



Form PSD-2103 Exemption for Pipelines Located Outside the Coastal Zone

19 California Code of Regulations Section 2103 allows pipelines to be exempted from CBAT regulations if a spill would not impact the coastal zone portion of an EESA. A pipeline may be considered exempt under Section 2103 if the operator is able to show in their spill analysis document that a worst-case spill would have no impact on the coastal zone portion of EESA. This is despite the proximity of this dry drainage channel to the CBAT regulated pipeline.

Form PSD-2103 provides general guidelines a pipeline operator may use to submit the necessary information to satisfy Section 2103. Using the form PSD-2103 is optional; an operator may submit the necessary information in another format.

Name of Pipeline Operator:					
OSFM Pipeline ID number:					
Product(s) normally transported:					
Contact person:					
Mailing address:					
City:		State:		Zip:	
Email:		Phone:			
Do you wish to request confidential treatment of your risk analysis and plan(s)? Yes No ¹					

Agent/contractor (if applicable)

Name of Contractor:		Contact person:	
Email:		Phone:	

Justification(s) of Section 2103 Exemption

Explain why a spill from the subject pipeline will not impact the coastal zone portion of an EESA. The justification may include, but is not limited to, a description of trajectory, the potential flow direction of spill, etc. Include a map showing the impact zone of a reasonable worst-case spill.

Note: Attach any supporting document(s) that show the pipeline spill impact zone would be outside of the coastal zone.

¹ Operator shall review the additional submission requirements under Section 2119(b).

Vicinity Map

Provide a map or multiple maps (for multiple Environmentally and Ecologically Sensitive Areas [EESAs]) of the subject pipeline near EESA(s). Provide a brief description (e.g. distance from the coastal zone) and highlight the following feature(s) on the map (if applicable):

- Any physical geographic features such as soil and terrain, or drainage systems such as small streams and other smaller waterways, that could serve as a conduit to an EESA.
- Potential natural forces inherent in the area.
- Any natural and manmade barriers.
- Potential physical pathways between the pipeline and EESA(s).
- Any physical feature or peculiarity of local geography that call for special precautionary measures because they may affect an EESA.

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Summary of Risk Analysis

	Value
Maximum leak detection time, hours	
Maximum shut-down response time, hours	
Maximum flow rate, barrels/hour	
Drain down volume, barrels	
Reasonable worst-case discharge volume, barrels	

Provide the maximum historic discharge (in barrels, if applicable) of subject pipeline adjusted for any subsequent corrective or preventive action taken.

	Value
Maximum historic discharge, barrels	

I certify, to the best of my knowledge and belief, under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California, that the information contained in this risk analysis is true and correct.

Signature	Printed Name, Title	Date

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Received On	Received by	Reviewed by	Status (Circle One)
			Approved Denied