

Reviewed and
Updated May 2016

SOUTHEAST TEXAS AND SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

**MARINE SAFETY UNIT
PORT ARTHUR, TEXAS**





16471
15 Jun 2016

MEMORANDUM

From: B. E. Dailey, CAPT
CGD EIGHT (drm)

To: CG MSU Port Arthur

Subj: APPROVAL OF 2016 SOUTHEAST TEXAS & SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA
COASTAL ZONE AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Ref: (a) CGD EIGHT New Orleans LA 311313Z Oct 12

1. Congratulations to you and your staff! Your subject plan, as updated, has been reviewed by my staff and determined to be in substantial compliance with reference (a) and all of its references. Please post the approved ACP to Homeport no later than 1 Jul 2016.
2. Please also pass along my thanks to your Area Committee (AC) for the effort that went into this latest update. Continuous improvement, and maintaining the current momentum, will ensure that we are always prepared to effectively respond to oil discharges and hazardous substance releases in the coastal zone. To assist with this momentum, in the course of this ACP review, my staff identified areas that warrant consideration as your AC prioritizes its work, as part of the ACP review cycle in accordance with reference (a); see enclosures (1) and (2).
3. If you have any questions regarding this matter, please contact Ms. Dee Oos at (504) 671-2233 or the CGD 8 (drm) email address: D08-DG-District-DRM@uscg.mil.

#

Enclosures: (1) Area Contingency Plan Review Summary (see D8 SharePoint site)
(2) Area Contingency Plan Review Checklist (see D8 SharePoint site)



16610

MAY 25 2016

MEMORANDUM

From: R. S. Ogrydziak, CAPT 
CG MSU Port Arthur

To: Distribution

Subj: PROMULGATION OF THE 2016 SOUTHEAST TEXAS/SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA
AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN (ACP)

Ref: (a) Southeast Texas/Southwest Louisiana Area Contingency Plan dated Sep 2015
(b) 40 Code of Federal Regulations 300, National Contingency Plan
(c) 33USC 1251 Clean Water Act (CWA)
(d) 33 USC ch. 40, 2701 Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA 90)
(e) 42 USC 9601 Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA)
(f) COMDTINST 16000.27, Alignment with the National Incident Management System and National Response Framework

1. PURPOSE. This plan provides for a coordinated response by federal, state local and nongovernmental forces to respond to discharges or potential threats of discharges of oil and hazardous substances. It is designed to be used in conjunction with national, regional and state plans. The Area Contingency Plan (ACP) is supported by other plans and documents maintained by Marine Safety Unit Port Arthur and Lake Charles. The Captain of the Port (COTP) in Port Arthur is the pre-designated Federal on scene coordinator (FOSC) for oil spills as defined by a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Coast Guard and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). As a result of the MOU and as delineated therein, the COTP in Port Arthur is the pre-designated FOSC for the coastal areas and the EPA is responsible for the inland areas.

2. PUBLICATIONS AFFECTED. This plan supercedes reference (a).

3. DISCUSSION. Although this plan is not an inter-agency agreement, each agency has agreed to a coordinated approach to response, information sharing, and to the use of operation centers, communication systems, and other capabilities in support of effective response to oil or hazardous substance discharges. All amendments shall be developed and implemented with the cooperation of the below agencies;

- a. U. S. Coast Guard Marine Safety Unit Port Arthur- (Area Committee Chair)
- b. U. S. Coast Guard Marine Safety Unit Lake Charles
- c. Texas General Land Office (TGLO)-State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC)
- d. Louisiana Oil Spill Coordinator's Office (LOSCO)-State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC)

- e. National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Office of Response and restoration, Scientific Support Coordinator
- f. Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ)
- g. Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (TCEQ)

#

Record of Changes

Change #	Change	Date	Name / Signature
01	Section 1120: LOSCO description added	29 JAN 2016	ENS Marlin
02	Section 1210: Maps of RRT6 Region and Coast Guard Districts Added	29 JAN 2016	ENS Marlin
03	Section 1210: Maps of counties and counties name list added	29 JAN 2016	ENS Marlin
04	Section 1320: Executive Steering Group names, numbers, and organizations verified and updated	29 JAN 2016	ENS Marlin
05	Section 1320: Added subcommittees chart with chair names listed	29 JAN 2016	ENS Marlin
06	Section 1320: Area Committee member organizations listed	29 JAN 2016	ENS Marlin
07	Section 1320: Area Committee Agenda template updated	29 JAN 2016	ENS Marlin
08	Section 5400: Verified contact information, added initial response contact table, supplementary communications list and capabilities table, and public health notification table	29 JAN 2016	ENS Marlin
09	Moved contact information for dispersant use, in-situ burn, and bioremediation to be included in Section 5400	29 JAN 2016	ENS Marlin
10	Added Sections 7200 Public Health Notification and 7210 Public Health Agencies and Contacts	29 JAN 2016	ENS Marlin
11	Added Appendix P- Coast Guard Communications Disruption Plan: more detailed communications guidance, especially regarding continual C4IT capability, best practices, MSUPA organic resources, contact information, radio kit descriptions, HAM radio instructions, and Sabine-Neches Chief's Association Requesting for Assistance Guidelines	29 JAN 2016	ENS Marlin
12	Updated Appendix A- Worst Case Discharge IAP: includes new ICS 202, 202A, 202B, Critical Information Requirements Check-list, and ICS 204's for HAZMAT, Pollution Removal, and Sabine Pass Staging Areas Response Groups	29 JAN 2016	ENS Marlin

13	Updated Appendix B- In-Situ Burn: streamlined check-lists, revised language, added tables, and web links to additional resources	29 JAN 2016	ENS Marlin
14	Added links to the Texas GRPs published in the TGLO Toolkit in the Appendix R- Geographic Response Plans	29 JAN 2016	ENS Marlin
15	Added Appendix S- Unconventional Oil Response Plan	29 JAN 2016	ENS Marlin
16	Separated Acronym section from Glossary Section	29 JAN 2016	ENS Marlin
17	Replaced redundant appendix with Appendix O- Unenclosed References	29 JAN 2016	ENS Marlin
18	Added Appendix Q- List of Memorandums of Agreement/Understanding	29 JAN 2016	ENS Marlin
19	Added Appendix T- Staging Areas	29 JAN 2016	ENS Marlin
20	Updated page numbers in each section's table of contents	29 JAN 2016	ENS Marlin
21	Verified all hyperlinks throughout ACP	29 JAN 2016	ENS Marlin
22	Minor formatting and contenting edits as directed by Coast Guard District 8 Draft Review	20 MAY 2016	ENS Marlin
23	Updated Appendix S- Unconventional Oil Response Plan based on Lessons Learned at Unconventional Oil Workshop (January 2016)	20 MAY 2016	ENS Marlin
24	Added Appendix U- Surface Washing Agents Pre-Approval Plan (Pending RRT VI Approval)	20 MAY 2016	ENS Marlin
25	Complete Update of Index Page Numbers	20 MAY 2016	ENS Marlin
26	Updated verbiage for Appendix D- Decanting Plan	26 MAY 2016	ENS Marlin

Record of Review

[illegible]

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Letter of Approval

Letter of Promulgation

Record of Changes

Record of Review

Table of Contents

Section 1000 – Introduction

Section 2000 – Command

Section 3000 – Operations

Section 4000 – Planning

Section 5000 – Logistics

Section 6000 – Finance / Administration

Section 7000 – Hazardous Materials

Section 8000 – Marine Firefighting

Section 9000 – Appendices

Appendix A – ACP WCD IAP MSUPA

Appendix B – In-Situ Burn

Appendix C – Dispersants

Appendix D – Decanting

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Appendix E – Best Management Practices

Appendix F – Waste Management Plan

Appendix G – Site Safety Plan - ICS 208

Appendix H – Bioremediation

Appendix I – Health and Safety Plan

Appendix J – Volunteer Plan

Appendix K – U.S.C.G. Relevant Instructions, Guidelines,
Procedures, and Practices List

Appendix L – Wildlife Plan

Appendix M – NCP Product Schedule

Appendix N – Shoreline Countermeasures and Matrices

Appendix O – Unenclosed References

Appendix P – Coast Guard Communications Disruption
Plan

Appendix Q – List of Memorandums of Agreement/
Understanding

Appendix R – Geographic Response Plan

Appendix S – Unconventional Oil Response Plan

Appendix T– Staging Areas

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Appendix U – Surface Washing Agents Pre-Approval Plan (Pending RRT VI Approval)

Acronyms

Glossary

Index

ACP User Satisfaction Survey

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Section 1000 Introduction

Table of Contents

1000	Introduction.....	4
1100	Introduction / Authority.....	5
1110	Authority – Area Contingency Plans	7
1120	Federal and State Authority for Oil and Hazardous Substance Incident Planning and Response	9
1130	Jurisdictional Scenarios.....	11
1200	Geographic Boundaries.....	13
1210	ACP Area Covered	13
1300	Area Committee	19
1310	Purpose and Objective.....	20
1320	Organization and Contact Information	20
1400	National Response System.....	26
1410	National Response System.....	27
1410.10	Spill of National Significance (SONS).....	32
1410.20	National Incident Commander (NIC)	33
1420	National Response Teams (NRT)	35
1420.10	Regional Response Teams (RRT)	35
1420.20	Area Response Management System	36
1420.30	Area Response Management System	39
1420.40	Federal Role in Incident Management.....	39
1420.50	State Role in Incident Management	41
1420.60	Local Role in Incident Management	42
1420.70	Public vs. Private Resource Utilization.....	42
1420.80	Industry Response Plans/Worst Case Discharges.....	43
1420.81	Industry Response Plans/Worst Case Discharges.....	44
1420.82	On-Shore Facility Response Plans.....	44
1420.83	Vessel Response Plans.....	44

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

1420.84	Tank Vessel Response Plans	44
1420.85	Non-Tank Vessel Response Plans	45
1420.86	Shipboard Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (SOPEP)	45
1420.87	Pipeline Response Plans	45
1430	National Responsible Party Policy	45
1430.10	Responsible Party Responsibility	46
1430.20	Response Plan Requirements.....	47
1430.30	Pipeline Response Plans	48
1440	Incident Command System	49
1450	Area Exercise Mechanism	49
1450.10	National Preparedness for Response Exercise Program (NPREP)	50
1450.20	Participation in NPREP	50
1460	National Response Framework.....	51
1470	Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex to the NRF	52
1500	State and Local Response System.....	55
1510	National Response Policy	55
1520	Federal	55
1530	State of Texas Response Structure	56
1530.10	Texas General Land Office (TGLO)	56
1530.20	Texas Commission of Environmental Quality (TCEQ)	57
1530.30	Railroad Commission of Texas (TRRC)	57
1530.40	Texas State Support Structure	57
1540	State of Louisiana Response Structure	57
1540.10	Louisiana Oil Spill Coordinator's Office (LOSCO)	57
1540.20	Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (LDEQ)	58
1540.30	Louisiana Department of Natural Resources/Office of Conservation (LDNR/OC)	59
1540.40	Louisiana Office of Emergency Preparedness	59
1540.50	Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals (LDHH)	59
1540.60	Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries (LDWF)	60
1550	Local Response Structure.....	60

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

1600	National Policy & Doctrine	62
1610	National Response Doctrine	62
1620	Regional Response Doctrine.....	62
1630	Area Response Doctrine	63
1640	Public vs. Private Resource Utilization.....	63
1650	Best Response Concept	64
1660	Cleanup Assessment Protocol	64
1670	Response Technologies	66
1670.10	Dispersant Use.....	66
1670.20	In-situ Burn Approval/Monitoring/Decision Protocol	66
1670.30	Bioremediation Approval/Monitoring/Decision Protocol	66
1670.40	Fish and Wildlife Considerations	66
1670.50	Special Monitoring of Applied Response Technologies (SMART)	67
1670.60	Alternative Response Tool Evaluation System (ARTES).....	67
1680	Statutory Guidance Federal.....	68
1680.10	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, 1980.....	68
1680.20	Federal Water Pollution Control Action as amended by the Clean Water Act and the Oil Pollution Act of 1990.....	68
1680.30	National Historic Preservation Act	69
1680.40	Endangered Species Act	69
1680.50	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act	70
1680.60	National Environmental Policy Act.....	70
1690	High-Seas Policy.....	71
1700	Reserved.....	71
1800	Reserved.....	71
1900	Reserved for Area/District	71

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

1000 Introduction

After the Exxon Valdez oil spill in Alaska, legislation was enacted to address many of the deficiencies identified in the response system at the time of the incident. Some of the major issues identified were the lack of an unified effort between local, state and federal stakeholders, no commonly defined response structure either federal, state or local, inadequate information dissemination to the media, public and other affected parties and minimal information exchange between all parties.

This Area Contingency Plan (ACP) describes the strategy for a coordinated federal, tribal, state and local response to a discharge or substantial threat of discharge of oil, or a release or substantial threat of release of hazardous substance(s) within the boundaries Southeast Texas and Southwest Louisiana. This plan addresses response to a most probable discharge, a maximum most probable discharge, and a worst-case discharge. Planning for these scenarios covers the expected range of spills possible in this area.

For purposes of this plan, the most probable discharge is the size of the average spill in the area based on the available historical data. The maximum most probable discharge is also based on historical spill data and is the size of the discharge most likely to occur taking into account such factors as the size of the largest recorded spill, traffic flow through the area, hazard assessment, risk assessment, seasonal considerations, spill histories and operating records of facilities and vessels in the area.

The explosion and fire on the Deepwater Horizon (DWH) offshore oil platform, located about 50 miles southeast of the Mississippi River delta on April 20, 2010, resulted in eleven deaths and millions of gallons of oil spilled into the Gulf of Mexico. The Deepwater Horizon sank in about 5,000 feet (1500m) of water on April 22, 2010. After a series of failed efforts to plug the leak, BP capped the well on July 15, stopping the flow of oil into the Gulf after 86 days.

The Deepwater Horizon oil spill is the largest marine oil spill in history and covered as much as 28,958 square miles (75,000 square kilometers), an area about the size of South Carolina. The extent and location of the slick changed over time depending on weather conditions. Oil came ashore in Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida, which resulted in significant wildlife fatalities in Louisiana. Offshore fishing was banned in about 36% of federal waters, or 86,895 sq miles (229,270 sq km) of the Gulf. In the weeks following the accident, scientists discovered enormous oil plumes in the deep waters of the Gulf of Mexico, raising concerns about ecological harm far below the surface that would be difficult to assess. The impact of the DWH oil spill was drastically larger in scope than the Exxon Valdez spill. In DWH millions of gallons of oil poured from the Gulf floor into an open sea 50 miles from the nearest shoreline, which consisted of broken marshes, river deltas, open bays and barrier islands.

The U.S. government established a “Unified Area Command” (UAC) structure to coordinate the response to the spill. This structure increased interagency communication and cooperation in responding to the incident by providing a forum for responding organizations to make “consensus decisions.” The UAC employed the following resources: 6300 response vessels, 6.7 million feet of boom deployed (not including sorbent boom), 13.5 million gallons of dispersant, 37,000 responders, and 17 staging areas. These efforts resulted in the recovery of more than 25

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

million gallons of oily water and in the reported recovery of 13.5 million gallons of oil. BP also performed the first controlled burn of surface oil, also known as an *in-situ* burn. By June 22, more than 225 controlled burns were conducted which removed more than 9.3 million gallons of oil from the open water.

This plan shall be used as a framework for response mechanisms to evaluate shortfalls and weakness in the response structure before an incident, and as a guide for reviewing vessel and facility response plans required by the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA 90)

<http://epw.senate.gov/text/envlaws/opa90.pdf>. The review for consistency should address, at a minimum, the economically and environmentally sensitive areas within the area, the response equipment (quantity and type) available within the area (this includes federal, state, and local government and industry owned equipment); response personnel available; equipment and personnel needs compared to those available, protection strategies, etc. This plan is written in conjunction with National Oil and Hazardous Substances Contingency Plan (NCP)

<http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/CFR-2011-title40-vol28/xml/CFR-2011-title40-vol28-part300.xml>

and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) <http://www.epw.senate.gov/cercla.pdf>.

The full effect of the DWH spill may not be realized for years to come as science and technology advances allow for greater analysis of the environment's response to the spill.

1100 Introduction / Authority

Multi-agency (public agencies, nongovernmental organizations, industry, and general public) and multi-discipline responses are the norm in today's environment. The ability of local responders to conduct multi-agency response operations is absolutely essential to minimizing loss of life and damage to the environment, and to protecting property.

Pursuant to the National Contingency Plan (NCP; 40 CFR Part 300), Area Committees have been established for each area of the United States that has been designated by the president. The Area Committees are comprised of personnel from federal and state agencies that coordinate response actions with tribal and local governments and with the private sector. Area Committees, under the coordinated direction of the Federal On-Scene Coordinators (FOSC), are responsible for developing Area Contingency Plans (ACP) for their respective designated areas. Area Committees are also required to work with the response community to develop procedures to expedite decisions for the use of alternative response measures.

The NCP also establishes the National Response Team (NRT) and 13 Regional Response Teams (RRT) who are responsible for the national and regional planning and preparedness activities before a response action and support the FOSC and State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC) when activated during a response. RRT membership consists of designated representatives from key federal response and support agencies together with affected states. MSU Port Arthur is within the RRT 6 area of responsibility. While this plan does not function as an inter-agency agreement, each agency has agreed to coordinate operational activities, information exchange, and the use of operations centers, communications systems, messing and berthing facilities, transportation and other support activities for efficient and effective use of all agencies' resources to respond to an oil discharge. Any and all amendments and changes shall be developed and implemented with

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

the cooperation of the above agencies and in accordance with the procedures specified in the Letter of Promulgation. The purpose of this SETX & SWLA ACP is:

- To provide for orderly and effective implementation for response actions to protect the public, natural resources, and property of the coastal and inland zones of Southeast Texas and Southwest Louisiana from impacts of a discharge or substantial threat of discharge of oil or a release or substantial threat of a release of a hazardous substance from inland and marine sources.
- To promote the coordination of and describe the strategy for a unified and coordinated federal, state, tribal, local, potential responsible party, response contractor, response cooperative, and community response to a discharge or substantial threat of discharge of oil or a release or substantial threat of a release of a hazardous substance from inland and marine sources.
- To be consistent with the NCP and to seamlessly integrate alongside joint operations conducted in accordance with the SETX & SWLA Area Maritime Security Plan
- To provide guidance to all Facility and Vessel Response Plan reviewers and plan holders to ensure consistency with the SETX & SWLA ACP.
- To be a guidance manual for responders. Historically, the users of the ACP have been confronted with incidents that were caused by nature (hurricanes, floods, etc.) or from the unintentional actions of individuals (grounding, collision, etc.). In today's world where terrorism is a greater reality, the intentional release of a hazardous substance, oil, biological agent or radiation poses unique challenges to those who respond. Federal and state rules require oil spills, hazmat releases or responses to weapons of mass destruction (WMDs) be managed with a predestinated response management organization that accommodates a unified command structure in recognition of federal, state, tribal or local jurisdiction. The national importance of the Southeast Texas and Southwest Louisiana Ports and environmentally sensitive areas throughout Commander, MSU Port Arthur's Area of Responsibility requires strong partnerships between jurisdictional governments and industry to respond and, if necessary, prevent to incidents threatening the port.

Many Region Response Team members / SETX and SWLA Area Committee member agencies have specific responsibilities during and following a WMD incident or other terrorist act. No one document or plan can serve as a response guide for a WMD/terrorist incident. The ACP is designed to ensure that the initial actions taken in response to a hazardous substance release, oil spill, radiological or biological incident that occurs in the maritime environment are effectively managed from the start and incorporate other agency plans and operating procedures as those agencies arrive on-scene. However incidents, like fingerprints, are never identical and once initial actions have been taken responders will assess the incident and tailor their strategies and match the reality of the situation on the ground.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

1110 Authority – Area Contingency Plans

Useful references:

Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA)
Title 33 United States Code (USC) Section 1251 et seq

Oil Pollution Act (OPA) of 1990
Public Law 101-380, August 18, 1990

National Contingency Plan (NCP)
Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 300

**Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation
and Liability Act (CERCLA)**
Title 42 United States Code (USC) Section 9601 et seq

Section 4202 of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA 90) amended Subsection (j) of Section 311 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA) (33 United States Code 1321 (j)) to address the development of a National Planning and Response System. As part of this system, Area Committees are to be established for each area designated by the President. These Area Committees are to be comprised of qualified personnel from federal, state, and local agencies.

Area Committees:

Each Area Committee, under the direction of the Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) for the area, is responsible for developing an Area Contingency Plan (ACP) which, when implemented in conjunction with the National Contingency Plan (NCP), shall be adequate to remove a worst case discharge of oil or a hazardous substance, and to mitigate or prevent a substantial threat of such a discharge, from a vessel, offshore facility, or onshore facility operating in or near the geographic area.

Each Area Committee is also responsible for working with state and local officials to pre-plan for joint response efforts, including appropriate procedures for mechanical recovery, dispersal, shoreline cleanup, protection of sensitive environmental areas, and protection, rescue, and rehabilitation of fisheries and wildlife. The Area Committee is also required to work with State and local officials to expedite decisions for the use of dispersants and other mitigating substances and devices.

The functions of designating these areas, appointing Area Committee members, determining the information to be included in Area Contingency Plans, and reviewing and approving Area Contingency Plans have been delegated by Executive Order 12777 of 22 October 1991, to the Commandant of the U. S. Coast Guard (through the Secretary of Department of Homeland Security) for the coastal zone, and to the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency for the inland zone. The term "coastal zone" is defined in the current NCP (40 Code of Federal Regulations 300.5) to mean all United States waters subject to the tide, United States waters of the Great Lakes, specified ports and harbors on inland rivers, and the waters of the Exclusive

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Economic Zone (EEZ). The Coast Guard has designated as areas, those portions of the Captain of the Port (COTP) zones which are within the coastal zone, for which Area Committees will prepare Area Contingency Plans. The COTP zones are described in Coast Guard regulations (33 CFR Part 3).

This ACP has been designed and written to meet the requirements and intent of the National Oil and Hazardous Substance Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) (40 CFR 300) and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA, 42 U.S.C. 9601), as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA). The purpose of the ACP is to address responses to worst case discharges of oil or hazardous substances and mitigation or prevention of a substantial threat of a discharge from a vessel, and mitigation or prevention of a substantial threat of discharge from a vessel, offshore facility, or onshore facility.

In February 2003, the President of the United States issued Homeland Security Presidential Directive No. 5 (HSPD-5), Management of Domestic Incidents, which directed the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to develop a National Response Framework (NRF) and a National Incident Management System (NIMS) to ensure coordination at all levels for a response to an incident of national significance. This ACP been updated to ensure alignment with the NRF incorporating the methodology of the NIMS.

Inland and Coastal Zones:

The Coast Guard has directed Area Committees to prepare Area Plans based on coastal zone areas in the Captain of the Port (COTP) zones. The MSU Port Arthur COTP zone is described in Section 1400 of this plan.

The term "coastal zone" is defined in the current National Contingency Plan (NCP, 40 CFR 300.5) to mean "all United States waters subject to the tide, United States waters of the Great Lakes, specified ports and harbors on inland rivers, and the waters of the contiguous zone, other waters of the high seas subject to the NCP, and the land surface or land substrata, ground waters, and ambient air proximal to those waters."

On an island, with its extensive coastline, it would be unproductive to create detailed maps showing the boundary between the coastal and inland zones. Instead, the following criteria are used to determine if a specific location is within the inland or coastal zone:

- Is the source of the spill in or immediately adjacent to waters used for commerce or waters affected by tide?
- If the answer is yes, then it is in the coastal zone.
- If the answer is no, it is in the inland zone.

An example of an "immediately adjacent" area would be a spill that threatens waters defined by these criteria originating from a waterfront facility.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

1120 Federal and State Authority for Oil and Hazardous Substance Incident Planning and Response

U.S. Coast Guard

Executive Order 12777 of 22 October 1991 designated responsibilities for the Commandant of the U.S. Coast Guard (through the Secretary of Homeland Security (DHS)) for the coastal zone, and for the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for the inland zone. The term “coastal zone” is defined in the National Contingency Plan (NCP) (40 CFR 300.5) to mean all United States waters subject to the tide, United States waters of the Great Lakes, specified ports and harbors on inland rivers, and the waters of the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). The Coast Guard has designated as areas, those portions of the Captain of the Port (COTP) zones, which are within the coastal zone, for which Area Committees will prepare Area Contingency Plans. The COTP zones are described in Coast Guard regulations (33 CFR 3).

The U.S. Coast Guard has enforcement and investigative authority for a significant array of potential federal violations, as well as enforcement actions under applicable international treaties. Federal laws and regulations associated with a discharge (or substantial threat of a discharge) of oil include applicable components of the Clean Water Act as amended; the Oil Pollution Act of 1990; the Ports and Waterways Act; The Port and Tanker Safety Act; The Act to Prevent Pollution from Ships (1980), as amended; and, Annex I of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 (MARPOL 73/78). In addition, the Coast Guard has authority pursuant to 46 USC 7701 and 46 USC 6101 related to personnel actions (licensed mariners), and marine casualties, respectively. Federal regulations associated with investigative or enforcement interest under these United States Codes include, though are not limited to: applicable sections of 46 CFR with particular attention to 4, 5, 16; 33 CFR 126, 130, 151, 153-160; and 40 CFR 116, and 117. Potential federal enforcement actions associated with a pollution discharge may include, but are not limited to: the collection of statements and evidence to determine the causes of the associated marine casualty, mandatory chemical testing of involved licensed personnel, and the collection of oil samples in the water and on suspect vessels

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

By statute, EPA is the pre-designated FOSC and Scientific Support Coordinators for inland spills of oil or discharges of hazardous materials. In most instances, EPA will not be the first responder on scene. EPA works in cooperation with other responders, but has delegated their authority of FOSC. In all spill situations, it is EPA’s intent to contribute to the response by working with local, state, tribal authorities, general public, and Federal agencies to ensure the information needed to maximize the effectiveness of the response effort is easily accessible. During a response to a release, the potentially responsible party (PRP), if known, available, and willing, is generally given the opportunity to adequately respond. The EPA works closely with PRPs when they are known and willing to take action to ensure the release reaches an adequate and rapid conclusion with a minimum impact on the environment. In the event of a release where the PRP is not identified, does not respond to contain or clean up the contamination, or does an inadequate job responding, EPA authority includes taking over the response or assuming a co-lead role in a unified command with state and local responders.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Texas General Land Office

The Oil Spill Prevention and Response Act of 1991 Chapter 40, Texas Natural Resources Code) (OSPRA) designates the Texas General Land Office (TGLO) as the state's lead agency in preventing and responding to coastal oil spills, and OSPRA is to support and complement OPA 90 and be interpreted and implemented in a manner consistent with other federal law.

The National Contingency Plan (NCP) for cleanup of oil and hazardous substance spills and discharges includes provisions relating to responsibilities of state agencies that have been designated as natural resource trustees, and the TGLO has been designated as one of the three state trustees for damage assessment and restoration of the state's natural resources which may be affected by a spill, discharge or release of oil.

The Coast Guard and TGLO recognize the critical roles each has within its respective areas of authority in preventing pollution and in planning for and responding to spills. The Coast Guard and TGLO recognize that cooperation between them in the implementation and exercise of their respective statutory and regulatory authorities is essential to avoid conflict and unnecessary duplication. So therefore the Coast Guard and TGLO agree, to the extent permitted by law, and as consistent with their respective policies and available resources, to cooperate and to coordinate their efforts in implementing and exercising their respective statutory and regulatory duties related to pollution prevention and response.

More information on TGLO can be found on their website at <http://www.glo.texas.gov/> and more information on their response can be found in the TGLO toolkit <http://www.glo.texas.gov/ost/index.html>.

Louisiana Oil Spill Coordinator's Office

The state legislature created the Louisiana Oil Spill Coordinator's Office (LOSCO) in 1991. The Louisiana Oil Spill Prevention and Response Act of 2003, http://www.losco.state.la.us/pdf_docs/OSPRA_2003.pdf, designates LOSCO as the single point of contact for all programs related to oil spills in Louisiana.

LOSCO's mission is to respond to oil spill events, restore natural resources, protect economic infrastructure, and safeguard public health. LOSCO coordinates the state's oil spill response efforts and require the Responsible Party to compensate the public for losses to land, wildlife, or services. LOSCO and its government partners clean up high risk sites before spills occur. It is one of the few state oil spill response offices in the nation that tests research in real spill situations. LOSCO is the first such office in the United States that is designing statewide regional restoration plans to expedite the recovery of natural resources after oil spills.

LOSCO has built strong working relationships with government agencies, representatives of the oil and gas industry, and community groups which allow it to engage in cooperative and collaborative processes to achieve its goals.

More information on LOSCO can be found on their website at <http://www.losco.state.la.us/>.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

1130 Jurisdictional Scenarios

Many response situations will fall within multiple jurisdictions and therefore pose the issue of which agency should take the lead. The following scenario is an example that can be used as guidance for determining Federal or State jurisdictional ownership.

Scenario: Abandoned drum on beach

An abandoned drum filled halfway with unknown liquid is found in the Sabine Neches Waterway. The drum is well above the high water line and has no discernible markings but it is likely the drum contains a hazardous substance; the Coast Guard takes the lead and facilitates removal/disposal of the drum. If a drum is found on the beach or in close proximity to the ocean and it is unknown what substance is contained within, the Coast Guard will more than likely take the lead to remove / dispose of the drum due to its close proximity to the navigable waterway.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

This Page Intentionally Left Blank

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

1200 Geographic Boundaries

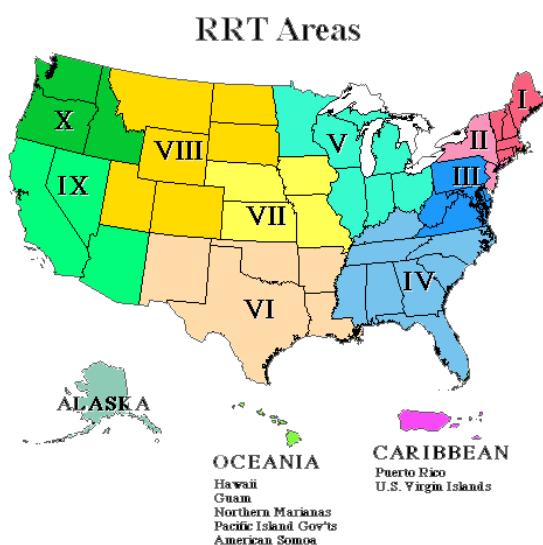
1210 ACP Area Covered

The information in this section defines the response boundary between the USCG District Eight and EPA Region Six based on a MOU finalized in September 2009.

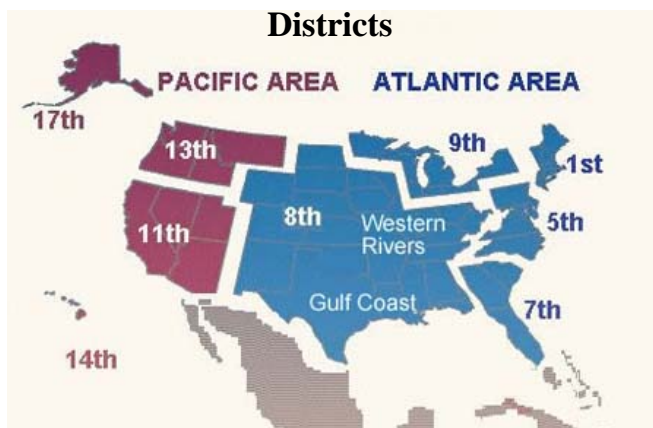
<https://www.epaossc.org/sites/5083/files/D8%20R6%20MOA%20Corrected%20for%20Lake%20Charles%202010.pdf>

Inland Zone Boundary Designation:

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region 6 provides the pre-designated OSC for pollution response in the Inland Zone. All discharges or releases, or a substantial threat of such discharges or releases of oil or hazardous substances originating within the Inland Zone are the responsibility of the EPA. Included are discharges and releases from unknown sources or those classified as “mystery spills.” EPA Region 6 responsibilities for the Mississippi and Pearl Rivers are shared with EPA Region 4 as described in a Memorandum of Understanding between the two regions. The EPA OSC is the pre-designated OSC for all areas or pollution incidents within Region 6 that are not specifically addressed by the following Coastal Zone boundary designation descriptions, the general response provisions delineated within this document, or the EPA Region 6 MOU.



U. S. Coast Guard Districts



Coastal Zone Boundary Designations:

The cognizant USCG COTP is the pre-designated OSC for pollution response in the Coastal Zone. All discharges or releases, or a substantial threat of such discharges or releases of oil or hazardous substances originating within the Coastal Zone are the responsibility of the USCG OSC. Included are discharges and releases from unknown sources or those classified as “mystery spills.” The Coastal Zone description for the USCG OSCs located within Federal Region 6 includes everything coastal of a line:

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Commencing at the intersection of US 90 and the Mississippi State line, westerly along US 90. Continue along US 90 southwesterly to the intersection with I-510. Then south on I-510 and primary State Road 47 to the levee on the Left Descending Bank (LDB) of the Mississippi River. Then continuing upriver on the LDB to the US 90 highway bridge. Then across the US 90 bridge to the levee on the Right Descending Bank (RDB) of the Mississippi River. Then upriver on the RDB to the Harvey Locks on the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway (GIWW).

Then south and westerly along the GIWW to Morgan City, LA including the Atchafalaya River to the Texas and Pacific Railroad bridge in Melville, LA, Grand Lake, Six Mile Lake, and Berwick Bay. Continuing along the GIWW to the Calcasieu River, including the Calcasieu River to the Southern Pacific Railroad bridge and the following bodies of water: Moss Lake and Lake Charles, LA.

Continuing from the junction of the GIWW with the Calcasieu River westerly, into and including Sabine Lake, and the Neches River to its intersection with I-10 in Beaumont, TX. Then along the GIWW towards Port Arthur, TX including Taylor Bayou south of Highway 73. From Port Arthur, TX along the GIWW to, and including, East Bay, Galveston Bay, Clear Lake, Dickinson Bay, Moses Lake, Swan Lake, Jones Lake, Trinity Bay, and the Houston Ship Channel, to the turning basin in Houston, TX. The Houston Ship Channel includes: Buffalo Bayou to Highway 59, Brays Bayou to the Broadway Street Bridge, Sims Bayou to Highway 225, Vince Bayou to North Ritchie Street, Hunting Bayou to I-10, Greens Bayou to I-10, Boggy Bayou to Highway 225, Tucker Bayou to Old Battleground Road, Carpenter's Bayou to Sheldon Road, San Jacinto River to I-10, Spring Bayou, Goose Creek to Highway 146, and Cedar Bayou to Spur 55. Continuing at the junction of West Bay and the GIWW in Galveston, TX, westerly along the GIWW to the Port of Freeport, TX, including Chocolate Bay, the Old Brazos River and the New Brazos River up to the Missouri-Pacific Railroad Bridge in Brazoria, TX.

Then southerly along the GIWW through and including: the Colorado River to 28-52N Latitude, Lavaca River to 28-50N Latitude, Chocolate Bay to 96-40W Longitude, Cox Bay, Keller Bay, Lavaca Bay to 96-40W Longitude, Turtle Bay, Culver Cut (West Branch Colorado River to 28-42N Latitude and entire Middle Branch), Robinsons Lake, Crab Lake, Mad Island Lake, Salt Lake, Carancahua Bay, Tres Palacios Bay to 28-47N Latitude, Oyster Lake, Blind Bayou, Powderhorn Lake, LaSalle Bayou, Broad Bayou, Boggy Bayou, and Matagorda Bay. Continuing south through San Antonio Bay including: Corey Bay, Victoria Barge Canal, Guadalupe River to 28-30N Latitude, Goff Bayou, Hog Bayou, Green Lake, Buffalo Lake, Alligator Slide Lake, Mission Lake, Guadalupe Bay, Hynes Bay, Twin Lake, Mustang Lake, and Jones Lake.

Continuing through Mesquite Bay including: Dunham Bay, Long Lake, and Sundown Bay.

Continuing southerly through St. Charles Bay including: Burgentine Creek to 28-17N Latitude, Salt Creek to 28-16N Latitude, and Cavaso Creek to 97-01W Longitude. Then, through Copano Bay including: Mission River, Mission Bay, Chiltipin Creek to 97-18W Longitude, Aransas River to 97-18W Longitude, Swan Lake, Copano Creek, Port Bay, and Salt Lake. Then southerly including: Little Bay, Aransas Bay, Conn Brown Harbor, Redfish Cove, Redfish Bay, LaQuinta Channel, Nueces River to US 77, Rincon Industrial Channel, Rincon Bayou, Nueces Bay, Tule Lake, Corpus Christi Inner Harbor, Oso Creek, Oso Bay, and Corpus Christi Bay.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Continuing south through and including: Packery Channel, Cayo Del Grullo, Cayo Del Infiernillo, Laguna De Los Olmos, Laguna Salada, Petrolina Creek, Comitas Lake, Alazan Bay, Baffin Bay, Port Mansfield Harbor, Four Mile Slough, Arroyo Colorado River to 26-12N Latitude, Callo Atascosa, Arroyo Colorado Cutoff, Laguna Vista Cove, South Bay, Vadia Ancha, Bahia Grande, San Martin Lake, and the Brownsville Ship Channel. When the Coastal Area is defined by a body of water such as a bay or lake, it includes small bays or lakes encompassed therein, but does not include waters tributary thereto unless specifically named.

On the Mississippi River, commencing from river mile 504.0 south to the coastal boundary at New Orleans (down river of which will be considered USCG jurisdiction entirely), encompassing the area riverward between the levee on the LDB and the RDB, and including Lake Pontchartrain.

Any pollution incident taking place in an area outside the boundaries listed above fall under EPA FOSC jurisdiction.

The COTP's area of responsibility for the Southeast Texas and Southwest Louisiana Zone is defined by 33 CFR 3.40-20. Basically, the area of responsibility is from High Island, Texas, eastward to the Mermentau River in Louisiana.

Responsibility extends to:

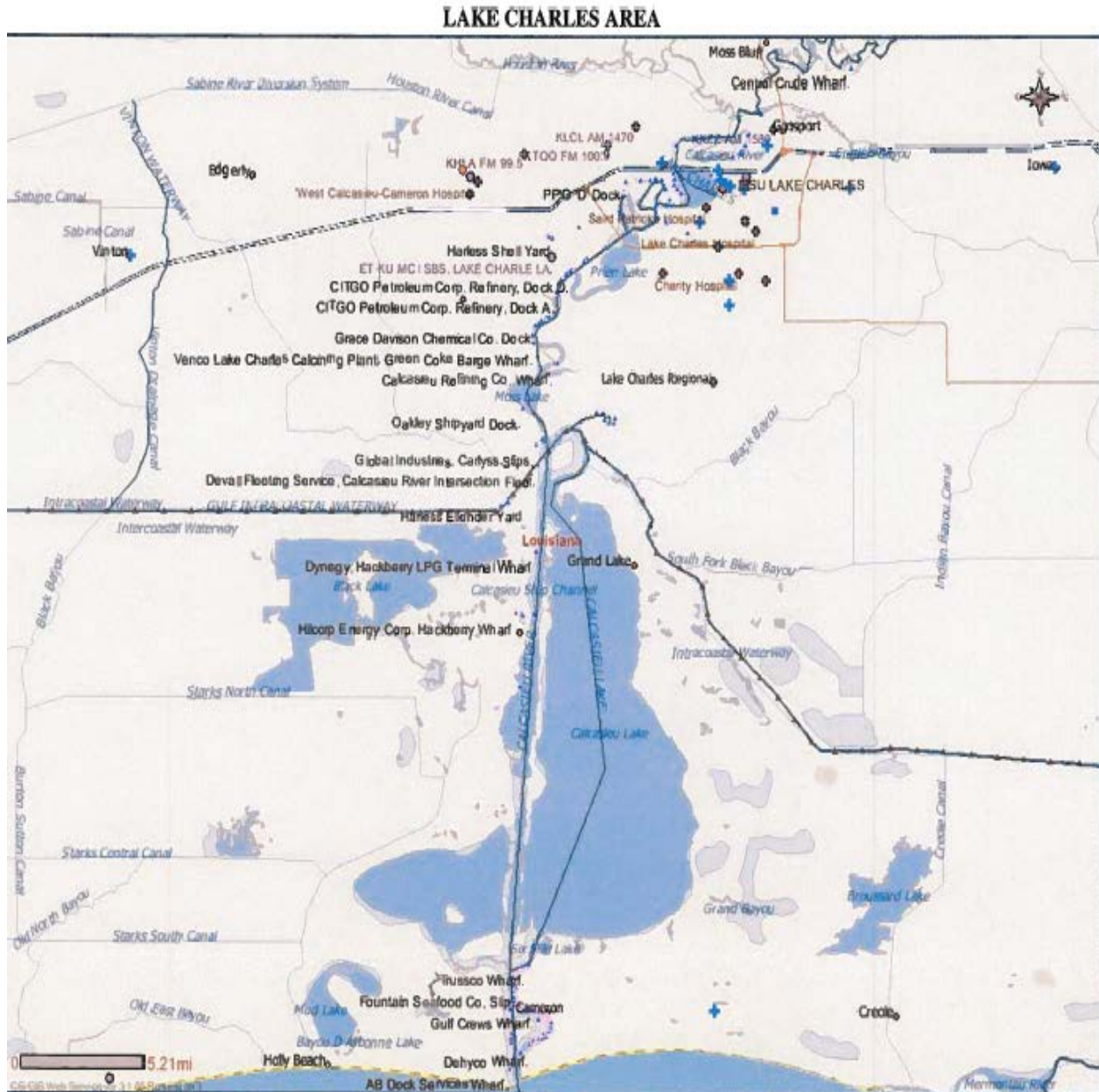
- Ships and vessels,
- Their cargo and crew,
- Structures in or immediately adjacent to navigable U.S. waters, or
- Resources within such waters.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN



The Sabine and Neches Rivers have traditionally flowed into the Sabine Lake and on into the Gulf of Mexico, through the Sabine Pass. In the early 20th century, these rivers were excavated to allow the flow of “deep hulled” vessels and a channel was excavated west of Sabine Lake connecting these rivers to the outlet at the Gulf of Mexico. The Intra-Coastal Waterway is also shown in this picture, and serves as the east-west highway for barge traffic.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN



Area Counties:

The counties covered in the Southeast Texas and Southwest Louisiana Contingency Area Contingency Plan are as follows:

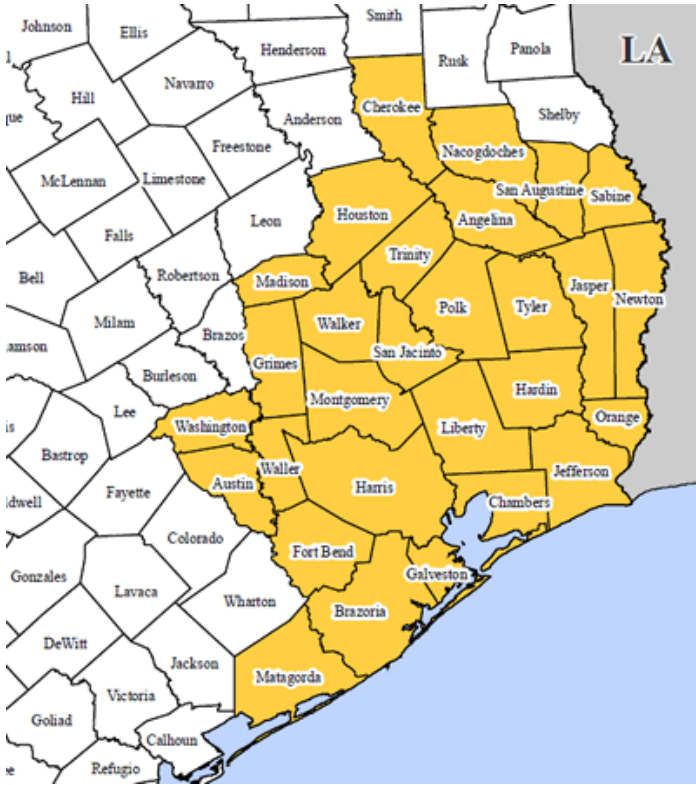
Texas

- Jefferson
- Orange
- Hardin
- Chambers (Partial)

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Louisiana

- Calcasieu
- Cameron
- Jefferson Davis



SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

This Page Intentionally Left Blank

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

1300 Area Committee

Mission Statement

Our mission is to ensure the highest state of readiness of the spill response community. We will strive to accomplish this by developing comprehensive and useful contingency plans, preparing the response community through training and exercises, developing coordination mechanisms to facilitate effective responses, and educating our stakeholders and the public.

Vision Statement

We will function as an efficient organization for ensuring effective response to environmental threats in our area. Our regulatory members and non-regulatory participants will include all stakeholders representing the federal, state, and local levels and the maritime, natural resource, and academic communities.

We will collaborate, sharing information and resources, to produce the best possible plans and creative solutions to problems. We will employ state of the art research and technology in both our problem solving and our decision making.

We will learn from our responses and activities, improve our processes and develop as individuals and as an organization. We will be proud of our accomplishments and make great contributions toward the environmental protection of the coastal zones.

1310 Purpose and Objective

This charter establishes the Southeast Texas and Southwest Louisiana Coastal Zone Area Committee pursuant to the OPA '90 and Texas and Louisiana State law. OPA '90 established Area Committees to serve as spill preparedness planning bodies responsible for developing strategies for coordinated responses to the discharge, or threat of discharge, of oil or hazardous substances, in pre-designated inland and coastal zones. This plan is a framework for responders to evaluate shortfalls and weaknesses in a response plan before an incident and serves as a guide for reviewing vessel and facility response plans required by Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA 90). This Area Committee was established to cover the coastal waters of the Gulf Coast, between High Island, Texas and West of Freshwater City, Louisiana.

1320 Organization and Contact Information

The Area Committee is comprised of representatives from federal, state, and local governments as members and representatives from the marine industry as advisors.

Executive Steering Group (ESG):

The ESG is the decision making body of the Area Committee. The ESG consists of the FOSC, State On-Scene Coordinators, ICs, a local emergency coordinator representative, representatives from each of the committee's, and an executive secretary. The ESG leads the Area Committee by providing an agenda and guidance for the work of the Committee. The duties and

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

responsibilities of the members of the ESG are to set the goals for the Area Committee, assign and monitor projects assigned to working subcommittees, vote on issues, and represent all entities who participate in the Area Committee. The ESG meets on an annual basis, although special meetings may be called when needed. It will be attempted to alternate meeting locations between Texas and Louisiana to balance interests.

ESG Membership selection:

The regulatory agencies fill the ESG positions by their agency positions (USCG COTP, TGLO Regional Director, etc.).

The Executive Steering Group consists of the following:

a.	(4)	Federal	USCG COTP/ CAPT Randal Ogrydziak	(409) 723-6513
			NOAA SSC/ Paige Doelling	(206) 549-7819
			US EPA Rep/ Paige Delgado	(469) 371-2529
			National Weather Service/ Kent Kuyper	(337) 472-3422
b.	(3)	State	TGLO Regional Director/ J. T. Ewing	(409)727-7481
			TCEQ/ Hope Davila	(409)898-3838
			LOSCO/ Brian Wynne	(225)925-6606
c.	(1)	Local TX Member	Jefferson County EM Rep/ Greg Fountain	(409) 284-2665
d.	(1)	Local LA Member	Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness/ Dick Gremillion	(337) 721-3800
e.		Industry Members	Facilities Representative/ Tommy Wells	(409) 781-8667
f.	(2)	OSRO Member	Cleanup Contractor Rep/ Jackie Smith (OMI)	(409) 682-3922
			Cleanup Contractor Rep/ Rick Carlton (ES&H)	(337) 588-7543
g.	(1)	Nat Res Members	TX Parks & Wildlife Rep/ Andy Tirpak	(281) 534-0137
h.	(1)	Academia	Vice President Academic for Affairs	(409) 880-8398

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

		Member	Lamar University/ James Marquart	
i.	(1)	Executive Secretary	USCG MSU Planning/ ENS Leanna Marlin	(409)723-6522

Subcommittees:

These subcommittees will be established to work on functional items pertaining to the Area Committee. They are specifically tasked to complete assigned projects, tasks, and goals that are developed by the ESG. The number of working subcommittees can change as needed for the work projects established by the ESG. Charters are created for each subcommittee delineating their responsibilities, membership, and functions. Currently the Area Committee consists of the following subcommittees and their chairs:

Subcommittee	Chairs
External Affairs	ENS Marlin
ICS Organization and Training	J.T. Ewing, Paige Delgado, Bob Stegall
Drills and Exercises	J.T. Ewing, Chief Johnson, ENS Marlin, Bob Stegall
In-situ Burn and Surface Washing Agents	Hope Davila, Johnny Darcey, MST2 McCall
Dispersants	LT Viezca , Andy Tirpak, Steve Buschang, LT Bloom
Lake Charles GRP	David Gisclair
Unconventional Oil	CWO Tilimon, Jackie Smith
Booming	Johnny Darcey, MST2 Dodson, Chief Hutton
Staging	Johnny Darcey, CWO Tilimon, Jackie Smith

Area Committee Member Examples (open to general public)

- **Federal Government**
 - Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE)
 - Department of Energy Strategic Petroleum Oil Reserve

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

- Department of the Interior Regional Response Team 6
- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
- National Fish and Wildlife Service
- National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Scientific Support Coordinator (SSC)
- National Weather Service (NWS)
- USCG District 8
- USCG Marine Safety Unit Port Arthur
- USCG Marine Safety Unit Lake Charles
- USCG Gulf Strike Team
- United States Corps of Engineers (ACOE)
- United States Environmental Service (USES)
- **State**
 - Louisiana Department of Culture, Agriculture, and Tourism (LACRT)
 - Louisiana Oil Spill Coordinator's Office (LOSCO)
 - Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (OHSEP)
 - Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ)
 - Texas Division of Emergency Management (TDEM)
 - Texas Department of Public Safety (TDPS)
 - Texas General Land Office (TGLO)
 - Texas Parks and Wildlife (TPWD)
- **Local**
 - Beaumont Emergency Management Center (EMC)
 - Jefferson County Emergency Operations Center (JEFFCO EOC)
 - Orange Emergency Management Center (OEMC)
 - Port Arthur Emergency Management Center (EMC)
- **Consulting**
 - C-K Associates Environmental Consultants
 - Gallagher Marine Systems
 - Witt O'Briens
- **Education**
 - Lamar University
 - Louisiana State University
- **Industry**
 - BP
 - Chevron
 - CITGO
 - Calcasieu Refining
 - Signature Group
 - Sunoco Logistics
- **Maritime**
 - Sabine Pilots
 - Stan's Airboats
- **OSRO**
 - Clean Harbors
 - Marine Spill Response Corporation (MSRC)

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

- Marine Well Containment
- Miller Environmental Services Inc (ME)
- Oil Mop (OMI)
- T&T Marine
- Wildlife Response Services

Executive Secretary Duties:

Record meeting minutes, draft meeting minutes for review by the USCG COTP. USCG will also be responsible for publishing meeting minutes, preparing ESG meeting agenda, providing notices approximately two weeks prior to meetings, and making all notifications for date and time changes to ESG meetings.

Chairperson:

The USCG COTP, as pre-designated FOOSC, shall be the Chairperson of the Area Committee. The lead state agency representatives, TGLO Regional Director, and Louisiana Oil Spill Coordinator, shall serve as Vice Chairpersons. The Chairperson shall conduct each meeting of the ESC and provide an opportunity for participation by each regulatory member, each non-regulatory participant, and by any public attendees; ensure adherence to the agenda; maintain order; and review recommendations submitted to the ESG. In the absence of the Chairperson, these duties shall be performed by the Vice-Chairpersons.

Board Members:

Eight Board Members were selected with diverse backgrounds to help facilitate the Area Committee meetings. The Board Members are representatives of oil spill response companies, industry and local law enforcement agencies. The job of the Board Member is to make the meetings more effective and to solicit more buy in. The Board Members will also serve to represent the whole committee by voting on topics when they arise.

Area Committee Meetings

Area Committee meetings are held 3 to 4 times a year to foster the annual updates to the Area Contingency Plan. These updates are created at the area level and are then submitted to CG District 8 for approval. The major review cycle occurs triennially.

The Area Committee Meetings are conducted under the following agenda template:

- Welcome by Chairs
- Old Business
- Subcommittee Reports
- MSU Port Arthur Incident Updates
- MSU Lake Charles Incident Updates
- New Business
- Presentation by Area Committee Member(s)
- Closing Remarks by Chairs

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

This Page Intentionally Left Blank

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

1400 National Response System

The National Response System (NRS) was developed to coordinate all government agencies with responsibility for environmental protection, in a focused response strategy for the immediate and effective clean up of oil or hazardous substance discharge. The NRS is a three tiered response and preparedness mechanism that supports the pre-designated Federal On-scene Coordinator (FOSC) in coordinating national, regional, local government agencies, industry, and the responsible party during response. There are three levels of contingency plans under the national response system: The National Contingency Plan, Regional Contingency Plans, and Area Contingency Plans.

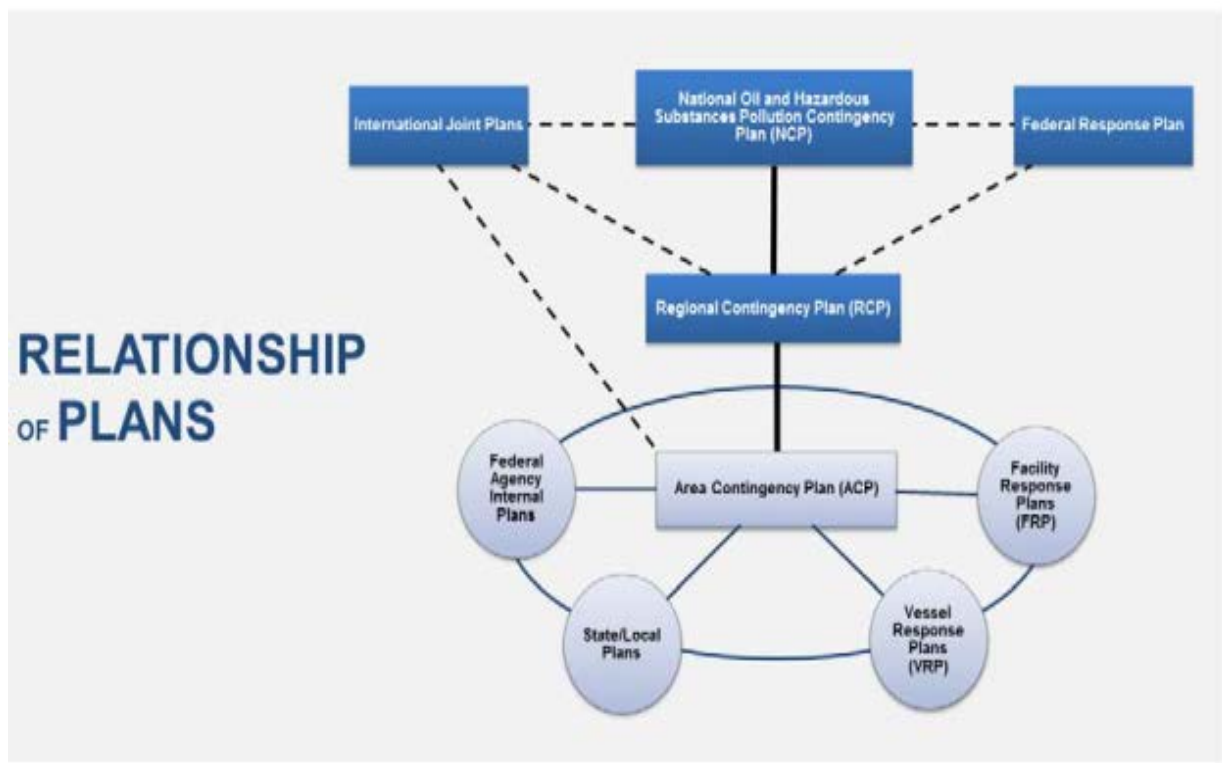
The NRS supports the responsibilities of the FOSC, under the direction of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act's federal removal authority. The FOSC plans and coordinates response strategy on scene, using the support of the National Response Team (NRT), Regional Response Team (RRT), Area Committees, and responsible parties as necessary, to supply trained personnel, equipment, and scientific support to complete an effective response to any oil or hazardous substance discharge.

The NRS is designed to support the FOSC and facilitate responses to a discharge or threatened discharge of oil or a hazardous substance. The NRS is used for all spills, including a Spill of National Significance (SONS). When appropriate, the NRS is designed to incorporate a unified command and control support mechanism (unified command) consisting of the FOSC, the State's OSC, and the Responsible Party's Incident Commander. The unified command structure allows for a coordinated response effort that takes into account the federal, state, local and responsible party concerns and interests when implementing the response strategy. A unified command establishes a forum for open, frank discussions on problems that must be addressed by all parties with primary responsibility for oil and hazardous substance discharge removal. A unified command helps to ensure a coordinated, effective response is carried out and the particular needs of all parties are taken into consideration. The FOSC has the ultimate authority in a response operation and will exert this authority only if the other members of the unified command are not present or are unable to reach consensus within a reasonable time frame. During hazardous substance release responses in which a local agency assumes a leading role, the local agency may assume one of the unified commander roles when a unified command is used. During responses to oil spills, local agencies are not usually involved in the Unified Command; however they provide agency representatives who interface with the command structure through a Liaison Officer or the state representative. When a Unified Command is used, a Joint Operations Center and Joint Information Bureau shall be established. The Joint Operations Center should be located conveniently near to the site of the discharge. All responders (federal, state, local and private) should be incorporated into the FOSC's response organization at the appropriate level.

Plans serve to formalize and document activities to be undertaken in the event of an incident. To ensure consistency in preparedness planning, and to allow effective utilization of assets within and between levels, preparedness activities are controlled by a hierarchy of directives. The National Response Framework (old Federal Response Plan) and National Contingency Plan (NCP) address the national response structure and identify requirements for regional and area preparedness development. Regional and Area contingency plans developed under the guidelines of the NCP, address preparedness through a process involving the Area Committee. Composed

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

of federal, state and local governmental representatives, the Area Committee develops an Area Contingency Plan (ACP) for responses to oil discharges and hazardous substance releases within their geographic area. Vessel Response Plans (VRPs) and Facility Response Plans (FRPs), developed by owners and operators, are designed to be consistent with the applicable ACP. The below diagram depicts the relationship of these plans.



1410 National Response System

The NRS was developed to coordinate all government agencies in a focused response strategy for the immediate and effective clean-up of oil or hazardous substance discharge. The NRS is a three tiered response and preparedness mechanism that supports the predestinated FOSC in coordinating national, regional, state, and local government agencies, industry and the RP during responses.

The United States Coast Guard (USCG)

Provides the National Response Team (NRT) vice-chair, co-chairs the RRTs, and serves as predestinated FOSC for the coastal zone, as described in 40 CFR 300.120 (a) (1). The USCG is tasked with responding to all oil and hazardous substance releases into or potential releases into navigable waters within the coastal zone. Additionally, the USCG offers expertise in domestic and international fields of port safety and security, maritime law enforcement, ship navigation and construction, and the manning, operation, and safety of vessels and marine facilities.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Vice-chairs the NRT and co-chairs the RRTs with the USCG and serves as predestinated FOSC for the inland zone, as described in 40 CFR 300.120 (a) (1). EPA provides expertise on environmental effects of oil discharges or releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants, and environmental pollution control techniques.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

Provides guidance, policy, and program advice, technical assistance in hazardous materials, chemical and radiological emergency preparedness activities (including planning, training, and exercising). FEMA is a primary point of contact for administering financial and technical assistance to state and local governments to support their efforts to develop and maintain an effective emergency management and response capability. In the event of a declaration of a major disaster or emergency by the president, FEMA will activate the Federal Response Plan. The Federal Coordinating Officer, designated by the president, will implement the Federal Response Plan and coordinate and direct emergency assistance and disaster relief efforts. At a hazardous materials response site, FEMA's Federal Coordinating Officer will coordinate all disaster or emergency actions with the FOSC. FEMA shall also provide relocation of residents and community facilities or temporary evacuation and housing of threatened individuals not otherwise provided for under Section 104 (a) of CERCLA.

Department of Defense (DOD)

Plans and handles all spills and releases from any facility or vessel under DOD control. In addition, DOD may also, upon request of the FOSC, provide locally deployed U.S. Navy oil spill equipment and provide assistance to the FOSC. The following two branches of DOD have particularly relevant expertise.

The U.S. Navy is the federal agency most knowledgeable and experienced in ship salvage, shipboard damage control, and diving. The Superintendent of Salvage (SUPSALV) has an extensive array of specialized equipment and personnel available for use in these areas. The SUPLAV also has specialized containment, collection, and removal equipment specifically designed for salvage-related and open sea pollution incidents.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACOE) has specialized equipment and personnel for maintaining navigation channels, removing navigation obstructions, accomplishing structural repairs, and performing maintenance to hydropower electric generating equipment.

Department of Energy (DOE)

Generally provides advice and assistance for emergency actions essential for the control of immediate radiological hazards.

Department of Agriculture (DOA)

Serves as the federal resource manager, several agencies within this department may play an important role during certain spills:

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

- Forest Service
- Soil Conservation Service
- Food and Safety Inspection Service
- Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

Department of Commerce (DOC)

Through National Oceanographic Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), DOC has jurisdiction over and provides scientific support for response and contingency planning in coastal and marine areas, including assessment of hazards that may be involved, predictions of movement and dispersion of oil and hazardous substances through trajectory modeling, and information on the sensitivity of coastal environments to oil and hazardous substances. NOAA provides expertise on and has jurisdiction over living marine resources and their habitats, including endangered species. NOAA also provides information on actual and predicted meteorological, hydrological, and oceanographic conditions for marine, coastal, and inland waters. NOAA is a federal trustee for living and non-living natural resources in coastal and marine areas. Natural resources of concern to NOAA include:

- All life stages, wherever they occur, of fishery resources of the EEZ and continental shelf,
- Anadromous and catadromous species throughout their ranges, rivers and tributaries to rivers that historically or presently support an adromous species,
- Federally “endangered” or “threatened” species including designated critical habitat and marine mammals for which NOAA has assigned responsibility,
- Tidal wetlands, salt marshes, estuaries, and other important habitat supporting fishery and marine resources,
- Living and non-living resources of the National Marine Sanctuaries and National Estuarine Research Reserves.

Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)

Provides health risk assessment support, including field response personnel. This support is provided through the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR). Their emergency response personnel are available 24 hours a day throughout the week to provide this support. Questions related to suspected acute overexposures can be addressed by the ATSDR in order to determine facilities which are properly staffed and equipped to evaluate such cases and to coordinate medical evaluation procedures with local health care facilities.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Department of the Interior (DOI)

Of particular interest to community response organizations is DOI who has expertise on (and jurisdiction over) a variety of natural resources, federal lands, federal waters, certain aspects related to Native American lands, and certain jurisdictions related to United States territories. The following bureaus and offices have relevant expertise as listed.

- Fish and Wildlife Service – anadromous and certain fish and wildlife, including endangered and threatened species; migratory birds; certain marine mammals; waters and wetlands; contaminants affecting habitat resources; and laboratory research facilities.
- Geological Survey – geology, hydrology (ground water and surface water), and natural hazards.
- Bureau of Indian Affairs – coordination of activities affecting Indian lands and assistance in identifying Indian tribal government officials.
- Bureau of Land Management – minerals, soils, vegetation, wildlife, habitat, archaeology, wilderness, and hazardous materials. The Bureau of Energy Management (BOEM) is responsible for managing development of the nation's offshore resources in an environmentally and economically responsible way. Functions include: Leasing, Plan Administration, Environmental Studies, National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Analysis, Resource Evaluation, Economic Analysis and the Renewable Energy Program.
- The Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE) works to promote safety, protect the environment, and conserve resources offshore through vigorous regulatory oversight and enforcement. BSEE's Offshore Regulatory Program develops standards and regulations to enhance operational safety and environmental protection for the exploration and development of offshore oil and natural gas on the U.S. Outer Continental Shelf (OCS). BSEE's regional offices are located in Anchorage, Alaska; Camarillo, California; and New Orleans, Louisiana.
- National Park Service – provides biological and general natural resources expert personnel at park units and determines eligibility for properties under Historical Preservation Act (HPA), Section 106
- Bureau of Reclamation – operation and maintenance of water projects in the west, engineering, and hydrology.

Department of Justice (DOJ)

Can provide expert advice on complicated legal questions arising from discharges or releases and federal agency responses. In addition, the DOJ represents the federal government in litigation relating to such discharges or releases.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Department of Labor (DOL)

Through OSHA, DOL has authority to conduct safety and health inspections of hazardous waste sites to assure that employees are being protected and to determine if the site is in compliance with OSHA regulations. OSHA regulations related to spill response can be found in Title 29 CFR 1910.120 (Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER) regulations).

Department of Transportation (DOT)

Provides response expertise pertaining to transportation of oil, or hazardous substances, by all modes of transportation. Through the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA), DOT-PHMSA offers expertise in the requirements for packaging, handling, and transporting regulated hazardous materials.

Department of State (DOS)

Leads in development of international joint contingency plans. DOS will also help to coordinate an international response when discharges or releases cross international boundaries or involve foreign flag vessels. Additionally, DOS will coordinate requests for assistance from foreign governments and proposals from the United States for conducting research at incidents that occur in waters of other countries.

Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC)

Responds as appropriate to releases of radioactive materials and is the key agency in dealing with radiological pollution.

General Service Administration (GSA)

Plays an essential role in providing facility and related logistical support for the response organization.

Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC)

The NRS supports the responsibilities of the FOSC under the CWA's federal removal authority. The FOSC plans and coordinates response strategy on scene, using the support of the NRT, RRT, and responsible party, to supply the needed trained personnel, equipment and scientific support to complete an immediate and effective response to any oil or hazardous substance discharge.

Unified Command (UC)

The NRS is designated to support the FOSC and facilitate responses to a discharge or threatened discharge of oil or a hazardous substance. The NRS is used for all spills, including a Spill of National Significance (SONS). When appropriate, the NRS is designated to incorporate a UC and control support mechanism consisting of FOSC, SOSC, and the RP's IC. The UC structure allows for a coordinated response effort, which takes into account the federal, state, local, and RP concerns and interests when implementing the response strategy. A UC establishes a forum

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

for open, frank discussions on problems that must be addressed by the parties with primary responsibility for oil and not usually who interface with the command structure through the Liaison Officer (LNO) or the state representative.

When a UC is used, the Joint Operations Center and Joint Information Center (JIC) is established. The Joint Operations Center should be located near and convenient to the site of the discharge. All responders (federal, state, local, and private) should be incorporated into the FOSC's response organization at the appropriate level. Spill of National Significance (SONS): If a discharge occurs in the coastal zone and is classified as a substantial threat to the public health or welfare of the United States (40 CFR 300.320 (a)(2)), or the necessary response effort is so complex that it requires extraordinary coordination of federal, state, local, and responsible party resources to contain and clean up the discharge, the Commandant of the Coast Guard may classify the incident as a Spill of National Significance (SONS) under the National Oil and Hazardous Substance Contingency Plan (NCP) 40 CFR 300.5. For more information on the SONS concept see COMDTINST16465.6 SONS Response Management.

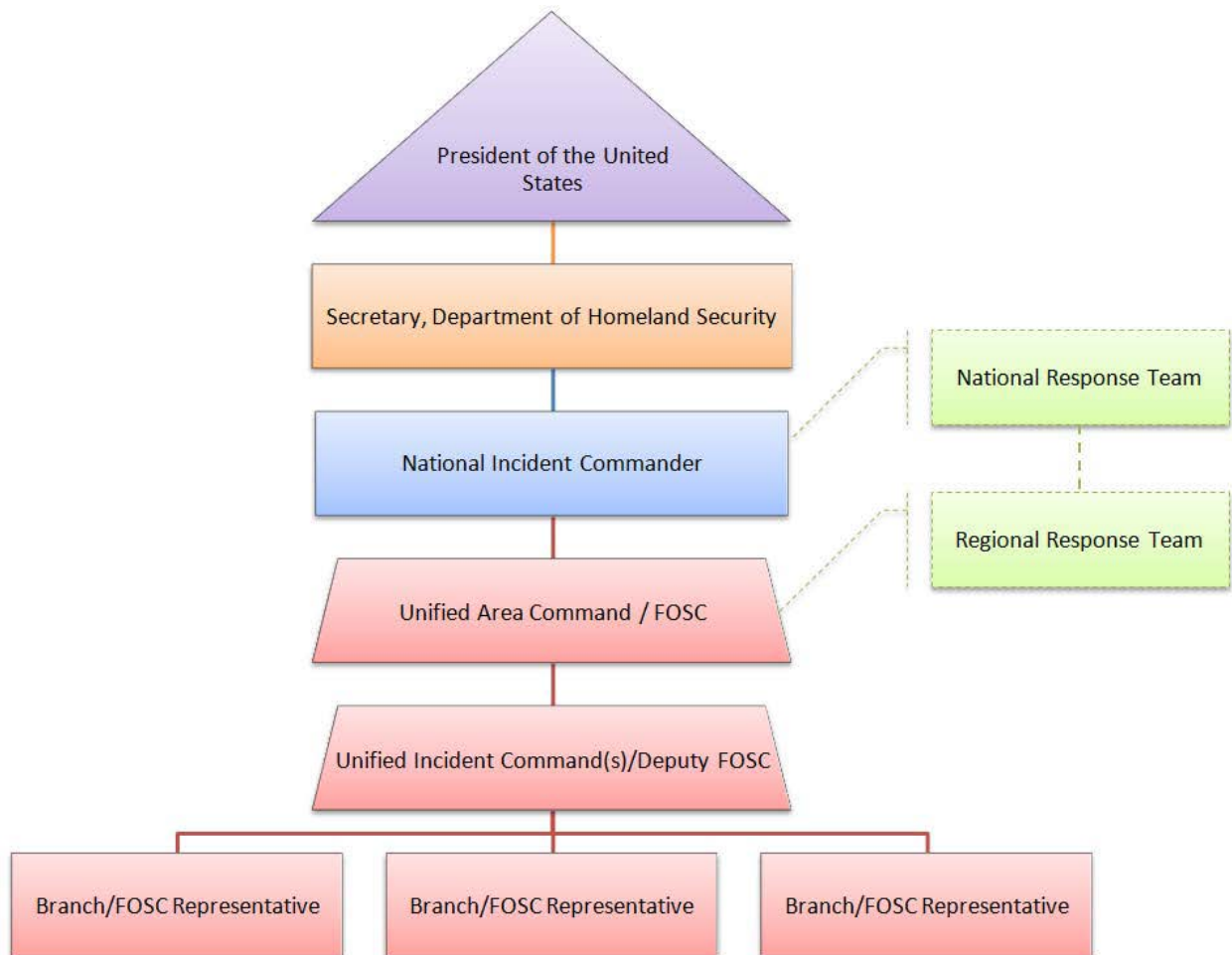
1410.10 Spill of National Significance (SONS)

A Spill of National Significance (SONS) is defined as a spill which greatly exceeds the response capability at the local and regional levels and which, due to its size, location, and actual or potential for adverse impact on the environment, is so complex that it requires extraordinary coordination to contain and clean up. Only the Commandant of the Coast Guard or the Administrator of the EPA can declare a SONS taking into account environmental risks, weather conditions, response capabilities, and the amount, or potential amount, of product spilled. The response to a SONS event must be a coordinated response that integrates the OSCs response organization with the SONS response organization. A Coast Guard Area or District Commander may recommend to the Commandant that a SONS be declared. Factors to be considered in declaring a SONS might include:

- Multiple OSC zones, districts, or international borders;
- The actual or potential worst case discharge in Area Contingency Plan (ACP) or Oil Spill Response Plan for offshore facilities is met or exceeded;
- Significant impact or threat to the public health and welfare, wildlife, economy and/or property over a broad geographic area;
- Protracted period of discharge and/or expected cleanup; Significant public concern and demand for action;
- The existence of, or the potential for, a high level of political and media interest, and,
- Additional ongoing incidents or disasters seriously degrading response capability.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

The below diagram represents the SONS Response Organization;



The response to a SONS event must be a coordinated response that integrates the FOSC's response organization with the SONS response organization. Initially, the Incident Command System/Unified Command will be established in accordance with the SETX SWLA Area Contingency Plan. However, as the response progresses, the SONS organizational structure will likely be implemented. The most critical administrative task is getting the representatives from the many government agencies on line and briefed on the circumstances of this disaster so there is a minimum delay in implementing the initial response strategies.

1410.20 National Incident Commander (NIC)

Following the Deepwater Horizon catastrophe, Commandant Instruction 16465.6 promulgated May 23, 2012 updated and further clarified the classification of a SONS within the coastal zone and designating a National Incident Commander. The following contains excerpts of the Instruction.

Where appropriate, the National Incident Commander (NIC) will likely be a Coast Guard Flag Officer/Senior Executive Service (SES) corps member. The NIC can expect to be committed full time to the response.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

The NIC will utilize Clean Water Act § 311 (c) and (e) authorities which allow the NIC to legally direct Responsible Party (RP) actions, authorize removal actions, and approve expenditures against the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (OSLTF). The use of these authorities allows the NIC to assist other agencies in carrying out their authorities in directing the RP to execute activities associated with the response (such as well control). The Commandant will coordinate the NIC designation with the Secretary of Homeland Security, and the President when appropriate. The Coast Guard shall notify the National Response Team (NRT) regarding the SONS declaration and the NIC designation and assume the role as NRT Chair during the response.

General role and responsibilities of the NIC include:

- The NIC is responsible for coordinating national level resource and strategy policy with the White House and DHS leadership to assist the FOSC.
- Although not normally expected, if circumstances warrant, the NIC may provide guidance to the FOSC on operational matters. Any NIC decisions regarding operational or tactical oil spill removal actions should be carefully coordinated with the FOSC to ensure unity of effort.
- The NIC shall maintain a national level strategic communications plan.
- The NIC shall promote unity of effort by:
 - Interfacing with senior Federal, State, territory, tribal officials regarding the overall Federal incident management strategy and execution;
 - Assisting the FOSC in resolving national level policy issues, in consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security, as appropriate;
 - Promoting collaboration and resolving Federal interagency issues that may arise at the national level by leveraging the relationship with the NRT and, if appropriate, the NRT Emergency Support Function Leadership Group (ESFLG);
 - Monitor the need for and support the deployment and application of national assets and resources through the Unified Area Command(s) in support of the FOSC and in collaboration with other Federal officials identified in existing plans;
 - Coordinating international resources, as appropriate, to support the response.

For further information regarding the NIC refer to Commandant Instruction 16465.6 dated May 23, 2012.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

1420 National Response Teams (NRT)

The NRT consists of 15 federal agencies with responsibilities, interests, and expertise in various aspects of emergency response to pollution incidents including WMD. The EPA serves as Chair and the Coast Guard as Vice Chair of the NRT, except when activated for a specific incident, when the lead response agency representative serves as Chair. The NRT is primarily a national planning, policy, and coordination body and does not respond directly to incident. The NRT provides policy guidance prior to an incident and assistance as requested by an FOSC via the Regional Response Team (RRT) during an incident. NRT assistance usually takes the form of technical advice, access to additional resources/equipment, or coordination with other RRTs. Additional NRT resources can be found at <http://www.nrt.org>

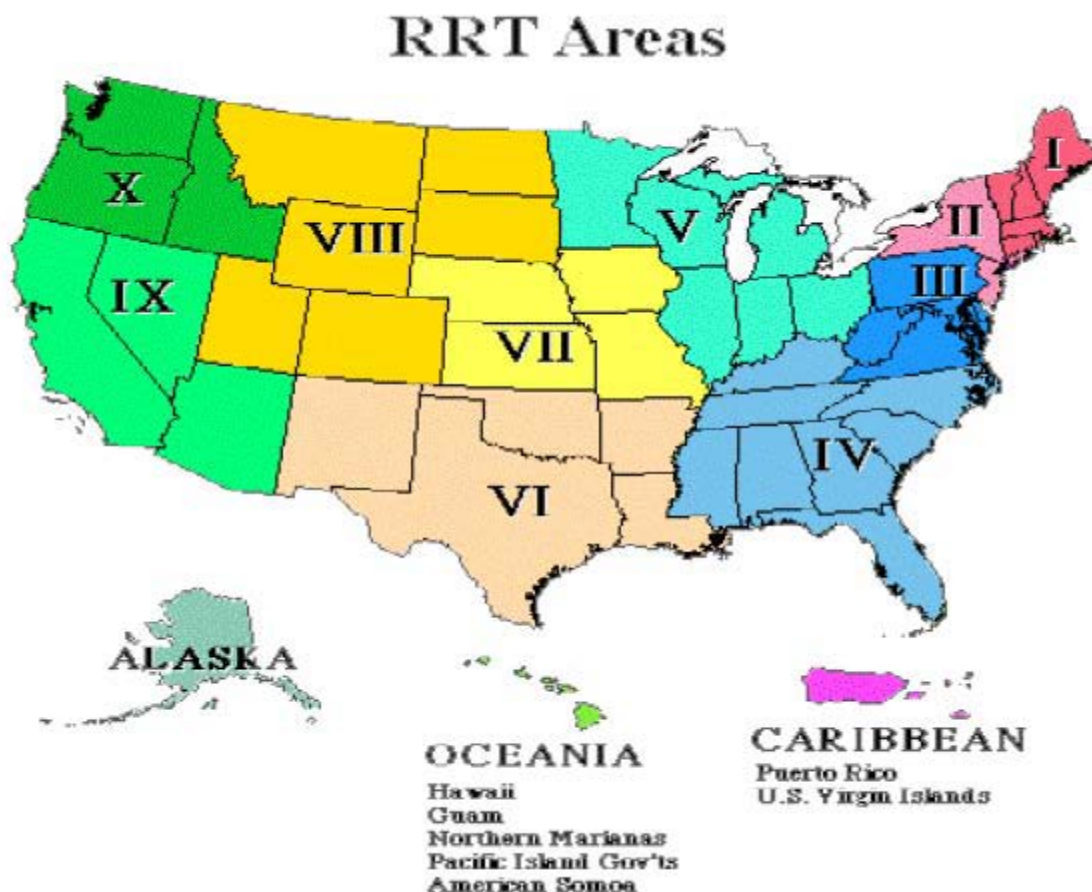


National Response Team Membership

1420.10 Regional Response Teams (RRT)

There are 13 RRTs, one for each of the ten federal regions and Alaska, the Caribbean and the Pacific Basin. Each RRT has Federal and State representation. EPA and the Coast Guard co-chair the RRTs.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN



Regional Response Team(s) Area(s) of Responsibility

Like the NRT, RRTs are planning, policy and coordinating bodies, and do not respond directly to incidents. The RRTs develop Regional Contingency Plans for their regions. These plans address region specific issues and provide guidance to the OSCs for developing their area plans. The RRTs also provide one level of review for the Area Contingency Plans. The RRTs may be activated for specific incidents when requested by the OSC. If the assistance requested by an OSC exceeds an RRT's capability, the RRT may request assistance from the NRT. During an incident the RRT may either be alerted by telephone or convened. The applicable RRTs will also be consulted by the OSC on the approval/disapproval of the use of chemical countermeasures when that decision has not been pre-approved.

More information about Region VI can be found at
http://www.epaossc.org/site/site_profile.aspx?site_id=5083

1420.20 Area Response Management System

The Area Response Management System is Area level of the National Response System that assists the FOSC with preparing for and responding to pollution incidents. The goal of the Area Response Management System is to identify how those participating in the response

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

management structure can best communicate and coordinate with each other for planning, logistics, finance, operations, and communications to ensure effective response coordination. Because the key players differ from area to area, Area Committees must have the flexibility to tailor systems to their basic organization for the specific area. An Area Command is established when the complexity of the incident and incident management span-of-control considerations so dictate. Generally, the administrator(s) of the agency having jurisdictional responsibility for the incident makes the decision to establish an Area Command.

The response management structure is a system (e.g., a unified command system), that brings together the functions of the federal government, the state government, and the responsible party to achieve an effective and efficient response, where the FOSC maintains authority. The SE TX SW LA Area Committee shall adopt the National Incident Management System for this purpose.

NIMS Area Commands are established when the complexity of an incident and incident management span-of-control considerations so dictate. NIMS Area Commands are distinct from, and not to be confused with, Coast Guard Area Commands. For the purpose of this discussion, the term Area Command refers to the Area Command under NIMS and the NRF. Where both the NIMS and USCG Area Commands are mentioned, an appropriate clarification is included in the text.

Generally, the administrator(s) of the agency having responsibility over the incident make(s) the decision to establish an Area Command. The establishment of this Area Command may not involve activation of the NRF.

The purpose of an Area Command is either to oversee the management of multiple incidents that are being handled by a separate Incident Command System (ICS) organization or to oversee the management of a very large or complex incident that has multiple interagency incident management team assigned. The NIMS Area Command is generally used when there are a number of incidents in the same geographic area and of the same type, such as multiple HAZMAT releases or fires as these kinds of incidents that may compete for the same resources. When incidents are of different types and/or do not have similar resource demands, they are usually handled as separate incidents or are coordinated through an Emergency Operations Center (EOC). If the incidents under the Area Command span multiple jurisdictions, a Unified Command should be established. This allows each agency or organization involved to have appropriate representation in the Area Command.

For the incidents under its jurisdiction, the NIMS Area Command:

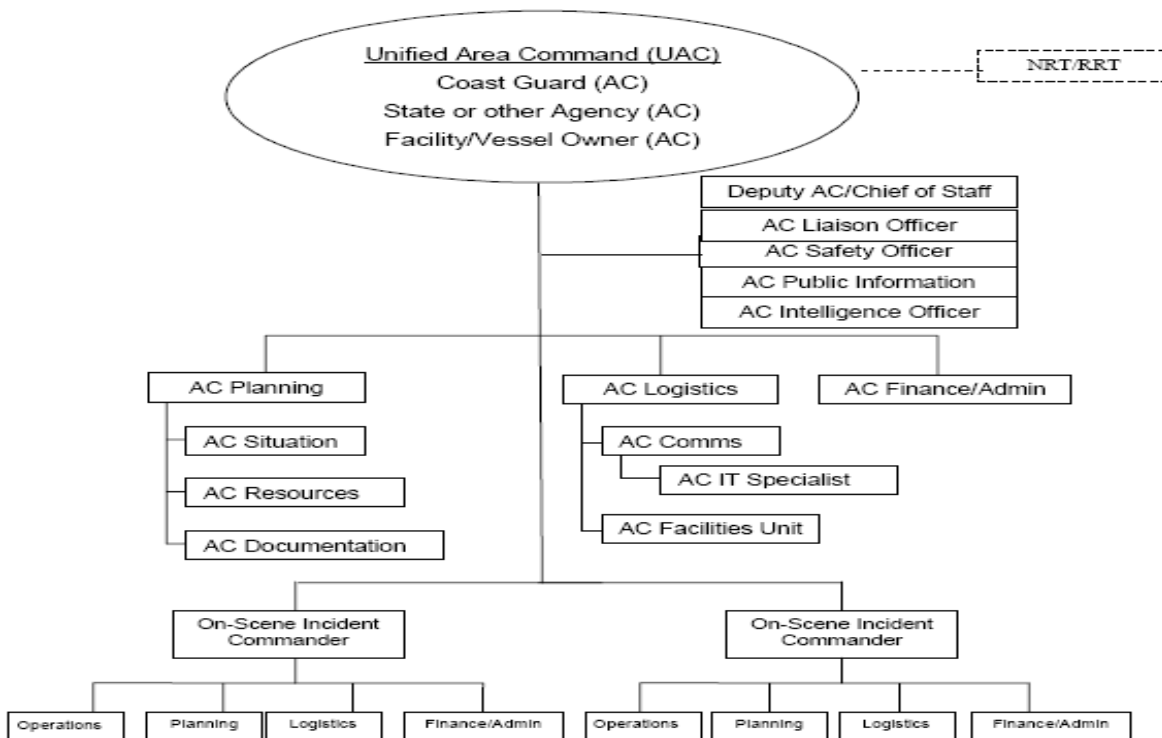
- Sets overall incident-related priorities;
- Allocates critical resources according to established priorities;
- Ensures that incidents are properly managed;
- Ensures effective communications;

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

- Ensures that incident management objectives are met and do not conflict with each other or with other agency policies;
- Identifies critical resource needs and reports them to the interagency coordination system (i.e., USCG Command Centers, county, and state EOCs, JFO);
- Ensures that short-term “emergency” recovery is coordinated to assist in the transition to full recovery operations;
- Provides for personnel accountability and a safe working environment.

The NIMS Area Command develops an action plan detailing incident management priorities, needs, and objectives. This plan should clearly state policies, objectives, and priorities; provide a structural organization with clear lines of authority and communications; and identify management functions to be performed by the Area Command (i.e., support, public communications). The purpose of an Area Command is either to oversee the management of multiple incidents that are each being handled by a separate ICS organization or to oversee the management of a very large or complex incident that has multiple incident management teams engaged.

The structure of the Area Command follows standard ICS organization except there is no operations section. An example is provided below:



SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

1420.30 Area Response Management System

A basic premise of the ACP is that incidents are generally handled at the lowest jurisdictional level possible. Police, fire, public health and medical, emergency management, and other personnel are responsible for incident management at the local level.

In some instances, a federal agency in the local area may act as a first responder and may provide direction or assistance consistent with its specific statutory authorities and responsibilities. In the vast majority of incidents, state and local resources and interstate mutual aid normally provide the first line of emergency response and incident management support.

When an incident or potential incident is of such severity, magnitude, and/or complexity that it is considered an Incident of National Significance according to the criteria established in National Response Plan, the Secretary of Homeland Security, in coordination with other Federal departments and agencies, initiates actions to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from the incident.

These actions are taken in conjunction with state, local, tribal, non-governmental, and private-sector entities as appropriate to the threat or incident. In the context of Stafford Act disasters or emergencies, DHS coordinates supplemental federal assistance when the consequences of the incident exceed state, local, or tribal capabilities.

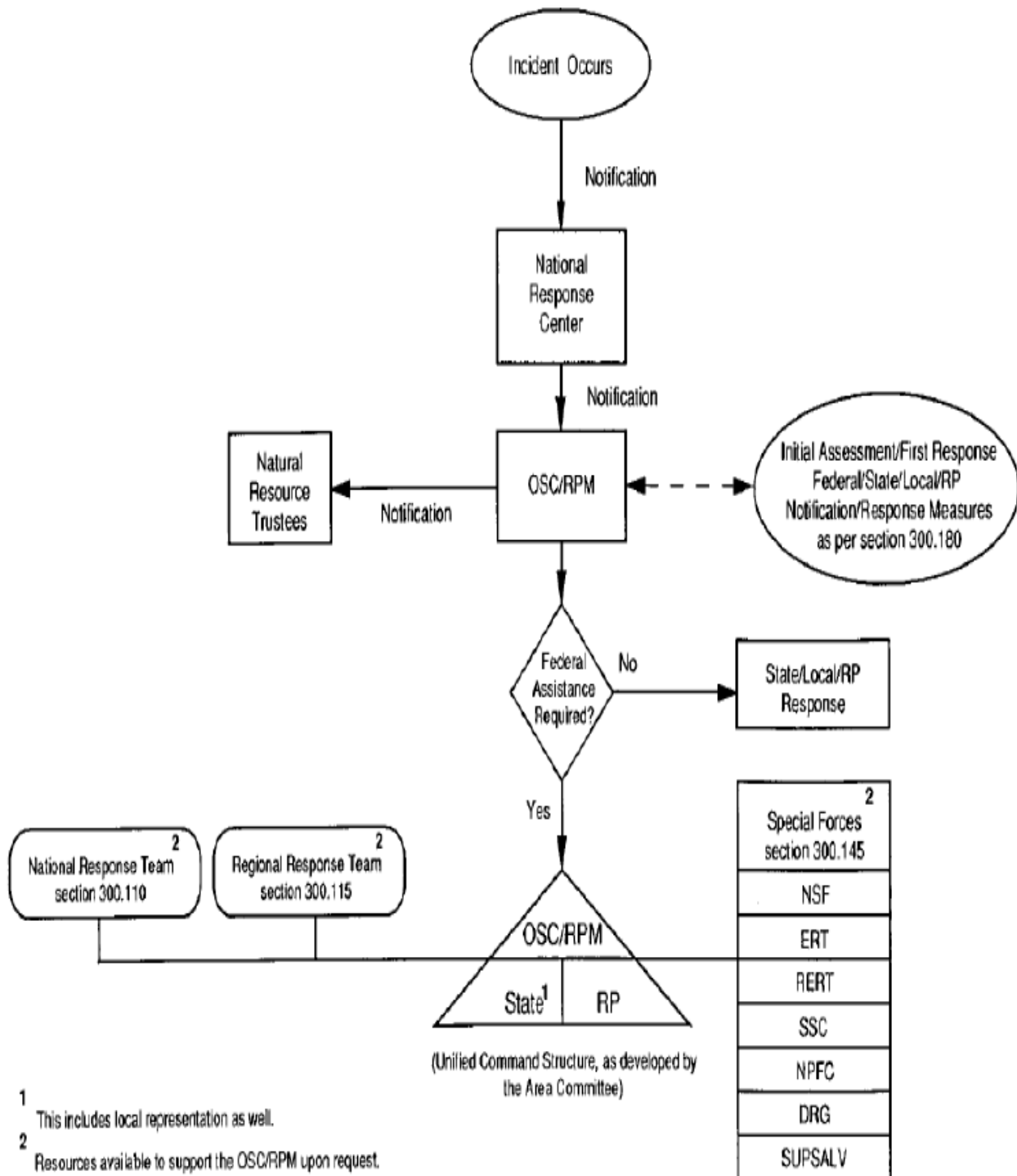
1420.40 Federal Role in Incident Management

The Homeland Security Act of 2002 established DHS to prevent terrorist attacks within the United States; reduce the vulnerability of the United States to terrorism, natural disasters, and other emergencies; and minimize the damage and assist in the recovery from terrorist attacks, natural disasters, and other emergencies. The act also designates DHS as “a focal point regarding natural and manmade crises and emergency planning.”

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Figure 1a

National Response System Concepts: Response



SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

National Response System

The Secretary of Homeland Security is responsible for coordinating federal operations within the United States to prepare for, respond to, and recover from terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies when any of the following four conditions applies:

- A federal department or agency acting under its own authority has requested DHS assistance;
- The resources of state authorities are overwhelmed and federal assistance has been requested under the Stafford Act;
- More than one federal department or agency has become substantially involved in responding to the incident; or
- The Secretary has been directed to assume incident management responsibilities by the President.

Some federal agencies with jurisdictional authority and responsibility may participate in the Unified Command at the Incident Command Post (ICP). Several federal agencies have independent authorities to declare disasters or emergencies within federal lands and properties. These authorities may be exercised concurrently with or become part of a major disaster or emergency declared under the Stafford Act.

1420.50 State Role in Incident Management

Upon notification of a spill, each designated respective response agency may act as the SOSC and ensure that response activities are consistent with the NCP, the State Contingency Plan, the ACP, and any other applicable plans.

Texas General Land Office (TGLO)

The TGLO is the lead state agency for response to oil spills that enter or threaten to enter the coastal waters of Texas. TGLO also coordinates the activities of other state agencies and provides scientific support for response and contingency planning in coastal and marine areas, including predictions of movement and dispersion of oil through trajectory and hydrologic modeling, and information on the sensitivity of coastal environments to oil and hazardous substances.

Texas Commission of Environmental Quality (TCEQ)

The TCEQ is the state's lead agency in spill response to certain inland oil spills (crude oil spills emanating from oil or gas exploration, development, or production facilities are Railroad Commission jurisdiction), all hazardous substance spills (except those from exploration and production facilities), and spills of other substances which may cause pollution or adversely impact air quality in Texas. The TCEQ and the Texas Department of Transportation (TXDOT), as provided in 25.264 (f) of the Texas Water Code, have developed a contractual agreement whereby TXDOT personnel, equipment, and materials may be used in state-funded cleanup

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

actions. All expenses and costs resulting from cleanup activities are subject to reimbursement from the Texas Spill Response Fund.

Railroad Commission of Texas (TRRC)

TGLO is the lead agency for all spills of oil, including crude oil, into coastal waters or that pose an imminent threat to coastal waters as per amendments to Texas Natural Resource Code 40.008. These amendments will not change the current TRRC requirement to report spills in accordance with Statewide Rule 20.

TRRC has jurisdiction over waste generated by oil and gas exploration and production activities, permits the drilling of oil and gas wells in Texas, including bay and offshore wells, and is responsible for protecting surface and subsurface water from pollution caused by exploration and production activities. Spills or discharges, whether hazardous or non-hazardous from crude oil or natural gas pipelines, are also within the jurisdiction of the TRRC. Spills from refined petroleum product pipelines are not within the jurisdiction of the TRRC. Products not under the jurisdiction of the TRRC include gasoline, diesel, and other fuel oil.

Texas State Support Structure

The Governor's Division of Emergency Management (DEM) will ensure that all state resources are available for use by the lead agency. When required, DEM will ensure the staffing and activation of the State Emergency Operation Center in Austin. This operation center will serve as the primary support network for the SOSC. The SOSC in turn can provide the support necessary to assist the FOSC and the spiller. Within the emergency operations center structure, the disaster districts will be utilized as a conduit to and from the local community. Examples of the support that can be provided are: meteorological information provided by the TCEQ, legal and criminal enforcement assistance provided by the Attorney General's office, heavy equipment provided by the Texas Department of Highways, and aerial assistance provided by the Aircraft Pooling Board.

1420.60 Local Role in Incident Management

Local Response Structure

The local response structure consists of the agencies below the state level, including counties and cities. When local representatives respond to an oil spill, local representatives should coordinate their activities through the Liaison Officer in an ICS response.

1420.70 Public vs. Private Resource Utilization

While it is the policy of the Commandant to mount an aggressive, timely, efficient response, the FOSC must be mindful that the use of government-owned equipment and resources is not to compete with the use of commercial resources. Government resource should only be used under specific circumstances:

- For "first aid" spill response until contracted commercial resources arrive on-scene and are operating.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

- When commercial resources are not available, this assumes that the RP, Qualified Individual, Incident Commander, or cleanup contractor has sought commercial resources, but that these resources are not available.
- Government resources can supplement commercial resources. Government resources are not to be used for the convenience of the responsible party.

Best Response Concept

Best Response is defined by the best efforts of the three components of the National Response System.

- Companies – those responsible for producing, handling, storing, and transporting oil and hazardous materials, and for arranging for mitigation of an accidental discharge or release;
- Contractors – those who carry out response and cleanup in the event of a discharge or release; and
- Government – those Federal, state, and local agencies with oversight responsibility for the safe handling of oil and hazardous materials and for ensuring protection of the public and the environment in the event of a discharge or release.

Best Response protects national interests. Each component must act responsibly, effectively, and cooperatively to accomplish the shared goal of minimizing the consequences of pollution incidents. Best Response demands that a response community can measure its own capability to achieve success. Accurate self-assessment requires the community to be able to recognize success. Key Business Drivers are the major categories within a Best Response model of things that have to be done if we are to accomplish the goal of Best Response – minimize the consequence of pollution incidents – and to be perceived as successful. Critical Success Factors are the specific things that a response must accomplish to be considered successful. The critical success factors suggested here were compiled from expert-based surveys, which generated lists of things in a response that must go right. (Harrald, 1993; Walker, 1995). There are a number of critical success factors for each Key Business Driver. An oil spill response that achieves all or most of these factors will, according to the Best Response precepts, be judged as a success.

1420.80 Industry Response Plans/Worst Case Discharges

The Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA 90) amended section 311(j) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA) to require the preparation and submission of oil spill response plans by the owners or operators of certain facilities and vessels. It also requires that the vessel or facility be operated in compliance with its submitted response plan. Failure to have submitted a response plan, and to have received approval of that plan, results in the prohibition of that vessel or facility from the handling, storing, or transporting of oil.

A major feature of the OPA90 spill response plans is the requirement for vessel and facility owners and operators to identify and ensure the availability of, by contract or other approved

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

means, personnel and equipment necessary to remove the “worst case discharge” to the “maximum extent practicable”.

Chapter 9000, Appendix B contains planning scenarios for the Worst Case Discharges within the Southeast Texas and Southwest Louisiana boundaries.

1420.81 Industry Response Plans/Worst Case Discharges

Owners and/or Operators of an oil handling, storage, or transportation facility, which is located seaward of the coast line, must submit a spill-response plan to BSEE for approval. The spill-response plan must demonstrate that the owner/operator can respond quickly and effectively whenever oil is discharged from their facility. The requirements for Off-shore Oil Spill Response Plans can be found in 30 CFR Part 254.

1420.82 On-Shore Facility Response Plans

33 CFR Part 154 requires that the owner or operator of a “substantial harm” or “significant and substantial harm” facility, as defined in 33 CFR Part 155, submit a Facility Response Plan (FRP) to the local Captain of the Port. Section 4202(b)(4)(B) of OPA 90 precludes a facility from handling, storing, or transporting oil unless a FRP has been submitted to the Coast Guard. For all marine transportation-related facilities, reviews and approvals will be done by the local Coast Guard Captain of the Port. Information contained in the FRPs is based upon national planning standards. The response scenarios are intended to be used to develop a planning document, but not to establish a performance document of standard.

1420.83 Vessel Response Plans

Due to the transitory nature of vessel operations, all Vessel Response Plans (VRPs) are reviewed at the national level. Information contained in the VRPs is based upon national planning standards. The response scenarios are intended to be used to develop a planning document, but not to establish a performance document of standard.

UC/ICs can utilize these plans to assist with a response to a Tank or Non-tank vessel. The following information should be available in a VRP:

- Tank Diagrams
- Emergency Contacts
- Contracted Response Resources

1420.84 Tank Vessel Response Plans

Vessel Response Plans (VRPs) are required for all Tank Vessels that are constructed or adapted to carry oil in bulk as cargo or cargo residue except: vessels exempted in 33 CFR Part 155.1015 and fishing and fish tender vessels of not more than 750 gross tons when engaged only in the fishing industry. The requirements for these plans can be found in 33 CFR Part 155 Subpart D.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

1420.85 Non-Tank Vessel Response Plans

On August 9, 2004, the President signed the Coast Guard Maritime Transportation Act of 2004 (CGMTA 2004). Section 701(a) and (b) of the CGMTA amend sections 311(a) and (j) of the FWPCA to require the Coast Guard to issue regulations that require an owner or operator of a non-tank vessel to prepare and submit to the Coast Guard a plan for responding to the maximum extent practicable to a worst case discharge, of oil, and to a substantial threat of such discharge. NVIC 01-05, Change 1 provides voluntary guidance to owners and operators of non-tank vessels for preparing and submitting plans for responding to a discharge or threat of a discharge of oil from their vessel and for receiving interim operating authorization from the Coast Guard.

1420.86 Shipboard Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (SOPEP)

The Act to Prevent Pollution from Ships was amended to incorporate the requirements regarding Shipboard Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (SOPEPs) of Annex I of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978, as amended (MARPOL 73/78). SOPEPs are required to be carried on board all oceangoing oil tankers of 150 gross tons and above and all other vessels of 400 gross tons and above. SOPEPs are required to be reviewed and approved by the vessel's flag state (country) administration. For U.S. flag vessels 33 CFR Part 151.27 requires that the Coast Guard and approve the plan. To provide consistency the review of SOPEPs, all plans will be reviewed nationally by the Coast Guard.

The purpose of a SOPEP is different than that of the vessel and facility response plans mandated by OPA 90. A SOPEP provides guidance to the ship's master and officers with respect to the onboard emergency procedures followed when a pollution incident has occurred or is likely to occur. These plans will often be in a checklist type format.

1420.87 Pipeline Response Plans

As the location of onshore oil pipelines makes it more probable for them to cause substantial harm to the environment by discharging oil into or on the a navigable waterway of the United States or adjoining shoreline, Owners and/or Operators can reasonably be expected to possess an Oil Spill Response Plan. The requirements for Pipeline Oil Spill Response Plans can be found in 49 CFR Part 194.

1430 National Responsible Party Policy

Under the FWPCA as amended by OPA 90, the responsible party has primary responsibility for cleanup of a discharge. Per FWPCA Section 311 and OPA90 Section 4201, an owner or operator of a tank vessel or facility participating in removal efforts shall act in accordance with the NCP and the applicable response plan. FWPCA Section 311(j)(5)(C) as implemented by OPA90 Section 4202 states that these response plans **SHALL**:

- Be consistent with the requirements of the National Contingency Plan and Area Contingency Plans;

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

- Identify the qualified individual having full authority to implement removal actions, and require immediate communications between that individual and the appropriate UC official and the persons providing personnel and equipment pursuant to this clause;
- Identify, and ensure by contract or other means approved by the President, the availability of private personnel and equipment necessary to remove to the maximum extent practicable a worst-case discharge (including a discharge resulting from fire or explosion), and to mitigate or prevent a substantial threat of such a discharge;
- Describe the training, equipment testing, periodic unannounced drills, and response actions of persons on the vessel or facility, to be carried out under the plan to ensure the safety of the vessel or facility and to mitigate or prevent a substantial threat of such a discharge;
- Be updated periodically; and
- Be resubmitted for approval of each significant change.

Each owner or operator of a tank vessel or facility required by OPA90 to submit a response plan shall do so in accordance with applicable regulations. Facility and tank vessel response plan regulations, including plan requirements for the Coastal Zone, are located in 33 CFR Parts 154 and 155, respectively; 30 CFR Part 254 for Off-shore facilities, and 49 CFR Part 194 for Pipeline. Facility response plan regulations for the inland zone are located in 40 CFR Part 112.

Each responsible party for a vessel or a facility from which oil is discharged, or which poses a substantial threat of a discharge, into or upon the navigable waters, adjoining shorelines or the Exclusive Economic Zone of the United States, is liable for the removal costs and damages specified in Subsection (b) of Section 1002 of OPA90. Any removal activity undertaken by a responsible party must be consistent with the provisions of the NCP, the Regional Contingency Plan (RCP), the SETX and SWLA ACP, and the applicable response plan required by OPA90. If directed by the Unified Command at any time during removal activities, the responsible party must act accordingly.

1430.10 Responsible Party Responsibility

Specific responsibilities of the RP include, but are not limited to:

- Assessment of discharge or release;
- Establishment of a command post, in concurrence with the other On-Scene Coordinators (OSCs)
- Documentation/identification of type and quantity of oil or hazardous substance discharged or released;
- Containment of the oil or hazardous substance spilled or released and protection of the environment, with a particular emphasis on sensitive areas;

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

- Provisions of input relative to cleanup priorities (i.e. waste minimization)
- Timely and effective cleanup;
- Disposal of oil, oily waste, and hazardous substances;
- Restoration of damaged environmental/natural resources;
- Communication with local, state, and federal response agencies and organizations;
- Communication with the media;
- Payment for damages;
- Steps to prevent reoccurrence of discharges or releases; and
- Wildlife collection and care in conjunction with responsible state, local, and federal agencies.

The RP has the opportunity to conduct damage assessments when required by the state/federal agencies and/or when appropriate given the RP's available resources as determined by the UC.

1430.20 Responsible Party Response Plan Requirements

The NCP requires that response plan holders "prepare and submit a plan for responding, to the maximum extent practicable, to a worst case discharge, and to a substantial threat of such discharge, of oil or a hazardous substance. These response plans are required to be consistent with the SETX and SWLA ACP.

The requirement for vessel, on-shore facility, offshore facility, and pipeline response plans to be consistent with the SETX and SWLA ACP applies to:

- Contingency Plan: content, review, and approval;
- The execution and evaluation of spill drills and exercises;
- The management of spill response actions.

Failure to adequately conform to the SETX and SWLA ACP may result in rejection of a spill contingency/response plan, non-credit for a drill, and federal and/or state agencies assuming direct control of a spill response action. It is also the policy of the SETX and SWLA ACP that the unified command will encourage the party responsible for a spill incident, to maintain the primary responsibility for managing the response action so long as they:

- Actively and cooperatively participate in the unified command structure;
- Provide an organization which is compatible with NIMS ICS;

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

- Provide regular communication and documentation that assures adequate response resources are brought rapidly mobilized in proportion to the size of the incident as discussed in the following section;
- Follow their approved spill contingency/response plan (if applicable) unless otherwise directed, or a deviation is agreed to, by the unified command.

1430.30 Considerations and Actions if Failed RP Response

The SETX and SWLA ACP shall plan for an aggressive, timely, and efficient, early response to an incident to provide adequate equipment and trained personnel to effectively respond to the highest quantity of product that can be released. If it is determined that excessive response resources are ordered or mustered, they may be canceled or demobilized to help control the cost of the response action to the responsible party and responding agencies.

In launching an aggressive, timely, and efficient response take the following into account:

- It is often difficult to obtain precise information on the quantity of oil or hazardous material, which has actually been released and is likely to continue to be released until the source is controlled;
- Notification may be delayed;
- There is a tendency of some responsible parties to be very conservative in estimating the quantity of oil spilled due to liability considerations;
- Miscommunication can occur as to the actual extent of personnel and equipment which has been ordered, and as to the time of arrival. Estimated arrival times are also sometimes overly optimistic;
- For various reasons, response contractors may experience difficulty in timely mobilizing a portion of their response resources;
- In some cases, state and federal on-scene coordinators are cautious in making sure responsible parties do not mobilize unnecessary resources out of fear of needlessly increasing the cost of the response action.

Regardless of what organization responds, adequate response resources must be rapidly mobilized if initial source control, containment, and cleanup efforts are to be successful. It is more cost-effective and far less damaging to natural resources to contain a spill rather than to remove it from the water and beaches.

If the responsible party fails to respond in a manner deemed reasonably consistent with this policy and the SETX and SWLA ACP, the FOSC or SOSC may assume the lead for a portion or of the entire spill. The agency proposing to assume lead for the cleanup will closely coordinate with other members of the unified command prior to taking such action.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Rapid response is imperative due to certain weaknesses in the response community's effectiveness. These weaknesses are:

- **Coastal Response.** During certain times of the year, it is very difficult to mount an effective response action for spills in the outer coastal environment. Once equipment arrives on-scene in the coastal environment, sea state and meteorological conditions (such as fog, wind, and rain) may dramatically limit or terminate effective oil booming and on-water recovery efforts;
- **Response in Shallow Marine Embayments.** Diversions and containment booming and intertidal shoreline cleanup is very difficult in many of the SETX and SWLA areas sensitive shallow marine estuaries. Once oil enters these intertidal areas, extensive environmental damage is likely and recovery technology has minimal effectiveness. In these environments, conventional shoreline clean-up activities themselves can cause extensive damage and are therefore seldom used;
- **Response to Catastrophic Oil Spills.** Should a catastrophic oil spill occur, it is likely that there will not be adequate response resources in the SETX and SWLA area to manage and clean-up the spill. Therefore, the SETX and SWLA area will rely in part on mutual aid from Gulf Coast States, and other jurisdictions to provide much of the necessary response resources in the event of a catastrophic spill.

1440 Incident Command System

The unified incident command structure allows for a coordinated response, which takes into account the federal, state, tribal, local and responsible party concerns and interests when implementing the response strategy. The FOSC has the ultimate authority in a response operation and will only exert this authority, consistent with the NCP, if the other members of the unified incident command are not present or are unable to reach consensus quickly.

During responses to oil and hazardous substance spills, local agencies may be involved as part of the incident response, and may provide agency representatives who interface with the command structure thorough the Liaison Officer or the SOSC, or within the incident structure itself. When an UC is used, an Incident Command Post (ICP) and Joint Information Center (JIC) shall be established. The ICP shall be as near as practicable to the spill site. All responders (federal, state, tribal, local, and private) should be incorporated into the response organization at the appropriate level.

1450 Area Exercise Mechanism

The FOSC shall periodically conduct drills of removal capability, without prior notice, in areas for which ACPs are required. This action will allow effective assessments of such plans and relevant vessel and facility response plans. These drills may include participation by federal, state, local agencies, owners and operators of vessels and facilities in the area, and private industry. The National Strike Force Coordination Center (NSFCC) will act as a clearinghouse for exercises, participating in the development, execution, and evaluation to the fullest extent practicable, with the cognizant program managers of the USCG and EPA. The NSFCC may, in

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

conjunction with the cognizant program managers of the USCG and EPA, impose unannounced area or multi-area exercises. [NOTE: The NSFCC is responsible for executing the National Preparedness for Response Exercise Program (PREP). All USCG participation in exercises will be coordinated with and/or through the NSFCC.]

1450.10 National Preparedness for Response Exercise Program (NPREP)

The National Preparedness for Response Exercise Program (PREP) was developed to establish a workable exercise program that meets the intent of section 4202(a) of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA 90), amending section 311 (j) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA), by adding subsection (6) and subsection (7) for spill response preparedness [33 U.S.C. 1321 (j)]. PREP was developed to provide a mechanism for compliance with the exercise requirements, while being economically feasible for the Government and oil industry to adopt and sustain. PREP is a unified Federal effort and satisfies the exercise requirements of the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG), the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA), and the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE). Completion of the exercises described in the PREP Guidelines is one option for maintaining compliance with OPA 90-mandated Federal oil pollution response exercise requirements.

PREP addresses the requirement to exercise requirements for oil pollution response plans. In this edition, the new Nontank Vessel Response Plan (NTVRP) and Salvage and Marine Firefighting (SMFF) exercise requirements described in Section 3 of the guidelines apply only to USCG-regulated vessels in accordance with recent changes to Chapter 33 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 155. There are additional industry planning and exercise requirements contained in other Federal statutes that are not addressed in the PREP guidelines.

PREP helps to clarify OPA 90 exercise objectives and provides a methodology for evaluating compliance with Federal regulations. PREP does not mandate a given exercise design process. Plan holders are free to design exercises that meet the PREP objectives as well as their own internal ones. Some plan holders have adapted Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) exercise design guidance for OPA 90 exercises. The use of HSEEP planning process is acceptable, but not required, for planning PREP exercises.

The PREP Guidelines describe the minimum expectations for ensuring adequate response preparedness. If Government, industry, or plan holders desire to expand their exercise programs beyond the PREP Guidelines, they are highly encouraged to do so.

The PREP exercises should be viewed as an opportunity to inform the continuous improvement process for response plans and the response system. Plan holders are responsible for addressing any issues that arise from evaluation of exercises and making changes to their respective response plans to ensure the highest level of preparedness.

1450.20 Participation in NPREP

Plan holders are required to meet pollution response exercise requirements mandated by the Federal primary oversight agency for their industry. One option to satisfy regulatory exercise requirements is to follow these PREP Guidelines for developing your exercise program. Using the PREP Guidelines is voluntary. Plan holders are not required to follow the PREP Guidelines

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

and, if they choose not to, may develop their own exercise program that complies with the regulatory exercise requirements of the appropriate Federal oversight agency. For nontank vessels (NTVs) with an oil capacity of less than 250 barrels, a vessel owner or operator also has the option to meet an Alternative Training and Exercise Program approved by the Coast Guard, as specified in 33 CFR 155.5060 and 155.5061. Plan holders may take credit for exercises that are conducted in conjunction with other exercises, and for an actual response during incidents, as long as objectives are met, the response is evaluated and proper records are maintained.

The USCG and the EPA are required to follow the PREP Guidelines in the planning and execution of their Area-level exercise programs.

All plan holders, whether following the PREP Guidelines or following the exercise mandates of relevant agency regulations, will be subject to Government-initiated unannounced exercises (GIUE). Unannounced exercises are mandated by OPA 90. Unannounced exercises are further described in these guidelines.

If an industry plan holder has developed one response plan that covers a fleet of vessels, regional offshore facility (as defined in 33 CFR 154.105), or offshore facility (as defined in 30 CFR 254.6) operations, this plan holder would only be required to conduct one "set" of exercises for the plan, with the exception of the qualified individual notification exercises, salvage and marine firefighting remote assessment and consultation exercises, and the emergency procedures exercises, which are required for all applicable vessels. Vessel Response Plan (VRP) regulations apply to tank vessels, tank barges, and NTVs; but exclude nontank barges except when a nontank barge is part of an integrated tug/barge combination (ITB).

The Eighth Coast Guard District coordinates the NPREP. For detailed information on the NPREP, the National Preparedness for Response Exercise Program (NPREP) handbook can be found online at: <https://www.federalregister.gov/articles/2014/03/25/2014-06519/notice-of-the-national-preparedness-for-response-exercise-program-prep-guidelines-comment-request>

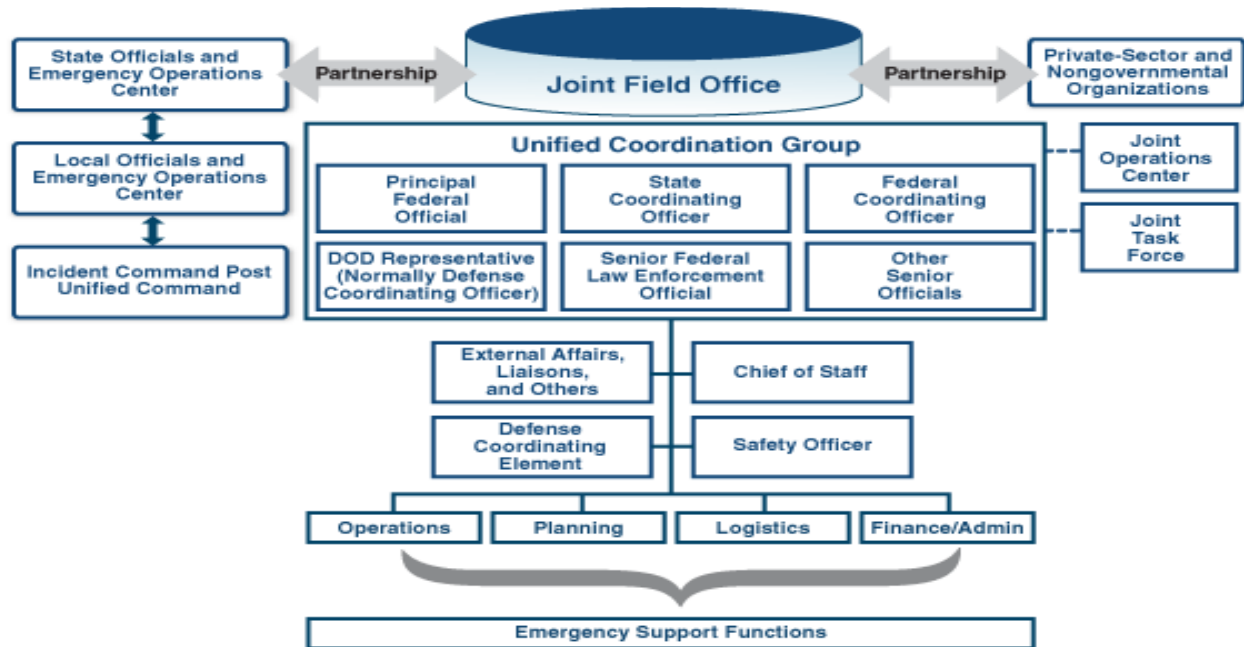
A three year NPREP Schedule for both the coastal and inland zones can be found on the National Strike Force Coordination Center (NSFCC) Webpage at:
<http://www.uscg.mil/hq/nsfweb/nsfcc/prep/prepexerciseske05.html>

1460 National Response Framework

After close collaboration with state and local government officials and representatives from a wide range of public safety organizations, The U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) issued the National Incident Management System (NIMS) which provides a consistent nationwide approach for federal, state, and local governments and private sector and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to work effectively and efficiently together to prepare for, prevent, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size, or complexity. The incident management system outlined in the SETX and SWLA ACP is consistent with NIMS.

