

**WAC 173-180-025 Definitions.** (1) "Best achievable protection" means the highest level of protection that can be achieved through the use of the best achievable technology and those staffing levels, training procedures, and operational methods that provide the greatest degree of protection available. The director's determination of best achievable protection must be guided by the critical need to protect the state's natural resources and waters, while considering: The additional protection provided by the measures, the technological achievability of the measures, and the cost of the measures.

(2) "Best achievable technology" means the technology that provides the greatest degree of protection taking into consideration: Processes that are being developed, or could feasibly be developed, given overall reasonable expenditures on research and development; and processes that are currently in use. In determining what best achievable technology is, the director must consider the effectiveness, engineering feasibility, and commercial availability of the technology.

(3) "Boatyard" means a Class 4 facility which builds, repairs, or refurbishes nonrecreational vessels under three hundred gross tons, regardless of fuel capacity.

(4) "Boom" means flotation boom or other effective barrier containment material suitable for containment of oil discharged onto the surface of the water.

(5) "Bulk" means material that is stored or transported in a loose, unpackaged liquid, powder, or granular form capable of being conveyed by a pipe, bucket, chute, or belt system.

(6) "Cargo vessel" means a self-propelled ship in commerce, other than a tank vessel or a passenger vessel, three hundred or more gross tons, including but not limited to, commercial fish processing vessels and freighters.

(7) "Certification" means the documentation that a facility employee has met all requirements of an oil transfer training and certification program that meets the requirements of this chapter.

(8) "Class 1 facility" means a facility as defined in RCW 90.56.010 as:

(a) Any structure, group of structures, equipment, pipeline, or device, other than a vessel, located on or near the navigable waters of the state that transfers oil in bulk to or from a tank vessel or pipeline, that is used for producing, storing, handling, transferring, processing, or transporting oil in bulk.

(b) A Class 1 facility does not include any:

(i) Railroad car, motor vehicle, or other rolling stock while transporting oil over the highways or rail lines of this state;

(ii) Underground storage tank regulated by ecology or a local government under chapter 90.76 RCW;

(iii) Motor vehicle motor fuel outlet;

(iv) Facility that is operated as part of an exempt agricultural activity as provided in RCW 82.04.330; or

(v) Marine fuel outlet that does not dispense more than three thousand gallons of fuel to a ship that is not a covered vessel, in a single transaction.

(9) "Class 2 facility" means a railroad car, motor vehicle, portable device or other rolling stock, while not transporting oil over the highways or rail lines of the state, used to transfer oil to a nonrecreational vessel.

(10) "Class 3 facility" means a structure that:

(a) Transfers to a nonrecreational vessel with a capacity of ten thousand five hundred or more gallons of oil whether the vessel's oil

capacity is used for fuel, lubrication oil, bilge waste, or slops or other waste oils;

(b) Does not transfer oil in bulk to or from a tank vessel or pipeline; and

(c) Does not include any: Boatyard, railroad car, motor vehicle, or other rolling stock while transporting oil over the highways or rail lines of this state; underground storage tank regulated by ecology or a local government under chapter 90.76 RCW; or a motor vehicle motor fuel outlet; a facility that is operated as part of an exempt agricultural activity as provided in RCW 82.04.330.

(11) "Class 4 facility" means a structure that:

(a) Is a marina, boatyard, marine fueling outlet, and other fueling installations that transfer to a nonrecreational vessel with a capacity to hold less than ten thousand five hundred gallons of oil whether the vessel's oil capacity is used for fuel, lubrication oil, bilge waste, or slops or other waste oil;

(b) Does not transfer oil in bulk to or from a tank vessel or pipeline; and

(c) Does not include any: Railroad car, motor vehicle, or other rolling stock while transporting oil over the highways or rail lines of this state; underground storage tank regulated by ecology or a local government under chapter 90.76 RCW; or a motor vehicle motor fuel outlet; or a facility that is operated as part of an exempt agricultural activity as provided in RCW 82.04.330.

(12) "Covered vessel" means a tank vessel, cargo vessel, or passenger vessel.

(13) "Director" means the director of the department of ecology.

(14) "Directly impact" means without treatment.

(15) "Discharge" means any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, or dumping regardless of quantity.

(16) "Ecology" means the department of ecology.

(17) "Gross ton" means a vessel's approximate volume as defined in Title 46, United States Code of Federal Regulations (C.F.R.), Part 69.

(18) "Innage" means the difference from the surface of the liquid to the tank bottom.

(19) "Navigable waters of the state" means those waters of the state, and their adjoining shorelines, that are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide and/or are presently used, have been used in the past, or may be susceptible for use to transport intrastate, interstate, or foreign commerce.

(20) "Nonrecreational vessel" means any vessel that is not a recreational vessel as defined in this section.

(21) "Oil" or "oils" means oil of any kind that is liquid at atmospheric temperature and pressure and any fractionation thereof, including, but not limited to, crude oil, petroleum, gasoline, fuel oil, diesel oil, oil sludge, oil refuse, biological oils and blends, and oil mixed with wastes other than dredged spoil. Oil does not include any substance listed in Table 302.4 of 40 C.F.R. Part 302 adopted August 14, 1989, under section 101(14) of the federal Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, as amended by P.L. 99-499.

