



E3 ENVIRONMENTAL™
Enhancing Execution with Experience™

Information Request (Docket No. 5)

Response

PU-19-369

Whiting Oil and Gas Company

Robinson Lake Oil Conditioning Facility

Expansion Project

Prepared by:

E3 Environmental, LLC

January 2020



INTRODUCTION

Whiting Oil and Gas Corporation (Whiting) is planning the Robinson Lake Oil Conditioning Facility Expansion Project (Project). An application for a Certificate of Site Compatibility (Application) has been filed with the North Dakota Public Service Commission (PSC or Commission) on November 25, 2019 and has been assigned Case Number PU-19-369. The Commission issued an additional information request dated December 27, 2019 (Docket No. 5) which contained six (6) items; this document and its attachments has been prepared to address these items.

Item 1: Supplement the Application to include the following GIS Layers:

- i. Intermittent Stream
- ii. Perennial Stream
- iii. State Highway
- iv. Whooping Crane Sighting
- v. Wolf Sighting
- vi. Piping Plover Critical Habitat
- vii. Dakota Skipper
- viii. All four Whooping Crane Migration Corridors

Response:

- i. Intermittent stream data was included with the Application materials; it was provided in two (2) formats: a) digital data which can be found on the CD included in the filing that includes the National Hydrography Dataset (NHD) and b) illustrated on the Project maps which are located in Appendix B of the Application. Additionally field surveys were completed of the Project area which confirmed the absence of wetlands and waterways; as such while the GIS data field is present in the material filed with the Commission the absence of features within the project area results in an empty digital data set and a lack of features to be mapped.
- ii. Perennial stream data was included with the application materials; it was provided in two (2) formats: a) digital data which can be found on the CD included in the filing includes the NHD and b) illustrated on the Project maps which are located in Appendix B of the application. Additionally field surveys were completed of the Project area which confirmed the absence of wetlands and waterways; as such while the GIS data field is present in the material filed with the Commission the absence of features results in an empty digital data set and a lack of features to be mapped.
- iii. State highway data was included with the Application materials; it was provided in two (2) formats: a) digital data which can be found on the CD included in the filing and b) illustrated on the Project maps which are located in Appendix B of the application; these maps depict and label roadways including the State Highways located in proximity to the Project.

- iv. Protected species consultations were conducted for the Project. The results of these consultations are summarized in the Application and can be found in Sections 2.3, 2.4.2.1 while the complete correspondence is fully documented in Appendix C of the Application as filed.

E3 Environmental, LLC (E3) on behalf of Whiting initiated correspondence with various agencies for the purpose of assessing potential impacts to protected species that may result due to the development of the proposed Project. E3 conducted formal consultation with the US Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) Bismarck office for this Project. This consultation detailed the location, schedule, and scope of the Project and included an effects analysis for each federally listed threatened and endangered species, and their protected habitat(s) with the potential to be effected by the Project. On November 7, 2019, USFWS provided concurrence with the "no effect" analysis completed for the Project. The USFWS also confirmed that Project would have no impact to protected habitat for listed species.

The application as-filed, includes a comprehensive analysis of potential effects to listed species and their protected habitats. The USFWS is the agency responsible for the management of these species and has evaluated the Project and tendered a "no effect" determination. It is generally accepted that the USFWS is the proper authority to provide definitive analytical conclusion with respect to listed species and their critical habitats. As such, the supplemental GIS layers requested in this regard would be superfluous to this analysis.

- v. Refer to the response for item 1.iv. above.
- vi. Refer to the response for item 1.iv. above.
- vii. Refer to the response for item 1.iv. above.
- viii. Refer to the response for item 1.iv. above.

Item 2: An updated 8.5x11" black and white map suitable for publication:

Response: The following requested revisions have been made: a) file path deleted; b) map size is increased and is scalable for publication purposes; and c) line weights have been increased. The revised map for publication is contained in Attachment 1 of this document, and has been provided digitally on the enclosed CD.

Item 3: Describe any significant adverse effects, if any, resulting from the location, construction, and operation of the facility in the Project Area as they relate to impacts upon light-sensitive land uses, and describe how such effects will be managed and maintained at an acceptable minimum.

Response: Whiting does not plan to add any additional lights as a part of the expansion activities. Pending the location of the equipment to be added to the existing facility, existing light poles may need to be relocated and/or replaced in-kind.

Item 4: Provide any agency correspondence that has been received since the Application filing.

Response: No additional agency correspondence has been received since the filing of the Application. The Agency Consultation Table which is found in Section 2.3 and Appendix C of the Application is current. Whiting is preparing to send out follow up correspondence to those Agencies listed below that have not provided a response; copies of these letters can be found in Attachment 2 of this document.

- USDA Farm Service Agency-North Dakota Farm Service Agency
- North Dakota Game and Fish Department-Conservation & Communication Division
- North Dakota Department of Parks and Recreation
- Western Area Water Supply Authority
- Mountrail County Water Resources Board
- Mountrail County Weed Control Board

Item 5: Provide a table showing the status of the issuance of each required permit, and the timeline to obtain each.

Response: A Permit Table detailing the requested information can be found in Attachment 3 of this document.

Item 6: File with the Commission the project control documents listed below. For those not complete, provide the status, the completion date(s), and any outstanding issue(s) that prevent completion.

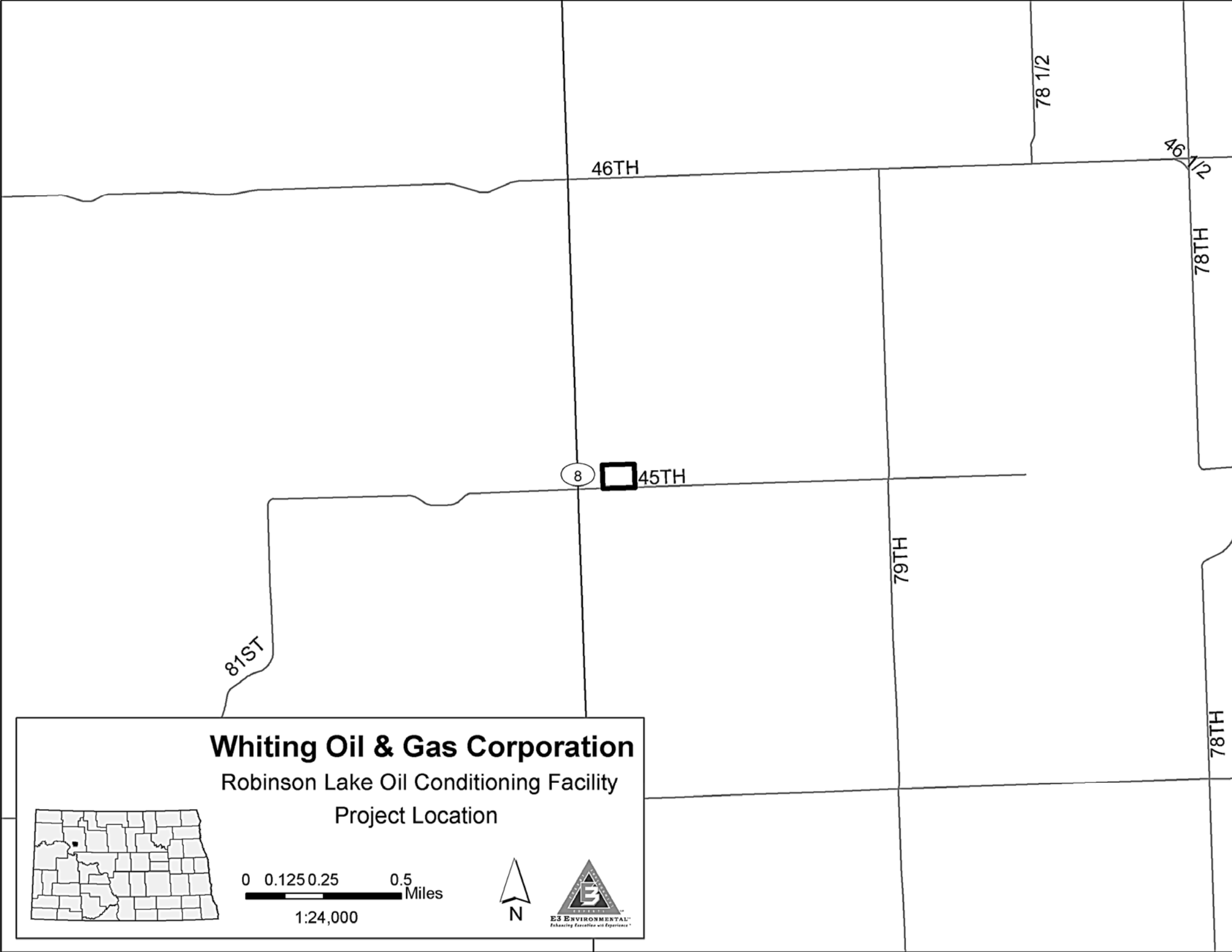
Request Item	Response
a. Emergency procedures plan	Whiting's corporate Emergency Response Plan is provided as Attachment 4.
b. 10-yr spill history report	Attachment 5 contains Whiting's 10-yr spill history.
c. Construction plan	Whiting provided a process flow diagram and a facility layout drawing in Appendix A of the original Application.
d. Erosion control plan	A facility Erosion Control Plan is provided as Attachment 6.
e. Storm water pollution prevention plan (SWPPP)	N/A-Project ground disturbance will not exceed the 1-acre construction stormwater de minis for which a permit is required. SWPPP development is a permit requirement; as such, a SWPPP is not required. Additionally the Project meets the requirements of the Oil and Gas Exemption of which the NDDEQ observes.
f. Spill prevention and control plan (SPCC)	Whiting's current SPCC plan is provided as Attachment 7.

Request Item	Response
g. Weed management plan, and all county specific weed management plan(s)	A Project notification letter was provided to the County Weed Control board, no response has been received. Whiting would respond accordingly should the County request a weed management plan. Currently, Whiting has contracted vendor services for annual chemical control of weeds at this Facility.
h. Dust control plan	Ground cover at the Facility is comprised of clay, scoria and pea rock which have effectively controlled dust. The area to be disturbed by construction would be < 1 acre and ground cover would be restored as previously described. The construction or subsequent operations at this Facility will not result in significant additional dust generation.
i. Environmental training plan	Whiting provides Environmental Awareness and SPCC Training annually to facility personnel. Additionally contractors receive training prior to being allowed to conduct work at Whiting facilities.

Attachments:

- Attachment 1: Newspaper Graphic/Map (also provided digitally via CD)
- Attachment 2: Agency Follow Up Letters
- Attachment 3: Permit Table
- Attachment 4: Emergency Response Plan
- Attachment 5: 10-yr Spill History
- Attachment 6: Erosion Control Plan
- Attachment 7: SPCC Plan

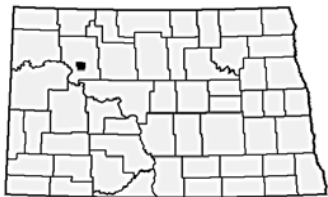
Attachment 1: Newspaper Map/Graphic



Whiting Oil & Gas Corporation

Robinson Lake Oil Conditioning Facility

Project Location



0 0.125 0.25 0.5 Miles

1:24,000



Attachment 2: Agency Follow Up Letters



Receipt

Print Date: Jan 14, 2020

RETURN TO

Katie Schmidt
871 Jefferson Avenue
St. Paul, MN 55102

SHIP TO

Brad Thykeson
1025 28th St. South
 Fargo, ND 58103 US

REFERENCE

Ship Date: Jan 14, 2020
Ship from ZIP: 55102
Weight: 0 lbs. 1 oz.
User: kweyergo2e3
Cost Code: Chargeable
Refund Type: E-refund
Reference #: WPC 19-2319
Printed on: Shipping label
Tracking #: 9414711899561116056983

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First Class ® Envelope
Tracking
Insurance (N/A)
Certified Mail Cost
Return Receipt Cost

UNIT PRICE

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Tracking	\$0.00
Insurance (N/A)	
Certified Mail Cost	\$3.50
Return Receipt Cost	\$2.80
Subtotal	\$6.80
Label Quantity	1
Total Cost	\$6.80



January 14, 2020

Brad Thykeson
State Executive Director
USDA-North Dakota Farm Service Agency
1025 28th St. South
Fargo, ND 58103

RE: Whiting Oil and Gas Corporation:
Robinson Lake Oil Conditioning Facility Expansion Project
Project Notification Follow Up Letter and Review Request

Mr. Thykeson,

On October 15, 2019 a project notification letter was sent regarding the Robinson Lake Oil Conditioning Facility Expansion Project (Project). We respectfully request acknowledgement from you regarding the project. If no response is received by mid-February we will assume the USDA Farm Service Agency has no concerns or comments on the project. Below is a brief summary of the project.

Whiting Oil and Gas Corporation (Whiting), is planning the Robinson Lake Oil Conditioning Facility Expansion Project (Project). The Project would result in the expansion of the existing oil conditioning facility and would include additional equipment within the existing site footprint. The Project would be located within Mountrail County North Dakota in the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 14, Township 153N and Range 91W. The planned operating conditions of the Facility will exceed the North Dakota Public Service Commission's (Commission's) siting threshold. As a result, the Project falls under the Commission's jurisdiction. Expansion activities are scheduled to begin as early as March of 2020 with Facility commissioning potentially as early as July 2020.

E3 Environmental has been retained by Whiting to provide environmental consulting support for this Project. Should you have any questions or require additional information, please contact me at 651-282-0652 or kschmidt@go2e3.com.

Sincerely,

Katie Schmidt, Senior Consultant
E3 Environmental, LLC

cc: Whiting Project Files



Receipt

Print Date: Jan 14, 2020

RETURN TO

Katie Schmidt
871 Jefferson Avenue
St. Paul, MN 55102

SHIP TO

Greg Link
100 North Bismarck Expressway
Bismarck, ND 58501 US

REFERENCE

Ship Date: Jan 14, 2020
Ship from ZIP: 55102
Weight: 0 lbs. 1 oz.
User: kweyergo2e3
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Return Receipt Cost

UNIT PRICE

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Insurance (N/A)	
Certified Mail Cost	\$3.50
Return Receipt Cost	\$2.80
Subtotal	\$6.80
Label Quantity	1
Total Cost	\$6.80



January 14, 2020

Greg Link, Chief
North Dakota Game and Fish Department
Conservation & Communication Division
100 North Bismarck Expressway
Bismarck, ND 58501-5095

RE: Whiting Oil and Gas Corporation:
Robinson Lake Oil Conditioning Facility Expansion Project
Project Notification Follow Up Letter and Review Request

Mr. Link,

On October 15, 2019 a project notification letter was sent regarding the Robinson Lake Oil Conditioning Facility Expansion Project (Project). We respectfully request acknowledgement from you regarding the project. If no response is received by mid-February we will assume the North Dakota Game and Fish Department has no concerns or comments on the project. Below is a brief summary of the Project.

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Sincerely,

Katie Schmidt, Senior Consultant
E3 Environmental, LLC

cc: Whiting Project Files



Receipt

Print Date: Jan 14, 2020

RETURN TO

Katie Schmidt
871 Jefferson Avenue
St. Paul, MN 55102

SHIP TO

Kathy Duttonhefner
1600 E Century Ave Suite 3
Bismarck, ND 58503 US

REFERENCE

Ship Date: Jan 14, 2020
Ship from ZIP: 55102
Weight: 0 lbs. 1 oz.
User: kweyergo2e3
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Printed on: Shipping label
Tracking #: 9414711899561110404506

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Tracking
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Certified Mail Cost
Return Receipt Cost

UNIT PRICE

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Insurance (N/A)	
Certified Mail Cost	\$3.50
Return Receipt Cost	\$2.80
Subtotal	\$6.80
Label Quantity	1
Total Cost	\$6.80



January 14, 2020

Kathy Duttenhefner
North Dakota Dept. of Parks and Recreation
1600 East Century Ave.
Suite 3
Bismarck, ND 58503-0649

RE: Whiting Oil and Gas Corporation:
Robinson Lake Oil Conditioning Facility Expansion Project
Project Notification Follow Up Letter and Review Request

Ms. Duttenhefner,

On October 15, 2019 a project notification letter was sent regarding the Robinson Lake Oil Conditioning Facility Expansion Project (Project). We respectfully request acknowledgement from you regarding the project. If no response is received by mid-February we will assume the North Dakota Department of Parks and Recreation has no concerns or comments on the project. Below is a brief summary of the Project.

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Sincerely,

Katie Schmidt, Senior Consultant
E3 Environmental, LLC

cc: Whiting Project Files



Receipt

Print Date: Jan 14, 2020

RETURN TO

Katie Schmidt
871 Jefferson Avenue
St. Paul, MN 55102

SHIP TO

Eric Enerson
7279 83rd St NW
Stanley, ND 58784 US

REFERENCE

Ship Date: Jan 14, 2020
Ship from ZIP: 55102
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User: kweyergo2e3
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Insurance (N/A)	
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Return Receipt Cost	\$2.80
Subtotal	\$6.80
Label Quantity	1
Total Cost	\$6.80



January 14, 2020

Eric Enerson, Chairman
Mountrail County Water Resources Board
7279 83rd Ave NW
Stanley, ND 58784

RE: Whiting Oil and Gas Corporation:
Robinson Lake Oil Conditioning Facility Expansion Project
Project Notification Follow Up Letter and Review Request

Mr. Enerson,

On October 15, 2019 a project notification letter was sent regarding the Robinson Lake Oil Conditioning Facility Expansion Project (Project). We respectfully request acknowledgement from you regarding the project. If no response is received by mid-February we will assume the Mountrail County Water Resources Board has no concerns or comments on the project. Below is a brief summary of the Project.

Whiting Oil and Gas Corporation (Whiting), is planning the Robinson Lake Oil Conditioning Facility Expansion Project (Project). The Project would result in the expansion of the existing oil conditioning facility and would include additional equipment within the existing site footprint. The Project would be located within Mountrail County North Dakota in the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 14, Township 153N and Range 91W. The planned operating conditions of the Facility will exceed the North Dakota Public Service Commission's (Commission's) siting threshold. As a result, the Project falls under the Commission's jurisdiction. Expansion activities are scheduled to begin as early as March of 2020 with Facility commissioning potentially as early as July 2020.

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Sincerely,

Katie Schmidt, Senior Consultant
E3 Environmental, LLC

cc: Whiting Project Files



Receipt

Print Date: Jan 14, 2020

RETURN TO

Katie Schmidt
871 Jefferson Avenue
St. Paul, MN 55102

SHIP TO

Jim Hennessy
PO Box 40
Stanley, ND 58784 US

REFERENCE

Ship Date:	Jan 14, 2020
Ship from ZIP:	55102
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User:	kweyergo2e3
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UNIT PRICE

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	\$2.80
Subtotal	\$6.80
Label Quantity	1
Total Cost	\$6.80



January 14, 2020

Jim Hennessy
Mountrail County Weed Control Officer
PO Box 40
Stanley, ND 58784

RE: Whiting Oil and Gas Corporation:
Robinson Lake Oil Conditioning Facility Expansion Project
Project Notification Follow Up Letter and Review Request

Mr. Hennessy,

On October 15, 2019 a project notification letter was sent regarding the Robinson Lake Oil Conditioning Facility Expansion Project (Project). We respectfully request acknowledgement from you regarding the project. If no response is received by mid-February we will assume the Mountrail County Weed Control Officer has no concerns or comments on the project. Below is a brief summary of the Project.

