RCM COPPER MINING - WEST PLANT

SPILL PREVENTION, CONTROL, AND COUNTERMEASURE PLAN

RCM Copper Mining, LLC

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan was prepared in accordance with 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 112, Oil Pollution Prevention and is required because the RCM Copper Mining, LLC (RCM) West Plant Site (WPS) facility stores greater than 1,320 gallons of oil and petroleum products above ground. This SPCC Plan describes the procedures followed by RCM for the WPS activities to prevent, control, and mitigate releases of oil and petroleum products to the environment at its RCM WPS located near the Town of Superior, in Pinal County, Arizona. This plan supersedes earlier SPCC plans developed and implemented to meet the SPCC regulations in effect since 1974.

RCM has developed this SPCC Plan to meet the requirements of the December 2008 and November 2009 revisions that went into effect on November 10, 2011. For organizational purposes, this SPCC Plan does not follow the exact order presented in 40 CFR Part 112. Section headings identify, where appropriate, the relevant section(s) of the SPCC regulations. Additionally, *Appendix A* provides a cross-reference table for the applicable requirements of 40 CFR Part 112 and the corresponding sections in this SPCC Plan where the requirements are addressed.

2.0 APPROVAL AND CERTIFICATION [40 CFR 112.3(d)]

2.1 Management Approval

RCM is committed to the prevention of discharges of oil or oily wastewater to navigable waters and the environment. RCM maintains the highest standards for spill prevention through regular review, updating, and implementation of this SPCC Plan for the RCM WPS. RCM hereby commits the required equipment, material, and human resources to expeditiously control and remove discharges of oil in harmful quantities.

Name:	
Signature:	
Title:	
Date:	

2.2 Professional Engineer Certification [40 CFR 112.3(d)]

In order for this SPCC Plan to be effective and meet the requirements of 40 CFR 112, a registered Professional Engineer must attest the following:

- He/She is familiar with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 112;
- He/She has visited and examined the site, or has supervised examination of the site by appropriately qualified personnel;
- This SPCC Plan has been prepared consistent with good engineering practice, including consideration of applicable industry standards and the requirements of 40 CFR Part 112;
- That procedures for required inspections and testing have been established; and
- That this SPCC Plan is adequate for this site.

Name: Craig Cannizzaro, P.E.

Signature: Arizona # 34926

Date: 2-5-14



This certification shall in no way relieve RCM of the responsibility to prepare and fully implement this SPCC Plan in accordance with 40 CFR 112.

3.0 SUBSTANTIAL HARM EVALUATION

In accordance with 40 CFR 112.20, a determination if the WPS activities have the potential to cause substantial harm to the environment by discharging oil into or on navigable waters or adjoining shorelines has been conducted. Based on this determination and as recorded below, RCM has determined that this site does not pose a risk of substantial harm under 40 CFR Part 112.

1.	Do the activities transfer oil over water to or from vessels and are the activities anticipated to have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 42,000 gallons?
	Yes No
2.	Are the activities anticipated to have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 1 million gallons and do the activities 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?
	Yes No
3.	Are the activities anticipated to have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 1 million gallons and are the activities located at a distance such that a discharge from the activities could cause injury to fish, wildlife, and sensitive environments?
	Yes No
4.	Are the activities anticipated to have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 1 million gallons and is the site located at a distance such that a discharge from the activities would shut down a public drinking water intake?
	Yes No
5.	Are the activities anticipated to have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 1 million gallons and have the activities experienced a reportable oil spill in an amount greater than or equal to 10,000 gallons within the last five years?
	Yes No
submitt	by under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information ted in this document, and that based on my inquiry of those individuals responsible for obtaining formation, I believe that the submitted information is true, accurate, and complete.
Name: Signatu Title: Date:	nre:

4.0 PLAN MAINTENANCE [40 CFR 112.3 & 112.5]

4.1 Location of SPCC Plan [40 CFR 112.3(e)]

A complete controlled copy of this SPCC Plan and associated records is kept in the environmental files within the RCM Environmental Office, at 102 Magma Heights, Superior, Arizona. The Environmental Office is attended during normal business hours, Monday through Friday.

4.2 Plan Review and Amendments [40 CFR 112.5]

4.2.1 Changes in Activity Configuration [40 CFR 112.5(a)]

The SPCC Plan Coordinator for the WPS (identified in Appendix D) will amend the SPCC Plan whenever a change in design, construction, operation, or maintenance materially affects the activities potential for the discharge of oil or petroleum products in quantities that may be harmful. These changes may include, but not be limited to:

- Commissioning or decommissioning containers;
- Replacement, reconstruction, or movement of containers;
- Reconstruction, replacement, or installation of piping systems;
- Construction or demolition that might alter secondary containment structures; or
- Changes of product or service, revisions to standard operation, modification of testing/inspection procedures, and use of new or modified industry standards or maintenance procedures.

Technical amendments to the SPCC Plan must be certified by a registered Professional Engineer. Decommissioning or removing containers, or replacing a container with a similar type of container, may not necessarily constitute a technical amendment to the SPCC Plan that requires recertification by a registered Professional Engineer if the change does not materially affect the potential for a discharge. This determination will be made using best professional judgment of the SPCC Plan Coordinator on a case-by-case basis.

The SPCC Plan Coordinator must make the needed revisions to the SPCC Plan based on changes no later than six months after the changes occur. The revised SPCC Plan must be implemented as soon as possible, but not later than six months following preparation of a revised SPCC Plan.

4.2.2 Non-Technical Amendments

Minor changes (e.g., non-technical amendments) can be made by the SPCC Plan Coordinator and do not require certification by a registered Professional Engineer. These amendments may include, but are not limited to:

- Change in the name or contact information of individuals responsible for the implementation of this SPCC Plan:
- Change in the name or contact information of spill response or cleanup contractors; or

• Changes in text, tables, figures, forms or other information in the main body and appendices of the SPCC Plan that do not materially affect the potential for a discharge.

4.2.3 Scheduled Plan Reviews [40 CFR 112.5(b)]

In addition to the requirement (discussed above in Section 4.2.1) to make changes to the SPCC Plan whenever there are certain changes in design, construction, operation, or maintenance, the SPCC Plan will be reviewed and evaluated at least once every five years by the SPCC Plan Coordinator or a designated agent. As a result of this review and evaluation, the SPCC Plan Coordinator will amend the SPCC Plan within six months of the review to include more effective prevention and control technology if the technology has been field-proven at the time of the review and will significantly reduce the likelihood of a discharge of oil in quantities that are harmful. Amendments to the plan will be fully implemented as soon as possible, but not later than six months after the date of the amendments. Technical amendments to the SPCC Plan must be certified by a registered Professional Engineer. Once environmental permitting is complete and a final Plan is developed, a plan review will be scheduled to take place on or prior to the five-year compliance date.

The SPCC Plan Coordinator will be responsible for initiating and coordinating scheduled SPCC Plan reviews and amendments once it is finalized. Completion of each scheduled SPCC plan review and evaluation will be documented in the log of SPCC plan reviews and amendment found in *Appendix B*. The documentation will include a signed statement as to whether the SPCC Plan will be amended as a result of the schedule review and evaluation. The statement will include the following words:

"I have completed review and evaluation of the SPCC Plan for the RCM WPS on [INSERT DATE] and will (will not) amend the Plan as a result."

4.3 Facilities, Procedures, Methods, or Equipment Not Yet Fully Operational [40 CFR 112.7]

RCM currently does not have any facilities, procedures, or methods regulated by 40 CFR 112 that are not yet fully operational.

4.4 DEVIATIONS AND EQUIVALENT ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION [40 CFR 112.7(A)(2)]

4.4.1 Deviations for Integrity Testing

The Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) SPCC Guidance for Regional Inspectors, December 16, 2013, states that in lieu of integrity testing, environmental equivalence can be achieved via regular inspections for elevated drums and elevated shop-built containers with a capacity less than 30,000 gallons, where all sides of the container are visible. In addition, the guidance states that the EPA recognizes that industry standards typically only require visual inspection for single-use bulk storage containers; therefore, containers that meet these criteria will not be integrity tested.

The SPCC Guidance lists the Steel Tank Institute (STI) Standard SP001 as an industry standard that may be used to assist with the integrity testing guidelines required by 40 CFR 112.8(c)(6). STI's Standard SP001 does not require integrity testing for certain aboveground storage tank configurations that are

inspected on a regular basis. Further, the EPA's SPCC Guidance for Regional Inspectors also notes that certain tank sizes and configurations may only require frequent visual inspection, in lieu of integrity testing. Therefore, regular inspections will be considered equivalent environmental protection for certain bulk storage containers that meet the STI Standard SP001 criteria.

Deviations and equivalent protection associated with integrity testing are outlined in Section 16.6.3 of the SPCC Plan.

4.4.2 Deviations from Liquid Level Sensing Devices

Although RCM has retrofitted most tanks with liquid level sensing devices, there are bulk storage containers that do not have liquid level sensing devices installed in accordance with 40 CFR 112.7(c)(8), because (a) smaller drums and totes are not designed to have such sensing devices and installation of any sensing devices beyond dip-sticks on such containers would be economically and technically impracticable; or (b) the design of the bulk storage container excluded any liquid level sensing devices. In lieu of liquid level sensing devices, RCM provides the following environmentally equivalent measures as required by 40 CFR 112.7(a)(2): (i) all bulk storage containers without liquid level sensing devices will not be refilled (e.g., certain drums and totes); or (ii) if bulk storage containers without liquid level sensing devices are filled or refilled, such containers will only be filled or refilled within secondary containment sufficient to contain the capacity of the largest container in the containment and all filling or refilling will be supervised by trained personnel who will ensure that any spills or overflows from filling or refilling are expeditiously cleaned up and disposed of in accordance with the spill response procedures set forth in this plan.

4.4.3 Deviations from Facility Diagram Requirements for Drums and Totes

RCM maintains with this SPCC plan a facility diagram as required by 40 CFR 112.7(a)(3). To avoid a diagram that is overly complicated, RCM takes the environmentally equivalent measure suggested in EPA's SPCC Guidance for Regional Inspectors and provides only general details in the facility diagram for certain oil storage areas, including laydown yards, where it would be impractical to maintain a constantly updated inventory on the exact number, capacity and kind of oil stored because containers are constantly being added or removed in that area thus making diagramming each separate container impractical. The diagram will set forth the location of these areas, with all other required details under 40 CFR 112.7(a)(3) in *Appendix C*.

5.0 SITE DESCRIPTION [40 CFR 112.7(a) (3)]

5.1 Site Operations

The RCM WPS is primarily in the reclamation stage. The only active mining activities are those associated with the Never Sweat Portal, which connects this plant with the RCM East Plant Site. The East Plant Site is covered under a separate SPCC. Additionally, the water treatment plant is still in operation. The project area is located within Township 1 South, Range 12 East, portions of Sections 25 through 27, and 34 through 36; and Township 2 South, Range 12 East, portions of Sections 3 and 4 of the Gila and Salt River Baseline and Meridian. The General Location Map (*Figure 1*) shows the overall location and *Figure 2* displays the WPS layout of all the areas throughout the project.

Oil-based products will primarily be used to fuel and maintain equipment supporting reclamation activities such as recontouring of the site and revegetation activities. This equipment will include earthmoving equipment, water trucks, and support vehicles. Used oil is transported off site for recycling.

5.2 Oil Storage

Oil storage facilities will be located in the following areas:

- ADOT Yard (previously the Boart Longyear contractor yard)
- Booster station pumps near the Indian Pond
- Rail yard/Cementation contractor yard
- The area near the 203 Building
- Water treatment plant
- Transformers

A table which will list all oil storage containers and capacities will be in *Appendix C-2*, arranged according to the above categories. All containers with capacity of 55 gallons or more will be included. Containment and drainage patterns for each of these areas are discussed in Section 8.0 and included in *Appendix C*.

Any out-of-service containers will remain in the SPCC Plan inventory and will require periodic inspections per Section 9.0 until they are "permanently closed" or removed from the site. "Permanently closed" is defined by the SPCC regulations as a container for which:

- All liquid and sludge has been removed from the container and connecting lines;
- All connecting lines and piping have been disconnected and blanked off;
- All valves (except ventilation valves) have been closed and locked; and
- Conspicuous signs have been posted on each container stating that it is a permanently closed container and noting the date of closure.

The SPCC Plan Coordinator will be informed of any "permanent closure" activities at the WPS so that the SPCC Plan may be updated accordingly.

Mobile tanks, drilling equipment not in use, and service vehicles will be used and/or stored at the WPS; a complete list will be maintained in *Appendix C*. The mobile tanks, drilling equipment and service vehicles will be typically stationed in the contractor yards but will travel throughout the proposed project areas as needed. They will be filled in the contractors' yards.

5.3 ROUTINE HANDLING PROCEDURES

Procedures for petroleum product loading and unloading at bulk storage tanks are discussed in Section 12.0. Small, incidental releases that may result from transfer operations will be handled by SPCC-trained RCM employees or contractors' employees using an appropriate absorbent. Spill kits, absorbent materials, empty drums, and shovels will be located throughout the project for this purpose. Inventories of spill control materials will be checked periodically during routine SPCC inspections (see Section 9.0).

RCM or contractors' personnel responsible for receiving/accepting bulk petroleum product containers (i.e., drums and totes) will be trained in visual inspection procedures. Drums and totes containing petroleum products which will be delivered to the project by outside vendors will be visually inspected for signs of leaks and corrosion prior to acceptance. Petroleum products in damaged containers will not be accepted.

RCM or contractors' employees that handle drums will be instructed to keep lids on drums closed except when adding or removing product. RCM or contractors' employees will not be permitted to transport used oil off of the project area or on public roads.

6.0 RELEASE RESPONSE [40 CFR 112.7(a) (3-5)]

6.1 Release Response Procedures

The following release response procedures were developed to assist RCM or contractors' employees in responding to releases in an efficient manner, while providing for the protection of employees, facilities, and the surrounding environment. No employee will be required to respond to any type of release if conditions are unsafe. A list of contact names and phone numbers will be provided in *Appendix D*.

Response procedures are listed below:

- 1. Identify the character, source, amount, and extent of the release. *Do not enter* a hazardous area until hazards have been assessed and controlled. *Stay upwind/uphill* of any release.
- 2. Evaluate the situation from a distance and assess whether a fire or explosion is possible. If there is a risk of fire or explosion, move a safe distance away from the area and evacuate personnel in the area. Turn off nearby sources of ignition (*if this can be done safely*).
- 3. Immediately notify the front desk at 520-689-9374 or security at 520-689-0115 for any of the following discharges:
 - Discharge of any quantity that poses an imminent danger or involves injured personnel;
 - Discharge of any quantity that reaches a wash, creek, or stream; or
 - Discharge of any quantity that is not contained by a secondary containment basin or diversionary structure.
- 4. If you have not been trained to respond to releases, take no further action and wait for emergency responders.
- 5. If you have been trained to respond to releases, take active measures to contain the release *without undue risk of personal injury*. Make sure that proper personal protective equipment (PPE) is worn to provide skin and respiratory protection from the hazards involved with spill containment, cleanup and disposal. PPE may include hardhat, boots, safety glasses, gloves, and respirators (as necessary).
 - Attempt to extinguish any incipient stage fires.
 - Shut off pumps, close valves, etc. if material is still being released.
 - For releases in a diked area, make sure any valves in the containment wall are closed.
 - For small releases in undiked areas, place absorbent materials directly on the spilled oil.
 - For large releases in undiked areas, develop a security perimeter around the impacted
 area; construct makeshift dikes of absorbent materials, booms, or other available
 materials around the release.

A flow chart outlining release response procedures is included in *Appendix E*.

6.2 Disposal of Recovered Materials

Sorbent material, temporary earthen berms, and/or heavy equipment may be utilized by RCM or its contractors to contain and recover the released oil. Used absorbent material and contained oil from releases will be placed in 55-gallon metal drums or appropriate containers and stored in an appropriate containment. Drums will be appropriately labeled and kept closed except when adding waste. If necessary, RCM may also contract a disposal company to assist with waste recovery and removal. **The Environmental Department will coordinate all waste disposal** and will ensure that a shipping receipt or manifest is received from the disposal contractor and properly filed. RCM or contractors' employees may not transport used oil off of the site or on public roads.

6.3 Incidental Releases

Small, incidental releases resulting from transfer operations will be cleaned up by RCM or contractor employees using an appropriate absorbent. Spill kits will be located throughout the site for this purpose. Notification of the front desk or security is required for incidental releases.

Any release that poses an imminent danger, involves injured personnel, reaches a wash, creek, or stream; or is not contained by a secondary containment basin or diversionary structure, *regardless of quantity*, is not considered an incidental release and must be reported to the front desk or security and site manager.

7.0 RELEASE NOTIFICATIONS [40 CFR 112.7(a) (3-5)]

7.1 Verbal Notifications to Government Agencies

Government agencies may need to be notified of oil releases that are not contained within a dike, berm, or other containment structure. All verbal and written notifications to government agencies are to be made by the Site Manager (or designate) only. The following notifications must be made as soon as possible after learning of an oil discharge.

7.1.1 Verbal Notifications to Local Agencies

Notification to Pinal County Emergency Management (520-509-3555) must be made if the discharge is released off-site.

7.1.2 Verbal Notifications to State Agencies

Notify the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) at 800-234-5677 for reportable discharges of petroleum.

7.1.3 Verbal Notifications to Federal Agencies

The National Response Center (NRC) will be verbally notified following a discharge of oil *of any quantity* that meets *any* of the following conditions:

- Violates applicable water quality standards,
- Causes a film or sheen upon or discoloration of the surface of navigable waters. (e.g., a wash, creek, or stream) or adjoining shorelines, or
- Causes a sludge or emulsion to be deposited beneath the surface of navigable waters or upon adjoining shorelines.

Notifications are to be made as soon as possible. The telephone number for NRC notifications is 1-800-424-8802 or 1-202-267-2675. If direct reporting to the NRC is not practicable, reports may be made to the Coast Guard or EPA predesignated On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) for the geographic area where the discharge occurs. All such reports shall be promptly relayed to the NRC. If it is not possible to notify the NRC or the predesignated OCS immediately, reports may be made immediately to the nearest Coast Guard unit, provided that the person in charge of the vessel or onshore or offshore facility notifies the NRC as soon as possible. The reports shall be made in accordance with such procedures as the Secretary of Transportation may prescribe. The procedures for such notice are set forth in U.S. Coast Guard regulations, 33 CFR part 153, subpart B and in the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan, 40 CFR part 300, subpart E.

Refer to the internal notification requirements outlined in Appendix E prior to any release notifications to any agency.

7.2 Information to Provide During Verbal Notifications

When notifying a government agency of a release, the following information should be gathered as soon as possible and provided:

- 1. Name and location of the site.
- 2. Specific location where the oil discharge occurred.
- 3. Your name, position, and telephone number.
- 4. Date and time of the oil discharge.
- 5. Information on the oil discharge:
 - o Type of material discharged (e.g., diesel fuel);
 - o Source of discharge (e.g., aboveground storage tank);
 - o Estimated total quantity discharged, including the estimated total quantity of oil discharged to navigable waters or adjoining shorelines;
 - o Cause of discharge;
 - o Affected media (e.g., soil, surface water);
 - o Damages or injuries caused by the discharge;
 - o Response actions being used to stop, contain, or clean-up the discharge;
 - o Whether the discharge has been stopped; and
 - o Whether an evacuation may be needed.
- 6. Names of other individuals or agencies that were contacted.

Record the following information when making a notification:

- Name and position of person contacted;
- Agency contacted;
- Date and time of notification; and
- Information provided to agency.

7.3 Written Notifications to Government Agencies

In addition to verbal notifications, written follow-up reports may need to be submitted to state and federal agencies.

7.3.1 Written Notifications to State Agencies

Refer to written notifications to federal agencies in Section 7.3.2 below.

7.3.2 Written Notifications to Federal Agencies

A spill report will be submitted to the EPA Region VI Administrator if either of the following conditions are met:

• A single discharge of more than 1,000 gallons of oil which could reasonably be expected to discharge into or upon *navigable waters or adjoining shorelines* in a single event.

A discharge of more than 42 gallons of oil in each of two events within any 12 month period
which could reasonably be expected to discharge into or upon *navigable waters or adjoining*shorelines.

The spill report to the EPA must be submitted within 60 days of the release and contain the following information:

- Name of the site;
- Name of the owner/operator of the site;
- Location of the site;
- Maximum storage or handling capacity of the site and normal daily throughput;
- Corrective actions and countermeasures taken, including a description of equipment repairs and replacements;
- An adequate description of the site, including maps, flow diagrams, and topographic maps, as necessary;
- The cause of the discharge, including a failure analysis of the system or subsystem in which the failure occurred;
- Additional preventive measures taken or contemplated to minimize the possibility of recurrence; and
- Such other information as the EPA Regional Administrator may reasonably require pertinent to the SPCC Plan or discharge.

A copy of the above information also must be submitted to ADEQ in accordance with 40 CFR 112.4(c).

7.4 INCIDENT TERMINATION

Once a release has been contained and cleaned-up, and any required verbal notifications have been made, the SPCC Plan Coordinator will take the following actions:

- 1. If the spill was a reportable release, complete the spill report form in *Appendix F* and file it with the SPCC Plan in the environmental files (General Office).
- 2. Verify that spill kits have been re-stocked.
- 3. Verify that the used oil is properly containerized, labeled, and stored for disposal.
- 4. Review the cause of and response to the release with supervisors, witnesses, and contractors, if appropriate. Determine additional requirements necessary to prevent recurrence of the incident. Amend the SPCC Plan if necessary (refer to Section 4.0).

8.0 EVALUATION OF DISCHARGE POTENTIAL [40 CFR 112.7(b) &(c)]

8.1 Potential Discharge Volumes [40 CFR 112.7(b)]

For potential releases due to containment failure, it will be conservatively assumed that the worst-case scenario would result in the entire contents of a container being released within one hour. Container contents, volumes, secondary containment systems, as well as the resultant flow direction, will be listed in *Appendix C-2*.

8.2 Direction of Flow [40 CFR 112.7(b)]

The project area drains primarily toward the southwest. A sequential system of channels, ponds, and impoundments retain flows onsite.

8.3 Discharge Containment [40 CFR 112.7(c)]

Methods of secondary containment at this site include a combination of control structures, land-based spill response equipment, and backup containment areas to prevent petroleum from reaching navigable waters.

8.3.1 Containment and Diversionary Structures

Secondary containment and diversionary structures for the WPS activities include:

- Engineered secondary containment structures
- Double walled tanks
- Earthen berms (high fines content; sufficiently impervious to oil)
- Culverts/drainage trenches

Containment and diversionary structures which are associated with each bulk oil storage vessel used for the WPS are presented in *Appendix C-1*.

8.3.2 Spill Response Equipment

Spill response equipment which is available for the WPS includes:

- 55-gallon steel drums
- Sorbent pads
- Sorbent socks
- Sorbent granular materials
- Sorbent diapers
- Heavy equipment (e.g., backhoes, front-end loaders, etc) for temporary berm construction.

Spill kits are located throughout the site to contain or clean-up releases from containers. These locations are noted on *Figure 2*.

Due to the potential for discharges during tank truck loading and unloading operations, RCM has established minimum "active" containment measures or procedures for petroleum transfer operations. These operations are outlined in *Appendix I*. The procedures will also be posted at each loading/unloading area. The procedures were developed to safeguard against potential discharges associated with poor connections, overfilling, and premature departure. Fuel delivery training is provided to all drivers to ensure that drivers understand the site layout and know the protocol for entering the site and unloading the product.

Delivery drivers are required to visually inspect all drains, outlets, and valves for leaks prior to filling and departing the loading/unloading areas. Should there be a spill, appropriate equipment is available at the site to dike and absorb the spill.

8.4 Practicability of Secondary Containment [40 CFR 112.7(d)]

RCM management has determined that secondary containment is practicable at this site and will implement appropriate secondary containment as needed.

8.5 Alternative Requirements to General Secondary Containment for Qualified Oil-Filled Equipment [40 CFR 112.7(k)]

This section does not apply to the RCM WPS oil-filled equipment (e.g., transformers) that meet the general secondary containment requirements of 40 CFR 112.7(c).

9.0 INSPECTIONS, TESTS, AND RECORDS [40 CFR 112.7(e)]

9.1 INSPECTION FREQUENCY

An external visual inspection of oil storage containers, associated piping and valves, spill kits, and general housekeeping is conducted on a variable schedule. The inspection schedule considers the potential for a release from a bulk storage container to reach navigable waters and the frequency of bulk storage container usage. The planned storage container inspection frequency for the WPS activities is described in the following sections.

9.1.1 Daily Inspections

RCM or contractor employees will perform daily inspections of their work area and equipment on each shift, if operational. This daily visual inspection includes:

- Tank/piping damage or leakage;
- Stained or discolored soils; and
- Excessive accumulation of water or solution in containment areas.

If any items are noted which require attention, the deficiency will be corrected immediately or the SPCC Plan Coordinator will be contacted.

9.1.2 Quarterly Inspections

Bulk storage containers located within secondary containment structures are visually inspected on a quarterly basis. Refer to Appendix G for the forms.

9.1.3 Annual Inspections

Visual inspections are performed on an annual basis for operational-use containers, which include oil-filled transformers. In addition, out-of-service tanks that have not been "permanently closed" will be inspected on an annual basis until permanent closure is complete and the containers are removed from the site's inventory.

The inspection checklists are in *Appendix G*. If deficiencies in equipment or in procedures are discovered during the inspections, they are recorded on the checklist and relayed to the appropriate manager. Signed and dated inspection checklists are maintained with the SPCC Plan in the Environmental Office. The SPCC Plan Coordinator is responsible for ensuring that deficiencies noted on the checklist are addressed and that corrective actions are noted.

9.2 Certified Inspections

An additional inspection of field-erected steel tanks with a storage capacity greater than 50,000 gallons, if one is required onsite, that could potentially discharge to navigable waters will be conducted by a certified inspector at intervals of 10 years, as specified in API 653. If the tank bottom thickness can be determined externally, an external inspection by a certified inspector may be used in lieu of the internal

inspection. No containers in excess of 50,000-gallon capacity are currently used or anticipated for the WPS.

9.3 Recordkeeping

Inspection records and other documentation related to oil release prevention, such as training records, corrective actions, spill reports, and maintenance records are maintained with the SPCC Plan in the Environmental Office. The SPCC Plan Coordinator will be responsible for ensuring that records are properly filed and retained for at least three years.

10.0 EMPLOYEE TRAINING [40 CFR 112.7(f)]

RCM and contractor employees that will handle oil are required to attend release prevention and response training prior to working in areas where petroleum products are stored or handled. The objective of the training program is to reduce the likelihood and impact of oil releases.

10.1 SPCC TRAINING

The SPCC training program for new employees and/or existing employees assigned to oil-handling duties includes the following:

- Overview of the SPCC Plan contents:
- Overview of applicable pollution control laws, rules, and regulations;
- Operation and maintenance of equipment to prevent discharges;
- General site operations;
- Review of oil management activities at the site;
- Spill response procedures;
- Release notification procedures; and
- Disposal procedures for spilled materials.

Training for fuel delivery drivers is anticipated to be provided during the initial Hazard Recognition training. The training will focus on loading and unloading operations, spill response procedures, and emergency notification procedures. If fuel delivery drivers do not participate in the training, then they must be accompanied by a trained RCM or contractor's employee during the fuel loading/unloading activities.

10.2 Discharge Prevention Briefings

At least once a year, oil-handling employees are briefed on any known discharges that have occurred at the site over the past year as well as a review of any failures, malfunctioning components, or recently developed precautionary measures.

On-the-job discharge prevention briefings will also be provided to site personnel handling petroleum whenever there is a change in equipment or procedures relating to any element of this preliminary SPCC Plan.

10.3 Training Records

Attendance at SPCC training classes and discharge prevention briefings is recorded on the SPCC training attendance forms in *Appendix H* and maintained with this SPCC Plan for a period of three years. Training records are maintained with the SPCC Plan in the Environmental Office.

11.0 SECURITY [40 CFR 112.7(g)]

11.1 FENCING

The WPS is completely fenced on the perimeter. Additionally, the plant is monitored at all times by security personnel.

11.2 VALVES

Master flow, drain and any other valves that would permit flow of oil out of a bulk storage container are kept locked in the closed position when in a non-operating, non-standby mode. All outward flow control valves associated with bulk storage containers are within a secure area (i.e., restricted public access) and are accessible only by authorized personnel.

11.3 STARTER CONTROLS

Oil storage tanks and pumps equipped with starter controls are kept locked when not in use. Pumps equipped with electric motor drives are within a secure area (i.e., restricted public access) and are accessible only by authorized personnel.

11.4 PIPELINE CONNECTIONS

Pipeline connections are securely capped when they are not in use and when they are in standby service for an extended period of time. All out-of-service pipelines are evacuated of their contents and capped.

11.5 LIGHTING

Adequate lighting is present at the contractor yards and tank locations.

12.0 LOADING AND UNLOADING RACKS [40 CFR 112.7(h)]

There are no loading/unloading racks associated with the WPS. The November 28, 2005 USEPA "SPCC Guidance for Regional Inspectors" states that "[1]oading/unloading areas utilizing a single hose and connection or standpipe are not considered 'racks.'"

Due to the potential for discharges during tank truck loading and unloading operations, RCM has established minimum procedures for petroleum transfer operations. These operations are outlined in *Appendix I* and discussed in Section 8.3.2 (Spill Response Equipment) and Section 18 (site Transfer Operations). The procedures were developed to safeguard against potential discharges associated with poor connections, overfilling, and premature departure.

Delivery drivers are required to deliver during daylight work hours and visually inspect all drains, outlets, and valves for leaks prior to filling and departing the loading/unloading areas. Should there be a spill, appropriate equipment is available at the site to dike and absorb the spill.

13.0 BRITTLE FRACTURE EVALUATION [40 CFR 112.7(i)]

Brittle fracture evaluation will be performed on field-erected aboveground containers undergoing repair, alteration, reconstruction or a change-in-service that might affect the risk of failure prior to being returned to service. Field-erected tanks are not currently used or anticipated for the WPS.

14.0 CONFORMANCE WITH REGULATIONS [40 CFR 112.7(j)]

14.1 STATE REGULATIONS

There are no anticipated applicable more stringent state rules, regulations or guidelines.

15.0 SITE DRAINAGE [40 CFR 112.8(b)]

Most bulk storage containers are stored within an engineered secondary containment structure. Any that are not are stored either within a contractor's yard or within a bermed containment to prevent discharge offsite.

Rainwater that collects in secondary containment areas will typically be allowed to evaporate. Most secondary containment areas do not have valves, piping, or other outlets. If secondary containments that are installed on the WPS have outlets, they are manually released if necessary.

If rainwater accumulation within a secondary containment area is excessive, the accumulated rainwater in is inspected, prior to evacuation, to ensure no oil is discharged offsite. The procedures for rainwater discharge from secondary containment areas are summarized in Section 16.3.

16.0 BULK STORAGE CONTAINERS [40 CFR 112.8(c)]

16.1 MATERIAL OF CONSTRUCTION [40 CFR 112.8(c)(1)]

The design and construction of all bulk storage containers at the site will be compatible with the characteristics of the oil product they contain, and with temperature and pressure conditions.

16.2 SECONDARY CONTAINMENT [40 CFR 112.8(c)(2)]

Bulk storage containers are provided with secondary containment designed to hold the entire contents of the largest container with sufficient freeboard to contain the rainfall from a 25-year, 24-hour storm event. Secondary containment features plastic containment pallets, double walled tanks, engineered metal structures, and earthen berms (lined and unlined). The earthen bermed areas are constructed of native soils with a plastic high density polyethylene (HDPE) liner and would retain an oil discharge long enough to allow for spill response and cleanup. Secondary containment systems are listed in *Appendix C* for bulk storage containers.

As previously noted, most bulk storage containers are located in areas where a breach in the secondary containment would result in a release to non-discharging impoundments, channels, or ponds (as indicated in the tables in *Appendix C-2*).

16.3 Rainwater Discharge from Diked Areas [40 CFR 112.8(c)(3)]

Rainwater that collects in containment areas is typically allowed to evaporate. If rainwater accumulation is excessive, uncontaminated rainwater will be pumped out onto the ground. Prior to discharge, the SPCC Plan Coordinator will be notified and the rainwater will be visually observed for sheen, discoloration, and any sludge or oil. If rainwater will be discharged, these observations are recorded on the form in *Appendix J*. Completed records are maintained with the SPCC Plan in the Environmental Office. Any discharges of uncontaminated rainwater to the storm sewer system must comply with all applicable National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) and Arizona Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (AZPDES) permitting requirements.

If the water has a sheen or other signs of contamination, it will be pumped into drums for disposal off site or the oil will be removed using an absorbent prior to discharge.

16.4 COMPLETELY BURIED METALLIC STORAGE TANKS [40 CFR 112.8(c)(4)]

There are no completely buried metallic storage tanks at the site.

16.5 Partially Buried Metallic Storage Tanks [40 CFR 112.8(c)(5)]

There are no partially buried metallic storage tanks at the site.

16.6 INTEGRITY TESTING [40 CFR 112.8(c)(6)]

In addition to the visual inspections described in Section 9.0, bulk storage containers will be regularly tested for integrity in accordance with the schedule outlined in Section 16.6.1; Integrity testing will also

be performed when material repairs are made to bulk storage containers. The SPCC Plan Coordinator must be notified whenever material repairs to bulk storage containers are complete. The purpose of integrity testing is to detect cracks, leaks, corrosion, or wall thinning to ensure sufficient structural strength. Integrity testing is accomplished through ultrasonic thickness tests, acoustic emission tests, or another type of non-destructive shell testing. Should the results of an integrity test indicate a significant reduction in structural strength; the container will be repaired or removed from service.

16.6.1 Integrity Testing Guidelines

Integrity testing will be performed by qualified outside contractors. Integrity testing for bulk storage containers with a capacity greater than 50,000 gallons shall follow guidelines established by the American Petroleum Institute (API) in Standard 653, Tank Inspection, Repair, Alteration, and Reconstruction. There are no bulk storage containers with a capacity in excess of 50,000 gallons used or anticipated at the WPS. Integrity testing of bulk storage tanks with a capacity less than 50,000 gallons shall follow the guidelines established by the STI Standard SP001 Standard for the Inspection of Aboveground Storage Tanks. Records of integrity tests will be maintained in the environmental files located in the General Office until the subsequent test is performed, but not for less than three years.

16.6.2 Integrity Testing Exclusions

Integrity testing is not required for operational use containers, such as oil-filled transformers. Operational use containers are visually inspected in accordance with Section 9.0.

Environmental equivalence guidelines can be implemented in lieu of integrity testing for some bulk storage containers at the site. Environmental equivalence guidelines are discussed in the next section.

16.6.3 Environmental Equivalence

The following guidelines are used by RCM to determine which containers satisfy the integrity testing requirement through environmental equivalence:

• <u>Drums and totes</u> - Drums and totes are not subject to integrity testing if the following measures are implemented to provide environmental equivalence.

Environmental equivalence measures for multi-use drums and totes (i.e., containers that are refilled/reused; not intended for single-use) management may include:

- o Perform visual inspections of multi-use drums and totes monthly.
- o Elevate multi-use totes so that all sides can be visually inspected.
- o Replace the multi-use drums and totes within 10 years of use, or sooner if they are not in good condition or have been damaged.

Environmental equivalence measures for single-use drums and totes management may include:

- o Perform visual inspections of single-use drums and totes during the regular site inspections outlined in this SPCC Plan.
- o Elevate single-use drums and totes (using pallets or other support structures).
- Elevated tanks Integrity testing will not be performed on tanks that are elevated high enough off the ground to allow visual inspection of all sides. To provide environmental equivalence, these tanks will have secondary containment and will be visually inspected for leaks and signs of corrosion on a monthly basis. The visual inspection includes observation of the bottom of the tank. Tanks with a capacity of more than 50,000 gallons will undergo integrity testing regardless of whether they are elevated.
- Tanks with capacities less than 5,000 gallons The STI Standard SP001, 5th Edition, classifies shop-built aboveground storage tanks (ASTs) with a secondary containment dike/berm as a Category 1 AST (Example Tank Configuration and AST Category). Category 1 ASTs with capacities less than or equal to 5,000 gallons only require periodic inspection (Standard SP001, Table of Inspection Schedules). The guidance does not recommend formal external/internal inspections (which include integrity testing) by certified inspectors or leak testing for Category 1 ASTs.

16.6.4 Integrity Testing Schedule

Integrity testing will be performed when reasonable suspicion of structural integrity is raised by deficiencies identified during inspections, by maintenance records, or by age or design life. At minimum, bulk storage containers that are not exempt from integrity testing requirements as described in the previous sections above will be tested every 10 years.

16.7 HEATING COILS [40 CFR 112.8(c) (7)]

There are no internal heating coils in storage tanks used at the WPS.

16.8 DISCHARGE WARNING DEVICES [40 CFR 112.8(c) (8)]

Bulk storage tanks at this site are equipped with overfill warning devices, such as vision gauges, warning lights, and/or audible alarms. Electronic liquid level sensing devices (e.g., float switches, ultrasonic sensors, etc.) will be tested during the routine inspections for proper operation. Any deficiencies noted during the testing are recorded on the inspection checklist. Dip sticks are not considered to provide adequate overfill warning.

16.9 EFFLUENT TREATMENT FACILITIES [40 CFR 112.8(c) (9)]

There is an effluent treatment facility used at the WPS. The facility is observed during inspections and during daily operations to ensure there are no discharges.

16.10 VISIBLE DISCHARGES [40 CFR 112.8(c) (10)]

Visible discharges of oil from any container or appurtenance, including seams, gaskets, piping, pumps, valves, rivets, and bolts, are noted during inspections so that repairs can be promptly made. Additionally, any accumulation of oil is removed from diked areas and managed by properly trained RCM employees following the procedures listed in Section 6.0. The SPCC Plan Coordinator will be notified of petroleum discharges, as necessary, according to the release response procedures.

