

Vancouver Energy  
Operations Facility Oil Spill Contingency Plan  
EFSEC Application for Site Certification No. 2013-01  
Docket No. EF131590



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Appendix I  
Acronyms and Definitions

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**APPENDIX I  
ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS**

**ACRONYMS**

ACP ..... Area Contingency Plan  
 API.....American Petroleum Institute

bbl.....barrel  
 BS&W..... bottom sediment and water

CFR ..... Code of Federal Regulations  
 CHRIS ..... Chemical Hazards Response Information System  
 Company ..... Tesoro Savage Petroleum Terminal LLC  
 CRC..... Clean Rivers Cooperative, Inc.

DOT.....Department of Transportation

Ecology.....Washington State Department of Ecology  
 EFSEC ..... Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council  
 EMD ..... Emergency Management Division  
 EPA ..... U. S. Environmental Protection Agency  
 ESA ..... Endangered Species Act  
 ESI..... Ecological Site Inventory (EPA)

Facility ..... Vancouver Energy  
 FOSC ..... Federal On-Scene Coordinator  
 fps..... feet per second  
 frac tanks.....fractionation tanks  
 FRP ..... Facility Response Plan

gal.....gallons  
 GRP.....Geographic Response Plan

hazmat.....hazardous materials

IBRRC ..... International Bird Rescue Research Center  
 IC/RP ..... Incident Commander/Responsible Party  
 ICS ..... Incident Command System  
 IMT ..... Incident Management Team  
 IRT..... Initial Response Team

LOSC..... Local On-Scene Coordinator

MFSA ..... Marine Fire and Safety Association  
 MMPA..... Marine Mammal Protection Act  
 MRUs ..... Mobile Rehabilitation Units  
 MSRC..... Marine Spill Response Corporation

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NIMS ..... National Incident Management System  
 NMFS ..... National Marine Fisheries Service  
 NOAA ..... National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration  
 NRC..... National Response Center (USCG)  
 NRCES..... NRC Environmental Services  
  
 OPA 90.....Federal Pollution Act of 1990  
 OSCP ..... oil spill contingency plan  
 OSSM..... Oil Spill Simulation Model  
  
 PHS ..... Priority Habitats and Species  
 Port..... Port of Vancouver USA  
 PPE ..... personal protective equipment  
 PRC..... primary response contractor  
  
 RCW..... Revised Code of Washington  
 RM 103.5..... River Mile 103.5  
 RRT ..... Regional Response Team  
  
 TOSC ..... Tribal On-Scene Coordinator  
 TPH ..... total petroleum hydrocarbons  
  
 USCG ..... U.S. Coast Guard  
 USDOT..... U. S. Department of Transportation  
 USFWS ..... U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USDOI)  
  
 WAC..... Washington Administrative Code  
 WDFW..... Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife  
 WSDOT..... Washington State Department of Transportation

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## DEFINITIONS

### **Access/Staging Areas**

Designated areas offering access to spill sites for the gathering and deployment of spill response equipment and personnel.

### **Absorbent Material**

Any of the several materials designed to absorb oil, both hydrocarbon and non-hydrocarbon.

### **Adverse Weather**

The weather conditions that will be considered when identifying response systems and equipment in a response plan for the applicable operating environment. Factors to consider include significant wave height, ice, temperature, weather-related visibility, and currents with the Captain of the Port zone in which the systems or equipment are intended to function.

### **Alteration**

Any work on a tank or related equipment involving cutting, burning, welding, or heating operations that changes the physical dimensions or configuration of a tank.

### **Average Most Probable Discharge**

A discharge of the lesser of 50 barrels (2,100 gallons) or 1 percent of the volume of the worst-case discharge.

### **Barrel**

Measure of space occupied by 42 U.S. gallons at 60°F.

### **Boom**

Any number of specially designed devices that float on water and are used to contain or redirect the flow of oil on the water's surface.

### **Boom Deployment**

The methodology for installing boom based on differing water depths, currents, wave heights, etc.

### **Booming Strategies**

Techniques which identify the location, quantity, and type of boom required to protect differing water bodies and their shore lines. These strategies are developed by identifying potential spill scenarios and assuming certain conditions which affect oil movement on water.

### **Captain of the Port Zone**

A zone specified in 33 CFR Part 3 and the seaward extension of that zone to the outer boundary of the exclusive economic zone.

### **Coastal Waters**

All tidally influenced waters extending from the head of tide seaward to the three marine league limit of state jurisdiction; and non-tidally influenced waters extending from the head of tide in the arms inland to the point at which navigation by regulated vessels is naturally or artificially obstructed.

### **Command Post**

A site located at a safe distance from the spill site where response decisions are made, equipment and manpower deployed, and communications handled. The Incident Commander and the On-Scene Coordinators may direct the on-scene response from this location.

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**Communication Equipment**

Equipment that will be used during response operations to maintain communication between employees, contractors, and federal/state/local agencies.

**Complex**

A facility possessing a combination of transportation-related and non-transportation-related components that is subject to the jurisdiction of more than one Federal agency under Section 311(j) of the CWA.

**Containment Boom**

A flotation/freeboard device, made with a skirt/curtain, longitudinal strength member, and ballast unit/weight designed to entrap and contain the product for recovery.

**Contamination Reduction Zone**

The area between the contaminated zone and the clean zone. This area is designed to reduce the probability that the clean zone will become contaminated. Also known as the warm zone.

**Contingency Plan**

A document used by (1) federal, state, and local agencies to guide ties planning and response procedures regarding spill of oil, hazardous substances, or other emergencies; (2) a document used by industry as a response plan to spills of oil, hazardous substances, or other emergencies occurring upon their vessels or at their facilities.

**Contract or Other Approved Means**

Includes

- A written contractual agreement with a response contractor. The agreement should identify and ensure the availability of the specified personnel and equipment described under USCG Regulations within stipulated response times in the specified geographic areas;
- Certification by the facility owner or operator that the specified personnel and equipment described under USCG regulations are owned, operated, or under the direct control of the facility owner and operator, and are available within stipulated times in the specified geographic areas;
- Active membership in a local or regional oil spill removal organization that has identified specific personnel and equipment described under USCG regulations that are available to respond to a discharge within stipulated times in the specified geographic areas;
- A document, which
  - Identifies the personnel, equipment, services, capable of being provided by the response contractor within stipulated response times in specified geographic areas;
  - Sets out the parties' acknowledgment that the response contractor intends to commit the resources in the event of a response;
  - Permits the U.S. Coast Guard to verify the availability of the response resources identified through tests, inspections, and drills; and
  - Is incorporated by reference into the response plan; or
  - For a facility that could reasonably be expected to cause substantial harm to the environment, with the consent of the response contractor or oil spill removal organization, the identification of a response contractor or oil spill removal organization with specified equipment and personnel which are available within stipulated response times in specific geographic areas.

**Critical Areas**

Areas which, if impacted by a spill, may result in threats to public health and/or safety.

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**Crude Oil**

Any liquid hydrocarbon mixture occurring naturally in the earth, whether or not treated to render it suitable for transportation, and includes crude oil from which certain distillate fractions may have been removed and crude oil to which certain distillate fractions may have been added.

**Cultural Resources**

Current, historic, prehistoric, and archaeological resources which include deposits, structures, sites, ruins, buildings, graves, artifacts, fossils, or other objects of antiquity which provide information pertaining to historical or prehistoric culture of people as well as the natural history of the state.

**Damage Assessment**

The process of determining and measuring damages and injury to the human environment and natural resources, including cultural resources. Damages include differences between the conditions and use of natural resources and the human environment that would have occurred without the incident, and the conditions and use that ensued following the incident. Damage assessment includes planning for restoration and determining the costs of restoration.

**Decontamination**

The removal of hazardous substances from personnel and equipment necessary to prevent adverse health effects.

**Discharge Cleanup Organization**

A corporation, proprietorship, partnership, company organization, or association that has, as its primary function, engaged itself in the response to, cleanup, and removal of spills of oil or hazardous substance.

**Dispersants**

Those chemical agents that emulsify, disperse, or solubilize oil into the water column or promote the surface spreading of oil slicks to facilitate dispersal of the oil into the water column.

**Diversions Boom**

A flotation/freeboard device, made with a skirt/curtain, longitudinal strength member, and ballast unit/weight designed to deflect or divert the product towards a pick up point, or away from certain areas.

**Ecology**

The Washington State Department of Ecology.

**Emergency Operations Center**

The pre-designated site where local and state agencies direct and manage off-scene logistics support to on-scene emergency operations.

**Emergency Response Phase, Emergency Phase**

The portion of a spill response where the primary concern is the alleviation of the immediate danger to human life, health, safety, or property by stabilizing the real or threatened release. This incident specific definition is to be made by the Incident Commander representing an appropriate First Response Agency.

**Emergency Service**

Those activities provided by the state and local government to prepare for and carry out any activity to prevent, minimize, respond to, or recover from an emergency.

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**Exclusion Zone**

The area where contamination does or may occur.

**Environmentally Sensitive Areas**

Streams and water bodies, aquifer recharge zones, springs, wetlands, agricultural areas, bird rookeries, endangered or threatened species (flora and fauna) habitat, wildlife preserves or conservation areas, parks, beaches, dunes, or any other area protected or managed for its natural resource value.

**Exclusive Economic Zone**

The zone contiguous to the territorial sea of the United States extending to a distance up to 200 nautical miles from the baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured.

**Facility**

Any pipeline, structure, equipment, or device used for handling oil including, but not limited to, underground and aboveground storage tanks, impoundment's, mobile or portable drilling or workover rigs, barge mounted drilling or workover rigs, and portable fueling facilities located offshore or on or adjacent to coastal waters or any place where a discharge of oil from the facility could enter coastal waters or threaten to enter the coastal waters.

**Facility that could be reasonably expected to cause significant and substantial harm**

Any fixed MTR onshore facility (including piping and bay structures that are used for the transfer of oil between a vessel and a facility) that is capable of transferring oil, in bulk, to or from a vessel of 250 barrels or more, and a deep-water port. This also includes any facility especially identified by the Captain of the Port.

**Facility that could reasonably be expected to cause substantial harm**

Any mobile MTR facility that is capable of transferring oil to or from a vessel with a capacity of 250 barrels or more.

**Federal Fund**

The oil spill liability trust fund established under OPA.

**First Responders, First Response Agency**

A public health or safety agency (i.e., fire service or police department) charged with responding to a spill during the emergency phase and alleviating immediate danger to human life, health, safety, or property.

**Fish and Wildlife and Sensitive Environments**

Areas that may be identified by either their legal designation or by evaluations of Area Committees (for planning) or members of the federal On-Scene Coordinator's spill response structure (during responses). These areas may include wetlands, National and State parks, critical habitats for endangered/threatened species, wilderness and natural resource areas, marine sanctuaries and estuarine reserves, conservation areas, preserves, wildlife refuges, wild and scenic rivers, recreational areas, and historical and archeological sites and parks. These areas may also include unique habitats such as aquaculture sites and agricultural surface water intakes, bird nesting areas, critical biological resource areas, designated migratory routes, and designated seasonal habitats.

**Harmful Quantity of Oil**

The presence of oil from an unauthorized discharge in a quantity sufficient either to create a visible film or sheen or discoloration upon water, shoreline, tidal flat, beach, or marsh, or to cause a sludge or emulsion to be deposited beneath the surface of the water or on a shoreline, tidal flat, beach, or marsh.

