Title 33 ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Part IX. Water Quality Subpart 1. Water Pollution Control Chapter 9. Spill Prevention and Control

§901. Purpose and Scope

A. This Chapter establishes requirements for contingency planning and implementation of operating procedures and best management practices to prevent and control the discharge of pollutants resulting from spill events. For the purpose of this Chapter, "spill event" means the accidental or unauthorized leaking or releasing of a substance from its intended container or conveyance structure that has the potential to be discharged or results in a discharge to the waters of the state. Discharges resulting from circumstances identified, reviewed, and made part of the public record with respect to a valid <a href="https://www.leak.nih.gov/le

B.-C. ...

D. Definitions. The following definitions apply to terms used in this Chapter. Definitions of other terms and meanings of abbreviations are set forth in LAC 33:IX.105 and 107.

Oil—any kind or form of oil, including but not limited to: fats, oils, or greases from animal, fish, or marine mammal origin; vegetable oils, including oils from seeds, nuts, fruits, or kernels; and other oils and greases including petroleum, fuel oil, sludge, synthetic oils, mineral oils, oil refuse, and oil mixed with waste other than dredged spoil.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2001 et seq., and in particular Section 2074(B)(3) and (B)(4).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Water Resources, LR 11:1066 (November 1985), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 36:

§903. Applicability

- A. The provisions of this Chapter apply to:
- 1. oil of any kind or in any form, including, but not limited to petroleum, fuel oil, sludge, oil refuse, and oil mixed with wastes other than dredged spoil;
- 2. all substances listed in LAC 33:I.3931 of the Notification Regulations and Procedures For Unauthorized Discharges, (Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality; effective November 1985) other than *oil* as defined in Subsection 901.A of this Chapter, that are in liquid form at temperatures ranging between 0-35°C 0° and 35°C and pressures at or near 760 mm Hg; and
 - 2. *oil* as defined in Subsection 901.D of this Chapter; and
- 3. <u>any other substance that</u> the administrative authority <u>declares, reserves the right to</u> <u>declare the provisions of this Chapter to be applicable to other substances as circumstances warrant in light of the circumstances presented, offers sufficient danger of pollution of the waters of the state to justify <u>application of the provisions of this Chapter</u>.</u>
- B. The Mminimum aboveground storage capacity at which this Chapter Paragraph A.1 of this Section applies is 1,320 U.S. gallons for two or more individual containers in aggregate within a common storage area, or 660 U.S. gallons for an individual container.

- C. The minimum aggregate aboveground storage capacity at which Paragraph A.2 of this Section applies is 1,320 U.S. gallons. For the purposes of this aggregate quantity determination, only containers with a capacity of 55 U.S. gallons or greater are counted.
- C.D. The provisions of this Chapter apply also to any equipment or structures utilized for the conveyance or transfer (loading/unloading) of applicable substances to/from transportation vehicles or vessels to/from facility storage, processing, or disposal areas. For the purposes of this Chapter, the term facility facility includes those of fixed location when in operation, and that are land based or situated upon or within wetlands and/or surface waters of the state. The requirements of this Chapter shall not apply to off-site transmission pipelines.
- <u>D.E.</u> The storage and conveyance applicability of this Chapter includes, but is not limited to, all substances meeting the applicability criteria outlined in <u>Subsection LAC 33:IX.903.A of this Section</u>, whether handled as raw materials, products, process intermediaries, byproducts, wastes, process catalysts, lubricants, or fuels.
- E.<u>F.</u> The provisions of this Chapter shall not apply in those cases where applicable substances are stored within process equipment or conveyance structures located in process areas, provided that the drainage <u>from</u> these areas <u>from which</u> is routed via an <u>LWDPSLPDES</u> treatment train to a permitted <u>LWDPS</u> <u>LPDES</u> outfall.
- F.G. The provisions of this Chapter do not require the preparation of a plan for storage or conveyance of substances in solid form except in instances or at facilities where there exists the potential for solid substances to be spilled, released or discharged either directly to waters of the state or to a flowing drainage conveyance that would immediately transport spilled solid substances to waters of the state. In such cases the requirements for preparation of a plan may apply to solid substances for which there is reasonable evidence or cause to believe that an appreciable degradation of water quality would result from a spill or

release due to the nature and/or quantity of the solid substances handled. Even if it has been determined that the preparation of a plan is not required for the storage or conveyance of solid substances at a given facility, it is incumbent upon the operator of that facility to avoid potential contamination to the waters of the state.

G.<u>H</u>. Upon notification to the owner/operator of a facility and demonstration of reasonable cause, the administrative authority may require the preparation of a plan for substances not expressly covered by the applicability requirements of this Chapter.

H.I. The requirements of this Chapter are intended to complement existing laws, rules, regulations and standards pertaining to the prevention of water pollution. Compliance with this Chapter does not relieve the operator of a facility from compliance with other federal, state or local laws and regulations. Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plans prepared pursuant to 40 CFR Part 112, or manuals prepared relative to any other state or federal requirement, will be acceptable for inclusion in the plan required by this Chapter. A complete plan, however, shall address all applicable substances.

LJ. Underground Storage Containers—Reserved

<u>J.K.</u> Drum and Barrel Storage—Reserved

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2001 et seq., and in particular Section 2074(B)(3) and (B)(4).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Water Resources, LR 11:1066 (November 1985), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 36:

§905. Requirements for Preparation and Implementation of Plans

A.-E. ...

F. Periodic Review of Plans. Operators of facilities shall review the plan every three five years and shall amend the plan within 90 days of the review to include more effective prevention and control technology if such technology will significantly reduce the likelihood of a spill event and if such technology has been field proven at the time of the review.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2001 et seq., and in particular Section 2074(B)(3) and (B)(4).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Water Resources, LR 11:1066 (November 1985), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 26:2545 (November 2000), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 31:2507 (October 2005), LR 33:2163 (October 2007), LR 36:

§907. Guidelines for the Preparation and Implementation of a Plan

A. The plan shall be prepared in accordance with sound engineering practices. If the plan calls for additional facilities or procedures, methods, or equipment not yet fully operational, these items shall be discussed, and the details of installation and operational start-up shall be explained individually. The department recognizes that the designs of major facilities differ and that in certain cases the appropriate methods for spill prevention and control must be site-specific. While the guidelines presented herein suggest the use of specific methodologies for this purpose, alternate methods may be employed if it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the department that the alternate methods will adequately prevent and control spills, and that they are reasonably equivalent to the suggested methods. A complete plan shall follow the sequence outlined in LAC 33:IX.903.B-EF.

B-H.5.b. ...

- I. Personnel training and spill prevention procedures should be employed, and brief discussions of the following should be included in the plan.
- 1. Operators are responsible for properly instructing the appropriate personnel in the operation and maintenance of equipment to prevent or contain spills of substances that are subject to this Chapter's provisions, and all applicable spill control rules and regulations associated with substances present on the facility site that are subject to this Chapter's provisions.

I.2.-K. ...

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2001 et seq., and in particular Section 2074(B)(3) and (B)(4).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Water Resources, LR 11:1066 (November 1985), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 26:2545 (November 2000), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 36: