

**DELTA WESTERN, LLC
SITKA SAMSON BULK FACILITY**

**OIL DISCHARGE PREVENTION AND CONTINGENCY
PLAN (CPLAN)**

required by:
18 AAC 75



Operated by:
Delta Western, LLC

Plan Date: December 2025

Last Revised: Not Applicable (Original Issuance, New Plan)

| | |
|--|---|
|  DELTA WESTERN™ PETROLEUM | Oil Discharge Prevention & Contingency Plan (CPLAN) |
| Document Number | SIT-CPLAN-01; Rev. 0 |
| Revision Date | December 2025 |

Certificate of Approval



Plan Contents

18 AAC 75.448(a)

As required, by 18 Alaska Administrative Code (AAC) 75.448(a), this plan was written to:

- Be usable as a working plan for oil discharge control, containment, cleanup, and disposal;
- Contain enough information, analyses, supporting data, and documentation to demonstrate the ability of Delta Western, LLC (DW) to meet the requirements of Alaska Statute (AS) 46.04.030, AS 46.04.055(c)(2), and 18 AAC 75.400 – 18 AAC 75.495;
- Demonstrate that the personnel, equipment, and other resources identified in the plan are sufficient for meeting each response planning standard (RPS) applicable for each facility in the plan; and
- Take into account realistic maximum operating limitations and their effects on response capability and the deployment of resources.

Greatest Possible Discharge

18 AAC 75.448(b)

DW considers the greatest possible discharge (GPD) that could occur at the facility covered by this plan to be the facility's total oil storage of 442,814 gallons¹. The general procedures to respond to a discharge of this magnitude are described throughout this plan and addressed specifically in Section 1.8.

| | | |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| Field Constructed Aboveground Storage Tank (FCAST) Total | 408,259 | gallons |
| Shop Fabricated Aboveground Storage Tank (SFAST) Total | 10,000 | gallons |
| ISO Tank Total ² | 24,000 | gallons |
| Piping Total | 555 | gallons |
| Facility Total / GPD | 442,814 | gallons |

¹ The volume presented here assumes the full capacity (100%) of every aboveground storage tank of 1,000 gallons or greater plus the full capacity (100%) of every component of facility oil piping, and assumes the complete and utter failure of all containment capacity. In reality, DW does not fill tanks to full capacity (100%) and the conditions that would result in the catastrophic failure of every aboveground storage tank, all facility oil piping, and all containment structures are few.

² ISO tanks stored onsite temporarily to meet operational needs are included in the table above. Once they are no longer needed, this CPLAN will be amended to remove these from the facility total capacity. The number provided is based on four (4) ISO tanks with a maximum capacity of 6,000 gallons each.

| | | |
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Cover Page

18 AAC 75.448(d)

Official Plan Title DELTA WESTERN, LLC SITKA SAMSON BULK FACILITY OIL DISCHARGE PREVENTION AND CONTINGENCY PLAN

Date of Plan August 2025

I have the appropriate authority under 18 AAC 75.408(b) to commit the oil discharge prevention and response resources necessary to implement this plan.

| | |
|-----------|---------------------|
| Name | Henry Palmer |
| Title | President |
| Signature | <i>Henry Palmer</i> |
| Date | 08/15/25 |

Plan Organization

18 AAC 75.448(e)

As required by 18 AAC 75.448(e), this plan was written to:

- Consist of the five parts and contain the information described in 18 AAC 75.449 – 18 AAC 75.453;
- Contain a complete table of contents and lists of tables and/or figures referenced in the table of contents as each section appendix as well as a detailed list at the beginning of each section appendix; and
- Include a cross-reference table that directs the reader to the appropriate information.

These specific requirements can be found as follows:

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Five Parts | Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, respectively |
| Table of Contents | Begins on page iv |
| Cross-Reference Table | Begins on page viii |

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Cross-Reference Table

While this plan is presented in the order shown in 18 AAC 75.449 – 18 AAC 75.453, as required by 18 AAC 75.448(e), the following cross reference tables are provided to direct the reader to the appropriate information. Where multiple references appear, the first one is the primary section in which the content is addressed followed by any and all cross references contained within that section. If section specific cross-reference tables are provided, only the primary cross-reference is provided here.

18 AAC 75.448

| Citation | Description | Plan Section |
|----------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (a) | Plan contents | Plan Contents |
| (b) | Greatest possible discharge | Greatest Possible Discharge |
| (c) | Multiple operations | Not Applicable |
| (d) | Cover page | Cover Page |
| (e) | Plan requirements | Plan Organization |

18 AAC 75.449

| Citation | Description | Plan Section |
|----------|--|---|
| (a) | Response action plan | 1 |
| (a)(1) | Emergency action checklist | 1.1 |
| (a)(2) | Reporting and notification | 1.2 |
| (a)(3) | Safety plan | 1.3 |
| (a)(4) | Communications procedures | 1.4 |
| (a)(5) | Deployment strategies | 1.5, 1.1 |
| (a)(6) | Response scenario | 1.6 ³ , Response Scenario, 6.2 |
| (a)(7) | Additional requirements – exploration & production | Not Applicable |
| (a)(8) | Nonmechanical response options | Not Applicable |
| (a)(9) | Facility diagrams | 1.7 |
| (a)(10) | General procedures for greatest possible discharge | 1.8, 5 |
| (b) | Definitions | Not Actionable |

³ As allowed by 18 AAC 75.449(a)(6), DW has prepared the response scenario as a separate document, which is incorporated by reference here: 2025_07_SIT – Sitka Samson CPLAN Response Scenario_REV 0

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18 AAC 75.450

| Citation | Description | Plan Section |
|----------|-------------------------------|----------------|
| (a) | Prevention plan | 2 |
| (b) | Prevention plan contents | See Below |
| (b)(1) | Discharge prevention programs | 2.1 |
| (b)(2) | Facility discharge history | 2.2 |
| (b)(3) | Potential discharge analysis | 2.3 |
| (b)(4) | Specific conditions | 2.4 |
| (b)(5) | Discharge detection | 2.5 |
| (b)(6) | Waivers | Not Applicable |

18 AAC 75.451

| Citation | Description | Plan Section |
|----------|--|--------------------------------|
| (a) | Supplemental information | 3 |
| (b) | Facility description and operational overview | 2.1.6 |
| (b)(1) | Aboveground storage tanks >10,000 gallons | 2.1.6 |
| (b)(2) | Aboveground storage tanks >1,000 and ≤ 10,000 gallons | 2.1.6 |
| (b)(3) | Information specific to vessels | Not Applicable |
| (b)(4) | Information specific to railroads | Not Applicable |
| (b)(5) | Procedures for loading / transfer | 2.1.5 |
| (b)(6) | Information specific to production facilities | Not Applicable |
| (b)(7) | Piping diagram | 1.7 |
| (b)(8) | Information specific to transmission pipelines | Not Applicable |
| (c) | Receiving environment | 3.1, 1.7, 5, Response Scenario |
| (d) | Command system | 3.2, 1.2 |
| (e) | Realistic maximum response operating limitations summary | 3.3 |
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| (h) | Response equipment specifications | 3.6, Response Scenario |
| (i) | Primary response action contractor | 3.7 |
| (j) | Training for discharge response personnel | 3.8, 2.1.1 |



| Citation | Description | Plan Section |
|-----------------|---|-----------------------------|
| (k) | Environmentally sensitive areas and areas of public concern | 3.9, 6.2, Response Scenario |
| (l) | List of resources for greatest possible discharge | 3.10, 1.8 |
| (m) | Additional information | 3.11 |
| (n) | Bibliography | 3.12 |
| (o) | Definitions applicable to this section | Not Actionable |

18 AAC 75.452

| Citation | Description | Plan Section |
|-----------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|
| -- | Best available technology review | 4 |

18 AAC 75.453

| Citation | Description | Plan Section |
|-----------------|----------------------------|---------------------|
| -- | Response planning standard | 5 |

| | | |
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1 Response Action Plan

18 AAC 75.449(a)

The Response Action Plan, which comprises Section 1 of this plan, is designed to clearly guide responders in an emergency event.

1.1 Emergency Action Checklist

18 AAC 75.449(a)(1)

Below is a short checklist, immediately available to response personnel while on duty, of the immediate response and notification steps to be taken if an oil discharge occurs.

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Safety | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Warn persons in the immediate area, activate internal alarms Eliminate sources of ignition, if safe to do so Determine safety requirements Identify the character, source, amount, and extent of the release and other pertinent information needed for notification |
| Initial Control & Containment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stop the flow at the source Transfer product out of damaged tank, vessel, and/or piping Assess and implement prompt removal actions to contain and remove the spilled substance Deploy containment boom and response equipment, as needed Construct a containment berm Divert discharged oil to a collection area |
| Reporting & Notifications | Notify immediate supervisor, Facility Manager, facility response personnel, emergency responders (i.e., 911), Qualified Individual (QI), and agencies as applicable ⁴ |
| Transfer of Command | The initial on scene coordinator (IOSC) shall direct cleanup activities until relieved of this responsibility by an incoming Incident Commander (IC) |

⁴ Notification requirements vary based on each incident, as described throughout this plan.

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1.2 Reporting and Notification

18 AAC 75.449(a)(2)

All DW personnel have been trained to report spills to their immediate supervisor and the Facility Manager, regardless of hour of day. The individual discovering the spill, the immediate supervisor, or the Facility Manager, is then required by company policy to notify a company-designated QI.

Company-designated QIs typically make all agency notifications⁵. Company-designated QI names and phone numbers are presented in Table 1-1.

In the event a spill meets a regulatory-defined reporting threshold, notification to the appropriate government agency/agencies will be made. The criteria for reporting spills and the telephone numbers for government agency/agencies that may require notification are presented in Tables 1-2A and 1-2B.

Contact information for potentially impacted groups is presented in Table 1-2C.

⁵ Immediate supervisors and Facility Managers are also authorized to make agency notifications in the unlikely event a company-designated QI is unable to be reached within a reasonable amount of time.

Table 1-1: Designated QI Names & Phone Numbers

| Primary | Cell Phone Number |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| Christina Bentz | 907-331-8075 |
| Garret Lyons | 907-841-5348 |
| Dominic Masinelli | 907-351-5862 |
| Samantha Hinze | 907-231-3533 |
| Ben Collins | 907-341-7516 |

Table 1-2A: Regulatory Reporting Thresholds

| State | Administrative Agency | Substance Spilled | Spill Location | Reporting Quantity | Links to Regulations | Contact Information |
|--------|---|---|---|---|---|--|
| Alaska | Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation's Division of Spill Prevention and Response | Hazardous substances | On Land | Any release must be reported as soon as the person has knowledge. | 18 AAC 75.300 | DEC Response Team office: 1-800-478-9300 Call International: 1-907-269-0667 Report Online: ReportSpills.alaska.gov |
| Alaska | Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation's Division of Spill Prevention and Response | Hazardous substances | Into Water | Any release must be reported as soon as the person has knowledge. | 18 AAC 75.300 | DEC Response Team office: 1-800-478-9300 Call International: 1-907-269-0667 Report Online: ReportSpills.alaska.gov |
| Alaska | Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation's Division of Spill Prevention and Response | Petroleum/Oil from a facility and not a UST | On Land | Any release of oil in excess of 55 gallons must be reported as soon as the person has knowledge. | 18 AAC 75.300 | DEC Response Team office: 1-800-478-9300 Call International: 1-907-269-0667 Report Online: ReportSpills.alaska.gov |
| Alaska | Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation's Division of Spill Prevention and Response | Petroleum/Oil from a facility and not a UST | On Land | Any release of oil in excess of 10 gallons but less than 55 gallons must be reported within 48 hours of discovery. | 18 AAC 75.300 | DEC Response Team office: 1-800-478-9300 Call International: 1-907-269-0667 Report Online: ReportSpills.alaska.gov |
| Alaska | Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation's Division of Spill Prevention and Response | Petroleum/Oil from a facility and not a UST | Into Water | Any release of oil must be reported as soon as the person has knowledge of discharge. | 18 AAC 75.300 | DEC Response Team office: 1-800-478-9300 Call International: 1-907-269-0667 Report Online: ReportSpills.alaska.gov |
| Alaska | Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation's Division of Spill Prevention and Response | Petroleum/Oil from a facility and not a UST | To Impermeable Secondary Containment Area | Any release of oil in excess of 55 gallons must be reported within 48 hours after the person has knowledge of the discharge . | 18 AAC 75.300 | DEC Response Team office: 1-800-478-9300 Call International: 1-907-269-0667 Report Online: ReportSpills.alaska.gov |
| EPA | United States Environmental Protection Agency | Oil | On Water, Adjoining Shorelines | Any discharge in violation of Section 311(b)(3) of the Clean Water Act must be remoted immediately. | https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/section-300.300 | National Response Center: 1-800-424-8802 |
| EPA | United States Environmental Protection Agency | Hazardous substance | Any | Any release that equals or exceeds the reportable quantity in 40 CFR 302.4 must be reported immediately. | https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/section-302.6 | National Response Center: 1-800-424-8802 |
| CG | United States Coast Guard | Oil | On Water | Any discharge in violation of Section 311(b)(3) of the Clean Water Act must be remoted immediately. | https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-33/section-153.203 | National Response Center: 1-800-424-8802 |
| CG | United States Coast Guard | Hazardous substance | On Water | Any discharge in violation of Section 311(b)(3) of the Clean Water Act must be remoted immediately. | https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-33/section-153.203 | National Response Center: 1-800-424-8802 |

Table 1-2B: Government Agency Phone Numbers

| Type | Entity Name | Phone # | Phone # Notes |
|--------------------|--|----------------|-----------------|
| Emergency Planning | Emergency Planning | 907-225-9616 | |
| Emergency Planning | Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) | 907-747-1811 | |
| Emergency Planning | SERC | 907-428-7000 | |
| Federal Agency | CG Marine Safety Detachment (MSD) Sitka | 907-966-5454 | |
| Federal Agency | CG Sector Juneau | 907-463-2980 | |
| Federal Agency | EPA Anchorage | 907-271-5083 | |
| Federal Agency | EPA Region 10 | 206-553-1263 | |
| Federal Agency | US Fish & Wildlife Service (USF&W) | 907-242-6893 | |
| Federal Agency | US National Marine Fisheries (NMFS) | 907-957-8147 | or 323-366-9150 |
| State Agency | ADEC Southeast Region Day Time Reporting | 907-465-5340 | |
| State Agency | ADEC After Hours | 1-800-478-9300 | |
| State Agency | Alaska Department of Natural Resources (ADNR) Office of History and Archeology | 907-269-8728 | or 907-269-8718 |
| State Agency | Alaska Department of Natural Resources (ADNR) Office of History and Archeology | 907-269-8721 | OHA Desk |
| State Agency | Alaska Department of Natural Resources (ADNR) Statewide Abatement of Impaired Land | 907-465-3513 | |
| State Agency | Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) Juneau | 907-465-4105 | |
| State Agency | Alaska (AK) Division of Homeland Security/Emergency Management | 907-428-7000 | |

Table 1-2C: Potentially Impacted Groups Contacts

| Type | Entity Name | Phone # | Phone # Notes |
|----------------------------------|--|--------------|---------------|
| Local Native/Village Corporation | Shee Atika, Incorporated | 907-747-3534 | |
| Local Native/Village Corporation | Sitka Tribe of Alaska | 508-747-3207 | |
| Local Public Safety | Fire and Police | 911 | |
| Local Public Safety | Sitka Police Dispatch | 907-747-3245 | |
| Local Public Safety | Fire Borough Department | 907-747-3233 | |
| Local Public Safety | Alaska State Troopers Post and Academy | 907-747-6611 | |
| Local Public Safety | Sitka Harbormaster | 907-747-3439 | |
| Local Public Safety | SEARHC Mt. Edgecumbe Hospital | 907-966-2411 | |
| Local Public Safety | CG Air Station & Medevac | 907-966-5560 | |
| Local Public Safety | Sitka Fire Department/Ambulance/Rescue | 907-747-3233 | |
| Local Public Safety | Sitka Fire Department/Ambulance/Rescue | 907-747-3245 | |
| Local Public Safety | SEARHC Air Medical | 907-966-2411 | |
| Local Public Safety | Sitka Electric Department | 907-747-4000 | |
| Local Seafood Processors | Silver Bay Seafoods | 907-747-7996 | |



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| Revision Date | December 2025 |

1.3 Safety Plan

18 AAC 75.449(a)(3)

Safety of personnel, responders, and the public are prioritized in the event of a spill. In the event of a spill for which a full incident management team (IMT)/spill management team (SMT) activation is needed, an incident-specific safety plan may be developed by the assigned Safety Officer (SO) or designee. DW anticipates utilizing the Incident Command System (ICS) Form 208, if needed⁶.

In developing the incident specific safety plan, the following listed information should be considered:

- Identification of SO including contact information
- Objectives of the Operations (Example Objectives Listed Below)
 - Spill Containment/Cleanup
 - Controlled Entry
 - First aid/Rescue
 - Fire Suppression
- Hazard Identification and Evaluation
 - Chemical Hazards (Listing Levels of the Chemical and Level Related to Flammability, Corrosive, Toxicity etc.)
 - Physical Agents (Including, Hypothermia, Noise, Slips/Trips Falls etc.)
 - Other Hazards (Biological, Confined Space, etc.)
- Site Access and Control Information
 - Site Map
 - Command Post Location
 - Medical Service (for Responders) Location
- Weather and Environmental Conditions (such as: Temperature, Sea State, Wind Speed and Direction etc.)
- Emergency Contacts for Local Response Support (Fire, Hospital/Clinic)
- Routes, Exposure, and Information for (Substance) Found on Safety Data Sheet (SDS)
- Air Monitoring/Respiratory Protection Information including limits in parts per million (ppm) for exposure and monitoring intervals
- Safety/Personal Protective Equipment (Hard Hat, Work Gloves, Tyvek Suit) for different Work Areas (Exclusion/Hot Zone, Decontamination Zone)
- A written description or diagram for Decontamination of Responders Leaving the Exclusion/Hot Zone

⁶ Any written incident-specific safety plan will be written to meet the requirements of the Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response regulation (29 CFR 1910.120).

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1.4 Communications Procedures

18 AAC 75.449(a)(4)

The IOSC, IC, or designee, will be responsible for establishing field communications procedures. This includes, but is not limited to, establishing radio channels/frequencies and their appropriate usage by response personnel. DW relies primarily on the following means of communication:

- Cellular phones
- Very High Frequency (VHF) radios
- Land lines
- Microsoft Teams

DW communications can be supplemented by Primary Response Action Contractor (PRAC), Oil Spill Response Organization (OSRO), parent company, contractor, and/or IMT/SMT communications equipment. In addition, various state and federal agencies in Alaska maintain communications equipment, which may be available in the event of a spill response.

In the event of a spill for which full IMT/SMT activation is needed, an incident-specific communications list and/or an incident radio communication plan may be developed. DW anticipates utilizing the ICS 205A and/or ICS 205, if needed. In all other instances, DW will rely on existing means of communication.

With respect to VHF radios, channel and frequency guidance information is presented in Table 1-3.

Table 1-3: VHF Radio Channel & Frequency Guide

| Type | Description |
|--|---|
| Marine VHF Channel 10 | Will be monitored during response operations |
| Marine VHF Channels 68, 69, 71, 72, and 78 | Non-commercial channels that MAY BE USED during a spill response |
| Marine VHF Channels 13, 15, 16, 17, 21, 23, 81, and 83 | MAY NOT BE USED unless specific permission has been granted by the CG |
| Additional Marine VHF Frequencies | Will be designated, as appropriate |
| Frequency 155.295 | AK state emergency frequency |
| Marine Single Sideband (SSB) 4125.00MHz | Designated frequency within AK waters |
| SSB 4125 and Marine VHF Frequencies | Are utilized by the CG |

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1.5 Deployment Strategies

18 AAC 75.449(a)(5)

In the event of a spill, DW will initially rely on local Sitka-based personnel and resources that can be mobilized immediately. Local Sitka-based personnel and resources may be supplemented, if needed, as described below.

In addition to local Sitka-based personnel and resources, DW may utilize one or more of the following:

- Location-based or regional PRAC/OSRO responders and equipment⁷
- Location-based State of Alaska spill response equipment
- DW regional personnel and equipment
- Parent company personnel and equipment
- Contracted personnel and equipment

The primary means of mobilizing equipment, personnel, and other resources to the site will be dependent on the needs of the incident, availability, and current location. Typical transportation methods that may be utilized include, but are not limited to:

- Motor vehicle
 - Company-owned vehicle(s)
 - Rental vehicle(s)
- Vessel
 - Skiffs
 - Barges
 - OSRO/PRAC response vessel
- Aircraft
 - Helicopter
 - Cargo plane
 - Passenger plane

In the event of adverse weather, equipment, personnel, and other resources will be staged and maintained in “ready” status for mobilization when conditions allow.

The decision to mobilize PRAC/OSRO resources is typically made by the QI in consultation with the IOSC or IC. In the event PRAC/OSRO resources are needed, the actions outlined in the emergency action checklist (refer to Section 1.1) will be carried out to the extent feasible utilizing local personnel and resources available. No interruption of response or cleanup will

⁷ Southeast Alaska Petroleum Response Organization (SEAPRO) responders and equipment can be made available within 4 hours of notification (SEAPRO, 2025).

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occur as the result of transition and substitution of equipment and resources between DW and the PRAC/OSRO.

1.6 Response Scenario

18 AAC 75.449(a)(6)

DW has prepared a written description of a hypothetical spill and response that demonstrates DW's ability, using the resources described in the plan, to respond to a discharge of each applicable RPS volume within the required time frames under 18 AAC 75.430 – 18 AAC 75.442 and under environmental conditions that might reasonably be expected to occur. The response scenario is written to be useable as a general guide for a discharge of any size, and describes the discharge containment, control, recovery, transfer, storage, and cleanup actions that may be taken, and clearly demonstrates the strategies and procedures that may be used to conduct and maintain an effective response, consistent with ensuring the safety of personnel. As allowed by 18 AAC 75.449(a)(6), DW has prepared the response scenario as a separate document, which is incorporated by reference here:

2025_08_SIT – CPLAN Response Scenario_REV 0

In an actual spill response, it is important to note landownership in the areas in which response activities are occurring. As noted by Alaska Department of Natural Resources (ADNR):

Excluding those lands conveyed or withdrawn, the State of Alaska Department of Natural Resources (ADNR) manages most tidelands and submerged lands from the line of mean high tide and seaward to a line three nautical miles distant from the mean low tideline. In addition, ADNR manages most shorelands below ordinary high water, and over 100 million acres of uplands spread throughout the state. Spills impacting ADNR land call for notification, consultation, and coordination with ADNR. Certain response activities on state land may require permitting from ADNR. Such activities include those that go beyond uses that are [Generally Allowed](#), e.g., anchoring a response vessel in the same location for more than 14 days or using heavy equipment on state land. To inquire about whether a spill is impacting state land or if response strategies require permitting, please contact ADNR.

DW acknowledges the need for notification, consultation, and coordination with ADNR for spills impacting lands owned/managed by ADNR. A fact sheet denoting typical “Generally Allowed Uses” can be used as reference; a copy of this fact sheet is provided in Section 6.2.

