continuous oil discharges (including a worst case scenario as defined in 30 CFR 254.6), and spills of short duration and limited maximum volume (e.g., tank overflows, hose failures). The plan must identify the location of all response equipment as well as the amount of time required to respond to a spill at the facility. Response equipment, vessels, and strategies identified in the plan must be suitable, within the limits of current technology, for the range of environmental conditions anticipated during operation of the facility, and identified personnel must be capable of operating response equipment.

(A) Owners and operators must utilize standardized, defined terms when describing the capabilities of response equipment and the environmental conditions anticipated. An example of acceptable terms would be those defined in American Society for Testing of Materials (ASTM) publication F 625, ''Standard Practice for Describing Environmental Conditions Relevant to Spill Control Systems for Use on Water,'' and ASTM F 818, ''Standard Definitions of Terms Relating to Spill Response Barriers.''

(B) The total distance of the facility from the response equipment storage area must be used to compute response times, as well as the time to secure auxiliary equipment such as workboats.

(C) The effective daily recovery capacity of the equipment identified in the plan must be computed and identified and be sufficient to respond to the worst case spill scenario to the maximum extent practicable. Effective daily recovery capacities shall be computed using the methods described in § 254.7 of this part.

(D) Vessels or vessel types used to deploy response equipment must be capable of operating and safely deploying equipment in the environmental conditions in which the equipment will be used.

(vii) Provisions for storage, transfer, and disposal of recovered oil, oil contaminated material, and other hazardous wastes.

(viii) A listing of the types and characteristics of the oil and hazardous substances produced, handled, or stored at the facility.

(3) The spill scenarios section must include:

(i) Oil-spill trajectory analyses that are specific to the area of operations shall be referenced and summarized. Owners and operators must, as a minimum, use a trajectory analysis to determine the maximum distance from the facility that oil could move in 48 hours, based on a worst case discharge and credible adverse winds and currents over a range of seasons and weather conditions. Facilities located in OCS areas for which MMS prepared a lease sale Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) may, upon approval of the Regional Supervisor, reference and summarize the 3-day conditional probabilities for a hypothetical spill site in the EIS.

(ii) Provisions for monitoring and predicting spill movement.

(iii) A listing of areas of special economic or environmental importance potentially impacted by a spill and strategies to be used for their protection. As a minimum, the list must include those areas of special economic and environmental importance listed in the appropriate Area Contingency Plan.

(A) A plan for protecting and minimizing the risk and damage to fish and wildlife resources that may be jeopardized by a spill. The plan shall include maps depicting protection strategies for areas identified as having special economic or environmental importance.

(B) *Reserved.*

(4) The training and drills section must include:

(i) Training requirements for personnel in accordance with § 254.8 of this part.

(A) The response plan must identify the training provided to each individual having responsibility under the plan. The plan must designate a location where course completion certificates or attendance records for this training will be kept. All training certificates and attendance records must be made available to any authorized MMS representative upon request.

(B) *Reserved.*

(ii) Requirements for drills in accordance with § 254.9 of this part.

(5) The plan review and update procedures section must include the policies the lessee or operator will use to meet the requirements of § 254.13 of this part.

(6) Appendices must include:

(i) Equipment inventories.

(A) An inventory of spill-response equipment, materials, and supplies which are available locally and regionally.

(B) Provisions for the inspection and maintenance of spill-response equipment in accordance with § 254.10 of this part.

(ii) Contractual agreements.

(A) A copy of any written contractual agreements with any OSRO's or spill management team members not employees of the operator that are cited in the plan. The agreements must identify and include provisions for ensuring the availability of specified personnel and equipment within the response times specified under § 254.5(c)(2)(vi).

(B) Proof of active membership in any oil spill removal cooperative that is identified in the plan. If not provided elsewhere in the plan, this section must also provide documentation showing the personnel, equipment, response times, and services provided by the cooperative.

(iii) Dispersant use plan. A dispersant use plan including an inventory and a location of the dispersants which might be proposed for use, a summary of toxicity data for each dispersant, a description of the types of oil on which each dispersant is effective, a description and location of application equipment, application procedures, and an outline of the procedures owners and operators must follow in obtaining approval for dispersant use. The dispersant use plan must be consistent with the dispersant use schedule of the National Contingency Plan and the appropriate Area Contingency Plan.

(iv) In situ burning plan. Provisions for ignition of an oil spill and the guidelines for making the decision to ignite. Guidelines must consider circumstances in which in situ burning may be appropriate, safety of personnel and property, well control, availability of fire retardant boom, and environmental effects. The plan must identify an operator's representative who has the authority to authorize ignition.

(v) Other information identified by the Regional Supervisor as needed or necessary for review and compliance.

§ 254.6 Worst case discharge.

The plan must contain a detailed scenario of a worst case discharge from the facility in adverse weather conditions, including a discharge resulting from a fire or explosion. The calculations used and the assumptions made in determining the worst case discharge must be included in the plan. A spill-response plan must describe and quantify a worst case discharge as follows:

(a) For an oil production platform facility, the plan will describe the worst case discharge as a summation of the following.

(1) The maximum capacity of all oil storage tanks and flow lines on the facility.

(2) The volume of oil calculated to leak from oil pipelines connected to the facility considering shutdown response time and the effect of hydrostatic pressure.

(3) The amount of oil possible from an uncontrolled blowout of the highest