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**Hazardous Material**

Any nonradioactive solid, liquid, or gaseous substance which, when uncontrolled, may be harmful to humans, animals, or the environment. Including but not limited to substances otherwise defined as hazardous wastes, dangerous wastes, extremely hazardous wastes, oil, or pollutants.

**Hazardous Substance**

Any substance designated as such by the Administrator of EPA pursuant to the **Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act**; regulated pursuant to Section 311 of the **Federal Water Pollution Control Act**.

**Hazardous Waste**

Any solid waste identified or listed as a hazardous waste by the Administrator of the EPA pursuant to the federal **Solid Waste Disposal Act**, as amended by the **Resources Conservation and Recovery Act** (RCRA), 42 U.S.C., Section 6901, et seq as amended. The EPA Administrator has identified the characteristics of hazardous wastes and listed certain wastes as hazardous in Title 40 of the **Code of Federal Regulations**, Part 261, Subparts C and D respectively.

**Heat Stress**

Dangerous physical condition caused by over exposure to extremely high temperatures.

**Higher Volume Port Area**

Ports of

- Boston, MA
- New York, NY
- Delaware Bay and River to Philadelphia, PA
- St. Croix, VI
- Pascagoula, MS
- Mississippi River from Southwest Pass, LA to Baton Rouge, LA
- Louisiana Offshore Oil Port (LOOP), LA
- Lake Charles, LA
- Sabine-Natchez River, TX
- Galveston Bay and Houston Ship Channel, TX
- Corpus Christi, TX
- Los Angeles/Long Beach Harbor, CA
- San Francisco Bay, San Pablo Bay, Carquinez Strait, Suisun Bay to Antioch, CA
- Straits of Juan De Fuca and Puget Sound, WA
- Prince William Sound, AK

**Hypothermia**

Dangerous physical condition caused by over exposure to freezing temperatures.

**Incident Command Agency**

The agency designated under state law (RCW 70.136) as the entity responsible for coordinating all activities and resources at a spill scene, within a particular jurisdiction.

**Incident Commander (IC)**

The **one** individual in charge at any given time of an incident. The Incident Commander will be responsible for establishing a unified command with all on-scene coordinators.

**Incident Command System (ICS)**

A method by which the response to an extra-ordinary event, including a spill, is categorized into functional components and responsibility for each component assigned to the appropriate individual or agency.

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**Initial Cleanup**

Remedial action at a site to eliminate acute hazards associated with a spill. An initial cleanup action is implemented at a site when a spill of material is an actual or potentially imminent threat to public health or the environment, or difficulty of cleanup increases significantly without timely remedial action. All sites must be evaluated to determine whether initial cleanup is total cleanup; however, this will not be possible in all cases due to site conditions (i.e., a site where overland transport or flooding may occur).

**Injury**

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

**Inland Area**

The area shoreward of the boundary lines defined on 46 CFR Part 7, except in the Gulf of Mexico. In the Gulf of Mexico, it means the area shoreward of the lines of demarcations (COLREG lines) defined in §80.740 - 80.850 of Title 33 of the CFR. The inland area does not include the Great Lakes.

**Interim Storage Site**

A site used to temporarily store recovered oil or oily waste until the recovered oil or oily waste is disposed of at a permanent disposal site. Interim storage sites include trucks, barges, and other vehicles, used to store waste until the transport begins.

**Lead Federal Agency**

The agency which coordinates the federal response to incidents on navigable waters. The lead Federal agencies are:

- U.S. Coast Guard (USCG): Oil and chemically hazardous materials incidents on navigable waters.
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA): Oil and chemically hazardous materials incidents on inland waters.

**Lead State Agency**

The agency which coordinates state support to Federal and/or Local governments or assumes the lead in the absence of Federal response.

**Location Boundaries**

Areas where oil may be expected to impact during the first day of a spill event.

**Lower Explosive Limit**

Air measurement to determine the lowest concentration of vapors that support combustion. This measurement must be made prior to entry into a spill area.