The National Response Framework and NIMS documents may be accessed at
<http://www.fema.gov/national-response-framework>.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN



Note: Per Notice of Change of the National Response Plan to the National Response Framework the Interagency Incident Management Group is now the Unified Coordination Group and the Homeland Security Operations Center is not the National Operations Center.

Initial response to an act of terrorism from chemical warfare agents or radiological materials may not differ greatly from a response to other hazardous material incidents. Terrorism response for biological agents and explosives may differ significantly from typical hazardous materials incidents. It may be unclear at the initial on-set of a response whether the cause was accidental or an act of terrorism. Local responders will be the first to arrive on scene to assess the situation and possibly take initial response measures to contain or stop the release. A terrorist incident will always be treated as a crime scene and preservation of evidence is critical. Coordination is required between law enforcement who view the incident as a crime scene, and other first responders who view the incident as a hazardous materials problem or disaster site. Although protection of life remains paramount, the protection and processing of the crime scene are imperative so that perpetrators may be identified and apprehended.

As the responsibilities for response to a WMD incident lie with multiple agencies, the SETX and SWLA Committee should be prepared to provide resources under the National Response Framework (NRF) during a response. This type of incident may result in a major public health and environmental incident. The SETX and SWLA ACP may be needed to address critical short-term issues while a larger response infrastructure is developed under the full National Response Framework. Parallel response actions by SETX and SWLA Committee member agencies may be on-going under the NRS prior to and during NRF activation.

1470 Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex to the NRF

The Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex (NRIA) to the NRF describes the policies, situations, concepts of operations, and responsibilities of the federal departments and agencies governing immediate response and short-term recovery activities for releases of radioactive materials.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

These incidents may occur on federally-owned or –licensed facilities, privately owned property, urban centers, or other areas and may vary in severity from the small to the catastrophic. The incidents may result from inadvertent or deliberate acts. The NRIA applies to incidents where the nature and scope of the incident requires federal response to supplement the state, tribal, and/or local incident response.

There are no nuclear plants located in the Southeast Texas or Southwest Louisiana area.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

This Page Intentionally Left Blank

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

1500 State and Local Response System

1510 National Response Policy

The National Response Policy ensures that all applicable laws and regulations are carried out. Those laws and regulations are intended to ensure effective and immediate removal of a discharge/release, mitigation or prevention of a substantial threat of a discharge of oil or release of hazardous substances, and overall protection of human health and the environment.

1520 Federal

Coast Guard

The Coast Guard will respond consistently with the policy outlined in the NCP and this Area Contingency Plan. The Coast Guard may elect not to dispatch representatives to reported discharges where representatives of another cognizant government agency are responding. If federal removal is indicated within the coastal zone, the Coast Guard will respond. If the responsible party is conducting proper removal, the Coast Guard FOSC will use his or her best judgment to determine if Coast Guard personnel are needed on scene. In the event of a spill where there is no responsible party or their response efforts are inadequate, Coast Guard responsibilities may include assuming the response actions, partial response actions, or assuming a joint leadership in a unified command with state and local responders. General Coast Guard policy for pollution response is provided in Volume VI of the Coast Guard Marine Safety Manual.

Environmental Protection Agency Policy

By statute, the EPA is the FOSC for inland spills of oil or hazardous substances. In most instances, EPA is not the first responder on scene. EPA works in cooperation with other responders, but has not delegated their responsibility as FOSC. In all spill situations, it is EPA's intent to contribute to the response by working with the local, state, tribal authorities, general public and federal agencies to ensure the information needed to maximize the effectiveness of the response effort is easily accessible. During a response to a release, the potential responsible party (PRP), if known, available, and willing, are generally given the opportunity to adequately respond. The EPA works closely with PRPs when they are known and willing to take action to ensure that the release reaches an adequate and rapid conclusion with a minimum impact on the environment. In the event of a spill where the PRP is not identified, does not respond to contain or clean up the spill, or does an inadequate job responding, EPA responsibilities may include taking over the response or assuming a co-lead role in a unified command with state and local responders.

Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement

The Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE) is responsible for ensuring comprehensive oversight, safety, and environmental protection in all offshore energy activities. BSEE handles safety and environmental enforcement functions including, but not limited to, the

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

authority to inspect, investigate, summon witnesses and produce evidence, levy penalties, cancel or suspend activities, and oversee safety, response, and removal preparedness.

Department of Defense and Department of Energy Policies

In the case of the Departments of Defense (DOD) or Department of Energy (DOE), when a response to a release or threat of release of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contamination is on DOD or DOE property, or the sole source of the release is from any facility or vessel under the jurisdiction, custody, or control of DOD or DOE, those agencies shall provide FOSCs responsible for taking all response actions. DOD will be the removal response authority with respects to incidents involving DOD military weapons or munitions or weapons and munitions under the jurisdiction, custody, or control of the DOD.

Department of Defense (DOD) facilities

Military Sealift Command:

P.O. Box 3643

Beaumont, TX, 77704

(409) 833-0769

Army Corp of Engineers:

201 Pleasure Pier Blvd.

Port Arthur, TX 77640

(409) 985-4383

U.S. Army

U.S. Surface Deployment and Distribution Command

842nd Transportation Battalion

201 Pleasure Pier Blvd.

Port Arthur, TX 77640

409/985-4383

U.S. Department of Transportation

Maritime Administration

550 Fannin Street, Ste 1320

Beaumont, TX 77701

(409) 813-2263

1530 State of Texas Response Structure

Upon notification of a spill, each designated respective response agency may act as the SOSC and ensure that response activities are consistent with the NCP, the State Contingency Plan, the ACP, and any other applicable plans.

1530.10 Texas General Land Office (TGLO)

The TGLO is the lead state agency for response to oil spills that enter or threaten to enter the coastal waters of Texas. TGLO also coordinates the activities of other state agencies and provides scientific support for response and contingency planning in coastal and marine areas,

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

including predictions of movement and dispersion of oil through trajectory and hydrologic modeling, and information on the sensitivity of coastal environments to oil and hazardous substances.

1530.20 Texas Commission of Environmental Quality (TCEQ)

The TCEQ is the state's lead agency in spill response to certain inland oil spills (crude oil spills emanating from oil or gas exploration, development, or production facilities are Railroad Commission jurisdiction), all hazardous substance spills (except those from exploration and production facilities), and spills of other substances which may cause pollution or adversely impact air quality in Texas. The TCEQ and the Texas Department of Transportation (TXDOT), as provided in 25.264 (f) of the Texas Water Code, have developed a contractual agreement whereby TXDOT personnel, equipment, and materials may be used in state-funded cleanup actions. All expenses and costs resulting from cleanup activities are subject to reimbursement from the Texas Spill Response Fund.

1530.30 Railroad Commission of Texas (TRRC)

The TGLO is the lead agency for all spills of oil, including crude oil, into coastal waters or that pose an imminent threat to coastal waters as per amendments to Texas Natural Resource Code 40.008. These amendments will not change the current TRRC requirement to report spills in accordance with Statewide Rule 20. TRRC has jurisdiction over waste generated by oil and gas exploration and production activities, permits the drilling of oil and gas wells in Texas, including bay and offshore wells, and is responsible for protecting surface and subsurface water from pollution caused by exploration and production activities. Spills or discharges, whether hazardous or non-hazardous from crude oil or natural gas pipelines, are also within the jurisdiction of the TRRC; but spills from refined petroleum product pipelines are not. Products not under the jurisdiction of the TRRC include gasoline, diesel, and other fuel oil.

1530.40 Texas State Support Structure

The Governor's Division of Emergency Management (DEM) will ensure that all state resources are available for use by the lead agency. When required, DEM will ensure the staffing and activation of the State Emergency Operation Center in Austin. This operation center will serve as the primary support network for the SOSC. The SOSC in turn can provide the support necessary to assist the FOSC and the spiller. Within the emergency operations center structure, the disaster districts will be utilized as a conduit to and from the local community. Examples of the support that can be provided are: meteorological information provided by the TCEQ, legal and criminal enforcement assistance provided by the Attorney General's office, heavy equipment provided by the Texas Department of Highways, and aerial assistance provided by the Aircraft Pooling Board.

1540 State of Louisiana Response Structure

1540.10 Louisiana Oil Spill Coordinator's Office (LOSCO)

The Louisiana OSPRA of 1991, L.R.S. 30:2475 created the LOSCO within the Office of the Governor and is now within the Department of Public Safety and Corrections. LOSCO was created to provide a centralized authority for all matters related to oil spill response and prevention. The Act designated LOSCO as the lead State agency for the prevention of and

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

response to unauthorized discharges of oil in the State of Louisiana. LOSCO's primary function is to ensure effective coordination and representation of the state interests in all matters related to spill response and prevention. Principal goals are:

- Minimize unauthorized discharges of oil,
- Provide for an effective spill response,
- Compensate the public for damages to the natural resources, and
- Assist the public through education, service, and public outreach.

The Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality, under the direction and control of the Oil Spill Coordinator, is lead technical agency of the state for response to actual or threatened unauthorized discharges of oil and for cleanup of pollution from unauthorized discharges of oil. However, under L.R.S. 30:2462, "in the event of an unauthorized discharge of oil, nothing in the OSPRA shall preclude the Department of Environmental Quality from, at the earliest time practicable, assuming response and cleanup duties for the discharge of oil pursuant to L.R.S. 30:2001 et seq., provided, however, the Oil Spill Coordinator is notified within 24 hours." Other response agencies include:

- Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Forestry
- Louisiana Department of Culture, Recreation and Tourism
- Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals
- Louisiana Department of Natural Resources
- Louisiana Department of Public Safety and Corrections
- Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries
- Louisiana Office of Emergency Preparedness
- Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority

For more information regarding the State of Louisiana response structure, see the State of Louisiana Oil Spill Contingency Plan. To obtain a copy of the Plan, contact LOSCO at (225) 219-5800.

1540.20 Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (LDEQ)

LDEQ is the primary state agency that responds to reports of discharges of oil and chemicals into the waterways, wetlands, and natural drainages of the state. LDEQ conducts investigations and

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

field analyses of potentially harmful effects of a spill. LDEQ sets water quality standards for the state, determines admissible discharges from agriculture and industry, and is responsible for the collection of damages in the event of a spill. LDEQ maintains a staff of field biologists and chemists with expertise in water quality analysis. LDEQ sets water quality standards for the state, determines admissible discharges from agriculture and industry, and is responsible for collection of damages in the event of a spill. The first agency on scene for spills functions as the SOSC until and unless the LOSCO takes over the role or designates another agency as SOSC.

1540.30 Louisiana Department of Natural Resources/Office of Conservation (LDNR/OC)

LDNR/OC enforces state regulations concerning oil and gas exploration, both inshore and offshore. LDNR/OC also regulates production and transportation of crude oil and natural gas.

1540.40 Louisiana Office of Emergency Preparedness

Coordinates and provides logistic support during disaster emergencies including communications in air and on ground, water transportation support, equipment and supplies, facilities, fuel and food, and assists with these functions for smaller spills at the request of the SOSC.

- Operates the state emergency operation center.
- Establishes, maintains, and staffs emergency equipment depots.
- Establishes and trains a volunteer response corps.
- Maintains the Louisiana Emergency Operation Plan.
- Participates and oversees the development of local and inter-jurisdictional disaster plans.
- Maintains a roster of trained personnel skilled in disaster prevention, preparedness, response and recovery.
- Provides direct support to local communities in declared emergencies including spills.

1540.50 Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals (LDHH)

The LDHH directs and coordinates the State's emergency medical and health services. LDHH authority is found in the Sanitary Code of the State of Louisiana at L.R.S. 40:4 et seq. LDHH.

- Evaluates incident implication for public health.
- Recommends public health protection methods.
- Determines status of medical services.
- Determines availability and condition of health facilities.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

- Coordinates public health information.
- Issues public health news releases and advisories.
- Advises on response activities as they relate to public health.
- Collects and analyzes samples to identify human health problems in coordination with LDEQ, LDWF, LDAF, as well as other state and federal agencies.
- Assesses damages to human health.
- Responds to disease and sanitation problems caused by overcrowding and stress on facilities and systems.
- Provides disaster mental health systems.

1540.60 Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries (LDWF)

The Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries (LDWF) is the state agency responsible for management of the state's renewable natural resources including all wildlife and all aquatic life. The control and supervision of these resources are assigned to the department in the Constitution of the State of Louisiana of 1974, Article IX, Section 7 and in revised statutes under Title 36 and Title 56. Responsibilities related to enforcement of boating safety laws are also assigned to LDWF in Title 34, Chapter 4, Part IV.

The mission of the LDWF is to manage, conserve, and promote wise utilization of Louisiana's renewable fish and wildlife resources and their supporting habitats through replenishment, protection, enhancement, research, development, and education for the social and economic benefit of current and future generations; to provide opportunities for knowledge of and use and enjoyment of these resources; and to promote a safe and healthy environment for the users of the resources.

1540.70 Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority (CPRA)

Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority of Louisiana: The Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority of Louisiana (CPRA) will assist other state agencies in prioritizing protection of the natural resources as it relates to the state's comprehensive master coastal plan during an unauthorized discharge of oil as requested by the State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC). The CPRA will advise and assist the SOSC regarding benefits and risks associated with the response activities on natural resources.

1550 Local Response Structure

The local response structure consists of the agencies below the state level, including counties and cities. When their representatives respond to an oil spill they should coordinate their activities through the Liaison Officer in an ICS response.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

This Page Intentionally Left Blank

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

1600 National Policy & Doctrine

1610 National Response Doctrine

The National Incident Management System (NIMS) Incident Command System is the recognized standard with which management systems must demonstrate compatibility and is the measure by which regulatory agency plan reviewers, exercise evaluators, and spill responders will gauge the adequacy of response actions. While this system allows considerable operational flexibility, it included a collaborative planning process that delineates key management position responsibilities, common use of forms, essential Incident Action Plan elements and response personnel and equipment resource tracking methods.

Under the NIMS Guidance, Incident Resource typing, for both equipment and overhead personnel typing protocols will be forthcoming. Resource typing, which is based upon capability, will provide a basis for which resources can be requested to support response to incidents nationwide. For example, the Coast Guard Sector will provide trained and qualified Type III Command and General Staff personnel, with some key Type III Unit Leader Positions within the Sections.

Section 4201 of OPA 90 amended Subsection I of Section 311 of the FWPCA, to require the Federal OSC to “in accordance with the National Contingency Plan and any appropriate Area Contingency Plan, ensure effective and immediate removal of a discharge, and mitigation or prevention of a substantial threat of a discharge, of oil or a hazardous substance – (i) into or on the navigable waters; (ii) on the adjoining shorelines to the navigable waters; (iii) into or on the waters of the exclusive economic zone; or (iv) that may affect natural resources belonging to, appertaining to, or under the exclusive management authority of the United States.” “In carrying out these functions, the OSC may: (i) remove or arrange for the removal of a discharge, and mitigate or prevent a substantial threat of a discharge, at any time; (ii) direct or monitor all Federal, State, and private actions to remove a discharge; and (iii) recommend to the Commandant that a vessel discharging or threatening to discharge, be removed and, if necessary, destroyed.” If the discharge or substantial threat of discharge of oil or hazardous substance is of such size or character as to be a substantial threat to the public health or welfare of the United States (including but not limited to fish, shellfish, wildlife, other natural resources, and the public and private beaches and shorelines of the United States), the OSC shall direct all Federal, State, and private actions to remove the discharge or to mitigate or prevent the threat of the discharge.

1620 Regional Response Doctrine

The Regional Response Doctrine is comprised of two principle components. These are a standing team which consists of designated representatives from each participating federal agency, state government, and local governments (as agreed upon by the state) of the RRT; and incident specific teams formed from the standing team when the RRT is activated for a response. On incident-specific teams, participation by the RRT Member agencies will relate to the technical nature of the incident and its geographic location.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

The RRT VI Standard Operating Procedures can be found in the Texas General Land Office's (TGLO) Oil Spill Tool Kit at http://www.glo.texas.gov/ost/spill-response-resources/rrtvi/rrt_sop.pdf.

1630 Area Response Doctrine

Pursuant to the National Contingency Plan (NCP; 40 CFR Part 300), area committees have been established for each area of the United States that has been designated by the President. The area committees are comprised of personnel from Federal and state agencies who coordinate response actions with tribal and local governments and with the private sector. Area committees, under the coordinated direction of Federal On-Scene Coordinators (FOSC), are responsible for developing Area Contingency Plans (ACPs). Area committees are also required to work with the response community to develop procedures to expedite decisions for the use of alternative response measures.

This plan serves as the SETX and SWLA Committees Area Contingency Plan, and the Area Response Doctrine in regards to Oil discharges and Hazardous Substance releases.

1640 Public vs. Private Resource Utilization

The Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA 90) reaffirmed the basic principle that the primary source of an oil spill preparedness and response system in the U.S. should be implemented and maintained by the private sector. It is not, nor should it be, the Coast Guard's intent to compete with the commercial oil and hazardous materials pollution response industry. The utilization of government resources in lieu of commercial resources can place the government in a competitive environment. This is not the intent of OPA 90, as it defeats the incentive for commercial enterprise to maintain equipment and trained personnel in a competitive market. The Coast Guard's pre-positioned response equipment, other publicly owned response equipment, and other initiatives under the Coast Guard's oil spill response program are only intended to supplement the oil and clean-up industry's response program or be used if the commercial industry does not have readily available resources, and only until such time that the Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) or the Unified Command decides to release the resources.

The FOSC has the authority and responsibility in accordance with the National Contingency Plan to contain, control, and carry out response activities for the removal of a discharge where a substantial threat to public health or welfare, or where natural resources are endangered. At the direction and discretion of the FOSC and the Unified Command, when the responsible party executes a suitable response, any government equipment deployed should be withdrawn as commercial equipment becomes available and is placed into service.

The FOSC may consider using Coast Guard/Department of Defense (DOD) or Oil Spill Cooperative resources in such instances when the spill has been federalized and/or private sector resources cannot respond to the incident in a timely manner, or there are certain specific resources not available from the private sector.

While it is the policy of the Commandant to mount an aggressive, timely, efficient response, the FOSC must be mindful that the use of government-owned equipment and resources is not to

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

compete with the use of commercial resources. Government resource should only be used under specific circumstances:

- For “first aid” spill response until contracted commercial resources arrive on-scene and are operating.
- When commercial resources are not available. This assumes that the RP, Qualified Individual, Incident Commander, or cleanup contractor has sought commercial resources but they are not available.
- Government resources can supplement commercial resources. Government resources are not to be used for the convenience of the responsible party.

1650 Best Response Concept

Best Response depends on the best efforts of the three components of the National Response System.

- Companies – those responsible for producing, handling, storing, and transporting oil and hazardous materials, and for arranging for mitigation of an accidental discharge or release;
- Contractors – those who carry out response and cleanup in the event of a discharge or release; and
- Government – those Federal, state, and local agencies with oversight responsibility for the safe handling of oil and hazardous materials and for ensuring protection of the public and the environment in the event of a discharge or release.

Best Response protects our national interests. Each component must act responsibly, effectively, and cooperatively to accomplish the shared goal of minimizing the consequences of pollution incidents. Finally, Best Response demands that a response community builds a method to measure its own capability to achieve success. To do this kind of self-assessment the community must be able to recognize success. Key Business Drivers are the major categories within a Best Response model of things that have to be done if we are to accomplish the goal of Best Response – minimize the consequence of pollution incidents – and to be perceived as successful. Critical Success Factors are the specific things that a response must accomplish to be considered successful. There are a number of critical success factors for each Key Business Driver. An oil spill response that achieves all or most of these factors will, according to the Best Response precepts, be judged as a success.

1660 Cleanup Assessment Protocol

When spilled oil contaminates shoreline habitats, responders must survey the affected areas to determine the appropriate response. Although general approvals or decision tools for using shoreline cleanup methods can be developed during planning stages, responders’ specific

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

cleanup recommendations must utilize field data on shoreline habitats, type and degree of shoreline contamination, and spill-specific physical processes. Cleanup endpoints must be established early so that appropriate cleanup methods can be selected to meet the cleanup objectives. Shoreline surveys must be conducted systematically because they are crucial components of effective decisions. Also, repeated surveys are needed to monitor the effectiveness and effects of ongoing treatment methods (changes in shoreline oiling conditions, as well as natural recovery), so that the need for changes in methodology, additional treatment, or constraints can be evaluated.

The Shoreline Assessment Manual, August 2000, NOAA/HAZMAT outlines methods for conducting shoreline assessments. Shoreline assessment is a function conducted under the Planning Section of the Incident Command System (ICS).

NOAA's Shoreline Assessment Manual outlines methods that can be used to plan and conduct shoreline assessment after an oil spill; and can then be incorporated into assessment results of the UC's decision-making process for shoreline cleanup. The Shoreline Assessment Job Aid is a supplement to the manual. It contains visual examples of many of the terms you would use during shoreline assessments.

When to terminate specific oil spill cleanup actions can be a difficult decision; When is clean, clean enough? The increasing cost of the cleanup and the damage to the environment caused by cleanup activities must be weighed against the ecological and economic effects of leaving the remaining oil in place. The decision to terminate cleanup operations is site-specific. Cleanup usually cannot be terminated while the one of the following conditions exist:

- Recoverable quantities of oil remain on water or shores.
- Contamination of shore by fresh oil continues.
- Oil remaining on shore is mobile and may be refloated to contaminate adjacent areas and near shore waters.

Cleanup may normally be terminated when the following conditions exist:

- The environmental damage caused by the cleanup efforts is greater than the damage caused by leaving the remaining oil or residue in place.
- The cost of cleanup operations significantly outweighs the environmental or economic benefits of continued cleanup.
- FOSC, after consultation with the members of the Unified Command, determines that the cleanup should be terminated.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

1670 Response Technologies

1670.10 Dispersant Use

The dispersant pre-approval is designed to provide for the timely use of dispersants along with mechanical techniques and in-situ burning for offshore oil spill response. No single response method is 100% effective, thereby establishing a need to consider the use of all available methods from the start of the spill response. Initially, the assumption needs to be made that all three methods (mechanical, in-situ burn, and dispersants) may be used and then adjustments are made to that assumption as information concerning the spill is received by the Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC). The objective of the Regional Response Team VI (RRT VI) FOSC Dispersant Pre-approval Guidelines and Checklist is to provide for meaningful, environmentally safe, and effective dispersant operation. The programmed checklist approach allows the FOSC to quickly arrive at a logical “GO/NO GO” decision. This gives the dispersant operation the opportunity to begin in a timely manner that is consistent with attempting to maximize the effectiveness of dispersant use as a countermeasure to reduce the impact of oil spills. In this document the RRT VI Dispersant Pre-approval Overview, the FOSC Dispersant Use Checklist and the FOSC Dispersant Use Flowchart define the dispersant pre-approval requirements. If the dispersant pre-approval requirements are not met, the request for use of dispersant must follow the approval process as specified in the RRT VI Regional Contingency Plan Subpart H Authorization. VI (RRT VI) FOSC Dispersant Pre-approval Guidelines and Checklist is to provide for meaningful, environmentally safe, and effective dispersant operation. The programmed checklist approach allows the FOSC to quickly arrive at a logical “GO/NO GO” decision. This gives the dispersant operation the opportunity to begin in a timely manner that is consistent with attempting to maximize the effectiveness of dispersant use as a countermeasure to reduce the impact of oil spills. In this document the RRT VI Dispersant Pre-approval Overview, the FOSC Dispersant Use Checklist and the FOSC Dispersant Use Flowchart define the dispersant pre-approval requirements. If the dispersant pre-approval requirements are not met, the request for use of dispersant must follow the approval process as specified in the RRT 6 Regional Contingency Plan Subpart H Authorization. The RRT VI FOSC Dispersant Pre-Approval Guidelines and Checklist are found at <http://www.glo.texas.gov/ost/spill-response-resources/rrtvi/rrt6deconvssl.pdf>.

Specific information regarding the use of dispersants in the SETX and SWLA COTP Zone can be found in Section 9000, Appendix C of this plan.

1670.20 In-situ Burn Approval/Monitoring/Decision Protocol

Refer to in Section 9000, Appendix B for more information

1670.30 Bioremediation Approval/Monitoring/Decision Protocol

Refer to in Section 9000, Appendix H for more information

1670.40 Fish and Wildlife Considerations

Refer to in Section 9000, Appendix L for more information

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

1670.50 Special Monitoring of Applied Response Technologies (SMART)

Special Monitoring of Applied Response Technologies (SMART) is a cooperatively designed monitoring program for in situ burning and dispersants. SMART relies on small, highly mobile teams that collect real-time data using portable, rugged, and easy-to-use instruments during dispersant and in situ burning operations. Data are channeled to the Unified Command (UC) (representatives of the spiller and the state and federal governments who are in charge of the spill response) to address critical questions:

- Are particulates concentration trends at sensitive locations exceeding the level of concern?
- Are dispersants effective in dispersing the oil?

Having monitoring data can assist the Unified Command with decision-making for dispersant and in situ burning operations.

The SMART program is a joint project of these agencies:

- U.S. Coast Guard
- NOAA
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
- Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement

More information regarding SMART may be found in Chapter 9000, Appendix I.

1670.60 Alternative Response Tool Evaluation System (ARTES)

During an oil spill or hazardous substance release, the OSC may consider using non-conventional alternative countermeasures (a method, device, or product that has not been typically used for spill response). To assess whether a proposed countermeasure could be a useful response tool, it is necessary to quickly collect and evaluate the available information about it.

To aid in evaluating non-conventional alternative countermeasures in particular, the Alternative Response Tool Evaluation System (ARTES) was developed. ARTES can also be used to evaluate proposed conventional countermeasures. It is designed to evaluate potential response tools on their technical merits, rather than on economic factors. ARTES is designed to work in concert with the National Contingency Plan Product Schedule and the Selection Guide for Oil Spill Applied Technologies.

For more information regarding ARTES refer to the NOAA Office of Response and Restoration Website.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

1680 Statutory Guidance Federal

1680.10 Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, 1980

Enacted by Congress in 1980, it is also known as the Hazardous Substance Superfund as defined by 42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq. Its purpose is to provide for liability, compensation, cleanup, and emergency response for hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants (as defined by the statute) released into the environment and the cleanup of inactive hazardous waste disposal sites. Emergency and time critical actions for pollutants or contaminants may only be taken when these releases pose an imminent and substantial threat to human health or the environment. The NCP outlines factors which shall be considered in determining the appropriateness of an emergency or time-critical response action. These factors include:

- Actual or potential exposure to nearby human populations, animals, or the food chain from hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants;
- Actual or potential contamination of drinking water supplies or sensitive ecosystems;
- Hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminants in drums, barrels, tanks, or other bulk storage containers, that may pose a threat of release;
- High levels of hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminants in soils largely at or near the surface, that may pose a threat of release;
- Weather conditions that may cause hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminants to migrate or be released;
- Threat of fire or explosion;
- The availability of other appropriate federal or state response mechanisms to respond to the release;
- Other situations or factors that may pose threats to public health or welfare of the United States or the environment.

1680.20 Federal Water Pollution Control Act as amended by the Clean Water Act and the Oil Pollution Act of 1990

As listed in 33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq., the objective of the act is to restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the nation's waters. The goals of the Act include:

- The elimination of pollutants discharged into navigable waters;
- Attain water quality, which provides for the protection and propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife and provides for recreation in and around those waters;

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

- Prohibits the discharge of toxic pollutants;
- Provides federal financial assistance to construct publicly owned waste treatment works;
- Requires states to provide waste treatment management plans;
- Conducts research to develop technology in order to eliminate the discharge of pollutants into the navigable waters, waters of the contiguous zone, and oceans; and
- Develop national policy for the control of non-point sources of pollution.

1680.30 National Historic Preservation Act

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665) requires agencies using federal funds to identify, evaluate, and, where significant, protect historic, archaeological, and traditional cultural properties. This Act also authorized the National Register of Historic Places, expanding federal recognition to historic properties of local and state significance. The National Park Service in the DOI administers both programs. Regulations for these programs are contained in 36 CFR Part 60, National Register of Historic Places, and 36 CFR Part 65, National Historic Landmarks Program. Oil can contaminate archaeological, historic, and culturally sensitive resources. Such contamination can prevent carbon dating, damage the fragile artifacts, and make restoration and preservation extremely difficult or impossible. In addition, oil spill response activities (e.g., mechanical cleanup and staging area constriction) can physically disturb or destroy artifacts and sites.

The primary contact for responders seeking information and expertise on local culturally sensitive areas is the State Archeologist in the State Historic Preservation Office for the State or the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer for the affected tribal lands. It is important that responders be aware of the types of archaeological, cultural, or historic materials that they are likely to encounter while responding to an incident and that they will immediately notify the FOSC/UC in the event that these types of materials are discovered.

The SETX & SWLA Committee will regularly review response strategies outlined in the GRPs to identify and revise any strategies that may adversely impact archaeological, cultural, or historic resources. These resources are protected under federal, tribal and state laws. In order to avoid any inadvertent impacts to cultural and historic resources, responders are required to utilize existing hardened access paths and paved areas, if available, when approaching shorelines and cleanup teams are to remain on beaches.

1680.40 Endangered Species Act

Oil spills or hazardous substance release response actions may impact species listed as “endangered” or “threatened” under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), 50 CFR Part 402.02, and in accordance with Section 7 of the ESA, Federal agencies must consult with NOAA’s National Marine Fisheries Service (NOAA Fisheries) and/or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) on activities that may affect a listed species. The FOSC is responsible for initiating consultation.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

In 2001, the USCG, EPA, DOI's Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance, USFWS, NOAA Fisheries, and the National Oceans Service (NOS) signed an Interagency Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) (<http://www.nrt.org/Production/NRT/NRTWeb.nsf/PagesByLevelCat/Level2ESAMOU?Opendocument>) regarding Oil Spill Planning and Response Activities under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act's National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) and the ESA. In the MOA, NOAA Fisheries and USFWS determined that oil spill response activities qualify as an emergency action as defined by regulations implementing the ESA in 50 CFR Part 402.02. NOAA Fisheries and USFWS have developed emergency consultation procedures to allow action agencies to incorporate endangered species concerns into emergency response activities. Emergency consultation is initiated with a telephone call to NOAA Fisheries or USFWS to describe the emergency response and seek recommendations on any measures that could be implemented during the response to reduce or avoid impacts to listed species, the paperwork associated with emergency consultation under the ESA is completed after the removal actions are completed. NOAA Fisheries and USFWS are ready to assist the FOSC comply with section 7 of the ESA. The NOAA SSC and DOI Regional Environmental Officer can help identify appropriate ESA section 7 consultation contacts for their respective departments.

For Endangered Species Act Consultation Contacts:

- U.S. Department of the Interior
- Regional Environmental Officer 24-Hour (505) 766-3565
- National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration
- Scientific Support Coordinator 24-Hour (206) 526-4911

Please refer to Appendix L for the SETX AND SWLA Wildlife Response Plan.

1680.50 Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

Also known as the Solid Waste Disposal Act, it was enacted by Congress as 42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq. The Congress declared it to be the national policy of the United States that, whenever feasible, the generation of hazardous waste is to be reduced or eliminated as expeditiously as possible. Waste that is nevertheless generated should be treated, stored, or disposed of as to minimize the present and future threat to human health and the environment.

1680.60 National Environmental Policy Act

As defined in 42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq., the purposes of this act are:

- To declare a national policy which will encourage productive and enjoyable harmony between man and his environment;
- To promote efforts which will prevent or eliminate damage to the environment and biosphere and stimulate the health and welfare of man;

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

- To enrich the understanding of the ecological systems and natural resources important to the nation; and
- To establish a Council on Environmental Quality.

1690 High-Seas Policy

Application of the Intervention on the High Seas Act (33 USC 1471 et seq.): Under authority of the International Convention Relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Oil Pollution Casualties, 1969, governments party to the present convention may take such measures on the high seas as may be necessary to prevent, mitigate, or eliminate grave and imminent danger to their coastline or related interests from oil or hazardous substance pollution or threat of pollution. The pollution or threat of pollution may result from a maritime casualty or acts related to such a casualty, which may reasonable be expected to result in major harmful consequences. In the event of a ship outside U.S. territorial waters which creates a potential threat of pollution by oil and/or hazardous substances, all available information shall be relayed to the Coast Guard which will determine whether or not grave and imminent danger to the U.S. coastline or related interests exists. Once that determination is made, the designated FOSC shall take measures to prevent, mitigate, or eliminate the threat.

1700 Reserved

1800 Reserved

1900 Reserved for Area/District

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

SETX & SWLA Area Contingency Plan Section 2000 Command

Table of Contents

2100	Unified Command.....	5
2110	Response Management System.....	5
2120	Unified Command Positions	6
2130	Area ICS Command and General Staff.....	8
2140	Staff Functions Defined	9
2140.10	Incident Commander.....	9
2140.20	The Federal On-Scene Coordinator	11
2140.30	The State On-Scene Coordinator	11
2140.40	The Responsible Party.....	12
2140.50	Responsible Party's Liability	12
2150	Response Objectives.....	13
2200	Safety	13
2210	Safety Officer.....	14
2220	Site Characterization	15
2230	Site Safety Plan Development	15
2230.10	Site Safety Plan Review	16
2230.20	Plan Acceptance and Verification	16
2230.30	Training Requirements	16
2300	Information.....	16
2310	Public Information.....	17
2320	Joint Information Center (JIC)	18
2330	Organization Chart.....	20
2340	News Release / Press Conferences	21
2340.10	Media Monitoring Services	22
2340.20	News Media Outlets	22
2340.30	External Organizations	23
2340.40	City Government Offices.....	23
2340.50	Standard Questions Asked by the Media.....	23

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

2350	News Advisory Example.....	25
2360	Fact Sheet Example.....	26
2370	News Release Example	27
2400	Liaison.....	28
2410	Liaison Officer (LOFR).....	28
2420	Investigators	29
2420.10	Federal	29
2420.11	U. S. Coast Guard Investigative Service (CGIS).....	29
2420.12	U. S. EPA Criminal Investigations Division (EPA CID)	30
2420.13	National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB)	29
2420.20	State.....	30
2420.21	Texas Department of Public Safety	30
2420.22	Louisiana Department of Public Safety and Corrections, Hazardous Material and Explosives Control Unit.....	31
2430	Federal/State/Local Trustees	31
2430.10	Federal Trustees.....	31
2440	Natural Resource Damage Assessment.....	32
2450	Multiagency Coordination System	32
2460	Incident Investigation	33
2470	Federal Agencies and Teams.....	33
2470.10	EPA Environmental Response Team	33
2470.20	EPA Radiological Emergency Response Teams.....	33
2470.30	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.....	34
2470.31	The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH)	34
2470.40	U.S. Department of Agriculture	34
2470.50	U.S. Department of Commerce.....	35
2470.60	U.S. Department of Defense	35
2470.61	U. S. Navy/ SUPSALV	35
2470.62	U. S. Army Corps of Engineers.....	35
2470.70	U.S. Department of Energy	35
2470.80	U.S. Department of Homeland Security	36

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

2470.81	Federal Emergency Management Agency.....	36
2470.82	U. S. Coast Guard	36
2470.83	USCG National Strike Force.....	36
2420.11	USCG Incident Management Assist Teams	37
2470.90	U.S. Department of Interior	37
2470.100	U.S. Department of Justice.....	37
2470.110	U.S. Department of Labor	38
2470.120	U.S. Department of Transportation	38
2480	Texas Resources/Agencies	38
2480.10	Texas General Land Office	38
2480.20	Texas Commission of Environmental Quality	39
2480.30	Texas Natural Resources Conservation Commission	39
2480.40	Railroad Commission of Texas	41
2480.50	Texas Parks and Wildlife Department.....	41
2480.60	The Governor of Texas and the Governor's Division of Emergency Management	42
2490	Louisiana Resources/Agencies	43
2490.10	The Louisiana Oil Spill Coordinator	43
2490.20	Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality	43
2490.30	Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries	44
2490.40	Louisiana Department of Natural Resources, Office of Coastal Restoration and Management.....	45
2490.50	Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals.....	47
2490.60	Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Forestry.....	48
2490.70	Louisiana Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority.....	48
2490.80	Louisiana Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness	48
2490.90	LA State Military Department/National Guard 62nd Civil Support Team	49

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

This Page Intentionally Left Blank

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Section 2100 – Unified Command

The U.S. Coast Guard is tasked by the National Contingency Plan (NCP) with providing the pre-designated Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) for oil and hazardous material spills and releases which effect or threaten navigable waters of the United States. OPA 90 clearly establishes that the FOSC has the ultimate responsibility for directing oil spill response including response objectives and strategies. When dealing with the NCP section 300 of 40 CFR, FOSC are required to direct response efforts and coordinate all other actions at the scene of a spill or release. The NCP further states that the basic format for the response management system is a structure that brings together federal and state agencies, and the responsible party (RP), to achieve an effective and efficient response. In addition, the command Staff also includes the positions Safety, Information and Liaison Officer, which are discussed in Sections 2120, 2200 and 2300. As the FOSC, the Captain of the Port (COTP) heads the local multi-agency response team. This team must assess the situation and identify, select, and implement the most appropriate means of response. Often, decisions regarding critical response actions must be made quickly and with incomplete information. Failure to implement appropriate response actions quickly may result in the loss of the selected response action as an option, and will significantly increase the difficulty and costs associated with the containment, recovery, and restoration of natural resources. The structure for responding to these types of incidents is commonly referred to as the UC. It should be noted that in this structure, the FOSC retains ultimate authority in a response operation for decisions relative to the response. The Command Section has overall responsibility for the management of incident activity and sets all incident objectives and priorities.

Useful References:

USCG Incident Management Handbook COMDTPUB P3120.17B
– May 2014
-National Contingency Plan (NCP)
-Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 300

2110 Response Management System

Incident Command System (ICS) is an on-scene management structure suitable for managing any incident. To standardize response management, the USCG has adopted the National Incident Management System (NIMS) Incident Command System (ICS). ICS is a scalable structure that encompasses all phases and complexity levels of incident management. ICS consists of five primary management functions (Command, Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance) and a Unified Command structure. The Unified Command for COTP Port Arthur area of responsibility depending on the incident will be determined on a case-by-case basis factoring in the specifics of the incident, determinations outlined in the existing response plans and/or decisions reached in the initial meeting of the UC. The UC may consist of any combination of the following agencies the U.S. Coast Guard, NOAA Scientific Support Coordinator, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Texas General Land Office, Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, Louisiana Oil Spill Coordinator's Office, Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality, Louisiana State Police, and the Responsible Party. The makeup of the UC remains flexible and may change throughout the incident in order to adapt to changes experienced during the incident.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

While Vessel Response Plans, On-shore Facility Response Plans, Pipeline Response Plans, and Off-shore Facility Response Plans are required to have a management plan compatible with the ACP, there is no requirement for these plans to strictly follow ICS.

Unified Command (UC) is an expansion of the ICS organization. UC is responsible for overall management of the incident. UC directs incident activities, including development and implementation of overall objectives and strategies, and approves ordering and releasing of resources. UC is not a “decision by committee”. The principals are there to command the response to an incident. Time is of the essence; UC should develop synergy based on the significant capabilities that are brought by the various representatives. There should be personal acknowledgement of each representative’s unique capabilities, a shared understanding of the situation, and agreement on the common objectives. With the different perspectives on UC comes the risk of disagreements, most of which can be resolved through the understanding of the underlying issues. Contentious issues may arise, but the UC framework provides a forum and a process to resolve problems and find solutions.

The Command Section consists of the unified command and three staff functions.

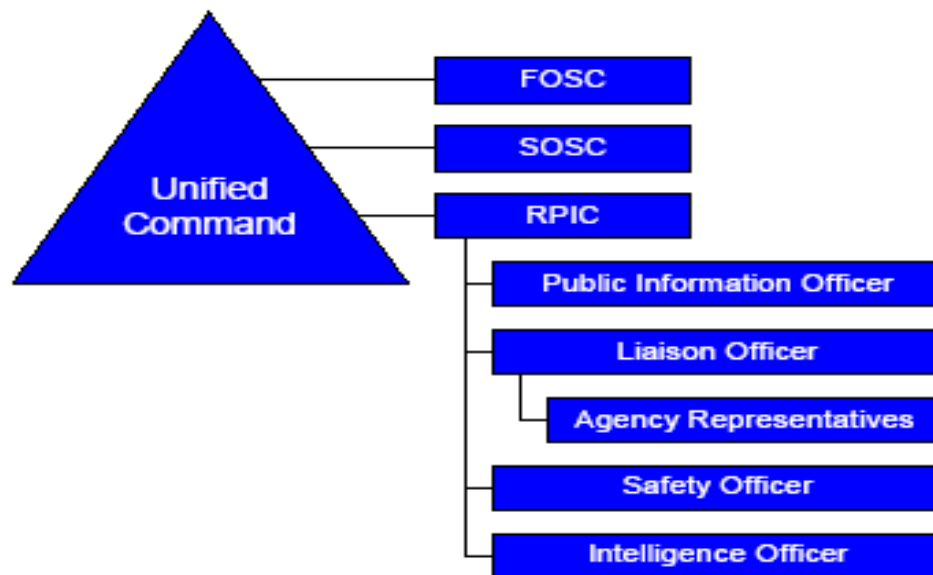


Figure 1 - Unified Command Structure

2120 Unified Command Positions

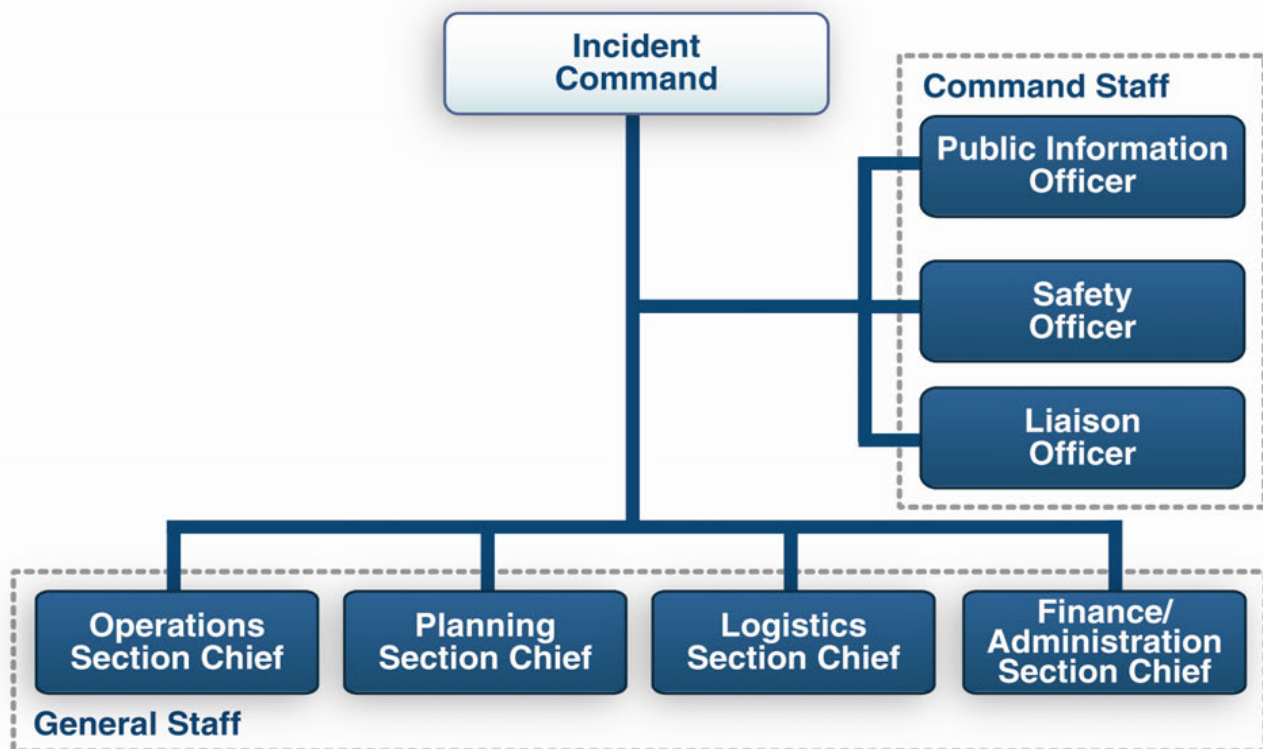
To be a member of the UC you must have authority and jurisdiction. UC members may also include agencies, organizations or private industries bringing large amounts of tactical and support resources to the table. The need for UC is brought about when an incident impacts the jurisdictional or functional responsibility of more than one agency. As a component of ICS, the UC is a structure that brings together the “Incident Commanders” of all major organizations that

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

have jurisdictional responsibility for the incident to coordinate an effective response while carrying out their own agencies jurisdictional responsibilities. UC links the responding organizations to the incident and provides a forum for these agencies to make consensus decisions.

UC representatives will be considered for selection as members of the UC, providing the involved organization meets the following criteria:

- Must have jurisdictional authority or functional responsibility under a law or ordinance for the incident; and, must have incident or response operations impact on your organization's Area of Responsibility (AOR); and, must be specifically charged by law or ordinance with commanding, coordinating or managing a major aspect of the incident response; and, should have the resources to support participation in the response organization.
- The complete list of ICS positions are designated by the Watch Quarter Station Billet (WQSB) for MSU Port Arthur. Assignment to positions within the ICS structure is based on the member's billet number. After reporting to MSU Port Arthur every member is required to attend and complete the required schools to gain the necessary qualifications to perform the duties of the position that they are assigned.



The process of moving the responsibility for incident command from one Incident Commander to another is called “transfer of command.” The incoming Incident Commander may give the previous Incident Commander another assignment on the incident. The initial Incident

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Commander retains first-hand knowledge at the incident site. This strategy allows the initial Incident Commander to observe the progress of the incident and to gain experience. It should be recognized that transition of command on an expanding incident is to be expected. It does not reflect on the competency of the current Incident Commander.

To accomplish this task the incoming Incident Commander should, if at all possible, personally perform an assessment of the incident situation with the existing Incident Commander. The incoming Incident Commander must be adequately briefed. The ICS Form 201 is especially designed to assist in incident briefings. It should be used whenever possible because it provides a written record of the incident as of the time prepared. This briefing must be by the current Incident Commander, and take place face-to-face if possible. The briefing must cover the following: incident history (what has happened), priorities and objectives, current plan, resource assignments, incident organization, resources ordered/needed, facilities established, status of communications, any constraints or limitations, incident potential, and delegation of authority.

After the incident briefing, the incoming Incident Commander should determine an appropriate time for transfer of command. At the appropriate time, notice of a change in incident command should be made to: Agency headquarters (through dispatch), General Staff members (if designated), Command Staff members (if designated), and all incident personnel.

Available ICS position specific job aids can be found in Chapter 9000, Appendix V. Job aids to assist the incident commander with responding to incidents are provided by a number of federal agencies. Below is a small sample of hyperlinked aids to assist UC's:

[Incident Types](#) [CG - IMH](#) [AC Meeting Schedule](#)

2130 Area ICS Command and General Staff

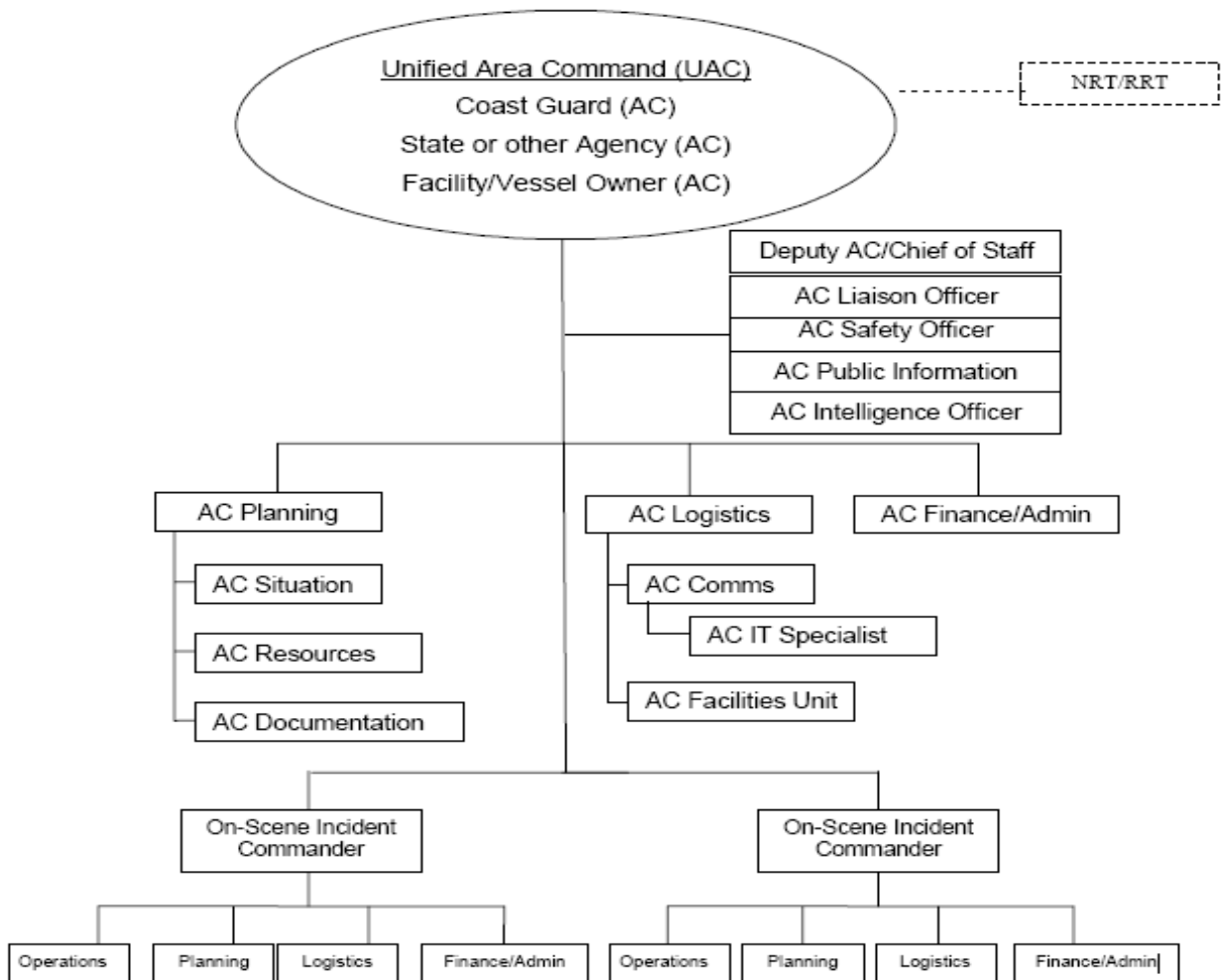
The Area Response Management System is Area level of the National Response System that assists the FOSC with preparing for and responding to pollution incidents. The goal of the Area Response Management System is to identify how those participating in the response management structure can best communicate and coordinate with each other for planning, logistics, finance, operations, and communications to ensure effective response coordination. Because the key players differ from area to area, Area Committees must have the flexibility to tailor systems to their basic organization for the specific area.

The purpose of an Area Command (AC) is to oversee the management of the incident(s), focusing primarily on strategic assistance and direction and resolving competition for scarce response resources. This organization does not supplant the IC's and UC's, but supports and provides strategic direction. Execution of tactical operations and coordination remains the responsibility of the on-scene incident command/unified command structure. Area Command is an organization activated by the Sector, District, or Area Commander to ensure coordination for Command, Planning, Logistical and Fiscal matters.

The AC organization should be kept as small as possible. The size of the AC organization will be determined by the authorities and support requirements of the incident(s) and follows standard ICS principles like flexibility and scalability.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

AREA COMMAND ORGANIZATION



2140 Staff Functions Defined

2140.10 Incident Commander

The Incident Commander (IC) has overall authority and responsibility for conducting incident operations and is responsible for the management of all incident operations at the incident site. On many incidents, command is carried out by a single IC. The IC is selected based on qualifications and experience. The IC may have Deputy IC's who may be from the same agency or from an assisting agency. The Deputy IC must have the same qualifications as the IC, as they must be ready to take over that position at any time.

A typical oil or hazardous substance incident may likely begin with the local Fire Chief or County Sheriff as the Incident Commander. As the responders from the various regulatory agencies with jurisdiction arrive, these agencies will, whenever possible and practical, be organized under the Unified Command Structure (as shown in Figure 2000-1), which includes, but not limited to:

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

- The pre-designated Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC):
 - U.S. Coast Guard; U.S. EPA
- The State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC):
 - TGLO, LOSCOO, TCEQ, LDEQ
- The Local On-Scene Coordinators (LOSCO):
 - Fire Chief; County Emergency Management Agency; County Sheriff
- Tribal OSC, as applicable
- Responsible Party (RP) Representatives
 - RP; Qualified Individual (QI); Spill Management Team Leader
- To support the IC the “Incident Commander Initial Checklist” is provided below as a generic aid which can be used on all oil and hazardous substance incidents:
 - Incident Commander Initial Checklist:
 - Establish Incident Command Post (ICP) (as required).
 - Establish immediate priorities:
 - First Priority is always “Provide for the safety and welfare of citizens and response personnel”, including:
 - People involved in the incident
 - Responders
 - Other emergency workers
 - Bystanders
 - Second Priority is incident stabilization:
 - Continue to ensure life safety
 - Stay in command
 - Manage resources efficiently
 - Determine incident objectives, strategy and tactical direction. Incident objectives are based on realistic expectations of what can be accomplished when all allocated resources have been effectively deployed. Chapter 4 of the IMH contains Key Decisions, Priorities, Response Objectives and Staff Assignments. Incident Objectives are listed under the categories of: Safety, Search and Rescue, Fire/Salvage, Port Waterways and Coastal Security/Law Enforcement, Waterways Management, Oil/HAZMAT Spills, Environmental, and Management.
 - Incident Objectives: To aid the IC/UC in the initial phase of an incident, generic Objectives were pre-selected from Chapter 4 of the IMH under the categories of Safety, Oil Spill, Environmental, and Management. They consist of:

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

- Provide for the safety and welfare of citizens and response personnel.
- Initiate actions to control the source and minimize the volume released.
- Manage coordinated interagency response efforts.
- Determine oil/hazmat fate and effect (trajectories), identify sensitive areas, develop strategies for protection.
- Provide protection of environmental sensitive areas including wildlife and historic properties.
- Contain and recover spilled material (Oil/HAZMAT).
- Conduct an assessment and initiate shoreline cleanup efforts.
- Identify threatened species and prepare to recover and rehabilitate injured wildlife.
- Remove oil from impacted areas.
- Keep public, stakeholders and media informed of response activities.
- Prepare resource estimates and submit necessary resource requests.
- Prepare additional IAPs for selected operational period subsequent to the initial 48 hour IAP until relieved or until incident operations are finished.

2140.20 The Federal On-Scene Coordinator

The Federal official pre-designated by the EPA for inland areas and by the USCG for coastal or major navigable waterways. These individuals coordinate all federal containment, removal, disposal efforts, and resources during an incident under subpart D of the NCP (40 CFR 300) or the government official designated to coordinate and direct removal actions under subpart E of the NCP. A FOSC can also be designated as the Incident Commander. Anyone responsible for reporting releases should be aware of which FOSC has responsibility for the affected area. For locations near the coast or a major waterway, there may be both a Coast Guard and EPA FOSC with assigned responsibilities within jurisdictional boundaries of various state or local entities. For more information about FOSC and their areas of responsibility refer to section 1400 National Response System.

2140.30 The State On-Scene Coordinator

The SOSOC is the individual designated to represent the state and their issues. The Texas Oil Spill Prevention and Response Act of 1991 has pre-designated the Texas General Land Office as the lead agency (SOSOC) to direct the State's response for oil spills in coastal waters. For hazardous materials spills, the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) serves as lead agency.

The Louisiana Oil Spill Prevention and Response Act of 1991 has pre-designated the Louisiana Oil Spill Coordinators Office (LOSCO) to act as the lead state agency / State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSOC) for all oil spills or threatened oil spills affecting the land, coastal waters, or any other waters of Louisiana. For hazardous substance releases, the Louisiana Department of Public Safety serves as the SOSOC.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

2140.40 The Responsible Party

Each responsible party for a vessel or a facility from which oil is discharged, or which poses a substantial threat of a discharge, into or upon the navigable waters or adjoining shorelines or the Exclusive Economic Zone is a key member of the UC and is liable for the removal costs and damages specified in Subsection (b) of Section 1002 of OPA 90. Any removal activity undertaken by a responsible party must be consistent with the provisions of the NCP, the Regional Contingency Plan (RCP), the ACP, and the applicable response plan required by OPA 90. Each responsible party for a vessel or facility from which a hazardous substance is released, or which poses a substantial threat of a discharge, is liable for removal costs as specified in the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.). Section 4202 of OPA 90 states that these response plans shall be consistent with the requirements of the National Contingency Plan and Area Contingency Plans:

- Identify the qualified individual having full authority to implement removal actions, and require immediate communications between that individual and the appropriate Federal official and the persons providing personnel and equipment pursuant to clause (iii);
- Identify, and ensure by contract or other means approved by the President, the availability of private personnel and equipment necessary to remove to the maximum extent practicable a worst case discharge (including a discharge resulting from fire or explosion), and to mitigate or prevent a substantial threat of such a discharge;
- Describe the training, equipment testing, periodic unannounced drills, and response actions of persons on the vessel or at the facility, to be carried out under the plan to ensure the safety of the vessel or facility and to mitigate or prevent the discharge, or the substantial threat of a discharge
- Be updated periodically
- Be resubmitted for approval of each significant change.

2140.50 Responsible Party's Liability

As defined in the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA 90), each responsible party for a vessel or a facility from which oil is discharged, or which poses a substantial threat of a discharge, into or upon the navigable waters or adjoining shorelines or the Exclusive Economic Zone is liable for the removal costs and damages specified in Subsection (b) of Section 1002 of OPA 90. Any removal activity undertaken by a responsible party must be consistent with the provisions of the NCP, the Regional Contingency Plan (RCP), the Area Contingency Plan, and the applicable response plan required by OPA 90. If directed by the OSC at any time during removal activities, the responsible party must act accordingly.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) 2110.32 Rights of the Responsible Party. Each responsible party for a vessel or facility from which a hazardous substance is released, or which poses a substantial threat of a release, is liable for removal costs as specified in CERCLA (42 USC 9601 et seq).

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

As long as the responsible party is taking appropriate action, the responsible party maintains their right to be in full partnership with the response effort and the Unified Command. That is:

The Responsible Party has the right to be a fully participating member of the Unified Command and is expected to exercise that right;

The Responsible Party has the right to a timely and accurate cost accounting of reimbursable government expenditures and, when practical, should be approached with all requests to bring government furnished equipment to the scene prior to mobilizing that equipment;

The Responsible Party has the right to offer dissenting opinions within the Unified Command.

2150 Response Objectives

The four general response priorities of the NCP (40 CFR Part 300.317), and this ACP is as follows

- To give safety and human health top priority during every response action;
- To stabilize the situation in order to prevent the event from worsening;
- To use all necessary containment and removal tactics in a coordinated manner to ensure timely, effective response; and
- To take action to minimize further environmental impact from environmental discharges.
- Response objectives will vary depending on the circumstances of each incident. Chapter four of the Coast Guard IMH has a number of example objectives listed for categories such as safety, search and rescue, firefighting, salvage operations, waterways management, oil/hazmat spills, environment, management, and port, waterways, and coastal security/law enforcement. These objectives can be used as is or modified in response specific risk applications. Objectives need to be specific, measurable, achievable, reasonable, and time-specific to be effective.

2200 Safety

Any incident requiring response of personnel poses varying dangers to responders unique to the incident circumstances. An important consideration in any response activity is to protect the health and safety of the responders and the general public. To do this requires that the chemical and physical hazard associated with each operation be assessed and methods implemented to prevent or reduce harm to responders. Employees of the Coast Guard, other government employees, and contract personnel involved in oil spill response activities must comply with all applicable worker health and safety laws and regulations.

The primary federal regulations are the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) standards for hazardous waste operations and emergency response found in 29 CFR 1910.120. This rule regulates the safety and health of employees involved in remedial operations at uncontrolled hazardous waste sites being cleaned up under government mandate and in certain hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal operations conducted under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA). The regulations also apply to both emergency response and post-emergency cleanup of hazardous substance spills. The definition of hazardous

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

substance used in these regulations is much broader than CERCLA, encompassing all CERCLA hazardous substances, RCRA hazardous waste, and all DOT hazardous materials listed in 49 CFR Part 172. Thus, most oils and oil spill responses are covered by these regulations. The rules cover employee protection during initial site characterization and analysis, monitoring activities, materials handling activities, training, and emergency response.

In addition, other regulations in general industry (part 1910), construction (part 1926), and the maritime industry (parts 1911 to 1925) may also apply. Also, any hazards for which OSHA does not have a standard could be addressed. Examples of these are heat and cold stress, since extreme temperatures and humidity can be reached in the southeast. Safety considerations are an input to every activity that is undertaken and are an outcome of each response activity. For example, an outcome of identifying a specific chemical may cause changes in safety requirements. Additional information about safety can be found in Appendix I Health and Safety Plan.

2210 Safety Officer

The SOFR function is to develop and recommend measures for assuring personnel safety and to assess and/or anticipate hazardous and unsafe situations before they compound the complexity of the incident. Only one primary SOFR will be assigned for each incident. The SOFR Job Aid (reference (e)) should be reviewed regarding the organization and duties of the SOFR.

Each response organization must have an effective health and safety program including medical surveillance and health monitoring, appropriate safety equipment, standardized safety procedures, and an active training program. Exposure to the health and safety of the public sector must be identified and controlled through early countermeasures to prevent additional emergency situations from compounding the incident. To do this, the chemical and physical hazards associated with each operation must be assessed, and methods implemented to eliminate or reduce those hazards. Only one primary SOFR will be assigned for each incident.

The SOFR may have assistants, as necessary, and the assistants may also represent assisting agencies or jurisdictions. Safety assistants may have specific responsibilities, such as air operations, hazardous materials, etc.

The major responsibilities of the SOFR are:

1. Participate in tactics and planning meetings, and other meetings and briefings as required.
2. Identify hazardous situations associated with the incident.
3. Brief Command on safety issues and concerns.
4. Review the IAP for safety implications.
5. Provide safety advice in the IAP for assigned responders.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

6. Exercise emergency authority to stop and prevent unsafe acts (every responder has this authority and will exercise this authority at their discretion).
7. Investigate accidents that have occurred within the incident area.
8. Request assistants, as needed.
9. Review and approve the Medical Plan (ICS 206-CG).
10. Develop the Site Safety Plan and publish Site Safety Plan Summary (ICS 208-CG) as required.
11. Develop the Work Safety Analysis Worksheet (ICS-215a-CG) as required.
12. Ensure that all required agency forms, reports and documents are completed prior to demobilization.
13. Have debriefing session with the IC prior to demobilization.
14. Maintain Unit/Activity Log (ICS 214).

2220 Site Characterization

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) conducts safety and health inspections of hazardous waste sites to ensure that employees are protected and to determine compliance with its regulations. OSHA will provide the FOSC with advice, guidance, and assistance regarding hazards to persons involved in removal or control of oil or chemical spills and in the precautions necessary to prevent endangerment of their health and safety. The assigned Safety Officer should establish communication with OSHA representative at the beginning stages of a medium or large spill. Site characterization during an incident will be determined by the criteria set forth in the USCG ICS Safety Officer (SOFR) Job Aid and the Incident Management Handbook.

2230 Site Safety Plan Development

The site safety plan will be developed in accordance with the OSHA regulations for Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response, 29 CFR 1914.120. One of the key components of a safe and effective response is the early development of a comprehensive Site Safety and Health Plan. A Site Safety Plan is required when personnel must enter a contaminated area to mitigate oil pollution and is designed to protect entry personnel as much as possible. The Site Safety plan addresses the following areas:

- Objectives of the response;
- Organization and coordination;
- Identification of all hazards associated with the released product;
- Personnel protective equipment requirements;
- On-scene work plans;

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

- Communications;
- Emergency contingency plans;
- Decontamination procedures; and
- First aid

At a minimum the plan should include health and safety hazard analysis for each site, task or operation with a comprehensive operations work plan. This should address personnel training requirements, personal protective equipment selection criteria and confined space entry procedures. In addition, it should detail an air monitoring plan, site control measures, and the format for pre-entry and pre-operations briefings.

2230.10 Site Safety Plan Review

Once the plan is completed, it is reviewed by the Incident Commander and the OSC for approval. Initial and subsequent entries may be conducted only after the Site Safety plan is approved. Additionally, prior to entry, all entry personnel receive a thorough briefing to ensure everyone is fully aware of exactly what is to be done and what potential hazards exist. After approving the Site Safety Plan, the FOSC will continue to monitor response, cleanup and disposal activities to ensure the completeness and to ensure all safety and environmental concerns are addressed.

2230.20 Plan Acceptance and Verification

All personnel on site, contractors and subcontractors included shall be informed of the site emergency response procedures and any potential fire, explosion, health or safety hazards related to the operation. This incident will be managed and operated under the “Unified Command System” as set forth by national, state and local standards. This plan must be reviewed and an agreement to comply with the requirements of this plan must be signed by all personnel prior to entering the exclusion zone or contamination reduction zone. Noncompliance with the site safety procedures will be grounds for reprimand and possible removal from site activities. A site safety officer will be appointed to develop, implement and verify compliance with the Site Safety and Health Plan. This plan is in effect upon approval and signature of the Unified Commander.

2230.30 Training Requirements

In oil spill responses where OSHA regulations apply, the OSC must ensure that paragraphs (b) through (o) of 29 CFR 1910.120 are complied with. Coast Guard personnel routinely involved in pollution response should complete a 40-hour course meeting the OSHA training in paragraph (e) of 29 CFR 1910.120. Training records should reflect that OSHA requirements have been satisfied.

2300 Information

Considering the high level of environmental awareness in many communities, any pollution incident is likely to generate interest from the public and the media. The public's perception of how a response is being handled is determined during its earliest stages. During an environmental emergency, the ultimate purpose of public information efforts is to keep the public well informed by issuing timely, credible, and coordinated releases of accurate information to the news media and government officials. It is critical that the Unified Command

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Structure displays a coordinated front in deploying and managing resources. Information may come from flyover or other video coverage, phone calls, on-site interviews, web site posting, public meetings, or other methods. One or two inquiries by telephone can be handled by a short telephone interview with the Public Information Officer or the appropriate Branch Chief.

The public affairs plan is designed to demonstrate concern for human and environmental impacts of the incident; define response actions planned or underway; project a team response by federal, state, local and industry representatives. For large spills, it is not always possible to serve the people and the news media by conducting individual phone interviews. However, when significant media interest is anticipated, the PAO should generate a media release describing the incident, response efforts, future plans, and other details as necessary.

2310 Public Information

The Public Information Officer (PIO) is responsible for developing and releasing public information, with Unified Command's approval, about the incident to the news media and public, incident personnel, and to other appropriate agencies and organizations. The PIO is also responsible for controlling direct media access to staff within the Unified Command structure.

Agencies have different policies and procedures relative to the handling of public information. Only one PIO will be assigned for an incident, including incidents operating under UC and multi-jurisdiction incidents. The PIO may have assistants as necessary and the assistants may also represent jurisdictional agencies, the Responsible Party, or other Response Partners responding to the incident.

Major responsibilities of the PIO include:

- Establish a NIMS-compatible Joint Information System (JIS) and, if needed, a physical and/or virtual Joint Information Center (JIC).
- Contact the jurisdictional agencies and Responsible Party to coordinate public information activities.
- Gather incident information from Command, Planning's Situation Unit, other Sections and sources as needed.
- Prepare initial information summary as soon as possible after arrival.
- Observe constraints on the release of information imposed by Command.
- Obtain approval for release of information from Command. Prepare and disseminate news releases, photos, videos and other public information.
- Attend Command meetings to obtain the latest incident information and brief Command on public information strategies, rumors and public concerns.
- Arrange for media interviews and briefings by Command and incident personnel.
- Escort any media or public visitors authorized to tour incident sites.
- Respond to special requests for information.
- Obtain media information that may be useful to incident planning.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

- Maintain current information summaries and/or displays of the incident and provide information on the incident's status to incident personnel.
- Resolve conflicting information and correct any factual errors as soon as possible.
- Maintain Unit/Activity Log (ICS 214).
- A job aid for the Public Information Officer can be found at <https://homeport.uscg.mil/ics>

2320 Joint Information Center (JIC)

The PIO should establish a Joint Information System (JIS) and, if necessary, a physical or virtual Joint Information Center (JIC) compatible with the National Incident Management System (NIMS). NIMS compatible JIC models include the National Response Team's JIC model, the FEMA 517 JIC model and the NIMS IS-702 JIC model. An initial site for the JIC should be quickly designated to expedite the set-up and the rapid dissemination of initial incident information. The Public Information Officer should invite public affairs representatives of each Command organization (Federal, State, Local and Responsible Party) to respond at the initial JIC location and/or remain in frequent telephone, email and fax communication to coordinate public information activities.

The role of the JIC is to:

- Provide multiple phone lines and email access for incoming inquiries, staffed by knowledgeable individuals.
- Ensure designated public information representatives and spokespersons from Local, State, Federal and Responsible Party organizations responding to the incident are available to the media and public.
- Develop and produce joint news releases and other documents which must be approved by the FOSC, SOSC, LOSCO, and RPIC prior to distribution; once approved, provide copies internally to Command and other incident personnel, and externally to the media, public and other stakeholders.
- Schedule, organize, and facilitate media briefings, community meetings, and other opportunities to provide public information.
- Equipment needs for the JIC vary and are dependent on the size and impact of the incident as well as media and public interest levels. If possible, designate a separate Media Room for use by reporters covering the story. The room should ideally be equipped with several phone lines, electrical outlets, desks or tables, and chairs. Display maps, status boards, and other visual aids that can be used on-camera. Set up a table near the door for the latest news releases, fact sheets, and advisories.
- The location of an oil spill or hazardous substance release cannot be pre-determined because the Area Contingency Plan encompasses a vast area of potential locations. The initial site of the JIC for any oil or hazardous materials spill may be located at the offices of the Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC).

For incidents occurring in waters under the jurisdiction of Sector Houston-Galveston, the initial JIC can be established at:

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

USCG Sector Houston-Galveston

9640 Clinton Drive

Houston, TX 77029

Phone: (713) 671-5100/ (713) 678-9035 PAO Sector HG

Fax: (713) 671-5177 (24 hrs)

For incidents occurring in waters under the jurisdiction of Marine Safety Unit Texas City, the initial JIC can be established at:

USCG Marine Safety Unit Texas City

3101 FM 2004

Texas City, TX 77553-1229

Phone: (409) 978-2700/ (409) 978-2736 PAO (409) 978-2743

Fax: (409) 978-2670

For incidents where Sector Houston-Galveston or MSU Texas City is not able to provide an initial JIC location, the initial JIC can be established at:

USCG Public Affairs Detachment Houston

1178 Ellington Field

Houston, TX 77034

Phone: (713) 578-3081/ (713) 578-3082

Fax: (713) 578-3090

Information furnished to the JIC by its members shall not be considered appropriate for external release unless it is clearly labeled, "FOR PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION". The JIC shall provide opportunity for all members to review information prior to release. However, it is the responsibility of the member to take advantage of that opportunity and review the release information. The JIC will conduct daily coordinated meetings at least twice daily, at 6:30a.m. and 1:30 p.m., unless otherwise notified. These meetings will coordinate scheduled updates in time for most media deadlines. The JIC manager may initiate a "time out" at any time to clarify strategy, known facts, or share input from the Unified Command.

Video sharing is an effective method of providing external information. Members are encouraged to provide originals (or first copies) of any raw video appropriate for general release. The JIC will ensure the availability of video for all interested media. Video provided to the JIC will be considered in the public domain unless claims to copyright are clearly indicated.

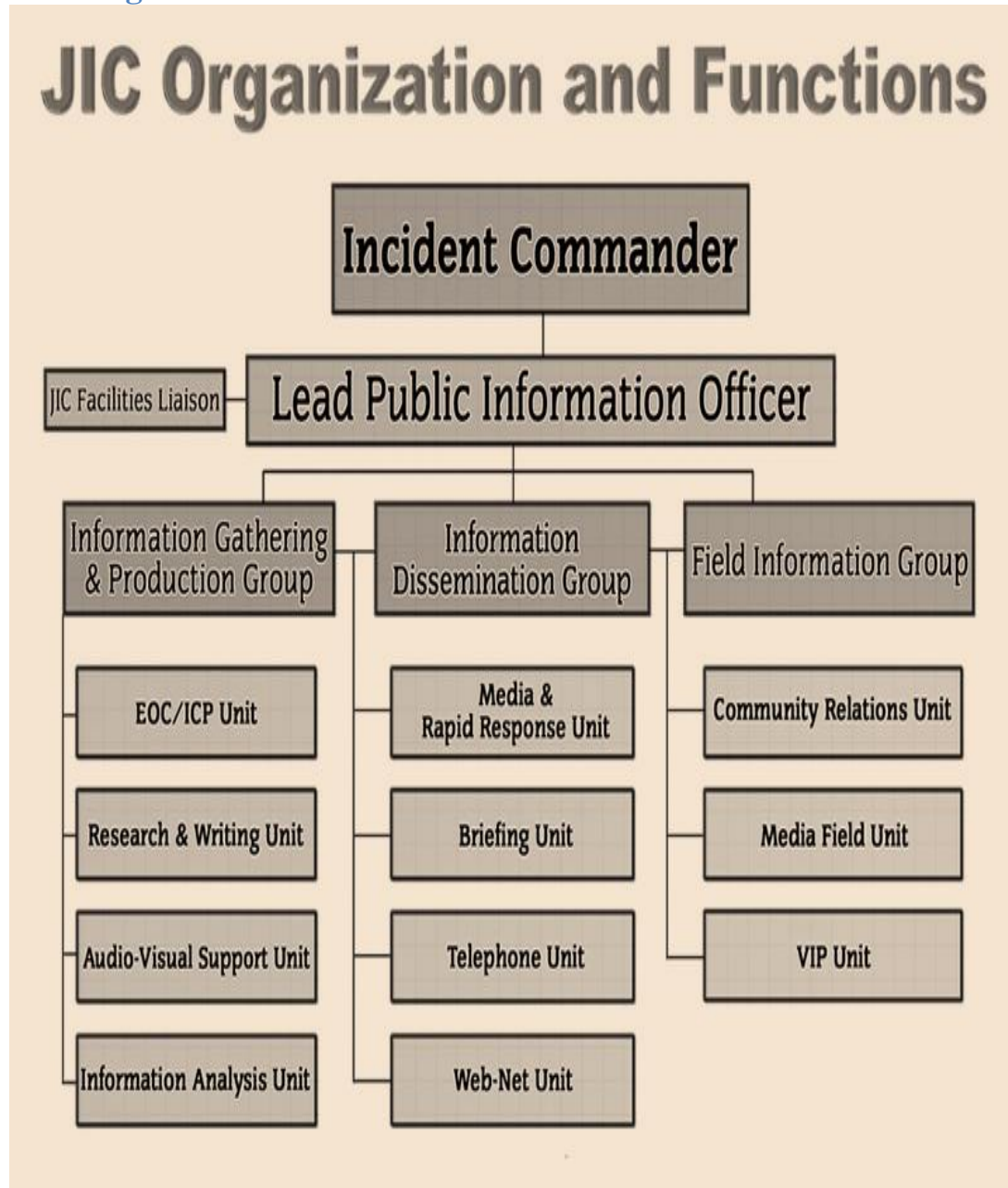
A log should be maintained to track inquiries by reporters. Include basic information such as names, news organization, time of call, and information sought. Media requests that require follow up action should be highlighted and assigned to proper personnel to ensure that questions are answered in a timely manner (in consideration of deadlines). The logs will also serve as background information for new members to the JIC during shift changes.

During major and Offshore oil spill incidents (e.g. Deepwater Horizon), public affairs policy dictates that all oil spill products produced by the local PIO must be vetted by USCG District 8 PIO before that information be provided to the media. The flow rate of this information is based

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

only on fact and not conjecture which is part of the verification process by USCG District 8. In the absence of factual information, public affairs policy should ensure that information providers acknowledge the uncertainty and efforts to obtain reliable information.

2330 Organization Chart



SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

2340 News Release / Press Conferences

As soon as possible, the PIO should prepare a News Advisory identifying the PIO (or JIC, if established) as the official source of information about the incident. By definition, “news advisory” contains information solely for the news media to plan their story coverage. A news advisory is not for broadcast, publication, or release to the public.

If initial incident information is readily available, the News Advisory should be accompanied by a News Release written in “bullet point” or Fact Sheet format summarizing the key facts about the incident. The time required to compile, write, and obtain Command approval of such a Fact Sheet will be substantially faster than needed to produce a narrative News Release.

As time permits, a more detailed news release should be prepared describing the incident, identifying the Responsible Party and response agencies, containment and cleanup efforts, future plans and other details as necessary. An updated news release or fact sheet should be prepared for distribution at each news conference or media briefing. By definition, a “news release” is information for broadcast, publication, and release to the public at the time identified on the news release.

Each media advisory, fact sheet, and news release should be approved by the organization’s Incident Commander or On Scene Coordinator (if speaking only for that organization) or by Unified Command (if issued as a joint news release). Pre-approval is also required for posting any information on a website. Approval authority may be delegated by Command to the PIO.

These written products should be email or faxed to the major media outlets, government agencies, and external organizations listed in Section 9900 and other media outlets that have inquired about the incident. USCG Sector Houston-Galveston, MSU Texas City, PADET at Ellington, and USCG District 8 Public Affairs has these lists pre-programmed into their online media database. Coordination is recommended among federal, state, local and RP information specialists to minimize duplication. Photocopies should be provided to all Command Staff and Section Chiefs and any other key players who may end up speaking with the media.

Updated fact sheets or news release should be prepared at regular intervals until the incident has been concluded or there is no more media interest. Distributing such updates by 0500, 1000, 1500, and 2000 hours will place timely information in the hands of the media to meet radio, television, and newspaper deadlines. For a small incident, once-a-day updates by 1500 hours or twice-a-day updates by 0500 and 1500 hours may be sufficient. The JIC will ensure that personnel on scene are provided with information updates either by briefings or printed releases.

Press conferences will be utilized when PIO representatives deem that it is the most appropriate interview format is to provide information to the public. The PIO representatives will determine whether to conduct individual interviews or briefing an entire group. These conferences could take place at the JIC or another designated location depending on the incident circumstances. PIOs will report verified information only and not speculate on cause or quantities.

The following items should be considered when setting-up for a press conference:

- Work with spokespersons to agree upon key messages

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

- Determine venue for media conference
- Issue an advisory alerting media as to time/place
- Be sure to notify appropriate management/spokespersons
- Check on sufficient electrical outlets/accessibility
- Parking arrangements
- Identify location for individual interviews afterward
- Prepare media kits, if required
- Set up site - chairs, audiovisuals, refreshments, etc.
- Tape recorder to document the conference or for playback to personnel who couldn't attend
- Unified Command logo for backdrop visual, if appropriate
- Security (not in uniform)
- Check credentials of media attending
- Request that beepers and cellular phones be turned off as a courtesy to others recording, videotaping
- Brief media prior to main presenters arrival
- Establish time limitations with media before main presenters arrive
- Ensure the opening remarks of presenters are brief and focused

2340.10 Media Monitoring Services

It is highly probable that within a very short period of time, the news of an incident will begin being reported on by the various media outlets. Radio will generally be the first to report it, followed by special bulletins on television. It will be of particular benefit and interest to the Unified Command to monitor news reports in order to determine the extent and slant of the coverage. In addition, any misstatements can be identified and corrective action taken to correct inaccuracies.

2340.20 News Media Outlets

Public affairs specialists from USCG PADET Houston, Sector Houston-Galveston, MSU Texas City, or USCG District 8 External Affairs will email or fax the latest news releases and other public information to its online database of media outlets, city/county government agencies, and other stakeholders. Because this online database of names, phone, fax and email addresses is continually being updated, the database is no longer stored in the Area Contingency Plan.

Other media outlets and stakeholders NOT included in this online database may contact the Joint Information Center to request that they be added to the email or fax distribution list for news releases about the incident. Contact information for local media outlets including radio, television, and newspaper can be found in the 9000 Section.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

USCG public affairs specialists can also post news releases, photos and video to an incident-specific JIC website for 24/7 access by the media and public. News releases, photos and video can also be posted on the District 8 website for media and public to access. The District Eight's External Affairs website is: http://www.uscg.mil/d8/command/external_affairs.asp.

2340.30 External Organizations

These organizations are non-governmental agencies such as non-profit response agencies, industry associations, environmental organizations, and academic institutions that the media and public may contact for validation or additional information during a spill.

Copies of the latest news releases should be faxed to these external organizations so they can respond to questions from the media and public and so they can email or fax the same information to their members, resource personnel, or additional contacts.

2340.40 City Government Offices

During an incident, determine the counties that could be impacted by the spill. Contact each county's Emergency Management Coordinator to determine if the spill could impact unincorporated areas under each county's jurisdiction, or if the spill could impact areas under the jurisdiction of one or more incorporated cities.

If one or more cities might be impacted, ask the applicable county Emergency Management Coordinator for the name, title, phone, email and fax number of each impacted city's Emergency Management Coordinator, Environmental Health Supervisor, or other appropriate municipal contact person.

The appropriate city and county officials should be added to the email and fax distribution of all news releases about the spill, and should be invited to send a city or county public affairs official to the Joint Information Center to serve as a local Public Information Officer.

2340.50 Standard Questions Asked by the Media

Experience has shown that the following questions are often asked by the media during press conferences. The answer to all of them should be addressed in the initial statement prior to opening the floor to questions.

1. How much oil has spilled?
2. Has it been contained?
3. What was the cause?
4. What time did the incident occur?
5. Whose fault was it?
6. What is the name and address of the responsible party?
7. What is the name and address of the owner/operator?
8. Who will assume responsibility for cleanup?
9. What's being done to clean it up?

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

10. Were there any injuries?
11. Is there any threat to environment?
12. Was the ship's captain intoxicated? (tanker incident)
13. How would you classify this spill? Large? Small?
14. How long will it take to cleanup?
15. How much will it cost to cleanup?
16. Will people who suffer losses because of the spill be reimbursed?
17. How many people will be involved in the response?
18. What is the flag of this vessel? What nationality is the crew?
19. Will you use dispersants or in-situ burning?
20. What is the trajectory of the oil? How long before it hits the shoreline?
21. Are there aircraft surveillance operations ongoing? How many?
22. What wildlife or marine life is being threatened?
23. What kind of insurance do you have to cover this?
24. What are your biggest fears?
25. Is this an environmental disaster?
26. How old is this vessel?
27. If a tank ship, was it tanker double-hulled?
28. When it was last inspected?
29. Will the captain and crew be tested for drugs?
30. What happens if they test positive for drugs? Will they be fired?
31. Are there any other contingencies you are planning for? Is this your worst nightmare?
32. If not, what is?

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

2350 News Advisory Example

NEWS ADVISORY #1

CHANNEL POINT OIL SPILL

Issued January 01, 2013 at 10 a.m.

For more information, contact:

(Public Information Officer)

Joint Information Center

Phone: (xxx) xxx-xxxx

Email: xxxxx@xxxxxxxxxxx.xxx

JIC website: www.xxxxxxxxxxxx.xxx

JOINT INFORMATION CENTER NOW OPEN

The U.S. Coast Guard in cooperation with the Texas General Land Office and Atlas Marine opened a Joint Information Center (JIC) to communicate information about the Channel Point oil spill.

The JIC was established at the U.S. Coast Guard's Sector Houston-Galveston offices located at 9640 Clinton Drive in Houston, Texas.

The purposes of the JIC are:

- Compile the latest, most accurate incident information,
- Answer questions from the media and the public,
- Verify and correct any rumors about the incident,
- Schedule media tours, interviews, & joint news conferences.
- A news conference has been scheduled for 3:00 p.m. at the (location).
- Parking for media vehicles is available in the parking lot north of the main building.
- News media representatives should bring government-issued photo identification (such as a driver's license or passport) and any media credential (such as a company identification badge or letter on company letterhead) for access to media areas of the JIC.
- All media and public inquiries about the incident should be directed to the JIC by phone, email, or by visiting the JIC website. The JIC will be staffed 24 hours.

-end-

Additional contacts: (Phone numbers optional if working JIC.)

LT Jane Smith, USCG (xxx) xxx-xxxx

Mr. John Doe, Atlas Marine (xxx) xxx-xxxx

Ms. Anne Wilson, TGLO (xxx) xxx-xxxx

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

2360 Fact Sheet Example

FACT SHEET #1

CHANNEL POINT OIL SPILL

Issued July 22, 2008 at 10 a.m.

For more information, contact:

(Public Information Officer),

Joint Information Center

Phone: (xxx) xxx-xxxx

Email: xxxxx@xxxxxxxxxxx.xxx

JIC website: www.xxxxxxxxxxxx.xxx

TIME AND DATE OF INCIDENT: 8:45 a.m., July 22, 2008

LOCATION OF INCIDENT: Channel Point, Houston Ship Channel

TYPE OF INCIDENT: Barge grounded on shoreline

CAUSE OF INCIDENT: Under investigation

NAME OF VESSEL OR FACILITY: AT-411

TYPE OF VESSEL OR FACILITY: Single-hull 60,000 metric tons

OWNER OF VESSEL: Atlas Marine, Houston, Texas

STATUS OF PERSONNEL: 3 crewmen on duty, no injuries

NAME OF PRODUCT RELEASED: Sour Kuwaiti Crude Oil

ESTIMATED SIZE OF RELEASE: 1000 barrels (42,000 gallons)

AMOUNT CONTAINED/RECOVERED: None

STATUS OF RELEASE SOURCE: Release from #3 port cargo tank

AREAS CURRENTLY IMPACTED: Channel Point and Clear Bayou

IMPACT ON SHIPPING TRAFFIC: Houston Ship Channel Restricted

IMPACT ON MARINE WILDLIFE: 2 oiled egrets reported

RESPONDING AGENCIES:

USCG Sector Houston-Galveston

Texas General Land Office (TGLO)

Atlas Marine

STATUS OF RESPONSE/CLEANUP: Equipment mobilized. Staging at
Channel Point off FM222.

PHONE NUMBERS ESTABLISHED: Oiled bird (713) 555-WILD
Claims Hotline (281) 555-HELP

-end-

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

2370 News Release Example

NEWS RELEASE #1

CHANNEL POINT OIL SPILL

Issued July 22, 2008 at 11 a.m.

For more information, contact:

(Public Information Officer)

Joint Information Center

Phone: (xxx) xxx-xxxx

Email: xxxxx@xxxxxxxxxxx.xxx

JIC website: www.xxxxxxxxxxxx.xxx

UNIFIED COMMAND LAUNCHES SPILL RESPONSE

HOUSTON--The U.S. Coast Guard, Texas General Land Office (TGLO), and Atlas Shipping established a Unified Command Post in response to a 42,000 gallon oil spill into the Houston Ship Channel from a damaged barge.

At approximately 8:45 this morning, the tugboat Lucky Lady, pushing 6 barges outbound on the Houston Ship Channel, ran aground near Channel Point by Pasadena, Texas. The tugboat and barges, owned by Atlas Marine of Houston, were transporting crude oil when one of the barges, barge AT-411, suffered a rupture in the #3 port cargo tank. No injuries have been reported.

The Coast Guard has restricted vessel traffic on the Houston Ship Channel from Channel Point to the Galveston Causeway Bridge (MM 350 - MM 375) until further notice.

The Coast Guard Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) and the TGLO State on-Scene Coordinator (SOSC) are working with Atlas Marine ensuring cleanup efforts are underway. Atlas Marine activated its Spill Management Team and mobilized cleanup personnel and equipment from ABC Responders and XYZ Incorporated.

Two oiled egrets were sighted near Clear Bayou. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife service and Texas Parks and Wildlife will set up a wildlife rehabilitation trailer on Channel Point. The oiled bird wildlife number is (713) xxx-xxxx.

The cause of the incident is under investigation.

-end-

Additional contacts: (Phone numbers optional if working JIC.)

LT Jane Smith, USCG (xxx) xxx-xxxx

Mr. John Doe, Atlas Marine (xxx) xxx-xxxx

Ms. Anne Wilson, TGLO (xxx) xxx-xxxx

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

2400 Liaison

Keeping the public and other interested parties informed is a primary incident objective. Staff members responsible for meeting this objective ensure that elected officials and stakeholders are well informed of the status of the incident, the decisions made and actions taken by the Unified Command. The ultimate purpose of public information efforts conducted during an environmental emergency is to ensure the public is well informed by issuing timely, credible, and coordinated releases of accurate information to the news media, government officials, and the public. There is a shared responsibility among the Unified Command representatives to ensure accurate and credible information is made available. It is also the shared role of the Unified Command representatives to ensure appropriate staffing in all positions within the Incident Management System. Incidents that are multi-jurisdiction, or have several agencies involved, may require the establishment of the Liaison Officer position on the Command Staff.

2410 Liaison Officer (LOFR)

The Liaison Officer (LOFR) is particularly important within the SE TX & SW LA AOR given the public safety authority of the multijurisdictional nature of the rivers and coastal spills in Texas and Louisiana. Given the importance of the LOFR duties, and to ensure public confidence and trust, it is the policy of the SE TX & SW LA ACP for the LOFR position to be filled by a qualified representative of a federal, state, tribal, or local agency, if available. If no such agency representative is initially available, qualified, or willing to be the LOFR, a responsible party representative may, upon the Unified Command's concurrence, fill the role. The LOFR may have assistants as necessary. Furthermore, a transition to a responsible party designated LOFR may occur with the concurrence of the Unified Command. The SE TX & SW LA ACP also encourages responsible parties to designate an Assistant LOFR, who will participate in all the meetings attended by and briefings made by the LOFR.

Investigators from Federal and state agencies will not normally be a part of the Unified Command. While personnel may report to individuals that are part of the Unified Command in their day-to-day chain of command, the investigators should be separate so as not to introduce polarized forces into the Unified Command system. Coordination with Unified Command may be done through the Liaison Officer.

Responsibilities are outlined as follows:

- Serve as primary incident point of contact for Agency Representatives.
- Maintain a list of assisting and cooperating agencies and Agency Representatives including name and contact information. Monitor check-in sheets daily to ensure that all Agency Representatives are identified.
- Establish and coordinate with interagency contacts.
- Keep assisting and cooperating agencies and other stakeholders supporting the incident aware of incident status.
- Monitor incident operations to identify current or potential inter-organizational problems.
- Coordinate response resource needs for incident activities with the OSC.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

- Effectively channel assisting agency resources and cooperating agency support into the operational planning process in order to have positive effects on the response effort.
- Serve as key contributor to the positive public perception of the response effort.
- Serve as primary point of contact for all stakeholders who are not represented on the incident management team (IMT) and ensure their concerns, input, objectives, and issues are effectively addressed by the response effort.
- Manage the Liaison Staff Organization, including the assignment of Assistants and forming teams where necessary.
- Effectively use Assistant Liaison Officers (ALOFs) to manage work activities in the Incident Command Post (ICP) and assign ALOFs to other locations where direct linkage to the ICP is necessary, such as Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs), Command Centers and or the Joint Field Office (JFO).
- Develop and maintain a Stakeholder Coordination or Outreach Plan or process.
- Participate in the Command and General Staff and Planning meetings providing limitations and capability of assisting agency resources.
- Brief Command on liaison issues and concerns.
- Review the Incident Action Plan (IAP) to ensure that liaison oriented objectives; messages, issues, and information are included as appropriate.
- Review support and/or contingency plans for integration of stakeholder input and involvement.
- Develop, review and approve liaison related documents.
- Ensure all Liaison activities are documented on ICS-214, Unit Log.
- Complete all required forms and documentation prior to demobilization.

420 Investigators

2420.10 Federal

2420.11 U. S. Coast Guard Investigative Service (CGIS)

CGIS Agents are available to investigate criminal violations of environmental laws enforced by the Coast Guard. CGIS should be notified and consulted regarding all cases that may be referred to the Department of Justice for criminal prosecution. CGIS Agents are trained criminal investigators who are familiar with the legal issues associated with prosecution of a criminal case. Additionally, CGIS Agents regularly work with agents of other Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies and frequently become aware of violations of environmental laws and ongoing criminal investigations through these sources.

Unless expressly directed by the Chief of CGIS or higher authority, CGIS will not conduct an environmental crime investigation in a COTP zone without first notifying and, thereafter, coordinating with the COTP. Likewise the COTP should avoid committing the Coast Guard to participate in criminal investigations, either solely or in coordination with other enforcement

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

agencies, without first consulting the District Commander who will ensure appropriate coordination with CGIS. In the event exigent circumstances require the initiation of a criminal investigation before such notification or consultation can occur, the required communication must occur as soon as practical thereafter. Finally, all unit commanders should keep in mind that, once a case is accepted for criminal investigation by CGIS, CGIS agents are required to follow procedures outlined in the CGIS Investigations Manual, COMDTINST M5527.1 (series).

2420.12 U.S. EPA Criminal Investigations Division (EPA CID)

The Criminal Investigation Division (CID) investigates allegations of criminal wrongdoing prohibited by various environmental statutes. Such investigations involve, but are not limited to, the illegal disposal of hazardous waste; the export of hazardous waste without the permission of the receiving country; the illegal discharge of pollutants to a water of the United States; the removal and disposal of regulated asbestos containing materials in a manner inconsistent with the law and regulations; the illegal importation of certain restricted or regulated chemicals into the United States; tampering with a drinking water supply; mail fraud, wire fraud, conspiracy and money laundering relating to environmental criminal activities. CID Special Agents are sworn federal law enforcement officers with statutory authority to conduct investigations, make arrests for any federal crime, and to execute and serve any warrant.

2420.13 National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB)

The National Transportation Safety Board is an independent federal agency dedicated to promoting aviation, railroad, highway, marine, pipeline and hazardous materials safety. Established in 1967, the agency is mandated by Congress through the Independent Safety Board Act of 1974 to investigate transportation accidents, determine the probable causes of the accidents, issue safety recommendations, study transportation safety issues, and evaluate the safety effectiveness of government agencies involved in transportation. The Safety Board makes public its actions and decisions through accident reports, safety studies, special investigation reports, safety recommendations, and statistical reviews.

In accordance with the CG/NTSB MOU and 46 CFR 4.40-15(b), the NTSB shall conduct the investigation of certain major marine and public/nonpublic vessel casualties. Except for the preliminary investigation, a separate Coast Guard casualty investigation will not be conducted, nor will parties in interest be designated by the Coast Guard. Although these investigations are conducted by the NTSB in accordance with their procedures, the Coast Guard will participate fully as a party. The OCMI should maintain during the investigation.

2420.20 State

2420.21 Texas Department of Public Safety

The Texas Department of Public Safety (DPS) has adopted rules relating to the reporting of all transportation incidents involving releases of reportable quantities of hazardous materials and on-site coordination of transportation emergencies on public roads and railroads (Texas Government Code Ann., §411.018, Vernon Supp. 1990). These rules specify the DPS's role in on-site coordination and outline a written report requirement for carriers involved in hazardous materials transportation incidents (see 37 TAC §§3.101 and 3.102).

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

During transportation incidents involving hazardous materials, the DPS official, as on-site coordinator, is responsible for on-site coordination of transportation emergencies for all unincorporated areas and may assume the on-site coordination role within cities when requested to do so by local government (37 TAC §3.101(a)). The DPS law enforcement officer who is the first responder on-site is responsible for the on-site coordination (37 TAC §3.101(b)). The DPS on-site coordinator is authorized to make emergency rules when normal operating procedures prove inadequate (37 TAC §3.101(d)). DPS coordination responsibilities will be performed until relieved by appropriate DPS authority or until the incident is concluded.

2420.22 Louisiana Department of Public Safety and Corrections, Hazardous Material and Explosives Control Unit

The Hazardous Material and Explosives Control Unit have responsibility for response and investigation of all chemical emergencies occurring within the State of Louisiana. The Hazardous Material and Explosives Control Unit is the SOSC for all Hazardous Substance releases.

2430 Federal/State/Local Trustees

2430.10 Federal Trustees

Unless delegated to an Authorized Official, the Secretary of the Interior is the natural resource trustee for the natural resources managed or controlled by the following DOI Bureaus:

- NPS: National parks, national monuments, national historic sites, national recreation areas, and wild and scenic rivers;
- USFWS: National wildlife refuges, national fish hatcheries, waterfowl production areas, migratory birds, threatened and endangered species, and anadromous fish.
- BLM: Public lands and federally owned minerals (underlying private and public lands).
- BIA: In cases where the United States acts on behalf of a Native American Tribe, the Secretary of the Interior also acts as trustee for natural resources for which the tribe would otherwise act as trustee, i.e., reservations and other lands or natural resources held in trust for the tribe including off-reservation natural resources).
- The Secretary of Agriculture is trustee for the national forests and national grasslands.
- The Secretary of Commerce, through the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), is trustee for lands under their administration; certain federally listed species; marine mammals; marine, anadromous, and some Great Lakes fishes; and essential fish habitat.
- The Secretary of Defense is trustee for military lands and USACE project lands.
- The Secretary of Energy is trustee for DOE lands and facilities.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

2440 Natural Resource Damage Assessment

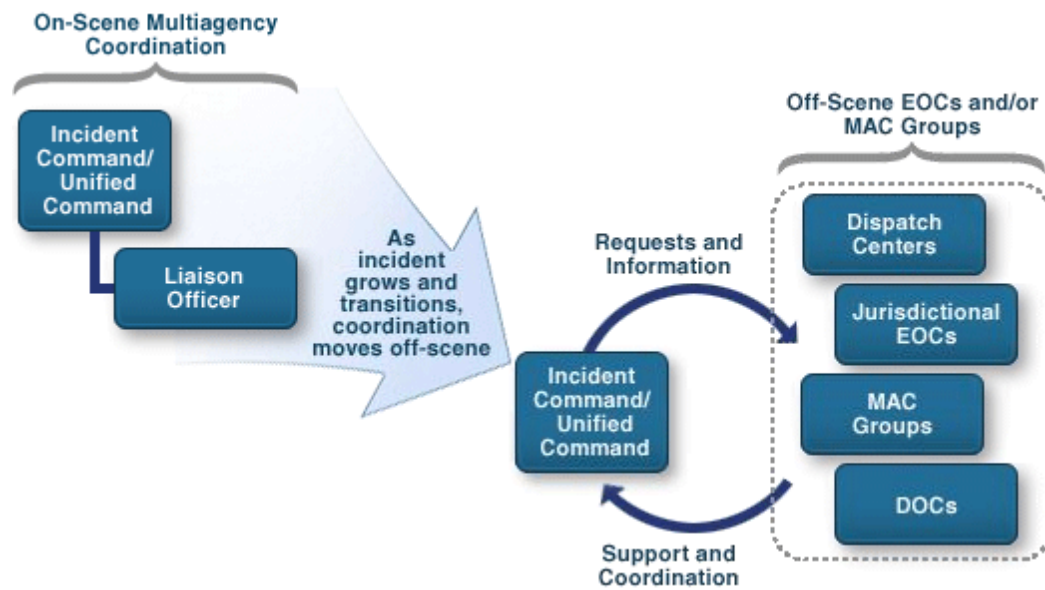
Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA) is outside the sphere of most emergency spill response actions. NRDA activities generally do not occur within the structure, processes, and control of the Incident Command System. However, particularly in the early phase of a spill response, many NRDA activities overlap with environmental assessments performed for the sake of spill response. Because spill response and NRDA activities might be performed in the same location, NRDA staff should remain coordinated with the spill response organization, and need to work with the LOFR to coordinate with the Unified Command, Environmental Unit, Wildlife Rescue/Rehabilitation Branch, and the Scientific Support Coordinator to resolve any problems or address areas of overlap. While NRDA resource requirements and cost fall outside the responsibility of the Logistics and Finance sections, coordination is again important.

2450 Multiagency Coordination System

Multiagency coordination is a process that allows all levels of government and all disciplines to work together more efficiently and effectively. Multiagency coordination occurs across the different disciplines involved in incident management, across jurisdictional lines, or across levels of government. Multiagency coordination can and does occur on a regular basis whenever personnel from different agencies interact in such activities as preparedness, prevention, response, recovery, and mitigation.

Often, cooperating agencies develop a Multiagency Coordination System (MACS) to better define how they will work together and to work together more efficiently; however, multiagency coordination can take place without established protocols. MACS may be put in motion regardless of the location, personnel titles, or organizational structure.

Initially the Incident Command/Unified Command and the Liaison Officer may be able to provide all needed multiagency coordination at the scene. However, as the incident grows in size and complexity, off-site support and coordination may be required.



SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Integral elements of MACS are dispatch procedures and protocols, the incident command structure, and the coordination and support activities taking place within an activated Emergency Operations Center. Fundamentally, MACS provide support, coordination, and assistance with policy-level decisions to the ICS structure managing an incident.

More information on [MACS](#) can be found on the FEMA NIMS website.

2460 Incident Investigation

Investigators from Federal and state agencies will not normally be a part of the Unified Command. While personnel may report to individuals that are part of the Unified Command in their day-to-day chain of command, the investigators should be separate so as not to introduce polarized forces into the Unified Command system. Coordination with Unified Command may be done through the Liaison Officer.

2470 Federal Agencies and Teams

2470.10 EPA Environmental Response Team

The EPA has three Environmental Response Teams station around the country (Edison, NJ, Cincinnati, OH, and Las Vegas, NV) which provide EPA regional and Headquarters Offices, the U.S. Coast Guard, other local, State, and Federal agencies, and foreign governments with technical assistance in responding to environmental emergencies such as spills of oil and hazardous substances and in assessing and cleaning up hazardous waste sites. The ERT, mandated as one of the Special Teams under the NCP, functions in an advisory capacity to OSCs and other Federal, State, and local officials concerned with spills and hazardous waste sites.

The ERT is also utilized in recommending remedial actions for immediate and long-term activities at oil spill sites and for designing and implementing plans for monitoring air, water, and sensitive habitats. The ERT maintains an around-the-clock emergency response activation system for responding to environmental emergencies and uncontrolled oil and hazardous waste sites, consulting on water and air quality criteria, health and safety protocols, ecological risk assessment, interpretation and evaluation of analytical data, and engineering and scientific studies, and developing and implementing site specific safety programs.

The ERT also provides specialized equipment to meet specific site requirements for monitoring, analytical support, waste treatment, and containment and control, and develops technical manuals, policies and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for specialized equipment, computer systems, and analytical process. The ERT assists in the development of innovative technologies for use at environmental emergencies and uncontrolled hazardous waste sites, and trains Federal, State, and local government officials and private industry representatives in the latest oil and hazardous substance response technology.

For more information visit: <http://www.ert.org/>

2470.20 EPA Radiological Emergency Response Teams

The EPA has two Radiological Emergency Response Teams (RERT) one based in Las Vegas, NV and one in Montgomery, AL. The RERT responds to emergencies involving releases of

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

radioactive materials. Working closely with EPA's Superfund program as well as federal, state, and local agencies, the RERT responds to emergencies that can range from accidents at nuclear power plants, to transportation accidents involving shipments of radioactive materials, to deliberate acts of nuclear terrorism.

For more information visit: <http://www.epa.gov/radiation/radiological-emergency-response>.

2470.30 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), through the Agency for Toxic Substance and Disease Registry (ATSDR), serves the public by using the best science, taking responsive public health actions, and providing trusted health information to prevent harmful exposures and disease related to toxic substances. The ATSDR is directed by congressional mandate to perform specific functions concerning the effects on public health of hazardous substances in the environment. These functions include public health assessments waste sites, health consultations concerning specific hazardous substances, health surveillance and registries, response to emergency release of hazardous substances, applied research in support of public health assessments, information development and dissemination, and education and training concerning hazardous substances.

For more information visit: <http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/atsdrhome.html>.

2470.31 The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH)

NIOSH provides national and world leadership to prevent work-related illness, injury, disability, and death by gathering information, conducting scientific research, and translating the knowledge gained into products and services, including scientific information products, training videos, and recommendations for improving safety and health in the workplace.

In response to requests from workers (or their representatives), employers, and other government agencies, NIOSH Health Hazard Evaluation scientists conduct workplace assessments to determine if workers are exposed to hazardous materials or harmful conditions and whether these exposures are affecting worker health. NIOSH evaluates the workplace environment and health of employees by reviewing records and conducting on-site environmental sampling, epidemiologic surveys, and medical testing.

2470.40 U.S. Department of Agriculture

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) has scientific and technical capability to measure, evaluate, and monitor, either on the ground or by use of aircraft, situations where natural resources including soil, water, wildlife, and vegetation have been impacted by hazardous substances and other natural or man-made emergencies. The USDA may be contacted through the U.S. Forest Service emergency staff officers who are the designated members of the RRT. Other Agencies within the USDA that have relevant capabilities and expertise are:

The U.S. Forest Service;
The Agriculture Research Service (ARS);
The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS); and
The Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS).

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Details on the capabilities and expertise for the above agencies are outlined in the NCP (40 CFR Part 300.175(b) (6)).

2470.50 U.S. Department of Commerce

The U.S. Department of Commerce (DOC), through the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) provides scientific support for response and contingency planning in coastal and marine areas, including assessments of the hazards that may be involved, predictions of movement and dispersion of oil and hazardous substances through trajectory modeling, and information on the sensitivity of coastal environments to oil and hazardous substances. In addition, NOAA provides expertise on living marine resources and their habitats, including endangered species, marine mammals, and National Marine Sanctuaries.

2470.60 U.S. Department of Defense

The U.S. Department of Defense (DOD) has responsibility to take all action necessary with respect to releases where either the release is on, or the sole source of the release is from, an facility or vessel under DOD jurisdiction, custody, or control. The DOD may also provide, consistent with its operational requirements and upon request of the OSC, locally deployed Navy oil spill equipment and assistance to other federal agencies.

2470.61 U.S. Navy/ SUPSALV

The U.S. Navy (USN) provides expertise in ship salvage, shipboard damage control and diving. The USN has an array of specialized equipment and personnel that can be used for collection, containment, and removal of oil and hazardous substances. Mandated as one of the special teams under the NCP, the U.S. Navy Supervisor of Salvage (SUPSALV) provides an extensive salvage/search and recovery equipment inventory as well as specialized containment, collection, and removal equipment specifically designed for salvage related and open-sea pollution incidents, with the requisite knowledge and expertise to support such operations.

2470.62 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) provide expertise in specialized equipment and personnel for managing navigation channels, removing navigation obstructions, and maintaining hydroelectric facilities. USACE oversees the permitting of moorage sites for response vessels. USACE can also provide design services, perform construction, and provide contract writing and contract administration services for other federal agencies.

2470.70 U.S. Department of Energy

The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) has responsibility to take all action necessary with respect to releases where either the release is on, or the sole source of the release is from any facility or vessel under DOE jurisdiction. DOE also provides advice and assistance to other OSCs for emergency actions essential for the control of immediate radiological hazards. Incidents that qualify for DOE radiological advice are those believed to involve source, by-products, or specialized nuclear material or other ionizing radiation sources, including radium, and other naturally occurring radionuclides, as well as particle accelerators. Assistance is available through direct contact with the DOE Radiological Assistance Program regional office.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

2470.80 U.S. Department of Homeland Security

2470.81 Federal Emergency Management Agency

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) provides advice and assistance to the OSC on coordinating civil emergency planning and mitigation efforts to other federal agencies, state, and local governments, and the private sector. FEMA's Mobile Emergency Response System (MERS) also provides extensive rapid deployment mobile communications capabilities for use in oil/ hazardous substance response on a no-to-interfere basis with other emergent situations. An MOU is being developed with FEMA's MERS to specify the level and type of support available in a response. In the event of a major disaster declaration or emergency determination by the President, FEMA will coordinate all federal disaster or emergency action with the FOSC.

2470.82 U.S. Coast Guard

The U. S. Coast Guard (USCG) is a military, multi-mission, maritime services and one of the nation's five Armed Services. As such, the Coast Guard protects vital interests of the United States, the personal safety and security of our population; our natural and economic resources; and the territorial integrity of our nation from both internal and external threats, natural and man-made. The USCG protects these interests in America's ports and inland waterways, along the coasts, on international waters, or in any other maritime region where U.S. interests may be at risk.

In partnership with other federal agencies, state and local governments, marine industries, and individual mariners, the USCG preserves safety at sea through a focused program of prevention, preparedness, and response. The USCG actively protects sensitive marine habitats, marine mammals, and endangered marine species, and enforces laws protecting U.S. waters from the discharge of oil and other hazardous substances. It conducts a wide range of activities, education and preventions, enforcement, response and containment, and recovery in support of our primary environmental protection mission areas: maritime pollution enforcement, offshore lightering zone enforcement, domestic fisheries enforcement, and foreign vessel inspection. The USCG also provides mission critical command and control support and usually is the first responding forces to environmental disasters in the coastal maritime area. In addition the USCG is typically the lead agency for any maritime response effort. Under the NCP the USCG Captains of the Port (COTP) are the pre-designated Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) for the Coastal Zone. USCG Eight District Officer is the RRT Co-Chair for Regions IV and VI.

2470.83 USCG National Strike Force

The National Strike Force's (NSF) mission is to provide highly trained, experienced personnel and specialized equipment to Coast Guard and other federal agencies to facilitate preparedness and response to oil and hazardous substance pollution incidents in order to protect public health and the environment. The NSF's area of responsibility covers all Coast Guard Districts and Federal Response Regions.

The National Strike Force totals over 200 active duty, civilian, reserve and auxiliary personnel and included the Nation Strike Force Coordination Center (NSFCC); the Atlantic Strike Team, Fort Dix, NJ; the Gulf Strike Team, Mobile, AL; the Pacific Strike Team, Novato, Ca; and the

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Public Information Assist Team (PIAT) located at the NSFCC. The NSF is one of the available Special Teams mandated under the NCP to provide assistance to OCSs.

2470.84 USCG Incident Management Assistance Team

The Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT) was developed by the USCG to supply a ready-made team of Incident Command System, highly trained individuals to assist the local Incident Commander in dealing with a major incident. The IMAT is located in Norfolk, VA. . The team is trained for initial quick response to a regional or nationally significant event. The team consists of ICS process experts that can quickly set up and develop the incident from the initial response to the ICS proactive operational planning process. The IMAT has a limited amount of equipment that they can bring with them to set up the initial ICS process at the Incident Command Post (ICP).

2470.90 U.S. Department of Interior

The U.S. Department of Interior (DOI) has jurisdiction over the National Park System, National Wildlife Refuges, fish hatcheries, and public lands. The Regional Environmental Officer (REO) manages the department's response programs for oil and hazardous materials spills and oversees the department's responsibilities as a trustee for natural resources. Trustee responsibilities include devising and carrying a plan for restoration, rehabilitation, or acquisition of equivalent natural resources and to carry out damage assessments. The DOI may become involved in spill response once contacted through the REOs who are designated members of the RRT. In addition, bureaus and offices of the DOI that possess relevant capabilities and/or expertise are:

- United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)
- National Biological Survey
- United States Geological Survey (USGS)
- Bureau of Land Management (BLM)
- BSSE
- Bureau of Mines
- National Park Service
- Bureau of Reclamation
- Bureau of Indian Affairs
- Details on the capabilities and expertise for the above agencies are outlined in the NCP (40 CFR Part 300.175).

2470.100 U.S. Department of Justice

The U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) can provide expert legal advice on complicated legal questions arising from discharges or releases and federal agency responses. The DOJ represents the federal government, including its agencies, in litigation relating to discharges.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

2470.110 U.S. Department of Labor

The U.S. Department of Labor, through the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) provides advice and assistance to National Response Team (NRT)/RRT agencies as well as to the OSC regarding hazards to person engaged in response activities. Technical assistance may include review of safety plans and work practices, and help with other compliance questions. OSHA may also take any other action necessary to ensure that employees are properly protected at response activities. Questions about occupational safety and health at these sites should be referred to the appropriate OSHA regional office.

2470.120 U.S. Department of Transportation

The U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) provides response expertise pertaining to transportation of oil of hazardous substances by all modes of transport.

2480 Texas Resources/Agencies

The following information regarding the resources/agencies of the state of Louisiana has been taken from the Louisiana Oil Spill Contingency Plan. The responsibilities of the listed agencies are as stated in that plan.

2480.10 Texas General Land Office

The Texas General Land Office (TGLO) is the state's lead agency for response to oil spills that enter or threaten to enter coastal waters. State discharge response and cleanup operations resulting from unauthorized discharges of oil that enter or threaten to enter coastal waters are administered and directed by the TGLO pursuant to the Oil Spill Prevention and Response Act of 1991 (OSPRA), Texas Natural Resources Code §40.001 et seq. OSPRA defines coastal waters as "the waters and bed of the Gulf of Mexico within the jurisdiction of the state of Texas, including the arms of the Gulf of Mexico subject to tidal influence, and any other waters contiguous thereto that are navigable by vessels with a capacity to carry 10,000 gallons or more of oil as fuel or cargo." Thus, the jurisdiction of the TGLO extends beyond simply waters that are subject to tidal influence.

OSPRA defines unauthorized discharge of oil as "any discharge of oil, or any discharge of oil emanating from a vessel into waters adjoining and accessible from coastal waters, that is not authorized by a federal or state permit." OSPRA defines discharge of oil as "an intentional or unintentional act or omission by which harmful quantities of oil are leaked, spilled, pumped, poured, emitted, or dumped into or on coastal waters or at a place adjacent to coastal waters where, unless controlled or removed, an imminent threat of pollution to coastal waters exists."

The TGLO has been designated by the governor of Texas as a natural resource trustee under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, 42 U.S.C.A. §§ 9601 et seq., and the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, 33 U.S.C.A.

The natural resources for which the TGLO is responsible are those related to state-owned lands. The TGLO, as a natural resource trustee, has the obligation to protect and preserve all trust resources of the state of Texas. Sections 51.121 and 51.291 of the Texas Natural Resources Code also give the **TGLO permitting authority over pipelines and platforms located on state lands**, and antipollution requirements are built into TGLO contracts and rules.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

2480.20 Texas Commission of Environmental Quality

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) is the state's lead agency in spill response to certain inland oil spills (crude oil spills emanating from oil or gas exploration, development, or production facilities are Railroad Commission jurisdiction), all hazardous substance spills (except those from exploration and production facilities), and spills of other substances which may cause pollution or adversely impact air quality in Texas. The TCEQ and the Texas Department of Transportation (TXDOT), as provided in 25.264 (f) of the Texas Water Code, have developed a contractual agreement whereby TXDOT personnel, equipment, and materials may be used in state-funded cleanup actions. All expenses and costs resulting from cleanup activities are subject to reimbursement from the Texas Spill Response Fund.

The TCEQ implements a broad range of state and federal regulatory and cooperative activities. Many of the TCEQs air, water, and waste regulatory and compliance activities are administered pursuant to state and federal law.

2480.30 Texas Natural Resources Conservation Commission

Section 26.127 of the Texas Water Code establishes the Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission (TNRCC) as the principal authority in the state on matters relating to the quality of water in the state. In addition, the Hazardous Substances Spill Prevention and Control Act (Chapter 26, Subchapter G, §26.262, Texas Water Code) stipulates that it is the policy of this state to prevent the spill or discharge of hazardous substances into the waters in the state and to cause the removal of any spills and discharges without undue delay. This subchapter shall conform with Chapter 40 of the Natural Resources Code.

The TNRCC is the state's lead agency in spill response to certain inland oil spills, all hazardous substance spills, spills of other substances which may cause pollution, as well as any releases of substances which may adversely impact air quality. The TNRCC shall conduct spill response for the state, and shall otherwise administer the provisions of the Act. The Act also authorizes the executive director of the TNRCC (hereinafter referred to as the executive director) to act independently if no federal on-scene coordinator is present or no action is being taken by an agency of the federal government in response to a spill or discharge of oil, hazardous substances, or other substances. The executive director's response may include actions to abate and remove the spill. Under the authority of certain provisions of Chapter 361 of the Texas Health and Safety Code, the TNRCC has additional removal authorities with respect to cleanup of a release or threatened release of hazardous substances.

The TNRCC has been designated by the governor of Texas, in accordance with the provisions of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), (42 U.S.C. §9601, et seq.); the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA), (Public Law 99-499); the Clean Water Act, as amended (33 U.S.C. §1251, et seq.); and the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (40 CFR Part 300), as the state's lead agency for "Superfund" activities and as one of the state's representatives to the federal Regional Response Team (RRT). In accordance with 40 CFR Part 300.32(b), the RRT serves as the regional body for planning and preparedness before a response action is taken and for coordination and advice during such actions.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Further, the governor of Texas has designated the TNRCC as one of the three state trustees for damage assessment and restoration of the state's natural resources that may be affected by a spill, discharge, or release. The TNRCC is the designated trustee for air, surface water including sediments, groundwater, and drinking water resources. The TNRCC as a natural resource trustee has the obligation to protect and preserve all trust resources of the state of Texas.

The state's municipal hazardous waste and industrial solid waste program is implemented by Title 30 Texas Administrative Code (30 TAC) Chapter 335, adopted under the authority of the State Solid Waste Disposal Act (Texas Health and Safety Code Ann., Chapter 361, Vernon Supp. 1990). Chapter 335 includes the requirement that any person who conveys or transports hazardous waste by truck, ship, pipeline or other means, shall clean up any hazardous waste discharge or release or take such action as may be required or approved by the TNRCC so that the hazardous waste discharge or release no longer presents a hazard to human health or the environment (see 30 TAC §335.93). These Rules also require that owners and operators of hazardous industrial solid waste storage, processing, or disposal facilities must maintain and operate such facilities so as to minimize the possibility of a fire, explosion, or any unplanned sudden or non-sudden release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents to air, soil, or water which could threaten human health or the environment. Additionally, each owner or operator of a hazardous industrial solid waste facility must have a contingency plan for the facility designed to minimize the above possibilities (see 30 TAC §335.152, incorporating by reference Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 264).

The state's regulation of underground and aboveground storage tanks, as administered by the Petroleum Storage Tank Program, is authorized by 30 TAC Chapter 334, promulgated under the Texas Water Code §§26.341–26.363. This program establishes minimum standards and procedures to protect and maintain the quality of the state's groundwater and surface water resources from environmental contamination that could result from any releases of harmful substances stored in such tanks. Authority was granted to assess and collect fees for deposit into a fund which could then be used for remediation purposes. In addition to ongoing preventive and remedial actions, emergency orders may be issued to the owner and/or operator of an underground or aboveground storage tank if there is an actual or threatened release of a regulated substance (Texas Water Code §26.354). Emergency orders may also be issued if it is determined that more expeditious corrective action than is otherwise provided for is necessary to protect the public health and safety or the environment from harm. Orders issued under this provision may prohibit a person from allowing or continuing the release (or threatened release) and require the person to take the actions necessary to eliminate it. Additionally, the TNRCC is authorized to undertake corrective action measures under any circumstances in which the commission considers it necessary to protect the public health and safety or the environment (Texas Water Code §26.3511).

Under the authority of the Texas Clean Air Act (Texas Health and Safety Code, Chapter 382, Vernon Supp. 1990), the TNRCC is charged with safeguarding the state's air resources from pollution by controlling or abating air pollution and emissions of air contaminants, consistent with the protection of public health, general welfare, and physical property, including the aesthetic enjoyment of air resources by the public and the maintenance of adequate visibility. Under 30 TAC §101.6, the TNRCC also requires facilities to report to the regional office and all

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

local air pollution control agencies all upsets that cause unauthorized air emissions that exceed a reportable quantity and make a record of all upsets that cause unauthorized air emissions. Any spill or discharge required to be reported under the Spill Prevention and Control Rules (30 TAC §§327.1–327.5) is not required to be reported under §101.6—only the record is required.

2480.40 Railroad Commission of Texas

The Railroad Commission of Texas (RRC) has spill response authority for spills or discharges from all activities associated with the exploration, development, or production, including storage or transportation, of oil, gas, and geothermal resources (Texas Natural Resources Code §§85.042, 91.101, and 91.601). Spills or discharges from brine mining or surface mining are also under the jurisdiction of the RRC (Texas Revised Civil Statutes Ann. Art. 5920-11 (Vernon) and Chapter 131 of the Texas Natural Resources Code). Any spill or discharge, whether hazardous or nonhazardous, that emanates from an oil, gas, or geothermal resource exploration or production facility or brine mine or surface mine is under the jurisdiction of the RRC.

Activities associated with the exploration, development, and production of oil or gas do not include refining or manufacturing processes; however, the processing of natural gas or natural gas liquids at gasoline plants or at natural gas or natural gas liquids processing plants is subject to the jurisdiction of the RRC with one narrow exception concerning waste from gas processing activities. Until the RRC receives delegation of RCRA authority, waste from gasoline plants, natural gas or natural gas liquids processing plants, pressure maintenance plants, or depressurizing plants and that is a hazardous waste under RCRA is under the authority of the Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission.

If the waste from these gas processing plants is not hazardous under RCRA, then the waste is under the jurisdiction of the RRC (Texas Natural Resources Code §91.101). Prevention of pollution from spills or discharges of hazardous or nonhazardous materials from crude oil and natural gas pipelines is under the jurisdiction of the RRC. The RRC does not have pollution prevention authority over pipelines carrying refined petroleum products such as gasoline, diesel, and other fuel oil.

A spill of crude oil into coastal waters may involve both the RRC and the TGLO. Although the TGLO is the lead agency for spills of oil, including crude oil, into coastal waters or that pose an imminent threat to coastal waters if not abated, the RRC is on-scene coordinator for coastal spills of 240 barrels or less (Texas Natural Resources Code §40.008).

The RRC also has pipeline safety jurisdiction over pipelines carrying carbon dioxide, natural gas, and hazardous liquids. The Pipeline Safety Division of the RRC is charged with ensuring the safe operation of such pipelines (Texas Revised Civil Statutes, Article 6053-1 Texas Natural Resources Code, and Chapter 117). Therefore, personnel from the RRCs Pipeline Safety Division may be present at the scene of a spill to investigate concerns related to the safe operation of the pipeline and to determine a probable cause of the spill.

2480.50 Texas Parks and Wildlife Department

The Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD) is the state agency with the primary responsibility for protecting the state's fish and wildlife resources (Chapter 12, Texas Parks and

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Wildlife Code). In addition to TPWD authority granted under Chapter 26 of the Texas Water Code, §12.0011 of the Texas Parks and Wildlife Code states that TPWDs resource protection activities include investigating fish kills and any type of pollution that may cause loss of fish and wildlife resources, taking necessary action to identify the cause and party responsible for the fish kill or pollution, estimating the monetary value of lost resources, and seeking restoration through presentation of evidence to the agency responsible for permitting or through county or district court.

The TPWD is also a state natural resource trustee. The natural resources for which the TPWD is responsible are the biota, i.e., aquatic life, wildlife, birds, vegetation, etc. The TPWD, as a natural resource trustee, has the obligation to protect and preserve all trust resources of the state of Texas.

Section 11.071 of the Texas Parks and Wildlife Code gives the TPWD the authority to regulate the use of Department lands for oil, gas, and other mineral recovery and associated activities as the TPWD considers reasonable and necessary to protect the surface estate of Department lands or to protect human health or property. Department lands include state parks, wildlife management areas, and natural areas.

Chapter 86 of the Texas Parks and Wildlife Code authorizes the TPWD to regulate, control, and protect marl and sand of commercial value and all gravel, sand, and mud shell located within the tidewater limits of the state and on islands within those limits, and within the freshwater areas of the state not embraced by a survey of private land and on islands within those areas.

2480.60 The Governor of Texas and the Governor's Division of Emergency Management

If a spill presents or threatens to become a disaster, the Governor of Texas may utilize the authority granted under the Texas Disaster Act of 1975 (Texas Government Code Ann., Chapter 418, Vernon Supp. 1990) to make available and bring to bear all resources of the state to prevent or lessen the impact of such a disaster. As defined in the Texas Disaster Act of 1975, disaster means the occurrence or imminent threat of widespread or severe damage, injury, or loss of life or property resulting from any natural or man-made cause or other public calamity requiring emergency action. A disaster is declared by executive order or proclamation if the governor finds that a disaster has occurred or that the occurrence or the threat of a disaster is imminent. Such an executive order activates the recovery and rehabilitation phase of the State of Texas Emergency Management Plan.

The Texas Disaster Act of 1975 authorizes the governor to establish an Emergency Management Council to advise and assist the governor in all matters relating to disaster preparedness, emergency services, energy emergencies, and disaster recovery. The Emergency Management Council is composed of the heads of all the state's agencies, boards, and commissions and representatives of organized volunteer groups whose legal functions relate to important phases of emergency management (Texas Government Code Ann., §418.013, Vernon Supp. 1990). The director of the DPS also serves as the director's Division of Emergency Management (DEM) and chairs the Emergency Management Council.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Under the State of Texas Emergency Management Plan, the Emergency Management Council is responsible for the coordination and utilization of all state resources during a disaster. Operations of the Council are coordinated by the Governor's Division of Emergency Management (DEM).

Under the State of Texas Emergency Management Plan, emergencies concerning spills or discharges of hazardous substances, or the release or threatened release of hazardous substances, radiological emergencies, and release which may adversely impact the state's air quality, are addressed under "Oil and Hazardous Materials Support Function." The Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission serves as the lead agency for the oil and hazardous materials support function with support being provided by the General Land Office and the Railroad Commission of Texas.

2490 Louisiana Resources/Agencies

2490.10 The Louisiana Oil Spill Coordinator's Office

The Louisiana Oil Spill Coordinator's Office (LOSCOO) , in consultation with the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (LDEQ), is authorized to administer the Louisiana Oil Spill Prevention and Response Act and direct all state discharge response and cleanup operations resulting from unauthorized or threatened discharges of oil, affecting or potentially affecting the land, coastal waters, or any other waters of Louisiana, as directed by the Governor or upon a declaration of emergency as declared by the Governor.

It is the responsibility of the LOSCO to ensure that all Louisiana state agencies are carrying out their legislated mandates in a coordinated fashion without duplication. It is the LOSCOs responsibility to see that all agencies, local, state, and parish as well as interested parties, e.g. the responsible parties have a single point of reference with respect to the state's response efforts. The LOSCO may appoint a state designated on-scene coordinator to act in their absence.

2490.20 Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality

The LDEQ, under the direction of the LOSCO, is the lead technical agency of the state of Louisiana for response to actual or threatened discharges of oil and for cleanup of pollution from unauthorized discharges of oil. The LDEQ is the primary state agency in regards to environmental policies and regulations. The LDEQ responds to all reported unauthorized discharges, emissions, or other releases to the water, air, and soil with the intent of providing protection of these natural resources to maintain a healthful environment for the citizens of the State.

Specific response activities of the LDEQ relative to the Louisiana OSPRA may vary according to the size, extent, and composition of a spill, and the degree of involvement of responsible party, local, state, and federal agencies. The LDEQ has trained all response personnel to the 40-hour Hazardous Waste Operations and Management level for activities relative to oil and hazardous substance releases. In addition to spill response duties, the LDEQ personnel review industry spill prevention and control plans, assist in oil and hazardous substance spill drills, and inspect permitted facilities for compliance with applicable rules and regulations pursuant to the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

The following are LDEQ duties relative to this plan:

- Maintain a notification system for receipt of information on anticipated and actual unauthorized discharges;
- Activate spill response procedures as necessary, including secondary notification;
- Act as the Louisiana State On-Scene Coordinator in lieu of the LOSCO;
- Determine the nature, extent, and location of the spill;
- Seek to locate the source and cause of the spill and to identify the responsible party;
- Track and predict spill movement;
- Evaluate the environmental implications of the spill and identify priority areas for protection and cleanup in consultation with other State, Federal, and local agencies;
- Provide technical assistance to local emergency responders and advise on necessary protective actions;
- Provide logistical support to other State, Federal and local agencies to the extent that resources allow;
- Advise industry to ensure the cleanup is conducted appropriately;
- Collect and analyze air, water, soil, vegetation and/or tissue samples for assessing environmental damage and pursuing enforcement actions;
- Monitor adequacy of response;
- Document aspects of the incident and subsequent response activities of involved parties;
- Act as a State Natural Resource Trustee for the protection of the designated resources of surface waters, ground waters, air, and soil within the jurisdictional boundaries of Louisiana;
- Provide liaison with Federal, State, and local agencies, adjacent countries, the private sector, and the public as appropriate;
- Participate in the formulation of contingency plans for the preparedness of given local, State, or Federal agencies or regulated entity to abate impacts due to a spill; and
- Participate in spill drills for the purpose of assisting in the evaluation of adequacy of a given contingency plan.

2490.30 Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries

The Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries (LDWF) is responsible for the control, supervision, management, protection, and conservation of wildlife of the state, including all aquatic life; control over the beds and bottoms of certain water bodies; and control, protection, management of certain land owned or managed by LDWF. The following are LDWF duties relative to this plan:

- Serve as joint public trustee, designated by the Governor, for natural resources under the Oil Pollution Act of 1990;

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

- Assess damages to natural resources under LDWFs trusteeship following an oil spill;
- Work with the SOSC in response to unauthorized or threatened discharge of oil affecting or potentially affecting the land, coastal waters, or any other waters of Louisiana;
- Serve on the interagency council chaired by the LOSCO;
- Recommend provisions of the state oil spill contingency plan relative to the protection, rescue, and rehabilitation of aquatic life and wildlife and appropriate habitats on which they depend;
- Cooperate with the LOSCO in establishing procedures for the oil spill contingency plan for the assessment of natural resource damages and plans for mitigation of damage to and restoration, protection, rehabilitation, or replacement of damaged natural resources;
- Prohibit, through commission action, the discharge of petroleum wastes into any waters off the coastline of Louisiana and extending there from three miles or more into the Gulf of Mexico to prevent damage to the aquatic life in the waters of the state;
- Maintain general, overall control, supervision, conservation, protection, and management authority over wildlife of the state, including all aquatic life;
- Participate in wetland conservation and coastal area management, restoration, and protection;
- Manage and protects public wildlife lands and natural areas and habitats, including water bottoms and river basins;
- Manage, regulate, and enforce the taking of wildlife resources;
- Conduct research and permit the conduct of research regarding fishery and wildlife resources;
- Advise/regulate water pollution and habitat destruction;
- Participate in the development of the State's natural resources, including operating fish hatcheries;
- Monitor collisions, accidents, or other casualties involving vessels;
- Conserve resident, threatened, and endangered species of wildlife, and prohibit the taking of any threatened or endangered species in the state; and
- Review and comment to the LDEQ regarding environmental impact statements relative to fish and wildlife resources or their habitat.

2490.40 Louisiana Department of Natural Resources, Office of Coastal Restoration and Management

The Louisiana Department of Natural Resources/Office of Coastal Restoration and Management (LDNR/OCR&M) is the agency responsible for the implementation of the Coastal Vegetated Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Plan for the State of Louisiana. The OCR&M is mandated to develop and implement policies, plans, and programs to encourage multiple uses of the Louisiana coastal area and to achieve a proper balance between development and conservation, restoration, creation, and nourishment of renewable coastal resources.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

The LDNR/OCR&M has the primary authority over those activities occurring on and uses of lands and waters with the boundaries of the state of Louisiana. The LDNR/OCR&M also has the authority to review, for consistency with the Louisiana Coastal Resource Program, those direct and indirect federal actions, and those actions licensed and/or permitted by federal agencies, both outside and within the Coastal Zone, which may significantly affect coastal resources/waters within the Coastal Zone.

The Coastal Management Division of the OCR&M is mandated to protect, develop, and where feasible, restore or enhance the resources of the state's coastal area; to develop and implement a coastal resources management program which is based on considerations of resources, the environment, the needs of the residents of the state, the nation, and of state and local government; and to enhance opportunities for the use and enjoyment of the recreational values of the coastal area.

The Coastal Restoration Division of the OCR&M is mandated to establish and monitor projects within the coastal area boundary that conserve, enhance, restore, and create coastal vegetated wetlands in accordance with the Coastal Vegetated Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Plan. The following are LDNR/OCR&M duties relative to this plan:

- Act, in cooperation with the LOSCO, as the lead state agency within LDNR in recommending provisions of the State Oil Spill Contingency Plan providing for protection and rehabilitation of appropriate resources under its jurisdiction;
- Participate in the State's Interagency Council established by the OSPRA;
- Cooperate in the establishment of procedures for assessment of natural resource damages and plans for mitigation of damage to and restoration, protection, rehabilitation, or replacement of damaged natural resources;
- Assist other responding agencies by providing expertise, knowledge, and information about critical areas; resources, and best alternative cleanup methods;
- Provide logistical assistance of equipment and personnel to support the response, damage assessment, and restoration operation and ensure the protection of resources

Issue and enforce state permits in the coastal area in accordance with established guidelines in connection with:

- Levee construction,
- Linear facilities,
- Dredged spoil deposition,
- Shoreline modification,
- Surface alterations,
- Hydrological and sediment transport modifications,
- Disposal of waste,
- Alterations of waters draining into coastal waters,

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

- Oil, gas, and other mineral activities; and
- Avoiding adverse impacts to the coastal area for any activity;
- Require effective environmental protection and emergency or contingency plans be developed and complied with for all mineral operations;
- Require that the use of dispersants, emulsifiers, and other similar chemical agents on oil spill be prohibited without prior approval of the FOSC;
- Provide consistency reviews for any direct federal actions or permitted licensed, or funded federal actions carried out by other persons;
- Ensure that any governmental body undertaking, conducting, to supporting activities directly affecting the Louisiana coastal area shall make certain that such activities shall be consistent with the Louisiana Coastal Management Program and any affected approved local coastal management program having geographical jurisdiction over the action;
- Notify the appropriate representative of any parish that has an authorized local program in the event of an emergency brought about by natural or man-made causes that would result in hazard to life, loss of property, or damage to the environment if immediate actions were not taken;
- Issue emergency authorization for uses necessary to correct emergency situations brought about by natural or man-made causes that would result in hazard to life, loss of property, or damage to the environment if immediate actions were not taken;
- Receive all monies appropriated from the Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Fund and shall implement all programs and projects in the Coastal Vegetated Wetlands Conservation and Restoration Plan;
- Develop procedures to evaluate new and improved coastal restoration and preservation technologies; and
- Operate and maintain structural projects.

2490.50 Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals

The Department of Health and Hospitals (LDHH) directs and coordinates the state's emergency medical and health services. The authority of LDHH is found in the Sanitary Code of the state of Louisiana. The following are LDHH duties relative to this plan:

- Evaluate incident implication for public health;
- Recommend public health protection methods;
- Determine status of medical services;
- Determine availability and condition of health facilities;
- Coordinate public health information;
- Issues public health news releases and advisories;
- Advise on response activities as they relate to public health;

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

- Collect and analyzes samples to identify human health problems in coordination with LDEQ, LDWF, LDAF, as well as other State and Federal agencies;
- Assess damages to human health;
- Respond to disease and sanitation problems caused by overcrowding and stress on facilities and systems; and
- Provide disaster mental health systems.

2490.60 Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Forestry

The Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Forestry is responsible for administering many of the programs and enforcing the regulations that impact every aspect of Louisiana's agriculture and forestry. At the farm and forest levels, these industries contribute \$10 Billion annually to the state's economy. When the many support industries are added in, agriculture and forestry touch the lives of everyone in Louisiana, making them critical to the economic growth and prosperity of the state.

2490.70 Louisiana Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority

Due to the devastation of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, the Louisiana Legislature restructured the State's Wetland Conservation and Restoration Authority to form the Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority (CPRA). The CPRA is charged with developing, implementing and enforcing a comprehensive coastal protection plan, including both the Master Plan (revised every 5 years) and annual plans.

The CPRA is now established as the single state entity with authority to articulate a clear statement of priorities and to focus development and implementation efforts to achieve comprehensive coastal protection for Louisiana. Working with federal, state and local political subdivisions, including levee districts, the CPRA works to establish a safe and sustainable coast that will protect our communities, the nation's critical energy infrastructure and our bountiful natural resources for generations to come

The Louisiana Coastal Master Plan and Annual Plan can be accessed through the hyperlink below:

<http://coastal.la.gov/index.cfm?md=homepage&tmp=home&nid=98&pnid=0&pid=0&catid=0&elid=0>

2490.80 Louisiana Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness

The Louisiana Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (GOHSEP) operated the state's Emergency Operations Center. The GOHSEP coordinates and provides logistic support during disaster emergencies, including communications, air, ground, and water transportation support, equipment and supplies, facilities, fuel, food, and assists with these functions for smaller spills at the request of the SOSC. The following are GOHSEP duties relative to this plan:

- GOHSEP maintains and staffs emergency depots, including the establishment and training of a volunteer corps;

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

- Maintain the Louisiana Emergency Operations Plan;
- Participate and oversee the development of local and inter-jurisdictional disaster plans;
- Maintain a roster of trained personnel, skilled in disaster prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery;
- Provide direct emergency support to local communities in declared emergencies including spills; and
- Provide emergency notification and conference call capability with local Parish Emergency Operations Centers.

2490.90 LA State Military Department/National Guard 62nd Civil Support Team

The 62nd Civil Support Team (CST) is a federally funded Louisiana National Guard unit established under Presidential Directive 39. This full time unit is comprised of active duty Army and Air Force personnel.

The CST organization was designed to augment local and regional terrorism response capabilities in events known or suspected to involve WMDs. WMD events are incidents involving hostile use of chemical, biological, or radiological agents. The team can be en-route within one to two hours to support civil authorities in the event of suspicion of a WMD attack. Specifically the CST is designed to deploy to an area of operations to:

- Assess a suspected nuclear, biological, chemical, or radiological event in support of an Incident Commander
- Advise responders regarding appropriate response actions; and
- Facilitate requests for assistance to expedite arrival of additional state and federal assets to help save lives, prevent human suffering, and mitigate great property damage.
- The CST provides rapid confirmatory analysis of chemical or radiological hazards, and presumptive identification of biological agents at a WMD incident. The team uses special military and commercial detection and communications equipment and is trained for WMD response. The CST can also provide the Incident Command/Unified Command with advice on event mitigation, medical treatment, follow-on resources, and other response concerns.
- For more information about the National Guard 62nd CST visit their website at <https://www.hsdl.org/?view&did=479050>.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

SETX & SWLA Area Contingency Plan Section 3000 Operations

Table of Contents

3000	Operations	4
3100	Operation Section Organization	6
3110	ICS Position Specific Job Aids	9
3120	Considerations for Building the Operations Section.....	9
3120.10	Deputies	9
3120.20	Divisions	10
3120.30	Groups	10
3120.40	Branches	10
3120.50	Strike Teams/Task Forces	11
3120.60	Staging Areas	11
3130	Operations Section Chief	11
3140	Expectations of Division and Group Supervisors.....	11
3200	Recovery and Protection Branch	12
3210	General Hierarchy of Response Priorities	12
3210.10	Response Prioritization	13
3220	Tactical Response Options.....	13
3220.10	Response Operations	14
3220.20	Situation Assessment	17
3220.30	Containment and Cleanup.....	19
3220.40	Protection	20
3220.41	Containment and Protection Options	21
3220.42	Shoreline Protection Options	21
3220.50	On-Water Recovery	22
3220.51	High Current Environments	23
3220.52	Near-Shore/ Shallow Water	24
3220.53	Non-Floating Oils Recovery & Protection.....	24
3220.54	Shore-Side Recovery	24
3220.55	Natural Collection Points	25

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

3220.56	Volunteers	20
3220.60	Process for Identification & Prioritization of ESA's	25
3220.70	Process for Identifying Protection Priorities During Response	25
3220.80	Formal & Informal Consultation under the ESA, Section 73224.....	25
3220.90	Historical, Cultural, & Archaeological Resources at Risk	26
3220.100	Area Committee Stakeholder Contact Information.....	26
3230	Response & Containment Strategies	26
3230.10	Near Spill Containment and Recovery	27
3230.20	Offshore/Open Water Operations	27
3230.30	Near Shore/Shallow Water	28
3230.40	Shoreline Collection	28
3220.41	Natural Collection Points	29
3220.42	Diversions to Shores.....	29
3230.50	Skimming Operations	29
3230.60	Type & Capability of Response Equipment.....	30
3230.70	Staging Area Information.....	30
3230.80	Boom / Skimmer Configurations & Deployment Strategies	30
3240	Disposal.....	30
3240.10	Waste Types Expected	30
3240.20	Waste Handling and Disposal Instructions.....	31
3240.30	Oil, Oil and Seawater, Oil and Freshwater	31
3240.40	Oily Booms and Absorbent Pads, Oil-Contaminated Debris	31
3240.50	Oily Soil	31
3240.60	Dead Wildlife	31
3240.70	Special Instructions	32
3300	Emergency Response.....	32
3310	Search and Rescue.....	32
3320	Law Enforcement	32
3330	Emergency Medical Services.....	32
3330.10	Emergency Medical Services.....	32
3330.20	USCG Diving Operations Inspection Guide	33

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

3330.30	Dive Station	34
3330.40	Equipment on Deck	34
3330.50	Guidelines for Reviewing a Salvage Plan	35
3330.60	Salvage Survey	38
3400	Air Ops	38
3410	Air Tactical	39
3410.10	Helicopter Coordinator	39
3410.20	Fixed Wing Coordinator	39
3410.30	Aerial Surveillance	39
3410.40	Aerial Dispersant Application	39
3410.50	Procedures for Temporary Flight Restrictions	39
3410.60	Permanent Area Restrictions	40
3420	Air Support	40
3420.10	Airports	40
3420.20	Coast Guard Aircraft	40
3420.21	DOD Aircraft Support	41
3420.22	Civil Air Patrol (CAP)	41
3420.23	Civil Air Patrol (CAP) Contact Info	41
3500	Staging Areas	41
3510	Pre-Identified Staging Areas	42
3510.10	Pre-Identified Boat Ramps	42
3600	Wildlife	48

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

3000 Operations

The Operations Section is responsible for the tactical implementation of all forces used to mitigate an incident. The Operations Section expands and/or contracts based upon the existing and projected needs of an incident. Initially, the Operations Section usually consists of those few resources first assigned to an incident but may later include appropriate members from the Unified Command agencies and/or their contractors.

All incidents begin with operations. The Operations Section Chief (OSC) must be both tactically competent in responding to the incident and possess a thorough understanding of the Incident Command System (ICS). Some of the primary responsibilities of the OSC include:

- Manage tactical operations,
- Ensure tactical operations are conducted safely,
- Maintain close communications with the Incident Commander/Unified Command,
- Identify required tactical resources to accomplish response objectives,
- Identify staging areas,
- Assemble & disassemble strike teams and task forces, and
- Assist in the development of the Incident Action Plan (IAP).

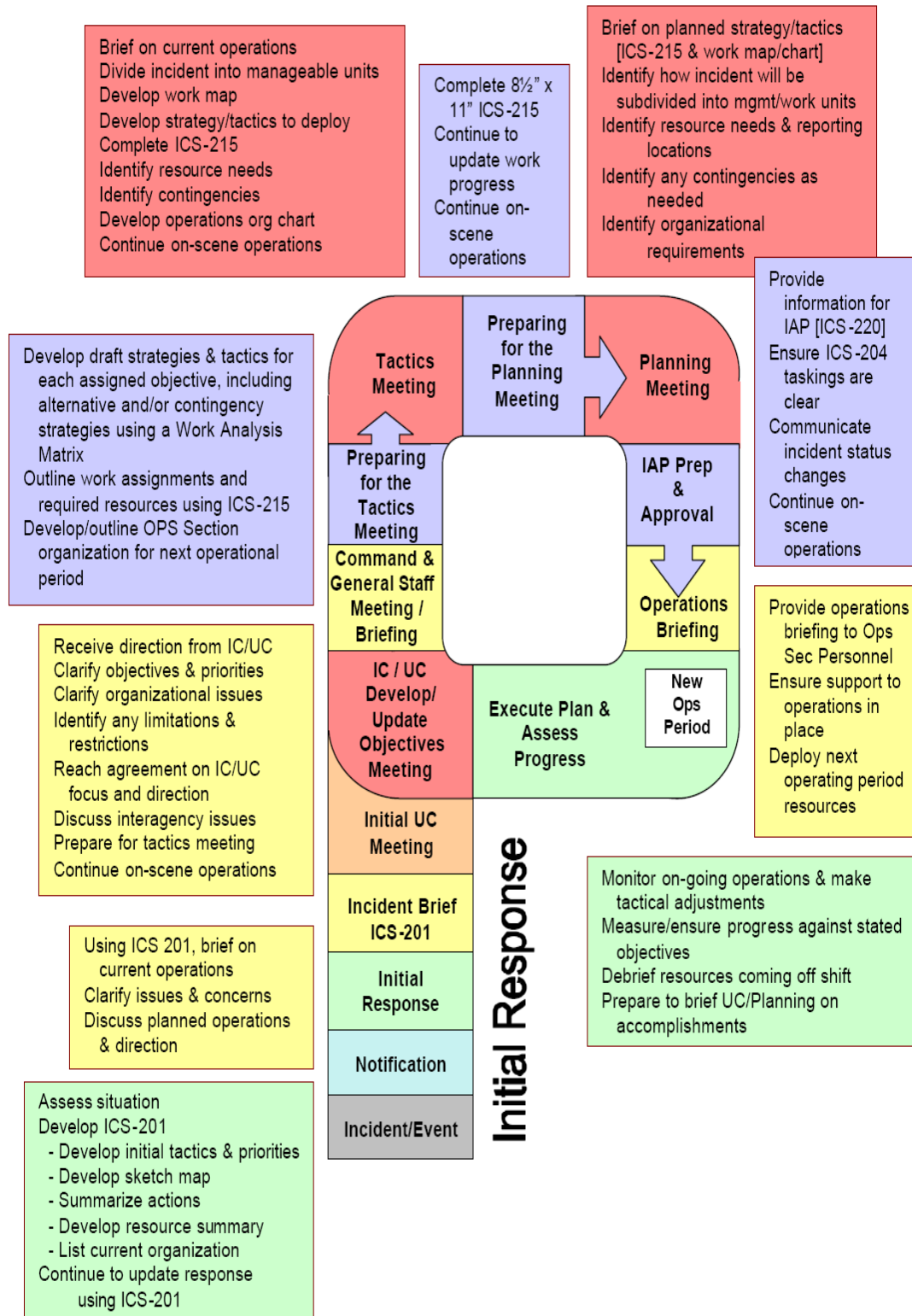
This section of the ACP provides guidance on Operations that can apply to any type of incident. It addresses Operations from the actions of initial responders up to the activities required in supporting the ICS planning process.

The guidance in this section includes:

- The Operations Section Organization
- Considerations for building the Operations Section
 1. Deputies
 2. Divisions
 3. Groups
 4. Branches
 5. Staging Areas

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Operational Planning “P” For Operations Section Activities



SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

3100 Operation Section Organization

The operations organization is designed to be highly flexible as that it can be used during any type of emergency. Unlike other sections of ICS organization, Operations builds from the bottom up, only adding layers of management to maintain span of control when the size of the Operations Sections requires more focused oversight.

The below figure is a general organization chart of the Operations Section and its subordinate units. Operations Section organization information regarding the Operations Section and staff positions with the commands can be found in the National Incident Management System (NIMS) guidance and the National Response Framework. The pattern for response will follow the NIMS Incident Command System (ICS) process and position descriptions. Where NIMS ICS does not describe a process or organizational requirement the incident specific need will be addressed.

The Operations Section is organized as follows may be comprised of any or all of the below Branches, Groups and Divisions:

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

- **Operations Section**

The Operations Section is responsible for managing all tactical operations at an incident. The buildup of the Operations Section is generally dictated by the number of tactical resources involved and span of control considerations.

- **Staging Area Manager**

Staging Areas are locations set up at an incident where resources can be placed while awaiting a tactical assignment.

- **Recovery and Protection Branch**

This branch is responsible for the deployment of equipment, the recovery of pollutants from the environment.

- **Protection Group**

This group is responsible for the deployment and maintenance of equipment deployed to prevent areas from becoming contaminated.

- **On-Water Recovery Group**

This group is responsible for the deployment and maintenance of equipment deployed in the On-Water environment.

- **Shore side Recovery Group**

This group is responsible for the deployment and maintenance of equipment deployed in the shore side environment.

- **Disposal Group**

This group is responsible for the removal and final disposition of materials collected and contaminated during the incident.

- **Decontamination (DECON) Group**

This group is responsible for the cleaning of equipment contaminated during the incident.

- **Emergency Response Branch**

This branch is responsible for responding to the emergent issues that occur during the incident.

- **Search and Rescue (SAR) Group**

This group is responsible for search and rescue operations that occur during the incident.

- **Salvage Group**

This group is responsible for salvage and recovery operations that occur during the incident.

- **Fire Suppression Group**

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

This group is responsible for the fighting of fires that occur during the incident.

- **Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT) Group**
This group is responsible for coordinating the response to Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT) and Substances (HAZSUB) during the incident.
- **Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Group**
This group is responsible for the recovery and evacuation of persons affected by the incident.
- **Law Enforcement Group**
This group is responsible for the law enforcement support needed during the incident.
- **Air Operations Branch**
When activated, the Air Operations Branch is responsible for managing all air operations at an incident. This includes both tactical and logistical operations. Prior to activation, management of aircraft operations is the responsibility of the Operations Section Chief.
- **Air Tactical Group**
This group is responsible for coordinating the airborne tactical operations of fixed and/or rotary-wing aircraft operating on an incident.
- **Helicopter Coordinator**
This person is responsible for the coordinating the actions of rotary-wing aircraft assigned to the incident.
- **Fixed Wing Coordinator**
This person is responsible for the coordinating the actions of fixed wing aircraft assigned to the incident.
- **Air Support Group**
This group provides logistical support for all aircraft assigned to an incident.
- **Source Control Group**
This group is responsible for providing source control support for operational decisions and for coordinating on-scene source control activity.
- **Wildlife Branch**
The Wildlife Branch is responsible for minimizing wildlife injuries during spill responses; coordinating early aerial and ground reconnaissance of the wildlife at the spill site and reporting results to the Ground Support Unit Leader; advising on wildlife protection strategies, including diversionary booming placements, in-situ burning, and chemical countermeasures; removing of oiled carcasses, employing

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

wildlife hazing measures as authorized in the IAP; and recovering and rehabilitating impacted wildlife.

- **Wildlife Recovery Group**

This group is responsible for the rescue and transport of animals trapped by the incident and their transport to the rehabilitation center

- **Wildlife Rehabilitation Center**

This is where animals trapped by the incident are taken for treatment and recovery.

3110 ICS Position Specific Job Aids

Available ICS position specific job aids can be found on

<https://homeport.uscg.mil/mycg/portal/ep/contentView.do?contentId=41284&contentType=EDITORIAL>.

3120 Considerations for Building the Operations Section

To effectively manage an incident, the OSC must divide the incident into manageable work units. Some things to consider when dividing the incident are:

- Incident priorities,
- Size of the affected area,
- Complexity of the incident and number of tasks,
- Amount of work to be accomplished,
- Span of control,
- Open water versus shoreline activities,
- Topography of the affected area,
- Logistics requirements,
- Kind of functions to be accomplished,
- Contingencies,
- Need for staging areas, and
- Jurisdiction.

3120.10 Deputies

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

When an incident is particularly large and complex, deputies should be employed to ensure effective operations. Deputies can be assigned to augment operations in several ways:

- Provide more focused oversight of a particular aspect of operations,
- Provided relief during the evening shift,
- Provide support during the critical planning process, and
- Perform specific tasks that require their level of knowledge and expertise.

3120.20 Divisions

Divisions are used to divide an incident geographically. Some considerations for creating divisions are:

- Determine the geographical area each Division will cover,
- Designate the Division(s) using letters (ex. Division A),
- Every Division must have a supervisor, and
- In river environments, use a different letter to designate each side of the water body in order to avoid confusion.

3120.30 Groups

Groups are used to divide an incident along functional lines. Operations are often divided functionally in the beginning of an incident. Some considerations for creating groups are:

- Determine the functions that will be conducted during the response (ex. Fire-fighting, on-water recovery),
- Designate each Group by their functional assignment (ex. Triage group), and
- Every Group must have a supervisor.

3120.40 Branches

Branches are primarily used for span of control. Branches can designate an incident geographically or functionally. Some considerations for creating Branches are:

- If designating a Branch for geographic area, designate each Branch by Roman numerals for geographic area (ex. Branch III), or if the branch corresponds to a political jurisdiction (e.g. parish), then use the name of the jurisdiction.
- If designating a Branch for function, designate each Branch by the function that will be conducted during the response (ex. Search & Rescue Branch).

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

- Every Branch must have a Branch Director.

The responsibilities of a Division/Group Supervisor and Branch Director can be found in U.S. Coast Guard Incident Management Handbook, COMDTPUB P3120.17A.

3120.50 Strike Teams/Task Forces

Strike Teams are specified combinations of the same kind and type of resource with common communications and a leader. Task Forces are a group of resources with common communications and a leader assembled for a specific mission. The responsibilities of a Strike Team/Task Force Leader can be found in U.S. Coast Guard Incident Management Handbook, COMDTPUB P3120.17A.

3120.60 Staging Areas

Staging Areas are temporary locations to hold tactical resources for immediate deployment. Some considerations for creating a Staging Area are:

- Determine most feasible locations to establish a Staging Area,
- Designate Staging Areas by their physical location (ex. Basin Ave. Staging), and
- Every Staging Area must have a manager.

3130 Operations Section Chief

The OSC, a member of the General Staff, is responsible for the management of all tactical operations directly applicable to the primary mission of the Incident/Unified Command. The OSC will normally be selected from the Responsible Party or the agency with the most jurisdictional responsibility for the incident.

The OSC activates and supervises organization elements in accordance with the IAP, and directs its execution. The OSC also directs the preparation of operational plans; requests or releases resources, monitors operational progress, and makes expedient changes to the IAP, as necessary, and reports to the Incident/Unified Command. Specific duties of the OSC can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Incident Management Handbook, COMDTPUB P3120.17A

3140 Expectations of Division and Group Supervisors

Personnel assigned as a Division or Group Supervisor must carry out the tactical assignments outlined in the IAP. To be successful they must possess both the leadership qualities and expertise to ensure the operations under their control are conducted safely and efficiently. There are certain expectations that the OSC should have for Division and Group Supervisors such as providing information on work accomplished, remaining work to be done, recommendations for the next operational period, estimated completion time for primary objectives and any unusual logistical support needs.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

3200 Recovery and Protection Branch

The Recovery and Protection Branch Director and the Protection Group Supervisor are responsible for the deployment of containment, diversion, collection, protection and absorbing boom in designated locations. Depending on the size of the incident, the Protection group may be further divided into teams, task forces, and single resources.

The goal of most of containment and recovery strategies is to collect the spilled oil from the water and prevent it from reaching sensitive resources. Frequently, this is not possible and sensitive resources are oiled in spite of response efforts, especially during large oil spills. Often the goal will be to minimize environmental impact using a variety of booming, containment, and recovery techniques. These techniques are discussed in Chapter 9000, Appendix F Oil Spill Best Management Practices.

3210 General Hierarchy of Response Priorities

In general, Federal law establishes three priority levels for dedication of emergency oil spill response resources.

- First Priority- Protection of human health and safety,
- Second Priority- Protection of environmental resources, and
- Third- Protection of economic resources.

Examples of resources that will receive a first priority response (human health and safety) include:

- Drinking water intakes- other health/safety intakes,
- Power plant intakes- desalinization plants, and
- Critical public use areas at risk (e.g. hazardous vapors).

The second priority group is thoroughly identified in the area Geographic Response Plans (GRPs) and the applicable Environmental Sensitivity Index.

The IC/UC should utilize the predetermined response strategies outlined in the applicable GRP. However, the UC/IC and responders should remain flexible and be receptive to additional information when implementing the booming plan or other countermeasures. Factors such as unusually high winds, strong tidal currents, equipment limitations, bottom conditions, and the type of oil can have a significant effect on the proposed strategy. Modifications to the preplanned strategies should be expected.

In addition to the seasonal variances, the protection priority of an entire area could change. For example, if the Scientific Support Coordinator (SSC) or a U.S. Fish and

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Wildlife Service (USFWS) biologist determined that a certain section of marshland or coastline previously categorized as a lower priority is currently a breeding ground for an endangered species, then protection of that site may be afforded the utmost priority. Sensitive locales which may be already impacted or inevitably impacted may be used to collect or retain oil so that other nearby sites can be protected.

3210.10 Response Prioritization

The initial response is focused on minimizing impacts through the strategic objectives of:

- Stopping the Source,
- Containment,
- Recovery, and
- Protection of Sensitive Areas.

In a spill event, sensitive area protection prioritization should be determined by three considerations: which sites are at risk (how soon the oil product will get to each sensitive site?), the predefined hierarchy of protection priorities, and the time and response resources available to implement protection. Responders should not assume that sensitive locales equidistant from the source of a spill are at equal risk from the oil. For the purpose of prioritization, “risk” is defined as “the probability of spilled oil reaching the vicinity of a sensitive site of concern”. This means that the urgency to protect key resource is first determined by the likelihood that it will be impacted in the near future and mobilization time for requisite response staff and equipment (can the sites at risk be protected by available resources before oil arrives?). If the sites are too numerous to protect with the response resources available within projected times of impact, then triage of protection follows as the prescribed general hierarchy below or those identified for a specific area in the GRP.

During an actual incident, the relative likelihood of a site coming into contact with the oil is a function of the proximity of the spill to the site and whether prevailing conditions (wind, current, and tides) at the time of the incident will move the oil toward or away from it. At a minimum, first responders to a spill in the marine environment should obtain an initial forecast of oil movement speed and direction from a reliable source such as the NOAA SSC, or forecast it based on present and impingent tides, currents, winds, and rainfall runoff conditions. This requires responders to use best information (optimally, real time information) about the local weather, tides, and currents to make the best prediction possible about the movement of the oil from the discharge location. This information can be used to model the probable trajectory.

3220 Tactical Response Options

Site specific tactical plans that include protection and containment strategies for environmentally sensitive areas within MSU Port Arthur’s Area of Responsibility (AOR)

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

are located in the most current version of the Texas General Land Office Tool Kit. These mapped strategies are located online at

<http://www.glo.texas.gov/ost/esipage/texas/index.html>. These are also available at Coast Guard Marine Safety Unit Port Arthur. Each individual area identifies all potentially impacted areas and marine/aviary species that may be impacted by coastal oil spill impact.

Refer to ESI (RPI) charts for a more detailed list of resources as well as shoreline types (lists shoreline types, biological resources in as in (a) above, refuges and parks, spill response access such as boat ramps and marinas).

Establish Strategies:

- Refer to the product characteristics
- Identify shoreline type codes.
- Highlight portion indicating shoreline type.
- Make recommendation on primary and conditional strategies. As a general rule,

Establish Priorities:

- vegetated vs. non-vegetated
- natural vs. modified
- public vs. private

3220.10 Response Operations

- a. Mobilize pollution response team (if necessary)
- b. Public Affairs Officer - Prepare press statement to read along these lines “Yes we have received a report of a spill and are in the process of investigating. A formal press release will be prepared as soon as more information is received.” It is critical to give accurate information to the press as quickly as possible. If no information is available, say so, but ensure that the press is given the information as soon as it is available.
- c. Assess personnel safety - Determine personnel safety equipment needed based on potential and existing exposure:
 - Existing injuries
 - Exposure potential
 - Fire/explosion potential

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

- Toxic gases
 - Personal protective clothing/equipment
 - Use unit Safety Occupational and Health Officer
 - Develop Site safety plan
 - OSHA training requirements
 - Identify nearby medical services
- d. Evaluate severity of incident:
- Conduct over flights (photos, video)
 - Classify the type and size of spill
 - Expected duration of spill
 - Acquire samples
 - Chemical/physical properties of material
 - Weather (12, 24, 48, 72 hour forecasts)
 - Oil movement or projected movement
 - Immediate HHS and environmental concerns
 - Extent of contamination
 - Property damage thus far?
 - News coverage thus far?
 - Assess fire/explosion hazard
 - Determine threat to public health
 - Secure or isolate the source
 - Stabilize the vessel/facility/pipeline
 - Extinguish fires
 - Secure/isolate the source

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

- Define nature of incident; determine:
 - RP;
 - environmental impact;
 - status of spill;
 - movement of spilled product
- e. Determine environmental resources/vulnerable areas at risk.
- f. Evaluate severity of incident and the need for additional resources:
- Initial assessment of incident severity
 - Estimate duration of spill response efforts
- g. Issue (as applicable)
- NOFI
 - LOD of Source
 - Directive/Administrative Order
- h. Activate initial spill assessment organization
- Federal (FOSC Pollution Response Team)
 - State
 - Local
- i. Initiate response strategy
- Identify sensitive areas.
 - Confirm protection priorities. (local, State, Natural Resource Trustees)
 - Identify countermeasures to prevent shoreline impacts and protect Sensitive areas.
 - Determine feasibility of using dispersants, in-situ burning, bioremediation, or other technologies.
 - Select initial strategy and appropriate response.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

These actions shall normally be undertaken by the RP, but may be initiated by the FOSC if the source of the spill or the RP has not yet been identified. Every reasonable effort shall be made to persuade RP's to initiate these actions, emphasizing their liability for Federal government actions if the FOSC determines that actions taken by a particular RP are not sufficient or not performed in a timely manner.

3220.20 Situation Assessment

Note: At any release where the lead agency determines that there is a threat to the public health or welfare or the environment, the lead agency may take appropriate removal actions to abate, prevent, minimize, stabilize, mitigate, or eliminate the discharge/release, or the threat resulting from that discharge/release (NCP, 40 CFR Part 300.415(b)(1)). At discharges/releases determined to pose a substantial threat to the public health or welfare, the FOSC must direct a response to the incident.

The following checklist is intended to be used as a guideline of considerations to be referred to when developing tactical response options/strategies. This list is NOT in order of importance and may not apply to every situation. The Checklist does not limit the Operations Section from choosing response options/strategies that are not listed.

Situations Assessment Checklist

- Evaluate if special circumstances exist requiring section action
- Health and safety issues
- Fire and/or explosions
- Requirements for access limitations (barricades, security fences, etc.)
- Vessel collision
- Vessel grounding
- Lightering operations
- Salvage operations
- Vessel traffic blockages
- Sample collection and analysis for evaluation or source determination
- Implement support infrastructure
- Determine response structure consistent with the Incident Command System principles that will be used, and from there determine level of support needed to fill positions in the structure which include Finance/Admin, Logistics, Operations, and Planning.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

- Implement Geographical Response Plan for location based on real time information and protection strategy effectiveness.
- Determine and mobilize personnel necessary for initial response efforts
- Mobilize equipment
- Coordinate Volunteers
- Identify initial resources at risk using GRPs or any other source information available
- Natural resources- fish, wildlife, habitats, and Endangered Species Act (ESA) issues.
- Cultural resources- Initiate contact with a State Historic Preservation Officer, NHPA: <http://www.achp.gov/overview.html#top>
- Socio-economic resources:
- Critical Infrastructure
 - Drinking water
 - Energy/power generation intakes, Lock and Dams
 - Federal/State irrigation agricultural channels and water projects
- Water dependent commercial areas
 - Industrial intakes
 - Agricultural irrigation intakes
 - Aquaculture
 - Marinas
 - Commercial fishing and shellfish harvest areas
 - Federal/State and private fish hatcheries
 - Specially designed residential, commercial, and industrial areas (ex. Floating homes and live aboard marinas)
- Water dependent recreational areas
 - Boating

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

- Public recreational areas
- Sport fishing
- National/State/local parks and beaches
- National seashore recreational areas
- National river reach designated as recreational
- Notify and coordinate with Natural Resource Trustees (See notification section for contact information)
- Coordinate with Federal, State Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA) personnel (see notification section for contact information.)

3220.30 Containment and Cleanup

The priority for all countermeasures is safety of personnel and protection of the environment. A number of cleanup techniques are available for response to a pollution incident. Single or multiple techniques may be utilized in abating a spill. The determining factors in method selection usually depend on the type of product spilled, current state of product, size of the incident, location, weather, and site impact.

Some volatile materials may create hazards if a containment boom is utilized (See Gasoline Policy Section 4650). Other defensive countermeasures may be more appropriate as conditions warrant. Each spill of a volatile product should be assessed individually and due consideration given to the most suitable actions for a given situation.

Weather and other circumstances permitting, every effort should be made to collect oil as close as possible to the source of the incident (e.g. in the case of a grounded tanker, lighter the vessel). Even as oil spreads across a water surface, collection on this medium is preferable to beach cleanup. If the weather conditions at the beginning of an incident response are unfavorable for certain operations, these solutions may become feasible at a later time in the response.

The following is a list intended to be used as a guideline of considerations to be referred to when developing tactical response options/strategies. This list is NOT in order of importance and may not apply to every situation. The list does not limit the Operations Section from choosing response options/strategies that are not listed.

Refer to “Characteristic Coastal Habitats: Choosing Spill Response Alternatives”, equivalent NOAA Inland waters job aids, and Chapter 9000 Appendix F Oil Spill Best Management Practices for detailed information on listed options/strategies.

- Natural recovery (which may include setting aside areas for research purposes and countermeasures effectiveness determination. Recognize that identifying set-aside

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

sites involves a complex matrix of scientific, logistical, legal, and public relations issues.);

- Booming and containment;
- Skimming;
- Barriers and berms;
- Physical herding;
- Manual oil removal/cleanup;
- Mechanical oil removal;
- Sorbents;
- Vacuuming;
- Debris removal;
- Sediment reworking/tilling;
- Vegetation cutting/removal;
- Flood/deluge;
- Dispersants http://response.restoration.noaa.gov/disp_aid/disp_aid.html
- In-Situ Burning
- Decanting
- Sub-sea containment strategies
- NMFS Biological Opinion for oil response.

A critical element to containment and cleanup is to monitor the strategies/tactics that have been implemented for effectiveness and efficiency. It is also important to discuss and develop criteria/guidance for terminating the cleanup (e.g., how clean is clean?).

3220.40 Protection

The goal of most oil containment and recovery strategies is to collect the spilled oil from the water and prevent it from reaching sensitive resources. Frequently, this is not possible and sensitive resources are oiled in spite of response efforts, especially during large oil spills. Often the goal will be to minimize environmental impact using a variety of booming, containment, and recovery techniques.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

The following are techniques that can be implemented by the Operations Section to contain spilled oil on the water or as a means to direct it away from sensitive natural resources or cultural amenities. Shoreline cleanup and treatment methods are discussed in more detail later in this Chapter. For swift current environments, the USCG publication, “Oil Spill Response in Fast Currents- A Field Guide” (Hansen & Coe, 2001) provides an excellent summary of techniques and equipment which have success in such challenging environments.

3220.41 Containment and Protection Options

As oil escapes containment it becomes increasingly difficult to recover. Inevitably oil does escape containment, and additional measures must be included to deal with the escaping oil. This is particularly necessary where oil booming is subjected to winds, waves, and strong currents; oil entrains or is splashed over boom. To counter oil escapement, deployments should include preplanning to anticipate and control escapement.

Before spilled oil can be effectively recovered, the spreading of the oil must be controlled and the oil contained in an area accessible to oil recovery devices. Generally, spilled oil is contained using oil containment boom. Typical boom has a floatation section that provides a barrier on and above the water surface and a skirt section that provides a barrier below the surface. The physical dimensions of the boom to be used for a particular spill will be dependent on local conditions. In the open water it may be necessary to use a boom that is several feet tall. In a protected marsh, a boom that is only a few inches tall may be appropriate.

There are limitations on the effectiveness of any boom. Oil will be lost if the conditions are such that there is splash-over from breaking waves. Oil will also be carried under the boom skirt if it deployed in such a way that currents cause the oil to impact the boom with a velocity perpendicular to the boom of greater than 0.7 knots. Once a boom has been deployed, it may be necessary to reposition it due to changing tides and currents. It is desirable to have personnel available to readjust the boom as required. In all cases of boom deployment, consideration must be given to protecting the safety of those involved in the activity.

Hard/Containment booming is used to prevent spreading and to concentrate the oil so it can be skimmed or vacuumed. Factors that need to be considered are: type and size of boom required for weather, winds, tides, and currents in the vicinity of potential spill areas; the type of deployment vessel needed; the amount of boom needed for effective containment and available skimming capabilities. Fixed or natural anchor points should be selected.

Sorbent booming is useful when the amount of oil is minimal, when tides and currents are light, or when shorelines require protection. Heavier oil can be recovered using absorbent (oil “sticks” to the boom) and lighter fuels generally are recovered using adsorbents (sausage, sweep, or diapers). Sorbent booming can also be used as a backup for other types of booming to recover product that may have entrained past the primary barrier.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

3220.42 Shoreline Protection Options

Southeast Texas and Southwest Louisiana is home to a large expanse of mud flat and marsh systems. These areas are particularly difficult to protectively boom and every effort should be made to contain and recover the oil before it approaches any of these areas. If the on-water recovery operations are not entirely effective and oil still threatens the marsh areas, intertidal barrier boom may be used to protect the mud flats.

A recommended deployment strategy is as follows: Place intertidal boom along the entire front of the mud flat, with the boom being anchored just off shore of the low –low tide line. In areas where wave entrainment of the boom at high tide is considered to be a problem, place a line of boom across the upper mud flat near enough to the marsh to be away from the threat of wave entrainment. The boom positioned on the mud flat would rest on the flat at low tide and be of the type of construction that would prohibit oil from passing under it on the rising tide. The boom would eventually lift up off the tidal flat surface as the tide continues to rise.

Deployment of this type of boom and its supporting arrangement is extremely manpower intensive. It should only be implemented if there is a high probability that oil will reach the marsh areas. It is envisioned that these resources would not be available until equipment began to cascade into the area sometime after the initial response. Other factors to consider in this type of booming are:

- Water body type,
- Water current velocity,
- Water depth,
- Wave height, and
- Shore type

Generally, sediment berms, dikes and dams will most often be used to protect small coastal inlets or perhaps tidal channels serving wetlands and marshes when these channels are accessible. The object of berms, dikes and dams is to keep oil outside an inlet because there are often abundant natural resources and economically significant areas that use the sheltered waters within.

Occasionally, dikes and dams have been used across a channel to contain the oil within a portion of marsh in order to prevent widespread contamination of other resources.

Dikes and Dams are not practical when currents are great, waters are deep, and waves are large. Also, beaches with abundant sand are generally the most suitable for building dikes and dams. Berms can be built above the active beach face to prevent oil contamination of high beach during spring tides. Alternative strategies should be prepared and the necessary supplies and equipment in place should a berm, dike, or dam fail.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

3220.50 On-Water Recovery

Oil removal/recovery in open water is accomplished through the use of skimming devices once the oil has been contained. Skimmers can be freestanding in which the skimmer is a separate piece of equipment which pumps the oil-water mixture from the contained surface into tanks on a vessel. These skimmers are usually driven by hydraulic units on board a vessel. Self-propelled skimmers have a skimmer as an integral part of the vessel. The skimming vessel positions itself at the head of a concentrated or contained pool of oil and recovers the oil into tanks on board the vessel. There is also a type of skimmer in which the weir or collection zone of the skimmer is an integral part of the boom which is close to the skimmer.

Vessels of Opportunity (VOO), such as fishing vessels, may be used to deploy or tow boom and, depending on the size of the vessel, be equipped with skimming equipment. They need to have adequate deck space and lifting cranes to carry the necessary equipment. The Coast Guard's Vessel of Opportunity Skimming System (VOSS) can be deployed on a variety of vessels. Locations of VOSS can be found in Chapter 9000, Appendix R, and Area Response Resource Inventory.

In the MSU Port Arthur and Lake Charles area FOSC zone it is not uncommon to encounter currents in excess of three miles per hour. With appropriate skimmer operations, it is possible to recover spilled oil in these high current areas. Standard skimming techniques must be modified somewhat to optimize oil recovery.

3220.51 High Current Environments

To be successful, most containment and skimming systems must encounter oil at speeds of less than one knot. Typically skimmers are operated in conjunction with containment boom. If oil encounters the boom/skimming system with a perpendicular velocity greater than 0.7 knots, the oil will carry under the boom and be lost. Therefore, the most important consideration for skimming in high currents is to keep the speed of the skimming system below one knot relative to the water's surface.

As a basic example: A skimmer pointed upstream in a 5 knot current would actually be proceeding downstream or backwards at four knots to keep its velocity relative to the water's surface at one knot. Gauging a skimmers velocity relative to the water's surface can be somewhat difficult. Often the most reliable method is for the skimmer operator to closely monitor the skimming system. They should look for signs of oil entrainment as well as ensuring the integrity of the containment system. As current speeds change so must the speed of the skimmer. The skimmer monitoring can be aided by using a helicopter observer. The Observer can tell is oil is being lost by the skimmer as well as direct the skimmer to the best skimming location.

Boom is often deployed in front of the skimmers forming a V thus directing oil into the skimmer. The practice increases the area being covered by the skimmer. Ideally this V should be as wide as possible. In high currents, as the V width is increased the speed of the oil encountering the boom perpendicularly is increased.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Oil will spread more quickly in the direction of the current flow; skimmers should operate in an up and down stream orientation. The oil slick will be elongated in the direction of the currents. Skimmers will encounter the most oil as they proceed up and down stream within the slick. Operating back and forth across stream and across the slick will result in sub-optimal recovery efficiency.

3220.52 Near-Shore/Shallow Water

Oil recovery techniques and equipment are different in near-shore/shallow water locations than open water. Shallow draft vessels and smaller boom and skimmers are used in these situations. These vessels can maneuver into tight places behind and under wharfs or in sloughs and can actually skim next to shore in many near-shore locations.

Strategies for near-shore cleanup can differ depending on the depth of the water and the location. Near-shore operations, within a bay or inlet, will also require shallow draft vessels, workboats, and skimmers. However, the vessels may only be operable at high tide. At or near low tide, the operation may evolve into a shoreline cleanup operation. Any boom towing boats or skimmers must be able to withstand going aground without sustaining major damage.

Coastal shallow water or near-shore strategies will differ in certain respects. In addition to the need for small, shallow draft vessels and/or specialized vessels may also be needed. The safety of personnel involved in these operations is the IC/UC's paramount concern.

3220.53 Non-floating Oils Recovery and Protection

Non-floating oil that is spilled and transported subsurface either remains suspended in the water column or is deposited on the seabed, usually after interaction with suspended sediments or sand. Different strategies for containing these oils can depend on the location of the oil.

The recovery of sunken oil has proven to be very difficult and expensive because the oil is usually widely dispersed. Several of the most widely used recovery methods are manual removal, pump and vacuum systems, nets and trawls, dredging, and onshore recovery.

For specific containment and recovery methods refer to Chapter 3 of the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) "Spills of Non-floating Oils: Risk and Response".

3220.54 Shore-Side Recovery

There are predictable locales where recover efforts can be optimized at shorelines. There are two situations where oil collection should be vigorously attempted at the shoreline:

- Places where oil naturally collects at the shoreline because of winds and currents
- Diversion and capture of oil as it flows past or along the shoreline and points with low environmental sensitivity

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Oil is a substance that spreads primarily in two dimensions on the water surface while water moves in three dimensions; oil will spread thin, but it will also accumulate at predictable locales; it will accumulate wherever water has downward currents: such as tide rips along mud flats, and at windward coves.

3220.55 Natural Collection Points

Responders are encouraged to also consider barge staging areas in the vicinity of a response for collection/pocketing of oil.

3220.56 Volunteers

In a spill response, the Unified Command may choose to utilize volunteers who have expressed a willingness to assist with wildlife response during an oil spill. These volunteers must be under the direction of a trained and experienced supervisor. Individuals working directly with wildlife will be given a short training course on proper handling and safety techniques. Those working with any wildlife that has not been cleaned of oil must also complete an additional four-hour HAZWOPER awareness level training course, at a minimum, plus additional on-the-job training. For a full description of the volunteer program and the required training and procedures for utilization of volunteers, see the Volunteers Section of the ACP.

3220.60 Process for Identification & Prioritization of ESA's

The Area Sub-Committee will update any and all changes to appropriate environmentally sensitive areas periodically and adjust response tactics accordingly. The current process for identifying and prioritizing these sensitive areas are researched (to include operational field surveys) in conjunction with Texas General Land Office and Texas Fish & Wildlife representatives and are referenced at:

<http://www.glo.texas.gov/ost/esipage/texas/index.html>.

3220.70 Process for Identifying Protection Priorities During Response

During a response, all of the appropriate environmentally sensitive areas will be referenced and a determination will be made as to which areas will be directly affected, which areas could potentially be affected, and which areas have no threat of being affected. The previously referenced mapped strategies will be printed for guidance and operations will work closely with planning to identify any special response considerations.

3220.80 Formal & Informal Consultation under the ESA, Section 73224

The Endangered Species Consultation Handbook, located at:

http://www.fws.gov/endangered/esa-library/pdf/esa_section7_handbook.pdf. The handbook addresses the major consultation processes, including informal, formal, emergency, and special consultations.

The section 7 consultation program meets the consultation needs of all federal agencies involved on a response. They also provide information about listed, proposed, and candidate species and critical habitats to Federal agencies planning projects, and those applying for Federal permits and licenses.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

3220.90 Historical, Cultural, & Archaeological Resources at Risk

The following landmarks could be at risk in the event of an oil spill, and special consideration should be taken to ensure their preservation as part of the area's history and culture as per 36 CFR Part 800.

When trying to protect historical landmarks the following agencies should be consulted:

Texas:

Texas Historical Commission
Phone: 512-463-6100
Email: thc@thc.state.tx.us
Address: P.O. Box 12276
Austin, TX 78711-2276

Louisiana:

Office of Historic Preservation
Capital Annex Building
1051 North Third Street
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70802
Mailing; P.O. Box 44247
Baton Rouge LA 70804
Phone: (225) 342-8160
Fax: (225) 219-0765

Historical markers include but are not limited to:

- Atakapan Indians of Orange County at Front Ave. & the end of 4th St., Ochiltree, River walk Park, Orange.
- Site of End of the Line Station at Front Ave. at 23rdSt.
- Alexander Gilmer located at Evergreen Cemetery, Border and Jackson St.
- Old Niblett's Bluff, C.S.A. Front and Third Streets

3220.100 Area Committee Stakeholder Contact Information

Refer to sections 1320, 1320, 9210 and 9220 of this document.

3230 Response & Containment Strategies

Tactical Response options include:

- Immediately boom canals, water intakes, and outlets.
- Protect vegetated shorelines before non-vegetated shorelines.
- Protect natural shoreline before modified shoreline.
- Protect public lands before private lands.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

3230.10 Near Spill Containment and Recovery

The most effective strategy to aid oil collection and removal is containment. All oil removal and recovery techniques are most effective where oil is thickest. Typically, this is at or near the release site. The most effective use of resources is to insure containment at the primary release site. This must include surrounding the release site with impervious oil barriers including multiple layers of boom as necessary. As oil escapes containment it becomes increasingly difficult to recover and recovery success diminishes rapidly. Inevitable oil escapes containment, and additional measures must be included to deal with oil escaping containment. This is particularly a necessary where oil booming is subject to winds and waves or strong: oil entrains or is splashed over boom. To counter oil escapement, deployments should include preplanning to anticipate and control escapement. Two measures must be incorporated. First, configure containment booms to focus and limit any oil escapement to preplanned points along the boom perimeter, for both the ebb and flood tides; these points should be selected to optimize recovery of any escaping oil. A skimmer should then be positioned just downstream from these locations where it can continue skimming escaping oil throughout the 24 hour tide cycle regardless of light or weather conditions. This is very practical in bay conditions where both boom and skimmers can be positioned by anchoring.

In open ocean conditions it is more difficult to implement. Second, employ secondary booming in the spill area. This strategy is most effective in the near shore areas typical in bays, though opportunities may occur in open water to slow spread from the primary containment area. In bays, spill locations are often near shorelines. Shorelines act as containment since they prevent free movement of oil. Also, winds and tides often drive oil toward the shore. Once oil is ashore or in a low current area, contain and recover it there, if possible, to minimize its movement and contamination of other locales. Wherever possible every attempt should be made to contain and collect oil along shorelines which are already oiled. Shores, which have already been impacted, can no longer be protected; therefore, use them as containment and recovery sites. The objective then changes from protection to containment and preventing oil escape to non-oiled areas. If the oil moves from a near shore spill site to open water, the recovery potential will diminish dramatically. As with primary containment, escapement secondary containment booms are predictable and skimmers should be positioned to capture oil throughout the day and night, particularly during the ebb tide. These secondary shoreline confinement strategies should always be reviewed with the Resources at Risk Specialist.

3230.20 Offshore/Open Water Operations

Oil removal/recovery in open water is accomplished through the use of skimming devices once the oil has been contained. Skimmers can be freestanding in which the skimmer is a separate piece of equipment which pumps the oil-water mixture from the contained surface into tanks on a vessel. These skimmers are usually driven by hydraulic units on board a vessel. Self-propelled skimmers have a skimmer as an integral part of the vessel. The skimming vessel positions itself at the head of a concentrated or contained pool of oil and recovers the oil into tanks on board the vessel. There is also a type of skimmer in which the weir or collection zone of the skimmer is an integral part of the boom which is

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

in contact with the oil. The pumping and oil collection is done on the vessel which is close to the weir skimmer. “Vessels of opportunity”, such as fishing vessels, may be used to deploy or tow boom and, depending on their size, be equipped with skimming equipment. They need to have adequate deck space and lifting cranes to carry the necessary equipment. The Coast Guard’s Vessel of Opportunity Skimming System (VOSS) could be deployed on a variety of vessels. To be most effective, oil spill recovery equipment must be directed to the location of the thickest oil accumulation. Observers on vessels at water level are unable to see a vast area and are unable to recognize the most optimum skimming locations. Skimming activities are best directed by trained observers aloft in helicopters. One observer may be able to direct several skimming units to optimum skimming locations. During hours of darkness or poor visibility, tracking devices that emit radio location signals can be placed in the spilled oil to trace the oil movement. Remote sensing systems have been developed which can track oil movement even in darkness and poor visibility. The sensor is mounted in an aircraft that over flies the spill area. The sensor systems include Side Looking Airborne Radar (SLAR), infrared and radiometric.

3230.30 Near Shore/Shallow Water

Oil recovery techniques and equipment are different in near shore/shallow water locations than open water. Shallow draft vessels and smaller boom and skimmers are used in these situations. These vessels can maneuver into tight places behind and under wharfs or in sloughs and can actually skim next to shore in many near shore locations. Strategies for near shore cleanup can differ depending on the depth of the water and the location. Near shore operations, within a bay or inlet, will also require shallow draft vessels, workboats and skimmers. However, the vessels may only be operable at high tide. At or near low tide, the operation may evolve into a shoreline cleanup operation. Any boom towing boats or skimmers must be able to withstand going aground without sustaining major damage. Coastal shallow water or near shore strategies will differ in certain respects. In addition to the need for small, shallow draft vessels, specialized vessels may also be needed. Once again, the safety of personnel involved in these operations is the Unified Command’s paramount concern.

3230.40 Shoreline Collection

There are predictable locales where recovery efforts can be optimized at shorelines. Since oil re-accumulates, there are two situations where oil collection should be vigorously attempted at the shoreline: 1) places where oil naturally collects at the shoreline because of winds and currents; and 2) diversion and capture of oil as it flows past or along shorelines and points with low environmental sensitivities. (The reason oil re-collects is that oil is a substance that spreads primarily in two dimensions on the water surface while water moves in three dimensions; oil will spread and thin, but it will also re-accumulate at predictable locales; it will accumulate wherever water has downward currents: such as tide rips along mud flats, and at windward coves.) Specific shoreline cleanup tactics for sensitive areas are located online at <http://www.glo.texas.gov/ost/spill-response-resources/additionaldocs/noaa/shoreaid/shoreaid.pdf> and available at Coast Guard Marine Safety Unit Port Arthur.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

3230.41 Natural Collection Points

For debris are on all shorelines. These points are so predictable that it is very difficult to keep oil off even with pre-deployments. An alternative is to anticipate such collections and leverage the opportunity for oil capture. This entails developing the site for collection while limiting and focusing undesirable impacts to the habitat. Though this entails risk, the trade-off is likely to be nominal since the impacts are virtually inevitable.

3230.42 Diversions to Shores

With low environmental sensitivities are a desirable alternative to the unmitigated spread of oil. As described above, oil spreads rapidly on open water and effectual on-water skimming is difficult in a high current environment. Diversion can shunt oil out of the high current and into quiet water capture points at shore. It can be an effective addition to on-water skimming recovery. Here are the operational considerations when establishing a shoreline collection site when oil is moving along or near shore. Boom sound may be positioned at an acute angle to the current to move oil toward the shore collection. Cascading boom arrangements may be necessary. Once oil is at the shoreline, it may be necessary to deploy additional boom to trap the accumulated oil at the shore collection site when the tide reverses. Good land accessibility is important part of selecting capture sites since it permits site support and easy removal of collected oil. Though some natural collection sites may have poor land access, they may be important accumulation points, which can be exploited effectively via water. Deployments of this type should be made only per recommendation of the ACP, Incident Action Plan or with the direction of the Resources at Risk Specialist and the Unified Command.

3230.50 Skimming Operations

With appropriate skimmer operations, it is possible to recover spilled oil in this high current area. Standard skimming techniques must be modified somewhat to optimize oil recovery.

To be successful, most containment and skimming systems must encounter oil at speeds of less than one knot. Typically skimmers are operated in conjunction with containment boom. If oil encounters the boom/skimming system with a perpendicular velocity greater than one knot, the oil will carry under the boom and be lost. Therefore, the most important consideration for skimming in high currents is to keep the speed of the skimming system below one knot relative to the water's surface. As a basic example: A skimmer pointed upstream in a 5 knot current would actually be proceeding downstream or backwards at four knots to keep its velocity relative to the water's surface at one knot. Gauging a skimmer's velocity relative to the water's surface can be somewhat difficult. Often the most reliable method is for the skimmer operator to closely monitor the skimming system. They should look for signs of oil undercarry as well as ensuring the integrity of the containment system. As current speeds change so must the speed of the skimmer.

The skimmer monitoring can be aided by using a helicopter observer. The observer can tell if oil is being lost by the skimmer as well as direct the skimmer to the best skimming location. Oftentimes boom is deployed in front of the skimmers forming a V thus

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

directing oil into the skimmer. The practice increases the area being covered by the skimmer. Ideally this V should be as wide as possible. In high currents, as the V width is increased the speed of the oil encountering the boom perpendicularly is increased to avoid oil undercarry. In that oil will spread most quickly in the direction of the current flow, skimmers should operate in an up and down-stream orientation. The oil slick will be elongated in the direction of the currents. Skimmers will encounter the most oil as they proceed up and down stream within the slick. Operating back and forth across stream and across the slick will result in sub-optimal recovery efficiency.

More specific information on the suggested containment and recovery strategies can be found in The Geographic Response Plan map index for the SE Texas and SW Louisiana Area Contingency Plan and is found online to <http://www.glo.texas.gov/ost/esipage/texas/index.html> and available at Coast Guard Marine Safety Unit Port Arthur.

3230.60 Type & capability of response Equipment

Refer to Section 3500, 3510, and 3510.1 of this document.

3230.70 Staging Area Information

Refer to Section 3500, 3510, and 3510.1 of this document.

3230.80 Boom / Skimmer Configurations & Deployment Strategies

For Booming strategies, Skimmer Configurations and Deployment strategies for the coastlines of Southeast Texas and Southwest Louisiana , Please refer to the South East Texas/Southwest Louisiana individual Geographic Response Plans (GRP) located on the latest version of the Texas General Land Office Tool Kit which can be accessed on the web at; <http://www.glo.texas.gov/ost/esipage/texas/index.html>.

3240 Disposal

This section identifies storage and disposal options for oily waste generated by a significant oil release. It is the goal of the Area Committee to have oil removed from impacted areas as soon as possible and to ultimately treat or dispose of the oily waste in the most efficient and environmentally sound manner.

3240.10 Waste Types Expected

The following wastes may be generated during the response to an oil spill:

- Oil (petroleum product, crude or refined)
- Oil and seawater mixture
- Oil and freshwater mixture
- Oil saturated booms/absorbent pads

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

- Oil-contaminated debris, e.g. palm fronds, plant, etc.
- Petroleum contaminated soils, i.e. sand
- Oil contaminated wildlife (dead)

Quantities of each will vary depending on location of spill, size, and type of petroleum product.

3240.20 Waste Handling and Disposal Instructions

Waste disposal procedures must be followed closely. Documentation of waste volumes and oil recovered is very important. Refer to Appendix F Waste Management Plan for further information on waste handling and disposal instructions.

3240.30 Oil, Oil and Seawater, Oil and Freshwater

- Collect material with vacuum truck
- Transport to location of bulk storage tank
- Document volumes of oil and water recovered (tank gauging)

3240.40 Oily Booms and Absorbent Pads, Oil-Contaminated Debris

- Place oiled materials into plastic bags and then into visqueen-lined roll-offs or dumpsters
- Transport to central storage area
- Scale all loads into central storage area (indicate type of waste on scale ticket, obtain tare weight after off-loading waste)

3240.50 Oily Soil

- Place into visqueen-lined dump trucks
- Decontaminate equipment used to excavate soil.
- Transport to central storage area
- Scale all loads into central storage area

3240.60 Dead Wildlife

The recovery of oiled wildlife is the responsibility of the Wildlife Branch of the Operations Section.

Wildlife Branch In general:

- Collect in plastic bags

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

- Label: date, time animal found, location found, and person finding animal (name and phone number)
- Put on ice (chill) do not freeze

3240.70 Special Instructions

- Label all containers (roll-offs, dumpsters, etc.) with:
- Type of material (soiled boom, absorbent pads, etc.)
- Location (waste generation site)
- Date
- Name and phone number of contact person
- Include the statement Recovered oil type contaminated material

** All Hazardous material that is disposed of will be required to have a hazardous waste manifest that will track all steps of disposal process.*

3300 Emergency Response

3310 Search and Rescue

The Search and Rescue (SAR) Group is responsible for prioritization and coordination of all SAR missions directly related to a specific incident. The Search and Rescue Group Supervisor reports to the Emergency Response Branch Director. All SAR efforts will be coordinated through Sector Houston Galveston via MSU Port Arthur's OPCEN (409-723-6500) liaison.

3320 Law Enforcement

For information on law enforcement issues please reference section 5220.41 of this plan.

3330 Emergency Medical Services

The Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Group is responsible for coordinating and directing all emergency medical services related to the incident. The EMS Group Supervisor reports to the Emergency Response Branch Director.

3330.10 Emergency Medical Services

On water recovery may also include Diving Operations. Specific guidelines for supplied air diving are listed below.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

3330.20 USCG Diving Operations Inspection Guide

All references are from 46 Code of Federal Regulations

The inspection of a dive site can be conducted much like an inspection of a barge or vessel. The three main sections of interest are documentation, personnel and equipment.

Applicability –The outer continental shelf, and from any vessels required to have a COI regardless of their geographic location. 46CFR Part 197.202

Designation of Person-in –charge – The diving supervisor must be designated in writing. No law or rule that I have seen states what the form is to look like. I have seen memorandums style letters, and I have seen the designation be as simply as a supervisor's name on a dive log (dive logs are legal documents). The dive supervisor must be known not only to the dive crew but also all stakeholders in the dive operation. 46 CFR Part 197.210

Operations Manual- 46 CFR Part 197.420 This must be on the dive site. It will be located in the dive shack or near the rack if the jobsite does not have a dive shack. Many companies label this as the "Safe practice manual". Whatever it is called the following information must be provided; Safety procedures, personnel assignments, emergency procedures, and operating procedures with respect to use of burning, welding and underwater tools.

Logbook-46 CFR Part 197.480 this does not have to be a BOOK, and in most cases it is not. Dive supervisors will have a running log, and a stack of dive logs. Individual divers will have their logbooks with the logged dives that they have made throughout their careers. The dive logs MUST have the following info;

- Date, Location of dive, mode of diving (scuba, air, mixed gas, or SAT)
- The names of the supervisor diver, standby diver, tender, and standby tender
- Weather condition, water visibility, currents, temperature
- The type of work being performed
- Time diver leaves surface, leaves bottom, reaches surface, times at each water stop, repeat group, and surface interval if less than 24 hours from last dive

Copy of American Red Cross Standard 1st Aid handbook 46 CFR 197.314 NOT APPLICABLE if dive is on air, shallower than 130 AND within the No D limits

The CFR states that the American Red Cross, however I know many companies use American Heart Association, DAN, YMCA or another CPR & 1st aid provider to do their training. It is my OPINION that any are sufficient to meet the intent of the regulation. I have at one point or another been CPR certified through DAN, Red Cross, and Heart

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Association and from my own experience they are all very similar in procedure and effectiveness.

3330.30 Dive Station

The following equipment **MUST** be at the dive station and continuously monitored throughout the duration of each dive. Gages & Timekeeping device, logs and the applicable dive tables:

Gages 46 CFR Part 197.318 A gage indicating diver depths must be at the dive location for surface supplied divers. This is called the pneumofathometer or Pnuemo gage.

Timekeeping Device 46 CFR Part 197.318 Offshore industry standard is **TWO** stopwatches on site. This is in case one has a dead battery in the middle of a dive. It is also Standard practice on decompression dives, especially when running a chamber to synchronize watches with the Tenders prior to every shift. The tenders operate the chamber, therefore tenders or any chamber operator **MUST** have their watches synchronized with dive supervisors.

Dive Tables applicable to dive 197.314

Treatment Tables 197.314

Primary Breathing Supply Part 197.432 (B)

Secondary Breathing Supply Part 197.432(e) required for dives deeper than 130fsw. Industry standard is to have a rack or manifold with Primary air from a compressor, secondary air from a separate compressor and high pressure air bottles as a third air supply. The HP (high pressure) air will usually be labeled on the rack as emergency or HP air. All valves should be labeled on the rack.

3330.40 Equipment on Deck

Air compressors system part 197.310 the system must have a pressure vessel (known as volume tank) that has check valve on inlet side, pressure gage, a relief valve, and a drain valve.

Air quality tests part 197.450 page 435 Every breathing air compressor must be tested for air quality every 6 months.

Dive Hoses part 197.312 page 426. Hoses will be made up of communications wire, strength line, pneumofathometer hose and breathing gas hose.

Diving Helmets part 197.322 page 427. The dive hats that will be encountered will be a Superlight, miller or Gorski. Each of these brands meets the requirements. They are all **REQUIRED** to be inspected by the **manufacturer annually**. Each Dive had should have a sticker on the hat, or the certificate at the dive site.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Divers Safety harness part 197.324 page 427. Look for a positive buckling system and ensure that the hose is not being pulled by the helmet. This harness will have the emergency gas bottle (the bailout) married into it.

PVHO-General (the chamber, or the can) part 197.328 page 427 and 197.332 page 429 must be built in accordance with ASME PVHO-1. On the site inspectors should look to see that chambers have shut off valve located within a foot of all pipe penetrating pressure boundaries. Have a two way communications between the chamber operator and the diver in the chamber (most often sound powered phones). Look for pressure gage for each compartment of chamber. Also inspectors should ensure that a person can lay flat in the chamber. There should be portholes for operator to see the diver in chamber.

3330.50 Guidelines for Reviewing a Salvage Plan

For any salvage operation several different techniques can be used to safely achieve the goal. These guidelines intend to show the types of questions that should be asked while formulating a salvage plan and in some cases used for selecting the best plan for a specific operation.

Assessment Phase

This may be done with side scan sonar, remote operated vehicles or divers, or any other means that may gather the required information.

If divers are utilized ensure that they are professional hard hat divers familiar that utilize surface supplied equipment. The entire dive team must have certificates from a commercial dive school or the military (US Navy Dive School 2nd class minimum). There is no government issued license for divers, however the International Marine Contractors Association (IMCA) and the Association of Diving Contractors (ADC) are the most recognized and accepted association for commercial divers. The ADC members carry experience level cards rating from entry level tender to dive supervisor.

Questions to Ask during the Assessment phase

- Is the vessel a hazard to health, Safety or the Environment?
- If yes then contact spill response and or medical teams.
- Vessel description

Not only get an idea of size & weight but also look for things like; structural integrity of vessel or object to be salvaged, will object shift or move during rigging process, find out condition of cargo (if any). Will cargo shift or leak during lift?

- Review an appropriate incident action plan.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

When reviewing the plan focus on key elements such as; Is the plan designed for an inland application such as shallow harbors with minimal industrial equipment or is it a plan utilizing tugs, barges and heavy lift cranes?

Salvage Response Plan must include these elements;

Does the salvage team intend to use heavy lift crane or lift bags?

If lift bags are the method of recovery then ask the following questions;

- Why are lift bags used instead of a heavy lift crane? Answers may include cost, time efficiency or unavailability of crane.
- Is the water deep enough to raise object to surface not just off bottom?
- Once object is on surface what is the next phase of salvage?
- Tow object? Dewater? If dewatering while lift bags are supporting object how will the salvage team stop load from shifting during dewatering process? Are salvage team members familiar with lift bag characteristics?

Review the lift bag method thoroughly. A salvage operation can be accomplished safely and efficiently using lift bags, however this is the riskier option. Verify that the divers are familiar with the lift bags. Lift bags are one of the leading causes of fatalities among divers.

If a heavy lift crane is utilized ask;

- How does the salvage team intend to lift object? One lift or multiple? If it is multiple lifts is object being cut? Is burning required, cold cuts, diamond wire saw?
- Are rigging points established on object?
- What other tools are required? Examples are burning holes, welding pad-eyes or jetting underneath a section of the object. Ensure the required equipment is on site.
- Verify that crane/rigging is rated for lift.
- Also ask if the crane has a stable platform. Offshore cranes will be on a barge, however inland channels may be too narrow or shallow for a heavy lift crane barge.
- Once object is on the surface what is the next step?
- Float or tow object

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Review route and destination. Ensure that the object is in condition to travel the route. Be aware of potential hazards on route, and contingencies for object that may become grounded or sink en route to destination.

- Stow object on Material Barge

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

3330.60 Salvage Survey

Vessels Name: _____

Official Number: _____

Vessel Type: _____

Flag: _____

Owner/Operator:_____ Ph:____ Builder:_____

Class Society:_Year:__

L_____ B_____ D_____

Brief description of casualty:_

- a. Date/Time of casualty:_____
- b. Extent of damage:_____
- c. Hazardous Cargo Spill?_____
- d. Structural details (double bottom):_____
- e. Number of Tanks/Holds (tank soundings):_____
- f. Drafts (strandings) before: Fwd:_____Aft:_____
- g. Drafts (strandings) after: Fwd:_____Aft:_____
- h. Tides at time of casualty:_____
- i. Type of bottom (mud, sand):_____
- j. Condition of vessel's propulsion:_____
- k. Aim/Intent of salvage operation:_____

- If vessel is foreign flag, then USCG will need plans such as Lines Plan, General Arrangement, Tank Tables, T&S Booklet, etc... for detailed calculations

3400 Air Ops

The Air Operations Branch is primarily responsible for preparing the air operations portion of the Incident Action Plan. The Incident Action Plan will reflect agency restrictions that have an impact on the operational capability or utilization of resources such as night flying or hours per pilot. After the Incident Action Plan is approved, air operations is responsible for implementing its strategic aspects, those that relate to the overall incident strategy as opposed to those that pertain to tactical operations like specific target selection. Additionally, the Air Operations Branch Director is responsible for providing logistical support to helicopters operating on the incident. The Air Operations Branch Director reports to the Operations Section Chief.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

3410 Air Tactical

This enclosure describes the duties of the Air Tactical Group and the two coordinators that report to the Air Tactical Group Supervisor, the Helicopter Coordinator and the Fixed Wing Coordinator. The Air Tactical Group is primarily responsible for the coordination and scheduling of aircraft operations intended to locate, observe, track, survey, support dispersant applications, or other deliverable response application techniques, or report on the incident situation when fixed and/or rotary-wing aircraft are airborne at an incident. These coordination activities are performed by the Air Tactical Group Supervisor while airborne. The Air Tactical Group Supervisor reports to the Air Operations Branch Director.

3410.10 Helicopter Coordinator

The Helicopter Coordinator is primarily responsible for the coordination of all tactical or logistical helicopter missions while in flight over the mission. The Helicopter Coordinator is also responsible for the coordination and scheduling of helicopter operations intended to locate, observe, track, survey, or report on the incident situation. The Helicopter Coordinator coordinates the application of dispersants, in-situ burning agents and bioremediation agents.

3410.20 Fixed Wing Coordinator

The Fixed Wing Coordinator is primarily responsible for the coordination of assigned airborne fixed-wing aircraft operations at the incident. The Fixed Wing Coordinator is also responsible for the scheduling of fixed wing operations intended to locate, observe, track, survey, or report on the incident situation. The Fixed Wing Coordinator coordinates the application of dispersants, in-situ burning agents, and bioremediation agents.

3410.30 Aerial Surveillance

When it is required that air surveillance be conducted for a discharge of oil, the Responsible Party will be asked to provide those services and a qualified CG representative will monitor the progress and assess the extent of the damage.

3410.40 Aerial Dispersant Application

Refer to the Regional Response Plan for the use of dispersants.

3410.50 Procedures for Temporary Flight Restrictions

A temporary Flight Restriction (TFR) Zone is similar in nature to a COTP safety zone in the maritime environment, and is normally used only when absolutely necessary. There are three situations in which it may be authorized:

- To protect persons and property in the air and on the surface hazards,
- To provide a safe environment for disaster relief aircraft, and

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

- To prevent an unsafe congestion of sightseeing and other aircraft above an incident or event that may generate a high degree of public interest.

To obtain a TFR, call the Area Manager at Houston Air Route Traffic Control Center; which supervises all FAA facilities in southern Texas, Louisiana, southern Mississippi, southwestern Alabama, and areas in the Gulf of Mexico.

The following information is required when requesting a TFR:

- Name and organization of person recommending or requesting TFR,
- Brief description of the situation,
- Location, size, and altitudes of the restricted area requested,
- Estimated duration of restrictions, and
- Name of agency responsible for on-scene emergency activities and telephone of other communication contact.

3410.60 Permanent Area Restrictions

Not applicable for this COTP zone.

3420 Air Support

The Air Support Group is primarily responsible for supporting and managing helibase and heliport operations, and maintaining liaison with fixed-wing air bases. For information on all airports, helispots, helicopter providers, and fuel maintenance sources please reference section 5220.5 of this plan.

3420.10 Airports

Southeast Texas Regional Airport
4875 Parker Drive,
Beaumont, TX 77705
Phone: (409) 722-0252

Jack Brooks Regional Airport
N. Hwy 69 Nederland,
Nederland, TX 77705
Phone: (409) 719-4900

Orange County Airport
2614 Highway 87 South,
Orange, TX
Phone: (409) 883-7740

Lake Charles Regional Airport
500 Airport Blvd,
Lake Charles, LA 70607
Phone: (337) 477-6051

3420.20 Coast Guard Aircraft

Air Support for this area is provided by Sector Houston / Galveston.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

3420.21 DOD Aircraft Support

The Coast Guard entered into a MOA with the DOD to provide assistance for dispersant application via fixed wing platforms. Any requests for these or other DOD aviation assets must be coordinated through the Director of Military Support (DOMS) which is the office with primary responsibility.

DOMS (703) 697-0218

Pentagon, BF741 (703) 695-7313 (fax)

Washington, DC 20310-0400

3420.22 Civil Air Patrol (CAP)

The Civil Air Patrol is the Auxiliary of the US Air Force. CAP has a wing in every state. CAP headquarters are at Maxwell Air Force Base in Montgomery, Alabama. CAP is volunteer organization that consists of 55,000 members and 530 corporate aircraft nationwide. CAP primarily operates single engine Cessna 172s and 182s, and a few twin engine aircraft. Member-owned aircraft are also available. Civil Air Patrol, Inc., a congressionally chartered nonprofit corporation, owns all CAP corporate aircraft. National Headquarters assigns its fleet to the various wings (states). Congress funds civil Air Patrol, Inc. through DOD appropriations. The CAP provides aviation services that compliment the waterside services provided by the Coast Guard Auxiliary.

3420.23 Civil Air Patrol (Cap) Contact Info

CAP National Headquarters
Maj. Gen. Joseph R. Vazquez
105 South Hansell Street - Bldg. 714
Maxwell AFB, AL 36112-6332
Phone: (877) 227-9142
E-mail: pkalisky@capnhq.gov
Website: <http://gocivilairpatrol.com/>

Lake Charles Composite Squadron
Scott A. Hunsaker
500 Airport Blvd
Lake Charles, LA 70605
Phone: (337) 302-8367
E-mail: scott.hunsaker@gmail.com
Website: <http://cap007-org.aboutlakecharles.org/>

Spindletop Cadet Squadron
Connie H. Wooley
5000 Jerry Ware Dr,
Beaumont, TX 77705
Phone: (903) 335-9998
E-mail: wooley05@juno.com

3500 Staging Areas

Staging areas are locations where incident personnel and equipment are assigned awaiting tactical assignment. Pre-identified staging areas should be established prior to an incident to allow for a smoother transition going into a response and to minimize downtime while trying to get a staging area established. For information on security at sites please reference section 5220.41 of this plan.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

3510 Pre-Identified Staging Areas

Texas

City of Orange Boat Ramps
Orange, TX
W. Harry Reed Ave.

Port Neches Park
Port Neches, TX

Broadway Boat Ramp
Sabine Pass, TX
End of Broadway St.

Mesquite Point State Park
Mesquite Point, TX
Hwy 82, South End of Pleasure Island
29-45.871N 093-53.855W

End of Merriman Drive - Cross Streets –
Merriman and Lee

Louisiana

Prien Lake Park and Boat Ramp
Lake Charles, LA

Base of I-210 Bridge – Cross streets –
Ihles Road and Park Drive
30-11.43N 093-16.08W

3510.10 Pre-Identified Boat Ramps

TEXAS

Type of equipment:	Boat Ramps
Quantity:	2
Equipment capabilities:	Can handle 20' and smaller boats Ramps in excellent condition
Availability restrictions:	None
Location:	Where Pine Street meets Neches River in Beaumont, TX.
Type of equipment:	Boat Ramps
Quantity:	2
Equipment capabilities:	Can handle 20' and smaller boats Ramps in excellent condition Has 345'X190' parking lot
Availability restrictions:	None
Location:	Port Neches Park at end of Merriman Street in Port Neches, TX
Type of equipment:	Boat Ramps
Quantity:	1
Equipment capabilities:	Cannot handle 25' and larger boats Ramps in excellent condition Has 315'X 80' parking lot
Availability restrictions:	None
Location:	Under the West Port Arthur Bridge on the GIWW

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Type of equipment:	Boat Ramps
Quantity:	2
Equipment capabilities:	Can handle 20' and smaller boats Ramps in excellent condition Has 251' X 250' X 25' parking lot
Availability restrictions:	None
Location:	South end Sabine Lake at the Hwy 82 bridge separating TX and LA
Type of equipment:	Boat Ramps
Quantity:	3
Equipment capabilities:	Can handle 25' and larger boats Ramps in excellent condition Has 285' X 154' parking lot
Availability restrictions:	None
Location:	In Sabine Pass, TX at the end of Broadway Street
Type of equipment:	Boat Ramps
Quantity:	2
Equipment capabilities:	Can handle 25' and larger boats Ramps in excellent condition Has 260' X 170' parking lot
Availability restrictions:	None
Location:	Located on the East Side of Pleasure Island Marina on Pleasure Island in Port Arthur, TX
Type of equipment:	Boat Ramps
Quantity:	1
Equipment capabilities:	Can handle 25' and smaller boats Ramps in excellent condition Has 75' X 125' parking lot
Availability restrictions:	None
Location:	Located under the Hwy 73 Bridge where it crosses Taylor Bayou in Port Acres in Port Arthur, TX
Type of equipment:	Boat Ramps
Quantity:	2
Equipment capabilities:	Cannot handle 25' and larger boats Ramps in fair condition Has 75' X 75' parking lot
Availability restrictions:	None
Location:	Located on the underside of I-10 (West Bank) in Orange, TX. Access to Sabine River via old Sabine River Channel, TX

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Type of equipment:	Boat Ramps
Quantity:	2
Equipment capabilities:	Can handle 25' and larger boats Ramps in good condition Has 2 acre parking lot
Availability restrictions:	None
Location:	2006 DuPont Drive, Bridge City, TX. Access to Sabine River via Adams Bayou (Orange Boat Club)
Type of equipment:	Boat Ramps
Quantity:	3
Equipment capabilities:	Can handle 25' and smaller boats Ramps in good condition Has 125' X 200' parking lot
Availability restrictions:	None
Location:	FM 1006 where it crosses Adams Bayou Bridge. Access to Adams Bayou
Type of equipment:	Boat Ramps
Quantity:	1
Equipment capabilities:	Can handle 25' and smaller boats Ramps in good condition
Availability restrictions:	None
Location:	Off Hwy 87 at Cow Bayou Bridge
Type of equipment:	Boat Ramps
Quantity:	1
Equipment capabilities:	Can handle 25' and larger boats Ramps in excellent condition
Availability restrictions:	None
Location:	Blue Bird Fish Camp North Farragut and North Simmons (Orange, TX)

LOUISIANA

Type of equipment:	Boat Ramps
Quantity:	1 ramp
Equipment capabilities:	Limestone surface
Availability restrictions:	Poor condition
Location:	Bayou Blanc, Crowley City Park, Crowley, LA

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Type of equipment:	Boat Ramps
Quantity:	2 ramps
Equipment capabilities:	Petroflex surface
Availability restrictions:	
Location:	Bayou Plaquemine, Acadia Parish, Hwy 91, 3 miles south of I-10
Type of equipment:	Boat Ramps
Quantity:	2 ramps
Equipment capabilities:	Shell surface
Availability restrictions:	
Location:	Bayou Queche, Hwy 13, 9 miles South of Crowley, LA
Type of equipment:	Boat Ramps
Quantity:	2 ramps
Equipment capabilities:	Concrete
Availability restrictions:	
Location:	Mermentau River, Hwy 90, Mermentau, LA
Type of equipment:	Boat Ramps
Quantity:	1 ramp
Equipment capabilities:	Shell surface
Availability restrictions:	
Location:	Alligator Lake, Alligator Park, 3 miles northeast of Starks, LA
Type of equipment:	Boat Ramps
Quantity:	1 ramp
Equipment capabilities:	Shell surface
Availability restrictions:	
Location:	Bayou Choupique, Hwy 108
Type of equipment:	Boat Ramps
Quantity:	1 ramp
Equipment capabilities:	Shell surface
Availability restrictions:	
Location:	Bayou Lacassine, 1 mile north of Hayes in Lorraine Park
Type of equipment:	Boat Ramps
Quantity:	1 ramp
Equipment capabilities:	Shell surface
Availability restrictions:	
Location:	Bell Drainage Canal, Near Rossignol

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Type of equipment:	Boat Ramps
Quantity:	1 ramp
Equipment capabilities:	Shell surface
Availability restrictions:	
Location:	Calcasieu River, Hwy 3059 in Goose Ferry Park
Type of equipment:	Boat Ramps
Quantity:	1 lane
Equipment capabilities:	Concrete surface
Availability restrictions:	
Location:	Calcasieu River, in Riverside Park off Miller Avenue
Type of equipment:	Boat Ramps
Quantity:	1 lane
Equipment capabilities:	Shell surface
Availability restrictions:	
Location:	Calcasieu River, on River Road in White Oak Park
Type of equipment:	Boat Ramps
Quantity:	1 lane
Equipment capabilities:	Concrete surface
Availability restrictions:	
Location:	English Bayou, at end of Old Highway 171
Type of equipment:	Boat Ramps
Quantity:	1 lane ramp
Equipment capabilities:	Shell surface
Availability restrictions:	
Location:	English Bayou, off Goodman Road North of I-10
Type of equipment:	Boat Ramps
Quantity:	1 lane ramp
Equipment capabilities:	Shell surface
Availability restrictions:	
Location:	Houston River, Highway 379 at Anthony Ferry
Type of equipment:	Boat Ramps
Quantity:	1 lane ramp
Equipment capabilities:	Shell surface
Availability restrictions:	
Location:	Indian Bayou Canal, on Fruge Road, 2 miles north of Calcasieu Parish line.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Type of equipment:	Boat Ramps
Quantity:	2 lanes
Equipment capabilities:	Concrete surface
Availability restrictions:	
Location:	GIWW at Hwy 27
Type of equipment:	Boat Ramps
Quantity:	2 lanes
Equipment capabilities:	Concrete surface
Availability restrictions:	
Location:	Old River (Sabine) in Niblett's Bluff Park
Type of equipment:	Boat Ramps
Quantity:	1 lane ramp
Equipment capabilities:	Shell surface
Availability restrictions:	
Location:	Prien Lake, LaFleur Park off I-210
Type of equipment:	Boat Ramps
Quantity:	10 lanes
Equipment capabilities:	Concrete surface
Availability restrictions:	
Location:	Prien Lake, at Prien Lake Park
Type of equipment:	Boat Ramps
Quantity:	2 lane ramp
Equipment capabilities:	Concrete surface
Availability restrictions:	
Location:	Sabine River at Old Hwy 90, 10 miles southwest of Vinton, LA
Type of equipment:	Boat Ramps
Quantity:	1 lane ramp
Equipment capabilities:	Shell surface
Availability restrictions:	
Location:	Vinton Drainage Canal, on Grays Road, 2 miles south of Vinton
Type of equipment:	Boat Ramps
Quantity:	1 lane ramp
Equipment capabilities:	Dirt surface
Availability restrictions:	
Location:	West Fork of Calcasieu River, at Hwy 378

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Type of equipment:	Boat Ramps
Quantity:	1 lane ramp
Equipment capabilities:	Concrete surface
Availability restrictions:	
Location:	West Fork of Calcasieu River, at Sam Houston Jones State Park
Type of equipment:	Boat Ramps
Quantity:	2 lane ramp
Equipment capabilities:	Concrete surface
Availability restrictions:	
Location:	Calcasieu River, near Cameron Recreational Center
Type of equipment:	Boat Ramps
Quantity:	2 lane ramp
Equipment capabilities:	Concrete surface
Location:	Calcasieu Ship Channel, right next to Cameron Ferry Terminal on West Side
Type of equipment:	Boat Ramps
Quantity:	2 lane ramp
Equipment capabilities:	Shell surface
Availability restrictions:	
Location:	Johnson Bayou, near Johnson Bayou Recreation Center
Type of equipment:	Boat Ramps
Quantity:	2 lane ramp
Equipment capabilities:	Shell and concrete ramps
Availability restrictions:	
Location:	Mermentau River, at Grand Chenier Park
Type of equipment:	Boat Ramps
Quantity:	2 lane ramp
Equipment capabilities:	Concrete surface
Availability restrictions:	
Location:	Rockefeller Refuge, at Hwy 82
Type of equipment:	Boat Ramps
Quantity:	5 lanes
Equipment capabilities:	Shell surface
Availability restrictions:	
Location:	Sabine National Wildlife Refuge, at Hwy 27

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Type of equipment:	Boat Ramps
Quantity:	1 ramp
Equipment capabilities:	Unknown surface
Availability restrictions:	
Location:	Sabine Pass Channel, at East Side of Sabine Pass north of Hwy 82
Type of equipment:	Boat Ramps
Quantity:	1 lane ramp
Equipment capabilities:	Shell surface
Availability restrictions:	
Location:	Bayou Lacassine, at Sportsman's Park in Welsh, LA
Type of equipment:	Boat Ramps
Quantity:	2 lane ramp
Equipment capabilities:	Concrete surface
Availability restrictions:	
Location:	Lake Arthur Dredge Canal, 2 blocks West of Main Street in Lake Arthur, LA
Type of equipment:	Boat Ramps
Quantity:	1 lane ramp
Equipment capabilities:	Concrete surface
Availability restrictions:	
Location:	Lake Arthur, at Lake Arthur Marina in Lake Arthur, LA
Type of equipment:	Boat Ramps
Quantity:	2 lanes
Equipment capabilities:	Concrete surface
Availability restrictions:	
Location:	Mermentau River, at Hwy 14, 1 mile South of Lake Arthur, LA
Type of equipment:	Boat Ramps
Quantity:	2 lanes
Equipment capabilities:	Concrete surface
Availability restrictions:	
Location:	GIWW at Hwy 333 in Intracoastal City, LA
Type of equipment:	Boat Ramps
Quantity:	2 lanes
Equipment capabilities:	Shell surface
Availability restrictions:	
Location:	Mayer Canal, at Hwy 685, 8 miles Southeast of Abbeville, LA

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Type of equipment:	Boat Ramps
Quantity:	2 lanes
Equipment capabilities:	Shell surface
Availability restrictions:	
Location:	Schooner Bayou Canal, at Hwy 82, 6 miles south of Forked Lake Island, LA
Type of equipment:	Boat Ramps
Quantity:	2 lanes
Equipment capabilities:	Concrete surface
Availability restrictions:	
Location:	Vermilion River, at Hwy 14 bypass in Abbeville, LA

When necessary adequate security and lighting will be requested from the Responsible Party to ensure the safety and security of all equipment and personnel

3600 Wildlife

For information on fish and wildlife please reference Appendix H in section 9000 of this plan.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

SETX & SWLA Area Contingency Plan Section 4000 Planning

Table of Contents

4000	Planning.....	3
4100	Planning Organization	3
4200	Situation	6
4210	Chart/Map of Area.....	6
4220	Weather/Tides/Currents	6
4230	Situation Unit Displays	7
4240	On Scene Command and Control (OSC2)	8
4250	Required Operational Reports.....	8
4250.10	OSC Report.....	9
4250.20	Pollution Reports	10
4260	Job Aids	11
4300	Resources.....	11
4310	Resource Management Procedures	12
4310.10	Check-In Procedures.....	12
4320	Volunteers	12
4320.10	Assistance Options.....	13
4320.20	Assignment	13
4320.30	Volunteer Coordination	15
4320.40	Training.....	16
4400	Documentation.....	16
4410	Services Provided	17
4420	Administrative File Organization	17
4500	Demobilization	18
4510	Demobilization Sample Plan.....	19
4600	Environmental	22
4610	GRPs, Fish and Wildlife Plans	24
4620	Natural/Physical Protection Environmental Sensitivity Maps	25
4630	Natural Collection Areas and Boom Sites	26

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

4700	Technical Specialist	27
4710	Hazardous Materials	27
4710.10	Hazardous Substances Response Teams	27
4720	Oil.....	29
4730	General	33
4730.10	Cultural and Historic Properties	33
4730.20	Legal	33
4730.30	Chaplain	33
4730.40	Public Health.....	33
4730.50	Human Resources.....	34
4730.60	Critical Incident Stress Management	36
4730.70	Law Enforcement	36
4730.80	Search and Rescue.....	38
4730.90	Marine Fire	38
4800	Permits and Consultations.....	38
4810	Fish and Wild Life Permits.....	38
4810.10	Permit requirements	38
4810.11	Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (ESA)	38
4820	State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) Consultation.....	39
4830	Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements (ARARs)	39
4840	Disposal.....	40
4850	Waste Management and Temporary Storage Options	41
4860	Decanting.....	42

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

4000 Planning

The Planning Section is responsible for the collection and evaluation of incident situation information, preparing situation status reports, displaying situation information, maintaining status of resources, developing an Incident Action Plan, and preparing required incident related documentation.

Useful references

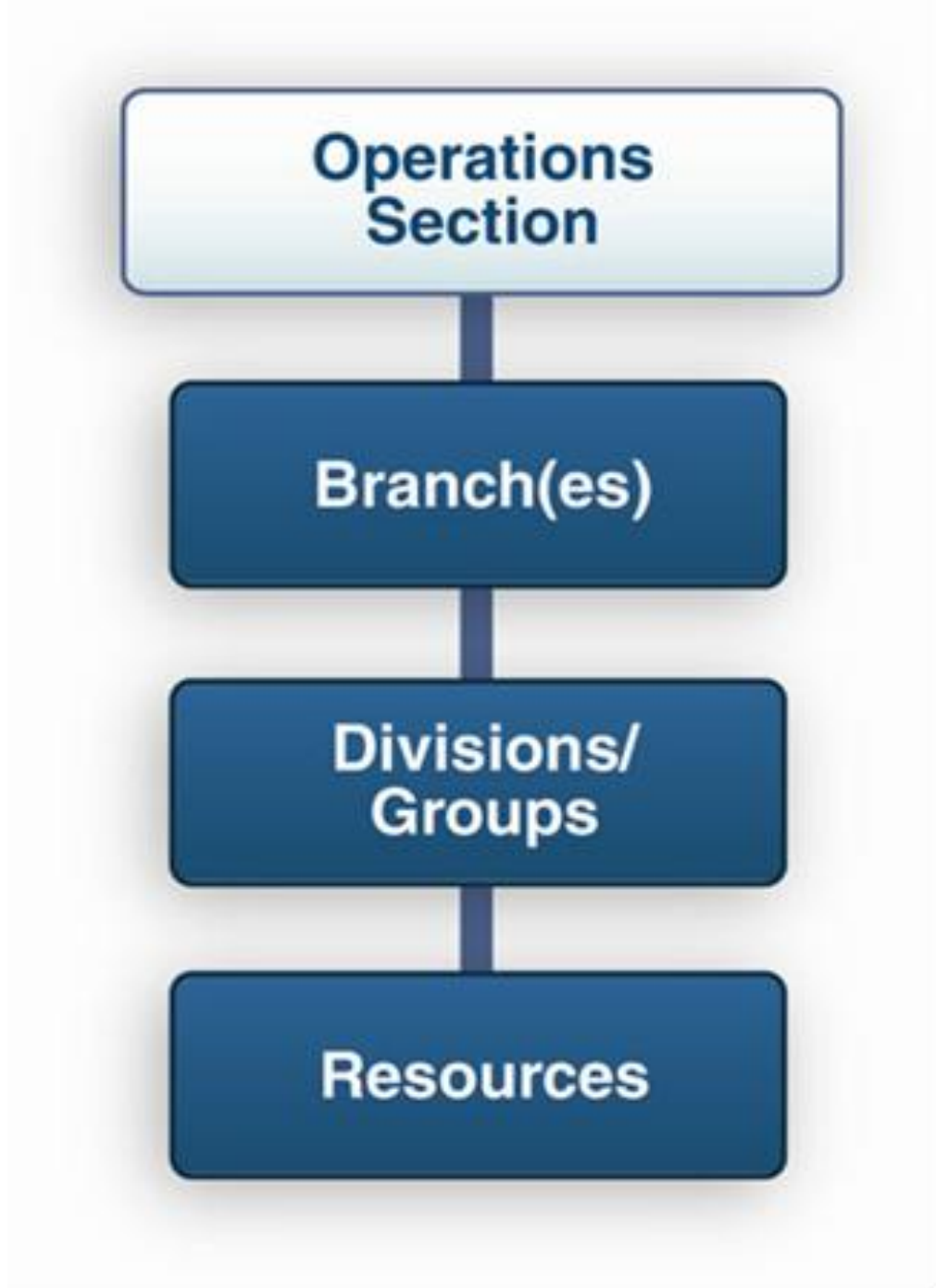
- *Coast Guard Incident Management Handbook (IMH)*
- *National Contingency Plan (NCP) Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 300*

4100 Planning Organization

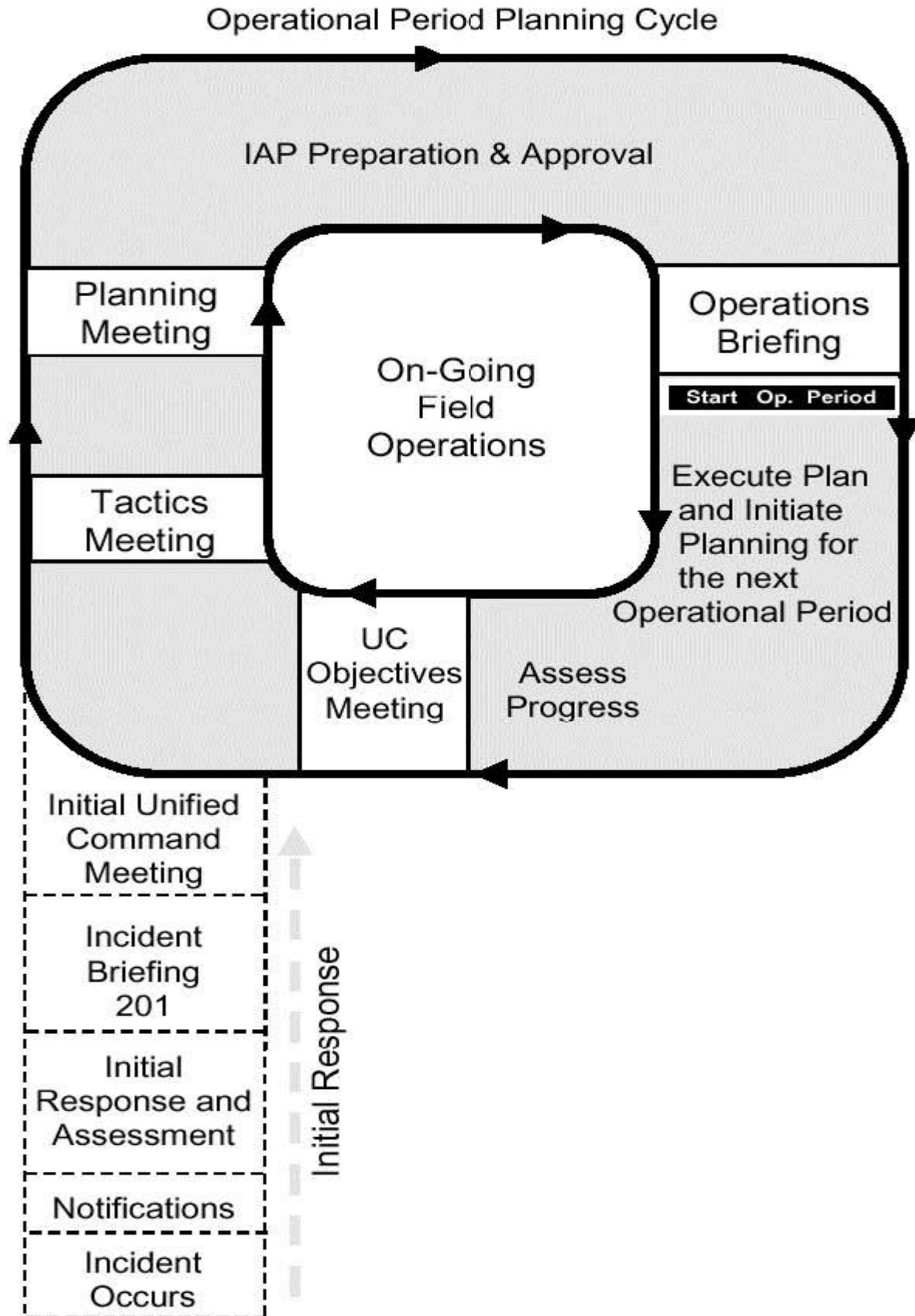
The Planning Section Chief is responsible for providing adequate personnel, goods and information management evaluation regarding incident status and resources. At least one Coast Guard officer shall be assigned to the Planning Section and shall:

- Review common responsibilities.
- Implement and manage the Planning Section branches and units needed to proactively accomplish Planning Section actions.
- Anticipate the need for information describing the status of the response and manage the system required to collect and disseminate response information.
- Provide detailed Incident Action Plans based on projected response needs to the Unified Command.
- Support the Unified Command by evaluating alternative strategies and tactical operation plans that anticipate changing requirements.
- Compile and display information with respect to quantity of oil, loss rate, projected total loss before spill source is secured, weather conditions, current and projected trajectory over time.
- Recommend changes to the UCS organization that anticipates response requirements.
- Evaluate and report to the Unified Command on status of Section's assigned responsibilities, as scheduled.
- Ensure the incident is fully documented and logs, records, and files are organized for use after the incident.
- Maintain Unit Activity Log (ICS 214).

Organizational Elements of the Operations Section



SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN



SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

4200 Situation

The Situation Unit is responsible for the collection, evaluation, and organization of information about current and possible future status of oil spill and spill response operations. This responsibility includes the compilation of information regarding the type and amount of oil spilled, the amount of oil recovered, the oil's current location and anticipated trajectory, and the impacts on natural resources. The Situation Unit shall:

- Collect, process and organize incident related information to include:
- Casualty information;
- Discharge information, observations, and forecasts;
- Field reports (e.g. POLREPs, SITREPs);
- Environmental observations and forecasts;
- Impacts to natural and economic resources; and
- Status of response operations.
- Ensure a command post display is prepared and maintained.
- Prepare situation summaries.
- Develop projections and forecasts of future events related to the incident.
- Prepare maps and charts for incorporation in the Incident Action Plan.
- Report to the Planning Section Chief on the situation status, as scheduled.

4210 Chart/Map of Area

The NOS Map Finder service provides "one stop shopping" for images and data from a number of National Ocean Service (NOS) offices. The NOAA Office of Coast Survey produces and maintains a suite of nautical charts that cover the coastal waters of the U.S. and its territories. These images and data are offered by theme (e.g., coastal aerial photography, low resolution nautical charts, coastal survey maps, environmental sensitivity index atlases, hydrographic survey outlines, historical maps, water level station data, geodetic control points, and estuarine bathymetry data). <http://geo.data.gov/geoportal/catalog/main/home.page>

4220 Weather/Tides/Currents

The Weather Forecast Specialist is responsible for acquiring and reporting incident-specific weather forecasts. The Specialist will interpret and analyze data from NOAA's National Weather Service and other sources. This person will be available to answer specific weather-related

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

response questions and coordinate with the Scientific Support Coordinator and Trajectory Analysis Specialist, as needed. Weather forecasts will be supplied by the specialist to the Situation Unit for dissemination throughout the command post.

- Gather pertinent weather information from all appropriate sources.
- Provide incident-specific weather forecasts on an assigned schedule.
- Provide briefing on weather observations and forecasts to the proper personnel.
- Maintain Unit/Activity Log (ICS-214).

Weather link: <http://www.srh.noaa.gov/lch/?mystation=KBPT>

4230 Situation Unit Displays

The Display Processor is responsible for the display of incident status information obtained from Field Observers, resource status reports, aerial and other photographs, and infrared data.

1. Review Common Responsibilities:
2. Determine:
 - a. Location of work assignments.
 - b. Numbers, types and locations of displays required.
 - c. Priorities.
 - d. Map requirements for Incident Action Plan.
 - e. Time limits for completion.
3. Field Observer assignments and communications means.
4. Obtain necessary equipment and supplies.
5. Obtain copy of Incident Action Plan for each operational period.
6. Assist Situation Unit Leader in analyzing and evaluating field reports.
7. Develop required displays in accordance with time limits for completion.
8. Maintain Unit Log (ICS 214)
9. The SITU is responsible for generating numerous incident reports including ICS-209 and U.S. Coast Guard Message Traffic (SITREP-POL/POLREP). An example of a SITREP-POL/POLREP can be found in Marine Safety Manual Vol 6, Chapter 7, COMDTINST 16000.11.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

4240 On Scene Command and Control (OSC2)

A system will be used during an incident to manage on-scene command and control. There are various “systems” available for use. The USCG is currently developing OSC2, which can support and complement the Incident Command System, serving as the platform for the integration, display, and redistribution of real-time, or near real-time, response and planning information for use by the Unified Command, Planning, and Operations Sections of the ICS.

4250 Required Operational Reports

The SITU is responsible for generating numerous incident reports including ICS 209 and the USCG message traffic (SITREP-POL / POLREP). An example of a SITREP-POL/ POLREP can be found in Marine Safety Manual Vol 6, Chapter 7, COMDINST 16000.11.

The Field Observer (FOBS) is responsible for collecting situation information from personal observations at the incident and provide this information to the Situation Unit Leader.

- Determine:
 - Location of assignment.
 - Type of information required.
 - Priorities.
 - Time limits for completion.
 - Method of communication.
 - Method of transportation.
- Obtain necessary equipment and supplies.
- Perform FOSB responsibilities to include, but not limited to, the following:
 - Perimeters of incident.
 - Locations of trouble spots.
 - Weather conditions.
 - Hazards.
 - Progress of operation resources.
- Be prepared to identify all facility locations; e.g., heliports and Division and Branch boundaries.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

- Report information to SITL by established procedure.
- Report immediately any condition observed which may cause danger and safety hazard to personnel.
- Gather intelligence that will lead to accurate predictions.
- Maintain Unit Log (ICS 214).

4250.10 OSC Report

Following any pollution event where federal funds were expended a completion report must be submitted to the NPFC. This may include actual or potential events in which the federal government hired contractors or brought in outside assistance (e.g., Strike Team or Navy), or, at the OSC's discretion, where the Coast Guard monitors a cleanup funded by the responsible party. It does not include investigations where cleanup is not conducted. During long responses interim reports may be appropriate and/or requested by NPFC. Following major or unusual responses, an On-Scene Coordinator's Report is required in addition to the completion report described above.

1. The **Completion Report** consists of an Incident Report, cost documentation forms, and Pollution Removal Funding Authorizations (PRFA). Detailed information for completing this report is found in the Technical Operating Procedures Manual of the National Pollution Funds Center.
2. OSC Reports will be submitted to the Regional Response Team within one year following the completion of removal activities resulting from a major discharge of oil or a major release of hazardous materials, or when requested by the RRT. A copy of the report will also be sent to the Secretary of the National Response Team. The report shall be made in the following format:

Summary of Events—A Chronological Narrative

- Location of Release or Discharge
- Cause of Discharge or Release
- Initial Situation
- Efforts to Obtain Response by Responsible Party
- Organization of Response, Including State Participation
- Resources Committed
- Content and Time of Notice to Resource Trustees
- Damage Assessments and Restoration Efforts
- Details of Threat Abatement

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

- Treatment Disposal or Alternative Technology Used
- Public Information and Community Relations

Effectiveness of Removal Actions Taken by:

- Responsible Party
- State and Local
- Federal and Special Teams
- Contractors, private groups, and volunteers

Difficulties Encountered

Recommendations and Lessons Learned

- Means to Prevent Recurrence
- Improvement of Response Actions
- Recommended Changes to Contingency Plans

4250.20 Pollution Reports

Commandant (G-MOR) requires message Pollution Reports (POLREPs) for oil spills and hazardous substance releases in the following circumstances:

- Potential MEDIUM or MAJOR discharge or release;
- Actual MEDIUM or MAJOR discharge or release;
- Any discharge or release where the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (OSLTF) is opened or the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) Fund is used.

Additionally, a POLREP shall be sent to the Eighth Coast Guard District in the following circumstances:

- Any MINOR oil spill which may generate Congressional, local, state or media interest or which interrupts a mode of transportation (e.g., navigable waterway closure, railroad closure, interstate highway closure, etc.);
- Any release of a quantity of a hazardous substance, pollutant or contaminant that poses a threat to public health, welfare, or the environment.

An initial POLREP shall be sent as soon as possible after initial notification. Subsequent POLREPs shall be sent every time an Authorization to Proceed (ATP) is issued or the ceiling,

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

obligated funds, or expended funds are adjusted on an incident involving the OSLTF or CERCLA Fund. A daily POLREP is not mandatory unless action is taken on the case or on-scene conditions change from those stated in a previous POLREP. When a daily POLREP is not anticipated, state in the “Future Plan” section when the next update is expected.

4260 Job Aids

A list of job aids for each planning section leader can be found at <https://homeport.uscg.mil/mycg/portal/ep/contentView.do?contentId=41284&contentType=EDITORIAL>

4300 Resources

The Resources Unit is responsible for checking assigned personnel and resources into the incident, and keeping track of the status of all resources attendant to the incident. The Resources Unit shall:

- Review common responsibilities.
- Collect, analyze, and disseminate information about the status of current and projected response resources, including:
 - personnel;
 - equipment;
 - vessels;
 - aircraft;
 - vehicles;
 - facilities;
 - materials and supplies.
- Maintain the command post display (resources allocation and deployment).
- Gather, post, and maintain incident resource status.
- Maintain master list of resources checked in at the incident.
- Prepare Organization Assignment List and Organization Chart.
- Confirm dispatch, and estimated time, of arrival for ordered resources.
- Report to the Planning Section Chief on the status of resources, as scheduled.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

- Maintain Unit Activity Log (ICS 214).
- The Incident Action Plan shall be developed in accordance with the Incident Management Handbook and the use of IAP software is encouraged. MSU Port Arthur currently uses the WEB IAP software and badge ID creation software and readers to track resources and the WEB IAP software to develop the IAP.

4310 Resource Management Procedures

4310.10 Check-In Procedures

Check-in recorders are needed at each check-in location to ensure that all resources assigned to an incident are accounted for.

- Review Common Responsibilities.
- Obtain work materials, including Check-in Lists (ICS Form 211).
- Establish communications with the Communication Center.
- Post signs so that arriving resources can easily find the check-in locations.
- Record check-in information on Check-in Lists (ICS Form 211).
- Transmit check-in information to Resources Unit on regular prearranged schedule.
- Forward completed Check-in Lists and Status Change Cards to the Resources Unit.

4320 Volunteers

Reference; MSG 0810453Z Jun 09 SUBJ: USE OF VOLUNTEERS DURING OIL SPILL RESPONSE, INTERIM POLICY

In accordance with the National Response Framework, the use of volunteers shall be addressed as follows:

“Volunteer Coordinator” should be federal, state or local official knowledgeable in contingency operations and capable of providing leadership.” 40 CFR 300.185(c)

The Volunteer Coordinator is responsible for managing and overseeing all aspects of volunteer participation, including recruitment, induction, and deployment. The Volunteer Coordinator is part of the Planning section and reports to the RESL.

All volunteer activity shall be coordinated through the volunteer coordinator, who will make recommendations to the Federal On-Scene Coordinator/State On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC/SOSC) concerning volunteer assistance.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

The Unified Command (UC) shall direct use of volunteers. All federal, state, and local regulations regarding the use of volunteers must be strictly adhered to and release of liability documentation may be necessary.

Volunteers are a valuable resource during emergency response events. However, in order to manage them efficiently and effectively, it is important to have an approved process in place prior to the event.

Keep in mind that volunteers are just that – volunteers. They will do what they want, when they want, and when you least expect it, if not guided. Strong leadership within a volunteer organization or agency will be important. Volunteers should be encouraged to contact and register to become a part of a voluntary group because the groups have their own leadership that will have the capability to interface directly with the volunteer coordinator. Their participation in preparedness (including planning, establishing roles and responsibilities, training and participation in exercises) is an important step toward effective use of volunteers.

*See Pre-IAP for Form 204's for Volunteers and Coordinator along with Volunteer Checklists.

4320.10 Assistance Options

Volunteers may be used for an oil spill on a case by case basis only under the sponsorship of recognized and reputable local organizations such as those listed below. Any individual contacting the Unified Command concerning volunteer activity shall be referred to a sponsoring organization.

All volunteer activity must be coordinated through the sponsoring organization, which will make recommendations to the FOSC/SOSC concerning volunteer assistance proposals the same as would occur for any other proposed shoreline treatment.

Sponsoring organizations will be responsible for providing proof to the FOSC/SOSC that any necessary federal or state permits have been issued before the FOSC/SOSC will consider any of their requests.

Federal and state agencies will not assume liability for any volunteers traveling to or from a pre cleaning activity, or while engaged in a pre-cleaning activity.

If volunteer cleanup is being used on impacted shoreline, field monitors should ensure that only spilled oil and oiled debris is collected. Non-oiled plastics, bottles, cans, and other common litter are not to be picked up. It is particularly important that volunteer coordinators verify the contents of each bag to ensure dangerous articles are not being recovered. Any bag found to contain a suspicious article should be reported to the field monitor. All bags must be securely fastened and placed in one location for subsequent removal to an approved disposal area.

4320.20 Assignment

1. Beach Pre-cleaning. Volunteers may be used to pre-clean beaches prior to the onshore arrival of oil.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

2. Beach Patrol and Surveillance. Volunteers may be used to survey shorelines that have the potential to be impacted by offshore spills.
3. Wildlife Notification/Cleanup/Rescue. As part of the beach control activity, volunteers may be used to notify wildlife service's of injured wildlife and, if adequately trained, assist in wildlife cleanup.
4. Administrative/Logistical Work. Volunteers may be used in computer programming, data management, personnel support (providing food, water, messages) and general coordination support.
5. Crowd Control. Volunteers may be used in cooperation with law enforcement officers to setup police barricades, as long as the work does not involve physical contact with onlookers.
6. Operating telephone networks designed to address public input and concern, and other tasks in the Command Post or uncontaminated area as specified by the FOSC/SOSC.

Volunteer Assignment Options Checklist

- Logistics Unit
- Inventory Control
- Procurement
- Distribution of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), Equipment, Supplies
- Construction of temporary Support Structures
- Phone Answering, Dispatching, Messaging
- Transportation Unit
- Carpools
- Trucking
- Scheduling
- Dispatching
- Food Preparation and Distribution Unit
- Cooking
- Serving
- Cleaning Up

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

- Stocking
- Deliveries
- Medical Assistance Unit
- Inventory and Delivery of Medical Supplies
- Transporting Sick or Injured Personnel - Non-Emergency Situations ONLY
- Shoreline Assessment Support Unit
- Clean Up of Non-Oiled Debris and Materials Prior to Oil Impact ONLY
- Beach Patrol/Wildlife Notification
- Personnel Services Unit
- Accommodation/Lodging Attendant
- Laundry Services
- Message Center Clerk or Runner
- Public Information Unit
- Escorting Media or Visitors in Non-Hazardous Areas ONLY
- Media or Visitor Registration, Credentialing
- Volunteer Registration, Scheduling, Coordination
- Phone Answering, Messaging, Routing
- Photocopying, Filing, Clerical Support
- Media Monitoring, Recording, Web Searches
- Community Door-to-Door Distribution
- Language Translation, Interpretation

4320.30 Volunteer Coordination

The Volunteer Coordinator is responsible for managing and overseeing all aspects of volunteer participation, including recruitment, induction, and deployment. The Volunteer Coordinator is part of the Planning Section and reports to the Resources Unit Leader.

- Review Common Responsibilities (page 6-2).

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

- Coordinate with Resources Unit to determine where volunteers are needed.
- Identify any necessary skills and training needs.
- Verify minimum training needed, as necessary, with Safety Officer or units requesting volunteers (if special skill is required).
- Activate, as necessary, standby contractors for various training needs.
- Coordinate nearby or on-site training as part of the deployment process.
- Identify and secure other equipment, materials, and supplies, as needed.
- Induct convergent (on the scene) volunteers.
- Activate other volunteers if needed (individuals who have applied prior to an incident and are on file with the Volunteer Coordinator or other participating volunteer organizations).
- Recruit additional volunteers through news media appeals (if needed).
- Assess, train, and assign volunteers to requesting units.
- Coordinate with Logistics for volunteer housing and meal accommodations.
- Assist volunteers with other special needs.
- Maintain Unit/Activity Log (ICS 214).

4320.40 Training

Workers who receive the task specific or general Safety training must be given a written certification upon successful completion of that training. Because hazards to volunteers vary depending on the task they perform and where they will be assigned during the response, the level of training required varies. Only volunteers who have been trained will be allowed on site.

4400 Documentation

The Documentation Leader (DOCL) is responsible for the maintenance of accurate, up-to-date incident files. Examples of incident documentation include: Incident Action Plan(s), incident reports, communication logs, injury claims, situation status reports, etc. Thorough documentation is critical to post-incident analysis. Some of the documents may originate in other sections. The DOCL shall ensure each section is maintaining and providing appropriate documents. The DOCL will provide duplication and copying services for all other sections. The Documentation Unit will store incident files for legal, analytical, and historical purposes.

1. Review Unit Leader Responsibilities.
2. Set up work area; begin organization of incident files.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

3. Establish duplication service; respond to requests.
4. File all official forms and reports.
5. Review records for accuracy and completeness; inform appropriate units of errors or omissions.
6. Provide incident documentation as requested.
7. Organize files for submitting final incident documentation package.
8. Maintain Unit Log (ICS 214-CG).

4410 Services Provided

The Documentation Unit is responsible for the maintenance and protection of all documents relevant to the incident. Thorough documentation is critical to post-incident analysis. Some of these documents may originate in other sections. Incident files will be stored for legal, analytical and historical processes.

- Gather and maintain all relevant and necessary documentation associated with the oil spill
- Legal Section may need to be consulted.
- Ensure each section maintains and provides appropriate documents.
- Provides duplication and copying services.
- Examples of incident documentation include:
 - Incident Action Plan;
 - Incident reports;
 - Communication logs;
 - Injury Claims; and Situation Status Reports.

The Documentation unit responsible for the maintenance of accurate, up-to-date incident files. This unit shall ensure section is maintaining and providing appropriate documents.

4420 Administrative File Organization

Establishing and maintaining an administration filing system is dependent on the complexity of the incident as well as the potential for future litigation. Typically, the person assigned to the Documentation Unit Leader position will be experienced in the management of such a task. Assistants should review the Job Aid.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

4500 Demobilization

The Demobilization Unit Leader (DMOB) is responsible for developing the Incident Demobilization Plan. On large incidents, demobilization can be quite complex, requiring a separate planning activity. Note that not all agencies require specific demobilization instructions.

1. Review Unit Leader Responsibilities.
2. Review incident resource records to determine the likely size and extent of demobilization effort and develop a resource matrix.
3. Coordinate demobilization with Agency Representatives.
4. Monitor the on-going Operations Section resource needs.
5. Identify surplus resources and probable release time.
6. Establish communications with off-incident facilities, as necessary.
7. Develop an Incident Demobilization Plan that should include:
 - General information section
 - Responsibilities section
 - Release priorities
 - Release procedures
 - Demobilization Checkout Form (ICS-221-CG)
 - Directory
8. Prepare appropriate directories (e.g., maps, instructions, etc.) for inclusion in the demobilization plan.
9. Distribute demobilization plan (on and off-site).
10. Provide status reports to appropriate requestors.
11. Ensure that all Sections/Units understand their specific demobilization responsibilities.
12. Supervise execution of the Incident Demobilization Plan.
13. Brief the PSC on demobilization progress.
14. Maintain Unit Log (ICS 214-CG).

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

4510 Demobilization Sample Plan

Date:

Incident:

I. General Information

The response is rapidly transitioning from the emergency response phase to a planned recovery effort. The demobilization of incident resources must be conducted in a manner that is safe and efficient, and should not interfere with ongoing operations. Every Staff Officer and Section Chief shall ensure they maintain the appropriate level of staff to support the planned recovery phase. The following will be incorporated into the demobilization effort:

- a. Responders that were operating within the XXXX will be offered the opportunity to undergo critical incident stress management.
- b. Decontamination of personnel, personnel clothing and equipment will be undertaken under the direction of the safety officer.
- c. All responders that are traveling by vehicle for more than 2hours must have a minimum of 6-hours rest, unless exempted by the Unified Command.
- d. Driving between the hours of 2200-0600 will be limited to airport transport to facilitate demobilization. Point to point driving for returning responders will be limited to 12 hours with sufficient breaks outside of 2200-0600 rest hours.
- e. All supervisors, leaders and chiefs will be thoroughly briefed prior to leaving the incident.

II. Responsibilities

- a. The Planning Section Chief shall:
 1. Ensure that the demobilization process and expectations receive wide distribution and that there is an orderly release of resources.
 2. Ensure that all agency/industry specific requirements regarding the demobilization of the agency's/industry's resources are followed. Any deviations must have the approval of the agency/industry Incident Commander.
 3. Review the demobilization plan prepared by the Demobilization Unit Leader. Review Command and General Staff comments and make changes as appropriate prior to presenting the Plan to the Unified Command.
- b. The Operations Section Chief shall:
 1. Identify any excess personnel and equipment available for demobilization and provide a list to the Planning Section Chief.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

2. Identify and decontaminate all tactical resources that require decontamination. Coordinate the decontamination effort with the Safety Officer and Logistics Section Chief.
 3. Where possible, release resources that have pre-established shared transportation together to facilitate demobilization.
- c. The Logistics Section Chief shall:
1. Coordinate all personnel and equipment transportation needs to designated locations to meet travel needs.
 2. Ensure that the Supply and Communications Units are prepared to accept and document the return of all equipment that was checked out through them.
 3. Provide courtesy vehicle safety inspections for all non-contracted vehicles.
 4. Coordinate all vehicle inspections with the Finance/Administration Section Chief.
- d. The Finance/Administration Section Chief shall:
1. Ensure that all personnel and equipment time reports are complete and accurate.
 2. Ensure that any injury and/or equipment claims are well documented and complete.
 3. Adjust Equipment and Time Recorder's schedules to meet demobilization needs.

III. Release Priorities

The following are the release priorities:

1. Federal Government response resources
2. State Government response resources
3. Local Government response resources
4. Industry resources
5. Release priorities may be adjusted to better serve the changing incident situation. Ensure that concurrence is obtained from the agency that provided the resource.

IV. Release Procedures

- a. Sections Chiefs and Command Staff:
1. Have the authority to approve the tentative release list of resources to the Demobilization Unit Leader.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

2. Submit tentative release list of supply resources to the Demobilization Unit Leader a minimum of 24 Hours prior to the resource's anticipated departure.
- b. Demobilization Unit Leader:
1. Prepare the Demobilization Checkout Form, ICS-221, when the tentative release list is approved by the Unified Command.
 2. Ensure that it is noted on the ICS-221 that the resources requiring decontamination were decontaminated.
 3. Ensure that a resource requiring critical incident stress debriefing is noted on the ICS-221.
 4. Effectively communicate with all staff members in order to identify any changes in the transportation needs of personnel. Ensure timely notification of anyone that will be impacted by changes in established transportation times.
 5. Note on the ICS-221 any travel checking and arrival notification procedures that were established between the resource provider and the resource.
- c. Excess resources being demobilized are to follow the directions outlined on their respective Demobilization Checkout Form to ensure that all required signatures are obtained. Signatures include the following units:
1. SPUL
 2. COML
 3. GSUL
 4. TIME
 5. DOCL

V. Phone Directory

Any time there is a concern over the status of a released resource contact the Demobilization Unit Leader at XXX-XXX-XXXX. Other points of contacts include:

- Coast Guard MSU Port Arthur: 409-723-6500
- XXXX

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

VI. Approval

Prepared by: _____
Demobilization Unit Leader Date

Reviewed by: _____
Planning Section Chief Date

Reviewed by: _____
Logistics Section Chief Date

Reviewed by: _____
Fin/Admin Section Chief Date

Reviewed by: _____
Operations Section Chief Date

Approved by: _____
Unified Command Date

Approved by: _____
Unified Command Date

Approved by: _____
Unified Command Date

Approved by: _____
Unified Command Date

4600 Environmental

After protecting human life and safety, the next highest priority in spill response is reducing impacts to public, natural, and cultural resources.

The Environmental Unit (ENV) is the central point within the Planning Section for determining how to best protect those resources. Specifically, the ENV is responsible for:

- Spill/plume trajectories
- Identifying all natural, cultural, and economic resources and historic properties likely to be affected by a discharge or release, and making recommendations for priorities to protect these resources;
- Providing guidance for the implementation of Geographical Response Plans (GRPs);
- Working with the Operations Section to establish any additional environmental protection strategies not identified in GRPs;

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

- Establishing Shoreline Cleanup Assessment Teams (SCAT);
- Using SCAT information to recommend shoreline cleanup recommendations, priorities, and restrictions;
- Providing guidance regarding “how clean is clean” decisions;
- Providing technical review and recommendations regarding the use of alternative technologies;
- Developing a disposal plan
- Providing information to JIC and IC/UC regarding natural resource concerns/impacts;
- Coordinating with NRDA activities; and
- Coordinating with Wildlife Branch and Air Operations Branch on issues involving wildlife hazing.

The SETX & SWLA ACP recognizes that there is shared responsibility between the Unified Command Representatives. Plus, it is broadly recognized that the critical phase of any response, regardless of size, is the initial hours after the spill or release. Given the importance of the ENV's duties, and because the responsibility and knowledge base for public resources lies with trustee agencies, it is in everyone's best interests to ensure early critical response decisions are made by the most knowledgeable individuals. Therefore, it is the policy of this ACP that the Environmental Unit Leader (ENVL) shall be a representative of a government natural resource trustee or environmental agency, if available. If no such agency representative is initially available or willing to lead the ENV, a responsible party representative may fill the role of ENVL. Furthermore, as the response action matures, a transition to a responsible party designated ENVL may occur with the concurrence of the UC. It is also encouraged that spill response plan holders and responsible parties to designate a Deputy ENVL, who will participate in all meetings attended by and briefings made by the ENVL. These meetings and briefings include, but are not limited to, the following pre-identified ICS scheduled events:

- Initial ICS 201 Briefing;
- Tactics Meetings;
- Planning Meetings;
- Operations Meetings;
- Unified Command Briefings; and
- Press Conferences

All trustee resource agency staff with environmental information/expertise should initially report to the ENVL. This included technical specialists (e.g. Scientific Support Coordinator) identified

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

elsewhere within the ICS organization. However, the SSC is an independent advisor to the FOSC.

The Resources at Risk (RAR) Summary provides information about locations in the incident area which are sensitive due to environmental, archaeo-cultural, or socio-economic resources at risk. Typically this process is conducted within the Environmental Unit. The ICS 232 form identifies and prioritizes incident-specific issues. This checklist is designed to aid in the process. There may be additional incident specific steps required. The steps in this process may vary by incident or operational period.

Getting Started

[] Environmental Unit Leader (ENVL) assigns the workgroup to complete the ICS 232 Form. RP should consider having representation on this workgroup

[] Participating agencies and organizations contribute expertise and data.

[] Are threatened and endangered species (ESA) present? If so, ESA consultation will be required.

Prioritize Resources and Finalize ICS 232 Form

[] Review and apply the prioritization policy in the SETX & SWLA ACP

[] ENVL or designees guides consensus on final prioritization of RARs

Preparing For Tactics Meetings

[] ENVL or designee, coordinating through the PSCG, works with Operations to discuss the ICS 232 Form and design appropriate tactics to protect or mitigate listed resources on the 232. Permits may be required for certain tactics or areas.

4610 GRPs, Fish and Wildlife Plans

Texas

<http://www.glo.texas.gov/ost/esipage/texas/index.html>

Louisiana

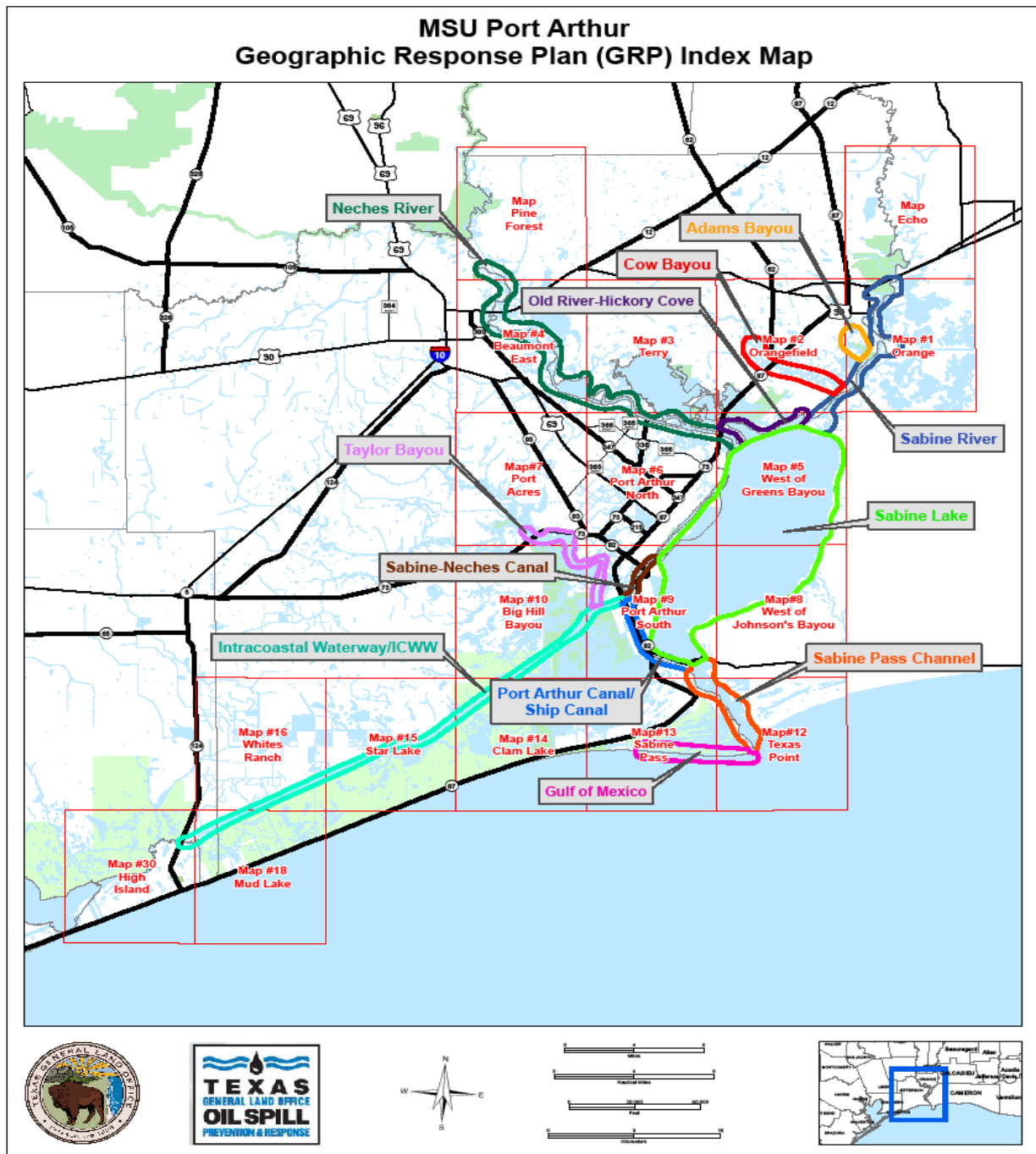
<http://www.wlf.louisiana.gov/wildlife/wildlife-action-plan-details>

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

4620 Natural/Physical Protection Environmental Sensitivity Maps

Please refer to the South East Texas/Southwest Louisiana Geographic Response Plan (GRP) located on the latest version of the Texas General Land Office Tool Kit which can be accessed on the web at: <http://www.glo.texas.gov/ost/esipage/texas/index.html>

An example of the Texas and Louisiana Index maps are below



South East Texas Geographical Index MAP

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

4630 Natural Collection Areas and Boom Sites

The natural collection areas and boom sites as outlined in the TGLO Tool Kit (an example is included below) for the MSU Port Arthur AOR, including the Sabine-Neches Channels, The Calcasieu River and the Gulf Intercoastal Waterway (GIWW). The staging areas, access roads to those areas, descriptions of boom sites with distances in feet across openings, areas of caution, notifications and areas of natural collection are all included. Most of the staging areas are public boat ramps with relative ease of access to the shoreline and waterways.

The containment techniques and the equipment to be used will be dependent on several variables. These include weather, wind and current direction and speed, as well as accessibility to the spill location. It is the responsibility of the Incident Commander to assess these variables and make appropriate decisions regarding containment and equipment for each specific incident. Refer to the Containment Techniques section for a detailed explanation of containment methods and physical protection techniques. The type of boom (containment, collection, protection, or deflection) is also to be determined on a case by case basis.

Site Specific Information

TGLO Response Atlas Map#13; Polygon #N/A;
Sabine Pass Channel-Site #119



Site Information

Site 119 is Dick Dowling State Park/Sabine Pass Battleground State Historical Park. This site is located on the West side of the Sabine Pass Channel approximately 5 ½ miles from the Gulf of Mexico. This site could serve as a staging area. There is a boat launch and restroom facilities located on site. Road access is described below.

Latitude: N 29°44'05" Longitude: W 93°53'34"

NOAA chart # 11342 County: Jefferson

Nearest ICW marker: N/A Date last visited: 2/29/00

Access Closest Boat Ramp: Dick Dowling Park/Battleground State Park

Distance: On site

Boat type recommended: Small, medium, or large

Closest Airport: Jefferson County

Closest Helicopter Landing: This park is large enough to support landing a helicopter, Petroleum Helicopters Inc.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Directions from MSU Port Arthur

To reach Dick Dowling State Park you would take Hwy 69/96 South to Hwy 73 West. Exit onto Hwy 82 South, travel on Hwy 82 South to Hwy 87 South. Take a Right on Hwy 87 South to Sabine Pass. Continue straight at the 4-way stop in Sabine Pass. This is Dowling Rd, Dick Dowling State Park is located approximately 1 ½ miles down on the Left hand side of the road.

Trustees/ Contact Numbers

USCG MSU Port Arthur (409) 723-6500 TXGLO-via hotline (800) 832-8224

LA State Police (225) 925-6595

LOSCO-via rotating pager (800) 538-5388

Pin # 129-340

Port Arthur Police (409) 983-8600

Sabine Pass Fire (409) 971-2323

Texas Point National

Wildlife Refuge (409) 971-2909

Resources at Risk

Atlas Priority: Not rated at this time. Area may require attention.

Environmental: This is a historical site and may require attention.

Economic: Historical site

Safety/ Cautionary Notes

Occasionally strong currents and high seas in the Pass Channel

Booming Strategy Recommendation

Recommendation: This site could be used as a staging area.

Number of personnel: N/A

Tidal Influence: High

Water depth at mouth: 18 ft.

Width of inlet: Boat launches 15 ft. wide

4700 Technical Specialist

Certain incidents or events may require the use of Technical Specialists (THSP's) who have specialized knowledge and expertise. THSP's may function within the Planning Section or be assigned wherever their services are required.

4710 Hazardous Materials

4710.10 Hazardous Substances Response Teams

Texas Commission on Environment Quality

Emergency Response Hotline (24-hour)

Houston Office (Work Days) (713) 767-3563

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Toxicologist

The person who studied the nature, effects, and detection of poisons and the treatment of poisoning.

3626 Westchase Drive

Houston, TX 77042

Tel: 713.343.4482

Fax: 713.977.1915

<https://webportal.aiha.org/Custom/ConsultantsSearch.aspx>

Product Specialist

A person that has expertise or knowledge in the characterization of a specific product.

Certified Marine Chemist

The United States Coast Guard and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration require that a certificate issued by a Marine Chemist must be obtained before hot work or fire producing operations can be carried out in certain spaces aboard a marine vessel. The appropriate U.S. Coast Guard Regulations are contained in 46 CFR 35.01-1I (1), 71.60-1I (1), 91.50-1I (1), 167.30-10I (1), and 189.50-1I (1). The appropriate OSHA regulations are contained in 29 CFR 1915.14.

In complying with both the U.S. Coast Guard and OSHA regulations, the Marine Chemist applies the requirements contained in National Fire Protection Association Standard 306. NFPA 306, Control of Gas Hazards on Vessels, describes conditions that must exist aboard a marine vessel. A survey by the Marine Chemist ensures that these conditions are satisfied.

In addition, a Marine Chemist is able to perform similar evaluations on other than marine vessels where an unsafe environment exists for workers, or hot work is contemplated on a system that might contain residues of a flammable or combustible product or materials.

NFPA 306, Control of Gas Hazards on Vessels: <http://www.nfpa.org/codes-and-standards/document-information-pages?mode=code&code=306>

Certified Industrial Hygienist

An Industrial Hygienist (IH) is a professional who is dedicated to the health and well-being of the worker. Typically, this would have an IH evaluating the health effects of chemicals or noise in a work place. The IH professional traditionally has gained knowledge through a combination of education, training, and experience. Ideally, this knowledge is used to anticipate when a hazardous condition could occur to cause an adverse health effect on workers or the environment. Failing that, the IH must be able to recognize conditions that could lead to adverse health effects to workers or a community population.

<https://webportal.aiha.org/Custom/ConsultantsSearch.aspx>

3626 Westchase Drive

Houston, TX 77042

Tel: 713.343.4482

Fax: 713.977.1915

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Chemist or Chemical Engineer

The branch of engineering that deals with the technology of large-scale chemical production and the manufacture of products through chemical processes.

4820 Fm 2004 Rd,
Hitchcock, TX 77563
Phone: (409) 986-6504
<http://www.chemic.com/>
Chemic Engineers

Sampling

The Sampling Technical Specialist is responsible for providing a sampling plan for the coordinated collection, documentation, storage, transportation, and submittal to appropriate laboratories for analysis or storage.

1. Determine resource needs.
2. Participate in planning meetings as required.
3. Identify and alert appropriate laboratories.
4. Meet with team to develop an initial sampling plan and strategy, and review sampling and labeling procedures.
5. Set up site map to monitor the location of samples collected and coordinate with GIS staff. Coordinate sampling activities with the NRDAR Representative, Investigation Team, and legal advisors.
6. Provide status reports to appropriate requesters.
7. Maintain Unit Log (ICS 214-CG).

4720 Oil

Scientific Support Coordinator

The SSC, in accordance with the National Contingency Plan, will provide the FOSC scientific advice with regard to the best course of action during a spill response. The SSC will obtain consensus from the Federal Natural Resource Trustee Agencies and provide spill trajectory analysis data, information on the resources at risk, weather information, tidal and current information, etc. The SSC will be the point of contact for the Scientific Support Team from National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) Hazardous Material Response and Assessment Division.

1. Represent the FOSC in planning meetings.
2. Determine resource needs.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

3. Provide current and forecasted incident status information for the Situation Unit by way of over flight maps and trajectory analysis.
4. Provide weather, tidal, and current information.
5. Obtain consensus from the Federal Natural Resource Trustees regarding response options and report to the FOSC.
6. Develop a prioritized list of the resources at risk.
7. Provide status reports to appropriate requesters.
8. Demobilize in accordance with the Demobilization Plan.
9. Maintain Unit/Activity Log (ICS form 214).

NOAA Scientific Support Coordinators in the U.S. Coast Guard District 8

Name	Location	Office	Phone Number
Paige Doelling	New Orleans, LA	Prevention, USCG 8 th District	(206) 549-7819
LTJG Steve Wall	New Orleans, LA	Prevention, USCG 8 th District	(504) 589-4414
Adam Davis	Mobile, AL	NOAA Disaster Response Center	(251) 544-5012

Lightering

The act of unloading goods to or from a commercial vessel to a barge; In addition to local, commercial lightering companies, the National Strike Force and Navy SUPSALV own oil-pumping equipment. They both have recently added equipment capable of pumping highly viscous oils.

Salvage

When salvage operations are required the UC should activate the salvage experts listed above and have them report to the command post or communicate via telephone. The primary written guide on salvage operations is the U.S. Navy Salvage Manual. All parties involved in a salvage response should refer to the manual for specific information relating to salvage techniques.

Salvage efforts may be divided into three phases: stabilization, refloating, and post-refloating. During the stabilization phase, salvors take steps to limit further damage to the vessel and to keep the ship from being driven harder aground or broaching. Response leaders gather information and formulate a salvage plan; the plan specifies actions to be taken during the refloating and post-refloating phases of the salvage. The refloating phase commences when the

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

salvage plan is executed and ends when the ship begins to move from her strand. During post-refloating, the vessel is secured and delivered to the designated port facility.

Shoreline Cleanup Assessment

The Shoreline Cleanup Assessment (SCA) Technical Specialist is responsible for providing appropriate cleanup recommendations as to the types of the various shorelines and the degree to which they have been impacted. This specialist will recommend the need for, and the numbers of, Shoreline Cleanup Assessment Teams (SCATs) and will be responsible for making cleanup recommendations to the Environmental Unit Leader. Additionally, this specialist will recommend cleanup endpoints that address the question of “How Clean is Clean?”

1. Obtain briefing and special instructions from the Environmental Unit Leader.
2. Participate in Planning Section meetings.
3. Recommend the need for and number of SCATs.
4. Describe shoreline types and oiling conditions.
5. Identify sensitive resources (ecological, recreational, cultural).
6. Recommend need for cleanup and priorities.
7. Monitor cleanup effectiveness.

Natural Resource Damage Assessment

After an oil spill or hazardous substance release, response agencies like the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency or the U.S. Coast Guard clean up the substance and eliminate or reduce risks to human health and the environment. But these efforts may not fully restore injured natural resources or address their lost uses by the public. Through the NRDA process and co-trustees conduct studies to identify the extent of resources injuries, the best methods for restoring those resources, and the type and amount of restoration required.

Specialized Monitoring of Applied Response Technologies (SMART)

SMART is used to scientifically monitor the use of dispersants, other chemical countermeasures, or in-situ burns. These operations however, because of their time sensitivity shall not be delayed pending the arrival of SMART monitoring equipment or personnel.

SMART is used to collect scientific information for the Unified Command to provide a measurement of success in the operation and to improve the knowledge about non-mechanical recovery procedures.

Documents for SMART can be found at:

<http://response.restoration.noaa.gov/oil-and-chemical-spills/oil-spills/resources/smart.html>

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Response Technologies (Dispersant, ISB, Bioremediation, Mechanical)

The RT Specialist is responsible for evaluating the opportunities to use various Response Technologies (RT), including mechanical containment and recovery, dispersant or other chemical countermeasures, in-situ burning, and bioremediation. The specialist will conduct the consultation and planning required deploying a specific RT and articulating the environmental tradeoffs of using or not using a specific RT.

1. Participate in planning meetings as required.
2. Participate in Planning meetings, as required.
3. Determine resource needs.
4. Section 4000 Page 4-16
5. Gather data pertaining to the spill including spill location, type and amount of petroleum spilled, physical and chemical properties, weather and sea conditions, and resources at risk.
6. Identify available RT that can be effective on the specific spilled petroleum.
7. Make initial notification to all agencies that have authority over the use of RT.
8. Keep Planning Section Chief advised of RT issues.
9. Provide status reports to appropriate requesters.
10. Establish communications with Regional Response Team to coordinate RT activities.
11. Maintain Unit/Activity Log (ICS form 214).

Decontamination

The process of removing or neutralizing contaminants that have accumulated on personnel and equipment.

Trained personnel in accordance with established standard operating procedures will perform decontamination. The Safety Officer will approve all decontamination procedures, equipment and stations. All workers must be decontaminated when leaving a contaminated area. All equipment and clothing from a contaminated area should be stored in a controlled area near the incident site until decontamination or proper disposal can be accomplished.

Contaminated equipment such as containers, brushes, tools, etc., should be placed in labeled containers. Partially decontaminated clothing should be placed in plastic bags pending further decontamination or disposal. Respirators should be dismantled, washed and disinfected after each use.

Suitable containment structures or portable containers will collect water used for tool and vehicle decontamination. Areas used for decontamination will be monitored for residual contamination.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Dredging

To bring up with various machines equipped with scooping or suction devices.

4730 General

4730.10 Cultural and Historic Properties

4730.20 Legal

The Legal Specialist will act in an advisory capacity during an oil spill response.

1. Participate in planning meetings if requested.
2. Advise Unified Command on legal issues relating to in-situ burning, use of dispersants, and other alternative response technology.
3. Advise Unified Command on legal issues relating to Natural Resource Damage Assessment.
4. Advise UC on legal issues relating to investigation.
5. Calculate and verify the volume of petroleum recovered, including petroleum collected with sediment/sand, etc.
6. Provide status reports to appropriate requesters.
7. Maintain Unit/Activity Log (ICS form 214).

4730.30 Chaplain

The CERT Specialist is responsible for identifying and securing the services of sufficient Chaplains necessary to carry out pastoral care duties to provide for the spiritual and emotional needs of all Coast Guard personnel involved in a major disaster. The CERT Specialist is responsible for making an immediate assessment of how many Chaplains are required to provide adequate pastoral care and make the necessary notifications to ensure their immediate response and presence. The CERT Specialist is the Point Of Contact (POC) for all requests from operational units for Chaplains and their services and is responsible for the appropriate assignments and duties of all Chaplains involved in Coast Guard operations. The CERT Specialist reports directly to the IC.

4730.40 Public Health

Public Health Technical Specialists may be needed to provide public health/worker health and safety technical knowledge and expertise in events involving oil, hazardous substance/materials, radiation, or health and medical issues. Public Health Technical Specialists from the Department of Health and Human Services' Centers for Disease Control and Prevention can provide technological assistance in the following areas:

- Human health threat assessment

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

- Environmental health threat assessment
- Exposure prevention
- Worker health and safety
- Toxicology and health physics
- Epidemiology
- Public health communications

Public Health Notification

In the event of a Spill of National Significance, a spill of 100 barrels or greater, or a smaller spill that poses a threat to public health, local, state, and national health public officials shall be notified.

Public Health Agencies and Contacts

National	
Agency	Contact Number
Center for Disease Control EOC 24/7	770-488-7100
State	
Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals	225-342-9500
Texas Department of Health	Assistant Commissioner for Regional and Local Health Services (Region 6) Julie D. Graves, M.D., M.P.H., PhD. 713-767-3000
Local	
Port Arthur, TX Health Department	409-983-8850
Beaumont, TX Public Health Department	Public Health Preparedness Division 409-839-4208

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Regional Response Team 6 Public Health Contacts			
Agency	Point of Contact	E-mail Address	Contact Number
Texas Department of Health Services	Bruce Clements	Bruce.clements@dshs.state.tx.us	512-776-7126
Texas Department of Health Services	Jeff Hoogheem	Jeff.Hoogheem@dshs.state.tx.us	512-776-3134
Louisiana LSUHSC, Department of Emergency Medicine, Section of Clinical Toxicology	Luanne White	Lawwhite@tulane.edu	504-988-5394
Louisiana Poison Control	Mark Ryan	mryan@lsuhsc.edu	800-222-1222

Poison Control Center	
24/7 Poison Help Line	1-800-222-1222

4730.50 Human Resources

The Human Resources Specialist is responsible for providing direct human resources services to the response organization, including ensuring compliance with all labor related laws and regulations. If it is necessary to form a Human Resources Unit, it is normally in the Finance/Admin Section.

- Review Common Responsibilities.
- Provide a point of contact for incident personnel to discuss human resource issues and/or concerns.
- Participate in daily briefings and planning meetings to provide appropriate human resource information.
- Post human resource information, as appropriate.
- Receive and address reports of inappropriate behavior, acts, or conditions through appropriate lines of authority.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

- Maintain Unit/Activity Log (ICS-214).

4730.60 Critical Incident Stress Management

The CISM Specialist is responsible for identifying and securing the immediate response and services of sufficient CISM team members necessary to carry out CISM duties to provide for the psychological and emotional needs of all Coast Guard personnel involved in a major incident. The CISM Specialist is the POC for all requests from operational units for CISM services and is responsible for the appropriate assignments and duties of all CISM team members involved in the evolution. Due to the importance of the mental well-being of all response personnel and the highly specialized nature of the program, the CISM Specialist would be assigned to the command level of the organization and would report directly to the IC or UC.

4730.70 Law Enforcement

Many federal, state, and local governmental agencies work together during a law enforcement situation. Federal, state, and local agencies with have both distinct and complementary jurisdictions. Coordination is extremely important.

Name:	Cameron Parish Sheriff's Department
Personnel available:	As needed
Resources available:	Can provide traffic/crowd control
Daytime telephone number:	(337) 775-5111
24-hour telephone number:	(337) 775-5111
Address:	Cameron Parish Sheriff's Department P.O. Drawer A Cameron, LA 70631

Name:	Calcasieu Parish Sheriff's Department
Personnel available:	As needed
Resources available:	Can provide traffic/crowd control
Daytime telephone number:	(337) 491-3600
24-hour telephone number:	(800) 259-3737
Address:	Calcasieu Parish Sheriff's Department 5400 East Broad Street Lake Charles, LA 70601

Name:	Port Arthur Police Department
Personnel available:	As needed
Resources available:	Can provide evacuation assistance
Daytime telephone number:	(409) 983-8611
Address:	Port Arthur Police Department P.O. Box 1089 Port Arthur, TX 77640

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Name: Beaumont Police Department
Personnel available: As needed.
Resources available: Can provide evacuation assistance.
Daytime telephone number: (409) 880-3800
Address: Beaumont Police Department
255 College Street
Beaumont, TX

Name: Nederland Police Department
Personnel available: As needed.
Resources available: Can provide evacuation assistance.
Daytime telephone number: (409) 722-4965
Address: Nederland Police Department
P.O. Box 1165
Nederland, TX 77627

Name: Orange Police Department
Personnel available: As needed
Resources available: Can provide evacuation assistance
Daytime telephone number: (409) 883-1026
Address: Orange Police Department
P.O. Box 520
Orange, TX 77630

Name: Bridge City Police Department
Personnel available: As needed
Resources available: Can provide evacuation assistance
Daytime telephone number: (409) 735-5028
Address: Bridge City Police Department
260 Rachel
Bridge City, TX 77611

Name: Groves Police Department
Personnel available: As needed
Resources available: Can provide evacuation assistance
Daytime telephone number: (409) 962-0244
Address: Groves Police Department
P.O. Box 846
Groves, TX 77619

Name: Port Neches Police Department
Personnel available: As needed
Resources available: Can provide evacuation assistance
Daytime telephone number: (409) 722-1424
Address: Port Neches Police Department
Port Neches, TX 77651

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

4730.80 Search and Rescue

Many federal, state, and local governmental agencies work together during a Search and Rescue (SAR) situation. While the U.S. Coast Guard is ultimately responsible for SAR on the navigable waterways of the United States, it relies heavily upon state and local assets to successfully resolve cases, with minimal loss of life.

U.S. Sector Houston/Galveston
Command Center
713-678-9055/57/58/

4730.90 Marine Fire

Each Geographic Response will provide valuable contact information and additional resources in the event of a marine fire or marine casualty.

4800 Permits and Consultations

4810 Fish and Wild Life Permits

Supervisor
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
17629 El Camino Real Suite 211
Houston, TX. 77058
Phone: (281) 286-8282
Fax: (281) 488-5882
Cell: (713) 542-1873

Supervisor
Texas Parks and Wildlife
1502 FM 517 East
Dickinson, TX 77539
Phone: (281) 534-0100
Fax: (281) 534-0122

Texas Commission on Environmental Quality
MC225 P. O. Box 13087
Austin, TX 78711- 3087
Phone: (512) 239-2523
Fax: (512) 239-4814
Pager: (512) 896- 8476

4810.10 Permit requirements

No Federal, State, or local permits are required for on-site response actions conducted pursuant to CERCLA responses. The term on-site means the extent of contamination and all suitable areas in very close proximity to the contamination necessary for implementation of the response activities. Permits, if required, shall be obtained for all response activities conducted off-site.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

4810.11 Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (ESA)

As soon as practicable after a response is under control, which may occur when the case is closed, the FOSC initiates consultation (either formal or informal, as appropriate) with the National Marine Fisheries and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (the Services) about which ESA listed species and/or critical habitat have been affected.

The FOSC should ensure that the following information is completed before the case is closed.

- Provide a description of the emergency.
- Provide an evaluation of the emergency response actions and their impacts on listed species and their habitats, including documentation of how the Services' recommendations were implemented, and the result of implementation in minimizing take.
- Provide a comparison of the emergency response actions as describes above with the pre-planned countermeasures and information in this ACP.

After the case is closed, the information above and a cover letter requesting consultation will be sent to the Services.

More guidance regarding Section 7 consultation can be found in the Inter-agency Memorandum of Agreement Regarding Oil Spill Planning and Response Activities under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act's National Oil and Hazardous Substance Pollution Contingency Plan and the Endangered Species Act.

4820 State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) Consultation

In order to ensure that response actions do not inadvertently harm historical and culturally sensitive sites, the SHPO shall be consulted. The SHPO will evaluate areas where response actions are to be conducted for potential impact to historic and culturally sensitive sites.

Texas Historical Commission
Archeology Division
P.O.Box 12276
Austin, TX 78711-2276
Phone: (512) 463-6096
Fax: (512) 463-8927

Louisiana State Historic Preservation
Office (SHPO)
1051 N. 3rd St., Rm. 319
Baton Rouge, LA 70804
Phone: (225)-219-4598
www.crt.state.la.us/archaeology

4830 Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements (ARARs)

The lead and support agencies shall identify requirements applicable to the release based upon an objective determination of whether the requirements specifically address a hazardous substance, pollutant, contaminate, location, or other circumstance found at a CERCLA site.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

4840 Disposal

Under the Recovery and Protection Branch Director, the Disposal Group Supervisor is responsible for coordinating the onsite activities of personnel engaged in collecting, storing, transporting, and disposing of waste materials. Depending on the size and location of the spill, the Disposal Group may be further divided into strike teams, task forces, and single resources.

1. Obtain briefing from person relieving.
2. Receive briefing from supervisor.
3. Identify resources assigned to the Division/Group.
4. Provide the IAP to subordinates, as needed.
5. Review Division/Group assigned tasks and incident activities with subordinates.
6. Implement IAP for Division/Group.
7. Supervise Division/Group resources and make changes as appropriate.
8. Ensure through chain of command that Resources Unit is advised of all changes in the status of resources assigned to the Division/Group.
9. Coordinate activities with adjacent Division/Group.
10. Determine need for assistance on assigned tasks.
11. Submit situation and resources status information to the Branch Director or the OSC as directed.
12. Report hazardous situations, special occurrences, or significant events, e.g., accidents, sickness, discovery of unanticipated sensitive resources, to the immediate supervisor.
13. Ensure that assigned personnel and equipment get to and from assignments in a timely and orderly manner.
14. Resolve logistics problems within the Division/Group.
15. Participate in the development of Branch plans for the next operational period, as requested.
16. Consider demobilization well in advance.
17. Debrief as directed at the end of each shift.
18. Implement disposal portion of Incident Action Plan.
19. Ensure compliance with all hazardous waste laws and regulations.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

20. Maintain accurate records of recovered material.
21. Brief Recovery and Protection Branch Director on activities.
22. Maintain Unit/Activity Log (ICS 214).

4850 Waste Management and Temporary Storage Options

- Has the RP determined if the material being recovered is a waste or a reusable product?
- Has all recovered waste been containerized and secured so there is no potential for further leakage while the material is being stored?
- Has the RP identified each of the discrete waste streams?
- Has a representative sample of each waste stream been collected?
- Has the sample been sent to an approved laboratory for the appropriate analysis; i.e., hazardous waste determination?
- Has the RP received an appropriate waste classification and waste code number for the individual waste streams?
- Has the RP received a temporary EPA identification number and generator number, if they are not already registered with EPA?
- Has the RP obtained pre-approval for the temporary storage locations?
- Has the RP retained the services of a registered hazardous waste transporter, if waste is hazardous?
- If the waste is nonhazardous, is the transporter registered?
- Is the waste being taken to an approved disposal site?
- Is the waste hazardous or Class I nonhazardous?
- If the waste is hazardous or Class I nonhazardous, is a manifest being used?
- Is the manifest properly completed?
- Are all federal, state, and local laws/regulations being followed?
- Are all necessary permits being obtained?
- Has the RP submitted a disposal plan for approval/review?

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

4860 Decanting

Decanting is a vital part of the recovery process. The inability to decant water from recovered oil/water mixtures and return the excess water into the recovery area significantly reduces the volume of available temporary storage capacity; thus, reducing the effectiveness of the on-water skimming and recovery operations. The inability to return the excess water containing some amount of oil will delay recovery operations and possibly lead to a complete cessation of recovery operations until additional temporary storage can be arranged. It is essential that the return of oil and oily water associated with the mechanical recovery process be clearly authorized so that responders are not placed at legal risk when carrying out recovery operations.

Although no pre-approval for decanting exists within the One Gulf Plan area, decanting will be considered on a case-by-case basis by Unified Command. In considering whether to permit decanting, criteria to be addressed will, at a minimum, include:

- Availability of additional storage;
- Resources at risk;
- Toxicity of proposed discharge; and
- Other incident specific considerations.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

SETX & SWLA Area Contingency Plan

Section 5000 Logistics

Table of Contents

5000	Logistics	4
5100	Logistics Section Organization	4
5110	Roles and Responsibilities	6
5110.10	Logistics Section Chief.....	6
5110.20	Service Branch/Director	6
5110.21	Communication Unit/Leader	7
5110.22	Medical Unit/Leader	8
5110.23	Food Unit	8
5110.30	Support Branch/Director	9
5110.31	Supply Unit/Leader.....	9
5110.32	Ordering Manager	10
5110.33	Receiving & Distribution Manager	11
5110.34	Facilities Unit/Leader	11
5110.35	Security Manager.....	12
5110.40	Vessel Support Unit/Leader	12
5110.50	Ground Support Unit/Leader	13
5200	Support.....	14
5210	Supply.....	14
5210.10	Oil Response Equipment	14
5210.20	Hazardous Substance Response Equipment	16
5210.30	Sources for Dispersants	17
5210.40	Sources for In-Situ Burning.....	18
5210.50	Sources for Worst Case Discharge	18
5220	Facilities	18
5220.10	Incident Command Post	18
5220.20	Berthing	21
5220.30	Port/Dock Facilities/Capacities.....	23
5220.40	Staging Areas.....	23

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

5220.41	Security Providers for Public/Private Resources.....	25
5220.50	Airports/Heliports.....	26
5220.60	Temporary Storage and Disposal Facilities.....	28
5220.70	Maintenance and Fueling Facilities.....	34
5220.80	Fish and Wildlife Response Facilities and Resources.....	37
5220.81	Additional Fish and Wildlife Response Resources	39
5230	Vessel Support.....	39
5230.10	Boat Ramps/ Launching Areas.....	39
5230.20	Vessel/Boat Sources	42
5230.30	Vessel Maintenance.....	42
5240	Ground Support.....	42
5240.10	Vehicle Sources.....	42
5240.20	Vehicle Maintenance.....	42
5300	Services.....	43
5310	Food.....	43
5310.10	Messing Resources	44
5320	Medical.....	45
5320.10	Ambulance Services	45
5320.20	Medical Facilities	46
5400	Communications	47
5410	Communications Plan.....	48
5410.10	Communication Plan Development.....	48
5410.20	Incident Command Post (Rapid) Communications Possibilities.....	49
5410.30	Response Measures Phone Contacts	50
5410.31	Dispersants Contacts	50
5410.32	In-Situ Burn Contacts	51
5410.33	Bioremediation Contacts	51
5410.40	Communication Frequencies	52
5410.41	USCG VHF-FM High Sites	54
5500	Reserved.....	55
5600	Reserved.....	55

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

5700	Reserved.....	55
5800	Reserved.....	55
5900	Reserved for Area/District	55

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Section 5000 Logistics

The Logistics Section is responsible for providing services and support to meet all incident or event needs. This is accomplished under the direction of the Logistics Section Chief. Early recognition of the need for a separate logistics function and section can reduce time and money spent on an incident. All functions not assigned by the Section Chief remain the responsibility of the Section Chief. Several functional units can be established within the Logistics Section. If necessary, a two-branch structure can be used to facilitate span of control. The titles of the units are self-descriptive. Not all of the units may be required, and they will be established based upon need.

Useful references:

-Incident Management Handbook (IMH) Commandant Publication P3120.17B

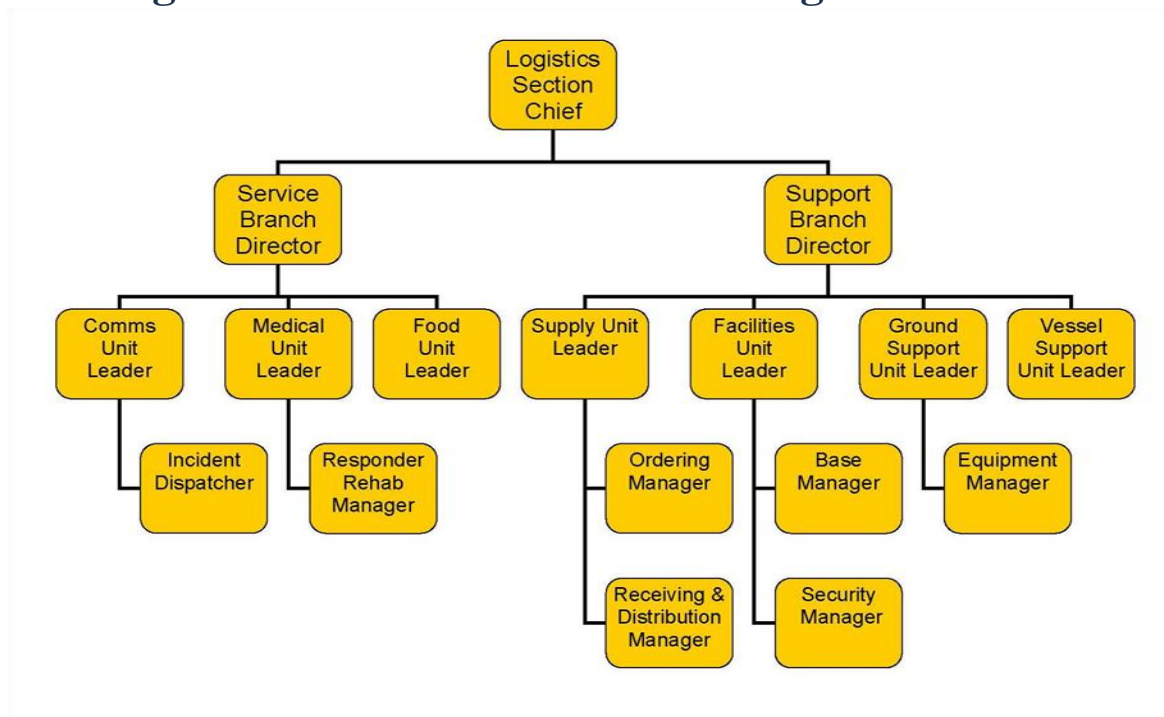
-National Contingency Plan (NCP) Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 300

5100 Logistics Section Organization

A list of job aids for each logistics section leader can be found at:

<https://homeport.uscg.mil/mycg/portal/ep/contentView.do?contentId=41284&contentType=EDITORIAL>

Organizational Elements of the Logistics Section



SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Planning Cycle for the Logistics Section



SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

5110 Roles and Responsibilities

5110.10 Logistics Section Chief

The Logistics Section Chief, a member of the General Staff, is responsible for providing facilities, services, and material in support of the incident. The Logistics Section Chief participates in development and implementation of the Incident Action Plan and activates and supervises Branches and Units within the Logistics Section.

- Review Common Responsibilities
- Plan organization of Logistics Section
- Assign work locations and preliminary work tasks to Section personnel.
- Notify Resources Unit of Logistics Section units activated including names and locations of assigned personnel.
- Assemble and brief Branch directors and Unit Leaders.
- Participate in preparation of Incident Action Plan.
- Identify service and support requirements for planned and expected operations.
- Provide input to and review Communications Plan, Medical Plan, Traffic Plan and Vessel Routing Plan.
- Coordinate and process requests for additional resources.
- Review Incident Action Plan and estimate Section needs for next operational period.
- Advise on current service and support capabilities.
- Prepare service and support elements of the Incident Action Plan.
- Estimate future service and support requirements.
- Receive Demobilization Plan from Planning Section.
- Recommend release of unit resources in conformance with Demobilization Plan.
- Ensure general welfare and safety of Logistics Section Personnel.
- Maintain Unit/Activity Log (ICS 214).

5110.20 Service Branch/Director

The Service Branch Director, when activated, is under the supervision of the Logistics Section Chief, and is responsible for the management of all service activities at the incident. The Branch director supervises the operations of the Communications, Medical and Food Units.

- Review Common Responsibilities.
- Obtain working materials from Logistics Kit.
- Determine level of service required to support operations.
- Confirm dispatch of Branch Personnel.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

- Participate in planning meetings of Logistics Section personnel.
- Review Incident Action Plan.
- Coordinate activities of Service Branch Units.
- Inform Logistics Section Chief of activities.
- Resolve Service Branch problems.
- Maintain Unit/Activity Log (ICS 214).

5110.21 Communication Unit/Leader

The Communications Unit Leader, under the direction of the Service Branch Director or Logistics Section Chief is responsible for developing plans for the effective use for incident communications equipments and facilities; installing and testing of communications equipment; supervision of the incident Communications Center; distribution of communications equipment to incident personnel; and the maintenance and repair of communications equipment.

- Review Common Responsibilities
- Review Unit Leader Responsibilities
- Obtain briefing from Service Branch Director or Logistics Section Chief.
- Determine unit personnel needs.
- Advise on communication capabilities/limitations.
- Prepare and implement the incident Radio Communications Plan (ICS 205).
- Ensure the Incident Communications Center and Message Center are established.
- Set up telephone and public address systems.
- Establish appropriate communications distribution/maintenance locations.
- Ensure communications systems are installed and tested.
- Ensure an equipment accountability system is established.
- Ensure personal portable radio equipment from cache distributed per radio plan.
- Provide technical information as required:
- Adequacy of communications systems currently in operation
- Geographic limitation on communications systems
- Equipment capabilities
- Amount and types of equipment available
- Anticipated problems in the use of communications equipment
- Supervise Communications Unit activities.
- Maintain records on all communications equipment as appropriate.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

- Ensure equipment is tested and repaired.
- Maintain Unit/Activity Log (ICS 214)

5110.22 Medical Unit/Leader

The Medical Unit Leader, under the direction of the Service Branch Director or Logistics Section Chief, is primarily responsible for the development of the Medical Emergency Plan, obtaining medical aid and transportation for injured and ill incident personnel, and preparation of reports and records. The Medical Unit may also assist Operations in supplying medical care and assistance to civilian casualties at the incident, but is not intended to provide medical services to the public.

- Review Common Responsibilities
- Review Unit Leader Responsibilities
- Obtain briefing from Service Branch Director or Logistics Section Chief.
- Participate in Logistics Section/Service Branch planning activities.
- Determine level of emergency medical activities performed prior to activation of Medical Unit.
- Activate Medical Unit.
- Prepare the Medical Emergency Plan (ICS 206)
- Prepare procedures for major medical emergency.
- Declare major medical emergency as appropriate.
- Respond to requests for medical aid.
- Respond to requests for medical transportation.
- Respond to requests for medical supplies.
- Prepare medical reports and submit as directed.
- Maintain Unit/Activity Log (ICS 214).

5110.23 Food Unit

The Food Unit Leader, under the direction of the Service Branch Director or Logistics Section Chief, is responsible for determining feeding requirements at all incident facilities; menu planning; determining cooking facilities required; food preparation; serving; providing potable water; and general maintenance of the food service areas.

- Review Common Responsibilities
- Review Unit Leader Responsibilities
- Obtain briefing from Service Branch Director or Logistics Section Chief.
- Determine location of working assignment, and number and location of personnel to be fed.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

- Determine method of feeding to best fit each situation.
- Obtain necessary equipment and supplies to operate food service facilities.
- Set up Food Unit equipment.
- Prepare menus to ensure incident personnel receive well-balanced meals.
- Ensure that sufficient potable water is available to meet all incident needs.
- Ensure that all appropriate health and safety measures are taken.
- Supervise cooks and other Food Unit personnel.
- Keep inventory of food on hand and check in food orders.
- Provide Supply Unit Leader food supply orders.
- Maintain Unit/activity Log (ICS 214)

5110.30 Support Branch/Director

The Support Branch Director, when activated, is under the direction of the Logistics Section Chief, and is responsible for development and implementation of logistics plans in support of the Incident Action Plan, including providing personnel, equipment, facilities, and supplies to support incident operations. The Support Branch Director supervises the operation of the Supply, Facilities, Ground Support and Vessel Support Units.

- Review Common Responsibilities
- Obtain work materials from Logistics Kit.
- Identify Support Branch personnel dispatched to the incident.
- Determine initial support operations in coordination with Logistics Section Chief and Service Branch Director.
- Prepare initial organization and assignments for support operations.
- Determine resource needs.
- Maintain surveillance of assigned unit work progress and inform Logistics Section Chief of activities.
- Resolve problems associated with requests from Operations Section.
- Maintain Unit/Activity Log (ICS 214)

5110.31 Supply Unit/Leader

The Supply Unit Leader is primarily responsible for ordering personnel, equipment and supplies; receiving, and storing all supplies for the incident; maintaining an inventory of supplies; and servicing non-expendable supplies and equipment.

- Review Common Responsibilities
- Review Unit Leader Responsibilities

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

- Obtain a briefing from the Support Branch Director or Logistics Section Chief.
- Participate in Logistics Section/Support Branch planning activities.
- Provide Kits to Planning, Logistics and Finance Section.
- Determine the type and amount of supplies enroute.
- Arrange for receiving ordered supplies.
- Review Incident Action Plan for information on operations of the Supply Unit.
- Develop and implement safety and security requirements.
- Order, receive, distribute, and store supplies and equipment and coordinate contracts and resource orders with the Finance Section.
- Receive and respond to requests for personnel, supplies, and equipment.
- Maintain inventory of supplies and equipment.
- Coordinate service or reusable equipment.
- Submit reports to the Support Branch Director.
- Maintain Unit/Activity Log (ICS 214).

5110.32 Ordering Manager

The Ordering Manager is responsible for placing all orders for supplies and equipment for the incident. The Ordering Manager reports the Supply Unit Leader.

- Review Common Responsibilities
- Obtain necessary agency(s) order forms.
- Establish ordering procedures.
- Establish name and telephone numbers of agency personnel receiving orders.
- Set up filing system.
- Get names of incident personnel who have ordering authority.
- Check on what has already been ordered.
- Ensure order forms are filled out correctly.
- Place orders in timely manner.
- Consolidate orders when possible.
- Identify times and locations for delivery of supplies and equipment.
- Keep Receiving and Distribution Manager informed of orders placed.
- Submit all ordering documents to Documentation Control Unit through Supply Unit Leader before demobilization.
- Maintain Unit/Activity Log (ICS 214).

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

5110.33 Receiving & Distribution Manager

The Receiving & Distribution Manager is responsible for receiving and distribution of all supplies and equipment (other than primary resources) and the service and repair of tools and equipment. The Receiving and Distribution Manager reports to the Supply Unit Leader

- Review Common Responsibilities
- Order required personnel to operate supply area.
- Organize physical layout of the supply area.
- Establish procedures for operating supply area.
- Set up filing system for receiving and distribution of supplies and equipment.
- Maintain inventory of supplies and equipment.
- Develop security requirement for supply area.
- Establish procedures for operating supply area.
- Submit necessary reports to Supply Unit Leader.
- Notify Ordering Manager of supplies and equipment received.
- Provide necessary supply records to Supply Unit Leader.

5110.34 Facilities Unit/Leader

The Facilities Unit Leader is primary responsible for the layout and activation of incident facilities (e.g. Base, Camp(s) and Incident Commander Post). The Facilities Unit provides sleeping and sanitation facilities for incident personnel and manages base and camp operations. Each facility (base or camp) is assigned a manager who reports to the Facilities Unit leader and is responsible for managing the operation of the facility. The basic functions or activities of the Base and Camp Manager are to provide security service and general maintenance. The Facility Unit Leader reports to the Support Branch Director.

- Review Common Responsibilities
- Review Unit Leader Responsibilities
- Obtain briefing from the Support Branch Director or Logistics Section Chief.
- Review Incident Action Plan.
- Participate in Logistics Section/Support Branch planning activities.
- Determine requirements for each facility to be established.
- Determine requirements for the Incident Command Post.
- Prepare layouts of incident facilities.
- Notify unit leaders of facility layout.
- Activate incident facilities.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

- Provide Base and Camp Managers.
- Obtain personnel to operate facilities.
- Provide sleeping facilities.
- Provide security services.
- Provide facility maintenance services - sanitation, lighting, clean up.
- Maintain Facilities Unit records.
- Maintain Unit/Activity Log (ICS 214)

5110.35 Security Manager

The Security Unit Manager is responsible to provide safeguards needed to protect personnel and property from loss or damage.

- Review Common Responsibilities
- Establish contacts with local law enforcement agencies as required.
- Contact Agency Representatives to discuss any special custodial requirements which any affect operations.
- Request required personnel support to accomplish work assignments.
- Ensure that support personnel are qualified to manage security problems.
- Develop Security Plan for incident facilities.
- Adjust Security Plan for personnel and equipment changes and releases.
- Coordinate security activities with appropriate incident personnel.
- Keep the peace, prevent assaults, and settle disputes through coordination with Agency Representatives.
- Prevent theft of all government and personal property.
- Document all complaints and suspicious occurrences.
- Maintain Unit/Activity Log (ICS 214).

5110.40 Vessel Support Unit/Leader

The Vessel Support Unit Leader is responsible for implementing the Vessel Routing Plan for the incident and coordinating transportation on the water and between shore resources. Since most vessels will be supported by their own infrastructure, the Vessel Support Unit may be requested to arrange fueling, maintenance and repair of vessels on a case-by-case basis.

- Review Common Responsibilities
- Review Unit Leader Responsibilities
- Obtain a briefing from the Support Branch Director or Logistics Chief.
- Participate in Support Branch/Logistics Section planning activities.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

- Coordinate development of Vessel Routing Plan.
- Coordinate vessel transportation assignments with the Protection and Recovery Branch or other sources of vessel transportation.
- Coordinate water to land transportation with Ground Support Unit, as necessary.
- Maintain a prioritized list of transportation requirements that need to be scheduled with the transportation source.
- Support out of service vessel resources, as requested.
- Arrange for fueling, maintenance and repair of vessel resources, as requested.
- Maintain inventory of support and transportation vessels.
- Maintain Unit/Activity Log (ICS 214)

5110.50 Ground Support Unit/Leader

The Ground Support Unit Leader is primarily responsible for, support out of service resources, coordination of transportation of personnel, supplies, food, and equipment, fueling, service, maintenance and repair of vehicles and other ground support equipment, and implementing the Traffic Plan for the incident.

- Review Common Responsibilities
- Review Unit Leader Responsibilities
- Obtain briefing from Support Branch Director or Logistic Section Chief.
- Participate in Support Branch/Logistics Section planning activities.
- Coordinate development of Vessel Routing Plan.
- Coordinate vessel transportation assignments with the Protection and Recovery Branch or other sources of vessel transportation.
- Coordinate water to land transportation with Ground Support Unit, as necessary.
- Maintain a prioritized list of transportation requirements that need to be scheduled with the transportation source.
- Support out of service vessel resources, as requested.
- Arrange for fueling, maintenance and repair of vessel resources, as requested.
- Maintain inventory of support and transportation vessels.
- Maintain Unit/Activity Log (ICS 214).
- Coordinate transportation services.
- Maintain usage information on rented equipment.
- Requisition the maintenance and repair supplies (e.g. fuel, spare parts).
- Coordinate the maintenance of incident roads.

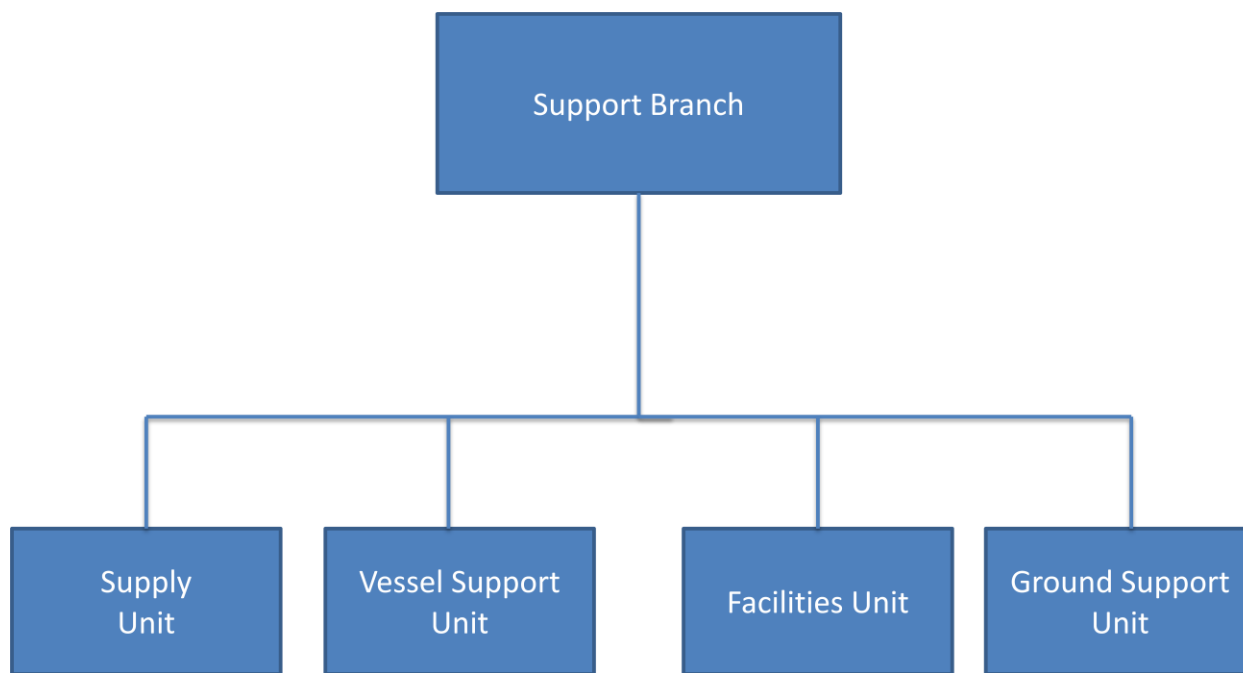
SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

- Submit reports to Support Branch Director as directed.
- Maintain Unit/Activity Log (ICS 214)

5200 Support

The support branch is comprised of the Supply, Facilities, and Ground and Vessel Support Units. Depending on span-of-control needs, the Logistics Section Chief may need to designate a Support Branch Director. This section provides information about sources of support and what they can offer during an incident.

Organizational Elements of the Support Branch



5210 Supply

5210.10 Oil Response Equipment

Federal, State, Local, Private Assets for Oil/Hazardous Substance Response Equipment				
Agency / OSRO / Private	Address	Contact (24 hour)	Response Type	Summary of Resources
Clean Harbors Environmental Services	HWY 73 at Consolidated Road, Port Arthur, TX 77640	409-796-1388 ; 1-800-645-8265	Oil/HAZMAT	3 work boats, 3,000' of boom, 1 disc skimmer, and a JBF dip skimmer boat in Lake Charles. 3,500' of 18" boom, 3 skimmers, 9 response boats, and 14 vacuum trucks in Port Arthur.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Environmental Safety and Health	4141 S. Beglis Parkway, Sulphur, LA 70665	337-558-7543; 1-888-422-3622	Oil/HAZMAT	50,000' of 18" boom, 9 skimmers, 8 workboats, 2 marco skimmer boats, and a HAZMAT trailer.
Texas General Land Office	2300 Hwy 365 Suite 340, Nederland, TX 77627	409-727-7481	Oil	18 ft 6 passenger boat, 4 response boats, 1 communication trailer, 4 temporary storage bladders with 12,500 gallons of storage capacity, 2,500 gallon fast tank, 1 drum skimmer, bird scare cannons, 3,000' of 18" boom. (Equipment to be only used during a worst case scenario.
Garner Environmental Services	5048 Houston Ave, Port Arthur, TX 77640	409-983-5646 ; 1-800-424-1716	Oil/HAZMAT	30,000' of 18" boom, 4 drum skimmers, 7 response boats, and 1 weir skimmer
Donovan Industrial Services	P.O. Box 609 Orangefield, TX 77639	409-745-9600	Oil/HAZMAT	10 vacuum trucks with 70 bbls capacity, 2,000' of 18" boom, 3 john boats.
Marine Spill Response Corporation	980 W. Lincoln Road, Lake Charles, LA 70605	337-475-6400	Oil/HAZMAT	Over 19,000' of boom, 210ft OSRV, 5 work boats, 8 skimmers, 3 shallow water barge systems, 16 temporary storage bladders, mobile communications suite in Lake Charles while a 28' response boat, 1 skimmer, and 1 shallow water barge with a 400 bbl capacity are located in Port Arthur.
National Response Corporation	6620 Cypresswood Drive, Spring, TX 77379	281-899-4848	Oil/HAZMAT	4 skimmers, 2 vacuum transfer units, 2 oil storage barges.
Oil Mop Incorporated	8725 Industrial Circle, Port Arthur, TX 77640	409-962-7260	Oil/HAZMAT	3,500' of 18" boom, 2 rope mop skimmers, 3 pneumatic drum skimmers, 2 skimming vessels, and 6 work boats.
Miller Environmental	1560 W. Cardinal Drive, Beaumont, TX, 77705	409-842-6900	Oil/HAZMAT	14,000' of 18" boom, 4 skimmers, 6 workboats, and 7 portable vacuum units for temporary storage.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

5210.20 Hazardous Substance Response Equipment

Federal, State, Local, Private Assets for Oil/Hazardous Substance Response Equipment				
Agency / OSRO / Private	Address	Contact (24 hour)	Response Type	Summary of Resources
Clean Harbors Environmental Services	HWY 73 at Consolidated Road, Port Arthur, TX 77640	409-796-1388 ; 1-800-645-8265	Types B,C HAZMAT responses	3 work boats, 3,000' of boom, 1 disc skimmer, and a JBF dip skimmer boat in Lake Charles. 3,500' of 18" boom, 3 skimmers, 9 response boats, and 14 vacuum trucks in Port Arthur.
Environmental Safety and Health	4141 S. Beglis Parkway, Sulphur, LA 70665	337-558-7543; 1-888-422-3622	Types B,C HAZMAT responses	50,000' of 18" boom, 9 skimmers, 8 workboats, 2 marco skimmer boats, and a HAZMAT trailer.
Garner Environmental Services	5048 Houston Ave, Port Arthur, TX 77640	409-983-5646 ; 1-800-424-1716	Types B,C HAZMAT responses	30,000' of 18" boom, 4 drum skimmers, 7 response boats, and 1 weir skimmer
Donovan Industrial Services	P.O. Box 609 Orangefield, TX 77639	409-745-9600	Types B,C HAZMAT responses	10 vacuum trucks with 70 bbls capacity, 2,000' of 18" boom, 3 john boats.
Marine Spill Response Corporation	980 W. Lincoln Road, Lake Charles, LA 70605	337-475-6400	Types B,C HAZMAT responses	Over 19,000' of boom, 210ft OSRV, 5 work boats, 8 skimmers, 3 shallow water barge systems, 16 temporary storage bladders, mobile communications suite in Lake Charles while a 28' response boat, 1 skimmer, and 1 shallow water barge with a 400 bbl capacity are located in Port Arthur.
National Response Corporation	6620 Cypresswood Drive, Spring, TX 77379	281-899-4848	Types B,C HAZMAT responses	4 skimmers, 2 vacuum transfer units, 2 oil storage barges.
Oil Mop Incorporated	8725 Industrial Circle, Port Arthur, TX 77640	409-962-7260	Types B,C HAZMAT responses	3,500' of 18" boom, 2 rope mop skimmers, 3 pneumatic drum skimmers, 2 skimming vessels, and 6 work boats.
Miller Environmental	1560 W. Cardinal Drive, Beaumont, TX, 77705	409-842-6900	Types A, B,C HAZMAT responses	14,000' of 18" boom, 4 skimmers, 6 workboats, and 7 portable vacuum units for temporary storage.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

5210.30 Sources for Dispersants

Dispersant Sources			
Sources	Application	Delivery Times	Points of Contact
Airborne Support, Inc.	ASI has 2 aircraft dedicated for spill response. One is a DC-4 with a 2,000 gal. capacity; the other a DC-3 with 1,000 gal. capacity. Both have integral spray systems and are located in Houma, LA. They are under contract to M-IRG and Clean Gulf Associates (CGA). Use by non-members of those Co-ops is contingent upon M-IRG and CGA releasing the aircraft to ASI and the non-member signing a contract with ASI. "Wheels Up" for the DC-4 is 4 hours, for the DC-3 is 8 hours. ASI also has access to 24,000 gallons from LOOP's dispersant stockpile.	4-8 hours	(985) 851-6391
EADC	EADC is a consortium of individual Air Tractor owners. Two of the larger AT802 aircraft are in the Houston area and two in Louisiana. They have built-in spray systems and 800 gal. payload. Smaller AT502s are also in the area and have a 500 gal. payload. EADC is currently not under contract for spill response and therefore the aircraft are on "as available" basis.	As Available	(207) 665-2362
Clean Gulf Associates	29,425 gal. of Corexit 9527 in 55 gal. drums in Houston, TX; 3,465 gal. of Corexit 9527 in 55 gal. drums in Grand Isle, LA; 2,200 gal. of Corexit 9527 in 55 gal. drums in Panama City, FL	12-24 hours	(504) 799-3035
LOOP, Inc.	8,000 gal. of Corexit 9527 in 2,000 gal. tanks in Houma, LA 20,000 gal. of Corexit 9527 in 2,000 gal. tanks in Galiano, LA 17,300 gal. of Corexit 9527 in 2,000 gal. tanks in Forchon, LA	>12 hours	(504) 363-9299

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Clean Caribbean	24,200 gal. of Corexit 9527 in 55 gal. drums in Ft. Lauderdale, FL 5,000 gal. of Corexit 9527 in 5,000 gal. tank in Ft. Lauderdale, FL	24-48 hours	(954) 983-9880
Ondeo Nalco Energy SVCS	Quantity: 200 Drums (9500 Minimum) (800) 366-2526; 500 Drums (Maximum) 9527 & 9500	24-48 hours	(281) 263-7434
Exxon USA	800 Drums (55 gallon) 9527	4-8 hours	(713) 656-2525
NALCO/Exxon	200 drums (9500 Minimum), 500 drums (maximum). Have enough raw materials to produce 11,000 gallons per day. The rate can be increased based on severity.	Contact Vendor	(281) 263-7000

5210.40 Sources for In-Situ Burning

In-Situ Burning Sources			
Sources	Application	Delivery Times	Points of Contact
CCA	5' Flare Type	As needed	(713) 534-6195
MSRC	10' Flare Type, 500' Fire Retardent Boom	4-8 hours	(409) 740-9188
USCG D8	1' Flare Type, 500' Fire Retardent Boom	As needed	(504) 589-6901
TGLO	500' Fire Retardent Boom	>8 hours	(281) 470-6597
CISPR/ Alaska	6500' of Fire Retardent Boom	48-72 hours	(907) 776-5129
ACS/ Alaska	17,500' of Fire Retardent Boom	48-72 hours	(907) 659-2405
Waste Control Services	500' of Fire Retardent Boom	>4 hours	(713) 457-6494

5210.50 Sources for Worst Case Discharge

5220 Facilities

5220.10 Incident Command Post

An incident command post will initially be established at either MSU Port Arthur or MSU Lake Charles. The responsible party is invited to combine their command post at these locations to institute a unified command at the earliest opportunity. This will allow the responsible party time to locate and organize an incident command post. The actual location of the spill may determine which office will take the lead in formulating a response to a spill and where the command post will be located. In addition to an incident command post, field command posts can be established to supervise response efforts. Field command posts should be close to the spill site or work area to monitor and supervise the cleanup.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Incident Command Post				
Command Post	Location	Physical Description	POC	Availability
Holiday Inn	2929 Jimmy Johnson Blvd. Port Arthur, TX 77642	10,000 square feet, limited wireless/broadband availability, Microphone, overhead projector, lodging and food	(877) 863-4780	Seasonal availability
Southeast Texas Regional Airport	5000 Jerry Ware Dr. Beaumont, TX 77705	5,000 square feet, close proximity to staging areas/helispots, Microphone, overhead projector	(409) 722-0251	Seasonal availability
City of Port Neches - Wright Building	1006 Port Neches Blvd. Port Neches, TX 77651	8,000 square feet, Microphone, overhead projector	(409) 722-5885	Seasonal availability
Tx Air National Guard	2929 Airport Blvd. Nederland, TX 77642	3000 square feet, Microphone, overhead projector	(817) 852-3326	Available
National Guard Armory	511 Grigsby, Port Neches, TX 77651	5,000 square feet, Microphone, overhead projector	(409) 727-0431	Available
Port Arthur Civic Center	3401 Cultural Center Dr. Port Arthur, TX 77640	10,000 square feet, Microphone, overhead projector	(409) 985-8801	Seasonal availability
U.S. Army Reserve Ctr.	3020 College St. Beaumont, TX 77730	10,000 square feet, Microphone, overhead projector	(501) 771-8722	Available
Ramada Inn	3801 Hwy 73, Port Arthur, TX 77632	5,000 square feet, Microphone, overhead projector	(409) 962-9858	Seasonal availability
Beaumont Civic Center	801 Main Beaumont, TX 77642	10,000 square feet, Microphone, overhead projector	(409) 838-3435	Seasonal availability
Lamar University	4400 MLK Blvd. Beaumont, TX 77730	10,000 square feet, Microphone, overhead projector	(409) 880-8311	Depends on school session

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Lamar State College-Orange	410 Front St. Orange, TX 77630	10,000 square feet, Microphone, overhead projector	(409) 883-7750	Seasonal availability
West Orange Cove ISD	505 15 th St. Orange, TX 77630	10,000 square feet, Microphone, overhead projector	(409) 882-5437	Depends on school session
Lake Charles Civic Center	Lake Charles, LA 70602	78,965 square feet, Microphone, overhead projector, Three banquet rooms, theater, exhibition hall	(337) 491-1256	Seasonal availability
Mobile Incident Command Post				
Command Post	Location	Physical Description	POC	Availability
ICI (Louisiana)	Garyville, LA 70051	Telephone, radio, copier, facsimile, machine, word processing, office, supplies filing system, first aid.	(800) 436-0883	Contact Vendor
GE Capital	2905 W. Cardinal Dr. Beaumont, TX 77705	20-60' trailer. Telephone, radio, copier, facsimile, machine, word processing, office, supplies filing system, first aid.	(409) 842-2511	Contact Vendor
Texas General Land Office	LaPorte, TX	Top of the line mobile command post with full information management capabilities, internet connectivity potential, telephone, radio.	(281) 470-6597	Contact TGLO representative to assess availability
Port Arthur Police Department	Port Arthur, TX	Top of the line mobile command post with full information management capabilities, internet connectivity potential, telephone, radio.	(409) 983-8600	Contact PAPD representative to assess availability

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

5220.20 Berthing

Lodging Texas/Louisiana

TEXAS				
Alamo Plaza Motel	1930 College	Beaumont	(409) 833-1437	Fixed. Parking. Commercial. 75 rooms
Best Western	1610 I-10 S.	Beaumont	(409) 842-5646	Fixed. Parking. Commercial. 119 rooms
Holiday Inn, Bmt Suites	3950 I-10 S.	Beaumont	(409) 842-5995	Fixed. Parking. Commercial. 263 rooms
LaQuinta Inn	220 I-10 N.	Beaumont	(409) 838-9991	Fixed. Parking. Commercial. 119 rooms
Quality Inn	1295 N. 11th St.	Beaumont	(409) 892-7722	Fixed. Parking. Commercial. 100 rooms
Roadway Inn	I-10 at 11th St.	Beaumont	(409) 892-8111	Fixed. Parking. Commercial. 63 rooms
Motel 6	5201 E. Parkway	Groves	(409) 962-6611	Fixed. Parking. Commercial. 100 rooms
Southwinds Inn	5101 E. Parkway	Groves	(409) 962-3000	Fixed. Parking. Commercial. 107 rooms
Villa Motel	1132 Nederland	Nederland	(409) 722-5003	Fixed. Parking. Commercial. 9 rooms
Days Inn Orange	2630 I-10 W	Orange	(409) 883-6616	Fixed. Parking. Commercial. 60 rooms

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Executive Inn	2900 I-10 W.	Orange	(409) 883-9981	Fixed. Parking. Commercial. 50 rooms
Motel 6	4407 N. 27th St.	Orange	(409) 883-4891	Fixed. Parking. Commercial. 110 rooms
Ramada Inn Orange	I-10 W.	Orange	(409) 883-0231	Fixed. Parking. Commercial. 70 rooms
Percy's Motel	3015 Hwy 73 W.	Port Acres	(409) 736-1554	Fixed. Parking. Commercial. 17 rooms
Seashell Motel	2811 Hwy 73 W.	Port Acres	(409) 736-1789	Fixed. Parking. Commercial. 15 rooms
Driftwood Inn	3700 Memorial Hwy	Port Arthur	(409) 985-8411	Fixed. Parking. Commercial. 72 rooms
EconoLodge	2811 Memorial Hwy	Port Arthur	(409) 985-9316	Fixed. Parking. Commercial. 28 rooms
Holiday Inn	2929 Jimmy Johnson	Port Arthur	(409)-724-5000	Fixed. Parking. Commercial. 25 rooms
The Belmont Inn	3801 Hwy 73 E.	Port Arthur	(409) 962-9858	Fixed. Parking. Commercial. 120 rooms
LOUISIANA				
Cameron Motel	Cameron, LA	Cameron	(337) 775-5442	Fixed. Parking. Commercial. 45 rooms
Knights Inn	2700 Broad St.	Lake Charles	(337) 433-8291	Fixed. Parking. Commercial. 25 rooms

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Best Suites	401 Lakeshore	Lake Charles	(337) 439-2444	Fixed. Parking. Commercial. 111 rooms
Best Western	I-10, East	Lake Charles	(337) 433-5213	Fixed. Parking. Commercial. 60 rooms
Econo Lodge	202 Ruth Street	Sulphur	(337) 527-8146	Fixed. Parking. Commercial. 84 rooms
Holiday Inn	200 Ruth Street	Sulphur	(337) 528-2061	Fixed. Parking. Commercial. 35 rooms
LaQuinta Motor Inn	2600 Ruth Street	Sulphur	(337) 527-8303	Fixed. Parking. Commercial. 106 rooms

5220.30 Port/Dock Facilities/Capacities

5220.40 Staging Areas

Staging areas are locations where incident personnel and equipment are assigned awaiting tactical assignment. Pre-identified staging areas should be established prior to an incident to allow for a smoother transition going into a response and to minimize downtime while trying to get a staging area established. The staging areas listed below are pre-identified staging areas. During a worst-case scenario, a possible source of support for maintenance and transportation would be the Army National Guard. Minor maintenance would be accomplished on scene with any other necessary maintenance being done by contractors off site.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Texas			
Location	Address	POC	Physical Description / Utilities
City of Orange Boat Ramps	W. Harry Reed Ave.	City of Orange	Centralized locations to incidents which occur in the Sabine River and eastern portion of ICW. Very large recreation area, ideal for equipment staging. Equipment would be accounted for both at the deployment areas and the central coordination point. Food/Messing facilities can be easily established. Limited parking and dock spaces (seasonal). Fueling is limited and for larger responses would have to requires extra tanks or fuel brought in from tankers. Lifting equipment available via portable cranes or forklifts.
Port Neches Park	Port Neches, TX; End of Merriman Drive - Cross Streets: Merriman and Lee	City of Port Neches	Centralized locations to incidents which occur in the northern end of the Sabine-Neches waterway and Neches river. Very large recreation area, ideal for equipment staging. Equipment would be accounted for both at the deployment areas and the central coordination point. Food/Messing facilities can be easily established. Limited parking and dock spaces (seasonal). Fueling is limited and for larger responses would have to requires extra tanks or fuel brought in from tankers. Lifting equipment available via portable cranes or forklifts.
Broadway Boat Ramp	Sabine, TX; End of Broadway Street	City of Sabine	Centralized locations to incidents which occur in the southern end of the Sabine-Neches waterway, western portion of the ICW, and Gulf of Mexico. Very large recreation area, ideal for equipment staging. Equipment would be accounted for both at the deployment areas and the central coordination point. Food/Messing facilities can be easily established. Limited parking and dock spaces (seasonal). Fueling is limited and for larger responses would have to requires extra tanks or fuel brought in from tankers. Lifting equipment available via portable cranes or forklifts.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Mesquite Point State Park	Mesquite Point, TX; Hwy 82, South End of Pleasure Island	Pleasure Island Commission, City of Port Arthur	Centralized locations to incidents which occur in the Sabine-Neches waterway, Sabine Lake, and the western portion of the ICW. Very large recreation area, ideal for equipment staging. Equipment would be accounted for both at the deployment areas and the central coordination point. Food/Messing facilities can be easily established. Limited parking and dock spaces (seasonal). Fueling is limited and for larger responses would have to requires extra tanks or fuel brought in from tankers. Lifting equipment available via portable cranes or forklifts.
<u>Louisiana</u>			
Prien Lake Park and Boat Ramp	Lake Charles, LA- Cross Streets - Ihles Road and Park Drive	City of Lake Charles	Centralized location to all local waterways. Very large recreation area, ideal for equipment staging. Equipment would be accounted for both at the deployment areas and the central coordination point. Food/Messing facilities can be easily established. Limited parking and dock spaces (seasonal). Fueling is limited and for larger responses would have to requires extra tanks or fuel brought in from tankers. Lifting equipment available via portable cranes or forklifts.

5220.41 Security Providers for Public/Private Resources

If it is determined that resources are not available from federal, state, or local law enforcement agencies to provide security details for the designated staging areas, the following companies can be utilize to augment or solely operate each staging area's security requirements.

Security Providers			
Provider	Address	Contact	Additional Information
Patriot Security	1824 Nederland Ave, Nederland, TX	409-727-7997	Can provide security and patrols for staging areas. Contact vendor for personnel needs.
Lofton Staffing Services	85 IH 10 N Suite 207, Beaumont, TX (Available in Lake Charles, LA)	409-833-0800	Can provide security and patrols for staging areas. Contact vendor for personnel needs.
Delta Security Inc	2248 Memorial Blvd, Port Arthur, TX	409-982-1477	Can provide security and patrols for staging areas. Contact vendor for personnel needs.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Crown Security	613 Alamo Street, Lake Charles, LA	337-436-6880	Can provide security and patrols for staging areas. Contact vendor for personnel needs.
Vinson Guard Services	710 West Prien Lake Road, LA	337-474-3377	Can provide security and patrols for staging areas. Contact vendor for personnel needs.

5220.50 Airports/Heliports

Airports/Heliports				
Locations	Transit time to/from staging	Physical Description	Site Availability	Procedures
Southeast Texas Regional Airport	< 1 hour (TX) ; 1.25 hrs (LA)	6,751 foot and 5,071 foot runways. FAA offices on site, Air National Guard facility, major highway access. Large areas for open storage, separate areas for commercial and private aviation. 29-57.0' N, 94-01.2' W. Elevation 16 feet	Weather and limited seasonal restrictions may apply. Contact POC for permits or detailed procedures.	County Government owned. Contact: Robert Thomas- (409) 722-0251
Orange County Airport	< 1 hour (TX) ; 1.25 hrs (LA)	As per James Justice, Justice & Hwang Engineers, the Orange County Airport is designed for 30,000 pound repetitious loads. In emergency conditions, the airfield pavement could withstand a landing load up to 100,000 pounds. Not recommended for heavy loads. The airfield has large open areas and hangars that may be available for staging or storage of equipment. New runway length is 4,400 feet. Airport has Precision Approach Path Indicator (PAPI). 30-04.2' N, 93-48.2 W	Weather and limited seasonal restrictions may apply. Contact POC for permits or detailed procedures.	County Government owned. Contact: Chuck Frazier- (409) 735-3841

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Beaumont Municipal Airport	< 1 hour (TX) ; 1.25 hrs (LA)	3,600 foot runway ; 30-04.2' N, 94-12.9 W; Elevation 32'	Weather and limited seasonal restrictions may apply. Contact POC for permits or detailed procedures.	Municipal Government owned. Contact: Kirby Richard-(409) 880-3742
Airport, Silsbee/Kountze, Hawthorn Field	< 1 hour (TX) ; 1.25 hrs (LA)	3,802 foot runway ; 30-20.2', N 94-15.5 W Elevation: 77'	Weather and limited seasonal restrictions may apply. Contact POC for permits or detailed procedures.	Municipal Government owned. Contact: Tom Mayfield-(409) 246-5120
Airport, Southland Field, Sulphur, LA	< 1 hour (LA) ; 1.25 hrs (TX)	5000 foot X 75 foot runway	Weather and limited seasonal restrictions may apply. Contact POC for permits or detailed procedures.	Municipal Government owned. Contact: Alfred White-(337) 583-9144
Airport, Welsh LA	< 1 hour (TX) ; 1.25 hrs (LA)	2,697' runway and 2,200' runway	Weather and limited seasonal restrictions may apply. Contact POC for permits or detailed procedures.	Municipal Government owned. Contact: Emery Lyon (337) 734-2231
Airport, Jennings, LA	< 1 hour (TX) ; 1.25 hrs (LA)	3600' runway, 2,000' runway, 5000' runway.	Weather and limited seasonal restrictions may apply. Contact POC for permits or detailed procedures.	Municipal Government owned. Contact: Ed Krielow (337) 824-1566

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Airport, Lake Charles Regional	< 1 hour (TX) ; 1.25 hrs (LA)	6500' runway and 4400' runway	Weather and limited seasonal restrictions may apply. Contact POC for permits or detailed procedures.	Municipal Government owned. Contact: Alan Kratzer, (337) 478-6826
Chennault Jet Center (FPO), Chennault Industrial Airport,	< 1 hour (TX) ; 1.25 hrs (LA)	3700' runway and 10,710' runway, fueling services and food for aircrew	Weather and limited seasonal restrictions may apply. Contact POC for permits or detailed procedures.	Municipal Government owned. Contact: Mark Henry, (337) 436-4877
Airport, Chennault Industrial Airport, Lake Charles, LA	< 1 hour (TX) ; 1.25 hrs (LA)	3700' runway and 10,710' runway	Weather and limited seasonal restrictions may apply. Contact POC for permits or detailed procedures.	Municipal Government owned. Contact: Max E. Jones, (337) 491-9961
Airport, Legros Memorial Airport, Crowley, LA	< 1 hour (TX) ; 1.25 hrs (LA)	4000' runway and 4300' runway	Weather and limited seasonal restrictions may apply. Contact POC for permits or detailed procedures.	Municipal Government owned. Contact: J.D. Haines, (337) 784-5403

5220.60 Temporary Storage and Disposal Facilities

Class I Hazardous Waste Fuel Recycling:

Dura Therm, Inc.
P. O. Box 58466
Houston, TX 77258-8466
Galveston County

phone: (281) 339-1352
fax: (281) 559-1364

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Class I Hazardous Waste/Disposal Well - Storage & Processing:

Texas Molecular
Box 1914
2525 Battleground
Deer Park, TX 77536
Harris County

phone: (281) 930-2525
fax: (281) 930-2511

Vopak
2000 W. Loop S., Suite 2200
Houston, TX 77027
Harris County

phone: (713) 623-0000
fax: (713) 561-7322

Class I Hazardous/Class I Non-Hazardous Municipal Solid Waste/Storage:

Clean Harbors
500 Battleground Road
LaPorte, TX 77571
Harris County

phone: (281) 476-0645
fax: (281) 727-7693

Class I Hazardous Waste Mixed Hazardous and Radioactive Waste Storage:

NSSI/Recovery Services, Inc.
P. O. Box 34042
Houston, TX 77234
Harris County

phone: (713) 641-0391
fax: (713) 641-6153

Class I Hazardous Waste Storage and Processing:

SCT Environmental In Houston
5738 Cheswood
Houston, TX 77087
Harris County

phone: (713) 645-8710
fax: (713) 649-6022

Class I Hazardous Waste/Storage and Processing Incineration:

Rhodia, Inc.
8615 Manchester St.
Houston, TX 77012
Harris County

phone: (713) 928-3411
fax: (713) 928-3431

Class I Hazardous Waste/Disposal Well:

Texas Molecular
P. O. Box 7809
6901 Greenwood Dr. (78415)
Corpus Christi, TX 78467
Nueces County

phone: (361) 852-8284
fax: (361) 852-3167

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Class I Hazardous Waste/Landfill:

Texas Ecologists, Inc.
P. O. Box 307
Robstown, TX 78380
Nueces County

phone: (800) 242-3209
fax: (361) 387-0794

RUBBER STORAGE BLADDERS

Type of equipment:	Liquid storage equipment
Quantity:	4 sea slugs
Equipment capabilities:	1260 gallon capacity per bladder
Availability restrictions:	
Location:	Mobile, AL
Response times:	6hrs
Support needed:	
Owner and affiliation:	USCG GST
Point of contact:	OPS
Daytime telephone number:	
24-hour telephone number:	(251) 441- 6601
Mailing address:	ATC Mobile Tanner Williams Rd. Mobile, AL 36695

TANK BARGES

Type of equipment:	Tank barge
Quantity:	1 420,000 gallon storage capacity tank barge
Equipment capabilities:	Contact Vendor
Availability restrictions:	
Location:	Port Arthur, TX
Response times:	Contact Vendor
Support needed:	
Owner and affiliation:	MSRC
Point of contact:	
Daytime telephone number:	1-800-645-7745
24-hour telephone number:	1-800-259-6772
Mailing address:	

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Type of equipment:	Liquid recovery storage equipment
Quantity:	1 compartment barge/skimmer vessel at 546,000 gallon capacity, 1 compartment barge/skimmer vessel at 84,000 gallon capacity, 2 tank barges at 420,000 gallon capacity each, 1 tank barge at 1,050,000 gallon capacity
Equipment capabilities:	Contact Vendor
Availability restrictions:	
Location:	Houston, TX
Response times:	6 hours
Support needed:	
Owner and affiliation:	Commercial
Point of contact:	
Daytime telephone number:	(713) 534-6195
24-hour telephone number:	
Mailing address:	Clean Channel Association, Inc. 3110 Pasadena Freeway Pasadena, TX 77503

PORTABLE STORAGE TANKS

Type of equipment:	Portable storage tanks w/ transport trucks
Quantity:	350 tanks combined
Equipment capabilities:	Tanks can be delivered and placed virtually anywhere. Sizes range from 42 bbl - 500 bbl
Availability restrictions:	None
Location:	Nederland, TX
Response times:	Immediate, 24/7
Support needed:	None
Owner and affiliation:	Commercial
Point of contact:	John Virgilo, Branch Manager
Daytime telephone number:	(409) 729-1131
24-hour telephone number:	(409) 284-0363
Mailing address:	NES Rentals, Inc. 5425 North Twin City Hwy Nederland, TX 77627

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Type of equipment:	Portable storage tanks with transport
Quantity:	250+ tanks
Equipment capabilities:	Sizes range from 42 bbl to 500 bbl
Availability restrictions:	None
Location:	Lake Charles, LA
Response times:	Immediate, 24/7
Support needed:	None
Owner and affiliation:	Commercial
Point of contact:	
Daytime telephone number:	(337) 882-0678
24-hour telephone number:	
Mailing address:	Baker Tank 3364 Carbide Dr. Lake Charles, LA 70601

Type of equipment:	Contact vendor
Quantity:	Contact vendor
Equipment capabilities:	Contact vendor
Availability restrictions:	Contact vendor
Location:	
Response times:	Contact vendor
Support needed:	
Owner and affiliation:	Commercial
Point of contact:	Larry Stenford
Daytime telephone number:	(409) 962-3121
Mailing address:	Rain for Rent 6401 Gulfway Dr. Groves, TX 77619-4207

Type of equipment:	Contact vendor
Quantity:	Contact vendor
Equipment capabilities:	Contact vendor
Availability restrictions:	Contact vendor
Location:	
Response times:	Contact vendor
Support needed:	
Owner and affiliation:	Commercial
Point of contact:	Tony Broussard
Daytime telephone number:	(409) 727-0511
Mailing address:	Triangle Waste Solutions 4956 Baurque Rd. Nederland, TX 77627-6357

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Type of equipment:	Contact vendor
Quantity:	Contact vendor
Equipment capabilities:	Contact vendor
Availability restrictions:	Contact vendor
Location:	
Response times:	Contact vendor
Support needed:	
Owner and affiliation:	Commercial
Point of contact:	Chris Meguire
Daytime telephone number:	(409) 840-2011 or (409) 943-4483
Mailing address:	Tidal Tanks 1497 West Cardinal Drive. Beaumont, TX 77705-6412

ROLL-ON AND ROLL-OFF DISPOSAL BOXES

Type of equipment:	Roll-off boxes
Quantity:	500
Equipment capabilities:	20 and 30 cubic yard, closed top boxes. Boxes will match up to Clean Harbor trucks.
Location:	Port Arthur, TX
Response times:	1 to 2 hours
Owner and affiliation:	Commercial Cleanup Contractor
Point of contact:	Chris Dupuis or dispatcher on call
Daytime telephone number:	(409) 796-1388
24-hour telephone number:	(409) 796-1300
Mailing address:	Clean Harbors P.O. Box 5618 Port Arthur, TX 77640

Type of equipment:	Roll-off boxes
Quantity:	Contact vendor
Equipment capabilities:	Contact vendor
Location:	Nederland, TX
Response times:	Contact vendor
Owner and affiliation:	Commercial
Point of contact:	
Daytime telephone number:	(409) 724-2371
24-hour telephone number:	
Mailing address:	BFI 6425 Twin City Hwy Nederland, TX 77705

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

5220.70 Maintenance and Fueling Facilities

Type of equipment:	Land based fuel transport trucks
Quantity:	3 trucks
Equipment capabilities:	Transport trucks for gasoline, diesel, oil, and antifreeze
Location:	Port Arthur, TX
Owner and affiliation:	Commercial
Point of contact:	Kenneth Spidle
Daytime telephone number:	(409) 727-4400
24-hour telephone number:	(409) 723-6900 (pager)
Mailing address:	Spidle Oil P.O. Box 782 Port Arthur, TX 77641
Type of equipment:	Land based fuel transport trucks
Quantity:	
Equipment capabilities:	Transport trucks for gasoline, diesel, & oils
Location:	Beaumont, TX
Owner and affiliation:	Commercial
Point of contact:	
Daytime telephone number:	(409) 835-2237
Mailing address:	Tri Con Inc. West Port Arthur Road Beaumont, TX 77701
Type of equipment:	Land based fuel transport trucks
Quantity:	
Equipment capabilities:	Transport trucks for gasoline, diesel, & oils.
Location:	Beaumont, TX
Owner and affiliation:	Commercial
Point of contact:	
Daytime telephone number:	(409) 833-6331
Mailing address:	Darby Oil 1393 Broadway Beaumont, TX 77701

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Type of equipment:	Land based fuel transport trucks
Quantity:	
Equipment capabilities:	Transport trucks for gasoline, diesel and oils
Location:	Orange
Owner and affiliation:	Commercial
Point of contact:	
Daytime telephone number:	(409) 883-2111
Mailing address:	Craft Oil 1916 Strickland Orange, TX 77630
Type of equipment:	Land based fuel transport trucks
Quantity:	
Equipment capabilities:	Transport trucks for gasoline, diesel, and oils.
Location:	Beaumont, TX
Owner and affiliation:	Commercial
Point of contact:	
Daytime telephone number:	(409) 842-2323
24-hour telephone number:	
Mailing address:	Sitton Oil & Marine Company 4655 W. Cardinal Drive Beaumont, TX 77701
Type of equipment:	Land/marine based fueling
Quantity:	No skid tanks
Equipment capabilities:	
Location:	DeQuincy and Lake Charles, LA
Point of contact:	Randy Daigle
Daytime telephone number:	1-800-960-3835
24-hour telephone number:	1-800-960-3835
Mailing address:	Daigle Petroleum Sales P.O. Box 7261 Lake Charles, LA 70606

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Type of equipment:	Marine fueling facilities
Quantity:	2 barges
Equipment capabilities:	Barge (HMS 65) 6000 bbl diesel, 28,000 bbl potable water; 1200 bbl lube oil; 3000 1.5 hp pump (potable water). Barge (HMS 15) 15,000 bbl diesel; 11,000 gallon potable water, 8" pump diesel
Availability restrictions:	High Island to Orange Cut
Location:	GIWW Intersection with Sabine-Neches Canal
Owner and affiliation:	Commercial
Point of contact:	
Daytime telephone number:	(409) 983- 6625
24-hour telephone number:	
Mailing address:	Houston Marine Fueling Services 2706 Gulfway Drive Port Arthur, TX 77641
Type of equipment:	Marine fueling station
Quantity:	
Equipment capabilities:	Gasoline, diesel, boat ramp, and boat hoist
Location:	Orange, TX
Point of contact:	Curtis Jackson
Daytime telephone number:	(409) 883-6085
24-hour telephone number:	
Mailing address:	Sabine Yacht Basin 319 Meyers Street Orange, TX 77630 (Adams Bayou)
Type of equipment:	Marine fueling facilities
Quantity:	2 barges
Equipment capabilities:	Barge (HMS 30) 3,000 bbl diesel fuel, 30,000 gallons potable water; 6" pump. Barge (HMS 16) 1500 bbl diesel fuel; 10,000 gallons potable water, 4" pump

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Location:	Hackberry, LA
Point of contact:	
Daytime telephone number:	(337) 762-4705
24-hour telephone number:	
Mailing address:	Devall Fleeting Services P.O. Box 128 Hackberry, LA 70645
 Type of equipment:	Marine fueling facilities
Quantity:	2 barges
Equipment capabilities:	One Barge with 30,000 gallons of potable water. One Barge with 40,000 gallons of potable water, 3,000 bbl of diesel fuel, 4" diesel pump
 Location:	Port Arthur, TX mm 277 GIWW
Point of contact:	
Daytime telephone number:	(409) 962-8424 or VHF-16
24-hour telephone number:	
Mailing address:	Marine Fueling Service, Inc. P.O. Box 3617 Port Arthur, TX 77643-3617 or MM 277 GIWW
 Type of equipment:	Marine fueling facilities Port of Lake Charles
 Quantity:	
Availability restrictions:	None
Location:	Lake Charles, LA
Owner and affiliation:	Government
Point of contact:	Ulysses de St. Germain
Daytime telephone number:	(337) 439-3661
Mailing address:	Ulysses de St. Germain P.O. Box AAA Lake Charles, LA 70601

5220.80 Fish and Wildlife Response Facilities and Resources

State and Federal Agency Contact List	
U.S. FISH and WILDLIFE SERVICE Buddy Goatcher (for Louisiana) Contaminants Specialist 646 Cajun dome Blvd, Suite 400 Lafayette, LA 70506 Phone: (337) 291-3125 Fax: (337) 291-3139	U.S. FISH and WILDLIFE SERVICE Ron Brinkley (for Texas) Contaminants Specialist 17629 El Camino Real, Suite 211 Houston, TX 77058 Phone: (281) 286-8282 x245 Fax: (281) 488-5882 Cell: (713) 542-1873

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Texas Wildlife Service's State Director Mike Bodenchuck P.O. Box 100410 San Antonio, TX 78201 Phone: (210) 472-5451 Fax: (210) 472-5446	Louisiana Wildlife Service's State Director Dwight LeBlanc P.O. Box 589 Port Allen, LA 70767-0589 Phone: (225) 389-0229 Fax: (225) 389-0228
Texas Parks & Wildlife phone:(281)534-0100 1502 Pine Drive (FM 517) Fax: (281) 534-0122 Dickinson, TX 77539	Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Department Daytime telephone number: (337) 491-2575 Address: 1213 North Lakeshore Drive Lake Charles, LA 70601
Wildlife Rehab and Education Inc. (713) 861-9453 (8am -6pm) 951 Power St. League City, TX 77573	

Wildlife Rescue and Rehab Facilities

Facility / POC / Address	Fixed / Mobile Capabilities
Wildlife Rehab and Education Sharon Schmalz pager: (713) 643-1417 (Oil Spill Only) Oiled Wildlife Response Team fax: (281) 481-3727 951 Power Street League City, TX 77573 E-mail: schmalz@icct.net	Both; Fixed & Mobile Station Available
Anahuac National Wildlife Refuge P. O. Box 278 phone: (409) 267-3337 Anahuac, TX 77514 fax: (409) 267-4314	Fixed
United States Fish and Wildlife Service Brazoria and San Bernard National Wildlife Refuges phone: (505) 248-6911 1212 N. Valasco, Suite 200 Angleton, TX 77515	Fixed
Texas Wildlife Rehabilitation Service (713) 468-8972 595 Wycliffe Houston, TX 77709	Both; Fixed & Mobile Station Available
Texas Marine Mammal Stranding Network (409) 744-1358 Name: Texas Oiled Wildlife Response Program Resources available: Can provide bird cleaning services Daytime telephone number: (409) 740-4728 Address: P.O. Box 1675 Galveston, TX 77553-1675	Both; Fixed & Mobile Station Available

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

5220.81 Additional Fish and Wildlife Response Resources

Name: McFaddin Wildlife Refuge
Personnel available:
Resources available: Knowledge of Local Area.
Daytime telephone number: (409) 971-2909
Address: Clam Lake Road Sabine Pass, TX 77708

Name: Sea Rim State Park
Personnel available:
Resources available: Knowledge of Local Area.
Daytime telephone number: (409) 971-2559
Address: P.O. Box 1066 Sabine Pass, TX 77655

Name: International Bird Rescue
Personnel available:
Resources available: Scientific support.
Daytime telephone number: (707) 207-0380
Address: 699 Potter Street Berkley, CA 94710

Name: Tri State Bird Rescue
Personnel available:
Resources available: Scientific support.
Daytime telephone number: (302) 737-9543
24-hour telephone number: (302) 737-7241
Address: 110 Possum Hellon Road Newark, DE 19711

Name: Wildlife Rehab & Education, Inc.
Personnel available: Sharon Schmaltz and
Michelle Johnson
Resources available:
Daytime telephone number: (281) 332-8319
Address: 951 Power St.
League City, TX 77573

5230 Vessel Support

5230.10 Boat Ramps/ Launching Areas

TEXAS BOAT RAMPS

Ramp Name	Location	Ramp Surface	# of Ramps	Parking Surface	POC
Cow Bayou Boat Ramp	Hwy 87 & Cow Bayou Bridge in Bridge City	Hard "Cement"	1=24	291'x120'	No contact listed
Walter Umphrey Boat Ramp	TX/LA border at Walter Umphrey on Pleasure Island off MLK Dr.	Hard "Cement"	2=15'	378'x111'	No contact listed
Pleasure Island RV Park Boat Ramp	Behind Logans Music Park on Pleasure Island off MLK Drive	Hard "Cement"	2=12'	399'x201'	No contact listed

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Port Arthur Boat Launch	MLK Drive and North Levee Road on Pleasure Island	Hard "Cement"	1=30'	165'x369'	No contact listed
Chicken Crossing Boat Ramp	South 1st Street & Texas Bayou in Sabine Pass, TX	Hard "Cement"	1=15'	144'x309'	No contact listed
Sea Rim Marshlands Unit Ramps	Across from Sea Rim State Park on Hwy 87	Hard "Cement"	2=15' / 27'	312'x342'	(409) 971-9220
Boat Ramp by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Office	In the MWR next to the office off Hwy 87 and Clam Lake Road	Hard "Rock"	1=12'	70'x100'	No contact listed
Boat Ramp by the Single Lane Bridge	In the MWR next to the single lane bridge off Hwy 87 and Clam Lake Road	Hard "Rock"	1=12'	40'x60'	No contact listed
Clam Lake South Ramp	In the MWR on the South side of Clam Lake off Hwy 87 and Clam Lake Road	Hard "Cement"	1=12'	50'x100'	No contact listed
Star lake Launch	In the McFaddin Wildlife Refuge (MWR) off Hwy 87 & Clam Lake Road	Hard "Cement" Soft "Earth"	2=12' Soft	72'x130'	No contact listed
High Island 124 Bridge Boat Ramp	Hwy 124 & High Island on the I.C.W.	Hard "Cement"	2=12'	204'x105'	No contact listed
Convergence Boat Ramp	North of Vidor on Fort Oak Ranch Road	Hard "Cement"	1=18'	96'x126'	No contact listed
Colliers Ferry Landing Ramp	At the end of Pine Street in Beaumont, TX	Hard "Cement"	4=15'	390'x240'	No contact listed
Blue Birds Fish Camp Ramp	Orange, TX off North Simmons Dr.	Hard "Cement"	1=33'	285'x138'	(409) 886-9904
Orange Boating Club	FM 1006 & Adams Bayou	Hard "Cement"	1=8'	300'x300'x300'	(409) 883-8023
Lotties Landing	FM 1006 & Adams Bayou	Hard "Cement"	1=8'	300'x200'	No contact listed
105 & Cow Bayou Boat Ramp	Orangefield off Hwy 105	Hard "Shell"	1=20'	123'x69'	No contact listed
Bridge City Bait Boat Ramp	2682 W Roundbunch	Hard "Cement"	1=18'	114'x90'	(409) 886-1115
Toups Marina	3108 Texas Ave	Hard "Cement"	1=8'	80'x40'	(409) 735-9790
Enervest	End of Bessie Heights Rd.	Hard "Cement"	1=26'	No Designated Area	(409) 735-3341
Chevron Dock	Inside UNOCAL Refinery off Hwy 366 in Pt. Neches	Hard "Cement"	1=15'	120'x50'	No contact listed
Port Neches Park	Port Neches Park off Merriman St., Pt. Neches	Hard "Cement"	2=20'	330'x180'	(409) 722-9726 / 722-9734
Benoit Rainbow Marina	Off Hwy 87 at Rainbow Bridge, Pt. Arthur	Hard "Cement"	1=24'	210'x150'	No contact listed
Beans Fleet	Yacht Club Road in Port Arthur	Hard "Cement"	1=15'	975'x174'	No contact listed

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Bailey's Fish Camp	Lake Street at the dead end, Bridge City	Hard "Cement"	3=12'	90'x120'	(409) 735-4298
GSU Canal	Off Hwy 87 1/2 mile east of the Neches River	Soft "Dirt"	1=20'	No Designated Area	No contact listed
Rainbow Bridge	Off Hwy 87 at the foot of the Rainbow Bridge on the North Side	Soft "Dirt"	1=15'	No Designated Area	No contact listed
USCG ACOE Docks	TB Ellison Parkway, Pleasure Island	Hard "Cement"	1=18'	18'x150'	(409) 985-9602
Causeway Bait Boat Launch	Hwy 82 S. MLK, TX/LA Bridge	Hard "Cement"	2=24'	120'x300'	No contact listed
Causeway LA	Hwy 82 at Sabine/Neches Canal, LA	Hard "Cement"	1=24'	107'x100'	No contact listed
Firestone Boat Ramp	Firestone Recreational Club off Roundbauch Rd. in Bridge City	Hard "Cement"	1=15'	183'x228'	No contact listed
Stelly's Landing	H.O. Mills Blvd./Portland on Taylor's Bayou	Hard "Cement"	1=22'	300'x100'	No contact listed
J.D. Murphee Wildlife Refuge	Hwy 73	Hard "Cement"	1=50'	100'x200'	(409) 736-2551
Sail Board Ramp	Jean Jorgensen Rd. at the end of North Revetmet Road in Pleasure Island	Hard "Cement"	1=12'	150'x35'	No contact listed
West Port Arthur Bridge and ICWW	Under Hwy 87 bridge	Hard "Cement"	1=15'	123'x220'	No contact listed
Jr.'s Boat Launch	Hwy 87 at Keith Lane	Hard "Shell"	1=14'	30'x100'	No contact listed
Battleground State Historical Park	1.3 miles S from 4-way stop in Sabine Pass	Hard "Cement"	2=15'	200'x700'	No contact listed
Broadway Boat Ramp	Corner of Braodway & S. 1st Avenue in Sabine Pass	Hard "Cement"	2=15'	400'x600'	No contact listed

Barge Loading Ramps

George R. Brown Barge Ramp	Old Hwy 90 in Rose city	Hard "Metal"	1=12'	50'x50'	No contact listed
Port Neches Towing Barge Ramp	Off Dearing St. in Pt. Neches	Hard "Metal"	1=15'	100'x50'	(409) 722-9314
Enervest Barge Ramp	End of Bessie Heights Rd.	Hard "Metal"	1=14'	No Designated Area	(409) 735-9790

LOUISIANA BOAT RAMPS

Ramp Name	Location	Ramp Surface	# of Ramps	Parking / Surface	POC
Niblets Bluff Park Boat Launch	3409 Niblett Bluff Rd.	Hard "Cement"	2 = 15'	150'x150'	No contact listed
Fitzenreiter Boat Launch	End of Fitzenreiter Road	Hard "Cement"	1 = 15'	280'x125'	No contact listed
Intracoastal Park Boat Launch	7955 Park Rd.	Hard "Cement"	2 = 15', 25'	400'x100'	No contact listed

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

LaFleur Park Boat Launch	Under 2-10 Bridge -	Hard "Cement"	1 = 20'	750'x75'	No contact listed
Prien Lake Park Boat Launch	West of Prien Lake Rd. & Magnolia St. Lake Charles, LA	Hard "Cement"	2 = 30', 30'	125'x400'	No contact listed
Parkside Boat Launch	2735 Sam Houston Jones Pkwy	Hard "Cement"	1 = 20'	90'x200'	No contact listed
Riverside Boat Launch	1000 block of Miller Ave. Westlake, LA	Hard "Cement"	1 = 12'	50'x100'	No contact listed

5230.20 Vessel/Boat Sources

5230.30 Vessel Maintenance

Type of equipment:	Maintenance Facility - Port of Lake Charles
Quantity:	
Equipment capabilities:	Engine Service, machinery repair, barge cleaning, and salvage service
Location:	Lake Charles, LA
Response times:	On demand
Owner and affiliation:	Local government
Point of contact:	Ulysses St. Germain
Daytime telephone number:	(337) 439-3661 FAX (337) 493-3523
24-hour telephone number:	(337) 439-3661 FAX (337) 493-3523
Mailing address:	Harbor District P.O. Box AAA Lake Charles, LA 70602

5240 Ground Support

5240.10 Vehicle Sources

Vehicle Rental		
Company	Location	POC
Sunbelt	Port Arthur	(409) 724-7368
Neff Rental	Houston	(888) 709-6333
United Rentals	Beaumont	(409) 833-7902
Hertz Equip. Rental	Beaumont	(409) 727-1390
Prime Equip. Rental	Nederland	(409) 722-0283

5240.20 Vehicle Maintenance

Type of equipment:	Auto Repair facility
Quantity:	
Equipment capabilities:	24-hour vehicle towing, auto repairs, truck repairs
Location:	Lake Charles, LA
Response times:	9 to 5, Monday thru Friday
Owner and affiliation:	Commercial

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Point of contact: Daytime telephone number: 24-hour telephone number: Mailing address:	Mr. Benthly (337) 474-0304 Country Club Auto Repair 4901 Jensen Lane Lake Charles, LA 70602
Type of equipment: Quantity: Equipment capabilities: Location: Response times: Point of contact: Daytime telephone number: 24-hour telephone number: Mailing address:	Diesel engine repairs Diesel engine repairs. Lake Charles, LA 7 to 4, Monday thru Friday George LeBeouf, Terry Beard (337) 775-5513 (337) 433-9744 (337) 775-5513 Lake Charles Diesel Inc. P.O. Box K

5300 Services

5310 Food

<u>Food Services</u>			
<u>Louisiana</u>			
Boudin King	906 W. Division	Jennings	(337) 824-6593
Michael A. Catering	417 Jefferson	Lafayette	(337) 237-4634
Steamboat Bill's	1004 Lakeshore Dr.	Lake Charles	(337) 494-1070
Wagon Wheel Catering	3905 Ryan Street	Lake Charles	(337) 474-2607
Jude's Deli	345 Broad St	Lake Charles	(337) 477-3033
Western Sizzlin Steaks	11 W. Prien Lake	Lake Charles	(337) 477-5932
Marilyn's Catering	3450 5 th Ave	Lake Charles	(337) 477-3553
Pizza Hut	3000 Maplewood	Maplewood	(337) 625-8241
Pizza Hut	Hwy 378	Moss Bluff	(337) 855-7770
Mr. Gatti's Pizza	1811 Ruth St.	Sulphur	(337) 527-0316
Pizza Hut	2625 Ruth St.	Sulphur	(337) 526-2888
Delta Seafood & Steaks	I-10 exit Vinton	Vinton	(337) 589-2474
Cajun Tales Seafood	501 N. Adams St.	Welsh	(337) 437-4772
<u>Texas</u>			
Double DD Catering	2520 Ave H	Nederland	(409) 840- 9051
Roberts Rst. & Steak Hse.	405 W Cypress Ave.	Orange	(409) 883- 7358
Spanky's Restaurant	1703 N 16 th St	Orange	(409) 886-2949
Moncla's Catering	635 MLK Pkwy	Orange	(409) 932-4544

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

New China Restaurant	2600 Memorial BLVD.	Port Arthur	(409) 983-4937
Tequila's Mexican Rst.	4231 Gulfway Dr.	Port Arthur	(409) 983-7545
Texas Roadhouse	8575 Memorial Blvd.	Port Arthur	(409) 722-2246
La Fiesta Mexican&Can.	3801 N Twin City Hwy.	Port Arthur	(409) 962-3232
Jason's Deli	Central Mall	Port Arthur	(409) 727-6420
<u>Water Services (Texas/Louisiana)</u>			
Kenwood Water	701 Main St.	Beaumont	(800) 235-7873
Mountain Valley	1950 Cedar	Beaumont	(409) 832-2346
Spring Mountain	5105 Cardinal	Beaumont	(409) 842-4727
Triangle	1950 Cedar	Beaumont	(409) 832-2346
K & K Bottled Water	Hwy 90 W	Sulphur	(337) 625-2217
Kentwood Water	4810 E Opelousas	Lake Charles	(800) 444-7873

5310.10 Messing Resources

Type of equipment:	Portable toilets
Quantity:	>500 toilets
Equipment capabilities:	
Availability restrictions:	
Location:	Lake Charles, LA
Response times:	Immediate
Support needed:	
Owner and affiliation:	Commercial
Point of contact:	Mary Martin
Daytime telephone number:	(337) 436-7229
24-hour telephone number:	(337) 436-1435
Mailing address:	Waste Management 536 Wesley Road, Lake Charles, LA 70616
Type of equipment:	Portable toilets
Quantity:	>100 toilets
Equipment capabilities:	
Availability restrictions:	
Location:	Lake Charles, LA
Response times:	Immediate
Support needed:	
Owner and affiliation:	Commercial
Point of contact:	Ed Belair
Daytime telephone number:	(337) 433-5037
24-hour telephone number:	(337) 527-1574 FAX (337) 439-9523
Mailing address:	Anges's K-Jon, 4520 Opelousas Street Lake Charles, LA 70601

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Type of equipment:	Portable toilets
Quantity:	Average daily inventory of 200 units
Equipment capabilities:	Will provide chemicals, paper and cleaning twice weekly.
Availability restrictions:	Can draw on Lake Charles, Baytown, and Houston if needed.
Location:	Serving Golden Triangle area
Response times:	Immediate
Support needed:	
Owner and affiliation:	Commercial
Point of contact:	Tracy Roccafort
Daytime telephone number:	(409) 842-0065
24-hour telephone number:	(409) 842-0065
Mailing address:	Waste Management, 2175 W. Cardinal Drive, Beaumont, TX 77705

Type of equipment:	Portable toilets
Quantity:	Average daily inventory of 100 units
Equipment capabilities:	Will provide chemicals, paper and cleaning twice weekly.
Availability restrictions:	
Location:	Port Arthur, TX
Response times:	Immediate
Support needed:	
Owner and affiliation:	Commercial
Point of contact:	Steve Pardue
Daytime telephone number:	(409) 724-7823
24-hour telephone number:	
Mailing address:	American Waste Services, PO Box 1882 Nederland, TX 77627

5320 Medical

5320.10 Ambulance Services

Louisiana

Acadian Ambulance Service	Lake Charles	(800) 259-1111
West Cal-Cam Hospital Ambulance	Sulphur	(337) 527-9999

Texas

Air Ambulance	Beaumont	(800) 631-6565
Metrocare EMS	Beaumont	(325) 691-8906
Diamond Emergency Medical	Port Arthur	(409) 985-5911
EMS USA	Port Neches	(409) 729-1846
Orange County Ambulance Service	Bridge City	(409) 883-6414

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

5320.20 Medical Facilities

Louisiana

Name: Cameron Hospital, Creole, LA
Personnel available:
Telephone number: (337) 542-4111
Address: 5360 W. Creole Hwy, Creole, LA

Name: Lake Charles Memorial Hospital
Personnel available:
Telephone number: (337) 494-3000
Address: 1701 Oak Park Blvd, Lake Charles, LA

Name: West Calcasieu-Cameron Hospital,
Personnel available:
Telephone number: (337) 527-7034
Address: 701 E. Cypress St Sulphur, LA

Name: St. Patrick's Hospital, Lake Charles, LA
Personnel available:
Telephone number: (337) 436-1111
24-hour telephone number: (337) 436-2511
Address: 524 S. Ryan St. Lake Charles, LA 70601

Texas

Name: Mid-Jefferson Hospital
Personnel available: (409) 784- 7389
Telephone number: (409) 727-2321
Address: Hwy 365 at 27th Street
Nederland, TX 77627

Name: Park Place Medical Center
Personnel available:
Telephone number: (409) 983-4951
Address: 3050 39th Street, Port Arthur, TX 77640

Name: St. Mary Hospital
Personnel available:
Telephone number: (409) 985-7431
Address: 3600 Gates Boulevard
Port Arthur, TX 77640

Name: St. Elizabeth Hospital
Personnel available:
Telephone number: (409) 899-7000
Address: 2830 Calder Avenue, Beaumont, TX 77702

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Name: Baptist Beaumont Hospital
Personnel available:
Telephone number: (409) 835-3781
Address: College and 11th Street, Beaumont, TX 77702

Name: Baptist Orange Hospital
Personnel available:
Telephone number: (409) 883-9361
Address: 608 Strickland, Orange, TX 77630

5400 Communications

Rapid and accurate information exchanges are essential in responding to any pollution incident. Most minor incidents are easily handled by using a few straightforward communication systems to pass tasking messages between the command Post and field responders. On the other hand complex incidents bring about the need for a coordinated communication effort. Incident specific communications will be coordinated at the Incident Command Post (ICP) once established. Additional communications support can be requested if needed. Geographic specific communication plans are located in the GRP for each COTP zone.

