

(t) *Sorbent* means materials essentially inert and insoluble used to remove oil from water through a variety of sorption mechanisms. Examples include straw, expanded perlite, polyurethane foam, reclaimed paper fibers, and peat moss.

(u) *Such quantities as may be harmful* means those quantities of oil and any hazardous substances determined in accordance with the provisions of section 311(b)(4) of the Act.

NOTE: Regulations that relate to such quantities as may be harmful of oil are published in 40 CFR Part 110. Regulations that relate to such quantities as may be harmful (reportable quantities) of hazardous substances are published in 40 CFR Part 117 and also listed in 40 CFR Part 302.

(v) *United States* means the States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

(w) *Vessel* means every description of watercraft or other artificial contrivance used, or capable of being used, as a means of transportation on water other than a public vessel.

[CGD 84-067, 51 FR 17965, May 16, 1986, as amended by CGD 88-052, 53 FR 25121, July 1, 1988; CGD 96-026, 61 FR 33665, June 28, 1996; CGD 97-023, 62 FR 33363, June 19, 1997; USCG-2002-12471, 67 FR 41333, June 18, 2002]

#### § 153.105 FWPCA delegations and re-delegation.

The delegations and redelegations under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA) [33 U.S.C. 1321 *et seq.*] are published in § 1.01-80 and § 1.01-85, respectively, of this chapter.

[CGD 91-225, 59 FR 66485, Dec. 27, 1994]

#### § 153.107 [Reserved]

#### § 153.109 CERCLA delegations.

The delegations under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) are published in § 1.01-70 of this chapter.

[CGD 83-009, 49 FR 575, Jan. 5, 1984]

### Subpart B—Notice of the Discharge of Oil or a Hazardous Substance

#### § 153.201 Purpose.

The purpose of this subpart is to prescribe the manner in which the notice required in section 311(b)(5) of the Act is to be given and to list the government officials to receive that notice.

#### § 153.203 Procedure for the notice of discharge.

Any person in charge of a vessel or of an onshore or offshore facility shall, as soon as they have knowledge of any discharge of oil or a hazardous substance from such vessel or facility in violation of section 311(b)(3) of the Act, immediately notify the National Response Center (NRC), U.S. Coast Guard, 2100 Second Street, SW., Washington, DC 20593, toll free telephone number 800-424-8802 (in Washington, DC metropolitan area, (202) 267-2675). If direct reporting to the NRC is not practicable, reports may be made to the Coast Guard or EPA predesignated OSC for the geographic area where the discharge occurs. All such reports shall be promptly relayed to the NRC. If it is not possible to notify the NRC or the predesignated OSC immediately, reports may be made immediately to the nearest Coast Guard unit, provided that the person in charge of the vessel or onshore or offshore facility notifies the NRC as soon as possible.

NOTE: Geographical jurisdiction of Coast Guard and EPA OSC's are specified in the applicable Regional Contingency Plan. Regional Contingency Plans are available at Coast Guard District Offices and EPA Regional Offices as indicated in Table 2. Addresses and telephone numbers for these offices are listed in Table 1.

[CGD 84-067, 51 FR 17966, May 16, 1986, as amended by CGD 88-052, 53 FR 25121, July 1, 1988]

#### § 153.205 Fines.

Section 311(b)(5) of the Act prescribes that any person who fails to notify the appropriate agency of the United States Government immediately of a discharge is, upon conviction, fined in

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years after termination or expiration of the agreement.

[45 FR 33151, May 19, 1980, as amended at 45 FR 86973, Dec. 31, 1980; 51 FR 10176, Mar. 24, 1986; 51 FR 28685, Aug. 8, 1986; 61 FR 16315, Apr. 12, 1996]

### § 263.21 Compliance with the manifest.

(a) The transporter must deliver the entire quantity of hazardous waste which he has accepted from a generator or a transporter to:

(1) The designated facility listed on the manifest; or

(2) The alternate designated facility, if the hazardous waste cannot be delivered to the designated facility because an emergency prevents delivery; or

(3) The next designated transporter; or

(4) The place outside the United States designated by the generator.

(b) If the hazardous waste cannot be delivered in accordance with paragraph (a) of this section, the transporter must contact the generator for further directions and must revise the manifest according to the generator's instructions.

