north, at which point runoff would flow overland north into a tributary to Butler Creek. Butler Creek discharges into the Butler Creek Reservoir.

Building 14603 – Runoff from a spill would flow southeast, over the asphalt drive/parking pavement, and through curbing into adjacent undeveloped property. The runoff ultimately enters a surface drainage ditch located west of the pavement. The surface drainage ditch would convey runoff south, eventually into Tarelton Branch, which discharges into Gordon Lake.

Building 25910 – Runoff from a spill could take a couple of different paths. One flow pathway would be west and then north, through a culvert located immediately adjacent to the northwest corner of the tank system, onto adjacent property. The other flow pathway would be east and then north, into a storm water inlet in the asphalt northeast of the tank system. Runoff from either scenario would flow overland north into a tributary to Butler Creek. Butler Creek discharges into the Butler Creek Reservoir.

Building 49300 – Runoff from a spill would flow southeast, over the asphalt drive/parking pavement, and into a nearby storm water drainage system inlet. The drainage system would convey runoff south and east, across 15th Street, and into a

surface drainage ditch that ultimately discharges to Wilkenson Lake. Wilkenson Lake discharges to another surface drainage ditch, which in turn discharges to Scott Lake further south.

Building 61500 – Product released beyond the containment systems would flow north into the on-site stormwater detention basin. If product was released from the stormwater detention basin through its outfall, a 36 inch pipe, and it would flow east over the ground and then southeast through the woods until it reached McCoy Creek approximately 1,000 feet from the outfall. McCoy Creek flows south east into Gordon Lake approximately 3 miles downstream of the entry point in McCoy Creek.

Oil spill response equipment storage locations are identified in Section 3.2 and Appendix 2.

5.3 Worst Case Discharge

The worst case discharge for this facility is 30,000 gallons, 100% of the capacity of the one 30,000 gallon AST at Building 61500. Possible scenarios which might produce this type of discharge would include simultaneous brittle fracture or rupture of one of Building 61500's ASTs and failure of secondary containment system or the valve of the secondary containment basin was left open.

Tank Failure
A tank failure of one of the nine 30,000 gallon AST at Building 61500 would be fully contained within the respective secondary containment basin for the tanks. The product would remain in the secondary containment system until the OSRO is notified to respond and remove the product with their equipment or with the support of Installation equipment listed in Section 3.2. In the unlikely event of a secondary containment basin failure, the spill would flow north over land approximately 300 feet into the stormwater detention basin. If product was released from the stormwater detention basin through its outfall, a 36 inch pipe, and it would flow east over the ground and then southeast through the woods until it reached McCoy Creek approximately 1,000 feet from the outfall. McCoy Creek flows south east into Gordon Lake approximately 3 miles downstream of the entry point in McCoy Creek.

Piping Failure
Piping leaks/failures could occur at many locations at this facility, each causing different impacts. Most of the piping is aboveground, and requires a pump (pressure or suction) to force liquid to flow. A significant loss of fuel due to a pipe leak would likely be immediately identified due to a failure of the systems using the fuel. Based on these systems, a piping failure is not likely to cause a worst case discharge. If a leak is suspected in the piping, the suspect system would be removed from service, pressure tested, and inspected immediately.

6.0 Discharge Detection Systems

6.1 Discharge Detection by Personnel

Any discharge detected by operating personnel of any size or volume is to be reported to a supervisor immediately and Installation Fire Department (911). At all times, operating personnel are to remain alert to any discharge or equipment deterioration at any part of the facility that could cause a discharge whether it is located in their work area or not.

In the event that a discharge is relatively small, attempts should be made to safely correct the situation and stop the release as soon as possible. In the event a discharge is detected requiring resources beyond those locally available, the inspecting person should notify his immediate supervisor and implement the Emergency Response Action Plan as appropriate.

In order to prevent spillage of oil, all transfer, loading, unloading, dispensing, storage and handling of these products shall be closely monitored by facility personnel, as follows:

Vehicles: Prior to beginning product handling operations, facility personnel shall inspect all involved product transport vehicles such as tank trucks or mobile units and ensure compliance with all applicable U.S. Department of Transportation requirements and regulations. Brakes must be set or blocking applied during product handling operations. The transport vehicle must be checked to insure that it contains the correct product.

Systems: After insuring that any involved transport vehicles are properly prepared for product handling operations, all involved fixed facility piping, pumps, valves, loading/unloading stands, and dispensing nozzles must be inspected to insure that the system is set up to route the product through the system in the appropriate direction for its intended use or storage purpose.

Transfer Lines - Transfer lines are included in the inventory system. If a leak is detected in the transfer line system visually, or suspected due to discrepancies in the inventory system, the affected line will immediately be shut down, inspected, and repaired, if needed. A successful line tightness test will be performed prior to placing it back into operation.

Aboveground Storage Tanks - External tank inspections are performed and recorded daily/weekly for each of the major ASTs. Several of these ASTs are located in commonly occupied areas, allowing for more frequent observations. Records of all system inspections are maintained at the facility. The greatest chance for a release

would occur during refilling one of the major ASTs. All transfers to ASTs are constantly monitored by the delivery company and a representative of the Installation. An inventory system is also maintained by the facility. Any discrepancies which occur in inventory records are thoroughly investigated.

Operations Monitoring: During product handling operations, personnel shall continuously monitor both transport vehicles and fixed systems for leakage. In the event that leakage is observed, the product handling operation shall be immediately stopped and the situation corrected. After a completed transfer, loading, unloading, dispensing, storage, and other product handling operations, both transport vehicles and fixed systems shall be checked to insure that all involved pumps are shut-off, all valves have been property closed, any involved hoses and pipes which could create product spillage have been evacuated and disconnected, and the system is capable of preventing product spillage and leakage.

Spill Events: Should a spill event occur during product handling operations, spill containment provisions and spill contingency and control plans described herein must be implemented immediately. A written description of the spill event is to be recorded on the spill incident reports located in Appendix 3.

6.2 Automated Discharge Detection

Table 4.2 in Section 4.1 identifies automated discharge detection associated with the major ASTs. These systems are tested quarterly to ensure they are operating as designed. Personnel have been instructed to follow up alarm notifications by visually or manually confirming the condition and/or fluid level of the tank(s) which triggered the alarm.

7.0 Plan Implementation

7.1 Response Resources

This section describes the initial response actions, using the on-scene equipment identified in Section 3.2, personnel identified in Section 3.4, and OSRO(s) identified in Appendix 1, Section B (as needed), in the event of a discharge beyond secondary containment systems.

Personnel first identifying an oil discharge should immediately notify the Installation Fire Department (911). The Installation Fire Department will notify a QI of the spill status using the telephone numbers identified in Section 1.1. The QI will contact the appropriate agencies and/or contractors listed in Section 1.2, and coordinate initial response actions. Information pertaining to the oil discharge will be obtained by the QI using the Spill Response Notification Form in Section 1.3.

A response to the spill will not be initiated until the potential risks of fire, explosion, or chemical exposure from the spilled substance (identified in Section 3.1.2), and MSDSs related to the product, have been reviewed. Only Installation personnel with previous Occupation Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) training (i.e. fire fighters, disaster operations personnel, etc.) appropriate for response and/or recovery will be utilized for spill response activities which involve the potential of exposure to the release. Adequate protection will be provided and maintained to reduce exposure risks at the spill location. On-scene spill control equipment will be utilized to prevent the spill from advancing. Measures will be taken to prevent the spill from reaching Butler Creek Reservoir. Section 4.2 provides information for responding to spills which may enter sensitive environments.

Response operations at the site shall be directed by the designated QI unless relieved by the Federal OSC. The OSC responding to a discharge at Ft. Gordon is the EPA Region 4 OSC (telephone numbers located in Appendix 1, Section C). The QI and OSC will work together, but the power of the final decisions as they pertain to spill response rests with the OSC, if they have assumed responsibility. The OSC will only initiate removal for releases which require prompt action and are beyond the capabilities of local responders. When prompt action is not required and removal may be feasible, the EPA Region 4 OSC or designee will oversee planned removal and remedial actions.

The official response structure to be used during all incidents is the Incident Command System (ICS). ICS is an organized approach to effectively control and manage operations at an emergency incident. The ICS is an organizational type system which consists of a seniority hierarchy increasing from local to State to Federal levels. Often the senior local or State officials command because they are most familiar with the resources immediately available. However, it must be recognized that Federal, State,

and local responders are charged by law with specific authorities and responsibilities in certain emergency situations that cannot be subsumed. The ICS enables one individual, the Incident Commander (IC), to be in charge of managing the incident, rather than several individuals making separate, and sometimes conflicting, decisions. The IC will delegate responsibility for performing various tasks to subordinate individuals and all communications will be routed through the IC.

The OSC may become the IC unless another government agency is aggressively assuming IC responsibilities. In that case, the Area Committee has determined that the first response official on-scene, whether it be Federal, State, or local, immediately assumes the role of IC.

The primary goal of the OSC as required in Section 311 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA) is to ensure effective and immediate removal of a discharge, and mitigation or prevention of a substantial threat of a discharge, of oil or a hazardous substance:

a) Into or on the navigable waters;
b) On the adjoining shorelines to the navigable waters;
c) Into or on the waters of the exclusive economic zone; or
d) That may affect natural resources belonging to, pertaining to, or under the exclusive management authority of the United States.

An equally important task of the OSC is to hold safety and health of the public and workers above all other aspects of any response. The OSC will notify and coordinate with the Georgia DNR, Environmental Protection Division, and other agencies as deemed necessary. The OSC has the following responsibilities:

a) Evaluate the magnitude of the discharge or potential discharge;
b) Investigate the source, cause, and violation of other laws;
c) Make appropriate notifications;
d) Coordinate the response with national, regional, and local government agencies, industry, and the responsible party during a response;
e) Assess cleanup feasibility;
f) Initiate containment efforts when the discharger is either unknown or unavailable;
g) Assume control of removal operations when the removal efforts of a discharger are not adequate;
h) Monitor of direct removal operations;
i) Determine when removal is complete; and
j) Initiate enforcement actions.

Trained personnel, as identified in Section 3.4 and Appendix 1, and support equipment (booms, sorbent materials, and aerial spotting aircraft) will be provided or obtained as needed to sustain response operations to completion. Oil spill recovery equipment volume requirements are identified in Appendix 6. The calculated storage volumes are provided in each tier. All equipment used to respond to spills at this facility is designed to operate in conditions common to this location and its seasons.

The responses to the scenarios outlined in Section 5.0 are described below, including the required arrival times and the estimated arrival times for oil recovery equipment and on-site response personnel. The estimated arrival time for off-scene oil recovery equipment is provided under each tier. The arrival time includes time for notification, mobilization, and travel time. Travel time is based on the mileage distance from the source location to the facility, with estimates of 35 miles per hour for overland travel and 5 knots per hour for on-water travel to be used as planning velocities unless the facility owner or operator can demonstrate otherwise.

In the event a major discharge from the facility enters a drainage system, recovery equipment shall be transported to any of the following locations where roads or highways cross or align the drainage ditch system, and access to the ditch is possible:

Building Number	Street or Other Location for Recovery Efforts
250	Chamberlain Avenue, north of the Main Gate
300	Chamberlain Avenue, north of the Main Gate
	West Entry Point of Butler Creek Reservoir
310	Chamberlain Avenue, north of the Main Gate
	West Entry Point of Butler Creek Reservoir
14603	Range Road, near Gordon Lake
21610	
25910	Sidewalk Avenue
	Chamberlain Avenue, north of the Main Gate
	West Entry Point of Butler Creek Reservoir
33500	
49300	15th Street
	Lane Avenue, immediately above Wilkenson Lake
	Scott Lake Road, immediately east of Scott Lake
61500	On-site stormwater detention pond
	17th Street Landfill, above McCoy Creek
	North Range Road at McCoy Creek
	McDuffie Road at McCoy Creek
	Gordon Lake at Gordon Lakes Golf Course

Small or Medium Discharges - Sufficient oil recovery and temporary storage equipment is expected to be available on-site for response to the spill volume defined as a small (up to 2,100 gallons) or medium discharge (2,100 gallons to 3,000 gallons). The following steps would be taken in the event of a spill this size:

a) Contact the Installation Fire Department (911), depending on substance and quantity spilled.
b) The Installation Fire Department will contact a QI (Section 1.1 and Appendix 1A) if needed. Evacuation procedures will be conducted as needed.
c) Isolate the ruptured or leaking system by closing appropriate valves or deactivating pumps.
d) Contain the spilled liquid in the smallest area possible utilizing existing and temporary containment structures.
e) Initiate liquid recovery procedures or contact the on-site oil spill contractor or the OSRO for liquid removal.
f) Initiate appropriate cleanup activities and follow-up procedures.

Equipment that could be used in the event of an emergency includes front loaders, back hoes, dump trucks, a crane, and electrical generators. Boats are available to be deployed if the spill reaches a navigable waterway. Oil sorbent materials such as pads, booms, and sorbent clay are available on-site to aid in containing and recovering product. This equipment can arrive on scene in approximately 5 to 30 minutes (the required arrival time is 2 hours following the spill detection).

Worst Case Discharge - Worst case discharges will require the immediate assistance of the Installation Fire Department, the on-site oil spill contractor, and the OSRO's emergency spill response team. The following steps should be taken:

a) Contact the Installation Fire Department (911) and identify the emergency. The Installation Fire Department will notify a QI (Section 1.1/ Appendix 1A).
b) The Installation Fire Department and QI will arrive at the scene, evaluate the spill, and initiate evacuation procedures if necessary.
c) The QI will notify the appropriate individuals and agencies on the emergency notification phone list.
d) An attempt will be made to isolate the ruptured or leaking system by closing appropriate valves or deactivating pumps.
e) Contain the spilled fuel in the smallest area possible utilizing existing and temporary containment structures.
f) Initiate fuel recovery procedures or contact on-site oil spill contractor or the OSRO for liquid removal.
g) Initiate appropriate cleanup activities and follow-up procedures.

The worst case discharge requirements have been divided up into three tiers of response. These tiers provide guidance concerning how much oil recovery equipment must be available (including under contract) prior to such a discharge, and the amount of time allowed for the equipment to arrive at the scene. Each tier has a specific time frame for the arrival of oil recovery equipment, based on the geographic location of the facility. Fort Gordon has been classified as an "All other river and canal, inland, and near-shore area" facility, and the equipment arrival times for each tier are as follows:

Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3
12 hours	36 hours	60 hours

The amount of oil recovery equipment required to be available for each tier is based on the planning volumes calculated with the "Worksheet to Plan Volume of Response Resources for Worst Case Discharge", included in Appendix 6.

The worksheet is based on the worst case discharge, as identified in Section 5.3, and a number of important variables, including:

a) The characteristics and natural properties of the oil released (i.e. evaporation rate, emulsification factor);
b) The type of media to which it is released;
c) The type of secondary containment surrounding the tanks; and
d) The geographic region in which the facility is located.

The worksheet used to calculate the specific volumes has been included in Appendix 6. The calculated volumes are "on water recovery capacities" (barrels/day). Oil recovery equipment listed under Section 3.2, or available from the selected OSRO, must arrive in the specified time and be capable of recovering the "on water recovery capacities" identified in each tier. The tiered system allows for the fact that it may take time to bring in extra equipment from non-local sources. However, the system does identify response times and recovery volumes which are required to be met (by contract or other approved means) to ensure the availability of sufficient oil spill recovery equipment to provide the effective daily oil recovery capacity required in each tier. The devices should be capable of sustaining operations for at least 3 days.

Recovery Requirements	Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3
On Water Recovery Capacity (barrels/day)	50	66	99
Temporary Storage Capacity (barrels/day)	100	132	198
Required Oil Recovery Equipment Arrival Time (hours)	12	36	60
The actual estimated arrival time for oil recovery equipment with a combined per day effective recovery rate for the volumes identified in each tier (hours)	1-2	1-2	1-2

The Shoreline Recovery Planning quantity is 352 barrels.

7.2 Disposal Plans

The responding OSRO shown in Appendix 1 will have the necessary spill recovery equipment. Additionally, refuelers operated or storage pods maintained by the Installation would be available for temporary, emergency storage of a spill. Recovered product will be temporarily stored in these pieces of equipment or compatible containment devices until it is removed from the containers by the OSRO or a licensed, third-party waste fuel hauler. Materials used in the cleanup of the spill and contaminated earth will be containerized and analyzed by the OSRO or installation personnel/contractors to identify appropriate disposal procedures. If the material is determined to be hazardous waste, it shall be properly labeled and stored on-site for no more than 90 days prior to disposal at a permitted treatment storage and/or disposal (TSD) facility.

The disposal of impacted soil, water, equipment, and supplies generated during emergency response activities will be evaluated following the initial abatement response and disposed of in accordance with applicable local, state, and federal regulations.

7.3 Secondary Containment and Drainage Planning

A secondary containment system surrounds each major bulk petroleum AST, as well as the majority of the other smaller ASTs on the Installation. Two exceptions are the Gibson Road landfill 750 gallon AST and two of the 6,000 gallon ASTs that are interconnected, located at Building 43900. The containment systems are both integrated steel walls and floors, double walled tanks and concrete basins. The storage capacity of each open system contain 100% of the capacity of the largest tank plus an amount equal to the maximum daily rainfall expected using a ten year 24 hour rainfall event. Table 4.3 identifies the volume of the containment system associated with Buildings 300, 310, 14603, 25910, 49300 and 61500 ASTs. Rain water runoff accumulated in the bulk petroleum AST containment systems is controlled by normally closed, manually operated drains or plugs.

Containment systems and storm water drainage from the major petroleum storage ASTs are described below.

Buildings 300, 310, 14603, and 25910 – The secondary containment systems associated with these buildings are either double walled (300, 310) or have rain guards, preventing significant accumulations of storm water from entering the respective systems. Valves or plugs are located on the systems with rain guards to release accumulated storm water following an inspection, as described in the SPCC Plan.

Discharges from the ASTs associated with 25910 would ultimately flow north, into an unnamed branch of Butler Creek. Discharges from the AST associated with Building 14603 would flow east and then south, ultimately into Wilkenson Lake and possibly into Scott Lake.

Buildings 49300 - Storm water is released from the concrete containment system through the use of a valve on the system's west wall, as described in the SPCC Plan. Discharges from the containment system would flow southwest, and ultimately enter Gordon Lake.

Buildings 61500 - Storm water is released from the concrete containment system through the use of a valve on the system's north wall. In the unlikely event of a secondary containment basin failure, the spill would flow north over land approximately 300 feet into the on-site stormwater detention basin. If product was released from the stormwater detention basin through its outfall, a 36 inch pipe, and it would flow east over the ground and then southeast through the woods until it reached McCoy Creek approximately 1,000 feet from the outfall. McCoy Creek flows south east into Gordon Lake approximately 3 miles downstream of the entry point in McCoy Creek.

Spills beyond secondary containment at the other bulk petroleum POL facilities may be contained using physical barriers located at the facility (i.e. sorbent, booms, sand, inlet covers). Outside contractors would be contacted to recover the released petroleum liquids.

The Installation Fire Department is available 24 hours a day to respond to spills. Additional equipment and manpower is available through the onsite spill response contractor. The OSRO would be contacted as the 2nd alternative. In the event of a release, the organization who can respond in the timeliest manner with the appropriate equipment, personnel, and supplies will be contracted with the Installation for the release.

7.4 Plan Update Sequences

The plan shall also be revised and updated as prescribed by EPA regulations or the Regional Administrators. Appendix 3 contains a form to document these changes for future reference. Each updated portion of the plan that reflects a material change which may reasonably be expected to significantly alter the facility's operation or storage capacity, such as the addition or subtraction of an AST, or a change in the amount or availability of response equipment, shall be resubmitted to the Regional Administrator for review and approval.

The plan shall be updated by the facility as warranted by, but not limited to, the following plan content changes described in 40 CFR 112.20 (d) and listed below:

The owner or operator of a facility for which a response plan is required under this part shall revise and resubmit revised portions of the response plan within 60 days of each facility change that materially may affect the response to a worst case discharge, including:

a) A change in the facility's configuration that materially alters the information included in the response plan;

b) A change in the type of oil handled, stored, or transferred that materially alters the required response resources;

c) A material change in capabilities of the oil spill removal organization(s) that provide equipment and personnel to respond to discharges of oil described in 40 CFR 112.20 paragraph (h)(5) of this section;

d) A material change in the facility's spill prevention and response equipment or emergency response procedures; and

e) Any other changes that materially affect the implementation of the response plan.

8.0 Self-Inspection, Drill/Exercises, and Response Training

8.1 Facility Self-Inspection

Visual inspection of all storage tanks, aboveground piping, pumps, and related equipment is conducted regularly by operating personnel to detect any accumulation or spilled oil, deterioration of equipment, or leaks which could cause spills or failures. The tanks are viewed in sufficient light from all sides, top, and bottom. Impoundments, dikes, and containments are visually inspected as well from all sides in sufficient light for signs of cracks, deterioration, or other indications that they may not effectively contain an oil release.

In the event that defects are detected in the course of conducting the inspections, local operating personnel attempt to correct the defect if possible. If defects requiring resources beyond those locally available are detected, the inspecting person notifies the Unit Commander who will initiate procedures for corrective actions, as required. Ensuring that inspections are completed is the ultimate responsibility of the Unit Commander.

8.1.1 Tank Inspection

All tanks inspections and results are recorded on inspection checklist. Typical conditions encountered with each item of inspection are provided on the checklist to ensure a complete inspection. The inspector is required to check the status of each item and indicate whether or not its condition is acceptable. If the status of a particular item is unacceptable, then the appropriate and complete information is recorded. Inspection checklists are maintained by the DPW Environmental Division for a minimum period of three (3) years.

8.1.2 Secondary Containment Inspection

Secondary containment inspections are performed during the tank inspections and results are recorded on inspection checklist. Inspection checklists are maintained by the DPW Environmental Division for a minimum period of three (3) years.

8.1.3 Response Equipment Inspection

The DPW Environmental Division, DPW Maintenance Division, Roads and Ground Branch, and the Fire Department are responsible for maintaining the amounts of response equipment listed in Section 3.2. The Response Equipment Inspection Checklist (see Appendix 3) is to be completed and maintained on a monthly basis and forwarded to the DPW Environmental Division as proof of those inspections.

8.2 Facility Drills/Exercises

Section 8.2, Facility Drills/Exercises, has been written in accordance with 40 CFR 112.21 and the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA) through incorporation of the National Preparedness for Response Exercise Program (PREP) Guidelines (USCG, 2002). The PREP guidelines were developed to provide a mechanism for compliance with the exercise requirements, while being economically feasible for the government and oil industry to adopt and sustain. The PREP clarifies the spill exercise expectations by defining the scope and objectives for each exercise requirement, providing documentation templates, and clarifying multi-year exercise requirements (triennial cycle). Plan holders are responsible for addressing any issues that arise from evaluation of the exercises and for making changes to the response plans necessary to ensure the highest level of preparedness. This document contains the PREP guidance specific to Fort Gordon.

The sections of this guidance include:

a) A spill training exercise overview,
b) Descriptions of the exercise types and schedules, and
c) Evaluation checklists for the exercises.