**Marine Transportation-Related Facility (MTR Facility)**

An onshore facility, including piping and any structure used to transfer oil to or from a vessel, subject to regulation under 33 CFR Part 154 and any deep-water port subject to regulation under 33 CFR Part 150.

**Maximum Extent Practicable**

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

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**Maximum Most Probable Discharge (MMPD)**

A discharge of the lesser of 2,500 barrels or 10 percent of the volume of a worst case discharge.

**National Contingency Plan**

The plan prepared under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 United States Code -1321 et seq) and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 United State Code □9601 et seq), as revised from time to time.

**Navigable Waters of the State**

Waters of the state, and their adjoining shorelines, that are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide and/or are presently used, have been used in the past, or may be susceptible for use to transport intrastate, interstate, or foreign commerce. Includes the Columbia River, the Willamette River up to Willamette Falls, and the coastal waters and estuaries of the state.

**Nearshore Area**

The area extending seaward 12 miles from the boundary lines defined in 46 CFR Part 7, except in the Gulf of Mexico. In the Gulf of Mexico, it means the area extending seaward 12 miles from the line of demarcation (COLREG) lines) defined in □80.740 - 80.850 of Title 33 of the CFR.

**Non-Crude Oil**

Any oil other than crude oil.

**Non-Persistent or Group I Oil**

A petroleum-based oil that, at the time of shipment, consists of hydrocarbon fractions:

- At least 50% of which by volume, distill at a temperature of 340°C (645°F); and
- At least 95% of which volume, distill at a temperature of 370°C (700°F).

**Non-Petroleum Oil**

Oil of any kind that is not petroleum-based. It includes, but is not limited to, animal and vegetable oils.

**Offshore Area**

The area beyond 12 nautical miles measured from the boundary lines defined in 46 CFR Part 7 extending seaward to 50 nautical miles, except in the Gulf of Mexico. In the Gulf of Mexico it is the area beyond 12 nautical miles of the line of demarcation (COLREG lines) defined in - 80-740 - 80.850 of Title 33 of the CFR extending seaward to 50 nautical miles.

**Oil or Oils**

Naturally occurring liquid hydrocarbons at atmospheric temperature and pressure coming from the earth, including condensate and natural gasoline, and any fractionation thereof, including, but not limited to, crude oil, petroleum gasoline, fuel oil diesel oil, oil sludge, oil refuse, and oil mixed with wastes other than dredged spoil. Oil does not include any substance listed in Table 302.4 of 40 CFR Part 302 adopted August 14, 1989, under Section 101(14) of the Federal Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, as amended by P.L. 99-499.

**Oil Spill Cooperative**

Multi-company cooperative organization developed by industry to assist with oil spill response and clean up. Typically, manpower and equipment are identified by a company on a voluntary basis.

**Oil Spill Removal Organization**

See definition for Primary Response Contractors.

**Onshore Facility**

Any facility, as defined in Subsection (12) of this section, located in, on, or under any land of the state, other than submerged land, that, because of its location, could reasonably be expected to

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cause substantial harm to the environment by discharging oil into or on the navigable waters of the state or the adjoining shorelines.

**Operating Area**

The rivers and canals, inland, nearshore, Great Lakes, or offshore geographic location(s) in which a facility is handling, storing, or transporting oil.

**Operating Environment**

Rivers and canals, inland, Great Lakes, or ocean. These terms are used to define the conditions in which response equipment is designed to function.

**Owner or Operator**

(i) in the case of a vessel, any person owning, operating, or chartering by demise, the vessel; (ii) in the case of an onshore or offshore facility, any person owning or operating the facility; and (iii) in the case of an abandoned vessel or onshore or offshore facility, the person who owned or operated the vessel or facility immediately before its abandonment. **Note:** "Operator" does not include any person who owns the land underlying a facility if the person is not involved in the facility's operations.