### § 263.22 Recordkeeping.

(a) A transporter of hazardous waste must keep a copy of the manifest signed by the generator, himself, and the next designated transporter or the owner or operator of the designated facility for a period of three years from the date the hazardous waste was accepted by the initial transporter.

(b) For shipments delivered to the designated facility by water (bulk shipment), each water (bulk shipment) transporter must retain a copy of the shipping paper containing all the information required in § 263.20(e)(2) for a period of three years from the date the hazardous waste was accepted by the initial transporter.

(c) For shipments of hazardous waste by rail within the United States:

(1) The initial rail transporter must keep a copy of the manifest and shipping paper with all the information required in § 263.20(f)(2) for a period of three years from the date the hazardous waste was accepted by the initial transporter; and

(2) The final rail transporter must keep a copy of the signed manifest (or

the shipping paper if signed by the designated facility in lieu of the manifest) for a period of three years from the date the hazardous waste was accepted by the initial transporter.

NOTE: Intermediate rail transporters are not required to keep records pursuant to these regulations.

(d) A transporter who transports hazardous waste out of the United States must keep a copy of the manifest indicating that the hazardous waste left the United States for a period of three years from the date the hazardous waste was accepted by the initial transporter.

(e) The periods of retention referred to in this Section are extended automatically during the course of any unresolved enforcement action regarding the regulated activity or as requested by the Administrator.

[45 FR 33151, May 19, 1980, as amended at 45 FR 86973, Dec. 31, 1980]

## Subpart C—Hazardous Waste Discharges

### § 263.30 Immediate action.

(a) In the event of a discharge of hazardous waste during transportation, the transporter must take appropriate immediate action to protect human health and the environment (e.g., notify local authorities, dike the discharge area).

(b) If a discharge of hazardous waste occurs during transportation and an official (State or local government or a Federal Agency) acting within the scope of his official responsibilities determines that immediate removal of the waste is necessary to protect human health or the environment, that official may authorize the removal of the waste by transporters who do not have EPA identification numbers and without the preparation of a manifest.

(c) An air, rail, highway, or water transporter who has discharged hazardous waste must:

(1) Give notice, if required by 49 CFR 171.15, to the National Response Center (800-424-8802 or 202-426-2675); and

(2) Report in writing as required by 49 CFR 171.16 to the Director, Office of

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Hazardous Materials Regulations, Materials Transportation Bureau, Department of Transportation, Washington, DC 20590.

(d) A water (bulk shipment) transporter who has discharged hazardous waste must give the same notice as required by 33 CFR 153.203 for oil and hazardous substances.

### § 263.31 Discharge clean up.

A transporter must clean up any hazardous waste discharge that occurs during transportation or take such action as may be required or approved by Federal, State, or local officials so that the hazardous waste discharge no longer presents a hazard to human health or the environment.

## PART 264—STANDARDS FOR OWNERS AND OPERATORS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE TREATMENT, STORAGE, AND DISPOSAL FACILITIES

### Subpart A—General

Sec.

- 264.1 Purpose, scope and applicability.
- 264.2 [Reserved]
- 264.3 Relationship to interim status standards.
- 264.4 Imminent hazard action.

### Subpart B—General Facility Standards

- 264.10 Applicability.
- 264.11 Identification number.
- 264.12 Required notices.
- 264.13 General waste analysis.
- 264.14 Security.
- 264.15 General inspection requirements.
- 264.16 Personnel training.
- 264.17 General requirements for ignitable, reactive, or incompatible wastes.
- 264.18 Location standards.
- 264.19 Construction quality assurance program.

### Subpart C—Preparedness and Prevention

- 264.30 Applicability.
- 264.31 Design and operation of facility.
- 264.32 Required equipment.
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### Subpart D—Contingency Plan and Emergency Procedures

- 264.50 Applicability.
- 264.51 Purpose and implementation of contingency plan.
- 264.52 Content of contingency plan.
- 264.53 Copies of contingency plan.
- 264.54 Amendment of contingency plan.
- 264.55 Emergency coordinator.
- 264.56 Emergency procedures.