The primary radio frequency for communications between the UC, TGLO, and local agencies in Texas during the initial phase of the response is 800MHz, channel USCG 2.

However, calling the Nederland field office landline (409) 727-7481 may be the best way to establish and maintain contact with TGLO personnel during the initial stages of response.

LOSCO can be reached at (225) 925-6606 and the best way to establish and maintain contact with during the initial stages of response is by phone.

In the event that a representative from the state is unavailable, individuals can notify the respective agency hotline Louisiana State Police: Hazardous Materials- (225) 925-6595 and TGLO – (800) 832-8224.

Additional information regarding the Coast Guard's maritime communications can be found at the following website: <http://www.navcen.uscg.gov/?pageName=maritimeTelecomms>.

Initial Phone Contact Numbers		
Organization	Stage or Situation	Contact Number
Nederland Field Office	Initial Stage	(409) 727-7481
Louisiana Oil Spill Coordinator's Office (LOSCO)	Initial Stage	(225) 925-6606
	State Representative Unavailable (Call Hotline)	(225) 925-6595

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Louisiana State Police: Hazardous Materials	State Representative Unavailable (Call Hotline)	(225) 925-6595
Texas General Land Office (TGLO)	Initial Stage (Nederland Field Office)	(409) 727-7481
	State Representative Unavailable (Call Hotline)	(800) 832-8224

5410 Communications Plan

The Communication Unit Leader (COML) is responsible for conducting a communications assessment to determine what kinds of equipment (radios, cell phones, computers, telephones) and support are needed to develop and implement a communications plan that meets the requirements of the incident operations.

Assessment should include:

- Understanding geographic limitations on communication equipment.
- Knowing where the incident is projected to move in the coming hours or days.
- Determining what the future plans are for the incident (e.g. growth in the organization).
- Determining what communication facilities are in the area (cell phone towers, repeaters).
- Knowing whether secure communications are required.
- Ensure the communications portion of the Incident Action Plan are completed on time:
- Develop the Communications Plan ICS 205-CG.
- Review and provide input into the Assignment Lists, ICS 204-CG.
- Work closely with the Operations Section Chief to ensure that their communication needs are being met.
- Provide communication equipment to response personnel and maintain an accountability of equipment that is checked out.
- Maintain a Unit Log, ICS 214-CG.

5410.10 Communication Plan Development

The communication plan will be developed utilizing the ICS Form 205 taking in consideration the size and scale of the incident. Communications already “in-use” at the start of the incident as well as additional communication frequencies and numbers provided within this ACP or as provided by other agencies supporting the incident should be captured within the communication

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

plan. Each element engaged in the response should be identified and provided primary, secondary, and tertiary means of communication between those entities.

Communications Schedule - A communications schedule should be included within the ICS 205 and the schedule should be aligned with the ICP meeting schedule to ensure that **incident updates** and **critical threshold reporting requirements** are provided in a timely manner. This communications schedule may also incorporate **communication's tests** among all of the different entities.

Disclosure concerns – Caution should be exercised when information is being disclosed within the Command Post, and with the public. Do not post cell phones or communications to anyone outside of the Command Post. Be cautious of discarded documents and of photography where communications material may become available outside of the Command Post.

Communications Support - It is critical that the Communications Plan is constructed with the assistance of base, facility, staging, and IT management. Bandwidth, equipment, and backup support must all be in place in order to ensure proper communications support is available for a given incident.

5410.20 Incident Command Post (Rapid) Communications Possibilities

For immediate communications considerations, the Port Neches Fire Department has a communications van. This communications van has a wide array of communication capabilities including UHF, VHF, FM, and 800 MHz frequencies. To acquire this resource, activation of the Sabine Neches Chiefs Association (SNCA) is recommended. Additional consideration is a full activation of the SNCA in which case state, local and industry will provide communications resources. See Appendix P, Coast Guard Communications Disruption Plan, for SNCA activation steps and processes.

The Gulf Strike Team has a Communications/Mobile Command Post trailer equipped with various VHF and UHF radios and multiple telephone lines.

TGLO has similar communications equipment in their Command Post trailer, located in Port Neches.

A wide range of deployable communication equipment is available from USCG Atlantic Area/Maritime Defense Zone Atlantic. To activate this resource, call (757) 398-6330 during daytime hours or the USCG Atlantic Area Command Center (757) 398-6770 after hours.

If Coast Guard communications are disrupted, see Appendix P, Coast Guard Communications Disruption Plan.

The Texas National Guard also has transportable communications equipment. To activate this resource contact the Texas National Guard at (512) 782-5101.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Supplementary Communications Resources				
Parent Organization	Organization Unit/ Location	Capabilities	Contact Number	Notes
Sabine Neches Chiefs Association (SNCA)	Port Neches Fire Department	Comms Van: UHF, VHF, FM, and 800 MHz Frequencies	(409) 838-6371	SNCA must be activated to use this resource
U.S. Coast Guard	Gulf Strike Team	Communications/Mobile Command Post trailer: VHF, UHF, and multiple telephone lines	(251) 441-6601	Command Duty Officer
U.S. Coast Guard	Atlantic Area Command Center	Wide range of deployable Comms equipment	(757) 398-6330 (757) 398-6770	Day Night
Texas General Land Office	Port Neches	Command Post Trailer: VHF, UHF, and multiple telephone lines	409-727-7481	Nederland/Port Arthur Field Office

5410.30 Response Measures Phone Contacts

5410.31 Dispersants Contacts

Sources	Phone Numbers
Airborne Support, Inc.	(985) 851-6391
EADC	(207) 665-2362
Clean Gulf Associates	(504) 799-3035
LOOP, Inc	(504) 363-9299
Clean Caribbean	(954) 983-9880
Ondeo Nalco Energy SVCS	(281) 263-7434
Exxon USA	(713) 656-2525
NALCO/Exxon	(281) 263-7000

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

For details on application and delivery time frame of dispersant products, reference section 5210.30 Sources of Dispersants.

5410.32 In-Situ Burn Contacts

Sources	Phone Numbers
CCA	(713) 534-6195
MSRC	(409) 740-9188
USCG D8	(504) 589-6901
TGLO	(281) 470-6597
CISPR/ Alaska	(907) 776-5129
ACS/ Alaska	(907) 659-2405
Waste Control Services	(713) 457-6494

For details on application and delivery time frame of dispersant products, reference section 5210.40 Sources for In-Situ Burning.

5410.33 Bioremediation Contacts

Source	Location	Phone Number
Oil Mop, Inc. Oppenheimer BioTechnology	Austin, TX	(512) 474-1016

For details about bioremediation, reference Appendix H- Bioremediation.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

5410.40 Communication Frequencies

GULF OF MEXICO					
HANDHELD RADIO FREQUENCY ASSIGNMENT					
FOR OIL SPILL EMERGENCIES					
<u>CHL</u>	<u>BAND</u>	<u>RECEIVE</u>	<u>TRANSMIT</u>	<u>APPLICATION</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
1	VHF	150.980	154.585	Base or Mobile	API oil spill freq.*
2	VHF	150.980	150.980	Operations Talk Around	API oil spill freq.
3	VHF	159.480	159.445	Command Network (Repeated)	API oil spill freq.
4	VHF	158.445	159.480	Mobile only	API oil spill freq.
5	VHF	Open	Open	Shoreline Cleanup Div I	Apply to FCC for
6	VHF	Open	Open	Shoreline Cleanup Div II	Temporary Authorization
7	VHF	Open	Open	Company Specific Business	
8	VHF	Open	Open	Company Specific Business	
9	VHF	156.450	156.450	Marine 9	John Boats
10	VHF	156.500	156.500	Marine 10	Near Shore
11	VHF	156.900	156.900	Marine 18A-On Water Div I	Commercial
12	VHF	156.950	156.950	Marine 19A-On Water Div II	Commercial
13	VHF	156.975	156.975	Marine 79A-On Water Div III	Commercial
14	VHF	157.025	157.025	Marine 80A-On Water Div IV	Commercial
15	VHF	156.925	156.925	Marine 78A	InterShip/Command Vessel
16	VHF	156.800	156.800	Marine 16A	Distress, Safety, & Calling
*1	UHF	454.000	459.000	Logistics Net/Command	
*2	UHF	454.000	454.000	Logistics/Tactical	
* On Dual Band VHF/UHF Radios, Recommend Channels 1 – 16 VHF, 17 & 18 UHF					

<u>CHL</u>	<u>FREQUENCY</u>	<u>USE</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
6	156.3	Ship-to-Ship Safety	Use for Ship-to-Ship safety & Search & Rescue
13	156.65	Bridge-to-Bridge	Ship Navigation
16	156.8	International Distress, Safety, and Calling	Only for hailing and distress

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

21A	157.5	U. S. Coast Guard Only	
22A	157.1	USCG Liaison & Maritime	Use this Channel to talk to Coast Guard
23A	157.05	U. S. Coast Guard Only	
81A	157.075	MSU Port Arthur	Use this channel to talk with Unified Command
83A	157.175	MSU Port Arthur	

Figure 1 - USCG Monitored Frequencies

SPECIAL 800 MHz TRUNKING CHANNELS

USCG1 MSU Port Arthur & TGLO MSU working Channel.
 USCG2 MSU Port Arthur & TGLO TGLO/MSU working Channel.

Figure 2 – GOM Handheld Radio Frequency Assignments

VHF

Channel	Rx-Freq	Tx-Freq	Rx-Squelch	Tx-Squelch	Sig-Sys	Name
1	154.28000	154.28000	CSQ	CSQ	1	Mutual Aid

800 UHF (FOR TEXAS SNCA)

Channel	Rx-Freq	Tx-Freq	Rx-Squelch	Tx-Squelch	Sig-Sys	Name
1	856.26250	856.26250	DPL 051	DPL 051	1	PNFD T/A
2	854.98750	854.98750	DPL 051	DPL 051	1	NFD T/A
3	858.26250	858.26250	DPL 051	DPL 051	1	GFD T/A
4	855.98750	855.98750	DPL 051	DPL 051	1	PAFD T/A
5	866.01250	866.01250	DPL 051	DPL 051	1	ICALL T/A
6	866.51250	866.51250	DPL 051	DPL 051	1	TAC 1 T/A
7	867.01250	867.01250	DPL 051	DPL 051	1	TAC 2 T/A
8	867.51250	867.51250	DPL 051	DPL 051	1	TAC 3 T/A
9	868.01250	868.01250	DPL 051	DPL 051	1	TAC 4 T/A

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

800 UHF (FOR LOUISIANA SWLMAA)

<u>Channel</u>	<u>Rx-Freq</u>	<u>Tx-Freq</u>	<u>Rx-Squelch</u>	<u>Tx-Squelch</u>	<u>Sig-Sys</u>	<u>Name</u>
1	866.01250	866.01250	DPL 051	DPL 051	1	ICALL T/A
2	866.51250	866.51250	DPL 051	DPL 051	1	TAC 1 T/A
3	867.01250	867.01250	DPL 051	DPL 051	1	TAC 2 T/A
4	867.51250	867.51250	DPL 051	DPL 051	1	TAC 3 T/A
5	868.01250	868.01250	DPL 051	DPL 051	1	TAC 4 T/A

NOTE

PNFD T/A Port Neches Fire Department

NFD T/A Nederland Fire Department

GFD T/A Groves Fire Department

PAFD T/A Port Arthur Fire Department

The ICALL shall be used as the single 800 SNCA and SWLMAA emergency notification channel. The SNCA and SWLMAA will then assign dedicated “TACT” channels for SNCA and SWLMAA emergency communications (“talk-around”) per SNCA and SWLMAA communication’s center response protocol.

5410.41 USCG VHF-FM High Sites

Figure 3 – USCG VHF-FM High Sites

<u>High Site</u>	<u>Latitude</u>	<u>Longitude</u>	<u>Control</u>	<u>Height FT</u>
(A)Cameron	29-47.34N	93-18.00W	GRU Galveston	N/A
(B)Freeport	28-58.40N	95-18.42W	GRU Galveston	480
(C)Galveston	29-20.00N	94-47.00W	VTs Hou-Galv	125
(D)Houston	29-44.00N	95-16.00w	VTs Hou-Galv	200
(E)Lake Charles	30-14.00N	93-04.45w	MSU Port Arthur	500
(F)Morgans Point	29-41.00N	94-59.00w	GRU Galveston	170
(G)Pelican Island	29-40.31N	92-30.12w	VTs Hou-Galv	520

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

(H)Port Bolivar	29-23.45N	95-44.10w	MSU Galveston	540
(I)Port Neches	29-58.45N	93-55.50w	MSU Port Arthur	500
(J)Oyster Creek	29-02.37N	95-20.11W	MSU Galveston	500
(K)Sabine	29-42.49N	93-51.45W	GRU Galveston	415
(L)Port O'Conner	28-25.43	96-28.05W	Sector Corpus Christi	N/A
(M)Robstown	27-39.12N	97-33.55W	Sector Corpus Christi	N/A
(N)Port Mansfield	26-33.12N	97-26.38W	Sector Corpus Christi	N/A

Section 5500- Reserved

Section 5600- Reserved

Section 5700- Reserved

Section 5800- Reserved

Section 5900- Reserved for Area/District

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

SETX & SWLA Area Contingency Plan Section 6000 Finance/Administration

Table of Contents

6000	FINANCE/ADMINISTRATION	3
6100	FINANCE/ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION ORGANIZATION	5
6110	FINANCE SECTION CHIEF	5
6110.10	FINANCE SECTION CHIEF RESPONSIBILITIES.....	5
6110.20	TIME UNIT	7
6110.30	PROCUREMENT UNIT.....	8
6110.40	COMPENSATION / CLAIMS UNIT	8
6110.50	COST UNIT	9
6110.60	CONTRACTING OFFICER AUTHORITY	9
6200	FUND ACCESS	10
6210	FOSC ACCESS TO THE FEDERAL FUND.....	10
6210.10	NATIONAL POLLUTION FUND CENTER.....	10
6210.20	ACCESSING THE OIL SPILL LIABILITY TRUST FUND	10
6210.30	HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE RESPONSE TRUST FUND	11
6220	OTHER ACCESS TO FUNDS	12
6220.10	ACCESS THROUGH POLLUTION REMOVAL FUNDING AUTHORIZATIONS	12
6220.20	MILITARY INTERDEPARTMENTAL PURCHASE REQUEST	12
6220.30	STATE ACCESS TO THE OSLTF	13
6220.31	COST RECOVERY	13
6220.32	ELIGIBILITY FOR STATE ACCESS TO THE OSLTF	13
6220.33	REQUIRED RECORD KEEPING	13
6220.34	REIMBURSEMENT PROCEDURES	14
6220.40	LEAD ADMINISTRATIVE TRUSTEE ACCESS TO THE OSLTF	14
6230	LOCAL AND TRIBAL GOVERNMENT ACCESS TO THE SUPERFUND.....	14
6240	LOUISIANA STATE OIL SPILL CONTINGENCY FUND	15
6240.10	DOCUMENTATION AND COST RECOVERY PROCEDURES	16
6300	COST UNIT	17
6310	FEDERAL FUND DOCUMENTATION AND COST RECOVERY PROCEDURES.....	17

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

6320	REIMBURSABLE EXPENSES	17
6320.10	PROCEDURES FOR REIMBURSEMENT.....	17
6320.20	RECOVERABLE COSTS.....	18
6320.30	LIABILITY LIMITS	18
6330	LETTERS	18
6330.10	NOTICE OF FEDERAL INTEREST FOR AN OIL POLLUTION INCIDENT-FORM...	18
6330.20	ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER.....	19
6330.30	NOTICE OF FEDERAL ASSUMPTION	19
6330.40	LETTER OF DESIGNATION OF SOURCE	21
6330.50	REPORTS	21
6400	TIME.....	21
6500	COMPENSATION/CLAIMS	22
6510	CLAIMS AGAINST THE OSLTF	22
6520	DAMAGE ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES	23
6600	PROCUREMENT	23
6610	CONTRACTING OFFICER AUTHORITY	23
6700	RESERVED.....	23
6800	RESERVED.....	23
6900	RESERVED FOR AREA/DISTRICT	23

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

6000 Finance/Administration

The Finance Section is responsible for the centralized tracking and complete documentation of all incident costs and advising the Incident Commander on current and future expenditures, budget status and anticipated shortfalls. The finance section is also responsible for ensuring the appropriateness of contractor costs and issuing contracts for support items.

Refer to the “U. S. Coast Guard Federal on Scene Coordinator’s (FOSC) Finance and Resource Management Field Guide” for requirements and policies concerning contracting and financial management of oil and hazardous substance response activities.

Useful References:

(a) Finance/Administration Section Chief Job Aid

https://homeport/cgi-bin/st/portal/uscg_docs/MyCG/Editorial/20090909/FSC_Job_Aid-Aug09.pdf?id=de892498244e24c15ef28e79f24bd21de4cde818&user_id=222bdb112b3235b37d2989cec0f709fc

(b) NPFC FOSC Financial Management Checklist, September 2014

<http://www.uscg.mil/npfc/docs/PDFs/urg/Ch2/CM01Form.pdf>

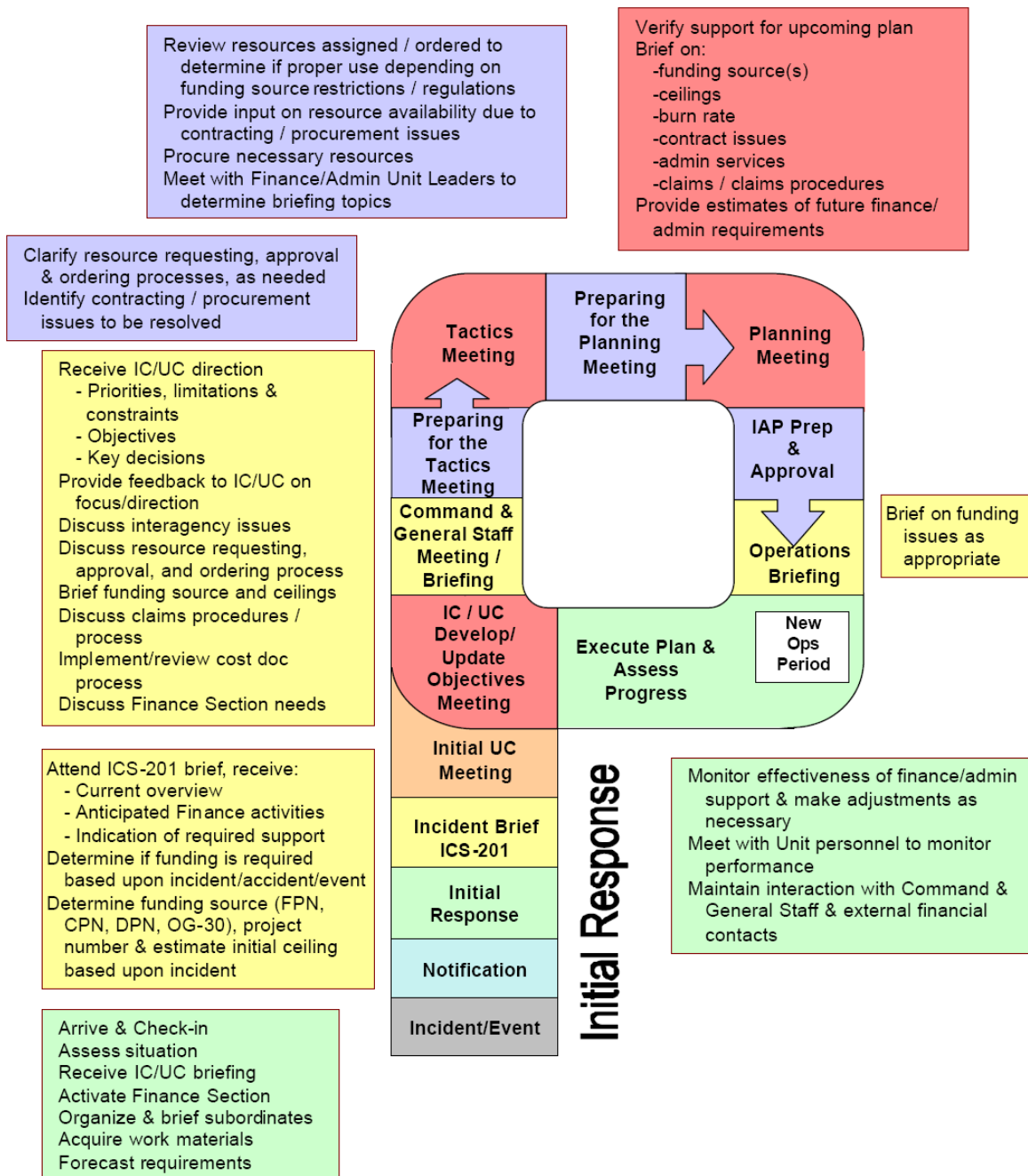
(c) U.S. Coast Guard Personal Property

Management Manual, COMDTINST M4500.5 (series), February 2013

http://www.uscg.mil/directives/cim/4000-4999/CIM_4500_5D.pdf

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Operational Planning “P” for Finance/Administration Section Activities

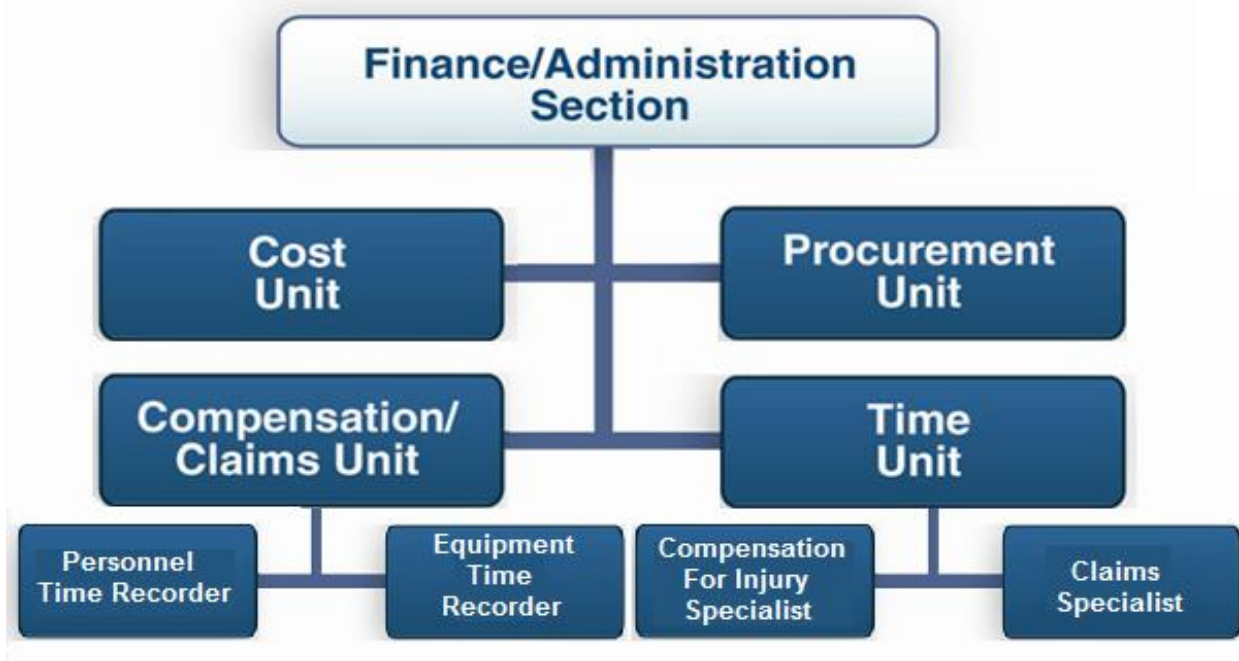


SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

6100 Finance/Administrative Section Organization

The Finance/Administration Section Chief is a member of the General Staff. Responsibilities include all financial, administrative and cost analysis, and for supervising members of the Finance/Administrative Section.

The following is an organizational chart of the Finance/Administrative Section and its subordinate units. It serves as an example and is not meant to be all-inclusive. The functions of the Finance/Administrative Section must be accomplished during an incident; however, they can be performed by one individual or be expanded, as needed, into additional organization units with appropriate delegation of authority. Creating a plan and the procedures for the acquisition of necessary response capabilities is on the Area Committee work list, and will be improved as part of the 2014 annual update cycle. Please refer to the 2013 ACP Work List.



6110 Finance Section Chief

The Finance/Administration Section is usually staffed in large-scale or complex incidents. Since most of the activities of the Finance/Administration Section do not require face-to-face communication, these operations may be located remotely from the incident site. A description of the Finance/Administration Section with organizational chart and responsibilities of the Section and subordinate Units can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Incident Management Handbook, COMDTPUB P3120.17B May 2014 Chapter 10.

6110.10 Finance Section Chief Responsibilities

The Finance Section Chief (FSC) must provide documentation of all incident costs and guidance to the UC/IC on financial issues that may have an impact on incident operations. These responsibilities include:

- Manage all financial aspects of an incident including,

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

- Future Payments,
- Future budgeting,
- Payment and personnel costs,
- Cost recovery,
- Provide financial aspects of an incident,
- Gather pertinent information from briefings with response agencies,
- Develop an operating plan for the Finance/Administration Section,
- Fill supply and support needs,
- Determine the need to set up and operate an incident commissary,
- Meet with Assisting and Cooperating Agency Representatives as needed,
- Maintain daily contact with agency(s) administrative headquarters on Finance/Administrative matters,
- Ensure that all personnel time records are accurately completed and transmitted to home agencies according to policy,
- Provide financial input to demobilization planning,
- Ensure that all obligation documents initiated at the incident are properly prepared and completed,
- Brief agency administrative personnel on all incident-related financial issues needing attention or follow-up prior to leaving incident,
- Develop recommended list of Section resources to be demobilized and initial recommendation for release when appropriate, and
- Receive and implement applicable portions of the Incident Demobilization Plan
- Maintain status of response costs and “burn rate” of expenditures,
- Maintain awareness of Responsible Party’s limit of liability

The FSC is responsible for all finance functions needed for an incident. This individual should establish functional units when needed to maintain an acceptable workload and span of control. Subordinate Finance functions may be combined when workload permits.

The FSC should be assigned before implementation of subordinate units to prevent an excessive span of control or information overload for the ICS.

The FSC may have Deputy FSCs, who may be from the same agency or from an assisting agency. The Deputy FSC must have the same qualifications as the person for whom they work, as they must be ready to take over that position at any time.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

6110.20 Time Unit

The primary function of the Time Unit is to manage time for personnel working at an incident. To do this effectively each agency, responsible party, and all contractors will need to address this function to the degree where it is integrated into a similar format/procedure and the entire system will work more smoothly. To ensure this happens, each agency, responsible party, contractor, etc., should have some formalized method of checking in and out for all personnel. The Time Unit Leader responsibilities include:

- Equipment and personnel time records;
- Establish contact with appropriate company/agency personnel/representatives;
- Establish Time Unit Objectives;
- Ensure daily personnel and equipment time recording documents are prepared in compliance with time policies;
- Submit cost estimate data forms to Cost Unit, as required;
- Provide for records security; and
- Ensure all records are current or complete prior to demobilization.

The accurate reporting of time for personnel and equipment shall be conducted in the following manner:

Personnel

- Establish and maintain a file for personnel time reports within the first operational period. Initiate, gather, or update a time report from all applicable personnel assigned to the incident for each operational period. Maintain a log of excessive hours worked and give to the Time Unit Leader daily.
- Ensure that all personnel identification information is verified to be corrected on the time report
- Post personnel travel and work hours, transfers, promotions, specific pay provisions and terminations to personnel time documents
- Ensure that time reports are signed. Close out time documents prior to personnel leaving the incident. Distribute all time documents according to agency policy.

Equipment

- Advise Ground Support Unit, Facilities, and Air Support Group of the requirement to establish and maintain a file of daily records from equipment time reports. Assist units in establishing a system for collection these equipment time reports.
- Post all equipment time tickets within four hours after the end of each operational period.
- Prepare a use and summary invoice for equipment (as required) within 12 hours after equipment arrival at the incident

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

- Submit data to Time Unit Leader for cost effectiveness analysis
- Maintain current posting on all charges or credits for fuel, parts, services, and commissary
- Verify all time data and deductions with owner/operator of equipment
- Complete all forms according to agency specifications. Close out forms prior to demobilization. Distribute copies per agency and incident policy

The Logistics Section of the ICS can arrange to have meals purchased from local establishments (e.g., supermarket deli box lunch) and charge to the fund. All USCG that are TAD at the spill site must have these meals annotated on their orders.

6110.30 Procurement Unit

When incident operations require procurement of goods or services from vendors, the Procurement Unit manages the following functions:

- Administer all financial matters pertaining to vendor contracts;
- Coordinate with local jurisdictions on plans and supply sources;
- Prepare and sign contracts and land use agreements, as needed;
- Draft memorandums of understanding;
- Establish contracts with supply vendors, as required;
- Interpret contracts/agreements and resolve claims or disputes within delegated authority;
- Coordinate with Compensation/Claims Unit on procedures for handling claims;
- Finalize all agreements and contracts;
- Coordinate use of imprest funds, as required;
- Complete final processing and send documents for payment; and
- Coordinate cost data in contracts with Cost Unit Leader.

6110.40 Compensation / Claims Unit

The function of the Compensation/Claims Unit involves record-keeping and financial claims related to damages created by an incident. The Compensation/Claims Unit Leader responsibilities include:

- Overall management and direction of all administrative matters pertaining to compensation-for-injury and claims-related activity for an incident;
- Establish contact with Safety Officer, Liaison Officer, and company/ agency representatives;
- Determine the need for compensation for injury and claims specialists and order personnel, as needed;
- If possible, co-locate compensation-for-injury work area with the Medical Unit;

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

- Coordinate with Procurement Unit on procedures for handling claims; and
- Ensure all compensation-for-injury and claims documents are up to date and routed to the proper company/agency.

6110.50 Cost Unit

The principal functions of the Cost Unit are tracking costs, analyzing cost data, making cost estimates, contracts, and recommending cost-saving measures.

Note: It is critical that all parties in the Unified Command adopt consistent cost documentation for later cost recovery from the Responsible Party, Federal, and/or State funds.

The Cost Unit Leader responsibilities include:

- Collection of all cost data, performing cost-effectiveness analyses, and providing cost estimates/cost-saving recommendations for the incident;
- Coordinate with company/agency headquarters on cost-reporting procedures;
- Obtain and record all cost data;
- Prepare incident cost summaries;
- Prepare resource-use cost estimates for Planning;
- Make recommendations for cost-saving to Finance/Administration Section Chief;
- Maintain cumulative incident cost records;
- Ensure all cost documents are accurately prepared; and complete all records prior to demobilization.

6110.60 Contracting Officer Authority

When the USCG is accessing the OSLTF/Superfund, a BOA contractor must be selected over a non-BOA Contractor, if available. BOA contractors are initially hired by verbal order followed by a written contract (Authorization to Proceed) for each incident, which will include the specific number of personnel and equipment needed, estimated cost, and the FPN.

Unless the contractor cannot provide a timely and adequate response, selection of a non-BOA contractor by an FOSC is not authorized. A Shore Infrastructure Logistics Center (SILC) contracting officer is generally the only person authorized to hire a non-BOA contractor. If the contracting officer cannot be reached in a timely manner, the FOSC is authorized to issue non-BOA purchase orders, on an emergency basis only, with an initial limit not to exceed \$5000, and a total limit not to exceed \$25,000 per incident. The FOSC must contact the contracting officer within 24 hours after exercising this emergency authority. If the FOSC determines that another agency can assist in a removal effort, the FOSC may authorize that agency to perform removal actions, before executing a Pollution Removal Funding Authorization.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

6200 Fund Access

6210 FOSC Access to the Federal Fund

Federal removal actions are authorized by the FWPCA and CERCLA as the required elements of jurisdiction exist. In the event of a discharge or release, if the responsible party is not acting promptly or is not known, the Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) may initiate federal removal under the authority of Section 311(o)(1) of the FWPCA or section 104(a) of the CERCLA. The responsible party is liable for government removal costs in accordance with Section 311(f) of the FWPCA and Section 107 of the CERCLA. The NCP, 40 CFR Part 300, outlines the types of funds which may be available to remove certain oil and hazardous substance discharges/releases.

6210.10 National Pollution Fund Center

The National Pollution Fund Center (NPFC) manages the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (OSLTF), a source for payment of removal costs and damages resulting for oil spills or incidents that threaten to spill oil into navigable waters of the United States, adjoining shorelines, or the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). The NPFC:

- Acts as the fiduciary agency for the OSLTF and administers the Coast Guard portion of CERCLA;
- Provides 24-hour funding to FOSCs for immediate removal actions to an incident, to monitor Responsible Party's actions, or to initiate an assessment of damages to natural resources; and
- Issues Federal Project Numbers (FPN/CPN) as requested by the FOSC.

The NPFC operates within a case team concept. There are four case teams: Southeast, Gulf Coast, West Coast, and Northeast. Each case team includes legal, financial, natural resource damage claims, and OSLTF claims specialists.

6210.20 Accessing the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund

The OSLTF was established by Section 311(k) of the FWPCA and is administered by the Coast Guard. Title 33 CFR Subchapter M provides regulatory information on state access to the OSLTF, claims procedures, financial responsibility for vessels, and other topics. Additional information on the OSLTF can be found in the "NPFC User Reference Guide" and in Chapter 7 of the Coast Guard Marine Safety Manual Vol VI (COMDTINST M16000.11). The NPFC Users Reference Guide can be found at:

<http://www.uscg.mil/npfc/URG/default.asp>.

In the event of an oil spill, the FOSC, states, claimants, and trustees can obtain access to federal funds. The FOSC can obtain immediate access to a funding account and ceiling for incident response by accessing the Ceiling and Number Assignment Processing System (CANAPS) on the internet: <http://www.uscg.mil/npfc/Response/CANAPS/default.asp>.

The following funding limitations exist in accessing the OSLTF:

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

The maximum, per case is \$1 billion, or the balance in the OSLTF, whichever is less;

Removal funding (including response to a substantial threat) are limited to the funds available in the OSLTF Emergency Fund. However, the NPFC may transfer funds into the Emergency Fund to continue removal actions.

There is a maximum of \$500 million per case to satisfy NRD claims and assessments;

Initiation of NRDA costs may be paid out of the Emergency Fund, subject to its availability and the process through which funding was requested.

The discharge (or substantial threat of discharge) must impact navigable waters of the United States (including the EEZ).

6210.30 Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund

An MOU between the USCG and EPA allows the USCG to access the Hazardous Substance Trust Fund (Superfund) when the USCG undertakes response activities pursuant to CERCLA, Executive Order 12316, and the provisions of Subpart E of the NCP. When EPA provides the FOSC, the FOSC has the authority to spend up to \$200,000 in emergency situations. The EPA Regional Administrator has authority to approve Trust Fund expenditures not to exceed \$6,000,000. Expenditures exceeding \$6,000,000 must be approved by EPA Headquarters.

When the USCG provides the FOSC, the FOSC has the authority to approve Trust Fund expenditures not to exceed \$50,000. USCG FOSCs can receive approval for CERCLA Trust Fund expenditures up to \$250,000 through the Commander, Eight Coast Guard District. For additional expenditures, approval from the EPA office of Emergency and Remedial Response (OERR) is necessary. To access the fund, an account number must be obtained from EPA Headquarters.

Other Federal agencies have authority to expend Trust Fund money in accordance with Interagency Agreements (IAG) and MOUs with EPA. Reimbursement of agency expenditures will be in accordance with the procedures specified in these IAGs and MOUs. The CERCLA statute allows state access to Superfund monies only through a Cooperative Agreement between EPA and the State.

In accordance with 40 CFR Part 300.415(b)(2), Trust Funds may be used to undertake immediate removal actions when the agency proving the FOSC determines that such action will prevent or mitigate immediate and significant harm to human life or health or to the environment from such situations as:

- Human, animal, or food chain exposure to acutely toxic substances;
- Contamination of a drinking water supply;
- Fire and/or explosion; and
- Similar acute situations.
- In the event of a hazardous substance release or imminent threat of a release, the FOSC can obtain access to federal funds through CERCLA.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

- The FOSC determined if federal funds are required and requests a spending ceiling and CERCLA Project Number (CPN) for the NPFC Cast Officer/Region Manager. The FOSC can fund USCG resources contractors, OGAs, and contractor costs through the CPN, (NPFC User's Guide Chapter 2).

CERCLA Access Criteria and Limitations:

- The release or substantial threat of a release of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminate must impact the environment. "Environment" is defined in CERCLA as waters of the U.S., other surface waters, ground water, drinking water supply, land surface or subsurface, or ambient air;
- Removal funding is limited to no more than \$2,000,000 or 12 month duration. EPA may grant incident specific waivers to this requirement;
- FOSCs may only obligate less than \$250,000 for an incident without an approved Action memorandum (See NPFC User Guide, Chapter 2, section entitled "CERCLA Removal Cost TOPs");
- There is no provision for state access;
- There are no provisions for funding pre-assessment phase activities of NRDA;
- Compensation to claimants damaged by hazardous substances is no available; and
- The substance must not be oil as defined by 33 USC Section 2701(23).

6220 Other Access to Funds

6220.10 Access through Pollution Removal Funding Authorizations

FOSC Access to the Federal Fund

Federal, state, local, and tribal governments assisting the FOSC may receive reimbursable funding authority through a Pollution Removal Funding Authorization (PRFA). The NPFC can be consulted regarding PRFAs, but authorization to establish and use this funding source is provided by the FOSC. PRFAs must be approved by the FOSC.

6220.20 Military Interdepartmental Purchase Request

When the responsible party is a federal agency owning/operating a public vessel or federal facility is capable of funding cleanup but lacks the resources to properly conduct the cleanup, the FOSC should attempt to establish a Military Interdepartmental Purchase Request (MIPR) or similar reimbursable agreement, to establish direct upfront funding of the removal activities.

MIPRS are also used in lieu of PRFAs when using a DOD agency to assist the FOSC (i.e. SUPSALV)

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

6220.30 State Access to the OSLTF

OPA 90 allows state Governors to request payment of up to \$250,000 from the OSLTF for removal costs required for the immediate removal of a discharge, or the mitigation or prevention of a substantial threat of a discharge of oil. Requests are made directly to the FOSC who will determine eligibility. If a state anticipates the need to access the Fund, they must submit a request which shall include the person's name, title, address, telephone number, and the capacity in which they are employed. FOSCs will provide initial coordination of the request and subsequent coordination and oversight.

6220.31 Cost Recovery

The EPA will make all decisions regarding recovery of expenditures from the Superfund. All agencies expending Superfund money must submit an itemized account of all funds expended in accordance with provisions of contracts, Interagency Agreements (IAG), or Cooperative Agreements with EPA. These agreements must be in place prior to the expenditure of funds.

6220.32 Eligibility for State Access to the OSLTF

The following eligibility consideration will be evaluated by the FOSC when contacted by the State requesting OSLTF monies:

- Is the incident eligible for immediate removal under the CWA, as amended by OPA 90;
- If the substance discharged/threatening discharge oil;
- Is the aggregate amount of the request equal to or less than \$250,000;
- Are the proposed actions consistent with the NCP (including the requirement in 40 CFR Part 300.305(c) that a reasonable effort was voluntarily made by the discharger to promptly perform removal actions);
- Are the proposed level of response, proposed actions, and amounts requested appropriate for the circumstances; and
- Does the State have the means to complete immediate removal?

The FOSC will then notify the NPFC Director and the State of his/her decision.

More information regarding State access to the OSLTF is contained in the NPFC Instruction 16451.1, Technical Operating Procedures for State Access under Section 1012(d)(1) of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (<http://www.uscg.mil/npfc/docs/PDFs/urg/Ch4/NPFC TOPSstate.pdf>).

6220.33 Required Record Keeping

The State shall maintain records of expenditures for fund monies including:

- Daily expenditures for each individual worker, giving the individual's name, title or position, activity performed, time on task, salary or hourly rate, travel costs, per diem, out-of-pocket or extraordinary expenses, and whether the individual is normally available for oil spill removal;
- Equipment purchased or rented each day, with the daily or hourly rate;
- Miscellaneous materials and expendables purchased each day; and

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

- Daily contractor or consultant fees, including costs for their personnel and contractor-owned or rented equipment, as well as that of any subcontractor.

The state shall submit a copy of these records and a summary document stating the total of all expenditures made to the NPFC within 30 days after completion of the removal actions. A copy of these documents shall also be submitted to the FOSC.

6220.34 Reimbursement Procedures

Reimbursement of agency expenditures will be in accordance with procedures specified in contracts, IAGs, or Cooperative Agreements with EPA.

Local governments may request reimbursement of costs to carry out temporary measures without a contract or cooperative agreement. All costs for which local governments are seeking reimbursement must be consistent with the NCP and Federal cost principles outlined by the Office of Management and Budget.

6220.40 Lead Administrative Trustee Access to the OSLTF

Section 6002(b) of OPA90 provides that the OSLTF Emergency Fund is available “to initiate the assessment of natural resource damages”. For the purpose of this agreement, initiate activities have been defined as those pre-assessment activities as outline in 15 CFR Part 990, Subpart D.

Executive Order 12777 limits funding for initiation to the Federal Trustees, who are as follows:

- Department of the Interior;
- Department of Commerce;
- Department of Agriculture;
- Department of Defense; and
- Department of Energy

Executive Order 12777 introduced the Federal Lead Administrative Trustee (FLAT) concept to provide a focal point for addressing natural resource issues associated with a specific incident. The NPFC will only accept requests for initiation from, and normally work directly with the FLAT. State and Tribal Trustees must work through a FLAT. Those State and Tribal Trustees acting in the event of a spill may join with the designated Federal Trustees to name a FLAT.

Criteria for Initiation

Threshold initiation of a natural resource damage assessment (NRDA) must be in response to an OPA incident, i.e., a discharge or substantial threat of a discharge of oil into or upon the navigable waters or the adjoining shorelines or the exclusive economic zone of the United States.

6230 Local and Tribal Government Access to the Superfund

Local and federally recognized tribal governments may request reimbursement of cost to carry out temporary measures to protect human health and the environment without a contract or cooperative agreement. All costs for which local governments are seeking reimbursement must be consistent with the NCP and Federal cost principles outlined by the Office of Management

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

and Budget. Reimbursements are limited to \$25,000 per hazardous substance response. In addition, reimbursement must not supplement local government funds normally provided for emergency response. States are not eligible for reimbursement and no state may request reimbursement on behalf of political subdivisions within the state.

More information on the Local Government Reimbursement (LGR) program may be found at: <http://www.epa.gov/emergency-response/local-governments-reimbursement-program>.

6240 Louisiana State Oil Spill Contingency Fund

Pursuant to LA R.S. 30:2484, the Louisiana Oil Spill Prevention and Response Act (LOSPRA), with respect to clean-up and response specifically, money in the Louisiana State Oil Spill Contingency Fund may be disbursed for the following purposes:

- Removal costs related to abatement and containment of actual or threatened discharges of oil incidental to unauthorized discharges of hazardous substances;
- Removal costs and damages related to actual or threatened unauthorized discharges of oil as provided in the OSPRA;
- Protection, assessment, restoration, rehabilitation, or replacement of or mitigation of damage to natural resources damaged by an unauthorized discharge of oil as provided in the OSPRA;
- Operating costs and contracts for response and prevention as provided in the OSPRA not to exceed \$600,000 in any fiscal year, except that during a declared state of emergency or disaster caused by an unauthorized discharge of oil, more than \$600,00 in a fiscal year more than disbursed after approval of the commissioner of administration and the Joint Legislative Committee on the budget; and
- Other costs and damages authorized in the OSPRA.

The Louisiana Oil Spill Coordinator (LOSC) has set forth the procedures by which an entity eligible to receive funds from, or be reimbursed for expenditures made, is able to gain access to the state oil spill contingency fund. Any state trustee or local governing authority seeking funds from the state oil spill contingency fund must submit all claims to the LOSC on Louisiana Oil Spill Coordinator's Office (LOSCO) approved forms. Copies of these forms may be obtained from LOSCO.

Expenditures from the state oil spill contingency fund will not be authorized unless and until all Federal remedies have been exhausted. Access may only be used to pay for removal costs that are directly related to a specific incident. The Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (LDEQ), which is the LOSC's lead technical advisor, will advise the LOSC of the standards/efforts necessary to complete clean-up. The Louisiana Department of Natural Resources/Office of Conservation will be the LOSC's lead technical advisor with respect to appropriate steps to abate the threat of a discharge or halt an ongoing release. Costs must generally be incurred at the site or in support of on-site activities. Access to the state oil spill contingency fund is for immediate removal costs only and will not be utilized for long-term removal or remediation costs.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

6240.10 Documentation and Cost Recovery Procedures

In the event that an entity, entitled to reimbursement from the state oil spill contingency fund discovers or is notified of an actual/threat of an incident, they shall notify the U.S. Coast Guard/National Response Center and LOSCO. This entity must submit all appropriate necessary information for LOSCO to make determination on eligibility for funding. In order to make such a determination the following information must be provided:

- Evidence of notification;
- Evidence of federal unwillingness or inability to respond;
- Evidence of unwillingness or inability of the responsible party to respond;
- Evidence that costs are not reimbursable from the Fisherman's Gear compensation fund;
- A response plan is approved by the USCG and/or EPA, and/or LDEQ;
- Estimate of costs to be incurred;
- Proposed cleanup contactor(s). These organizations must all have appropriate certifications from the USCG unless the certifications are superseded by a process developed by the LOSC; and
- Estimate of costs necessary to complete response/cleanup.

Upon receipt of the above information, the LOSC will notify the entity seeking funds of the eligibility of its request for funding. This determination will consist of the LOSC's determination of eligibility, the limits of funds that can be expended, and any special conditions attached to the expenditures. The entity receiving the determination of eligibility will be responsible for the following:

- Contracting for all services needed according to all appropriate laws, rules, and regulations.
- Oversight of all contract deliverables and certification that all tasks are accomplished as set out in contract; and
- Providing to LOSCO all documents relevant to the response, upon request.

In addition to performing contractual acquisition services, the entity receiving the determination of eligibility will provide all of the following documentation items. These will be due to the LOSC within 60 days of completion of the response actions which were included within the LOSC's determination of eligibility.

- Copies of all invoices received from the contactor, as well as a statement certifying all expenditures as necessary and within the constraints of the determination of eligibility;
- Reports detailing the progress of the response effort; and
- Any changes in the scope of the response effort that may be necessitated due to unforeseen or unpredicted events (before any monies are committed for these changes they must be, at a minimum, verbally approved by the LOSC).

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

6300 Cost Unit

6310 Federal Fund Documentation and Cost Recovery Procedures

Through Executive Orders the President has delegated certain functions and responsibilities vested to him by the FWPCA and CERCLA to the EPA and the USCG. Under CERCLA the Superfund has been set up to fund federal responses to hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants as defined by CERCLA, that may present an imminent or substantial threat to public health or the environment. Responses to discharges of petroleum products are specifically excluded from CERCLA. Section 311 of the CWA, as amended by OPA90, established the OSLTF for response to discharges of petroleum products. Response includes conducting Natural Resource Damage Assessments and paying claims for removal costs or damages. The EPA and USCG both have access to both funds through MOU/MOAs established between both agencies. Only costs incurred during containment, countermeasures, clean-up, and disposal during a Federal Response to an oil pollution incident are recoverable from the OSLTF and must be certified by the FOSC. The NCP contains information and procedures with regards to both the FWPCA and CERCLA, and contains sections regarding documentation and cost recovery for both acts.

6320 Reimbursable Expenses

OPA authorizes payment of removal costs, including the costs of monitoring removal actions consistent with the National Contingency Plan. This allows payment of incident-specific costs authorized by an FOSC, including costs of monitoring a responsible Party's cleanup, as well as actual Federal cleanup activities. The fund may reimburse:

- Costs of containment and removal of oil from water and shorelines;
- Costs to prevent, minimize, or mitigate oil pollution where there is a substantial threat of discharge of oil; and
- Costs of taking other related actions necessary to minimize or mitigate damage to the public health or welfare, including, but not limited to, damage to fish, shellfish, wildlife, public and private property, shorelines, and beaches

6320.10 Procedures for Reimbursement

To seek reimbursement from the Federal Fund, Federal agencies must submit their reimbursable expenses on Form SF 1080 "Voucher for Transfer between Appropriations and/or Funds," to the FOSC for certification. The FOSC will submit certified requests for reimbursements to NPFC within 60 days after completion of the cleanup action (33 CFR Part 153.417). The USCG will effect transfer of funds to the agency requesting reimbursements, and prepare a billing for the discharger from information on recoverable expenditures on the USCG Form "Personnel Vehicle and Miscellaneous Cost Accounting Sheet" (available from the USCG).

State agencies that do not have a formal agreement must submit a letter to the OSC requesting reimbursement. This letter must include a detailed itemized statement of reimbursable expenditures. Refer to the USCG Marine Safety Manual for additional information.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

6320.20 Recoverable Costs

The discharger incurs liability up to the discharger's legal limit of liability for all actual costs associated with Federal removal following Federal assumption of response activities. Recoverable costs include:

- Direct expenditures from the fund (i.e., payment of contractors or vendors);
- All reimbursable agency expenses;
- All personnel costs, including salaries of response personnel;
- Equipment costs, including depreciation and maintenance;
- Administrative overhead; and
- Pollution removal damage claims.

6320.30 Liability Limits

OPA sets limits of liability which apply to all removal costs and damages sought under the act. The limits may be adjusted for inflation every 3 years, based upon the consumer price index. The OPA sets the following limits:

- Tank vessels: \$1,200 per gross ton; \$10 million if 3,000 gross tons or greater; \$2 million if less than 3,000 gross tons;
- Any other vessel: \$600 per gross ton or \$500,000;
- Offshore facility except Deep Water Ports: \$75,000,000; and
- Onshore facility and Deep Water Ports: \$350,000,000.

There are certain exceptions to these liability limits. These limits do not apply to the following situations:

- If the incident was caused by gross negligence or willful misconduct;
- If the incident was a result of a violation of applicable Federal safety, construction, or operating regulations; and
- If the responsible party fails to report the incident, provide all reasonable cooperation and assistance required by a response official, or comply with an order issued by the Federal OSC.

In addition, OPA does not preempt State laws regarding liability, so in areas where State law places a higher limit, compensation for damages up to the liability limit established by the State law may be pursued. Responsible Parties who exceed their limits of liability are highly encouraged to continue funding all removal actions.

6330 Letters

6330.10 Notice of Federal Interest for an Oil Pollution Incident-Form

The FOSC shall present a Notice of Federal Interest for an Oil Pollution Incident (NOFI) (CG-5549) to every suspected discharger (Note: this requirement is internal direction only. The

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

failure of an FOSC to present a NOFI in any given case does not affect any liability of any person which may arise in that case.) This informs the suspected discharger of a potential violation of the FWPCA, as amended and of his/her possible liability to a civil penalty per day per violation or up to three times the cost incurred by the OSLTF. Notice should also be made in potential incidents when the actions of the potential discharger to abate the threat are considered insufficient, and Federal action is contemplated. The FOSC shall retain a copy of the NOFI that is signed and dated by the suspected discharger. If the discharger refuses to sign, the NOFI will still be served. The circumstances will be noted on the NOFI and signed and dated by the FOSC (or representative). If the suspected discharger is unavailable, the NOFI shall be sent via certified mail, return receipt requested. As sample NOFI can be found in Marine Safety Manual Vol VI Chapter 7.B.3.a. COMDTINST 16000.11.

6330.20 Administrative Order

Administrative Orders are issued to protect public health and welfare under Section 106(a) of CERCLA or Section 311(e)(1)(B) of the FWPCA to a vessel (Note: CERCLA Administrative Orders cannot be issued to a vessel) or facility requiring corrective measures when there is a discharge/release or threat of discharge/release involving oil, hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminate.

Any person directly affected by an Administrative Order may request reconsideration by the FOSC. If not satisfied with the decision of the FOSC, that person may appeal in writing to the Eighth Coast Guard District Commander. The District Commander's decision is final.

6330.30 Notice of Federal Assumption

Under FWPCA Section 311 (c) (1), whenever a polluter is unknown or not acting responsibly, or when removal efforts are insufficient, or to prevent the substantial threat of a discharge, the FOSC may assume total or partial control of response activities. The FOSC must inform the polluter, if know, of this action by issuing a Notice of Federal Assumption, even if the polluter has not initiated any action. This notice references the NOFI and indicates the date and time the Federal response was initiated. The same procedures used for issuing and obtaining signatures for the NOFI apply. (Note: this requirement is for CG internal direction only. The failure of an FOSC to present a Notice of Federal Assumption in a given case does not affect any liability of any person which may arise in that case.) In some instances, the FOSC may determine that the polluter's response efforts should continue, but that some Federal assistance is necessary to augment the clean-up (e.g., clean-up resources that the polluter cannot or will not provide). Whenever it is necessary for the operation, for the purposes other than monitoring, the FOSC should declare a Federal spill for the area(s) for which he/she is assuming control, activate the OSLTF to cover expenses and take whatever actions are necessary to ensure a proper cleanup. In these cases, the Notice of Federal Assumption shall clearly delineate those actions or areas for which the FOSC is assuming control or providing other resources. (Note: the term "declare a Federal spill" as used in this section means: in the case where a suspected polluter has been identified, the presentation of the Notice of Federal Assumption; or in other cases, the initiation of Federal Removal operations.) For an example of a Notice of Federal Assumption see the sample letter attached below.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

U.S. Department of
Homeland Security

United States
Coast Guard



Federal On Scene Coordinator
United States Coast Guard
Marine Safety Unit Port Arthur

2901 Turtle Creek Dr.
Port Arthur, TX 77642
Phone: (409) 723-6500
Fax: (409) 723-6534

16460

2 December, 2009

Tom's Welding, Inc.
Attn: Khai Dinh
1420 Four St.
Wego, LA. 70094

NOTICE OF FEDERAL ASSUMPTION FOR AN OIL POLLUTION INCIDENT

Mr. Dinh:

My first letter dated **October 08, 2009** notified you of our federal interest in an actual or potential oil pollution incident on the **Sabine River in the Port of Orange, TX**, for which you are presently considered financially responsible. Furthermore, my second letter dated **November 18, 2009** identified specific actions for your immediate attention towards rectifying this pollution incident.

As a result, you are hereby given notice that your actions to abate this threat and to remove the substances or mitigate its effects to the waters and adjacent shoreline have been evaluated as being unsatisfactory by the U. S. Coast Guard's Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC). Therefore, effective **December 02, 2009** at **1600** CST, the Coast Guard will conduct all response activities under the authority of Section 311(c)(1) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA), as amended.

Removal will be effected in accordance with the criteria of the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan and federal regulations. You may then be liable for all removal costs incurred by the federal government as set forth in Section 311(f) of the FWPCA.

Should you require further information concerning this matter, you should contact: Marine Safety Unit Port Arthur, **LT XXXXXXXX**, (409) **XXX-XXXX**.

Sincerely,

G. J. Paitl

Captain, U. S. Coast Guard
Federal On Scene Coordinator

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

6330.40 Letter of Designation of Source

The NPFC is responsible for the designation of source and notification of associated responsible parties and guarantors for an oil pollution incident. The USCG FOSC has also been delegated this authority for use in rare circumstances as outlined in the NPFC Instruction M5890.3, Technical Operating Procedures (TOPs) for Designation of Source under the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (<http://www.uscg.mil/npfc/docs/PDFs/urg/Ch3/NPFCTOPS.pdf>).

6330.50 Reports

FOSC reports will be submitted as determined necessary by the RRT for a particular incident. Pollution Reports (POLREPS) shall be submitted for the coastal zone in accordance with the requirements outlined in Marine Safety Manual Vol VI, Chapter 7.B.5.b. For inland zone, POLREPS shall follow the format outlines in EPA's Superfund Removal Procedures: Removal Response Reporting guidance.

6400 Time

The accurate reporting of time for personnel and equipment shall be conducted in the following manner:

Personnel

- Establish and maintain a file for personnel time reports within the first operational period. Initiate, gather, or update a time report from all applicable personnel assigned to the incident for each operational period. Maintain a log of excessive hours worked and give to the Time Unit Leader daily.
- Ensure that all personnel identification information is verified to be corrected on the time report
- Post personnel travel and work hours, transfers, promotions, specific pay provisions and terminations to personnel time documents
- Ensure that time reports are signed. Close out time documents prior to personnel leaving the incident. Distribute all time documents according to agency policy.

Equipment

- Advise Ground Support Unit, Facilities, and Air Support Group of the requirement to establish and maintain a file of daily records for equipment time reports. Assist units in establishing a system for collection these equipment time reports.
- Post all equipment time tickets within four hours after the end of each operational period.
- Prepare a use and summary invoice for equipment (as required) within 12 hours after equipment arrival at the incident
- Submit data to Time Unit Leader for cost effectiveness analysis
- Maintain current posting on all charges or credits for fuel, parts, services, and commissary
- Verify all time data and deductions with owner/operator of equipment

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

- Complete all forms according to agency specifications. Close out forms prior to demobilization. Distribute copies per agency and incident policy

The Logistics Section of the ICS can arrange to have meals purchased from local establishments (e.g., supermarket deli box lunch) and charge to the fund. All USCG that are TAD at the spill site must have these meals annotated on their orders.

6500 Compensation/Claims

6510 Claims Against the OSLTF

Claimants (individuals, corporations, and government entities) can submit claims for uncompensated removal costs or certain damages (natural resources, real/personal property, loss of profits, loss of subsistence use of natural resources, loss of government revenues, and increased cost of government services) caused by an oil spill to the NPFC if the Responsible Party for the Discharge does not satisfy their claim. This is in addition to the response cost recovery procedures covered in sections 6200 and 6300. The NPFC adjudicates claims and pays those with merit.

The Responsible Party can submit claims to the NPFC provided that:

- The total of all response costs and damage claims exceed the Responsible Party's statutory limit of liability; or
- The spill was solely caused by a third party, an Act of God, or an Act of War.
- The categories of uncompensated losses covered by the OSLTF are:
 - Removal costs,
 - Real or personal property damages,
 - Loss of profits or earning capacity,
 - Loss of subsistence,
 - Loss of government revenues,
 - Cost of increases public services, and
 - Damages to natural resources.

Generally, claims for all costs and damages resulting from an oil pollution incident must be presented first to the Responsible Party or its guarantor. The guarantor is typically the Responsible Party's insurer.

Reimbursements are limited to \$250,000 per hazardous substance response. In addition, reimbursement must not supplant local government funds normally provided for emergency response. States are not eligible for reimbursement and no state may request reimbursement on its own behalf or on behalf of political subdivisions within the state.

The NPFC Claimant's Guide can be found at
<http://www.uscg.mil/npfc/docs/PDFs/urg/Ch6/NPFCClaimantGuide.pdf>

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

6520 Damage Assessment Procedures

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) published a final rule to guide trustees in assessing damages to natural resources from discharges of oil. The rule provides a blueprint that enables natural resource trustees to focus on significant environmental injuries, to plan and implement efficient and effective restoration of the injured natural resources and services, and to encourage public and responsible party involvement in the restoration process.

Under the rule, the natural resource damage assessment (NRDA) process is divided into three phases:

- Pre-assessment: The trustees evaluate injury and determine whether they have the authority to pursue restoration and if it is appropriate to do so;
- Restoration Planning: The trustees evaluate and quantify potential injuries and use that information to determine the appropriate type and scale of restoration actions; and
- Restoration Implementation: The trustees and/or responsible parties implement restoration, including monitoring and corrective actions.

This process is designed to rapidly restore injured natural resources and services to the condition that would have existed had the spill not occurred and to compensate the public for the losses experienced from the date of the spill until the affected natural resources and services have been recovered.

6600 Procurement

6610 Contracting Officer Authority

When the USCG is accessing the OSLTF/Superfund, a BOA contractor must be selected over a non-BOA Contractor, if available. BOA contractors are initially hired by verbal order followed by a written contract (Authorization to Proceed) for each incident, which will include the specific number of personnel and equipment needed, estimated cost, and the FPN/CPN.

Unless the contractor cannot provide a timely and adequate response, selection of a non-BOA contractor by an FOSC is not authorized. A Shore Infrastructure Logistics Center (SILC) contracting officer is generally the only person authorized to hire a non-BOA contractor. If the contracting officer cannot be reached in a timely manner, the FOSC is authorized to issue non-BOA purchase orders, on an emergency basis only, with an initial limit not to exceed \$5000, and a total limit not to exceed \$25,000 per incident. The FOSC must contact the contracting officer within 24 hours after exercising this emergency authority. If the FOSC determines that another agency can assist in a removal effort, the FOSC may authorize that agency to perform removal actions, before executing a Pollution Removal Funding Authorization.

6700 Reserved

6800 Reserved

6900 Reserved for Area/District

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

、

SETX & SWLA Area Contingency Plan

Section 7000 Hazardous Material

Table of Contents

7000 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS 2

7100 INTRODUCTION 2

7200 PUBLIC NOTIFICATION 2

7210 PUBLIC HEALTH AGENCIES AND CONTACTS..... 2

7300 GOVERNMENT POLICY AND RESPONSE..... 4

7310 TEXAS STATE POLICY 6

7320 LOUISIANA STATE POLICY 7

7400 INCIDENT COMMAND..... 8

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

7000 Hazardous Materials

7100 Introduction

The spill, release or discharge of hazardous substances is unique compared to an oil spill in that hazardous substances have a greater potential to impact human health. In general, oil spills are of great concern due to their potential to cause long term damage to the environment. Oil spills do not routinely pose an immediate threat to human life. On the contrary, hazardous substance spills can pose an immediate danger to humans when discharged in even the smallest quantities. This chapter of the ACP provides general guidelines for initial response actions necessary to abate, contain, control and remove the spilled material and describes some of the unique issues associated with a hazardous material spill.

The definition of hazardous substance is: Any substance designated as such by the administrator of the EPA pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (42 U.S.C. Sec. 9601 et seq.), regulated pursuant to Section 311 of the federal Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. Sec. 1321 et seq.), or designated by the TCEQ or LA State Police.

The definition of harmful quantity is: A quantity of a hazardous substance the discharge or spill of which is determined to be harmful to the environment or public health or welfare or may reasonably be anticipated to present an imminent and substantial danger to the public health or welfare by the administrator of the EPA pursuant to federal law, by the executive director of the TCEQ, and by Louisiana State Police.

7200 Public Health Notification

In the event of a Spill of National Significance, a spill of 100 barrels or greater, or a smaller spill that poses a threat to public health, local, state, and national health public officials shall be notified.

7210 Public Health Agencies and Contacts

National	
Agency	Contact Number
Center for Disease Control EOC 24/7	770-488-7100
State	
Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals	225-342-9500
Texas Department of Health	Assistant Commissioner for Regional and Local Health Services (Region 6)

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

	Julie D. Graves, M.D., M.P.H., PhD. 713-767-3000
Local	
Port Arthur, TX Health Department	409-983-8850
Beaumont, TX Public Health Department	Public Health Preparedness Division 409-839-4208

Regional Response Team 6 Public Health Contacts			
Agency	Point of Contact	E-mail Address	Contact Number
Texas Department of Health Services	Bruce Clements	<u>Bruce.clements@dshs.state.tx.us</u>	512-776-7126
Texas Department of Health Services	Jeff Hoogheem	<u>Jeff.Hoogheem@dshs.state.tx.us</u>	512-776-3134
Louisiana LSUHSC, Department of Emergency Medicine, Section of Clinical Toxicology	Luanne White	<u>Lwhite@tulane.edu</u>	504-988-5394
Louisiana Poison Control	Mark Ryan	<u>mryan@lsuhsc.edu</u>	800-222-1222

Poison Control Center	
24/7 Poison Help Line	1-800-222-1222

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

7300 Government Policy and Response

Emergency Support Function #10 – Oil and Hazardous Materials Response

The NCP is an operational supplement to the *National Response Framework (NRF)*. It provides more detailed information regarding the roles and responsibilities, organizational structures, and procedures described in ESF #10.

The NCP is authorized by the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA) as amended by section 311 of the Clean Water Act and the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA 90).

As described in the *NRF* core document, some Federal responses do not require coordination by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and are undertaken by other Federal departments and agencies consistent with their authorities. Federal responses to oil and hazardous materials incidents under the authorities of CERCLA and the FWPCA that do not warrant DHS coordination are conducted under the NCP. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or DHS/U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) may also request DHS to activate other *NRF* elements for such incidents, if needed, while still retaining overall leadership for the Federal response.

ESF #10 may be activated by DHS for incidents requiring a more robust coordinated Federal response, such as:

- A major disaster or emergency under the Stafford Act;
- A Federal-to-Federal support request (e.g., a Federal agency, such as the Department of Health and Human Services or Department of Agriculture (USDA), requests support from ESF #10 and provides funding for the response through the mechanisms described in the Financial Management Support Annex); or

An actual or potential oil discharge or hazardous materials release to which EPA and/or DHS/USCG respond under CERCLA and/or FWPCA authorities and funding, for which DHS determines it should lead the Federal response.

During a Stafford Act incident, Stafford Act funding will be used to address oil and hazardous materials incidents that are not at pre-existing sites under CERCLA or FWPCA, for which Federal assistance is requested.

When ESF #10 is activated, the NCP typically serves as the basis for actions taken in support of the *NRF*. NCP structures and response mechanisms, discussed further below, remain in place when ESF #10 is activated, but coordinate with *NRF* mechanisms as described in the Concept of Operations section. During Stafford Act responses, some procedures in the NCP may be streamlined or may not apply. NCP provisions are summarized in this annex for purposes of brevity. The references in this annex to NCP provisions are not intended to change NCP requirements or interpretations. Nothing in the *NRF* alters or impedes the ability or authorities of designated Federal officials to carry out their duties under the NCP or to coordinate directly with their agency in execution of these duties.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

The NCP describes the National Response System (NRS), which is an organized network of agencies, programs, and resources with authorities and responsibilities in oil and hazardous materials response. Key components of the NRS include the National Response Center, National Response Team (NRT), Regional Response Teams (RRTs), Federal On-Scene Coordinators (OSCs), Regional and Area Contingency Plans, and State and local plans. States and tribes participate in the NRS at the regional and local levels.

The NCP requires that oil and hazardous materials releases be reported to the National Response Center. (See 40 CFR 300.125.) The National Response Center provides notifications of such reports to the National Operations Center (NOC) to promote situational awareness.

The NRT is the national-level organization for coordinating Federal interagency activities under the NCP. The NRT is comprised of national representatives of the primary and support agencies for ESF #10. The NRT carries out national preparedness and response planning for oil and hazardous materials incidents and works in coordination with the ESF Leaders Group regarding ESF #10 preparedness with other *NRF* elements.

On a day-to-day basis, EPA serves as Chair and DHS/USCG as Vice Chair of the NRT. For an incident-specific NRT activation, the NRT Chair would be the agency providing the Federal OSC. The NRT provides support, assistance, and advice to the Federal OSC and RRT as requested. (Precise jurisdictional boundaries between EPA and DHS/USCG have been determined by EPA-DHS/USCG agreements and are described in the NCP and in greater detail in Regional and Area Contingency Plans. In general, EPA is the lead for incidents in the inland zone and DHS/USCG is the lead for incidents in the coastal zone.)

Thirteen RRTs coordinate NCP interagency activities at the Federal regional level. The RRTs are comprised of regional representatives of the primary and support agencies for ESF #10 as well as a representative from each State within the region. The RRTs are co-chaired by EPA and DHS/USCG on a day-to-day basis. The RRTs serve as planning and preparedness bodies before a response. For an incident-specific RRT activation, the RRT Chair would be the agency providing the Federal OSC. The RRTs are coordinating bodies. As needed during a response, RRTs convene to address interagency response issues and provide assistance and advice to the Federal OSC(s), including resource acquisition support as requested.

At the tactical, on-scene Incident Command Post (ICP) level, the Federal OSC carries out his/her responsibilities under the NCP to coordinate, integrate, and manage overall oil and hazardous materials response efforts in accordance with existing delegations of authority. For oil discharges, depending on the location, the agency providing the Federal OSC is either EPA or DHS/USCG. For hazardous substance emergencies, the agency providing the OSC may be EPA, DHS/USCG, the Department of Energy (DOE), or the Department of Defense (DOD), depending on the location and source of the release. DOE and DOD are generally responsible for hazardous substance emergencies involving their facilities, vessels, materials, and weapons, including transportation-related incidents. Under 40 CFR 300.120, for those hazardous substance emergencies for which DOE or DOD provides the OSC, the OSC is responsible for taking all response actions (both onsite and offsite). Other Federal agencies provide OSCs for hazardous substance removal actions that are not emergencies.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Federal OSCs have independent authority under the NCP to respond to an oil or hazardous materials incident. Some oil and hazardous materials incident responses (including assessments), therefore, may be initiated under the NCP and CERCLA and/or OPA 90 funding, then transition to ESF #10 and Stafford Act funding or funding from another Federal agency under the *NRF* Federal-to-Federal support provisions when ESF #10 is activated under those authorities.

7310 Texas State Policy

Except as provided in Chapter 40, Natural Resources Code, the TCEQ will be the state lead agency in spill response, will conduct spill response for the state, and will otherwise administer this subchapter. The TCEQ will conduct spill response and cleanup for spills and discharges of hazardous substances other than oil in or threatening coastal waters according to the applicable provision of the state coastal discharge contingency plan promulgated by the commission under Section 40.053, Natural Resources Code. The TCEQ will cooperate with other agencies, departments, and subdivisions of this state and of the United States in implementing this subchapter. In the event of a discharge or spill and after reasonable effort to obtain entry rights from each property owner involved, if any, the executive director of the TCEQ may enter affected property to carry out necessary spill response actions. The TCEQ maintains on staff trained hazardous substance professionals and are capable of responding to any such spills on a 24-hour basis at (888) 777-3186.

The TCEQ may issue rules necessary and convenient to enforce state regulations and conduct hazardous material spill cleanup.

Cleanup and restoration standards have been established by TCEQ regulations and are based on a “pre-spill” concept of restorative action. In other words, the objective of each spill cleanup should be to return the site to pre-spill or background conditions or, if necessary, to an acceptable risk based level of contamination. Required clean-up and restorative levels are described in 30 TAC 327.5. This cite also contains a provision for the completion of a cleanup under the Risk Reduction Rules in 30 TAC 335.8 and/or other TCEQ risk-based corrective action rules.

Cleanup standards are not established for total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH) due to the broad range of chemical constituents that make up TPH. Rather, concentrations of constituents of concern for which toxicity values have been established (e.g. benzene) should be determined and compared to health-based standards such as NIOSH or other published personal exposure limit values.

The state may have a cause of action against any responsible person for recovery of expenditures out of CERCLA and costs that would have been incurred or paid by the responsible person if the responsible person had fully carried out the duties under §26.266 of the Texas Water Code. Such costs may include reasonable and necessary scientific studies to determine impacts of the spill, how to respond to spill impacts, costs of attorney services, out-of-pocket costs associated with state agency actions, and costs of remedying injuries caused by reasonable cleanup activities. Regulation also enables the TCEQ to assert the state's right to a cause of action for recovery of twice the costs incurred in cleaning up the spill or discharge.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

7320 Louisiana State Policy

Act 83 of the Louisiana Legislature established the Louisiana State Police (LSP) as the lead state agency for hazardous materials incidents. The LSP maintain the Louisiana Statewide Emergency Response Plan and will follow the state and local Parish Response Plan. LSP can be contacted on a 24hr basis at (877) 925-6595.

The Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (LDEQ) is the primary agency in the State concerned with environmental policies and regulations as set forth in the Louisiana Revised Statutes 30:2001 et seq. The LDEQ responds to all reported unauthorized discharges, emissions, or other releases to the water, air and soil with the intent of providing protection of these natural resources to maintain a healthful environment for the citizens of the State. Specific response activities of the LDEQ relative to the Oil Spill Prevention and Response Act of 1991 (OSpra 91) may vary according to the size, extent, and composition of a spill; the degree of involvement of a responsible party; and local, state, and federal agencies. LDEQ has trained all response personnel to the 40-hour Hazardous Waste Operations and Management level for activities relative to oil and hazardous material releases. In addition to spill response duties, LDEQ personnel review industry spill prevention and control plans, assist in oil and hazardous material spill drills, and inspect permitted facilities for compliance with applicable rules and regulations pursuant to the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act. The LDEQ can be contacted on a 24hr basis at (225) 342-1234. The following are LDEQ duties relative to the Louisiana Oil Spill Contingency Plan.

1. Activates spill response procedures as necessary, including secondary notifications.
2. Acts as SOSCO for oil spills within Louisiana when LOSCO personnel are not on scene.
3. Determines the nature, extent, and location of the spill.
4. Seeks to locate the source and cause of the spill and to identify the responsible party.
5. Tracks and predicts spill movements.
6. Provides technical assistance to local emergency responders and advises on necessary protective actions.
7. Provides advice and regulatory oversight on a responsible party's preferred method of containment, abatement, and cleanup, including temporary and ultimate storage, handling, transport, and disposal methods.
8. Provides logistical support to state, local and federal agencies to the extent that resources allow.
9. Collects and analyzes air, water, soil, vegetation, and/or tissue samples for assessing environmental damage and pursuing enforcement actions.
10. Documents aspects of the incident and subsequent response activities of involved parties.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

11. Acts as a State Natural Resource Trustee for the protection of the designated resources of surface waters, ground waters, air, and soil within the jurisdictional boundaries of Louisiana.
12. Participates in the formulation of contingency plans for the preparedness of a given local, state, or federal agency or regulated entity to abate impacts due to a spill event.
 - Participates in spill drills for the purpose of assisting in the evaluation of adequacy of a given contingency plan.

7400 Incident Command

In executing this portion of the Area Contingency Plan (ACP), the senior emergency responder is designated the Incident Commander until relieved by a more senior responder, or until such time as a unified command structure is established. At a minimum, the unified command structure will consist of the Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC), State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC), and the Responsible Party Incident Commander (RPIC).

The Responsible Party for a chemical release impacting waterways within the coastal zone will be notified by the Federal On Scene Coordinator (FOSC) by Notice of Federal Interest issued in accordance with 40 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 300. The Responsible Party is expected to provide timely and accurate notification, and cooperate with the FOSC's response effort.

Texas Commission on Environmental Quality and Louisiana State Police are designated as lead State agency for HAZMAT releases. Other agencies, organizations, or parties with interest in the response but not designated to serve in the unified command will be engaged by way of the command staff Liaison Officer.

As soon as practicable, the Incident Commander will establish a command post. The primary initial means of communication will be determined by the principal response organization that has jurisdiction to respond to the hazardous substance event.

The FOSC will:

- Be prepared to assume the role of Incident Commander if the response is inadequate or nonexistent.
- Be prepared to assume the role of Incident Commander following conclusion of firefighting response operations if the incident involves pollution or is classified as a marine disaster.
- Work in cooperation with the State On-Scene Coordinator to direct the employment of resources in conjunction with an Incident Action Plan.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

SETX & SWLA Area Contingency Plan Section 8000 Marine Firefighting

Table of Contents

8000	Marine FireFighting	3
8100	Introduction.....	3
8110	Policy and Responsibility	3
8120	Captain of the Port Responsibility	4
8130	Vessel Master Responsibility	4
8140	Area of Responsibility.....	4
8200	Task Organization	5
8210	Multi-Agency Response	5
8220	Multi-Agency Coordination	5
8230	Federal Response	6
8240	State Response.....	6
8250	Local Response.....	6
8260	COTP Role.....	7
8270	Incident Commander Role.....	8
8280	Responsible Party Role.....	8
8290	Vessel Master Role.....	9
8300	Vessel Specific Response Operations	10
8310	Priorities.....	10
8320	Firefighting Response Considerations	10
8330	Vessel Specific Response Operations	11
8340	Vessel Entry or Movement.....	11
8350	Mooring, Anchorage, Grounding and Scuttling	12
8360	Vessel Fire at Pier	12
8370	Vessel Fire Underway or at Anchor	13
8380	Vessel Stability Considerations.....	14
8390	Facility Fires	14
8390.10	Emergencies During Firefighting Operations	14

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

8400	Training	15
8410	Local Fire Department Training	16
8500	Finance	16
8510	Financial Responsibility	16
8520	Government Liability	16
8530	Response Cost Considerations	17
8600	Radio Communications	17
8610	International Common Public Safety Channels.....	17
8700	Marine Firefighting Resources	18
8710	Agency Telephone Numbers	18
8720	Southeast Texas Boat Ramps/Cranes	21
8730	Southwest Louisiana Boat Ramps/Cranes.....	28

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Section 8000 Marine Firefighting

8100 Introduction

This plan outlines the USCG responsibilities and provides response guidelines for a marine fire. The Captain of the Port's (COTP) primary concern in responding to vessel or facility fires is to ensure safety of life. Secondary concerns include maintaining vessel traffic, preserving property, and protection of the environment. To accomplish this, the COTP and the Marine Fire-fighting sub-committee have created this fire-fighting plan for responding to vessel and waterfront casualties. The guiding policy for this plan is COMDTINST M16000.11, Marine Safety Manual, Volume VI, chapter eight.

This plan was jointly developed by the Marine Firefighting sub-committee. The sub-committee was made up of people from the following organizations:

- Port Neches Fire Department
- Louisiana Office of Emergency Preparedness (Calcasieu Parish)
- Texas General Land Office (Nederland office)
- Southwest Louisiana Mutual Aid Association
- Sabine Neches Chief's Association
- Ward 6 Fire Department
- Port Arthur Fire Department
- Orange Fire Department
- Beaumont Fire Department
- Lake Charles Fire Department
- Calcasieu Parish Sheriff's Office (Marine Division)
- Moran Towing (Nederland office)
- Motiva Enterprises
- Sunoco Logistics
- U.S. Coast Guard (Station Sabine), and
- U.S. Coast Guard (Marine Safety Unit Port Arthur)

8110 Policy and Responsibility

The senior fire service officer with jurisdiction over the location in which the shipboard fire occurs will serve as the Incident Commander (IC). For other fires, the master of the affected vessel or another designated representative of the owner/operator will serve as the IC. The USCG shall not assume overall control of firefighting efforts when appropriate qualified fire service officers are present and able to assume command.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

The Southeast Texas/Southwest Louisiana ports and waterways facilities cover many miles of waterways, transiting numerous local, county, parish, and state jurisdictional boundaries. A unified command (UC) structure for incidents in these areas shall be used when practical. The COTP should be consulted relative to action that may affect the navigational channel or create a pollution hazard.

8120 Captain of the Port Responsibility

The USCG renders assistance as available, based on the level of training and the adequacy of equipment. The COTP intends to maintain this traditional "assistance as available" posture without conveying the impression that the USCG is prepared to relieve local fire departments of their responsibilities or compromise their authorities. Paramount in preparing for vessel or waterfront fires is the need to integrate USCG planning and training efforts with those of other response agencies, particularly local fire departments and port authorities.

The COTP shall provide appropriate assistance to local municipal fire departments, vessel and facility owners and operators, and other interested parties. The COTP will be prepared to assume the role of IC upon conclusion of firefighting operations if it is appropriate to do so. All USCG firefighting forces and equipment shall remain under the control of their normal chain of command. Orders for the coordination of USCG personnel shall be passed through the USCG COTP or designated representative by the local qualified fire officer. The USCG COTP or designated representative shall be responsible for evaluating the orders of such persons and executing only those orders that will not create unwarranted risk to USCG personnel or equipment.

8130 Vessel Master Responsibility

The master of a vessel is responsible for the safety of the crew and vessel and should initiate firefighting response actions in accordance with the vessel's fire plan. The presence of local fire fighters does not relieve the master of command or transfer the master's responsibility for overall safety on the vessel. However, the master should not normally countermand any orders given by the local fire fighters in the performance of firefighting activities on board the vessel, unless the intended action clearly endangers the safety of the vessel or crew.

8140 Area of Responsibility

The COTP's area of responsibility for the Southeast Texas and Southwest Louisiana Zone is defined by 33 CFR 3.40-20. Basically, the area of responsibility is from High Island, Texas, eastward to the Mermentau River in Louisiana.

Responsibility extends to:

1. Ships and vessels
2. Their cargo and crew
3. Structures in or immediately adjacent to navigable U.S. waters
4. Resources within such waters

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

8200 Task Organization

In the event of a major shipboard or facility fire, the COTP will request the designation of an IC. The senior fire service person on-scene serves as the IC for the purpose of responding to the fire and the COTP is responsible for the safety of the waterway and adjacent area.

8210 Multi-Agency Response

In a multi-agency response, a Unified ICS structure should be established. This ICS structure should consist of the individuals designated by their respective agencies. The members of the Unified ICS must jointly determine objectives, strategy, and priorities. The determination of which agencies or departments the IC/UC uses may be done on the basis of greatest jurisdictional involvement, number of resources involved, existing statutory authority, or by mutual knowledge of the individual's qualifications.

A Unified IC structure is called for under the following conditions:

More than one department or agency shares management responsibility due to the nature of the incident or the kinds of resources required.

The incident involves more than one jurisdiction.

The USCG cannot delegate its statutory authorities and will not delegate mission responsibilities to state or local agencies. However, USCG personnel should be prepared to fully integrate into a Unified ICS response structure and provide assistance as necessary.

8220 Multi-Agency Coordination

Coordination between outside agencies is most essential and must be assured by maintaining a continuous liaison between representatives. The best way to accomplish this is for the COTP to meet with all of the UC representatives at the command post to discuss how the situation will be handled. While each case will present a different set of circumstances, liaison with representatives from some or all of the following groups may be appropriate:

- Fire Department(s)
- Owner's Representative
- U. S. Coast Guard
- Appropriate Port Authority
- Pilots Association
- Appropriate Facility Managers
- Master of Vessel
- Cargo Representative
- Legal Counsel
- Naval Architect

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

- Chief Engineer
- Marine Surveyor
- Chief Mate
- Industrial Hygienist/Toxicologist
- Ship's Agent
- Stevedores
- Appropriate Municipal and/or County and State Officials

8230 Federal Response

1. USCG Response resources
 - a. National Strike Force
 - b. Marine Safety Center
 - c. Eighth District Response Advisory Team
 - d. Eighth District Legal
 - e. Auxiliary
2. Other Federal Agencies:
 - a. Environmental Protection Agency
 - b. Scientific Support Coordinator provided by NOAA
 - c. USN Supervisor Of Salvage (SUPSALV)
 - d. Navy or Army Corps of Engineers vessels operating in the vicinity
3. Other Resources: Any commercial ship becomes a valuable resource during an offshore fire to rescue the burning vessel's crew should the fire get out of control. Vessels in the area should be notified of a situation via an Urgent Marine Information Broadcast. Tug companies in the vicinity should be contacted and may assist in fighting the fire, moving a dead ship, or transporting personnel and equipment.

8240 State Response

Texas: Contact the Division of Emergency Management, Texas Department of Public Safety for assistance.

Louisiana: Contact the Louisiana State Police for assistance.

8250 Local Response

Most local fire departments have limited response capabilities for shipboard fires. The only dedicated fireboat in the COTP zone is located in the Port of Lake Charles. Some local fire departments have small watercraft that can be used for search and rescue and spill response.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Offshore ship fires are a rescue priority. Land based fire departments will have involvement at their chief's discretion as the situation and location dictates.

Local emergency management officials provide response to many different emergencies and serve as a centralized notification point for resources within their local areas.

Law enforcement agencies can assist on-scene to:

- Control crowd
- Limit access to incident area
- Provide security for staging areas and/or
- Provide police escort for vehicles carrying fire-fighting personnel and resources

8260 COTP Role

All USCG firefighting forces and equipment within a COTP's Area of Responsibility shall be under the control of the COTP. The COTP is responsible for the development of the marine firefighting annex with input from local response organizations. The COTP shall act as the liaison between the USCG and other response organizations and the media. Orders from the IC for USCG responders shall be passed through and evaluated by the COTP. Only those orders that will not create unwarranted risk for USCG personnel and equipment shall be executed. The COTP shall not assume overall control of firefighting efforts when appropriate qualified fire officers are present and able to take control.

1. The COTP should:
 - a. Assume the role of IC if the firefighting response is inadequate or nonexistent.
 - b. Be prepared to assume the role of IC following conclusion of firefighting operations if the incident involves pollution or is classified as a marine casualty.
 - c. Coordinate the use of other USCG resources such as small boats, helicopters, etc. in coordination with request of the IC/UC.
 - d. Establish a Marine Firefighting Coordination Team to assist the IC in developing response objectives and integrating federal resources into the response.
 - e. Initiate a Broadcast Notice to Mariners (BNTM) to inform other vessels of the incident.
 - f. Make an assessment of nearby vessels and docks to determine if they might be impacted and notify parties.
 - g. Be prepared to establish a safety zone around the incident.
 - h. Be prepared to issue COTP orders to direct the movement or deny entry of vessels.
2. Command Post:
 - a. The incident command post will be established by the IC.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

- b. The USCG Marine Firefighting Team Coordinator is stationed at the incident command post and maintains communications with involved USCG resources, fire departments, vessel master, facility operators, owners' representatives, salvage or cleanup companies, port officials, and other key personnel on-scene.
- c. A command post should be established outside of a hazard or decontamination zone. Considerations in choosing a command post site:
 - 1) Command post location not endangered
 - 2) Proximity to fire
 - 3) Accessibility

8270 Incident Commander Role

The IC will direct the firefighting operations of all responding agencies. Safety of responding emergency personnel shall take priority. The operational response will be based on the following tactical priorities.

- 1. **Rescue:** The saving of lives and removal of victims to a safe area is paramount and comes before any other consideration.
- 2. **Exposure:** The protection from exposure is necessary to prevent damage to nearby structures, equipment, and materials and to prevent the spread of fire to uninvolved areas (including fuel loads) on or off the vessel. Exposures may be shipboard, shore side, or on a nearby vessel.
- 3. **Confinement:** Confine the fire to the compartment or area of origin.
- 4. **Extinguishment:** Extinguishment includes those operations that are required to attack and extinguish the main body of fire.
- 5. **Overhaul:** Overhaul includes those operations required to complete the extinguishment of remaining fire, prevent re-flash, and to place the compartment and ship in a safe condition.
- 6. **Salvage:** Salvage includes those operations required to protect compartments and contents from preventable damage due to water, smoke, heat, or other elements.
- 7. **Ventilation:** Ventilation includes those operations required to displace a heated and contaminated atmosphere within an involved compartment with normal air from the outside atmosphere.

8280 Responsible Party Role

The responsible party (RP), or ship's master or designee, will maintain control over the vessel, crew, and passengers. The RP will assign a representative to the incident command post. His/her designee should be thoroughly familiar with the ship's firefighting systems and understand the ICS.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

1. The command post will be established upon arrival of the local fire department with command and control for all firefighting functions falling within its guidelines. The ship's firefighting crews will provide strategic assistance to the command post through the RP's representative.
2. The RP's first responsibility will be the evacuation of all nonessential personnel and to ensure accountability is taken of the passengers and crew.
3. The ship's firefighting crew will make every effort to contain and extinguish the fire. Once the situation has progressed beyond their capabilities, every effort will then be made to contain the fire and await assistance from the fire department having jurisdiction.
4. The RP shall deliver the vessel's Fire Control Plan and manifest to the first arriving fire-fighting units.

8290 Vessel Master Role

The master of the vessel will:

1. Implement the initial response based on the vessel's fire control plan.
2. Ensure proper communications, both internal and external and that proper notifications are made to the appropriate fire department or contractor and the USCG. If necessary, notify the facility to which the vessel is docked, the port authority, and any nearby vessels.
3. Control the operation and use of all shipboard firefighting systems.
4. Coordinate the efforts of shipboard fire teams in responding to the fire.
5. Conduct a muster of the crew and provide a report to the IC/UC.
6. Utilize his/her resources to control the fire until such time as he/she is relieved of firefighting activities by the designated IC.
7. Decide if it is necessary to abandon ship. If the crew is ordered to abandon ship, the master will ensure that the proper procedures are carried out.
8. Provide the vessel fire control plan and international shore connection to IC/UC.
9. Provide a list of crewmembers, the condition of the vessel including status of the fuel and ballast tanks and any other flooding and stability issues, the type and condition of cargoes on board, and identification of any special equipment hazards, explosions, or damage.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

8300 Vessel Specific Response Operations

Initial response operations will be the responsibility of the operator of the vessel or facility. Operators of vessels must use their own fire control plans to respond to shipboard fires and take any additional steps necessary to limit the spread of fire from the vessel.

Local firefighting organizations (municipal, volunteer, industrial, and contractor) must be prepared to respond within the limits of their training and capabilities. If fire-fighting resources are not trained or capable of handling a shipboard fire, they should take appropriate measures to prevent the fire from spreading.

In addition to the local firefighting resources, the hiring of a professional marine firefighting organization should be considered. These organizations can provide a variety of assistance ranging from technical expertise to trained personnel and specialized equipment for responding to shipboard fires. A contact list for commercial firefighting resources is provided as part of section 8650.

The USCG will provide assistance as appropriate. This may include establishing safety zones, rerouting or restricting vessel traffic, assistance with search and rescue or medical evacuation, deployment of the marine firefighting coordination team, or pollution response operations.

Other affected organizations, particularly pollution response or salvage organizations, will respond as directed by the IC under a UC system.

8310 Priorities

- Force (responder) Protection
- Protection of health and human safety
- Protection of the environment
- Protection of property
- Reconstitution

8320 Firefighting Response Considerations

- Establishment of a UC system.
- A complete scene size-up to determine what is burning (class of fire and materials involved).
- A review of the vessel's fire control plan with the chief mate, chief engineer, or crew representative.
- Determining whether the vessel firefighting systems are operational and locating the international shore connection.
- Establishment of appropriate staging areas for arriving equipment.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

- A language barrier may exist. The vessel's agent, a vessel's officer, or other interpreter may be required.
- The stability of the vessel may be affected by the additional equipment and the use of water or foam in combating the fire.

8330 Vessel Specific Response Operations

The designated IC (normally the senior fire official on-scene) will direct employment of responding resources. Firefighting resources will be employed based on:

- Location and extent of fire,
- Class and extent of cargo involved,
- Possibility of explosion,
- Possibility of sinking or capsizing,
- Hazard to crew or other resources present at location,
- Weather forecast,
- Maneuverability of vessel,
- Effects on bridges which must be transited, and
- Alternatives if the vessel is not allowed entry or movement.

8340 Vessel Entry or Movement

The authority to deny vessel entry or movement rests solely with the COTP. The guiding policy for the decision is: the port should not be jeopardized to save a single vessel if the risk is too great. Risk evaluation, and cost-benefit analyses where applicable, should be employed during the planning process.

1. Considerations for denying entry or movement:
 - a. There is danger of fire spreading to other port facilities or vessels.
 - b. The vessel is likely to sink or capsize within the channel, becoming an obstruction to navigation.
 - c. The vessel may be abandoned.
 - d. Unfavorable weather conditions preclude safe vessel movement or would hamper firefighting; i.e., high winds, fog, strong currents, etc.
 - e. There is risk of a serious pollution incident.
2. Before entry or movement is considered, the vessel should be examined (with other involved agencies, if possible) in order to determine its condition. Permission for entry or movement may be granted when all appropriate parties, if possible, including pilots and port authority officials have been consulted. The COTP will then direct the best course of action for that particular incident.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

3. Special considerations of a request for entry into the port by a burning vessel under declaration of "force majeure" should be evaluated under the previously listed criteria.
4. Once the decision to permit entry or movement of the vessel has been made, consideration should be given to:
 - Issuing a BNTM.
 - Ordering the movement of other vessels or cargo stored in the area to preclude their involvement.
 - Positioning the vessel to facilitate firefighting.
 - The need for USCG escort of vessel.
 - Tug assistance as required.

8350 Mooring, Anchorage, Grounding and Scuttling

The COTP should coordinate with fire departments, pilots, port officials, and involved agencies to pre-select a mooring, anchoring, or grounding site for fighting the fire. Considerations for these types of movements are:

1. The flammability of wharf structures, contiguous facilities, other vessels, and public risk.
2. Availability of adequate water supplies.
3. Accessibility for response boats and vehicles.
4. The possibility of the vessel sinking or becoming abandoned.
5. Exposure of or damage to underwater pipelines and overhead utilities.
6. The fire's effect on normal channel traffic.
7. Potential marine environmental damage.
8. Whether the bottom material is soft enough that the ship's hull will not be ruptured.
9. A water depth that is shallow enough that the vessel will not sink below the main deck level, yet deep enough that fire boats, salvage barges, and tugs can approach. Tides and other water level fluctuations must be considered.
10. Not choosing an area known to have strong winds or currents that could hamper firefighting or salvage efforts.

8360 Vessel Fire at Pier

A UC will be established with the fire department having jurisdiction as the lead agency.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

The fire department is responsible for fighting the fire; the USCG is responsible for port and waterway safety.

Initially, the USCG should set safety zones to ensure public safety. The USCG may assist in requesting resources such as foam, SUPSALV, communications, and scientific support.

The fire department IC may request mutual aid assistance locally through the respective local mutual aid association depending on where the incident occurs. In Texas, call the Sabine Neches Chiefs Association (SNCA) and in Louisiana, call the Southwest Louisiana Mutual Aid Association (SLMA). Federal assistance should be requested through the USCG. Phone numbers for these resources are located in section 8650.

The USCG will provide technical assistance and waterside safety.

1. USCG actions:
 - a. Assign marine fire-fighting coordinator.
 - b. Assign a Marine Inspector as a fire department liaison that will also act as a COTP assistant.
 - c. Provide USCG and other federal response forces as directed by the COTP.
 - d. Coordinate a small boat patrol of safety zone as directed by the COTP.

8370 Vessel Fire Underway or at Anchor

In the event of a fire on a vessel that is underway within the COTP area, efforts may be made to moor the vessel to facilitate firefighting efforts. If after consultation between the USCG, the fire department, and port officials, it is decided that mooring the vessel is not feasible, then the vessel will be directed to a suitable anchorage or grounding site.

If the vessel is unable to enter port or is denied entry, efforts will be made to obtain firefighting technical support and operational assistance from the local fire departments and companies with marine firefighting capabilities. The next consideration would be to consult with the RP to determine the need for contracting a commercial firefighting company.

1. Subsequent to successful search and rescue operations, the primary concern with offshore vessel fires is prevention of pollution of United States waters, disruption of port functions, and destruction of property.
2. USCG Actions:
 - a. Conduct firefighting with USCG personnel only to the extent required to conduct Search and Rescue (SAR) in a safe manner.
 - b. Consult the Area Contingency Plan (ACP) for more details on oil spill and hazardous material release response operations.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

8380 Vessel Stability Considerations

The large volumes of water often used combating fires can have a negative impact on vessel stability, jeopardizing the safety of the vessel and personnel on board. The most important consideration regarding vessel stability is the control of a vessel's list.

Factors affecting stability:

1. The free surface of all liquids on board,
2. The integrity of the hull,
3. Whether the double bottoms are empty or full,
4. Integrity of watertight boundaries during flooding, and
5. Flatness of the hull bottom if the vessel is in contact with the bottom.

Vessel owners and operators of oil tankers and offshore oil barges are required to prearrange prompt access to computerized, shore-based damage stability and residual strength calculation programs, available 24 hours a day, as required by 33 CFR 155. Similarly, owners and operators of inland oil barges are required to have vessel plans necessary to perform salvage, stability, and residual hull strength assessments at a shore based location, available 24 hours a day.

The USCG Marine Safety Center can assist the IC/UC with stability concerns and is available 24 hours a day. Their phone number is in the logistics section.

8390 Facility Fires

Initial response operations will be the responsibility of facility personnel. Owners/operators of a facility should develop their own contingency plans to respond to a fire or explosion at their facility. Most waterfront facilities in the COTP Zone are linked in mutual aid associations such as the SNCA in Texas and the SLMA in Louisiana.

The response to a facility fire is basically the same as a vessel fire. The organization and responsibilities are listed in the vessel section. Please see section 8310 for additional information.

8390.10 Emergencies During Firefighting Operations

This section addresses emergencies that develop during marine fire-fighting operations; e.g., secondary explosions, injuries, trapped personnel, loss of water supply, vessel drifting or sinking, etc.

No one can predict what is going to happen next during any emergency response operation. The IC/UC can greatly reduce the risk to personnel and property by employing sound IC/UC practices to the operations and control of the incident.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Personnel appointed to the IC/UC system must have intimate knowledge and experience in the area of their assignment. Detailed attention to the areas of personnel safety, accountability, medical monitoring, logistics, and staging, may identify unseen hazards and/or allow the IC/UC to deal with unpredictable events in a safe and timely manner. The IC/UC should be educated in NFPA 1500 and 29 CFR 1910.

8400 Training

Coordinated interagency training exercises should be carried out annually to ensure proper response to firefighting emergencies. Scenarios should be developed so that a maximum number of resources are exercised. Exercise locations should also be changed from time to time for the same reason.

There are several different fire-fighting courses useful to COTP personnel. Texas A & M University, Emergency Services Training Institute, located in College Station, TX, offers a 40 hour, one week program aimed at providing personnel in marine industry and transportation with expertise in various phases of shipboard firefighting and emergency procedures. A schedule of classes and fees, if any, can be obtained directly from the University:

Protection Training Division

Texas Engineering Extension Service
Texas A & M University Service
F. E. Drawer K
College Station, TX 77843
Phone: (979) 845-7641 or (979) 845-7642

Louisiana State University (LSU), Fire and Emergency Training Institute, located in Baton Rouge, LA, offers multiple programs aimed at providing personnel in marine industry and transportation with expertise in various phases of shipboard/marine firefighting emergency procedures considerations. A schedule of classes and fees, if any, can be obtained directly from the University:

Marine Fire-Fighting Training Division

LSU Fire & Emergency Training Institute
6868 Nicholson Drive
Baton Rouge, LA 70820
Phone: (800) 256-3473 or (225) 766-0600

The US Maritime Administration in cooperation with Delgado Community College in New Orleans, LA, offers two courses in marine firefighting for the marine industry. One is a two-day course for barge personnel; the other is a four-day course for ship's personnel. Both courses include field training at the Maritime Administration's fire training facility. For course information and schedules contact:

Mr. Tom Mount, Coordinator

Marine Firefighting Program
Delgado Community College

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

615 Park Ave.
New Orleans, LA 70119
Phone: (504) 483-4038

Great Lakes Region

Marine Fire Training Center
2600 Eber Rd.
Swanton, OH 43558
Phone: (419) 259-6362

8410 Local Fire Department Training

All local fire departments conduct continuous training programs for their personnel. This training covers all phases of firefighting from prevention to overhaul and investigation. Considerable attention is also focused on logistics and hazardous materials.

The importance of cooperation and cross training between USCG units and local industrial and municipal fire departments cannot be overemphasized. Personnel become familiar with various equipment and methods that facilitate rapid response actions and communication during actual fires. The COTP may access the local fire department school for USCG personnel. This will help create an integrated firefighting system ensuring the best possible protection for the port area.

8500 Finance

In general, funding for USCG firefighting activities must come from USCG Operating Expense funds. Under some limited circumstances, the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (OSLTF) or Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability (CERCLA) Trust Fund of 1980 and OPA '90, P. L. 101-380, may be available to reimburse firefighting expenses. This is limited only to those situations where the fire is fought specifically to abate the potential for a pollution incident. Firefighting activities related to the safety of life or property are generally not contracts for responding to discharges that pose substantial threat to public health or welfare.

8510 Financial Responsibility

If there is not a RP, the USCG can open the OSLTF/CERCLA if there is an oil or hazardous chemical spill or threat of one. If there is a RP and Federal funds are used for response expenses, those expenditures WILL be recovered from the RP. The COTP shall generate a Pollution Removal Authorization for other emergency response organizations that have been requested and utilized.

8520 Government Liability

An owner/master, charter, or agent who wishes to enter or move within the port to save a vessel or cargo must indemnify (hold harmless) the port, its board, or federal and local governments for damage or injury suffered as a result of fire or vessel movement during a casualty.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

8530 Response Cost Considerations

Response funding is available through the OSLTF or CERCLA when a substantial threat of pollution or HAZMAT release to the marine environment exists, in which case commercial resources can be contracted for mitigation.

8600 Radio Communications

1. The following is a list of radio frequencies that may be utilized during a fire response operation:
 - VHF-Channel 81A
 - VHF-Channel 21
 - VHF-Channel 22
 - VHF-Channel 06
 - 800 Megahertz
 - VHF Fire Mutual Aid

The FCC has designated three VHF-High frequencies, 154.126, 154.260, and 154.290 MHz, as the Fire Mutual Aid Radio Systems to provide common communications between firefighting units from different agencies operating at a common incident. Terminology used during a fire incident should be in common day to day language.