8.2.1 Spill Exercise Overview

The focuses of the PREP guidelines are response plan validation, equipment and personnel readiness, command relationships, and fifteen (15) core components. The 15 core components (response phases), listed below, are the types of activities which should be addressed within the spill exercise program (the full version is located in USCG PREP, 2002):

a) Notifications: Test the notification procedures in the Facility Response Plan/ Installation Spill Contingency Plan (FRP/ISCP).

b) Staff Mobilizations: Demonstrate the ability to assemble the spill response team described in the FRP/ISCP.

c) Ability to Operate within the Emergency Response Plan System Described in the FRP/ ISCP: Demonstrate the ability of the spill response organization to work within a unified command and operate within the frame work of the emergency response plan.

d) Source Control: Demonstrate the ability of the spill response team to control and stop the discharge at the source.

e) Assessment: Demonstrate the ability of the spill response team to

provide an initial assessment of the discharge and provide continuing assessments of the effectiveness of the tactical operations.

f) Containment: Demonstrate the ability of the spill response team to contain the discharge at the source or in various locations for recovery operations.

g) Recovery: Demonstrate the ability of the spill response team to recover, mitigate, and remove the discharged product. Recovery includes mitigation and removal activities, e.g. dispersant use, ISB use, and bioremediation use.

g.1 Protective Booming: Demonstrate the ability to assemble and deploy sufficient resources to implement the proper protection strategies.

g.2 Water Intake Protection: Demonstrate the ability to quickly identify water intakes and implement the proper protection procedures.

g.3 Wildlife Recovery and Rehabilitation: Demonstrate the ability to quickly identify these resources at risk and implement the proper protection procedures.

g.4 Population Protection: Demonstrate the ability to quickly identify health hazards associated with the discharged product and the populations at risk from these hazards, and to implement the proper protection procedures.

h) Disposal: Demonstrate the ability of the spill response team to dispose of the recovered material and contaminated debris.

i) Communications: Demonstrate the ability to establish an effective communications system for the spill response team.

i.1 Internal Communications: Demonstrate the ability to establish an intra- organization communications system. This encompasses communications at the command post and between the command post and deployed resources.

i.2 External Communications: Demonstrate the ability to establish communications both within the response team and other entities (e.g. Regional Response Team (RRT), media, regional or HQ agency offices, non-governmental organizations, etc.).

j) Transportation: Demonstrate the ability to provide effective multi-mode transportation for all elements of the response.

k) Personnel Support: Demonstrate the ability to provide the necessary support of all personnel associated with the response.

k.1 Management: Demonstrate the ability to provide administrative management of all personnel involved in the response including the

ability to move personnel into or out of the response team with established procedures.

k.2 Emergency Procedures: Demonstrate the ability to provide emergency services for personnel involved in the response.

l) Equipment Maintenance and Support: Demonstrate the ability to maintain and support all equipment associated with the response.

l.1 Response Equipment: Demonstrate the ability to provide effective maintenance and support for all response equipment.

l.2 Support Equipment: Demonstrate the ability to provide effective maintenance and support for all equipment that supports the response including communications equipment, transportation equipment, administrative equipment, etc.

m) Procurement: Demonstrate the ability to establish an effective procurement system.

m.1 Personnel: Demonstrate the ability to procure sufficient personnel to mount and sustain an organized response including insuring that all personnel have qualifications and training required for their position within the response organization.

m.2 Response Equipment: Demonstrate the ability to procure sufficient response equipment to mount and sustain an organized response.

m.3 Support Equipment: Demonstrate the ability to procure sufficient support equipment to support and sustain an organized response.

n) Documentation: Demonstrate the ability of the spill response team to document all operational and support aspects of the response and provide detailed records of decisions and actions taken.

Fulfillment of the objectives of these core components is accomplished by implementing internal and external exercises. Internal exercises include personnel and resources within Fort Gordon. The internal exercises are designed to examine the various elements of the response plan to ensure the plan is adequate to meet the needs of Fort Gordon for spill response. All internal exercises should be logged and evaluated utilizing the forms provided in Appendix 5.

Fort Gordon may take credit for internal exercises conducted in response to actual spills. The spill response must be evaluated utilizing the designated evaluation forms (Appendix 5). The ENRMO must determine which exercises were completed in the spill response. This determination should be based on whether the response effort would meet the objectives of the exercise as listed in the PREP guidelines. ENMRO must document the exercises completed and retain the evaluation forms as required.

External exercises include:

a) Area exercises and

b) Government-initiated unannounced exercises.

In order to effectively plan spill exercises and drills plan holders must coordinate their drills as early as possible, in order to avoid scheduling conflicts, ensure participation, and allow sufficient time for drill planning efforts. Detailed descriptions of these exercises, schedules for their implementation, and documentation forms are provided in this training guidance.

8.2.2 Qualified Individual Notification Drills

The purpose of the qualified individual notification exercise is to ensure that the qualified individual (or designee, as designated in the FRP) is able to be reached in a spill response emergency and can carry out his duties. Contact by telephone, radio, message-pager, or facsimile must be made with the qualified individual, and confirmation must be received from him to satisfy the requirements of this exercise.

The qualified individual notification exercise is not intended to verify phone numbers, points of contact or the notification list contained in the plan. ENRMO is expected to update the notification list periodically (recommended at least once every 6 months) as part of the normal course of conducting business.

The components of the exercise are outlined below:

Applicability:	Fort Gordon
Frequency:	Quarterly
Initiating Authority:	Fort Gordon ENRMO
Participants:	Fort Gordon personnel and qualified individual
Elements:	
Scope:	Exercise communications between Fort Gordon personnel and qualified individual.
Objectives:	Contact must be made with a qualified individual or designee, as designated in the FRP.
Certification:	Self-Certification
Verification:	Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
Records:	

• **Retention**	5 years
• **Location**	Records kept at Fort Gordon.
Evaluation:	Self-Evaluation
Credit:	Credit should be taken for this exercise when conducted in conjunction with other exercises as long as all objectives are met, the exercise is evaluated, and a proper record is generated. Credit should also be taken for an actual spill response when these objectives are met, the response is evaluated, and a proper record is generated.

An evaluation of actions taken during the qualified individual notification drill should be completed and certified utilizing FRP Form 1: Qualified Individual Notification Drill Log (located in Appendix 5). Completed forms should be retained in a specified area by ENRMO.

8.2.3 Emergency Procedures Exercises

The purpose of the emergency procedures exercises is to ensure that personnel are capable of conducting the initial actions necessary to mitigate the effects of a spill. Facilities have the option of conducting emergency procedures exercises. For the purpose of the PREP, emergency procedures for facilities are the procedures established at the facility to mitigate or prevent any discharge or a substantial threat of such discharge of oil resulting from facility operational activities associated with cargo transfers. This is an optional exercise that may be conducted unannounced to fulfill the internal unannounced exercise requirement.

Applicability:	Fort Gordon
Frequency:	Quarterly
Initiating Authority:	Fort Gordon ENRMO Environmental
Participant Elements:	Spill management team identified in the FRP.
Scope:	Exercise the emergency procedures for the facility to mitigate or prevent any discharge or a substantial threat of such discharge of oil resulting from facility operational activities associated with oil transfers.

Objectives:	Conduct an exercise of the facility's emergency procedures to ensure personnel knowledge of actions to be taken to mitigate a spill. This exercise may be a walk-through of the emergency procedures. The exercise should involve one or more of the sections of the emergency procedures for spill mitigation. For example, the exercise may involve a simulation of a response to an oil spill. The facility should ensure that spill mitigation procedures for all contingencies at the facility are addressed at some time.
Certification:	Self-Certification
Verification:	EPA
Records:	
• **Retention**	5 years
• **Location**	Records kept at Fort Gordon.
Evaluation:	Self-Evaluation
Credit:	Credit should be taken for this exercise when conducted in conjunction with other exercises, as long as all objectives are met, the exercise is evaluated and a proper record is generated. Credit should also be taken for an actual spill response when these objectives are met, the response is evaluated, and a proper record is generated.

An evaluation of the actions taken during the emergency response procedures exercise should be recorded and certified utilizing FRP Form 2: Emergency Response Procedures (located in Appendix 5). Completed forms should be retained in a specified area by ENRMO.

8.2.4 Spill Management Team Tabletop Exercises

The spill management team conducts an annual tabletop exercise. The FRP is utilized in the exercise to ensure the spill management team is familiar with the plan and is able to use it effectively to conduct a spill response. This tabletop exercise also allows the spill management team to review the SPCCP, ISCP, and any other changes in spill management on the installation. At least one spill management team tabletop exercise in a triennial cycle involves a worst-case discharge scenario. All other exercises involve an average most probable discharge scenario (spill volume of 2,100 gallons or less). The components of the spill management team tabletop exercise are outlined below.

Applicability:	Fort Gordon Spill Management Team
Frequency:	Annually
Initiating Authority:	Fort Gordon ENRMO Environmental
Participant Elements:	Spill management team identified in the FRP.
Scope:	Exercise the spill management team's organization, communication, and decision-making in managing a spill response.
Objectives:	Exercise the spill management team in a review of : a) Knowledge of the response plan. b) Proper notification; c) Communication systems; d) Coordination of internal organization personnel with responsibility for spill response; e) An annual review of the transition from a local team to a regional, national, or international team, as appropriate; f) Ability to coordinate spill response with the National Response System (NRS) infrastructure; and g) Ability to access information in Area Contingency Plan for location of sensitive areas, resources available within the area, unique conditions of the area, etc. (this is only applicable if the Area Contingency Plan is available for the exercise). h) At least one spill management team tabletop exercise in a triennial cycle will involve simulation of a worst-case discharge scenario.
Certification:	Self-Certification
Verification:	EPA
Records:	
• **Retention**	5 years
• **Location**	Records kept at Fort Gordon.
Evaluation:	Self-Evaluation

Credit:	Credit should be taken for this exercise when conducted in conjunction with other exercises, as long as all objectives are met, the exercise is evaluated and a proper record is generated. Credit should also be taken for an actual spill response when these objectives are met, the response is evaluated, and a proper record is generated.

An evaluation of the actions taken during the tabletop exercise should be recorded and certified utilizing FRP Form 3. Spill Management Team Tabletop Exercise Log (located in Appendix 5). Completed forms should be retained in a specified area by ENRMO.

8.2.5 Equipment Deployment Exercises

Equipment deployment exercises are conducted to ensure that the personnel that would normally operate or supervise the operation of response equipment have the ability to properly deploy and operate that equipment. All personnel involved in equipment and deployment are involved in a training program. In addition, the exercise is conducted to ensure that response equipment is in good working order. All response equipment is involved in an inspection and maintenance program. The equipment to be deployed would be the equipment necessary to respond to an average most probable discharge (2,100 gallons or less) at Fort Gordon. The components of the equipment deployment exercise are outlined below.

Applicability:	Fort Gordon
Frequency:	Semiannually
Initiating Authority:	Fort Gordon ENRMO Environmental
Particip. Elements:	Fort Gordon response personnel
Scope:	Deploy and operate facility owned and operated response equipment identified in the FRP. The equipment to be deployed would be the equipment necessary to respond to an average most probable discharge (2,100 gallons or less) at the facility. All of the Fort Gordon personnel involved in equipment deployment operations must be included in a comprehensive training program. Also, all of the response equipment must be included in a comprehensive maintenance program. The maintenance program must ensure that the equipment is periodically inspected and maintained in good operating condition in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations and best commercial practices. All inspection and maintenance must be documented by ENRMO.