### Subpart E—Manifest System, Recordkeeping, and Reporting

- 264.70 Applicability.
- 264.71 Use of manifest system.
- 264.72 Manifest discrepancies.
- 264.73 Operating record.
- 264.74 Availability, retention, and disposition of records.
- 264.75 Biennial report.
- 264.76 Unmanifested waste report.
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### Subpart F—Releases From Solid Waste Management Units

- 264.90 Applicability.
- 264.91 Required programs.
- 264.92 Ground-water protection standard.
- 264.93 Hazardous constituents.
- 264.94 Concentration limits.
- 264.95 Point of compliance.
- 264.96 Compliance period.
- 264.97 General ground-water monitoring requirements.
- 264.98 Detection monitoring program.
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### Subpart G—Closure and Post-Closure

- 264.110 Applicability.
- 264.111 Closure performance standard.
- 264.112 Closure plan; amendment of plan.
- 264.113 Closure; time allowed for closure.
- 264.114 Disposal or decontamination of equipment, structures and soils.
- 264.115 Certification of closure.
- 264.116 Survey plat.
- 264.117 Post-closure care and use of property.
- 264.118 Post-closure plan; amendment of plan.
- 264.119 Post-closure notices.
- 264.120 Certification of completion of post-closure care.

### Subpart H—Financial Requirements

- 264.140 Applicability.
- 264.141 Definitions of terms as used in this subpart.
- 264.142 Cost estimate for closure.
- 264.143 Financial assurance for closure.

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must be supplied to the Regional Administrator at the time of certification, rather than at the time of permit application.

(e) The plan must include a list of all emergency equipment at the facility (such as fire extinguishing systems, spill control equipment, communications and alarm systems (internal and external), and decontamination equipment), where this equipment is required. This list must be kept up to date. In addition, the plan must include the location and a physical description of each item on the list, and a brief outline of its capabilities.

(f) The plan must include an evacuation plan for facility personnel where there is a possibility that evacuation could be necessary. This plan must describe signal(s) to be used to begin evacuation, evacuation routes, and alternate evacuation routes (in cases where the primary routes could be blocked by releases of hazardous waste or fires).

[45 FR 33221, May 19, 1980, as amended at 46 FR 27480, May 20, 1981; 50 FR 4514, Jan. 31, 1985]

**§ 264.53 Copies of contingency plan.**

A copy of the contingency plan and all revisions to the plan must be:

- (a) Maintained at the facility; and
- (b) Submitted to all local police departments, fire departments, hospitals, and State and local emergency response teams that may be called upon to provide emergency services.

[*Comment:* The contingency plan must be submitted to the Regional Administrator with Part B of the permit application under part 270, of this chapter and, after modification or approval, will become a condition of any permit issued.]

[45 FR 33221, May 19, 1980, as amended at 48 FR 30115, June 30, 1983; 50 FR 4514, Jan. 31, 1985]

**§ 264.54 Amendment of contingency plan.**

The contingency plan must be reviewed, and immediately amended, if necessary, whenever:

- (a) The facility permit is revised;
- (b) The plan fails in an emergency;
- (c) The facility changes—in its design, construction, operation, maintenance, or other circumstances—in a

way that materially increases the potential for fires, explosions, or releases of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents, or changes the response necessary in an emergency;

(d) The list of emergency coordinators changes; or

(e) The list of emergency equipment changes.

[45 FR 33221, May 19, 1980, as amended at 50 FR 4514, Jan. 31, 1985; 53 FR 37935, Sept. 28, 1988]

**§ 264.55 Emergency coordinator.**

At all times, there must be at least one employee either on the facility premises or on call (i.e., available to respond to an emergency by reaching the facility within a short period of time) with the responsibility for coordinating all emergency response measures. This emergency coordinator must be thoroughly familiar with all aspects of the facility's contingency plan, all operations and activities at the facility, the location and characteristics of waste handled, the location of all records within the facility, and the facility layout. In addition, this person must have the authority to commit the resources needed to carry out the contingency plan.

[*Comment:* The emergency coordinator's responsibilities are more fully spelled out in § 264.56. Applicable responsibilities for the emergency coordinator vary, depending on factors such as type and variety of waste(s) handled by the facility, and type and complexity of the facility.]

**§ 264.56 Emergency procedures.**

(a) Whenever there is an imminent or actual emergency situation, the emergency coordinator (or his designee when the emergency coordinator is on call) must immediately:

(1) Activate internal facility alarms or communication systems, where applicable, to notify all facility personnel; and

(2) Notify appropriate State or local agencies with designated response roles if their help is needed.