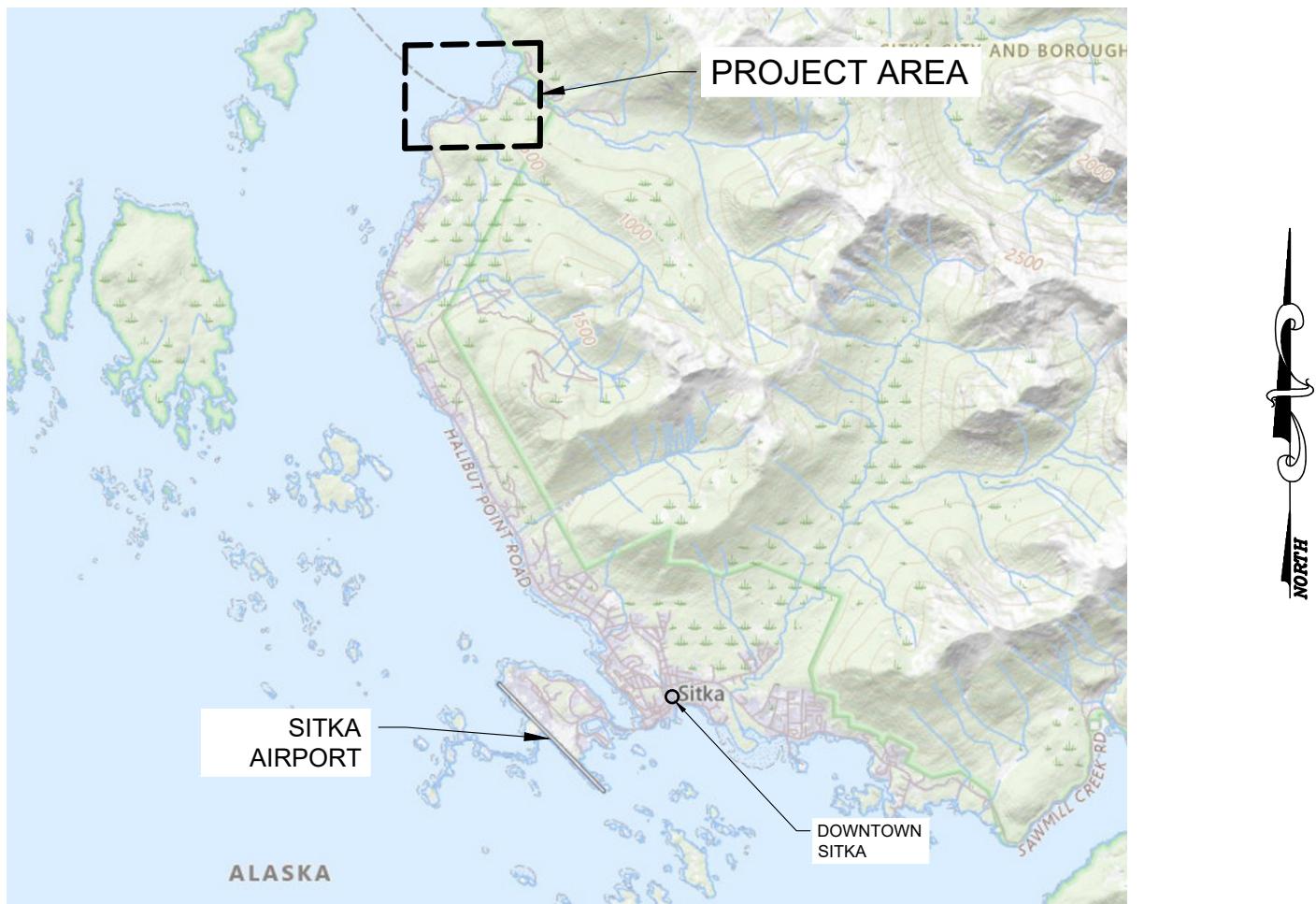
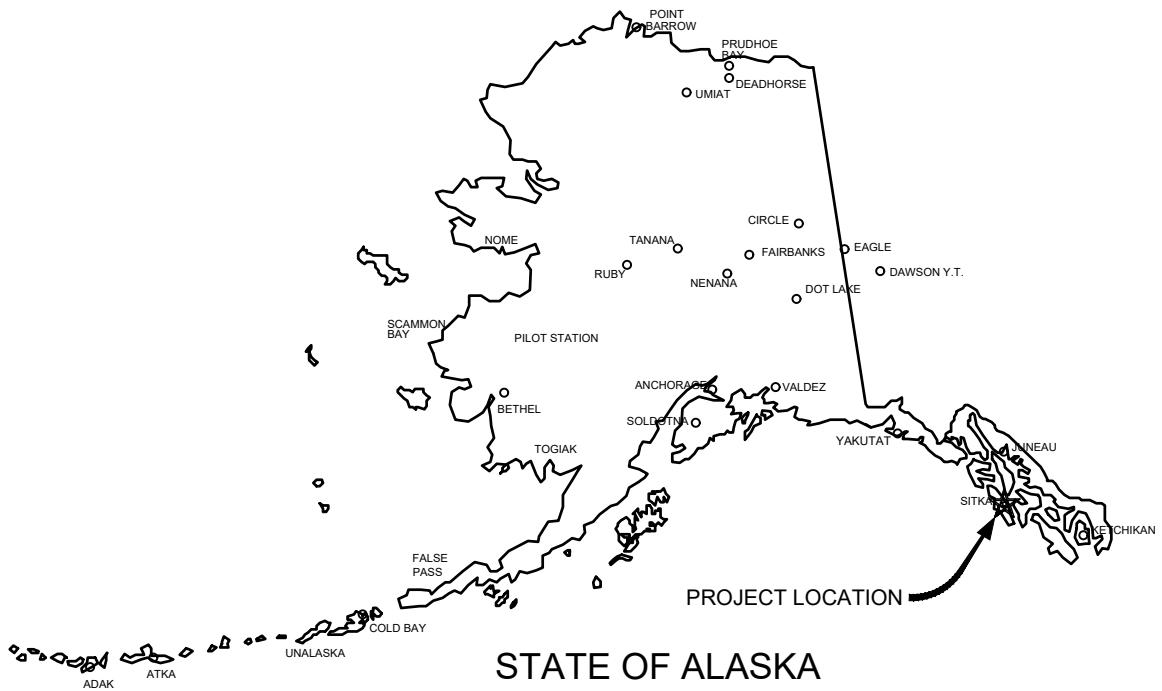
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1.7 Facility Diagrams

18 AAC 75.449(a)(9), 18 AAC 75.451(b)(7)

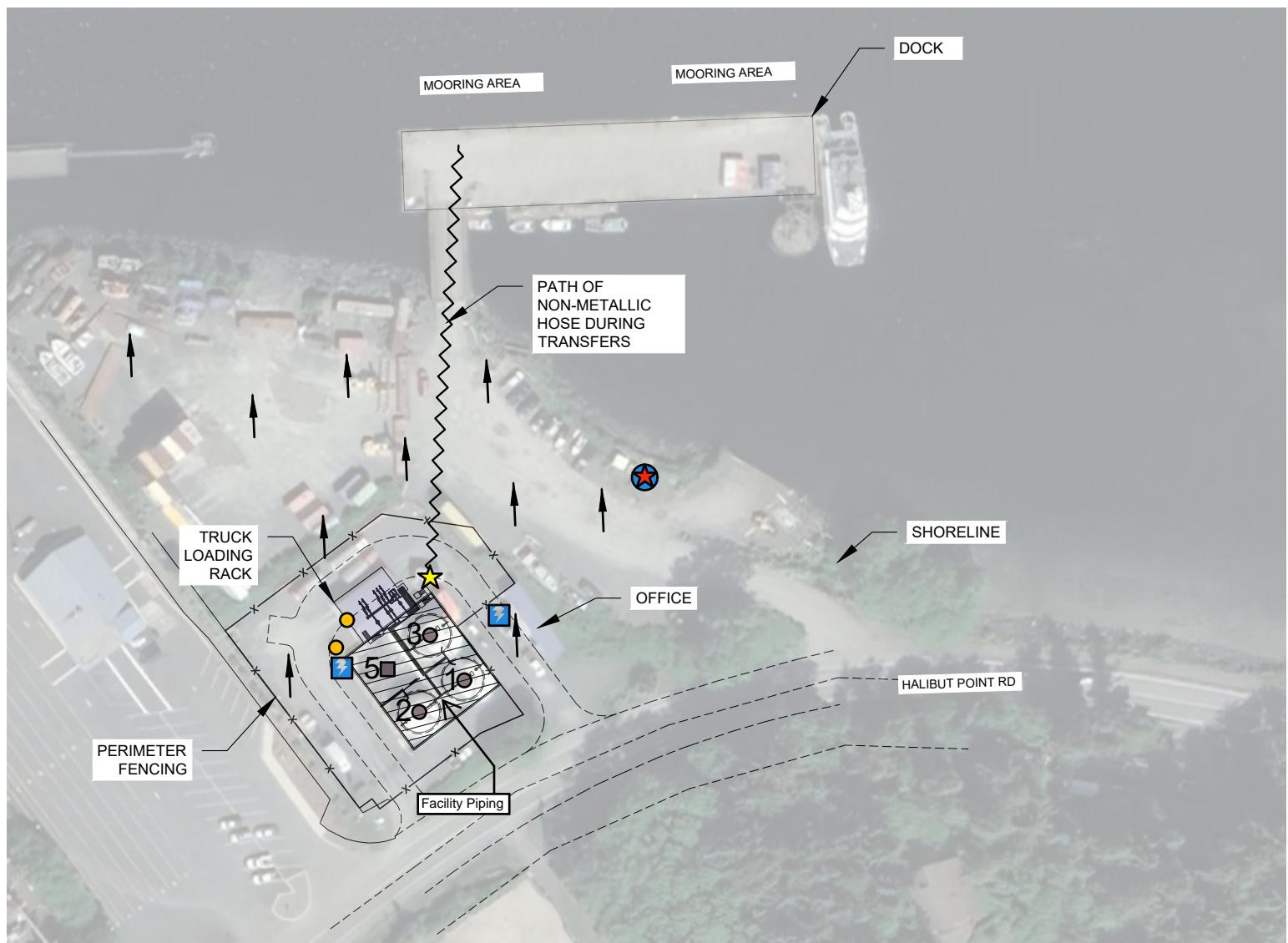
Facility diagrams are provided on the following pages.

DW has submitted the piping diagram required by 18 AAC 75.451(b)(7) under separate cover. This diagram contains sensitive security information that is not eligible for public disclosure under Federal Regulations.



0 1.5 MILES 3 MILES

SITKA GENERAL VICINITY MAP



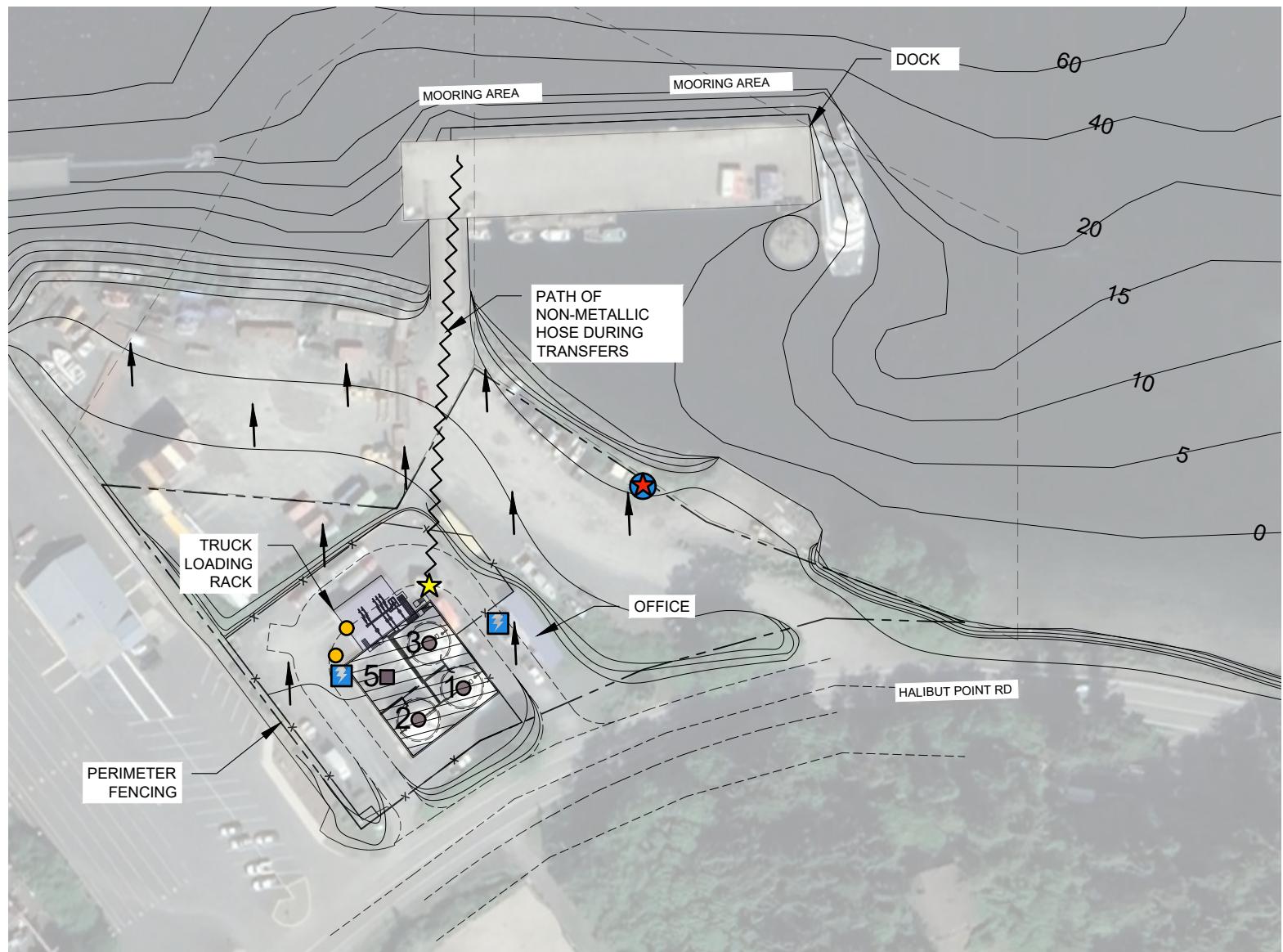
0 100' 200'

FACILITY SITE LAYOUT

- EMERGENCY STOP
- BULK FUEL STORAGE TANK - VERTICAL
- BULK FUEL STORAGE TANK - HORIZONTAL
- ELECTRICAL DISCONNECT
- SURFACE DRAINAGE DIRECTION
- ★ FIRST VALVE

- SPILL RESPONSE EQUIPMENT



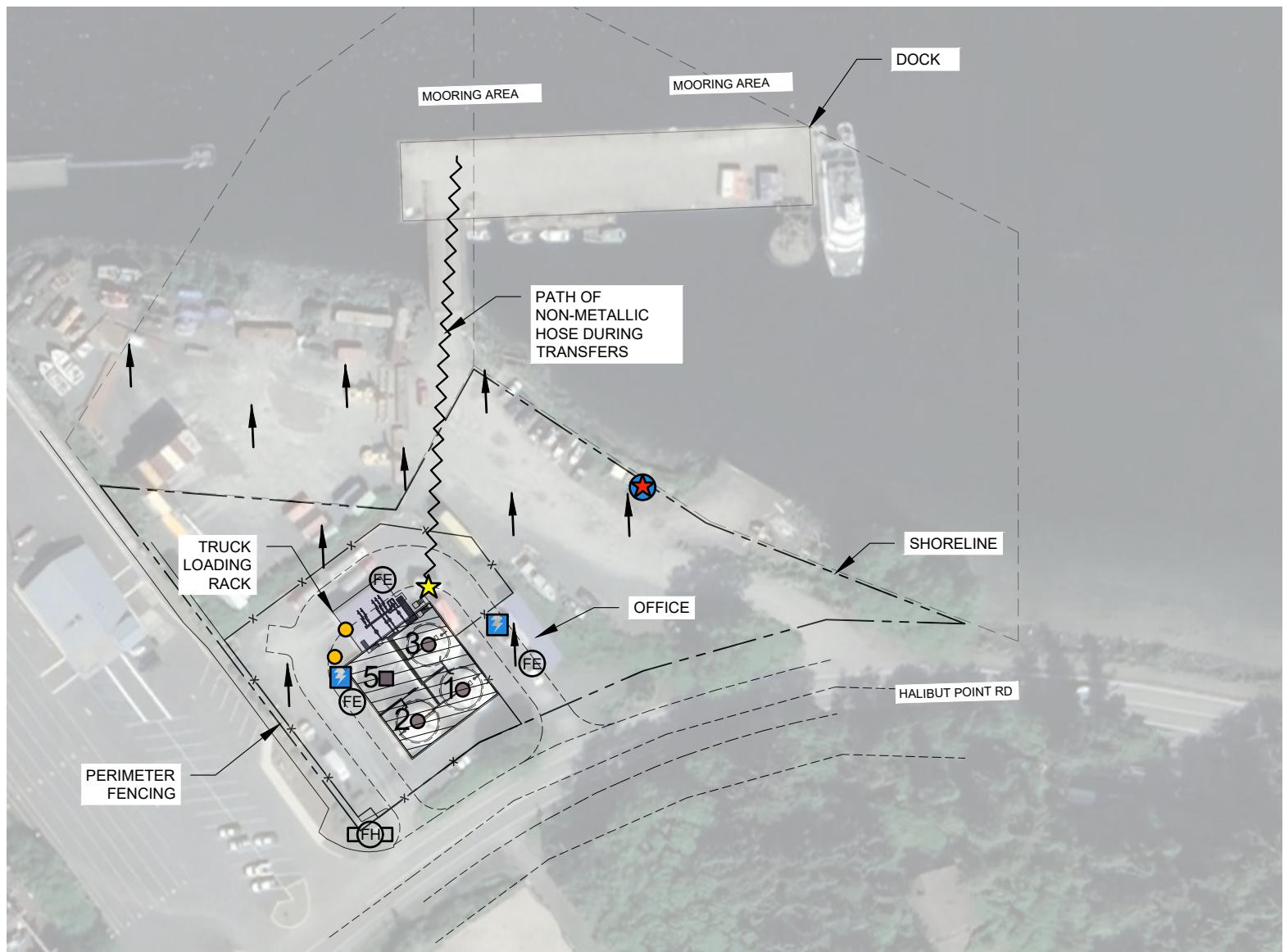


FACILITY CONTOUR MAP

- ◆ EMERGENCY STOP
- BULK FUEL STORAGE TANK - VERTICAL
- BULK FUEL STORAGE TANK - HORIZONTAL
- ELECTRICAL DISCONNECT
- SURFACE DRAINAGE DIRECTION
- ★ FIRST VALVE

- SPILL RESPONSE EQUIPMENT





FACILITY FIRE CONTROL MAP

- EMERGENCY STOP
- BULK FUEL STORAGE TANK - VERTICAL
- BULK FUEL STORAGE TANK - HORIZONTAL
- ELECTRICAL DISCONNECT
- SURFACE DRAINAGE DIRECTION
- ★ FIRST VALVE
- FE FIRE EXTINGUISHER
- FH FIRE HYDRANT
- SPILL RESPONSE EQUIPMENT



Sitka Samson Facility – Piping Diagram

This document is not available for public distribution.

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1.8 General Procedures for Greatest Possible Discharge

18 AAC 75.449(a)(10)

The procedures to respond to the GPD at the facility would follow the same steps and be similar in nature to those defined in the response scenario⁸. However, the main difference between a RPS scenario and a GPD scenario is that additional resources may be needed to respond to the GPD. DW anticipates that conditions resulting in a GPD would likely impact other infrastructure within the community and/or region, thus potentially resulting in limitations on resources and additional time to receive outside support. In this case, DW would focus their efforts on:

- Safety
- Initial containment and control
- Mitigation efforts

The GPD is very similar to the unadjusted RPS (shown in Section 5) for this facility as a fact of its unique configuration compared to many tank farms. Additionally, it may be faster to mobilize certain resources from the Lower 48 than from other locations within Alaska due to the facility's southern location within the state.

In addition to contracted resources, DW may employ other resources when responding to a GPD such as:

- Local non-PRAC/OSRO personnel, equipment and resources, such as local fishermen, charter flights, portable tanks, waste vendors, and qualified environmental professionals
- Agency personnel, equipment, and resources, such as those from Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC) spill response caches
- PRAC/OSRO personnel, equipment, and resources located outside of the southeast region, including the Lower 48
- Use of DW equipment and personnel not identified in this CPLAN, such as company-owned or operated skimmers, tankage, and barges
- Use of parent and sister company personnel, equipment and resources

⁸ As allowed by 18 AAC 75.449(a)(6), DW has prepared the response scenario as a separate document, which is incorporated by reference in Section 1.6 of this plan.

2 Prevention Plan

18 AAC 75.450(a), 18 AAC 75.450(b), 18 AAC 75.005(a)

The Prevention Plan which comprises Section 2 of this plan is designed to demonstrate that DW meets all applicable requirements of 18 AAC 75.005 through 18 AAC 75.085.

The following cross reference tables are provided to direct the reader to the appropriate information⁹.

18 AAC 75 Article 1

| Citation | Description | Plan Section |
|----------|---|----------------|
| .005 | Responsibility | 2 |
| .007 | General oil pollution prevention requirements | 2 |
| .015 | Waiver | Not Applicable |
| .020 | Oil discharge prevention training and recordkeeping | 2.1.1 |
| .025 | Transfer requirements | 2.1.5 |
| .027 | Requirements for laden tank vessels | Not Applicable |
| .037 | Requirements for laden oil barges | Not Applicable |
| .045 | Operating requirements for exploration and production facilities | Not Applicable |
| .047 | Requirements for flow lines at production facilities | Not Applicable |
| .055 | Leak detection, monitoring, and operating requirements for crude oil transmission pipelines | Not Applicable |
| .065 | Field-constructed aboveground oil storage tank requirements | 2.1.6.1 |
| .066 | Shop-fabricated aboveground oil storage tanks | 2.1.6.2 |
| .075 | Secondary containment requirements for aboveground oil storage tanks | 2.1.6.3 |
| .080 | Requirements for facility oil piping | 2.1.6.4 |
| .085 | Requirements for railroad tank cars and operations by rail | Not Applicable |

⁹ In some cases, the information required by this section to demonstrate that DW meets all the applicable requirements of 18 AAC 75.005 - 18 AAC 75.085 is also required under other CPLAN sections. Information has been placed where it is believed to be most appropriate.

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18 AAC 75.005

| Citation | Description | Plan Section |
|----------|---|----------------|
| (a) | General duty to comply | 2 |
| (b) | Non-crude tank vessel/barge with limited capacity | Not Applicable |

18 AAC 75.007

| Citation | Description | Plan Section |
|----------|---|----------------|
| (a) | General duty to comply | Not Actionable |
| (b) | Duty to operate in a manner that prevents oil discharge | 2 |
| (c) | Most stringent requirement clause | Not Actionable |
| (d) | Repealed | Not Applicable |
| (e) | Duty to ensure employees are fit for duty | 2.1.3 |
| (f) | Duty to provide security measures and surveillance | 2.1.4 |
| (g) | Repealed | Not Applicable |
| (h) | Repealed | Not Applicable |

As the owner and/or operator of a CPLAN regulated facility, DW understands their general duty to meet the applicable sections of 18 AAC 75 and to prevent the discharge of oil into waters or onto land of the state. This includes the duty to comply with other state and federal laws applicable to the prevention of an oil discharge.

2.1 Discharge Prevention Programs

18 AAC 75.450(b)(1)

DW's discharge prevention programs that are in place at this facility include the following, which are described in the subsequent sections if further detail:

| | |
|--|--------------------|
| Oil Discharge Prevention Programs (including Training) | Section 2.1.1, 3.8 |
| Inspection and Maintenance | Section 2.1.2 |
| Substance Abuse and Medical Monitoring | Section 2.1.3 |
| Security and Surveillance | Section 2.1.4 |
| Procedures for Loading / Transfer | Section 2.1.5 |



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2.1.1 Oil Discharge Prevention

18 AAC 75.020(a), 18 AAC 75.020(e)

DW's oil discharge prevention training program was designed to comply with 18 AAC 75.020 and 18 AAC 75.451(j) to ensure that all personnel with job duties that directly involve the inspection, maintenance, or operation of oil storage and transfer equipment regulated under 18 AAC 75.005 – 18 AAC 75.085 are appropriately trained with respect to company and state oil pollution prevention measures applicable to their position.

The applicability of each paragraph of 18 AAC 75.020 is shown below along with where it is addressed in this plan.

18 AAC 75.020

| Citation | Description | Plan Section |
|----------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| (a) | Training program required | 2.1.1 (above) |
| (b) | Training program components | 2.1.1.1 |
| (c) | Documentation of training | 2.1.1.2 |
| (d) | Facility discharge history | 2.2 |
| (e) | Recordkeeping | 2.1.1 (below) |

DW maintains all records related to training, inspections, tests, maintenance, and repairs required under 18 AAC 75.005 – 18 AAC 75.085 in a retrievable form, such that a copy of each required record can be provided to the ADEC upon request. These records are kept for at least five (5) years, as required by 18 AAC 75.020(e).

2.1.1.1 Persons to be Trained

18 AAC 75.020(b)

This section describes DW's personnel training program as it relates to the successful implementation of this plan¹⁰.

The following positions are identified as it relates to DW's personnel training program for CPLAN regulated facilities:

- IMT/SMT Member
- QI

¹⁰ Where DW relies on contracted personnel to meet the requirements of this plan, their training and training records, are completed and maintained by their employer, not DW.

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- IOSC
- Spill Responder, Non-Tank Truck Operator
- Spill Responder, Tank Truck Operator
- Project Team Member
- Facility Assigned Personnel with Job Duties Directly Involving the Inspection or Operation of Oil Storage and Transfer Equipment

Table 2-1 contains each of these job duties; training appropriate to their role; licensing, certification, or prerequisites; and a listing of the training objectives and means of achieving them, inclusive of the subject, schedule, frequency, and type.

