capacity well on the platform for a period of 30 days. The calculation of the discharge volume must include an analysis of reservoir characteristics, casing/production tubing sizes, and historical production and reservoir pressure data.

(b) For exploratory drilling operations, the response plan must describe the worst case discharge as follows:

(1) The amount of oil possible from an uncontrolled blowout over a period of 30 days. The calculation of the discharge volume must include any known reservoir characteristics. If reservoir characteristics are unknown, the plan must use analog reservoirs from the area and give an explanation for the selection of the reservoir(s) used.

(2) Reserved.

(c) For a pipeline facility, the response plan must describe the worst case discharge as follows:

(1) The volume of oil equal to the pipeline system release detection time in hours, plus the shutdown response time in hours (may be based on an automatic shutdown system), multiplied by the highest hourly oil flow rate over the preceding 12-month period, plus the total volume of oil contained within the largest segregated segment of the pipe, as identified for a particular area.

(2) Reserved.

(d) For paragraph (a), (b), and (c) of this section, the plan must take into account and address adverse weather conditions for the operating area, including wave heights, currents, and weather-related visibility, as well as ice and temperature-related problems, when appropriate. The plan must cite mechanical equipment in the response inventory only when the equipment is effective in the adverse weather conditions described.

(e) For paragraph (a), (b), and (c) of this section, owners or operators may provide estimates of a worst case discharge by a group of facilities in the same geographic area, provided the example submitted represents the worst case scenario for that area.

(f) Owners or operators of facilities proposing to store, handle, transfer, process or transport oil not falling into the categories listed in paragraphs (a), (b), or (c) of this section must contact the Regional Supervisor for instructions on the calculation of a worst case discharge.

§ 254.7 Determining response equipment capacities.

(a) The plan must identify the calculated effective daily recovery capacity for the oil recovery devices listed. The effective daily recovery capacity must be calculated using 20 percent of the manufacturer's rated throughout capacity over a 24-hour period. This 20 percent efficiency factor will take into account limitations of the recovery operations due to available daylight, sea state, temperature, viscosity, and emulsification of the oil being recovered.

(b) Owners or operators wishing to use a different efficiency factor for specific oil recovery devices must submit evidence to substantiate another efficiency factor. Adequate evidence includes verified performance data measured during actual spills or test data gathered according to the provisions of § 254.11 (b) and (c) of this part.

§ 254.8 Training.

(a) The owner or operator must ensure that the spill response operating team is provided with hands-on training classes at least annually in the deployment and operation of the pollution control equipment to which it is assigned. Members of the spill response operating team and all private response personnel must be trained to meet the Occupational Safety and Health Administration's standards for emergency response operations in 29 CFR 1910.120. Those members of the spill response operating team responsible for supervising the team shall be trained annually in directing the deployment and use of response equipment.

(b) The owner or operator must ensure that the spill response management team, including the qualified individual identified in the plan, is trained annually about the location, intended use, deployment strategies, and the operational and logistical requirements of available response equipment, spill reporting procedures, oil-spill trajectory analysis, predicting spill movement, and other responsibilities they may have for the facilities under their jurisdiction.

§ 254.9 Drills.

(a) Each owner or operator must exercise the entire response plan at least once every 3 years. This requirement may be satisfied by separate exercises for segments of the plan; it is not necessary to exercise the full plan at one time. The drills must simulate conditions in the area of operations, including seasonal weather variations, to the extent practicable.

(1) The MMS will recognize and give credit for any drills conducted under this section that satisfy some component of the required triennial exercise, whether initiated by the owner or operator or a government regulatory agency.

(2) The drills should cover a range of exercise scenarios over the 3-year period simulating response to small spills, average spills, and the worst case spill scenario.

(b) The plan must provide, as a minimum, for the following types of drills:

(1) An annual unannounced spill management team tabletop exercise. The exercise must test the spill management team's organization, communication, and decisionmaking in managing a response to a spill scenario that is not revealed to team members prior to commencement of the exercise.

(2) A semiannual equipment deployment drill for each facility required by the Regional Supervisor to maintain response equipment at the facility. Each type of equipment maintained at the facility must be deployed at least once each year. Each type need not be deployed at each drill.

(3) An annual notification drill for each facility that is manned on a 24-hour basis. The exercise will test communications between facility personnel and the qualified individual as well as the ability to communicate pertinent information in a timely manner.

(c) Each owner or operator must ensure that the response equipment identified in the plan is exercised in annual deployment drills. Each type of equipment must be exercised during each triennial period. It is not necessary to deploy each piece of equipment. Certification that applicable OSRO's and oil spill removal cooperatives have deployed each type of equipment must be maintained at a location designated in the plan. A response to an actual spill may be substituted for a deployment exercise.

(d) The plan (and the yearly update) must provide a time schedule for drills with a list of any equipment to be deployed. The schedule shall provide sufficient advance notice to allow MMS personnel to witness any of the scheduled drills. Drill conditions, results, and the names of participants in the drill shall be recorded and the records maintained for 3 years at a site designated in the plan and made available to MMS personnel.

(e) The Regional Supervisor may require an increase in the frequency or a change in the location of the drills, equipment to be deployed,or deployment procedures and strategies. The Regional Supervisor may evaluate the results of drills and advise the lessee or operator of any needed changes in