17.0 PORTABLE OIL STORAGE CONTAINERS [40 CFR 112.8(c) (11)]

Mobile tanks and service vehicles are used at this site; a complete list is provided in *Appendix C-2*. The mobile tanks and service vehicles are typically stationed in the contractor's yards, but travel throughout the site as needed. When not in use, these portable containers are stored in locations where a discharge would be contained by lined, earthen berms in the contractor's yards or engineered containments. These secondary containment structures are sufficient to contain the capacity of the largest single compartment or container with sufficient freeboard to contain precipitation. The normal storage locations are also listed in *Appendix C*.

To help prevent discharges, portable containers are regularly inspected (refer to Section 9.0), employees will be required to attend annual training (refer to Section 10.0), and specific procedures must be followed during loading and unloading (refer to Section 12.0). Additionally, spill kits are located throughout the site to contain or clean-up releases from portable containers.

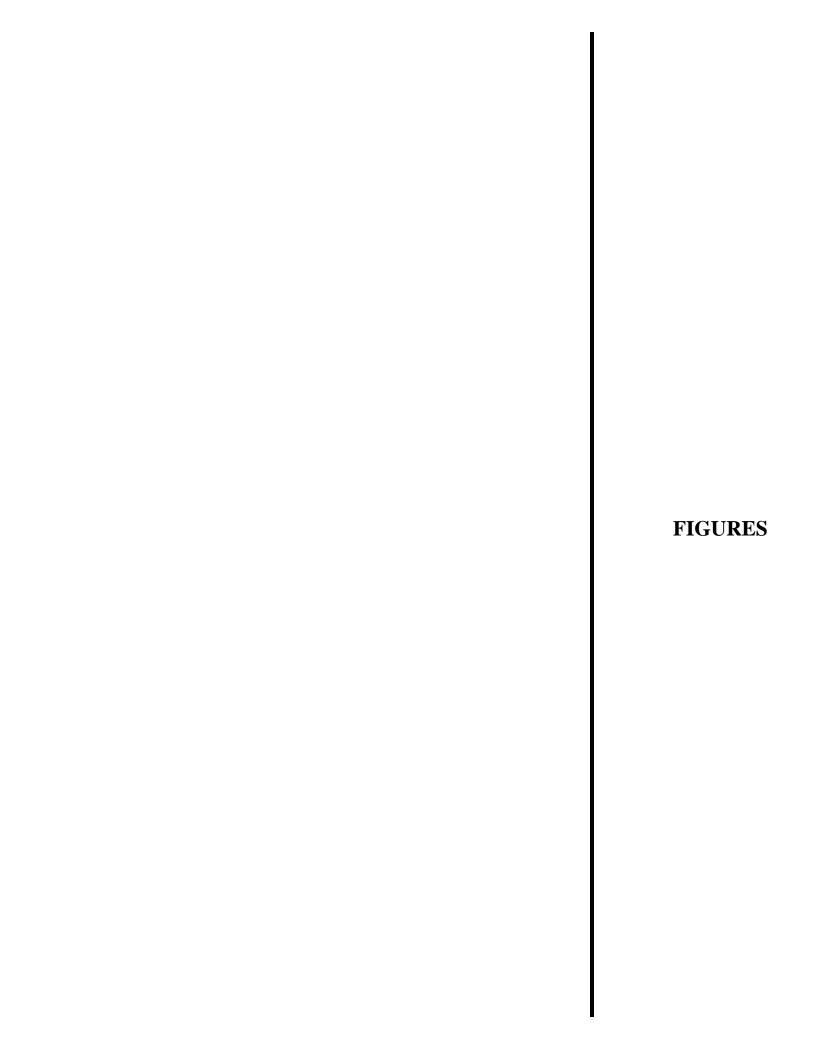
18.0 SITE TRANSFER OPERATIONS [40 CFR 112.8(d)]

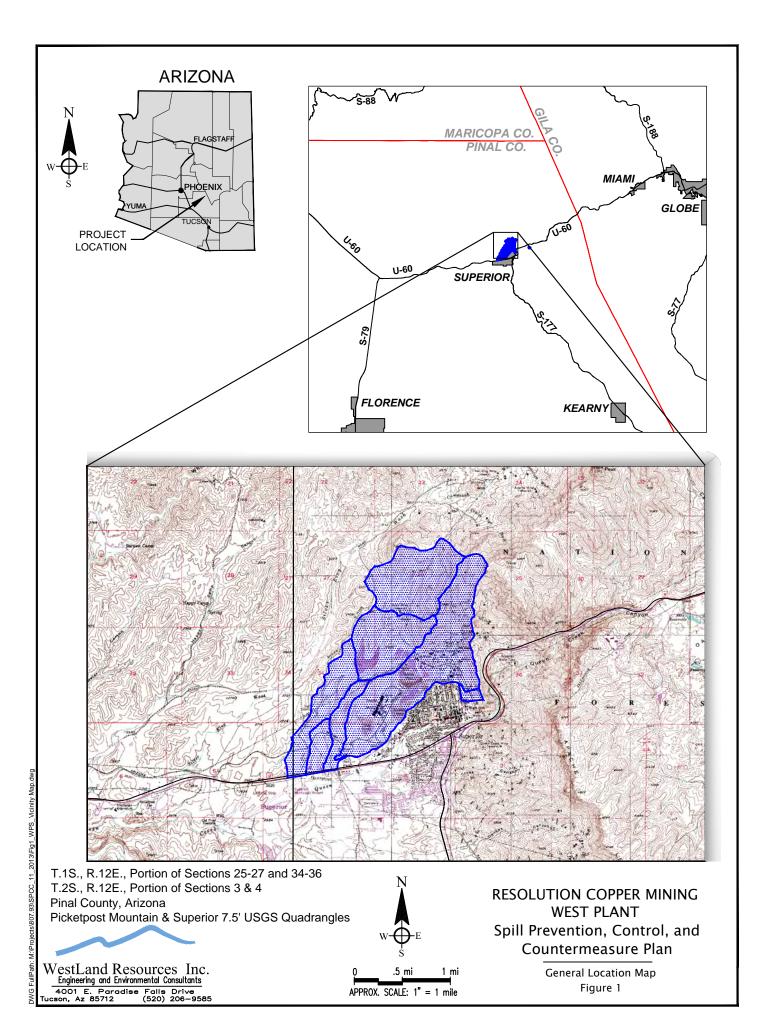
Buried oil piping is not used at the WPS. Oil and oil product transfer lines that are not in service or are on standby for an extended period of time will be capped or blank-flanged and marked as to their origin.

Aboveground piping and valves are visually inspected as described in Section 9.0 at the same frequency as the tanks to which they are connected. Inspection checklists are provided in Appendix G for this purpose. During such inspections, the general conditions of items such as flange joints expansion joints, valve glands and bodies, catch pans, pipeline supports, locking of valves, and metal surfaces are noted. Inspection records are maintained with the SPCC Plan in the Environmental Office.

In addition to external visual inspections, employees are trained to look for potential oil-related problems on a day-to-day basis in their respective work areas and to report these to their supervisor or the site manager. Examples of potential problems include aboveground pipes that are continually submerged in water or in contact with soil.

RCM employees and contractors accessing oil storage locations in a vehicle are notified to proceed with caution so as to not endanger aboveground oil piping and other oil transfer operations. Appropriate precautions are also discussed in the training provided to delivery drivers (refer to Section 10.0).







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APPENDIX A
REGULATORY
REQUIREMENT CROSS-REFERENCE
TABLE

Requirement	SPCC Reference Section	SPCC Page No.	N/A
§ 112.3 Requirement to prepare and implement a Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan.			
(a)(1) Except as otherwise provided in this section, if your facility, or mobile or portable facility, was in operation on or before August 16, 2002, you must maintain your Plan, but must amend it if necessary, to ensure compliance with this part, and implement the amended Plan no later than November 10, 2011.	Section 1.0	1	
(a) If such a facility becomes operational after August 16, 2002, through November 10, 2011, and could reasonably be expected to have a discharge as described in §112.1(b), you must prepare and implement a Plan on or before November 10, 2011. If such a facility (excluding oil production facilities) becomes operational after November 10, 2011, and could reasonably be expected to have a discharge as described in §112.1(b), you must prepare and implement a Plan before you begin operations. You are not required to prepare a new Plan each time you move a mobile or portable facility to a new site; the Plan may be general. When you move the mobile or portable facility, you must locate and install it using the discharge prevention practices outlined in the Plan for the facility. The Plan is applicable only while the mobile or portable facility is in a fixed (non-transportation) operating mode.			Х
(b) If your oil production facility as described in paragraph (a)(1) of this section becomes operational after November 10, 2011, or as described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section becomes operational after November 10, 2010, and could reasonably be expected to have a discharge as described in §112.1(b), you must prepare and implement a Plan within six months after you begin operations.			Х
(c) If your facility has milk and milk product containers, associated piping and appurtenances constructed according to current applicable 3–A Sanitary Standards, and subject to current applicable Grade "A" Pasteurized Milk Ordinance (PMO) or a State dairy regulatory requirement equivalent to current applicable PMO, do not include these milk and milk product containers when either determining the aggregate oil storage capacity of your facility or as part of your Plan. The date in paragraph (a)(1), by which you must comply with the provisions of this part for these milk and milk product containers, is delayed by one year from the effective date of a final rule addressing these milk and milk product containers, or until a rule that otherwise establishes a compliance date. You must maintain and amend, or prepare your Plan to address any other oil containers at the facility otherwise subject to the requirements of this part by the compliance date in paragraph (a)(1) of this section if your facility meets any of the aggregate oil storage capacity thresholds of §112.1 of this part.			Х
(d) A licensed Professional Engineer must review and certify a Plan for it to be effective to satisfy the requirements of this part.	Section 2.2	2	
(e) If you are the owner or operator of a facility for which a Plan is required under this section, you must:(1) Maintain a complete copy of the Plan at the facility if the facility is normally attended at least four hours per day, or at the nearest field office if the facility is not so attended, and(2) Have the Plan available to the Regional Administrator for on-site review during normal working hours.	Section 4.1	4	

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Requirement	SPCC Reference Section	SPCC Page No.	N/A
§ 112.3 Requirement to prepare and implement a Spill Prevention, Control,			
and Countermeasure Plan. (f) Extension of time.			
 (1) The Regional Administrator may authorize an extension of time for the preparation and full implementation of a Plan, or any amendment thereto. (2) If you are an owner or operator seeking an extension of time under paragraph (f)(1) of this section, you may submit a written extension request to the Regional Administrator. (3) The submission of a written extension request under paragraph (f)(2) of this section does not relieve you of your obligation to comply with the 			X
requirements of this part. (g) Qualified Facilities. The owner or operator of a qualified facility as defined in this subparagraph may self-certify his or her facility's Plan, as provided in §112.6. A qualified facility is one that:			
(1) Has an aggregate aboveground storage capacity of 10,000 gallons or less; and			
(2) Has had no single discharge as described in §112.1(b) exceeding 1,000 U.S. gallons or no two discharges as described in §112.1(b) each exceeding 42 U.S. gallons within any twelve month period in the three years prior to the SPCC Plan self-certification date, or since becoming subject to this part if the facility has been in operation for less than three years (other than discharges as described in §112.1(b) that are the result of natural disasters, acts of war, or terrorism).			X
§ 112.4 Amendment of Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan by Regional Administrator.			
(a) Notwithstanding compliance with § 112.3, whenever your facility has discharged more than 1,000 U.S. gallons of oil in a single discharge as described in § 112.1(b), or discharged more than 42 U.S. gallons of oil in each of two discharges as described in § 112.1(b), occurring within any twelve month period, submit the following information to the Regional Administrator within 60 days from the time the facility becomes subject to this section:			
 (1) Name of the facility; (2) Your name; (3) Location of the facility; (4) Maximum storage or handling capacity of the facility and normal daily throughput; (5) Corrective action and countermeasures you have taken, including a description of equipment repairs and replacements; (6) An adequate description of the facility, including maps, flow diagrams, and topographical maps, as necessary; (7) The cause of such discharge as described in § 112.1(b), including a failure analysis of the system or subsystem in which the failure occurred; (8) Additional preventive measures you have taken or contemplated to minimize the possibility of recurrence; and (9) Such other information as the Regional Administrator may reasonably require. 	Section 7.3.2	12	

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Requirement	SPCC Reference	SPCC Page No	N/A
·	Section	Page No.	
§ 112.4 Amendment of Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan by Regional Administrator.			
(c) Send to the appropriate agency or agencies in charge of oil pollution control activities in the State in which the facility is located a complete copy of all information you provided to the Regional Administrator.	Section 7.3.2	12	
(d & e) Regional Administrator requirements for SPCC Plan amendment.			Х
(f) Appeal of amendment by facility.			Х
§ 112.5 Amendment of Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan by owners or operators.			
(a) Amend the SPCC Plan for your facility when there is a change in the facility design, construction, operation, or maintenance that materially affects its potential for a discharge.	Section 4.2.1	4	
(b) Complete a review and evaluation of the SPCC Plan at least once every five years. As a result of this review and evaluation, you must amend your SPCC Plan within six months of the review.	Section 4.2.3	5	
(c) Have a Professional Engineer certify any technical amendment to your Plan.	Sections 4.2.1 and 4.2.3	4 and 5	
§ 112.6 Qualified Facility Plan Requirements.			
(a) Preparation and Self-certification of Plan. If you are the owner or operator of a facility that meets the qualified facility qualification criteria in §112.3(g), you may choose to self-certify your Plan.			Х
§ 112.7 General requirements for Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plans.			
(First Paragraph:)			
- Full approval of management with authority to commit resources.	Section 2.1	2	
- Discuss additional facilities or procedures, methods, or equipment not yet fully operational.	Section 4.3	5	
- Plan follows sequence of '112.7, or is supplemented with a section cross-referencing the location of requirements.	Section 1.0 and <i>Appendix</i>	1	
(a)			
(1) Include a discussion of your facility's conformance with the requirements listed in this part.	Section 1.0	1	
(2) Comply with all applicable requirements listed, or state the reasons for nonconformance in your Plan and describe in detail alternate methods and how you will achieve equivalent environmental protection.	Section 4.4	5 and 6	
(3) Describe in your Plan the physical layout of the facility and include a facility diagram, which must mark the location and contents of each container. You must also address in your Plan:	Section 5.0 and <i>Figure 2</i>	7	
(i) The type of oil in each container and its storage capacity;	Section 5.2 and Appendix C	7	

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Requirement	SPCC Reference Section	SPCC Page No.	N/A
§ 112.7 General requirements for Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plans.			
(ii) Discharge prevention measures including procedures for routine handling of products (loading, unloading, and facility transfers, etc.);	Section 5.3	8	
(iii) Discharge or drainage controls such as secondary containment around containers and other structures, equipment, and procedures for the control of a discharge;	Appendix C		
(iv) Countermeasures for discharge discovery, response, and cleanup (both the facility's capability and those that might be required of a contractor);	Section 6.0 and Appendix E	9	
(v) Methods of disposal of recovered materials in accordance with applicable legal requirements;	Section 6.2	10	
(vi) Contact list and phone numbers for the facility response coordinator, National Response Center, cleanup contractors with whom you have an agreement for response, and all appropriate Federal, State, and local agencies who must be contacted in case of a discharge.	Section 7.0 and Appendix D	11	
(4) Unless you have submitted a response plan under § 112.20, provide information and procedures in your Plan to enable a person reporting a discharge to relate the required information.	Section 7.2	11 and 12	
(5) Unless you have submitted a response plan under § 112.20, organize portions of the Plan describing procedures you will use when a discharge occurs in a way that will make them readily usable in an emergency, and include appropriate supporting material as appendices.	Section 6.0 and Appendix E	9 and 10	
(b) Where experience indicates a reasonable potential for equipment failure, include in your Plan a prediction of the direction, rate of flow, and total quantity of oil which could be discharged from the facility as a result of each type of major equipment failure.	Section 8.1; Section 8.2; and Appendix C	14	
(c) Provide appropriate containment and/or diversionary structures or equipment to prevent a discharge. At a minimum, you must use one of the following prevention systems or its equivalent: (1) For onshore facilities: (i) Dikes, berms, or retaining walls sufficiently impervious to contain oil; (ii) Curbing; (iii) Culverting, gutters, or other drainage systems; (iv) Weirs, booms, or other barriers; (v) Spill diversion ponds; (vi) Retention ponds; or (vii) Sorbent materials.	Section 8.5	15	
(2) For offshore facilities:			X
(i) Curbing or drip pans; or			
(ii) Sumps and collection systems. (d) If you determine that the installation of any of the structures or pieces of equipment to prevent a discharge is not practicable, you must clearly explain in your Plan why such measures are not practicable; for bulk storage containers, conduct both periodic integrity testing of the containers and periodic integrity and leak testing of the valves and piping; and, unless you have submitted a response plan under § 112.20, provide in your Plan the following:	Section 8.5	15	

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Requirement	SPCC Reference Section	SPCC Page No.	N/A		
(1) An oil spill contingency plan following the provisions of part 109 of this chapter.			Х		
§ 112.7 General requirements for Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plans.					
(2) A written commitment of manpower, equipment, and materials required to expeditiously control and remove any quantity of oil discharged that may be harmful.			Х		
(e) Conduct inspections and tests required by this part in accordance with written procedures that you or the certifying engineer develop for the facility. You must keep these written procedures and a record of the inspections and tests, signed by the appropriate supervisor or inspector, with the SPCC Plan for a period of three years.	Section 9.0 and Appendix C	16 and 17			
(f) Personnel, training, and discharge prevention procedures.	Section 10.0	18			
(1) At a minimum, train your oil-handling personnel in the operation and maintenance of equipment to prevent discharges; discharge procedure protocols; applicable pollution control laws, rules, and regulations; general facility operations; and, the contents of the facility SPCC Plan	Section 10.1	18			
(2) Designate a person at each applicable facility who is accountable for discharge prevention and who reports to facility management.	Section 10.1	18			
(3) Schedule and conduct discharge prevention briefings for your oil- handling personnel at least once a year to assure adequate understanding of the SPCC Plan for that facility.	Section 10.2	18			
(g) Security (excluding oil production facilities).					
(1) Fully fence each facility handling, processing, or storing oil, and lock and/or guard entrance gates when the facility is not in production or is unattended.	Section 11.1	19			
(2) Ensure that the master flow and drain valves and any other valves permitting direct outward flow of the container's contents to the surface have adequate security measures so that they remain in the closed position when in non-operating or non-standby status.	Section 11.2	19			
(3) Lock the starter control on each oil pump in the "off" position and locate it at a site accessible only to authorized personnel when the pump is in a non-operating or non-standby status.	Section 11.3	19			
(4) Securely cap or blank-flange the loading/unloading connections of oil pipelines or facility piping when not in service or when in standby service for an extended time. This security practice also applies to piping that is emptied of liquid content either by draining or by inert gas pressure.	Section 11.4	19			
(5) Provide facility lighting commensurate with the type and location of the facility that will assist in the: Section 11.5					
(i) Discovery of discharges occurring during hours of darkness, both by operating personnel, if present, and by non-operating personnel (the general public, local police, etc.); and					
(ii) Prevention of discharges occurring through acts of vandalism.	Section 11.5	19			

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Requirement	SPCC Reference Section	SPCC Page No.	N/A
(h) Facility tank car and tank truck loading/unloading rack (excluding offshore facilities).			Х
§ 112.7 General requirements for Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plans.			
(1) Where loading/unloading area drainage does not flow into a catchment basin or treatment facility designed to handle discharges, use a quick drainage system for tank car or tank truck loading and unloading areas. You must design any containment system to hold at least the maximum capacity of any single compartment of a tank car or tank truck loaded or unloaded at the facility.			X
(2) Provide an interlocked warning light or physical barrier system, warning signs, wheel chocks, or vehicle break interlock system in loading/unloading areas to prevent vehicles from departing before complete disconnection of flexible or fixed oil transfer lines.	Section 12.0 and Appendix I	20	
(3) Prior to filling and departure of any tank car or tank truck, closely inspect for discharges the lowermost drain and all outlets of such vehicles, and if necessary, ensure that they are tightened, adjusted, or replaced to prevent liquid discharge while in transit.	Section 12.0 and Appendix I	20	
(i) If a field-constructed aboveground container undergoes a repair, alteration, reconstruction, or a change in service that might affect the risk of a discharge or failure due to brittle fracture or other catastrophe, or has discharged oil or failed due to brittle fracture failure or other catastrophe, evaluate the container for risk of discharge or failure, and as necessary, take appropriate action.	Section 13.0	21	
(j) In addition to the minimal prevention standards listed under this section, include in your Plan a complete discussion of conformance with the applicable requirements and other effective discharge prevention and containment procedures listed in this part or any applicable more stringent State rules, regulations, and guidelines.	Section 14.0	22	
(k) Qualified Oil-filled Operational Equipment. The owner or operator of a facility with oil-filled operational equipment that meets the qualification criteria in paragraph (k)(1) of this sub-section may choose to implement for this qualified oil-filled operational equipment the alternate requirements as described in paragraph (k)(2) of this sub-section in lieu of general secondary containment required in paragraph (c) of this section.			Х
§ 112.8 Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan requirements for onshore facilities (excluding production facilities).			
(a) Meet the general requirements for the Plan listed under § 112.7, and the specific discharge prevention and containment procedures listed in this section.	See individual requirements		
(b) Facility drainage requirements.	Section 15.0	23	
(1) Restrain drainage from diked storage areas by valves to prevent a discharge into the drainage system or facility effluent treatment system, except where facility systems are designed to control such discharge.	Section 15.0	23	
(2) Use valves of manual, open-and-closed design, for the drainage of diked areas.	Section 15.0	23	
(3) Design facility drainage systems from undiked areas with a potential for a discharge to flow into ponds, lagoons, or catchment basins designed to retain oil or return it to the facility.	Section 15.0	23	

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Requirement	SPCC Reference Section	SPCC Page No.	N/A
§ 112.8 Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan requirements for onshore facilities (excluding production facilities).			
(4) If facility drainage is not engineered as in paragraph (b)(3) of this section, equip the final discharge of all ditches inside the facility with a diversion system that would, in the event of an uncontrolled discharge, retain oil in the facility.			Х
(5) Where drainage waters are treated in more than one treatment unit and such treatment is continuous, and pump transfer is needed, provide two "lift" pumps and permanently install at least one of the pumps.			X
(c) Bulk storage containers.			
(1) Not use a container for the storage of oil unless its material and construction are compatible with the material stored and conditions of storage such as pressure and temperature.	Section 16.1	24	
(2) Construct all bulk storage container installations so that you provide a secondary means of containment for the entire capacity of the largest single container and sufficient freeboard to contain precipitation. You must ensure that diked areas are sufficiently impervious to contain discharged oil. Dikes, containment curbs, and pits are commonly employed for this purpose. You may also use an alternative system consisting of a drainage trench enclosure that must be arranged so that any discharge will terminate and be safely confined in a facility catchment basin or holding pond.	Section 16.2	24	
(3) Not allow drainage of uncontaminated rainwater from the diked area into a storm drain or discharge of an effluent into an open watercourse, lake, or pond, bypassing the facility treatment system unless you:	Section 16.3	24	
(i) Normally keep the bypass valve sealed closed.	Section 16.3	24	
(ii) Inspect the retained rainwater to ensure that its presence will not cause a discharge as described in § 112.1(b).	Section 16.3	24	
(iii) Open the bypass valve and reseal it following drainage under responsible supervision; and	Section 16.3	24	
(iv) Keep adequate records of such events, for example, any records required under permits issued in accordance with §§ 122.41(j)(2) and 122.41(m)(3) of this chapter.	Section 16.3	24	
(4) Protect any completely buried metallic storage tank installed on or after January 10, 1974 from corrosion by coatings or cathodic protection compatible with local soil conditions. You must regularly leak test such completely buried metallic storage tanks.	Section 16.4	24	
(5) Not use partially buried or bunkered metallic tanks for the storage of oil, unless you protect the buried section of the tank from corrosion. You must protect partially buried and bunkered tanks from corrosion by coatings or cathodic protection compatible with local soil conditions.	Section 16.5	24	

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Requirement	SPCC Reference Section	SPCC Page No.	N/A
§ 112.8 Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan requirements for onshore facilities (excluding production facilities).			
(6) Test each aboveground container for integrity on a regular schedule, and whenever you make material repairs. The frequency of and type of testing must take into account container size and design (such as floating roof, skid-mounted, elevated, or partially buried). You must combine visual inspection with another testing technique such as hydrostatic testing, radiographic testing, ultrasonic testing, acoustic emissions testing, or another system of non-destructive shell testing. You must keep comparison records and you must also inspect the container's supports and foundations. In addition, you must frequently inspect the outside of the container for signs of deterioration, discharges, or accumulation of oil inside diked areas. Records of inspections and tests kept under usual and customary business practices will suffice for purposes of this paragraph.	Section 16.6 and Appendix C	24 through 26	
(7) Control leakage through defective internal heating coils by monitoring the steam return and exhaust lines for contamination from internal heating coils that discharge into an open watercourse, or pass the steam return or exhaust lines through a settling tank, skimmer, or other separation or retention system.	Section 16.7	26	
(8) Engineer or update each container installation in accordance with good engineering practice to avoid discharges. You must provide at least one of the following devices:			
(i) High liquid level alarms with an audible or visual signal at a constantly attended operation or surveillance station. In smaller facilities an audible air vent may suffice.	Section 16.8	26	
(ii) High liquid level pump cutoff devices set to stop flow at a predetermined container content level.	Section 16.8	26	
(iii) Direct audible or code signal communication between the container gauger and the pumping station.	Section 16.8	26	
(iv) A fast response system for determining the liquid level of each bulk storage container such as digital computers, telepulse, or direct vision gauges. If you use this alternative, a person must be present to monitor gauges and the overall filling of bulk storage containers.	Section 16.8	26	
(v) You must regularly test liquid level sensing devices to ensure proper operation.	Section 16.8	26	
(9) Observe effluent treatment facilities frequently enough to detect possible system upsets that could cause a discharge as described in § 112.1(b).	Section 16.9	26	
(10) Promptly correct visible discharges which result in a loss of oil from the container, including but not limited to seams, gaskets, piping, pumps, valves, rivets, and bolts. You must promptly remove any accumulations of oil in diked areas.	Section 16.10	26	
(11) Position or locate mobile or portable oil storage containers to prevent a discharge as described in § 112.1(b). You must furnish a secondary means of containment, such as a dike or catchment basin, sufficient to contain the capacity of the largest single compartment or container with sufficient freeboard to contain precipitation.	Section 17.0	27	
(d) Facility transfer operations, pumping, and facility process.	Section 18.0 and Appendix I	28	

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Requirement	SPCC Reference Section	SPCC Page No.	N/A
(1) Provide buried piping that is installed or replaced on or after August 16, 2002, with a protective wrapping and coating. You must also cathodically protect such buried piping installations or otherwise satisfy the corrosion protection standards for piping in part 280 of this chapter or a State program approved under part 281 of this chapter. If a section of buried line is exposed for any reason, you must carefully inspect it for deterioration. If you find corrosion damage, you must undertake additional examination and corrective action as indicated by the magnitude of the damage.	Section 18.0 and Appendix I	28	
(2) Cap or blank-flange the terminal connection at the transfer point and mark it as to origin when piping is not in service or is in standby service for an extended time.	Section 18.0	28	
(3) Properly design pipe supports to minimize abrasion and corrosion and allow for expansion and contraction.	Section 18.0	28	
(4) Regularly inspect all aboveground valves, piping, and appurtenances. During the inspection you must assess the general condition of items, such as flange joints, expansion joints, valve glands and bodies, catch pans, pipeline supports, locking of valves, and metal surfaces. You must also conduct integrity and leak testing of buried piping at the time of installation, modification, construction, relocation, or replacement.	Section 18.0 and Appendix G	28	
(5) Warn all vehicles entering the facility to be sure that no vehicle will endanger aboveground piping or other oil transfer operations.	Section 18.0	28	

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APPENDIX B SPCC PLAN **REVIEW LOG**

Appendix B – Plan Review Log Resolution Copper Mining – East Plant Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures Plan

Plan Reviews

Review Date	Reviewed by	Revision Required?	Signature / Date	Comments
3-2-2009	Krista DeWalt, WestLand Resources, Inc.	Yes		Revision to Resolution template for 2009 regulations and to reflect current remediation construction projects
1-24-2011	Krista DeWalt, WestLand Resources, Inc.	Yes		Revision to Resolution template to reflect current remediation construction projects
2-25-2011	Krista DeWalt, WestLand Resources, Inc.	Yes		Revision to Resolution template to reflect current remediation construction projects
7-25-2012	Krista DeWalt, WestLand Resources, Inc.	Yes		Revision to Resolution plan to reflect current site conditions
1-30-2014	Krista DeWalt, WestLand Resources, Inc.	Yes		Revision to Resolution plan to reflect current site conditions

By signing this review log, the SPCC Plan reviewer certifies that the following statement is true on the date that it is signed: "I have completed a review and evaluation of the SPCC Plan for the United Verde facility and will (or will not) amend the plan as a result".

Plan Revisions

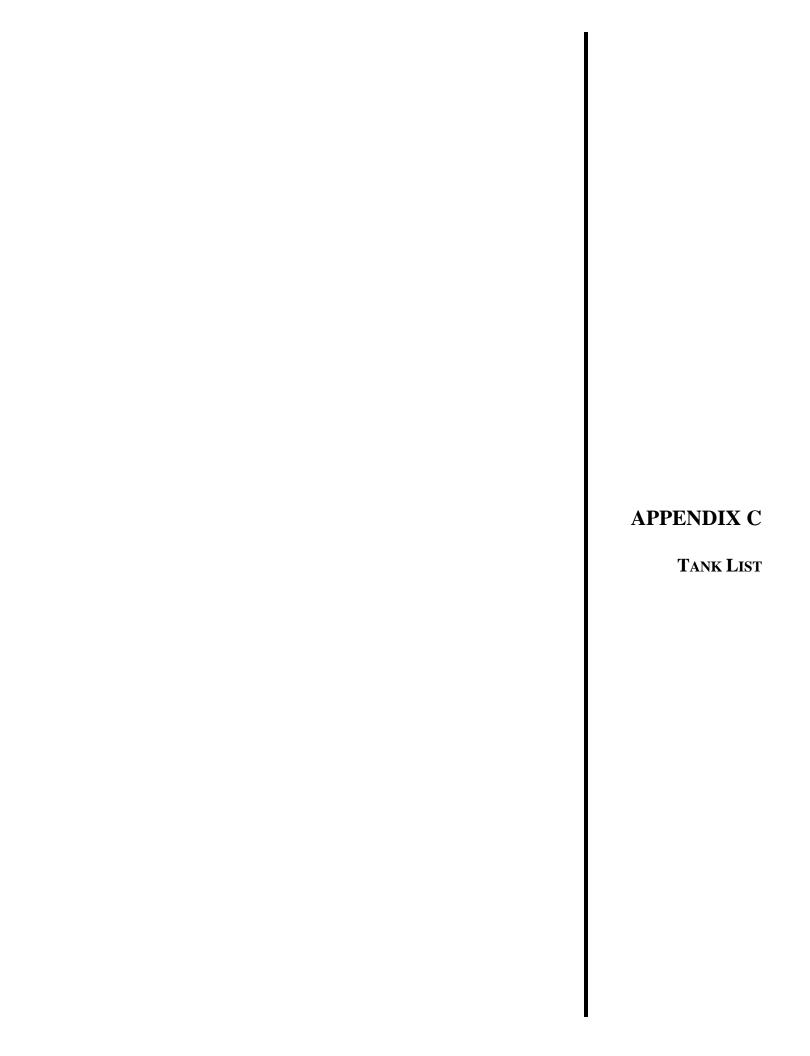
Revision Date	Revision Scope	P.E. certification required?	Certifying Engineer	Licensing State and Registration No.
3-2-2009	Revised to FMI SPCC template for 2009 regulations and to reflect current remediation construction and exploration projects	Yes	Thomas A. Martinez	Arizona #32983
1-24-2011	Revision to Resolution template to reflect current remediation construction projects	Yes	Thomas A. Martinez	Arizona #32983

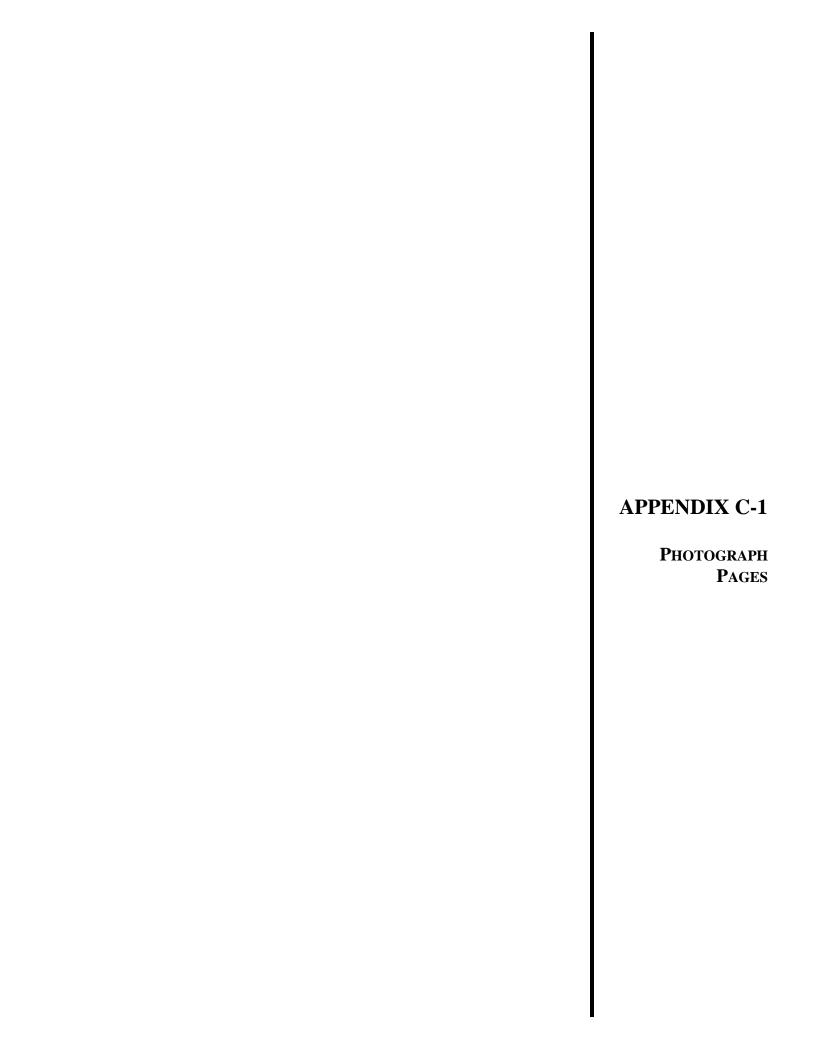
Revision Date: January 2014 Page 1 of 2

Appendix B – Plan Review Log Resolution Copper Mining – East Plant Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures Plan

Revision Date	Revision Scope	P.E. certification required?	Certifying Engineer	Licensing State and Registration No.
8-15-12	Revision to Resolution plan to reflect current site conditions	Yes	Thomas A. Martinez	Arizona #32983
1-30-2014	Revision to Resolution plan to reflect current site conditions	Yes	Craig Cannizzaro	Arizona #34926

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Tank Name	Transformer S3656-01-001	
Facility Area	Chiller Plant west of Oak Flat Substation	
Watershed	SW-3	
Tank Contents	Mineral oil less than 1 ppb PCB	
MOC	Steel	
Nominal Tank Capacity (gallons)	432	
Type of Secondary Containment	Concrete containment	
Overfill Sensing Device	N/A	
Approximate Secondary	1,363	
Containment Capacity (gallons)) 1,503	



Photo Reference: 1



Tank Name	Transformer S3656-01-002
Facility Area	Chiller Plant west of Oak Flat Substation
Watershed	SW-3
Tank Contents	Mineral oil less than 1 ppb PCB
MOC	Steel
Nominal Tank Capacity (gallons)	432
Type of Secondary Containment	Concrete containment
Overfill Sensing Device	N/A
Approximate Secondary	1,363
Containment Capacity (gallons)	1,303



Photo Reference: 2



Tank Name	SA15 Cementation Petroleum Storage Area
Facility Area	North of Oak Flat Substation
Watershed	SW-3
Tank Contents	New and used oil, grease, hydraulic oil
MOC	Steel, plastic, polly
Nominal Tank Capacity (gallons)	Varies
Type of Secondary Containment	Concrete containment
Overfill Sensing Device	N/A
Approximate Secondary	5,975
Containment Capacity (gallons)	3,713



Photo Reference: 3



Tank Name	SA14 Cementation Petroleum Storage Area
Facility Area	North of Oak Flat Substation
Watershed	SW-3
Tank Contents	New and used oil, grease, hydraulic oil
MOC	Steel, plastic, polly
Nominal Tank Capacity (gallons)	Varies
Type of Secondary Containment	Concrete containment
Overfill Sensing Device	N/A
Approximate Secondary	5,984
Containment Capacity (gallons)	3,904



Photo Reference: 4



Tank Name	DT008 Cementation	
Facility Area	North of Oak Flat Substation	
Watershed	SW-3	
Tank Contents	Diesel	
MOC	Steel	
Nominal Tank Capacity (gallons)	3,000	
Type of Secondary Containment	Concrete containment and double walled	
Overfill Sensing Device	Visual gauge	
Approximate Secondary	1,925	
Containment Capacity (gallons)) 1,923	



Photo Reference: 5



Tank Name	ne DT039 Cementation #1	
Facility Area	North of Oak Flat Substation	
Watershed	SW-3	
Tank Contents	Diesel	
MOC	Steel	
Nominal Tank Capacity (gallons)	900	
Type of Secondary Containment	Concrete containment and double walled	
Overfill Sensing Device	No, visual observation during filling	
Approximate Secondary	1,925	
Containment Capacity (gallons)	1,723	