Table 2-1: Personnel Training Program Matrix

| Position | Job Duties | License, Certification, and Pre-Requisites | Training - Subject | Training - Schedule | Training - Frequency | Training - Type | Training - Record |
|---|--|---|---|--|--|--|----------------------------------|
| IMT / SMT Member | Fulfill one or more roles on the IMT / SMT | None | Incident Command System | Upon Assignment | One Time | ICS-100, ICS-200 | Certificate |
| IMT / SMT Member | Fulfill one or more roles on the IMT / SMT | None | Incident Command System | Ongoing | Ongoing | Participation in Drills & Exercises | Sign In Sheet |
| Qualified Individual | On call 24-7 to receive and record information related to potential, discovered, or actual spills | None | Internal Spill Reporting Training for Operating Company | Prior to Designation by Company President | One Time | Internal - within Learning Management System | Certificate |
| Qualified Individual | Report spills in accordance with applicable regulations, leases, and other governing documents | None | Spill Reporting | Ongoing / Initial Training to be Completed Prior to Designation by Company President | Ongoing | On The Job | Designation by Company President |
| Qualified Individual | Interface with regulatory agencies as it relates to spills; may include fulfilling the role of Incident Commander if a formal IMT / SMT is note required | None | Incident Command System | Prior to Designation by Company President | One Time | ICS-100, ICS-200 | Certificate |
| Qualified Individual | Interface with regulatory agencies as it relates to spills; may include fulfilling the role of Incident Commander if a formal IMT / SMT is note required | None | Spill Reporting | Ongoing / Initial Training to be Completed Prior to Designation by Company President | Ongoing | On The Job | Designation by Company President |
| Initial On-Scene Coordinator | Report spill to supervisor, Facility Manager, and QI, as appropriate | None | Internal Spill Reporting Training for Operating Company | Upon Assignment | Recurring, Minimum of Once Every Two (2) Years | Internal - within Learning Management System | Certificate |
| Initial On-Scene Coordinator | Manage spill response activities until relieved of duties by incoming Incident Commander | None | Incident Command System | Upon Assignment | One Time | ICS-100, ICS-200 | Certificate |
| Initial On-Scene Coordinator | Manage spill response activities until relieved of duties by incoming Incident Commander | None | Incident Command System | Ongoing | Ongoing | Participation in Drills & Exercises | Sign In Sheet |
| Initial On-Scene Coordinator | Complete initial response actions as defined in facility CPLAN | None | CPLAN | Upon Assignment | Annual | Annual CPLAN Review | Training Roster |
| Spill Responder, Non-Tank Truck Operator | Understand spill reporting requirements; secondary spills may occur during spill response activities | None | Internal Spill Reporting Training for Operating Company | Upon Assignment | Recurring, Minimum of Once Every Two (2) Years | Internal - within Learning Management System | Certificate |
| Spill Responder, Non-Tank Truck Operator | Take appropriate response actions as defined in facility CPLAN | 24 Hour HAZWOPER | HAZWOPER (includes Hazardous Communications, Safe Materials Handling) | Prior to Acting in a Spill Responder Role | One Time w/Annual Eight (8) Hour Refresher | External - by Appropriate Provider | Certificate |
| Spill Responder, Non-Tank Truck Operator | Take appropriate response actions as defined in facility CPLAN | None | CPLAN | Upon Assignment | Annual | Annual CPLAN Review | Training Roster |
| Spill Responder, Non-Tank Truck Operator | Take appropriate response actions as defined in facility CPLAN | None | Spill Response | Ongoing | Ongoing | Participates in Spill Response Activities | None |
| Spill Responder, Tank Truck Operator | Understand spill reporting requirements; secondary spills may occur during spill response activities | None | Internal Spill Reporting Training for Operating Company | Upon Assignment | Recurring, Minimum of Once Every Two (2) Years | Internal - within Learning Management System | Certificate |
| Spill Responder, Tank Truck Operator | Drive tank truck in support of response activities (i.e., Waste Management) | Commercial Driver's License (CDL) w/HAZMAT & Tank Endorsement | Driving (clean driving record, current medical card) | Prior to Driving a Tank Truck Transporting Hazardous Materials | Varies | Internal - within Learning Management System | CDL |
| Spill Responder, Tank Truck Operator | Drive tank truck in support of response activities (i.e., Waste Management) | Commercial Driver's License (CDL) w/HAZMAT & Tank Endorsement | DOT HAZMAT | Prior to Driving a Tank Truck Transporting Hazardous Materials | Every Three (3) Years | Internal - within Learning Management System | Certificate |
| Spill Responder, Tank Truck Operator | Take appropriate response actions as defined in facility CPLAN | 24 Hour HAZWOPER | HAZWOPER (includes Hazardous Communications, Safe Materials Handling) | Prior to Acting in a Spill Responder Role | One Time w/Annual Eight (8) Hour Refresher | External - by Appropriate Provider | Certificate |
| Spill Responder, Tank Truck Operator | Take appropriate response actions as defined in facility CPLAN | None | CPLAN | Upon Assignment | Annual | Annual CPLAN Review | Training Roster |
| Spill Responder, Tank Truck Operator | Take appropriate response actions as defined in facility CPLAN | None | Spill Response | Ongoing | Ongoing | Participates in Spill Response Activities | None |
| Project Team Member | Understand spill reporting requirements; secondary spills may occur during spill response activities | None | Internal Spill Reporting Training for Operating Company | Upon Assignment | Recurring, Minimum of Once Every Two (2) Years | Internal - within Learning Management System | Certificate |
| Project Team Member | Take appropriate response actions as defined in facility CPLAN | 40 Hour HAZWOPER | HAZWOPER (includes Hazardous Communications, Safe Materials Handling) | Prior to Acting in a Spill Responder Role | One Time w/Annual Eight (8) Hour Refresher | External - by Appropriate Provider | Certificate |
| Project Team Member | Take appropriate response actions as defined in facility CPLAN | None | CPLAN | Upon Assignment | Annual | Annual CPLAN Review | Training Roster |
| Project Team Member | Take appropriate response actions as defined in facility CPLAN | None | Spill Response | Ongoing | Ongoing | Participates in Spill Response Activities | None |
| Facility Assigned Personnel w/Job Duties Directly Involving the Inspection, Maintenance, or Operation of Oil Storage and Transfer Equipment | Understand spill reporting requirements; spills may be discovered or occur during maintenance or operation of oil storage and transfer equipment | None | Internal Spill Reporting Training for Operating Company | Upon Assignment | Recurring, Minimum of Once Every Two (2) Years | Internal - within Learning Management System | Certificate |
| Facility Assigned Personnel w/Job Duties Directly Involving the Inspection, Maintenance, or Operation of Oil Storage and Transfer Equipment | Understand facility inspection and maintenance requirements as defined in facility CPLAN | None | CPLAN | Upon Assignment | Annual | Annual CPLAN Review | Training Roster |
| Facility Assigned Personnel w/Job Duties Directly Involving the Inspection, Maintenance, or Operation of Oil Storage and Transfer Equipment | Complete inspections of oil storage and transfer equipment | None | Familiarization with Infrastructure and Proper Functionality | Prior to Independently Completing Inspections | Initial: Ongoing as Needed | On The Job | None |
| Facility Assigned Personnel w/Job Duties Directly Involving the Inspection, Maintenance, or Operation of Oil Storage and Transfer Equipment | Maintenance of oil storage and transfer equipment, not requiring confined space entry, welding, or lock out / tag out | None | Familiarization with Infrastructure and Maintenance Procedures | Prior to Conducting Maintenance on Oil Storage or Transfer Equipment | Ongoing | On The Job | None |

| Position | Job Duties | License, Certification, and Pre-Requisites | Training - Subject | Training - Schedule | Training - Frequency | Training - Type | Training - Record |
|---|---|--|--|--|---|--|-----------------------------------|
| Facility Assigned Personnel w/Job Duties Directly Involving the Inspection, Maintenance, or Operation of Oil Storage and Transfer Equipment | Maintenance of oil storage and transfer equipment, specifically work that involves entering aboveground storage tanks | Confined Space Entry | Confined Space Entry & Rescue | Prior to Entering a Confined Space | Recurring: Once Every Two (2) Years | External - by Appropriate Provider | Certificate |
| Facility Assigned Personnel w/Job Duties Directly Involving the Inspection, Maintenance, or Operation of Oil Storage and Transfer Equipment | Maintenance of oil storage and transfer equipment, specifically work that involves welding | Welding Certification | Proper Welding Techniques | Prior to Conducting Welding on Oil Storage or Transfer Equipment | One Time w/Ongoing Use | External - by Appropriate Provider | Certificate |
| Facility Assigned Personnel w/Job Duties Directly Involving the Inspection, Maintenance, or Operation of Oil Storage and Transfer Equipment | Maintenance of oil storage and transfer equipment, specifically work that requires equipment lock out / tag out | None | Lock Out / Tag Out | Prior to Conduct Maintenance in Areas or on Equipment where Lock Out / Tag Out is Required | Recurring: Required Every Three (3) Years | Internal - within Learning Management System or External - by Appropriate Provider | Certificate |
| Facility Assigned Personnel w/Job Duties Directly Involving the Inspection, Maintenance, or Operation of Oil Storage and Transfer Equipment | Operation of oil transfer equipment, not over water | None | Transfer Operations | Prior to Independently Completing Over the Water Transfer Operations | One Time | On The Job | None |
| Facility Assigned Personnel w/Job Duties Directly Involving the Inspection, Maintenance, or Operation of Oil Storage and Transfer Equipment | Operation of oil transfer equipment, over water | None | Transfer Operations, including Person-In-Charge (PIC) Training | Prior to Independently Completing Over the Water Transfer Operations | One Time | On The Job | PIC Training Documentation Record |

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2.1.1.2 Documentation of Training

18 AAC 75.020(c)

Training conducted by DW to meet the requirements of this plan will be documented on a form containing the following information:

- a statement listing the course or program content
- signature and date of each participant¹¹

2.1.2 Inspection and Maintenance

DW conducts the following inspections of all oil storage and transfer equipment regulated under 18 AAC 75.005 – 18 AAC 75.085:

- Overall/general:
 - Monthly facility inspection
- Aboveground storage tanks (ASTs):
 - Monthly AST American Petroleum Institute (API) 653 tank inspection
 - Monthly AST Steel Tank Institute (STI) SP001 tank inspection
 - Formal third-party internal and external inspections as required by API 653 (every ten [10] years for internal and every five [5] years for external¹²)
 - Formal third-party external inspections as required by STI SP001 (frequency varies¹³)
- Facility oil piping¹⁴:
 - Annual hydrotesting¹⁵
 - Formal third-party API 570 inspection (every five [5] years)

DW conducts maintenance on oil storage and transfer equipment regulated under 18 AAC 75.005 – 18 AAC 75.085, as needed.

¹¹ Where certificates are generated by an outside party or learning management system, a certificate is considered to be equivalent to the signature and date of the participant.

¹² Inspection interval is subject to change and may be shortened based on the finding of the previous inspection.

¹³ Inspection interval varies by tank characteristics and may be shortened based on the findings of the previous inspection. The most typical inspection interval for STI SP001 regulated tanks is twenty (20) years.

¹⁴ API 570 piping inspection program includes informal inspections and ongoing maintenance including corrosion control mitigation. The program is adopted by reference and will be provided to ADEC upon request.

¹⁵ Limited to facility oil piping that is utilized for the receipt or discharge of oil over water.

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2.1.3 Substance Abuse and Medical Monitoring

18 AAC 75.007(e)

DW has a substance abuse program that meets applicable federal Department of Transportation drug and alcohol testing requirements for regulated personnel. Testing includes pre-placement, post-accident, reasonable suspicion, random, return-to-work, and follow up, as required by applicable regulations. Compliance with this program is administered by the Human Resources Department.

With respect to medical monitoring, DW may, at its expense and in its discretion, require personnel to undergo a physical examination by a licensed physician for legitimate work-related reasons. All DW personnel holding a commercial driver's license shall undergo all medical tests and examinations as required by their license.

2.1.4 Security and Surveillance

18 AAC 75.007(f)

The following security measures and surveillance are employed at the facility to minimize the risk of vandalism, sabotage, and unauthorized entry.

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| Security Measures | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facility is equipped with permanent lighting The tank farm and loading/offloading areas are fenced; gates are closed and locked when the facility is unmanned Access to start/stop stations at the loading/offloading areas are limited to authorized personnel Power to the pumps is shut off and valves are closed and secured when facility is unmanned |
| Surveillance | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facility is equipped with permanent lighting Personnel are onsite during normal business hours |

| | | |
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2.1.5 Procedures for Loading / Transfer

18 AAC 75.451(b)(5)

DW's procedures for loading or transferring oil to or from a pipeline, facility, tank vessel, oil barge, or storage tank were designed to comply with 18 AAC 75.025. The applicability of each paragraph of 18 AAC 75.025 is shown below along with where it is addressed in this plan.

18 AAC 75.025

| Citation | Description | Plan Section |
|----------|--|----------------|
| (a) | Spill and overfill prevention | 2.1.5.1 |
| (b) | Boom requirements for crude oil, persistent products, and oily ballast water | Not Applicable |
| (c) | Tank cleaning operations prohibited | 2.1.5.2 |
| (d) | Personnel communication | 2.1.5.3 |
| (e) | Positive means to stop transfer | 2.1.5.4, 1.7 |
| (f) | Areas not protected by secondary containment | 2.1.5.5 |
| (g) | Tank cars and tank trucks | 2.1.5.6 |
| (h) | Shore-to-vessel transfers | 2.1.5.7 |
| (i) | Feasibility of boom deployment under (b) | Not Applicable |
| (j) | Definition of "transfer" | Not Actionable |

2.1.5.1 Spill and Overfill Prevention

18 AAC 75.025(a)

DW takes all appropriate measures to prevent spills or overfilling during a transfer of oil, including, but not limited to:

- Providing adequate training to each person responsible for conducting transfer operations
- Actively manning transfer operations
- Following standard transfer procedures applicable to the type of transfer operation being conducted
- Reducing loading rates at the beginning and end of a transfer
- Installing spill prevention devices, such as high-level alarms, on equipment to be filled where possible
- Routinely testing spill prevention devices

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2.1.5.2 *Tank Cleaning Operations Prohibited*

18 AAC 75.025(c)

DW does not conduct tank cleaning operations during cargo offloading,

2.1.5.3 *Personnel Communication*

18 AAC 75.025(d)

DW utilizes multiple means of communication during transfers to ensure that each person involved in a transfer is capable of clearly communicating orders to stop a transfer at any time during the transfer. Company policy enables all employees with “stop work authority”¹⁶.

The means of communication that may be utilized during transfers include voice, hand signals, VHF radio, and/or cellular phone. In the unlikely event communication is lost, transfer operations will also cease until such time as communication can be restored.

2.1.5.4 *Positive Means to Stop Transfer*

18 AAC 75.025(e)

DW’s facility is equipped with emergency shut offs, which provide a positive means to stop a transfer in the shortest possible time consistent with the best commercially available technology. Emergency shut offs¹⁷ are located on each end of the TTTR and are shown on the Tank Farm Fire Control Map (Section 1.7, Figure 1-4).

The emergency shut offs are red push buttons that are activated by pushing the button. These shut offs are designed to stop transfers immediately, although some lag time may occur. Typically, DW anticipates activation of an emergency shut off would effectively stop a transfer in less than 2 minutes.

In the event valve closure is utilized as the means to stop a transfer in lieu of an emergency shut off, the estimated time is anticipated to be five minutes or less as shown below.

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Marine headers: 1 minute | First valve inside SCA: 2 minutes |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|

¹⁶ DW defines “stop work authority” as any employee having the ability to stop work at any time for any reason.

¹⁷ Note: if the need arises to shut down a transfer while a cargo offload is in progress, DW will first request that the discharging vessel shut down pumping prior to closing the facility valves.



TTLR: Immediately

Individual tank valve: 2 minutes

2.1.5.5 Areas not Protected by Secondary Containment

18 AAC 75.025(f)

Before beginning a transfer to or from an area not protected by secondary containment, DW personnel conduct the following actions:

- Confirm that all valves in the transfer system are in the correct position
- Verify that any header not being utilized during the transfer is blank flanged or capped
- Inspect all piping and hoses that will be used in the transfer are inspected

Additionally, DW personnel inspect all piping and hoses used in the transfer at least once during transfer operations.

2.1.5.6 Tank Cars and Tank Trucks

18 AAC 75.025(g)

Tank cars are not able to be received by this facility.

Prior to, and after, loading any tank truck, DW transfer personnel visually inspect the lowermost drain and all outlets on the tank truck; DW transfer personnel also visually inspect the associated secondary containment structure prior to initiating loading or unloading. Additionally, before any tank truck departs the facility's TTLR, the tank truck manifolds are blank flanged or capped, and valves are secured.

The TTLR at the Sitka Samson Bulk Facility is designed for “bottom loading”.

2.1.5.7 Shore-to-Vessel Transfers

18 AAC 75.025(h)

All aboveground transfer piping that is used to transfer oil to/from vessels is visually inspected at least monthly. Additionally, DW completes all transfers of oil to/from vessels with an onboard oil storage capacity of 250 barrels or greater in accordance with CG requirements as required by 33 CFR 154.310(a)(17). All CG-regulated transfers are conducted by a designated Person In Charge (PIC), who has been adequately trained in such operations.

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2.1.6 Facility Description and Operational Overview

18 AAC 75.451(b), 18 AAC 75.451(b)(1), 18 AAC 75.451(b)(2)

The Sitka Samson Bulk Facility consists of the following infrastructure:

- ASTs
 - FCAST [18 AAC 75.065]
 - SFASTs [18 AAC 75.066]
- Secondary containment structures [18 AAC 75.070]
- Tank truck loading/offloading rack (TTLR)
- Facility oil piping [18 AAC 75.080]
- Marine header
- Fuel dock
- Tank trucks

The primary purpose of the facility is the storage and distribution of oil products. The Sitka Samson Bulk Facility receives oil in bulk from barges, and/or ISO tanks.

With respect to aboveground storage tanks, DW has aboveground storage tanks that fall into both of the following categories as shown on Tables 2-2 and 2-3, respectively.

- ASTs >10,000 gallons
- ASTs >1,000 and ≤10,000 gallons

Table 2-2: ASTs >10,000 Gallons

| Sub Location | Tank Identifier | Tank (Total Capacity - gal) |
|--------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| Samson | 1 | 158,081 |
| Samson | 2 | 90,957 |
| Samson | 3 | 159,056 |

Table 2-3: ASTs >1,000 and ≤10,000 Gallons

| Sub Location | Tank Identifier | Tank (Total Capacity - gal) |
|--------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| Samson | 5 | 10,000 |



How DW meets the applicable requirements of 18 AAC 75.065, 18 AAC 75.066, 18 AAC 75.070, and 18 AAC 75.080 is presented in the following subsections.

2.1.6.1 *Field-Constructed Aboveground Oil Storage Tanks (FCASTs)*

18 AAC 75.065(h), 18 AAC 75.065(i), 18 AAC 75.065(j), 18 AAC 75.065(p), 18 AAC 75.065(q)

DW's field-constructed aboveground oil storage tanks (FCASTs) were designed and installed to comply with 18 AAC 75.065. The applicability of each paragraph of 18 AAC 75.065 is shown below.

18 AAC 75.065

The following sections of the 18 AAC 75.065 are applicable to the Sitka Samson Bulk Facility.

| Citation | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| (a) | Maintenance and installation requirements |
| (b) | Inspection intervals |
| (d) | Recordkeeping |
| (e) | Required notifications |
| (j) | Requirements for installations after 12-30-2008 and before 11-18-21 |
| (k) | Overfill prevention |
| (l) | Duty to test overfill prevention devices |
| (o) | Out of service tanks |
| (p) | Riveted or bolted tanks prohibited |

The following sections of the 18 AAC 75.065 are not applicable to the Sitka Samson Bulk Facility.

| Citation | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| (c) | Alternative to internal inspections |
| (f) | Internal steam heating systems |
| (g) | Internal lining systems |
| (h) | Requirements for installations placed in service before 5-14-1992 |
| (i) | Requirements for installations on or after 5-14-1992 and before 12-30-2008 |
| (m) | Cathodic protection system requirements |
| (n) | Duty to maintain cathodic protection test lead wire |
| (q) | Requirements for installations on or after 5-17-2022 |



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As much of the applicability of this section is based on the date the tanks were placed into service, a FCAST summary is provided on the following page in Table 2-4.

Table 2-4: FCAST Summary

| Sub Location | Tank Identifier | Tank (Construction Standard) | Tank (Year Installed) | Tank (Upgraded/Reconstructed) | Tank (Base/Foundation Type) | Tank Bottom (Construction) | Tank Wall (Type & Construction) | Tank Roof (Type) | Tank (Cathodic Protection) | Tank (Shell Height/Length) | Tank (Diameter) | Tank (Total Capacity - gal) | Product (Generic) | Tank Status |
|--------------|-----------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| Samson | 1 | API 12C, 11th Edition | 2014 | 2014 | Concrete ringwall with infill slab | Lap welded, no annular ring | Single Walled Butt Welded | Self Supporting Dome Roof | None | 30' | 30' | 158,081 | Diesel | In Service - Filled |
| Samson | 2 | API 12C, 11th Edition | 2014 | 2014 | Concrete ringwall with infill slab | Lap welded, no annular plates | Single Walled Butt Welded | Self Supporting Dome Roof | None | 17' | 30' | 90,957 | Diesel | In Service - Filled |
| Samson | 3 | API 12C, 11th Edition | 2014 | 2014 | Concrete ringwall with infill slab | Lap welded, no annular plates | Single Walled Butt Welded | Self Supporting Dome Roof | None | 30' | 30' | 159,056 | Gasoline | In Service - Filled |

| | | |
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FCAST Inspection Requirements

| |
|---|
| 18 AAC 75.065(a), 18 AAC 75.065(b) |
|---|

DW maintains and inspects each FCAST tank in accordance with the requirements of API 653. Table 2-5 presents the FCAST inspection schedule; Table 2-5 can be found on the following page.

FCAST Recordkeeping Requirements

| |
|-------------------------|
| 18 AAC 75.065(d) |
|-------------------------|

DW maintains the following records with respect to FCAST tanks:

- Formal third-party API inspections for the life of the tank
- Routine in-service inspections, required by Section 6.3.1 of API 653, for five (5) years
- Monthly high liquid level alarms and gauge test documentation for five (5) years
- An Annex L API 650 Storage Tank Data Sheet for the life of the tank

FCAST Notification Requirements

| |
|-------------------------|
| 18 AAC 75.065(e) |
|-------------------------|

DW will notify ADEC as follows:

- As soon as practical before a FCAST undergoes a major repair or major alteration
- Before a FCAST resumes service following a major repair or major alteration

For the purposes of this section, a major repair or major alteration is as defined in Section 3.22 of API 653.

Table 2-5: FCAST Inspection Schedule

| Sub Location | Tank Identifier | Internal Inspection (Type) | Internal Inspection (Last Conducted) | Internal Inspection (Next Due - Year) | Internal Inspection (interval in years) | Internal Inspection (Interval Basis) | External Inspection (Type) | External Inspection (Last Conducted) | External Inspection (Next Due - Year) | External Inspection (interval in years) | External Inspection (Interval Basis) |
|--------------|-----------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| Samson | 1 | Formal | 05/15/24 | 2034 | 10 | INSP | Formal | 05/15/24 | 2029 | 5 | STND |
| Samson | 2 | Formal | 05/14/24 | 2034 | 10 | INSP | Formal | 05/14/24 | 2029 | 5 | STND |
| Samson | 3 | Formal | 05/17/24 | 2034 | 10 | INSP | Formal | 05/17/24 | 2029 | 5 | STND |

***FCAST Discharge Prevention*****18 AAC 75.065(j), 18 AAC 75.065(k), 18 AAC 75.065(l)**

Tanks 1, 2, and 3 at the Sitka Samson Bulk Facility were originally constructed in 1953. FCAST construction standards, known, or estimated, are presented in Table 2-4. Tanks 1, 2, and 3 are not riveted nor bolted and cathodic protection and corrosion protection are not required.

Leak detection is provided by the foundation system of Tanks 1, 2, and 3. The tanks are set on concrete ringwalls with infill slabs and a 2" ABS pipe under the tanks that allow for visual observation of a leak.

Additionally, each FCAST tank is equipped with one or more means of preventing discharges. The types of devices utilized on the FCAST tanks at the Sitka Samson Bulk Facility include:

| | |
|---|--|
| High liquid level alarms | <p>Tanks 1 thru 3 are equipped with a VEGAPULS 6X radar for real time liquid level, high, and high-high level monitoring.</p> <p>To manually test the high liquid level alarm, the sensor's output may be forced to a specific level value that would trigger the alarm system.¹⁸</p> |
| Means of immediately determining the liquid level in each bulk storage tank | <p>Tanks 1 thru 3 are equipped with a VEGA VCCS13e display panel mounted to the exterior wall of the TTLR that communicates liquid level, and controls audible and visual high-level functions from the 6X radars.</p> <p>On a monthly basis the VEGAPULS 6x tank level gauge readings are compared with manual hand tape gauging for each tank to test and confirm the accuracy of the radar gauge system. Adjustments are made, as needed.</p> |

Alarm features are tested before each transfer operation and/or monthly, whichever is less frequent.

¹⁸ Manual testing of the high liquid level alarm is not frequently conducted as the sensor's output may only be forced to a different level by moving the sensor inside the tank which is not routinely feasible.

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FCASTs Removed From Service

18 AAC 75.065(o)

A FCAST “removed from service”¹⁹ for more than one year must be:

- Free of accumulated oil
- Marked with the words “Out of Service” and the date taken out of service
- Secured in a manner that prevents unauthorized use
- Blank flanged or otherwise disconnected from facility piping

In the event a FCAST is removed from service for more than one year, DW will notify the department. The notification will contain an affirmative statement noting that the above actions have been completed.

2.1.6.2 Shop-Fabricated Aboveground Oil Storage Tanks (SFASTs)

18 AAC 75.066(a), 18 AAC 75.066(b), 18 AAC 75.066(j)

DW’s shop-fabricated aboveground oil storage tanks (SFASTs) were designed and installed to comply with 18 AAC 75.066. The applicability of each paragraph of 18 AAC 75.066 is shown below.

18 AAC 75.066

The following sections of the 18 AAC 75.066 are applicable to the Sitka Samson Bulk Facility.

| Citation | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| (a) | Applicability of sub-sections |
| (b) | Construction and installation requirements |
| (e) | Double-walled SFAST requirements |
| (f) | Maintenance and inspection |
| (g) | Discharge prevention |
| (h) | Duty to test discharge prevention devices |
| (j) | Construction and installation requirements |

The following sections of the 18 AAC 75.066 are not applicable to the Sitka Samson Bulk Facility.

¹⁹ As defined above, for the purposes of this section, “removed from service” means not in regular use for the service intended and not included in a regular maintenance and inspection program in accordance with this section.

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| Citation | Description |
|----------|---------------------------------|
| (c) | Vaulted SFAST requirements |
| (d) | Self-diked SFAST requirements |
| (i) | Non-elevated SFAST requirements |
| (k) | SFASTs \geq 75,000 gallons |

As much of the applicability of this section is based on the type of SFASTs and the date the tanks were placed into service, an SFAST summary (Table 2-6) is provided on the following page²⁰.

²⁰ Four (4) ISO tanks with capacities of less than 10,000 gallons may also be stored onsite temporarily as needed to support facility operations. Any loading or offloading takes place onsite inside the temporary secondary containment structure. These tanks are transportation-related and subject to regulation by the U.S. Department of Transportation and are not part of the facility. Transfers into these tanks will follow the shore-to-vessel transfer procedures outlined in Section 2.1.5.7. These ISO tanks will not be discussed further in this Plan.

Table 2-6: SFAST Summary

| Sub Location | Tank Identifier | Tank (Construction Standard) | Tank (Year Installed) | Tank (Upgraded/Reconstructed) | Tank (Base/Foundation Type) | Tank Wall (Type & Construction) | Tank (Cathodic Protection) | Tank (Shell Height/Length) | Tank (Diameter) | Tank (Total Capacity - gal) | Product (Generic) | Tank Status |
|--------------|-----------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| Samson | 5 | UL 142 (assumed) | 2025 | N/A | -- | Double Walled | None | 28' | 8' 6" | 10,000 | Diesel | In Service - Filled |

| | | |
|---|---|----------------------|
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Double-Walled SFAST Requirements

18 AAC 75.066(e)

As noted in Table 2-6, the Sitka Samson Bulk Facility has one or more double-walled SFAST tanks. These tanks were constructed in compliance with 18 AAC 75.066(e) meaning their construction:

- has a fixed spill containment at each fill connection
- includes a system for freeing water or spilled fuel from the integral dike
- has an operational interstitial monitoring system to detect leaks from the tank bottom or water accumulation within the secondary containment area

All double-walled SFAST tanks at the Sitka Samson Bulk Facility are equipped with an interstitial visual/mechanical monitor, which allows for visual assessment for potential liquid within the integral dike. A visual assessment of each double-walled SFAST tank, including the leak indicator, is conducted monthly.