(b) Whenever there is a release, fire, or explosion, the emergency coordinator must immediately identify the character, exact source, amount, and areal extent of any released materials.

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He may do this by observation or review of facility records or manifests, and, if necessary, by chemical analysis.

(c) Concurrently, the emergency coordinator must assess possible hazards to human health or the environment that may result from the release, fire, or explosion. This assessment must consider both direct and indirect effects of the release, fire, or explosion (e.g., the effects of any toxic, irritating, or asphyxiating gases that are generated, or the effects of any hazardous surface water run-off from water or chemical agents used to control fire and heat-induced explosions).

(d) If the emergency coordinator determines that the facility has had a release, fire, or explosion which could threaten human health, or the environment, outside the facility, he must report his findings as follows:

(1) If his assessment indicates that evacuation of local areas may be advisable, he must immediately notify appropriate local authorities. He must be available to help appropriate officials decide whether local areas should be evacuated; and

(2) He must immediately notify either the government official designated as the on-scene coordinator for that geographical area, (in the applicable regional contingency plan under part 1510 of this title) or the National Response Center (using their 24-hour toll free number 800/424-8802). The report must include:

(i) Name and telephone number of reporter;

(ii) Name and address of facility;

(iii) Time and type of incident (e.g., release, fire);

(iv) Name and quantity of material(s) involved, to the extent known;

(v) The extent of injuries, if any; and

(vi) The possible hazards to human health, or the environment, outside the facility.

(e) During an emergency, the emergency coordinator must take all reasonable measures necessary to ensure that fires, explosions, and releases do not occur, recur, or spread to other hazardous waste at the facility. These measures must include, where applicable, stopping processes and operations, collecting and containing release

waste, and removing or isolating containers.

(f) If the facility stops operations in response to a fire, explosion, or release, the emergency coordinator must monitor for leaks, pressure buildup, gas generation, or ruptures in valves, pipes, or other equipment, wherever this is appropriate.

(g) Immediately after an emergency, the emergency coordinator must provide for treating, storing, or disposing of recovered waste, contaminated soil or surface water, or any other material that results from a release, fire, or explosion at the facility.

*[Comment: Unless the owner or operator can demonstrate, in accordance with §261.3(c) or (d) of this chapter, that the recovered material is not a hazardous waste, the owner or operator becomes a generator of hazardous waste and must manage it in accordance with all applicable requirements of parts 262, 263, and 264 of this chapter.]*

(h) The emergency coordinator must ensure that, in the affected area(s) of the facility:

(1) No waste that may be incompatible with the released material is treated, stored, or disposed of until cleanup procedures are completed; and

(2) All emergency equipment listed in the contingency plan is cleaned and fit for its intended use before operations are resumed.

(i) The owner or operator must notify the Regional Administrator, and appropriate State and local authorities, that the facility is in compliance with paragraph (h) of this section before operations are resumed in the affected area(s) of the facility.

(j) The owner or operator must note in the operating record the time, date, and details of any incident that requires implementing the contingency plan. Within 15 days after the incident, he must submit a written report on the incident to the Regional Administrator. The report must include:

(1) Name, address, and telephone number of the owner or operator;

(2) Name, address, and telephone number of the facility;

(3) Date, time, and type of incident (e.g., fire, explosion);

(4) Name and quantity of material(s) involved;

(5) The extent of injuries, if any;

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(6) An assessment of actual or potential hazards to human health or the environment, where this is applicable; and

(7) Estimated quantity and disposition of recovered material that resulted from the incident.

[45 FR 33221, May 19, 1980, as amended at 50 FR 4514, Jan. 31, 1985]

### Subpart E—Manifest System, Recordkeeping, and Reporting

#### § 264.70 Applicability.

The regulations in this subpart apply to owners and operators of both on-site and off-site facilities, except as § 264.1 provides otherwise. Sections 264.71, 264.72, and 264.76 do not apply to owners and operators of on-site facilities that do not receive any hazardous waste from off-site sources, and to owners and operators of off-site facilities with respect to waste military munitions exempted from manifest requirements under 40 CFR 266.203(a). Section 264.73(b) only applies to permittees who treat, store, or dispose of hazardous wastes on-site where such wastes were generated.