(22) "Offshore facility" means any class facility, as defined in this section, located in, on, or under any of the navigable waters of the state, but does not include a facility any part of which is located in, on, or under any land of the state, other than submerged land.

(23) "Onshore facility" means any class facility, as defined in this section, any part of which is located in, on, or under any land of the state, other than submerged land, that because of its location, could reasonably be expected to cause substantial harm to the environment by discharging oil into or on the navigable waters of the state or the adjoining shorelines.

(24) "Owner or operator" means:

(a) In the case of a vessel, a person who owns, operates, or charters by demise, a vessel;

(b) In the case of an onshore or offshore facility, a person who owns or operates this type of facility;

(c) In the case of an abandoned vessel or abandoned onshore or offshore facility, the person who owned or operated the vessel or facility immediately before its abandonment; and

(d) "Operator" does not include any person who owns the land underlying a facility if the person is not involved in the operations of the facility.

(25) "Passenger vessel" means a ship of three hundred or more gross tons with a fuel capacity of at least six thousand gallons carrying passengers for compensation.

(26) "Person" means any political subdivision, government agency, municipality, industry, public or private corporation, copartnership, association, firm, individual, or any other entity whatsoever.

(27) "Personnel" means individuals employed by, or under contract with a facility or vessel.

(28) "Person in charge" or "PIC" means a person qualified and designated as required under 33 C.F.R. 155, for vessels, 33 C.F.R. 154 for Class 1, 2, or 3 facilities, or if not designated, the person with overall responsibility for oil transfer operations.

(29) "Process pipelines" means a pipeline used to carry oil within the oil refining/processing units of a Class 1 facility, process unit to tankage piping and tankage interconnecting piping. Process pipelines do not include pipelines used to transport oil to or from a tank vessel or transmission pipeline.

(30) "Public vessel" means a vessel that is owned, or demise chartered, and is operated by the United States government, or a government of a foreign country, and is not engaged in commercial service.

(31) "Recreational vessel" means a vessel owned and operated only for pleasure with no monetary gain involved, and if leased, rented, or chartered to another for recreational use, is not used for monetary gain. This definition applies to vessels such as house boats, ski boats, and other small craft on a rental or lease agreement.

(32) "Secondary containment" means containment systems, which prevent the discharge of oil from reaching the waters of the state.

(33) "Ship" means any boat, ship, vessel, barge, or other floating craft of any kind.

(34) "Spill" means an unauthorized discharge of oil into the waters of the state.

(35) "State" means the state of Washington.

(36) "Storage tank" means all aboveground containers connected to transfer pipelines or any aboveground containers greater than ten thousand gallons (two hundred thirty-eight barrels), including storage and surge tanks, used to store bulk quantities of oil. Storage tanks do not include those tanks regulated by chapter 90.76 RCW, rolling stock, wastewater treatment equipment, process pressurized vessels or other tanks used in the process flow through portions of the facility.

(37) "Tank vessel" means a ship that is constructed or adapted to carry, or that carries, oil in bulk as cargo or cargo residue, and that:

(a) Operates on the waters of the state; or

(b) Transfers oil in a port or place subject to the jurisdiction of this state.

(38) "Transmission pipeline" means an interstate or intrastate pipeline subject to regulation by the United States Department of Transportation under 49 C.F.R. 195 in effect on the effective date of this section, through which oil moves in transportation, including line pipes, valves, and other appurtenances connected to line pipe, pumping units, and fabricated assemblies associated with pumping units.

(39) "Transfer" means any movement of oil in bulk to or from a nonrecreational vessel or transmission pipeline.

(40) "Transfer pipeline" is a buried or aboveground pipeline used to carry oil to or from a tank vessel or transmission pipeline, or to a vessel and the first valve inside secondary containment at the facility provided that any discharge on the facility side of that first valve will not directly impact waters of the state. A transfer pipeline includes valves, and other appurtenances connected to the pipeline, pumping units, and fabricated assemblies associated with pumping units. A transfer pipeline does not include process pipelines, pipelines carrying ballast or bilge water, transmission pipelines, tank vessel or storage tanks. Instances where the transfer pipeline is not well defined will be determined on a case-by-case basis by ecology.

(41) "Topping off" means the receipt of oil into the last ten percent of available tank capacity in any tank.

(42) "Ullage" means the depth of space above the free surface of the liquid to the reference datum of that tank.

(43) "Waters of the state" include lakes, rivers, ponds, streams, inland waters, underground water, salt waters, estuaries, tidal flats, beaches and land adjoining the seacoast of the state, sewers, and all other surface waters and watercourses within the jurisdiction of the state of Washington.

[Statutory Authority: Chapters 90.56, 88.46, 90.48 RCW. WSR 07-22-119 (Order 07-14), § 173-180-025, filed 11/7/07, effective 12/8/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 88.46.160, 88.46.165, and chapter 90.56 RCW. WSR 06-20-034 (Order 06-02), § 173-180-025, filed 9/25/06, effective 10/26/06.]