SFAST Inspection Requirements

18 AAC 75.066(f)

DW employees the following inspections as required by 18 AAC 75.066(f) for SFAST tanks at the Sitka Samson Bulk Facility:

- STI SP001

Table 2-7 presents the SFAST inspection schedule; Table 2-7 can be found on the following page.

Table 2-7: SFAST Inspection Schedule

| Sub Location | Tank Identifier | Tank Inspections (API/STI) | STI Category | STI Category (CDRM Basis) | STI Category (Spill Control Basis) | Internal Inspection (Type) | Internal Inspection (Next Due) | External Inspection (Type) | External Inspection (Last Conducted) | External Inspection (Next Due - Year) | External Inspection (interval in years) |
|--------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| Samson | 5 | STI SP001 | Cat 1, <1.1K Capacity | Double Walled Elevated | Double Walled with Overfill Prev. | N/A | N/A | Formal | 05/01/25 | 2045 | 20 |

**SFAST Discharge Prevention****18 AAC 75.066(g), 18 AAC 75.066(h)**

Each SFAST tank is equipped with one or more means of preventing discharges. The types of devices utilized on the SFAST tanks at the Sitka Samson Bulk Facility include:

| | |
|---|---|
| High liquid level alarms | Tank 5 is equipped with a battery powered overfill alarm. |
| Means of immediately determining the liquid level in each bulk storage tank | Tank 5 is equipped with a visual liquid float level tank auto gauging system with an audible alarm. |

Additionally, Tank 5, installed after December 30, 2008, is equipped with a fixed spill containment system designed to prevent a discharge when a transfer hose or pipe is detached from the fill pipe.

High liquid level alarms are tested monthly by pushing the test button. Alarm mechanisms may be tested mechanically by manually adjusting the liquid level rod that emits sound when in contact with product.

2.1.6.3 Secondary Containment Structures

The Sitka Samson Bulk Facility is equipped with one or more secondary containment structures as required by 18 AAC 75.075; to assist in demonstrating DW's conformance to these requirements. The applicability of each paragraph of 18 AAC 75.075 is shown below and on the following page.

18 AAC 75.075

The following sections of the 18 AAC 75.075 are applicable to the Sitka Samson Bulk Facility.

| Citation | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| (a) | General secondary containment requirements |
| (c) | Maintenance |
| (d) | Drainage of accumulated water |
| (e) | Installations placed in service on or after 5-14-1992 |
| (g) | Rail tank car and tank truck loading / unloading areas |

The following sections of the 18 AAC 75.075 are not applicable to the Sitka Samson Bulk Facility.



| Citation | Description |
|----------|--|
| (b) | Offshore exploration and production facilities |
| (f) | Department initiated requirements for installations placed in service before 5-14-1992 |
| (h) | Vaulted, self-diked, and double-walled tanks |
| (i) | Repealed |

A facility secondary containment structures summary table (Table 2-8) is provided on the following page²¹.

²¹ Note: Table 2-8 only contains details for facility secondary containment structures that are needed per the regulations contained in 18 AAC 75.075; additional tertiary containment areas, or those not required by 18 AAC 75.075 are excluded from this table.

Table 2-8: Facility SCA Summary

| Sub Location | Secondary Containment - ID | Secondary Containment - Construction Type | Secondary Containment - Installation Date | Secondary Containment - Volume (gallons) | Secondary Containment - Lining | Secondary Containment - Additional Details | Associated Assets | Largest Asset Volume (gallons) |
|--------------|----------------------------|---|---|--|--------------------------------|--|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| Samson | Shared Containment | Impermeable Concrete | 2014 | 202,650 | Under Tank | None | Tanks 1 through 3 | 159,056 |

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Secondary Containment for Aboveground Storage Tanks

18 AAC 75.075(a), 18 AAC 75.075(c), 18 AAC 75.075(d), 18 AAC 75.075(e), 18 AAC 75.075(h)

The Sitka Samson Bulk Facility is equipped with aboveground storage tanks that require secondary containment. The facility also has tanks that do not require secondary containment. As allowed under 18 AAC 75.075(h), DW is not required to, but may, provide a formal secondary containment structure for tanks that are vaulted, self-diked, and/or double-walled.

Unless exempted as stated above, DW maintains aboveground oil storage tanks within a secondary containment area that has the capacity to hold the volume of the largest tank within the containment area plus enough capacity to account for local precipitation. All secondary containment areas for aboveground storage tanks are constructed to meet the following minimum requirements:

- have berms, dikes, and/or retaining walls to prevent the release of oil from the containment area
- with the exception of under the aboveground oil storage tanks, is constructed and/or lined with materials that are:
 - adequately resistant to damage by the products stored
 - resistant to damage from weather
 - sufficiently impermeable
 - resistant to damage caused by operations
- drains and other penetrations through the secondary containment are minimized consistent with facility operational requirements

The Sitka Samson Bulk Facility has a single primary secondary containment structure in which Tanks 1, 2, 3, and 5 are located. This secondary containment structure is concrete, lined with geomembrane liner. The secondary containment structure dimensions and volumetric calculations are provided in Section 6.3 of this Plan.

As required by 18 AAC 75.075(c), DW maintains secondary containment systems such that they do not have excessive amounts of:

- debris
- vegetation
- accumulated water
- other materials or conditions that might interfere with the effectiveness of the system

All aboveground oil storage tank secondary containment areas are visually inspected at least weekly, unless precluded by safety concerns or weather conditions, for the following:

- debris and vegetation
- proper alignment and operation of drain valves

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- visible signs of oil leaks or spills
- defects or failures of the secondary containment structure

These weekly inspections are documented.

When needed, aboveground oil storage tank secondary containment areas are drained of accumulated water; at the Sitka Samson Bulk Facility, this is typically conducted at least monthly, but may be as frequently as twice daily. Discharges are directly to land and/or water and require locally initiated actions (i.e., physical opening of a valve, removal of a cap, activation of a pump, etc. All discharges are preceded by a visual inspection of accumulated water prior to discharge to ensure no oil will be released. This inspection is documented.

All documented inspections required by this section are kept for five (5) years.

Secondary Containment for Tank Truck Loading/Unloading Areas

18 AAC 75.075(g)

The Sitka Samson Facility is equipped with the following areas subject to 18 AAC 75.075(g):

- Tank truck loading²² rack

The tank truck loading/unloading rack is equipped with secondary containment that is designed to contain the maximum capacity of any single compartment of tank trucks that utilize the facility.

These areas are paved/surfaced with impermeable materials (i.e., concrete). Like other secondary containment areas, these areas are maintained such that they do not have excessive amounts of:

- debris
- vegetation
- accumulated water
- other materials or conditions that might interfere with the effectiveness of the system

DW's internal transfer procedures require the use of tire chocks, which act as a physical barrier, to prevent premature vehicular movement during loading and unloading activities if the area is not equipped with a permanent berm or recession.

As noted in Section 2.1.5.6, DW transfer personnel complete a visual inspection of the above-referenced secondary containment structures prior to initiating loading or unloading.

²² Offloading is also conducted at tank truck loading rack.

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2.1.6.4 Facility Oil Piping

18 AAC 75.080(a)

DW's facility oil piping was designed and installed to comply with 18 AAC 75.080. The applicability of each paragraph of 18 AAC 75.080 is shown below and on the following page.

18 AAC 75.080

The following sections of the 18 AAC 75.080 are applicable to the Sitka Samson Bulk Facility.

| Citation | Description |
|----------|--|
| (a) | Duty to comply with facility oil piping requirements |
| (b) | Corrosion control program |
| (i) | Supports for aboveground piping |
| (j) | Inspection of piping |
| (l) | Corrosion protection for aboveground piping not covered by (m) |
| (n) | Valve requirements |
| (o) | Out of service piping |

The following sections of the 18 AAC 75.080 are not applicable to the Sitka Samson Bulk Facility.

| Citation | Description |
|----------|---|
| (c) | Piping placed in service after 12-30-2008 |
| (d) | Buried piping placed in service between 5-14-1992 and 12-30-2008 |
| (e) | Buried piping placed in service after 12-30-2008 |
| (f) | Cathodic protection for piping placed in service after 12-30-2008 |
| (g) | Exposing buried piping |
| (h) | Buried piping without cathodic protection |
| (k) | Operation and maintenance of cathodic protection |
| (m) | Corrosion protection for aboveground piping |
| (p) | Section-specific definitions |

As much of the applicability of this section is based on the type of piping and the date the piping was placed into service, a facility oil piping summary is provided on the following page in Table 2-9.

Table 2-9: Facility Oil Piping Summary

| Associated Facility | Piping Segment | Type of Piping | Date of Installation | Diameter (Inches) | Length (Feet) | Cathodic Protection? |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|----------------|----------------------|-------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| Sitka Samson Facility | Tank 1 to TTLR | Above Ground | 2014 | 4 | 125 | No |
| Sitka Samson Facility | Tank 1 to Marine Header | Above Ground | 2014 | 4 | 114 | No |
| Sitka Samson Facility | Tank 2 to TTLR | Above Ground | 2014 | 4 | 120 | No |
| Sitka Samson Facility | Tank 2 to Marine Header | Above Ground | 2014 | 4 | 118 | No |
| Sitka Samson Facility | Tank 3 to TTLR | Above Ground | 2014 | 4 | 97 | No |
| Sitka Samson Facility | Tank 3 to Marine Header | Above Ground | 2014 | 4 | 143 | No |
| Sitka Samson Facility | Tank 4 to TTLR | Above Ground | 2014 | 3 | 67 | No |
| Sitka Samson Facility | Tank 4 to Marine Header | Above Ground | 2014 | 4 | 84 | No |

| | | |
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General Facility Oil Piping Requirements

18 AAC 75.080(a), 18 AAC 75.080(b)

DW's maintains metallic facility oil piping containing oil in accordance with a written corrosion control program.

Aboveground Piping Requirements

18 AAC 75.080(i), 18 AAC 75.080(l)

All aboveground facility oil piping is supported consistent with the requirements in ASME B31.3-2004. Additionally, aboveground facility oil piping is protected against corrosion by its protective coating.

Facility Oil Piping Inspection Requirements

18 AAC 75.080(j), 18 AAC 75.080(n)

DW employees the following inspections as required by 18 AAC 75.080(j) and 18 AAC 75.080(n) at the Sitka Samson Bulk Facility:

- API 570
- Monthly visual inspection of aboveground facility oil piping:
 - For leaks and/or damage
 - To confirm that all aboveground facility oil piping continues to be protected from damage by vehicles

Table 2-10 is included on the following page to summarize piping inspection schedules.

Table 2-10: Piping Inspection Schedule

| Sub-Location | Inspection Type | Frequency | Last (Year) | Next (Year) |
|--------------|-----------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| Samson | API 570 | 5 Years | 2019 | 2024 |
| Samson | HYDROTESTING | 1 Year | 2025 | 2026 |

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Out of Service Piping Requirements

18 AAC 75.080(o)

In the event facility oil piping is removed from service for more than one year, the piping will be confirmed to be:

- Free of accumulated oil
- Marked on the exterior with the following:
 - “Out of Service”
 - The date taken out of service
 - Information on the origin of piping
- Secured in a manner to prevent unauthorized use (i.e., blank flanged or otherwise isolated)

Additionally, DW will notify ADEC when facility oil piping is removed from service and when the actions described above have been completed.

2.2 Facility Discharge History

18 AAC 75.450(b)(2), 18 AAC 75.020(d)

A list of all known oil discharges greater than 55 gallons that have occurred at the facility are presented in Table 2-11 on the following page.²³

²³ If Table 2-11 does not contain any entries, then there have been no known oil discharges greater than 55 gallons that have occurred at the facility at the time of this submittal.

Table 2-11: Discharge History

| Date | Source | Cause | Amount (Gallons) | Product | Corrective Actions | Relationship Analysis | Actions to Prevent a Potential Discharge |
|------|--------|-------|------------------|---------|--------------------|-----------------------|--|
| N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |



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2.3 Potential Discharge Analysis

18 AAC 75.450(b)(3)

An analysis of potential oil discharges is presented in Table 2-12 on the following page.

Table 2-12: Potential Discharge Analysis

| Type | Size | Frequency | Cause | Duration | Location | Actions to Prevent a Potential Discharge | Facility Best Practices Identified |
|---|---|--|---|--|---|--|---|
| Aboveground Storage Tanks - Structural Failure (Catastrophic) | Depends on rate of flow and duration; range is <1 gallon to volume of the largest tank | Very Unlikely (Less than once in 20 years) | Earthquake Equipment failure Physical damage Rupture | A shell rupture may be discovered in minutes and stopped in minutes to hours | Secondary Containment Area | Active monitoring Inspections Maintenance Transfer procedures | N/A |
| Aboveground Storage Tanks - Structural Failure (Corrosion) | Depends on rate of flow and duration; range is <1 gallon to volume of the largest tank | Unlikely (Once every 5-20 years) | Corrosion Physical damage | A small corrosion hole on the bottom of the tank might endure for weeks or months depending on flow rate | Secondary Containment Area | Inspections Automated Shutoff Secondary Containment Structure | Water settlement mitigation |
| Aboveground Storage Tanks - Overfill | Depends on rate of flow and duration; range is <1 gallon to 500 gallons | Unlikely (Once every 5-20 years) | Human error Overfill Physical damage | Immediately up to 2 minutes based on design of emergency shut offs | Secondary Containment Area | Active monitoring Inspections Maintenance Personnel training Transfer procedures | Ensure sound output level of high-level alarm is appropriate for the facility |
| Pipelines | Depends on if actively pumping or not; range is <1 gallon to the entire volume of pipeline plus the duration times pumping rate | Very Unlikely (Less than once in 20 years) | Corrosion Earthquake Equipment failure Overfill Physical damage Rupture | < 1 hour | Along pipeline in downgradient direction | Active monitoring Inspections Maintenance Transfer procedures | N/A |
| Marine Header | Depends on rate of flow at time of occurrence and duration; estimated maximum is 1,000 gallons | Very Unlikely (Less than once in 20 years) | Earthquake Equipment failure Physical damage Rupture | < 5 minutes | Adjacent to marine header, including adjoining water body | Annual pressure testing Inspections Maintenance Transfer procedures | N/A |
| Transfers at Tank Truck Loading / Offloading Rack | Up to 300 gallons | Unlikely (Once every 5-20 years) | Equipment failure Human error | < 3 minutes | Tank Truck Loading / Offloading Rack | Active monitoring Personnel training Transfer procedures | N/A |
| Valves | <1 gallon | Very Unlikely (Less than once in 20 years) | Equipment failure | < 1 hour | Facility-Wide | Inspections Maintenance | N/A |
| Camlock Connections | 0.25 to 1 gallon | Unlikely (Once every 5-20 years) | Equipment failure | < 1 minute | Fuel Transfer Areas | Active monitoring Personnel training Transfer procedures | N/A |
| Transfer Hoses | 2 to 10 gallons | Very Unlikely (Less than once in 20 years) | Equipment failure Physical damage | < 5 minutes | Fuel Transfer Areas | Annual pressure testing Inspections Maintenance | N/A |

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2.4 Specific Conditions

18 AAC 75.450(b)(4)

The following conditions specific to the Sitka Samson Facility apply:

- Physical or navigational hazards
- Traffic patterns
- Other site-specific factors

Each applicable condition and the measures that have been taken to reduce the risk of a discharge are presented in Table 2-13 on the following page.

Table 2-13: Specific Conditions

| Condition Type | Specific Condition | Description | Mitigation Measures |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|--|---|
| Physical or Navigational Hazard | Strong winds | Facility is located in an area with the potential for high winds. | Aboveground storage tanks are anchored. Piping is braced. |
| Physical or Navigational Hazard | Earthquake / Tsunami | Facility is located in an area with periodic seismic events, including earthquakes and tsunamis. | Tank farm was designed and constructed to meet or exceed adopted versions of the International Building Code (IBC), International Fire Code (IFC), and the National Fire Protection Agency (NFPA) codes at the time of installation. Tanks and piping are inspected after any seismic event to ensure no damage or leaks have occurred. All tanks and piping are kept closed and/or locked when not in use. |
| Physical or Navigational Hazard | Landslides | Due to climate, topography, and other factors (such as potential for earthquakes), landslides may potentially occur. | Tanks and piping are inspected after any landslide event to ensure no damage or leaks have occurred. Tanks and piping are kept closed and/or locked when not in use. |
| Traffic Patterns | Vessel traffic patterns | Vessel impacts to the dock at or near marine headers. | Valving at marine header would be immediately closed. |
| Other Site Specific Factor | Vandalism / Sabotage | Inherent potential for vandalism and/or sabotage exists as a marine facility. | Security and surveillance measures are in place at the facility. Refer to Section 2.1.4. |

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2.5 Discharge Detection

18 AAC 75.450(b)(5)

The following existing means of discharge detection apply to this facility:

- Normal business hours: operational personnel visually monitor the facility
- Monthly: formal inspections of key facility infrastructure (tanks and piping) that include specific line items for discharge detection
- Prior to product receipt via any means: transfer equipment is visually inspected
- During product receipt via barge: at least two operational personnel are onsite with at least one of them stationed at the tank farm

In addition, each AST is elevated above grade, which allows for visual assessment of leaks from the tank bottom, and equipped with overfill protection and a liquid level gauge.

3 Supplemental Information

18 AAC 75.451(a)

The Supplemental Information which comprises Section 3 of this plan is designed to provide the background and verification of information identified in 18 AAC 75.451(b) through 18 AAC 75.451(m). In some cases as noted on the Cross Reference Table, the information required by 18 AAC 75.451(b) through 18 AAC 75.451(m) has been located elsewhere in the plan for ease of use and to avoid unnecessary duplication.

3.1 Receiving Environment

18 AAC 75.451(c)

This section contains the analysis of the amount and location of oil from the RPS, which might realistically be expected to reach open water within the applicable time limit. This analysis cross references the site drainage diagram, contained in the Section 1.7 (Figure 1-3), the response scenario²⁴, and the facility's adjusted RPS, which is presented in Section 5.

The RPS assumes a catastrophic failure of Tank 3 and the associated secondary containment area. In this case, the most likely route to open water would be northeast and downslope towards Starrigavan Bay.

The relative location of Tank 3 to Starrigavan Bay is as follows:

| | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| Straight Line Distance | 275 feet ²⁵ |
| Elevation Distance | 50 feet ²⁶ |
| Approximate Gradient | 5.5% |

The soil in the area is well drained beach sands and gravels.

Released product is anticipated to pool in low spots and follow the topography of the land. A portion of the released product will be absorbed into the vegetation and soil.

²⁴ As allowed by 18 AAC 75.449(a)(6), DW has prepared the response scenario as a separate document, which is incorporated by reference in Section 1.6 of this plan.

²⁵ Derived from Google Map measurement

²⁶ Derived from Alaska Department of Natural Resources (ADNR) mapping for 50 ft. contour lines

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Taking into account the relative location of the tank, soil type, low spots, and level of vegetation, it is estimated that no more than 63% of the adjusted RPS could reach open water.

A mathematical depiction of how DW derived this estimate is presented in Table 3-1.

DW's initial action steps focus on initial containment and control as close as possible to the source to prevent a discharge from entering open water. Probable actions that may be taken are described in the response scenario²⁷.

The response equipment required by 18 AAC 75.451(g) is presented in the response scenarios. As shown in the response scenario, the response equipment required has been determined to be sufficient to clean up the RPS discharge volume that is anticipated to enter open water within the applicable time limit.

²⁷ As allowed by 18 AAC 75.449(a)(6), DW has prepared the response scenario as a separate document, which is incorporated by reference in Section 1.6 of this plan.

Table 3-1: Percentage of Adj RPS Remaining on Land

| Category | Percentage of RPS | Comments / Rationale |
|------------|-------------------|---|
| Absorption | 30 | Based on distance and soil type |
| Pooling | 7 | Based on topography and limited areas that are topographically lower and would pool water; based on the drainages downgradient of the facility, there is little opportunity for pooling, although some may occur based on the exact flow path |
| Total | 37 | |

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3.2 Command System

18 AAC 75.451(d)

DW intends to utilize the ICS, which is part of the National Incident Management System (NIMS). NIMS provides a consistent nationwide framework and approach to enable government at all levels, the private sector, and non-governmental organizations to work together to prepare for, prevent, respond to, recover from, and/or mitigate the effects of emergency incidents/events. The ICS integrates a combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organization structure. The structure is flexible and scalable to meet the level of incident complexity (NIMS, 2017). Key parts of the ICS include:

| | |
|--|---|
| IMTs | Rostered groups of ICS-qualified personnel |
| ICS Forms | Templated forms to document all aspects/stages of the incident response |
| The Operational Planning Period Cycle (Planning P) | A systematic cycle outlines the steps and sequence of which to execute them |

With responses that involve multi-agency or multi-jurisdictional approaches, the incident command leadership may form into a Unified Command (UC) versus having a single IC. The UC is a structure that brings together ICs of the major organizations involved to coordinate an effective response and allow each organization to carry out their own jurisdictional, legal, and functional responsibilities. For example, a UC for an oil spill in Alaska may include the Responsible Party's IC, the State on Scene Commander, and the Federal on Scene Commander.

Incidents are categorized based on their complexity based on factors such as duration, resource requirements, etc., on a scale from one (1) to five (5) with type one (1) representing the most complex. Since not all incidents require standing up an IMT/SMT, DW utilizes incident typing to assist in determining if IMT/SMT standup is warranted for each incident. This assessment is typically completed as a mental exercise by DW's QI in consultation with others within the organization, as needed.

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An ICS diagram (Figure 3-1) is provided at the end of this section (3.2). As required, DW is prepared to fill the following functions: command staff (IC, liaison officer, public information officer, and safety officer), financial, operations, planning, logistics, and environmental²⁸.

For DW, the goal of incident response operations is the restoration of normal operations as soon as feasible, while minimizing impacts to people, property, and the environment. As such, DW recognizes the need to organize initial oil spill response management in a manner that allows for efficient ramping up of response activity if the size or complexity dictates. DW envisions using a two-phase approach, as shown below.

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| Emergency Phase | Utilizes primarily local DW personnel relying on the QI and IOSC supported by facility spill response personnel. Expected to manage an incident until relieved; typically the first 8 to 12 hours. |
| Response Phase | Includes all of the above, but transitions from IOSC to designated IC. May include the standup of additional ICS command and general staff positions, as needed, which may include a combination of DW personnel, parent company personnel, and/or contacted personnel ²⁹ . Assume control of the incident upon arrival; typically from hour 8 to 12, but not to exceed 24 hours. |

Detailed personnel contact information for DW's designated QIs is provided in Table 1-1 (Section 1.2).

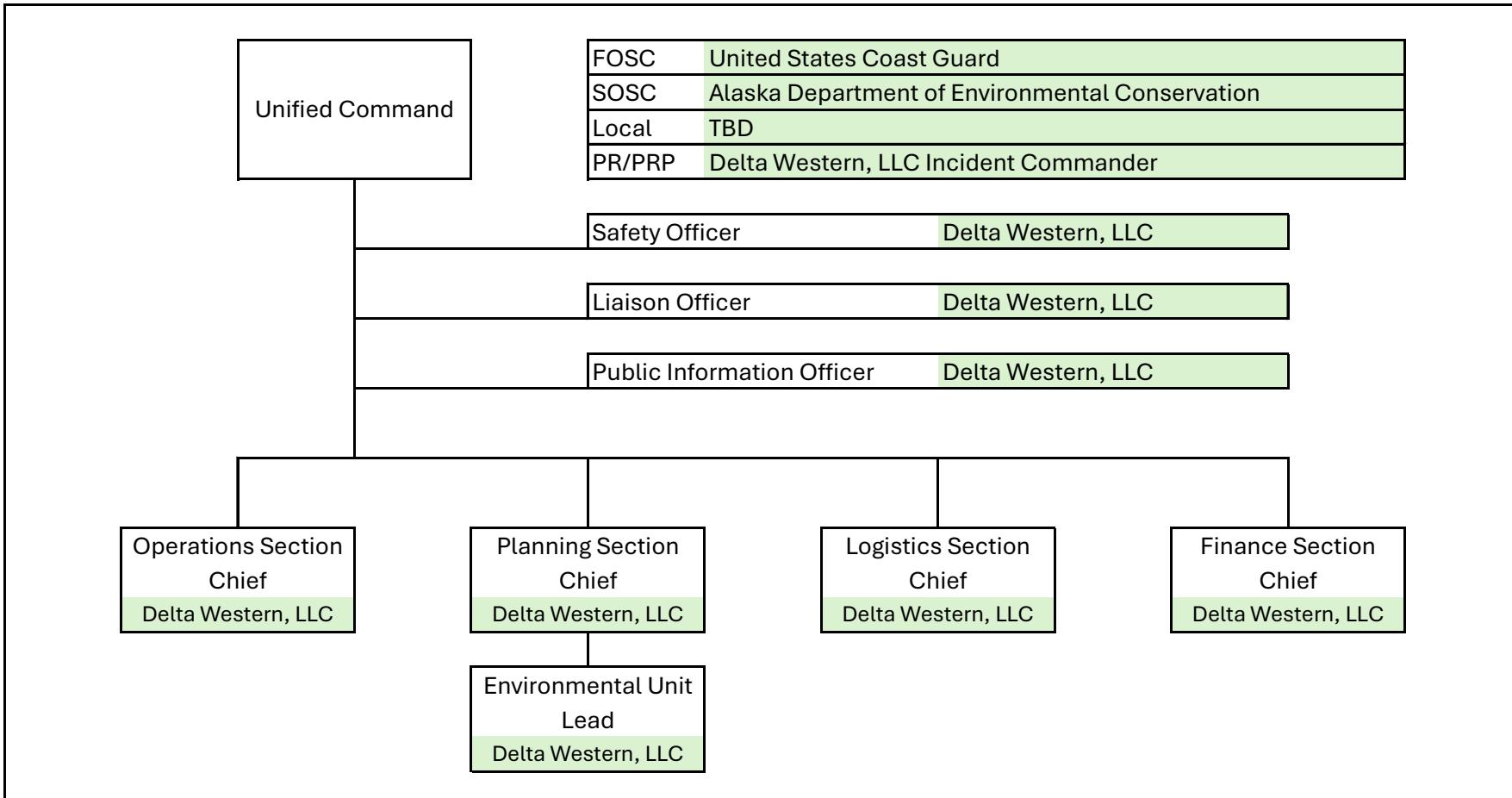
The names and detailed contact information for persons filling positions in DW's ICS is maintained in a separate document³⁰, as allowed by 18 AAC 75.451(d). This document is incorporated by reference here and was submitted in conjunction with the original plan application package. However, as allowed by 18 AAC 75.451(d), this document is maintained as confidential and not available for public review. DW has committed to maintain and update this document in real time and provide updates to the Department at least once a quarter, if changes occur.