Photo Reference: 6



Tank Name	DT050 Cementation #2
Facility Area	North of Oak Flat Substation
Watershed	SW-3
Tank Contents	Diesel
MOC	Steel
Nominal Tank Capacity (gallons)	900
Type of Secondary Containment	Concrete containment and double walled
Overfill Sensing Device	No, visual observation during filling
Approximate Secondary	1,925
Containment Capacity (gallons)	1,923



Photo Reference: 7



Tank Name	me Transformer S-3656-01-003	
Facility Area	Chiller Plant west of Oak Flat Substation	
Watershed	SW-3	
Tank Contents	Mineral oil less than 1 ppb PCB	
MOC	Steel	
Nominal Tank Capacity (gallons)	432	
Type of Secondary Containment	Concrete containment	
Overfill Sensing Device	N/A	
Approximate Secondary	3,815	
Containment Capacity (gallons)	3,013	



Photo Reference: 8



Tank Name	Transformer S-3656-01-004	
Facility Area	Chiller Plant west of Oak Flat Substation	
Watershed	SW-3	
Tank Contents	Mineral oil less than 1 ppb PCB	
MOC	Steel	
Nominal Tank Capacity (gallons)	432	
Type of Secondary Containment	Concrete containment	
Overfill Sensing Device	N/A	
Approximate Secondary	' 4 X 7	
Containment Capacity (gallons)		



Photo Reference: 9



Tank Name	Transformer PKP93101 # 2
Facility Area	Oak Flat Substation
Watershed	SW-3
Tank Contents	Mineral oil less than 1 ppb PCB
MOC	Steel
Nominal Tank Capacity (gallons)	4,960
Type of Secondary Containment	Concrete pad
Overfill Sensing Device	N/A
Approximate Secondary	N/A
Containment Capacity (gallons)	IV/A



Photo Reference: 10



Tank Name	Transformer F961788 # 1
Facility Area	Oak Flat Substation
Watershed	SW-3
Tank Contents	Mineral oil less than 1 ppb PCB
MOC	Steel
Nominal Tank Capacity (gallons)	4,260
Type of Secondary Containment	Concrete pad
Overfill Sensing Device	N/A
Approximate Secondary	N/A
Containment Capacity (gallons)	IV/A



Photo Reference: 11



Tank Name	Transformer 37386-9 # 1
Facility Area	Oak Flat Substation
Watershed	SW-3
Tank Contents	Mineral oil less than 1 ppb PCB
MOC	Steel
Nominal Tank Capacity (gallons)	580 each – 3 tanks
Type of Secondary Containment	Concrete pad
Overfill Sensing Device	N/A
Approximate Secondary	N/A
Containment Capacity (gallons)	IV/A



Photo Reference: 12



Tank Name	Transformer 37386-10 # 2
Facility Area	Oak Flat Substation
Watershed	SW-3
Tank Contents	Mineral oil less than 1 ppb PCB
MOC	Steel
Nominal Tank Capacity (gallons)	580 each – 3 tanks
Type of Secondary Containment	Concrete pad
Overfill Sensing Device	N/A
Approximate Secondary	N/A
Containment Capacity (gallons)	IV/A



Photo Reference: 13



Tank Name	SA06 Cementation
Facility Area	E&M Building
Watershed	SW-1
Tank Contents	New and used oil, grease, hydraulic oil
MOC	Steel, plastic, poly
Nominal Tank Capacity (gallons)	Varies
Type of Secondary Containment	Concrete containment
Overfill Sensing Device	N/A
Approximate Secondary	415
Containment Capacity (gallons)	413



Photo Reference: 14



Tank Name	Transformer 01V5580; Emergency Generator
Facility Area	Shaft 9
Watershed	SW-1
Tank Contents	Mineral oil less than 1 ppb PCB
MOC	Steel
Nominal Tank Capacity (gallons)	800
Type of Secondary Containment	Concrete containment
Overfill Sensing Device	N/A
Approximate Secondary	1,795
Containment Capacity (gallons)	1,/73



Photo Reference: 15



Tank Name	DT040
Facility Area	Cementation Batch Plant
Watershed	SW-1
Tank Contents	Bio-Shine, Xypex, Drill Lube
MOC	Steel, plastic, poly
Nominal Tank Capacity (gallons)	Varies
Type of Secondary Containment	Concrete containment
Overfill Sensing Device	N/A
Approximate Secondary	2,710
Containment Capacity (gallons)	2,/10



Photo Reference: 16



Tank Name	DT041; Emergency Generator for Hoist
Facility Area	No. 10 Shaft
Watershed	SW-1
Tank Contents	Diesel
MOC	Steel
Nominal Tank Capacity (gallons)	200
Type of Secondary Containment	Double walled
Overfill Sensing Device	No, visual observation during filling
Approximate Secondary	N/A
Containment Capacity (gallons)	IV/A



Photo Reference: 17



Tank Name	40503
Facility Area	CRC Yard
Watershed	SW-1
Tank Contents	Diesel
MOC	Steel
Nominal Tank Capacity (gallons)	9,000
Type of Secondary Containment	Double walled
Overfill Sensing Device	Visual gauge
Approximate Secondary	N/A
Containment Capacity (gallons)	IV/A



Photo Reference: 18



Tank Name	SA07
Facility Area	CRC Yard
Watershed	SW-1
Tank Contents	Used oil
MOC	Steel
Nominal Tank Capacity (gallons)	480
Type of Secondary Containment	Double walled
Overfill Sensing Device	Visual gauge
Approximate Secondary	N/A
Containment Capacity (gallons)	IV/A



Photo Reference: 19

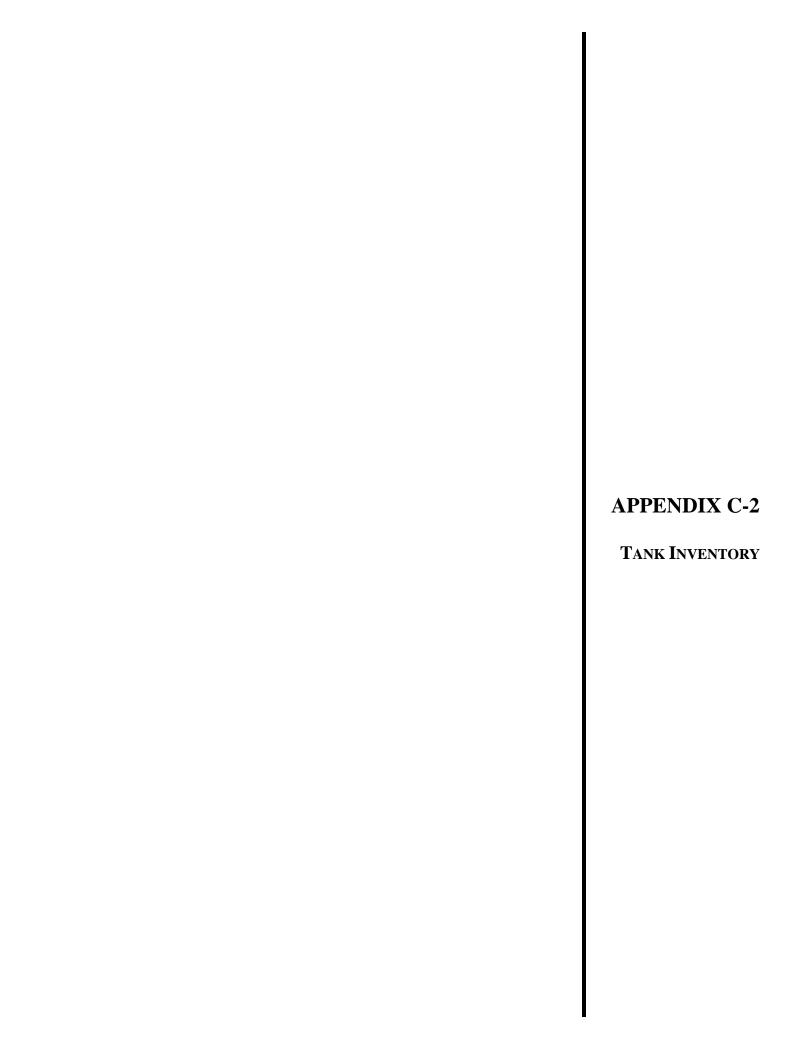


Tank Name	DT009 Mobile Equipment Storage Yard
Facility Area	Major Exploration Yard
Watershed	SW-1
Tank Contents	Varies
MOC	Varies
Nominal Tank Capacity (gallons)	Varies
Type of Secondary Containment	Varies
Overfill Sensing Device	N/A
Approximate Secondary	N/A
Containment Capacity (gallons)	IV/A



Photo Reference: 20



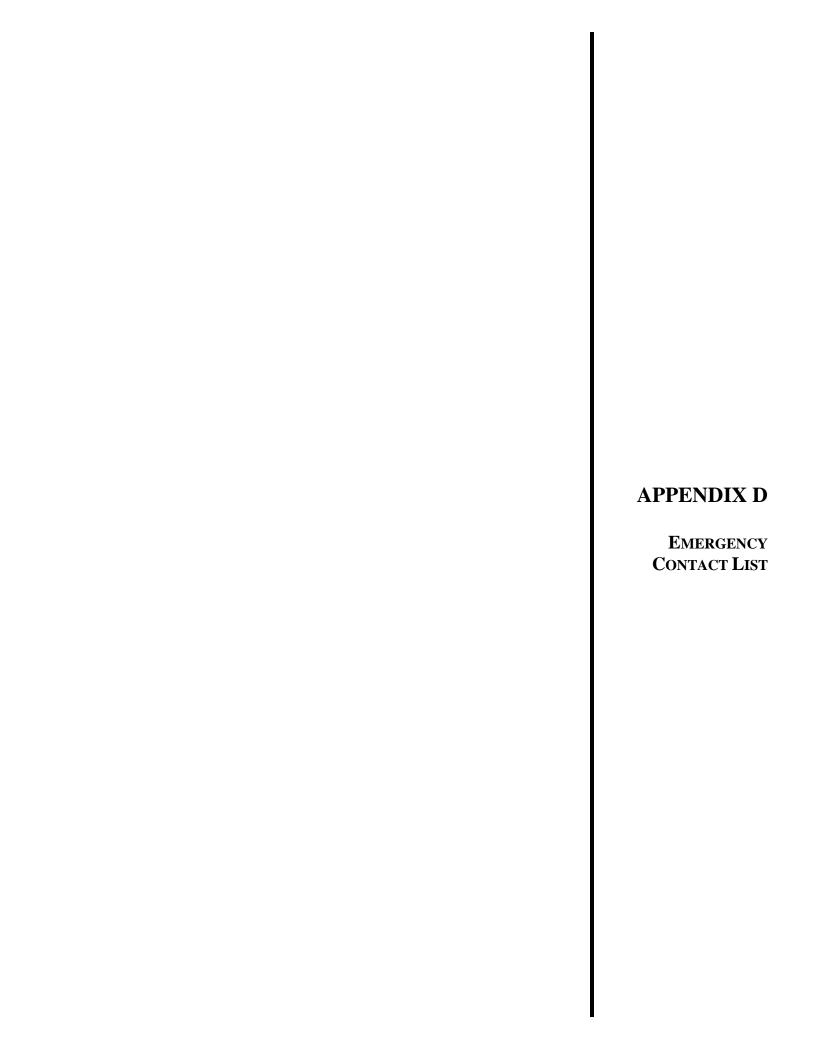


Tank ID	Photo	Tank Location	Contents	Maximum Capacity (gallons)	SPCC Applicable?	Material of Construction	Containment/ Secondary Containment	Flow Direction
Transformer S3656-01- 001	-	Chiller Plant west of Oak Flat Substation	Mineral oil less than 1 ppm PCB	432	Yes	Steel	Concrete containment 1,363 gallons	Relatively flat; southeast to the North Drainage
			. 55				16' x 15.5' x 11" (minus 11.5' x 4' x 11" & 4' x 10" x 11")	Ditch that drains to outfall SW-3
Transformer S3656-01-	TERRITOR	Chiller Plant west of Oak Flat Substation	Mineral oil less than 1 ppm PCB	432	Yes	Steel	Concrete containment 1,363 gallons	Relatively flat; southeast to the
002		Flat Substation	РСВ				16' x 15.5' x 11" (minus 11.5' x 4' x 11" & 4' x 10" x 11")	North Drainage Ditch that drains to outfall SW-3
SA15 Cementation		North of Oak Flat Substation	New and used oil, grease,	Varies	Yes	Steel, plastic, poly	Concrete containment 5,975 gallons	Relatively flat; southeast to the
Petroleum Storage Area			hydraulic oil				20'7" x 20'10" x 2'	North Drainage Ditch that drains to outfall SW-3
SA14 Cementation		North of Oak Flat Substation	New and used oil, grease,	Varies	Yes	Steel, plastic, poly	Concrete containment 5,984 gallons	Relatively flat; southeast to the
Petroleum Storage Area			hydraulic oil				20' x 20' x 2'	North Drainage Ditch that drains to outfall SW-3
DT008 Cementation		North of Oak Flat Substation	Diesel	3,000	Yes	Steel	Double walled, concrete containment 1,925 gallons	Relatively flat; southeast to the North Drainage
							31.5" x 14' x 7"	Ditch that drains to outfall SW-3

Tank ID	Photo	Tank Location	Contents	Maximum Capacity (gallons)	SPCC Applicable?	Material of Construction	Containment/ Secondary Containment	Flow Direction
DT039 Cementation #1	Carporn Carpor	North of Oak Flat Substation	Diesel	900	Yes	Steel	Double walled concrete containment 1,925 gallons 31.5" x 14' x 7"	Relatively flat; southeast to the North Drainage Ditch that drains to outfall SW-3
DT050 Cementation #2	Carryon Carryo	North of Oak Flat Substation	Diesel	900	Yes	Steel	Double walled concrete containment 1,925 gallons 31.5" x 14' x 7"	Relatively flat; southeast to the North Drainage Ditch that drains to outfall SW-3
Transformer S3656-01- 003		Chiller Plant west of Oak Flat Substation	Mineral oil less than 1 ppm PCB	432	Yes	Steel	Concrete containment 3,815 gallons 30' x 34' x 6"	Relatively flat; southeast to the North Drainage Ditch that drains to outfall SW-3
Transformer \$3656-01- 004		Chiller Plant west of Oak Flat Substation	Mineral oil less than 1 ppm PCB	432	Yes	Steel	Concrete containment 3,815 gallons 30' x 34' x 6"	Relatively flat; southeast to the North Drainage Ditch that drains to outfall SW-3
Transformer PKP93101 # 2		Oak Flat Substation	Mineral oil less than 1 ppm PCB	4,960	Yes	Steel	Concrete pad	Relatively flat; southeast to the North Drainage Ditch that drains to outfall SW-3

Tank ID	Photo	Tank Location	Contents	Maximum Capacity (gallons)	SPCC Applicable?	Material of Construction	Containment/ Secondary Containment	Flow Direction
Transformer F961788 #1		Oak Flat Substation	Mineral oil less than 1 ppm PCB	4,260	Yes	Steel	Concrete pad	Relatively flat; southeast to the North Drainage Ditch that drains to outfall SW-3
Transformer 37386-9 #1		Oak Flat Substation	Mineral oil less than 1 ppm PCB	3 Tank 580 gal each	Yes	Steel	Concrete pad	Relatively flat; southeast to the North Drainage Ditch that drains to outfall SW-3
Transformer 37386-10 #2		Oak Flat Substation	Mineral oil less than 1 ppm PCB	3 Tank 580 gal each	Yes	Steel	Concrete pad	Relatively flat; southeast to the North Drainage Ditch that drains to outfall SW-3
SA06 Cementation		E&M Building	New and used oil, grease, hydraulic oil	Varies	Yes	Steel, plastic, poly	Concrete containment 415 gallons	Relatively flat; west to the South Drainage Ditch that drains to outfall SW-1
Transformer 01V5580; Emergency Generator		Shaft 9	Mineral oil less than 1 ppm PCB	800	Yes	Steel	Concrete containment 1,795 gallons	Relatively flat; east toward outfall SW-1

Tank ID	Photo	Tank Location	Contents	Maximum Capacity (gallons)	SPCC Applicable?	Material of Construction	Containment/ Secondary Containment	Flow Direction
DT040		Cementation Batch Plant	Bio-Shine, Xypex, drill lube	Varies	Yes	Steel, plastic, poly	Concrete containment 2,710 gallons	Relatively flat; west to the South Drainage Ditch that drains to outfall SW-1
DT041; Emergency Generator for Hoist	PAT III	No. 10 Shaft	Diesel	200	Yes	Steel	Double walled	Relatively flat; east toward outfall SW-1
40503		CRC Yard	Diesel	9,000	Yes	Steel	Double walled	Relatively flat; southeast toward outfall SW-1
SA07		CRC Yard	Used oil	480	Yes	Steel	Double walled	Relatively flat; southeast toward outfall SW-1
DT009 Mobile Equipment Storage Yard		Major Exploration Yard	Varies	Varies	Yes	Varies	Varies	Relatively flat; southeast toward outfall SW-1



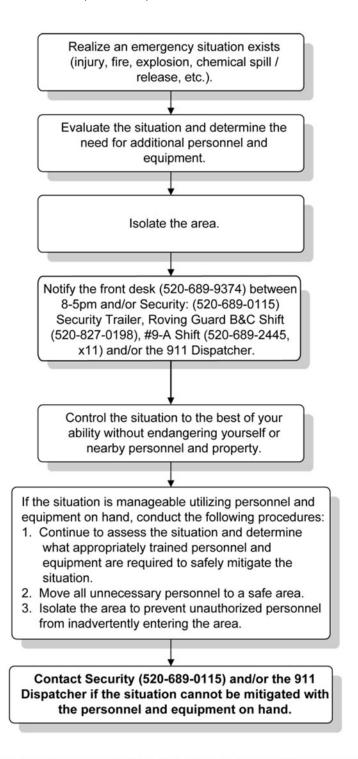
Appendix D – Emergency Contact List Resolution Copper Mining – East Plant Site Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures Plan

EMERGENCY CONTACTS			
Contact:	Number:		
Site Manager: Casey Mckeon is the designated person accountable to management for spill prevention.	office: 520-689-3254 mobile: 520-827-9535 after hours: 602-568-8294		
SPCC Plan Coordinator: Casey Mckeon	office: 520-689-3254 mobile: 520-827-9535		
Spill Response and Disposal Contractors: Clean Harbors Bill Dingee 4004 West Earhart Way Chandler, Arizona 85226	office: 480-545-2777 mobile: 480-261-0158		
OUTSIDE AGENCY NOTIFICATION	ONS FOR RELEASES		
Fire, Police, Ambulance	911		
Superior Fire Department: Hazardous Materials Response Team	911		
Arizona Department of Public Safety (DPS): release reporting (emergencies)	602-255-7744 602-223-2212 602-255-8133 (after hours)		
Pinal County Emergency Management	520-509-3555		
Arizona Department of Environment Quality (ADEQ): release reporting (non-emergencies)	800-234-5677		
National Response Center (NRC)	1-800-424-8802 1-202-267-2675		

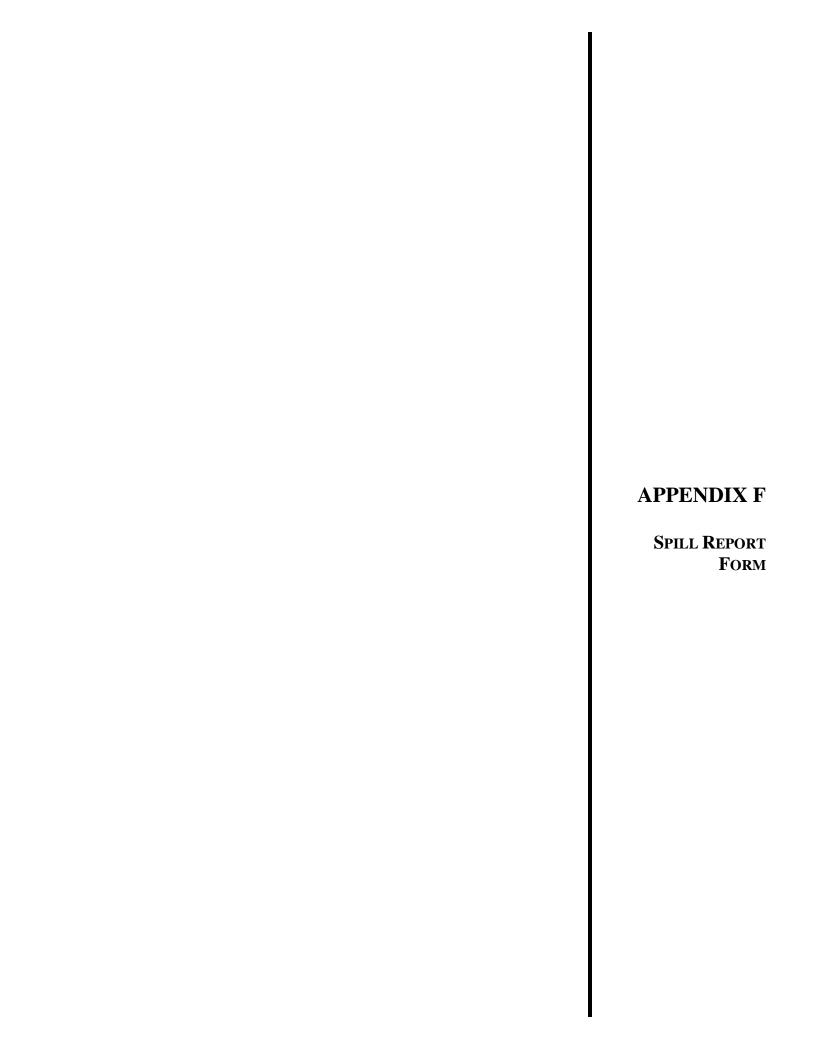
Note: This page may be updated without re-certification by a Professional Engineer.

