

Oil Types and Oil Containers Subject to EPA SPCC Requirements

Examples of oil types that are subject to SPCC requirements at SPCC-regulated facilities:

- Petroleum Oils and Products such as crude oil, gasoline, diesel, kerosene, heating oil, fuel oils, jet fuel, motor oil, mineral oils, and naphtha.
- Renewable Fuels such as ethanol-gasoline blends, biodiesel, and biodiesel blends.
- Non-Petroleum Oils/Greases such as coal tar, creosote, silicon fluids, pine oil, turpentine, and tall oils.
- Synthetic Oils such as heat transfer fluids, engine fluids, hydraulic and transmission fluids, metal working fluids, dielectric fluids, compressor lubricants, and turbine lubricants.
- Vegetable Oils including used vegetable oil (i.e., used cooking oil, yellow grease) and oils from seeds, nuts, fruits, and kernels such as corn, peanut, coconut, palm, canola, soybean, and sesame oils.
- Fats/Oils/Greases of animal origin such as lard, tallow, and cod liver oil.
- Oil and Water Mixtures
- Used Oil, Waste Oil, and Oil Mixed with Wastes (other than dredged spoil)
- Oil Mixed with Hazardous Substances or Hazardous Wastes, which are mixtures that are subject to SPCC requirements as well as other regulations such as RCRA or CERCLA.
- Asphalt Cement as well as Asphalt Derivatives such as Cutbacks and Emulsions
- Natural Gas Condensate, which is also known as “natural gasoline” or “drip gas”.

Examples of oil containers that are subject to SPCC requirements (i.e., 55 gallons or greater) at SPCC-regulated facilities:

- Containers that provide fuel for vehicles, boilers, or generators.
- Containers that provide fuel for water pumps to fight fires or to supply water for irrigation.
- Mobile emergency generators with belly tanks (i.e., tow-behind generators).
- Mobile or portable containers such as drums, totes, and tow-behind containers.
- Containers that store synthetic oils, vegetable oils, or other non-petroleum oils/greases.
- Containers that store oil and water mixtures.
- Containers that store used oil, waste oil, or oil mixed with wastes or other substances.
- Tank trucks (such as mobile refuelers) that operate exclusively within the confines of an SPCC-regulated facility. For example, a tank truck that performs refueling activities within the confines of an SPCC-regulated facility and only leaves the facility to obtain more fuel.
- Railcar tanks that operate exclusively within the confines of an SPCC-regulated facility.
- Tank trucks or railcar tanks that return to an SPCC-regulated facility and park overnight at the facility with a storage compartment partly filled with oil (i.e., operating in a fixed, non-transportation-related mode).
- Containers that store asphalt cement or asphalt derivatives such as cutbacks and emulsions.
- Containers that store natural gas condensate.
- Oil-Filled Operational Equipment, which is equipment that includes an oil container in which the oil is present solely to support the function of the apparatus or device. Examples include transformers, hydraulic systems (such as for elevators and lifts), lubricating systems (such as for pumps, compressors, and other rotating equipment), gear boxes, machining coolant systems, heat transfer systems, circuit breakers, electrical switches, wind turbines, and other systems containing oil that is inherent to the apparatus or device.
- Oil-Filled Manufacturing Equipment, which is equipment that stores oil only as an ancillary element of performing a mechanical or chemical operation to create or modify an intermediate or finished product. Examples include flow-through process vessels, reaction vessels, fermenters, high pressure vessels, mixing tanks, dryers, heat exchangers, distillation columns, conveyances such as piping associated with a process, and equipment used in the alteration, processing, or refining of petroleum oils and non-petroleum oils.