²⁸ Environmental falls under the Planning Section and will be fulfilled by the Planning Section Chief, unless a designed Environmental Unit Leader is activated; if an Environmental Unit Leader is activated, they will work under the general direction of the Planning Section Chief.

²⁹ Contracted personnel may integrate into the ICS at the request of DW with specific ICS roles filled by OSRO/PRAC, IMT/SMT providers, and/or other contractors dependent upon the size and complexity of the incident. DW does not anticipate relinquishing control of the management of a response, but rather maintains the right supplement their IMT/SMT as needed.

³⁰ This document is titled: YYYY_MM_XXX - 18 AAC 75.451(d) ICS Names & Detailed Contact Information where YYYY represents the year and MM represents the month in which the document was printed.

Organizational Chart



| | | |
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3.3 Realistic Maximum Response Operating Limitation Summary

18 AAC 75.451(e)

Sitka has a temperate rainforest climate. The coldest month of the year is January with an average high of 40 °F and an average low of 32 °F while the warmest month of the year is August with an average high of 62 °F and an average low of 53 °F. The average annual precipitation is 86.81 inches with October receiving the most rain at an average of 12.95 inches, and with June receiving the least rain at an average of 2.89 inches (U.S. Climate Data, 2025). The wind speed varies by month with December being the windiest month at an average wind speed of 12 knots and July being the calmest month at an average wind speed of 6.8 knots. Sitka has one predominant wind direction from the northwest (Weather Spark, 2025).

Table 3-2 describes the realistic maximum response operating limitations, including severe weather and environmental limitations, that might be encountered at the facility and contains the analysis of the frequency and duration of limitations that would render mechanical response methods ineffective³¹. The estimate provided in Table 3-2 was derived using a 5-year compilation of the Sitka Rocky Gutierrez Airport Station max windspeed records (Weather Underground, 2025). The data set was converted from miles per hour to knots and days affected by maximum windspeeds of greater than 20 knots were summed and divided by 5 to reach an annual estimate.

The table also includes additional specific temporary prevention or response measures that may be taken to reduce the environmental consequences of a discharge. DW does not propose nonmechanical response.

³¹ This analysis accounts for environmental and safety considerations and is expressed as a percentage of time.

Table 3-2: Realistic Max Response Operating Limits

| Condition Type | Environmental Condition Precluding Response | Estimated Number of Days Affected per Year | Estimated Amount of Year Affected (Percentage) | Temporary Prevention or Response Measures | Discussion |
|-------------------|---|--|--|--|--|
| Wind | Greater than 20 knots | 48 | 13% | Cease fueling activities during extreme winds. | |
| Visibility | Less than 1/4 mile | 5 | 1% | Additional employees during transfers. Focus response efforts on land based recovery. | |
| Precipitation | Heavy; greater than 0.30 inches per hour | 1 | 0% | Adapt as necessary to prevent spills. Maintain vigilance as spills are more difficult to detect during periods of heavy precipitation. | While Sitka receives a lot of rainfall, it is rare to have heavy precipitation for an extended period with no ebbs in intensity. |
| Temperature | Below -20 degrees Fahrenheit with wind chill | 0 | 0% | N/A | |
| Sea States | Greater than Beaufort scale 3 | 5 | 1% | Cease fuel transfers at dock when conditions are unsafe and secure valves. Focus response efforts on land based recovery. | Many skimmers require less than 3 ft waves to operate. While there are some available skimmers that can operate during larger swell, safe deployment and vessel operation may be an additional concern. |
| Tides | Extreme low or high; storm tides | 0 | 0% | N/A | Response effectiveness is likely to be diminished during times of extreme tides but unless other factors (such as wind) are happening concurrently, the extreme tides alone would not preclude mechanical response for an extended period. |
| Currents | Greater than 1 knot | 0 | 0% | Cease fuel transfers at dock when conditions are unsafe and secure valves. Focus response efforts on land based recovery. | Response effectiveness is likely to be diminished during times of extreme currents, but as nearshore currents are most likely to be affected by wind and tide, the combined effect of wind and tide on the current would be considered. |
| Hours of Daylight | Winter - 17 hours of darkness Spring - 12 hours of darkness Summer - 6 hours of darkness Fall - 13 hours of darkness | 0 | 0% | N/A | Response efforts are likely to be halted during the night as water operations can be dangerous in the dark. All days of the year have some level of light. |
| Other Conditions | Extreme ice and debris | 0 | 0% | N/A | Response efforts are likely to be halted or diminished during times of extreme ice or debris. However, this is unlikely to occur at this latitude. |



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3.4 Logistical Support

18 AAC 75.451(f)

DW has identified aircraft, vessels, and other means that may be used to transport equipment and personnel during a discharge response. This information, including ownership and availability, is presented on Table 3-3.

Table 3-3: Logistical Support

| Resource Type | Company Name | Availability | City | Phone | Website | Additional Details |
|----------------------------------|--|------------------------|------------|--------------|---|-----------------------------|
| Air Transportation & Services | Lynden Air Cargo | Commercially Available | Anchorage | 907-243-7248 | www.lynden.com | |
| Air Transportation & Services | Lynden Air Cargo | Commercially Available | Anchorage | 877-243-7248 | www.lynden.com | |
| Air Transportation & Services | Harbor Air Services | Commercially Available | Sitka | 907-738-8852 | https://harbor-air-services.com/ | |
| Air Transportation & Services | Alaska Seaplanes Sitka Outstation | Commercially Available | Sitka | 907-747-2820 | https://www.flyalaskaseaplanes.com/ | |
| Air Transportation & Services | Alaska Airlines - Sitka | Commercially Available | Sitka | | https://www.alaskaair.com/content/airports/alaska/sitka | |
| Air Transportation & Services | Aero Services | Commercially Available | Sitka | 907-747-7222 | http://www.aeroservicesalaska.com/ | |
| Ground Transportation | Avis Car Rental | Commercially Available | Sitka | 907-966-2404 | https://www.avis.com/en/locations/us/ak/sitka/sit?utm_s | |
| Ground Transportation | Bear Mountain Car Rental LLC | Commercially Available | Sitka | 907-738-8896 | https://bearmountaincarrental.com/ | |
| Ground Transportation | Sitka Car Rental | Commercially Available | Sitka | 907-738-2282 | http://www.sitkacarrental.com/ | |
| Ground Transportation | Baranof Taxi & Tours LLC | Commercially Available | Sitka | 907-738-4722 | http://baranoftaxi.com/ | |
| Ground Transportation | Bayside Taxi, Tours, & Airport Shuttle | Commercially Available | Sitka | 907-623-8958 | https://www.baysidetaxicab.com/ | |
| Ground Transportation | Tidal Taxi & Tours | Commercially Available | Sitka | 907-623-2646 | | |
| Marine Transportation & Services | Kirby Transportation | Commercially Available | State-Wide | 206-443-9418 | www.kirbycorp.com | Tugs and barges |
| Marine Transportation & Services | Alaska Marine Highway | Commercially Available | State-Wide | 800-382-9229 | https://dot.alaska.gov/amhs/index.shtml | |
| Marine Transportation & Services | Crowley Marine Services | Commercially Available | State-Wide | 800-248-8632 | www.crowley.com | Terminals, tugs, and barges |
| Marine Transportation & Services | Crowley Marine Services | Commercially Available | State-Wide | 907-777-5505 | www.crowley.com | Terminals, tugs, and barges |
| Marine Transportation & Services | Alaska Marine Lines | Request As Needed | Sitka | 907-747-6625 | https://www.lynden.com/aml/ | |
| Marine Transportation & Services | Samson Tug & Barge | Commercially Available | Sitka | 907-747-8559 | https://samsontug.com/ | |
| Marine Transportation & Services | Sitka Ferry Terminal | Commercially Available | Sitka | 907-747-8737 | https://dot.alaska.gov/amhs/comm/sitka.shtml | |
| Marine Transportation & Services | Halibut Point Marine Services | Commercially Available | Sitka | 907-747-1089 | | |
| Marine Transportation & Services | Sitka Harbor Master | Commercially Available | Sitka | 907-747-3439 | https://www.cityofsitka.com/departments/Harbors | |

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3.5 Response Equipment

18 AAC 75.451(g)

As demonstrated in the response scenario required by 18 AAC 75.449(a)(6), DW has ready access to enough equipment to meet the applicable RPS using mechanical methods of control, containment, and cleanup. This equipment is considered to reflect the best available technology (BAT) at the time this plan was renewed. The complete list of contracted³² or other response equipment to meet the applicable RPS, to protect and recover wildlife, and to protect environmentally sensitive areas (ESAs) and areas of public concern that may be reasonably expected to be impacted by a spill of the RPS volume before oil reaches them is contained on the ICS-201 Page 4 form provided in the Response Scenario³³.

In addition to the response equipment listed in the response scenario (described above), DW maintains a supply of personal protective equipment, hand tools, and other consumable supplies that can be used in the event of a spill.

DW owned equipment is stored at the Sitka Samson Bulk Facility³⁴ and maintained in “ready” status in secured and marked locations. Routine maintenance is performed, as required by the manufacturer, where applicable. Spill response equipment is inventoried and inspected twice a year to ensure supplies are present, accessible, undamaged, and ready to be deployed. Facility personnel also deploy a subset of their spill response equipment twice a year to periodically test it and ensure proper operation. The deployment exercise consists of the containment and recovery of a theoretical spill where boom, skimmers, and/or pumps may be utilized. If any of the spill response equipment cited in this CPLAN is non-operational, ADEC is to be notified of non-readiness, and the equipment is to undergo maintenance or be replaced.

3.6 Response Equipment Specifications

18 AAC 75.451(h)

³² DW's OSRO would provide contracted equipment and personnel through a memorandum of understanding. These resources are staged throughout Southeast Alaska. In the event of a spill event that requires additional contracted services, DW would utilize the nearest and most readily available service.

³³ As allowed by 18 AAC 75.449(a)(6), DW has prepared the response scenario as a separate document, which is incorporated by reference in Section 1.6 of this plan; in the Response Scenario refer to Sections 2.1 and 2.2 (ICS-201 Page 4) on pages 2-7 and 2-24.

³⁴ The spill response skiff is stored at the Sitka Samson Bulk Facility or the Samson Dock, depending on weather.

| | |
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The response equipment identified in this plan was chosen to meet the requirements of 18 AAC 75.451(h)³⁵; demonstration of this can be seen in the response scenario³⁶.

³⁵ Information regarding calculations for recovery capacity is included in Section 1.9 of the Response Scenario.

³⁶ As allowed by 18 AAC 75.449(a)(6), DW has prepared the response scenario as a separate document, which is incorporated by reference in Section 1.6 of this plan; in the Response Scenario refer to specific scenarios in Sections 2.1 and 2.2.

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3.7 Primary Response Action Contractor

18 AAC 75.451(i)

DW proposes to utilize the services of a PRAC/OSRO to meet the requirements of AS 46.04.030 or 18 AAC 75.432 – 18 AAC 75.442. The information required to be provided is shown below.

| | |
|---|--|
| Name | Southeast Alaska Petroleum Response Organization (SEAPRO) |
| Address | 540 Water Street, Suite 201 Ketchikan, Alaska 99901 |
| Telephone Number | 907-225-7002 |
| Affiliation by Company | Same as name above |
| Description of Response Equipment and Services Provided | PRAC/OSRO https://seapro.org/ |

A Statement of Contractual Terms between DW and the above-referenced PRAC/OSRO is provided on the following page.



Southeast Alaska Petroleum Response Organization, Inc.

540 Water Street, Suite 201 Ketchikan, Alaska 99901

(907) 225-7002 Fax (907) 247-1117

www.seapro.org

As required by Alaska Statute and Regulations in fulfillment of a requirement for registration as a Primary Response Action Contractor and for approval of an Oil Discharge and Contingency Plan.

PLAN TITLE: Oil Discharge Prevention and Contingency Plan and/or Facility Response Plan

PLAN HOLDER: Delta Western, LLC

This statement is a certification to Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation summarizing the contract between Delta Western, LLC, the oil discharge and contingency plan holder, (hereinafter "PLAN HOLDER"), and Southeast Alaska Petroleum Response Organization, Inc., (SEAPRO), the Primary Response Action Contractor, (hereinafter "CONTRACTOR"), executed on December 20, 2018, the original of which is located at 540 Water Street, Ketchikan, Alaska, as evidence of the PLAN HOLDER's access to the containment, control and /or cleanup resources required under standards at AS 46.04.030 and 18 AAC 75.400 - 18 AAC 75.495. PLAN HOLDER and CONTRACTOR attest to the Department that the provisions of this written contract clearly obligate CONTRACTOR to:

- (A) provide the response services and equipment listed for the CONTRACTOR in the contingency plan;
- (B) respond if a discharge occurs;
- (C) notify the PLAN HOLDER immediately if the CONTRACTOR cannot carry out the response actions specified in this contract or the contingency plan;
- (D) given written notice at least 30 days before terminating this contract with the PLAN HOLDER;
- (E) respond to a Department conducted discharge exercise required of the PLAN HOLDER;
- (F) continuously maintain in a state of readiness, in accordance with industry standards, the equipment and other spill response resources to be provided by the CONTRACTOR under the contingency plan.

I hereby certify that, as the representative of the PLAN HOLDER, I have the legal authority to bind the PLAN HOLDER in this matter. I am aware that false statements, representations, or certifications may be punishable as civil or criminal violations of law.

Date January 6, 2020

Print Name Christina Bentz

Title Environmental Manager

Signature 

For: Delta Western, LLC
Plan Holder

I hereby certify that, as the representative of the CONTRACTOR, I have the legal authority to bind the CONTRACTOR in this matter. I am aware that false statements, representations, or certifications may be punishable as civil or criminal violations of law.

Date January 6, 2020

Print Name David Owings

Title General Manager

Signature 

Digital signature details:
DN: cn=Dave Owings, o=SEAPRO, ou=General Manager, email=dave@seapro.org, c=US
Date: 2020.01.06 13:22:19 -09'00'

For: Southeast Alaska Petroleum Response Organization, Inc.
CONTRACTOR

| | | |
|---|---|----------------------|
|  | Oil Discharge Prevention & Contingency Plan (CPLAN) | |
| | Document Number | SIT-CPLAN-01; Rev. 0 |
| | Revision Date | December 2025 |

3.8 Training for Discharge Response Personnel

18 AAC 75.451(j)

DW's training program for discharge response personnel is described in Section 2.1.1 of this plan.

3.9 Environmentally Sensitive Areas and Areas of Public Concern

18 AAC 75.451(k)

The Sitka Samson Bulk Facility is located within the Southeast Alaska Area Contingency Plan (SEAK ACP) which serves as guidance for a coordinated and cooperative pollution response within the Southeast Alaska Captain of the Port Zone. The United States Coast Guard (CG) and ADEC provide references and tools throughout the SEAK ACP with information used to support a response to a discharge that can supplement the information below.

ESAs and areas of public concern that might be impacted by a RPS discharge were evaluated based on modeled spill trajectory predictions of movement and spreading as developed and presented in the response scenario³⁷ and through the following cited resources.

- ADEC Alaska Sensitive Areas Compendium
- ADEC Geographic Response Strategies – Southeast Alaska
- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)
 - Environmental Sensitivity Index - Maps and Sensitive Biological Resources
- Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G)
 - Anadromous Water Maps
- NOAA Environmental Response Management Application
 - (ERMA) Arctic Mapping

The Sitka Samson Bulk Facility is located in a pre-identified geographic response strategy (GRS) zone for the listed GRS(s) and will be given priority using pre-planned strategic use of response resources.

- Middle Island (SE05-11)
- Starrigavan Bay (SE05-20)

Copies of the GRSs are provided on Pages 3-16 through 3-19.

³⁷As allowed by 18 AAC 75.449(a)(6), DW has prepared the response scenario as a separate document, which is incorporated by reference in Section 1.6 of this plan; in the Response Scenario refer to Section 1.5, and the Aerial Surveillance ICS-204a form in Section 2.1 (TF-4, page 2-12) for information and depiction of modeled trajectories.

| | | |
|---|---|----------------------|
|  | Oil Discharge Prevention & Contingency Plan (CPLAN) | |
| | Document Number | SIT-CPLAN-01; Rev. 0 |
| | Revision Date | December 2025 |

Immediate shoreline habitats, known wildlife critical habitats, and endangered species that overlap with the potential trajectories of a RPS spill are presented in Table 3-4 (Page 3-20). Additional potential sites, based on concern level, that should be considered by an on-scene coordinator during a response are also identified in the table.

Additional anadromous streams that should be evaluated for response activities based on potential spill trajectories are identified in Table 3-5 (Page 3-21) and a copy of the anadromous water atlas map for Sitka is provided on Page 3-22.

Products that can potentially be stored at the Sitka Samson Bulk Facility and their toxicity category defined by 18 AAC 75.640, .650, and .660 are identified in Table 3-6 (Page 3-23). In general, the products at the Sitka Samson Bulk Facility that could result in an RPS release are moderately persistent in the environment as lighter end oils.

Seasonal conditions of resources specific to biological sensitivity and human-use in the Sitka geographic area are presented as a subset from the Environmental Sensitivity Index on Page 3-24³⁸. This resource can be utilized quickly to determine resource concerns as it relates to the time of year. The Environmental Sensitivity Index map is provided on Page 3-25.

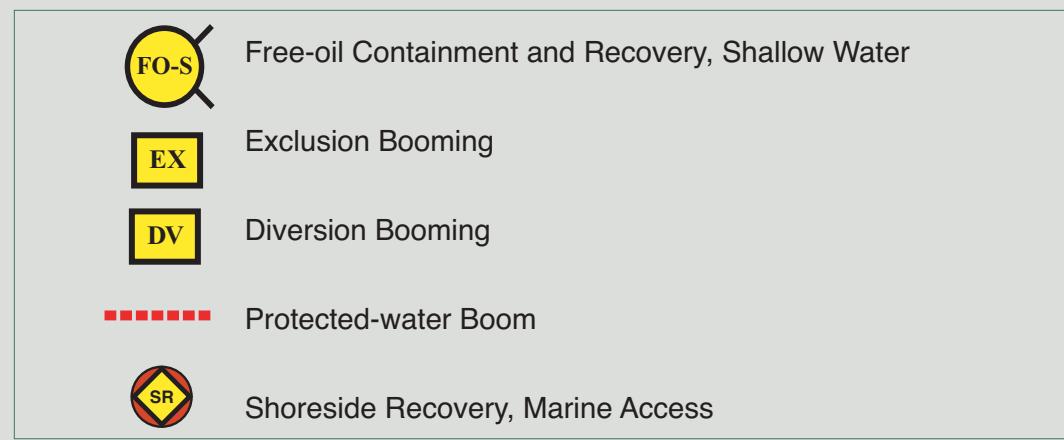
For response strategies that require agency permitting, the Alaska Regional Response Team Wildlife Protection Guidelines for Oil Spill Response in Alaska is readily available to response personnel; a link is also provided in Section 3.12 of this CPLAN. This document contains full explanations of agency permit requirements.

The response scenarios describe the specific actions taken to protect probable immediate points of contact with ESAs and areas of public concern utilizing the resources from this section³⁹.

³⁸ In addition to the sensitive biological resources listed, pink salmon are also present the area.

³⁹As allowed by 18 AAC 75.449(a)(6), DW has prepared the response scenario as a separate document, which is incorporated by reference in Section 1.6 of this plan; in the Response Scenario refer to Section 1.6, the ICS-204a forms for TF-5 (ESA Protective Booming) in Section 2.1 (page 2-13), and the ICS-232 form in Section 2.1 (page 2-17).

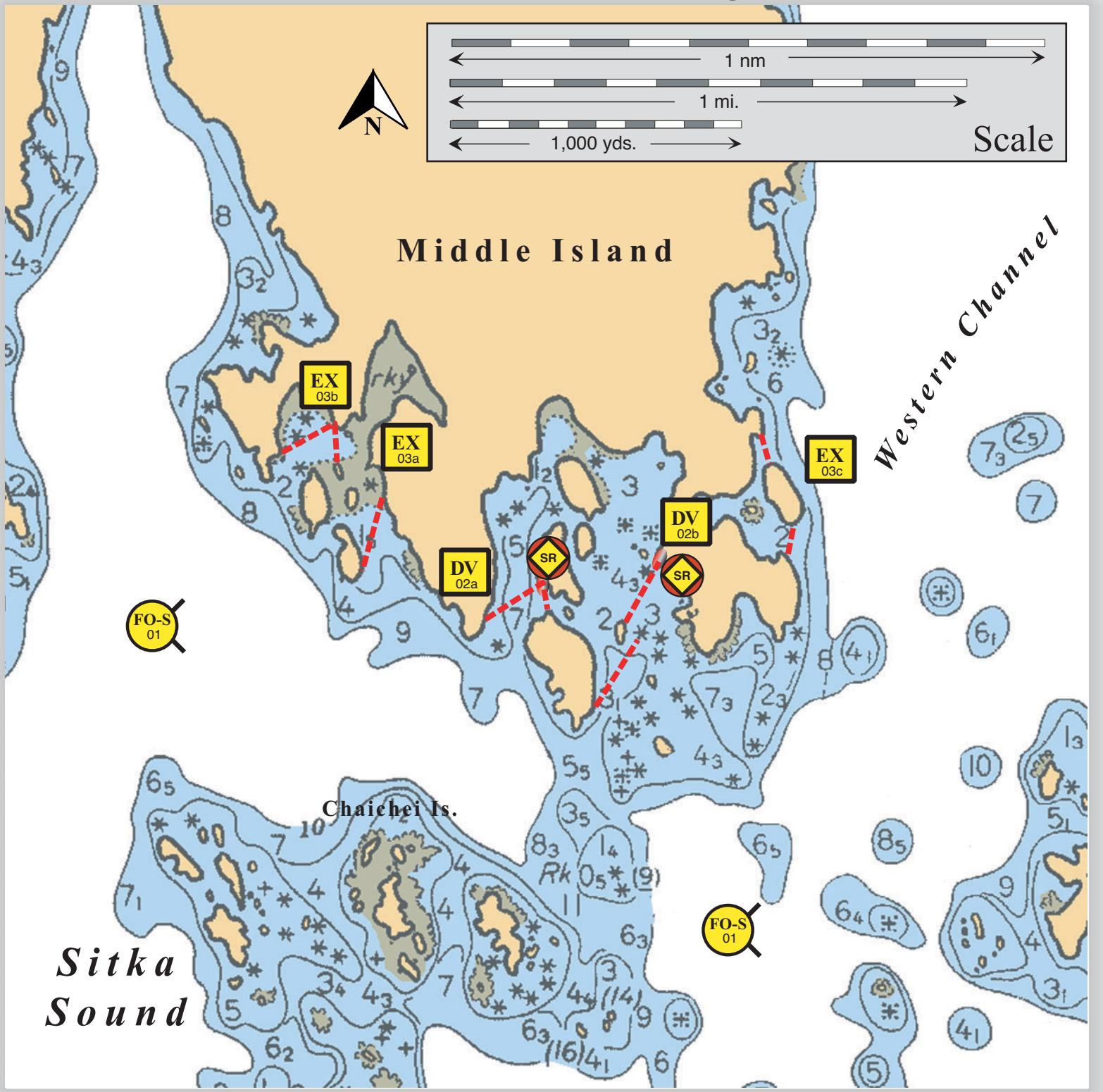
Legend & Map



Geographic Response Strategies for Southeast Alaska Subarea

Middle Island, SE05-11

Center of map at 57° 06.0' N Lat., 135° 27.0' W Lon.



