This appendix provides criteria to determine, on an installation-specific basis, the following:

- The extent of a worst-case discharge
- The volume of oil or hazardous substance to be used in planning for a worst case discharge

For purposes of this Appendix, the term "adequate secondary containment" means an impervious containment system such as a dike, berm, containment curb, drainage system, or other device that will prevent the escape of spilled material into the surrounding soil.

Single Tank Facilities

For facilities containing only one above-ground oil or hazardous substance storage tank, the worst case discharge planning volume equals the capacity of the oil storage tank. If adequate secondary containment (sufficiently large to contain the capacity of the above-ground oil or hazardous substance storage tank plus sufficient freeboard to allow for precipitation) exists for the oil storage tank, multiply the capacity of the tank by 0.8.

Multiple Tank Facilities

Facilities having no secondary containment: If none of the above-ground storage tanks at the facility have adequate secondary containment, the worst case planning volume equals the total above-ground oil and hazardous substance storage capacity at the facility.

Facilities having complete secondary containment: If every above-ground storage tank at the facility has adequate secondary containment, the worst case planning volume equals the capacity of the largest single above-ground oil or hazardous substance storage tank.

Facilities having partial secondary containment: If some, but not all, above-ground storage tanks at the facility have adequate secondary containment, the worst case planning volume equals the sum of:

- The total capacity of the above-ground oil and hazardous substance storage tanks that lack adequate secondary containment, plus

- The capacity of the largest single above-ground oil or hazardous substance storage tank that has adequate secondary containment.