2. Additional sources of communications equipment:
 - Requesting the use of local fire department communication vans/command posts is recommended for all marine response incidents (see Resources list sec 8620 & 8630).
 - A wide range of deployable communication equipment is available from USCG Atlantic Area/Maritime Defense Zone Atlantic. To activate this resource call (757) 398-6499 during daytime hours or the USCG Atlantic Area Command Center (757) 398-6231 after hours.

8610 International Common Public Safety Channels

800 MHz BAND INTERNATIONAL COMMON PUBLIC SAFETY CHANNELS				
DESIGNATOR	USE	MOBILE/PORT. TRANSMIT FREQUENCY	MOBILE/PORT. RECEIVE FREQUENCY	CTCSS (TONE SQUELCH FREQUENCIES)
ICALL RP	CALLING, ESTABLISHING CONTACT	821.0125 MHZ	866.0125 MHZ	156.7 HZ

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

ITAC 1 RP	TACTICAL REPEATER	821.5125 MHZ	866.5125 MHZ	156.7 HZ
ITAC 2 RP	TACTICAL REPEATER	822.0125 MHZ	867.0125 MHZ	156.7 HZ
ITAC 3 RP	TACTICAL REPEATER	822.5125 MHZ	867.5125 MHZ	156.7 HZ
ITAC 4 RP	TACTICAL REPEATER	823.0125 MHZ	868.0125 MHZ	156.7 HZ
ICALL TA	CALLING, ESTABLISHING CONTACT	866.0125 MHZ	866.0125 MHZ	156.7 HZ
ITAC 1 TA	TACTICAL SIMPLEX	866.5125 MHZ	866.5125 MHZ	156.7 HZ
ITAC 2 TA	TACTICAL SIMPLEX	867.0125 MHZ	867.0125 MHZ	156.7 HZ
ITAC 3 TA	TACTICAL SIMPLEX	867.5125 MHZ	867.5125 MHZ	156.7 HZ
ITAC 4 TA	TACTICAL SIMPLEX	868.0125 MHZ	868.0125 MHZ	156.7 HZ

8700 Marine Firefighting Resources

8710 Agency Telephone Numbers

Federal:	
USCG NSF	252-331-6000
Gulf Strike Team	251-441-6601
Marine Safety Center	202-372-1001
USCG SFO Galveston	409-632-6702
USCG Station Sabine	409-971-2194
USCG District Eight	504-589-6225
Marine Safety Unit Port Arthur	409-723-6500
Marine Safety Unit Lake Charles	337-491-7800
USN SUPSALV	202-781-1731
US Army Corps of Engineers	409-766-3899
NOAA	301-713-2024

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

EPA	800-887-6063
FBI (Beaumont)	409-832-8571
FBI (Houston)	713-693-5000
FBI (Lake Charles)	337-433-6353
US Customs Service	877-227-5511
FEMA	202-898-6100
Red Cross (Beaumont)	409-729-1717
Red Cross (Lake Charles)	337-478-5122
Salvation Army (Beaumont)	409-896-2361
Salvation Army (Pt. Arthur)	409-983-2229
Salvation Army (Lake Charles)	337-433-4155
State Law Enforcement:	
Texas: Texas DPS	512-424-2000
Louisiana: LA State Police	877-925-6595
Local Fire for SE Texas:	
Beaumont FD	409-839-4307 or 409-880-3901
Orange FD	409-883-1050
Port Arthur FD	409-983-8700 or 409-983-8701
Port Neches FD	409-722-3312 or 409-722-5885
Sabine FD	409-971-2421
Local Fire for SW Louisiana:	
Emergency (911 Communications)	337-439-9911
Local Law Enforcement for SE Texas:	
Beaumont PD	409-832-1234
Jefferson Sheriff's Office	409-835-8411
Port Arthur PD	409-983-8600 or 409-983-8601
Orange PD	409-883-1026
Orange Sheriff's Office	409-833-1050
Local Law Enforcement for SW Louisiana:	

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Cameron Parish Sheriff	337-775-5111
Emergency Services for SE Texas:	
Jefferson County Emergency Management	409-722-4371
Orange County Emergency Management	409-882-7895
Orange Director of Emergency Services	409-882-7895
Beaumont Emergency Management Department	409-880-3901 or 409-838-6371
Emergency Services for SW Louisiana:	
Calcasieu Parish Emergency Management	337-721-3800
Cameron Parish Emergency Management	337-775-5718
Commercial Fire-Fighting Resources:	
Wild Well Control	281-353-5481
Williams	409-727-2347
Boots & Coots	713-621-7911
Marine Chemists	
Ken Mercer	409-832-6409

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

8720 Southeast Texas Boat Ramps/Cranes

Southeast Texas boat ramps/cranes						
RAMPS						
Ramp Name & Phone Number	Location	Ramp Surface	# of Ramps	Parking Surface	GPS Reading	Lights
Cow Bayou Boat Ramp No Phone	Hwy 87 & Cow Bayou Bridge in Bridge City	Hard "Cement"	1=24	291'x120' "Cement"	30° 02' 48" N 093° 49' 12" W	No
Walter Umphrey Boat Ramp No Phone	TX/LA border at Walter Umphrey on Pleasure Island off MLK Dr.	Hard "Cement"	2=15'	378'x111' 129'x198' 288'x256' "Cement"	29° 45' 50" N 093° 53' 37" W	Yes
Pleasure Island RV Park Boat Ramp No Phone	Behind Logans Music Park on Pleasure Island off MLK Drive	Hard "Cement"	2=12'	399'x201' "Cement"	29° 52' 02" N 093° 55' 49" W	Yes
Port Arthur Boat Launch No Phone	MLK Drive and North Levee Road on Pleasure Island	Hard "Cement"	1=30'	165'x369' "Cement"	29° 52' 03" N 093° 55' 20" W	Yes
Chicken Crossing Boat Ramp No Phone	South 1st Street & Texas Bayou in Sabine Pass, TX	Hard "Cement"	1=15'	144'x309' "Rock"	29° 42' 41" N 093° 51' 37" W	Yes
Sea Rim Marshlands Unit Ramps (409) 971-9220	Across from Sea Rim State Park on Hwy 87	Hard "Cement"	2=15' / 27'	312'x342' "Asphalt"	29° 41' 03" N 094° 01' 58" W	Yes
Boat Ramp by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Office No Phone	In the MWR next to the office off Hwy 87 and Clam Lake Road	Hard "Rock"	1=12'	70'x100' "Rock"	29° 41' 38" N 094° 05' 51" W	Yes
Boat Ramp by the Single Lane Bridge No Phone	In the MWR next to the single lane bridge off Hwy 87 and Clam Lake Road	Hard "Rock"	1=12'	40'x60' "Rock"	29° 40' 38" N 094° 05' 01" W	Yes

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Clam Lake South Ramp No Phone	In the MWR on the South side of Clam Lake off Hwy 87 and Clam Lake Road	Hard "Cement"	1=12'	50'x100' "Rock"	29° 40' 42" N 094° 04' 53" W	No
Star lake Launch No Phone	In the McFaddin Wildlife Refuge (MWR) off Hwy 87 & Clam Lake Road	Hard "Cement" Soft "Earth"	2=12' Soft 12' Hard	72'x130' "Rock"	29° 41' 19"N 094° 09' 26"W	Yes
High Island 124 Bridge Boat Ramp No Phone	Hwy 124 & High Island on the I.C.W.	Hard "Cement"	2=12'	204'x105' "Rock"	29° 35' 40" N 094° 23' 24" W	No
Convergence Boat Ramp No Phone	North of Vidor on Fort Oak Ranch Road	Hard "Cement"	1=18'	96'x126' "Rock"	30° 04' 28" N 093° 50' 47" W	No
Colliers Ferry Landing Ramp No Phone	At the end of Pine Street in Beaumont, TX	Hard "Cement"	4=15'	390'x240' "Cement"	30° 07' 58" N 094° 05' 44" W	Yes
Blue Birds Fish Camp Ramp (409) 886-9904	Orange, TX off North Simmons Dr.	Hard "Cement"	1=33'	285'x138' "Asphalt"	30° 06' 42" N 093° 43' 36" W	Yes
Orange Boating Club (409) 883-8023	FM 1006 & Adams Bayou	Hard "Cement"	1=8' 1=16'	300'x300'x 300' Triangular "Shell"	30° 03' 58" N 093° 44' 56" W	Yes
Lotties Landing No Phone	FM 1006 & Adams Bayou	Hard "Cement"	1=8' 1=20'	300'x200' "Shell"	30° 03' 58" N 093° 44' 51" W	Yes
105 & Cow Bayou Boat Ramp No Phone	Orangefield off Hwy 105	Hard "Shell"	1=20'	123'x69' "Rock"	30° 04' 29" N 093° 50' 47" W	No
Bridge City Bait Boat Ramp (409) 886-1115	2682 W Roundbunch Bridge city, TX	Hard "Cement"	1=18'	114'x90' "Rock"	30° 02' 17" N 093° 47' 45" W	Yes
Toups Marina (409) 735-9790	3108 Texas Ave Bridge City, TX	Hard "Cement"	1=8'	80'x40' "Shell"	30° 02' 42" N 093° 49' 14" W	No
Enervest (409) 735-3341	End of Bessie Heights Rd.	Hard "Cement"	1=26'	No Designated Area	30° 02' 41" N 093° 55' 14" W	No
Chevron Dock	Inside UNOCAL	Hard	1=15'	120'x50'	30° 00' 52" N	Yes

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

No Phone	Refinery off Hwy 366 in Pt. Neches	"Cement"		"Gravel"	093° 57' 50" W	
Port Neches Park (409) 722-9726 / 722-9734	Port Neches Park off Merriman St., Pt. Neches	Hard "Cement"	2=20'	330'x180' 115'x513' "Asphalt"	29° 59' 45" N 093° 57' 22" W	Yes
Benoit Rainbow Marina No Phone	Off Hwy 87 at Rainbow Bridge, Pt. Arthur	Hard "Cement"	1=24'	210'x150' "Shell/Gras s"	29° 58' 13" N 093° 52' 28" W	Yes
Beans Fleet No Phone	Yacht Club Road in Port Arthur	Hard "Cement"	1=15'	975'x174' "Grass/She ll"	29° 58' 01" N 093° 51' 40" W	Yes
Bailey's Fish Camp (409) 735-4298	Lake Street at the dead end, Bridge City	Hard "Cement"	3=12'	90'x120' "Hard Packed Dirt"	29° 49' 31" N 093° 50' 25" W	No
SU Canal No Phone	Off Hwy 87 1/2 mile east of the Neches River	Soft "Dirt"	1=20'	No Designated Area	30° 00' 02" N 093° 51' 59" W	No
Rainbow Ridge No Phone	Off Hwy 87 at the foot of the Rainbow Bridge on the North Side	Soft "Dirt"	1=15'	No Designated Area	29° 59' 28" N 093° 52' 11" W	No
USCG ACOE Docks (409) 985-9602	TB Ellison Parkway, Pleasure Island	Hard "Cement"	1=18'	18'x150' "Shell/Gras s"	29° 52' 00" N 093° 53' 51" W	Yes
Causeway Bait Boat Launch	Hwy 82 S. MLK, TX/LA Bridge	Hard "Cement"	2=24'	120'x300' "Shell"	29° 45' 54" N 093° 53' 53" W	Yes
Causeway LA No Phone	Hwy 82 at Sabine/Neches Canal, LA	Hard "Cement"	1=24'	107'x100' "Shell"	29° 46' 05" N 093° 53' 32" W	No

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Firestone Boat Ramp No Phone	Firestone Recreational Club off Roundbauch Rd. in Bridge City	Hard "Cement"	1=15'	183'x228' "Rock"	30° 02' 15" N 093° 47' 33" W	No
Stelly's Landing	H.O. Mills Blvd./Portland on Taylor's Bayou	Hard "Cement"	1=22'	300'x100' "Shell"	29° 53' 06" N 094° 02' 29" W	No
J.D. Murphee Wildlife Refuge (409) 736-2551	Hwy 73	Hard "Cement"	1=50'	100'x200' "Shell"	29° 53' 09" N 094° 02' 07" W	Yes
Sail Board Ramp	Jean Jorgensen Rd. at the end of North Revetmet Road in Pleasure Island	Hard "Cement"	1=12'	150'x35' "Asphalt"	29° 55' 26" N 093° 32' 17"W	
West Port Arthur Bridge and ICWW	Under Hwy 87 bridge	Hard "Cement"	1=15'	123'x220' "Shell/Grass"	29° 49' 27" N 093° 57' 53"W	
Jr.'s Boat Launch	Hyw 87 at Keith Lane	Hard "Shell"	1=14'	30'x100' "Asphalt"	29° 45' 37" N 093° 56' 14"W	
Battleground State Historical Park	1.3 miles S from 4-way stop in Sabine Pass	Hard "Cement"	2=15'	200'x700' "Asphalt"	30° 44' 04" N 093° 52' 30"W	
Broadway Boat Ramp	Corner of Braodway & S. 1st Avenue in Sabine Pass	Hard "Cement"	2=15'	400'x600' "Asphalt/G ravel"	29° 44' 25" N 093° 53' 23"W	
Barge Loading Ramps						
George R. Brown Barge Ramp No Phone	Old Hwy 90 in Rose city	Hard "Metal"	1=12'	50'x50' "Shell"	30° 04' 46" N 093° 03' 31"W	
Port Neches Towing Barge Ramp (409) 722-9314	Off Dearing St. in Pt. Neches	Hard "Metal"	1=15'	100'x50' "Shell"	29° 59' 44" N 093° 56' 55"W	
Enervest Barge Ramp (409) 735-9790	End of Bessie Heights Rd.	Hard "Metal"	1=14'	No Designated Area	30° 02' 41" N 093° 49' 14"W	

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

CRANES					
Dock Location and Phone Number	GPS Reading	Size of Dock	# of Fixed Cranes	# of Non-fixed Cranes	Lights
Burton Ship Yard (409) 735-2491	30° 02' 12" N 093° 47' 56"W	400'	0	2	No
All-About Marine/Orange Marine (409) 313-0525 / 670-1703	30° 03' 56" N 093° 44' 45"W	1,000'	0	7	No
Crumler's Ship Yard near the Port of Orange (409) 886-7934	30° 04' 26" N 093° 43' 18"W	1,000'	0	8	No
Orange Ship Building (409) 882-9311	30° 05' 05" N 093° 44' 02"W	400'	0	1	Yes
Friede Goldman Orange Front Yard (409) 882-9311	30° 05' 00" N 093° 43' 28"W	3,000'	3	8	No
Next to old GSU	30° 03' 44" N 093° 43' 23"W	600'	0	4	No
North Star Steel	30° 04' 41" N 093° 04' 30"W	600'	1	0	Yes
TGS - Beaumont Bulk Terminal	30° 04' 32" N 093° 04' 57"W	2,700'	2	0	Yes
Port of Beaumont	30° 04' 41" N 093° 05' 18"W	3,000'	1	0	Yes
CBI	30°05'17"N 094°05'30"W	3000 Ft	1	0	No
Bosco Construction (409) 738-2007	30°05'31"N 094°05'18"W	100 Ft	0	2	No
Associated Marine (409) 962-0924	29°58'11"N 093°54'50"W	200 Ft	0	2	Yes
Marine Fueling Services, Inc. (409) 962-8424	29°58'05"N 093°51'34"W	1500 Ft	1	1	No

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Carotex (409) 962-0251	29°58'16"N 093°51'35"W	600 Ft	0	1	Yes
Horizon Offshore (409) 962-4731	29°57'09"N 093°51'51"W	2400 Ft	0	5	Yes
Newpark (409) 963-2712	29°57'29"N 093°51'49"W	1200 Ft	0	1	Yes
Marine Fabrication & Repair (409) 962-9294	29°57'01"N 093°51'55"W	300 Ft	0	1	No
Atlantic Shippers (409) 962-5216	29°55'32"N 093°52'47"W	1000 Ft	0	1	Yes
Vessel Repair (409) 962-1302	29°55'15"N 093°53'02"W	1500 Ft	0	2	Yes
R&R Marine Maintenance Inc (409) 963-0035)	29°54'58"N 093°53'17"W	800 Ft	0	2	Yes
Lone Star Marine (409) 962-1801	29°56'29"N 093°52'00"W	600 Ft	0	1	Yes
Port of Port Arthur (409) 983-2011	29°51'50"N 093°56'08"W	5000 Ft	1	0	Yes
Sabine Offshore Services (409) 971-2377	29°42'42"N 093°51'33"W	600 Ft	0	3	Yes
Rowan (409) 971-2691	29°42'50"N 093°51'38"W	3000 Ft	2 (Large)	1	Yes
Tesoro (409) 971-2144	29°43'17"N 093°51'55"W	400 Ft	0	2	Yes (Few)
Friede Golmand Sabine Yard (409) 971-2000	29°43'24"N 093°52'05"W	900 Ft	0	1	Yes
Caldive (409) 971-2377	29°43'33"N 093°52'10"W	100 Ft	0	1	Yes
USCG (409) 971-2194	29°43'40"N 093°52'10"W	150 Ft	1	0	Yes
Offshore Marine Services (409) 971-2705	29°44'15"N 093°53'01"W	400 Ft	0	1	No

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Eldridge Construction (409) 971-2495	29°44'28"N 093°53'28"W	200 Ft	0	1	Yes
Friede Golmand Dry Dock (409) 985-0532	29°49'21"N 093°57'20"W	300 Ft	1	1	Yes
Motiva Texaco Island and United Marine- (409) 989-7174 / 983-1010	29°50'22"N 093°57'21"W	1200 Ft	0	1	Yes
Gulf Copper (409) 983-1691	29°50'50"N 093°58'12"W	100 Ft	0	3	No

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

8750 Southwest Louisiana Boat Ramps/Cranes

Southwest Louisiana Boat Ramps/cranes						
BOAT RAMPS						
Ramp Name & Phone Number	Location	Ramp Surface	# of Ramps	Parking Surface	GPS Reading	Lights
Niblets Bluff Park Boat Launch (337) 589-7177	3409 Niblett Bluff Rd. Vinton, LA	Hard "Cement"	2 = 15'	150'x150' "Shell"	093°40'48".18" W 30°11'56.02"N	Yes
Fitzenreiter Boat Launch No Phone	End of Fitzenreiter Road Lake Charles, LA	Hard "Cement"	1 = 15'	280'x125' "Shell"	093°11'51.66"W 30°15'56.36"N	No
Intracoastal Park Boat Launch (337) 762-3182	7955 Park Rd. US Hwy 27 & Park Rd. Lake Charles, LA	Hard "Cement"	2 = 15', 25'	400'x100' "Shell"	093°20'47.02"W 30°03'57.30"N	Yes
LaFleur Park Boat Launch No Phone	Under 2-10 Bridge - End of Cove Lane Lake Charles, LA	Hard "Cement"	1 = 20'	750'x75' "Shell"	093°16'18.42"W 30°11'47.47"N	No
Prien Lake Park Boat Launch No Phone	West of Prien Lake Rd. & Magnolia St. Lake Charles, LA	Hard "Cement"	2 = 30', 30'	125'x400' 125'x260' "Shell"	093°16'01.58"W 30°11'24.19"N	No
Parkside Boat Launch (337) 855-7591	2735 Sam Houston Jones Pkwy Moss Bluff, LA	Hard "Cement"	1 = 20'	90'x200' "Shell"	093°14'57.36"W 30°18'12.20"N	No
Riverside Boat Launch No Phone	1000 block of Miller Ave. Westlake, LA	Hard "Cement"	1 = 12'	50'x100' "Shell"	29°35'40"N 094°23'24"W	No
CRANES						
Dock Location and Phone Number	GPS Reading	Size of Dock	# of Fixed Cranes	# of Non-fixed Cranes	Lights	
Burton Ship Yard (409) 735-2491	30° 02' 12" N 093° 47' 56"W	400'	0	2	No	

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

SETX & SWLA Area Contingency Plan Section 9000 Appendices

Table of Contents

9100	Emergency Notification	6
9110	Notification Checklist	7
9120	Initial Response Action Check-off List	8
9130	Notification Check-off List.....	9
9200	Personnel and Services Directory	10
9210	Federal Resources/Agencies	10
9210.10	Trustees for Natural Resources	10
9210.11	Department of The Interior	10
9210.20	U. S. Coast Guard	11
9210.21	USCG National Strike Force (NSF)	11
9210.22	USCG District Response Advisory Team (DRAT)	11
9210.23	USCG Public Information Assist Team (PIAT).....	11
9210.24	USCG Reserve.....	12
9210.25	USCG Auxiliary	12
9210.30	NOAA.....	12
9210.31	NOAA Scientific Support Coordinator (SSC).....	13
9210.32	NOAA Discharge and Release Trajectory Modeling.....	13
9210.33	NOAA Oceanic and Atmospheric Modeling	13
9210.40	US Navy Supervisor Salvage (SUPSALV)	14
9210.50	EPA Emergency Response Teams.....	14
9210.60	Agency for Toxic Substance and Diseases (ATSDR)	14
9210.70	Weapons of Mass Destruction Teams	14
9210.80	BSSE - Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement	14
9210.90	USDA – APHIS Wildlife Services.....	15
9210.100	Miscellaneous Federal Agencies	15
9210.101	Department of Defense	15
9210.102	Department of Agriculture.....	15
9210.103	Department of Energy	16
9210.104	Department of Human and Health Services.....	16

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

9210.105	Nuclear Regulatory Commission.....	16
9210.106	Federal Law Enforcement.....	16
9220	State Resources/Agencies	16
9220.10	Government Official Liaisons.....	16
9220.20	Trustees for Natural Resources	16
9220.21	Texas General Land Office	17
9220.22	Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ).....	17
9220.23	Texas Parks and Wildlife Department.....	18
9220.24	Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality	18
9220.25	Louisiana Oil Spill Coordinators Office	18
9220.26	Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Department	18
9220.27	Louisiana Department of Natural Resources	18
9220.30	State Emergency Response Committees (SERC).....	19
9220.40	State Environmental Agencies	19
9220.41	Texas General Land Office	19
9220.42	Texas Commission on Environmental Quality.....	19
9220.43	Texas Parks and Wildlife Department.....	20
9220.44	Texas Poison Center	20
9220.45	Railroad Commission of Texas	20
9220.46	Texas Department of Health.....	20
9220.47	Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality	20
9220.48	Louisiana Oil Spill Coordinator's Office.....	21
9220.49	Louisiana Wildlife & Fisheries Department	21
9220.50	State Historic Preservation Office.....	21
9220.60	State Law Enforcement Agencies	21
9220.70	Hazardous Substances Response Teams State Law Enforcement Agencies	22
9230	Local Resources/Agencies	22
9230.10	Local Resources/Agencies	22
9230.20	Local Emergency Planning Committees.....	22
9230.30	Local Environmental Agencies	23
9230.40	Law Enforcement Agencies.....	25

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

9230.50	Port Authority/Harbormaster	27
9230.60	Fire Departments	27
9230.70	Hazardous Substances Response Teams.....	29
9230.80	Explosive Ordinance Detachments (EOD)	29
9230.90	Site Safety Personnel/Health Departments.....	29
9240	Private Resources.....	30
9240.10	Clean-up Companies (BOA & Non-BOA).....	30
9240.20	Media (Television, Radio, Newspaper)	32
9240.30	Fire Fighting/Salvage Companies/Divers	33
9240.31	Fire Fighting.....	33
9240.32	Salvage Companies/Divers	33
9240.33	Divers	34
9240.40	Scientists.....	35
9240.50	Fishing Cooperatives and Fleets	35
9240.60	Wildlife Rescue Organizations.....	36
9240.70	Volunteer Organizations	37
9240.80	Maritime Associations/Organizations/Cooperatives	38
9240.81	Marine Pilot Associations.....	38
9240.82	Environmental Interest Groups.....	39
9240.90	Academic Institutions	40
9240.100	Laboratories	40
9240.110	Emergency Medical Services	40
9240.111	Ambulance Services	40
9240.112	Hospitals.....	41
9240.120	Safety Equipment.....	42
9250	Stakeholders	45
9260	Miscellaneous Contacts	46
9260.10	Lightering	47
9260.20	Towing Companies.....	48
9260.30	Railroad Emergency Contacts.....	48
9260.40	Utility Companies.....	48
9260.50	Command Posts.....	48

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

9260.51	Rental Command Posts	51
9260.52	Local Portable Command Posts	52
9260.60	Aircraft Support.....	52
9260.61	Aircraft Rental	52
9260.62	Airports.....	54
9260.70	Lodging	58
9260.80	Food and Water.....	59
9260.81	Food.....	59
9260.82	Water.....	59
9260.90	Temporary Storage and Disposal Facilities (TSD)	60
9260.100	Maintenance and Fueling Facilities.....	65
9260.110	Rental Equipment	68
9260.120	Industrial Hose Suppliers.....	77
9260.130	Workboat/Offshore Supply/Other Vessels	77
9260.131	Marine Transportation/ Vessels	77
9260.140	Alternative Technology Response Equipment	78
9260.150	Trucking/Transportation Companies	80
9260.160	Water Intakes	85
9300	IAP for WCD.....	85
9400	Area Planning Documentation.....	85
9410	Spill and Discharge History	86
9420	Risk Assessment	86
9420.10	Possible Sources of WCD	87
9420.20	Offshore Facilities	87
9420.30	Offshore Pipeline.....	88
9420.40	Onshore Facilities/Pipelines/Marine Terminals.....	88
9420.50	Tank Vessels Offshore	89
9420.60	Tank Vessels within the Sabine Neches Channel.....	93
9430	Vulnerability Analysis	99
9440	Planning Assumptions	99
9440.10	Offshore Facilities	99

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

9440.20	Worst Case Discharge Offshore Platform Scenario Response Resources and locations.....	100
9440.30	Blowout and Firefighting Specialists.....	105
9440.40	Planning Scenarios.....	105
9500	List of Agreements	106
9600	Conversions	106
9700	List of Response References.....	106
9710	USCG Relevant Instructions, Guidelines, Standard Procedures, and Practice List.....	106
9720	Geographic Response Plans	106
9730	Technical References List.....	106
9730.10	NCP Product Schedule	106
9730.20	Unenclosed References	106
9730.30	Fish and Wildlife Response Plans.....	106
9730.40	Health and Safety (Site Safety) Plan	106
9730.50	Coast Guard Communications Disruption Plan	106
9730.60	Waste Management Plan.....	106
9730.100	Shoreline Countermeasures Plan	107
9800	Reserved.....	107
9900	Reserved for Area/District	107

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Section 9100 Emergency Notification

A substantial spill of oil usually has a responsible party (RP) who is aware the discharge has occurred; i.e., vessel grounding or collision, or a tank or pipeline rupture at a facility. The party responsible for a discharge of oil into the navigable waters of the United States is required by federal law to immediately report the discharge to the National Response Center. Time permitting, the parties are recommended to contact the local Coast Guard Sector Office. If the discharge occurs within the jurisdiction of a state, then the RP is required to report it to the appropriate state. The numbers below are provided to help facilitate this process.

<u>NRC USCG</u>	<u>800-424-8802</u>
<u>TGLO</u>	<u>800-832-8224</u>
<u>LOSCO</u>	<u>877-925-6595</u>
<u>LA State Police</u>	<u>877-925-6595</u>
<u>MSU Port Arthur</u>	<u>409-723-6501</u>
<u>MSU Lake Charles</u>	<u>337-491-7800</u>
<u>Sector Houston-Galveston</u>	<u>713-671-5100</u>
<u>MSU Texas City</u>	<u>409-978-2703</u>
<u>Sector Corpus Christi</u>	<u>361-888-3162</u>
<u>TGLO (Nederland)</u>	<u>409-727-7481</u>
<u>TGLO (LaPorte)</u>	<u>281-470-6597</u>
<u>TGLO (Corpus Christi)</u>	<u>361-825-3300</u>
<u>TRRC</u>	<u>713-869-5001</u>
<u>LOSCO (Duty pager)</u>	<u>800-538-5388 pin 129340</u>
<u>LOSCO (Baton Rouge)</u>	<u>225-219-5800</u>

For HAZMAT spills:

<u>NRC USCG</u>	<u>800-424-8802</u>
<u>TCEQ:</u>	<u>409-898-3838 (day) 800-832-8224 (after hours)</u>
<u>LA State Police:</u>	<u>337-491-2850</u>

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

9110 Notification Checklist

Date/Time of Notification: _____ PPE: _____

Reporters Name: _____ Address: _____

Phone No: _____ City: _____

Company: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____

Title: _____ River Mile: _____

Latitude: _____ Longitude: _____

Incident Location: _____

Incident Description: _____

Source and/or Cause: _____

Special Considerations: _____

Vessel Name and Number: _____

Facility Name: _____

Date of Incident: _____ Time of Incident: _____

Material Discharged: _____ Quantity: _____

Is the material in the water? _____ (Y/N) Is the Source Secured: _____ (Y/N)

Incident Commander: _____

Incident Command Post Location: _____

Environmental Conditions: _____

Directions: _____

Actions taken to Correct, Control or Mitigate Incident: _____

Number of Injuries: _____ Number of Fatalities: _____

Were there evacuations? _____ (Y/N) Number of Evacuated: _____

Areas Affected: _____

Responsible Party Intentions: _____

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

9120 Initial Response Action Check-off List

All incident responders are responsible for implementing appropriate safety precautions when responding to an incident. The following actions are basic safety measures and should be taken upon arriving at the incident. From a safe distance personnel should assess the situation and attempt to determine if radiological and/or hazardous substances are present. Personnel should remain upwind, uphill, or upstream of the incident. Make an initial assessment of the scene and note the following:

- Signs of any release or discharges substances and any unusual or pungent odors (move farther away or upwind if you detect an odor and are not positive it is safe);
- Container types, markings, placards and labels. If available, use the DOT Emergency Response Guidebook for reference;
- Effects on people, animals, and the environment;
- Distance and direction of nearby dwellings; and
- Distance and direction of any nearby surface water.

The initial responder shall make all appropriate notifications. The initial responder shall not enter an area where the responder may become a victim, even to rescue another. Until additional forces arrive, the initial responder should:

- Cordon off the incident area and establish an appropriate safety zone based on the circumstances of the incident;
- If chemical vapors or flammable/explosive materials are involved, evacuate all persons from the immediate area and remain upwind of the incident area;
- If sources of radiation or radioactive materials are suspected to be involved, use the principles of time, distance, and shielding to reduce potential exposure;
- Render first aid to victims; be sure to notify medical personnel if radiation exposure or contamination is suspected;
- Serve as an on-scene communication point;
- Brief the response team leader or incident commander upon arrival;
- Enter the incident area only if properly trained and equipped with appropriate protective clothing and equipment;

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

9130 Notification Check-off List

All spills of oil or hazardous substance into navigable waters as defined by the Clean Water Act (CWA) and all spills of a reportable quantity of hazardous substance (40 CFR Part 302) must be immediately reported to the National Response Center (NRC). The NRC will contact appropriate local US Coast Guard (USCG) or Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) offices. Notifying state offices does not relieve the responsible party from federal requirements to notify the NRC or vice versa.

NATIONAL RESPONSE CENTER (NRC)

1-800-424-8802 Toll Free 24hrs

1-202-267-2675 Toll Call 24hrs

All unauthorized discharges of pollutants into Louisiana State waters must be immediately reported to the Louisiana Emergency Hazardous Materials Hotline.

Louisiana Emergency Hazardous Materials Hotline

1-877-925-6595 24hrs

State Emergency Response Commission/State of Texas Spill-Reporting Hotline

1-(800)-832-8224

Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, Region 10, Beaumont

Phone: 1-(409)-898-3838

Fax: 1-(409)-892-2119

Texas General Land Office, Region 1

Phone: 1-(409)-727-7481

24Hr: 1-(800)-832-8224

Fax: 1-(409)-727-1261

In addition to contacting the NRC, spillers may contact the nearest USCG or EPA office. For spills in the Port Arthur Captain of the Port area of responsibility contact:

Marine Safety Unit Port Arthur

1-(409)-723-6500

For spills occurring in the inland zone contact:

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

1-(800) 887-6063 within Region 6 (AR, LA, NM, OK, TX)

1-(214)-665-2210 if calling from outside of Region 6

Regional Response Team

Todd Peterson - USCG District 8

DRAT-RRT COORD/ ROOM 1330

500 Poydras Street

New Orleans, LA 70130-3319

Phone: 1-(504)-671-2232

Email: todd.m.peterson@uscg.mil

Website: <http://www.rrt6.org/>

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

9200 Personnel and Services Directory

9210 Federal Resources/Agencies

9210.10 Trustees for Natural Resources

9210.11 Department of The Interior

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Dr. Stephen R. Spencer
Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance
1001 Indian School Road NW, Suite 348
Albuquerque, NM 87104
Phone: (505) 563-3572
Fax: (505) 563-3066
Cell (24/7): (505) 249-2462
E-mail: stephen_spencer@ios.doi.gov

U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI) representative to the Region 6 Regional Response Team. Single point of contact for access to DOI bureaus including: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement, Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement, Bureau of Reclamation, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Indian Affairs, U.S. Geological Survey, and Office of Surface Mining.

For time critical assistance regarding habitat protection, endangered species or migratory bird issues, either to prevent their contact with oil or to aid in rehabilitation, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service may, in addition, be contacted directly.

U.S. FISH and WILDLIFE SERVICE

Ron Brinkley (for Texas)
Contaminants Specialist
17629 El Camino Real, Suite 211
Houston, TX 77058
Phone: (281) 286-8282 x245
Fax: (281) 488-5882
Cell: (713) 542-1873

U.S. FISH and WILDLIFE SERVICE

Brad Rieck or Robert Dubois (for Louisiana)
646 Cajundome Blvd, Suite 400
Lafayette, LA 70506
Brad Rieck:
Phone: (337) 291-3116
Cell: (337) 257-2224
Fax: (337) 291-3139

Robert Dubois:
Phone: (337) 291-3127
Cell: (337) 257-4345
Fax: (337) 291-3139

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

9210.20 U. S. Coast Guard

Name: Marine Safety Unit Port Arthur

Personnel available: 62 Active, 12 Reservist

Resources available: USCG pollution response personnel, small boats, and 2000 feet of containment boom for rapid deployment.

Phone (409) 723-6500

24Hr: (409) 723-6501

Address: 2901 Turtle Creek Drive Port Arthur, TX 77640

Name: Marine Safety Unit Lake Charles

Personnel available: 24 Active, 5 Reservist

Resources available: USCG pollution response personnel, small boats, and 2000 feet of containment boom for rapid deployment.

Phone: (337) 491-7800

24Hr: (409) 723-6501

Address: Marine Safety Unit 150 Marine Street Lake Charles, LA 70601

9210.21 USCG National Strike Force (NSF)

Atlantic Strike Team, Fort Dix, NJ (609) 724-0008

Gulf Strike Team, Mobile, AL (251) 441-6601

Pacific Strike Team, Novato, CA (415) 883-3311

National Strike Force Coordination Center

Elizabeth City, NC (252) 331-6000

9210.22 USCG District Response Advisory Team (DRAT)

Commander (drm)

Eighth Coast Guard District

Phone: (504) 671-2231 (daytime)

Hale Boggs Federal Bldg.

Phone: (504) 589-6225 (24 hrs)

501 Magazine Street

New Orleans, LA 70130-3396

9210.23 USCG Public Information Assist Team (PIAT)

PAO

Phone: (504) 671-2019

USCG 8th District (dpa)

Fax: (504) 589-2142

501 Magazine Street

Primary: (202) 372-4620

New Orleans, LA 70130

Public Information Assist Team:

PIAT

NSFCC - PIAT

Phone: (252) 331-6000 x3025

1461 US Highway 17 North

Fax: (252) 331-6012

Elizabeth City, NC 27909

Coast Guard Atlantic Area Public Affairs:

USCG Atlantic Area PA

Phone: (757) 398-6272

431 Crawford Street

(757) 398-6608

Portsmouth, VA 23704-5004 Fax:

(757) 398-6238

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Coast Guard Commandant's Media Relations Branch:

Media Relations Branch	Phone:	(202) 372-4620/4362
USCG Commandant (G-CP-2)	Fax:	N/A
2100 Second Street SW	24 Hr:	(202) 372-2100/4362
Washington, DC 20593		

9210.24 USCG Reserve

Unit reserve personnel may be a valuable resource that can be used to augment active duty forces during an event. Reservists could be called upon to assist either as on-scene response personnel or to back-fill positions at the unit, enabling active duty personnel to respond to the event. Unless an involuntary mobilization is ordered, similar to what has happened in the past for recovery efforts following natural disasters, reservists cannot be forced to activate for these events. However, voluntary mobilization of reservists and strategic use of regular IDT drills, ADT, or ADSW-AC to support these events may be an option. Reserve personnel with unique skills such as boat crew, coxswain, and many of the marine safety field qualifications can be force-multipliers on scene. Reservists that have qualifications or other support skills can augment at the unit or fill Incident Command System (ICS) positions. The unit maintains an updated roster of reserve personnel with contact information that can be used to notify reservists for rapid recall following an event.

9210.25 USCG Auxiliary

United States Coast Guard

Flotilla 6-11	Phone: (409) 723-6501
---------------	-----------------------

United States Air Force Auxiliary (CAP)

Texas Wing	Phone: (281) 341-9744
Louisiana Wing	Phone: (337) 439-9911 Alt # for 911
	Phone: (337) 438-0435
24 Hour (CAP HQ)	Phone: (888) 211-1812

9210.30 NOAA

National Marine Fisheries Service

4700 Ave U	Phone: (409) 766-3699
Galveston, TX 77551-5997	Fax: (409) 766-3575

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Rapid Assessment Program Manager (HAZMAT)

7600 Sand Point Way NE	Phone: (206) 526-4911 (24 hr)
Building 3, Room 2005	Fax: (206) 526-6329
Seattle, WA 98115	

Flower Garden Banks National Marine Sanctuary

4700 Avenue U	Phone: (409) 621-5151 ext: 1021
Galveston, TX 77554	Cell: (979) 229-6542
	Fax: (409) 621-1316

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Mr. Doug Helton
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Damage Assessment Center
WSC 1 Room 425
6001 Executive Boulevard
Rockville, MD 20582
Phone: (206) 526-4563

Mr. James (Jim) Jeansonne
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
C/O National Marine Fisheries Service
9450 Koger Boulevard
St. Petersburg, FL 33702
Phone: (727) 824- 5391

9210.31 NOAA Scientific Support Coordinator (SSC)

Commander	Phone: (504) 589-4414 or
Eighth Coast Guard District	Alt: (504) 589-4416
Hale Boggs Federal Bldg.	Fax: (206) 526-6329
500 Poydras Street	24 hr: (206) 526-6317
New Orleans, LA 70130-3396	Alt: (800) Sky-page
	Pin: 5798819

9210.32 NOAA Discharge and Release Trajectory Modeling

NOAA/NOS/ORCA/HMRAD	Phone: (206) 526-4911 (24 hr)
7600 Sand Point Way, NE	Fax: (206) 526-6329
Bin C15700	Pager: (800) 759-7243
Seattle, WA 98115-0070	PIN: 2168798
NOAA Hazmat Duty Officer	Fax: (206) 526-6317

9210.33 NOAA Oceanic and Atmospheric Modeling

Name: National Weather Service (Brownsville, TX to Port Arthur, TX)

Personnel available: As needed

Resources available: Can provide weather forecasting assistance

24Hr: (830) 606-3617

Address: National Weather Service
830 N.E. Loop 410, Ste 300
San Antonio, TX 78209-1293

Name: National Weather Service (Port Arthur, TX to Apalachicola, FL)

Personnel available: As needed

Resources available: Can provide weather forecasting assistance

24Hr: (504) 589-6891

Address: National Weather Service
Old Spanish Trail
Slidell, LA 700458

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Name: NOAA Weather Service

Resources available: Can provide weather forecasting assistance

Phone: (409) 727-1478

Address: Jefferson County Airport
Nederland, TX 77627

9210.40 US Navy Supervisor Salvage (SUPSALV)

Supervisor of Salvage - U.S. Navy

2531 Jefferson Davis Hwy.

Arlington, VA 22242-5160

Michael Dean

Phone: (202) 781-3889

Alt: (202) 781-0534

Army Diving Detachment Assistance

U.S. Army Diving Company (PROV)

Fort Eustis, VA 23604

CG Liaison: SGT. Sanchez

Phone: (757) 878-5780/5658

Alt: (757) 878-3500/5604

Fax (757) 878-5675

9210.50 EPA Emergency Response Teams

EPA Response & Prevention Branch

1445 Ross, Mail Code 6SF-R

Dallas, TX 75202

Phone: (214) 665-6428

EPA Region 6 Public Affairs:

David Bary

EPA Region 6 PA

1445 Ross Avenue

Dallas, TX 75202

Phone: (214) 665-2208

Fax: (214) 665-2118

Toll: (800) 887-6063

9210.60 Agency for Toxic Substance and Diseases (ATSDR)

ATSDR

1600 Clifton Road NE (E-57)

Atlanta, GA 30333

Phone: (404) 498-0120

9210.70 Weapons of Mass Destruction Teams

U. S. ARMY 6TH WMD/CST

10006 Hanger Drive

Austin Bergstrom International Airport

Austin, TX 78719

Phone: (703) 548-2700

Fax: (703) 548-2424

9210.80 BSSE - Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement

New Orleans

990 North Corporate Drive, Suite 100

New Orleans, LA 70123

Phone: (504) 734-6745

Alt: (504) 734-6742

Fax: (504) 734-6741

24hr: (504) 615-0114

Pipeline Section

1201 Elmwood Park Boulevard, MS 5232

New Orleans, LA 70123-2394

Phone: (504) 736-2814

Fax: (504) 736-2408

24hr: (504) 452-3562

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Lake Jackson

Oak Park Center
102 Oak Park Drive, Suite 200
Clute, TX 77531
Phone: (979) 238-8121
Fax: (979) 238-8122
24hr: (979) 292-9334

Lake Charles

620 Esplanade Street, Suite 200
Lake Charles, LA 70607-2984
Phone: (337) 480-4600
Fax: (337) 562-2955
24hr: (337) 370-2419

Lafayette

201 Energy Parkway, Suite 410
Lafayette, LA 70508
Phone: (337) 289-5100
Fax: (337) 354-0008
24hr: (337) 280-0227

Houma

3804 Country Drive
P.O. Box 760
Bourg, LA 70343-0760
Phone: (985) 853-5884
Fax: (985) 879-2738
24hr: (985) 688-6050

9210.90 USDA – APHIS Wildlife Services

Texas Wildlife Service's State Director

Mike Bodenchuck
P.O. Box 100410
San Antonio, TX 78201
Phone: (210) 472-5451
Fax: (210) 472-5446

Louisiana Wildlife Service's State Director

Dwight LeBlanc
P.O. Box 589
Port Allen, LA 70767-0589
Phone: (225) 389-0229
Fax: (225) 389-0228

9210.100 Miscellaneous Federal Agencies

9210.101 Department of Defense

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (DOD)

P.O. Box 1229
Galveston, TX 77553
Headquarters, Fifth Army (DOD)
Attn: AFKB-OP-P
Ft. Sam Houston, TX 78234-7000
Phone: (409) 766-3956
Alt: (888) 425-7624
Phone: (210) 221-2999

COMNAVREFOR (Code N01E) (USN – DOD)

4400 Dauphin St.
New Orleans, LA 70146
Phone: (504) 678-5711

9210.102 Department of Agriculture

John Roberts

U.S. Forest Service (DOA)
P.O. Box 528804
Oklahoma City, OK 73152
Phone: (405) 521-3864
Alt: (800) 999-6710
Pin: 995-1172

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

9210.103 Department of Energy

William C. Gibson Jr.

Strategic Petroleum Reserve (DOE)

900 Commerce Road East

New Orleans, LA 70123

Phone: (504) 734-4200

9210.104 Department of Human and Health Services

CAPT Mike Cote

Dept. of Health & Human Services (DHHS) – Region VI Emergency Coordinator

MSC Dallas, 854 Avenue R

Grand Prairie, TX 75050

Phone: (972) 606-2629

9210.105 Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Ellis W. Merschoff

Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC)

Administrator - Region 4

611 Ryan Plaza Dr., Suite 400

Arlington, TX 76011

Phone: (817) 860-8225

Alt: (301) 816-5100

9210.106 Federal Law Enforcement

FBI Beaumont

FBI Houston

U.S. Customs

Phone: (409) 832-8571

Phone: (713) 693-5000-

Phone: (409) 724-0087

9220 State Resources/Agencies

9220.10 Government Official Liaisons

Division of Emergency Management

P. O. Box 4087

Austin, TX 78773-0001

Phone: (512) 424-2138

Alt: (512) 424-2000 24hrs DPS

9220.20 Trustees for Natural Resources

U.S. Department of the Interior

1001 Indian School Rd NW Suite 348

Albuquerque, NM 87104

Phone: (505) 563-3572

Fax: (505) 563-3066

24Hr: (505) 249-2462

Texas Parks and Wildlife

1502 Pine Drive (FM 517)

Dickinson, TX 77539

Phone: (281) 534-0100

Fax: (281) 534-0122

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

17629 El Camino Real, Ste. 211

Houston, TX 77058

Phone: (281) 286-8282

Fax: (281) 488-5882

Alt: (713) 542-1873

Texas Commission on Environmental Quality

MC133 P. O. Box 13087

Austin, TX 78711- 3087

Phone: (512) 239-2523

Fax: (512) 239-4814

Alt: (512) 656-2833

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Coastal Protection and Restoration

Authority of Louisiana

450 Laurel Street, Suite 1501
P.O. Box 44027
Baton Rouge, LA 70804
Phone: (225) 342-7308

9220.21 Texas General Land Office

Texas General Land Office (TGLO)
Stephen F. Austin Building
1700 Congress Avenue, # 340
Austin, TX 78701
Phone: (800) 998-4456
24Hr: (800) 832-8224
Alt: (512) 463-5001

Railroad Commission of Texas (TRRC)
Main Office
1701 North Congress
P.O. Box 12967
Austin, TX 78711-2967
Phone: (877) 228-5740
24Hr: (512) 463-6788
Alt: (512) 463-7288

TRRC District 2 Office
115 Travis, Suite 1610
San Antonio, TX 78205
24Hr: (210) 227-1313

TRRC District 3 Office
1706 Seamist Drive Ste 501
Houston, TX 77008-3135
24Hr: (713) 869-5001

TRRC District 4 Office
10320 IH 37
Corpus Christi, TX 78410
(361) 242-3113 (24 hrs)

Texas Parks and Wildlife
Phone: (800) 792-1112

Office of the Governor of Texas
Phone: (512) 463-2000

9220.22 Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ)

Galveston Bay Estuary Program:
Program Director
TCEQ GBEP
711 Bay Area Blvd #210
Webster, TX 77598
Phone: (281) 218-6461
Fax: (281) 332-8590

Austin Headquarters Public Affairs:
TCEQ Media Relations
PO Box 13087
Austin, TX 78711-3087
Phone: (512) 239-5544
Fax: (512) 239-5010
24Hr: (512) 239-5000

Texas Commission on Environmental Quality

Personnel available: As needed.
Resources available: Air monitoring & Disposal/recycling
Phone: (409) 898-3838
Address: 3870 Eastex Dr, Suite 110
Beaumont, TX 77703 Texas

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

9220.23 Texas Parks and Wildlife Department

Houston Region 4 Office:
Texas Parks and Wildlife Department
Contact: Winston Denton
1502 Pine Dr.
Dickerson, TX 77539
Phone: (281) 534-0130/0138
Pager: (800) 299-4099 PIN 7859
24Hr: (512) 389-4848

9220.24 Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality

Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality
Personnel available: As needed.
Resources available: SOSOC, assessment and response teams.
602 N. Fifth Street,
Baton Rouge, LA 70802
Phone: (225) 219-5337
24Hr: (866) 896-5337

9220.25 Louisiana Oil Spill Coordinators Office

Louisiana Office of Oil Spill Coordinator
Personnel available: As needed.
Resources available: Lead agency for Oil spills
625 N. Fort St.
Baton Rouge, LA 70802
Phone: (225) 219-5800
Fax: (225) 219-5802
24Hr: (800) 538-5388 PIN # 129340

9220.26 Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Department

Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Department
Personnel available: As needed.
Resources available: Assessment and response assistance.
1213 North Lakeshore Drive
Lake Charles, LA 70601
Phone: (337) 491-2575

9220.27 Louisiana Department of Natural Resources

Department of Natural Resources
Coastal Management Division
625 N. 4th Street
Baton Rouge, LA 70802
Phone: (225) 342-8955

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

9220.30 State Emergency Response Committees (SERC)

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY – DEM

State Coordinating Office - Houston Field Office:

Richard Patterson

Phone: (713) 967-7000

Regional Liaison Officers Managers:

S. Texas Regions 2, 3, and 8

Texas DPS

12230 West Rd.

Houston, TX 77065

Phone: (281) 517-1353

District 2A Galveston/Brazoria County Office

Texas DPS

1325 Amburn Rd. North

Texas City, TX 77591 phone:

Phone: (514) 242-2000

District 2A Harris County Office

Texas DPS

12230 West Rd.

Houston, TX 77065

Phone: (281) 517-1353

District 2B Jefferson County Office

Texas DPS

7200 Eastex Freeway

Beaumont, TX 77708

Phone: (409) 924-5427

9220.40 State Environmental Agencies

9220.41 Texas General Land Office

Texas General Land Office

2300 Highway 365, Ste 340

Nederland, TX 77627

Phone: (409) 727-7481

24Hr: (800) 832-8224

Texas General Land Office

1700 N. Congress Ave., Suite 34

Austin, TX 78701-1495

Phone: (512) 475-1575

Fax: (512) 475-1560

24Hr: (800) 832-8224

Alt: (281) 470-6597

9220.42 Texas Commission on Environmental Quality

Texas Commission on Environmental Quality

Personnel available: As needed.

Resources available: Air monitoring & Disposal/recycling

3870 Eastex Dr, Suite 110

Beaumont, TX 77703

Phone: (409) 898-3838

Texas Commission on Environmental Quality

Pollution Cleanup Division

Messinger Bldg. D

12100 Park 35 Circle

Austin, TX 78753

Phone: (713) 767-3500 (Houston)

Fax: (713) 767-3561

24Hr: (512) 239-5000

Fax: (512) 239-2527 (Austin)

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

9220.43 Texas Parks and Wildlife Department

Texas Parks and Wildlife Department
1322 Space Park Drive
Ste. B-180
Houston, TX 77058
Phone: (281) 931-6471
Fax: (281) 820-5672
24Hr: (281) 842-8100
Pager: (800) 299-4099 PIN 7859

9220.44 Texas Poison Center

Texas Poison Center Phone: (800) 222-1222

9220.45 Railroad Commission of Texas

Railroad Commission
Houston District 3 Office:
District Director: Guy Grossman
Texas Railroad Commission
1706 Seamist Drive, Ste. 501
Houston, TX 77008-3135
Phone: (713) 869-5001
Fax: (713) 869-9621
24Hr: (512) 463-6788

9220.46 Texas Department of Health

Texas Department of Health
1100 West 49th Street
Austin, TX 78756
Phone: (512) 458-7111
Alt: (888) 963-7111
TDH - Seafood Safety
950 Washington Blvd.
Beaumont, TX 77705
Phone: (409) 838-7100

9220.47 Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality

Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality
Personnel available: As needed.
Resources available: SOSOC, assessment and response teams
1301 Gadwall Street
Lake Charles, LA 70615
Phone: (337) 491-2667
24Hr: (888) 763-5424

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

9220.48 Louisiana Oil Spill Coordinator's Office

Louisiana Oil Spill Coordinator's Office

Personnel available: As needed.

Resources available: Lead agency for Oil spills

7979 Independence Boulevard, Suite 104

Baton Rouge, 70806

Phone: (225) 925-6606

Fax: (225) 925-7086

24Hr: (877) 925-6595

Responder: 225-200-1921

9220.49 Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Department

Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Department

Personnel available: As needed.

Resources available: Assessment and response assistance.

1213 North Lakeshore Drive

Lake Charles, LA 70601

Phone: (337) 491-2575

9220.50 State Historic Preservation Office

Texas Historical Commission

Archeology Division

P. O. Box 12276

Austin, TX 78711-2276

Phone: (512) 463-6096

Fax: (512) 463-8927

9220.60 State Law Enforcement Agencies

Texas Department of Public Safety

Personnel available: As needed

Resources available: Can provide evacuation assistance

Phone:

Texas Department of Public Safety

Beaumont, TX

Phone: (512) 424-2000

Louisiana State Police

Personnel available: As needed

Resources available: Can provide crowd/traffic control

Louisiana State Police

Baton Rouge, LA

Phone: (337) 491-2850

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

9220.70 Hazardous Substances Response Teams State Law Enforcement Agencies

Texas Commission on Environmental Quality
Emergency Response Hotline (24-hour)
Houston Office: (713) 767-3563 (Work Days)

Louisiana State Police - Lead agency for Hazmat releases
Phone: (877) 925-6595
24Hr Phone: (225) 925-6595
Louisiana State Police
Baton Rouge, LA 70643

9230 Local Resources/Agencies

9230.10 Local Resources/Agencies

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
17629 El Camino Real Suite 211
Houston, TX. 77058
Phone: (281) 286-8282
Fax: (281) 488-5882
Cell: (713) 542-1873

Texas Parks and Wildlife
1502 FM 517 East
Dickinson, TX 77539
Phone: (281) 534-0100
Fax: (281) 534-0122

Texas Commission on Environmental Quality
MC225 P. O. Box 13087
Austin, TX 78711- 3087
Phone: (512) 239-2523
Fax: (512) 239-4814
Pager: (512) 896- 8476

9230.20 Local Emergency Planning Committees

Cameron Parish Emergency Planning Committee
Personnel available: Hayes Picou
Resources available: Can provide communications coordination.
American Parish Police Jury Annex Building
P.O. Box 366
Cameron, LA 70631
Phone: (337) 775-5718
24Hr: (337) 775-5718

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Calcasieu Parish Emergency Planning Committee

Personnel available: Mason G. Lindsay

Resources available: Can provide communications coordination.

P.O. Box 1391

Lake Charles, LA 70602-1391

Phone: (337) 437-3500

24Hr: (337) 437-3500/911

Beaumont Emergency Management Department

Personnel available: As available

Resources available: Can provide communications coordination

P.O. Box 3827

Beaumont, TX 77704

Phone: (409) 880-3901

Jefferson County Local Emergency Planning Coordinator

Personnel available: John Cascio

Resources available: An emergency command post van

P.O. Box 4025

Beaumont, TX 77704

Phone: (409) 726-2513

24Hr: (409) 722-4371

Orange County Local Emergency Planning Coordinator

Personnel available: Chuck Fraser

Resources available: Emergency communications coordination.

Orange County Courthouse

Orange, TX 77630

Phone: (409) 882-7895

Orange County Director of Emergency Services

Personnel available: Jerry Ziller

Resources available: Emergency communications coordination

803 W. Green Ave.,

P.O. Box 520

Orange, TX 77630

Phone: (409) 883-1050

9230.30 Local Environmental Agencies

Lamar University Hazardous Substance Research Center

Personnel available: As available

Resources available: Scientific support

P.O. Box 10024

Beaumont, TX 77710

Phone: (409) 880-8768

McFaddin Wildlife Refuge

Personnel available: As available

Resources available: Knowledge of Local Area

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Clam Lake Road
Sabine Pass, TX 77708
Phone: (409) 971-2909

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Sea Rim State Park

Personnel available: As available

Resources available: Knowledge of Local Area

P.O. Box 1066

Sabine Pass, TX 77655

Phone: (409) 971-2559

International Bird Rescue

Personnel available: As needed

Resources available: Scientific support

699 Potter Street

Berkley, CA 94710

Phone: (707) 207-0380

Tri State Bird Rescue

Personnel available: As available

Resources available: Scientific support

110 Possum Hellon Road

Newark, DE 19711

Phone: (302) 737-9543

24Hr: (302) 737-7241

Wildlife Rehab & Education, Inc.

Personnel available: Sharon Schmaltz and Michelle Johnson

Resources available: Scientific support

951 Power St.

League City, TX 77573

Phone: (281) 332-8319

9230.40 Law Enforcement Agencies

Cameron Parish Sheriff's Department

Personnel available: As needed

Resources available: Can provide traffic/crowd control

Cameron Parish Sheriff's Department

P.O. Drawer A

Cameron, LA 70631

Phone: (337) 775-5111

24Hr: (337) 775-5111

Calcasieu Parish Sheriff's Department

Personnel available: As needed

Resources available: Can provide traffic/crowd control

Calcasieu Parish Sheriff's Department

5400 East Broad Street

Lake Charles, LA 70601

Phone: (337) 491-3600

24Hr: (800) 259-3737

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Port Arthur Police Department

Personnel available: As needed

Resources available: Can provide evacuation assistance

Port Arthur Police Department

P.O. Box 1089

Port Arthur, TX 77640

Phone: (409) 983-8611

Beaumont Police Department

Personnel available: As needed

Resources available: Can provide evacuation assistance

255 College Street

Beaumont, TX

Phone: (409) 880-3800

Nederland Police Department

Personnel available: As needed

Resources available: Can provide evacuation assistance

Nederland Police Department

P.O. Box 1165

Nederland, TX 77627

Phone: (409) 722-4965

Orange Police Department

Personnel available: As needed

Resources available: Can provide evacuation assistance

Orange Police Department

P.O. Box 520

Orange, TX 77630

Phone: (409) 883-1026

Bridge City Police Department

Personnel available: As needed

Resources available: Can provide evacuation assistance

Bridge City Police Department

2290 Texas Avenue,

Bridge City, TX 77611

Phone: (409) 735-5028

Groves Police Department

Personnel available: As needed

Resources available: Can provide evacuation assistance

Groves Police Department

P.O. Box 846

Groves, TX 77619

Phone: (409) 962-0244

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Port Neches Police Department

Personnel available: As needed

Resources available: Can provide evacuation assistance

Port Neches, TX 77651

Phone: (409) 722-1424

9230.50 Port Authority/Harbormaster

Lake Charles Harbor and Terminal District

Personnel available: As needed

Resources available: Vessel status information

P.O. Box AAA

Lake Charles, LA 70602

Phone: (337) 439-3661

Fax: (337) 493-3523

Beaumont Port Director

Personnel available: As available

Resources available: Information on staging areas

P.O. Drawer 2297

Beaumont, TX 77704

Phone: (409) 835-5367

Port of Port Arthur

Personnel available: As available

Resources available: Information on staging areas

P.O. Box 1428

Port Arthur, TX 77641

Phone: (409) 983-2029

Fax: (409) 985-9312

Fax: (409) 985-5555

Orange Port Director

Personnel available: As Available

Resources available: Information on staging areas

P.O. Box 516

Orange, TX 77630

Phone: (409) 883-5697

9230.60 Fire Departments

Grand Lake Louisiana Fire Department

Personnel available: As needed

Resources available: HAZMAT assistance

957 Louisiana 384

Lake Charles, LA 70607

Phone: (337) 598-5155

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Lake Charles Fire Department

Personnel available: As needed

Resources available: Hazmat assistance

4200 Kirkman Street

Lake Charles, LA 70601

Phone: (337) 491-1360

Sulphur Fire Department

Personnel available: As needed

Resources available: Hazmat assistance

602 North Huntington Street

Sulphur, LA 70663

Phone: (337) 527-4545

Westlake Louisiana Fire Department

Personnel available: As needed

Resources available: Hazmat assistance

2401 Guillory Street

Westlake, LA 70669

Phone: (337) 436-7417

Beaumont Fire Department

Personnel available: As needed

Resources available: Hazmat assistance

Beaumont Fire Department

P.O. Box 3827

Beaumont, TX 77704

Phone: (409) 880-3901

Bridge City Fire Department

Personnel available: As needed. Volunteer force

Resources available: Waterborne assessment assistance

Bridge City Fire Department

P.O. Box 142

Bridge City, TX 77611

Phone: (409) 735-2419

Groves Fire Department

Personnel available: As needed

Resources available: Hazmat assistance

Groves Fire Department

P.O. Box 846

Groves, TX 77619

Phone: (409) 962-4469

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Nederland Fire Department

Personnel available: As needed

Resources available: Hazmat assistance

Nederland Fire Department

P.O. Box 967

Nederland, TX 77627

Phone: (409) 723-1531

Orange Fire Department

Personnel available: As needed

Resources available: Hazmat assistance

Orange Fire Department

P.O. Box 520

Orange, TX 77630

Phone: (409) 883-1078

Port Neches Fire Department

Personnel available: As needed

Resources available: Waterborne assessment assistance

Port Neches Fire Department

1209 Merriman Street

Port Neches, TX 77651

Phone: (409) 722-5885

9230.70 Hazardous Substances Response Teams

9230.80 Explosive Ordinance Detachments (EOD)

Commander

U.S. Army Explosive Ordinance Detail

1720 S. Infantry Post Road

Ft. Sam Houston, TX 78234

Phone: (210) 221-1004

Houston Police Department Bomb Squad

Tactical Support Command

1500 W. Dallas

Houston, TX 77019

Phone: (713) 545-3468

Alt: (713) 222-3131

9230.90 Site Safety Personnel/Health Departments

Cameron Parish Emergency Planning Committee

Personnel available: Hayes Picou

Resources available: Can provide communications coordination.

American Parish Police Jury Annex Building

P.O. Box 366

Cameron, LA 70631

Phone: (337) 775-5718

24Hr: (337) 775-5718

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Calcasieu Parish Emergency Planning Committee

Personnel available: Mason G. Lindsay

Resources available: Can provide communications coordination.

P.O. Box 1391

Lake Charles, LA 70602-1391

Phone: (337) 437-3500

24Hr: (337) 437-3500/911

Beaumont Emergency Management Department

Personnel available: As available

Resources available: Can provide communications coordination

P.O. Box 3827

Beaumont, TX 77704

Phone: (409) 880-3901

Jefferson County Local Emergency Planning Coordinator

Personnel available: John Cascio

Resources available: An emergency command post van

P.O. Box 4025

Beaumont, TX 77704

Phone: (409) 726-2513

24Hr: (409) 722-4371

Orange County Local Emergency Planning Coordinator

Personnel available: Chuck Fraser

Resources available: Emergency communications coordination.

Orange County Courthouse

Orange, TX 77630

Phone: (409) 882-7895

Orange County Director of Emergency Services

Personnel available: Jerry Ziller

Resources available: Emergency communications coordination

803 W. Green Ave.,

P.O. Box 520

Orange, TX 77630

Phone: (409) 883-1050

9240 Private Resources

9240.10 Clean-up Companies (BOA & Non-BOA)

Updating the list of capabilities and estimated time of delivery to sensitive sites/areas of concern is on the Area Committee work list, and will be improved as part of the annual update cycle.

BOA

Billy Derouen

Texas Environmental Resources

1600 Spindle Top Rd

Beaumont, TX 77705

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Phone: (409) 833-3596

ASCO Environmental Services

307 Bunker Road

Lake Charles, LA 70615

Phone: (337) 436-6385

Fax: (337) 439-6343

Charles Keenan

Miller Environmental Services

2208 Industrial Drive

Sulphur, LA 70665

Phone: (337) 882-9800

Fax: (337) 882-9801

24Hr: (800) 207-9403

S. P. Glenn

Clean Channel Association, Inc.

3110 Pasadena Fwy

Pasadena, TX 77503

Phone: (713) 534-6195

Tim Ware

Garner Environmental Services

5048 Houston Ave

Port Arthur, TX 77640

Phone: (409) 983-5646

24Hr: (800) 983-7634

Chris Hyde

Pneumatic

5048 Houston Ave

Orange, TX 77640

Phone: (409) 745-9100

Mike Noel

National Response Corp

11200 Richmond Ave.

Houston, TX 77082

Phone: (631) 224-9141

24Hr: (800) 899-4672

Jackie Smith

Oil Mop Inc. LLC

5215 Twin City Hwy, Suite B

Port Arthur, TX 77642

Phone: (409) 962-7226

24Hr: (800) 654-6671

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

David McCoy

Clean Harbor

P. O. Box 5618

Port Arthur, TX 77640

Phone: (409) 796-1388

24Hr: (800) 645-8265

Fax: (409) 796-1133

NON-BOA

Sam Russell or dispatcher on call

Marine Spill Response Corporation

901 Lake Shore Drive, Ste 900

Lake Charles, LA 70601

Phone: (337) 475-6400

24Hr: (800) 256-6772 (local)

24Hr: (800) 259-6772 (national)

9240.20 Media (Television, Radio, Newspaper)

WIRE

N/A

TELEVISION

KBMT Channel 12 Phone: 409-833-7512 (8am-5pm)

Fax: 409-981-1564

24Hr: 409-838-1212

KFDM Channel 6 Phone: 409-892-6622

Fax: 409-892-6665

KFOX Channel 29 Phone: 337-474-1316

Fax: 337-477-6795

KPLC Channel 7 Phone: 337-439-9071

Fax: 337-437-7600

RADIO

KLVI/KYKR Phone: 409-896-5555

Fax: 409-896-5599

KQXY Phone: 409-833-9421

Fax: 409-833-9296

KQHN Phone: 409-833-9421

Fax: 409-866-5500

KTRH Phone: 281-214-0440

Fax: 713-212-8957

KUHF Phone: 713-743-1823

Fax: 713-748-1818

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

KYKZ Phone: 337-436-9600

KTQQ Phone: 337-436-1013
Fax: 337-436-7278

NEWSPAPER

Port Arthur News Phone: 409-729-6397
Fax: 409-982-4903

Beaumont Enterprise Phone: 409-838-2872
Fax: 409-880-0757

Orange Leader Phone: 409-883-3571
Fax: 409-883-6342

American Press Phone: 337-494-4068
Fax: 337-494-4070

9240.30 Fire Fighting/Salvage Companies/Divers

9240.31 Fire Fighting

Wild Well Control INC

22730 Gosling Road,
Spring, TX 77389
Phone: (281) 784-4700
Fax: (281) 784-4750

Williams Fire and Hazard Control INC

1675 Texla Road
Vidor, TX 77662
Phone: (409) 727-2347
Fax: (409) 745-3021
24Hr: (281) 999-0276

9240.32 Salvage Companies/Divers

Rudy Teichman

T&T Salvage, LLC
8717 Humble Westfield Rd.
Humble, TX 77338
Phone: (281) 446-4010
24Hr: (713) 534-0700
Email: info@ttsalvage.com
Website: www.ttsalvage.com

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Cappy Bisso

Bisso Marine Company, INC
P. O. Box 4113
New Orleans, LA 70178
Phone: (800) 752-4776
Fax: (504) 865-8132
Alt: (504) 866-6341

Smit International Americas, INC

400 N. Sam Houston Parkway East, Suite 310
Houston, TX 77060
Phone: (281) 372-3500
Fax: (281) 372-3525

Industrial Terminal

14035 Industrial Road
Houston, TX 77015
Phone: (713) 450-8888
Fax: (713) 450-8828

Steven Newes

Donjon Marine Co., INC
1250 Liberty Ave.
Hillside, N.J. 07205
Phone: (908) 964-8812
Fax: (908) 964-7426
Donjon Marine has the current U.S. Navy Salvage Contract including the U.S. Gulf of Mexico.

SALVAGE MASTERS / CONSULTANTS

Tom Flesner
Thomas K. Flesner LLC
8524 Hwy. 6 N #213
Houston, TX 77095
Phone: (281) 744-5729
Fax: (281) 345-0339

U.S. Navy Supervisor of Salvage (SUPSALV)

2531 Jefferson Davis Hwy
Arlington, VA 22242-5160
Phone: (202) 781-1731
Fax: (202) 781-4588
24Hr: (202) 781-3889 (Duty Officer)

9240.33 Divers

Cal Dive International Houston, TX	(713) 361-2600
New Iberia, LA	(337) 374-0001
Epic Companies - Harvey, LA	(504) 340-5252
Global Industries Houma, LA – Toll Free	(800) 256-7587
Houston, TX	(281) 529-7979

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Carlyss, LA (337) 583-5000
Sub-Sea 7 – Houston, TX (713) 430-1100
Oceaneering International, Inc. – Morgan City, LA (985) 395-5247
Russell-Veteto Engineering - Corpus Christi, TX (361) 887-8851
Underwater Services - Aransas Pass, TX (361) 758-7487

9240.40 Scientists

Paige Doelling
NOAA SSC
USCG Sector Houston-Galveston
13411 Hillard Street
Houston, TX 77034
Phone: (206) 549-7819

Dr. Brian Cain
U.S. Fish and Wildlife
17829 El Camino Real, Suite 211
Houston, TX 77058
Phone: (281) 286-8282

Billy Leonard
U.S. Fish and Wildlife
3000 Holly Beach Hwy
Hackberry, LA 70645
Phone: (337) 762-3816

Institute for Environmental Studies
Louisiana State University
42 Atkinson Hall
Baton Rouge, LA 70803
Phone: (225) 388-3202

Lamar University Research Center
P.O. Box 10024
Beaumont, TX 77710
Phone: (409) 880-8768

Texas A&M University Spill Research
Texas A&M University
College Station, TX 77843
Phone: (979) 845-3211

9240.50 Fishing Cooperatives and Fleets

Updating the list of capabilities, estimated time of delivery to sensitive areas, and information on vessels of opportunity is on the Area Committee work list, and will be improved as part of the annual update cycle.

Texas Shrimp Association

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

P. O. Box 1020
Aransas Pass, TX 78335
Phone: (361) 758-5024
Fax: (361) 758-5853

9240.60 Wildlife Rescue Organizations

Updating the list of capabilities is on the Area Committee work list, and will be improved as part of the annual update cycle.

Sharon Schmalz

Wildlife Rehab and Education - Oiled Wildlife Response Team
951 Power Street
League City, TX 77573
Pager: (713) 643-1417 (Oil Spill Only)
Fax: (281) 481-3727

Anahuac National Wildlife Refuge

P. O. Box 278
Anahuac, TX 77514
Phone: (409) 267-3337
Fax: (409) 267-4314

United States Fish and Wildlife Service

Brazoria and San Bernard
National Wildlife Refuges
1212 N. Valasco, Suite 200
Angleton, TX 77515
Phone: (505) 248-6911

Galveston Bay Foundation

17324-A Highway 3
Webster, TX 77598
Phone: (281) 332-3381

Gulf Coast Conservation Association

6919 Port West Dr., Suite 100
Houston, TX 77024
Phone: (713) 626-4222
Fax: (713) 461-2911

Sierra Club

160 Birdsville, #34
Houston, TX 77007
Phone: (713) 521-3981

Texas Wildlife Rehabilitation Coalition, Inc.

10801 Hammerly Boulevard
Houston, TX 77043
Phone: (713) 468-8972

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Texas Marine Mammal Stranding Network

4900 Fort Crockett Boulevard

Galveston, TX 77551

Phone: (409) 740-2200

Alt: 1-800-9-MAMMAL (1-800-962-6625)

Texas Oiled Wildlife Response Program

P.O. Box 1675

Galveston, TX 77553-1675

Phone: (409) 740-4728

Can provide bird cleaning services

Offshore Texas - (Call Region II Office first)

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Region II Office - Ecological Services

Albuquerque, New Mexico..... (505) 248-6911

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Field Office - Ecological Services

Houston, TX (East Matagorda Bay North)..... (281) 286-8282

Texas A&M University (East Matagorda Bay South) (361) 994-9005

Alt. (361) 994-9005 x 247

Alt. (361) 994-9005 x 228

Louisiana

Eagle Surveying, Inc.

Morgan City, LA..... (304) 744-6190

Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries

After Hours..... (800) 442-2511

U. S. Department of Agriculture (Animal Damage Control)

Wildlife Service's - Port Allen, LA..... (225) 389-0229

Crowley, LA..... (337) 783-0182

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Offshore Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi and Florida (Call Field Office first, if unavailable, contact Region IV Office.)

Region IV Spill Response Coordinator, Greg Masson Phone: (404) 679-7223

Cell: (404) 428-4215

Field Offices - Ecological Services

Lafayette, Louisiana..... (337) 291-3100

Coastal Mississippi and Coastal Alabama – Daphne, AL... (251) 441-5181

Panhandle of Florida– Panama City, FL..... (850) 769-0552

24 Hr..... (850) 215-1435

9240.70 Volunteer Organizations

Updating charters, interests, and area of expertise is on the Area Committee work list, and will be improved as part of the annual update cycle.

Wildlife Rehab and Education Inc

951 Power St.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

League City, TX 77573
Phone: (713) 861-9453 (8am -6pm)
American Red Cross, Beaumont, TX
706 Magnolia Street
Beaumont, TX 77701
Can provide refreshment vans
Phone: (409) 832-1644

American Red Cross, Orange, TX
908 W. Pine Avenue
Orange, TX 77630
Phone: (409) 883-2322
24Hr: 1-800-448-1327

Salvation Army, Beaumont, TX
P.O. Box 37062
Beaumont, TX 77704
Can provide emergency shelter
Phone: (409) 896-2361

Salvation Army, Port Arthur, TX
PO Box 368
Port Arthur, TX 77640
Can provide emergency shelter
Phone: (409) 983-2229

Salvation Army, Orange, TX
P.O. Box 456
2515 N 3rd St.
Orange, TX 77630
Can provide emergency shelter
Phone: (409) 883-4232

9240.80 Maritime Associations/Organizations/Cooperatives

Updating charters, interests, and area of expertise is on the Area Committee work list, and will be improved as part of the annual update cycle.

9240.81 Marine Pilot Associations

Lake Charles Pilots, Inc.
Personnel available: As needed
Resources available: Vessel status and waterway information
710 West Prien Lake Road, Ste 201
Lake Charles, LA 70601
Phone: (337) 436-0372

Sabine Pilots Association
Personnel available: As needed
Resources available: Vessel status and waterway information
5148 W. Parkway

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Groves, TX 77619
Phone: (409) 722-1141

9240.82 Environmental Interest Groups

Sierra Club
133 Berkshire Lane
Beaumont, TX 77705
Phone: (713) 521-3981

Clean Air and Water Inc. (Citizens Environmental Organization)
750 Wade St.
Beaumont, TX 77706
Phone: (866) 896-5337

Louisiana Geological Survey
Personnel available: As needed
Resources available: Can provide assessment assistance
Box G, University Station
Baton Rouge, LA 70893-4107
Phone: (225) 578-5320

Sabine National Wildlife Refuge
Personnel available: As needed
Resources available: Provides assessment of local area
Highway 27 South
Hackberry, LA 70645
Phone: (337) 762-3816

Texas A & M University Spill Research
Personnel available: As available
Resources available: Provides guidance on dispersants
Texas A & M University
College Station, TX 77843-3136
Phone: (979) 845-3211

C-K Associates
Personnel available: As available
Resources available: Chemical analysis
17170 Perkins Road
Baton Rouge, LA 70810-3817
Phone: (225) 752-8062

Institute for Environmental Studies at Louisiana State University
Personnel available: As available
Resources available: Chemical analysis and scientific support
Louisiana State University
42 Atkinson Hall
Baton Rouge, LA 70803
Phone: (225) 578-3202

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

9240.90 Academic Institutions

Texas A&M Center for Marine Training and Safety (TEEX)
Texas A&M (TEEX)
87101 Tiekman Road
Galveston, TX 77554
Phone: (409) 740-4462
Fax: (409) 744-2890

9240.100 Laboratories

Precision Petroleum Labs, Inc. (Fingerprint Analysis)
5915 Star Lane
Houston, Texas 77057
Phone: (713) 680-9425
Fax: (713) 680-9564
E.I. DuPont
Personnel available: As needed
Resources available: Chemical analysis
P.O. Box 1089
Orange, TX 77630
Phone: (409) 886-6442

IHI-Kemron
Personnel available: As needed
Resources available: Chemical analysis
1216 Port Neches Avenue
Port Neches 77651
Phone: (409) 727-1661

Texas Environmental
Personnel available: As needed
Resources available: Chemical analysis
1045 Boston Avenue
Nederland, TX 77627
Phone: (512) 239-1000

9240.110 Emergency Medical Services

9240.111 Ambulance Services

Acadian Ambulance Service	Lake Charles	(800) 259-1111
West Cal-Cam Hospital Ambulance	Sulphur	(337) 527-9999
Metrocare EMS	Beaumont	(325) 691-8906
Orange County Ambulance Service	Bridge City	(409) 883-6414
Diamond Emergency Medical	Port Arthur	(409) 985-5911
EMS USA	Port Neches	(409) 729-1846
Air Ambulance		(800) 631-6565

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

9240.112 Hospitals

South Cameron Memorial Hospital
5360 W. Creole Hwy
Cameron, LA 70631
Phone: (337) 542-4111

Lake Charles Memorial Hospital
1701 Oak Park Blvd
Lake Charles, LA 70601
Phone: (337) 494-3000

West Calcasieu-Cameron Hospital
701 E. Cypress St
Sulphur, LA 70663
Phone: (337) 527-7034

St. Patrick's Hospital, Lake Charles, LA
524 S. Ryan St.
Lake Charles, LA 70601
Phone: (337) 436-1111
24Hr: (337) 436-2511

Mid-Jefferson Hospital
Hwy 365 at 27th Street
Nederland, TX 77627
Phone: (409) 727-2321
Alt: (409) 784-7389

Park Place Medical Center
3050 39th Street
Port Arthur, TX 77640
Phone: (409) 983-4951

St. Mary Hospital
3600 Gates Boulevard
Port Arthur, TX 77640
Phone: (409) 985-7431

St. Elizabeth Hospital
2830 Calder Avenue
Beaumont, TX 77702
Phone: (409) 899-7000

Baptist Beaumont Hospital
College and 11th Street
Beaumont, TX 77702
Phone: (409) 835-3781

Baptist Orange Hospital
608 Strickland

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Orange, TX 77630

Phone: (409) 883-9361

9240.120 Safety Equipment

Clothing

Type of equipment: Nomex safety apparel

Quantity: As needed

Availability Rentals and sales available after hours for emergencies

Location: Beaumont, TX

Response times:

Support needed:

Owner and affiliation: Commercial

Point of contact: JoAnn Pippin, Manager

Mailing address: Munro's Safety Apparel

1499 Broadway

Beaumont, TX 77701

Phone: (409) 832-3434

Alt: (800) 666-8676

Alt: (409) 832-9373

Type of equipment: Protective clothing and safety equipment

Quantity: As needed

Equipment capabilities:

Availability restrictions: Large inventory on hand

Location: Lake Charles, LA

Response times: 0730 to 1630

Support needed:

Owner and affiliation: Commercial

Point of contact: Elridge Handy, Sales Manager

Mailing address: Safety House, Lake Charles Pipe & Supply

2010 Enterprise Blvd

Lake Charles, LA 70602

Phone: (337) 436-7538

Fax: (337) 436-3346

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Safety Equipment

Type of equipment: Safety equipment
Quantity: As needed
Equipment capabilities:
Availability restrictions: Large inventory on hand
Location: Lake Charles, LA
Response times: 0730 to 1630
Support needed:
Owner and affiliation: Commercial
Point of contact: Elridge Handy, Sales Manager
Mailing address: Safety House, Lake Charles Pipe & Supply
2010 Enterprise Blvd
Lake Charles, LA 70602
Phone: (337) 436-7538
Fax: (337) 436-3346

Type of equipment: Safety equipment
Quantity: As needed
Equipment capabilities: Nomex suits, rainwear, rubber boots, Wilson Safety equipment
Availability restrictions: Large inventory on hand
Location: Lake Charles, LA
Response times: 8-5 M thru F, 8-12 Saturday
Support needed:
Owner and affiliation: Commercial
Point of contact: Cecil Fritz
Mailing address: U-Tech
1432 Broad Street
Lake Charles, LA 70601
Phone: (337) 433-5361
Fax: (337) 436-3697

Type of equipment: Safety equipment
Quantity: As needed
Equipment: Nomex suits, rainwear, rubber boots, Wilson Safety equipment
Availability restrictions: Large inventory on hand
Location: Lake Charles, LA
Response times: 7-5 M to F, on 24 hour call
Support needed:
Owner and affiliation: Commercial
Point of contact: Russell Guidry
Mailing address: Fire Safety Sales & Service
130 N. Ryan Street
Lake Charles, LA 70602
Phone: (337) 433-5744
Fax: (337) 436-3960

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Type of equipment: Safety equipment
Quantity: As needed
Equipment Nomex suits, rainwear, rubber boots, Wilson Safety equipment
Availability restrictions: Large inventory on hand
Location: Lake Charles, LA
Response times: Service 24 hours a day
Support needed:
Owner and affiliation: Commercial
Point of contact: Mike Halay
Mailing address: Lake Charles Rubber Company
930 3rd Avenue
Lake Charles, LA 70602
Phone: (337) 433-1002
Fax: (337) 436-8289

Type of equipment: Personal Protective Equipment
Quantity: As needed
Equipment Clothes, gloves, hearing protection, hard hats, helmets, disposable items.
Availability restrictions: Delivery available.
Location: Orange, TX
Response times:
Support needed:
Owner and affiliation: Commercial
Point of contact: Karl Krog
Mailing address: Express Supply
87 Main Avenue
Orange, TX 77630
Phone: (409) 886-7164

Type of equipment: Protective Equipment
Quantity:
Equipment capabilities:
Availability restrictions:
Location: Beaumont, TX
Response times:
Support needed:
Owner and affiliation: Commercial
Point of contact:
Mailing address: Vallen Safety Supply Company
1375 W Cardinal Dr.
Beaumont, TX 77705
Phone: (409) 842-5040

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

9250 Stakeholders

U.S. Fish and Wildlife
17629 El Camino Real, Suite 211
Houston, TX 77058-3051
Phone: (281) 286-8282

McFaddin National Wildlife Refuge
Texas Point National Wildlife Refuge
P.O. Box 609
Sabine Pass, TX 77655
Phone: (409) 971-2909
Fax: (409) 971-2104

Winston Denton
Regional Office
Texas Parks and Wildlife
1502 Pine Drive
Dickinson, TX 77539
Phone: (281) 534-0130
24 hr: (512) 389-4848

Wildlife Management Areas:
Lower Neches WMA
Tony Houseman WMA
Candy Cain Adshire WMA
JD Murphree WMA

Jim Sutherlin
Texas Parks and Wildlife
10 Parks and Wildlife Dr
Port Arthur, TX 77640
Phone: (409) 736-2551

State Parks:
Sea Rim State Park
Sabine Pass Battleground State Park and Historic Site

Texas Parks and Wildlife
P.O. Box 1066
Sabine Pass, TX 77655
Phone: (409) 971-2559

U.S. Fish and Wildlife
646 Cajundome Blvd, Suite 400
Lafayette, LA 70506
Phone: (337) 291-3100
Fax: (337) 291-3139

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Sabine National Wildlife Refuge
3000 Holly Beach Hwy
Hackberry, LA 70645
Phone: (337) 762-3816
Fax: (337) 762-3780

Cameron Prairie National Wildlife Refuge
1428 Hwy 27
Bell City, LA 70630
Phone: (337) 598-2216
Fax: (337) 598-2492

Lacassine National Wildlife Refuge
209 Nature Rd
Lake Arthur, LA 70549
Phone: (337) 774-5923
Fax: (337) 774-9913

9260 Miscellaneous Contacts

Drilling Contractors

Global Industries - Carlyss, LA.....	(337) 583-5000
Noble Drilling Services Inc. - Sugarland, TX.....	(281) 276-6100
Transocean – Houston, TX.....	(713) 232-7500
Rowan Companies Inc. - Houston, TX.....	(713) 621-7800

Marine Contractors (Construction)

Brown & Root – Houston, TX.....	(713) 676-3011
Crain Bros. Inc. - Grand Chenier, LA.....	(337) 538-2411
Diamond Services – Amelia, LA.....	(985) 631-2187
Garrett Construction - Ingleside, TX.....	(361) 643-7575
Global Industries	
- Carlyss, LA.....	(337) 583-5000
- Toll Free.....	(800) 256-7587
J. Ray McDermott Engineering	
- Houston, TX.....	(281) 870-5000
- Amelia, LA.....	(985) 631-2561
Kingfisher Marine - Port Lavaca, TX.....	(361) 552-6751
Raymond Dugat Co. - Ingleside, TX.....	(361) 776-7300

Oil Spill Equipment, Consultants & Contractors

American Pollution Control, Inc. (AMPOL) – New Iberia, LA.....	(800) 482-6765
Clean Harbors Environmental - Sulphur, LA.....	(800) 645-8265
Boots & Coots - Houston, TX.....	(800) 256-9688
Clean Gulf Associates - Lake Charles, LA.....	(888) CGA-2007
Du-Tex, Inc. - Corpus Christi, TX.....	(361) 887-9807

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Environmental Equipment - Houma, LA.....	(985) 868-3100
ES&H Cenac Environmental Consulting Services - Houma, LA.....	(985) 851-5350
Alternate Number.....	(877) 437-2634
Garner Environmental Services	
Corporate office Deer park, TX.....	(281) 930-1200
Grand Isle Shipyards (GIS) - Grand Isle, LA.....	(985) 787-2801
Miller Environmental - Corpus Christi, TX.....	(361) 289-9800
National Response Corporation – Great River, NY.....	(800) 899-4672
Oil Mop – Several Locations	
Toll Free.....	(800) 645-6671
Oil Spill Control - Corpus Christi, TX.....	(361) 882-2656
Obrien’s Response Management - Slidell, LA.....	(985) 781-0804
The Response Group – Houston, TX.....	(281) 880-5000
Phillips Services (PSC) – Baton Rouge, LA.....	(985) 575-3434
United States Environmental Services, L.L.C.	
- Jackson, MS.....	(888) 279-9930
- New Orleans, LA.....	(504) 279-9930

Other Contractors: Roustabout Services

Berry Brothers General Contractors – Berwick, Louisiana.....	(985) 384-8770
Crown Oilfield Services, Inc. – Bayou Vista, Louisiana.....	(800) 741-6156
Danos & Curole Marine Contractors	
Lafayette, LA.....	(337) 235-2767
Larose, LA.....	(985) 693-3313
Houston, TX.....	(713) 329-1240

9260.10 Lightering

American Eagle Tankers Agencies
1900 West Loop South, Suite 920
Houston, TX 77027
Phone: (713) 622-6436
24hr: (713) 622-1590
Fax: (713) 622-2256

AET American Eagle Tankers

1301 Pelican Island, Block #2
Galveston, TX 77554
Phone: (409) 740-0949

Skaugen Petrotrans, INC.
5847 San Felipe, Suite 3150
Houston, TX 77057
Phone: (713) 266-8000

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Fax: (713) 266-0309

9260.20 Towing Companies

Buffalo Marine Service
8201 E. Erath Street
Houston, TX 77012
Phone: (713) 923-5571
Fax: (713) 923-5304

ACBL
P.O. Box 610
Jeffersonville, IN 47131
Phone: (877) 857-1225
Fax: (812) 288-1766

Higman Towing Company
1980 Post Oak Blvd., #1101
Houston, TX 77056
Phone: (713) 552-1101
Fax: (713) 552-0732

Stapp Towing Company, Inc.
P. O. Box 325
Dickinson, TX 77539
Phone: (281) 337-2551
Fax: (281) 337-4108

Kirby Inland Marine, Inc.
55 Waugh Drive
Houston, TX 77061
Phone: (713) 435-1000
Fax: (713) 435-1464

9260.30 Railroad Emergency Contacts

Union Pacific Railroad	(888) 877-7267
Burlington Northern/Santa Fe Railroad	(800) 832-5452
Kansas City Southern Railroad	(800) 892-6295
Texas Mexican Railroad	(956) 728-6700

9260.40 Utility Companies

Vernon Pierce
Entergy (Electricity) 24Hr: (800) 368-3749
Southwestern Bell (Telephone) Phone: (800) 464-7928

9260.50 Command Posts

Space Available:	10,000 square feet
Equipment capabilities:	Microphone, overhead projector, lodging and food
Location:	Port Arthur, TX
Owner:	Holiday Inn
Mailing address:	Holiday Inn
2929 Jimmy Johnson Blvd.	
Port Arthur, TX 77642	
Phone: (877) 863-4780	

Space Available:	5,000 square feet
Equipment capabilities:	Microphone, overhead projector
Location:	Nederland, TX
Owner:	Southeast Texas Regional Airport
Mailing address:	Southeast Texas Regional Airport

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

5000 Jerry Ware Dr.
Beaumont, TX 77705
Phone: (409) 722-0251

Space Available: 8,000 square feet
Equipment capabilities:
Location: Port Neches, TX
Owner: City of Port Neches
Mailing address: Wright Building
1006 Port Neches Blvd.
Port Neches, TX 77651
Phone: (409) 727-2182
24Hr: (409) 722-5885

Space Available: 5,000 square feet
Equipment capabilities:
Location: Port Neches, TX
Owner: National Guard Armory
Mailing address: Texas National Guard
511 Grigsby
Port Neches, TX 77651
Phone: (409) 727-0431
24Hr: (409) 989-3900 pin 597

Space Available: 3000 square feet
Equipment capabilities: Microphone, overhead projector
Location: Nederland, TX
Owner: TX Air National Guard
Mailing address: TX Air National Guard
2929 Airport Blvd.
Nederland, TX 77642
Phone: (817) 852-3326

Space Available: 10,000 square feet
Equipment capabilities: Microphone, overhead projector
Location: Port Arthur, TX
Owner: Port Arthur Civic Center
Mailing address: Civic Center
3401 Cultural Center Dr
Port Arthur, TX 77640
Phone: (409) 985-8801

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Space Available: 10,000 square feet
Equipment capabilities: Microphone, overhead projector
Availability restrictions:
Location: Beaumont, TX
Owner: U.S. Army Reserve Ctr
Mailing address: U.S. Army Reserve Ctr
3020 College St.
Beaumont, TX 77730
Phone: (501) 771-8722

Space Available: 5,000 square feet
Equipment capabilities: Microphone, overhead projector
Availability restrictions:
Location: Port Arthur, TX
Owner: Ramada Inn
Mailing address: Ramada Inn
3801 Hwy 73
Port Arthur, TX 77632
Phone: (409) 962-9858

Space Available: 10,000 square feet
Equipment capabilities: Microphone, overhead projector
Availability restrictions:
Location: Beaumont, TX
Owner: Beaumont Civic Center
Mailing address: Civic Center
801 Main
Beaumont, TX 77642
Phone: (409) 838-3435

Space Available: 5,000 square feet
Equipment capabilities: Microphone, overhead projector
Availability restrictions:
Location: Beaumont, TX
Owner: Hilton
Mailing address: Hilton Beaumont
2355 I-10 South
Beaumont, TX 77705
Phone: (409) 842-5646

Space Available: 10,000 square feet
Equipment capabilities: Microphone, overhead projector
Availability restrictions: Depends on School Session
Location: Beaumont, TX
Owner: Lamar University
Mailing address: Lamar University
4400 MLK Blvd.
Beaumont, TX 77730
Phone: (409) 880-8311/8307

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Space Available: 10,000 square feet
Equipment capabilities: Microphone, overhead projector
Availability restrictions: Depends on School Session
Location: Orange, TX
Owner: Lamar State College-Orange
Mailing address: Lamar State College-Orange
410 Front St.
Orange, TX 77630
Phone: (409) 883-7750

Space Available: 10,000 square feet
Equipment capabilities: Microphone, overhead projector
Availability restrictions: Depends on School Session
Location: Orange, TX
Owner: West Orange Cove ISD
Mailing address: West Orange Cove ISD
505 15th St.
Orange, TX 77630
Phone: (409) 882-5437

Space Available: 78,965 square feet
Equipment: Microphone, overhead projector, three banquet rooms, theater, and exhibition hall
Availability restrictions:
Location: Lake Charles, LA
Owner: Lake Charles Civic Center
Point of Contact: Sheila Guidry
Mailing address: Civic Center
PO Box 900
Lake Charles, LA 70602
Phone: (337) 491-1256

9260.51 Rental Command Posts

Type of equipment: Mobile Command Center
Quantity: On demand
Equipment capabilities: Trailer outfitted with: Telephone, radio, copier, facsimile machine, word processing, office supplies filing system, first aid
Availability restrictions: None
Location: Westwego, LA
Response times: No more than 4 hours
Support needed:
Owner and affiliation: Commercial
Point of contact: Jimmy Aime
Mailing address: ICI
PO Box 866
Garyville, LA 70051
24hr: (800) 436-0883

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Type of equipment: Mobile Office Building
Quantity: 20' - 60' trailer.
Equipment capabilities:
Availability restrictions:
Location: Beaumont, TX
Response times: 2 hours
Owner and affiliation: GE Capital
Point of contact: Chris Arnold
Mailing address: GE Capital
2905 W. Cardinal Dr.
Beaumont, TX 77705
Phone: (409) 842-2511

9260.52 Local Portable Command Posts

Texas General Land Office - La Porte, TX	(281) 470-6597
Harris County Sheriff's Department	(713) 221-6000
CIMA	(281) 476-5040
City of Baytown	(281) 422-8281

9260.60 Aircraft Support

9260.61 Aircraft Rental

United States Air Force Auxiliary (CAP)
24 Hour (CAP HQ) (888) 211-1812

Fixed Wing

Type of equipment: Cessna 150
Quantity: 3
Equipment capabilities: Cessna 150 has 2 person capacity
Availability restrictions:
Location: Beaumont
Response times:
Owner and affiliation: Commercial
Point of contact: Don Lewis
Phone: (409) 866-0084
24Hr: (409) 755-0756
Mailing address: Beaumont Wings
455 Keith Road
Beaumont, TX 77704
Phone: (409) 866-0084
24Hr: (409) 755-0756

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Type of equipment: Cessna 172
Quantity: 3
Equipment capabilities: Cessna 172 has 3 person capacity
Availability restrictions:
Location: Beaumont
Response times:
Owner and affiliation: Commercial
Point of contact: Don Lewis
Mailing address: Beaumont Wings
455 Keith Road
Beaumont, TX 77704
Phone: (409) 866-0084
24Hr: (409) 755-0756

Type of equipment: Beech 35
Quantity: 1
Equipment capabilities: Beech 35 has 4 person capacity
Availability restrictions:
Location: Beaumont
Response times:
Owner and affiliation: Commercial
Point of contact: Don Lewis
Mailing address: Beaumont Wings
455 Keith Road
Beaumont, TX 77704
Phone: (409) 866-0084
24Hr: (409) 755-0756

Type of equipment: Twin Engine Cessna
Quantity: 1
Equipment capabilities: Has the capacity for 6 passengers
Availability restrictions:
Location: Beaumont
Response times:
Owner and affiliation: Commercial
Point of contact: Don Lewis
Mailing address: Beaumont Wings
455 Keith Road
Beaumont, TX 77704
Phone: (409) 866-0084
24Hr: (409) 55-0756

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Helicopters

Type of equipment: Helicopters
Quantity: 80
Equipment capabilities: 5, 7, 12, and 19 passenger helicopters
Availability restrictions: 7:00 am to 5:00 pm regular hours. Immediate Gulf response, Patterson LA (night crew location)
(504) 395-6191
Location: Sabine Pass
Response times: 40 minutes
Owner and affiliation: Commercial
Point of contact: John Hebert

Type of equipment: Helicopter
Quantity: 1
Equipment capabilities: Has the capacity for 3 passengers
Availability restrictions:
Location: Beaumont
Response times:
Owner and affiliation: Commercial
Point of contact: Don Lewis
Mailing address: Beaumont Wings
455 Keith Road
Beaumont, TX 77704
Phone: (409) 866-0084
24Hr: (409) 755-0756

9260.62 Airports

Type of equipment: Southeast Texas Regional Airport
Quantity:
Equipment capabilities: 6,751ft and 5,071ft runways. Airport has FAA offices, Air National Guard facility, and major highway access. Large areas for open storage, separate areas for commercial/private aviation
Availability restrictions:
Location: 29-57.0' N, 94-01.2' W Elevation 16 feet
Response times:
Owner and affiliation: County Government
Point of contact: Robert Thomas
Mailing address: Robert S. Thomas
2748 Viterbo Road, Box 9
Beaumont, TX 77705
Phone: (409) 722-0251
24Hr: (409) 722-0251

Type of equipment: Orange County Airport
Quantity:
Equipment capabilities: As per James Justice, Justice & Hwang Engineers, the Orange County Airport is designed for 30,000 pound repetitious loads. In emergency conditions, the airfield pavement could withstand a landing load up to 100,000 pounds. Not recommended for heavy

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

loads. The airfield has large open areas and hangars that may be available for staging or storage of equipment. New runway length is 4,400ft. Airport has Precision Approach Path Indicator (PAPI)

Availability restrictions:

Location: 30-04.2' N, 93-48.2 W

Response times:

Owner and affiliation: County Government

Point of contact: Chuck Frazier, Orange County Courthouse

Mailing address: Chuck Frazier

Orange County Courthouse

Orange, TX 77630

Phone: (409) 735-3841

Type of equipment: Beaumont Municipal Airport

Quantity:

Equipment capabilities: 3,600 foot runway

Availability restrictions:

Location: 30-04.2' N, 94-12.9 W; Elevation 32'

Response times:

Owner and affiliation: Municipal Government

Point of contact: Kirby Richard

Mailing address: Kirby Richard

P.O. Box 3827

Beaumont, TX 77704

Phone: (409) 880-3742

Type of equipment: Airport, Silsbee/Kountze Hawthorn Field

Quantity:

Equipment capabilities: 3,802 foot runway

Availability restrictions:

Location: 30-20.2', N 94-15.5 W Elevation: 77'

Response times:

Owner and affiliation: Municipal Government

Point of contact: Tom Mayfield

Mailing address: Tom Mayfield

c/o Judge

P.O. Drawer 760

Kountze, TX 77625

Phone: (409) 246-5120

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Type of equipment: Airport, Southland Field, Sulphur, LA
Quantity:
Equipment capabilities: 5000 foot X 75 foot runway
Availability restrictions:
Location: Sulphur, LA
Response times:
Owner and affiliation: Municipal Government
Point of contact: Alfred White
Mailing address: Southland Field
c/o Cathie Miller
7000 Southland Field, Hwy 108, West
Sulphur, LA 70663
Phone: (337) 583-9144
24Hr: (337) 583-2488

Type of equipment: Airport, Welsh Airport, Welsh, LA
Quantity:
Equipment capabilities: 2,697' runway and 2,200' runway
Availability restrictions:
Location: Welsh, LA
Response times:
Owner and affiliation: Municipal Government
Point of contact: Emery Lyon
Mailing address: Welsh Airport
615 N. Kennedy
Welsh, LA 70591
Phone: (337) 734-2231
24Hr: (337) 734-2594

Type of equipment: Airport, Jennings Airport, Jennings, LA
Quantity:
Equipment capabilities: 3600' runway, 2,000' runway, 5000' runway.
Availability restrictions:
Location: Jennings, LA
Response times:
Owner and affiliation: Municipal Government
Point of contact: Ed Krielow
Mailing address: Jennings Airport
P.O. Box 877, Airport Road
Jennings, LA 70546
Phone: (337) 824-1567
24Hr: (337) 824-1567

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Type of equipment: Airport, Lake Charles Regional
Quantity:
Equipment capabilities: 6500' runway and 4400' runway
Availability restrictions:
Location: Lake Charles, LA
Response times:
Owner and affiliation: Municipal Government
Point of contact: Alan Kratzer
Mailing address: Lake Charles Regional Airport
P.O. Box 5820
Lake Charles, LA 70606-5820
Phone: (337) 478-6826
24Hr: (337) 433-7121

Type of equipment: Chennault Jet Center (FPO) Chennault
Industrial Airport, Lake Charles, LA
Quantity:
Equipment capabilities: 3700' runway and 10,710' runway,
fueling services and food for aircrew
Availability restrictions:
Location: Lake Charles, LA
Response times:
Owner and affiliation: Commercial
Point of contact: Mark Henry
Mailing address: Chennault Jet Center
4500 Chennault Pkwy
Lake Charles, LA 70615
Phone: (337) 436-4877
24Hr: (337) 436-4877

Type of equipment: Airport, Chennault Industrial Airport, Lake Charles, LA
Quantity:
Equipment capabilities: 3700' runway and 10,710' runway
Availability restrictions:
Location: Lake Charles, LA
Response times:
Owner and affiliation: Municipal Government
Point of contact: Max E. Jones
Mailing address: Chennault Industrial Airport
3551 Avenue C
Lake Charles, LA 70601
Phone: (337) 491-9961
24Hr: (337) 491-9961

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Type of equipment: Airport, Le Gros Memorial Airport, Morse, LA
 Quantity:
 Equipment capabilities: 4000' runway and 4300' runway
 Availability restrictions:
 Location: Morse, LA (8 miles SW of Crowley)
 Response times:
 Owner and affiliation: Municipal Government
 Point of contact: J.D. Haines
 Mailing address: Le Gros Memorial Airport
 584 Nighthawk Road
 Morse, LA 70559
 Phone: (337) 788-8800
 24Hr: (337) 784-5403

9260.70 Lodging

Texas

Alamo Plaza Motel	1930 College	Beaumont	(409) 833-1437
Austin Motor Hotel	590 N. 11th St	Beaumont	(409) 835-5371
Best Western	1610 I-10 S.	Beaumont	(409) 842-5646
Hilton, Beaumont	2355 I-10 S.	Beaumont	(409) 842-0037
Holiday Inn, Bmt	3950 I-10 S.	Beaumont	(409) 842-5995
Holiday Inn,	2095 N. 11th St.	Beaumont	(409) 892-2222
LaQuinta Inn	220 I-10 N.	Beaumont	(409) 838-9991
Quality Inn	1295 N. 11th St.	Beaumont	(409) 892-7722
Roadway Inn	I-10 at 11th St.	Beaumont	(409) 892-8111
Midway Motel	198 Texas	Bridge City	(409) 735-2311
Motel 6	5201 E. Parkway	Groves	(409) 962-6611
Southwinds Inn	5101 E. Parkway	Groves	(409) 962-3000
Best Western Airport	Hwy 69 S.	Nederland	(409) 727-1631
Greene Towne Motel	915 Memorial Hwy	Nederland	(409) 722-8397
Villa Motel	1132 Nederland	Nederland	(409) 722-5003
Best Western Orange	2630 I-10 W	Orange	(409) 883-6616
Days Inn	2900 I-10 W.	Orange	(409) 883-9981
Motel 6	4407 N. 27th St.	Orange	(409) 883-4891
Ramada Inn Orange	I-10 W.	Orange	(409) 883-0231
Percy's Motel	3015 Hwy 73 W.	Port Acres	(409) 736-1554
Seashell Motel	2811 Hwy 73 W.	Port Acres	(409) 736-1789
Driftwood Inn	3700 Memorial Hwy	Port Arthur	(409) 985-8411
EconoLodge	2811 Memorial Hwy	Port Arthur	(409) 985-9316
Holiday Inn	2929 Jimmy Johnson	Port Arthur	(888) 400-9714
Pt. Arthur Inn	3889 Gulfway Dr.	Port Arthur	(409) 985-2538
Ramada Inn	3801 Hwy 73 E.	Port Arthur	(409) 962-9858

Louisiana

Prioux's Cabins	Holly Beach, LA	Holly Beach	(337) 569-2368
Gulfview Apts	Holly Beach, LA	Holly Beach	(337) 569-2388
Cameron Motel	Cameron, LA	Cameron	(337) 775-5442
Belmont Motor Hotel	2700 Broad St.	Lake Charles	(337) 433-8291
Best Suites	401 Lakeshore	Lake Charles	(337) 439-2444

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Downtown Motor Inn	607 N. Lakeshore	Lake Charles	(337) 433-0541
Harrah's Hotel	505 N. Lakeshore	Lake Charles	(337) 437-1500
Best Western	I-10, East	Lake Charles	(337) 433-5213
Chateau Motor Inn	202 Ruth Street	Sulphur	(337) 527-8146
Holiday Inn	200 Ruth Street	Sulphur	(337) 528-2061
LaQuinta Motor Inn	2600 Ruth Street	Sulphur	(337) 527-8303
Best Western, Vinton	I-10 at Vinton	Vinton	(337) 589-7492

9260.80 Food and Water

9260.81 Food

Louisiana

Boudin King	906 W. Division	Jennings	(337) 824-6593
Michael A. Catering	417 Jefferson	Lafayette	(337) 237-4634
Steamboat Bill's	1004 Lakeshore Dr.	Lake Charles	(337) 494-1070
Wagon Wheel Catering	3905 Ryan Street	Lake Charles	(337) 474-2607
Jude's Deli	345 Broad St	Lake Charles	(337) 477-3033
Western Sizzlin Steaks	11 W. Prien Lake	Lake Charles	(337) 477-5932
Marilyn's Catering	3450 5th Ave	Lake Charles	(337) 477-3553
Pizza Hut	3000 Maplewood	Maplewood	(337) 625-8241
Pizza Hut	Hwy 378	Moss Bluff	(337) 855-7770
Mr. Gatti's Pizza	1811 Ruth St.	Sulphur	(337) 527-0316
Pizza Hut	2625 Ruth St.	Sulphur	(337) 526-2888
Delta Seafood and Steaks	I-10 exit Vinton	Vinton	(337) 589-2474
Cajun Tales Seafood	501 N. Adams St.	Welsh	(337) 437-4772

Texas

Double DD Catering	2520 Ave H	Nederland	(409) 840- 9051
Roberts Restaurant & Steak House	405 W Cypress Ave.	Orange	(409) 883- 7358
Spanky's Restaurant	1703 N 16th St	Orange	(409) 886- 2949
Moncla's Catering	635 MLK Pkwy	Orange	(409) 932-4544
New China Restaurant	2600 Memorial Blvd	Port Arthur	(409) 983- 4937
Tequila's Mexican Restaurant	4231 Gulfway Dr.	Port Arthur	(409) 983- 7545
Texas Roadhouse	8575 Memorial Blvd.	Port Arthur	(409) 722- 2246
La Fiesta Mexican & Cantina	3801 N Twin City Hwy	Port Arthur	(409) 962- 3232
Jason's Deli	Central Mall	Port Arthur	(409) 727-6420

9260.82 Water

Kenwood Water	701 Main St.	Beaumont	(800) 235-7873
Mountain Valley	1950 Cedar	Beaumont	(409) 832-2346
Spring Mountain	5105 Cardinal	Beaumont	(409) 842-4727
Triangle	1950 Cedar	Beaumont	(409) 832-2346
K&K Bottled Water	Hwy 90 W	Sulphur	(337) 625-2217
Kentwood Water	4810 E Opelousas	Lake Charles	(800) 444-7873

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

9260.90 Temporary Storage and Disposal Facilities (TSD)

Class I Hazardous Waste Fuel Recycling:

Dura Therm, Inc.
P. O. Box 58466
Houston, TX 77258-8466
Galveston County
Phone: (281) 339-1352
Fax: (281) 559-1364

Class I Hazardous Waste/Disposal Well - Storage & Processing:

Texas Molecular
Box 1914
2525 Battleground
Deer Park, TX 77536
Harris County
Phone: (281) 930-2525
Fax: (281) 930-2511

Vopak
2000 W. Loop S., Suite 2200
Houston, TX 77027
Harris County
Phone: (713) 623-0000
Fax: (713) 561-7322

Class I Hazardous/Class I Non-Hazardous Municipal Solid Waste/Storage:

Clean Harbors
500 Battleground Road
LaPorte, TX 77571
Harris County
Phone: (281) 476-0645
Fax: (281) 727-7693

Class I Hazardous Waste Mixed Hazardous and Radioactive Waste Storage:

NSSI/Recovery Services, Inc.
P. O. Box 34042
Houston, TX 77234
Harris County
Phone: (713) 641-0391
Fax: (713) 641-6153

Class I Hazardous Waste Storage and Processing:

SCT Environmental In Houston
5738 Cheswood
Houston, TX 77087
Harris County
Phone: (713) 645-8710
Fax: (713) 649-6022

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Class I Hazardous Waste/Storage and Processing Incineration:

Rhodia, Inc.

8615 Manchester St.

Houston, TX 77012

Harris County

Phone: (713) 928-3411

Fax: (713) 928-3431

Class I Hazardous Waste/Disposal Well:

Texas Molecular

P. O. Box 7809

6901 Greenwood Dr. (78415)

Corpus Christi, TX 78467

Nueces County

Phone: (361) 852-8284

Fax: (361) 852-3167

Class I Hazardous Waste/Landfill:

Texas Ecologists, Inc.

P. O. Box 307

Robstown, TX 78380

Nueces County

Phone: (800) 242-3209

Fax: (361) 387-0794

\Rubber Storage Bladders

Type of equipment: Liquid storage equipment

Quantity: 4 sea slugs

Equipment capabilities: 1260 gallon capacity per bladder

Availability restrictions:

Location: Mobile, AL

Response times: 6hrs

Support needed:

Owner and affiliation: USCG GST

Point of contact: OPS

Mailing address: ATC Mobile

Tanner Williams Rd.

MOBILE, AL 36695

Phone: (251) 441- 6601

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Tank Barges

Type of equipment: Tank barge
Quantity: 1 420,000 gallon storage capacity tank barge
Equipment capabilities:
Availability restrictions:
Location: Port Arthur, TX
Response times:
Support needed:
Owner and affiliation: MSRC
Point of contact:
Mailing address:
Phone: 1-800-645-7745
24Hr: 1-800-259-6772

Type of equipment: Liquid recovery storage equipment
Quantity: 1 compartment barge/skimmer vessel at 546,000 gallon capacity, 1 compartment barge/skimmer vessel at 84,000 gallon capacity, 2 tank barges at 420,000 gallon capacity each, 1 tank barge at 1,050,000 gallon capacity
Equipment capabilities:
Availability restrictions:
Location: Houston, TX
Response times: 6 hours
Support needed:
Owner and affiliation: Commercial
Point of contact:
Mailing address: Clean Channel Association, Inc.
3110 Pasadena Freeway
PASADENA, TX 77503
Phone: (713) 534-6195

Portable Storage Tanks

Type of equipment: Portable storage tanks w/ transport trucks
Quantity: 350 tanks combined
Equipment capabilities: Tanks can be delivered and placed virtually anywhere. Sizes range from 42 bbl to 500 bbl
Availability restrictions: None
Location: Nederland, TX
Response times: Immediate, 24/7
Support needed: None
Owner and affiliation: Commercial
Point of contact: John Virgilo, Branch Manager
Mailing address: NES Rentals, Inc.
5425 North Twin City Hwy
Nederland, TX 77627
Phone: (409) 729-1131
24Hr: (409) 284-0363

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Type of equipment: Portable storage tanks with transport
Quantity: 250+ tanks
Equipment capabilities: Tanks can be delivered and placed virtually anywhere. Sizes range from 42 bbl to 500 bbl
Availability restrictions: None
Location: Lake Charles, LA
Response times: Immediate, 24/7
Support needed: None
Owner and affiliation: Commercial
Point of contact:
BOA: Yes
Mailing address: Baker Tank
3364 Carbide Dr.
Lake Charles, LA 70601
Phone: (337) 882-0678

Type of equipment:
Quantity:
Equipment capabilities:
Availability restrictions:
Location:
Response times:
Support needed:
Owner and affiliation: Commercial
Point of contact: Larry Stenford
Mailing address: Rain for Rent
6401 Gulfway Dr.
Groves, TX 77619-4207
Phone: (409) 962-3121

Type of equipment:
Quantity:
Equipment capabilities:
Availability restrictions:
Location:
Response times:
Support needed:
Owner and affiliation: Commercial
Point of contact: Tony Broussard
Mailing address: Triangle Waste Solutions
4956 Baurque Rd.
Nederland, TX 77627-6357
Phone: (409) 727-0511

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Type of equipment:

Quantity:

Equipment capabilities:

Availability restrictions:

Location:

Response times:

Support needed:

Owner and affiliation:

Commercial

Point of contact:

Chris Meguire

Mailing address:

Tidal Tanks

1497 West Cardinal Dr.

Beaumont, TX 77705-6412

Phone: (409) 840-2011

Alt: (409) 943-4483

Roll-on and Roll-off Disposal Boxes

Type of equipment:

Roll-off boxes

Quantity:

500

Equipment capabilities: 20 and 30 cubic yard, closed top boxes. Boxes will match up to Clean Harbor trucks.