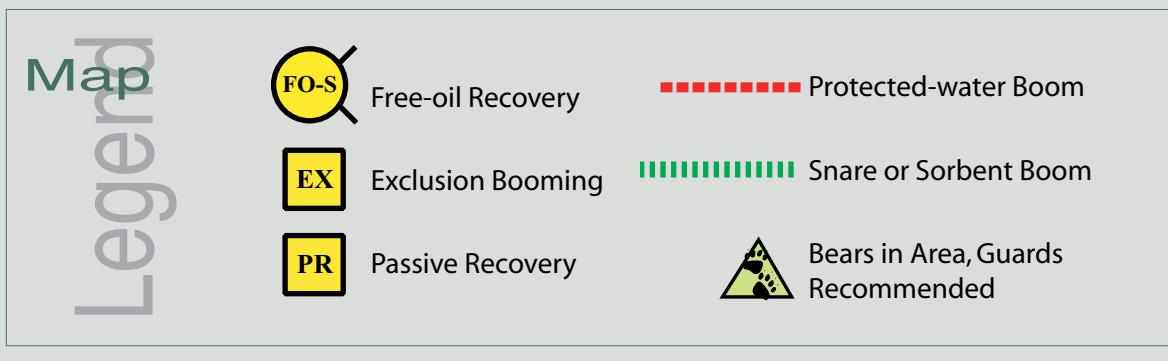
| ID | Location and Description | Response Strategy | Implementation | Response Resources | Staging Area | Site Access | Resources Protected (months) | Special Considerations |
|------------|--|---|---|--|---------------------------------------|-------------------|--|---|
| SE05-11-01 | Middle Island (Southwest cove) Lat. 57° 05' N Lon. 135° 27' W | Free-oil Recovery Maximize recovery of oil in offshore and nearshore environment. | Deploy nearshore free-oil recovery strike teams. Use aerial surveillance to locate areas of heavy slick concentrations. | Multiple nearshore free-oil recovery strike teams to intercept oil before it impacts sensitive areas. | Sitka Harbor, Sitka Ferry Terminal | Via marine waters | See SE05-11-02 | REPORT any cultural resources found during operations to FOSC Historic Properties Specialist. See Figure G-3-10 for equipment locations. |
| SE05-11-02 | Middle Island (South end) a. Lat. 57° 05.3' N Lon. 135° 27.0' W b. Lat. 57° 05.3' N Lon. 135° 26.6' W | Diversion/Recovery Divert oil to shoreside recovery. | Use class 2 and class 3/4 vessels with deck space to transport equipment. Place protected-water boom, with tidal-seal on each end using class 6 skiffs. Deploy shoreside recovery units with shallow-water skiffs. <u>Boom arrays</u> a. 600 ft and 200 ft. sections deployed in chevron with shoreside recovery at apex. b. Two 300 ft. sections deployed in cascade or stepped array to shoreside recovery. | Deployment Equipment 1400 ft. protected-water boom. 5 ea ~40 lbs. anchor systems for securing boom at approximately 300 ft. intervals. 6 ea. 50 ft. of tidal-seal boom units 6 anchor stakes 2 ea. shoreline recovery units Vessels 2 ea. class 2 2 ea. class 3/4 2 ea. class 6 Personnel Shift 18 ea vessel crew Tending Vessels 1 ea. class 3/4 2 ea. class 6 Personnel/Shift 5 ea. vessel crew | See SE05-11-01 | See SE05-11-01 | Marine mammals-harbor seals, whales Fish-herring spawning Habitat-kelp and eelgrass beds, sheltered tidal flats, sheltered rocky shore, intertidal diversity Marine invertebrates Human use-subsistence use, high recreational use, private residences | Tested: not yet Surveyed: 8/27/02 TLR |
| SE05-11-03 | Middle Island (South end) a. (apex or mid-point) Lat. 57° 05.57' N Lon. 135° 27.64' W b. Lat. 57° 05.5' N Lon. 135° 27.6' W c. Lat. 57° 05.5' N Lon. 135° 26.3' W | Exclusion Exclude oil from small coves on southeast and southwest sides of Middle Island. | Use class 2 and class 3/4 vessels with deck space to transport equipment. Place protected-water boom, with tidal-seal on each end using class 6 skiffs. <u>Boom Arrays</u> a. Three 500 ft. boom strings as shown b. Two 300 ft. boom strings as shown c. Two 300 ft. boom strings as shown | Deployment Equipment 2700 ft. protected-water boom. 6 ea ~40 lbs. anchor systems for securing boom at mid-points, if needed. 10 ea. 50 ft. of tidal-seal boom units 12 anchor stakes Vessels/Personnel/Tending See SE05-11-02 | See SE05-11-01 | See SE05-11-01 | See SE05-11-02 | Tested: not yet Surveyed: 8/27/02 TLR |



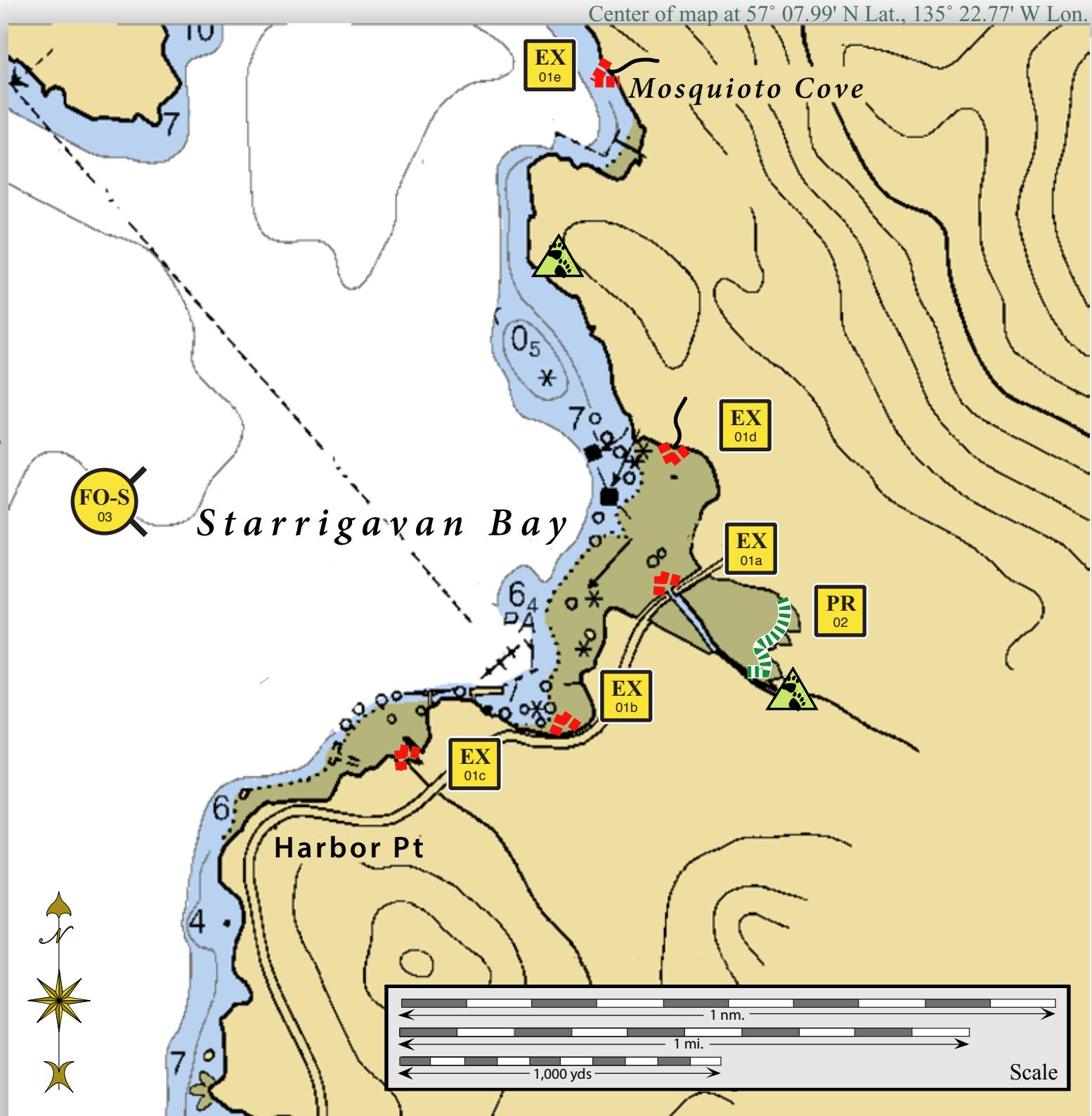
EX01a viewed from the southwest.



EX01b viewed from the north.



Geographic Response Strategies for Southeast Alaska Subarea, Zone 5



Site Information for Southeast Alaska, SE05-20

| ID | Location and Description | Response Strategy | Implementation | Response Resources | Staging Area | Site Access | Resources Protected | Special Considerations |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|---|---|
| SE05-20-01  | Starrigavan Bay Starrigavan Creek a. Lat. 57° 07.55'N Lon. 135°22.11'W b. Lat. 57° 07.44'N Lon. 135°22.27'W c. Lat. 57° 07.40'N Lon. 135°22.57'W d. Lat. 57° 08.15'N Lon. 135°22.18'W Mosquito Cove e. Lat. 57° 08.35'N Lon. 135°22.18'W | Exclusion Exclude oil from impacting Starrigavan and other Creeks in Starrigavan Bay. | Deploy anchors and boom with skiffs (class 6). For (a) use the bridge embankment as anchoring points and place 200 ft. of protected-water boom in a chevron pattern in front of the entrance Starrigavan Creek. Repeat placement of boom at the remaining creeks. Tend throughout the tide. <u>Boom Lengths:</u> a. 200 ft. b. 200 ft. c. 200 ft. d. 250 ft. e. 250 ft. | Deployment Equipment 1100 ft. protected-water boom 5 ea. anchor systems 16 ea. anchor stakes Vessels 2 ea. class 6 Personnel/Shift 4 ea. vessel crew 2 ea. response techs Tending Vessels 1 ea. class 6 Personnel/Shift 3 ea. vessel crew 2 ea. response techs | Ferry Terminal | Halibut Point Road & via marine waters Chart 17324_1 | Fish: chum, sockeye, dolly varden, coho, pink Birds: seabird nesting Habitat- sheltered rocky shore, gravel beach, marsh Human Uses: log storage, high recreational use, subsistence, commercial fishing, commercial marine services | Vessel master should have local knowledge. Bears are present in the area. Bear guards required. Consult with Incident Command to ensure ADFG-Title 16 and ADNR-Title 41 permits have been obtained. Consult the Site Selection Matrix for cultural resources designation. Consult the ADEC "Spill Tactics for Alaska Responders" manual for additional information on the deployment of these tactics. Survey: May 27, 2013 Tested: not yet |
| SE05-20-02  | Starrigavan Creek Lat. 57° 07.55'N Lon. 135°22.11'W | Passive Recovery Deploy passive recovery at the high tide mark in the back of the marsh in Starrigavan Creek. | At the back of the marsh place and anchor approximately 150 ft. of snare line or sorbent boom across the channels of streams in the area. Replace as necessary to maximize the recovery. | Deployment Equipment 700 ft. snare line or sorbent boom 3 ea. anchor systems 10 ea. anchor stakes Vessels/Personnel/Shift Same as SE05-20-01 Tending Vessels/Personnel/Shift Same as SE05-20-01 | Vessel Platform | Site accessible via road system. Via marine waters Chart 17405_1 | Same as SE05-20-01 | Vessel master should have local knowledge. |
| SE05-20-03  | Starrigavan Bay Nearshore waters in the general area of: Lat. 57° 08.07'N Lon. 135°23.30'W | Free-oil Recovery Maximize free-oil recovery in the offshore & nearshore environment Starrigavan Bay depending on spill location and trajectory. | Deploy free-oil recovery strike teams upwind and up current of Starrigavan Bay areas. Use aerial surveillance to locate incoming slicks. | Deploy multiple free-oil recovery strike teams as required to maximize interception of oil before it impacts sensitive areas. | Sitka Harbor- 6nm via marine waters Chart 17324_1 | Via marine waters | Same as SE05-20-01 | Vessel master should have local knowledge. Use extreme caution, shoal waters with numerous reefs and rocks, shallow mud flats and channels. |

Table 3-4: Potential Areas of Concern

| Immediate Shoreline Habitat(s) | Critical Habitat Area(s) | Threatened and Endangered Species | Areas of Major Concern | Areas of Moderate Concern | Areas of Lesser Concern | Areas of Local Concern |
|---|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 10A - Salt & Brackish-water Marsh | None | Short-Tailed Albatross | Airport/heliport | Recreational sites and facilities | Sport fishing and hunting | None |
| 9A - Sheltered Tidal Flats | | Blue Whale | Commercial fishing | | | |
| 8A - Sheltered Rocky Shores (impermeable) | | Fin Whale | Fish processing | | | |
| | | Gray Whale | Fish hatcheries | | | |
| | | Humpback Whale | Marinas | | | |
| | | Killer Whale | Boat ramps | | | |
| | | North Pacific Right Whale | Anadromous fish streams | | | |
| | | Sei Whale | | | | |
| | | Sperm Whale | | | | |
| | | Stellar Sea Lion | | | | |

Table 3-5: Anadromous Streams & Species

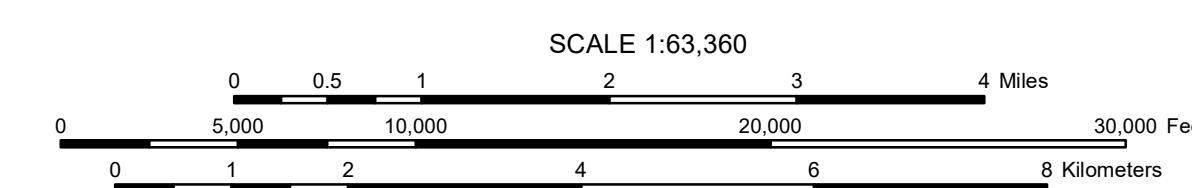
| Stream Name | AWC Stream Code | Species Present | Species Spawning/Rearing |
|-------------------|-----------------|--|--------------------------|
| Unnamed | 113-41-10150 | Coho | Coho |
| Starrigavan Creek | 113-41-10150 | Pink Chum Coho Steelhead Dolly Varden | Steelhead |
| Unnamed | 113-41-10148 | Pink Coho | Pink Coho |
| Unnamed | 113-41-10153 | Coho | Coho |



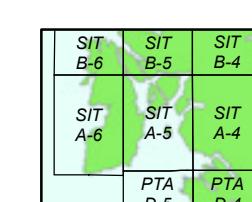
Base map created with TOPO!, ©2006 National Geographic Maps.
All Rights Reserved.

The geographical base map data are based on USGS topographic maps, USGS elevation data, and the USGS Geographic Names Information System. Please consider carefully the fact that the geographic data may not be adequate for purposes requiring precision in depiction of geographic features, exact measurement of direction or distance, or for similar purposes including but not limited to navigation, tracking, or emergency response.

Access this map on the web at
<http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/sfSARR/AWC/index.cfm?ADFG=maps.maps>



Universal Transverse Mercator projection, Zone 1983 North American datum.



- Lower/Upper Point of Stream
- Midstream Species Begin/End Point
- Short Stream (Under 660 feet)
- Lake
- Barrier

- Anadromous Streams
- Anadromous Areas
- AWC Stat Area
- Regional Boundary

SPECIES CODES

| | | | | | |
|----|-----------------------|----|---------------------------|----|-----------------------------|
| CO | coho salmon | AC | Arctic char | LV | river lamprey |
| CH | chum salmon | AL | Arctic lamprey | OL | longfin smelt |
| K | chinook salmon (king) | AW | Arctic cisco | OM | rainbow smelt |
| P | pink salmon | BC | broad whitefish | OP | pond smelt |
| S | sockeye salmon | BW | Bering cisco | OU | eulachon |
| | | CT | cutthroat trout | PC | Pacific lamprey |
| | | DV | Dolly Varden | SF | inconnu (sheefish) |
| | | GS | green sturgeon | SH | steelhead trout |
| | | HW | humpback whitefish | SM | smelt, undifferentiated |
| | | LC | least cisco | ST | sturgeon, undifferentiated |
| | | LP | lamprey, undifferentiated | W | whitefish, undifferentiated |
| | | | | WS | white sturgeon |

LIFESTAGE CODES

| | | | |
|---|-----------|----|-----------------|
| p | Present | AC | Arctic char |
| m | Migration | AL | Arctic lamprey |
| r | Rearing | AW | Arctic cisco |
| s | Spawning | BC | broad whitefish |

Waters Important to Anadromous Fish are listed pursuant to AS 16.05.871. Specified species distribution and life functions reflect known data. Actual distribution and use may extend beyond specified limits. Migration upstream and/or downstream is assumed for specified stream reaches.

Anadromous Waters Atlas

Quad No. 008 (SIT)

Sitka
A-5



Produced By
State of Alaska
Department of
Fish and Game

Revision Date 11/9/2021

Table 3-6: Product Toxicity Summary

| Site | Product Type | Toxicity | Degradability | Dispersibility |
|--------------|----------------|----------|---------------|----------------|
| Sitka Samson | Gasoline | High | High | High |
| Sitka Samson | Jet Fuel | High | High | High |
| Sitka Samson | #1 & #2 Diesel | High | High | High |

SITKA - Sensitive Biological Resources

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES:

BIRD:

| Species | S | F | Conc. | J | F | M | A | M | J | J | A | S | O | N | D | Nesting | Migrating | Molting | |
|----------------|---|---|-------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---------|-----------|---------|---|
| Gulls | | | | | | | | | X | X | X | X | X | X | | APR-SEP | - | - | |
| Shorebirds | | | | | | | | | X | X | | X | X | X | | - | - | - | |
| Trumpeter swan | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | - | - | - | |
| Waterfowl | | | | | | | | | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | APR-AUG | - | - |

FISH:

| Species | S | F | Conc. | J | F | M | A | M | J | J | A | S | O | N | D | Spawning | Eggs | Larvae | Juveniles | Adults |
|----------------------|---|---|-------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----------|---------|--------|-----------|--------|
| Chinook salmon | | | | | | | | | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | - | MAR-SEP | - | - | - |
| Chum salmon (dog) | | | | | | | | | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | AUG-DEC | MAR-SEP | - | - | - |
| Coho salmon (silver) | | | | | | | | | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | - | MAR-SEP | - | - | - |
| Pacific herring | | | | | | | | | X | X | X | | | | | MAR-MAY | - | - | - | - |
| Sockeye salmon (red) | | | | | | | | | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | - | MAR-SEP | - | - | - |

MARINE MAMMAL:

| Species | S | F | Conc. | J | F | M | A | M | J | J | A | S | O | N | D | Mating | Calving | Molting | Pupping |
|-----------------------------|---|---|--------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| Harbor seal | | | | | | | | | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | - | - | AUG-SEP | MAY-JUN |
| Sea otter | | | HIGH | | | | | | | | | | | | | - | - | - | - |
| Steller (Northern) sea lion | | | T HIGH | | | | | | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | - | - | - | - |

TERRESTRIAL MAMMAL:

| Species | S | F | Conc. | J | F | M | A | M | J | J | A | S | O | N | D |
|-------------------|---|---|-------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brown bear | | | | | | | | | X | X | X | | | | |
| Black-tailed deer | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

SITKA - Human-Use of Biological Resources

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES:

FISH:

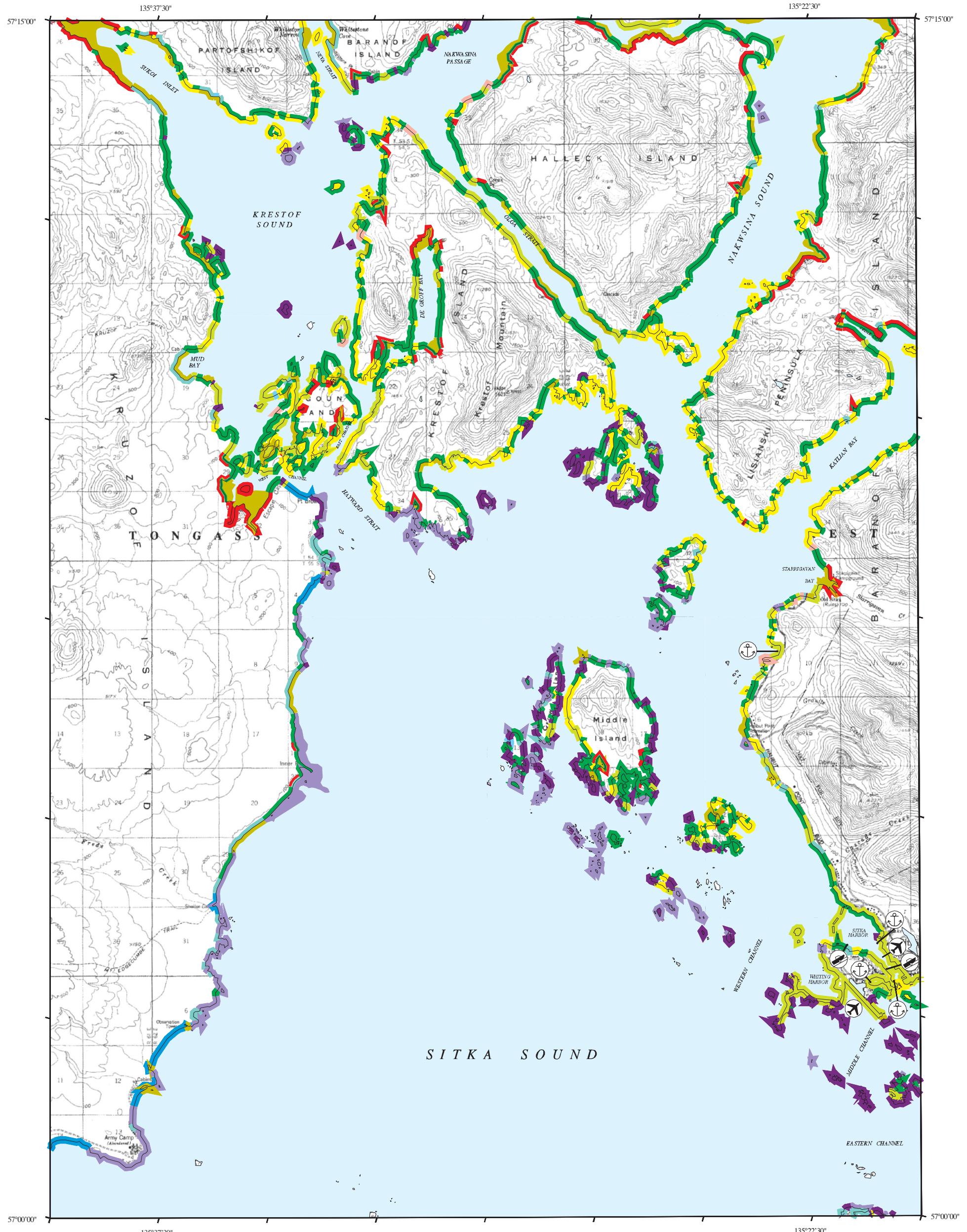
| Species | S | F | Conc. | J | F | M | A | M | J | J | A | S | O | N | D | Spawning | Eggs | Larvae | Juveniles | Adults |
|-------------------------|---|---|-------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----------|------|--------|-----------|--------|
| Coastal Cutthroat trout | | | | | | | | | X | X | X | X | | | | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pacific cod | | | Y | | | | | | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pacific halibut | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pacific herring | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pollock | | | Y | | | | | | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | - | - | - | - | - |
| Rockfish | | | Y | | | | | | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sablefish (blackcod) | | | Y | | | | | | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | - | - | - | - | - |
| Salmon | | | HIGH | | | | | | | | | | | | | - | - | - | - | - |
| Starry flounder | | | Y | | | | | | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | - | - | - | - | - |

INVERTEBRATE

| Species | S | F | Conc. | J | F | M | A | M | J | J | A | S | O | N | D | Spawning | Eggs | Larvae | Juveniles | Adults |
|-------------------|---|---|-------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----------|---------|--------|-----------|--------|
| Abalone | | | | | | | | | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | - | - | - | - | - |
| Dock shrimp | | | | | | | | | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | JUL-MAR | OCT-AUG | - | - | - |
| Dungeness crab | | | | | | | | | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | AUG-OCT | OCT-JUN | - | - | - |
| Geoduck | | | | | | | | | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | - | JUN-OCT | - | - | - |
| Golden king crab | | | | | | | | | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | AUG-OCT | OCT-JUN | - | - | - |
| Humpy shrimp | | | | | | | | | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | JUL-MAR | OCT-AUG | - | - | - |
| Ocean pink shrimp | | | | | | | | | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | JUL-MAR | JAN-DEC | - | - | - |
| Red king crab | | | | | | | | | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | AUG-OCT | OCT-JUN | - | - | - |
| Red sea urchin | | | | | | | | | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | - | - | - | - | - |
| Red sea urchin | | | HIGH | | | | | | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | - | - | - | - | - |
| Spiny scallop | | | | | | | | | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | - | JUN-OCT | - | - | - |
| Spot shrimp | | | | | | | | | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | JUL-MAR | OCT-AUG | - | - | - |
| Tanner crab | | | | | | | | | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | AUG-OCT | OCT-JUN | - | - | - |

Biological information shown on the maps represents known concentration areas or occurrences, but does not necessarily represent the full distribution or range of each species. This is particularly important to recognize when considering potential impacts to protected species.

ENVIRONMENTAL SENSITIVITY INDEX MAP



SHORELINE HABITATS (ESD)

STRATIGRAPHIC APPLICABILITY (ESI)

- 1A EXPOSED ROCKY SHORES
- 1B EXPOSED, SOLID MAN-MADE STRUCTURES
- 2A EXPOSED WAVE-CUT PLATFORMS IN BEDROCK
- 2B EXPOSED SCARPS AND STEEP SLOPES IN CLAY
- 3A FINE-TO MEDIUM-GRAINED SAND BEACHES
- 4 COARSE-GRAINED SAND BEACHES
- 5 MIXED SAND AND GRAVEL BEACHES
- 6A GRAVEL BEACHES (GRANULES & PEBBLES)
- 6B GRAVEL BEACHES (COBBLES & BOULDERS)
- 6C RIPRAP
- 7 EXPOSED TIDAL FLATS
- 8A SHELTERED ROCKY SHORES (IMPERMEABLE)
- 8B SHELTERED ROCKY SHORES (PERMEABLE)
- 8C SHELTERED RIPRAP
- 9A SHELTERED TIDAL FLATS
- 10A SALT-AND BRACKISH-WATER MARSHES

HUMAN-USE FEATURES

AIRPORT/HELIPORT

AQUACULTURE

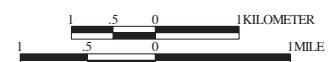
BOAT RAMP

LOG STORAGE AREA

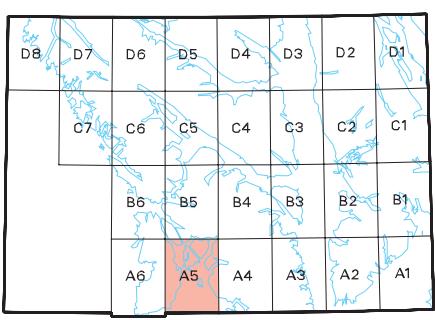
MARINA



SCALE 1:90000



Not For Navigation



SITKA (A-5)

| | | |
|---|---|----------------------|
|  | Oil Discharge Prevention & Contingency Plan (CPLAN) | |
| | Document Number | SIT-CPLAN-01; Rev. 0 |
| | Revision Date | December 2025 |

3.10 List of Resources for Greatest Possible Discharge

18 AAC 75.451(l)

Resources available to DW are listed throughout this plan. In the event of GPD, DW may also look to the following sources for additional resources, as needed⁴⁰:

- ADEC spill response equipment staged across Alaska
- Contractors, cooperative groups, and equipment providers within the local community that do not have a PRAC/OSRO designation
- Resources of other PRAC/OSROs outside the one(s) listed in this plan for whom DW has existing contracts

Review information presented in Section 1.8 for additional discussion.