Objectives:	Demonstrate ability of facility personnel to deploy and operate equipment. Ensure equipment is in proper working order.
Certification:	Self-Certification
Verification:	EPA
Records:	
• **Retention**	5 years
• **Location**	Records kept at Fort Gordon
Evaluation:	Self-Evaluation
Credit:	Credit should be taken for this exercise when conducted in conjunction with other exercises as long as all objectives are met, the exercise is evaluated, and a proper record is generated. Credit should be taken for an actual spill response when these objectives are met, the response is evaluated and a proper record is generated.

An evaluation of the actions taken during the equipment deployment exercise should be recorded and certified utilizing FRP Form 4. Equipment Deployment Exercise Log (located in Appendix 5). Completed forms should be retained in a specified area by ENRMO.

8.2.6 Unannounced Exercises

Unannounced exercises include both internal unannounced exercises and external government- initiated unannounced exercises.

8.2.7 Internal Unannounced Exercises

An unannounced exercise occurs so that the exercise participants do not have prior knowledge of the exercise, as would be the situation in an actual spill response.

Annually, Fort Gordon conducts one of the following exercises unannounced:

a) Spill Management Team Tabletop Exercise,
b) Emergency Procedures Exercises, or
c) Equipment Deployment Exercise.

Credit is taken for response to an actual spill, if the response is evaluated and documented. An evaluation of the actions taken during the unannounced exercise should be recorded and certified utilizing the designated form for the type of exercise completed. Completed forms should be retained in a specified area by ENRMO.

8.2.8 Government-Initiated Unannounced Exercises

Government-initiated unannounced exercises are external exercises designed to give the agency with primary regulatory oversight over a particular industry the opportunity to evaluate, on a random basis, the response preparedness of that industry. Fort Gordon is an EPA-regulated facility. For EPA-regulated facilities, government-initiated unannounced exercises are limited to 10% of the plan holders per EPA region per year. Fort Gordon is required to participate in a government-initiated unannounced exercise unless specific conditions exist that may result in safety hazards. The cost of the unannounced exercise is borne by the FRP holder. The components of the government-initiated unannounced exercise are outlined below.

Applicability: Fort Gordon and other EPA-regulated FRP holders within the area.

Frequency: Triennially, if successfully completed. A facility deemed by the CG/EPA not to have successfully completed the exercise may be required to participate in another government initiated unannounced exercise at the discretion of the exercising agency. (Plan holders who have successfully completed a PREP government-initiated unannounced exercise will not be required to participate in another one for at least 36 months from the date of the exercise).

Initiating Authority: EPA

Participant Elements: EPA-regulated FRP holders.

Scope:

a) Unannounced exercises are limited to a maximum of 10% of FRP holders per EPA Region per year.
b) Exercises are limited to approximately 4 hours in duration.
c) Exercises would involve response to an average most probable discharge scenario (2,100 gallons outside secondary containment and discharged into or on navigable waters and adjoining shorelines).
d) Exercise would involve equipment deployment to respond to spill scenario.

Objectives: Assess the organization's ability to respond to unannounced scenario of an average most probable discharge.

Demonstrate that the response is:

a) Timely;

	b) Conducted with an adequate amount of equipment for the scenario; and c) Properly conducted.
Certification:	EPA
Verification:	EPA
Records:	
• **Retention**	5 years
• **Location**	Records kept at Fort Gordon
Evaluation:	Conducted by initiating authority
Credit:	Credit may be granted by the EPA for an actual spill response when the PREP objectives are met, the response is evaluated by the EPA and a proper record is generated. Credit may be taken for notification and equipment deployment exercises, if criteria for those exercises are met, the response is evaluated by ENRMO and a proper record is generated.

A copy of the evaluation and certification, conducted by the initiating authority (EPA), should be kept on file by ENRMO.

8.2.9 Area Exercises

The purpose of the area exercise is to exercise the entire response community in a particular area. An area is defined as that geographic area for which a separate and distinct Area Contingency Plan has been prepared, as described in OPA. The response community includes the federal, state, and local government and the installation. The area response exercises are designed to exercise the government (e.g., EPA) and installation interface for spill response. The area exercises do not need to be large scale efforts. For example, the worst case discharge does not need to be the scenario exercised. Equipment deployment should be adequate to address the scenario selected.

The exercise design team is comprised of representatives from federal, state, local government, and the installation. The lead plan holder is the organization (government or industry) that holds the primary response plan that is exercised in the area exercise. The lead plan holder would have the final word on designing the scope and scenario for the exercise. The primary purpose of the area exercise is to activate and observe the

response infrastructure in the area, and the ability of the entire response community to effectively conduct a spill response. A National Scheduling Coordinating Committee (NSCC) has been established for scheduling the area exercises. The components of the area exercise are outlined below.

Applicability: Area response community.

Frequency: Triennially for each area.

Initiating Authority: U.S. Coast Guard, EPA, and industry

Participant Elements: Appropriate Federal, state, and local government, and industry and other members of the response community.

Scope: Area exercises will exercise the Area Response Community.

Objectives:

a) Exercise the Area Contingency Plan, along with selected industry response plans.
a) Exercise the unified command with the appropriate participants.
b) Exercise the area and industry spill management teams.
c) Deploy adequate response equipment for the exercise scenario. At a minimum, the scenario must involve exercise of Tier I Worst Case discharge capability.

Format: Total annual exercises would consist of the following:

- 4 government-led exercises; and
- 2 industry-led

Total = 6 Area Exercises Per Year

a) Area exercises should be *approximately* 2-4 hours in duration.
b) Exercise scenario to be developed by the Exercise Design Team.
c) To simulate realism, the exercise should be conducted in the command post that would be utilized for a spill response, whenever possible.
d) Exercise may be in real or limited compressed time, and may start at any point during an incident, as determined by the Exercise Design Team. Flexibility should be allowed, to ensure the exercise objectives are met.
e) Lessons learned from the exercise should be incorporated into the PREP Lessons Learned System, whenever possible.

Certification: The On-Scene Coordinator will certify the completion of the area exercise. In certifying the area exercise, the On-Scene Coordinator will consider the following:

a) The area exercise was conducted.
b) The Area exercise met the objectives outlined in the PREP guidelines.
c) The area response community was exercised for spill response preparedness.

Fort Gordon shall take credit for all of the exercises completed during the area exercise. These exercises shall be self-certified by Fort Gordon.

Verification: Verification to be done by the National Scheduling Coordinating Committee.

Records:

- **Retention** 5 years
- **Location:** On-Scene Coordinator.

Evaluation: Joint Evaluation Team to be comprised of the federal government (EPA), state, and industry.

Scheduling: Scheduling of area exercises will be done by the NSCC, utilizing input from the On-Scene Coordinator, Area Committee, and Regional Response Team, in consultation with the industry. A 3- year schedule of PREP Area exercises will be published in the federal register as a public forum for government and industry to the scheduling process.

8.3 Triennial Exercise of the Facility Response Plan

Every three years all components of the FRP are exercised. The 15 components of the exercise program listed in Section 8.2.1 of this plan are included in this triennial exercise program requirement. In the triennial cycle, the following internal exercises are conducted:

a) 4 qualified individual notification exercises;
b) 2 spill management team tabletop exercises -- one involves a worst case discharge scenario;
c) 2 unannounced exercises -- any of the exercises except the qualified individual notification exercise;

d) 4 equipment deployment exercises;
e) Triennial exercise of the entire response plan -- each component of the FRP is exercised at least once in the triennial cycle.

8.4 Personnel Training

The Fuels Supervisor is responsible for instructing all Installation personnel assigned to or working with the major fuel storage ASTs in the proper operation and maintenance of equipment to prevent discharges of oil. On-the-job training is performed for all new Installation personnel until they have demonstrated that they understand and are capable of performing the daily tasks required for their position. The FRP and the facility SPCC Plan are included in the initial training, with the locations and contents of both plans made known to Installation personnel who may be involved in an oil spill event.

OSHA considers petroleum products and gases to be hazardous materials. Therefore, personnel responding to a petroleum discharge must undergo formal health and safety training before starting work and receive refresher training at regular intervals. To meet these requirements, a written hazardous communication program (29 CFR 1910.1200) has been implemented and is available for review at the facility. This program is part of the employee's initial orientation, and is performed prior to the on-the-job training. Employees are trained to understand the hazards associated with chemicals used as or contained in products at the facility, and how they can reduce these hazards with appropriate protective measures. Included in the training is a review of MSDS for the products which will be used or handled at the facility. In association with the program, MSDS for these products are readily available for review inside the buildings associated with the major fuel storage locations, and in the Environmental Management Office.

First Responder - First responders at the awareness level are individuals who are likely to witness or discover a hazardous substance release and who have been trained to initiate an emergency response sequence by notifying the proper authorities of the release. They would take no further action beyond notifying the authorities of the release. First responders at the awareness level shall have sufficient training or have had sufficient experience to objectively demonstrate competency in the following areas:

a) An understanding of what hazardous substances are and the risks associated with them in an incident.
b) An understanding of the potential outcomes associated with an emergency created when hazardous substances are present.
c) The ability to recognize the presence of hazardous substances in an emergency.
d) The ability to identify the hazardous substances, if possible.
e) An understanding of the role of the first responder awareness individual in the Installation’s emergency response plan including site security and control and the U.S. Department of Transportation's Emergency

Response Guidebook.

f) The ability to realize the need for additional resources, and to make appropriate notifications to the communication center.

9.0 Diagrams

9.1 Facility Location Map

The Ft. Gordon Army Installation is located in the southeast portion of Georgia, approximately 8 miles west-southwest of Augusta Georgia. A topographic map of the Installation is shown on Figure 1, Appendix 7.

9.2 Facility Diagram

The facility diagram/site plan has been depicted in Figure 2, Appendix 7. The figure includes and identifies the main entrance in the northeast corner (U.S. Highway 78 and Gordon Highway), major interior roadways (by name), installation buildings (by numbers), bodies of water (named and unnamed), and other significant areas (i.e., athletic fields, parking areas).

The land in the area where the facility is located is comprised of fairly drained soils with moderate relief. Storm water runoff flows from the active/paved areas of the installation into inlets connected to a series of underground drainage systems. Depending on their physical location, they redirect runoff towards the perimeters of the installation. Generally, runoff from property north of Chamberlain Avenue and east of Avenue of the States flows into Butler Creek, which runoff south of Chamberlain Avenue and west of Avenue of the States flows into tributaries which discharge into Spirit Creek. A number of ponds and lakes are located on the installation, and retain water before flowing off-site. Both Butler Creek and Spirit Creek convey water east, and into the Savannah River.

The areas of concern have been isolated on the site plan and enlarged to identify the required information for each. The tanks are generally identified as a red rectangle, with text identifying their capacities and contents. The secondary containment system associated with the tanks near building 49300 has been shown as well (the balance of the tanks are either double walled or have integrated containment systems with rain shields). Spill flow directions have been identified by solid green arrows, typically towards a storm water inlet (yellow square). The local underground drainage system has been identified by a dashed line connected to an inlet.

Evacuation routes (shown in Section 1.7) have been identified by solid red arrows. Evacuation Check-In/Command Center locations and Command Centers have been identified. The primary Evacuation Check-In/Command Center, as well as the secondary checkpoint, is also identified. The words “Shelter in Place” have been placed inside or near the building to be used for this purpose. Fire Department buildings and major spill response equipment storage locations have been identified, as well as the roadways

anticipated to be traveled by emergency response vehicles. Staging areas for response activities have also been highlighted and identified with text boxes.

9.3 SPCC Maps

Appendix I of the SPCC contains maps showing the surface flow of POL storage areas.

10.0 Security

10.1 Security

All access to the installation requires necessary documentation and in depth protocol in order to gain access to the installation through controlled access gates. All open entry gates are manned 24 hours a day by security personnel, who check identification of all persons attempting to enter the Installation.

The ASTs associated with Building 300, 310 and 49300 are also surrounded by their own six foot chain linked fence. Entry can only be gained through normally closed & locked gates in the fence, or through a building in the case of Building 310. The fueling station associated with Building 49300 is operated 24-hours a day, but the pumps are controlled by personnel inside the building.

All valves that would allow direct outward flow of fuel in the ASTs are securely locked in the closed position when in non-operating status. The loading/unloading connections of all pipelines are capped closed when not in service. The control of automated AST transfer pumps associated with Building 49300 is located inside the building.

Installation Security provides patrols 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

10.2 Lighting

The locations of the major oil storage have sufficient lighting to facilitate safe working conditions 24 hours a day. The facilities are well lit by on-site lighting during hours of darkness to aid in spill discovery and to discourage trespassing or vandalism. Transfer activities at these locations would typically be conducted during daylight hours in the presence of Installation personnel.

APPENDIX 1 - Spill Response Contact Information

a) Installation Response Personnel

Name	Phone	Response Time (Min)	Responsibility
Ft. Gordon Fire Department	911	5 - 15	Fire Suppression/ Safety
TSAY Spill Team	See List below	<30	Spill Clean Up/ Disposal
Rob Drumm	O:706.791.6374 Cell:706.840.5153	Onsite:30-60 Offsite:60-120	QI
Kristi Hagood	O: 706.791.9927 Cell:706.294.6200	Onsite:30-60 Offsite:60-120	QI

b) On-site Contractor Spill Response Personnel

Name	Phone	Response Time (Min)	Responsibility	Training
Kent Huang	O: 706.791.4749 Cell:706.836.4995	Onsite:30-60 Offsite:60-120	Safety Manager	Spill Team Safety
Team Members				
Jesse Strickland	O: 706.791.2040 Cell:716.581.3145	Onsite:30-60 Offsite:60-120	Roads&Grounds Manager, Spill Team Lead	
Bryan West	O: 706.791.2040 Cell:706.288.9878	Onsite:30-60 Offsite:60-120	Alternate Spill Team Lead	40-Hr HAZWOPER
James Smith	O: 706.791.2040 Cell:	Onsite:30-60 Offsite:60-120	Team Member	40-Hr HAZWOPER
Bill Wilson	O: 706.791.2040 Cell: 06.414.1451	Onsite:30-60 Offsite:60-120	Team Member	40-Hr HAZWOPER
Chris Thigpen	Cell: 06.829.3898	Onsite:30-60 Offsite:60-120	Team Member	40-Hr HAZWOPER
Justin Taylor	Cell: 706.495.3049	Onsite:30-60 Offsite:60-120	Team Member	40-Hr HAZWOPER
Brandon Chance	Cell: 706.699.8098	Onsite:30-60 Offsite:60-120	Team Member	40-Hr HAZWOPER
Tommy Chance	Cell: 706-829.2276	Onsite:30-60 Offsite:60-120	Team Member	40-Hr HAZWOPER
Ron Klementowski	Cell: 706.699.1052	Onsite:30-60 Offsite:60-120	Team Member	40-Hr HAZWOPER

Marvin (Ed) Newman	Cell: 706.699.2754	Onsite:30-60 Offsite:60-120	Team Member	40-Hr HAZWOPER
Matt Patton	Cell: 706.564.0049	Onsite:30-60 Offsite:60-120	Team Member	40-Hr HAZWOPER

c) Emergency Notification Phone List

Organization	Phone
National Response Center (NRC)	800.424.8802
Fort Gordon Emergency Response Team	911
Fire Department 24 hrs.; Fire Chief	706.791.4141
EPA Region IV	800.562.8700 or 404.562.8752
Local Response Team (Fire Department/Cooperatives	911
Directorate of Emergency Services (DES)	706.791.9289
Installation Operations Center (IOC)	706.791.9747
Public Affairs Office (PAO)	706.791.4306
Georgia Environmental Protection Div. (EPD)	800.241.4113
Georgia DNR Emergency Operations Center	404.656.3204
Local EPD	706.667.4343
Georgia State Police (Thomson)	706.595.2973
Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPC) Augusta-Richmond County (LEPC)	706.821.1155
Columbia County (LEPC)	706.868.3362
Local Water Supply System: Augusta Utilities Department (24 hrs)	706.842.3060
Weather Report Recorded Forecast CRSA (24-Hour)	706.724.0056
Columbia Forecast Office (24-Hour)	803.822.8135
OSRO: HEPACO	800.888.7689 (24/7)
Shamrock Environmental Corp.	800.881.1098 (24/7)

*All large spill projects are being centrally managed at Army Environmental Command (AEC). It is now a withhold within the budget. If we have a large spill we respond through the local Emergency Services Contract or BASEOPS. We submit an Unanticipated Requirements package for payment to IMCOM AEC. HEPACO indicates they have a Blanket Operating Agreement in place with the Department of Defense.

d) Other Installation Emergency Response Contacts

Directorate	Name	Day Phone	Responsibility
Directorate Eisenhower Army Medical Center	Brandon Simmons	706.787.1214	Industrial Hygiene Services
Installation Safety	Jesus Soto-Algarin	706.791.7233	Safety
Fire Department	Lester Porter/Corwin Turner	706.791.4141	On-Scene Coord. (IOSC)
Military Police	Chief Richard Anderson	706.791.4537 706.791.4380 706.791.4871 (Direct)	Security
DPW Maintenance/Facilities	Bob Crawford	706.791.6183	Maintenance
DPW/Utilities	Glenn Hartzog	706.791.9238	Utilities
IOC	John Boutte or Tom Fitzpatrick	706.791.9747 706.791.3127	Coord. Mission Assets
Public Affairs	Geralyn Noah or Anne Bowman	706.791.6011 706.791.4306	Public Information
SJA	Preston Burford	706.791.1747	Legal
Range Control	Ken Lundy	706.791.9104	Range Coordination

APPENDIX 2 – Spill Response Inventory/Equipment

(Quarterly records available from the following)

FIRE DEPARTMENT &
ONSITE CONTRACTOR INFORMATION

Fort Gordon Fire Department	24-Hour	911
TSAY (Onsite Contractor)	24-Hour	706-791-4749 706-791-2040

The minimum amount of supplies/inventory to meet Worst Case Scenario (WCS-10% containment, 30,000 gallon AST) is collectively met with Fire Department and on-site contractor (TSAY) supplies

APPENDIX 3 – Facility Checklists/Forms

Spill Response Notification Form (Page 1 of 2)

Reporter's Last Name			First:		M.I.:		
Position:							
Date Called:			Time Called				
Company:	**U.S. Army Cyber Center at Fort Gordon**						
Identification Number:	**FRP04GA480**						
Organization Type:	**Department of Defense**						
Address:	**307 Chamberlain Avenue, Fort Gordon GA 30905-5730**						
Installation Entrance Latitude:	**33° 25' 47" north**		Entrance Longitude:	**82° 07' 06" west**			
Telephone Numbers:	Day		Evening				
Were Materials Discharged?	**Y**	**N**	Calling for Responsible Party?	**Y**	**N**		
Meeting Federal Obligations to Report?	**Y**	**N**	Confidential?	**Y**	**N**		

Incident Description

Incident Date:		Incident Time:	AM / PM
Container Type:		Tank Capacity:	**Gallons**

Source and/or Cause of Incident:

Incident Address/Location (include nearest building number:

Nearest City:	**Augusta**	State:	**GA**	County	**Richmond**	Zip	**309XX**
Distance from City	**8 Miles**		Direction from City	**West-Southwest**			
Installation Capacity	**1,211,406 gallons**						

Spill Response Notification Form (Page 2 of 2)

Material												
CHRIS Code	Released Quantity	Unit of Measure	Discharged in Water?				Released Quantity	Unit of Measure				
			Y		**N**							
			Y		**N**							
			Y		**N**							

Response Action
Actions Taken to Correct, Control or Mitigate Incident:

Impact					
Number of Injuries:				Number of Deaths:	
Were there Evacuations?	**Y**	**N**		Number Evacuated:	
Was there any Damage?	**Y**	**N**		Damage in Dollars (est.):	
Medium Affected:					
Description:					
More Information about Medium:					

Additional Information
Any information about the incident not recorded elsewhere in the report?

Caller Notifications																
NRC	**Y**		**N**		USCG	**Y**		**N**		Local	**Y**		**N**	
EPA	**Y**		**N**		State	**Y**		**N**		Other	**Y**		**N**	
Describe:																

Substantial Expansion Form

This form shall be completed during or following a substantial expansion. An example of a substantial expansion is any material alteration of which causes the owner or operator of the facility to re-evaluate and increase the response equipment necessary to adequately respond to a worst case discharge from the facility. This may include, but is not limited to, any of the following items:

- Throughput increases;
- Change of a product line;
- Addition of a product line;
- Additional storage capacity.

or

Date	Description of Expansion	Contact

Response Plan Updates

This form shall be completed following a change in the FRP as required by Section 7.4.

Section	Date	Upgrade Made By	Changes Affected
All	July – September 2019	Ramon Cintron-IMCOM/AEC, Thomas Osburn-Fort Gordon DPW-Environmental	Administrative/Plan updates (5 year requirement).

Personnel Training Form

The following Training Form should be completed each time a training session related to this Plan is performed. Training is required at a minimum ANNUALLY to assure understanding of the plan. Participants should print their name, employee number, and then sign their name in the appropriate spaces provided below. The trainer should complete the upper portion of the form, including topics covered in addition to the general review of the plan.

Trainer's Name:			
Training Date and Time:			
Training Type:	❒ Prevention Training	❒ Response Training	
Training Topics:	❒ Regulatory Background	❒ Goals	❒ Emergency Actions
❒ Potential Pollution Sources	❒ Good Housekeeping	❒ Best Management Practices	
List Training Materials:			

Attendees must print their name and sign below to receive credit for attending the training:

Name (print)	# Hours	Signature
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		
11.		
12.		
13.		
14.		
15.		

Discharge Prevention Meeting Form

This form shall be completed each time a discharge prevention meeting is conducted.

Training Date and Time:	
Attendees must print their name and sign below:	

SUBJECT	REQUIRED ACTION	IMPLEMENTATION DATE

Response Equipment Inspection Log

Inspector	Date	Comments

Facility Drill/Exercise

Date:

Company:

Response Coordinator:

Emergency Scenario:

Local Response Team's Response Time:

Contracted Personnel Response Time:

Facility Personnel Response Time:

Notes:

Changes to be implemented:

Timetable for Implementation:

Spill Team Report

REPORT #:			
SPILL TEAM		PHONE #:	
DATE/TIME OF NOTIFICATION:		DATE/TIME ARRIVAL AT SCENE:	
LOCATION OF SPILL:			

SEVERITY OF INCIDENT: (CHECK ONE)

OIL / GAS SPILL	HAZARDOUS WASTE SPILL	PCB SPILL
Major (over 1000 gals) Major (under 1000 gals) Major (under 1000 gals (but contaminated water) Minor (less than 50 gals)X	Major (threatens environment) Minor (non-threatening)	Major (over 1 gal) Minor (under 1 gal)

TYPE OF MATERIAL SPILLED:		ESTIMATED AMOUNT SPILLED:	
SAMPLES TAKEN: YES NO		SAMPLE DELIVERED	

ESTIMATED DAMAGE OR IMPACT ON SURROUNDINGS (FISH, WILDLIFE, WATER, ETC.)

POTENTIAL DANGERS (FIRE, EXPLOSION, TOXIC VAPOR, ETC.)