Location:

Port Arthur, TX

Response times:

1 to 2 hours

Owner and affiliation:

Commercial Cleanup Contractor

Point of contact:

Chris Dupuis or dispatcher on call

Mailing address:

Clean Harbors

P.O. Box 5618

Port Arthur, TX 77640

Phone: (409) 796-1388

24Hr: (409) 796-1300

Type of equipment:

Roll-off boxes

Quantity:

Equipment capabilities:

Location:

Nederland, TX

Response times:

Owner and affiliation:

Commercial

Point of contact:

Mailing address:

BFI

6425 Twin City Hwy

Nederland, TX 77705

Phone: (409) 724-2371

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

9260.100 Maintenance and Fueling Facilities

Type of equipment: Land based fuel transport trucks
Quantity: 3 trucks
Equipment capabilities: Transport trucks for gasoline, diesel, oil, and antifreeze
Location: Port Arthur, TX
Owner and affiliation: Commercial
Point of contact: Kenneth Spidle
Mailing address: Spidle Oil
P.O. Box 782
Port Arthur, TX 77641
Phone: (409) 727-4400
24Hr: (409) 723-6900 (pager)

Type of equipment: Land based fuel transport trucks
Quantity:
Equipment capabilities: Transport trucks for gasoline, diesel, and oils
Location: Beaumont, TX
Owner and affiliation: Commercial
Point of contact:
Mailing address: Tri Con Inc.
West Port Arthur Road
Beaumont, TX 77701
Phone: (409) 835-2237

Type of equipment: Land based fuel transport trucks
Quantity:
Equipment capabilities: Transport trucks for gasoline, diesel, and oils.
Location: Beaumont, TX
Owner and affiliation: Commercial
Point of contact:
Mailing address: Darby Oil
1393 Broadway
Beaumont, TX 77701
Phone: (409) 833-6331

Type of equipment: Land based fuel transport trucks
Quantity:
Equipment capabilities: Transport trucks for gasoline, diesel and oils
Location: Orange
Owner and affiliation: Commercial
Point of contact:
Mailing address: Craft Oil
1916 Strickland
Orange, TX 77630
Phone: (409) 883-2111

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Type of equipment: Land based fuel transport trucks
Quantity:
Equipment capabilities: Transport trucks for gasoline, diesel, and oils.
Location: Beaumont, TX
Owner and affiliation: Commercial
Point of contact:
Mailing address: Sitton Oil & Marine Company
4655 W. Cardinal Drive
Beaumont, TX 77701
Phone: (409) 842-2323

Type of equipment: Land/marine based fueling
Quantity: No skid tanks
Equipment capabilities:
Location: DeQuincy and Lake Charles, LA
Point of contact: Randy Daigle
Mailing address: Daigle Petroleum Sales
P.O. Box 7261
Lake Charles, LA 70606
Phone: 1(800) 960-3835

Type of equipment: Marine fueling facilities
Quantity: 2 barges
Equipment capabilities: Barge (HMS 65) 6000 bbl diesel, 28,000 bbl potable water; 1200 bbl lube oil; 3000 1.5 hp pump (potable water). Barge (HMS 15) 15,000 bbl diesel; 11,000 gallon potable water, 8" pump diesel
Availability restrictions: High Island to Orange Cut
Location: GIWW Intersection with Sabine-Neches Canal
Owner and affiliation: Commercial
Point of contact:
Mailing address: Houston Marine Fueling Services
2706 Gulfway Drive
Port Arthur, TX 77641
Phone: (409) 983- 6625

Type of equipment: Marine fueling station
Quantity:
Equipment capabilities: Gasoline, diesel, boat ramp, and boat hoist
Location: Orange, TX
Point of contact: Curtis Jackson
Mailing address: Sabine Yacht Basin
319 Meyers Street
Orange, TX 77630 (Adams Bayou)
Phone: (409) 883-6085

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Type of equipment: Marine fueling facilities
Quantity: 2 barges
Equipment capabilities: Barge (HMS 30) 3,000 bbl diesel fuel, 30,000 gallons potable water; 6" pump. Barge (HMS 16) 1500 bbl diesel fuel; 10,000 gallons potable water, 4" pump
Location: Hackberry, LA
Point of contact:
Mailing address: Devall Fleeting Services
P.O. Box 128
Hackberry, LA 70645
Phone: (337) 762-4705

Type of equipment: Marine fueling facilities
Quantity: 2 barges
Equipment capabilities: One Barge with 30,000 gallons of potable water. One Barge with 40,000 gallons of potable water, 3,000 bbl of diesel fuel, 4" diesel pump
Location: Port Arthur, TX mm 277 GIWW
Point of contact:
Mailing address: Marine Fueling Service, Inc.
P.O. Box 3617
Port Arthur, TX 77643-3617 or MM 277 GIWW
Phone: (409) 962-8424 or VHF-16

Type of equipment: Marine fueling facilities Port of Lake Charles
Quantity:
Availability restrictions: None
Location: Lake Charles, LA
Owner and affiliation: Government
Point of contact: Ulysses de St. Germain
Mailing address: Ulysses de St. Germain
P.O. Box AAA
Lake Charles, LA 70601
Phone: (337) 439-3661

Type of equipment: Maintenance Facility Port of Lake Charles
Quantity: Equipment capabilities: Engine Service, machinery repair, barge cleaning, and salvage service
Location: Lake Charles, LA
Response times: On demand
Owner and affiliation: Local government
Point of contact: Ulysses St. Germain
Mailing address: Harbor District
P.O. Box AAA
Lake Charles, LA 70602
Phone: (337) 439-3661
24Hr: (337) 439-3661
Fax: (337) 493-3523

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Type of equipment: Auto Repair facility
Quantity:
Equipment capabilities: 24-hour vehicle towing, auto repairs, truck repairs
Location: Lake Charles, LA
Response times: 9 to 5, Monday thru Friday
Owner and affiliation: Commercial
Point of contact: Mr. Benthly
Mailing address: Country Club Auto Repair
4901 Jensen Lane
Lake Charles, LA 70602
Phone: (337) 474-0304

9260.110 Rental Equipment

General Rental

Sunbelt	Port Arthur	(409) 724-7368
Neff Rental	Houston	(888) 709-6333
United Rentals	Beaumont	(409) 833-7902
Hertz Equip. Rental	Beaumont	(409) 727-1390
Prime Equip. Rental	Nederland	(409) 722-0283

Type of equipment: Portable toilets
Quantity:
Equipment capabilities:
Availability restrictions:
Location: Lake Charles, LA
Response times: Immediate
Support needed:
Owner and affiliation: Commercial
Point of contact: Mary Martin
Mailing address: Waste Management
536 Wesley Road
Lake Charles, LA 70616
Phone: (337) 436-7229
24Hr: (337) 436-1435

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Type of equipment: Portable toilets

Quantity:

Equipment capabilities:

Availability restrictions:

Location: Lake Charles, LA

Response times: Immediate

Support needed:

Owner and affiliation: Commercial

Point of contact: Ed Belair

Mailing address:

Anges's K-Jon

4520 Opelousas Street

Lake Charles, LA 70601

Phone: (337) 433-5037

24Hr: (337) 527-1574

Fax: (337) 439-9523

Type of equipment:

Portable toilets

Quantity:

Average daily inventory of 200 units

Equipment capabilities:

Will provide chemicals, paper and cleaning twice weekly.

Availability restrictions:

Can draw on Lake Charles, Baytown, and Houston if needed.

Location:

Serving Golden Triangle area

Response times:

Immediate

Support needed:

Owner and affiliation:

Commercial

Point of contact:

Tracy Roccafort

Mailing address:

Waste Management

2175 W. Cardinal Drive

Beaumont, TX 77705

Phone: (409) 842-0065

24Hr: (409) 842-0065

Type of equipment:

Portable toilets

Quantity:

Average daily inventory of 100 units

Equipment capabilities: Will provide chemicals, paper and cleaning twice weekly.

Availability restrictions:

Location:

Port Arthur, TX

Response times:

Immediate

Support needed:

Owner and affiliation:

Commercial

Point of contact:

Steve Pardue

Mailing address:

American Waste Services

PO Box 1882

Nederland, TX 77627

Phone: (409) 724-7823

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Type of equipment: Office supplies and equipment
Equipment capabilities:
Availability restrictions:
Location: Lake Charles, LA
Response times: 1 hour
Support needed:
Owner and affiliation: Commercial
Point of contact:
Mailing address: Corporate Express
320 7th Street
Lake Charles, LA 70601
Phone: (800) 281-3480

Type of equipment: Office supplies and equipment
Equipment capabilities:
Availability restrictions:
Location: Lake Charles, LA
Response times:
Support needed:
Owner and affiliation: Commercial
Point of contact:
Mailing address: Office Depot
2806 Ryan St
Lake Charles, LA
Phone: (337) 439-7996

Type of equipment: Office supplies and equipment
Equipment capabilities:
Availability restrictions:
Location: Cameron, LA
Response times: 1 hour
Support needed:
Owner and affiliation: Commercial
Point of contact:
Mailing address: Clipper Office Supply
Cameron, LA 70631
Phone: (337) 775-5645
24Hr: (337) 775-5645

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Type of equipment:	Office supplies and equipment (machines, except copiers & computers)
Equipment capabilities:	
Location:	Lake Charles, LA
Response times:	1 hour
Owner and affiliation:	Commercial
Point of contact:	
Mailing address:	Kelly Hamilton Office Machines 155 W. Prien Lake Road Lake Charles, LA 70601 Phone: (337) 478-7027 24Hr: (337) 478-7027
Type of equipment:	Office supplies and equipment
Equipment capabilities:	
Location:	Nederland, TX
Response times:	1 hour
Owner and affiliation:	Commercial
Point of contact:	
Mailing address:	Manning's The Plaza 3704 Hwy 365 Nederland, TX 77642 Phone: (409) 722-5599
Type of equipment:	Copiers, Computers, Fax machines
Equipment capabilities:	Rental or sales
Location:	Beaumont, TX
Response times:	1 hour
Owner and affiliation:	Commercial
Point of contact:	
Mailing address:	Star Graphics 4785 Eastex Freeway Beaumont, TX 77706 Phone: (409) 892-0671

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Compressors

Type of equipment: Portable compressors
Quantity: 35
Equipment capabilities: Compressors are 100 to 900 cfm, diesel powered with 8-10 hour fuel capacity, most are tow-able
Availability restrictions: 24 hour availability
Location: Beaumont
Response times: 1-2 hours, depending on availability
Support needed: Delivery help if several units are needed at once
Owner and affiliation: Commercial
Mailing address: Heatley Equipment Company
1620 Cardinal Drive
Beaumont, TX 77705
Phone: (409) 833-6407
24Hr: (409) 833-6407

Generators

Type of equipment: Generators
Quantity: 10 generators
Equipment capabilities:
Availability restrictions:
Location: Garyville, LA
Response times: 2 hours
Support needed:
Owner and affiliation: Commercial
Point of contact:
24Hr:
Mailing address: ICI
129 Ici Lane Hwy 54
Garyville, LA 70051
Phone: (985) 535- 1374
Fax: (985) 535- 3262

Type of equipment: Generators
Quantity: 3
Equipment capabilities: 2500 and 4500 watts, gasoline powered.
Availability restrictions: 24 hour availability, transportation available, no operators
Location: Nederland
Response times: 1-2 hours, depending on availability
Support needed: Delivery help if several units are needed at once
Owner and affiliation: Commercial
Point of contact: Rodney Vell, Chad, Wayne Cureton
Mailing address: Cureton & Sons Rental
106 18th Street
Nederland, TX 77627
Phone: (409) 722-5354

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Type of equipment: 50 kW Generators
Quantity: 2
Equipment capabilities: 50 kW. All equipment is rented full of fuel. Customer is responsible to return full of fuel
Availability restrictions: 24 hour service, 7 days per week, delivery and pickup fee. Equipment on hand
Location: Nederland
Response times: 2 hours, depending on availability
Support needed: Trucks for hauling heavy equipment if more than 1 generator at a time is needed. Customer is responsible for operation and security of machine.
Owner and affiliation: Commercial
Point of contact: Tommy Jordan and Trey Sharp
Mailing address: Prime Equipment
1635 Industrial Park Drive
Nederland, TX 77627
Phone: (409) 722-0283
24Hr: (409) 722-0283

Lighting

Type of equipment: Lighting equipment
Equipment capabilities:
Location: Port Arthur, TX
Response times: 1 hour
Support needed:
Owner and affiliation: Commercial
Point of contact:
Mailing address: Garner Environmental Services, Inc.
2706 Gulfway Drive
Port Arthur, TX 77640
Phone: (409) 983-5646
24Hr: (409) 983-5646

Type of equipment: Lighting equipment
Equipment capabilities:
Location: Garyville, LA
Response times: 2 hours
Support needed:
Owner and affiliation: Commercial
Point of contact: Jimmy Aime
Mailing address: ICI
P.O. Box 866
Garyville, LA 70051
Phone: (985) 535- 3174
Fax: (985) 535- 3262

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Type of equipment: Lighting equipment
Equipment capabilities:
Availability restrictions:
Location: Pasadena, TX
Response times: 2 hours
Support needed:
Owner and affiliation: Commercial
Point of contact:
Mailing address: Clean Channel Association, Inc.
P.O. Box 2489
Houston, TX 77252-2489
Phone: (713) 534-6195

Pressure Washers

Type of equipment: Pressure washers
Quantity: 6
Equipment capabilities: 2500 psi, 4.5 gallons of water per minute, gasoline powered
Availability restrictions: 24 hour availability, transportation available
Location: Nederland
Response times: 1-2 hours, depending on availability
Support needed: Delivery help if several units are needed at once.
Owner and affiliation: Commercial
Point of contact: Rodney Vell, Chad, Wayne Cureton
Mailing address: Cureton & Sons Rental
106 18th Street
Nederland, TX 77627
Phone: (409) 722-5354

Type of equipment: Pressure washers
Quantity:
Equipment capabilities:
Availability restrictions:
Location: Beaumont
Response times:
Support needed:
Owner and affiliation: Commercial
Mailing address: A & A Equipment
780 Chamberlin Dr.
Beaumont, TX 77707
Phone: (409) 842-9274

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Type of equipment: Pressure washers
Quantity: 5
Equipment capabilities: 2000 to 2500 psi. All equipment is full of fuel, customer responsible to return full
Availability restrictions: 24 hour service, 7 days per week, delivery and pickup fee. Equipment on hand
Location: Nederland
Response times: 2 hours, depending on availability
Support needed: Trucks for hauling heavy equipment if more than 1 tower at a time is needed
Owner and affiliation: Commercial
Point of contact: Tommy Jordan and Trey Sharp
Mailing address: Prime Equipment
1635 Industrial Park Drive
Nederland, TX 77627
Phone: (409) 722-0283
24Hr: (409) 722-0283

Pumps

Type of equipment: Pumps
Quantity: 20-2" diesel wash pump, 6-3" and 2-4" trash pumps
Equipment capabilities:
Availability restrictions:
Location: Garyville, LA
Response times: 2 hours
Support needed:
Owner and affiliation: Commercial
Point of contact: Jimmy Aime
Mailing address: ICI
P.O. Box 866
Garyville, LA 70051
Phone: (504) 436-0833
24Hr: (504) 436-0833
Fax: (504) 535-3262

Type of equipment: Pumps
Quantity: 1 at 2,500 gpm with 8" hose, 1 at 1,200 gpm with 2" hose
Equipment capabilities:
Availability restrictions:
Location: Grand Chenier, LA
Response times: 1 hour
Support needed: Trailer
Owner and affiliation: Commercial
Point of contact: Coral Perry and Neil R. Crain
Mailing address: Crain Brothers, Inc.
2201 West Florida Avenue
Beaumont, TX 77705
Phone: (409) 842-1174

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

24Hr: (800) 737-2767

Type of equipment: Pumps
Quantity:
Equipment capabilities:
Availability restrictions:
Location: Orange, TX
Response times:
Support needed:
Owner and affiliation: Commercial
Point of contact:
Mailing address: Orange Pump and Valve, Inc.
606 Border
Orange, TX 77630
Phone: (409) 883-6415

Steam Cleaners

Type of equipment: Steam cleaners
Quantity:
Equipment capabilities:
Availability restrictions:
Location: Garyville, LA
Response times: 2 hours
Support needed:
Owner and affiliation: Commercial
Point of contact: Jimmy Aime
Mailing address: ICI
P.O. Box 866
Garyville, LA 70051
Phone: (504) 436-0833
24Hr: (504) 436-0833
Fax: (504) 535-3262

Type of equipment: Steam cleaners
Quantity:
Equipment capabilities:
Availability restrictions:
Location: Pasadena, TX
Response times: 2 hours
Support needed:
Owner and affiliation: Commercial
Point of contact:
Mailing address: Clean Channel Association, Inc.
P.O. Box 2489
Houston, TX 77252-2489
Phone: (713) 676-1337
24Hr: (713) 676-1337

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Type of equipment: Steam cleaners
Quantity:
Equipment capabilities:
Availability restrictions:
Location: Beaumont, TX, Sulphur and Grand Chenier, LA
Response times:
Support needed:
Owner and affiliation: Commercial
Point of contact: Coral Perry and Neil R. Crain
Mailing address: Crain Brothers, Inc.
2201 West Florida Avenue
Beaumont, TX 77705
Phone: (409) 842-1174
24Hr: (800) 737-2767

9260.120 Industrial Hose Suppliers

The following can supply a complete line of industrial hoses for all aspects of an oil spill response.

South Houston Hose Co. Breco Supply
Houston, TX
Phone: (713) 643-4355
Fax: (713) 643-4753

Triplex, Inc.
Hose Division
P. O. Box 15255
Houston, TX 77220
Phone: (713) 672-9911
Fax: (713) 672-6510

9260.130 Workboat/Offshore Supply/Other Vessels

9260.131 Marine Transportation/ Vessels

Barge.....	B
Barge (Offshore).....	B/O
Barge (Storage).....	B/S
Crew Boats.....	C
Fireboats.....	F
Lift Boats.....	L
Other.....	O
Supply Boats.....	S
Tugs.....	T
Tugs (Inland).....	T/I
Tugs (Offshore).....	T/O
Utility Boats.....	U

(1) Vessels

Adams Towing – Morgan City, LAT/I (985) 384-1752

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Aries Marine Service, Inc. - Lafayette, LA.....L S U	(337) 232-0335
Atlas Boats, Inc. - Belle Chase, LAS U	(504) 391-0192
B&C Boat Rentals - Golden Meadow, LA.....S U	(985) 475-5543
B&J Martin, Inc. - Galiano, LAS U	(985) 632-2727
Broussard Bros. - Intracoastal City, LAB C S T/I U	(337) 893-5303
Brown Water Marine - Rockport, TXB C T	(361) 729-3721
Bud's Boat Rentals – Belle Chasse, LAC	(504) 392-2558
C&E Boat Rental - Cutoff, LAS U	(985) 632-6166
Canal Barge - New Orleans, LAB/S	(504) 581-2424
Candy Fleet – Morgan City, LAC S U	(985) 384-5835
Cenac Towing- Houma, LAT B B/S B/O	(985) 872-2413
Central Boat Rental – Berwick, LA.....T B B/O	(985) 384-8201
Crew Boats, Inc. - Chalmette, LAC	(504) 277-2865
Derrick Construction – Rockport, TXB	(361) 729-2423
Edison Chouest Office - Galliano, LAC F S U	(985) 601-4444
Harvey Gulf International – Galiano, LAB T/O	(985) 475-6631
Kilgore Offshore - Lafayette, LAC S U	(337) 233-6515
Kim Susan, Inc. – LaRose, LAC S U	(985) 693-7601
Hornbeck Offshore – Covington, LAB B/O	(985) 727-2000
L&M Bo-Truc Rentals – Galliano, LAO	(985) 475-5733
Louisiana International Marine – Gretna, LA..T/O	(504) 392-8670
Masco Operators, Inc. – Freeport, TX.....S U	(979) 235-9827
McDonough Marine – Metairie, LAB T	(504) 780-8100
Montco, Inc. – Galliano, LAL	(985) 325-7157
Moran Towing of Texas – New Orleans, LA ...B/O T	(225) 869-3133
Otto Candies, Inc. – Des Allemands, LAB C S T U	(504) 469-7700
(Maintains Database Offshore Vessels)	
Raymond Dugat Company – Ingleside, TXB T	(361) 776-7300
Delta Towing - Houma, LA.....T	(985) 851-0566
Ryan Marine Service – Galveston, TXC S U	(409) 763-1269
Seacor Marine, Inc. - Houma, LAC S T U	(985) 876-5400
Suard Company – Lockport, LAB T	(985) 532-5300
Texas Crew Boats – Freeport, TXC	(979) 233-8222
Tidewater Marine - Amelia, LAB C O S T U	(985) 631-5820
- Houston, TXB C S T U	(713) 470-5300
- New Orleans, LAB C S T U	(504) 568-1010
Trico Marine Services, Inc. - Houston, TX.....C S U	(713) 780-9926

(2) Vessel Brokers

Otto Candies, Inc.B C S T U	(504) 469-7700
(Maintains database offshore vessels)	
Rault Resources - Metairie, LAB C S T U	(504) 581-1314

9260.140 Alternative Technology Response Equipment

In-Situ Burning (Note: Refer to the current version of the Texas General Land Office Tool Kit for the RRT Region VI Pre-Approved and Exclusionary Areas for Texas-Based COTP Zones for Dispersant Use and In-Situ Burns)

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Fire Retardant Boom:

500'	Texas General Land Office	(281) 470-6597
500'	MSRC/Galveston	(409) 740-9188
500'	US Coast Guard (Water-Cooled)	(504) 589-6901
6500'	CISPR/Alaska	(907) 776-5129
17500'	ACS/Alaska	(907) 659-2405

Igniters:

5'	Flare Type - CCA	(713) 534-6195
10'	Flare Type - MSRC	(409) 740-9188
1'	Dist 8 M.S.- U. S. Coast Guard	(504) 589-6901

Air Monitoring:

USCG/GST SMART	(713) 671-5113
	(251) 441-6601
EPA/START Contractor/EPA Hotline	(241) 665-9700

Consultants:

SpilTec, Al Allen	(425) 896-0988
-------------------	----------------

Dispersant Application

Dispersant Aircraft

Airborne Support, Inc. (ASI)	(985) 851-6391
------------------------------	----------------

ASI has 2 aircraft dedicated for spill response. One is a DC-4 with a 2,000 gal. capacity; the other a DC-3 with 1,000 gal. capacity. Both have integral spray systems and are located in Houma, LA. They are under contract to M-IRG and Clean Gulf Associates (CGA). Use by non-members of those Co-ops is contingent upon M-IRG and CGA releasing the aircraft to ASI and the non-member signing a contract with ASI. "Wheels Up" for the DC-4 is 4 hours, for the DC-3 is 8 hours. ASI may also be able to access LOOP's dispersant stockpile.

EADC (207) 665-2362
(888) 3232148

EADC is a consortium of individual Air Tractor owners. Two of the larger AT802 aircraft are in the Houston area and two in Louisiana. They have built-in spray systems and 800 gal. payload. Smaller AT502s are also in the area and have a 500 gal. payload. EADC is currently not under contract for spill response and therefore the aircraft are on "as available" basis.

Dispersant Sources

Clean Gulf Associates	(504) 799-3035
Frank Paskewich	(888) 350-2915
Emerg:	(888) 242-2007

29,425 gal. of Corexit 9527 in 55 gal. drums in Houston, TX
3,465 gal. of Corexit 9527 in 55 gal. drums in Grand Isle, LA
2,200 gal. of Corexit 9527 in 55 gal. drums in Panama City, FL

LOOP, Inc.	(504) 363-9299
8,000 gal. of Corexit 9527 in 2,000 gal. tanks in Houma, LA	
20,000 gal. of Corexit 9527 in 2,000 gal. tanks in Galiano, LA	

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

17,300 gal. of Corexit 9527 in 2,000 gal. tanks in Forchon, LA

Clean Caribbean (954) 983-9880

24,200 gal. of Corexit 9527 in 55 gal. drums in Ft. Lauderdale, FL

5,000 gal. of Corexit 9527 in 5,000 gal. tank in Ft. Lauderdale, FL

ONDEO NALCO ENERGY SVCS|

Melinda Fikes (281) 263-7434

(800) 366-2526

Quantity: 200 Drums (9500 Minimum)
500 Drums (Maximum) 9527 & 9500

Location: Sugarland, TX

Consultants

The O'Brien's Group (985) 781-0804

Bioremediation

The following sources can provide complete bioremediation service, including microbial and fertilizer products, application and monitoring equipment and the knowledge to develop a treatment plan:

Oil Mop, Inc., Belle Chase, LA (504) 394-6110

Oppenheimer BioTechnology

P. O. Box 5919

Austin, TX 78763

Phone: (512) 474-1016

Alt: (512) 474-1016

9260.150 Trucking/Transportation Companies

Team Worldwide Trucking

Phone: (800) 338-2925

Scott Gray

Voss Shipping

Houston, TX

Phone: (281) 435-8786

Heavy Equipment

Type of equipment: Heavy Equipment

Quantity: 12 marsh draglines, 2 marsh track hoes, 1 rubber tire backhoe, 2 track hoes, 1 D3 bulldozer, 2 boom trailers, 2 absorbent boom trailers

Equipment capabilities:

Availability restrictions:

Location: Grand Chenier and Sulphur, LA

Response times: 1 to 2 hours

Support needed: Drivers and operators as needed

Owner and affiliation: Commercial contractor

Point of contact: Coral Perry and Neil R. Crain

Mailing address: Crain Brothers, Inc.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

2201 West Florida Avenue
Beaumont, TX 77705
Phone: (409) 842-1174
24Hr: (800) 737-2767

Car Rentals

Avis Rent A Car Municipal Airport Lake Charles, LA (337) 477-9374
Enterprise Car Rental 418 E. College St Lake Charles, LA (337) 477-3880
Hertz Rent A Car Regional Airport Lake Charles, LA (337) 477-0616
Avis Rent-A-Car SE TX Reg. Airport, Nederland, TX (409) 722-0209
Hertz Rent-A-Car SE TX Reg. Airport, Nederland, TX (409) 727-1390
National Car Rental SE TX Reg. Airport, Nederland, TX (409) 722-6111
Thrifty Car Rental 3718 Nederland Ave, Nederland, TX (409) 722-2277

Trucks and Trailers

Type of equipment: Trucks and trailers
Quantity: 5 Hotshots
Equipment capabilities:
Availability restrictions: Unlimited
Location: Groves and Beaumont, TX
Response times: 1 to 2 hours
Support needed: Drivers
Owner and affiliation: Commercial contractor
Point of contact: Norris Simon, Tommy Reed
Mailing address: Acme Truck Lines
 3101 Main Avenue
 Groves, TX 77619
 Phone: (409) 727-3015 or 962-8591
 24Hr: (409) 727-3015 or 962-8591

Type of equipment: Trucks and trailers
Quantity: 12
Equipment capabilities: 18-wheelers with trailers (up to 120,000 lbs.)
Availability restrictions: Unlimited
Location: Groves and Beaumont, TX
Response times: 1 to 2 hours
Support needed: Drivers
Owner and affiliation: Commercial contractor
Point of contact: Norris Simon, Tommy Reed
Mailing address: Acme Truck Lines
 3101 Main Avenue
 Groves, TX 77619
 Phone: (409) 727-3015 or 962-8591
 24Hr: (409) 727-3015 or 962-8591

Type of equipment: Trucks and trailers

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Quantity: 10
Equipment capabilities: Minoltas (7,000 to 20,000 lbs. capacity)
Availability restrictions: Unlimited
Location: Groves and Beaumont, TX
Response times: 1 to 2 hours
Support needed: Drivers
Owner and affiliation: Commercial contractor
Point of contact: Norris Simon, Tommy Reed
Mailing address: Acme Truck Lines
3101 Main Avenue
Groves, TX 77619
Phone: (409) 727-3015 or 962-8591
24Hr: (409) 727-3015 or 962-8591

Type of equipment: Trucks and trailers
Quantity: 10
Equipment capabilities: 1-ton trucks
Availability restrictions: Unlimited
Location: Groves and Beaumont, TX
Response times: 1 to 2 hours
Support needed: Drivers
Owner and affiliation: Commercial contractor
Point of contact: Norris Simon, Tommy Reed
Mailing address: Acme Truck Lines
3101 Main Avenue
Groves, TX 77619
Phone: (409) 727-3015 or 962-8591
24Hr: (409) 727-3015 or 962-8591

Type of equipment: Trucks
Quantity: 15
Equipment capabilities: Hauling capacity is approximately 30-40,000 Lbs
Availability restrictions: None
Location: Port Arthur, TX
Response times: 1 to 2 hours
Support needed: Drivers
Owner and affiliation: Commercial Cleanup Contractor
Point of contact: Chris Dupuis or dispatcher on call
Mailing address: Laidlaw
P.O. Box 5618
Port Arthur, TX 77640
Phone: (409) 796-1388
24Hr: (409) 796-1388

Vacuum Trucks

Type of equipment: Vacuum Trucks
Quantity: 26 (8 super suckers)
Equipment capabilities: 3 inches per minute suction rate, 500

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

gpm recovery rate, 3000 gallon capacity storage, 200' hose inventory. Diesel fuel required.

Availability restrictions: Subject to existing assignment obligations

Location: Port Arthur, TX

Response times: 2 hours

Support needed: Company supplies, trained personnel and equipment

Owner and affiliation: Commercial

Mailing address: Laidlaw Environmental Services, Inc.
Phone: (409) 796-1388
24Hr: (800) 283-1385

Type of equipment: Vacuum Trucks

Quantity: 1

Equipment capabilities: 50 bbl capacity vacuum truck, 4" hose, 3 bbls per minute recovery rate, 200' hose inventory, storage capacity of 2,140 gallons

Availability restrictions: Prior obligations

Location: Beaumont, TX

Response times: 2 hour maximum

Support needed: Company supplies trained personnel

Owner and affiliation: Commercial

Mailing address: PWI, Inc.
Route 8, Box 65, Highway 124
Beaumont, TX 77705
Phone: (409) 842-6262
Alt: (800) 777-6062
24Hr: (409) 842-6262
Alt: (800) 777-6062

Type of equipment: Vacuum Trucks

Quantity: 5 LN 8000 Vacuum trucks; 3 inches per minute suction rate, 130gpm recovery rate, 500' hose inventory (200' in Orangefield, TX and 300' in Liberty, TX. 2 Super Sucker vacuum trucks; 6 inches per minute suction, 450gpm recovery rate, 1000' hose inventory. Vehicle uses diesel fuel

Availability restrictions: Subject to assignment obligations

Location: Orangefield, TX (2 trucks), Liberty, TX (3 trucks)

Response times: 2 hours

Support needed: Company supplies trained personnel

Owner and affiliation: Commercial

Mailing address: Garner Environmental Services
5048 Houston Ave.
Port Arthur, TX 77640
Phone: (409) 983-5646
24Hr: (409) 722-9135

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Type of equipment: Vacuum Trucks
Quantity: 5
Equipment capabilities: GMC-1, Ford-1, Chevrolet-1. GMC, Ford and Chevy suction at 4" per minute, 1129 gpm recovery, 2310 gallon storage capacity, 1200' hose inventory
Availability restrictions: Subject to company's assignments and/or obligated tasks.
Location: Port Arthur, TX
Response times: 2 hours
Support needed: Star has hazmat teams and other trained personnel to respond in major operations
Owner and affiliation: Commercial
Mailing address: Motiva Enterprises, LLC
P.O. Box 712, N. Houston Ave
Port Arthur, TX 77640
Phone: (409) 982-5711
24Hr: (409) 982-5711 or 724-7708

Trailers

Type of equipment: Response trailers
Quantity:
Equipment capabilities:
Availability restrictions:
Location: Port Arthur, TX
Response times: 1 hour
Support needed:
Owner and affiliation: Commercial
Point of contact:
Mailing address: Garner Environmental Services, Inc.
5048 Houston Ave.
Port Arthur, TX 77640
Phone: (409) 983-5646
24Hr: (409) 983-5646

Type of equipment: Response trailers
Quantity:
Equipment capabilities:
Availability restrictions:
Location: Garyville, LA
Response times: 2 hours
Support needed:
Owner and affiliation: Commercial
Point of contact: Jimmy Aime
Mailing address: Industrial Cleanup, Inc. (ICI)
P.O. Box 866
Garyville, LA 70051
Phone: (504) 436-0883

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

24Hr: (800) 436-0883
Fax: (504) 535-3262

Type of equipment: Trailers
Quantity:
Equipment capabilities:
Availability restrictions:
Location:
Response times:
Support needed:
Owner and affiliation: Commercial contractor
Mailing address: Ace Transportation
590 W. Freeway
Beaumont, TX 77662
Phone: (409) 833-1528

9260.160 Water Intakes

Entergy
Personnel available:
Resources available: Knowledge of local area
P.O. Box 888
Bridge City, TX 77611
Phone: (800) 368-3749

Department of Energy Strategic Petroleum Reserves at Big Hill, TX; Hackberry, LA; and Sulphur, LA.

Resources available: Knowledge of local area.
1450 Black Lake Road
Hackberry, LA 70645
Phone: (337) 762-3111, Ext. 295

9300 IAP for WCD

See Appendix A, Worst Case Discharge Incident Action Plan (IAP).

9400 Area Planning Documentation

Appendix 9400 of the ACP has been developed by the MSU Port Arthur Captain of the Port, in consultation with the Southeast Texas and Southwest Louisiana Area Committee, and is based on an assessment of all potential sources of discharges in this area meeting the provisions of 40 CFR §300.210(c) of the NCP. The ACP is intended to be the fundamental element for building confidence that the plan addresses the necessary elements for planning a successful response within the area.

Average Most Probable Discharge

The Coast Guard has determined Average Most Probable Discharge as the lesser of 50 barrels or 1% of a Worst Case Discharge for an offshore or onshore facility/pipeline/marine terminal, or the lesser of 50 barrels or 1% of cargo from a Tank Vessel during cargo transfer operations. This value was adopted for consistency with Federal Vessel and Facility Contingency Plans.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Maximum Most Probable Discharge

The Coast Guard has defined Maximum Most Probable Discharge as the lesser of 1,200 barrels or 10% of the volume of a Worst Case Discharge for an offshore facility or onshore facility/pipeline/marine terminal; 2,500 barrels of oil for a vessel with an oil cargo capacity equal to or greater than 25,000 barrels; or 10% of the vessel's oil cargo capacity for vessels with a capacity less than 25,000 barrels for Tank Vessels. These values were adopted for consistency with Federal Vessel and Facility Contingency Plans.

Worst Case Discharge

As defined by section 311(a) (24) of the Clean Water Act, the definition of a Worst Case Discharge in the case of a vessel is a discharge in adverse weather conditions of its entire cargo, and in the case of an offshore facility or onshore facility/pipeline/marine facility, the largest foreseeable discharge in adverse weather conditions. This definition has been adopted for consistency with Federal Vessel and Facility Contingency Plans.

At a minimum, Appendix 9400 addresses the following area planning elements:

- (1) Oil spill discharge and hazardous substance release history.
- (2) A risk assessment of potential sources of discharges within the area.
- (3) A description of planning assumptions describing a realistic assessment of the nature and size of possible threat and resources at risk.
- (4) Planning scenarios that provide for a Worst Case Discharge (WCD), a Maximum Most Probable Discharge (MMPD), and an Average Most Probable Discharge (AMPD) from a vessel, offshore facility, or onshore facility operating in the area as applicable.

9410 Spill and Discharge History

Record of WCD and Releases

Date	Location	Source V = vessel * OSF = offshore facility ONF = onshore facility OP = Pipeline	Product	Amount (bbls)	Responsible Party
02AUG2004	Sunoco Logistics Anchorage. Nederland, TX Neches River	V/TB	#6	714	Buffalo Marine
11NOV2005	Federal Waters Gulf of Mexico	V – Integrated Tank barge	Slurry Oil	45,846	K-Sea Transportation
19JUN2006	Lake Charles, LA	ONF	Waste Product	71,450	CITGO
23JAN2010	Port of Port Arthur, TX	V/TB	Crude	11,000	American Eagle Tankers

9420 Risk Assessment

A high probability exists for a WCD to occur anywhere in the Southeast Texas and Southwest Louisiana area given the high volume of deep-draft vessels (tank and non-tank vessels), the

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

prevalence of oil and gas support vessels, offshore facilities (drilling rigs), oil and petrochemical terminals, and tug/tank barge composites. In addition, the unpredictable and sudden severe weather during transitional seasons and afternoon thunderstorms during the summer increase the risk.

9420.10 Possible Sources of WCD

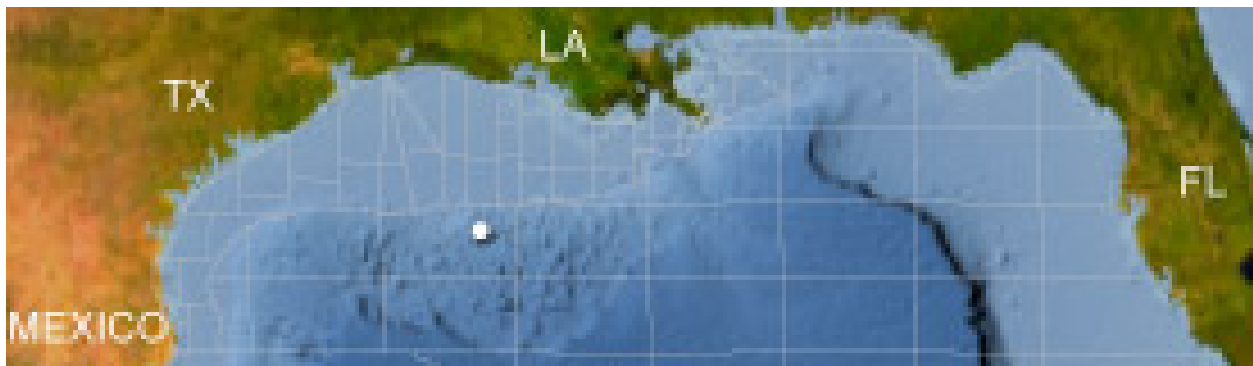
The sections below describe the scenarios surrounding the source of a worst case discharge (WCD) scenario for offshore facilities, onshore facilities/pipelines/marine terminals, tank vessels and non-tank vessels.

9420.20 Offshore Facilities

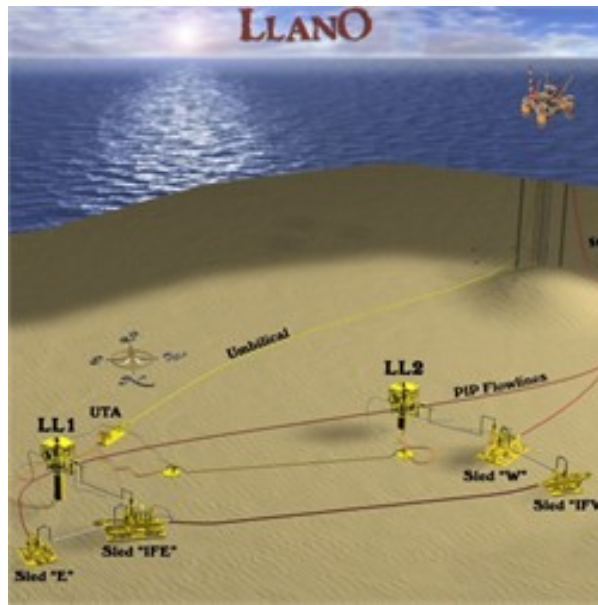
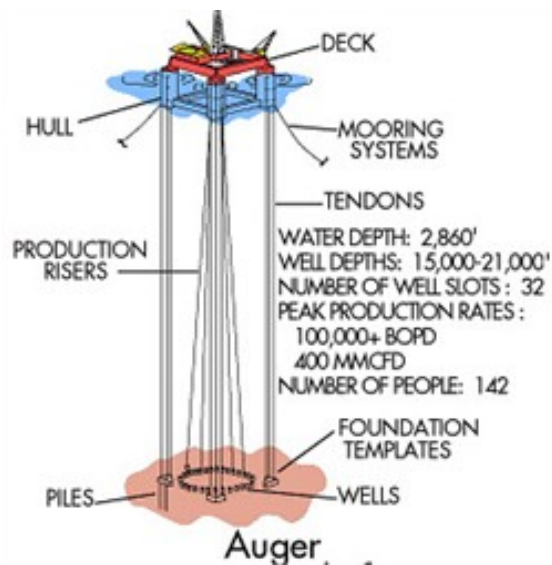
AUGER T.L.P is considered to be the most probable Offshore Facility to experience a Worse Case Discharge in the MSU Port Arthur AOR. The Auger T.L.P is located in the Garden Banks Area, Block 426 in 2,860 foot of water. The AUGER T.L.P is also located 168 nautical miles offshore making it extremely difficult to deploy oil containment and control resources to the scene. Lat / Long for the rig is 27° 32' 45" 92° 26' 36".

The Auger Prospect encompasses four OCS leases in the Garden Banks Area, located about 214 miles southwest of New Orleans in 2860 ft of water. The discovery well was drilled on Block 426 in 1987 using the Zane Barnes semi-submersible drilling rig. One other well and three sidetracks were drilled on the four blocks. The results from this drilling program coupled with 3D seismic information were used to make a decision on development in December, 1989. Based upon Shell Offshore Inc.'s current assessment, total gross ultimate recovery is estimated at about 220 million barrels of oil equivalent, with a two to one oil/gas ratio. The TLP has the capability to support 32 wells, although only 14 wells are anticipated to be drilled at this time. Topsides facilities are sized for production rates of 46,000 BPD oil, 125 MMSCFD gas, and 25,000 BPD produced water. Waterflood injection is sized for 65,000 BPD.

The total development cost for Auger, including TLP fabrication, installation, facilities, pipelines, development drilling, and well completion, is \$1.28. Major construction contracts for the TLP were awarded in August, 1990, with installation completed in February, 1994, and first production scheduled for April, 1994.



SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN



9420.30 Offshore Pipeline

The GB 426 A Pipeline, which is a 14-16 inch pipeline, with a through volume of 150,000 BBLs per day would be MSUPA's example of a Worst Case Scenario for an Offshore Pipeline. The pipeline is approximately 40 miles long and is located between the GB 426 Louisiana Shore line where it intersects with 4 other Crude oil pipelines. Pumping station are located strategically along the route of the Pipeline complex. For an overview of the pipeline refer to the Shell Gulf of Mexico Offshore Response Plan located at:

\\d08ms-umupaapps\UnitShares\MSUPortArthur\PlanningDepartment\ACP

9420.40 Onshore Facilities/Pipelines/Marine Terminals

The Worst Case Discharge (WCD) from an onshore facility, pipeline, or marine terminal will be contingent on the specific location, type of product, weather conditions and scenario in which the discharge would occur. The Southeast Texas and Southwest Louisiana area is home to numerous onshore petrochemical facilities. These facilities also utilize thousands of miles of pipelines to receive feed stocks and transport products to other facilities and terminals.

The Chevron Beaumont Terminal in Beaumont, TX has been identified as the Worst Case Discharge (WCD) from an onshore facility. The facility has a WCD of 370,620 barrels of crude oil. The terminal has a total of 7.2 million barrels of tank storage capacity, comprised of 66 tanks with capacities ranging from 15,000 to 360,000 barrels each. The Chevron Beaumont Terminal can receive and redeliver crude oil and products via barge, ship, tank truck, tank rail car and pipeline, and it can store and/or blend crude oil or products for short or long-term periods.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN



9420.50 Tank Vessels Offshore

The Worst Case Discharge (WCD) from a tank vessel originating in the Southwest Texas and Southwest Louisiana area has been identified as the total loss of an Ultra Large Crude Carrier (ULCC). These types of vessels carry upwards of up to 4 million barrels of Arabian heavy crude (API 27.67) crude products as cargo on board.

The likely scenario involving the total loss of a ULCC would be the collision of a ULCC and another Very Large Crude Carrier (VLCC) in the South Sabine Lightering Area (28-32 N, 093-40 W) resulting in the total loss of the ULCC and all product on board.

WORSE CASE DISCHARGE OFFSHORE TANK VESSEL

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN



The VLCC EAGLE VIRGINIA is considered to be the largest crude oil tank ship that arrives at the Lightering Zone of the Southeast Texas Coastline. Owned by American Eagle Tankers Houston, TX, the vessel is 333 meters (1,092.5) long with a Dead Weight Tonnage (DWT) of 307,000 tons, with a draft of 75 feet. The M/V EAGLE VIRGINIA is capable of transporting 2,000,000 barrels of crude oil. In order to transport the crude oil to the ports of Port Arthur, Lake Charles and Houston, four lightering ships are used to transport the cargo. As a reference point the VLCC EAGLE VIRGINIA is three times the DWT of the vessels it lighters to which are mainly AFRAMAX tankships. In Cargo Capacity an AFRAMAX used for lightering into the Port of Port Arthur or Beaumont has a capacity of 419,000 barrels.

A Worse Case Discharge incident would involve any of the lightering ships colliding with the EAGLE VIRGINIA in a fog laden lightering zone which would break the VLCC in half discharging all 2,000,000 barrels of crude oil into the Gulf of Mexico.

Initial response actions and strategies:

- Identify cargo, hazards, and amount spilled. (2 hours)
- Establish Unified Command Post. Implement response organization (UCS).
- FOSC authorizes initial application of dispersants in accordance with EPA Region VI Dispersant Policy. (next day, first light)
- Stage in situ burning equipment and request approval for burn for when weather conditions will improve in accordance with EPA Region VI In-situ Burn Policy. (12 hours)

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

- Initiate on-water oil recovery operations. (12 hours)
- Issue Letter of Federal Interest to vessel rep. and Letter of Designation
- RP is not taking action: Issue Letter of Assumption; access Fed/State Pollution Funds; and initiate response actions.
- Identify/prioritize sensitive areas.
- Designate offshore field command posts, staging areas, and dispatch response teams.

SPILL RESPONSE ORGANIZATION

Situational: Activate ICS and establish a Unified Command Post.

Organization: Unified Command Structure; FOSC, SOSC, RP Rep., Fed/State Resource

Trustees, Local Emergency Response Coordinators. SONS organization will likely be activated for a spill of this magnitude.

Critical positions:

- a) FOSC/SOSC
- b) Scientific Support Coordinator
- c) FOSC/SOSC/RP representatives stationed offshore on a CG Cutter
- d) Media/Public Relations

CONTAINMENT, COUNTERMEASURES AND CLEANUP STRATEGIES

Offshore

- Dispersant application in accordance with EPA Region VI Dispersant Policy (aircraft & vessel)
- In situ burning in accordance with EPA Region VI In-situ Burn Policy
- Open water oil recovery

Nearshore Recovery

- Open water oil recovery
- In situ burning in accordance with EPA Region VI In-situ Burn Policy

Shoreline Protection

- Uses natural along shore currents to funnel deflect oil into natural collection points. Prioritize and protect sensitive areas. Presents opportunity to test different methods for cleanup bioremediation in remote areas.

Inland Strategies

- Potential for significant impact to coastal and tidally influenced inland waters.
- Prioritize and protect sensitive areas.
- Sensitive areas: Coastal bays, estuaries, and wetlands. Protective booming where possible; nestling protection, and animal hazing.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Additional resources will be requested from: (12 - 48 hour response time for all resources.)

Federal:

- National Strike Force Coordination Center
- NSF
- RRT
- Natural Resource Trustees
- Regional CG Sectors and MSU's
- CG Strike Teams
- National Pollution Funds Center
- District Response Advisory Team
- Public Information Assist Team
- Scientific Support Coordinator
- MLC Contracting

State:

- TGLO
- TCEQ
- Local/Municipal Public Works

Current SHORTFALLS

Equipment:

- Logistics staging equipment and operating it offshore.
- Limited availability of dispersant stockpiles.

Personnel: Additional personnel will come in from outside the area.

Funds: None.

Minimum response times: Delays in response due to distance.

DURATION OF CLEANUP

- Mechanical cleanup only - 3 weeks
- Mechanical cleanup combined with other methods - 4-7 days.
- NOTE: THESE TIMES ARE FOR PLANNING PURPOSES ONLY AND DO NOT REFLECT PERFORMANCE STANDARDS.
- DISPOSAL OPTIONS FOR DIFFERENT VOLUMES OF DEBRIS
- Landfill: Sorbents and oiled debris (every 20 cu yards must be analyzed for total petroleum hydrocarbons).
- Recovered product: Return to facility processes.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

- PROCEDURES AND CRITERIA FOR TERMINATING THE CLEANUP
- Cleanup Termination: The cleanup efforts will continue until the determination is made jointly by the FOSC, SOSC, Natural Resource Trustees, and Responsible Party to cease cleanup operations.

9420.60 Tank Vessels within the Sabine Neches Channel



Tanker MV Eagle Otome crosswise in Sabine Neches Canal channel after collision with docked freighter MV Gulf Arrow and after allusion with Kirby tankbarge and tow Dixie Vengeance in Port Arthur, Tx..

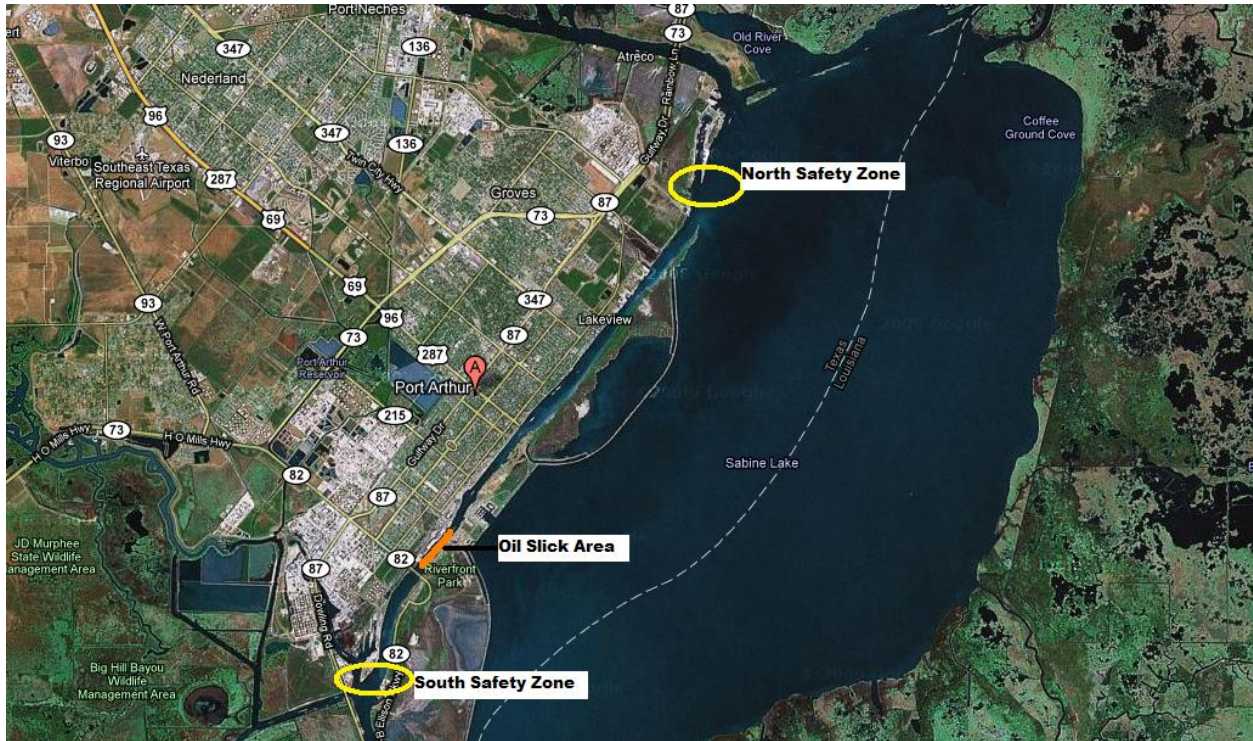
On January 23, 2010, the 810-foot-long tanker Eagle Otome allided with the 597-foot-long general cargo vessel Gulf Arrow at the port of Port Arthur, Texas. The Eagle Otome was subsequently struck by a 297-foot-long barge, the Kirby 30406, which was being pushed by the towboat Dixie Vengeance.

As a result of the accident, an estimated 462,000 gallons of oil spilled into the water. This was the largest Oil Spill recorded in the State of Texas in the last 16 Years. It was also the largest Oil Spill in the Sabine-Neches Channel in over 30 years.

MSU Port Arthur Personnel immediately utilized the Southeast Texas/Southwest Geographic Response Plan and the Unified Command of Coast Guard and Texas General Land Office

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

immediately dispatched local OSRO's to implement the Sabine-Neches Channel Booming strategies identified in the GRP. As a result, the largest oil spill in the State of Texas resulted in minimal environmental and economic impact and the channel was quickly opened to expedite the Marine Transportation system.



Summary of Incident:

The Gulf Arrow II was moored at Port of Port Arthur. TV Eagle Otome was inbound. Dixie Vengeance with 2 loaded barges was outbound when vessels collided. Tow was backing up at the time of collision. Gull Arrow also hit, cause unknown. TV Dixie Vengeance loaded with Aromatic Hydrocarbons, Eagle Otome loaded with Crude. No report of leaking from barge. Initially a high H₂S reading at the site of collision, but report from field teams that H₂S level is low enough that it is no longer a hazard. Air monitoring is ongoing at the site, and at various locations of the response.

Barge decoupled from M/T EAGLE OTOME 0030 24JAN10 & moored North of MLK Bridge

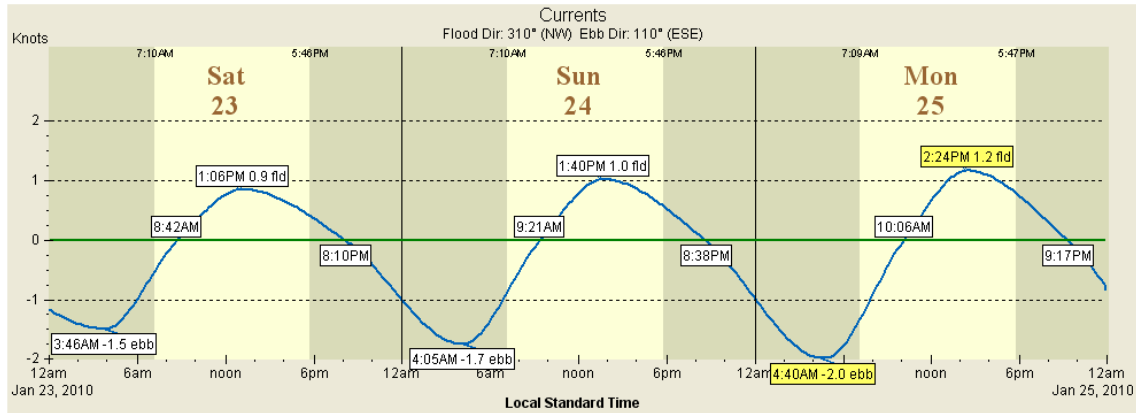
Damage to M/T EAGLE OTOME: 15' x 10' hole above waterline.

Estimated 10,096.6 bbl Olmeca High Crude unaccounted for

SOUTHERN SECURITY ZONE has BEEN MOVED TO KEITH LAKE BEND, CGC Manowar relocated to Mesquite Point to enforce safety zone.

Bulk of oil going from old school hose/Lamar in Port Arthur, south to Mesquite Point. One pocket of oil off of Mesquite Point, nothing going into Lake Sabine at this time.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN



Weather:

Monday – Wednesday: Sunny and Clear, strong winds

Showers and Thunderstorms on Thursday during the day, and into the night with strong SE winds around 20 to 25 MPH swimming around to NW late, and increasing to 25 – 30 with higher gusts. **Tornado and strong wind/rain warning for Thursday**

Impacts:

1 bird (Heron) recovered. Wildlife unit/response trailer set up at 200 Houston Street (Near Port of Port Arthur.) No other reported impacts.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

T/V Eagle Otome

HAZMAT Trajectory Analysis

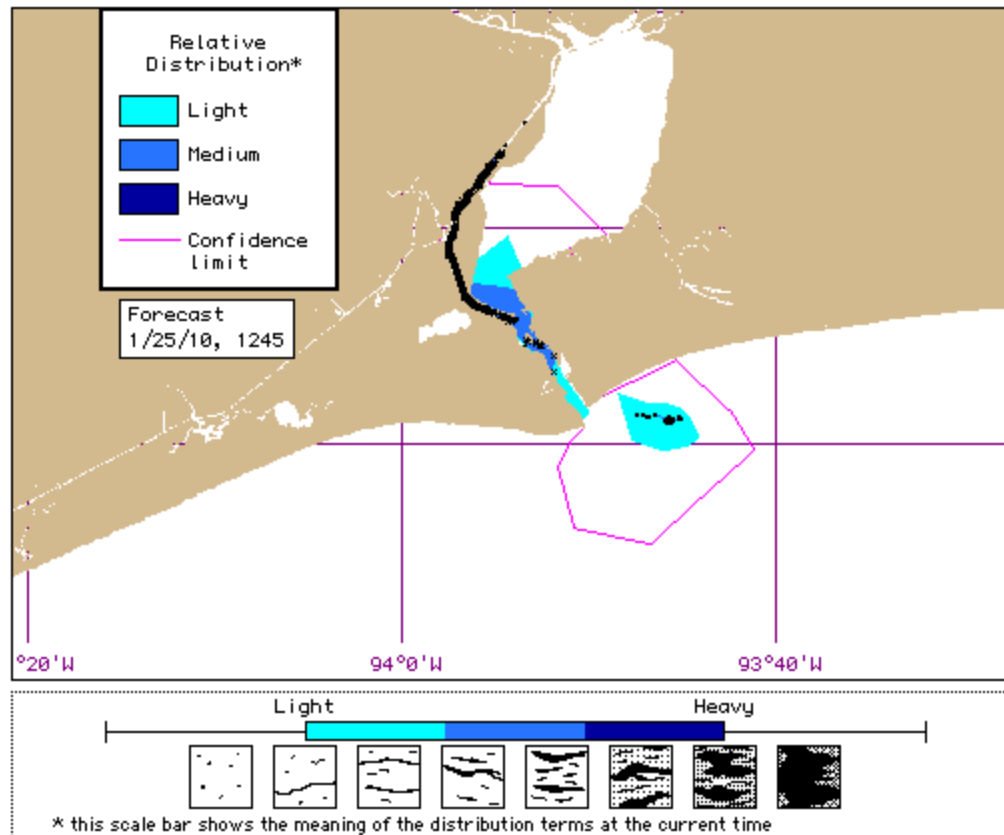


Estimate for: 1245, 1/25/10

Prepared: 1242, 1/24/10

NOAA/HAZMAT (206) 526-6317

These estimates are based on the latest available information. Please refer to the trajectory analysis briefing and your Scientific Support Coordinator (SSC) for more complete information. This output shows estimated distributions of heavy, light, and medium concentrations as well as an outer confidence line. The confidence line is based on potential errors in the pollutant transport processes.



SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

T/V Eagle Otome

HAZMAT Trajectory Analysis

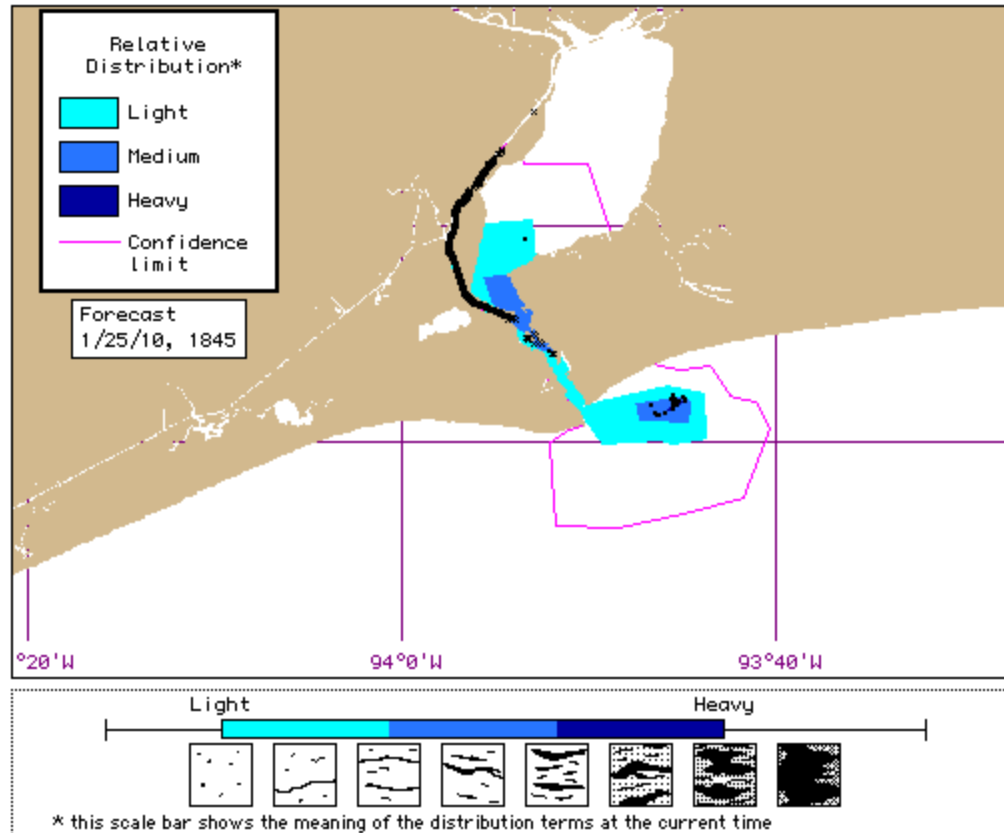


Estimate for: 1845, 1/25/10

Prepared: 1242, 1/24/10

NOAA/HAZMAT (206) 526-6317

These estimates are based on the latest available information. Please refer to the trajectory analysis briefing and your Scientific Support Coordinator (SSC) for more complete information. This output shows estimated distributions of heavy, light, and medium concentrations as well as an outer confidence line. The confidence line is based on potential errors in the pollutant transport processes.



SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

T/V Eagle Otome

HAZMAT Trajectory Analysis

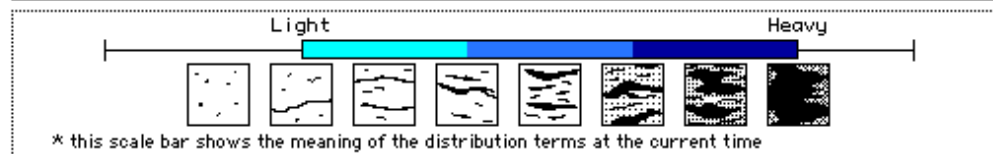
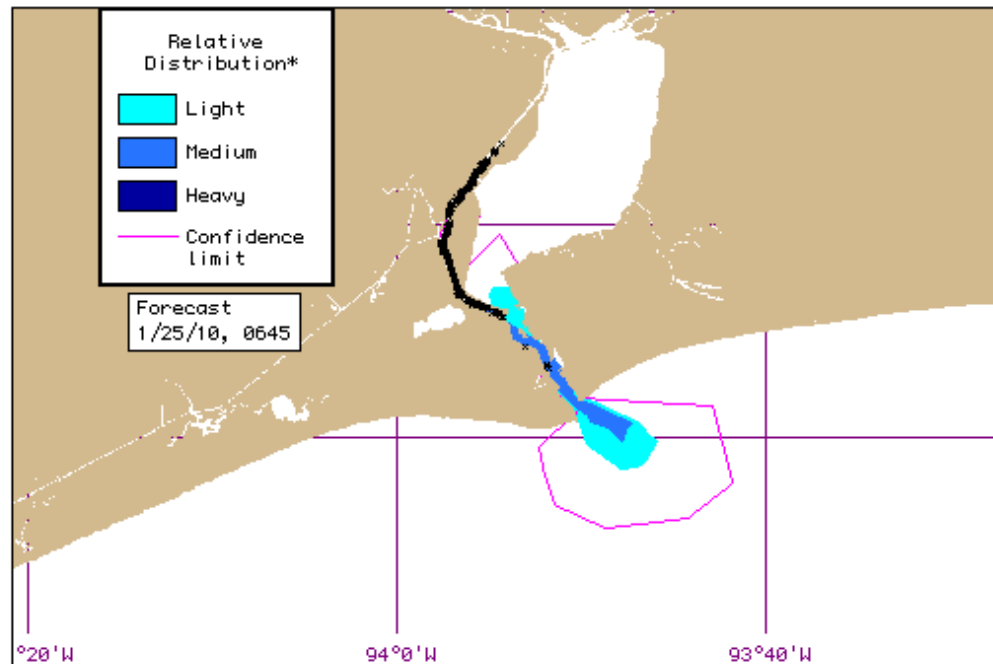


Estimate for: 0645, 1/25/10

Prepared: 1242, 1/24/10

NOAA/HAZMAT (206) 526-6317

These estimates are based on the latest available information. Please refer to the trajectory analysis briefing and your Scientific Support Coordinator (SSC) for more complete information. This output shows estimated distributions of heavy, light, and medium concentrations as well as an outer confidence line. The confidence line is based on potential errors in the pollutant transport processes.



SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

9430 Vulnerability Analysis

The MSU Port Arthur Captain of the Port zone includes many areas that are considered vulnerable for the effects of an oil spill. The potential effects of the spill could affect human health, property, and the environment. Information taken from real world events and spill trajectories has shown that a WCD from any source could have a devastating effect on fish, wildlife, and sensitive environments in the area. The analysis shows that the following items could be vulnerable from the effects of a major oil spill in the area:

- (1) Water intakes (drinking, cooling, or other)
- (2) Businesses
- (3) Residential areas
- (4) Wetlands and other sensitive environments
- (5) Fish and wildlife
- (6) Endangered flora and fauna
- (7) Recreational areas
- (8) Marine transportation systems
- (9) Utilities
- (10) Other areas of economic importance (beaches, marinas).
- (11) Unique habitats or historical sites.

A WCD from an Ultra Large Crude Carrier or Very Large Crude Carrier tank vessel or an offshore/onshore facility would most likely impact these vulnerable and sensitive environments, which are identified and described in Section 4000 of the ACP. The strategies and tactics used to protect, recover, and mitigate the effects of a WCD are addressed in Section 3000 of this ACP.

9440 Planning Assumptions

The probability of a WCD occurring in the area is low. However, offshore facility operations, large crude carrier vessel transits, navigational hazards, and the operational activities associated transfer, handling, and storage of oil, along with the activities associated with offshore oil and gas exploration within the area provide high consequence situations for a WCD. Factor in natural disasters such as tropical storms and other severe weather events, the likelihood of a major spill occurring in the area increases significantly.

9440.10 Offshore Facilities

During drilling operations there are two areas for potential loss of well control. These are categorized as surface hole drilling, which does not have a potential for oil discharge and drilling below the surface of the hole, which is the primary source of an oil discharge. While drilling below the surface kicks can occur due to abnormally forming pressure from the weight of drilling fluid, tripping too fast, not filling the hole, mud losses due to lost circulation zones, though most kicks occur due to human error. Equipment alone will not prevent kicks from

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

occurring. Personnel must be trained to monitor drilling operations and react correctly to anomalies.

Blow-out prevention equipment and procedures will be used to remove the kick in a below surface well before a more serious blow-out can occur. Blow-out preventer (BOP) and casing installations must conform to BSEE regulations (30 CFR 250, subpart D). BOP equipment will contain fluids and pressures in the annulus and drill pipe, and the mud weight is raised to overbalance the bottom hole formation pressure. In addition, there are well kill procedures to circulate heavier mud into the well and remove the kick fluids safely.

9440.20 Worst Case Discharge Offshore Platform Scenario Response Resources and locations

COMPONENT	Component Function	Component Location
18 – ¾”, 15ksi capping stack**	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Stack to stop flow with four 5” side outlets• Full pressure containment (15 ksi)• Dual pressure barriers throughout, including blind flange above the BOP ram• Single BOP ram to divert flow to side outlets• Includes Subsea hydraulic accumulator skid to function BOP ram• Tear down every 3-5 years may be required by BOEME	Houston
Single-Valve Capping Stack (1)**	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Stack to stop flow with four 5” side outlets• Full pressure containment (6.6 ksi)• Uses single 12” ball valve to close with a top blind flange as a second pressure barrier	Houston

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Capping Stack Running Tool	Capable of running via wire or drill pipe • Generic procedures available upon request through MWCC	Houston
Top Hats (5)**	Direct fluid from top of BOP or LMRP or wellhead via riser to containment vessel • Recover oil as a containment dome • Multiple GOM Contractors capable of fabricating additional Top Hats and/or Containment Domes. For example, Gulf Marine Fabricators, Kiewit Offshore Services	Houston (4) • Houston (1)
Subsea source dispersant injection system**	Inject dispersant to leak source subsea via CT unit/manifold and flying leads • Includes coil tubing interface, distribution manifold, flying leads, and wands	Subsea items being built by BP in Houston to replace items retained as evidence
Subsea assembly for Polished Bore Receptacle (PBR) Riser System**	Transfer fluids from manifold to Marine Capture Vessels via drill stream riser • Includes pile, side outlets (2), valves, drill pipe interface • PBR and associated manifold are mounted onto suction pile via	Houston (most components) • Houma, LA (drill pipe interface)

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

	universal mounting plate	
Light-Duty Intervention Systems (LDIS) – (2)	<p>Transfer fluids from manifold to Marine Capture Vessels</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Riser run with derrick and had flexible pipe on bottom to connect to Subsea manifold • Mutual Aid from BP • Includes riser bottom assembly with isolation valve and quick disconnect, parking pile (1) 	<p>Houston (main components)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Houston (1 pile) • Second parking pile to be fabricated by MWCC
CDP Production Manifold (1)**	Production/kill manifold (6 hubs)	Berwick
Choke and Kill Manifold (1)**	Production/kill manifold (4 hubs)	Berwick
Free-Standing Riser Systems (2)** (Top and bottom automated components)	Transfer fluids from manifold to Marine Capture Vessels	<p>Houston (main components)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Houston (suction piles) • Galveston (buoyancy elements)
Containment Chambers (2)**	Capture leaking oil from a seabed breach or broken riser	<p>Houston (1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fourchon yard (1)
Flange Transition Spool (1)	<p>ROV-installed adaptor to transition from a flex joint top flange</p> <p>(GE Vetco HMF-G) to a connection hub/mandrel onto which the capping stack is attached</p>	Houston

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

GE Latch Cap	ROV-installed adaptor to transition from a flex joint top flange (GE Vetco HMF-G) to an upward facing studded 18-3/4" 15ksi connection	Houston
Flexjoint Overshot (1)	Pressure-containing housing to encapsulate flexjoint so that capping stack can be connected with a seal	Houston
Flexible pipe of various sizes and pressure ratings (see complete listing in separate attachment (available by request)**	Transfer fluid from well to manifold <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transfer fluid from manifold to risers • Transfer fluid from riser tops to Marine Capture Vessels • Sizes range from 3" to 6" • Pressure ratings from 5000 – 15000 psi • Over 34000 ft total length of pipe 	Houston and Ingleside
Cameron subsea Choke	Chokes flow coming off capping stack during well shut in, or for controlled venting	Berwick, LA
Hydrate inhibition system**	Umbilical fed methanol injection system with Subsea distribution manifold and flying lead	Houston
Subsea Autonomous Dispersant Injection (SADI) system**	Provide up to 5 days of dispersant injection autonomously if surface vessel supporting system had to leave due to hurricane	Houston

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Includes several storage units on mud mats, adjacent battery <p>backs and electric pumps. Jumpers and hoses led to “wands”</p> <p>located at planned vent points</p>	
<p>Suite of intervention</p> <p>Tools</p>	<p>Includes Flange removal overshot tool</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flex joint jacking and restraint tools Flange splitters 	<p>Houma, LA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not built yet Houston
Subsea pressure venting equipment	Includes burst disc assembly	Berwick, LA
Subsea connection systems	<p>Includes connectors, goose necks, and flange adaptors for connection to flexible pipe</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Connectors include Cameron 3” mini collect connectors and Oil State’s RIC connectors 	<p>Houston</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Berwick, LA
Riser insertion tube tool (RITT) (2)	Capture oil from the end of a parted riser	Houston
Subsea hydraulic accumulator and distribution system	<p>Provides larger volume boost for ROV actuation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bladder system, valves on choke and kill CDP manifold, BOP <p>stack, back up for 15 ksi capping stack</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mutual Aid from BP 	Currently in use by BP at Deep Water Horizon

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

9440.30 Blowout and Firefighting Specialists

Firefighting Boats	
Edison Chouest Offshore, Inc. - Galliano, LA	(985) 601-4444
Jackup Boats	
Cudd Energy Service	
Houston, TX	(832) 295-5555
- Houston, TX – Toll Free	(800) 899-1118
Robstown, TX	(361) 387-8521
Robstown, TX – Toll Free	(800) 762-6557
Danos & Curole - Larose, LA	(985) 693-3313
Global Industries	
Carlyss, LA	(337) 583-5000
Toll Free	(800) 256-7587
Tetra Applied Technologies – Belle Chasse, LA	(504) 394-3506
Firefighting Experts	
Boots & Coots - Houston, TX – Toll Free	(800) 256-9688 / (281) 931-8884
Cudd Energy Service / Houston, TX	(713) 849-2769 / (832) 295-5555
Toll Free	(800) 899-1118
Wild Well Control - Houston, TX	(281) 784-4700
Williams Fire & Hazard Control	
Vidor, TX	(281) 999-0276
Alternate Number	(409) 727-2347

9440.40 Planning Scenarios

Given the applicable conditions described above, the WCD, MMPD, and AMPD volumes from all potential sources is calculated and listed in the table below. The MMPD and the AMPD scenario volume is calculated based on a fixed number established for an offshore facility, an onshore facility/pipeline/marine terminal, or a percentage of the WCD rate from each potential source. For tank and non-tank vessels, the MMPD and the AMPD scenario volume is calculated based on a fixed number, a percentage of the cargo capacity, or the cargo transfer rate. Therefore, the MMPD and the AMPD spill volumes from an offshore facility or onshore facility/pipeline/marine terminal is calculated as:

- 1,200 barrels or 10% of the WCD volume when calculating the MMPD.
- 50 barrels or 1% of the WCD volume when calculating the AMPD.

The MMPD and the AMPD spill volume from a tank/non-tank vessel is calculated as:

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

- 2500 barrels with a cargo capacity greater than or equal to 25,000 barrels, or 10% of the cargo capacity when calculating the MMPD.
- The lesser of 50 barrels or 1% of cargo from the vessel during cargo transfer operations when calculating the AMPD.

All planning scenarios that provide for WCD, MMPD, and AMPD are outlined in the Geographic Response Plan.

9500 List of Agreements

The List of Memorandums of Agreement/Understanding (MOA/MOU) can be found in Appendix Q.

9600 Conversions

Conversions can be found at <http://www.conversiontables.info/>.

9700 List of Response References

9710 USCG Relevant Instructions, Guidelines, Standard Procedures, and Practice List

A list of response references can be found in Appendix K, U.S. Coast Guard- Relevant Instructions, Guidelines, Procedures, and Practices List.

9720 Geographic Response Plans

Links to the Texas GRPs can be found in Appendix R, Geographic Response Plans. The Louisiana GRPs are still in the process of being completed.

9730 Technical References List

9730.10 NCP Product Schedule

The NCP Product Schedule can be found in Appendix M.

9730.20 Unenclosed References

The list of other references that are mentioned but not included in the SETX & SWLA ACP can be found in Appendix O, Unenclosed References.

.

9730.30 Fish and Wildlife Response Plans

The Fish and Wildlife Response Plan can be found in Appendix L.

9730.40 Health and Safety (Site Safety) Plan

The Health and Safety Plan can be found in Appendix I.

9730.50 Coast Guard Communications Disruption Plan

The Coast Guard Communications Disruption Plan can be found in Appendix P.

9730.60 Waste Management Plan

The Waste Management Plan can be found in Appendix F.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

9730.70 Shoreline Countermeasures Plan

The Shoreline Countermeasures Plan can be found in Appendix N.

9800 Reserved

9900 Reserved for Area/District

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

SETX & SWLA Area Contingency Plan

Section 9000 Appendix A

Table of Contents

Worst Case Discharge IAP Introduction.....	2
Purpose.....	2
Elements.....	2
ICS 202-CG Incident Objectives.....	3
ICS 202A-CG Command Direction.....	4
ICS 202B-CG Critical Information Requirements	5
Critical Information Requirements Check-list	6
ICS 204-CG Assignment List HAZMAT Group.....	9
ICS 204-CG Assignment List Pollution Removal Group.....	10
ICS 204-CG Assignment List Sabine Pass Staging Area	11

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Worst Case Discharge IAP Introduction

This is the Southeast Texas & Southwest Louisiana Area Committee (SETX & SWLA AC) draft Worst Case Discharge IAP. It is composed of sample ICS-202's, ICS-204's, and a Critical Information Checklist to assist in effective response to a Worst Case Discharge.

Purpose

The SETX & SWLA AC believes that this draft Incident Action Plan will enhance the effective response to a Worst Case Discharge in the Port Arthur Captain of the Port Zone. For examples of past discharges in the Southeast Texas and Southwest Louisiana Captain of the Port zone, reference sections 9300 Area Planning Documentation to 9440.40 Planning Scenarios.

Elements

The SETX & SWLA AC Worst Case Discharge Draft IAP consists of ICS-202, ICS-202A, ICS-202B, and a Critical Information Checklist. The IAP also contains ICS-204's for the following branches: Hazmat Group, Pollution Removal Group, and the Sabine Pass Staging Area. Other ICS forms shall be used to respond to an actual Worst Case Discharge incident. These forms are provided so as to assist in the initial response to a Worst Case Discharge incident.

1. Incident Name WORSE CASE DISCHARGE OIL	2. Operational Period (Date/Time) From: To:	INCIDENT OBJECTIVES ICS 202-CG
3. Objective(s) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PROVIDE FOR THE SAFETY AND WELL BEING OF RESPONDERS AND THE GENERAL PUBLIC. 2. ESTABLISH UNIFIED COMMAND POST AND IMPLEMENT RESPONSE ORGANIZATION. 3. IDENTIFY CARGO, HAZARDS AND AMOUNT SPILLED. 4. DEVELOP, AND UPDATE AS NECESSARY INCIDENT SITE SAFETY PLAN. <p>FOSC AUTHORIZES INITIAL APPLICATION OF DISPERSANTS IN ACCORDANCE WITH EPA REGION VI DISPERSANT POLICY. (NEXT DAY, FIRST FLIGHT).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. MAINTAIN AS NECESSARY POLLUTION RESPONSE RESOURCES FOR ON WATER RECOVERY. STAGE IN SITU BURNING EQUIPMENT AND REQUEST APPROVAL FOR BURN FOR WHEN WEATHER CONDITIONS WILL IMPROVE IN ACCORDANCE WITH EPA REGION VI IN-SITU BURN POLICY AS NECESSARY. 6. TRACK OIL MOVEMENT, WITH TRAJECTORY CALCULATOR (SCC) AND MONITOR CHANGING WEATHER CONDITIONS AND IDENTIFY SENSITIVE AREAS WITHIN PROPOSED IMPACT AREAS. (TGLO TOOLKIT). 7. STAGE AND BE PREPARED TO IMPLEMENT OIL IMPACT AND PROTECTION STRATEGIES. 8. CONDUCT AIR AND WILDLIFE SURVEILLANCE AS APPROPRIATE. 9. PROVIDE ON SCENE SITUATIONAL UPDATES EVERY TWO HOURS OR IMMEDIATELY IF ANY CRITICAL INFORMATION CRITERIA ARISES. 10. DESIGNATE OFF-SHORE FIELD COMMAND POSTS, STAGING AREAS, AND DISPATCH RESPONSE TEAMS. 		
4. Operational Period Command Emphasis (Safety Message, Priorities, Key Decisions/Directions) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ENSURE THE SAFETY OF LIFE AND HEALTH OF ALL RESPONDERS AND THE PUBLIC. 2. CONTROL THE SOURCE, PREVENT FURTHER DISCHARGE AND PROTECT ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES AS NECESSARY 3. CONDUCT A COORDINATED RESPONSE EFFORT BY MAINTAINING COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION FLOW. 4. MOBILIZE REASONABLE AND NECESSARY RESPONSE RESOURCES FOR POLLUTION PREVENTION OPERATIONS. 5. INITIALIZE/CONTINUE SCAT PROGRAM TO ASSESS SHORELINE IMPACTS AND RECOMMEND CLEAN-UP ACTIONS. 6. KEEP PUBLIC AND STAKEHOLDERS INFORMED BY PROACTIVE USE OF LIAISON OFFICER AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS PERSONNEL. 7. PREPARE TO ACTIVATE THE JOINT INFORMATION CENTER (JIC) IF NECESSARY. KEEP INFORMATION MANAGEMENT FLOW CURRENT. <p>Approved Site Safety Plan Located at:</p>		
5. Prepared by: (Planning Section Chief) ROBERT STEGALL, PSC1		Date/Time

1. Incident Name WORSE CASE DISCHARGE OIL	2. Operational Period (Date/Time) From: _____ To: _____	Command Direction ICS 202A-CG
3. Key Decisions and Procedures: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ALL RESPONDERS ARE TO READ AND UNDERSTAND THE INITIAL SITE SAFETY PLAN, INCLUDING ADDITIONAL INFORMATION DAILY. 2. OBSERVE SAFETY WHILE WORKING OVER WATER, WEAR PERSONAL FLOTATION DEVICE AT ALL TIMES AND PROPER PPE. 3. SAFETY IS THE CONCERN OF EBERYONE. STOP AN INCIDENT OR HAXARD BEFORE IT OCCURS. 4. MAINTAIN CLOSE WATCH ON CHANGING WEATHER CONDITIONS 5. ANY PERAONNEL WORKING AROUND OR WITH OIL SHALL RECEIVE APPROPRIATE HAZWOPER TRAINING IAW TRAINING MATRIX LOCATED IN SITE SAFETY PLAN. 		
4. Priorities: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SAFETY OF RESPONDERS AND THE GENERAL PUBLIC 2. INCIDENT STABILIZATION 3. MINIMIZE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT 4. MINIMIZE IMPACT TO MARINE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM 		
5. Limitations and Constraints: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Weather restrictions for on water operations. 2. Limited specialized resources. 3. Communications 4. Conflicting jurisdictional or statutory authorities 		
6. Prepared by: (Planning Section Chief) ROBERT STEGALL, PSC1		Date/Time

1. Incident Name WORSE CASE DISCHARGE OIL	2. Operational Period (Date/Time) From: To:	Critical Information Requirements ICS 202B
3. Critical Information Requirements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fatality or significant injury (i.e., beyond first aid) • Significant change in the amount of oil released or stopped • Impact of oil to land in area that has not been previously oiled <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Specify whether report is CONFIRMED or UNCONFIRMED o Do not report areas that have been re-oiled • Oil offshore with the potential to impact land within 48 hours • Significant impact of the spill on wildlife, including impact to endangered or threatened species, or other wildlife impacts likely to generate significant public interest • Impact to Environmentally Sensitive Area(s) • Significant accomplishments or objectives met (e.g. securing source) • Protests or civil disturbance • Potential impacts or disruptions to the Marine Transportation System • Victim remains or evidence • Aircraft incidents/near misses • Any responder assigned to the response organization who has been threatened, or physically assaulted as a result of participation or association with the response efforts by anyone, including other government officials. • Other significant event that has the potential to cause escalation of the response, threaten safety of personnel or significantly increase political or media attention. 		
4. Prepared by: (Planning Section Chief) ROBERT W. STEGALL, PSC1		Date/Time

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Critical Information Requirements Check-list

<input type="checkbox"/>	Fatality or significant injury (beyond first aid)	
Date:	Time:	State:
ICP:	County/Parish:	
Location:		
Agency Individual Belongs To:		
Notes:		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Significant change in the amount of oil released or stopped	
Date:	Time:	
Notes:		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Impact of oil to land in area that has not been previously oiled	
Date:	Time:	State:
ICP:	County/Parish:	
Location:	Lat:	Long:
Caller/Initial Reporter Name:		
Caller/Initial Reporter Contact:		
Confirmed: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		Confirmed by:
Notes:		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Oil offshore with the potential to impact land within 48 hours	
Date:	Time:	State:
ICP:	County/Parish:	
Location:	Lat:	Long:
Caller/Initial Reporter Name:		
Caller/Initial Reporter Contact:		
Confirmed: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		Confirmed by:

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Notes:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Significant impact of the spill on wildlife, including impact to endangered/threatened species, or other wildlife impacts likely to generate significant public interest	
Date:	Time:	State:
ICP:	County/Parish:	
Location:	Lat:	Long:
Notes:		

<input type="checkbox"/>	Impact to Environmentally Sensitive Area(s)	
Date:	Time:	State:
ICP:	County/Parish:	
Location:	Lat:	Long:
Notes:		

<input type="checkbox"/>	Significant accomplishments or objectives met (e.g., securing source)
Date:	Time:
Notes:	

<input type="checkbox"/>	Protests or civil disturbance	
Date:	Time:	State:
ICP:	County/Parish:	
Location:		
Notes:		

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

<input type="checkbox"/>	Potential impacts or disruptions to the Marine Transportation System		
Date:	Time:	State:	
ICP:	County/Parish:		
Location:	Lat:	Long:	
Notes:			

<input type="checkbox"/>	Victim remains or evidence (wreckage from Deepwater Horizon) located		
Date:	Time:	State:	
ICP:	County/Parish:		
Location:	Lat:	Long:	
Notes:			

<input type="checkbox"/>	Other significant event that has the potential to cause escalation of the response, threaten safety of personnel or significantly increase political or media attention		
Date:	Time:	State:	
ICP:	County/Parish:		
Location:	Lat:	Long:	
Notes:			

1. Incident Name WORSE CASE DISCHARGE OIL		2. Operational Period (Date/Time) From: _____ To: _____		Assignment List ICS 204-CG																			
3. Branch HAZMAT GROUP		4. Division/Group/Staging																					
5. Operations Personnel <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 30%;">Name</th> <th style="width: 30%;">Affiliation</th> <th style="width: 40%;">Contact # (s)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Operations Section Chief:</td> <td>LCDR F. BALTAZAR</td> <td>USCG</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Deputy Operations Section Chief:</td> <td colspan="2">_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Branch Director:</td> <td colspan="2">_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Deputy Branch Director:</td> <td colspan="2">_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Division/Group Supervisor/STAM:</td> <td colspan="2">_____</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>						Name	Affiliation	Contact # (s)	Operations Section Chief:	LCDR F. BALTAZAR	USCG	Deputy Operations Section Chief:	_____		Branch Director:	_____		Deputy Branch Director:	_____		Division/Group Supervisor/STAM:	_____	
Name	Affiliation	Contact # (s)																					
Operations Section Chief:	LCDR F. BALTAZAR	USCG																					
Deputy Operations Section Chief:	_____																						
Branch Director:	_____																						
Deputy Branch Director:	_____																						
Division/Group Supervisor/STAM:	_____																						
↓																							
Strike Team/Task Force/Resource Identifier	Leader	Contact Info. #	# Of Persons	Reporting Info/Notes/Remarks																			
TCEQ MONITORING TEAM 1					<input type="checkbox"/>																		
TCEQ MONITORING TEAM 2					<input type="checkbox"/>																		
HAZMAT RESPONSE GROUP					<input type="checkbox"/>																		
					<input type="checkbox"/>																		
					<input type="checkbox"/>																		
					<input type="checkbox"/>																		
					<input type="checkbox"/>																		
					<input type="checkbox"/>																		
					<input type="checkbox"/>																		
					<input type="checkbox"/>																		
					<input type="checkbox"/>																		
7. Work Assignments ESTABLISH AIR MONITORING SYSTEMS THROUGHOUT THE INCIDENT AREA. CONTINUE THROUGHOUT THE RESPONSE. TAKE INITIAL STEPS TO SECURE THE SOURCE.																							
8. Special Instructions SAFETY: TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS DURING NIGHT OPERATIONS AS CONDITIONS BECOME MUCH MORE HAZARDOUS AND THE CHANCE FOR ACCIDENTS INCREASE. USE CAUTION AND AVOID CONTAMINATION BY THE OIL. ALL RESOURCES TO SIGN THE SITE SAFETY PLAN PRIOR TO GOING ON SHIFT.																							
9. Communications (radio and/or phone contact numbers needed for this assignment) <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 30%;">Assignment</th> <th style="width: 20%;">Channel Name</th> <th style="width: 20%;">Frequency (Tx)</th> <th style="width: 30%;">Phone</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SITUATION UNIT</td> <td>_____</td> <td>_____</td> <td>TBD _____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>RADIO COMMS</td> <td>800 MHZ (FREQ TBD) _____</td> <td>_____</td> <td>_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>_____</td> <td>_____</td> <td>_____</td> <td>_____</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> Emergency Communications Medical 911 _____ Evacuation 911 _____ Other _____						Assignment	Channel Name	Frequency (Tx)	Phone	SITUATION UNIT	_____	_____	TBD _____	RADIO COMMS	800 MHZ (FREQ TBD) _____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____		
Assignment	Channel Name	Frequency (Tx)	Phone																				
SITUATION UNIT	_____	_____	TBD _____																				
RADIO COMMS	800 MHZ (FREQ TBD) _____	_____	_____																				
_____	_____	_____	_____																				
10. Prepared by: BOB STEGALL 23DEC15 0745		11. Reviewed by (PSC): Date/Time		12. Reviewed by (OSC): Date/Time																			

ASSIGNMENT LIST (ICS 204-CG)

1. Incident Name WORSE CASE DISCHARGE OIL		2. Operational Period (Date/Time) From: _____ To: _____		Assignment List ICS 204-CG																	
3. Branch POLLUTION REMOVAL GROUP		4. Division/Group/Staging																			
<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">5. Operations Personnel</td> <td style="width: 30%;">Name</td> <td style="width: 20%;">Affiliation</td> <td style="width: 20%;">Contact # (s)</td> </tr> </table>						5. Operations Personnel	Name	Affiliation	Contact # (s)												
5. Operations Personnel	Name	Affiliation	Contact # (s)																		
Operations Section Chief: <u>LCDR F. BALTAZAR</u> <u>USCG</u>																					
Deputy Operations Section Chief: _____																					
Branch Director: _____																					
Deputy Branch Director: _____																					
Division/Group Supervisor/STAM: _____																					
↓																					
Strike Team/Task Force/Resource Identifier	Leader	Contact Info. #	# Of Persons	Reporting Info/Notes/Remarks																	
ON WATER RECOVERY 1					<input type="checkbox"/>																
ON WATER RECOVERY 2					<input type="checkbox"/>																
ON WATER RECOVERY 3					<input type="checkbox"/>																
ON WATER RECOVERY 4					<input type="checkbox"/>																
RECOVERY BARGE					<input type="checkbox"/>																
DECANTING STATION					<input type="checkbox"/>																
DECON STATION					<input type="checkbox"/>																
SCAT					<input type="checkbox"/>																
					<input type="checkbox"/>																
					<input type="checkbox"/>																
7. Work Assignments REPORT ALL ACTIVITIES TO THE COAST GUARD MSU PORT ARTHUR SITUATION UNIT LEADER HOURLY ON SITE WEATHER FORECASTS AND SEA CONDITIONS WILL BE ASSESSED PRIOR TO CONDUCTING ALL OPERATIONS. ENSURE OPERATIONS SECTION CHIEF IS APPRISED OF THE START AND STOP TIME OF ALL OPERATIONS. LOG ALL EVENTS, INCLUDING AMOUNTS OF SHORELINE DEBRIS IN EACH DIVISION UTILIZING SCAT OIKL CARD AS A REFERENCE ON ICS-214 AND ENSURE LOG REPORTS ARE SUBMITTED TO SITUATION UNIT LEADER BY THE END OF EACH SHIFT. OPERATIONS MAY BE HALTED ON SCENE AT ANY TIME BY THE ASSIGNED ASSISTANT SAFETY OFFICER, A COAST GUARD REPRESENTATIVE ON SCENE OR ANYONE WHO IDENTIFIES A POTENTIAL SAFETY HAZARD.																					
8. Special Instructions SAFETY: TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS DURING NIGHT OPERATIONS AS CONDITIONS BECOME MUCH MORE HAZARDOUS AND THE CHANCE FOR ACCIDENTS INCREASE. USE CAUTION AND AVOID CONTAMINATION BY THE OIL. ALL RESOURCES TO SIGN THE SITE SAFETY PLAN PRIOR TO GOING ON SHIFT.																					
9. Communications (radio and/or phone contact numbers needed for this assignment) <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;"><u>Assignment</u></td> <td style="width: 20%;"><u>Channel Name</u></td> <td style="width: 20%;"><u>Frequency (Tx)</u></td> <td style="width: 30%;"><u>Phone</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>SITUATION UNIT</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>TBD</td> </tr> <tr> <td>RADIO COMMS</td> <td>800 MHZ (FREQ TBD)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>_____</td> <td>_____</td> <td>_____</td> <td>_____</td> </tr> </table> Emergency Communications Medical 911 _____ Evacuation 911 _____ Other _____						<u>Assignment</u>	<u>Channel Name</u>	<u>Frequency (Tx)</u>	<u>Phone</u>	SITUATION UNIT			TBD	RADIO COMMS	800 MHZ (FREQ TBD)			_____	_____	_____	_____
<u>Assignment</u>	<u>Channel Name</u>	<u>Frequency (Tx)</u>	<u>Phone</u>																		
SITUATION UNIT			TBD																		
RADIO COMMS	800 MHZ (FREQ TBD)																				
_____	_____	_____	_____																		
10. Prepared by: BOB STEGALL 23DEC15 1001		11. Reviewed by (PSC): Date/Time		12. Reviewed by (OSC): Date/Time																	

ASSIGNMENT LIST (ICS 204-CG)

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

SETX & SWLA Area Contingency Plan Section 9000 Appendix B

Table of Contents

In-Situ Burning Introduction	4
Purpose.....	4
Scope.....	4
In-Situ Burning Policy	4
Authorization Procedures	5
In-Situ Burn Decision Process	6
In-Situ Burning Application Procedures	7
Preliminary Feasibility Analysis.....	8
In-Situ Burning Oil Spill Response Checklist	9
Window of Opportunity Worksheet	14
Pre-Approval	15
Case-by-Case Approval.....	16
Not Allowed	18
Operational Requirements.....	19
Response Organization.....	19
Burn Group Supervisor.....	19
Task Force Leaders.....	19
Technical Specialists	19
Air Operations.....	19
SMART as Part of the ICS Organization	19
Vessel Requirements.....	20
Burn Task Force	20
Deflection Booming Task Force.....	20
Reserve/Supply Task Force.....	20
Primary Control Ship	20
Responsibilities of Vessels	21
Primary Control Ship	21

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Deflection Task Force	21
Burn Task Force	21
Reserve/Supply Task Force.....	21
In-Situ Burn Operations Plan.....	21
Burn Control	21
Burn Feasibility	21
Igniters	22
Pre-Ignition Checks	22
Decontamination Procedures.....	22
Emergency Procedures.....	22
Termination of Burn.....	23
In-Situ Burning Operational Checklist.....	24
Hazard Evaluation	27
Exposure Limits for Emissions	27
Precautions	29
Environmental Monitoring for Chemical Hazards	29
Burn Hazards	30
Other Hazards.....	30
Heat Proximity	30
Heat Stress	30
Heat Stroke.....	30
Heat Exhaustion	30
Burn Operations.....	31
Boom Deployment.....	31
Boom Towing.....	31
Boom and Boat Handling	32
Monitoring	32
Monitoring Program.....	32
Monitoring Procedures.....	33
General Considerations	33

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Sampling and Reporting.....	33
Monitoring Locations	34
Level of Concern	34
Information Flow and Data Handling	34
Link to Additional Resource	34

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

In-Situ Burning Introduction

This is the Southeast Texas & Southwest Louisiana Area Committee (SETX & SWLA AC) in-situ burn policy for coastal and applicable inland waters. It describes the established water zones for pre-authorized and conditional in-situ burning (ISB), protocols for conducting ISB operations, applicable to all burns throughout the SETX & SWLA AC boundaries.

The SETX & SWLA AC believes that this ISB Policy represents a conservative approach, and that institution of this policy will help to ensure a more rapid and effective response to oil spills within the SETX & SWLA AC area of responsibility.

Purpose

This policy implements Subpart J of the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Contingency Plan (NCP) and provides pre-authorization for the use of ISB on oil spills by the pre-designated FOSC on oil discharges impacting federal waters within the SETX & SWLA AC boundaries.

The SETX & SWLA AC recognizes that in some instances the physical collection and removal of oil is infeasible or inadequate, and the effective use of ISB as an oil spill response technique must be considered. Pre-authorization within the set guidelines of this policy allows the Unified Command (UC) to employ in-situ burning to: (1) prevent or substantially reduce a hazard to human life; (2) minimize the environmental impact of the spilled oil or; (3) reduce or eliminate economic or aesthetic losses which would otherwise presumably occur without the use of this technique.

Scope

The USCG, EPA, DOI, DOC, and the coastal states of RRT VI have adopted ISB as an approved tool to remove spilled or discharged oil from ocean and coastal waters within the jurisdiction of RRT VI. This policy covers protocols under which ISB is pre-approved for use by the Unified Command within the boundaries of the SETX & SWLA AC. This document also contains decision-making guidance and procedures for the potential use of ISB on inland waters under the jurisdiction of the SETX & SWLA AC.

In-Situ Burning Policy

The purpose of the policy is to define the conditions under which burning may occur on a pre-approved or case-by-case basis and to define conditions under which burning will not be allowed. The complete policy defines the procedure for arriving at the decision to burn or not to burn, describes the regulatory and statutory framework, and provides background information on logistics, environmental impacts, health and safety, and monitoring. The policy applies to all marine waters and inland areas covered by the Southeast Texas and Southwest Louisiana Area Contingency Plan (SETX & SWLA ACP).

It is the policy of the SETX & SWLA AC to use, and in certain cases encourage, ISB provided that requirements specified herein have been met. A primary consideration in the decision to burn is the protection and safety of human life. The authority to approve a burn rests with the Unified Command (UC), who must determine that an application to burn conforms to these guidelines. The decision to burn or not to burn must be made expeditiously.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Pre-approval areas are defined as those areas which are three nautical miles or more offshore. All other areas will be considered on a case-by-case basis. Monitoring and/or sampling will be conducted where there is potential for people to be exposed to the smoke. As general guidance, people should not be exposed to the smoke, and people should not be exposed to small particles (PM-10) in concentrations that exceed 15 milligrams per cubic meter of air averaged in an 8 hour period.

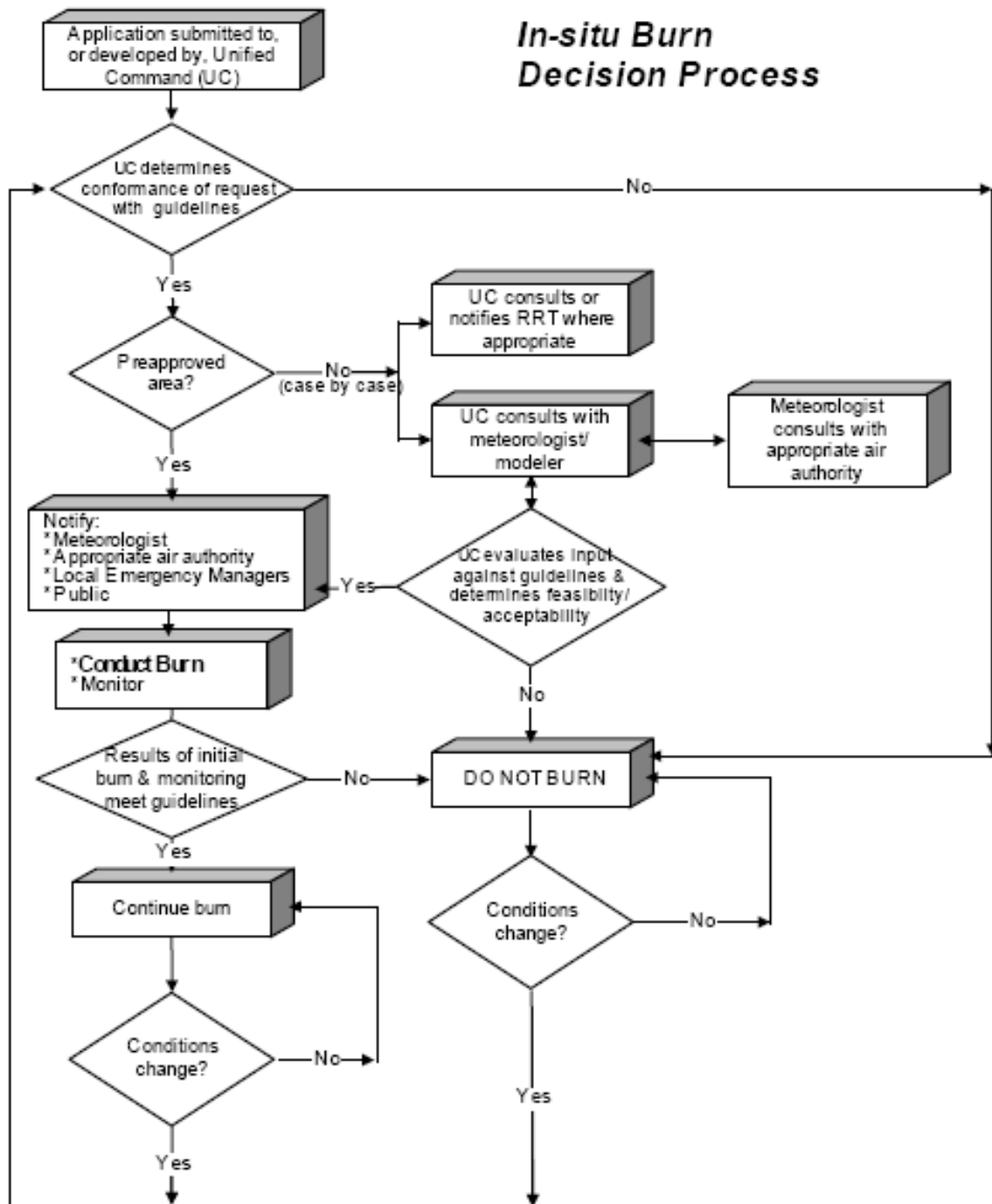
Authorization Procedures

These guidelines provide a common decision-making process to evaluate the appropriateness of using ISB during a response. The process is based on the premise that a rapid decision is essential if ISB is ever to be used since oil emulsifies (becomes mixed with water) and is more difficult to ignite as time goes on.

Under these guidelines, authorization to use ISB rests with the UC. The UC consists of federal, state, tribal, and local government and the responsible party on-scene coordinators, as appropriate. The UC, as part of the Incident Command System, is responsible for overseeing the entire response effort, which includes the decision to use ISB. The decision process is greatly expedited by the use of the UC structure, by establishment of a single application (see attached checklist and worksheet located after the decision process flowchart), and mutually agreed upon operational controls. The following figure summarizes the ISB decision process.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

In-Situ Burn Decision Process



SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

In-Situ Burning Application Procedures

The following checklist and worksheet are provided as a summary of important information to be considered by the UC in reviewing any request to conduct ISB in response to an oil spill in marine and in-land waters under the jurisdiction of the SETX & SWLA AC. The flowchart shown in the above figure summarizes the process for making a burn decision. The decision to burn must consider whether this tool will offer a greater level of efficiency in removing oil on the water and/or reducing oil impacts to sensitive resources. Next, the decision must evaluate whether it is practical, feasible, and safe to burn given the spill and conditions involved.

The application process begins with a simple preliminary feasibility analysis. If that analysis concludes that ISB may be feasible, the In-situ Burning Oil Spill Response Checklist and Window-of-Opportunity Worksheet shall be completed. The checklist is divided into several sections of information about the spill, weather, proposed burning plan, and potential impacts. When completed, the checklist and worksheet will identify the window-of-opportunity when ISB would be allowed based on environmental, public health, and operational constraints. Note that the checklist must be updated for each new burn scenario proposed. It is important to note that even if the checklist and worksheet fail to show that ISB is appropriate at one point in time (i.e., a “NO” answer), changes in environmental or other factors may make ISB a feasible option at a later time.

Authorization procedures will differ depending upon whether the spill location is in a pre-approval area or is decided on a case-by-case basis. Regardless of location, the UC directs actions that will provide for maximum environmental protection while ensuring human safety.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Preliminary Feasibility Analysis for In-Situ Burn

1. Operational Feasibility	2. Public Safety Impact	3. Environmental Impact
A. Do the oil type, state, volume spilled and anticipated encounter rate indicate a window of opportunity for successful containment & burning? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	A. Do prevailing and forecasted winds and atmospheric conditions indicate a window of acceptably low risk of possible heavy smoke exposure to populated areas? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	A. Do natural resource managers concur that a successful in-situ burning operation will likely result in an acceptable impact to resources of concern? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
B. Do prevailing and forecasted weather and sea conditions indicate a window of opportunity for successful containment & burning? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	B. Will equipment and trained personnel be available to conduct air monitoring in at-risk populated areas if burning is attempted? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	
C. Will equipment and trained personnel be available to conduct in-situ burning operations if an opportunity to use this tactic occurs? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
If the answer to all questions in section 1 is yes, this tactic may be operationally feasible. Consider mobilizing necessary resources and proceed to section 2.	If the answer to all questions in section 2 is yes, the risks to public safety may be acceptable. Consider mobilizing necessary resources and proceed to section 3.	If the answers to all questions in section 3 are yes, the environmental impacts may be acceptable. Consider mobilizing necessary resources and proceed with application.
If any of the answers in any of the above sections is no, approval of an in-situ burning application is unlikely <u>at this point in time</u> , unless conditions change. If the possibility of employing this tactic exists, consider mobilizing the necessary resources early in the response.		

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

IN-SITU BURNING OIL SPILL RESPONSE CHECKLIST

The following checklist is provided a summary of important information to be considered by the Unified Command (UC) in reviewing any request to conduct in-situ burning in response to an oil spill.

1. **SPILL DATA** (To be completed by the Responsible Party and submitted to the UC)

A. Name of incident: _____

B. Date and time of incident: Month/Day/Year _____ Time _____

C. Incident: Grounding _____ Transfer Operations _____ Collision _____
Blowout _____ Pipeline Rupture _____ Explosion _____ Other _____

D. Did spill source ignite? Yes _____ No _____

Is the source still burning? Yes _____ No _____

E. Spill Location: Latitude _____ Longitude _____

F. Distance (in miles) and direction to nearest land _____

Distance (in miles) and direction to nearest human population _____

G. Product(s) released: _____

H. Product(s) easily emulsified? Yes _____ No _____ Uncertain _____

I. Product(s) already emulsified upon released? Yes _____ No _____

Light emulsion (0-20%) _____ Moderate emulsion (21-50%) _____

Heavy emulsion (> 51%) _____ Unknown _____

J. Estimated volume(s) of product released: _____ gallons/barrels
_____ gallons/barrels
_____ gallons/barrels

K. Estimated volume(s) of product that could still be released:

Name: _____ gallons/barrels

Name: _____ gallons/barrels

Name: _____ gallons/barrels

L. Release status: Continuous _____ Estimated rate _____

Intermittent _____ Estimated rate _____

One time only ("batch" spill), flow now stopped _____

M. Estimated area of spill:

Approximate date/time _____ Surface area _____ Sq. Miles (Stat ____ Naut ____)

Approximate date/time _____ Surface area _____ Sq. Miles (Stat ____ Naut ____)

Approximate date/time _____ Surface area _____ Sq. Miles (Stat ____ Naut ____)

2. **WEATHER AND WATER CONDITIONS AT TIME & LOCATION OF SPILL**

(To be completed by Responsible Party and submitted to UC)

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

- A. Temperature: Air _____ (°F) Water _____ (°F)
- B. Weather: Clear _____ Partly Cloudy _____ Heavy Overcast _____
Rain _____ (Heavy _____ Moderate _____ Light _____)
Fog _____ (type & amount at spill source _____)
(type & amount at burn site _____)
- C. Tidal conditions: Slack tide _____ Flood _____ Ebb _____
- D. Dominant surface current (net drift): Speed _____ (knots)
Direction (to) _____ (true compass heading)
- E. Wind speed _____ (knots) Wind direction (from) _____
- F. Expected transition time between on-shore & off-shore breeze: _____
- G. Sea state: Flat calm _____ Light wind-chop _____
Wind-waves: <1 ft _____ 1-3 ft _____ >3ft _____
Swell (est. height in ft) _____
- H. Water depth (in feet): _____
- I. Other considerations:
General Visibility _____
Rip Tides/Eddies _____
Floating Debris _____
Submerged Hazards _____

Notes: The NOAA Scientific Support Coordinator (SSC) shall be consulted for the weather and water conditions and predicted oil behavior. The Responsible Party has the option of also submitting information on predicted oil behavior.

3. **PROPOSED BURNING PLAN**

(To be completed by Responsible Party and submitted to UC)

- A. Location of proposed burn with respect to spill source: _____

- B. Location of proposed burn with respect to nearest ignitable oil slick(s): _____

- C. Location of proposed burn with respect to nearest land: _____

- D. Location of proposed burn with respect to commercial fishing activity, vessel traffic lanes, drilling rigs, and/or other marine activities/facilities: _____

- E. Risk of accidental (secondary) fires: _____
-

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

- F. Risk of reducing visibility at nearby airstrip(s) or airports(s): _____
- G. Distance to, location and type of nearest population center(s) (e.g. recreational site, town, city, etc.): _____
- H. Methods that will be used (prior to ignition) to notify residents in areas where smoke could conceivably drift into or over such areas: _____
- I. Type of igniter proposed for use: _____
- J. Helicopter(s) needed to deploy igniters? Yes _____ No _____
Name of company and type of helicopter to be used: _____
FAA approval already granted to company for use of igniter: Yes _____ No _____
Awaiting FAA Approval or verification of prior approval _____
- K. Burning promoters or wicking agents proposed for use? Yes _____ No _____
If yes, give type and amount: _____
- L. Describe proposed method of deployment for igniter(s): _____
Burning promoter(s): _____
Wicking agent(s): _____
- M. Describe method for oil containment, if any: _____
- N. Proposed location of oil containment relative to spill source: _____
- O. Proposed burning strategy:
_____ Immediate ignition at or near source
_____ Ignition away from source after containment & movement to safe location
_____ Ignition of uncontained slick(s) at a safe distance
_____ Controlled burning in boom, or natural collection site at/near shore
_____ Possible need for multiple ignition attempts
- P. Estimated amount of oil to be burned: _____
- Q. Estimated duration of each burn: _____
Total possible burn period: _____
- R. Estimated smoke plume trajectory: _____
- S. Method for collection burned oil residue: _____
- T. Proposed storage & disposal of burned oil residue: _____

4. WEATHER AND WATER CONDITION FORCAST FROM TIME OF SPILL

(To be completed by NOAA SSC)

- A. Wind speed (knots):
24-hour projection: _____
48-hour projection: _____
- B. Wind direction (from)
-

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

24-hour projection: _____

48-hour projection: _____

C. Sea Conditions:

24-hour projection: Flat calm _____ Light wind-chop _____

Wind-waves: <1 ft _____ 1-3 ft _____ >3ft _____

Swell (est. height in ft) _____

48-hour projection: Flat calm _____ Light wind-chop _____

Wind-waves: <1 ft _____ 1-3 ft _____ >3ft _____

Swell (est. height in ft) _____

D. Tidal information:

Date _____ High / Low (time/height) _____/_____

Date _____ High / Low (time/height) _____/_____

Date _____ High / Low (time/height) _____/_____

Date _____ High / Low (time/height) _____/_____

E. Predicted dominant current (net drift): Speed (knots) _____ Direction (to): _____

5. **PREDICTED OIL BEHAVIOR** (To be completed by NOAA SSC)

A. Unburned oil forecast:

Estimated trajectory (attach sketch if necessary): _____

B. Expected area(s) and time(s) of land fall:

Location _____ Date/time _____

Location _____ Date/time _____

Location _____ Date/time _____

Location _____ Date/time _____

C. Estimated percent naturally dispersed and evaporated:

Within first 12 hours: _____

Within first 24 hours: _____

Within first 48 hours: _____

6. **REOURCES AT RISK** (To be completed by Environmental Unit or resource agencies)

A. Habitats:

Sheltered Tidal Flats _____

Coastal Marshes _____

Etc. _____

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

B. Biological Resources: Are marine mammals, turtles, or concentrations of birds noted in the burn area? Yes _____ No _____

If yes:

Endangers/threatened species _____

Non-endangered/threatened species _____

Non-endangered/threatened species _____

C. Historic and archaeological resources: _____

D. Commercial harvest areas: _____

7. **UNIFIED COMMAND'S EVALUATION OF RESPONSE OPTIONS**

(To be completed by UC)

A. Is in-situ burning likely to result in the elimination of significant volumes of spilled oil?

Yes _____ No _____

B. Will the use of in-situ burning interfere with (or in any way reduce the effectiveness of) mechanical recovery and/or dispersant application?

Yes _____ No _____

If yes, do the potential benefits of burning outweigh the potential reductions in effectiveness of mechanical/dispersant use? Yes _____ No _____

C. Can in-situ burning be used safely, and with an anticipated overall reduction in environmental impact (compared with the decision not to burn)?

Yes _____ No _____

8. **UNIFIED COMMAND'S DECISION REGARDING IN-SITU BURNING**

(To be completed by UC)

A. _____ Do not conducted in-situ burn

B. _____ In-situ burn may be conducted in limited or selected areas

C. _____ In-situ burn may be conducted as requested

Note: If the UC approves in-situ burning, local media and residents in areas within the potential smoke plume trajectory must be notified prior to initiating the burn.

Signature(s) of UC: _____

Printed name(s) of UC: _____

Time and date of decision: _____

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Window of Opportunity Worksheet

Spill Name: _____ **Spill Time and Date:** _____

This worksheet should be filled out in conjunction with the In-situ Burning Oil Spill Response Checklist. Fill in top based on time of Incident (e.g., if Incident is at 0300, fill that in for hour 1; 0400 for hour 2, etc.). For each worksheet item, mark in each time segment where the items applies. The likely window-of-opportunity equates to those time segments where all items are marked.

Window of Opportunity				
Feasibility Factors	Hr. 1 Time	Hr. 2 Time	Hr. 3 Time	Hr. 4 Time:
Operational Outlook				
1. Oil thickness \geq 2-3 mm				
2. Oil emulsion \leq 25-50%				
3. Wind Speed \leq 25 knots				
4. Wave height \leq 3-5 feet				
5. Visibility \geq 500 ft vertically & \geq 0.5 mile horizontally				
6. Trained personnel on-scene & ready				
7. Equipment on-scene & ready				
Planning Concerns				
8. Operation poses acceptably low risk to populated areas				
9. Burn poses acceptable risks to resource likely impacted				
Public Safety Concerns				
10. Public notification and controls addresses				
11. Air monitoring equipment & support are set up & ready				

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Pre-Approval

The existence of pre-approval areas provides the UC with a rapid means of approving the use of ISB. However, several prior procedures must still be undertaken including application submittal and approval, notifications, and submission of an ISB Operations Plan. Pre-approval areas are defined as areas that are three nautical miles or more offshore. The RRT VI has determined that certain areas which are three nautical miles or more offshore should be excluded from pre-approval due to environmental considerations. The table below summarizes these areas. If the UC determines that the potential burn site is in a pre-approval area, then the meteorologist, appropriate air pollutions control authority, local emergency manager, and the public are notified. Preparations will be made for monitoring the burn immediately following notification.

RRT IV Pre-Approval Exclusion Areas				
NAME	OCS LEASE BLOCK	LATITUDE (N)	LONGITUDE (W)	RADIUS (FEET)
32 Fathom Bank	N/A	28 04'	94 30'	N/A
Stetson Bank	N/A	28 10'	94 17.5'	N/A
Claypile Bank	N/A	28 20'	94 09'	N/A
Coffee Lump Bank	N/A	28 03'	93 54.5'	N/A
MacNeil Bank	N/A	28 00'	93 33'	N/A
29 Fathom Bank	N/A	28 08.5'	93 29.5'	N/A
Sabine Bank -East	N/A	29 27'	93 17'	N/A
Sabine Bank -East	N/A	29 21'	93 16'	N/A
Sabine Bank -East	N/A	29 26'	93 91'	N/A
Elvers	Garden Banks 153	27 43 46.49	92 53 30	11,200
Geyer	Garden Banks 106, 150, 194	27 51 36	93 04 00	2,100
Bright	W Cameron S Add 650, 656, 657	27 53 28.59	93 17 40.43	17,500
Rankin (N)	W Cameron S Add 653, 654	27 55 06.5	93 26 10.72	15,750
29 Fathom Bank	W Cameron S Add 591	28 08 24.91	93 29 31.11	10,500
Angel	W Cameron 616, 617	28 03 01	93 19 00	5,000
Angel	W Cameron 616, 617	28 02 50	93 19 00	5,000
Angel	W Cameron 616, 617	28 02 59	93 18 23	5,000
Angel	W Cameron 616, 617	28 03 27	93 18 42	5,000
Angel	W Cameron 616, 617	28 03 28	93 19 04	5,000
Angel	W Cameron 616, 617	28 03 13	93 18 20	5,000
Angel	W Cameron 616, 617	28 02 55	93 18 52	5,000
Nautical	W Cameron 608	28 06 30	93 18 31	5,000
Nautical	W Cameron 608	28 06 22	93 18 29	5,000
Pelican	W Cameron 595	28 09 04	93 17 32	5,000
Pelican	W Cameron 595	28 09 01	93 17 31	5,000
Pelican	W Cameron 595	28 08 54	93 17 30	5,000

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Case-by-Case Approval

If the UC determines that the application conforms to the guidelines but is not in a pre-approval area, then approval to burn is considered on a case-by-case basis. It is very unlikely that ISB would be approved in a heavily populated area because of the increased potential for exposing people to high levels of particulates. However, even in highly populated areas, burning may still be approved in unique circumstances, especially when volatiles from the unburned oil pose a serious threat to human health. As a general guidance, potential burn sites that are three miles or less from human population, which is defined as 100 people per square mile, are not likely to receive approval to burn. Some areas which have been determined to have 100 people or more per square mile have been identified in the table below. In cases where the RRT's expertise is needed, the RRT will be consulted. At this stage, the UC consults with the meteorologist to obtain weather data and information on the potential concentrations of pollutants that may reach a populated area from both burned and unburned oil. The meteorologist consults with the appropriate air pollution control authority for more information. Data will also be obtained from a predictive smoke plume model whenever possible. Modeling information will not be relied upon exclusively but considered as a part of the decision process. The UC then evaluates all available information and determines the feasibility and acceptability of in-situ burning based on these guidelines. If the decision is yes, then the same procedures apply as those for pre-approval areas. If the decision is no, then the burn will not be conducted. If conditions change, the application may be re-evaluated.