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Sincerely,

Katie Schmidt, Senior Consultant
E3 Environmental, LLC

cc: Whiting Project Files



Receipt

Print Date: Jan 14, 2020

RETURN TO

Katie Schmidt
871 Jefferson Avenue
St. Paul, MN 55102

SHIP TO

Mark Owan
PO Box 2343
Williston, ND 58802 US

REFERENCE

Ship Date:	Jan 14, 2020
Ship from ZIP:	55102
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User:	kweyergo2e3
Cost Code:	Chargeable
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Return Receipt Cost

UNIT PRICE

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	\$2.80
Subtotal	\$6.80
Label Quantity	1
Total Cost	\$6.80



January 14, 2020

Mark Owan, Chair
Western Area Water Supply Authority
117 East Broadway
PO Box 2343
Williston, ND 58802

RE: Whiting Oil and Gas Corporation:
Robinson Lake Oil Conditioning Facility Expansion Project
Project Notification Follow Up Letter and Review Request

Mr. Owan,

On October 15, 2019 a project notification letter was sent regarding the Robinson Lake Oil Conditioning Facility Expansion Project (Project). We respectfully request acknowledgement from you regarding the project. If no response is received by mid-February we will assume the Western Area Water Supply Authority has no concerns or comments on the project. Below is a brief summary of the Project.

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Sincerely,

Katie Schmidt, Senior Consultant
E3 Environmental, LLC

cc: Whiting Project Files

Attachment 3: Permit Table

Whiting Oil and Gas Corporation
 Robinson Lake Oil Conditioning Facility Expansion Project
 Project Permit Table

Agency	Status	Comments
North Dakota Department of Health-Air Permit	Pending	Whiting will submit necessary air quality permit application materials after ordering Project equipment, which is anticipated to occur mid-late in the first quarter of 2020.
North Dakota Department of Health- NPDES Construction Stormwater	N/A	Ground disturbance associated with the Project will not exceed the 1-acre permit de minis, and the Project meets the requirements of the EPA's Oil and Gas Exemption, which the NDDEQ observes.
Mountrail County Building Permit	Received 11/6/19	Whiting has coordinated and received a building permit from Mountrail County, attached.

BUILDING PERMIT

MOUNTRAIL COUNTY

PERMIT #: 2091
 Fee: \$100 Check# 3101268843

Date: 11/6/19

APPLICANT:
Whiting Oil and Gas Corporation
 MAILING ADDRESS:
1700 Lincoln Street, Suite 4700
Denver, CO 80203
 PHONE NUMBER + EMAIL ADDRESS:
303-837-1661 Dusty.Tucker@whiting.com

LANDOWNER (IF NOT APPLICANT):

 MAILING ADDRESS:

 PHONE NUMBER + EMAIL ADDRESS: _____

TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION: (Please check appropriate box):

Stick Built Modular Mobile Home Pre-Fab Building Deck Addition Other : Oil conditioner equipment

INTENDED USE: Oil Conditioning YEAR BUILT: _____

FENCE (Type of material used): _____ SIGN (Type of material used): _____

ESTIMATED SIZE: _____ ESTIMATED HEIGHT _____ ESTIMATED COST: \$3 Million

LEGAL LAND DESCRIPTION (Example: N½NW¼ Section # Township # North Range # West):

SW1/4 SW1/4 Section 14 Township 153N Range 91W : Outlot No. 2

Township Name: Crane Creek Parcel ID# 390006602

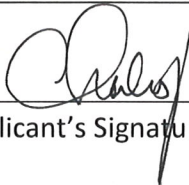
This permit will be issued on the express condition that all work shall be done in accordance with the regulations of Mountrail County Planning and zoning pertaining to the construction of buildings.

All certificates shall expire one year from date of issue

THIS NOTICE MUST BE POSTED IN A CONSPICUOUS PLACE NEAR THE CONSTRUCTION SITE

Make checks payable to: MOUNTRAIL COUNTY

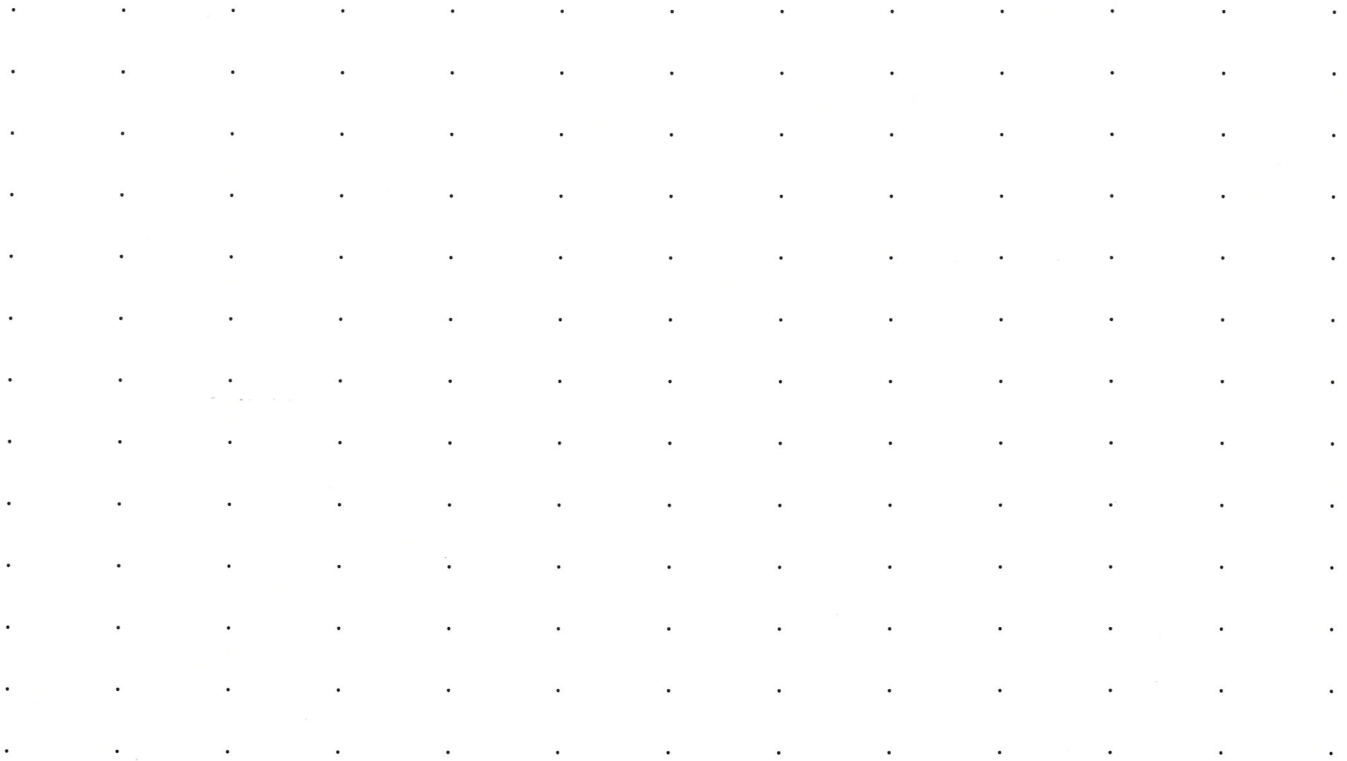
Value of construction or improvement	Fee:	Value of construction or improvement	Fee:
\$5,000 or less	\$50.00	\$5,001 or more	\$100.00


 Applicant's Signature _____ Charles J. Rimer _____ Chief Operating Officer 11/13/19
 Printed Name Title Date

Owner's Signature _____ Printed Name _____ Title _____ Date _____
 (if different than applicant)

DRAWING or PHOTO OF STRUCTURE

(Setback Must Be Included)



Do Not Forget North Dakota One Call at 811 or 1-800-795-0555 or www.ndonecall.com PRIOR TO DIGGING!

1 square = feet

PLEASE ATTACH COPY OF FLOOR PLAN OR PICTURE OF PROJECT

Action taken by the Planning and Zoning Board:

APPROVED X DENIED _____

Reviewed by: Heidi Kosy

Dated this 23 day of December , 20 19



Chairman
Mountrail County Planning & Zoning Board

Final Approval will be determined by the Mountrail County Planning & Zoning Board. In the event this building permit is not approved, the building permit will be void.

RETURN COMPLETED FORM TO: MOUNTRAIL COUNTY PLANNING & ZONING, PO BOX 248, STANLEY, ND 58784-0248

Attachment 4-Emergency Response Plan

WHITING OIL AND GAS CORPORATION

CORPORATE EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN



PLAN DIRECTIVE AND APPROVAL PAGE

The purpose of the Whiting's Emergency Response Plan is to establish guidelines and procedures to ensure employees function safely, efficiently, and effectively in the event of an emergency.

APPROVALS:

Peter W. Hagist
Pete Hagist, SR. Vice President
Planning

1/5/2018
DATE

Rick Ross
Rick Ross, Vice President Operations

1/8/18
DATE

Tom Fisk
Tom Fisk, Director EH&S

1/5/2018
DATE

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Appendices

Appendix A Incident Command Decision Matrix

Links to Reference Documents

- [Command Staff Top 10 Checklist](#)
- Emergency Communication Response Team Manual
- [Emergency Response and Hazwoper Training Guidelines](#)
- [ICS Forms](#)
- [Incident Management Team Roles, Responsibilities and Organizational Charts](#)
- Oil Spill Contingency Plan
- [Planning P and Meeting Guidelines](#)
- [Whiting Emergency Contacts List](#)



Owner:	EH&S Dept.	Date approved:	8/26/15	Revised Date:	07/28/17
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⁽¹⁾ WS - Reference to Applicable Whiting Standard

1. Scope

This CERP addresses emergency operations or situations occurring on or affecting Whiting locations. The CERP applies but is not limited to the following emergencies:

- Oil spills
- Produced water spills
- Well blowouts
- Fires
- Natural disasters
- Terrorist threats

This plan contains established guidelines for the safe, effective, and efficient management of emergency events. The plan also covers Whiting’s ICS structure and outlines methods for regulatory coordination and risk/crisis communication.

2. Purpose

The Plan establishes guidelines and procedures necessary to achieve emergency preparedness and response capabilities through use of proven “Command and Control” techniques. Whiting utilizes the Incident Command System (ICS) as described by the Federal Emergency Management Agency’s (FEMA) National Incident Management System (NIMS) to respond to all Whiting emergencies, regardless of scope.

3. Definitions

3.1 Command Staff

The command staff reports directly to the designated Incident Commander (IC), and generally consists of the Deputy IC, a Safety Officer, Environmental Officer, Liaison Officer and the Public Information Officer (PIO). The PIO coordinates all information release through the IC with assistance of the Emergency Communications Response Team (ECRT). The size and makeup of the Command Staff will be dependent on the size and nature of the incident.

3.2 Corporate Incident Management Assistance Team (CIMAT)

Senior Management personnel, located in the Denver corporate office, assigned to monitor response activities and to assist and advise the IC and their Incident Management Team (IMT) as necessary. The CIMAT consists of Whiting’s Operation Vice President, Planning Vice President, Vice President and National Drilling Manager, Vice President of Human Resources, the Emergency Communications Response Team Manager (ECRTM), and the Director of EH&S.

3.3 General Staff

Incident Management personnel organized according to their ICS function and who operate within the Incident Command Post. The General Staff report to the IC and consist of the Operations Section Chief, Planning Section Chief, Logistics Section Chief and Finance Section Chief. Select

link to “Incident management Team Roles and Responsibilities” in [Appendices](#) to view description of roles and responsibilities.

3.4 Incident Action Plan (IAP)

A written plan containing general objectives and processes for managing an incident, identifying operational resources/assignments, and includes attachments that provide direction and important information crucial to the management of an incident. IAPs are required for each operational period and shall be used to hand over responsibilities from one operational period to the next.

3.5 Emergency Communications Response Team (ECRT)

The ECRT is responsible for coordinating and directing communication with the external world i.e. media, government affairs, the public and families of Whiting personnel. The Emergency Communications Response Team Manager (ECRTM) coordinates the activities of the ECRT and works closely with other members of the CIMAT and the Incident Commander.

3.6 Incident Command Post (ICP)

Designated room within a Whiting office or other location at which the primary tactical level ICS functions are to be performed. ICP should be large enough to accommodate the IMT and equipped to integrate communication between the on-scene base of operations and the CIMAT in Denver.

3.7 Incident Command System (ICS)

A standardized incident management concept designed specifically to allow responders to adopt an integrated organizational structure equal to the complexity and demands of any single incident or multiple incidents. ICS is the combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure, designed to aid in the management of resources during incidents.

3.8 Incident Management System (IMS)

A systematic and proactive approach to guide departments, agencies and the private sector to work seamlessly together in the management of incidents involving threats and hazards; regardless of cause, size, location or complexity; to reduce loss of life, property and harm to the environment.

3.9 Incident Management Team (IMT)

The Incident Commander and appropriate Command and General staff personnel assigned to an incident. The IMT will primarily be stationed at the incident command post.

3.10 Operational Period

Length of time scheduled for executing a given set of actions as specified in the IAP. Operational Periods can be of various lengths, although usually not over 24 hours.

3.11 Unified Command (UC)

Consist of incident commanders from various organizations working together to form a single command structure. An effective UC structure has shared understanding of priorities, a single set of objectives, collaborative strategies, a coordinated flow of internal/external information, better utilization of resources and little duplication of effort. In Whiting situations, UC would consist of the responsible party (WPC) and Federal, State and Local agencies.

4. Emergency Response Protocol

4.1 Discovery

The first WPC representative on-scene assumes Incident Commander (IC) roles until relieved by their supervisor or designated area IC.

4.2 Establish Scene Safety of Citizens and Response Personnel

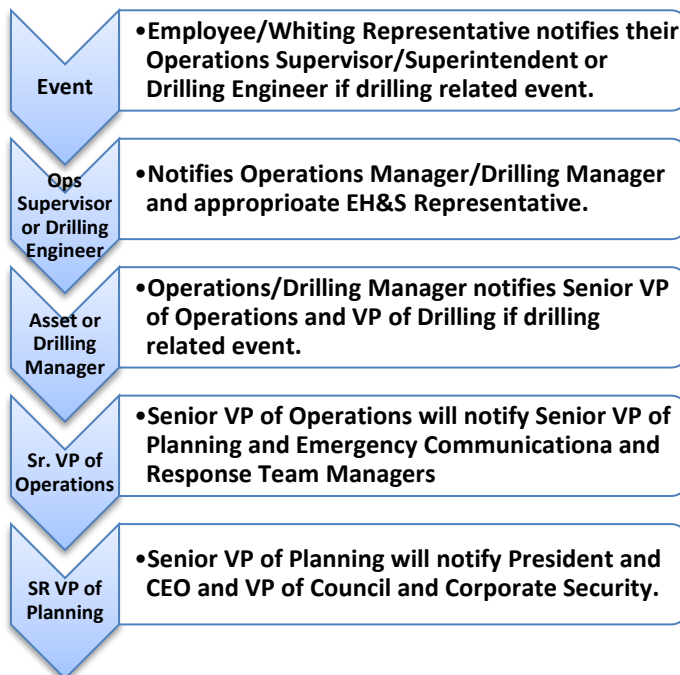
- If necessary request for emergency services- 911;
- Secure the scene;
- Account for personnel;
- Control site access;
- Shut down associated equipment if safe and accessible;
- Evaluate off-site public impact.

4.3 Notification Process

In the event of any of the following, ensure the notification sequence given below is completed within 1 hour of discovery:

- Death of any person or an injury that could result in death at a Whiting operated location;
- Event where one or more employees are hospitalized;
- Event where an amputation has occurred;
- Event where loss of an eye has occurred;
- A spill, fire, blowout, accident, etc. that will likely get widespread media coverage;
- An incident where the repairs, cleanup, lost product, etc. will likely exceed \$1,000,000;
- A spill/leak from a Department of Transportation-regulated pipeline.

4.4 Notification Sequence



Note: If unable to contact designated individual as shown above, contact the next individual identified in the notification sequence. Select link to “Whiting Emergency Contacts” in [Appendices](#) to view list.

5. Incident Management System-Activation

As defined above, Whiting's IMS establishes a systematic and proactive guide for Company personnel to demonstrate "Command and Control" of emergency or crisis events. The activation of ICS and the use of these supporting materials shall be based on current and perceived threat to WPC business continuity.

5.1 Initiate the Incident Command System

The local area office will establish the initial Incident Management Team (IMT) based on type and severity of the emergency event. The IC should consider the IC Top Ten Position Checklist (See link in [Appendices](#) to review) and "WOG Incident Command Decision Matrix" found in [APPENDIX A](#) to establish initial command and control. Utilize Incident Command Meeting Guidance (See link to "Planning P and Meeting Guidelines" in [Appendices](#)) to establish meeting protocols.

5.2 Establish the Incident Objectives and Critical Concerns

The assigned IC will establish, in order of importance, the primary objectives and critical concerns to be considered in the emergency response. Initial objectives are as follows:

- Protection of personnel and the public;
- Incident Stabilization (Source control);
- Protection of the environment;
- Compliance with federal, state and local laws and regulations;
- Protection of property; and
- Restoring normal operating conditions.

5.3 Establish Incident Command Post (ICP)

The local area office will establish the initial Incident Command Post (ICP). Each area office shall utilize its predefined conference room for the ICP. The ICP shall be large enough to support the designated staff and shall have all appropriate information and technological equipment to function.

5.4 Activation of Command and General Staff

The IC will assign all necessary personnel to support the incident and its assigned resources. The IC should only fill those positions deemed necessary. Primary functions often filled:

- Operations Section Chief
- Planning Section Chief
- Logistics Section Chief
- Liaison Officer
- Safety Officer
- Environmental Officer
- Public Information Officer (A function of the Emergency Communications Response Team)

5.5 Levels of Response

Whiting has identified three (3) levels of emergency response based on the actual or probable consequences of the event. The "WOG Incident Command Decision Matrix" ([Appendix A](#)) will assist operations and management in determining what level of response should be deployed.

Level 1 (Moderate) – An incident with State and local implications

The potential for public and environmental exposure is moderate. For the most part, the problem can be corrected with local and some 3rd party resources. Governmental

involvement and media interest will be moderate, but restricted to state and local levels. CIMAT will be notified and determination made if further assistance is needed. An example might be an offsite spill of moderate to high volumes with low potential to impact water source of significance.

Level 2 (Major) – An incident with regional implications

The potential for public and environmental exposure is of significant concern. Local WOG resources may be supplemented with a higher qualified, longer term WOG Regional IMT if requested by the local IC. Governmental and media interest will be moderately high, but at the regional level. CIMAT will assemble to observe and advise. An example might be a loss of well control with an intermediate stream impact.