ROOT CAUSE OF INCIDENT:

CORRECTIVE ACTION TAKEN FOR CLEANUP:

HOW CLEANUP MATERIAL WILL BE DISPOSED OF:

ESTIMATED COST OF INCIDENT (LABOR, EQUIPMENT, SUPPLIES / MATERIALS):

SUBMITTER OF REPORT: _____

DATE: _____

PERSONNEL INVOLVED		
NAME:	ADDRESS:	PHONE #:

APPENDIX 4 - Oil Storage Tables

Inactive/Out of Service-Needs Removed - NAVFAC Project, Fall 2019

Tank Id	Tank Type	Capacity (Gallons)	Contents	Status/ Current Use	Nearest Building Facility
14703A	AST	750	Used POL	Inactive/Out of Service	Central Vehicle Wash Facility
19140A	HOT-UST	8000	#2 Fuel Oil	Inactive/Out of Service	Near Gordon Club
19140B	HOT-UST	1000	#2 Fuel Oil	Inactive/Out of Service	Near Gordon Club
2222A	HOT-UST	1000	#2 Fuel Oil	Inactive/Out of Service	Old 2222 (burned down)
25330A	AST	495	Diesel	Inactive/Out of Service	H/C Pant-South
25330B	UST	50000	#2 Fuel Oil	Inactive/Out of Service	H/C Pant
25330C	UST	50000	#2 Fuel Oil	Inactive/Out of Service	H/C Pant
28320A	UST	10000	#2 Fuel Oil	Inactive/Out of Service	DMWR M&A/Old BOSS Hdqtrs
33200A	HOT-UST	1000	#2 Fuel Oil	Inactive/Out of Service	Bowling Center
38804	UST	UNK	UNK	Inactive/Out of Service	Medical Command Training
473A	UST	1000	#2 Fuel Oil	Inactive/Out of Service	Old Range Patrol Communications

SPCC PST Failure Discharge

Tank Id	Type	Capacity (Gallons)	Contents	Facility (Building)	Initial Spill Direction	Initial Receptor	Initial Conveyance	Ultimate Discharge	Probability of Reaching Water
100A	UST	12000	Gasoline	AAFES-Gate 1	South	Storm Drain	Storm Drain	Savannah River Basin	Low
100B	UST	12000	Gasoline	AAFES-Gate 1	South	Storm Drain	Storm Drain	Savannah River Basin	Low
100C	UST	12000	Gasoline	AAFES-Gate 1	South	Storm Drain	Storm Drain	Savannah River Basin	Low
13700D	AST	385	Used POL	513th Motorpool	N/A	Containment	Containment	Containment	Low
13700E	AST	385	Used POL	513th Motorpool	N/A	Containment	Containment	Containment	Low
14600A	AST	275	#2 Fuel Oil	DPW/Maint	Northwest	Immediate Area	Immediate Area	Savannah River Basin	Low
14600B	GEN/AST	75	Diesel	DPW/Maint	Northwest	Immediate Area	Immediate Area	Savannah River Basin	Low
14600C	UST	8000	#2 Fuel Oil	DPW/Maint	Northwest	Immediate Area	Immediate Area	Savannah River Basin	Low
14602A	AST	495	Used Oil	Central Maint	Inside Facility	Drain	Drain	Savannah River Basin	High

Tank Id	Type	Capacity (Gallons)	Contents	Facility (Building)	Initial Spill Direction	Initial Receptor	Initial Conveyance	Ultimate Discharge	Probability of Reaching Water
14602B	AST	495	Used Oil	Central Maint	Inside Facility	Drain	Drain	Savannah River Basin	High
14603A	AST	15000	#2 Fuel Oil	Central Maint	Northeast	Drain	Drain	Savannah River Basin	High
14605C	AST	120	#2 Fuel Oil	Central Maint	Inside Facility	Drain	Drain	Savannah River Basin	High
15301	GEN/AST	220	Diesel	TASC	East	Immediate Area	Immediate Area	Savannah River Basin	Low
15500	GEN/AST	450	Diesel	Bingo Palace	East	Immediate Area	Immediate Area	Savannah River Basin	Medium
1625	GEN/AST	210	Diesel	Lift Station	South	Immediate Area	Immediate Area	Savannah River Basin	Low
1872	GEN/AST	210	Diesel	Lift Station	South	Immediate Area	Immediate Area	Savannah River Basin	Low
19901	GEN/AST	400	Diesel	Battle Lab	East	Immediate Area	Immediate Area	Savannah River Basin	Low
20400	GEN/AST	2050	Diesel	Luketina Hall	South	Immediate Area	Immediate Area	Savannah River Basin	Low
22301	GEN/AST	220	Diesel	Vincent Hall	East	Storm Drain	Storm Drain	Savannah River Basin	Low
21610C	AST	8000	#2 Fuel Oil	Theater	South	Immediate Area	Immediate Area	Savannah River Basin	Low
21720	GEN/AST	850	Diesel	Back Hall	North	Immediate Area	Immediate Area	Savannah River Basin	Low

Tank Id	Type	Capacity (Gallons)	Contents	Facility (Building)	Initial Spill Direction	Initial Receptor	Initial Conveyance	Ultimate Discharge	Probability of Reaching Water
21721	GEN/AST	1000	Diesel	Back Hall	North	Immediate Area	Immediate Area	Savannah River Basin	Low
21801A	AST	300	Used Oil	Army National Guard Motorpool	North	Inside Bay	Immediate Area	Savannah River Basin	Low
24701C	GEN/AST	3600	Diesel	Back Hall	North	Immediate Area	Immediate Area	Savannah River Basin	Low
24701D	GEN/AST	3600	Diesel	Back Hall	North	Immediate Area	Immediate Area	Savannah River Basin	Low
24705	GEN/AST	5500	Diesel	Back Hall	North	Immediate Area	Immediate Area	Savannah River Basin	Low
250D	AST	8000	#2 Fuel Oil	Griffith Hall	North	Immediate Area	Immediate Area	Savannah River Basin	Low
25330A	AST	495	Diesel	H/C Plant-South (Closed)	North	Ditch	Ditch	Savannah River Basin	High
25330B	UST	50000	#2 Fuel Oil	H/C Plant-South (Closed)	South	Immediate Area	Immediate Area	Savannah River Basin	High
25330C	UST	50000	#2 Fuel Oil	H/C Plant-South (Closed)	South	Immediate Area	Immediate Area	Savannah River Basin	High
25501A	UST	5000	#2 Fuel Oil	Dental Clinic	Northwest	Immediate Area	Immediate Area	Savannah River Basin	Low

Tank Id	Type	Capacity (Gallons)	Contents	Facility (Building)	Initial Spill Direction	Initial Receptor	Initial Conveyance	Ultimate Discharge	Probability of Reaching Water
256A	GEN/AST	210	Diesel	Lift Station	South	Immediate Area	Immediate Area	Savannah River Basin	Low
25600A	UST	2000	#2 Fuel Oil	Battle Command Capstone	Southeast	Immediate Area	Immediate Area	Savannah River Basin	Low
25910 A-D	AST	4 @ 15000	Diesel	H/C Plant (Generator Yard)	North	Storm Drain	Storm Drain	Savannah River Basin	High
25910E (1–9)	GEN/AST	9 @ 80	Diesel	H/C Plant (Generator Yard)	North	Drain to OWS	Drain to OWS	Savannah River Basin	Low
25910F	AST	3000	40W Engine Oil	H/C Plant (Generator Yard)	North	Drain to OWS	Drain to OWS	Savannah River Basin	Low
25910G	AST	500	Diesel Overflow	H/C Plant (Generator Yard)	North	Drain to OWS	Drain to OWS	Savannah River Basin	Low
25910H	AST	1495	Diesel	H/C Plant (Generator Yard)	Southeast	Immediate Area	Immediate Area	Savannah River Basin	Low
25910 I-M	UST	5@50000	#2 Fuel Oil	H/C Plant (Generator Yard)	North	Immediate Area	Immediate Area	Savannah River Basin	Low

Tank Id	Type	Capacity (Gallons)	Contents	Facility (Building)	Initial Spill Direction	Initial Receptor	Initial Conveyance	Ultimate Discharge	Probability of Reaching Water
28320A	UST	10000	#2 Fuel Oil	DMWR M&A	South	Immediate Area	Immediate Area	Savannah River Basin	Low
29300A	AST	495	Used Oil	Car Care	Inside Facility	Capped Drain to OWS	Capped Drain to OWS	Savannah River Basin	Low
296	GEN/AST	1500	Diesel	Medical Center	East	Earthen Berm	Earthen Berm	Savannah River Basin	Low
25721	GEN/AST	312	Diesel	NEC Substation	South	Immediate Area	Immediate Area	Savannah River Basin	Low
24701E	GEN/AST	3600	Diesel	Back Hall	North	Immediate Area	Immediate Area	Savannah River Basin	Low
300A	AST	15000	Diesel	Eisenhower Army Medical Center	Northeast	Immediate Area	Immediate Area	Savannah River Basin	Low
300 (1-3)	GEN/AST	200	Diesel	Medical Center H/C Plant	North	Drain	Drain	Savannah River Basin	High
310A	AST	12000	Diesel	Medical Center H/C Plant	East	Immediate Area	Immediate Area	Savannah River Basin	Low
310B	AST	12000	Diesel	Medical Center H/C Plant	East	Immediate Area	Immediate Area	Savannah River Basin	Low

Tank Id	Type	Capacity (Gallons)	Contents	Facility (Building)	Initial Spill Direction	Initial Receptor	Initial Conveyance	Ultimate Discharge	Probability of Reaching Water
310C	BFCUST	200000	#2 Fuel Oil	Medical Center H/C Plant	North	Immediate Area	Immediate Area	Savannah River Basin	Low
310D	UST	30000	#2 Fuel Oil	Medical Center H/C Plant	North	Immediate Area	Immediate Area	Savannah River Basin	Low
310F	AST	600	Diesel	Medical Center H/C Plant	North	Generator Room in Facility	Drain	Savannah River Basin	Low
32100	AST	8000	#2 Fuel Oil	Dinner Theater	Southeast	Immediate Area	Immediate Area	Savannah River Basin	Low
33500C	AST	8000	#2 Fuel Oil	Library	Northeast	Paved Parking Lot	Paved Parking Lot	Savannah River Basin	Low
33720A	AST	660	Diesel	Darling Hall	South	Immediate Area	Immediate Area	Savannah River Basin	Low
34500A	AST	1500	Diesel	DOIM	North	Immediate Area	Immediate Area	Savannah River Basin	Low
35200A	AST	8000	Diesel	Soldier Support	North	Immediate Area	Immediate Area	Savannah River Basin	Low
36700A	UST	8000	#2 Fuel Oil	Ring Hall	East	Immediate Area	Immediate Area	Savannah River Basin	High
36700B	UST	8000	#2 Fuel Oil	Ring Hall	North	Immediate Area	Immediate Area	Savannah River Basin	High
36700C	GEN/AST	300	Diesel	Ring Hall	East	Immediate Area	Immediate Area	Savannah River Basin	Low

Tank Id	Type	Capacity (Gallons)	Contents	Facility (Building)	Initial Spill Direction	Initial Receptor	Initial Conveyance	Ultimate Discharge	Probability of Reaching Water
37200A	GEN/AST	132	Diesel	Commissary	South	Immediate Area	Immediate Area	Savannah River Basin	Moderate
37701	GEN/AST	220	Diesel	NEC	Northwest	Immediate Area	Immediate Area	Savannah River Basin	Low
38703	GEN/AST	416	Diesel	Medical Command	East	Immediate Area	Immediate Area	Savannah River Basin	Low
38804	UST	TBD	TBD	Medical Command	Southeast	Immediate Area	Immediate Area	Savannah River Basin	Low
412A	AST	1500/500	Diesel/ Gasoline	Forestry	East	Immediate Area	Immediate Area	Savannah River Basin	Low
43400	GEN/AST	250	Diesel	Freedom Park School	North	Immediate Area	Immediate Area	Savannah River Basin	Low
47A	GEN/AST	510	Diesel	Lift Station	Southwest	Storm Drain	Storm Drain	Savannah River Basin	High
49300 A-D	AST	4@6000	Gasoline	AAFES Gate 5	Northwest	Storm Drain	Storm Drain	Savannah River Basin	High
528	AST	530	Diesel	Gordon Lakes	Northwest	Inactive Wash Rack Sump Drain	Inactive Wash Rack Sump Drain	Savannah River Basin	Low
529	AST	530	Gasoline	Gordon Lakes	Northwest	Inactive Wash Rack Sump Drain	Inactive Wash Rack Sump Drain	Savannah River Basin	Low