[62 FR 6652, Feb. 12, 1997]

#### § 264.71 Use of manifest system.

(a) If a facility receives hazardous waste accompanied by a manifest, the owner or operator, or his agent, must:

(1) Sign and date each copy of the manifest to certify that the hazardous waste covered by the manifest was received;

(2) Note any significant discrepancies in the manifest (as defined in § 264.72(a)) on each copy of the manifest;

[*Comment:* The Agency does not intend that the owner or operator of a facility whose procedures under § 264.13(c) include waste analysis must perform that analysis before signing the manifest and giving it to the transporter. Section 264.72(b), however, requires reporting an unreconciled discrepancy discovered during later analysis.]

(3) Immediately give the transporter at least one copy of the signed manifest;

(4) Within 30 days after the delivery, send a copy of the manifest to the generator; and

(5) Retain at the facility a copy of each manifest for at least three years from the date of delivery.

(b) If a facility receives, from a rail or water (bulk shipment) transporter, hazardous waste which is accompanied by a shipping paper containing all the information required on the manifest (excluding the EPA identification numbers, generator's certification, and signatures), the owner or operator, or his agent, must:

(1) Sign and date each copy of the manifest or shipping paper (if the manifest has not been received) to certify that the hazardous waste covered by the manifest or shipping paper was received;

(2) Note any significant discrepancies (as defined in § 264.72(a)) in the manifest or shipping paper (if the manifest has not been received) on each copy of the manifest or shipping paper.

[*Comment:* The Agency does not intend that the owner or operator of a facility whose procedures under § 264.13(c) include waste analysis must perform that analysis before signing the shipping paper and giving it to the transporter. Section 264.72(b), however, requires reporting an unreconciled discrepancy discovered during later analysis.]

(3) Immediately give the rail or water (bulk shipment) transporter at least one copy of the manifest or shipping paper (if the manifest has not been received);

(4) Within 30 days after the delivery, send a copy of the signed and dated manifest to the generator; however, if the manifest has not been received within 30 days after delivery, the owner or operator, or his agent, must send a copy of the shipping paper signed and dated to the generator; and

[*Comment:* Section 262.23(c) of this chapter requires the generator to send three copies of the manifest to the facility when hazardous waste is sent by rail or water (bulk shipment).]

(5) Retain at the facility a copy of the manifest and shipping paper (if signed in lieu of the manifest at the time of delivery) for at least three years from the date of delivery.

(c) Whenever a shipment of hazardous waste is initiated from a facility, the owner or operator of that facility must comply with the requirements of part 262 of this chapter.

(i) If either shipping names or identification numbers are identical, a shipping paper may display the old shipping description even if the package is marked and labeled under the new shipping description;

(ii) If either shipping names or identification numbers are identical, a shipping paper may display the new shipping description even if the package is marked and labeled under the old shipping description; and

(iii) Either old or new placards may be used regardless of whether old or new shipping descriptions and package markings are used.

(3) Until October 1, 2003, the KEEP AWAY FROM FOOD labeling and placarding requirements in effect on September 30, 1999, may continue to be used in place of the new requirements for Division 6.1, Packing Group III materials.

(4) Until January 1, 2010, a hazardous material may be transported in an IM, IMO, or DOT Specification 51 portable tank in accordance with the T Codes (Special Provisions) assigned to a hazardous material in Column (7) of the §172.101 Table in effect on September 30, 2001.

(5) Proper shipping names that included the word "inhibited" prior to the June 21, 2001 final rule in effect on October 1, 2001 are authorized on packagings and shipping papers in place of the word "stabilized" until October 1, 2007. Proper shipping names that included the word "compressed" prior to the final rule published on July 31, 2003 and effective on October 1, 2003 may continue to be shown on packagings and shipping papers until October 1, 2007.

(6) The shipping paper requirement for total quantity indication in §172.202(a)(6), that was in effect on September 30, 2003, is authorized until October 1, 2007.

(7) Except for transport by vessel, the non-mandatory shipping paper provision to include the subsidiary hazard class or division number in accordance with §172.202(a)(2), in effect on September 30, 2003, is authorized until October 1, 2005.