Level 3 (Serious) – A significant incident with national or global implications

The potential to public and environmental exposure is truly significant. Maximum WOG and 3rd party resources must be brought to bear to control and correct the problem. Governmental involvement and media interest will be intense. The CIMAT shall be stood up to supplement and provide assistance to a Regional IMT. An example might be a substantial volume oil/emulsion spill or loss of well control in an environmentally sensitive area or major regional water source.

5.6 Corporate Incident Management Assistance Team (CIMAT)

An emergency event that could conceivably last more than one operational period, attracts media/agency attention and/or which may exhaust local production/facility area resources may require additional support from the CIMAT. The CIMAT will be notified of all emergency events involving activation of an IMT. The level of involvement by CIMAT will be dependent on the complexity and sensitivity on the emergency event. See Section 5.5 for Levels of Response. CIMAT actions and activities may include:

- Corporate advisory team with direct access to the IC;
- Offer IMT and event evaluations;
- Coordinate media information through the ECRT;
- Advise the IC in investor and public interest;
- Observe daily Planning meetings through use interactive video technology;
- Maintain full situational awareness of event through use of WPC SharePoint ICS page.

5.7 Emergency Communications Response Team

In the event of an emergency ICS situation, the ECRT Manager will direct communications activities with input from the IC and other CIMAT members. Guidelines for ECRT personnel can be found in Section 5.7.1 of the “Emergency Communications Response Team Manual” (See [Appendices](#) to access secure link to manual). Access to the ECR Manual is restricted. Contact the ECRTM for permission to access this document.

5.8 Emergency Communications Response Manual

Developed for use by the ECRT to ensure successful and timely interaction with the external world during emergency/crisis situations. The manual consists of the following:

- Crisis checklists;
- ECRT Roles and Responsibilities;
- Emergency Communications Messaging;

- Media Relations;
- Procedures for dealing with the media;
- News Release Protocols;
- News Release Templates;
- List of Whiting Designated Spokespersons.

5.9 Planning

The planning process may begin with the identification of credible threats, the scheduling of a planned event (drills), or the initial response to an actual or impending event. The process continues with the implementation of the formalized steps and staffing required developing a written Incident Action Plan (IAP). Whiting has adopted the Planning P (See [Appendices](#) to access Planning P and Meeting Guidelines) as a guide for the development of each operational period's IAP.

The Planning P

The primary phases of the planning process are essentially the same for: the IC who develops the initial plan, revisions to the initial plan required for extended operations, and for the incident management team's development of the formal IAP. During the initial stages of incident management, planners must develop a simple plan that can be communicated through concise verbal briefings. Frequently, this plan must be developed very quickly and with incomplete situation information. As the incident management effort evolves over time, additional lead time, staff, information systems, and technologies enable more detailed planning and cataloging of events and "lessons learned." Deciding which resources should be used to achieve the objectives in the safest, most efficient and cost-effective manner.

Planning involves:

- Evaluating the situation.
- Developing incident objectives.
- Selecting a strategy.

5.10 Incident Action Plan

A written plan containing general objective reflecting the overall strategy for managing an incident. A well-designed written IAP can help senior leadership understand incident objectives and issues. Required forms for the IAP are as follows: (Optional forms are listed in the Emergency Response SharePoint Site or within ICS 202 (See link to ICS Forms in [Appendices](#) above):

- IAP Cover Sheet
- ICS 201 (Briefing)
- ICS 202 (Objectives)
- ICS 203 (Organization List)
- ICS 205A (Communications Plan)
- ICS 206 (Medical Plan)
- ICS 215a (Safety & Risk Assessment)
- [Weather Forecast](#)
- Resource Tracking Logs

6. Roles and Responsibilities

Incident Management Team:

Descriptions of the IMT roles and responsibilities are found in the Emergency Response Tab of Whiting's intranet Home Page or in [Appendices](#) above. They are a guide to assist each team member in performing their specified role within ICS. Each emergency event is unique in size and complexity, IMTs should be modular (expandable or retractable) in structure to meet the incident needs. The IMT Roles and Responsibilities document color codes each role to assist each IMT member to better understand structure and role interaction.

7. Exercise Drills

Annual Operations Drills:

Each operations area shall apply annual, practical table top or live drills to test the applications of said ICS protocols. The process of exercise should include:

- Developed scenarios with realistic threats
- Clearly defined exercise objectives (SMART) aligned with core capabilities
- Professional exercise facilitation
- Exercise evaluation team
- A completed After-Action Report (AAR) to document and summarize the completion of objectives and core capabilities
- Corrective actions to outline actionable steps to resolve identified gaps

8. Training

Hazardous Waste Operations & Emergency Response

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) under its Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER) standard 29 CFR 1910.120(q), mandates certain measures to ensure the safety and health of personnel involved in emergency response to release of hazardous substances. Under OSHA's HAZWOPER standard, crude oil and petroleum products are considered hazardous substances. OSHA describes an "**emergency response incident**" as: *"a response effort by employees outside the immediate release area or by other designated responders to an occurrence which results, or is likely to result, in the uncontrolled release of a hazardous substance."*

Incidental releases that can be readily controlled are not covered by the standard. HAZWOPER Training requirements are outlined in "Emergency Response and HAZWOPER Training Guidelines (See [Appendices](#) to access link to document).

9. Administrative Requirements

9.1 Scope

The development and revision of the Corporate Emergency Response Plan (CERP) will be done in accordance with the requirements of this practice and Whiting's "Standards and Practices Administrative Guidelines".

9.2 Definitions

Administrative Revision: A change to a procedure and or guideline in the ERP which does not change the original intent of the procedure.

Plan Custodian: The Environmental, Health, and Safety (EH&S) Department will be the ERP's main custodian.

Procedure: A generic term used to refer to a procedure, plan, program, guideline or policy.

9.3 Roles and Responsibilities

EHS- responsible for managing and updating the body of this plan and providing the updates to the Asset Teams' various production field/areas, as well as Asset Team management.

Area Supervisor/Superintendent- responsible for developing and maintaining and revising any additional emergency response tools or directories, not presented in this manual, that are specific to their particular area of operations (i.e., response equipment and directories of response contractors, emergency responders, hotels, food resources, etc.).

9.4 Annual Review and Revisions

At a minimum, the ERP shall be reviewed annually to determine if any revisions or new procedures are needed. This review shall take place prior to 14 months from the revision date listed in this document's footer.


9.5 Document Control

This manual shall be digitized and will be located on Whiting's intranet site. A printed copy of this manual is an uncontrolled document, does not represent an official version and is potentially superseded by a later publication.

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APPENDIX A

Incident Command Decision Matrix

 WOG Incident Classification Matrix		Probability					
		4	3	2	1	0	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Uncontrolled, with control unlikely in near term	<input type="checkbox"/> Escalation possible; under or imminent control	<input type="checkbox"/> Escalation unlikely; controlled or likely imminent control	<input type="checkbox"/> Escalation highly unlikely; controlled or imminent control	<input type="checkbox"/> Will not escalate; no hazard; no monitoring required	
Consequence	4	<input type="checkbox"/> Major act of violence, sabotage, or terrorism which impacts permit holder assets <input type="checkbox"/> Reportable liquid spill beyond site, uncontained and affecting environment <input type="checkbox"/> Gas release beyond site affecting public safety	Level 3	Level 3	Level 2	Level 2	Level 1
	3	<input type="checkbox"/> Threats of violence, sabotage, or terrorism <input type="checkbox"/> Reportable liquid spill or gas release beyond site, potentially affecting public safety, environment, or property <input type="checkbox"/> HAZMAT worker exposure exceeding allowable limits	Level 3	Level 2	Level 2	Level 1	Level 1
	2	<input type="checkbox"/> Major on site equipment damage <input type="checkbox"/> A security breach that has potential to impact people, property or the environment <input type="checkbox"/> Reportable liquid spill or gas release potentially or beyond site, not affecting public safety, environment, or property	Level 2	Level 2	Level 1	Level 1	Minor
	1	<input type="checkbox"/> Moderate on site equipment damage <input type="checkbox"/> A security breach that impacts oil and gas assets <input type="checkbox"/> Reportable liquid spill or gas release on location	Level 2	Level 1	Level 1	Minor	Minor
	0	<input type="checkbox"/> No consequential impacts	Level 1	Level 1	Minor	Minor	No notification Required

RISK SCORE	ASSESSMENT RESULT
Minor (1-2)	Notification Only; Local
Moderate (3-4)	Level-1 Emergency; AN INCIDENT WITH STATE AND LOCAL IMPLICATIONS. The potential for public and environmental exposure is moderate. For the most part, the problem can be corrected with local resources and some 3rd party resources. Governmental involvement and media interest will be moderately high, but restricted to state and local levels. An example might be an offsite spill of moderate to high volumes with low potential to impact water source of significance.
Major (5-6)	Level-2 Emergency; AN INCIDENT WITH AT LEAST REGIONAL IMPLICATIONS. The potential for public and environmental exposure is of significant concern. Local WOG resources shall be supplemented with a higher qualified WOG Regional IMAT. Governmental and media interest will be moderately high, but at the regional level. An example might be a loss of well control with intermediate stream impact.
Serious (7-8)	Level-3 Emergency; A MAJOR INCIDENT WITH NATIONAL OR GLOBAL IMPLICATIONS. The potential to public and environmental exposure is truly significant. Maximum WOG and 3rd party resources must be brought to bear to control and correct the problem. Governmental involvement and media interest will be intense. The CIMAT will be stood up to supplement and provide assistance to Regional IMAT. An example might be a major oil spill or loss of well <u>control</u> in an environmentally sensitive area or major regional water source.

Attachment 5-10 Year Spill History

Whiting Oil and Gas Corporation
Robinson Lake Oil Conditioning Facility Expansion Project
10-Year Spill History

The 10-year spill history for Whiting’s operating natural gas processing facilities and the Robinson Lake Oil Conditioning Facility is detailed in the table below. Over the past decade, Whiting has operated three natural gas processing facilities in North Dakota, the Ray Gas Plant, Belfield Gas Plant and the Robinson Lake Gas Plant. Whiting sold the Belfield and Robinson Lake Gas Plants in late 2016. Under Whiting’s operation, neither the Belfield Gas Plant nor the Robinson Lake Oil Conditioning Facility have had a recordable spill.

Table 1: 10-Year Spill History-North Dakota Facilities¹

Spill Date	Facility Name	Type	Volume
3/29/14, 3:30 pm	Robinson Lake Gas Plant	Refined Oil	940 gal
1/17/16, 6:00 am	Robinson Lake Gas Plant	Other	25 gal
11/12/2019, 4:40 pm	Ray Gas Plant	Condensate	35 bbl
11/12/2019, 4:30 pm	Ray Gas Plant	Produced Water	20 bbl

¹Data was generated from Whiting’s database which was put into service in mid-2010

Attachment 6-Erosion Control Plan

Erosion Control & Revegetation Plan

Robinson Lake Oil Conditioning Facility Expansion Project

Mountrail County, North Dakota

January 2020



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SECTION 1: PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Whiting Oil and Gas Corporation is planning to construct the Robinson Lake Oil Conditioning Expansion Project (Project) which would be located in Mountrail County, North Dakota. The proposed Project includes the installation of one additional heater, heat exchanger, gas compressor and oil pump, along with replacement of two control valves which would result in a facility with 65,000 barrels per day (bpd) of oil conditioning capacity.. All Project activities will occur within the existing Facility fence line.

Ground disturbing activities associated with this Project will not exceed 1-acre; additionally, the Project's purpose is oil processing/treatment and can be classified as an Exploration and Production activity in the state of North Dakota and as such, it qualifies for the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Oil and Gas Exemption (Exemption) for construction stormwater permitting. The North Dakota Department Environmental Quality (NDDEQ) recognizes the EPA Exemption. Although exempt from both the EPA and NDDEQ Construction Stormwater programs, Whiting has developed this Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (Plan) to be implemented during the construction and restoration phases of the Project.

This Plan provides guidance to Project personnel with respect to the proper installation and maintenance of erosion and sediment control measures. In addition, it includes related best management practices that are recommended to avoid off-site transport of sediment or silt laden water discharges.

SECTION 2: STANDARD BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Whiting has identified the following standard best management practices that are to be implemented throughout the construction and restoration of the Project.

- Keep a copy of this Plan at the Project site throughout construction.
- Mark the boundaries of approved workspace.
- Identify and limit access to and from the project site.
- Restrict work and equipment/vehicle travel to approved workspace.
- Minimize ground disturbance to the maximum extent possible.
- Avoid tracking mud onto paved public roads.
- Clean up tracked mud from public roads as soon as practicable.
- Segregate topsoil (up to 12-inches).
- Restore topsoil to the upper soil horizon during backfilling/restoration.

- Inspect equipment frequently, immediately repair or remove leaking equipment from the Project area.
- Pick up trash and debris regularly. Disposal containers should be fitted with a proper cover to prevent stormwater from coming into contact with debris. Routinely dispose of all trash/debris.
- All chemicals/petroleum products stored onsite shall be have proper secondary containment.

SECTION 3: AND SEDIMENT CONTROLS

The primary objectives of erosion and sediment controls during construction is to prevent erosion and exposed soils from leaving the project area. Therefore, Whiting will implement the following erosion and sediment control practices as appropriate.

3.1 TEMPORARY EROSION CONTROL MEASURES

- Install sediment control barriers (e.g., silt fence, fiber rolls etc.)
 - At the base of slopes adjacent to wetlands, waterbodies, ditches, drainage ways and other stormwater conveyance systems.
 - Where necessary to prevent sediment/spoil from leaving the project area.
- Maintain sediment control barriers in proper functioning condition and/or remove accumulated sediment when its depth reaches one-third the height of the sediment barrier.
- When non-functional sediment control barriers are identified, they shall be repaired, replaced or supplemented with proper, functioning structures promptly upon discovery.
- When construction or restoration activities will be delayed for prolonged periods, personnel shall utilize straw mulch or a functional equivalent (i.e., erosion control blanket, cover crop) to prevent erosion of exposed soils and in areas prone to erosion.
 - Mulch shall be properly anchored when used.
- Under frozen conditions, installation of temporary barriers can be delayed until final grading and cleanup, unless snowmelt and runoff are likely during construction.
- Use slope breakers on steep slopes to slow runoff.

3.2 PERMANENT EROSION CONTROL

- Utilize erosion control blankets on slopes greater than 30 percent to aid in restoration.

3.3 FROZEN CONDITIONS

- Temporary slope breakers shall be installed when snowmelt and runoff are likely during construction.
- When conditions allow, snow berms may be used instead of silt fence or other sediment controls.
- Mulch or a functional equivalent (e.g., erosion control blanket) shall be applied and anchored on all slopes greater than 8 percent.
- If frozen conditions make wooden stakes impractical, steel reinforcing rods shall be used to stake erosion control devices (e.g.; straw bales, straw wattles).

SECTION 4: RESTORATION PROCEDURES

Upon the completion of Project activities, Whiting will initiate restoration procedures as soon as practicable. Restoration procedures may include the installation of permanent impervious and semi-pervious surfaces such as pavement, gravel, sod or other perennial herbaceous vegetation. As Project activities will be limited to the existing facility the majority of the Project area will be returned to its pre-Project condition.

SECTION 5: EMPLOYEE/CONTRACTOR TRAINING

Project personnel/contractors reporting to the Project site will receive environmental training.

Attachment 7-SPCC Plan



Whiting Petroleum Corporation

and its wholly owned subsidiary

Whiting Oil and Gas Corporation

SPILL PREVENTION, CONTROL, AND COUNTERMEASURES PLAN

Whiting Oil and Gas Corporation
Robinson Lake Oil Conditioning Facility
Mountrail County, North Dakota

Original or Most Recent Revision Plan Date: **20 Dec 2017**

Current Document Generation Date: **Apr 2019**

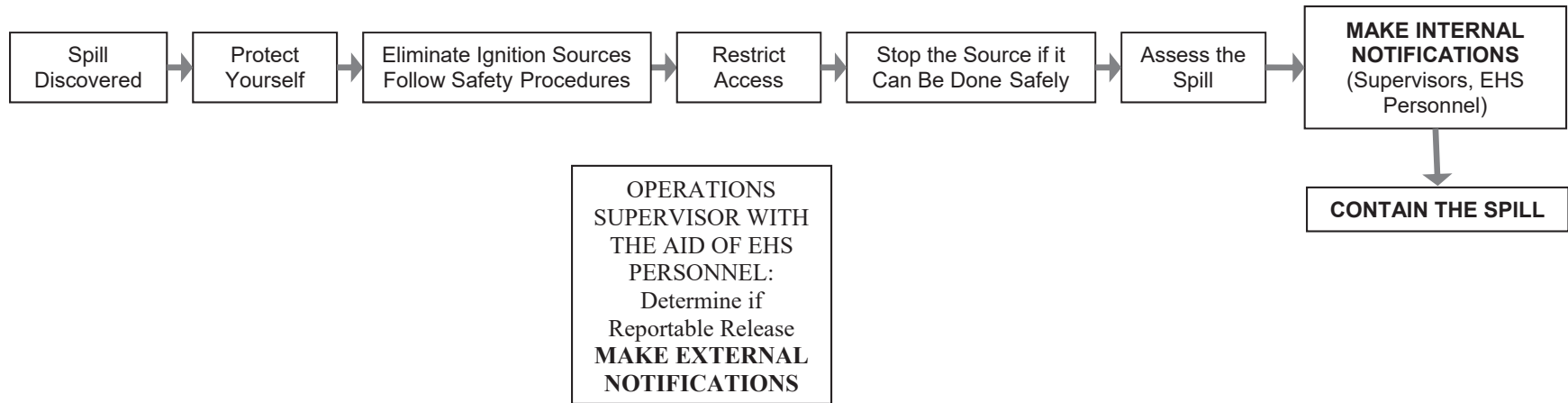
CROSS-REFERENCE TABLE

This SPCC Plan has been prepared in accordance with 40 CFR Part 112 and is organized as specified in the aforementioned regulation. The following cross-reference provides the location of the requirements listed in 40 CFR Part 112 and the equivalent requirements in this Plan. Information specific to the facility necessary to demonstrate conformance with the appropriate SPCC requirements is included in Section 6.0.

