

**UNIFIED PROGRAM CONSOLIDATED FORM
ABOVEGROUND PETROLEUM STORAGE ACT (APSA)**

APSA Data Fields

DRAFT

1. **Date of last SPCC Plan Revision/Review:** _____ / _____ / _____

2. Is this tank facility located on a **farm, nursery, logging or construction site**? Yes No

3. **Total Facility Capacity:** _____ gallons

4. **Capacity of the largest tank/container of petroleum (in gallons):** _____ gallons

5. **Number of tanks/containers of petroleum with 10,000 gallons or more in shell capacity:** _____

INSTRUCTIONS AND DEFINITIONS:

1. Date of last SPCC Plan Revision/Review- Enter the date the Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) plan was last revised. If it has not been revised, enter the date the SPCC plan was last reviewed. If a plan has not been prepared or it is in progress, leave blank. The SPCC plan must be prepared in accordance with the guidelines contained in U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) website at <http://www.epa.gov/oilspill/spcc.htm>. This plan discusses procedures, methods, and equipment in place at the facility to prevent discharges of petroleum from reaching navigable waters. A complete copy of the SPCC plan must be maintained at the tank facility.

2. Tank Facility located on a farm, nursery, logging or construction site- Check the box. Farms, nurseries, logging and construction sites may be eligible for conditional exemption from APSA requirements (refer to California Health and Safety Code, Chapter 6.67.)

3. Total Facility Capacity- Enter the facility's total aggregate aboveground petroleum storage capacity (in gallons) for all tanks and containers greater than or equal to 55 gallons. Aboveground storage tank means a tank or container that has the capacity to store 55 gallons or more of petroleum and that is substantially or totally above the surface of the ground. Petroleum includes waste oil. Storage includes standby storage, seasonal storage, and temporary storage. To calculate the capacity of 55 gallon drums on site, use the **maximum** number of drums that would typically be stored at your facility (see worksheet below.)

4. Capacity of the largest tank or container of petroleum- Enter the shell capacity in gallons of the largest tank/container (55 gallons or greater) containing petroleum at the facility. This information is needed to determine facility type (qualified or non-qualified). For more information refer to US EPA website provided in item 1.

5. Number of tanks greater than 10K- Enter the number of tanks and/or containers of petroleum with 10,000 gallons or more in shell capacity. This information is needed to determine complexity of the tank facility (i.e., Tier I, Tier II or non-qualified).

How to Calculate Total Petroleum Capacity for your Facility: a + b + c = Total Facility Capacity

No. of tanks and containers x size = Total Capacity *in gallons* (e.g., 2 x 550 gal. AST = 1100; 6 x 55 gal. drums = 330; 1100 + 330 = 1430 gals.)

_____ x 55 gal. = _____	_____ x 1,000 gal. = _____	_____ x _____ gal. = _____
_____ x 100 gal. = _____	_____ x 2,000 gal. = _____	_____ x _____ gal. = _____
_____ x 250 gal. = _____	_____ x _____ gal. = _____	_____ x _____ gal. = _____
_____ x 500 gal. = _____	_____ x _____ gal. = _____	_____ x _____ gal. = _____
Subtotal (a) = _____	Subtotal (b) = _____	Subtotal (c) = _____

DEFINITIONS (For a complete list of definitions and other requirements for APSA, see Chapter 6.67 of the California Health and Safety Code, Sections 25270-25270.13)

Aboveground storage tank (AST)- A tank (or container) with a capacity to store 55 gallons or more of petroleum that is substantially or totally above the surface of the ground. (This includes drums, totes, etc.)

Petroleum- Crude oil, or any fraction thereof, which is liquid at 60 degrees Fahrenheit and 14.7 pounds per square inch absolute pressure (also includes waste oil & waste petroleum products). If the container or tank contains a mixture of petroleum which could cause a sheen, sludge, or emulsion in or on water, it must be disclosed. There is no exemption based on the percentage of oil. Include the shell capacity of all containers and aboveground tanks (including containers) with a capacity of 55 gallons or more.

Storage- Containment, handling, or treatment of petroleum, for any period of time including on a temporary basis.

Storage capacity- The aggregate **capacity** of all aboveground storage tanks (including containers 55 gallons and greater in capacity) at a "Tank Facility". A facility with an aggregate **storage capacity** \geq 1,320 gallons of **petroleum (a substance containing any amount of petroleum)** is subject to the SPCC rule. For example, if a facility has two 500-gallon ASTs and one 600-gallon AST, and only keeps them half full, the storage capacity for this facility is calculated by the capacity of each tank which equals 1,600 gallons and is subject to the SPCC rule.

Tank Facility- One or more aboveground storage tanks, including any piping that is integral to the tanks, that contain petroleum and that are used by an owner or operator at a single location or site. A "Tank Facility" is subject to APSA if the "Tank Facility" is subject to the oil pollution prevention regulations specified in Part 112 (commencing with Section 112.1) of subchapter D of Chapter I of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations; or the "Tank Facility" has a storage **capacity** of 1,320 gallons or more of petroleum.