**Persistent Oil**

A petroleum-based oil that does not meet the distillation criteria for a non-persistent oil. For the purposes of this Appendix, persistent oils are further classified based on specific gravity as follows:

- Group II - specific gravity less than .85.
- Group III - specific gravity between .85 and less than .95.
- Group IV - specific gravity .95 to and including 1.0.
- Group V - specific gravity greater than 1.0.

**Primary Response Contractor(s)**

An individual, company, or cooperative that has contracted directly with the plan holder to provide equipment and/or personnel for the containment or clean-up of spilled oil. For use in contingency plans, primary response contractors must be approved by Ecology.

**Post-Emergency Response**

The portion of a response performed after the immediate threat of a release has been stabilized or eliminated and cleanup of the sites has begun.

**Qualified Individual(s)**

An English-speaking representative(s) of the facility identified in the plan, located in the United States, available on a 24-hour basis, familiar with implementation of the facility response plan, and trained in his or her responsibilities under the plan. This person must have full written authority to implement the facility's response plan. This includes:

- Activating and engaging in contracting with identified oil spill removal organization(s);
- Acting as a liaison with the predesigned Federal On-Scene Coordinator (OCS); and
- Obligating, either directly or through prearranged contracts, funds required to carry out all necessary or directed response activities.

**Regional Response Team**

The Federal Response Organization (consisting of representatives from selected Federal and State agencies) which acts as a regional body responsible for planning and preparedness before an oil spill occurs and providing advice to the FOSC in the event of a major or substantial spill.

**Repair**

Any work necessary to maintain or restore a tank or related equipment to a condition suitable for safe operation.

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**Response Contractors**

Persons/companies contracted to undertake a response action to contain and/or clean up a spill.

**Response Plan**

A practical plan used by industry for responding to a spill. Its features include (1) identifying the notification sequence, responsibilities, response techniques, etc. in an easy to use format; (2) using decision trees, flowcharts, and checklists to insure the proper response for spills with varying characteristics; and (3) segregating information needed during the response from that required by regulatory agencies to prevent confusion during a spill incident.

**Responsible Party**

Any person, owner/operator, or facility that has control over an oil or hazardous substance immediately before entry of the oil or hazardous substance into the atmosphere or in or upon the water, surface, or subsurface land of the state.

**Rivers and Canals**

A body of water confined within the inland area that has a projected depth of 12 feet or less, including the Intracoastal Waterway and other waterways artificially created for navigation.

**Securing the Source**

Steps that must be taken to stop the spill of oil at the source of the spill.

**Site Security and Control**

Steps that must be taken to provide safeguards needed to protect personnel and property, as well as the general public, to ensure an efficient clean-up operation.

**Site Conditions**

Details of the area surrounding the facility, including shoreline descriptions, typical weather conditions, socioeconomic breakdowns, etc.

**Skimmers**

Mechanical devices used to skim the surface of the water and recover floating oil. Skimmers fall into four basic categories (suction heads, floating weirs, oleophilic surface units, and hydrodynamic devices) which vary in efficiency depending on the type of oil and size of spill.

**Sorbents**

Materials ranging from natural products to synthetic polymeric foams placed in confined areas to soak up small quantities of oil. Sorbents are very effective in protecting walkways, boat decks, working areas, and previously uncontaminated or cleaned areas.

**Spill**

An unauthorized discharge of oil or hazardous substance into the waters of the state.

**Spill Management Team**

The personnel identified to staff of the organizational structure identified in a response plan to manage response plan implementation.

Designated company individuals who will fulfill the roles determined in the oil spill response plan in the event of an oil spill. They will supervise and control all response and clean-up operations.

**Staging Areas**

Designated areas near the spill site accessible for gathering and deploying equipment and/or personnel.

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**State Emergency Response Commission (SERC)**

A group of officials appointed by the Governor to implement the provisions of Title III of the Federal Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA). The SERC approves the State Oil and Hazardous Substance Discharge Prevention and Contingency Plan and Local Emergency Response Plans.