	APPENDIX E QUICK REFERENCE EMERGENCY PROCEDURES FLOWCHART

Appendix E - Quick Reference Emergency Procedures Flowchart Resolution Copper Mining – East Plant Site Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures Plan



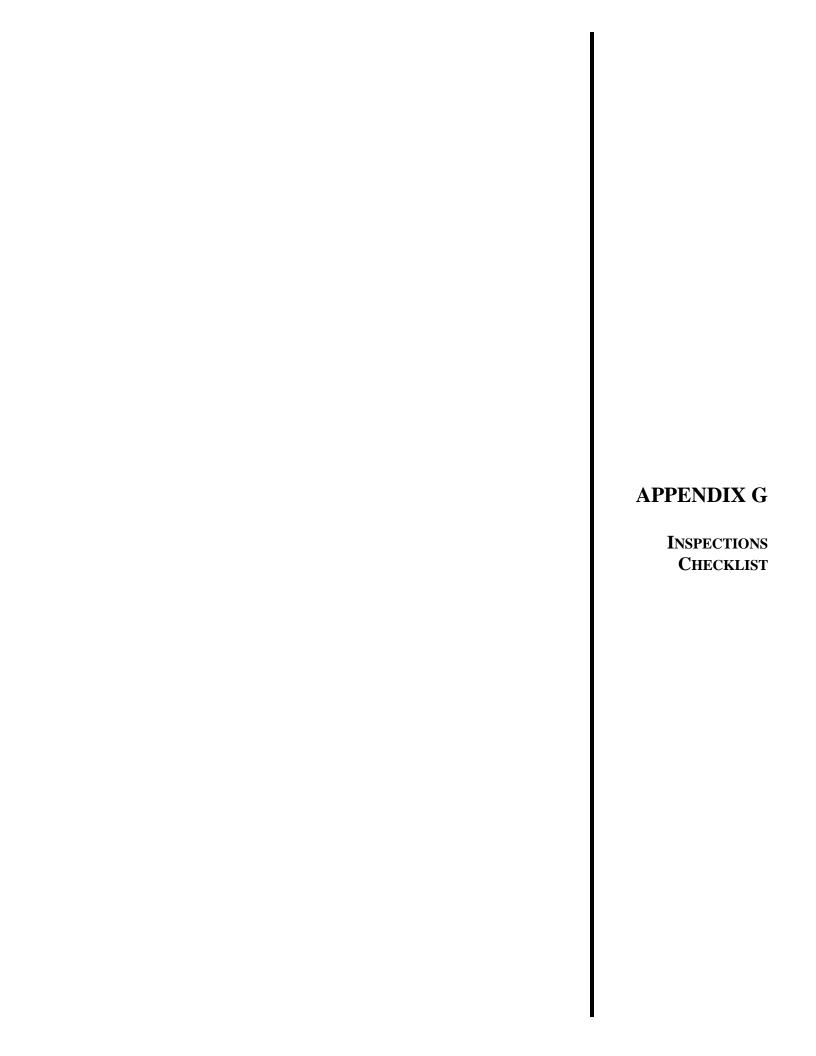
NOTIFY THE FRONT DESK (520-689-9374) BETWEEN 8-5PM AND/OR SECURITY: (520-689-0115) SECURITY TRAILER, ROVING GUARD B&C SHIFT (520-827-0198), #9-A SHIFT (520-689-2445, X11) AND/OR THE 911 DISPATCHER.

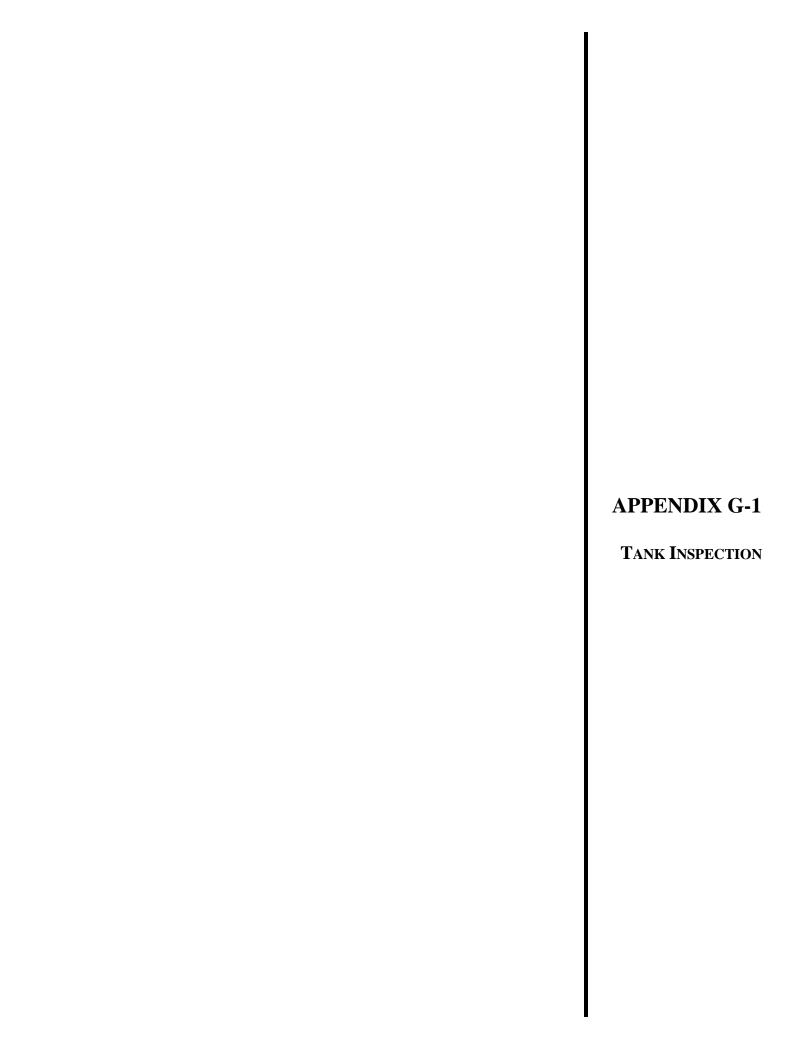


Appendix F - Spill Report Form Resolution Copper Mining — East Plant Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures Plan

Name (print)			
Signature			
Date & Time of Release			
Location of Release			
Substance Released			
Estimated Volume	released:	recovered	:
Release Discharged to:	☐ ground ☐ open pit ☐ sanitary sewer describe:	☐ intermittent stream (dry) ☐ stormwater ponds (on site)	☐ stream or surface water ☐ containment area
Weather Conditions			
Suspected Cause			
Corrective Actions Taken			
Any Injuries?			
First Reported by			
Witnesses			

AGENCIES CONTACTED BY TELEPHONE			
Agency:	Name of Contact:	Date & Time of Call:	
Comments made by agency cont	acts:		





Tank: SA15 Cementation Petroleum	
Storage Area	
Date:	
Inspector:	
New Tank: ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Secondary containment¹ ☐ Professional engineer notified² Tank in Service: ☐ Yes ☐ No	
If not in service: ☐ Blank Flanged ☐ Marked "Not in Service"	Tank ☐ Tank surfaces checked for signs of leakage ☐ No drip marks
Drainage ☐ No noticeable oil sheen on runoff ☐ Containment area drainage valves are closed and locked (if applicable) ☐ No visible oil sheen in containment area ☐ No standing water in containment area ☐ No localized dead vegetation Piping ☐ NA ☐ No signs of corrosion damage to pipelines	 ☐ No discoloration of tanks ☐ Tank condition good (no rusting, corrosion, cracks, pitting, dents or leakage) ☐ Bolts, rivets, or seams are not damaged. ☐ Tank foundation intact ☐ Valves, flanges, and gaskets are free from leaks. ☐ Containment walls are intact ☐ No localized dead vegetation. ☐ Liquid level sensing device is operating effectively.
supports Signs/barriers to protect pipelines from vehicles are in place (if applicable) No bowing of pipe between supports No discoloration of piping No droplets of stored material No evidence of stored material seepage from valves or seals No localized dead vegetation	Containment Surface flow into non-discharging containment basin / area is functional No apparent leaks in interstitial space of double-walled tanks (if applicable) No cracks in containment No discoloration of containment area No puddles containing spilled or leaked material No apparent settling No gaps between tank and foundation No apparent damage caused by vegetation roots
COMMENTS:	

The tank inspection checklist presented above is based on Appendix F to 40CFR 112. During inspection, make note of any discrepancies in any of the above-mentioned items and report them immediately to the proper facility personnel.

¹ Capacity of secondary containment area should be sufficient for 100 percent of the volume of the largest tank and sufficient freeboard for anticipated precipitation.

² Modifications to tanks and/or secondary containment require a technical review by a professional engineer.

Tank: SA14 Cementation Petroleum	
Storage Area Date:	
Date:	
Inspector:	
New Tank: Yes No Secondary containment ¹ Professional engineer notified ² Tank in Service: Yes No If not in service:	
☐ Blank Flanged ☐ Marked "Not in Service"	Tank ☐ Tank surfaces checked for signs of leakage ☐ No drip marks
Drainage ☐ No noticeable oil sheen on runoff ☐ Containment area drainage valves are closed and locked (if applicable) ☐ No visible oil sheen in containment area ☐ No standing water in containment area ☐ No localized dead vegetation Piping ☐ NA ☐ No signs of corrosion damage to pipelines	 ☐ No discoloration of tanks ☐ Tank condition good (no rusting, corrosion, cracks, pitting, dents or leakage) ☐ Bolts, rivets, or seams are not damaged. ☐ Tank foundation intact ☐ Valves, flanges, and gaskets are free from leaks. ☐ Containment walls are intact ☐ No localized dead vegetation. ☐ Liquid level sensing device is operating effectively.
supports Signs/barriers to protect pipelines from vehicles are in place (if applicable) No bowing of pipe between supports No discoloration of piping No droplets of stored material No evidence of stored material seepage from valves or seals No localized dead vegetation	Containment Surface flow into non-discharging containment basin / area is functional No apparent leaks in interstitial space of double-walled tanks (if applicable) No cracks in containment No discoloration of containment area No puddles containing spilled or leaked material No apparent settling No gaps between tank and foundation No apparent damage caused by vegetation roots
COMMENTS:	

The tank inspection checklist presented above is based on Appendix F to 40CFR 112. During inspection, make note of any discrepancies in any of the above-mentioned items and report them immediately to the proper facility personnel.

¹ Capacity of secondary containment area should be sufficient for 100 percent of the volume of the largest tank and sufficient freeboard for anticipated precipitation.

² Modifications to tanks and/or secondary containment require a technical review by a professional engineer.

Tank: DT008 Cementation	
Date:	
Inspector:	E U MARIE COMP
New Tank: ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Secondary containment¹ ☐ Professional engineer notified²	A SHARE A SHAR
Tank in Service: ☐ Yes ☐ No If not in service:	
☐ Blank Flanged ☐ Marked "Not in Service"	Tank ☐ Tank surfaces checked for signs of leakage ☐ No drip marks
Drainage ☐ No noticeable oil sheen on runoff ☐ Containment area drainage valves are closed and locked (if applicable) ☐ No visible oil sheen in containment area ☐ No standing water in containment area ☐ No localized dead vegetation Piping ☐ NA ☐ No signs of corrosion damage to pipelines supports	 ☐ No discoloration of tanks ☐ Tank condition good (no rusting, corrosion, cracks, pitting, dents or leakage) ☐ Bolts, rivets, or seams are not damaged. ☐ Tank foundation intact ☐ Valves, flanges, and gaskets are free from leaks. ☐ Containment walls are intact ☐ No localized dead vegetation. ☐ Liquid level sensing device is operating effectively.
 Signs/barriers to protect pipelines from vehicles are in place (if applicable) No bowing of pipe between supports No discoloration of piping No droplets of stored material No evidence of stored material seepage from valves or seals No localized dead vegetation 	Containment ☐ Surface flow into non-discharging containment basin / area is functional ☐ No apparent leaks in interstitial space of double-walled tanks (if applicable) ☐ No cracks in containment ☐ No discoloration of containment area ☐ No puddles containing spilled or leaked material ☐ No apparent settling ☐ No gaps between tank and foundation ☐ No apparent damage caused by vegetation roots
COMMENTS:	

The tank inspection checklist presented above is based on Appendix F to 40CFR 112. During inspection, make note of any discrepancies in any of the above-mentioned items and report them immediately to the proper facility personnel.

¹ Capacity of secondary containment area should be sufficient for 100 percent of the volume of the largest tank and sufficient freeboard for anticipated precipitation.

² Modifications to tanks and/or secondary containment require a technical review by a professional engineer.

Tank: DT039 Cementation #1	
Date:	I COMPANY I
Inspector:	NO SMOKING
New Tank: ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Secondary containment¹ ☐ Professional engineer notified²	Canyon State Oil
Tank in Service: ☐ Yes ☐ No	COMPANY INC. 1-800-894-3304
If not in service: ☐ Blank Flanged ☐ Marked "Not in Service"	Tank ☐ Tank surfaces checked for signs of leakage ☐ No drip marks
Drainage ☐ No noticeable oil sheen on runoff ☐ Containment area drainage valves are closed and locked (if applicable) ☐ No visible oil sheen in containment area ☐ No standing water in containment area ☐ No localized dead vegetation	
Piping ☐ NA ☐ No signs of corrosion damage to pipelines supports	Liquid level sensing device is operating effectively.
 Signs/barriers to protect pipelines from vehicles are in place (if applicable) No bowing of pipe between supports No discoloration of piping No droplets of stored material No evidence of stored material seepage from valves or seals No localized dead vegetation 	Containment Surface flow into non-discharging containment basin / area is functional No apparent leaks in interstitial space of double-walled tanks (if applicable) No cracks in containment No discoloration of containment area No puddles containing spilled or leaked material No apparent settling No gaps between tank and foundation No apparent damage caused by vegetation roots
COMMENTS:	

The tank inspection checklist presented above is based on Appendix F to 40CFR 112. During inspection, make note of any discrepancies in any of the above-mentioned items and report them immediately to the proper facility personnel.

¹ Capacity of secondary containment area should be sufficient for 100 percent of the volume of the largest tank and sufficient freeboard for anticipated precipitation.

 $^{{}^2\,\}text{Modifications to tanks and/or secondary containment require a technical review by a professional engineer}.$

Tank: DT050 Cementation #2	
Date:	
Inspector:	1993
New Tank: ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Secondary containment¹ ☐ Professional engineer notified²	Canyon State Oil
Tank in Service: ☐ Yes ☐ No	1-800-894-3304
If not in service: ☐ Blank Flanged ☐ Marked "Not in Service"	Tank ☐ Tank surfaces checked for signs of leakage
Drainage ☐ No noticeable oil sheen on runoff ☐ Containment area drainage valves are closed and locked (if applicable) ☐ No visible oil sheen in containment area ☐ No standing water in containment area ☐ No localized dead vegetation Piping ☐ NA ☐ No signs of corrosion damage to pipelines supports	 No drip marks No discoloration of tanks Tank condition good (no rusting, corrosion, cracks, pitting, dents or leakage) Bolts, rivets, or seams are not damaged. Tank foundation intact Valves, flanges, and gaskets are free from leaks. Containment walls are intact No localized dead vegetation. Liquid level sensing device is operating effectively.
 Signs/barriers to protect pipelines from vehicles are in place (if applicable) No bowing of pipe between supports No discoloration of piping No droplets of stored material No evidence of stored material seepage from valves or seals No localized dead vegetation 	Containment ☐ Surface flow into non-discharging containment basin / area is functional ☐ No apparent leaks in interstitial space of double-walled tanks (if applicable) ☐ No cracks in containment ☐ No discoloration of containment area ☐ No puddles containing spilled or leaked material ☐ No apparent settling ☐ No gaps between tank and foundation ☐ No apparent damage caused by vegetation roots
COMMENTS:	

The tank inspection checklist presented above is based on Appendix F to 40CFR 112. During inspection, make note of any discrepancies in any of the above-mentioned items and report them immediately to the proper facility personnel.

¹ Capacity of secondary containment area should be sufficient for 100 percent of the volume of the largest tank and sufficient freeboard for anticipated precipitation.

² Modifications to tanks and/or secondary containment require a technical review by a professional engineer.