(8) Until October 1, 2005, proper shipping names that did not identify specific isomers by numbers or letters pre-

ceding the chemical name prior to the final rule published on July 31, 2003 and effective on October 1, 2003, may continue to be marked on packagings and are authorized on shipping papers in place of the proper shipping names revised in the July 31, 2003 final rule.

(e) A Division 6.2 label conforming to specifications in §172.432 of this subchapter in effect on September 30, 2002, may be used until October 1, 2005.

(f) 49 CFR 175.33 sets out requirements regarding the availability of information for hazardous materials transported by aircraft. Until October 1, 2004, a person may elect to comply with either the applicable requirements of 49 CFR 175.33 in effect on September 30, 2003, and contained in 49 CFR Part 175 revised as of October 1, 2002, or the requirements of that section contained in 49 CFR Part 175 revised as of October 1, 2003. On October 1, 2004, all applicable regulatory requirements in 49 CFR 175.33 in effect on October 1, 2003 must be met.

[Amdt. 171-131, 59 FR 67406, Dec. 29, 1994]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting §171.14, see the List of CFR Sections Affected which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and on GPO Access.

#### **§171.15 Immediate notice of certain hazardous materials incidents.**

(a) At the earliest practicable moment, each carrier who transports hazardous materials (including hazardous wastes) shall give notice in accordance with paragraph (b) of this section after each incident that occurs during the course of transportation (including loading, unloading and temporary storage) in which—

(1) As a direct result of hazardous materials—

- (i) A person is killed; or
- (ii) A person receives injuries requiring his or her hospitalization; or
- (iii) Estimated carrier or other property damage exceeds \$50,000; or
- (iv) An evacuation of the general public occurs lasting one or more hours; or
- (v) One or more major transportation arteries or facilities are closed or shut down for one hour or more; or
- (vi) The operational flight pattern or routine of an aircraft is altered; or

(2) Fire, breakage, spillage, or suspected radioactive contamination occurs involving shipment of radioactive material; or

(3) Fire, breakage, spillage, or suspected contamination occurs involving shipment of infectious substances; or

(4) There has been a release of a marine pollutant in a quantity exceeding 450 L (119 gallons) for liquids or 400 kg (882 pounds) for solids; or

(5) A situation exists of such a nature (e.g., a continuing danger to life exists at the scene of the incident) that, in the judgment of the carrier, it should be reported to the National Response Center even though it does not meet the criteria of paragraph (a) (1), (2) or (3) of this section.

(b) Except for transportation by aircraft, each notice required by paragraph (a) of this section shall be given to the National Response Center by telephone (toll-free) on 800-424-8802. Notice involving shipments transported by aircraft must be given to the nearest FAA Civil Aviation Security Office by telephone at the earliest practical moment after each incident in place of the notice to the National Response Center. Notice involving infectious substances may be given to the Director, Centers for Disease Control, U.S. Public Health Service, Atlanta, Ga. (800) 232-0124, in place of the notice to the National Response Center or (toll call) on 202-267-2675; however, a written report is still required as stated in paragraph (c) of this section. Each notice must include the following information:

(1) Name of reporter.

(2) Name and address of carrier represented by reporter.

(3) Phone number where reporter can be contacted.

(4) Date, time, and location of incident.

(5) The extent of injuries, if any.

(6) Classification, name, and quantity of hazardous materials involved, if such information is available.

(7) Type of incident and nature of hazardous material involvement and whether a continuing danger to life exists at the scene.

(c) Each carrier making a report under this section shall also make the report required by § 171.16.

NOTE: Under 40 CFR 302.6 EPA requires persons in charge of facilities (including transport vehicles, vessels and aircraft) to report any release of a hazardous substance in a quantity equal to or greater than its reportable quantity, as soon as that person has knowledge of the release, to the U.S. Coast Guard National Response Center at (toll free) 800-424-8802 or (toll) 202-267-2675.

[Amdt. 171-7, 35 FR 16837, Oct. 3, 1970]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting § 171.15, see the List of CFR Sections Affected which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and on GPO Access.