3.11 Additional Information

18 AAC 75.451(m)

The following resources were utilized in the development of this plan:

State of Alaska Resources:

| | |
|--|---|
| Alaska Regional Contingency Plan | https://dec.alaska.gov/spar/ppr/contingency-plans/response-plans/regional-contingency-plan/ |
| ADEC Spill Tactics for Alaska Responders Manual (ADEC, 2014) | https://dec.alaska.gov/spar/ppr/response-resources/star-manual/ |
| ADEC Spill Response Permits and Tools Page | https://dec.alaska.gov/spar/ppr/response-resources/permits-tool/ |
| Area Plan References and Tools | https://dec.alaska.gov/spar/ppr/contingency-plans/response-plans/tools/ |
| Report a Spill | https://dec.alaska.gov/spar/ppr/spill-information/reporting |

⁴⁰ Note: this is not an exhaustive list of potential sources for additional resources, as that list would be extensive, but rather those that are most likely to be mobilized and which can be easily listed.

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PRAC/OSRO Technical Manuals:

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| SEAPRO | https://www.seapro.org/techMan/SEAPRO_TechManHome.html |
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3.12 Bibliography

18 AAC 75.451(n)

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| ADEC, 2025 | Southeast Alaska: Geographic Response Strategies: Zone 5 https://dec.alaska.gov/spar/ppr/response-resources/grs/southeast/zone-five/ [accessed July 22, 2025] |
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| ADF&G, 2024 | Anadromous Waters Atlas: rev 2/8/2024 https://www.adfg.alaska.gov/sf/SARR/AWC/index.cfm?ADFG=maps.display [accessed July 22, 2025] |
| ADNR, 2025 | 50 ft. contours for the state of Alaska https://www.arcgis.com/apps/mapviewer/index.html?layers=a2030b55e5d949c6b47e44cc4f3bef9b [accessed July 22, 2025] |
| ADNR, 2024 | Fact Sheet: Generally Allowed Uses https://dnr.alaska.gov/mlw/cdn/pdf/factsheets/generally-allowed-uses.pdf [accessed July 22, 2025] |

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| NIMS, 2017 | National Incident Management System, Third Edition, October 2017, FEMA. 106 p |
| NOAA, 2001 | ESI Index Map https://response.restoration.noaa.gov/esi_download#Alaska [accessed July 22, 2025] |
| National Weather Service (NWS), 2025 | Beaufort Scale- printable https://www.weather.gov/pqr/beaufort [accessed July 22, 2025] |
| Weather Undergro und, 2025 | Sitka Rocky Gutierrez Airport Station, historical data https://www.wunderground.com/history/monthly/us/ak/ketchikan/PAKT [accessed July 21, 2025] |

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4 Best Available Technology Review

18 AAC 75.452(a), 18 AAC 75.452(b), 18 AAC 75.452(c), 18 AAC 75.452(d)

This section of the plan constitutes the BAT analysis required under 18 AAC 75.452. For ease of review, the sections of 18 AAC 75.452 are presented here along with a statement or reference regarding applicability.

18 AAC 75.452

| Citation | Description | Reference |
|-----------|---|----------------|
| (a)(1) | All plans | |
| (a)(1)(A) | Communications | See Table 4-1 |
| (a)(1)(B) | Source control | See Table 4-2 |
| (a)(1)(C) | Trajectory analyses and forecasts | See Table 4-3 |
| (a)(1)(D) | Wildlife capture, treatment, and release | See Table 4-4 |
| (a)(2) | Oil terminal, crude oil transmission pipeline, and exploration or production facility plans | |
| (a)(2)(A) | Tank leak detection system | See Table 4-5 |
| (a)(2)(B) | Another leak detection system | Not Applicable |
| (a)(2)(C) | Means of immediately determining liquid level | See Table 4-6 |
| (a)(2)(D) | Oil terminal protective coating | See Table 4-7 |
| (a)(3) | Tank vessel plans | Not Applicable |
| (a)(4) | Crude oil transmission pipeline plan | Not Applicable |
| (a)(5) | Barge plans | Not Applicable |

All BAT analysis tables follow the same format presenting the following information shown on the following page from left to right. Where two questions or criteria appeared in the same regulatory section, two columns were provided to more effectively demonstrate completion of the BAT analysis. For example, 18 AAC 75.452(c)(3)(A) requires evaluation of (1) if the technology is the best in use in other similar situations and (2) is available for use by the applicant. As such, these two criteria are presented separately, but together comprise a comprehensive evaluation to meet the requirements set forth in 18 AAC 75.452(c)(3)(A).

Each applicable BAT analysis table can be found in the corresponding section.

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| Heading | Description |
|---|---|
| Primary | Name of technology being evaluated |
| Description | Narrative description of technology being evaluated including any key facts |
| Type | Denotes whether the technology is an existing method or alternative method ⁴¹ |
| Regulatory Evaluation Criteria | The applicable regulatory criteria the technology is being evaluated against; refers to 18 AAC 75.452(c)... |
| (3)(A) – Best in use in other similar situations? | Identifies whether the technology is the best in use in other similar situations; typically a ‘yes’ or ‘no’ answer with a brief explanation [Part 1 of 2 with respect to 18 AAC 75.452(c)(3)(A)] |
| (3)(A) – Available for use by DW? | Identifies if the technology is available for use by DW; typically a ‘yes’ or ‘no’ answer with a brief explanation surrounding if it is currently owned or used by DW [Part 2 of 2 with respect to 18 AAC 75.452(c)(3)(A)] |
| (3)(B) – Provides increases spill protection? | Identifies if the technology is expected to provide increases spill protection; provided as a ‘yes’ or ‘no’ answer [Part 1 of 2 with respect to 18 AAC 75.452(c)(3)(B)] |
| (3)(B) – Offers other environmental benefits? | Identifies if the technology is expected to provide other environmental benefits [Part 2 of 2 with respect to 18 AAC 75.452(c)(3)(B)] |
| (3)(C) – Cost to achieve BAT? | Identified the cost to achieve BAT; typically presented as a narrative description of value ranging from free to moderate to high; may be presented as variable if insufficient information is available to evaluate or if it varies. In cases where DW already owns or operates the technology and it is considered BAT, the response is simply ‘N/A’ to indicate not applicable |
| (3)(D) – Age? | Identifies the condition of the technology in use by the applicant; only applicable to existing methods; all alternatives are denoted as ‘N/A’ to indicate not applicable [Part 1 of 2 with respect to 18 AAC 75.452(c)(3)(D)] |

⁴¹ In this case, an existing method is considered a technology that is in use or utilized by DW whereas an alternative method is not in use or utilized by DW. In some cases more than one method is currently in use/utilized by DW. The number of technologies will vary by type.

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| (3)(D) – Condition? | Identifies the age of the technology in use by the applicant; only applicable to existing methods; all alternatives are denoted as 'N/A' to indicate not applicable [Part 1 of 2 with respect to 18 AAC 75.452(c)(3)(D)] |
| (3)(E) – Practical feasibility? | Identifies the practical feasibility of the technology with respect to engineering and other operational aspects; typically 'yes' for all technologies currently in use by DW and 'yes', 'no', or 'maybe' with brief explanation for those that are not |
| BAT | Check box field where a check mark indicates the technology is considered BAT |

In all cases, under the evaluation required by 18 AAC 75.452(c)(3)(F), regarding environmental impacts of technology related to the benefits, there was no significant difference and therefore this information has been intentionally excluded from the tables.

For each applicable technology category a brief statement is also included under each subheading.

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4.1 BAT Analysis - Communications

VHF radios and cell phones are considered BAT within the oil industry. Both are currently owned and in use by DW at the Sitka Samson Bulk Facility.

The full BAT analysis, following the layout described in Section 4, is provided in Table 4-1 on the following page.

Table 4-1: BAT Analysis - Communications

| Short Name | Description | Type | (3)(A) - Best in use in other similar situations? | (3)(A) - Available for use by DW? | (3)(B) - Provides increased spill protection? | (3)(B) - Offers other environmental benefits? | (3)(C) - Cost to achieve BAT? | (3)(D) - Age? | (3)(D) - Condition? | (3)(E) - Practical feasibility? | BAT |
|---------------------------|--|--------------------|---|--|---|---|--|---------------|--|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| VHF Radios + Cell Phones | Use of VHF handheld radios and cellular phones | Existing Method 1 | Yes - Technology is readily available and widely used in the industry | Yes - DW owns and/or uses technology | Yes - Expected to increase spill prevention effectiveness | Yes | N/A | 5-10 years | Excellent - Fully operational, well-maintained, meets industry standards | Yes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| OSRO/PRAC Equipment | Use of OSRO/PRAC VHF radios and satellite phones | Existing Method 2 | Yes - Technology is readily available and widely used in the industry | Yes - DW owns and/or operates technology | Yes - Expected to increase spill prevention effectiveness | Yes | Variable - Depends on incident location & duration | N/A | Excellent - Fully operational, well-maintained, meets industry standards | Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Sophisticated Video Units | Use of video cameras with emergency response base unit | Alternate Method 1 | Maybe - Would need substantial infrastructure upgrades | No - Technology is not used or unavailable | No - Not Available to DW | No | High - Cost of installation & maintenance | N/A | N/A | No - Cost prohibitive | <input type="checkbox"/> |

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4.2 BAT Analysis – Source Control

Equipment shutdown by actions to stop flow, close valves, and isolate discharge are considered BAT. DW is currently capable of utilizing equipment shutdown along with two other methods (equipment repair and OSRO/PRAC response) to achieve source control.

The full BAT analysis, following the layout described in Section 4, is provided in Table 4-2 on the following page.

Table 4-2: BAT Analysis - Source Control

| Short Name | Description | Type | (3)(A) - Best in use in other similar situations? | (3)(A) - Available for use by DW? | (3)(B) - Provides increased spill protection? | (3)(B) - Offers other environmental benefits? | (3)(C) - Cost to achieve BAT? | (3)(D) - Age? | (3)(D) - Condition? | (3)(E) - Practical feasibility? | BAT |
|--------------------|--|--------------------|---|--|---|---|---|---------------|--|--|-------------------------------------|
| Equipment Shutdown | Actions to stop flow; shut valves; and isolate discharge | Existing Method 1 | Yes - Technology is readily available and widely used in the industry | Yes - DW uses applicable actions | Yes - Expected to increase spill prevention effectiveness | Yes | N/A | N/A | Excellent - Fully operational, well-maintained, meets industry standards | Yes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Equipment Repair | Actions to patch pipes; tanks. | Existing Method 2 | Yes - Technology is readily available and widely used in the industry | Yes - DW uses applicable actions | Yes - Expected to increase spill prevention effectiveness | Yes | Minimal | N/A | N/A | Yes - DW has a dedicated projects team | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| OSRO/PRAC Response | Initiate OSRO/PRAC Response | Existing Method 3 | Yes - Technology is readily available and widely used in the industry | Yes - DW uses applicable actions | Yes - Expected to increase spill prevention effectiveness | Yes | Free | N/A | N/A | Yes - DW holds contracts | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Electric Valves | Use of Electric Valves | Alternate Method 1 | Yes - Technology is readily available and widely used in the industry | No - Technology is not used or unavailable | No - Effectiveness is outweighed by constraints | Maybe | High - Cost of installation & maintenance | N/A | N/A | No - Cost prohibitive | <input type="checkbox"/> |

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4.3 BAT Analysis - Trajectories

Current technologies are readily available and used exclusively in oil spill response meeting BAT. While aerial tracking via helicopter was previously considered BAT, it has been overtaken by the use of drone technology as a much quicker and less expensive means of tracking.

The full BAT analysis, following the layout described in Section 4, is provided in Table 4-3 on the following page.

Table 4-3: BAT Analysis - Trajectories

| Short Name | Description | Type | (3)(A) - Best in use in other similar situations? | (3)(A) - Available for use by DW? | (3)(B) - Provides increased spill protection? | (3)(B) - Offers other environmental benefits? | (3)(C) - Cost to achieve BAT? | (3)(D) - Age? | (3)(D) - Condition? | (3)(E) - Practical feasibility? | BAT |
|-------------------------|--|-------------------|---|--------------------------------------|---|---|-------------------------------|---------------|--|---|-------------------------------------|
| Visual via boat/beach | Utilize boat/beach for visual tracking | Existing Method 1 | Yes - Technology is readily available and widely used in the industry | Yes - DW owns and/or uses technology | Yes - Expected to increase spill prevention effectiveness | Yes | N/A | 5-10 years | Excellent - Fully operational, well-maintained, meets industry standards | Yes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Visual via helicopter | Utilize helicopter for visual tracking | Existing Method 2 | Yes - Technology is available | Yes - DW owns and/or uses technology | Yes - Expected to increase spill prevention effectiveness | Yes | Moderate | N/A | N/A | Yes - Helicopters are readily available in the area | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Visual via drone | Utilize drone for visual tracking | Existing Method 3 | Yes - Technology is readily available and widely used in the industry | Yes - DW owns and/or uses technology | Yes - Expected to increase spill prevention effectiveness | Yes | N/A | N/A | Excellent - Fully operational, well-maintained, meets industry standards | Yes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Spill Modeling Software | Utilize Spill Modeling Software | Existing Method 4 | Yes - Technology is readily available and widely used in the industry | Yes - DW owns and/or uses technology | Yes - Expected to increase spill prevention effectiveness | Yes | Free | N/A | N/A | Yes - Software is readily available | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

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4.4 BAT Analysis - Wildlife

In all cases, the BAT for wildlife relies on the use of trained personnel and service providers. DW has access to wildlife response organizations through its contract with SEAPRO. SEAPRO maintains contracts to respond to birds and marine mammals.

The full BAT analysis, following the layout described in Section 4, is provided in Table 4-4 on the following page.

Table 4-4: BAT Analysis - Wildlife

| Short Name | Description | Type | (3)(A) - Best in use in other similar situations? | (3)(A) - Available for use by DW? | (3)(B) - Provides increased spill protection? | (3)(B) - Offers other environmental benefits? | (3)(C) - Cost to achieve BAT? | (3)(D) - Age? | (3)(D) - Condition? | (3)(E) - Practical feasibility? | BAT |
|-----------------------------------|---|-------------------|---|--------------------------------------|---|---|--|---------------|--|--|-------------------------------------|
| OSRO/PRAC Contract | Initiate OSRO/PRAC Response | Existing Method 1 | Yes - Technology is readily available and widely used in the industry | Yes - DW owns and/or uses technology | Yes - Expected to increase spill prevention effectiveness | Yes | N/A | N/A | Excellent - Fully operational, well-maintained, meets industry standards | Yes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Additional Wildlife Organizations | OSRO/PRAC initiate subcontract with additional wildlife organizations | Existing Method 2 | Yes - Technology is available | Yes - DW owns and/or uses technology | Yes - Expected to increase spill prevention effectiveness | Yes | Variable - Depends on incident location & duration | N/A | N/A | Yes - OSRO/PRAC already holds contracts with resources | <input type="checkbox"/> |

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4.5 BAT Analysis - Tank Leak Detection

For this facility, leak diversion to SCA observation and concrete ringwalls with infill slabs and a 2" ABS pipe under the tanks that allow for visual observation of a leak are considered BAT. This method is currently in use by DW.

The full BAT analysis, following the layout described in Section 4, is provided in Table 4-5 on the following page.

Table 4-5: BAT Analysis - Tank Leak Detection

| Primary | Description | Type | (3)(A) - Available for use by DW? | (3)(A) - Best in use in other similar situations? | (3)(B) - Offers other environmental benefits? | (3)(B) - Provides increased spill protection? | (3)(C) - Cost to achieve BAT? | (3)(D) - Age? | (3)(E) - Practical feasibility? | (3)(D) - Condition? | BAT |
|---|--|--------------------|--------------------------------------|---|---|---|--|---|---------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| Sub-tank pipe | 2" ABS pipe under tanks | Alternate Method 1 | Yes - DW owns and/or uses technology | Yes | Yes | Yes - Expected to increase spill prevention effectiveness | Very High - Cost of initial installation | Well established - updates to technology are incorporated as needed | Yes | Good - Fully operational with minor wear | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Leak Diversion to SCA Observation (FCAST) | Visual observations of leak via impermeable liner beneath tank to SCA via drainage pipe. | Existing Method 1 | Yes - DW owns and/or uses technology | Yes - Technology is readily available and widely used in the industry | Yes | Yes - Expected to increase spill prevention effectiveness | N/A | 5-10 years | Yes | Excellent - Fully operational, well-maintained, meets industry standards | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Double Bottom Tank (SFAST) | Double bottom with leak detection ports | Existing Method 2 | Yes - DW owns and/or uses technology | Yes - Technology is available | Yes | Yes - Expected to increase spill prevention effectiveness | Very High - Cost of initial installation | 10-20 years | Yes | Good - Fully operational with minor wear | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Leak Diversion to SCA Observation | Visual observations of leak via impermeable liner beneath tank to SCA. | Existing Method 3 | Yes - DW owns and/or uses technology | Yes - Technology is readily available and widely used in the industry | Yes | Yes - Expected to increase spill prevention effectiveness | N/A | 5-10 years | Yes | Excellent - Fully operational, well-maintained, meets industry standards | <input type="checkbox"/> |

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4.6 BAT Analysis - Determining Liquid Levels

There are several means to achieve BAT with respect to determining liquid level within bulk storage tanks. DW is currently capable of utilizing two of these methods. Other methods, while good technology, are not feasible at the Sitka Samson Bulk Facility.

The full BAT analysis, following the layout described in Section 4, is provided in Table 4-6 on the following page.

Table 4-6: BAT Analysis - Determining Liquid Level

| Primary | Description | Type | (3)(A) - Best in use in other similar situations? | (3)(A) - Available for use by DW? | (3)(B) - Provides increased spill prevention effectiveness? | (3)(B) - Offers other environmental benefits? | (3)(C) - Cost to achieve BAT? | (3)(D) - Age? | (3)(D) - Condition? | (3)(E) - Practical feasibility? | BAT |
|------------------------------------|---|--------------------|---|--|---|---|---|---------------|--|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Mechanical Level Gauges (FCAST) | Pneumercator LC600 liquid level switch with audible and visible high-level alarm | Obsolete Method 1 | Yes - Technology is readily available and widely used in the industry | No - Technology is not used or unavailable | Yes - Expected to increase spill prevention effectiveness | Yes | N/A | N/A | N/A | No - Cost prohibitive | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Mechanical Level Gauges (SFAST) | Mechanical OPW clock-style level gauge & Morrison Bros high-level alarm set @ 95% | Existing Method 1 | Yes - Technology is readily available and widely used in the industry | Yes - DW owns and/or uses technology | Yes - Expected to increase spill prevention effectiveness | Yes | N/A | 5-10 years | Excellent - Fully operational, well-maintained, meets industry standards | Yes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Digital/Radar Level Gauges (FCAST) | Digital/Radar Liquid Level Gauges | Existing Method 2 | Yes - Technology is available | Yes - DW owns and/or uses technology | Yes - Expected to increase spill prevention effectiveness | Yes | High - Cost of installation & maintenance | 1-5 years | Excellent - Fully operational, well-maintained, meets industry standards | Yes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Digital/Radar Level Gauges (SFAST) | Digital/Radar Liquid Level Gauges | Alternate Method 2 | Yes - Technology is available | No - Technology is not used or unavailable | No - Effectiveness is outweighed by constraints | No | High - Cost of installation & maintenance | N/A | N/A | No - Cost prohibitive | <input type="checkbox"/> |

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4.7 BAT Analysis - Protective Coating

There are several means to achieve BAT with respect to protective coatings. DW is currently capable of utilizing two of these methods. Other methods, while good technology, are not feasible at the Sitka Samson Facility.

The full BAT analysis, following the layout described in Section 4, is provided in Table 4-7 on the following page.

Table 4-7: BAT Analysis - Protective Coating

| Short Name | Description | Type | (3)(A) - Best in use in other similar situations? | (3)(A) - Available for use by DW? | (3)(B) - Provides increased spill protection? | (3)(B) - Offers other environmental benefits? | (3)(C) - Cost to achieve BAT? | (3)(D) - Age? | (3)(D) - Condition? | (3)(E) - Practical feasibility? | BAT |
|---|---|--------------------|---|--|---|---|---|---------------|--|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Corrosion Control Program - Quinquennial Inspection | API 570 Piping Inspection | Existing Method 1 | Yes - Technology is readily available and widely used in the industry | Yes - DW owns and/or uses technology | Yes - Expected to increase spill prevention effectiveness | No | N/A | N/A | Excellent - Fully operational, well-maintained, meets industry standards | Yes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Corrosion Control Program - Annual Inspection | NACE SP0169 Annual Cathodic Protection Inspection | Existing Method 2 | Yes - Technology is readily available and widely used in the industry | Yes - DW owns and/or uses technology | Yes - Expected to increase spill prevention effectiveness | No | N/A | N/A | Excellent - Fully operational, well-maintained, meets industry standards | Yes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Impressed Current CP | Impressed Current Cathodic Protection System with anode | Alternate Method 1 | Yes - Technology is available | No - Technology is not used or unavailable | No - Effectiveness is outweighed by constraints | No | High - Cost of installation & maintenance | 5-10 years | N/A | No - Due to facility layout | <input type="checkbox"/> |

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5 Response Planning Standard

18 AAC 75.453

Table 5-1 provides the mathematical calculation of the applicable response planning standard as set out in 18 AAC 75.432, taking credit for the prevention measures described in Section 2 of this plan. Table 5-1 is provided on the following page.

Response Planning Standards - Alaska

Oil Terminal Facilities 18 AAC 75.432

| |
|----------------------------------|
| Volume of Largest Tank (gallons) |
| 159,056 |

| Prevention Measure | Possible Reduction | Realized Reduction | Discussion/Reference | Volume Reduction (gallons) | Adjusted Volume (gallons) |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------|--|---------------------------|
| Alcohol and drug testing of key personnel | 5% | 5% | 18 AAC 75.432(d)(1) | 7,953 | 151,103 |
| Operations training program with a professional organization or federal certification or licensing of program participants | 5% | 0% | 18 AAC 75.432(d)(2) | - | 151,103 |
| On-line leak detection systems that automatically alarm at a facility control room that is continuously monitored, for tanks and piping | 5% | 0% | 18 AAC 75.432(d)(3) | - | 151,103 |
| A sufficiently impermeable secondary containment area with a dike capable of holding the contents of the largest tank, or all potentially affected tanks in the case of increased risk, and precipitation | 60% | 60% | 18 AAC 75.432(d)(4) | 90,662 | 60,441 |
| Cathodic protection for aboveground oil storage tanks and belowground facility piping within secondary containment | 10% | 0% | 18 AAC 75.432(d)(5)(A) | - | 60,441 |
| Fail-safe valves on piping systems | 15% | 0% | 18 AAC 75.432(d)(5)(B) | - | 60,441 |
| Impervious containment area extending under the full area of each storage tank | 25% | 0% | 18 AAC 75.432(d)(5)(C) | - | 60,441 |
| Containment outside the secondary containment area | 10% | 0% | 18 AAC 75.432(d)(6) | - | 60,441 |
| | | | | Total Adjusted RPS Volume (gallons) | 60,442 |
| | | | | | 1,439 bbls |

| |
|------------------------------------|
| Estimated of RPS to Remain On Land |
| 37% |

| | | |
|---|---------------|-----------------|
| Total Adjusted RPS to Remain on Land (gallons) | 22,364 | 532 bbls |
| Total Adjusted RPS to Reach Water (gallons) | 38,078 | 907 bbls |

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6 Plan Appendix

The following documents are provided in the overall Plan Appendix:

Other

- Acronym List
- Other Supporting Documentation
 - Secondary Containment Calculations
 - ADNR Fact Sheet – Generally Allowed Uses (ADNR, 2024)
 - Beaufort Scale (NWS, 2025)
- Revision Log
- Approval Letters

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6.1 Acronym List

The acronyms, in alphabetical order, used in this plan are defined below.

| | |
|-------|---|
| AAC | Alaska Administrative Code |
| ADEC | Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation |
| ADF&G | Alaska Department of Fish and Game |
| ADNR | Alaska Department of Natural Resources |
| API | American Petroleum Institute |
| AS | Alaska Statute |
| AST | Aboveground Storage Tank |
| BAT | Best Available Technology |
| CG | United States Coast Guard |
| CPLAN | Oil Discharge Prevention and Contingency Plan |
| DW | Delta Western, LLC |
| ERMA | Environmental Response Management Application |
| ESA | Environmentally Sensitive Area |
| FCAST | Field Constructed Aboveground Storage Tank |
| GPD | Greatest Possible Discharge |
| GRS | Geographic Response Strategy |
| IBC | International Building Code |
| IC | Incident Commander |
| ICS | Incident Command System |
| IFC | International Fire Code |
| IMT | Incident Management Team |
| IOSC | Initial On Scene Coordinator |
| ISO | International Standard Organization |
| NFPA | National Fire Protection Agency |
| NIMS | National Incident Management System |
| NOAA | National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration |



| | |
|----------|--|
| NWS | National Weather Service |
| OSRO | Oil Spill Response Organization |
| PRAC | Primary Response Action Contractor |
| QI | Qualified Individual |
| RPS | Response Planning Standard |
| SFAST | Shop Fabricated Aboveground Storage Tank |
| SEAK ACP | Southeast Alaska Area Contingency Plan |
| SEAPRO | Southeast Alaska Petroleum Response Organization |
| SMT | Spill Management Team |
| STI | Steel Tank Institute |
| TTLR | Tank Truck Loading/Offloading Rack |
| UC | Unified Command |
| VHF | Very High Frequency |

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|--|---|
|  DELTA WESTERN™ PETROLEUM | Oil Discharge Prevention & Contingency Plan (CPLAN) |
| Document Number | SIT-CPLAN-01; Rev. 0 |
| Revision Date | December 2025 |

6.2 Other Supporting Documentation



CONSULTING ENGINEERS
3135 N MARCOS CIR
WASILLA, ALASKA 99654
MAIN (907) 232-8290

CALCULATION RECORD
Date: 08/14/2025
PAE Job: 25078

SITKA SAMSON TERMINAL Sitka, Alaska Secondary Containment Area Calculation

The purpose of this calculation is to determine if the existing secondary containment area (SCA) has sufficient capacity for the existing single wall tanks (Tank 1, 2, 3 & 5) per Alaska Administration Code 18 AAC 75, NFPA 30, and ADEC requirements.