Tank Id	Type	Capacity (Gallons)	Contents	Facility (Building)	Initial Spill Direction	Initial Receptor	Initial Conveyance	Ultimate Discharge	Probability of Reaching Water
61300 A-B	UST	2@10000	Diesel	Fuel Point	North	Storm Drain	Storm Drain to OWS	Savannah River Basin	Low
61300 C-D	UST	2@10000	Mogas	Fuel Point	North	Storm Drain	Storm Drain to OWS	Savannah River Basin	Low
61300 E	UST	20000	JP-8 Fuel	Fuel Point	North	Storm Drain	Storm Drain to OWS	Savannah River Basin	Low
61300 F	GEN/AST	100	Diesel	Fuel Point	North	Immediate Area	Immediate Area	Savannah River Basin	Low
61500 A-I	AST	9@30000	#2 Fuel Oil	NSA	East	Bermed Concrete	Bermed Concrete	Savannah River Basin	Medium
61500 1-9	GEN	9@800	#2 Fuel Oil	NSA	East	Immediate Area	Immediate Area	Savannah River Basin	Low
685A	AST	1000	Diesel	Gibson Road Landfill	South	Immediate Area	Immediate Area	Savannah River Basin	Low
81208A	AST	500	Used Oil	67th Motorpool	North	Paved Lot	Paved Lot to OWS	Savannah River Basin	Low
81324A	AST	500	Used Oil	67th Motorpool	North	Paved Lot	Paved Lot to OWS	Savannah River Basin	Low
G01	GEN/AST	597	Diesel	Gate 1	North	Storm Duct	Storm Duct	Savannah River Basin	High

Tank Id	Type	Capacity (Gallons)	Contents	Facility (Building)	Initial Spill Direction	Initial Receptor	Initial Conveyance	Ultimate Discharge	Probability of Reaching Water
G02	GEN/AST	597	Diesel	Gate 2	West	Immediate Area	Immediate Area	Savannah River Basin	Low
G03	GEN/AST	597	Diesel	Gate 3	East	Immediate Area	Immediate Area	Savannah River Basin	Low
G05	GEN/AST	597	Diesel	Gate 5	West	Immediate Area	Immediate Area	Savannah River Basin	High

APPENDIX 5 - FRP Training Documentation Forms

FRP FORM 1. QUALIFIED INDIVIDUAL NOTIFICATION DRILL LOG

Date/Time	
Type of Exercise | | Exercise | | Actual Response	
Facility Initiating Exercise	
Name of Person Notified	_____ Is this person identified in the response plan as a qualified individual (QI) or designee? Yes/ No
Time QI responded	
Method used to contact (check one)	ϒ Phone ϒ Pager ϒ Radio ϒ Other_____
Description of Notification Procedure	
Evaluation of drill	
Changes to be implemented	
Time table for Implementation	
Identify Core Components Exercised	

FRP FORM 2. EMERGENCY PROCEDURES EXERCISE

Date Performed:	
Type of Exercise	ϒ Announced Exercise ϒ Unannounced Exercise ϒ Actual Response
Location of Tabletop	
Time Started	
Time Completed	
Sections of the emergency procedures exercised (i.e. response to collision, response to fire, etc.)?	
Description of exercise:	
Evaluation of drill:	
Changes to be implemented:	
Time table for implementation:	
Identify which of the 15 core components of the response plan were exercised during this particular exercise:	
□ Notifications □ Staff Mobilizations □ Response Management System (ICS/UC) □ Discharge Control □ Assessment □ Containment □ Recovery □ Protection □ Disposal □ Communications □ Transportation □ Personnel Support □ Equipment Maintenance and Support □ Procurement □ Documentation	

Attach description of lesson(s) learned and person(s) responsible for follow up of corrective measures:

Certifying Signature: _____

FRP FORM 3. SPILL MANAGEMENT TEAM TABLETOP EXERCISE LOG

Date Performed:	
Type of Exercise	ϒ Announced Exercise ϒ Unannounced Exercise ϒ Actual Response
Location of Tabletop	
Time Started	
Time Completed	
Response plan scenario used (check one)	ϒ Average most probable discharge ϒ Maximum most probable discharge ϒ Worst- case discharge Size of (simulated) spill)_____bbls/gals
Describe how the following objectives were exercised:	
1. Spill management team's knowledge of oil-spill response plan:	
2. Proper notifications:	
3. Communication System:	
4. Spill management team's ability to access contracted oil spill removal organizations:	
5. Spill management team's ability to coordinate spill response with On-scene Coordinator, state and applicable agencies:	
Evaluation of drill:	

Changes to be implemented:
Time table for implementation:
Identify which of the 15 core components of the response plan were exercised during this particular exercise:
ϒ Notifications ϒ Staff Mobilizations ϒ Response Management System (ICS/UC) ϒ Discharge Control ϒ Assessment ϒ Containment ϒ Recovery ϒ Protection ϒ Disposal ϒ Communications ϒ Transportation ϒ Personnel Support ϒ Equipment Maintenance and Support ϒ Procurement ϒ Documentation
Attach description of lesson(s) learned and person(s) responsible for follow up of corrective measures:

Certifying Signature: _____

FRP FORM 4. EQUIPMENT DEPLOYMENT EXERCISE LOG

Date Performed:	
Type of Exercise	ϒ Announced Exercise ϒ Unannounced Exercise ϒ Actual Response
Deployment Location	
Time Started	
Time Completed	
Equipment was: (check one)	ϒ Facility-owned ϒ Oil spill removal organization-owned. If so, which OSRO_____
List type and amount of all equipment deployed and number of support personnel who responded:	
Describe goals of the equipment deployment and list any Area Contingency Plan strategies tested (Attach a sketch of equipment deployments):	
For deployment of facility-owned equipment, was the amount of equipment deployed at least the amount necessary to respond to the facility's average most probable spill?	
Was the equipment deployed in its intended operating environment?	
For deployment of OSRO-owned equipment, was a representative sample deployed?	
Was the equipment deployed in its intended operating environment?	
Are all facility personnel that are responsible for response operations involved in a comprehensive training program, and all pollution response equipment involved in a comprehensive maintenance program?	
If so, describe the program:	

Date of last equipment inspection:
Was the equipment deployed by personnel responsible for its deployment in the event of an actual spill?
Was all deployed equipment operational? If not, why not?
Identify which of the 15 core components of the response plan were exercised during this particular exercise:
□ Notifications □ Staff Mobilizations □ Response Management System (ICS/UC) □ Discharge Control □ Assessment □ Containment □ Recovery □ Protection □ Disposal □ Communications □ Transportation □ Personnel Support □ Equipment Maintenance and Support □ Procurement □ Documentation
Attach description of lesson(s) learned and person(s) responsible for follow up of corrective measures:

Certifying Signature: _____

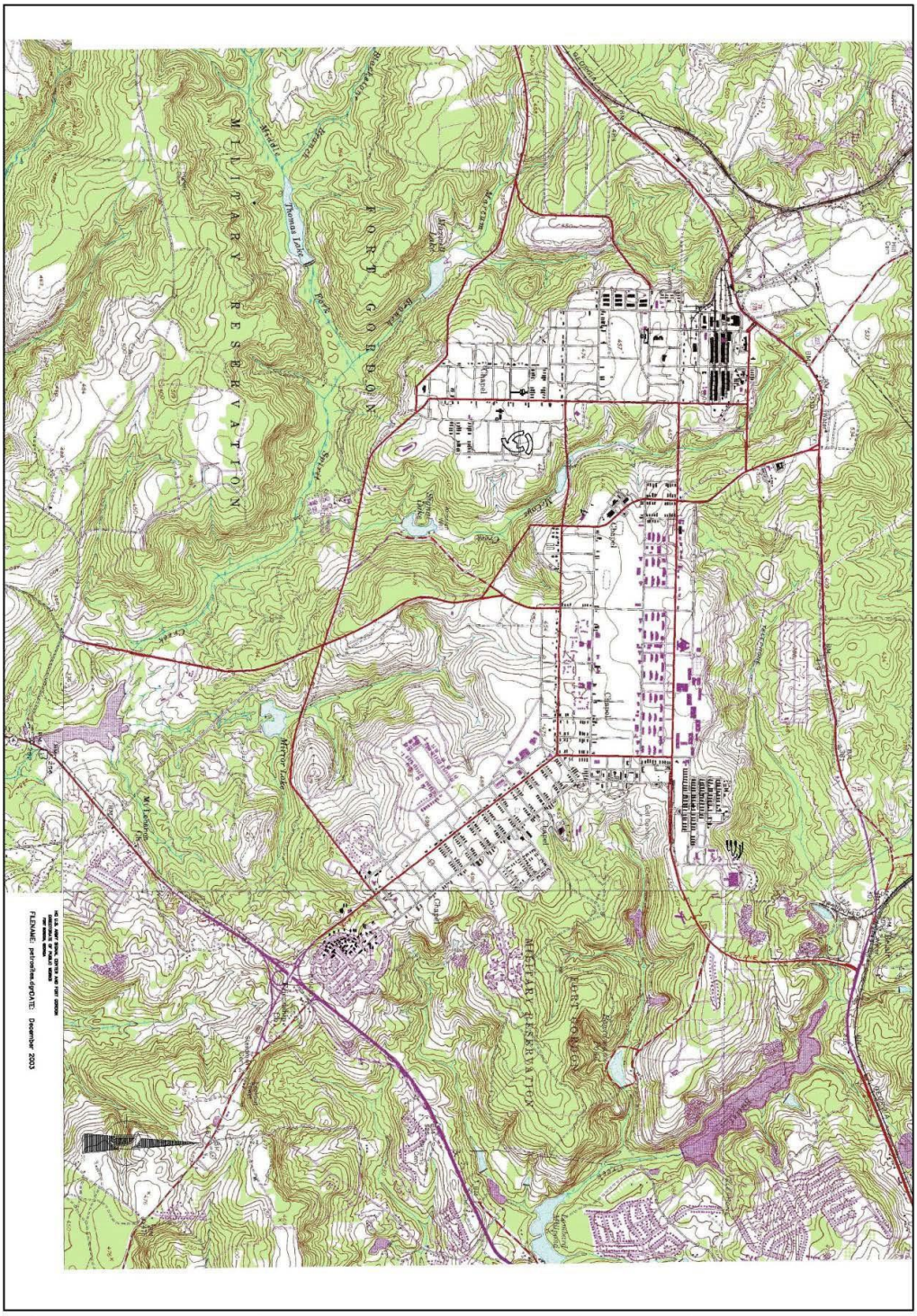
APPENDIX 6 - Response Plan Capacity/Volume Calculations & Worksheets