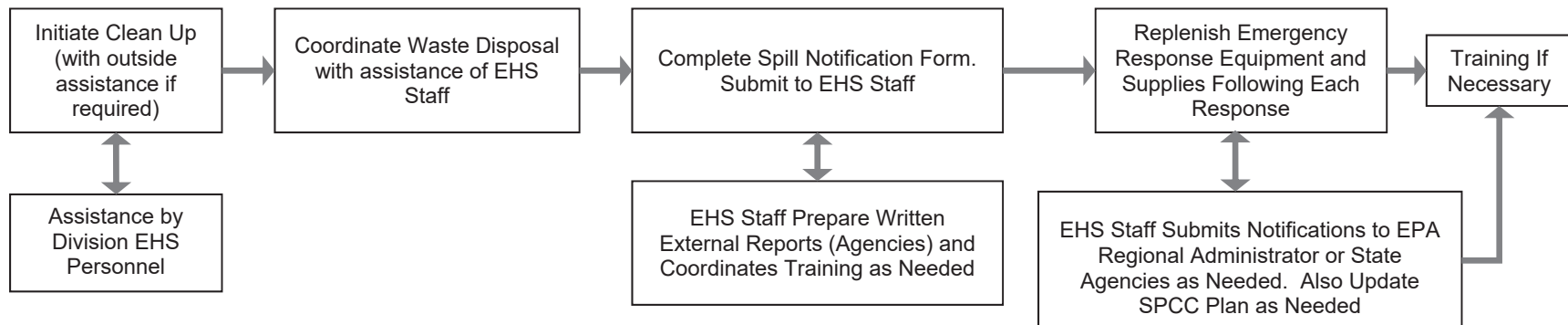
SPCC Rule Citation	Description of Rule	Section
§112.3(d)	Professional Engineer certification	2.3
§112.4	Amendment of SPCC Plan by Regional Administrator	1.3
§112.5	Amendment of SPCC Plan by owners or operators	1.3
§112.6	Qualified facility plan requirements	NA
§112.7	General requirements for SPCC Plans for all facilities and all oil types	1.0
§112.7(a)	General requirements	1.1/1.2
	Discussion of facility's conformance with rule requirements	1.2
	Deviations from Plan requirements	4.2
	Facility characteristics that must be described in the Plan (including facility diagram)	4.0/6.0 Figures
	Spill reporting information in the Plan	3.3
	Emergency procedures	3.3/3.4/3.5
§112.7(b)	Fault analysis	3.2
§112.7(c)	Secondary containment	4.1
§112.7(d)	Contingency planning	4.2
§112.7(e)	Inspections, tests, and records	4.3
§112.7(f)	Employee training and discharge prevention procedures	4.4
§112.7(g)	Security (excluding oil production facilities)	4.5
§112.7(h)	Loading/unloading (excluding offshore facilities)	4.6
§112.7(i)	Brittle fracture evaluation requirements	4.7
§112.7(j)	Conformance with State requirements	1.4
§112.7(k)	Qualified oil-filled operational equipment	4.8
§112.8	Requirements for onshore non-production facilities	5.0
§112.8(a)	General and specific requirements	5.1
§112.8(b)	Facility drainage	5.2
§112.8(c)	Bulk storage containers	5.3
§112.8(d)	Facility transfer operations, pumping, and facility process	5.4

SPILL RESPONSE FLOW CHART

SPILL RESPONSE ACTIONS



AFTER THE SPILL IS CONTAINED



**WHITING OIL AND GAS CORPORATION
NORTH DAKOTA QUICK SPILL CONTACT AND REPORTING**

Supervisor

Scott Larson
Mobile: (701) 312-0246

Environmental Coordinator

Shelby Lego
Office: (701) 627-7400; 647400
Mobile: (701) 713-0062

Safety Coordinator

Justin Clock
Office: (701) 627-7433 ;647433
Mobile: (701) 312-0104

Environmental Professional

Eric Barndt
Office: (303) 802-8290 ;608290
Mobile: (303) 775-9622

Safety Professional

Jason Tuhy
Office: (701) 456-5415 ;655415
Mobile: (701) 290-3562

Additional Emergency Telephone Numbers Are Posted at Every Location.

In the event that a spill enters or threatens to enter U.S. Waters, responsible personnel must immediately notify the following:

- National Response Center: (800) 424-8802
- North Dakota Department of Health (701) 328-5210
- North Dakota Division of Emergency Management (800) 472-2121
- North Dakota Industrial Commission, Oil & Gas Division (701) 328-8020

In either case, be prepared to convey the following information:

- Location of spill
- Source of spill
- Time of spill
- Material spilled
- Volume of spill
- Potential hazard of spill
- Containment measures
- Contact: Give contact name, facility address, and phone number

Response measures are further detailed in SECTION 3 of the SPCC Plan.

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1.0 – INTRODUCTION

1.1 Regulatory Overview [40 CFR 112.1; 40 CFR 112.7; 40 CFR 112.8]

In January of 1974, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) adopted 40 CFR Part 112 as the Oil Pollution Prevention Program, which was most recently amended on November 13, 2009. These oil pollution prevention regulations require the preparation of a Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) Plan for facilities engaged in drilling, producing, gathering, storing, processing, refining, transferring, distributing, using, or consuming oil and oil products, and which due to their location, could reasonably be expected to discharge oil in harmful quantities into or upon the navigable waters of the United States (40 CFR Part 112.1(b)).

The regulation has several specific exemptions:

- Any equipment or facilities that are subject to the authority of the U.S. Department of Transportation, the U.S. Department of the Interior, or the Minerals Management Service.
- Any facility with a completely buried storage capacity of 42,000 gallons or less of oil and an aggregate aboveground storage capacity of 1,320 gallons or less of oil. The completely buried storage capacity excludes the following: tanks that are subject to 40 CFR Part 280 or Part 281, tanks that supply emergency diesel generators at nuclear power generation facilities, and any container with a capacity of less than 55 gallons of oil. The aggregate aboveground capacity excludes the following: permanently closed containers, motive power containers, hot-mix asphalt containers, containers for heating oil used solely at a single-family residence, pesticide application equipment and related mix containers, and any container with a capacity of less than 55 gallons of oil.
- Any facility or part thereof used exclusively for wastewater treatment.
- Any intra-facility gathering lines subject to 49 CFR Part 192 or Part 195.

The owner or operator of a SPCC-regulated facility is required to prepare a written, site-specific spill prevention plan, which details how a facility's operations comply with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 112. The November 13, 2009, regulations state that plans must be completed by November 10, 2010. An amendment to the rule has extended the compliance and implementation date to November 10, 2011. To be in compliance, the facility's SPCC plan must satisfy all of the applicable requirements for drainage, bulk storage tanks, tank car and truck loading and unloading, transfer operations (intra-facility piping), inspections and records, and training. Most importantly, the facility must fully implement the SPCC plan and train personnel in its execution.

The content of this SPCC Plan has been prepared in accordance with good engineering practices to prevent and mitigate damage to the environment from a potential oil spill. This plan does not serve as a site safety or regulatory compliance audit. The Plan is certified by a registered Professional Engineer and has the full approval of Whiting Oil and Gas Corporation (WOGC) management at a level with authority to commit the necessary resources to implement the Plan. This Plan is designed to satisfy the requirements of the 2002 rule revision and the following 2006, 2008 and 2009 amendments.

In 1993, the SPCC regulations were expanded to require the preparation and submittal of contingency plans for all facilities that can cause "substantial harm" due to potential oil spills. Each owner/operator is to review the EPA's guidelines in determining whether the facility meets the applicable substantial harm criteria, and if necessary, prepare a contingency plan in accordance with 40 CFR Part 112.20.

This SPCC Plan is supported by 3 appendices:

- Appendix A Tables
- Appendix B Procedures
- Appendix C Spill Notification Table and Contact List

1.2 Regulatory Requirements for a Non –Production Facility [40 CFR 112.7(a)(1); 40 CFR 112.8(a)]

WOGC maintains a non-production facility in Mountrail County, North Dakota. WOGC is required by 40 CFR Part 112 to develop and implement a SPCC Plan for this facility. This facility has a total aboveground oil storage capacity exceeding 1,320 gallons and could reasonably be expected to discharge oil in harmful quantities into or upon the navigable waters of the United States. Oil management activities at this facility include liquids separation and storage. This document is intended to satisfy the requirements for a SPCC plan for non-production facilities as set forth in 40 CFR Part 112.

1.3 Plan Review and Amendment [40 CFR 112.4; 40 CFR 112.5]

A responsible official of WOGC will review and evaluate this SPCC Plan within five (5) years of the last management review. As a result of this review, non-technical changes will be made to the plan to ensure that the document is current and up-to-date. Such non-technical changes may include updating contact names, phone numbers, or addresses, and these changes do not require recertification by a Professional Engineer. In addition to non-technical changes, this SPCC Plan will be amended within six (6) months of the review to include more effective prevention and control technology if the technology has been field-proven at the time of the review and will significantly reduce the likelihood of a discharge. Any such amendment will be implemented as soon as possible, but not later than six (6) months after the amendment. This 5-year management review will be documented on Table 1 in Appendix A.

In addition to the general 5-year review, this SPCC Plan shall be amended and recertified by a Professional Engineer within six (6) months after any change in facility design, construction, operation, or maintenance that materially affects the facility's potential to discharge oil. Examples of changes that may require amendment of the Plan include, but are not limited to:

- commissioning or decommissioning containers;
- replacement, reconstruction, or movement of containers;
- reconstruction, replacement, or installation of piping systems;
- construction or demolition that might alter secondary containment structures;
- changes of product or service; or
- revision of standard operation or maintenance procedures at the facility.

In addition, the EPA or the State oil pollution control agency may require that this SPCC Plan be amended following reportable spills (40 CFR Part 112.4). As required, any such non-five-year-review amendments to this SPCC Plan shall be noted on Table 1 in Appendix A of this SPCC Plan.

All technical (non-administrative) changes and amendments to this SPCC Plan require the Plan to be reviewed by a Professional Engineer. Following such a review, a new certification page will be signed, sealed, and inserted into this plan to complete the amendment process.

1.4 Conformance with State Requirements [40 CFR 112.7(j); NDAC 43-02-03-30.1; NDAC 43-02-03-49; NDAC 43-02-03-53]

At no time shall any spill or leak be allowed to flow over, pool, or rest on the surface of the land or infiltrate the soil. Discharge fluids must be properly removed and may not be allowed to remain standing within or outside of diked areas, although the remediation of such fluids may be allowed onsite if approved by the director. Operators must respond with appropriate resources to contain and clean up spills.

Storage of oil in underground or partially buried tanks or containers is prohibited at any production facility. Surface oil tanks and production equipment must be devoid of leaks and in good condition. Unused tanks and production equipment must be removed from the site or placed into service, within a reasonable time period, not to exceed one year.

Dikes must be erected and maintained around oil tanks at any production facility built or rebuilt on or after July 1, 2000. Dikes must be erected around oil tanks at any new production facility within thirty days after the well has been completed. Dikes must be erected and maintained around oil tanks at production facilities built prior to July 1, 2000, when deemed necessary by the director. Dikes as well as the base material under the dikes and within the diked area must be constructed of sufficiently impermeable material to provide emergency containment. Dikes must be of sufficient dimension to contain the total capacity of the largest tank plus one day's fluid production. The required capacity of the dike may be lowered by the director if the necessity therefor can be demonstrated to the director's satisfaction.

Numbered metal security seals shall be properly utilized on all oil access valves and access points to secure the tank or battery of tanks.

All saltwater liquids or brines (produced water) produced with oil and natural gas shall be processed, stored, and disposed of without pollution of freshwater supplies. Underground injection of saltwater liquids and brines shall be in accordance with NDAC Chapter 43-02-05. Surface facilities are acceptable provided that:

- They are devoid of leaks and constructed of materials resistant to the effects of produced saltwater liquids, brines, or chemicals that may be contained therein. The above materials requirement may be waived by the director for tanks presently in service and in good condition. Unused tanks and injection equipment must be removed from the site or placed into service, within a reasonable time period, not to exceed one year.

- Dikes must be erected and maintained around saltwater tanks at any saltwater handling facility built or rebuilt on or after July 1, 2000. Dikes must be erected around saltwater tanks at any new facility within thirty days after the well has been completed. Dikes must be erected and maintained around saltwater tanks at saltwater handling facilities built prior to July 1, 2000, when deemed necessary by the director. Dikes as well as the base material under the dikes and within the diked area must be constructed of sufficiently impermeable material to provide emergency containment. Dikes must be of sufficient dimension to contain the total capacity of the largest tank plus one day's fluid production. The required capacity of the dike may be lowered by the director if the necessity therefor can be demonstrated to the director's satisfaction. Discharged saltwater liquids or brines must be properly removed and may not be allowed to remain standing within or outside of any diked areas.

The operator shall take steps to minimize the amount of solids stored at the facility. Any salable crude oil recovered from a saltwater handling facility shall be reported on a form 5 SWD.

2.0 – FACILITY MANAGEMENT

2.1 General Facility Information [40 CFR 112.7(a)(3); 40 CFR 112.7(f)(2)]

Name of Facility	Facility Type	Location of Facility
Robinson Lake Oil Conditioning Facility	Gathering Station	SW/SW Sec 14, T153N, R91W 48.067093; -102.351033

- **Name and address of owner or operator:**

Name: Whiting Oil and Gas Corporation
Address: 1700 Broadway, Suite 2300
Denver, CO 80290-2300
303.837.1661

- **Designated person accountable for oil spill prevention at facility:**

Name: Scott Larson
Job Title: Pipeline Foreman
Mobile: (701) 312-0246

2.2 Management Approval of SPCC Plan [40 CFR 112.7]

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. This Plan will be implemented as herein described. Full approval is extended by Whiting Oil and Gas Corporation's management at a level with signatory authority to commit the resources necessary to implement this Plan. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations. I also commit to deploying the manpower, equipment, and materials required to expeditiously control and remove any quantity of oil discharged that may be harmful.

Signature Bradley Nelson

Name Bradley Nelson

Title Senior Pipeline Foreman

Date 1-10-18

2.3 Professional Engineer Certification [40 CFR 112.3(d); 40 CFR 112.8(a)]

This SPCC Plan is based on fieldwork and information gathered under direction of the certifying PE prior to the certification date listed below.

I hereby certify:

- That I am familiar with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 112;
- That I or my agent has visited and examined the facility;
- That the Plan has been prepared in accordance with good engineering practice, including consideration of applicable industry standards, and with the requirements of this part;
- That procedures for required inspections and testing have been established; and
- That the Plan is adequate for the Robinson Lake Oil Conditioning Facility facility contingent on addressing deficiencies specified within the Site Deficiencies Tables located in Section 6.0 and its subsections

This certification applies to the content of the Plan as it pertains to the specific facility referenced and does not extend to the execution of the Plan or the operation and maintenance of the facility. This certification will expire if there is a change in the facility design, construction, operation, or maintenance which materially affects the potential for a discharge as described in 40 CFR 112.1(b). Consequences of failure to follow the operating, maintenance, inspection, testing, response, or other procedures within this Plan are the sole responsibility of the owner or operator.



Signature of Registered Professional Engineer over Seal

Date: 1/11/18 Registration Number: PE-10327 State: ND

2.3 Professional Engineer Certification [40 CFR 112.3(d); 40 CFR 112.8(a)]

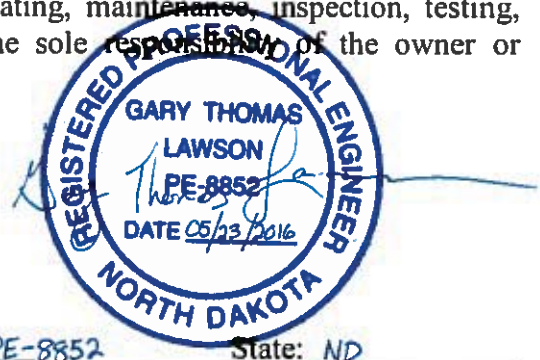
This SPCC Plan is based on fieldwork and information gathered under direction of the certifying PE prior to the certification date listed below.

I hereby certify:

- That I am familiar with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 112;
- That I or my agent has visited and examined the facility;
- That the Plan has been prepared in accordance with good engineering practice, including consideration of applicable industry standards, and with the requirements of this part;
- That procedures for required inspections and testing have been established;
- That the Plan is adequate for the amended Robinson Lake Oil Conditioning Facility facility contingent on addressing deficiencies specified within the Site Deficiencies Tables located in Section 6.0 and its subsections

This certification applies to the content of the Apr 2018 amendment to the Plan (see Plan Amendment Log – Table 1, Appendix A) as it pertains to the specific facility referenced and does not extend to the execution of the Plan or the operation and maintenance of the facility. This certification will expire if there is a change in the facility design, construction, operation, or maintenance which materially affects the potential for a discharge as described in 40 CFR 112.1(b). Consequences of failure to follow the operating, maintenance, inspection, testing, response, or other procedures within this Plan are the sole responsibility of the owner or operator.


Signature of Registered Professional Engineer



Date: 23 May 2016 Registration Number: ND PE-8852 State: ND

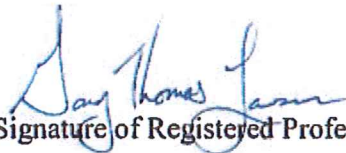
2.3 Professional Engineer Certification [40 CFR 112.3(d); 40 CFR 112.8(a)]

This SPCC Plan is based on fieldwork and information gathered under direction of the certifying PE prior to the certification date listed below.

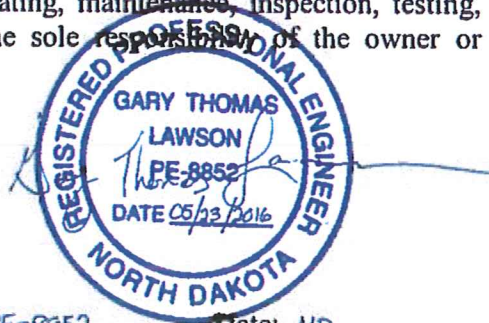
I hereby certify:

- That I am familiar with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 112;
- That I or my agent has visited and examined the facility;
- That the Plan has been prepared in accordance with good engineering practice, including consideration of applicable industry standards, and with the requirements of this part;
- That procedures for required inspections and testing have been established;
- That the Plan is adequate for the amended Robinson Lake Oil Conditioning Facility facility contingent on addressing deficiencies specified within the Site Deficiencies Tables located in Section 6.0 and its subsections

This certification applies to the content of the Apr 2018 amendment to the Plan (see Plan Amendment Log – Table 1, Appendix A) as it pertains to the specific facility referenced and does not extend to the execution of the Plan or the operation and maintenance of the facility. This certification will expire if there is a change in the facility design, construction, operation, or maintenance which materially affects the potential for a discharge as described in 40 CFR 112.1(b). Consequences of failure to follow the operating, maintenance, inspection, testing, response, or other procedures within this Plan are the sole responsibility of the owner or operator.



Signature of Registered Professional Engineer



Date: 23 May 2016 Registration Number: ND PE-8852 State: ND

2.3 Professional Engineer Certification [40 CFR 112.3(d); 40 CFR 112.8(a)]

This SPCC Plan is based on fieldwork and information gathered under direction of the certifying PE prior to the certification date listed below.

I hereby certify:

- That I am familiar with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 112;
- That I or my agent has visited and examined the facility;
- That the Plan has been prepared in accordance with good engineering practice, including consideration of applicable industry standards, and with the requirements of this part;
- That procedures for required inspections and testing have been established;
- That the Plan is adequate for the amended Robinson Lake Oil Conditioning Facility facility contingent on addressing deficiencies specified within the Site Deficiencies Tables located in Section 6.0 and its subsections

This certification applies to the content of the Dec 2018 amendment to the Plan (see Plan Amendment Log – Table 1, Appendix A) as it pertains to the specific facility referenced and does not extend to the execution of the Plan or the operation and maintenance of the facility. This certification will expire if there is a change in the facility design, construction, operation, or maintenance which materially affects the potential for a discharge as described in 40 CFR 112.1(b). Consequences of failure to follow the operating, maintenance, inspection, testing, response, or other procedures within this Plan are the sole responsibility of the owner or operator.