Known Variables

Tank Farm Largest Tank Size

$VOL_{tank} := 159056 \text{ gal}$ Tank 3, Per Client Records.

Secondary Containment Capacity Requirements

$Add_{Capacity} := 12\%$ Additional capacity to account for local precipitation amounts, %

$SCA_{Required} := VOL_{tank} \cdot (1 + Add_{Capacity})$ SCA Required Volume, gal.

$$SCA_{Required} = 178142.72 \text{ gal}$$

Secondary Containment Area Gross Capacity

$SCA_{Width} := 84 \text{ ft} + 10 \text{ in}$ SCA Width (inside concrete wall), ft. per Record Drawing.

$SCA_{Length} := 79 \text{ ft} + 9 \text{ in}$ SCA Length (inside concrete wall), ft. per Record Drawing.

$SCA_{WallHeight} := 5 \text{ ft} + 8 \text{ in}$ SCA Concrete Wall Height, ft. per Record Drawing.)

$$SCA_{Vol} := SCA_{Width} \cdot SCA_{Length} \cdot SCA_{WallHeight}$$

$$SCA_{Vol} = 286785.143 \text{ gal}$$
 SCA Volume, gal.

Tank 1, 2, 5 Displacement within Containment Area

$$Subtract_{Tank1} := \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot (30 \text{ ft})^2 \cdot SCA_{WallHeight}$$

Tank 1 (30ft Diameter) also located within the SCA area will displace the total volume and is to be subtracted from the total capacity. Tank 1 displacement volume is 30ft dia. x berm height.

$$Subtract_{Tank1} = 29963.45 \text{ gal}$$

Tank 3 Displacement Volume, gal.

$$Subtract_{Tank2} := \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot (30 \text{ ft})^2 \cdot SCA_{WallHeight}$$

Tank 2 (30ft Diameter) also located within the SCA area will displace the total volume and is to be subtracted from the total capacity. Tank 2 displacement volume is 30ft dia. x berm height.

$$Subtract_{Tank2} = 29963.45 \text{ gal}$$

Tank 2 Displacement Volume, gal.

$$Subtract_{Tank5} := \frac{10000 \text{ gal}}{2}$$

Tank 5 (10,000 gallons) also located within the SCA area will displace the total volume and is to be subtracted from the total capacity. Tank 5 displacement volume is approximately half of tank volume at berm height.

$$Subtract_{Tank5} = 5000 \text{ gal}$$

Tank 5 Displacement Volume, gal.

Secondary Containment Area Net Capacity

$$SCA_{Containment} := SCA_{Vol} - Subtract_{Tank1} - Subtract_{Tank2} - Subtract_{Tank5}$$

SCA Provided Volume minus three (3) adjacent tanks (Tank 1, 2, & 5) also within the SCA area, gal.

$$SCA_{Containment} = 221858.243 \text{ gal}$$

Note: Containment is adequate for the proposed tanks.

Secondary Containment Area Capacity Summary

Since the required capacity of the TTIR lane is $SCA_{Required} = 178142.72 \text{ gal}$ which is less than the provided capacity of $SCA_{Containment} = 221858.243 \text{ gal}$ the containment lane is acceptable per the State of Alaska Requirements.

*** END OF CALCULATION ***



CONSULTING ENGINEERS
3135 N MARCOS CIR
WASILLA, ALASKA 99654
MAIN (907) 232-8290

CALCULATION RECORD
Date: 08/13/2025
PAE Job: 25078

SITKA SAMSON TERMINAL Sitka, Alaska Tanker Truck Loading Rack (TTLR) Lane Containment Area Calculation

The purpose of this calculation is to determine if the existing Tanker Truck Loading Rack (TTLR) Lane secondary containment area (SCA) has sufficient capacity for the largest single wall tank utilizing the TTLR per Alaska Administration Code 18 AAC 75, NFPA 30, and ADEC requirements.

Known Variables

TTLR Lane Largest Tank Size

$$VOL_{tank} := 6200 \text{ gal}$$
 Iso Tank, Per Client.

Secondary Containment Capacity Requirements

$$Add_{Capacity} := 12\%$$
 Additional capacity to account for local precipitation amounts, %

$$SCA_{Required} := VOL_{tank} \cdot (1 + Add_{Capacity})$$
 SCA Required Volume, gal.

$$SCA_{Required} = 6944 \text{ gal}$$

Secondary Containment Area Gross Capacity

Per Record Drawings the existing TTLR Lane comprises of a concrete lane that slopes to a concrete trench drain that gravity drains through a 6-inch NPS piping to the Tank Farm SCA. The TTLR Lane is elevated approximately 12-inches above the Tank Farm SCA lower floor allowing the Tank Farm SCA volume to be considered as part of the TTLR Lane SCA. The 6-inch drain line is provided with a backflow preventer to prevent infiltration from the tank farm area.

$$TTLR_W := 33 \text{ ft}$$
 TTLR Width (inside TTLR curb), ft. per Record Drawing.

$$TTLR_L := 40 \text{ ft}$$
 TTLR Length (inside TTLR curb), ft. per Record Drawing.

$$TTLR_{Curb} := 2.75 \text{ in}$$
 TTLR Concrete TTLR curb Height, inches. per Record Drawing.)

$$TTLR_{Trench} := 20 \text{ ft} \cdot 2 \text{ ft} \cdot 1 \text{ ft}$$
 TTLR Concrete Trench Drain to SCA, Estimated, length, width, and height in inches. per Record Drawing.

$$SCA_W := 84 \text{ ft} + 10 \text{ in}$$
 Tank Farm SCA, Width, per Record Drawings.

$$SCA_L := 79 \text{ ft} + 9 \text{ in}$$

Tank Farm SCA, Length, per Record Drawings.

$$SCA_H := 12 \text{ in}$$

Tank Farm SCA, Estimated Height relative to TTLR Curb height, per Record Drawings.

$$SCA_{Vol} := TTLR_W \cdot TTLR_L \cdot TTLR_{Curb} + TTLR_{Trench} + SCA_W \cdot SCA_L \cdot SCA_H$$

$$SCA_{Vol} = 53171.221 \text{ gal} \quad \text{SCA Volume, gal.}$$

Tank 1, 2, 3, 5 Displacement within Tank Farm SCA Containment Area

$$Subtract_{Tank3} := \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot (30 \text{ ft})^2 \cdot SCA_H$$

Tank 3 (30ft Diameter) also located within the SCA area will displace the total volume and is to be subtracted from the total capacity.
Tank 3 displacement volume is 30ft dia. x 6ft berm height.

$$Subtract_{Tank3} = 5287.668 \text{ gal}$$

Tank 3 Displacement Volume, gal.

$$Subtract_{Tank2} := \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot (30 \text{ ft})^2 \cdot SCA_H$$

Tank 2 (30ft Diameter) also located within the SCA area will displace the total volume and is to be subtracted from the total capacity.
Tank 2 displacement volume is 30ft dia. x 6ft berm height.

$$Subtract_{Tank2} = 5287.668 \text{ gal}$$

Tank 2 Displacement Volume, gal.

$$Subtract_{Tank1} := \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot (30 \text{ ft})^2 \cdot SCA_H$$

Tank 1 (30ft Diameter) also located within the SCA area will displace the total volume and is to be subtracted from the total capacity.
Tank 2 displacement volume is 30ft dia. x 6ft berm height.

$$Subtract_{Tank1} = 5287.668 \text{ gal}$$

Tank 1 Displacement Volume, gal.

$$Subtract_{Tank5} := \frac{10000 \text{ gal}}{2}$$

Tank 5 (10,000 gallons) also located within the SCA area will displace the total volume and is to be subtracted from the total capacity.
Tank 5 displacement volume at the 12-inch fill volume taken at 5,000 gallons is conservative.

$$Subtract_{Tank5} = 5000 \text{ gal}$$

Tank 5 Displacement Volume, gal.

Secondary Containment Area Net Capacity

$$SCA_{Containment} := SCA_{Vol} - Subtract_{Tank3} - Subtract_{Tank2} - Subtract_{Tank1} - Subtract_{Tank5}$$

SCA Provided Volume minus four (4) tanks (Tank 1, 2, 3 & 5) also within the SCA area, gal.

$$SCA_{Containment} = 32308.218 \text{ gal}$$

Note: Containment is adequate for the proposed IsoTank.

TTLR Lane Containment Area Capacity Summary

Since the required capacity of the TTLR lane is $SCA_{Required} = 6944 \text{ gal}$ which is less than the provided capacity of $SCA_{Containment} = 32308.218 \text{ gal}$ the containment lane is acceptable per the State of Alaska Requirements.

*** END OF CALCULATION ***



Fact Sheet: Generally Allowed Uses

As provided in 11 AAC 96.020, the following uses and activities are generally allowed on state land managed by the Division of Mining, Land and Water (these uses and activities may be restricted in legislatively designated areas, or special management category or status as listed in 11 AAC 96.014¹). Uses listed as “Generally allowed” do not require a permit from the Division of Mining, Land and Water. Note that this list does not apply to state parks, nor to land owned or managed by other state agencies such as the University of Alaska, Alaska Mental Health Trust, Department of Transportation and Public Facilities, or the Alaska Railroad. You may need other state, federal or borough permits for these uses or activities. Permits can be required from the Army Corps of Engineers, Department of Environmental Conservation, the Environmental Protection Agency, Alaska Department of Fish and Game Habitat Division (ADF&G-Habitat). Before beginning an activity on state land, the user should check to be sure it is generally allowed in that particular area.

Travel Across State Land

Hiking, backpacking, skiing, climbing, and other foot travel; bicycling; traveling by horse or dogsled or with pack animals.

Using a highway vehicle with a curb weight of up to 10,000 pounds, including a four-wheel-drive vehicle and a pickup truck, **or using a recreational-type vehicle** off-road or all-terrain vehicle with a curb weight of up to 1,500 pounds, including a snowmobile (or other tracked vehicle), motorcycle or ATV, on or off an established road easement, if use off the road easement does not cause or contribute to water quality degradation, alteration of drainage systems, significant rutting, ground disturbance, or thermal erosion. (Curb weight means the weight of a vehicle with a full tank of fuel and all fluids topped off, but with no one sitting inside or on the vehicle and no cargo loaded. Most highway rated sport utility vehicles are within the weight limit as are most small ATVs, including a basic Argo.) Use of larger off-road vehicles over 1,500 pounds curb weight, and the off-road travel of construction and mining equipment requires a permit from DNR. An authorization may be required from the ADF&G-Habitat for any motorized travel in fish bearing streams.

Landing an aircraft (such as a single-engine airplane or a helicopter), or using watercraft (such as a boat, jet-ski, raft, or canoe), without damaging the land, including shoreland, tideland, and submerged land.

Driving livestock, including any number of reindeer or up to 100 horses¹ cattle, or other domesticated animals.

Access Improvements on State Land

Brushing or cutting a trail less than five feet wide using only hand-held tools such as a chainsaw (making a trail does not create a property right or interest in the trail).

Anchoring a mooring buoy in a lake, river, or marine waters, or **placing a float, dock, boat haulout, floating breakwater, or boathouse** in a lake, river, or in marine waters, for the personal, noncommercial use of the upland owner, if the use does not interfere with public access or another public use, and if the improvement is placed within the projected sidelines of the contiguous upland owner’s parcel or otherwise has the consent of the affected upland owner. A float or dock means an open structure without walls or roof that is designed and used for access to and from the water rather than for storage, residential use, or other purposes. A boat haulout means either a rail system (at ground level or elevated with pilings) or a line attached from the uplands to an anchor or mooring buoy. A floating breakwater means a structure, such as a log bundle, designed to dissipate wave or swell action. A boathouse means a structure designed and used to protect a boat from the weather rather than for other storage, residential use or other purposes.

¹ These special use areas are listed in 11 AAC 96.014 and on the last page of this fact sheet. Maps of the areas are available online at: <http://dnr.alaska.gov/mlw/sua/>

Removing or Using State Resources

Hunting, fishing, or trapping, or placement of a crab pot, shrimp pot, herring pound or fishwheel, that complies with applicable state and federal statutes and regulations on the taking of fish and game.

Harvesting a small number of **wild plants, mushrooms, berries, and other plant material** for personal, noncommercial use.

The cutting of trees is not a generally allowed use except as it relates to brushing or cutting a trail as provided above.

Commercial harvest of non-timber forest products requires a permit (11 AAC 96.035) and harvest practices must conform to the Alaska Non-Timber Forest Products Harvest Manual for Commercial Harvest on state-owned Lands.

<https://dnr.alaska.gov/mlw/lands/permitting/ntfp-commercial-harvest-permit/>

Using dead and down wood for a cooking or warming fire, unless the department has closed the area to fires during the fire season.

Grazing no more than five domesticated animals.

Recreational gold panning; hard-rock mineral prospecting or mining using light portable field equipment, such as a hand-operated pick, shovel, pan, earth auger, or a backpack power drill or auger; or suction dredging using a suction dredge with a nozzle intake of six inches or less, powered by an engine of 18 horsepower or less, and pumping no more than 30,000 gallons of water per day. An authorization is required from ADF&G-Habitat prior to dredging in fish bearing streams.

Other Improvements and Structures on State Land

Setting up and using a camp for personal, noncommercial recreational purposes, or for any non-recreational purpose (such as a support camp during mineral exploration), for no more than 14 days at one site, using a tent platform or other temporary structure that can readily be dismantled and removed, or a floathouse that can readily be moved. Moving the entire camp at least two miles starts a new 14-day period. Cabins or other permanent improvements are not allowed, even if they are on skids or another non-permanent foundation. The camp must be removed immediately if the department determines that it interferes with public access or other public uses or interests.

Brushing or cutting a survey line less than five feet wide using only hand-held tools (such as a chainsaw), or setting a survey marker (setting a survey monument—a permanent, official marker—requires written survey instructions issued by the Division of Mining, Land and Water under 11 AAC 53).

Placing a residential **sewer outfall** into marine waters from a contiguous privately owned upland parcel, with the consent of the affected parcel owners, if the outfall is within the projected sidelines of the contiguous upland parcel and is buried to the extent possible or, where it crosses bedrock, is secured and covered with rocks to prevent damage. Any placement of a sewer outfall line must comply with state and federal statutes and regulations applicable to residential sewer outfalls.

Placing riprap or other suitable bank stabilization material to prevent erosion of a contiguous privately owned upland parcel if no more than one cubic yard of material per running foot is placed onto state shoreland and the project is otherwise within the scope of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers nationwide permit on bank stabilization.

Miscellaneous Uses of State Land

An event or assembly of 50 people or less, including events sponsored by non-profit organizations or a commercial event. Entry for **commercial recreation** purposes **on a day-use basis** with no overnight camps or unoccupied facilities that remain overnight, as long as the use has been registered as required by 11 AAC 96.018.

Recreational or other use not listed above may occur on state land as long as that use

- is not a commercial recreational camp or facility, (whether occupied or unoccupied) that remains overnight;
- does not involve explosives or explosive devices (except firearms);
- is not prospecting or mining using hydraulic equipment methods (i.e. the use of pumped or flowing water to remove overburden or move gravels);
- does not include drilling in excess of 300 feet deep (including exploratory drilling or stratigraphic test wells on state land not under oil or gas lease);
- is not for geophysical exploration for minerals subject to lease or an oil and gas exploration license or for seismic surveys involving the use of explosives;

- does not cause or contribute to significant disturbance of vegetation, drainage, or soil stability;
- does not interfere with public access or other public uses or interests; and
- does not continue for more than 14 consecutive days at any site. Moving the use to another site at least two miles away starts a new 14-day period.
- *does not include exploration for coal (a notice of intent to conduct exploration for coal must be filed with the DNR)

Check for special conditions and exceptions!

All activities on state land must be conducted in a responsible manner that will minimize or prevent disturbance to land and water resources, and must comply with all applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations. **By acting under the authority of this list, the user agrees to the conditions set out in 11 AAC 96.025** (a copy of these conditions are attached to this fact sheet). A person who violates these conditions is subject to any action available to the department for enforcement and remedies, including civil action for forcible entry and detainer, ejectment, trespass, damages, and associated costs, or arrest and prosecution for criminal trespass in the second degree. The department may seek damages available under a civil action, including restoration damages, compensatory damages, and treble damages under AS 09.45.730 or AS 09.45.735 for violations involving injuring or removing trees or shrubs, gathering technical data, or taking mineral resources. (11 AAC 96.145)

Remember that this list does not apply to state parks, University of Alaska lands, or Alaska Mental Health Trust lands. In addition, some other areas managed by the Division of Mining, Land and Water are not subject to the full list of generally allowed uses. Exceptions may occur because of special conditions in a state land use plan or management plan for example, a management plan may reduce the number of days that people can camp at a specific site), or by a “special use land” designation (for instance, a special use land designation for the North Slope requires a permit for off-road vehicle use). Special Use Areas are listed in 11 AAC 96.014; more information is available on the department’s website at <https://dnr.alaska.gov/mlw/lands/special-use-areas/>. GAU’s have also been modified for the Knik River Public Use Area.

Also, be aware that this list does not exempt users from the permit requirements of other state, federal, or local agencies. For example, the ADF&G - Habitat may require a permit for a stream crossing or if the use will take place in a state game refuge.

Finally, this list does not authorize a use if another person has already acquired an exclusive property right for that use. For instance, it does not give people permission to graze livestock on someone else’s state grazing lease, to build a trail on a private right-of-way that the Division of Mining, Land and Water has granted to another person, or to pan for gold on somebody else’s state mining location.

Department staff can help users determine the land status of state-owned land and whether it is subject to any special exceptions or to private property rights.

For additional information, contact the Department of Natural Resources:

Anchorage/Southcentral
Public Information Center
550 West 7th Avenue, Suite 1360
Anchorage, AK 99501-3561
Phone: (907) 269-8400
Fax: (907) 269-8901
dnr.pic@alaska.gov

Juneau/Southeast
Regional Land Office
PO Box 111020
400 Willoughby Avenue, 4th Floor
Juneau, AK 99801
Phone: (907) 465-3400
Fax: (907) 465-3886
sero@alaska.gov

Fairbanks/Northern
Public Information Center
3700 Airport Way
Fairbanks, AK 99709-4699
Phone: (907) 451-2705
Fax: (907) 457-2706
fbx-pic@alaska.gov

Statewide TTY: 711 for Alaska Relay or 1-800-770-8973

CONDITIONS FOR GENERALLY ALLOWED USES
(11 AAC 96.025)

A generally allowed use listed in 11 AAC 96.020 is subject to the following conditions:

- (1) activities employing wheeled or tracked vehicles must be conducted in a manner that minimizes surface damage;
- (2) vehicles must use existing roads and trails whenever possible;
- (3) activities must be conducted in a manner that minimizes
 - (A) disturbance of vegetation, soil stability, or drainage systems;
 - (B) changing the character of, polluting, or introducing silt and sediment into streams, lakes, ponds, water holes, seeps, and marshes; and
 - (C) disturbance of fish and wildlife resources;
- (4) cuts, fills, and other activities causing a disturbance listed in (3)(A)–(C) must be repaired immediately, and corrective action must be undertaken as may be required by the department;
- (5) trails and campsites must be kept clean; garbage and foreign debris must be removed; combustibles may be burned on site unless the department has closed the area to fires during the fire season;
- (6) survey monuments, witness corners, reference monuments, mining location posts, homestead entry corner posts, and bearing trees must be protected against destruction, obliteration, and damage; any damaged or obliterated markers must be reestablished as required by the department under AS 34.65.020 and AS 34.65.040;
- (7) every reasonable effort must be made to prevent, control, and suppress any fire in the operating area; uncontrolled fires must be immediately reported;
- (8) holes, pits, and excavations must be repaired as soon as possible; holes, pits, and excavations necessary to verify discovery on prospecting sites, mining claims, or mining leasehold locations may be left open but must be maintained in a manner that protects public safety;
- (9) on lands subject to a mineral or land estate property interest, entry by a person other than the holder of a property interest, or the holder's authorized representative, must be made in a manner that prevents unnecessary or unreasonable interference with the rights of the holder of the property interest.

List of Special Use Land Designations Excluded from Generally Allowed Uses

- Alyeska Ski Resort
- Baranof Lake Trail
- Caribou Hills
- Exit Glacier Road
- Glacier/Winner Creek
- Hatcher Pass Special Use Area
- Haines State Forest
- Indian Cove
- Kamishak Special Use Area
- Kenai Fjords Coastline
- Kenai River Special Management Area Proposed Additions
- Lake Clark Coastline
- Lower Goodnews River
- Lower Talarik Creek
- Marmot Island Special Use Area
- Nenana River Gorge and McKinley Village Subd.
- North Slope Area
- Northern Southeast Area, Tidelands
- Nushagak
- Poker Flat North
- Poker Flat South
- Resurrection Bay
- Tangle Lakes Archaeological District
- Thompson Pass
- Togiak National Wildlife Refuge Shorelands
- Knik River Special Use Area

BEAUFORT SCALE

Estimating Wind Speed and Sea State with Visual Clues

| Beaufort number | Wind Description | Wind Speed | Wave Height | Visual Clues |
|-----------------|------------------|------------|----------------|--|
| 0 | Calm | 0 knots | 0 feet | Sea is like a mirror. Smoke rises vertically. |
| 1 | Light Air | 1-3 kts | < 1/2 | Ripples with the appearance of scales are formed, but without foam crests. Smoke drifts from funnel. |
| 2 | Light breeze | 4-6 kts | 1/2 ft (max 1) | Small wavelets, still short but more pronounced, crests have glassy appearance and do not break. Wind felt on face. Smoke rises at about 80 degrees. |
| 3 | Gentle Breeze | 7-10 kts | 2 ft (max 3) | Large wavelets, crests begin to break. Foam of glassy appearance. Perhaps scattered white horses (white caps). Wind extends light flag and pennants. Smoke rises at about 70 deg. |
| 4 | Moderate Breeze | 11-16 kts | 3 ft (max 5) | Small waves, becoming longer. Fairly frequent white horses (white caps). Wind raises dust and loose paper on deck. Smoke rises at about 50 deg. No noticeable sound in the rigging. Slack halyards curve and sway. Heavy flag flaps limply. |
| 5 | Fresh Breeze | 17-21 kts | 6 ft (max 8) | Moderate waves, taking more pronounced long form. Many white horses (white caps) are formed (chance of some spray). Wind felt strongly on face. Smoke rises at about 30 deg. Slack halyards whip while bending continuously to leeward. Taut halyards maintain slightly bent position. Low whistle in the rigging. Heavy flag doesn't extend but flaps over entire length. |
| 6 | Strong Breeze | 22-27 kts | 9 ft (max 12) | Large waves begin to form. White foam crests are more extensive everywhere (probably some spray). Wind stings face in temperatures below 35 deg F (2C). Slight effort in maintaining balance against wind. Smoke rises at about 15 deg. Both slack and taut halyards whip slightly in bent position. Low moaning, rather than whistle, in the rigging. Heavy flag extends and flaps more vigorous. |
| 7 | Near Gale | 28-33 kts | 13 ft (max 19) | Sea heaps up and white foam from breaking waves begins to be blown in streaks along the direction of wind. Necessary to lean slightly into the wind to maintain balance. Smoke rises at about 5 to 10 deg. Higher pitched moaning and whistling heard from rigging. Halyards still whip slightly. Heavy flag extends fully and flaps only at the end. Oilskins and loose clothing inflate and pull against the body. |
| 8 | Gale | 34-40 kts | 18 ft (max 25) | Moderately high waves of greater length. Edges of crests begin to break into the spindrift. The foam is blown in well-marked streaks along the direction of the wind. Head pushed back by the force of the wind if allowed to relax. Oilskins and loose clothing inflate and pull strongly. Halyards rigidly bent. Loud whistle from rigging. Heavy flag straight out and whipping. |
| 9 | Strong Gale | 41-47 kts | 23 ft (max 32) | High waves. Dense streaks of foam along direction of wind. Crests of waves begin to topple, tumble and roll over. Spray may affect visibility. |
| 10 | Storm | 48-55 kts | 29 ft (max 41) | Very high waves with long overhanging crests. The resulting foam, in great patches is blown in dense streaks along the direction of the wind. On the whole, the sea takes on a whitish appearance. Tumbling of the sea becomes heavy and shock-like. Visibility affected. |
| 11 | Violent Storm | 56-63 kts | 37 ft (max 52) | Exceptionally high waves (small and medium-sized ships might be for time lost to view behind the waves). The sea is completely covered with long white patches of foam lying along the direction of the wind. Everywhere, the edges of the wave crests are blown into froth. Visibility greatly affected. |
| 12 | Hurricane | 64+ kts | 45+ ft | The air is filled with foam and spray. The sea is completely white with driving spray. Visibility is seriously affected. |

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|  | Oil Discharge Prevention & Contingency Plan (CPLAN) | |
| | Document Number | SIT-CPLAN-01; Rev. 0 |
| | Revision Date | December 2025 |

6.3 Revision Log

The table below is used to document amendments to this CPLAN.

| Revision Number | Month-Year | Affected Pages | Changes Made | Type of Update ⁴² |
|-----------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|------------------------------|
| 0 | December 2025 | All | Plan Renewal | Plan Renewal |

⁴² Refers to DW's interpretation of the type of update. The types of updates are as follows: Plan Renewal, Routine Plan Update, Minor Amendment, or Major Amendment.



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| Oil Discharge Prevention & Contingency Plan (CPLAN) | |
| Document Number | SIT-CPLAN-01; Rev. 0 |
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6.4 Approval Letters