Calculations

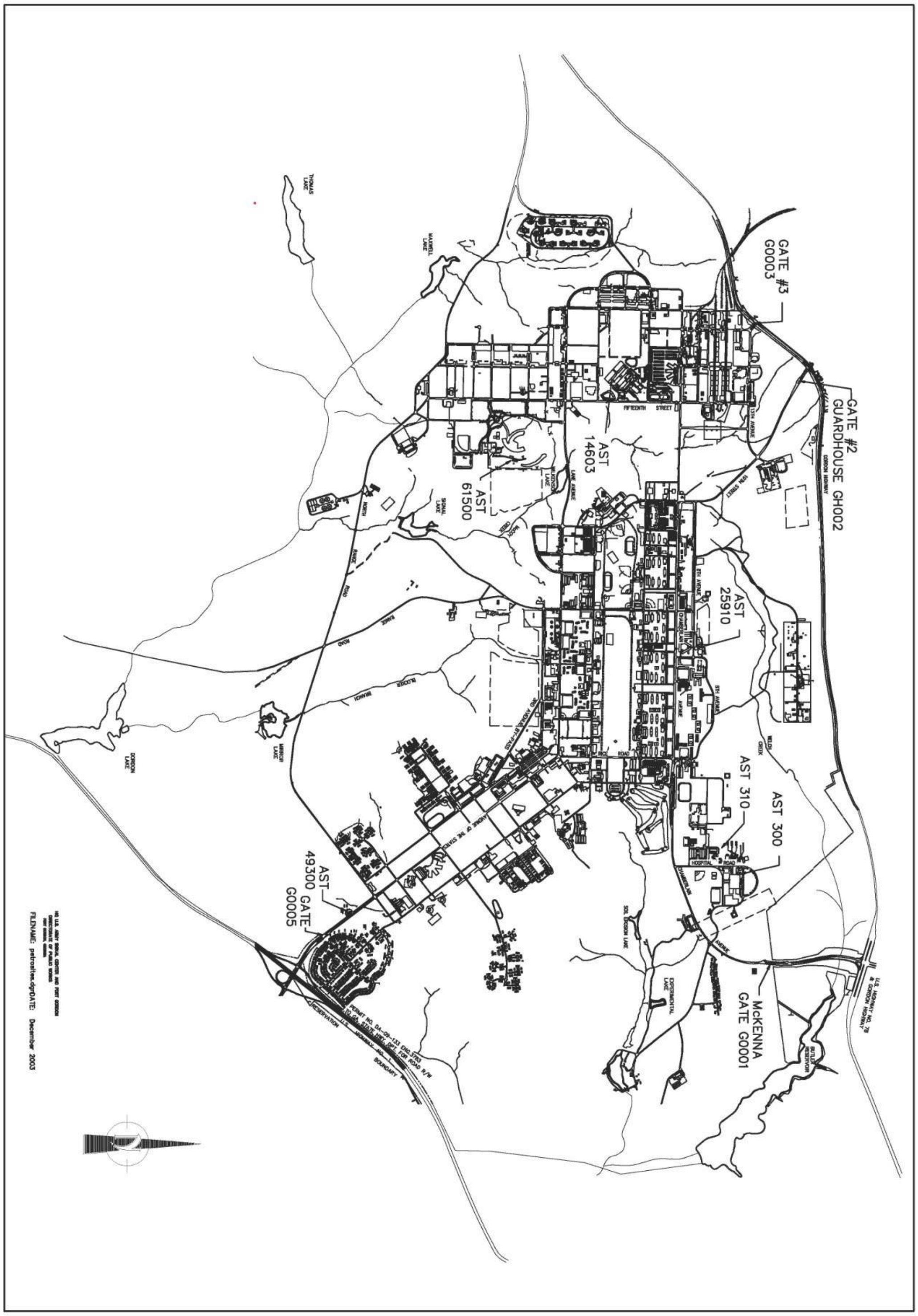
PART I- Background Information			
Step (A) Calculate Worst Case Discharge in barrels (40 CFR 112, Appendix D)			714
Step (B) Oil Group[1] (Table 3 and section 1.2 of 40 CFR 112, Appendix E)			Group 3
Step (C) Operating Area (select)			Rivers and Canals
Step (D) Percentages of Oil (Table 2 of 40 CFR 112, Appendix E)			
Percent Lost to Natural Dissipation		(D1)	20
Percent Recovered Floating Oil		(D2)	15
Percent Oil Onshore		(D3)	65
Step (E1) On-Water Oil Recovery		Step (D2) x Step (A) 100	82
Step (E2) Shoreline Recovery		Step (D3) x Step (A) 100	586
Step (F) Emulsification Factor (Table 3 of 40 CFR 112, Appendix E)			2.0
Step (G) On-Water Oil Recovery Resource Mobilization Factor (Table 4 of CFR 112, Appendix E)			
Tier 1	(G1)	0.3	
Tier 2	(G2)	0.4	
Tier 3	(G3)	0.6	
PART II- On-Water Oil Recovery Capacity (barrels/day)			
Tier 1	Step (E1) x Step (F) x Step (G1)		352
Tier 2	Step (E1) x Step (F) x Step (G2)		469
Tier 3	Step (E1) x Step (F) x Step (G3)		703
PART III- Shoreline Cleanup Volume (barrels)			
Step (E2) x Step (F)			1172
PART IV- On-Water Response Capacity By Operating Area (Table 5 of 40 CFR 112, Appendix E) (Amount needed to be contracted for in barrels/day)			
Tier 1	(J1)	1875	
Tier 2	(J2)	3750	

Tier 3	(J3)	7500	
PART V- On-Water Amount Needed to be Identified, but not Contracted for in Advance (barrels/day)			
Tier 1	Part II Tier 1- Step (J1)		0
Tier 2	Part II Tier 2- Step (J2)		0
Tier 3	Part II Tier 3- Step (J3)		0

APPENDIX 7 - Figures



SHEET 1 OF 1	0 1000' 2000' 4000' SCALE BAR: 1"=2000'	U.S. ARMY SIGNAL CENTER FORT GORDON GEORGIA	WESTON SOLUTIONS
APPR. DATE REVISION		FIGURE 1– TOPOGRAPHIC MAP	DRAWN: BANNIS DATE: 09/10/10 W.O. NO: 03886.600.016.0008 CHKD BY: HARPER CHKD DATE: 09/10/10 CAD FILE: EVACUATION_PLAN



0 1000' 2000' 4000'
SCALE BAR: 1"=2000'

1 OF 1

U.S. ARMY SIGNAL CENTER
FORT GORDON
GEORGIA

FIGURE 2– INSTALLATION OVERVIEW

WESTON SOLUTIONS

DRAWN	DATE	W.O. NO.
BANNIS	09/10/10	03886.600.016.0008
CHKD BY:	CHKD DATE:	CAD FILE:
HARPER	09/10/10	EVACUATION_PLAN

APPENDIX 8 - Acronyms & Definitions

ACRONYMS

ACRONYM	DEFINITION
ACP	Area Contingency Plan
AST	Aboveground Storage Tank
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHRIS	Chemical Hazards Response Information System
CVWF	Centralized Vehicle Washing Facility
CWA	Clean Water Act
DNR	Department of Natural Resources
DOD	Department of Defense
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
ENRMO	Environmental/Natural Resources Management Office
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
EPD	Environmental Protection Division
ERAP	Emergency Response Action Plan
F	Fahrenheit
FRP	Facility Response Plan
Ft.	Fort
FWPCA	Federal Water Pollution Control Act
GA	Georgia
GPM	Gallon(s) Per Minute
gal	Gallon(s)
HAZMAT	Hazardous Materials
IC	Incident Commander
ICS	Incident Command System
lb	Pound
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
MOGAS	Motor Gasoline
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet
MTR	Marine Transportation Related Facility
NAICS	North American Industry Classification System
NCP	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan
NFPA	National Fire Protection Administration
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NRC	National Response Center
NRT	National Response Team
OPA '90	Oil Pollution Act of 1990
OSC	On-Scene Coordinator
OSHA	Occupation Safety and Health Administration
OSRO	Oil Spill Removal Organization
POL	Petroleum, Oil, & Lubricants
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PREP	National Preparedness for Response Exercise Program
psi	Pounds Per Square Inch
QI	Qualified Individual
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SPCC	Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasures
TSD	Treatment, Storage, or Disposal
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
WWTP	Waste Water Treatment Plant

DEFINITIONS

Adverse weather - means the weather conditions that make it difficult for response equipment and personnel to cleanup or remove spilled oil.

Average most probable discharge - for EPA regulated facilities this is a small spill volume of 2100 gallons or less, provided this amount is less than the worst case discharge.

Complex - means a facility possessing a combination of transportation related and non-transportation related components that are subject to the jurisdiction of more than one Federal agency under section 311(j) of the Clean Water Act.

Contracts or other approved means - include:

- A written contractual agreement with a response contractor that identified and ensures the availability of the necessary personnel or equipment within appropriate response times;

- A written certification by the owner or operator that the necessary personnel and equipment resources; owned or operated by the facility owner or operator, are available to respond to a discharge within appropriate response times;

- Active membership in a local or regional oil spill removal organization that has identified and ensures adequate access through such membership to necessary personnel and equipment to respond to a discharge within appropriate response times in the specified geographic areas;

- A document which identifies personnel, equipment, services, capable of being provided by the response contractor within stipulated response times; sets out the parties' acknowledgment that the response contractor intends to commit the resources in the event of a response; permits the USCG to verify the availability of the response resources identified through tests, inspections, drills; and is incorporated by reference in the response plan; or

- Other specific arrangements approved by the EPA Regional Administrator upon request of the owner or operator.

Facility that could reasonably be expected to cause significant and substantial harm - means any fixed marine transportation related (MTR) onshore facility that is capable of transferring oil, in bulk, to or from a vessel with a capacity of 250 barrels or more, and a deep water port.

Inland Area - means the area shoreward of the boundary lines defined in 46 CFR part 7.

Injury - means a measurable adverse change, either long or short-term, in the chemical or physical quality or the viability of a natural resource resulting either directly or indirectly from exposure to a discharge of oil, or exposure to a product of reactions resulting from a discharge of oil.

Marine transportation related facility (MTR facility) - means an onshore facility, including piping and any structure used to transfer oil to or from a vessel, subject to regulation under 33 CFR Part 154 and any deep water port subject to regulation under 33 CFR part 150.

Maximum extent practicable - means the planning values derived from the planning criteria used to evaluate the response resources described in the facility response plan to provide the on-water recovery capability and the shoreline protection and cleanup capability to conduct response activities for a worst case discharge from a facility in adverse weather.

Maximum most probable discharge - means a discharge of the lesser of 1,200 barrels or 10 percent of the volume of a USCG worst case discharge.

Nearshore area - means the area extending seaward 12 miles from the boundary lines defined in 46 CFR Part 7.

Non-persistent (Group I) oil - means a petroleum-based oil that, at the time of shipment, consists of hydrocarbon fractions that at least 50 percent of which by volume, distill at a temperature of 340 degrees C; and at least 95 percent of which by volume, and distill at a temperature of 370 degrees C.

Offshore area - means the area beyond 12 nautical miles measured from the boundary lines defined in 46 CFR part 7 extending seaward to 50 nautical miles.

Operating environment - refers to the Rivers and canals, Inland, Great Lakes, or Ocean.

Persistent oil - means a petroleum-based oil that does not meet the distillation criteria for a non- persistent oil.

Response Activities - means the containment and removal of oil from the water and shorelines, the temporary storage and disposal of recovered oil, or the taking of other actions as necessary to minimize or mitigate damage to the environment.

Response resources - means the personnel, equipment, supplies, and other capability necessary to perform the response activities identified in a facility response plan.

Responsible party - means the person or facility which caused the release of oil.

Worst case discharge - for an onshore non-transportation related facility (EPA) means the largest foreseeable discharge in adverse weather conditions. For this facility, this is 100 percent of the capacity of the largest single tank.

Worst case discharge - for an onshore transportation related facility (USCG) means the largest foreseeable discharge in adverse weather conditions. For this facility, it is the loss of the entire capacity of the largest tank and any connected tanks; total volume of 30,800 gallons.

APPENDIX 9 - References

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