#### **§ 171.16 Detailed hazardous materials incident reports.**

(a) Each carrier who transports hazardous materials shall report in writing, in duplicate, on DOT Form F 5800.1 (Rev. 6/89) to the Department within 30 days of the date of discovery, each incident that occurs during the course of transportation (including loading, unloading, and temporary storage) in which any of the circumstances set forth in § 171.15(a) occurs or there has been an unintentional release of hazardous materials from a package (including a tank) or any quantity of hazardous waste has been discharged during transportation. If a report pertains to a hazardous waste discharge:

(1) A copy of the hazardous waste manifest for the waste must be attached to the report; and

(2) An estimate of the quantity of the waste removed from the scene, the name and address of the facility to which it was taken, and the manner of disposition of any removed waste must be entered in Section IX of the report form (Form F 5800.1) (Rev. 6/89).

(b) Each carrier making a report under this section shall send the report to the Information Systems Manager, DHM-63, Research and Special Programs Administration, Department of Transportation, Washington, DC 20590-0001; and, for incidents involving transportation by aircraft, a copy of the report shall also be sent to the FAA Civil Aviation Security Office nearest the location of the incident. A copy of the report shall be retained for a period of two years, at the carrier's principal place of business, or at other places as authorized and approved in writing by



(t) *Sorbent* means materials essentially inert and insoluble used to remove oil from water through a variety of sorption mechanisms. Examples include straw, expanded perlite, polyurethane foam, reclaimed paper fibers, and peat moss.

(u) *Such quantities as may be harmful* means those quantities of oil and any hazardous substances determined in accordance with the provisions of section 311(b)(4) of the Act.

NOTE: Regulations that relate to such quantities as may be harmful of oil are published in 40 CFR Part 110. Regulations that relate to such quantities as may be harmful (reportable quantities) of hazardous substances are published in 40 CFR Part 117 and also listed in 40 CFR Part 302.

(v) *United States* means the States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

(w) *Vessel* means every description of watercraft or other artificial contrivance used, or capable of being used, as a means of transportation on water other than a public vessel.

[CGD 84-067, 51 FR 17965, May 16, 1986, as amended by CGD 88-052, 53 FR 25121, July 1, 1988; CGD 96-026, 61 FR 33665, June 28, 1996; CGD 97-023, 62 FR 33363, June 19, 1997; USCG-2002-12471, 67 FR 41333, June 18, 2002]

#### § 153.105 FWPCA delegations and re-delegation.

The delegations and redelegations under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA) [33 U.S.C. 1321 *et seq.*] are published in § 1.01-80 and § 1.01-85, respectively, of this chapter.

[CGD 91-225, 59 FR 66485, Dec. 27, 1994]

#### § 153.107 [Reserved]

#### § 153.109 CERCLA delegations.

The delegations under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) are published in § 1.01-70 of this chapter.

[CGD 83-009, 49 FR 575, Jan. 5, 1984]

### Subpart B—Notice of the Discharge of Oil or a Hazardous Substance

#### § 153.201 Purpose.

The purpose of this subpart is to prescribe the manner in which the notice required in section 311(b)(5) of the Act is to be given and to list the government officials to receive that notice.

#### § 153.203 Procedure for the notice of discharge.

Any person in charge of a vessel or of an onshore or offshore facility shall, as soon as they have knowledge of any discharge of oil or a hazardous substance from such vessel or facility in violation of section 311(b)(3) of the Act, immediately notify the National Response Center (NRC), U.S. Coast Guard, 2100 Second Street, SW., Washington, DC 20593, toll free telephone number 800-424-8802 (in Washington, DC metropolitan area, (202) 267-2675). If direct reporting to the NRC is not practicable, reports may be made to the Coast Guard or EPA predesignated OSC for the geographic area where the discharge occurs. All such reports shall be promptly relayed to the NRC. If it is not possible to notify the NRC or the predesignated OSC immediately, reports may be made immediately to the nearest Coast Guard unit, provided that the person in charge of the vessel or onshore or offshore facility notifies the NRC as soon as possible.

NOTE: Geographical jurisdiction of Coast Guard and EPA OSC's are specified in the applicable Regional Contingency Plan. Regional Contingency Plans are available at Coast Guard District Offices and EPA Regional Offices as indicated in Table 2. Addresses and telephone numbers for these offices are listed in Table 1.

[CGD 84-067, 51 FR 17966, May 16, 1986, as amended by CGD 88-052, 53 FR 25121, July 1, 1988]

#### § 153.205 Fines.

Section 311(b)(5) of the Act prescribes that any person who fails to notify the appropriate agency of the United States Government immediately of a discharge is, upon conviction, fined in