Tank: SA06 Cementation	inger.
Date:	<u> </u>
Inspector:	
New Tank: ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Secondary containment¹ ☐ Professional engineer notified²	
Tank in Service: ☐ Yes ☐ No	
l 	<u>nk</u> Tank surfaces checked for signs of leakage ☐ No drip marks
No standing water in containment area No localized dead vegetation □ Piping □ NA	☐ No discoloration of tanks Tank condition good (no rusting, corrosion, cracks, pitting, dents or leakage) Bolts, rivets, or seams are not damaged. Tank foundation intact Valves, flanges, and gaskets are free from leaks. Containment walls are intact No localized dead vegetation. Liquid level sensing device is operating
□ No signs of corrosion damage to pipelines supports □ Signs/barriers to protect pipelines from vehicles are in place (if applicable) □ No bowing of pipe between supports □ No discoloration of piping □ No droplets of stored material □ No evidence of stored material seepage from valves or seals □ No localized dead vegetation	effectively. Intainment Surface flow into non-discharging containment basin / area is functional No apparent leaks in interstitial space of double-walled tanks (if applicable) No cracks in containment No discoloration of containment area No puddles containing spilled or leaked material No apparent settling No gaps between tank and foundation No apparent damage caused by vegetation roots
COMMENTS:	

The tank inspection checklist presented above is based on Appendix F to 40CFR 112. During inspection, make note of any discrepancies in any of the above-mentioned items and report them immediately to the proper facility personnel.

Capacity of secondary containment area should be sufficient for 100 percent of the volume of the largest tank and sufficient freeboard for anticipated precipitation.

² Modifications to tanks and/or secondary containment require a technical review by a professional engineer.

Tank: DT040	
Date:	
Inspector:	
New Tank: ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Secondary containment¹ ☐ Professional engineer notified²	
Tank in Service: ☐ Yes ☐ No	
If not in service: ☐ Blank Flanged ☐ Marked "Not in Service"	Tank ☐ Tank surfaces checked for signs of leakage ☐ No drip marks ☐ No discoloration of tanks
Drainage ☐ No noticeable oil sheen on runoff ☐ Containment area drainage valves are closed and locked (if applicable) ☐ No visible oil sheen in containment area ☐ No standing water in containment area ☐ No localized dead vegetation Piping ☐ NA	 ☐ Tank condition good (no rusting, corrosion, cracks, pitting, dents or leakage) ☐ Bolts, rivets, or seams are not damaged. ☐ Tank foundation intact ☐ Valves, flanges, and gaskets are free from leaks. ☐ Containment walls are intact ☐ No localized dead vegetation. ☐ Liquid level sensing device is operating effectively.
 No signs of corrosion damage to pipelines supports Signs/barriers to protect pipelines from vehicles are in place (<i>if applicable</i>) No bowing of pipe between supports No discoloration of piping No droplets of stored material No evidence of stored material seepage from valves or seals No localized dead vegetation 	Containment Surface flow into non-discharging containment basin / area is functional No apparent leaks in interstitial space of double-walled tanks (if applicable) No cracks in containment No discoloration of containment area No puddles containing spilled or leaked material No apparent settling No gaps between tank and foundation No apparent damage caused by vegetation roots
COMMENTS:	

The tank inspection checklist presented above is based on Appendix F to 40CFR 112. During inspection, make note of any discrepancies in any of the above-mentioned items and report them immediately to the proper facility personnel.

¹ Capacity of secondary containment area should be sufficient for 100 percent of the volume of the largest tank and sufficient freeboard for anticipated precipitation.

² Modifications to tanks and/or secondary containment require a technical review by a professional engineer.

Tank: DT041; Emergency Generator for	
Hoist	
Date:	CAT IIIII
Inspector:	
New Tank: ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Secondary containment¹ ☐ Professional engineer notified²	
Tank in Service: ☐ Yes ☐ No	
If not in service: ☐ Blank Flanged ☐ Marked "Not in Service"	Tank ☐ Tank surfaces checked for signs of leakage ☐ No drip marks ☐ No discoloration of tanks
Drainage ☐ No noticeable oil sheen on runoff ☐ Containment area drainage valves are closed and locked (if applicable) ☐ No visible oil sheen in containment area ☐ No standing water in containment area ☐ No localized dead vegetation Piping ☐ NA	 □ Tank condition good (no rusting, corrosion, cracks, pitting, dents or leakage) □ Bolts, rivets, or seams are not damaged. □ Tank foundation intact □ Valves, flanges, and gaskets are free from leaks. □ Containment walls are intact □ No localized dead vegetation. □ Liquid level sensing device is operating effectively.
 No signs of corrosion damage to pipelines supports Signs/barriers to protect pipelines from vehicles are in place (if applicable) No bowing of pipe between supports No discoloration of piping No droplets of stored material No evidence of stored material seepage from valves or seals No localized dead vegetation 	Containment Surface flow into non-discharging containment basin / area is functional No apparent leaks in interstitial space of double-walled tanks (if applicable) No cracks in containment No discoloration of containment area No puddles containing spilled or leaked material No apparent settling No gaps between tank and foundation No apparent damage caused by vegetation roots
COMMENTS:	

The tank inspection checklist presented above is based on Appendix F to 40CFR 112. During inspection, make note of any discrepancies in any of the above-mentioned items and report them immediately to the proper facility personnel.

¹ Capacity of secondary containment area should be sufficient for 100 percent of the volume of the largest tank and sufficient freeboard for anticipated precipitation.

² Modifications to tanks and/or secondary containment require a technical review by a professional engineer.

Tank: 40503	
Date:	
Inspector:	
New Tank: ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Secondary containment¹ ☐ Professional engineer notified² Tank in Service: ☐ Yes ☐ No	
If not in service: ☐ Blank Flanged ☐ Marked "Not in Service"	Tank ☐ Tank surfaces checked for signs of leakage ☐ No drip marks
Drainage ☐ No noticeable oil sheen on runoff ☐ Containment area drainage valves are closed and locked (if applicable) ☐ No visible oil sheen in containment area ☐ No standing water in containment area ☐ No localized dead vegetation Piping ☐ NA ☐ No signs of corrosion damage to pipelines	
supports Signs/barriers to protect pipelines from vehicles are in place (if applicable) No bowing of pipe between supports No discoloration of piping No droplets of stored material No evidence of stored material seepage from valves or seals No localized dead vegetation	Containment ☐ Surface flow into non-discharging containment basin / area is functional ☐ No apparent leaks in interstitial space of double-walled tanks (if applicable) ☐ No cracks in containment ☐ No discoloration of containment area ☐ No puddles containing spilled or leaked material ☐ No apparent settling ☐ No gaps between tank and foundation ☐ No apparent damage caused by vegetation roots
COMMENTS:	

The tank inspection checklist presented above is based on Appendix F to 40CFR 112. During inspection, make note of any discrepancies in any of the above-mentioned items and report them immediately to the proper facility personnel.

Capacity of secondary containment area should be sufficient for 100 percent of the volume of the largest tank and sufficient freeboard for anticipated precipitation.

² Modifications to tanks and/or secondary containment require a technical review by a professional engineer.

Tank: SA07	
Date:	
Inspector:	
New Tank: Yes No Secondary containment ¹ Professional engineer notified ² Tank in Service: Yes	AT COS. COM
☐ No If not in service: ☐ Blank Flanged ☐ Marked "Not in Service"	Tank ☐ Tank surfaces checked for signs of leakage ☐ No drip marks
Drainage ☐ No noticeable oil sheen on runoff ☐ Containment area drainage valves are closed and locked (if applicable) ☐ No visible oil sheen in containment area ☐ No standing water in containment area ☐ No localized dead vegetation Piping ☐ NA ☐ No signs of corrosion damage to pipelines	 ☐ No discoloration of tanks ☐ Tank condition good (no rusting, corrosion, cracks, pitting, dents or leakage) ☐ Bolts, rivets, or seams are not damaged. ☐ Tank foundation intact ☐ Valves, flanges, and gaskets are free from leaks. ☐ Containment walls are intact ☐ No localized dead vegetation. ☐ Liquid level sensing device is operating effectively.
supports Signs/barriers to protect pipelines from vehicles are in place (if applicable) No bowing of pipe between supports No discoloration of piping No droplets of stored material No evidence of stored material seepage from valves or seals No localized dead vegetation	Containment ☐ Surface flow into non-discharging containment basin / area is functional ☐ No apparent leaks in interstitial space of double-walled tanks (if applicable) ☐ No cracks in containment ☐ No discoloration of containment area ☐ No puddles containing spilled or leaked material ☐ No apparent settling ☐ No gaps between tank and foundation ☐ No apparent damage caused by vegetation roots
COMMENTS:	

The tank inspection checklist presented above is based on Appendix F to 40CFR 112. During inspection, make note of any discrepancies in any of the above-mentioned items and report them immediately to the proper facility personnel.

¹ Capacity of secondary containment area should be sufficient for 100 percent of the volume of the largest tank and sufficient freeboard for anticipated precipitation.

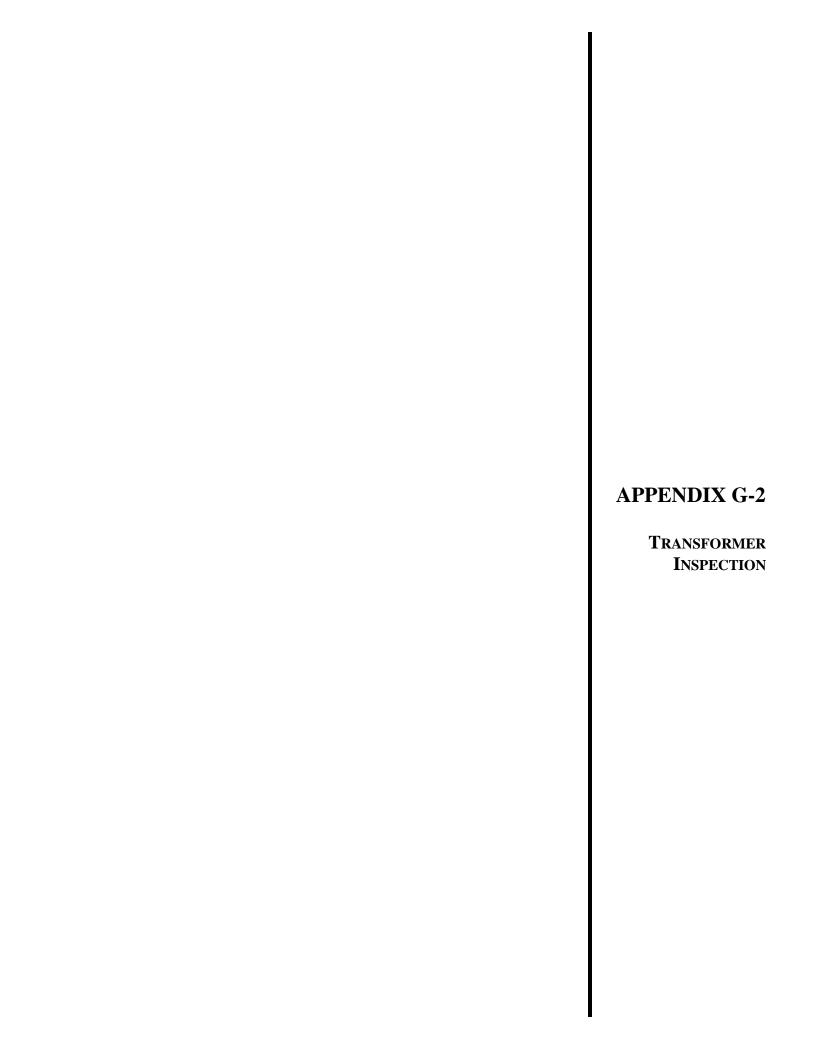
² Modifications to tanks and/or secondary containment require a technical review by a professional engineer.

Tank: DT009 Mobile Equipment Storage	
Yard	
Date:	
Inspector:	
New Tank: ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Secondary containment¹ ☐ Professional engineer notified²	
Tank in Service: ☐ Yes ☐ No If not in service:	
☐ Blank Flanged ☐ Marked "Not in Service"	Tank ☐ Tank surfaces checked for signs of leakage ☐ No drip marks
Drainage ☐ No noticeable oil sheen on runoff ☐ Containment area drainage valves are closed and locked (if applicable) ☐ No visible oil sheen in containment area ☐ No standing water in containment area ☐ No localized dead vegetation Piping ☐ NA ☐ No signs of corrosion damage to pipelines	 ☐ No discoloration of tanks ☐ Tank condition good (no rusting, corrosion, cracks, pitting, dents or leakage) ☐ Bolts, rivets, or seams are not damaged. ☐ Tank foundation intact ☐ Valves, flanges, and gaskets are free from leaks. ☐ Containment walls are intact ☐ No localized dead vegetation. ☐ Liquid level sensing device is operating effectively.
supports Signs/barriers to protect pipelines from vehicles are in place (if applicable) No bowing of pipe between supports No discoloration of piping No droplets of stored material No evidence of stored material seepage from valves or seals No localized dead vegetation	Containment ☐ Surface flow into non-discharging containment basin / area is functional ☐ No apparent leaks in interstitial space of double-walled tanks (if applicable) ☐ No cracks in containment ☐ No discoloration of containment area ☐ No puddles containing spilled or leaked material ☐ No apparent settling ☐ No gaps between tank and foundation ☐ No apparent damage caused by vegetation roots
COMMENTS:	

The tank inspection checklist presented above is based on Appendix F to 40CFR 112. During inspection, make note of any discrepancies in any of the above-mentioned items and report them immediately to the proper facility personnel.

¹ Capacity of secondary containment area should be sufficient for 100 percent of the volume of the largest tank and sufficient freeboard for anticipated precipitation.

² Modifications to tanks and/or secondary containment require a technical review by a professional engineer.



Tank: Transformer S3656-01-001	
Date:	
Inspector:	
New Tank: Yes No Secondary containment ¹ Professional engineer notified ²	
Tank in Service: ☐ Yes ☐ No	
If not in service: ☐ Blank Flanged ☐ Marked "Not in Service"	Tank ☐ Tank surfaces checked for signs of leakage
Drainage ☐ No noticeable oil sheen on runoff ☐ Containment area drainage valves are closed and locked (if applicable) ☐ No visible oil sheen in containment area ☐ No standing water in containment area ☐ No localized dead vegetation	 ☐ No drip marks ☐ No discoloration of tanks ☐ Tank condition good (no rusting, corrosion, cracks, pitting, dents or leakage) ☐ Bolts, rivets, or seams are not damaged. ☐ Tank foundation intact ☐ Valves, flanges, and gaskets are free from leaks. ☐ Containment walls are intact ☐ No localized dead vegetation.
Piping ☐ NA ☐ No signs of corrosion damage to pipelines supports ☐ Signs/barriers to protect pipelines from vehicles are in place (if applicable) ☐ No bowing of pipe between supports ☐ No discoloration of piping ☐ No droplets of stored material ☐ No evidence of stored material seepage from valves or seals ☐ No localized dead vegetation	Containment Surface flow into non-discharging containment basin / area is functional No apparent leaks in interstitial space of double-walled tanks (if applicable) No cracks in containment No discoloration of containment area No puddles containing spilled or leaked material No apparent settling No gaps between tank and foundation No apparent damage caused by vegetation roots
COMMENTS:	

The tank inspection checklist presented above is based on Appendix F to 40CFR 112. During inspection, make note of any discrepancies in any of the above-mentioned items and report them immediately to the proper facility personnel.

¹ Capacity of secondary containment area should be sufficient for 100 percent of the volume of the largest tank and sufficient freeboard for anticipated precipitation.

² Modifications to tanks and/or secondary containment require a technical review by a professional engineer.

Tank: Transformer S3656-01-002	
Date:	
Inspector:	
New Tank: ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Secondary containment¹ ☐ Professional engineer notified²	
Tank in Service: ☐ Yes ☐ No	
If not in service: ☐ Blank Flanged ☐ Marked "Not in Service"	Tank ☐ Tank surfaces checked for signs of leakage ☐ No drip marks
Drainage ☐ No noticeable oil sheen on runoff ☐ Containment area drainage valves are closed and locked (if applicable) ☐ No visible oil sheen in containment area ☐ No standing water in containment area ☐ No localized dead vegetation	
Piping ☐ NA ☐ No signs of corrosion damage to pipelines supports ☐ Signs/barriers to protect pipelines from vehicles are in place (if applicable) ☐ No bowing of pipe between supports ☐ No discoloration of piping ☐ No droplets of stored material ☐ No evidence of stored material seepage from valves or seals ☐ No localized dead vegetation	Containment Surface flow into non-discharging containment basin / area is functional No apparent leaks in interstitial space of double-walled tanks (if applicable) No cracks in containment No discoloration of containment area No puddles containing spilled or leaked material No apparent settling No gaps between tank and foundation No apparent damage caused by vegetation roots
COMMENTS:	

The tank inspection checklist presented above is based on Appendix F to 40CFR 112. During inspection, make note of any discrepancies in any of the above-mentioned items and report them immediately to the proper facility personnel.

¹ Capacity of secondary containment area should be sufficient for 100 percent of the volume of the largest tank and sufficient freeboard for anticipated precipitation.

² Modifications to tanks and/or secondary containment require a technical review by a professional engineer.

Tank: Transformer S6556-01-003	
Date:	
Inspector:	
New Tank: Yes No	
Secondary containment ¹ Professional engineer notified ²	
Professional engineer notified	
Tank in Service:	11-11-11-11
Yes	
□No	The state of the s
If <i>not</i> in service:	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE
☐ Blank Flanged	Tank
☐ Marked "Not in Service"	☐ Tank surfaces checked for signs of leakage
Drainage	☐ No drip marks
<u>Drainage</u> ☐ No noticeable oil sheen on runoff	☐ No discoloration of tanks ☐ Tank condition good (no rusting, corrosion,
Containment area drainage valves are closed	cracks, pitting, dents or leakage)
and locked (if applicable)	Bolts, rivets, or seams are not damaged.
☐ No visible oil sheen in containment area	Tank foundation intact
No standing water in containment area	Ualves, flanges, and gaskets are free from leaks.
☐ No localized dead vegetation	Containment walls are intact
Piping □ NA	No localized dead vegetation.
☐ No signs of corrosion damage to pipelines	Containment
supports	Surface flow into non-discharging containment
☐ Signs/barriers to protect pipelines from vehicles	basin / area is functional
are in place (<i>if applicable</i>) ☐ No bowing of pipe between supports	No apparent leaks in interstitial space of
☐ No discoloration of piping	double-walled tanks (<i>if applicable</i>) No cracks in containment
☐ No droplets of stored material	No discoloration of containment area
☐ No evidence of stored material seepage from	No puddles containing spilled or leaked material
valves or seals	No apparent settling
☐ No localized dead vegetation	☐ No gaps between tank and foundation☐ No apparent damage caused by vegetation roots
COMMENTS:	
<u> </u>	

The tank inspection checklist presented above is based on Appendix F to 40CFR 112. During inspection, make note of any discrepancies in any of the above-mentioned items and report them immediately to the proper facility personnel.

¹ Capacity of secondary containment area should be sufficient for 100 percent of the volume of the largest tank and sufficient freeboard for anticipated precipitation.

 $^{{}^2\}dot{\text{Modifications}}\ \text{to tanks and/or secondary containment require a technical review by a professional engineer}.$

Tank: Transformer S6556-01-004	TH
Date:	No.
Inspector:	
New Tank: ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Secondary containment¹ ☐ Professional engineer notified²	
Tank in Service: ☐ Yes ☐ No	
If not in service: ☐ Blank Flanged ☐ Marked "Not in Service"	Tank ☐ Tank surfaces checked for signs of leakage ☐ No drip marks ☐ No discoloration of tanks
Drainage ☐ No noticeable oil sheen on runoff ☐ Containment area drainage valves are closed and locked (if applicable) ☐ No visible oil sheen in containment area ☐ No standing water in containment area ☐ No localized dead vegetation	 ☐ Tank condition good (no rusting, corrosion, cracks, pitting, dents or leakage) ☐ Bolts, rivets, or seams are not damaged. ☐ Tank foundation intact ☐ Valves, flanges, and gaskets are free from leaks. ☐ Containment walls are intact ☐ No localized dead vegetation.
Piping □ NA □ No signs of corrosion damage to pipelines supports □ Signs/barriers to protect pipelines from vehicles are in place (if applicable) □ No bowing of pipe between supports □ No discoloration of piping □ No droplets of stored material □ No evidence of stored material seepage from valves or seals □ No localized dead vegetation	Containment ☐ Surface flow into non-discharging containment basin / area is functional ☐ No apparent leaks in interstitial space of double-walled tanks (if applicable) ☐ No cracks in containment ☐ No discoloration of containment area ☐ No puddles containing spilled or leaked material ☐ No apparent settling ☐ No gaps between tank and foundation ☐ No apparent damage caused by vegetation roots
COMMENTS:	

The tank inspection checklist presented above is based on Appendix F to 40CFR 112. During inspection, make note of any discrepancies in any of the above-mentioned items and report them immediately to the proper facility personnel.

¹ Capacity of secondary containment area should be sufficient for 100 percent of the volume of the largest tank and sufficient freeboard for anticipated precipitation.

 $^{{}^2\}dot{\text{Modifications}}\ \text{to tanks and/or secondary containment require a technical review by a professional engineer}.$

The tank inspection checklist presented above is based on Appendix F to 40CFR 112. During inspection, make note of any discrepancies in any of the above-mentioned items and report them immediately to the proper facility personnel.

¹ Capacity of secondary containment area should be sufficient for 100 percent of the volume of the largest tank and sufficient freeboard for anticipated precipitation.

² Modifications to tanks and/or secondary containment require a technical review by a professional engineer.

Tank: Transformer F961788 # 1	
Date:	
Inspector:	
New Tank: Yes No Secondary containment	
Professional engineer notified ²	
Tank in Service:	
Yes No	
If not in service: ☐ Blank Flanged	
☐ Marked "Not in Service"	Tank
<u>Drainage</u>	☐ No drip marks
No noticeable oil sheen on runoff	☐ No discoloration of tanks ☐ Tank condition good (no rusting, corrosion,
Containment area drainage valves are closed	cracks, pitting, dents or leakage)
and locked (if applicable)	Bolts, rivets, or seams are not damaged.
☐ No visible oil sheen in containment area☐ No standing water in containment area	Tank foundation intact
☐ No localized dead vegetation	☐ Valves, flanges, and gaskets are free from leaks.☐ Containment walls are intact
	No localized dead vegetation.
Piping □ NA	The localized dodd regolation.
No signs of corrosion damage to pipelines	Containment
supports	Surface flow into non-discharging containment
Signs/barriers to protect pipelines from vehicles are in place (<i>if applicable</i>)	basin / area is functional
☐ No bowing of pipe between supports	No apparent leaks in interstitial space of double-walled tanks (<i>if applicable</i>)
☐ No discoloration of piping	No cracks in containment
☐ No droplets of stored material	No discoloration of containment area
☐ No evidence of stored material seepage from	☐ No puddles containing spilled or leaked material
valves or seals No localized dead vegetation	No apparent settling
No localized dead vegetation	☐ No gaps between tank and foundation☐ No apparent damage caused by vegetation roots
COMMENTS:	Line apparent damage caused by vegetation roots
Oddinierio.	

The tank inspection checklist presented above is based on Appendix F to 40CFR 112. During inspection, make note of any discrepancies in any of the above-mentioned items and report them immediately to the proper facility personnel.

¹ Capacity of secondary containment area should be sufficient for 100 percent of the volume of the largest tank and sufficient freeboard for anticipated precipitation.

² Modifications to tanks and/or secondary containment require a technical review by a professional engineer.

Tank: Transformer 37386-9 # 1	
Date:	
Inspector:	
New Tank: ☐ Yes ☐ o ☐ Secondary containment¹ ☐ Professional engineer notified²	
Tank in Service: ☐ Yes ☐ No If not in service:	
☐ Blank Flanged ☐ Marked "Not in Service"	Tank ☐ Tank surfaces checked for signs of leakage ☐ No drip marks
Drainage ☐ No noticeable oil sheen on runoff ☐ Containment area drainage valves are closed and locked (if applicable) ☐ No visible oil sheen in containment area ☐ No standing water in containment area ☐ No localized dead vegetation	 ☐ No discoloration of tanks ☐ Tank condition good (no rusting, corrosion, cracks, pitting, dents or leakage) ☐ Bolts, rivets, or seams are not damaged. ☐ Tank foundation intact ☐ Valves, flanges, and gaskets are free from leaks. ☐ Containment walls are intact ☐ No localized dead vegetation.
Piping □ NA □ No signs of corrosion damage to pipelines supports □ Signs/barriers to protect pipelines from vehicles are in place (if applicable) □ No bowing of pipe between supports □ No discoloration of piping □ No droplets of stored material □ No evidence of stored material seepage from valves or seals □ No localized dead vegetation	Containment Surface flow into non-discharging containment basin / area is functional No apparent leaks in interstitial space of double-walled tanks (if applicable) No cracks in containment No discoloration of containment area No puddles containing spilled or leaked material No apparent settling No gaps between tank and foundation No apparent damage caused by vegetation roots
COMMENTS:	

The tank inspection checklist presented above is based on Appendix F to 40CFR 112. During inspection, make note of any discrepancies in any of the above-mentioned items and report them immediately to the proper facility personnel.

¹ Capacity of secondary containment area should be sufficient for 100 percent of the volume of the largest tank and sufficient freeboard for anticipated precipitation.

² Modifications to tanks and/or secondary containment require a technical review by a professional engineer.

Tank: Transformer 37386-10 # 2	
Date:	
Inspector:	
New Tank: ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Secondary containment¹ ☐ Professional engineer notified²	
Tank in Service: ☐ Yes ☐ No	
If not in service: ☐ Blank Flanged ☐ Marked "Not in Service"	Tank ☐ Tank surfaces checked for signs of leakage
Drainage ☐ No noticeable oil sheen on runoff ☐ Containment area drainage valves are closed and locked (if applicable) ☐ No visible oil sheen in containment area ☐ No standing water in containment area ☐ No localized dead vegetation	 No drip marks No discoloration of tanks Tank condition good (no rusting, corrosion, cracks, pitting, dents or leakage) Bolts, rivets, or seams are not damaged. Tank foundation intact Valves, flanges, and gaskets are free from leaks. Containment walls are intact No localized dead vegetation.
Piping ☐ NA ☐ No signs of corrosion damage to pipelines supports ☐ Signs/barriers to protect pipelines from vehicles are in place (if applicable) ☐ No bowing of pipe between supports ☐ No discoloration of piping ☐ No droplets of stored material ☐ No evidence of stored material seepage from valves or seals ☐ No localized dead vegetation	Containment Surface flow into non-discharging containment basin / area is functional No apparent leaks in interstitial space of double-walled tanks (if applicable) No cracks in containment No discoloration of containment area No puddles containing spilled or leaked material No apparent settling No gaps between tank and foundation No apparent damage caused by vegetation roots
COMMENTS:	

The tank inspection checklist presented above is based on Appendix F to 40CFR 112. During inspection, make note of any discrepancies in any of the above-mentioned items and report them immediately to the proper facility personnel.

¹ Capacity of secondary containment area should be sufficient for 100 percent of the volume of the largest tank and sufficient freeboard for anticipated precipitation.

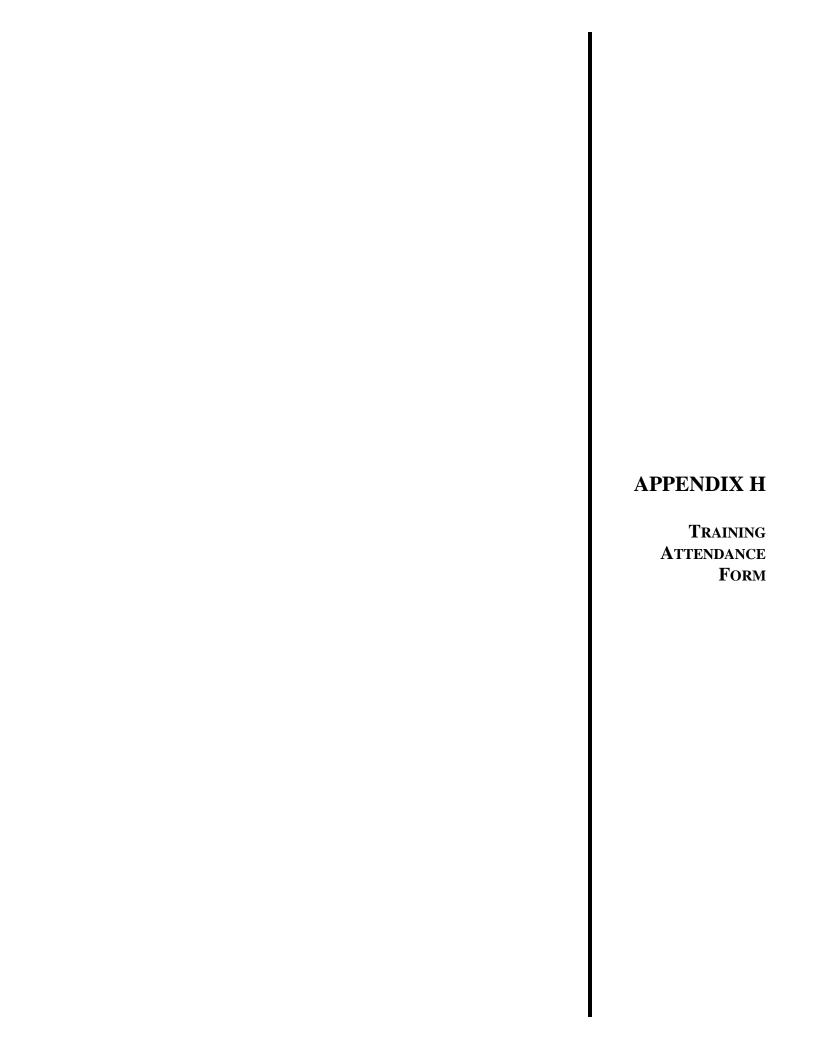
² Modifications to tanks and/or secondary containment require a technical review by a professional engineer.

Tank: Transformer 01V5580;	
Emergency Generator	THEFT
Date:	2000
Inspector:	WAGNER Sent Port
New Tank: Yes No Secondary containment ¹ Professional engineer notified ² Tank in Service: Yes No	1-877-433-4700 IGA VOLUME
If not in service: ☐ Blank Flanged ☐ Marked "Not in Service"	Tank ☐ Tank surfaces checked for signs of leakage ☐ No drip marks ☐ No discoloration of tanks
Drainage ☐ No noticeable oil sheen on runoff ☐ Containment area drainage valves are closed and locked (if applicable) ☐ No visible oil sheen in containment area ☐ No standing water in containment area ☐ No localized dead vegetation	☐ Tank condition good (no rusting, corrosion, cracks, pitting, dents or leakage) ☐ Bolts, rivets, or seams are not damaged. ☐ Tank foundation intact ☐ Valves, flanges, and gaskets are free from leaks. ☐ Containment walls are intact ☐ No localized dead vegetation.
Piping □ NA □ No signs of corrosion damage to pipelines supports □ Signs/barriers to protect pipelines from vehicles are in place (if applicable) □ No bowing of pipe between supports □ No discoloration of piping □ No droplets of stored material □ No evidence of stored material seepage from valves or seals □ No localized dead vegetation	Containment ☐ Surface flow into non-discharging containment basin / area is functional ☐ No apparent leaks in interstitial space of double-walled tanks (if applicable) ☐ No cracks in containment ☐ No discoloration of containment area ☐ No puddles containing spilled or leaked material ☐ No apparent settling ☐ No gaps between tank and foundation ☐ No apparent damage caused by vegetation roots
COMMENTS:	

The tank inspection checklist presented above is based on Appendix F to 40CFR 112. During inspection, make note of any discrepancies in any of the above-mentioned items and report them immediately to the proper facility personnel.

¹ Capacity of secondary containment area should be sufficient for 100 percent of the volume of the largest tank and sufficient freeboard for anticipated precipitation.

² Modifications to tanks and/or secondary containment require a technical review by a professional engineer.



Appendix H – Training Attendance Form Resolution Copper Mining– East Plant Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures Plan (check which type of training conducted)

PRELIMINARY TRAINING TOPICS : Overview of the SPCC plan contents; overview of applicable pollution control laws, rules, and regulations; operation and maintenance of equipment to prevent discharges; general facility operations; review of oil management activities at the facility; spill response procedures; release notification procedures; and disposal procedures for spilled materials.
BRIEFING TOPICS : Review of known discharges at the facility; review of any failures, malfunctioning components, or any recently developed precautionary measures; review of any changes to the SPCC plan procedures and/or requirements.
REFERENCES: 40 CFR 112.7 (f) & Facility SPCC Plan
DATE:
INSTRUCTOR(s) / COMPANY:
INSTRUCTOR SIGNATURE:
SPCC COORDINATOR SIGNATURE:

EMPLOYEE NAME (Please Print)	EMPLOYEE ID #
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	
8.	
9.	
10.	
11.	
12	
13.	
14.	

APPENDIX I FUEL LOADING/ UNLOADING **PROCEDURES**

Appendix I – Fuel Loading/Unloading Procedures Resolution Copper – East Plant Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures Plan

PRIOR TO UNLOADING

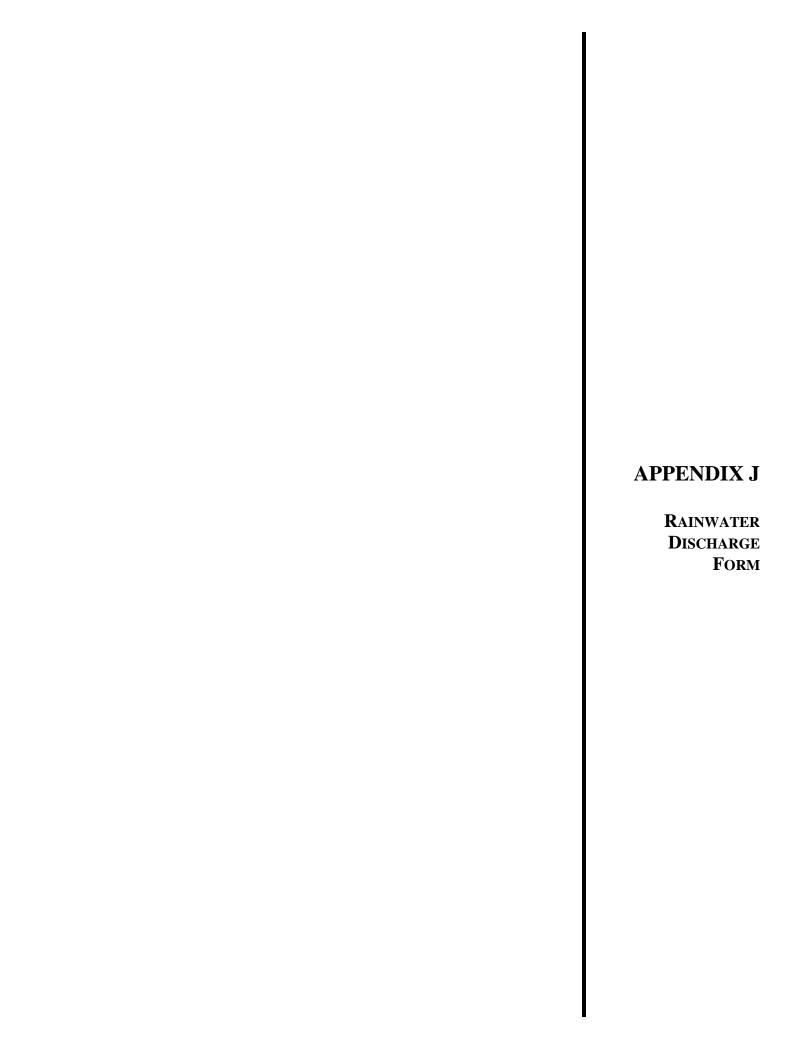
- If a spill containment apron is present the truck must be inside the containment.
- Visually check all hoses for leaks and wet spots.
- Verify that there is sufficient volume in the storage tank.
- Lock in the closed position any drainage valves for the secondary containment structure.
- Secure the tank vehicle with chocks and interlocks.
- Ensure the vehicle's parking brake is set.
- Verify proper alignment of valves and proper functioning of the pumping system.
- Establish adequate bonding/grounding prior to connecting to the fuel transfer point.
- Turn off cell phone.

DURING UNLOADING

- Driver must stay with the vehicle at all times during unloading activities.
- Periodically inspect all systems, hoses and connections.
- Ensure that no leaks are detected by sight, sound or smell during fuel unloading.
- When loading, keep internal and external valves on the receiving tank open along with the pressure relief valves.
- When making a connection, shut off the engine. When transferring Class 3 materials, shut off the vehicle engine unless it is used to operate a pump.
- Monitor the liquid level in the receiving tank to prevent overflow.
- Monitor flow meters to determine rate of flow.
- When topping off the tank, reduce flow rate to prevent overflow.
- Report and clean up any spills according to the Resolution Copper Mining SPCC Plan.
- Call **520-689-3254** to report any spills.

AFTER UNLOADING

- Make sure the transfer is complete.
- Close all tank and loading valves before disconnecting.
- Securely close all vehicle internal, external and dome cover valves before disconnecting.
- Secure all hatches.
- Disconnect grounding/bonding wires.
- Make sure the hoses are drained to remove the remaining fuel before moving them away from the connection. Use a drip pan.
- Cap the end of the hose and other connecting devices before moving them to prevent uncontrolled leakage.
- Remove wheel chocks and interlocks.
- Inspect the lowermost drain and all outlets on the tank truck prior to departure. If necessary tighten, adjust, or replace caps, valves, or other equipment to prevent fuel leakage while in transit.



Appendix J - Rainwater Discharge Form Resolution Copper Mining – East Plant Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures Plan

Name (print)				
Signature				
Date & Time of Observation				
Location of Containment Area				
Was Sheen Observed?	☐ YES	□ NO		
Appearance of Water				
Location of Discharge			•	

Notes:

Contact the SPCC Coordinator prior to any discharge of collected rainwater from a diked area.

This form is to be completed before discharging any collected rainwater from a diked area to a storm sewer system or an open water course only.

If the water has an oily sheen, is discolored, or contains any oil or sludge, *do not pump out or discharge the contents*. Contact the SPCC Coordinator for further assistance.