Signature of Registered Professional Engineer

Date: 03/29/2019 Registration Number: PE-6956 State: _____

2.3 Professional Engineer Certification [40 CFR 112.3(d); 40 CFR 112.8(a)]

This SPCC Plan is based on fieldwork and information gathered under direction of the certifying PE prior to the certification date listed below.

I hereby certify:

- That I am familiar with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 112;
- That I or my agent has visited and examined the facility;
- That the Plan has been prepared in accordance with good engineering practice, including consideration of applicable industry standards, and with the requirements of this part;
- That procedures for required inspections and testing have been established;
- That the Plan is adequate for the amended Robinson Lake Oil Conditioning Facility facility contingent on addressing deficiencies specified within the Site Deficiencies Tables located in Section 6.0 and its subsections

This certification applies to the content of the Apr 2019 amendment to the Plan (see Plan Amendment Log – Table 1, Appendix A) as it pertains to the specific facility referenced and does not extend to the execution of the Plan or the operation and maintenance of the facility. This certification will expire if there is a change in the facility design, construction, operation, or maintenance which materially affects the potential for a discharge as described in 40 CFR 112.1(b). Consequences of failure to follow the operating, maintenance, inspection, testing, response, or other procedures within this Plan are the sole responsibility of the owner or operator.


Signature of Registered Professional Engineer

Date: 19 August 2019 Registration Number: ND PE- 8852 State: ND



3.0 – SPILL INFORMATION

3.1 Spill Information and Procedures [40 CFR 112.7(a)(4)]

Procedures for reporting discharges are provided in this Section and in Appendix C include contact numbers and spill reporting guidelines. Additional site specific information, including site location information, is provided in Section 6.0.

3.2 Spill Potential [40 CFR 112.7(b)]

Each item that has a reasonable potential for failure resulting in a discharge is described in Section 6.0 of this Plan. Each described failure is considered the most probable worst-case scenario for the site, equipment, and direction of flow.

3.3 Spill Notification [40 CFR 112.4(a); 40 CFR 112.7(a)(3)(vi); 40 CFR 112.7(a)(4)]

In the event of spilled oil or produced water at this facility, notification responsibilities are detailed in Appendix C of this plan. For oil spills that threatens waters of the U.S. or other chemical spills consult with WOGC Emergency Response and Oil Spill Contingency Plan. The WOGC Incident Information Report is included in Appendix A as Table 4.

3.4 Spill Response [40 CFR 112.7(a)(3)(iv)]

The following steps would be taken to reduce the magnitude of the spill and to initiate containment and cleanup:

1. Account for personnel, assure their safety, and evacuate if a fire, explosion, or exposure hazard exists.
2. Remove all sources of ignition. Position fire suppression equipment. Alert the local Fire Department if necessary.
3. Shut off pumps and close valves that allow oil to flow to the segment of the system causing the spill. Plug or patch leak/discharge if possible.
4. Alert adjacent property owners/operators as warranted by the incident.
5. As safety allows - attempt to contain the spill. Prevent or divert spilled oil from approaching structures or draining towards water or storm drains. Absorbent material, spark-proof shovels, brooms, neoprene gloves, and other spill response materials will be stored at the nearest field office.
6. The Primary WOGC contact will conduct a safety assessment and determine additional cleanup actions as needed.

Whiting maintains emergency spill trailers stocked with various types of booms, absorbents, safety equipment, personnel protection equipment, air monitoring equipment, instruments, and miscellaneous equipment at the WOGC Dickinson Office, WOGC Watford City Office, WOGC Williston Office and the WOGC Robinson Lake Spill Trailer. Lists of available equipment maintained in these trailers are on file at the WOGC Dickinson Office, WOGC Watford City Office, WOGC Williston Office, and the WOGC Robinson Lake Spill Trailer. In addition, WOGC is a member of a business co-op that maintains a Wibosco Leak Trailer and 14-foot Big John work boat that is stored at 116 9th Street SW, Watford City, ND. WOGC personnel in Montana and North Dakota that are listed in this Plan and in the WOGC Emergency Response and Oil Spill Contingency Plan have access to this equipment.

For all occurrences, the Primary WOGC contact will evaluate the incident and determine if notification is necessary. If a reportable spill occurs, the SPCC Plan will be amended to include a description of the spill, equipment changes, and/or operations changes required to prevent recurrence.

3.5 Disposal of Recovered Materials [40 CFR 112.7(a)(3)(v)]

The disposal of waste oil and oily material recovered from spill cleanup operations will, in every case, be disposed of in a manner approved by the local, state, and federal agencies. Permits required for disposal vary on a case-by-case basis depending on type, volume, and condition of the material to be disposed. The designated person accountable for oil spill prevention at this facility is responsible for arranging the disposal of all recovered oil, contaminated absorbents, and other oiled debris. The following disposal methods for recovered materials are typically used by WOGC.

- Onsite recycling or disposal for recovered liquids;
- Onsite bioremediation, offsite bioremediation, or offsite disposal for contaminated soils;
- Offsite disposal for liquids and surface water recovered from impacted surface waters;
and
- Wastes generated from recovery activities are disposed of offsite.

4.0 – SPILL PREVENTION AND CONTROL MEASURES

4.1 Containment [40 CFR 112.7(a)(3)(iii); 40 CFR 112.7(c)]

Oil-filled items, except qualified oil-filled operational equipment and flowlines and intra-facility gathering lines, must have appropriate containment and/or diversionary structures or equipment to prevent a discharge as described in 40 CFR Part 112.1(b). The entire containment system, including the walls and floor, must be capable of containing oil and must be constructed so that any discharge from a primary containment system, such as a tank, will not escape the containment system before cleanup occurs. As described in Section 6.0 of this Plan, storage tanks, equipment, and loading areas are provided with adequate spill containment.

Spill containment methods include dikes, berms, or retaining walls sufficiently impervious to contain oil; curbing or drip pans; sumps and collection systems; culverting, gutters, or other drainage systems; weirs, booms, or other barriers; spill diversion ponds; retention ponds; or sorbent materials. In addition, shop-fabricated, double-walled aboveground storage tanks equipped with adequate technical spill and leak prevention options provide sufficient equivalent secondary containment as that required by 40 CFR Part 112.7(c). All double-walled tanks include overflow alarms, flow shutoff or restrictor devices, and constant monitoring of product transfers.

4.2 Demonstration of Impracticability [40 CFR 112.7(a)(2); 40 CFR 112.7(d)]

If it is not practicable to install secondary containment as required, then additional prevention/response measures must be implemented. No required secondary containment at this facility was determined to be impracticable.

Piping is present at this facility that is not located within containment. WOGC has developed an Oil Spill Contingency/Emergency Response Plan that is maintained on the WOGC intranet.

4.3 Inspections, Tests, and Records [40 CFR 112.7(e)]

All inspections and tests required by 40 CFR Part 112 are conducted in accordance with written procedures that WOGC developed. Visual observations are conducted by facility personnel who observe the condition of tanks, piping, valves, pumps, other oil storage equipment, ground surface, secondary containment, areas for drips, corrosion and fatigue which could indicate the potential for leaks. These inspections are conducted on approximately a 4-hour interval throughout the day and are completed on an on-going basis. All signs of leakage or potential leakage (i.e., visible staining) are reported to the Supervisor or his designee immediately. Items identified during the daily visual observations that require corrective action are reported to the Supervisor or his designee, who will ensure that corrective measures are implemented/completed.

In addition to daily inspections, WOGC conducts comprehensive annual inspections at their facilities to ensure compliance with SPCC regulations, as well as other applicable local, state, and federal regulations. Table 3 in Appendix A provides an example of our annual inspection form, and records are kept for a period of three years. More descriptive tank testing requirements can be found in Section 5.3. Whiting maintains inspection records in its database.

4.4 Personnel, Training, and Discharge Prevention Measures [40 CFR 112.7(f)]

All oil-handling personnel participate in a formal training session at least annually. Newly hired employees will be formally trained on spill prevention and response procedures before participating in any oil-related activities. Employee training will be documented in Whiting's Database and is available upon request. Records will be maintained for a period of 3 years.

At a minimum, oil-handling personnel will be trained in the operation and maintenance of equipment to prevent discharges; discharge procedure protocols; applicable pollution control laws, rules, and regulations; general facility operations; and, the contents of the facility SPCC Plan.

4.5 Security [40 CFR 112.7(g)]

Security is provided by the following structures and procedures:

- The site is not fenced, however environmental equivalence to securing and controlling access to the oil handling, processing and storage areas at the site is achieved by routine site visits and implementation of the Oil Spill Contingency Plan/Emergency Response Plan.
- Master flow and drain valves are locked or have limited access to prevent inadvertent release of oil or accumulated rainfall.
- Pump controls are accessible to only authorized personnel and locked in the off position when appropriate.
- Adequate area lighting is provided, where appropriate, to:
 1. Allow safe access,
 2. Facilitate the observation of oil containing equipment and tanks at night, and
 3. Deter vandalism.

Some remote and rural facilities may not have lighting present; however, if vandalism occurs, or night activities are required, adequate lighting will be installed at that time.

4.6 Facility Tank Car and Tank Truck Loading/Unloading Rack and Loading/Unloading Areas [40 CFR 112.7(h)]

There is no loading rack present at this facility.

4.7 Brittle Fracture Evaluation [40 CFR 112.7(i)]

There are no field-constructed tanks at this facility.

4.8 Qualified Oil-filled Operational Equipment [40 CFR 112.7(c&k)]

This facility contains qualified oil-filled operational equipment (i.e., equipment that include an oil storage container in which the oil is present solely to support the function of the device and that have not had a single discharge exceeding 1,000 gallons or two discharges exceeding 42 gallons within a twelve month period in the three years preceding this Plan). These items are not equipped with secondary containment.

The qualified oil-filled operational equipment is included in the facility inspection program discussed in Section 4.3 of this Plan to detect equipment failure and/or discharges. An Oil Spill Contingency Plan/Emergency Response Plan following the provisions of 40 CFR Part 109 has been prepared under separate cover; and Section 2.2 of this Plan contains a written commitment of manpower, equipment, and materials required to expeditiously control and remove any quantity of oil discharged that may be harmful.

5.0 – SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

5.1 Onshore Facility Requirements [40 CFR 112.8(a)]

The general requirements listed in 40 CFR Part 112.7 are addressed as listed in the SPCC Cross Reference Summary in the preface of this Plan. The specific requirements listed in 40 CFR Part 112.8 for non-production facilities are addressed below.

5.2 Facility Drainage [40 CFR 112.8(b); 40 CFR 112.8(c)(3)]

The diked areas at this facility may be equipped with manual drainage valves that are kept closed and sealed during normal operations to prevent unauthorized personnel from improperly discharging accumulated rainfall. No flapper-type drain valves or manually activated pumps are used to drain diked areas. Precipitation that accumulates within diked areas is visually inspected for sheen, and if none is present, the water is either allowed to evaporate or the drainage valve is opened by authorized personnel. The drainage valve releases the water to an oil/water separator if one is present at the facility. If sheen is evident, absorbent mats are used to trap the oil, and then the water is re-inspected. If no sheen is visible, the water is released. If there is a considerable amount of oil, the water is removed using a vacuum truck. Removed water is disposed of in accordance with applicable local, state, and federal regulations.

Prior to the release of water from diked areas, the responsible personnel visually inspect the water in the containment structure and note the appearance of the water in the Secondary Containment Drainage Log of this SPCC Plan. This log is also used to record the name of the employee draining the containment, as well as the date, time, and approximate quantity of water removed. An example of the Secondary Containment Drainage Log is included in Appendix A, Table 2.

Field drainage systems such as drainage ditches, oil traps, sumps, and skimmers are viewed during normal work activities and are inspected as a part of the annual visual inspection. Any accumulations of oil are promptly removed.

If diked areas at the facility are not equipped with manual drainage valves, all accumulated liquids including oils and waters must be removed with the use of a vacuum truck and properly disposed. When liquids are removed from a diked area via a vacuum truck and properly disposed at a disposal facility, visual inspections are not required to be logged in Appendix A, Table 2 of this Plan.

This facility contains undiked areas with a potential for a discharge, such as where piping is located outside containment walls or where tank truck discharges may occur outside the loading area. Environmental equivalence, in the form of active measures, are utilized to address discharges in these areas. In the event of a discharge, the pumper will use spill cleanup materials and equipment to contain the discharge.

5.3 Bulk Storage Tanks [40 CFR 112.7(a)(3)(ii); 40 CFR 112.7(e); 40 CFR 112.7(i); 40 CFR 112.8(c)]

- (1) All tank materials and construction are compatible with the materials stored in the tanks, accounting for temperature and pressure.
- (2) All bulk storage tanks, except mobile refuelers and other non-transportation related tank trucks, have a secondary means of containment for the entire capacity of the largest

No Applicable Field-constructed Tanks Present	NA	NA
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40 CFR 112.8(c)(6) requires that visual inspections be combined with a type of non-destructive shell testing for each aboveground container. Integrity examinations and testing will utilize visual inspections in conjunction with other testing techniques such as hydrostatic testing, radiographic testing, ultrasonic testing, acoustic emission testing or another system of non-destructive shell testing to ensure the integrity of the tank(s). Internal integrity testing will assess tank bottom and shell thicknesses, and tank bottom settlement. Because the bulk storage tanks are field-constructed, they must be externally inspected by an American Petroleum Institute (API)-certified inspector in accordance with Section 6.3.2 of *API-Standard 653, Tank Inspection, Repair, Alteration, and Reconstruction* at least every 5 years. In addition to the API-certified external inspection, the operator can choose to have either:

1. An ultrasonic thickness inspection must be conducted at least every 5 – 15 years depending on the corrosion rate of the shell in accordance with Section 6.3.3 of API 653. Additionally, when the tank is out of service, an internal inspection must be conducted every 10 – 20 years to assess the corrosion rate of the tank bottom and shell in accordance with Sections 6.4.1, 6.4.2, and 6.4.3 of API 653; or,
2. An internal inspection of the tank bottom and shell when the tank is out of service must be conducted at least every 5 – 15 years in accordance with the frequency for ultrasonic thickness inspections as calculated by Section 6.3.3.2 of API 653.

Based on the rate of corrosion of the tank bottom and shell as determined by these tests, the frequency of the internal inspections can be extended to no more than once every 20 years.

The dates of the last and the next out-of-service, internal, external, and ultrasonic tests in accordance with API 653 are maintained in the WOGC compliance database, and are available upon request. Integrity testing records will also be maintained in the WOGC compliance database, and are available upon request.

If a field-constructed, aboveground container undergoes a repair, an alteration, reconstruction, or a change in service that might materially affect the risk of a discharge or failure due to brittle fracture or other catastrophe, or has discharged oil or failed due to brittle fracture failure or other catastrophe, the container will need to be evaluated for integrity in accordance with API 653.

Integrity Testing – Shop-Built Steel and Plastic ASTs

Shop-built tanks (welded carbon or stainless steel aboveground storage tanks fabricated in a manufacturing facility, including plastic, steel and stainless steel portable containers) that require integrity testing are listed in the following table (Table 5.2 – Shop-Built Steel and Plastic AST(s) Requiring Integrity Testing). The tank inspections for these tanks are conducted in general accordance with the monthly and annual visual inspection requirements specified in the Standard for the Inspection of Aboveground Storage Tanks, SP001, 5th Edition (STI SP001). In addition to these documented visual inspections, formal external and internal inspections by a Certified

Inspector and/or leak testing by WOGC staff, or their designee, might be required. These additional inspection requirements, which are listed below in Table 5.3 – STI SP001 Inspection Schedules, are based on the tanks capacity and category as determined by STI SP001. The following tables list the shop-built tanks STI SP001 category (Table 5.2), which can then be compared to the STI SP001 inspection requirements (Table 5.3).

Table 5.2 – Shop-Built Tank(s) Requiring Integrity Testing

Tank Number	Size in Barrels	Contents	STI SP001 Category ¹
AST-03	14.18	Paraffin Dispersant (oil-based)	1
AST-04	14.48	Paraffin Dispersant (oil-based)	1
AST-05	11.90	Lube Oil	1
TK-01	400	Crude Oil	1
TK-02	400	Crude Oil	1

Notes:

1 – STI SP001 Categories:

- Category 1 – ASTs with spill control, and with CRDM
- Category 2 – ASTs with spill control and without CRDM
- Category 3 – ASTs without spill control and without CRDM

Table 5.3 – STI SP001 Inspection Schedules

AST Type and Size			Category 1	Category 2	Category 3
	Size in U.S. Gallons	Size in Barrels			
Shop-Fabricated ASTs	0 – 1,100	0 – 26.2	P	P	P, E&L(10)
	1,101 – 5,000	26.2 – 119	P	P, E&L(10)	[P, E&L(5), I(10)] or [P, L(2), E(5)]
	5,001 – 30,000	119 – 714.3	P, E(20)	[P, E(10), I(20)] or [P, E(5), L(10)]	[P, E&L(5), I(10)] or [P, L(1), E(5)]
	30,001 – 50,000	714.3 – 1,190.5	P, E(20)	P, E&L(5), I(15)	P, E&L(5), I(10)
Portable Containers			P	P	P**

Notes:

P – Periodic AST Inspection

E – Formal External Inspection by Certified Inspector

I – Formal Internal Inspection by Certified Inspector

L – Leak test by owner or owner’s designee

() – indicates maximum inspection interval in years. For example, E(5) indicates Formal External Inspection every 5 years.

** - owner shall either discontinue use of portable container for storage or have the portable container DOT tested and recertified per schedule outlined in Section 9.0 of the Standard for the Inspection of Aboveground Storage Tanks, SP001, 5th Edition (STI SP001)

The dates of, the last and the next, formal external and internal inspections and/or leak testing (if required), in accordance with STI SP001 are maintained in the WOGC compliance database, and are available upon request. Integrity testing records, including the documented periodic visual inspections, will be maintained in the WOGC compliance database, and are available upon request.

Procedures for the documented monthly and annual inspection for shop-built tanks are as follows. These inspections do not need to be conducted by a Certified Inspector.

Monthly Visual Inspections – Shop-Built Steel and Plastic ASTs

Monthly visual observations, for shop-built steel and plastic ASTs requiring integrity testing, are conducted by facility personnel. As part of the monthly inspections, personnel visually inspect the condition of the tanks, piping, valves, pumps, ground surface and secondary containment areas for drips, corrosion and fatigue which could indicate the potential for leaks. Monthly AST inspections are documented as outlined in STI SP001, are kept for a period of three years in the WOGC compliance database, and are available upon request.

