

Table G-4 below identifies the tanks and containers at the facility with the potential for an oil discharge, the mode of failure, the flow direction and potential quantity of the discharge; and the secondary containment method and containment capacity that is provided.

Table G-4 Containers with Potential for an Oil Discharge						
Area	Type of failure (discharge scenario)	Potential discharge volume (gallons)	Direction of flow for uncontained discharge	Secondary containment method ^a	Secondary containment capacity (gallons)	
Bulk Storage Containers and Mobile/Portable Containers^b						
Oil-filled Operational Equipment (e.g., hydraulic equipment, transformers)^c						
Piping, Valves, etc.						
Product Transfer Areas (location where oil is loaded to or from a container, pipe or other piece of equipment.)						
Other Oil-Handling Areas or Oil-Filled Equipment (e.g. flow-through process vessels at an oil production facility)						

^a Use one of the following methods of secondary containment or its equivalent: (1) Dikes, berms, or retaining walls sufficiently impervious to contain oil; (2) Curbing; (3) Culverting, gutters, or other drainage systems; (4) Weirs, booms, or other barriers; (5) Spill diversion ponds; (6) Retention ponds; or (7) Sorbent materials.

^b For storage tanks and bulk storage containers, the secondary containment capacity must be at least the capacity of the largest container plus additional capacity to contain rainfall or other precipitation.

^c For oil-filled operational equipment: Document in the table above if alternative measures to secondary containment (as described in §112.7(k)) are implemented at the facility.