**Substantial Threat of a Discharge**

Any incident or condition involving a facility that may create a risk of discharge of fuel or cargo oil. Such incidents include, but are not limited to, storage tank or piping failures aboveground or underground leaks, fire explosions, flooding, spills contained within the facility or other similar occurrences.

**Tidal Current Charts**

Comprehensive charts which contain the predicted tidal current for each day of the year for designated areas. These charts specify the direction and speed of the current in the specific areas.

**Tidal Current Tables**

Tables which contain the predicted times and heights of high and low waters for each day of the year for designated areas.

**Trajectory Analysis**

Estimates made concerning spill size, location, and movement through aerial surveillance or computer models.

**Unauthorized Spill**

Spills excluding those authorized by an in compliance with a government permit, seepage from the earth solely from natural causes, and unavoidable, minute spills of oil from a properly functioning engine, of a harmful quantity of oil from a vessel or facility either: (1) into coastal water; or (2) on any waters or land adjacent to coastal waters where harmful quantity of oil may enter coastal waters or threaten to enter coastal waters if the spill is not abated, not contained and the oil is not removed.

**Underwriter**

An insurer, a surety company, a guarantor, or any person other than an owner or operator who undertakes to pay all or part of the liability of an owner or operator.

**Unified Command**

The method by which Local, State, and Federal agencies and the responsible party will work with the Incident Commander to:

- Determine their roles and responsibilities for a given incident.
- Determine their overall objectives for management of an incident.
- Select a strategy to achieve agreed upon objectives.
- Deploy resources to achieve agreed-upon objectives.

**Waste**

Oil or contaminated soil, debris, and other substances removed from coastal waters and adjacent waters, shorelines, estuaries, tidal flats, beaches, or marshes in response to an unauthorized discharge. Waste means any solid, liquid, or other material intended to be disposed of or discarded and generated as a result of an unauthorized discharge of oil. Waste does not include substances intended to be recycled if they are in fact recycled within 90 days of their generation or if they are brought to a recycling facility within that time.

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**Waters of the State**

Includes lakes, rivers, ponds, streams, inland waters, underground water, salt water, estuaries, tidal flats, beaches and lands adjoining the seacoast of the state, sewers, and all other surface waters and watercourses within the jurisdiction of the State of Washington.

**Wildlife Rescue**

Efforts made in conjunction with Federal and State agencies to retrieve, clean, and rehabilitate birds and wildlife affected by an oil spill.

**Worst Case Unauthorized Discharge**

The largest foreseeable unauthorized spill under adverse weather conditions. For facilities located above the high water line of coastal waters, a worst case spill includes those weather conditions most likely to cause oil spilled from the facility to enter coastal waters.

**Worst Case Discharge (MTR)**

For facilities with belowground storage supplying oil to or receiving oil from the MTR portion means the cumulative volume of all piping carrying oil between the marine transfer manifold and the non-transportation-related portion of the facility. The discharge of each pipe is calculated as follows: the maximum time to discover the release from the pipe in hours (based on best estimate or historic discharge data) multiplied by the maximum flow rate expressed in BPH (based on the maximum daily capacity of the pipe) plus the total line drainage volume expressed in barrels for the pipes between the marine manifold and the non-transportation-related portion of the facility.

**Worst-Case Discharge (EPA) (Storage Facilities)**

1. Loss of the entire capacity of all aboveground tank(s) at the facility not having secondary containment; plus
2. 100% of the capacity of the largest tank within a secondary containment system or 100% of the combined capacity of the largest group of aboveground tanks permanently manifolded together within the same secondary containment system - whichever is greater.

**Worst-Case Discharge (Pipeline)**

1. The loss of the entire capacity of all in-line and breakout storage tanks needed for the continuous operation of the pipelines used for the purpose of handling or transporting oil, in bulk, to or from a vessel regardless of the presence of secondary containment; plus
2. The discharge from all piping carrying oil between the marine transfer manifold and the non-transportation-related portion of the facility.

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