In accordance with SP001, the monthly tank inspection consists of:

1. Secondary containment is visually inspected for presence of water, corrosion, and leaks.
2. All pipe connections are inspected for evidence of leaks.
3. Liquid level equipment such as the tank level gauge is inspected to ensure they are readable, in good condition, and functioning properly.
4. Entry doors and gates are checked to ensure they are clear and operable.
5. Tank valves are inspected for leaks.
6. Overfill equipment, if equipped with a “test” button or mechanism, is activated.

Annual Visual Inspections – Shop-Built Steel and Plastic ASTs

Annual visual observations, for shop-built steel and plastic ASTs requiring integrity testing, are conducted by facility personnel, in general accordance with STI SP001. In addition to the monthly visual observations noted above, personnel visually inspect the outside of tanks for signs of deterioration and maintenance needs. Tanks, tank supports, and foundations undergo a visual inspection for integrity. Annual AST inspections are documented as outlined in STI SP001, are kept for a period of three years in the WOGC compliance database, and are available upon request.

In accordance with SP001, the annual tank inspections for ASTs include the following:

1. A walk around inspection is performed checking for the condition of the secondary containment structure and proper drainage around the tank, noting any ground settling or puddling of water near the tank.
2. Secondary containment structure is checked for holes or cracks in the containment wall or floor, presence of vegetation within the containment, washout, leakage, and tank settling.
3. Tank piping supports are checked for signs of damage from vehicles, misuse, and corrosion.
4. The tank foundation is checked for signs of settlement, cracking, pitting, and spalling.
5. The condition of the exterior paint on the tank is assessed. New coating or paint is applied if necessary.
6. The tank is checked for denting, buckling, bulging, corrosion, and cracking.
7. Tank connections are tested for tightness, and bolts, nuts, washers are checked for condition and replaced as necessary.
8. Operating vents and emergency vents on the tank are inspected to ensure components are moving freely and vent passageways are not obstructed, and cleaned, if necessary.
9. Valves are checked for proper operation, leaks, corrosion, and damage.
10. Anti-siphon, check, and gate valves are checked for proper operation by cycling to open and closed.
11. Solenoid valves are checked for proper operation by cycling power to valve.
12. Liquid level sensing devices are tested to ensure proper operation.
13. Overfill equipment is checked for functionality and in accordance with manufacturer's specifications.
14. Grounding lines and electrical wiring is inspected to ensure they are in good condition and strap is secured.
15. Spill containment boxes on fill pipe are checked for corrosion, damage, or wear.
16. Drain valves are checked for proper operation and closed.
17. Strainer and strainer basket (if applicable) are checked to ensure clean and in good condition and cap and gasket seal and bolts are checked for condition and leaks.
18. Filter and flame arrestors (if applicable) are checked to ensure in good condition and in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.
19. Electrical wiring and hoses are checked to ensure in good condition.
20. Labels and tags are checked to ensure intact and readable.

Integrity Testing – Fiberglass Reinforced Plastic (FRP) ASTs

Fiberglass Reinforced Plastic (FRP) ASTs that require integrity testing are listed in the following table (Table 5.4 – FRP AST(s) Requiring Integrity Testing). The tank inspections for these tanks are conducted in general accordance with the monthly and annual visual inspection requirements specified in the Fiberglass Tank & Pipe Institute (FTPI) Recommended Practice for the In-service Inspections of Aboveground Atmospheric Fiberglass Reinforced Plastic (FRP) Tanks and Vessels (FTPI 2007-1). In addition to these documented periodic visual inspections, formal external inspections by a Certified Inspector and certified integrity testing might be required. These additional inspection and integrity testing requirements, which are listed below in Table 5.5 –FTPI 2007-1 External Inspection and Integrity Testing Schedules are based on the tank’s capacity, substance stored, evidence of material stress, leaks occurring, change in service status, or relocation status as determined by FTPI 2007-1. Table 5.4 lists the FRP tank’s FTPI 2007-1 condition (Table 5.4), which can then be compared to the FTPI 2007-1 external inspection and integrity testing requirements (Table 5.5).

Table 5.4 – FRP AST(s) Requiring Integrity Testing

Tank Number	Size in Barrels	Contents	Applicable FTPI Condition¹
No Applicable FRP AST(s) Present	NA	NA	NA

Notes:

1 – FTPI Conditions::

- NA – ASTs do not fall into any of the conditions below. **Monthly and annual visual inspections are only required.**
- Condition 1 – ASTs storing Comprehensive Environmental Response, Conservation and Liability ACT of 1980 (CERCLA) hazardous substances
- Condition 2 – ASTs greater than 10,000 gallons (238 barrels) capacity
- Condition 3 – ASTs with visual evidence of material stress
- Condition 4 --ASTs with visual evidence of leaks
- Condition 5 – ASTs with a change in service to a dissimilar stored material
- Condition 6 – ASTs being relocated

Table 5.5 – FTPI 2007-1 External Inspection and Integrity Testing Schedules

AST Condition	External Tank Inspection Frequency	Certified Tank Integrity Test Frequency
1. Tank storing CERCLA hazardous substance	Every 5 years	Every 20 years

2. Tank >10,000 gal (238 bbl) capacity	Every 10 years	Every 20 years
3. Evidence of material stress appears	Immediately	Immediately
4. Tank leak occurs	Immediately	Immediately
5. Change in service to dissimilar stored material	Before change in service	Before change in service
6. Relocation of tank	Immediately following relocation	Immediately following relocation

The dates of the last and the next formal external inspections, integrity tests, and/or leak testing (if required), in accordance with FTPI 2007-1 are maintained in the WOGC compliance database, and are available upon request. Integrity testing and external inspection records, including the documented periodic visual inspections, will be maintained in the WOGC compliance database, and are available upon request.

External Tank Inspection – FRP ASTs

The external tank inspection for FRP ASTs must be performed by a certified tank or vessel inspector as defined in Section 5.2, FTPI 2007-1. The following procedures must be completed as part of the certified external tank inspection:

- Review monthly and annual periodic preventive maintenance inspection records to determine if there is an apparent degradation.
- Inspect entire tank for general appearance per Section 6.3, FTPI 2007-1.
- Inspect tank for visible defects and distress per Section 6.3.1, FTPI 2007-1.
- Inspect for potential flange degradation and damage or distortion from over-torqued bolts per Appendix D, Section 5.0, FTPI 2007-1.
- Conduct sounding to detect delamination and/or voids per Appendix D, Section 4.0, FTPI 2007-1.
- Inspect exterior surface for evidence of crazing of exposed environmental resin coating and determine degree of crack penetration per Section 7.6, FTPI 2007-1.
- Measure diameter of horizontal tanks and circumference of vertical tanks to determine if geometric distortion is present per Section 7.7, FTPI 2007-1.
- Conduct Barcol Hardness Testing per Section 7.8, FTPI 2007-1 to determine if surface hardness values are acceptable.
- Determine and record the method used by the manufacturer to fabricate the shell wall and evaluate strength or stiffness adequacy per Section 7.9, FTPI 2007-1.

- Inspect the tank supports including hold-down lugs and connections for damage and deterioration.

Certified Tank Integrity Test – FRP ASTs

The certified tank integrity test for FRP ASTs must be performed by a certified tank or vessel inspector as defined in Section 5.2, FTPI 2007-1. One or more of the following tank testing procedures must be chosen:

- Internal tank inspection in accordance with Section 9.0, FTPI 2007-1.
- Pressure test in accordance with Section 10.0, FTPI 2007-1.
- Ultrasonic thickness test in accordance with Section 11.0, FTPI 2007-1.
- Interstitial vacuum test (if double-walled or equipped with a double-bottom) in accordance with Section 12.0, FTPI 2007-1.

Monthly Visual Inspections – FRP Tanks

Monthly visual observations, for FRP tanks are conducted by facility personnel. As part of the monthly inspections, personnel visually inspect the condition of the tanks, piping, valves, pumps, ground surface and secondary containment areas for drips, corrosion and fatigue which could indicate the potential for leaks. Monthly AST inspections are documented as outlined in FTPI 2007-1, are kept for a period of three years in the WOGC compliance database, and are available upon request.

In accordance with Section 6.1, FTPI 2007-1, as part of the monthly inspections, personnel complete the following:

1. Perform walk-around inspection to identify distress or damage to tank exterior.
2. Inspect tank shell penetrations (e.g., nozzles, manways, cleanout opening, pipe connections) for evidence of leaks, distress, or loose connections.
3. Inspect single-wall leak detection system and/or double-wall interstice leak detection probe, or other method, for leakage.

Annual Visual Inspections – FRP Tanks

Annual visual exterior inspections for FRP tanks are conducted by facility personnel in accordance with Sections 6.2 and 6.3, FTPI 2007-1. In addition to the monthly visual observations noted above, personnel visually inspect the outside of tanks for signs of deterioration and maintenance needs. Tanks, tank supports, and foundations undergo a visual inspection for integrity. Annual AST inspections are documented as outlined in FTPI 2007-1, are kept for a period of three years in the WOGC compliance database, and are available upon request.

In accordance with FTPI 2007-1, personnel complete the following as part of the annual tank inspections:

1. Perform a global exterior tank inspection for general appearance and geometric distortion, noting presence of discoloration.
 2. Perform visual inspection of tank, including nozzles, manways, cleanout openings, and pipe connections for local defects and distress caused by erosion, corrosion, and environmental attack.
 3. Inspect the tank for signs of aging caused by adjacent facility emissions, sunlight, and abrasive wind.
 4. Inspect normal and emergency vents for proper operation, ensuring they are free of obstructions.
 5. Inspect surface drainage for ground settling and surface water accumulation around the tank foundations and/or supports.
 6. Inspect for foundation deterioration (i.e., settlement, erosion, frost heaving and/or surface deterioration of concrete foundations).
 7. Inspect supports for damage or deterioration caused by vehicles, misuse, and corrosion.
 8. Inspect hold down lugs for condition and function to stabilize the tank.
- (6) There are no internal heating coils at the facility.
- (7) Overfill protection methods are described in detail in Section 6.0 of this Plan. Containers must have one of the following devices installed:
- High liquid level alarms with an audible or visual signal at a constantly attended operation or surveillance station. In smaller facilities an audible air vent may suffice.

- High liquid level pump cutoff devices set to stop flow at a predetermined container content level.
- Direct audible or code signal communication between the container gauger and the pumping station.
- A fast response system for determining the liquid level of each bulk storage container such as digital computers, telepulse, or direct vision gauges. A person must be present to monitor gauges and the overall filling of bulk storage containers.
- Regularly test liquid level sensing devices to ensure proper operation.

Environmental equivalence to the overflow protection methods listed above is achieved through routine site visits and by all containers having adequate capacity to assure that they will not overflow if a pumper is delayed in making regularly scheduled rounds. Additionally, most tanks have overflow equalizing lines between containers so that a full tank can overflow into an adjacent tank.

- (8) Effluent treatment facilities will be observed frequently enough to detect possible system upsets that could cause a discharge of oil.
- (9) Visible discharges which results in a loss of oil from the container, including but not limited to seams, gaskets, pumps, valves, rivets and bolts, must be promptly corrected and any accumulations of oil in diked areas must be promptly removed.
- (10) Mobile or portable oils storage containers will be positioned and located to prevent a discharge of oil.

5.4 Facility Transfer Operations [40 CFR 112.7(a)(3)(ii); 40 CFR 112.8(d)]

- (1) Buried piping installed or replaced after August 16, 2002 will have a protective wrapping and coating. Buried piping installations must also be cathodically protected or otherwise satisfy the corrosion protection standards in 40 CFR Part 280 or a state program approved under 40 CFR Part 281. Environmental equivalence to corrosion protection outlined above is achieved by inspecting areas of buried piping for leaks, oil discharges, corrosion or other conditions that could lead to a discharge, on a regular schedule as part of the external visual inspections. If a section of buried line is exposed for any reason, it will be carefully inspected for deterioration. If corrosion damage is found, additional examinations and corrective actions will be performed as indicated by the magnitude of the damage.
- (2) Terminal connections will be capped or blank-flanged at the transfer point and marked when not in service or in standby service for an extended time.
- (3) Pipe supports shall be designed to minimize abrasion and corrosion, and allow for expansion and contraction.
- (4) All aboveground pipes, valves, and appurtenances are inspected as part of the daily and annual visual inspection. The inspection includes an assessment of the general condition of flange joints, valve glands and bodies, catch pans, pipeline supports, locking of valves and metal surfaces. These annual visual inspections are documented on the form in Appendix A, Table 3 and are kept for a period of three years. Integrity and leak testing of

buried piping must be conducted at the time of installation, modification, construction, relocation or replacement.

- (5) Signs are posted at the entrance and other appropriate locations to warn vehicle operators about aboveground piping, other oil filled equipment, and loading operations.

6.0 – FACILITY INFORMATION

6.1 Description [40 CFR 112.7(a)(3)]

Robinson Lake Oil Conditioning Facility is characterized as a gathering station non-production facility. This facility is comprised of the following active equipment:

Equipment Type	Equipment Name
Loadout	LOAD-01
Separator	SEP-01
Separator	SEP-02
Separator	SEP-03
Separator	SEP-08
Separator	SEP-09
Tank	AST-03
Tank	AST-04
Tank	AST-05
Tank	TK-01
Tank	TK-02

In this section, the bulk storage tanks and equipment are summarized in Table 6.1; the secondary containment volume calculations are shown in Table 6.2; any identified deficiencies are presented in Table 6.3. A Site Location Map is provided in Figure 6.1, and a Site Plot Plan is provided in Figure 6.2.

6.2 Operation [40 CFR 112.7(a)(3)]

The facility operates twenty-four hours per day, seven days per week. This facility is attended by an onsite Pipeline Foreman, or their designee, described in Section 2.1 of this Plan, who checks the facility daily and performs all routine maintenance.

6.3 Products Handled [40 CFR 112.7(a)(3)(i); 40 CFR 112.7(b)]

Products handled at this site include, but are not limited to, crude oil, paraffin dispersant (oil-based), lube oil, and produced water. Worst case spill scenarios, a tank inventory, and a containment summary can be found in Table 6.1.

6.4 Bulk Storage Tanks [40 CFR 112.7(a)(3)(i)]

There are 5 active tank(s) located at this site, containing the following material(s): crude oil, paraffin dispersant (oil-based), and lube oil. For additional tank information, refer to the equipment inventory in Table 6.1.

6.5 Oil-filled Operational Equipment [40 CFR 112.7(k)]

Although the facility does not contain oil-filled operational equipment it is equipped with two (2) the large high-volume Pipeline Pumps (P-2010A and P-2010B). If leaks were to occur from these pumps they would be discovered during the visual observations conducted by facility personnel conducted on an approximately a 4-hour interval throughout the day. As noted in Section 4.3 if signs of leakage or potential leakage (i.e., visible staining) are discovered they are reported to the Supervisor or his designee immediately and items identified that require corrective action are reported to the Supervisor or his designee, who ensures that corrective measures are implemented/completed.

6.6 Flow-through Process Vessels [40 CFR 112.9(c)(5)]

This facility contains the following flow-through process vessel(s): SEP-01 (Separator), SEP-02 (Separator), SEP-03 (Separator), SEP-08 (Separator), SEP-09 (Exchanger). For additional information, refer to the equipment inventory in Table 6.1.

6.7 Loading Operations [40 CFR 112.8(d)]

Material(s), including crude oil, are removed from the site via contracted tank trucks and intra-facility flowlines. The truck driver supervises all loading operations. The trucks park next to the tank battery area, and the loading operations follow a standard procedure. A copy of this procedure can be found in Appendix B.

6.8 Piping Systems [40 CFR 112.7(a)(3)]

Aboveground piping is restricted to areas directly around equipment, and storage vessels. All other piping is underground. Figure 6.2 shows the location of all connecting lines at the site. For piping that is located outside of containment, WOGC has prepared an Oil Contingency/Emergence Response Plan that is maintained on the WOGC intranet.

6.9 Spill Containment [40 CFR 112.7(a)(3)(iii)]

Spill containment is provided for 5 storage tank(s). The 5 storage tank(s) are located within 1 berm(s) that is/are sized to hold the volume of the largest tank (or group of bottom equalized tanks) plus sufficient freeboard to contain a 25 year, 24 hour rainfall event. Of the 1 bermed area(s), 0 are equipped with a drainage valve.

Spill containment is also provided for 5 flow-through process vessel(s). The 5 flow-through process vessel(s) are located within perimeter berm(s) that is/are sized to hold the volume of the largest tank (or group of bottom equalized tanks) plus sufficient freeboard to contain a 25 year, 24 hour rainfall event. Of the perimeter bermed area(s), 0 is/are equipped with a drainage valve.

Spill containment is summarized in Table 6.1

6.10 Site Drainage [40 CFR 112.7(a)(3); 40 CFR 112.7(b)]

Surface drainage flows southeast towards an unnamed, seasonal drainage. The regional topography is shown on Figure 6.1, and the drainage flow arrow on Figure 6.2 depicts the site flow pattern.

Table 6.1 – Robinson Lake Oil Conditioning Facility SPCC Equipment Inventory

Equipment Name & Capacity	Contents	Berm Name & Net Capacity	Equipment Failure Type	Release Rate	Container Type / Compatible with Material Stored?
AST-03, 14.48 bbl	Paraffin Dispersant (oil-based)	BERM-01, Double Poly-lined Steel, 838 bbl	Leakage, Overfill, Rupture	14.48 bbl/hr	Steel / Yes
AST-04, 14.48 bbl	Paraffin Dispersant (oil-based)	BERM-01, Double Poly-lined Steel, 838 bbl	Leakage, Overfill, Rupture	14.48 bbl/hr	Steel / Yes
AST-05, 11.90 bbl	Lube Oil	BERM-01, Double Poly-lined Steel, 838 bbl	Leakage, Overfill, Rupture	11.90 bbl/hr	Steel / Yes
¹ TK-01, 400 bbl	Crude Oil	BERM-01, Double Poly-lined Steel, 838 bbl	Leakage, Overfill, Rupture	400 bbl/hr	Steel / Yes
¹ TK-02, 400 bbl	Crude Oil	BERM-01, Double Poly-lined Steel, 838 bbl	Leakage, Overfill, Rupture	400 bbl/hr	Steel / Yes
LOAD-01	Crude Oil	BERM-01, Double Poly-lined Steel, 838 bbl	Drip, Hose Volume, Leakage	1 bbl/hr	NA/NA
SEP-01, 35 bbl, Horizontal	Crude Oil / Condensate / Produced Water	Perimeter Berm	Leakage, Rupture	35 bbl/hr	Steel / Yes
SEP-02, 10 bbl, Vertical	Crude Oil / Condensate / Produced Water	No Berm	Leakage, Rupture	10 bbl/hr	Steel / Yes
SEP-03, 716.4 bbl, Horizontal	Crude Oil / Condensate / Produced Water	No Berm	Leakage, Rupture	716.4 bbl/hr	Steel / Yes
SEP-08, 7.8 bbl, Vertical	Crude Oil / Condensate / Produced Water	No Berm	Leakage, Rupture	7.8 bbl/hr	Steel / Yes

Equipment Name & Capacity	Contents	Berm Name & Net Capacity	Equipment Failure Type	Release Rate	Container Type / Compatible with Material Stored?
SEP-09, 44 bbl, Horizontal	Crude Oil / Condensate / Produced Water	No Berm	Leakage, Rupture	44 bbl/hr	Steel / Yes

¹ During normal operating conditions, this group of tanks, or an equal number of similar tanks, are bottom equalized together

Table 6.2 – SPCC Secondary Containment (Berm) Volume Calculations

Berm Name & Shape	Largest Tank Size (bbl)	Gross Containment Capacity (bbl)	Gross Containment Calculation	Net Containment Capacity (bbl)	Net Containment Calculation	Adequate Capacity?
BERM-01, Rectangular	800 ¹	1068.65	$60 \text{ {Length - ft}} * 40 \text{ {Width - ft}} * 2.5 \text{ {Height - ft}} * 7.48052 \text{ {gal/ft}^3} / 42 \text{ {gal/bbl}} + 0 \text{ {Additional Capacity - bbl}}$	837.81	$1068.65 \text{ {Gross Containment Volume - bbl}} + 0 \text{ {Gross Sump Volume - }} - 124.68 \text{ {Rain Event Volume - bbl}} - (114.97 \text{ {Total Displacement - bbl}} - 50.36 \text{ {Largest Displacement - bbl}}) - 41.55 \text{ {Obstruction Displacement - bbl}}$	Yes $837.81 \text{ {Net Containment Volume - bbl}} \geq 800^1 \text{ {Largest Capacity - bbl}}$

¹ The value reported is a summation of (2) 400 bbl tanks that are bottom equalized

6.11 Site Deficiencies [40 CFR 112.3(d); 40 CFR 112.7(a)(3)(ii)]

Action items in Table 6.3 are required to be completed by the scheduled due date provided to validate this SPCC plan and to meet current EPA SPCC compliance standards as specified in 40 CFR Part 112 and in applicable State requirements related to spill prevention and containment.

Table 6.3 – Robinson Lake Oil Conditioning Facility Deficiencies

Professional Engineer Recommendations – Robinson Lake Oil Conditioning Facility					
Action Item Description	Responsible Party	Scheduled Due Date	Action Taken	Completed	
				Date	Signature
There are no deficiencies at this location.					

6.12 Certification of Substantial Harm Determination [40 CFR 112.20]

1. Does the facility have a maximum storage capacity of oil greater than or equal to 42,000 gallons, and do the operations include over water transfers of oil to or from vessels?

No

2. Does the facility have a maximum storage capacity of oil greater than or equal to 1,000,000 gallons, and is the facility without secondary containment for each aboveground storage area sufficiently large to contain the capacity of the largest aboveground storage tank within the storage area?

No

3. Does the facility have a maximum storage capacity of oil greater than or equal to 1,000,000 gallons, and is the facility located at a distance such that a discharge from the facility could cause injury to an environmentally sensitive area?

No

4. Does the facility have a maximum storage capacity of oil greater than or equal to 1,000,000 gallons, and is the facility located at a distance such that a discharge from the facility would shut down a public drinking water intake?

No

5. Does the facility have a maximum storage capacity of oil greater than or equal to 1,000,000 gallons, and within the past five years has the facility experienced a reportable spill in an amount greater than or equal to 10,000 gallons?

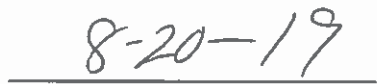
No

Robinson Lake Oil Conditioning Facility Substantial Harm Determination Certification

I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this document, and that based on my inquiry of those individuals responsible for obtaining this information, I believe that the submitted information is true, accurate, and complete.

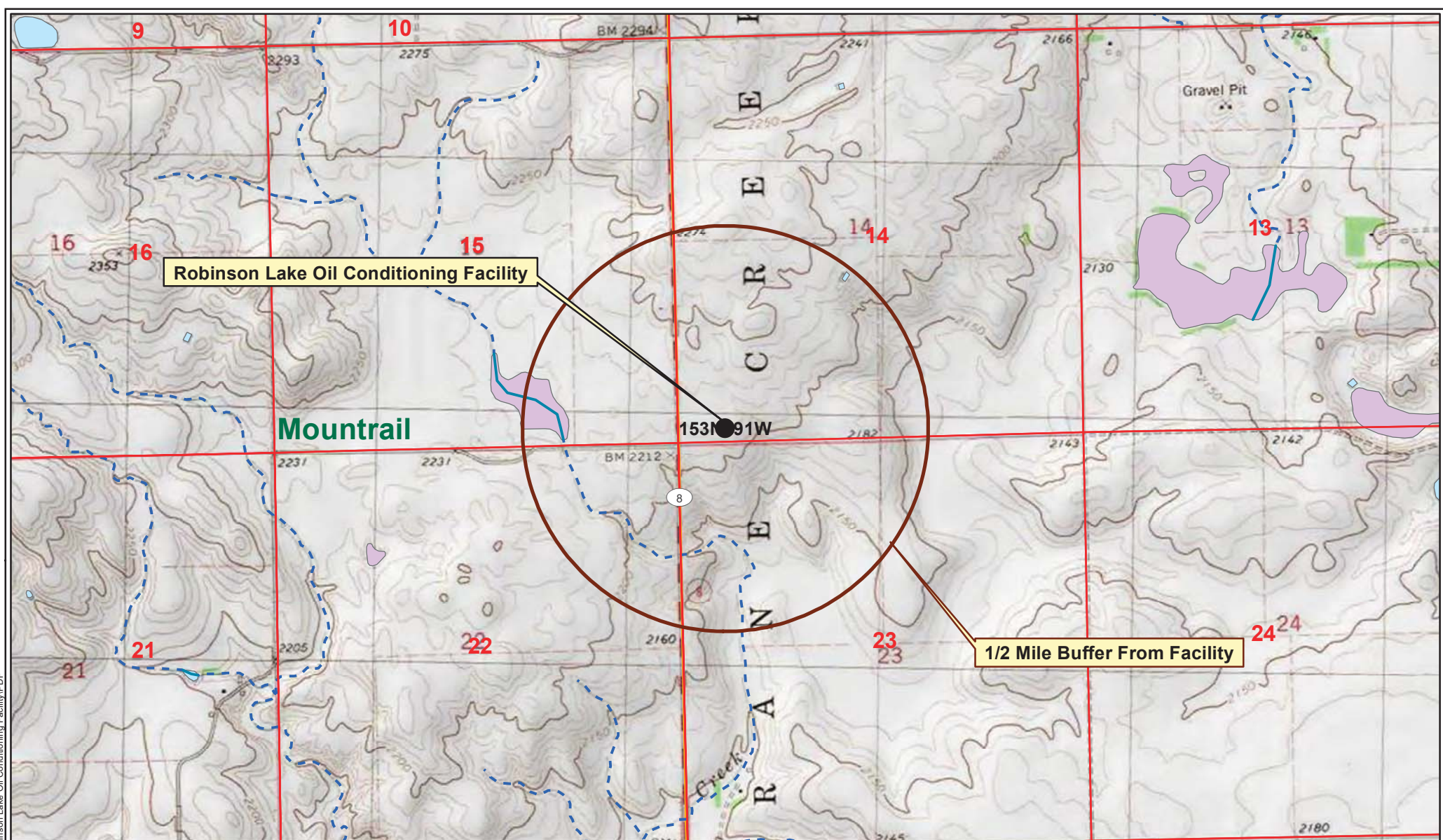


Name: Scott Larson
Pipeline Foreman



Date

Figure 6.1 – Robinson Lake Oil Conditioning Facility Site Location Map

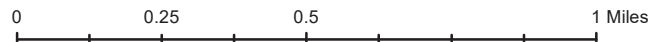


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Legend

- Robinson Lake Oil Conditioning Facility
- Half Mile Buffer From Facility
- USA Counties
- USA Townships
- USA Sections
- Estuary
- Ice Mass
- Lake/Pond
- Playa
- Reservoir
- Swamp/Marsh
- Artificial Path
- Canal/Ditch
- Coastline
- Connector
- Pipeline
- Stream/River
- Stream/River: Ephemeral
- Stream/River: Intermittent
- Stream/River: Perennial
- Underground Conduit
- Limited Access
- Highway
- Major Road

Figure 6.1 Site Location Map
Robinson Lake Oil Conditioning Facility
Mountrail County, ND
SW 1/4 of SW 1/4 Section 14 T153N R91W
Latitude: 48.067093° Longitude: -102.351033°
Review 0

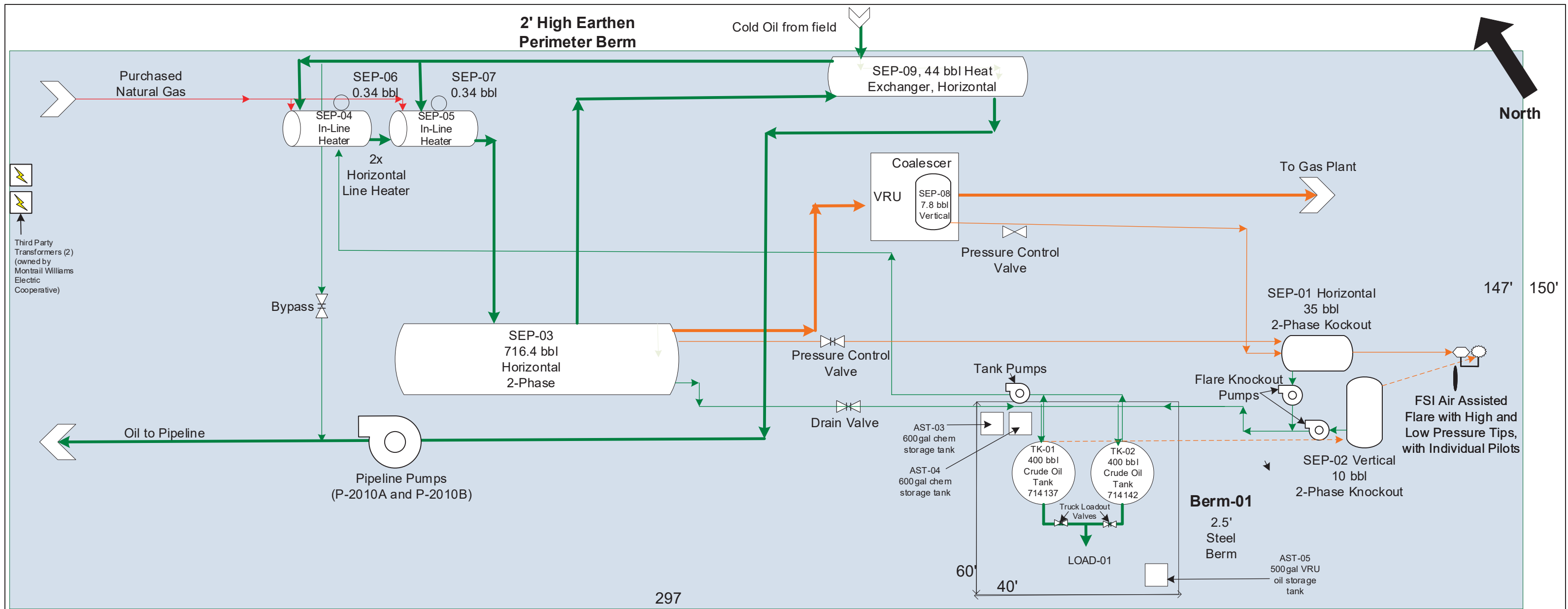


Date: 12/20/2017



Whiting Oil and Gas Corporation
 Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 13N
 Source: NHD Waterbody and Flowline data

Figure 6.2 – Robinson Lake Oil Conditioning Facility Plot Plan



KEY

- Surface Drainage Direction
- Purchased Natural Gas
- Condensate/Crude oil
- Produced Gas
- Normally Closed Valve
- Transformer

Access Road

Schematic Drawing – Not to Scale

Surface Drainage

Rev	Date	Description	By	Chkd	Engr	Sup
0	12/21/17	Creation of diagram	SLL	EJB	GTL	
1	4/9/2018	Updated diagram to add Sep-06, Sep-07, and Sep-08; and add 3 rd Party Transformers	SLL	EJB	GTL	
2	7/6/18	Updated diagram to add AST-03 and 04 (600 gallon chemical storage tanks) within Berm-01	SLL	EJB	GTL	
3	7/19/2018	Updated diagram to add Perimeter Berm	SLL	EJB	GTL	
4	1/4/2018	Added Heat Exchanger "SEP-09" to the diagram, and updated flow lines	SLL	EJB	GTL	
5	04/16/2019	Added AST-05 500 gal (VRU oil container/tank) to the diagram	SLL	EJB	GTL	



Figure 6.2 – Facility Plot Plan

Robinson Lake Oil Conditioning Facility
Mountrail County, ND

Latitude: 48.067093°, Longitude -102.351033°

Located in SW ¼ SW ¼ Sec. 14, T153N, R91W

APPENDIX A

TABLES

Table 1 – Plan Amendment Log

Table 2 – Secondary Containment Drainage Log

Table 3 – Annual Inspection Form

Table 4 – WOGC Incident Information Report

TABLE 1 – PLAN AMENDMENT LOG

By filling out and signing an entry in this table, you are confirming the following statement:

I have completed a review and evaluation of this SPCC Plan on the specified date, and the Plan will be amended as described.

Date of Review	Printed Name and Signature of Management Reviewer	General Description of Amendment (Note whether change(s) are administrative or technical)	Page Numbers of Changes Made	Name of Recertifying PE (Technical changes only)
April 9, 2018	Brad Nelson	Added Sep-08 to the SPCC plan	6-1, 6-2, 6-4 and Facility Plot Plan (Visio)	Gary Lawson ND P.E. 8852
July 2018	Scott Larson	Technical- Update for the addition of 14.48 bbl oil-based Paraffin Dispersant tanks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AST-03 • AST-04 	Section 5.3 Section 6.0	Gary Lawson North Dakota Registered Professional Engineer ND PE-8852
December 2018		Technical- Update for the addition of SEP-09 (44 bbl oil heat exchanger)	6.0 and Facility Plot Plan (Visio)	William S. Lambert North Dakota Registered Professional Engineer ND PE-6956

July 2019	Scott Larson	Technical- Update for the addition of AST-05, 11.90 bbl VRU lube oil storage tank	Section 5.3 Section 6.0	William S. Lambert North Dakota Registered Professional Engineer ND PE-6956
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TABLE 2 – SECONDARY CONTAINMENT DRAINAGE LOG

Log Sheet for Drainage of Rainwater

From Containment Structure in North Dakota

Facility Name: _____

Discharge Location: _____

Procedure for draining water from containment after a rain event:

- A. Drain lines must have a manual valve and a lock. Drains must be locked in the closed position when not in use.
- B. Prior to draining the containment, the water must be inspected for the absence of a sheen. Should a sheen be present, use a vacuum truck and haul off for proper disposal.
- C. The draining event must be recorded on the log sheet below and signed by the inspector or supervisor.
- D. When discharge is complete the drain must be closed and locked. Keep this record for three years in the site Environmental File 2.1.

Discharge Date	Time		Sheen:	Signature
	Opened	Closed	Y/N	Inspector or Supervisor

TABLE 3 – ANNUAL INSPECTION

A. Inspection Information

Select the facility that you inspected.
Enter the inspection date.
Select the person who is responsible for this inspection.

B. Site Overview

- 01) Is general site entry signage visible, legible, and in place?
- 02) Are there signs of erosion on or around the pad that indicate an actual or potential discharge (including sediment) to a navigable waterway?
- 03) If retention or drainage ponds are used as secondary containment, are the walls eroded or damaged?
- 04) Are drainage ditches free of stained soils?
- 05) Is the pad area free of noxious weeds, grass, trash, and oil/chemical/salt staining? (note: do not consider the bermed areas when responding to this question)
- 06) Are upset events controlled with a flare/combustor or vented?

C. General Equipment

- 07) Are there portable combustion sources found at this facility?
- 08) Is there any prohibited staining present on equipment (not including tanks) or ground that indicates a liquid leak?
- 09) Do flow-through process vessels have secondary containment?
- 09a) If No to Question 9, are there signs of visible leaks and/or corrosion present on the flow-through vessel or associated equipment?
- 10) Are bird barriers present on all exhaust stacks?
- 11) Are any combustion sources emitting visible smoke?
- 12) Are all vents clear and unobstructed?
- 13) Are any buried pipelines exposed with signs of deterioration, or are any pipeline supports damaged or corroded?

D. Air Pollution Control Equipment

- 14) Are there air pollution control systems at the facility (e.g., flare, combustor, dehy condenser)?
- 14a) If Yes to Question 14, are air pollution control devices ever bypassed during non-emergency operations?
- 14b) If Yes to Question 14, is the air pollution control device operating properly?
- 15) Are all required air parametric monitoring devices installed and operating properly?

E. Tank Area

- 16) Is tank secondary containment present and in good condition?
- 17) Is tank containment area free of vegetation and trash?
- 18) Are containment drain valves closed and sealed?
- 19) If loadout occurs outside of the bermed area, is tank loading/unloading getty box (loadout pan) present and adequate?
- 20) Are all tanks and other containers or process vessels properly labeled and label legible?
- 21) Is there any visible corrosion, rust, damage, or sign of leaks on any tank (produced water, oil, or any other storage vessel \geq 55 gal) or associated piping/component?
- 22) Are all tank supports or foundations in good condition?
- 23) Do the tanks have overflow/equalizer lines?
- 23a) If No to Question 23, are tank level gauges and alarms installed and working? (note: exception in additional explanation) Answer 'N/A' if exception conditions are met.
- 24) Are all open-ended lines plugged or blank-flanged? (note: there may be open-ended lines outside of the tank area)

F. FLIR/AVO Inspection

25) Are you using a FLIR camera?

25a) If not completing a FLIR inspection, using audio, visual, or olfactory methods, are all tank thief hatches closed and sealed from leaking vapors and is all equipment free of AVO signs of leaks?

25b) If completing a FLIR inspection, inspect all piping, valves, thief hatches, and other equipment for signs of leaks. If using a FLIR camera, were any leaks found?

G. Rare Items

26) Are there open top tanks at the facility?

26a) If Yes to Question 26, are open top tanks netted and in nets in good condition?

26b) If Yes to Question 26, are open top tanks free of unauthorized floating oil?

27) Are there 'permanently closed' containers?

27a) If Yes to Question 27, has all liquid and sludge been removed from the container and connecting line?

27b) If Yes to Question 27, are connecting lines and piping disconnected and blanked off?

27c) If Yes to Question 27, are all valves on the containers (except vent valves) closed and locked?

27d) If Yes to Question 27, are signs posted on each container stating 'Permanently Closed' with the date of closure?

28) Is there a pit at the facility?

28a) If Yes to Question 28, if oil is present, is the pit netted and the net in good condition?

28b) If Yes to Question 28, is the pit free of unpermitted floating oil? (if no, answer the following question)

28c) If No to Question 28b, approximately how many inches of oil are present on the liquid surface?

28d) If Yes to Question 28b, if dry, is the pit free of unpermitted oil stains?

29) Colorado Only: If there is an operating permit for the facility, is AIRS ID signage posted for required sources?

30) If this facility is normally attended at least 4 hours per day, is there a complete copy of the SPCC plan at the facility?


H. Non-Production Facilities

31) If this facility does not have a production well on the pad or a production well directly tied to the pad, is fencing intact and properly constructed, facility properly lit, and facility entrance locked and/or guarded?

I. Reminders and Follow-Up

Review equipment inventory to ensure all information is correct.

TABLE 4 –WOGC INCIDENT INFORMATION REPORT

 Whiting Oil and Gas Corporation Incident Information Report			
Name of person reporting incident: _____			
Date of report: _____			
Field/Facility Name			Date of Incident
Incident Type			Time Incident Discovered
Time that source of leak was stopped and steps were taken to ensure the spill will not spread further.			
Were there injuries or deaths?	Was evacuation required? (Y/N)	Estimated oil volume (Bbls/Gals.)	Estimated water volume (Bbls/Gals.)
		⋮	⋮
Did spill reach surface water, wetland, or dry creekbed? (Y/N)		Give name of the surface water that the spill is threatening or has entered.	
Was spill contained within a dike? (Y/N)	If not contained within a dike, give the location (S-T-R) and area of the spill.		
Describe the cause of the incident.			
What was the weather at time of incident? (temperature, rain, snow, wind speed & direction, etc.)			
Describe control measures and cleanup actions			
What is the current status of cleanup actions?			
Amt. of oil recovered (Bbls/Gals.)	Amt. of water recovered (Bbls/Gals.)	Where have recovered liquids been disposed?	
⋮	⋮		
What measures, if any, can be taken to prevent a reoccurrence			
Agencies that were notified			
Name of Agency	Person Contacted	Date	Time contacted

APPENDIX B PROCEDURES

Truck Loading/Unloading Procedures

LOADING/UNLOADING OF FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS AND COMPRESSED GASES FOR TANK CARS AND TRUCKS

All tank cars and tank trucks must be loaded in accordance with the safety procedures delineated below and with any additional applicable federal, state, or local regulations.

1. A qualified loader shall be present throughout the loading/unloading process.
2. The loader must be aware of what procedures are to be followed if an emergency occurs while loading/unloading.
3. The loader is authorized to stop the loading/unloading process whenever he feels the conditions warrant discontinuation.
4. The tank car(s) or truck tanker(s) must be compatible for the product being loaded. The tank truck must also have valid and proper permit numbers and letters affixed to its tank. The tank car or truck shall be placarded for the material being loaded.
5. The truck's hand brake must be engaged in addition to chocking the rear wheels of truck before loading.
6. Prior to filling and departure, closely inspect the lowermost drain and all outlets for discharges, and if necessary, ensure that they are tightened, adjusted, or replaced to prevent a discharge of liquid during transit.
7. Prior to connecting the fill line, the tank car or truck shall be bonded from the fill line to the tank, and the tank car or truck shall be grounded/bonded. Metal to metal contact for these connections must be made. After loading is complete, the cable should remain connected for a few minutes to dissipate accumulation of static charges before disconnecting.
8. At facilities having separate pumps, the truck's engine, lights, radio, etc. must be turned off before loading begins. The driver and passengers must remain out of the cab at all times during the loading/unloading process.
9. The maximum fill level of the tank shall never be exceeded, and thermal expansion characteristics of the liquids shall be considered.
10. Loading must be halted during electrical storms.
11. The tank cars and tank trucks must be empty when beginning to load to prevent possible contamination of our product with a lower quality product and to prevent overloading.
12. Smoking shall not be permitted within 150 feet of the loading area
13. If a spill occurs during loading, do not start the truck or allow other possible sources of ignition within 150 feet until the area is gas tested and determined to be safe.
14. Loading hoses with quick connect fittings shall have levers secured prior to pumping.

APPENDIX C
SPILL NOTIFICATION TABLE
CONTACT LIST

**North Dakota Spill Notification Summary
For Non-DOT Regulated Facilities & Pipelines**

SUBSTANCE	AGENCY NOTIFICATION	EVENT	TIME REQUIREMENT
<p align="center">ALL SUBSTANCES</p>	<p align="center">Whiting EHS Contact Melissa Halverson (Williston & Tarpon Field) Office: (303) 802-8288 Cell: (720) 630-3092 OR Robert Hill (Robinson Lake) Office: (303) 390-4104 Cell: (720) 545-4325 OR Eric Barndt (Dickinson) Office: (303) 802-8290 Cell: (303) 775-9622 OR Sarah Paycer (Watford City) Office: (701) 456-5429 Cell: (701) 690-1529</p>	<p>Release of 1 bbl or more of any substance to land or water, or any spill listed below.</p>	<p align="center">Immediately</p>
<p align="center">OIL</p> <p><u>Examples:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Crude oil</i> • <i>Condensate</i> • <i>Lube oil – new or used</i> • <i>Produced water</i> • <i>Diesel</i> • <i>Gasoline</i> • <i>Oil-based solvents</i> • <i>Oil-based paint thinners</i> • <i>Oil-based emulsion breakers</i> <p><i>(continued on following page)</i></p>	<p align="center">North Dakota Industrial Commission, Oil & Gas Division (701) 328-8020</p> <hr/> <p align="center">North Dakota Department of Health Environmental Health Section (701) 328-5210 or (701) 328-5166 Alternatively, may notify Emergency Services at the number in the next cell</p>	<p>Discovery of any fire or leak, spill, blowout, or release of any quantity of crude oil, petroleum condensate, produced water, or hydrocarbons except releases < 1 bbl that remain onsite of the facility. [North Dakota Rule 43-02-03-30]</p> <hr/> <p>Release of ≥ 1 bbl of crude oil, petroleum, condensate, produced water, or hydrocarbons [North Dakota Rule 43-02-03-30] (Note: for releases traveling offsite, must also notify surface owners on whose land the release traveled.)</p> <hr/> <p>Release of any quantity of oil, petroleum, condensate, produced water, or combination of these products that enters waters of the state. [North Dakota Rule 33-16-02.1-11(4)]</p> <hr/> <p>Release of any quantity of oil, petroleum condensate, produced water, or combination of these products that threatens human health or degrades water quality. [North Dakota Rule 33-16-02.1-11(2)]</p>	<p align="center">Immediately (within 24 hours) and written report within 10 days after cleanup of incident. [North Dakota Rule 43-02-03-30]</p> <hr/> <p align="center">Immediately (within 1 hour) [North Dakota Rule 33-16-02.1-11(4)]</p>

SUBSTANCE	AGENCY NOTIFICATION	EVENT	TIME REQUIREMENT
<p style="text-align: center;">OIL</p> <p><i>(continued from previous page)</i></p>	<p>North Dakota Department of Health Environmental Health Section (701) 328-5210 or (701) 328-5166 Alternatively, may notify Emergency Services at the number in the next cell</p>	<p><i>For Regulated USTs: Suspected Releases</i> – Presence of free product or vapors in soils, basements, sewer and utility lines, or nearby surface water, unusual operating conditions, or monitoring results indicating a release. [North Dakota Rule 33-24-08-40]</p>	<p>Within 24 hours</p>
		<p><i>For Regulated USTs:</i> Release of >25 gal or petroleum or that causes a sheen on a nearby surface water or a release of a CERCLA hazardous substance (40 CFR 302) at or above its reportable quantity. [North Dakota Rule 33-24-08-43]</p>	<p>Within 24 hours</p>
		<p><i>For Regulated USTs:</i> Releases less than 25 gal that cannot be cleaned up within 24 hours.</p>	<p>Immediately</p>
	<p>North Dakota State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) (701) 328-8100 and North Dakota Department of Emergency Services (800) 472-2121</p>	<p>Any spill or discharge of waste (includes any quantity of oil, petroleum, condensate, produced water, or combination of these products) that enters waters of the state or is likely to cause pollution to waters of the state. [North Dakota Rule 33-16-02.1-11(4)]</p>	<p>Immediately (as soon as possible) [North Dakota Rule 33-16-02.1-11(4)]</p>
		<p>Release of any quantity of industrial wastes or untreated wastes (oil, petroleum condensate, produced water, or combination of these products) that may endanger public health or degrade water quality. [North Dakota Rule 33-16-02.1-11(2)]</p>	
	<p>National Response Center (NRC) (800) 424-8802</p>	<p>Discharge of oil that threatens to impact water or results in a sheen on water. [40 CFR 110.6]</p>	<p>Immediately (within 1 hour) [40 CFR 110.6]</p>
<p>EPA Regional Administrator</p>	<p>Release of oil > 1,000 gal in a single release or two releases of \geq 42 gal within a 12 month period to water. [40 CFR 112.4]</p>	<p>Written notification within 60 days. [40 CFR 112.4]</p>	

(continued on following page)

SUBSTANCE	AGENCY NOTIFICATION	EVENT	TIME REQUIREMENT
<p align="center">OIL</p> <p><i>(continued from previous page)</i></p>	<p align="center"><i>For Releases That Occur On A Federal or Indian Oil And Gas Lease</i> Bureau of Land Management (BLM) District Engineer</p>	Release of ≥ 100 bbl of oil, produced water, toxic liquid, or combination that leaves the facility boundary. [43 CFR 3162.5-1(c), NTL-3A]	<p>Immediately (within 24 hours) and written notification no later than 15 days following the release. [43 CFR 3162.5-1(c), NTL-3A]</p>
		Any spill or fire that occurs in a sensitive area (e.g., parks, recreation sites, wildlife refuges, lakes, reservoirs, streams, and urban or suburban areas). [43 CFR 3162.5-1(c), NTL-3A]	
		Any fire that consumes ≥ 100 bbl of oil, produced water, or toxic liquid. [43 CFR 3162.5-1(c), NTL-3A]	
		Release of ≥ 100 bbl of oil, produced water, toxic liquid, or combination that is entirely contained by the facility firewall. [43 CFR 3162.5-1(c), NTL-3A]	<p>Written notification no later than 15 days following the release. [43 CFR 3162.5-1(c), NTL-3A]</p>
		Release of ≥ 10 bbl but < 100 bbl of oil, produced water, toxic liquid, or combination. [43 CFR 3162.5-1(c), NTL-3A]	
		Any fire that consumes ≥ 10 bbl but < 100 bbl of oil, produced water, toxic liquid, or combination. [43 CFR 3162.5-1(c), NTL-3A]	
<p>HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES & WASTES</p> <p><u>Examples:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diethanolamine • Ethylene glycol • Mercury • Solvents with flash point $< 140^{\circ}F$ <p><i>(continued on following page)</i></p>	<p>North Dakota Department of Health Environmental Health Section (701) 328-5210 or (701) 328-5166 Alternatively, may notify Emergency Services at the number in the next cell</p>	Release of any quantity of a chemical that enters waters of the state or is likely to cause pollution to waters of the state. [North Dakota Rule 33-16-02.1-11(4)]	<p>Immediately (as soon as possible) [North Dakota Rule 33-16-02.1-11(4)]</p>
	Release of any quantity of a chemical that may endanger public health or degrade water quality. [North Dakota Rule 33-16-02.1-11(2)]		
	<p>North Dakota Department of Emergency Services (800) 472-2121 and North Dakota SERC (701) 328-8100 Releases in this section can be reported to the North Dakota Department of Health Environmental Health Section or to Emergency Services</p>	Release of any quantity of a chemical that enters waters of the state or is likely to cause pollution to waters of the state. [North Dakota Rule 33-16-02.1-11(4)]	<p>Immediately (as soon as possible) [North Dakota Rule 33-16-02.1-11(4)]</p>
	Release of any quantity of a chemical that may endanger public health or degrade water quality. [North Dakota Rule 33-16-02.1-11(2)]		

SUBSTANCE	AGENCY NOTIFICATION	EVENT	TIME REQUIREMENT
	National Response Center (NRC) (800) 424-8802	Release of \geq Reportable Quantity for a hazardous substance (Table 302.4 in 40 CFR 302.4) to land or water . [40 CFR 302.6, 117.21]	Immediately (within 1 hour) [40 CFR 302.6, 117.21]
	State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) (701)328-8100 and Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)	Release that leaves the facility boundary of \geq Reportable Quantity for a hazardous substance (Table 302.4 in 40 CFR 302.4) or an extremely hazardous substance (Appendix A to 40 CFR Part 355). [40 CFR 355.40]	Immediately [40 CFR 355.40] and written follow-up notification as soon as practicable as more information becomes available [notify 911 operator only for releases during transportation or from storage incident to transportation per 40 CFR 355.42(b)].
	<i>For Releases That Occur On A Federal or Indian Oil And Gas Lease</i> Bureau of Land Management (BLM) District Engineer	Release of \geq 100 bbl of oil, produced water, toxic liquid, or combination that leaves the facility boundary. [43 CFR 3162.5-1(c), NTL-3A]	Immediately (within 24 hours) and written notification no later than 15 days following the release. [43 CFR 3162.5-1(c), NTL-3A]
Any spill or fire that occurs in a sensitive area (e.g., parks, recreation sites, wildlife refuges, lakes, reservoirs, streams, and urban or suburban areas). [43 CFR 3162.5-1(c), NTL-3A]			
Any fire that consumes \geq 100 bbl of oil, produced water, or toxic liquid. [43 CFR 3162.5-1(c), NTL-3A]		Written notification no later than 15 days following the release. [43 CFR 3162.5-1(c), NTL-3A]	
Release of \geq 100 bbl of oil, produced water, toxic liquid, or combination that is entirely contained by the facility firewall. [43 CFR 3162.5-1(c), NTL-3A]			
Release of \geq 10 bbl but < 100 bbl of oil, produced water, toxic liquid, or combination. [43 CFR 3162.5-1(c), NTL-3A] Any fire that consumes \geq 10 bbl but < 100 bbl of oil, produced water, toxic liquid, or combination. [43 CFR 3162.5-1(c), NTL-3A]			
OTHER SUBSTANCES & SEWAGE	North Dakota Department of Health Environmental Health Section (701) 328-5210 or (701) 328-5166	Release of any quantity of a chemical that enters waters of the state or is likely to cause pollution to waters of the state . [North Dakota Rule 33-16-02.1-11(4)] Release of any quantity of a chemical that threatens human health or degrades water quality. [North Dakota Rule 33-16-02.1-11(4)]	Immediately (as soon as possible) [North Dakota Rule 33-16-02.1-11(4)]

CONTACT THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROFESSIONAL FOR ASSISTANCE WITH REGULATORY AGENCY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS & REPORTABLE QUANTITIES.

**North Dakota Spill Notification Summary
Additional Contact Information**

COUNTY/TRIBE	LEPC CONTACT NAME	LEPC PHONE NUMBER	LEPC ADDRESS	BLM CONTACT NAME	BLM PHONE NUMBER	BLM ADDRESS
Billings County	Pat Rummel	(701) 623-4876	P.O. Box 215 157 Medora, ND 58645	North Dakota Field Office	(701) 227-7700	2933 3 rd Ave. West Dickinson, ND 58601
Bottineau County	Rick Hummel	(701) 228-5619	314 5 th St. West Bottineau, ND 58318			
Bowman County	Dean Pearson	(701) 523-3129	P.O. Box 453 Bowman, ND 58623			
Burke County	Barry Jager	(701) 377-2311	P.O. Box 250 Bowbells, ND 58721			
Divide County	Jody Gunlock	(701) 965-6361	P.O. Box 49 Crosby, ND 58730			
Dunn County	Denise Brew	(701) 573-4612	205 Owns St Manning, ND 58642			
Golden Valley County	Brenda Frieze	(701) 832-3917	P.O. Box 67 Beach, ND 58621			
McKenzie County	Jerry Samuelson	(701) 444-6853	P.O. Box 1036 Watford City, ND 58854			
McLean County	Richard D. Johnson	(701) 462-8103 x265	P.O. Box 1108 Washburn, ND 58577-1108			
Mountrail County	Don Longmuir	(701) 628-2909	P.O. Box 248 Stanley, ND 58784			
Renville County	Kristy Titus	(701) 756-6288	P.O. Box 68 Mohall, ND 58761			
Stark County	Bill Fahlsing	(701) 456-7911	66 Museum Drive West Dickinson, ND 58601			
Ward County	Amanda Schooling	(701) 857-4195	P.O. Box 5005 Minot, ND 58702			
Williams County	Mike Hallesy	(701) 577-7707	223 East Broadway, Suite #202 Williston, ND 58801			
Three Affiliated Tribes	Cliff Whitman	(701) 627-4781	404 Frontage Road New Town, ND 58763			

COUNTY/TRIBE	LEPC CONTACT NAME	LEPC PHONE NUMBER	LEPC ADDRESS	BLM CONTACT NAME	BLM PHONE NUMBER	BLM ADDRESS
Spirit Lake Sioux	Marty Alex	(701) 766-1706	P.O. Box 359 Ft. Totten, ND 58335			
Standing Rock Sioux	Elliot Ward	(701) 854-8644	P.O. Box D Ft. Yates, ND 58538			
Turtle Mountain Chippewa	Anita Blue	(701) 477-2600	P.O. Box 900 Belcourt, ND 58316			

North Dakota Contractor List

Last Updated 05/01/2015

***In the event of a release the following contractors may be called to assist WOGC with spill clean-up operations.**

Roustabout, Contract Labor Services

Bob's Oilfield Service	Belfield, ND	701.575.4666
James Oilfield Service	Belfield, ND	701.575.4451
Steier Oilfield Service	Dickinson, ND	701.483.8245
Driven Energy Services	Dickinson, ND	701.690.8647
Titan Oilfield Service	Dickinson, ND	701.483.0909
Sweet Crude	Dickinson, ND	701.264.8121
Basin Services	Westhope, ND	701.245.6143

Dirt Equipment

Stopplesworth and Sons	Belfield, ND	701.575.4320
Hlebechuk Construction	Belfield, ND	701.575.4259
Martin Construction	Dickinson, ND	701.483.3478
IVM Construction	Bowman, ND	701.523.4815
Baranko Brothers	Dickinson, ND	701.483.5868
Hamm & Phillips	Dickinson, ND	701.483.9380

Oilfield Haulers, Vacuum and Hot Oil Trucks

Power Fuels	Beach, ND	701.872.4455
Missouri Basin	Belfield, ND	701.575.8242
B & B Hot Oil	Dickinson, ND	701.590.1589
Big Roy Trucking	Turtle Lake, ND	701.400.1653
Power Fuels	Watford City, ND	701.842.3618
Rugged West Services	Watford City, ND	701.842.4970
Frontier Hot Oil	Watford City, ND	701.842.4248

Welders

Bob's Oilfield Service	Belfield, ND	701.575.4666
Von Johnson	Belfield, ND	701.290.3775/ 701.575.8504
Blostky	Williston, ND	701.774.8008

Safety Equipment, SCBA repairs and refills

Hagemeyer	Bismarck, ND	701.222.3005
Total Safety	Dickinson & Williston, ND	701.483.1572
Triple AAA	Watford City, ND	701.770.3210
Airgas Onsite Safety	Dickinson, ND	70.225.3977