Populated Areas (100 people per square mile)	
Water Body	Nearest Population
Calcasieu Pass	Cameron, Louisiana
Moss Lake	Carlyss, Louisiana
Black Lake	Hackberry, Louisiana
Calcasieu Lake	Hackberry, Louisiana
Intracoastal Waterway	Hackberry, Louisiana
Long Point Lake	Hackberry, Louisiana
Mud Lake	Hackberry, Louisiana
Mud Lake	Holly Beach, Louisiana
Hamilton Lake	Johnson Bayou, Louisiana
Black Bayou	Lake Charles, Louisiana

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Calcasieu River	Lake Charles, Louisiana
Calcasieu Ship Channel	Lake Charles, Louisiana
English Bayou	Lake Charles, Louisiana
Lake Charles	Lake Charles, Louisiana
Prien Lake	Lake Charles, Louisiana
Old River	Starks, Louisiana
Houston River	Sulphur, Louisiana
Ged Lake	Vinton, Louisiana
Intracoastal Waterway	Vinton, Louisiana
Neches River	Beaumont, Texas
Cow Bayou	Bridge City, Texas
Sabine River	Deweyville, Texas
North Fork of Taylor's Bayou	Fannett, Texas
Interacoastal Waterway	High Island, Texas
Village Creek	Lumberton, Texas
Pine Island Bayou	Lumberton, Texas
Adam's Bayou	Orange, Texas
Conway Bayou (in Louisiana)	Orange, Texas
Intracoastal Waterway (in Louisiana)	Orange, Texas
Bessie Heights Marsh	Port Arthur, Texas
J.D. Murphree Wildlife Management Area	Port Arthur, Texas
Port Arthur Ship Canal	Port Arthur, Texas
Sabine-Neches Canal	Port Arthur, Texas
Sabine Lake	Port Arthur, Texas

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Taylor's Bayou	Port Arthur, Texas
Keith Lake	Sabine Pass, Texas
Sabine Pass	Sabine Pass, Texas

Not Allowed

If the application to burn is not in conformance with these guidelines, ISB operations will not be allowed. Conditions will be monitored in case there is a change which would make ISB appropriate and feasible.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Operational Requirements

The RP shall submit an ISB operations plan to coordinate operations, along with a safety plan for ISB operations to be conducted. This plan will allow for the safe controlled operations to be conducted during a response. This plan will also allow for safe controlled operations limiting the chances of exposure to toxic gases/or smoke for response personnel and the public. It also will address the protective measures used to limit response personnel to heat, flame, and/or flammable environments that may be encountered by personnel on-scene.

Response Organization

Burn Group Supervisor

The Burn Group Supervisor (ISB-BGS) provides the coordination link between all burn operations, the Operations Section, the Incident Commander/Unified Command. The ISB-BGS will ensure that Deflection, Burn and Reserve Asset task forces are coordinated during the operation. A Deputy may be established and will have all responsibilities and credentials of the ISB-BGS.

Task Force Leaders

Task Force Leaders will manage personnel associated with a task force and report to the ISB-BGS. Examples of Burn Group Task Forces are Burn Task Force, Deflection Boom Task Force, and Reserve/Supply Task Force.

Technical Specialists

Technical Advisers provide spotting, aerial surveillance, and field operations coordination.

Air Operations

Other than designated surveillance/spotter aircraft, no aircraft will be allowed in the immediate airspace when burning operations are active. Pilots of helicopters or fixed-wing aircraft used for aerial surveillance during the burn will brief the ISB-BGS on intended operations, and receive permission from the ISB-BGS before entering the airspace.

SMART as Part of the ICS Organization

SMART activities are directed by the Operations Section Chief in the Incident Command System. SMART activities are Specific, Measurable, Action-Oriented, Realistic, and have a Time frame. It is recommended that a "group" be formed in the Operations Section that directs the monitoring effort. The head of this group is the Monitoring Group Supervisor (ISB-MGS). Under each group there are monitoring teams. At a minimum, each monitoring team consists of two trained members: a monitor and assistant monitor. An additional team member could be used to assist with sampling and recording. The monitor serves as the team leader. The teams report to the ISB-MGS who directs and coordinates team operations, under the control of the Operations Section Chief.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Vessel Requirements

Burn Task Force

Vessels used in the Burn Task Force will meet the following criteria:

- Ability to tow at low speeds without loss of safe navigational ability.
- Accommodations that will support the vessel's crew and oversight crew for at least 48 hours without the need to return to port for fuel or supplies. This time requirement can be extended based upon incident needs.

Deflection Booming Task Force

Vessels used in the Deflection Booming Task Force will meet the following:

- Ability to tow at low speeds without loss of safe navigational ability.
- Accommodations that will support the vessel's crew and task force personnel for at least 48 hours without the need to return to port for fuel or supplies. This time requirement can be extended based upon incident needs.
- Deck space that will allow for storage of multiple pieces of equipment without the loss of safe work space on deck.

Reserve/Supply Task Force

Vessels used in the Reserve/Supply Task Force will meet the following:

- Have the ability to tow at low speeds without losing the ability to safely maneuver.
- Provide adequate accommodations that will support in-situ burn operations for a minimum of 48 hours of continuous sea operations at sea without returning to port for fuel or supplies. This time requirement can be extended based upon incident needs.
- Provide adequate deck space for the storage of multiple pieces of equipment without the loss of safe work space on deck.
- Ability to get underway immediately upon direction from the Burn Group Supervisor or applicable Task Force Leader

Primary Control Ship

The ISB Primary control ship, capable of providing a fire fighting and command platform shall meet the following criteria:

- Have the ability to maintain station and provide fire fighting support should a fire fighting situation arise.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

- Have an enhanced bridge with electronics capable of supporting vessels and extended ISB command and control.
- Provide adequate accommodations that will support ISB operations for a minimum of 48 hours of continuous sea operations without returning to port for fuel or supplies. This time requirement can be extended based upon incident needs.
- Provide adequate deck space for the storage of multiple pieces of equipment without the loss of safe work space on deck.
- Ability to get underway immediately upon direction from the ISB-BGS or applicable Task Force Leader.

Responsibilities of Vessels

Primary Control Ship

In charge of coordinating all on water assets and maintaining overall safety of the ISB operations.

Deflection Task Force

In charge of maintaining positions and condition of the deflection boom.

Burn Task Force

In charge of maintaining positions and condition of the fire boom. The Burn Task Force will also be the source of ignition of the ISB operations.

Reserve/Supply Task Force

Will maintain continuous readiness during burn operations and deliver supplies as needed.

In-Situ Burn Operations Plan

The RP shall submit an ISB Operations Plan. This plan will outline the concept of operations for conducting ISB sorties to minimize the potential for shoreline impacts from an incident in accordance with the Region VI ISB Plan and other guidelines (e.g., SMART).

Burn Control

In order to maintain organization throughout the response effort, the RP's ISB Operations plan will address the following:

Burn Feasibility

This will first be assessed by the aerial observation. The aerial observer will ensure that the amount of collected oil can be ignited without causing radiant heat that may harm the personnel on the stern of the Burn Task Force vessels.

Once the above criteria are met, the aerial observer will then advise the Primary Control Ship as to the best burn area location. The Primary Control Ship will relay the location to the burn team

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

and coordinate the secondary burn team to take the place of the departing team. The Primary Control Ship will stay at a safe location from the burn, but still monitor the burn operations with firefighting equipment on stand-by.

This process will be rotated throughout the operational period as long as favorable conditions remain. Burn operations will start at sunrise and continue until night fall. If a fire is burning prior to sunset, burning operations may continue until complete.

Igniters

A properly trained person shall deploy the igniter and follow safety recommendations of the manufacturer.

Pre-Ignition Checks

Once final approval for ISB operations to commence is given, all vessels in the Burn task force will ensure the following:

- All personnel on the Fire Boat Team will ensure they are in the proper PPE.
- Surrounding area is clear of vessel traffic not related to the ISB operations.
- Ensure emergency procedures are clearly established for all involved personnel.
- All firefighting appliances are in place and in good working order.

Decontamination Procedures

All booms retrieved at the end of the ISB operations will receive adequate decontamination to minimize contamination of vessel decks before being stowed for transit. Due to the nature of the operations, full decontamination of all booms will likely not take place until termination of ISB operations.

Once ISB operations have been terminated, decontamination will take place using established procedures for general decontamination of equipment following manufacturer's recommendations in accordance with the Incident Action Plan (IAP).

Vessels involved with ISB operations will undergo adequate decontamination while on their return voyage to ensure that they do not transfer contamination to areas not previously affected by the incident.

Small boats will receive gross decontamination once stowed on board and will be fully decontaminated using procedures established by the IAP once operations are terminated.

Emergency Procedures

In case of a vessel casualty, the vessel will notify the Primary Control Ship of the nature of the casualty and the vessel will follow their established casualty procedures.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

If a casualty should occur during towing operations, the affected vessel shall contact their partner vessel in the task force and cooperate to determine the safest actions needed to terminate the towing operations.

If a casualty affecting the steering or propulsion should occur during burning operations the task force will take the following actions:

- Vessel experiencing the casualty will maintain, as possible, course, and speed.
- Alert both Primary Control Ship and partner vessel as to the nature of the casualty.
- The affected vessel will continue to run the water cooling pump.
- The partner vessel will then release tow line and water cooling line.
- Once free from lines, the partner vessel will then render aid by pulling along side of the disabled vessel and taking it in tow (depending on sea state) while maintaining a slow (1 to 2 knot) speed forward. Pumping of cooling water to the fire boom is maintained from the disabled vessel until the previously contained oil is released and extinguished.

Termination of Burn

The ISB-BGS should plan to allow a burn to complete once it has ignited. However, premature termination of a burn may be necessary if responder health is threatened due to a wind or weather shift, or a secondary ignition of another slick is a possibility. The fire may be extinguished prematurely by both towing vessels accelerating ahead at several knots (2-3 knots), forcing the oil beneath the boom, and removing it from the combustion zone. A secondary option is to release the towline from one of the towing vessels while the other moves ahead at 2-3 knots; this allows the oil to spread out quickly to a thinness that cannot support combustion. The RP's ISB Operations Plan should include more detail on terminating a burn.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

In-Situ Burning Operational Checklist

This list is provided as a condensed checklist of critical conditions, concepts, or pieces of equipment that will be considered by the Responsible Party, prior to the initiation of an in-situ burn in the SETX & SWLA Boundaries, as defined in Chapter 1000 of the SETX and SWLA Area Contingency Plan.

Approval and Notification Considerations

_____ Approval “checklist” completed and submitted to FOSC/SOSC/RRT.

_____ Any other burn plan or permit/approval requests completed and submitted to appropriate agencies.

_____ All approvals received from federal, state, and local organizations.

_____ U.S. Coast Guard notified regarding Notice to Mariners for proposed burn time and location in which no unauthorized vessels would be allowed.

_____ FAA notified regarding Notice to Aviators for proposed burn time and locations in which no unauthorized aircraft would be allowed.

_____ Local public radio and television announcements of intent to burn, along with information on estimated times, duration of burn(s), potential affected areas, possible health effects, and unauthorized zones for public use. (Coordinated through JIC).

_____ State or local emergency service groups on standby for any possible assistance in notifying or evacuating certain populations.

Oil and Environmental Conditions:

_____ Oil type & conditions- sufficiently combustible under existing weather conditions.

_____ Visibility- suitable for vessels and aircraft in carrying out burn

_____ Consideration given to number of daylight hours left to initiate burn.

_____ Sufficient time available to mobilize response personnel transport and deploy equipment to ignite and complete burn(s).

_____ Timing and conditions appropriate for consideration of night-time burn(s). Possibility of night-time oil collection with burns initiated at daybreak.

_____ Burning operations safe and practical in light of spill status (ignited versus non-ignited, proximity to shore mobile, or fixed structures, etc.).

_____ Burning safe and practical in light of vessel traffic lanes.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

- _____ Burning safe and practical in light of spill source stabilization efforts.
- _____ Burning safe and practical in light of any personnel evacuation efforts.
- _____ Burning compatible with mechanical cleanup operations.
- _____ Burning compatible with dispersant application techniques.
- _____ Burning compatible with shoreline protection and cleanup activities.

Personnel Requirements:

- _____ All personnel trained and qualified for burning operations.
- _____ All personnel briefed and familiar with bum plan.
- _____ Full response team(s) and supervisor(s) for vessels on location or en route.
- _____ Qualified Pilot and support personnel for aerial support functions on location or en route(e.g. reconnaissance, Heli-torch operations, etc.).
- _____ Backup Fire Control Team on location or en route.
- _____ Everyone has protective clothing, respirators, flotation devices, etc.

Vessel Requirements:

- _____ Two fire boom towing vessels available for each U-configuration.
- _____ One fire control vessel available for each burn region. More than one vessel possibly needed should individual bums be widely separated.
- _____ Backup support vessel(s) as needed for personnel transport; refueling, operations, recovery and storage of burn residue; transport, deployment and recovery of fire boom, boom towing vessels; etc.

Aircraft Requirements:

- _____ Helicopter(s) as appropriate for number of burns anticipated, modes of ignition to be employed, and distances to be covered from staging area(s) to assigned region(s) of coverage.
- _____ Fixed- wing aircraft as appropriate to supplement helicopter operations involving oil reconnaissance mission, direction of vessels to collection sites, monitoring of smoke plume trajectories, etc.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Fire Boom and Igniter Requirements:

_____ Inspected and ready-to-deploy fire containment boom (typically 500 ft to 1,000 ft per U configuration), along with long tow lines (typically 500 ft to 800 ft per tow vessel), towing bridles, and anchoring systems as appropriate.

_____ Backup fire containment boom (500 ft to 1,000 ft per U configuration) along with additional lengths of boom for any modes of deployment (e.g., containment at spill source, deflection booming into designated near shore burns sites, exclusion booming, etc.)

_____ Inspected and ready-to-deploy Heli-torch(es) as needed for any aerial ignition activities (backup drums available for rapid turn-around).

_____ Batch mixers for gelling large quantities of fuel mix for Heli-torch(es) if necessary (backup fuel supplies such as Jet-A, gasoline, or crude oil, and gelling mix)

_____ Supply of hand-held igniters at least 10 per vessel and helicopter) for potential use (backup supply of at least 200 igniters or a means of acquiring/constructing additional units on short notice).

Communications Requirements:

_____ Dedicated radio links and equipment with specific frequencies for air-to-air and air-to-surface communications.

_____ Dedicated radio links and equipment with specific frequencies for vessel-to- vessel and vessel-to-command communications.

_____ Repeater stations as appropriate for distant or blocked communication paths.

Fire Safety Considerations:

_____ Possible use of dedicated personnel/vessels with vapor emission monitoring equipment (explosimeter).

_____ Backup fire fighting vessels (if necessary) for unique situations involving a burning spill source and/or unusual potential exposures of personnel/vessel to burning oil.

_____ Small fire fighting packages (extinguishers, monitors, foam, etc.) aboard the boom towing boats for backup use in the event of an emergency on or near one of the response vessels.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Hazard Evaluation

Exposure Limits for Emissions

Since burning will almost always require the greatest degree of environmental protection, a key issue is for the UC to ensure that pollutants from ISB emissions do not have a significant adverse impact to human health. Airborne particulates are considered, by most experts, to be the main airborne health hazard associated with ISB emissions, particulates are small pieces of carbon or liquid hydrocarbon suspended in the air. Particulate matter is a by-product of incomplete combustion.

The primary pollutant concern is particulates less than 10 microns in diameter (PM-10). This is the small particulate matter contained in the smoke plume. PM-10 can reach the deep portion of the lungs. The median size of particulates in the smoke from oil fires is 0.5 microns posing a definite hazard to respiration.

It is generally accepted that other pollutants dissipate reaching background levels well before PM-10. An ISB smoke plume usually stays above ground level, a few thousand feet, but can reach the ground under certain atmospheric conditions. Studies show that the ground level concentrations of PM-10 nearby an ISB usually remain below safety levels (except for areas directly in the smoke plume). For most individuals, exposure to inert particulates becomes a problem only at high concentrations. However, some individuals may develop problems at levels much lower than that.

An exposure standard for PM-10 has been established for these guidelines. ISB operations will not be approved if there is a significant risk that the standard would be exceeded where people are located. Background levels will be taken into consideration when determining risk.

The standard incorporated a cap for PM-10 exposure not to exceed 15 milligrams per cubic meter (mg/m³) averaged over an 8-hour period. The UC should ensure that an approved burn is within this standard. The UC must also weigh the risk to people of the volatiles that evaporate from unburned oil. In some cases, it may be less harmful to people to burn the oil rather than let part of it evaporate.

Permissible Exposure Limits (PEL) for PM-10: For response personnel, the following exposure limits apply: OSHA permissible exposure limit (PEL): 15 milligrams per cubic meter (mg/m³) total particulate 8 hour mean, 5 mg/m³ respirable particulates (PM-10) 8 hour mean.

A meteorologist, responsible for evaluating weather data and information in the area proposed for an in-situ burn, will incorporate this standard in assessing health risks.

Symptoms of Overexposure: Excessive PM-10 will burden the respiratory tract and cause breathing difficulties.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Type of Gas	Hazard Description	Exposure Limits	Symptoms of Overexposure
Particulate Matter < 10 microns (PM-10): Particulates less than 10 microns (millionths of a meter) in diameter can reach the deep portion of lungs (the critical gas exchange area) and become a burden on the respiratory system. Thus the air quality standards are expressed as a fraction of particulates smaller than 10 micron in diameter.	The median size of particulates in the smoke from oil fires is 0.5 microns, posing a definite hazard to respiration. Studies show that the ground level concentrations of PM-10 nearby in-situ burn events usually remain below safety levels (except for the area directly in the smoke plume). For most individuals, exposure to inert particulates becomes a problem only at high concentrations. However, some individuals may develop problems at levels much lower than that	OSHA PEL: 15 milligrams per cubic meter (mg/m3) total particulate 8 hour mean. 5 mg/m3 respirable particulates (PM-10) 8 hour mean	Excessive PM-10 will burden the respiratory tract and cause breathing difficulties
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH): A group of hydrocarbons found in both unburned oil and the smoke plume. PAH's have very low vapor pressure, and most are not very flammable. In ISB PAH's adsorb to particulates. Studies show that concentrations in the smoke remain below exposure limits.	Some PAHs are suspected carcinogens over a long-term exposure: the target organs being the skin and lungs. The hazard is minimal in ISB events. Because of the high temperatures most PAHs are burned in the combustion process and the concentration is usually higher in the oil than in the smoke.	OSHA PEL: 0.2 ppm for 8 hours (for volatile PAH)	None. (Suspected carcinogen)
Carbon Dioxide (CO2): Colorless, odorless gas produced by burning fossil fuels.	High levels CO2 may be detected at ground level.	OSHA PEL: 5000 ppm for 8 hours.	Headache, dizziness, restlessness, parasthesia, dyspnea, sweating, malaise, increased heart rate, elevated blood pressure, coma, asphyxia, convulsions.
Sulfur Dioxide (SO2): Colorless nonflammable poisonous gas with a pungent odor. The concentration emitted in a burn is directly related to the sulfur content of the oil.	Toxic gas and a corrosive irritant to eyes, skin, and mucous membranes by forming sulfuric acid on these moist surfaces. The gas may reach the deep portion of the lungs. Studies indicate SO2 emissions remain below exposure limits during ISB events.	OSHA PEL: 2 ppm for 8 hours NAAQS: 0.14 ppm for 24 hours	Irritation of eyes, skin, mucous membranes, and respiratory system.
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO2): Toxic gaseous byproduct of	Extremely toxic to humans by inhalation. It is less soluble than	OSHA PEL: 1	Irritation of eyes, skin, and mucous

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

oil combustion. It is normally a red-brown gas with an irritating odor.	sulfur dioxide. It can reach the deeper portions of the lungs. Small concentrations can cause pulmonary edema, which can be delayed. NO ₂ is also a strong irritant to eyes and respiratory and respiratory tract. Studies of ISB events have shown that concentrations of NO ₂ in smoke emissions remain below 0.02 ppm.	ppm for 8 hours. NAAQS: 0.053 ppm for 24 hours	membranes
Carbon Monoxide (CO): Product of incomplete combustion of oils. It is a colorless, odorless gas that is toxic to humans.	The toxicity of CO is acute, it has a high affinity to hemoglobin in the blood, displacing oxygen and ultimately causing oxygen deprivation in the body's cells. The hazard of carbon monoxide from burn emissions is minimal. Data so far suggest that concentrations in oil fire smoke remain below exposure limits.	OSHA PEL: 35 PPM for 8 hours NAAQS: 9 ppm	Headache, nausea, dizziness, confusion, at high concentrations asphyxia and death.

Precautions

Using respirators and eye protection (i.e. full-face respirator P100 cartridge) suitable for protection from particulate matter will reduce exposure. The best precaution, however, is to avoid overexposure altogether. Vessels and personnel should be kept out of the smoke plume.

Environmental Monitoring for Chemical Hazards

To ensure the health and safety of responders, the incident Site Safety Plan and/or the ISB Safety and Health plan must restrict all responders and response vessels from entering the smoke plume or from approaching the fire perimeter. Data analyzed from the Newfoundland Offshore Burn Experiment (NOBE) demonstrated that PM-10 levels were low upwind and outside of the smoke plume. Until further experience is gained, however, it is strongly recommended that the PM-10 levels be monitored for responder's health and safety. Even though data on other ISB gaseous emissions suggest that concentrations do not seem to pose a risk if responders and vessels remain at safe distances and upwind from the burn, concentrations of monoxide are high at ground levels close to the burn. If for some reason, a responder must move close-in to the burn, proper personnel protective equipment and monitoring must be administered. Monitoring equipment will be calibrated and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions (electronic equipment will be calibrated before each day's use).

Zones of potential hazardous substances may be encountered based upon wind and weather patterns. Projected extent and direction of plume of oil vapors prior to burn and smoke plume during the burn (along with other applicable hazards found during the site survey) will be noted (i.e., noted on incident maps)

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Burn Hazards

Serious burn hazards exist in any ISB application. All potential hazards shall be identified and mitigated prior to ignition.

Although safe practices should eliminate the possibility of a responder getting burned during an ISB, contingencies for such a scenario must be identified. Depending on the severity of the burn, damage inflicted will vary from superficial reddening of the skin to extensive surface blistering and death of underlying tissue. However serious the burn is, the correct first aid treatment is to cover the burned surface with loosely applied, dry, sterile dressings. To reduce the dangers of infection, handling the burned area must be reduced to a minimum and any temptation to clean the burn resisted. All burns of more than a trivial nature shall be referred to the hospital.

Other Hazards

Heat Proximity

Exposure of personnel to uncomfortable or dangerous levels of heat can be minimized or eliminated with proper considerations for vessel placement during a burn. Vessels should come no closer than five fire diameters for any extended length of time.

Heat Stress

In an ISB event, the combination of hot weather and flame radiation can pose potentially dangerous situations for response personnel. Certain safety problems are common to hot environments. Heat tends to promote accidents due to slippery palms, dizziness, lower mental alertness, or fogging of safety glasses. If the victim is conscious and able to drink fluids, provide caffeine-free, cold liquids, preferably water.

Heat Stroke

Heat stroke is a serious condition which occurs when the body's temperature regulatory system fails and sweating becomes inadequate. A heat stroke victim's skin is hot, usually dry, red, or spotted. Body temperature is usually 105 degrees or higher, and the victim may be mentally confused, delirious, or unconscious. Unless the victim receives quick and appropriate treatment, brain damage, and/or death can occur. Any person with signs or symptoms of heat stroke requires immediate hospitalization; however, first aid should be administered immediately with the intent to lower the body temperature. Move the victim to a cool area, thoroughly soak the clothing with cold water, and vigorously fan the victim.

Heat Exhaustion

Heat exhaustion is caused by the loss of large amounts of body fluid and salt through sweating. A victim suffering heat exhaustion usually still sweats, but experiences weakness or fatigue, giddiness, nausea, or headaches. Severe cases may exhibit vomiting or unconsciousness. The skin is clammy and moist, the complexion is pale or flushed, and the body temperature is normal. Treatment requires rest in a cool place and intake of liquids (caffeine-free).

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Burn Operations

Boom Deployment

Boom deployment will be consistent with the boom's instruction manual. Deployment of the boom in an ISB response situation will be made easier and safer with planning and training of personnel in advance of any response effort. Preparations for the following considerations should be completed in advance:

- Ensure that the boom is properly stored in the tray or storage container as specified so deployment is feasible without snagging or twisting. A single twist of the boom can render it nearly useless for oil containment at or near the twist. Attempting to untwist the boom by hand after deployment presents a hazard to personnel.
- During deployment, anticipate drag forces induced by vessel movement and natural currents. Avoid standing on or holding down boom during adjustments. Use proper tie-downs and anchor points to eliminate tension in the portion of the boom on which work is being done.
- Ensure that all tie-downs, towlines, tow posts, etc., are strong enough to withstand the average and peak drag forces that may be experienced by the fire resistant boom in tow.
- Provide adequate communications between the boom-towing vessels and the personnel tending the boom out of its container or tray. Dedicated radio links and hand signals should be pre-designated in case of an emergency.

Boom Towing

Boom towing will be consistent with the boom instruction manual. The following are safety considerations during towing operations:

- To avoid overexposure to the intense heat of the flames, all vessels must remain at least 3-5 times the fire diameter from the flame perimeter. Downwind of the burn, the minimum approach distance will be necessarily greater to avoid emission exposure to personnel. For operations using 660 feet or less of boom, use tow lines approximately equal to the length of the boom. For boom lengths greater than 660 feet tow lines may be less than the length of the boom. This allows for adequate distance between the towing vessels and the burning oil contained in the bottom third of the boom in a "U" configuration. Also, ensure that strength of tow lines can withstand the maximum anticipated tension forces induced by the drag force of the boom.
- Ensure that qualified aerial support is equipped with established communications line to inform all responders of the location of the boom-towing vessels relative to the target oil slick; other oil slicks in the same general area; other vessels in the area; and the anticipated region of influence from combustion products.
- Prior to ignition, ensure that all personnel on-site are positioned upwind or crosswind from the target slick.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

- If response operations commence at or near the spill source, personnel and equipment will be positioned at a safe distance from any potential explosion or premature ignition of oil at or within the source.
- Contained oil should be ignited only after all pre-burn checks and requirements, as outlined in the FOSC approval applications and operational checklists are met and confirmed via radio link with all vessel commanders and key participants.

Boom and Boat Handling

Refer to the instruction manual for boom and boat handling instructions. Proper attention to the status of the burn, the speed and position of the towing vessels, and the proximity of the burn, and the proximity of the burn to other vessels, slicks, etc., must be maintained for quick response to dangerous situations. The boom-towing vessels will have a pre-determined plan of communication and action for defined situations, such as: modification of the rate of burn (by modifying the size); requests of and offers for assistance to the sister towing vessel; and termination of the burn.

Monitoring

Monitoring should always be incorporated as part of standard ISB operations; however, in some cases, especially in remote areas, it may be difficult or not possible to monitor. Information from monitoring, sampling, and computer modeling will be continuously evaluated to ensure the burn is conducted safely and to gather historical data to enhance our knowledge of in-situ burning. Weather and sea conditions will also be continuously monitored, and, if conditions become unfavorable, the burn may be extinguished.

Monitoring Program

To ensure health and safety Special Monitoring of Applied Response Technologies (SMART) protocols will be used. Refer to Chapter 1000, Special Monitoring of Applied Response Technologies (SMART) for more information.

The SETX & SWLA AC has also adopted the current U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) National Strike Force monitoring program for ISB operations to allow for timely utilization of this response tool and to insure the availability of the monitoring results to the UC and the Federal and State Trustees involved in the response. This program is designed for assets and logistical capabilities that are provided in this area by the USCG Gulf Strike Team (GST) and the Scientific Support Coordinator's (SSC) scientific support team.

The GST has been chosen for this task because of their proven ability to quickly respond to the UC's technical needs during an oil spill incident with properly trained and equipped personnel and logistical support. Having a government agency accomplish this task is partially dictated by the need ensure timely availability and objective presentation to the UC.

The GST will perform the actual on-site monitoring to collect the raw data with the guidance of the SSC's scientific support team. The SSC's scientific support team will assist in monitoring, analysis of the data, and forwarding of the results to the UC in a timely manner.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

The monitoring program is designed to enhance the decision making process undertaken by the UC during the use of ISB in fulfillment of its responsibility to ensure appropriate and timely response to mitigate the effects of oil spills, as established by the Clean Water Act and defined by the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP), 40 CFR Part 300. This monitoring program is established to provide the FOSC with logical “Continue/Discontinue” input during actual operations involving ISB.

Since the monitoring protocols are constantly undergoing and change due to enhancements to the available technology and monitoring practices, the actual monitoring procedures and processes are held under separate cover. The current monitoring protocol is available within incident specific planning documents available to the UC and the SETX & SWLA AC.

Monitoring Procedures

General Considerations

In general, SMART is conducted when there is a concern that the general public may be exposed to smoke from the ISB operations. It follows that monitoring should be conducted when the predicted trajectory of the smoke plume indicates that the smoke may reach any population.

Execution of ISB has a narrow window of opportunity. It is imperative that the monitoring teams are alerted of possible ISB operations and a SMART operation as soon as burning is being considered, even if implementation is not certain. This increases the likelihood of timely and orderly SMART operations.

Sampling and Reporting

Monitoring operations require deployment of one or more monitoring teams. SMART recommends at least three monitoring teams for large-scale burning operations. Each team uses a real-time particulate monitor capable of detecting the small particulates emitted by the burn (PM-10), a global positioning system, and other equipment required for collecting and documenting the data. Each monitoring instrument provides an instantaneous particulate concentration as well as the time-weighted average over the duration of the data collection. The readings are displayed on the instrument’s screen and stored in its data logger. In addition, particulate concentrations are logged manually every few minutes by the monitoring team in the recorder data log. The monitoring teams are deployed at designated areas of concern to determine ambient concentrations of particulates before the burn starts. During the burn, sampling continues and readings are recorded both in the data logger of the instrument and manually in the recorder data log. After the burn has ended and the smoke plume has dissipated, the teams remain in place for some time (15-30 minutes) and again sample for a record ambient particulate concentrations.

During the course of the sampling, it is expected that the instantaneous readings will vary widely. However, the calculated time-weighted average readings are less variable since they represent the average of the readings collected over the sampling duration. They are a better indicator of particulate concentration trend. When the time-weighted average readings approach or exceed the Level of Concern (LOC), the team leader notifies the ISB Monitoring Group

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Supervisor (ISM-MGS) who notifies the Technical Specialist in the Planning Section (SSC, where applicable), for review and forwarding with appropriate recommendations to the UC.

Monitoring Locations

Monitoring locations are dictated by the potential for smoke exposure to human and environmentally sensitive areas. Considering the prevailing winds and atmospheric conditions, the location and magnitude of the burn, modeling output (if available), the location of population centers, and input from state and local health officials, the monitoring teams are deployed where the potential exposure to the smoke may be most substantial (sensitive locations). Precise monitoring locations should be flexible and determined on a case-by-case basis. In general, one team is deployed at the upwind edge of a sensitive location. A second team is deployed at the downwind end of this location. Both teams remain at their designated locations, moving only to improve sampling capabilities. A third team is mobile and is deployed at the discretion of the ISB-MGS.

Level of Concern

The Level of Concern (LOC) for SMART operations follows the National Response Team (NRT) guidelines. As of March 1999, the NRT recommends a conservative upper limit of 150 micrograms of PM-10 per cubic meter of air, averaged over one hour. Furthermore, the NRT emphasizes that this LOC does not constitute a fine line between safe and unsafe conditions, but should instead be used as an action level. If it is exceeded substantially, human exposure to particulates may be elevated to a degree that justifies precautionary actions. However, if particulate levels remain generally below the recommended limit with few or no transitory excursions above it, there is no reason to believe that the population is being exposed to particulate concentrations above the EPA's National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS). It is important to keep in mind that real-time particulate monitoring is one factor among several, including smoke modeling and trajectory analysis, visual observations, and behavior of the smoke plume. **The UC must determine early on in the response what conditions, in addition to the LOC, justify termination of a burn or other action to protect public health.** The UC should work closely with local Public Health organizations in determining burn termination thresholds.

When addressing particulate monitoring for ISB, the NRT emphasizes that concentration trend, rather than individual readings, should be used to decide whether to continue or terminate the burn. For SMART operations, the time-weighted average generated by the particulate monitors should be used to ascertain the trend. The NRT recommends that burning not take place if the air quality in the region already exceeds the NAAQS and if burning the oil will add to the particulate exposure concentration. SMART can be used to take background readings to indicate whether the region is within the NAAQS, before the burn operation begins. The monitoring teams should report ambient readings to the UC, especially if these readings approach or exceed the NAAQS.

Information Flow and Data Handling

Communication of monitoring results should flow from the field ISB-MGS to those persons in the UC who can interpret the results and use the data. Typically, this falls under the responsibility of a Technical Specialist on ISB operations in the Planning Section of the

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

command structure. The observation and monitoring data will flow from the Monitoring Teams to the ISB-MGS. The ISB-MGS forwards the data to the Technical Specialist. The Technical Specialist or his/her representative reviews the data and, most importantly, formulates recommendations based on the data. The Planning Section Chief communicates these recommendations to the UC.

Quality assurance and control should be applied to the data at all levels. The Technical Specialist is the custodian of the data during the operation, but ultimately the data belongs to the UC. The UC should ensure that the data are properly archived, presentable, and accessible for the benefit of future monitoring operations.

The below figure depicts command, control, and data flow during ISB monitoring operations.

Link to Additional Resource

RRT VI Guidelines for Inshore/Near shore In-situ Burns

http://response.restoration.noaa.gov/sites/default/files/RRTVI_guide_shoreISB.pdf

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

SETX & SWLA Area Contingency Plan Section 9000 Appendix C

Table of Contents

Recent Legal Issues Regarding Dispersants	3
Introduction	5
Purpose.....	5
Scope.....	5
Dispersant Use Policy	5
Dispersant Pre-Approval Policy	6
Dispersant Case-by-Case Approval Policy	7
No Dispersant Use Policy.....	7
FOSC Case-by Case Dispersant Authorization Checklist	8
Subsurface Dispersants	10
Subsurface Dispersant Application Policy.....	10
Example	11
Evaluation Criteria to Determine Operational Shut-Down of Subsurface Dispersant Application.....	12
Limitations to Address	13
Environmental Tradeoff Assessment for Subsurface Dispersant Use	13
Subsurface Dispersants Monitoring.....	14
Quality Assurance and Sampling Plan Requirements	14
Additional Requirements for Subsurface Sampling.....	15
Subsurface Dispersant Monitoring Checklist	16
Resources at Risk	17
Supplemental Documentation for Dispersants.....	19
Suggested Incident After-Action Report Outline.....	20
Overview of Dispersant Operations	22
Completed Checklists and Supporting Documentation as Appropriate	22
NCP Product Schedule	23
Public Outreach	23

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Dispersant Risk Communications	23
--------------------------------------	----

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

DISPERSANT USE POLICY

RECENT LEGAL ISSUES REGARDING DISPERSANTS

In the aftermath of the Deepwater Horizon oil spill, two key legal issues revolving around the concepts of responder immunity and indemnity have arisen. These issues now present significant challenges to a FOSC seeking to use dispersants on a federal spill without a viable Responsible Party (RP).

Responder Immunity: Oil spill removal organizations (OSROs) generally enjoy responder immunity' regarding their actions when responding to oil spills. However, this immunity, as currently circumscribed by Congress, does not preclude litigation from plaintiffs alleging damages arising from gross negligence, willful misconduct, personal injury or death. In cases where the OSRO is acting on behalf of an identified RP in a spill, there are often contractual arrangements by which the RP will indemnify the OSRO for legal costs that arise for situations not covered by the provisions of immunity afforded to responders by Congress. However, Marine Spill Response Corporation (MSRC) has approached the Coast Guard and has asked the government to document its direction to the OSRO as a government contractor for an incident when there is no viable RP, in order to support a 'derivative immunity' defense in personal injury suits that may arise regarding the use of dispersants. While there is case law where the courts have ruled to extend the government's immunity to a contractor working directly under the direction of the federal government, termed 'derivative immunity', the Coast Guard, cannot, of its own accord, grant this immunity to an OSRO. The Coast Guard can, however, use certain language in its contractual agreements (task orders) and daily operational direction (such as in incident action plans), which may support an OSRO's derivative immunity defense in litigation arising from the OSRO's response activities. Discussions with MSRC have not yet resulted in mutually agreeable task order language. The Coast Guard cannot agree to contractual terms that are insupportable or inappropriate from the legal standpoint. As a result, MSRC and potentially the National Response Corporation (NRC), have indicated that they will not spray dispersants for the federal government where there is no RP. Should a FOSC be approached by MSRC, or any OSRO, requesting certain language in any response documentation in order to bolster a derivative immunity defense, the FOSC should immediately seek assistance from their district legal office and notify the Office of Maritime and International Law (CG-0941), Prevention Law Division duty attorney through the National Command Center (NCC).

1. **Indemnity:** Nalco is the commercial provider that manufactures the dispersant Corexit 9500, which constitutes the vast majority of dispersant stockpile available to OSROs in the United States. Due to litigation against Nalco following the Deepwater Horizon BP oil spill, Nalco has instituted a practice where it will no longer supply dispersant stockpile to any party (either OSRO or industry RP) unless the end user of the product (usually the RP) signs an agreement with Nalco indemnifying the manufacturer against any potential litigation stemming from the use of that stockpile. In the case of a federalized spill where there is no viable RP to sign this indemnity agreement, Nalco has indicated they will require an indemnity agreement from the government before it will consent to the government using its dispersant products. This stipulation has been inserted into the agreements that OSROs must now enter into and adhere to in order to purchase dispersant stockpile from Nalco.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

CG-0941 has reviewed Nalco's current practices, and has informed Nalco that the government, in this case the Coast Guard, by law cannot indemnify the manufacturer against any litigation arising from the use of dispersants on a federally funded spill, and will not enter into any such agreement, either with Nalco or a contracted OSRO. As such, it is unlikely that the FOSC, without the assistance of an RP, will be able to acquire the necessary permission to access and use a Corexit dispersant stockpile, absent relief from Nalco, on a federalized spill response. As such, even if the issues with MSRC are addressed regarding responder immunity concerns, this indemnity issue with Nalco regarding access to dispersant stockpile will likely still preclude dispersant operations from occurring during a federalized response.

2. Impacts to Oil Spill Response Preparedness: In nearly all cases where the FOSC would need to direct a significant dispersant operation, there will be a responsible party that should be able to provide the necessary assurances to Nalco and OSROs such as MSRC and NRC. However, FOSCs should plan for complications that are likely to preclude the use of dispersants on spills where there is no viable responsible party until these legal matters can be resolved. While this scenario is unlikely to occur in most cases, these factors will complicate oil spill response planning that must be done, and FOSCs should be aware of the issues. In particular, certain unusual cases, such as the federal response to an oil spill originating from a foreign source in foreign offshore waters that is impacting the US EEZ, may be problematic and will need careful consideration.

Regardless, in the foreseeable future for all cases, it can be anticipated that dispersant operations will be a sensitive legal area and the need for proper documentation regarding federal oversight of dispersant operations will be critical. All FOSCs are requested to contact their servicing legal staffs and CG-0941, Prevention Law Division duty attorney, through the NCC, as soon as it is contemplated that dispersants will be used on an oil spill.

The Office of Marine Environmental Response Policy (CG-MER) and CG-0941 have been actively engaged with Nalco and the OSRO community on these issues over the past year, and will continue to work with Nalco and the OSRO industry to find potential solutions and mitigating strategies. Any requests for action or questions received in the field regarding the impacts of these issues that span beyond regional and/or area contingency planning levels should be referred to CG-MER and CG-0941.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Introduction

Following an oil spill, response actions should be designed to minimize environmental impact. While physical control and recovery techniques are the traditional response measures, other countermeasures also need to be considered. Dispersants are chemicals that operate at the water-oil interface and, by reducing the surface tension, cause all or part of the slick to be dispersed into the water column. Scientific studies indicate that using dispersants can, under certain conditions, significantly reduce the negative short-term and long-term environmental impacts of oil spills.

The SETX & SWLA believes that this Dispersant Use Policy represents a conservative approach to dispersant use, and that institution of this policy will help to ensure a more rapid and effective response to oil spills within the SETX & SWLA area of responsibility. Questions, concerns, and recommendations relating to this policy may be addressed to the Chair or Co-Chair of the Response, Science, and Technology Workgroup.

Purpose

This policy implements Subpart J of the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Contingency Plan (NCP) and provides pre-authorization for the limited use of dispersants by the pre-designated USCG Federal On-Scene Coordinator on oil discharges impacting federal waters within the SETX & SWLA Area Committee boundaries. The SETX & SWLA members agree that, in certain circumstances, the complete physical containment, collection, and removal of oil discharges may not be possible. The use of dispersants may therefore be considered to prevent a substantial threat to public health or welfare, or to minimize serious environmental damage. This policy establishes criteria under which dispersants may be applied to the waters under federal jurisdiction within the SETX & SWLA boundaries or as established.

Scope

The USCG, EPA, DOI, DOC, and the coastal states of the RRT VI have adopted the use of dispersants as an approved tool to respond to discharged oil on coastal waters within the jurisdiction of RRT VI. This policy includes protocols under which dispersant use must be conducted by the Unified Command within the boundaries of the SETX & SWLA AC area of responsibility.

Offshore dispersant application to remediate oil spills occurring in the SETX & SWLA Area Committee boundaries will be conducted in accordance with this policy. The pre-approval to authorize the use of dispersants provided by this policy is in effect for the Pre-designated Federal On-Scene Coordinator only.

Dispersant Use Policy

Areas within the SETX & SWLA Area Committee area of responsibility fall into three different zones with respect to dispersant use: a pre-approval zone, case-by-case approval zones, or no dispersant use zones. The FOSC will determine whether to authorize the use of dispersants in pre-approval zones or request RRT approval of dispersant use in case-by-case approval zones through the information gathering and decision-making process outlined in this policy. It is expected that any FOSC Checklists and supplemental documentation will be completed by the

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Technical Specialist within the Environmental Unit, with input from appropriate members of the Operations Section and other Natural Resource Trustee agencies, as needed.

The decision to use dispersants is best made within the 24-36 hours after a discharge has occurred.

Dispersant Pre-Approval Policy

The objective of the RRT VI FOSC Dispersant Pre-approval Guidelines and Checklist is to provide for environmentally safe and effective dispersant operation. The programmed checklist approach allows the FOSC to quickly arrive at a logical GO/NO-GO decision. This gives the dispersant operation the opportunity to begin in a timely manner consistent with attempting to maximize the effectiveness of dispersant use to reduce the impact of oil spills. The general criteria for evaluating the approval for use of dispersants in marine waters “from the ten-meter isobaths or three nautical miles”, whichever is farthest from the shoreline, to 200 nautical miles from the coastline of an island shoreline EXCEPT for waters designated as a part of a National Marine Sanctuary and any Tribal Usual and Accustomed marine area or waters within three miles of any Tribal Usual and Accustomed marine areas or waters.

The Region VI RRT has developed a near shore environmental dispersant expedited approval process and checklist.

The RRT VI OSC Pre-Approved Dispersant Use Manual can be found in this Section following the SETX & SWLA Policy. The FOSC has been directed to use the decision –making process as defined in the OSC Pre-approved Dispersant Use Manual to determine the applicability of dispersants as a response option for a specific spill response. The RRT **SHALL** be notified by the FOSC of an approval to initiate dispersant operations within **three hours** after the approval has been given to the Responsible Party. It is required that the RRT be convened within three hours of the completion of the first dispersant spray drop, and that a debrief/after-action report will be given to the RRT by the FOSC and the SSC immediately following the completion of the pre-approved dispersant operations. Pre-approval is for aerial application only. If other application techniques (e.g., vessel) are desired in the pre-approval area after aerial application has begun, consultation with and approval of the RRT is required before those techniques can be applied.

Pre-approval is only for those dispersants that are listed on the most current NCP Product Schedule and that have been specified in the NCP Product Schedule Listing to be suitable for aerial application. Pre-approval allows for maximum dispersant spray coverage of suitable slick areas. Multiple sorties and passes are authorized to continue unless a decision is made by the RRT, when convened, to cease operations.

The RP or the FOSC must have established the appropriate contractual relationships required for aerial application of dispersants as part of the pre-planning process. If contracts must be established during the spill response, activation of the dispersant pre-approval is inappropriate. There should be sufficient time to consult with the RRT in accordance with the Region VI Regional Contingency Plan (RCP), Subpart H (Authorization for The Use of Dispersants in Non-Life Threatening Situations).

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Dispersant Case-by-Case Approval Policy

According to the National Contingency Plan, 40 CFR Part 300.910(b), in all areas outside of the pre-approved zone, FOSC authorization to use dispersants requires the concurrence of the EPA and State representatives to the RRT with jurisdiction over the waters threatened by the release or discharge, and consultation with the DOI and DOC representatives to the RRT. It is the policy of the SETX & SWLA AC to also consult with appropriate Tribal governments with off reservation treaty rights in the navigable waters threatened by a release or discharge, when practicable. Upon activation of the Region VI RRT, the FOSC should forward the completed "FOSC Dispersant Authorization Checklist" and supplemental documentation, and any/all supporting information to the RRT for consideration in their concurrence and consultation process. Oil trajectory, potential impact area, and the respective sensitivities of the resources at risk in those areas should be considered. A decision from the RRT on dispersant use is expected within 3 hours of activation.

The Dispersant Case-by-Case Approval Zones are as follows:

- All marine waters that are seaward of the shoreline but shoreward of the 10 meter isobaths, whichever is further.
- Waters designated as part of a National Marine Sanctuary and waters that are a part of a Tribal Usual and Accustomed marine area.
- Marine waters within 3 miles of the borders of a Tribal Usual and Accustomed marine area. In consideration of the use of dispersants within 3 miles of a Tribal Usual and Accustomed marine area, the SETX & SWLA will consult with the applicable Tribal Government.

RRT VI authorization for dispersant use is required for use in the near-shore environments listed in this section.

The FOSC may authorize the use of any dispersant without obtaining concurrence through the case-by-case approval policy process when, in the judgment of the FOSC, their use is necessary to prevent or substantially reduce a hazard to human life.

No Dispersant Use Policy

There are some areas in the SETX & SWLA AC area of responsibility where the SETX & SWLA AC has determined it is not appropriate to use dispersants. In these areas, dispersants may be used only if, in the judgment of the FOSC, they are required to prevent or substantially reduce a hazard to human life.

The No Dispersant Use Zones are as follows:

- Inland bays
- Estuaries

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

FOSC Case-by Case Dispersant Authorization Checklist

Y	N	N/A	
			Dispersability: Available technical information or expertise suggests that the spilled product is dispersible and will still be dispersible in the time frame of anticipated application of dispersants.
			NCP Listed Dispersant: The dispersant to be used is listed on the current NCP Product Schedule and is considered appropriate for the oil type and conditions.
			Inadequacy of other options: Mechanical response equipment alone is not deemed adequate (due to the magnitude of the spill, availability, or timelines) to protect potential resource at risk. Environmental trade-offs of dispersant use have been considered.
			Weather Conditions: Weather and sea conditions are conducive to dispersant application by the chosen system or platform (Generally, for aerial application: wind less than or equal to 25 kts, visibility greater than or equal to 3 statute miles, and ceiling greater than or equal to 1000 feet. Generally for boat application, a sea state that will allow the vessel to be used to conduct an effective and safe spray operation.)
Y	N	N/A	
			<p>General Adequacy of Dispersant Spray System and Personnel Competency: In addition to any other requirements of the Region VI RRT and the SETX & SWLA, the general criteria for evaluating the suitability for use of any dispersant system should be the ability of the party or parties requesting approval to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the FOsc, the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That the application system has been: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Specifically designed for its intended purpose, or ○ If not specifically designed for dispersant use, had been tested and deemed to be effective and appropriate, or ○ By some other specific means of documentation or experience, reasonably deemed to be effective and ○ Appropriate under the circumstances. • That the design and operation of the application system can reasonably be expected to apply the chemical dispersant in a manner consistent with the dispersant manufacturer's recommendations, especially with regard to dosage rates and concentrations.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> That the operation will be supervised or coordinated by personnel who have experience, knowledge, specific training, and/or recognized competence with chemical dispersants and the type of system to be used
			<p>Aerial Application Operational and Technical Issues: In the case of Aerial Application of dispersants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The FOSC must ensure that the Responsible Party's dispersant operation provides for a dispersant controller over the spray zone able to effectively direct the dispersant aircraft in carrying out the dispersant operation, including avoiding the spraying of birds and marine mammals that may be in the area. Aircraft spray systems must be capable of producing dispersant droplet sizes that provide for optimal dispersant effectiveness as described in ASTM guidelines or as supported by peer-reviewed research.
Y	N	N/A	
			<p>Boat Application Operational Technical Issues: If the system involves spray arms or booms that extend out over the edge of a boat and have fan type nozzles that spray a fixed pattern of dispersant, the dispersant operator has confirmed that application will comply with the following ASTM standards as appropriate: a) ASTM F 1413-92 Standard Guide for Oil Spill Dispersant Application Equipment: Boom and Nozzle Systems b) ASTM F 1460-93 Standard Practice for Calibrating Oil Spill Dispersant Application Equipment Boom and Nozzle System C) ASTM F 1737-96 Standard Guide for Use of Oil Spill Dispersant Application Equipment during Spill Response: Boom and Nozzle Systems.</p>
			<p>Fire Monitor Operational and Technical Issues: If the system involves the use of a fire monitor and or fire nozzle to apply the dispersants from a boat, the dispersant operator has confirmed that application will comply with ASTM Standard F 2465-05 for fire monitors and has provided the information in paragraph 7 of the Standard titled "Information to be provided by the user" to ensure that the fire monitor meets the standard and is acceptable for use. The specific fire monitor system(s) intended for use must have been specifically designed for dispersant application and/or must have been specifically calibrated via field trial for dispersant use.</p>

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

			SMART Deployment: The FOSC has activated Special monitoring of Applied Response Technologies (SMART), including a SMART observer, at a minimum, to fly over the response zone to visually assess effectiveness of the dispersant applications (Tier I). See Chapter 9000, Appendix I Special Monitoring of Applied Response Technologies.
			Wildlife Observation: A specialist in aerial surveillance of wildlife or oil, preferably from a Trustee agency, is available to observe wildlife that should be avoided in the potential dispersant application area. If possible, wildlife observations should be conducted immediately prior to dispersant application.
Y	N	N/A	
			Endangered Species Act (ESA) and Essential Fish Habitat 9EFH Consultations: Endangered Species Act (ESA) consultation has been initiated in accordance with implementation of the 2001 “Interagency Memorandum of Agreement Regarding Oil Spill Planning and Response Activities under the Federal Water Pollution Control National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan and the Endangered Species Act.”

*If the answer to any item on the checklist is “N”, explanation and justification for authorization of dispersant use must be included in the After-Action Report.

In addition to the FOSC Dispersant Authorization Checklist and the Supplemental Document, the appropriate Technical Specialists within the Environmental Unit will prepare a map outlining the area proposed for dispersant application, including any pertinent information.

For case-by-case dispersant decisions, once the RRT has made a decision on the use of dispersants, Technical Specialists within the Environmental Unit will also prepare a Decision Memo to capture the specific details, conditions, constraints and any other pertinent information from the RRT linked to the used dispersants. This memo, addressed to the FOSC from the key RRT members (EPA Co-Chair, affected State representative, and the representatives from the DOC and DOI), will then be signed by each key member of the RRT involved in the decision and sent to the FOSC.

Subsurface Dispersants

Subsurface Dispersant Application Policy

Prior to use, the RP shall implement an approved Dispersant Plume Characterization Plan for Subsurface Dispersant Application. Part 1 of the plan is a “Proof of Concept” to determine if subsurface dispersant operations are chemically dispersing the oil plume. Once the “Proof of Concept” test is complete, the results will be reviewed by the FOSC/RRT VI for a decision to proceed or not to proceed with Part 2 of the plan. Part 2 of the plan involves robust sampling to

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

detect and delineate the dispersed plume. Part 3, entitled “Subsurface Injection of Dispersant”, outlines the operational procedures. Additional guidance will be provided by the RRT VI.

At least 24 hours prior to the testing, use and/or application of any subsurface dispersants, the RP shall provide a Dispersant Application Plan that identifies the dispersants to be used, describes the methods and equipment used to inject the dispersants to be used, plume model to assure representative sampling, proposed method of visual observation, process for determining the effectiveness of subsurface injection, the specific injection rate (i.e., gallons/minute), the total amount to be used for the duration of the test, the total length of time that dispersant is injected, and the plan for sampling and monitoring, as approved by the Environmental Unit. Dispersants must be on the approved NCP product schedule and suitable for this use.

All data shall be provided to the FOSC and RRT VI within 24 hours of the information being received. This data includes real time monitoring, laboratory analysis, documented observations, photographs, video, and any other information related to subsurface dispersant application.

The RP shall conduct Part 1 monitoring and collect the data outlined below to determine dispersed plume concentration and transport. The RP shall conduct Part 2 monitoring and collect the data outlined below, which will be sustained and more comprehensive, to address plume fate and effects from the dispersed plume and chemical dispersants based on the results of Part 1 and iterative hydrodynamic modeling output.

The RP shall commence Part 1 monitoring when subsurface application of dispersants is initiated.

Part 1

The RP shall design and implement a part 1 monitoring plan to determine the factors needed to calculate dispersion effectiveness, namely, percent oil, water, and dispersant. This phase of sampling should determine the factors to predict buoyancy; namely droplet sizes, density (or specific gravity) along the thermal gradient of the water column, and kinematic viscosity.

Part 2

If Part 1 is successful and continuous subsea injection proceeds, the RP shall design and implement a Part 2 monitoring plan to collect and report, on a daily basis, the data and information described below. The RP shall submit this plan to the FOSC/RRT VI for approval and shall begin implementation upon notice from the FOSC. The RP shall continue implementation of this plan until further notification from the FOSC.

The RP’s monitoring plan shall include a more thorough oil analysis, to enable the EPA to determine whether the dispersed plume is toxic to aquatic life. This plan shall be designed and implemented to determine whether the dispersed oil will hang in the water column and eventually come in contact with the benthos as it approaches land. The RP has the option of conducting this particular monitoring and analysis during Part 1 if desired.

Example

PART I- Proof of Concept- Data Collection Requirement

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

- Towed Fluorometer at 1 meter
- Laser In-Situ Scattering and Transmissometry (LISST) Particle Analysis at various intervals from surface to 550 meters
- Dissolved Oxygen at various intervals from surface to 550 meters
- CTD- Conductivity, Temperature, and Depth at various intervals from surface to 550 meters
- Water sampling from surface to 550 meters for polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon (PAH) analysis
- Aerial Visual Observation (Weather permitting)

PART 2- Characterization Plan Data Collection Requirement

- Cast Fluorometer- surface to sea floor
- LISST Particle Analysis at various intervals from surface to sea floor
- Dissolved Oxygen at various intervals from surface to sea floor
- CTD- Conductivity, Temperature, and Depth at various intervals from surface to sea floor
- Water sampling from surface to 550 meters for PAH analysis
- Aerial Visual Observation (Weather permitting)
- Rototox toxicity testing
- UV-Fluorescence testing to meet objectives

PART 3- Subsurface Injection of Dispersant- Parameter Requirements

- Type of dispersant to be used
- Rate of dispersant injection
- Process for monitoring pumping rate
- Procedures for FOSC to start and stop injection

Evaluation Criteria to Determine Operational Shut-Down of Subsurface Dispersant Application

The FOSC will immediately convene the RRT VI when either of the following conditions is reported:

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

1. There is a significant reduction in dissolved oxygen from back group to below 2 mg/L; or
2. The EPA's interpretation of the toxicity test reveals excessive exertion of a toxic response. To determine a measurable toxic response, the RP must first perform a rangefinder test since the collection of the sample will be directly from the toxic plume, and any sample from the plume will likely kill 100% of the test population. Therefore, the rangefinder must first be conducted to determine an order of magnitude dilution that gives a measureable response. Next, a more refined dilution procedure must be done to get the final LC50* answer. This result will be compared to a NOAA plume model that predicts when or where exertion of that toxic response would take place. The EPA and NOAA will interpret the results of the toxicity test to inform determination of a shutdown decision.

**LC stands for "lethal Concentration". LC values usually refer to the concentration of a chemical. LC50 is the concentration that will be lethal to 50% of the test animals in a given time (usually 4 hours).*

The RRT will evaluate the conditions above, in addition to all relevant factors including shoreline, surface water, and other human health and ecological impacts, to determine whether subsurface dispersant application should be shut down.

Limitations to Address

The RP shall include in its monitoring plan provisions to address and minimize the impact of the following challenges:

1. Timely transport of samples to labs where necessary which may be subject to weather and/or operational delays
2. Sampling in the deep sea environment may pose challenges due to equipment limitations.

Environmental Tradeoff Assessment for Subsurface Dispersant Use

RRT VI trustee agencies have, in the past, discussed the pending impacts of the oil emulsion and surface-dispersed oil on fisheries, marshes and wetlands, and near shore marine life on the coastal shelf.

Particular focus was spent on threats to sperm whales, concluding that the whales are at risk at the surface (from inhalation of volatiles and direct contact with slicks) as well as from diving through dispersed oil in deep water or consuming squid that may be exposed to deep water dispersed oil plumes. A risk of damage from oil exposure will be shifted to organisms in this environment. Diving studies from recent sperm whale studies in the GOM identified the 400-600 m (1312-1969 ft) depth range as the most consistent for feeding sperm whales. If oil/dispersant from the deepwater dispersion stays below this level, direct impacts to whales should be reduced.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Subsurface Dispersants Monitoring

The immediate goal of subsurface dispersant monitoring is an integrated sub-surface sampling strategy to produce actionable information and products to effectively aid in making operational decisions such as boom deployment or dispersant application during the response phase of the incident. The resulting data and information (e.g., maps; model outputs; informational releases) will have extended value as a foundation for the subsequent assessment and monitoring phases of an incident response. An additional outcome will be extended science and operational knowledge in the chemical, physical, and biological realms.

The primary objective of subsurface dispersant monitoring is to:

- Characterize and determine the distribution of subsurface oil beyond the immediate area of the oil release;
- Identify changes in oil characteristics and transport associated with response measures at the release point;
- Support verification of oil fate and transport models; and
- Provide context for longer-term integrated ecosystem assessment of oil spill impacts.

To achieve these objectives three immediate actions are required:

- Evaluation and validation of optimal oil detection methodologies in this incident zone;
- The capture of continued ocean state conditions for forecast models; and
- Model parameterization, output, and feedback to inform response decisions.

Quality Assurance and Sampling Plan Requirements

The RP's plan shall include sample collection methodology, handling, chain of custody, and decontamination procedures to ensure the highest quality data will be collected. Discrete samples shall be tested at an approved lab(s). Duplicate samples shall be tested. All samples (or as practicably possible) shall be archived from potential future analysis. Where possible all samples shall be at least 100 ml.

The RP shall include the following components and criteria in its Sampling Plan:

1. An Introduction, to include project objective and project staff
2. A brief site description and background
3. A description of the Sampling Approach and Procedures to encompass:
 - a. A brief overview of sampling activities, data quality objectives, and health and safety implementation strategies (frequently, this references another specific document, but must be included).

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

- b. The actual sampling and/or monitoring approach, to ensure repeatability and consistent procedures. Describe sampling, monitoring, sampling, and field quality control procedures, spoil or waste disposal procedures resulting from this effort, as well as specimen/data handling issues.
- c. Sample management- how the sample will be procured, handled, and delivered.
- d. Sample instructions- preservation, containers, and hold times
4. The analytical approach- Lab tests to be conducted, any special instructions, how the data will be verified, and how data will be reported.
5. Quality Assurance-custody procedures, field records including logs, chain of custody, qualitative data handling including photographs.

Additional Requirements for Subsurface Sampling

- In addition to sampling of dispersant/oil and oily water, the RP shall also collect baseline data of waters without direct application of dispersant or oil.
- The RP shall allow the EPA/NOAA scientists flexibility within the sampling plan to direct the collection of additional data based on field observations (at times and locations of their choice).
- The RP shall use Turner Designs C3 fluorometer (e.g. SMART protocol) to distinguish between oil impacted surface waters and those not impacted by oil.
- The RP shall use a CTD rosette package equipped with CDOM fluorometer and a 2-way communications wire to ensure the EPA/NOAA scientists can view profile data as the rosette package is deployed. In addition, the CTD rosette package must be capable of collecting discrete samples in the water column using the live feed data stream.
- The RP shall deploy LISST from the vessel for continuous sampling of /surface waters during transits, in order to provide particle size counts information which potentially distinguishes between dispersed and non-dispersed oil.
- Discrete water samples shall be taken by the RP at predetermined depths as specified or directed by EPA/NOAA scientists for UV fluorescence.
- The RP shall provide 48 hour advance notice for departure and trip duration timelines to the FOSC and the RRT.
- Data reporting shall be conducted by the RP on a daily basis. This reporting shall include a sample tracking table. Data reporting shall be provided by the RP to the FOSC and the RRT.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Subsurface Dispersant Monitoring Checklist

Complete RRT VI dispersant checklist and send to the Federal On Scene Coordinator (FOSC). The FOSC will coordinate the request with the Regional Response Team (RRT) for approval.

- Draft a subsea dispersant plan and submit with the checklist to the FOSC.

The plan should address the following:

- Timing of the monitoring (when & where)
- Monitoring Objectives
 - Confirm location and extent of the subsurface plume.
 - Determine how much oil (total PAH) remains in the dispersed plume.
 - Collect physical oceanographic data to validate the sub-surface dispersed plume model.
- Monitoring Techniques:
 - Laser In-Situ Scattering and Transmissometry (LISST-ST)
 - Ultra Violet (UV) Fluorescence
 - Toxicity testing (may be optional)
- Water Column Sampling
 - Total PAH analysis
 - Dissolved oxygen
- Physical oceanographic data collection
 - Initial Conductivity Temperature and Depth (CTD)
 - Acoustic Current Doppler Profilers (ACDP) for currents
- Shutdown Criteria – Proposed criteria for shutting down subsea dispersant use
- Monitoring Vessel Schedule/Cruise Plan
- Reporting – provide written reports daily of scientific observations with associated data and sampling data to regulatory agencies as required.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

- Coordinate a research vessel (e.g., R/V BROOKS McCALL, R/V PELICAN) w/embarked scientists to execute the above plan
- Plan for a regulatory agency representative (BSEE, USCG or EPA) to be embarked on the research vessel.
- Equipment for Subsea monitoring for research vessel:
- CTD rosette package equipped with CDOM fluorometer w/2-way communication wire
- Laser In-Situ Scattering and Transmissometry (LISST-ST)
- Acoustic Current Doppler Profilers (ACDP)
- Sea-Bird Electronics, Inc., SBE 25 SEALOGGER CTD (Conductivity, Temperature and Depth) to measure temperature, salinity, and dissolved oxygen (DO₂), with Niskin water samples taken at 1-m, 275 m, and 550 m depth.
- A Sea-Bird 911 plus CTD with a Wet Labs ECO Colored Dissolved Organic Matter (CDOM)
- FLCDRTD-1800 fluorometer and a Sea- Bird SBE 43 DO₂ sensor to measure continuous profiles of temperature, salinity, DO₂, and fluorescence

Resources at Risk

Ecological implications of dispersing oil in deep water are known. Key points are:

- The Gulf is two “seas”, one above the other and each with its own currents and ecosystems. Unlike the warm, well-lit, active, surface layer (0 to 200 m; 0-656 ft), the deep water is cold (4C, 39 F at 1524 m; 5000 ft) and dark with turbulence (mixing) where currents intensify over the slope. A density interface exists between 800-1000 m (2625-3281 ft). This interface is expected to prevent movement of a dispersed oil plume above this depth.
- There is no photosynthetic activity in the deep sea and the animal and microbial life is entirely different including:
 - Many pelagic species of squid, fishes, crabs, jellyfish and small crustaceans unfamiliar to most of the general public and fishermen.
 - Mesopelagic and benthic communities dependent on flux of organic matter fallout from the upper waters
 - Many forms of cold-water coral and methane and sulfide processing seep communities on the sea floor.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

- Toothed whales, notably sperm whales, are among the animals that dive into the deep to feed on cold water squids. Tuna, including blue fin, may also “go deep” to feed and/or spawn and spawning can reach a depth of 300 m (984 ft). The majority of sperm whale feeding is at 400-600 m (1312-1969 ft). It is expected that the dispersed plume at depth would not rise past the major density layer at around 800 m (2624 ft) depth, and thus not impact this activity. Similarly, sea turtles, of particular concern, the leatherback sea turtle, also dive relatively deep and feed on pelagic prey. However, this feeding activity would be far above 800 m (2625 ft).
- A specific concern is the large plankton-feeding whale shark that dives and feeds to depths up to 1000 m (3280 ft). This diving depth could overlap the water column containing dispersed oil, but only at the extreme range of the diving depth.
- Unique Benthic Communities: Maps for some species and bottom communities are available from BSEE and NOAA for determining where special habitats and protected areas occur in the region.
- The deepwater environment is not oil-free in the GOM: naturally occurring oil seeps are estimated to discharge up to 40 million gallons (980,000 bbl) per year between a depth of 300-3000 m (984-9840 ft) in the entire Gulf of Mexico (NRC, 2003). The oil concentrations, types of hydrocarbons, and exposure durations to which the deep biota is naturally exposed are unknown.
- Unlike the surface layer, food webs of the deep are almost entirely dependent on flux of organic material sinking from the surface. They may be adapted to organic carbon that includes small amounts of petroleum hydrocarbons. In addition, there are numerous chemosynthetic communities on the sea floor living on methane and oil seeps and presumably naturally experiencing low levels of petroleum. These processes may allow them to deal with a small additional influx of petroleum.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Supplemental Documentation for Dispersants

The Technical Specialist within the Environmental Unit preparing the FOSC Dispersant Authorization Checklist will produce an itemized list of the rationale behind the “Y” or “N” decision for each of the Checklist items:

Item #	Supplemental Checklist	Rational Behind Y or N Decision
1.	Dispersability	
2.	NCP Listed Dispersant	
3.	Inadequacy of other options	
4.	Weather Conditions	
5.	General Adequacy of Dispersant Spray System and Personal Competency	
5a.	Application system designed for intended purpose	
5b.	Dosage rates and concentrations	
5c.	Experienced supervision, coordination	
6.	Aerial Application Operational and Technical Issues	
6a.	Dispersant controller over the spray zone	
6b.	Aircraft spray system dispersant droplet sizes	
7.	Boat Application Operational Technical Issues	
8.	Fire Monitor Operational and Technical Issues	
9.	SMART Deployment	
10.	Wildlife Observation	
11.	Endangered Species Act (ESA) and Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) Consultations	

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Suggested Incident After-Action Report Outline

Incident Overview

- Description of initial report (date, time, source, etc.)
- Spill source
- Spill location
- Estimated quantity and potential quantity of release
- Environmental conditions

Oil Slick Trajectory and Behavior

- Oil chemistry
- Expected movement of oil slick
- Expected weathering and behavior of product
- Observations of the same
- Observations of oil fate and movement

Completed FOSC Dispersant Authorization Checklist and Justification for Dispersant Use

- Potential impact areas and their respective sensitivities to impact
- Within pre-approval zone for RRT VI (If applicable)
- Potential for use of other recovery methods (e.g., mechanical recovery, in-situ burning)
- Weather and sea state
- Authorization checklist with explanation and justification when all items are not checked “Y” (Case-by-case)

Overview of Dispersant Operations

- Type and product used
- Methods and rates of application
- Area of application
- Chronology of dispersant applications

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

- Estimates and observations of efficacy
- Sightings of marine birds and marine mammals
- Extenuating circumstances affecting deployment and any element (spotters, dispersant, SMART, etc.)
- Results from all SMART monitoring
- Post-application fate of the dispersed plume and surface slick

Chronology of Dispersant-Related Events

- FOSC Notification of the spill
- Reconnaissance aircraft requested
- Reconnaissance aircraft launch
- USCG Strike Team altered for SMART
- SMART en-route
- Reconnaissance aircraft on-scene and reports
- RP requested use of dispersants
- Source and field sample requested by FOSC
- Dispersant use approved under pre-approval guidelines (if applicable)
- Decision Memo from RRT (If not pre-approved)
- Dispersant contractor notified
- Dispersant stock requested
- Dispersant stock en-route
- Dispersant stocks arrive at airport/dock
- Spotter aircraft/vessel launch
- Dispersant aircraft/vessel launch
- SMART vessel launch

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

- Spotter on-scene
- Dispersant aircraft/vessel on-scene
- SMART Vessel on-scene
- Source and “in-water” samples collected
- SMART sample begins
- First application
- Spotter aircraft/vessel option of efficacy
- SMART sampling results (go/no go)
- Additional applications, Spotter aircraft/vessel options, and SMART sampling (as required)
- Termination of dispersant operation

Overview of Dispersant Operations

- Amounts and times of dispersants applied
- Any extenuating circumstances affecting the deployment of any element (spotters, dispersant, SMART, etc.)
- Estimated and observations of efficacy
- Any discrepancies between observations
- Any sightings of pelagic/migratory birds, sea turtles, or marine mammals.

Completed Checklists and Supporting Documentation as Appropriate

Special Monitoring of Applied Response Technologies (SMART) Protocols for Dispersants

Special Monitoring of Applied Response Technologies is a cooperatively designed monitoring program for in-situ burning and dispersants. SMART relies on small, highly mobile teams that collect real-time data using portable, rugged, and easy-to-use instruments during dispersant and in-situ burning operations. Data are channeled to the Unified Command to address critical questions about effectiveness and effects. Monitoring data can assist the Unified Command with decision-making for dispersant and in-situ burning operations.

It is the policy of the SETX & SWLA AC that the SMART protocols will be used, to the extent possible, for monitoring after the application of dispersants. Additional detail on the SMART

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

protocols can be found in Chapter 9000, Appendix I. ***SMART does not monitor the fate, effects, or impacts of dispersed oil.*** To monitor the efficacy of dispersant application, SMART recommends three options, or tiers.

Tier I

A trained observer flying over the oil slick assesses dispersant efficacy and reports back to the Unified Command. Tier I monitoring, at a minimum, must be conducted during and after dispersant application.

Tier II

Tier II provides real-time data from the treated spill. A sampling team on a boat uses a fluorometer to continuously monitor for dispersed oil one meter under the dispersant treated slick. The team records and conveys fluorometer data, with recommendations, to the Unified Command. Water samples will be taken for later chemical analysis at a laboratory.

Tier III

By expanding the monitoring efforts in several ways, Tier II provides information on the dispersed oil movement and fate. (1) Two fluorometer are used on the same vessel to monitor at two water depths; (2) Monitoring is conducted in the center of the treated slick at several water depths, from one to ten meters; and (3) A portable water laboratory provides data on water temperature, pH, conductivity, dissolved oxygen, and turbidity.

NCP Product Schedule

A list of products currently listed in the NCP Product Schedule can be found at: 2016 Version <http://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2013-08/documents/schedule.pdf>.

Public Outreach

Dispersant Risk Communications

The guidance below should provide interim guidance with respect to dispersant use outreach to federal, state and local public officials, local citizens, and communities. Area Committee members should provide training or information or sessions to the public before a spill occurs. After a spill occurs, the Information officer and liaison officer should produce a dispersant communications plan with the following elements:

- Dispersant decisions and their use is under the direction of the FOSC in consultation with Federal and State environmental trustees.
- Dispersant - fate and transport of oil in marine waters.
- Dispersability of oil in marine waters.
- Links between fate and transport and exposure and effects processes.
- Acute and chronic effects of exposure in the upper water column (and other areas as needed) with and without the use of dispersants.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

- Biodegradation, evaporation, photo-oxidation, and sedimentation of oil in marine waters.
- Logistics of dispersant use.
- Actual areas where dispersant is being used, the actual times of deployment, concentrations, and accountability of how much dispersant was used.
- Tradeoff discussions.
- Comparisons to common household products used by the general public
- Additional NRT or RRT provided documentation concerning dispersant use.

The general public should have access to local town meetings where the access to scientists and other experts will be made available to answer specific questions.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

SETX & SWLA Area Contingency Plan Section 9000 Appendix D

Table of Contents

Decanting Use Policy.....	2
Introduction.....	2
Decanting Policy.....	2
Criteria.....	2
Oils Pre-Approved for Decanting and Associated Conditions	3
Oils Requiring Approval by Unified Command Prior to Decanting	4
Oil Spill Decanting Authorization Form	6
Decision Memo	9
Decanting Approval Plan	9

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

DECANTING USE POLICY

Introduction

When oil is spilled on the water, mechanical recovery of the oil is the principle approved method of responding. However, the mechanical recovery process and associated systems necessarily involve placing vessels and machinery in a floating oil environment. Incidental returns of oil into the response area, such as oil that falls back into the recovery area from vessels and machinery that are immersed and working in the oil, are an inevitable part of the mechanical recovery process. Similarly, separation or “decanting” of water from recovered oil and return of excess water into the response area can be vital to the efficient mechanical recovery of spilled oil because it allows maximum use of limited storage capacity, thereby increasing recovery operations.

This practice is currently recognized as a necessary and routine part of response operations. In addition, some activities such as those associated with oil recovery vessels, small boats, and equipment cleaning operations may result in incidental discharges. These activities may be necessary to facilitate response operations on a continuing basis and all of these activities are considered to be “incidental discharges.”

Decanting Policy

This policy addresses “incidental discharges” associated with spill response activities.

“Incidental discharge” is defined as the release of oil and/or oily water within or proximate to the response area or the area in which oil recovery activities are taking place during and attendant to the oil spill response activities. Incidental discharge includes, but is not limited to, the decanting of oily water, oil and oily water returns associated with runoff from vessels and equipment operating in an oiled environment and the wash down of vessels, facilities, and equipment used in the response. “Incidental discharges” as addressed by this policy, do not require additional permits and do not constitute a prohibited discharge. See 33 CFR 153.301 and 40 CFR 300.

Criteria

During spill response operations, mechanical recovery of oil is often restricted by a number of factors, including the recovery system’s oil/water recovery rate, the type of recovery system employed and the amount of tank space available on the recovery unit to hold recovered oil/water mixtures. In addition, the longer oil remains on or in the water, the more it mixes to form an emulsified mousse or highly mixed oil/water liquid, which sometimes contains as much as 70% water and 30% oil, thus consuming significantly more storage space. Decanting is the process of draining off recovered water from portable tanks, internal tanks, collection wells or other storage containers to increase the available storage capacity of recovered oil. When decanting is conducted properly most of the petroleum can be removed from the water.

The overriding goal of mechanical recovery is the expeditious recovery of oil from water. In many cases, the separation of oil and water and discharge of excess water is necessary for skimming operations to be effective in maximizing the amount of oil recovered and in minimizing overall environmental damages. Expeditious review and approval, of such requests

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

is necessary to ensure a rapid and efficient recovery operation. In addition, such incidental discharges associated with mechanical recovery operations should not be considered decanting. In appropriate circumstances, the FOSC can pre-authorize incidental discharges because the discharges will be much less harmful to the environment than allowing the oil to remain in the water and be subject to spreading and weathering.

Therefore, the SETX & SWLA ACP adopts the following policy in order to provide for an expeditious decanting approval process and provide clear guidance to the Unified Command (UC), response contractors, and other members of the spill response community.

Oils Pre-Approved for Decanting and Associated Conditions

Pre-approval for on water decanting is authorized when pumping recovered oil and water ashore is not practical during the first 24-hours after initial spill discovery. Decanting authorization is granted for the oil products listed below.

All crude oils:

- Vacuum gas oil
- Atmospheric gas oils
- Recycle oils not containing distillates
- Bunker fuels
- No. 6 fuel oils
- Crude oils
- Cutter stocks
- Coker gas oils.

Decanting of the listed oils is preapproved if the following conditions are met:

- Pre-approval is for the first 24-hours after spill discovery. Decanting requests for all the remaining operational periods will need to be completed and submitted to the Unified Command. The RP must fill out the SETX & SWLA decanting request and seek Unified Command approval prior to any additional decanting approvals from the second operational period on;
- The Unified Command must be notified within one hour of decanting being initiated; and
- The RP assures the Unified Command that they are quickly obtaining adequate oil storage and skimming capacity within the first 24 hours and the responding Primary Response Contractor (PRCs) is expeditiously getting sufficient storage and skimming

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

capacity, if available (worst case discharges may exceed these resources throughout the region) to alleviate the need for prolonged decanting.

The following criteria found in the current Decanting Authorization Form must be complied with:

- All decanting shall be done in a designated “response area” within a collection area, vessel collection well, recovery belt, weir area, or directly in front of a recovery system;
- Vessels employing sweep booms with recovery pumps in the apex of the boom shall decant forward of the recovery system;
- Vessels not equipped with an oil/water separator should allow retention of oil in internal or portable tanks before decanting commences;
- Containment boom shall to be deployed around the collection area, to prevent loss of decanted oil or entrainment;
- Visual monitoring of the decanting shall be maintained at all times so discharges of oil in the decanted water are detected promptly;
- Where feasible, decant ahead of an operating skimmer recovery system so decanting occurs inside an enclosed boomed area; and
- Unified Command can revoke the pre-approval at any time if the above conditions are not met.

Shore-side container decanting (i.e. vacuum truck, portable tanks, etc.) is not authorized for pre-approval under this policy. Decanting in areas where vacuum trucks, portable tanks, or other collection systems are used for shore cleanup will be subject to completing the decanting form contained in this policy prior to authorization and compliance with the same rules as vessels.

Oils Requiring Approval by Unified Command Prior to Decanting

During a response, when decanting has not been pre-approved for lighter oils, which are not listed above, it will be necessary for response contractors or the responsible party to request from the Unified Command written authority to decant while recovering oil so that the response operations do not cease or become impaired. The Unified Command will consider each request for decanting of lighter oils on a case-by-case basis. Prior to approving decanting, the Unified Command should evaluate the potential effects of weather including the wind and wave conditions, the quantity of oil spilled and the type of oil as well as available storage. The Unified Command should also take into account that recovery operations as enhanced by decanting will actually reduce the overall quantity of pollutants in a more timely and effective manner to facilitate cleanup operations.

The following criteria should be considered by the Unified Command in determining whether to approve decanting:

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

- All decanting shall be done in a designated “Response Area” within a collection area, vessel collection well, recovery belt, weir area, or directly in front of a recovery system;
- Vessels employing sweep booms with recovery pumps in the apex of the boom should decant forward of the recovery pump;
- All vessels, motor vessels, and other equipment not equipped with an oil/water separator should allow retention time for oil held in internal or portable tanks before decanting commences;
- When deemed necessary by the UC or the response contractor a containment boom will be deployed around the collection area to minimize loss of decanted oil or entrainment.
- Visual monitoring of the decanting area shall be maintained so that discharge of oil in the decanted water is detected promptly; and
- Decanting in areas where vacuum trucks, portable tanks, or other collection systems are used for shore cleanup will be subject to the same rules as vessels.

The response contractor or responsible party will seek approval from the UC prior to decanting by presenting the UC with a brief description of the area for which decanting approval is sought, the decanting process proposed, the prevailing conditions (wind, weather, etc.) and protective measures proposed to be implemented. The UC will review such requests promptly and render a decision as quickly as possible. FOSC authorization is required in all cases and in addition SOSC authorization is required for decanting activities in state waters.

Other activities related to possible oil discharges associated with an oil spill event such as actions to save a vessel or protect human life which may include such actions as pumping bilges on a sinking vessel are not covered by this policy.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Oil Spill Decanting Authorization Form

The federal and state OSCs, hereby approve the use of decanting as a means of expediting the recovery of oil during the following spill cleanup operations

Date(s) Approval Effective:

Name of Spill Incident:

Federally Defined Response Area:

Name of Requester:

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Location and description of proposed decanting operation: (continue on additional pages if necessary):

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

The decanting operation must meet the following conditions:

1. All decanting should be done in a designated "Response Area" within a collection area, vessel collection well, recovery belt, weir area, or directly in front of a recovery system.
2. Vessels employing sweep booms with recovery pumps in the apex of the boom shall decant forward of the recovery pumps.
3. Vessels not equipped with an oil/water separator should allow retention time for oil held in internal or portable tanks before decanting commences.
4. Containment boom must / need not (circle one) be deployed around the collection area to prevent loss of decanted oil or entrainment.
5. Visual monitoring of the decanting shall be maintained at all times so that discharge of oil in the decanted water is detected promptly.
6. Decanting in areas where vacuum trucks, portable tanks, or other collection systems are used for shore cleanup will be subject to the same rules as a vessel on the condition that the container is clean.
7. Additional Comments:

SIGNATURE:

Date:

Federal OSC

SIGNATURE:

Date:

State OSC

Note: When verbal authorization is given, a copy of this form must be immediately expedited to the requester (must be a person of authority in the response organization) to ensure that the conditions and limitations are clearly understood by all parties.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Decision Memo

Decanting Approval Plan

Name of Spill Incident:

Name of Requestor:

Federally defined response area:

Product Spilled:

Effective date(s) of approval:

Current storage capacity on site:

The Federal and State OSC's hereby approve the use of decanting as a means of expediting the recovery of oil during the above mentioned spill response operation. The following approval provides authority to conduct decanting of oil so that response operations do not cease or become impaired. FOSC authorization is required in all cases, and SOSC authorization is required for decanting within state waters. The OSC should acknowledge that recovery operations enhanced by decanting will actually reduce the overall quantity of pollutants in a more timely and effective manner to facilitate clean-up operations.

The following criteria should be followed in order for decanting to proceed in an efficient manner:

- 1) All decanting should be done in a designated "response area" within a collection area, vessel collection well, recovery belt, weir area, or directly in front of a recovery system.
- 2) Vessels employing sweep booms with recovery pumps in the apex of the boom should decant forward of the recovery pump.
- 3) All vessels, motor vehicles, and other equipment not equipped with an oil/water separator would allow retention time for oil held in internal or portable tanks before decanting commences.
- 4) A containment boom must / need not (circle one) be deployed around the collection area to minimize loss of the decanted oil or entrainment.
- 5) Visual monitoring of the decanting area shall be maintained so that discharges of oil in the decanted water are detected promptly.
- 6) Tanks used for decanting will be tested prior to use to ensure there are no contaminants from previous activities and that the water is safe to discharge back into the environment.
- 7) Settling times for oil water separation on board skimmers is estimated to be:
- 8) Additional conditions:

Approval: (Check one) Yes _____ No _____

Environmental Unit Leader (Planning) _____

FOSC _____

SOSC _____

Reason for disapproval: _____

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

SETX & SWLA Area Contingency Plan Section 9000 Appendix E

Table of Contents

Oil Spill Best Management Practices	3
Open Water Habitats.....	3
Booming	3
Removal of Floating Oil- Sorbents	4
Removal of Floating Oil- Skimmers.....	4
Decanting	5
In-Situ Burning	6
Chemical Dispersion of Floating Oil	7
Barriers, Berms, and Underflow Dams.....	8
Vegetation Cutting.....	8
Shoreline Habitats.....	8
Removal of Surface Oil.....	9
Best Management Practices for Removal of Surface Oil	9
Manual Removal of Oil	10
Passive Collection of Oil	10
Best Management Practices for Passive Collection of Oil.....	11
Vacuum Removal of Oil	11
Best Management Practices for Vacuum Removal of Oil.....	11
Oiled Debris Removal.....	11
Best Management Practice for Oiled Debris Removal.....	12
Trenching/Recovery Wells	12
Best Management Practices for Trenching and the Use of Recovery Wells	13
Removal of Oiled Sediment.....	13
Best Management Practices for Removal of Oiled Sediment	14
Oiled Sediment Reworking	15
Best Management Practices for Oiled Sediment Reworking.....	15
Oiled Sediment Removal with Replacement	16

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Best Management Practices for Oiled Sediment Removal and Replacement	16
Flushing with Ambient Water	16
Best Management Practices for Ambient Water Flushing	17
Flooding (Deluge)	17
Best Management Practices for Ambient Water Flooding	18
Ambient Water, Low-Pressure Flushing	18
Best Management Practices for Ambient Water, Low-Pressure Flushing.....	18
Ambient Water, High-Pressure Flushing	19
Best Management Practices for Ambient Water, High-Pressure Flushing.....	19
Warm Water, Moderate-Pressure Washing.....	19
Best Management Practices for Warm Water, Moderate-Pressure Washing	19
Hot Water Moderate-Pressure Washing	20
Best Management Practices for Hot Water, Moderate- Pressure Washing.....	21
Vegetation Cutting.....	21
Best Management Practices for Vegetation Cutting.....	21
Nutrient Enhancement	22
Motorized Transportation/Support of Response Actions	22
Boats and Other Watercraft	22
Airplanes.....	23
Helicopters.....	23
All Terrain Vehicles.....	23
Vessel of Opportunity Program.....	24

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Oil Spill Best Management Practices

Open Water Habitats

Booming

Booms are flexible floating barriers that are placed on the surface of the water to control the spread of spilled oil and to protect ecologically sensitive areas. Oil spill containment booms generally have five operating components- flotation chamber, freeboard, skirt, tension member, and ballast. The overall height of the boom is divided between the freeboard, the portion above the surface of the water, and the skirt, the portion below the water surface. Boom heights range from approximately 6 inches to over 90 inches, to address different types of water bodies and environmental conditions. Flotation attached to the freeboard and ballast (e.g., chain, weights) attached to the skirt enable the boom to float upright in the water. In other words, the plane created by the boom is perpendicular to that of the surface of the water. Boom is typically made up of 50-foot sections. The sections, and the connectors between sections, provide flexibility both in boom length and shape. Depending on the specific booming strategy employed, boom is towed through the water, anchored in place (typically in water less than 100 ft deep), or attached to the shoreline or to a vessel.

There are four basic booming strategies utilized in the SETX & SWLA AC: (1) Containment, where boom is used to contain and concentrate the oil until it can be removed; (2) Deflection, where boom is used to re-direct floating oil away from sensitive areas; (3) Diversion, where boom is used to re-direct floating oil toward recovery sites that have slower flow, better access for equipment and personnel, and a means to remove the oil; and (4) Exclusion, where boom is used to keep oil out of a sensitive area. In addition, booming strategies can be used in combination with each other. Boom may also be used to enhance recovery of oil by skimmers (described in greater detail below). During a response, boom is typically in place for less than a week, depending on the spill. During that time, boom may be moved and repositioned to maximize its effectiveness at containing, excluding, diverting, or deflecting oil.

Boom can be used in all open water habitats, depending on environmental conditions, but placement may be constrained by water depth and boat accessibility (except in the case of very small bodies of water, where boom may be deployed by hand). Boom may come in contact with the substrate in shallow water or along shore-lines. This is undesirable in most cases since typical floating boom that comes into contact with the substrate is likely to lay flat and lose its ability to contain oil. Boom designed for this specific purpose (i.e., to maintain containment after coming into contact with the substrate), known as intertidal or tidal seal boom, may be used for oil containment along shorelines. Like other boom, intertidal boom floats with tidal cycles. However the skirt is replaced by one or two continuous tubes filled with water to form a seal with the substrate. As a result, a vertical plane is maintained by the boom attached to the shoreline which comes into contact with substrate along shorelines depending on the slope of the shoreline. In addition to shallow water depths, the effectiveness of booming strategies can be significantly reduced by wind, currents, waves, and the presence of large quantities of floating debris. For maximum boom effectiveness, the depth of the water should be at least 5 times the

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

draft of the boom. Once deployed, boom must be routinely checked and repositioned to maximize its effectiveness in changing environmental conditions.

Removal of Floating Oil- Sorbents

The objective of this response is to remove floating oil by allowing it to adhere to pads or rolls made of oleophilic material. The dimensions of sorbent pads are typically 2 feet by 2 feet. Sorbent rolls are approximately the same width as pads and may be 100 ft long. The use of sorbents to remove floating oil is different from the use of skimmers in two ways: (1) the use of sorbents is a passive oil collection technique that requires no mechanized equipment, whereas skimmers may be attached to active vessels for oil collection and (2) sorbents are left temporarily in the affected environment to adsorb oil in a specific locale, whereas skimmers may transit in order to collect oil in a broader area.

Sorbents are most likely to be used to remove floating oil in near shore environments that contain shallow water. They are often used as a secondary method of oil removal following gross oil removal, such as skimming. Sorbents may be used for all types of oil, lighter oils absorb into the material and heavier oils adsorb onto the surface of sorbent material, requiring sorbents with greater surface area. Retrieval of sorbent material is mandatory, as well as daily monitoring to check that sorbents are not adversely affecting wildlife or breaking apart after lengthy deployments. Sorbent materials generally do not remain in the environment for longer than one day.

Removal of Floating Oil- Skimmers

The object of this response action is to recover floating oil from the water surface using mechanized equipment known as skimmers. There are numerous types or categories of skimming devices, including weir, centrifugal, submersion plane, and oleophilic. (1) Weir Skimmers use gravity to drain oil from the water surface into a submerged holding tank. Once in the holding tank, oil may be pumped away to larger storage facilities. (2) Centrifugal (also known as vortex) skimmers create a water/oil whirlpool in which the heavier water forces oil to the center of the vortex. Once in the center, oil may be pumped away from the chamber within the skimmer. (3) Submersion plane skimmers use a belt or inclined plane to push the oil beneath the water surface and toward a collection well in the hull of a vessel. Oil is scraped from the surface or removed by gravity and then flows upward into a collection well where it is subsequently removed with a pump. (4) Oleophilic (i.e., having an affinity for oil) skimmers may take on several forms (e.g., disc, drum, belt, rope, brush), but the general principle of oil collection remains the same; oil on the surface of the water adheres to a rotating oleophilic surface. Once oil has adhered to the surface it may be scraped off into containers or pumped directly into larger storage tanks.

Skimmers are placed at the oil/water interface to recover, or skim, oil from the water surface. Skimmers may be operated independently from shore, be mounted on vessels, or be completely self-propelled. To minimize the amount of water collected incidental to skimming oil, booming may be used to concentrate the floating oil in a wedge, which provides a thicker layer of oil to be collected at the skimmer head.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

In shallow water, hoses attached to vacuum pumps may be used instead of other skimming devices described earlier in this section. Oil may be removed from the water surface using circular hose heads (4 to 6 inches in diameter); however, this is likely to result in the intake of a large water-to-oil ratio and inefficient oil removal. Inefficient oil removal of this kind may also result in adverse effects to organisms in the surrounding water. Instead, flat head nozzles, sometimes known as “duckbills” are often attached to the suction end of the hose in order to maximize the contact between the oil and vacuum, minimizing the amount of water that is removed from the environment. Duckbills (very much like an attachment to a vacuum cleaner) are typically 18 inches or less in width and less than 2 inches in height. Duckbills are relatively small and designed to maximize the amount of oil removed from the water surface relative to the volume of water removed. Vacuum hoses may also be attached to small, portable skimmer heads to recover oil they have collected. Adequate storage for recovered oil/water mixtures, as well as suitable transfer capability, must be available. Recovery systems that use skimmers are often placed where oil naturally accumulates in pockets, pools, or eddies.

Skimming can be used in all water environments (weather and visibility permitting) for most oils. The presence of large waves, strong currents, debris, seaweed, kelp, as well as viscous oils, will reduce skimmer efficiency.

Decanting

Efforts are made to minimize the amount of water collected during skimming (as discussed above). However, the collection of water, in addition to oil, may be unavailable. Limited storage capacity for oil and water collected through skimming may constrain a response and the removal of floating oil. Decanting is a procedure that can help maximize the use of temporary storage capacity. When decanting is not used, storage limitations may necessitate that the removal of floating oil, either by skimming or vacuuming, is ceased until more storage is available. Decanting is the process of draining off recovered water from portable tanks, internal tanks, collection wells, or other storage containers to increase the available storage capacity for recovered oil. The liquid in the tanks is allowed to sit for a sufficient period of time to permit oil to float to the top of the tanks. Water is then drained from the bottom of the tank (stopping in time to retain most of the oil). The water removed from the bottom of the tank is discharged back into the environment, usually in front of the skimmer or back into a boomed area. When decanting is conducted properly, minimal oil is discharged back into the environment. The decanting process is monitored visually to ensure prompt detection of oil discharges in decanted water and that water quality standards set forth in the Clean Water Act are not exceeded.

Decanting may be allowed due to storage limitations; however, it may not be permitted in all cases. In these cases, the SETX & SWLA Decanting Policy addresses “incidental discharges” associated with oil spill response activities. Incidental discharges include, but are not limited to, the decanting of oily water, oil and oily water returns associated with runoff from vessels and equipment operating in a oiled environment and the wash down of vessels, facilities, and equipment used in the response. Incidental discharges, as addressed by this policy, do not require additional permits and do not constitute a prohibited discharge. See 33 CFR Part 153.301 and 40 CFR Part 300. However, the SETX & SWLA AC advises the FOSC to consider and authorize the use of decanting on a case-by-case basis, only after an evaluation of the environmental impacts of allowing oil to remain in the environment (because of storage limitations) or

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

discharging decanted water. The response contractor or the responsible party will seek approval from the FOSC/ Unified Command prior to decanting by presenting the Unified Command with a brief description of the area in which decanting approval is sought, the decanting process proposed, the prevailing conditions (wind, weather, etc.) and protective measures proposed to be implemented. The FOSC will review such requests promptly and render a decision as quickly as possible. FOSC authorization is required in all cases and, in addition, the SOSC authorization is required for decanting activities in state waters.

The SETX & SWLA Decanting Policy can be found in Chapter 9000, Appendix E.

In-Situ Burning

The objective of in-situ burning is to remove oil from the water surface or habitat by burning it in place, or in situ. Oil floating on the water surface is collected into slicks a minimum of 2-3 mm thick and ignited. The oil is typically collected in fire-resistant boom that is towed through the spill zone by watercraft, or collected by natural barriers such as the shore. Although in-situ burning may be used in any open water environment, the environment dictates the specific procedure employed in a given burn. For example, in offshore and near shore marine environments, bays and estuaries, large lakes and large rivers, a boom may be towed at 1 knot or less during the burning process in order to maintain the proper oil concentration or thickness. In rivers and small streams, oil carried by currents may be collected and concentrated in stationary boom attached to shoreline or other permanent structures (e.g., pilings). Wind or mechanically generated currents (known as herding) may be used to collect and concentrate oil along the shoreline or in a stationary boom attached to the shoreline.

Once an oil slick is sufficiently thick, and external igniter is used to heat the oil, generating enough vapors above the surface of the oil to sustain a burn. It is these vapors, rather than the liquid oil on the water surface, that actually burn. When enough oil burns, to the point that the remaining oil layer is less than 1-2 mm thick, the fire goes out. The fire is extinguished at this thickness because the oil slick is no longer sufficiently thick to provide insulation from the cool water. This insulation is necessary to sustain the heat that produced the vapors, which are subsequently burned. The small quantity of burn residue remaining in the boom is then manually recovered for disposal.

In-situ burning generates a thick black smoke that contains primarily particulates, soot, and various gases (carbon dioxide, carbon monoxides, water vapor, nitrous oxides, and PAHs). The components of the smoke are similar to those of car exhaust. Of these smoke constituents, small particles less than 10 microns in diameter, known as PM-10, (which can be inhaled deeply into the lungs) are considered to pose the greatest risk to humans and nearby wildlife. For this reason, the In-Situ Burn Policy does not allow for pre-approval of in-situ burning within 3 miles of a population, defined as >100 people per square mile. All other areas are considered on a case-by-case basis. Decisions to burn or not to burn oil in areas considered case-by-case are made on the basis of the potential for humans to be exposed to the smoke plume, and pollutants associated with it. PM-10 exposure is generally limited to 150 micrograms per cubic meter averaged over a 24-hour period. Smoke plume modeling is done to predict which areas might be adversely affected. In addition, in-situ burning responses require downwind air monitoring for PM-10. Aerial surveys are also conducted prior to initiating a burn to minimize the chance that

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

concentrations of marine mammals, turtles, and birds are in the operational area and affected by the response. SMART (Special Monitoring for Advanced Response Technologies) protocols are used. They recommend that sampling is conducted for particulates at sensitive downwind sites prior to the burn (to gather background data) and after the burn has been initiated. Data on particulate levels are recorded and the Scientific Support Team forwards the data and recommendations to the Unified Command.

It is possible for as much as 95% of the oil contained in a boom to be burned, depending on the thickness of the initial layer of oil and whether it is possible to ignite the oil. Burning drastically reduces the requirement for waste storage and disposal. Weathered and emulsified oils that contain more than 50% water are extremely difficult to ignite. Therefore, it is important to make the decision to burn within 24-48 hours of the spill. The SETX & SWLA AC requires that the environmental impacts resulting from the emissions produced from in-situ burning, such as PAHs, and the contamination that may result from floating oil or oil that washes ashore, are carefully weighed when making the decision to conduct in-situ burn.

The SETX & SWLA In-Situ Burn Policy can be found in Chapter 9000, Appendix C.

Chemical Dispersion of Floating Oil

The objective of chemical dispersion is to reduce the impact to sensitive shoreline habitats and animals that use the water surface by chemically dispersing oil into the water column. Dispersants are chemicals that reduce the oil- water interfacial tension, thereby decreasing the energy needed for the slick to break into small droplets and mix into the water column. Specially formulated products containing surface-active agents (surfactants) are sprayed (generally at concentrations of 2-5% by volume of the oil) from aircraft or boats onto the slick. Agitation from wind and waves is required to achieve dispersion. Depending on the level of energy, very small droplets of oil (10-100 microns in diameter) are mixed in the upper meter of the water column creating a sub-surface plume. This plume of dispersed oil droplets rapidly (within hours) mixes and expands in three dimensions (horizontal spreading and vertical mixing) down to as much as 10 meters below the surface. As a result of this mixing, oil concentrations decrease rapidly from the initial peak concentrations, for example from 10 or 100 ppm down to 1 ppm or less within hours to a day. Dispersion of oil and actual measurements of dispersed oil concentrations have been conducted and studied in several field studies. (Cormack and Nichols 1977, McAuliffe *et al.* 1980, McAuliffe *et al.* 1981, Lichtenthaler and Daling 1985, *Brandvick et al.* 1995, Walker and Lunel 1995, Coelho *et al.* 1995). *Dispersed* oil concentrations were generally between 1 ppm and 4 ppm within 1 hour after application of the dispersant in all of these studies.

Dispersing oil changes the trajectory of the oil plume from onshore to along-shore, as dispersed oil is no longer transported by the wind. Therefore, oil dispersion may help protect sensitive shoreline environments, as wind usually is the dominant environmental factor that carried floating oil ashore to strand. Dispersants and dispersant applications are rarely 100% effective, however, so some oil may remain on the water surface.

Due to the relatively short window of opportunity in which oil may be dispersed effectively, the decision to use and deploy this response technique are time-critical. In order to be used on a spill,

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

a dispersant must be listed on the National Contingency Plan Product Schedule maintained by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

The SETX & SWLA Dispersant Use Policy can be found in Chapter 9000, Appendix C.

Barriers, Berms, and Underflow Dams

The objective of barriers, berms, and underflow dams is to prevent entry of oil into a sensitive area or to divert oil to a collection area. A physical barrier is placed across an area to prevent moving oil from passing. Oil may be removed using sorbent material (placed in the water where oil is trapped by the barrier), skimmers or vacuums. Barriers can consist of earthen berms, filtered fences, boards or other solid barriers. Constructing berms may take considerable time and resources. The length of time needed to construct berms and potential for negative impact to ecosystems caused by berms should be taken into account before deciding to construct them. This response is more likely to be implemented in shallow and small water bodies than deep ones. Earthen berms are fortified with sandbags or geotextile fabric (fabric or synthetic material that enhances water movement and retards soil movement), to minimize the amount of siltation that may be caused as a result of the structure. Silt fences and settling ponds (or a series of them) are used to contain any suspended sediments that may be mobilized in the water while the berm is being constructed in place or being removed. Stream barriers may be removed using manual or mechanical means, or both, depending on the accessibility of the site, the size of the structure and stream and sensitivity of the area to the use of heavy machinery.

If it is necessary for water to pass the barrier because of water flow volume or down-stream water needs, underflow dams (for low flow rates) can be used. Underflow dams contain oil with a solid barrier (e.g., boards, earthen berms) at the water level, while a submerged pipe (e.g., PVC or opening along the bottom of the barrier) allows some water to flow beneath and past the barrier. This response is used in small rivers, streams, and drainage ditches or at the entrance to shallow sloughs when the flow of oil threatens sensitive habitats. The importance of maintaining water quality and sufficient flow downstream of barriers is recognized (this response is often used to protect sensitive habitats that are located downstream of the barrier), so these features of affected habitats are monitored.

Vegetation Cutting

The objective of vegetation cutting is the removal of oil trapped in the canopy of kelp beds, to prevent the oiling of wildlife or remobilization of trapped oil. Thick layers of oil may adhere to kelp fronds or collect under vegetation canopies. The upper 1 to 2 feet of the vegetation canopy is cut away by hand or with a mechanical harvester. The oiled vegetation cuttings are removed for disposal. Trapped tar balls in the vegetation are freed and can be manually collected or flushed to a collection site. Vegetation cutting is used when a large quantity of oil is trapped in the vegetation canopy and the oil poses a risk to sensitive wildlife using the kelp habitat or when the remobilization of oil to other adjacent sensitive environments is likely to occur. Resource experts must be consulted prior to vegetation cutting activities.

Shoreline Habitats

The action being analyzed in the biological assessment is comprised of a variety of methods, each of which may be further subdivided into two or more variations. While the effect of each

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

response, and each variation thereof, may be discussed separately, they have been consolidated in a similar process to that followed in the consolidation of shoreline types. For this plan response methods that are similar in terms of (1) the habitats in which they are used (e.g., sand beaches, rocky shorelines), (2) the type of effects that may potentially result from them (e.g., increases in water temperature, siltation) and (3) the overall activities associated with each (e.g., boat activity, use of machinery) are described below. Variations of each response are included. While variations of a given response are not typically expected to result in different effects from those described for the response, the inclusion of their descriptions is expected to increase the clarity of this document.

Removal of Surface Oil

The objective of this response method is to remove stranded oil on the shoreline while removing minimum amount of sediment. Collected oil is placed in bags or containers and removed from the shoreline. No mechanized machinery is used, with the possible exception of All Terrain Vehicles (ATVs) that may be used to transport containers of collected oil to a staging area for retrieval. ATVs are generally used on sand beaches and are restricted to transiting outside of the oiled areas along the upper part of the beach. The techniques used in the removal of surface oil can be used on most shoreline types, but they are most effective on sand or gravel beaches. Generally, removal of surface oil is not recommended on soft mud substrates where mixing oil deeper into the sediment might occur, unless this activity can take place from a boat when the substrate is under-water. It is most appropriate for light to moderate oiling by medium to heavy oils. Light oils such as gasoline and diesel rapidly evaporate and spread out to very thin layers and are not easily picked up. Removal of surface oil is not recommended for mud flats, because of the potential for mixing the oil down into the soft sediments. For similar reasons, removal of surface oil is typically only used along the edges of sheltered vegetated low riverbanks and marshes, and must be closely monitored.

Best Management Practices for Removal of Surface Oil

Removal of surface oil may be used on all shoreline types with the exception of tidal flats; not recommended for these shorelines because of the likelihood of mixing oil deeper into the sediments.

- Clean-up should commence after the majority of oil has come ashore, unless significant burial (on sand beaches) or remobilization is expected; minimize burial and/or remobilization by conducting cleanup between tidal cycles.
- Minimize the amount of sediment removed with the oil.
- Minimize foot traffic through oiled areas on non-solid substrates (sand, gravel, dirt, etc) to reduce the likelihood that oil will be worked into the sediment.
- Restrict foot traffic over sensitive areas* (shellfish beds, algal mats, bird nesting areas, dunes, etc.) to reduce the potential for mechanical damage.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

- Shoreline access to specific areas* may be restricted for periods of time to minimize the impact of human presence/excessive noise on nearby sensitive biological populations* (bird nesting, marine mammal pupping, breeding, fish spawning, etc.)
- Separate and segregate any contaminated wastes generated to optimize waste disposal stream and minimize what has to be sent to hazardous waste site.
- Establish temporary upland collection sites for oiled waste materials for large spill events; collection sites should be lined with asphalt pad and surrounded by berms to prevent secondary contamination from run-off.
- Ensure safety of responders by maintaining proper span of control under experienced crew bosses.

*Operations Section will be advised by Planning Section (Environmental Unit)

Here variations of this response exist: (1) manual removal of oil, (2) passive collection of oil (sorbents) and (3) vacuum removal of oil. A brief description of each variation follows.

Manual Removal of Oil

The objective of this variation of the removal of surface oil is to remove oil by using tools such as hands, rakes, shovels, and other manual means. Collected oil is placed in bags or containers and removed from the shoreline. This variation of the response can be used on most shoreline types except for tidal flats where the threat of mixing oil deeper into sediments as a result of foot traffic is typically greater than the benefits gained through use of this variation. Manual removal of oil is recommended for the use on (1) sheltered rocky shorelines and man-made structures, and (2) sheltered rubble slopes. It is conditionally recommended on (1) exposed rocky shorelines, (2) sand beaches, (3) gravel beaches, (4) sheltered vegetated low banks, and (5) marshes.

Passive Collection of Oil

This variation of the removal of surface oil allows for oil adsorption onto oleophilic material placed in the intertidal zone or along a riverbank. Sorbent material is placed on the surface of the shoreline substrate, allowing it to adsorb oil as it is released by tidal wave action. The sorbents most typically used for medium to heavy oils are snares (like cheerleader pompoms) made of oleophilic material; snares are attached at 18 inch intervals along a rope that can be tied, anchored, or staked along the intertidal shoreline. As the snares are moved about by tidal or wave action, they also help remobilize oil by rubbing across rock surfaces. Snare lines are monitored on a regular basis for their effectiveness at picking up oil, and to collect and replace oiled sorbents with new material. This method is often used in conjunction with other techniques (e.g., flushing, booming) to collect floating oil for recovery. Passive collection of oil using sorbents is recommended for (1) sand beaches, (2) gravel beaches, (3) sheltered rocky shores and man-made structures, (4) sheltered rubble slopes, (5) sheltered vegetated low banks, and (6) marshes. It is conditionally recommended on (1) exposed rocky shores and (2) tidal flats.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Best Management Practices for Passive Collection of Oil

Passive collection of oil using sorbent material may be used on all shoreline types, but is not useful with light to moderate oiling.

Continually monitor and collect passive sorbent material deployed in the intertidal zone to prevent it from entering the environment as non-degradable, oily debris.

Monitor passive adsorbents placed in the mid- or lower intertidal zone for potential entrapment of small crustaceans; coordinate with the Environmental Unit for corrective actions if entrapment is observed.

Vacuum Removal of Oil

The objective of this variation of the removal of surface oil is to remove free oil that has pooled on the substrate. It entails the use of a vacuum unit with a suction head to recover free oil. Equipment can range in size from small portable units that fill individual 55-gallon drums to large “supersuckers” that are truck mounted and have the capacity to lift rocks. Supersuckers are primarily used when circumstances (e.g., the length or number of hoses used) necessitate that suction capacity is great. In other words, suction is reduced with increasing hose length and with a number of the hoses used. In these situations, additional suction capacity may be necessary to make up for these losses. This system can also be used with water spray system to flush oil towards the suction head. This response variation is used when free, liquid oil is stranded on the shoreline (usually along the high-tide line) or is trapped in vegetation that is readily accessible. Vacuum removal of oil is not recommended on any shoreline habitat. It is conditionally recommended on (1) exposed rocky shores, (2) sand beaches, (3) gravel beaches, (4) sheltered rocky shores and man-made structures; (5) sheltered rubble slopes, (6) sheltered vegetated low banks, and (7) marshes.

Best Management Practices for Vacuum Removal of Oil

Vacuum removal of oil may be used on any shoreline type where liquid oil has pooled with the exception of tidal flats; not recommended for these shorelines because of poor access and potential for mixing oil deeper into the sediments.

- Closely monitor vacuum operations in wetlands; site specific restrictions* may be required to minimize impact to marsh plant root systems which could lead to erosion.

*Operations Section will be advised by Planning Section (Environmental Unit).

Oiled Debris Removal

The objective of this response is the removal of oiled debris (organic and man-made) from the shoreline. Debris (e.g. Seaweed, trash, logs) is removed when it becomes heavily contaminated and when it is either a potential source of chronic oil release, an aesthetic problem or a source of contamination for organisms on the shoreline. If time and resources permit, un-oiled, man-made debris (e.g., trash, mooring lines, etc.) may be removed or placed above the high tide line prior to oil reaching a shoreline (based on oil spill trajectory) in order to minimize the amount of oiled debris generated by the spill. Oiled debris removal is recommended for (1) sand beaches, (2) gravel beaches, (3) sheltered rocky shores and man-made structures and (4) sheltered rubble

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

slopes. It is conditionally recommended (1) exposed rocky shores, (2) tidal flats, (3) sheltered vegetated low banks, and (4) marshes.

Best Management Practice for Oiled Debris Removal

Removal of oily debris may be used on all shoreline types; removal of oily debris from shorelines with soft mud substrates (mudflats, marshes) is usually restricted to debris stranded at the high tide line where debris can be recovered without grinding oil into the substrate.

- Minimize foot traffic through oiled areas on non-solid substrates (sand, gravel, dirt, etc.) to reduce the likelihood that oil will be worked into the sediment.
- Minimize quantity of oiled vegetative debris removed by concentrating on debris that is moderately to heavily oiled; leave lightly oiled and clean stranded seaweed and wood debris in place to provide habitat for small invertebrates and to help stabilize shoreline.
- Restrict foot traffic over sensitive areas* (shellfish beds, algal mats, bird nesting areas, dunes, etc.) to reduce the potential for mechanical damage.
- Shoreline access to specific areas* may be restricted for periods of time to minimize impact of human presence/excessive noise on nearby sensitive biological populations* (bird nesting, marine mammal pupping, breeding, fish spawning, etc.).
- Separate and segregate any contaminated wastes generated to optimize waste disposal stream and minimize what has to be sent to hazardous waste site.
- Establish temporary upland collection sites for oiled waste materials for large spill events; collection sites should be lined with asphalt pad and surrounded by berms to prevent secondary contamination from run-off.
- Ensure safety of responders by maintaining proper span of control under experienced crew bosses.

* Operations Section will be advised by Planning Section (Environmental Unit).

Trenching/Recovery Wells

The objective of trenching or the use of recovery wells is to remove subsurface oil from permeable substrates. Trenches or wells are dug down to the depth of the oil (or water table) to intercept oil migrating through the substrate. The oil collected in the trench or well is then recovered by vacuum pump or skimmer, and disposed of offsite. The oil must be liquid enough to flow at ambient temperatures. Water flooding or flushing the substrate can be used to speed up oil migration into the trench or well. If the trench or the well is not deep enough to reach the water table, the bottom must be lined with plastic to prevent oil penetrating deeper into the sediment. Trenches are not dug in the lower portions of the beach where attached plants and organisms may be abundant.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Trenching and recovery wells are conditionally recommended for (1) sand beaches, (2) gravel beaches (pebble- to-cobble-size substrate) and (3) sheltered vegetated low banks.

Best Management Practices for Trenching and the Use of Recovery Wells

Trenching and recovery wells may be used on sand and gravel shorelines with grain size ranging from fine sand to pebble-size gravel.

- Line the bottom of trenches that do not reach the water table (dry) with plastic to prevent the collected oil from penetrating deeper into the substrate.
- Restrict trenches from the lower intertidal zone where attached algae and organisms are abundant.
- Collapse of fill in trenches/well when response action is completed; ensure sides and bottom of trenches are clean before collapsing.
- Minimize foot traffic through oiled areas on non-solid substrates (sand, gravel, dirt, etc.) to reduce the likelihood that oil will be worked into the sediment.
- Restrict foot traffic over sensitive areas* (shellfish beds, algal mats, bird nesting areas, dunes, etc.) to reduce the potential for mechanical damage.
- Shoreline access to specific areas* may be restricted for periods of time to minimize impact of human presence/excessive noise on nearby sensitive biological populations* (bird nesting, marine mammal pupping, breeding, fish spawning, etc.).
- Separate and segregate any contaminated wastes generated to optimize waste disposal stream and minimize what has to be sent to hazardous waste sites.
- Establish temporary upland collection sites for oiled waste materials for large spill events; collections sites should be lined with asphalt pad and surrounded by berms to prevent secondary contamination from run-off.
- Ensure safety of responders by maintaining proper span of control under experienced crew bosses.

*Operations Section will be advised by Planning Section (Environmental Unit)

Removal of Oiled Sediment

The objective of this response is to remove oiled surface sediments. Oiled sediment is removed by either use of hand tools or various kinds of motorized equipment. Oiled sediment removal is restricted to the supratidal and upper intertidal areas to minimize disturbance of biological communities in the lower intertidal and sub-tidal. After removal, oiled sediments are transported and disposed of offsite. New sediments are not typically transported to replace those that were removed; however, a variation of this response that includes sediment replacement (described below) is used for beaches with low natural replenishment rates or high rates of erosion. This

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

method of cleanup is most effective when there is limited amount of oiled sediment that must be removed. Close monitoring is required so that the quantity of sediment removed, siltation, and the likelihood of erosion may be minimized in all cases. Such operations are generally restricted in fish spawning areas. Sensitive areas that are adjacent, and may be potentially affected by released oil sheens, must also be protected.

It should be noted that oiled sediment removal (and removal of adjacent sediment) may be used along riverbanks or other upland areas to prevent oil from leaching into the adjacent aquatic environment. For example, this may be necessary when a tank truck or rail car overturns and spills oil in an upland area adjacent to a stream. As a primary response, the source of oil in the environment, including the sediment and/or adjacent soil varies with the scale of the spill and the accessibility of the site; however, both manual and mechanized removal tools are used regularly. In areas that are prone to erosion, contaminated sediment and/or soil that is removed is typically replaced with clean sediment.

Typically, oiled sediment removal is conditionally recommended for (1) sand beaches, (2) gravel beaches, (3) sheltered rubble slopes, and (4) sheltered vegetated low banks.

Best Management Practices for Removal of Oiled Sediment

Oiled sediment removal (without replacement) is used primarily on sand beaches not subject to high rates of erosion; small quantities of oiled sediment removal may be permitted on gravel beaches (pebble-to-cobble size gravel or riprap) and sheltered vegetated stream banks.

- Clean-up should commence after the majority of oil has come ashore, unless significant burial (sand beaches) or remobilization is expected; minimize burial and/or remobilization by conducting cleanup between tidal cycles.
- Restrict sediment removal to supra and upper intertidal zones (or above waterline on stream banks) to minimize disturbance of biological communities in lower intertidal and subtidal zones.
- Take appropriate actions to protect nearby sensitive environments* (shellfish beds, nursery areas) from the effects of increased oil runoff/sheening or siltation by the proper deployment of booms, silt curtains, sorbents, etc.; monitor for effectiveness of protection measures.
- Minimize the amount of oiled sediment removed by closely monitoring mechanical equipment operations.
- Coordinate the locations of any temporary oiled sediment staging or storage sites near the shoreline*.
- Minimize vehicle traffic through oiled areas to reduce the likelihood that oil will be worked into the sediment and contamination carried off site by clean equipment.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

- Restrict foot or vehicular traffic over sensitive areas* (shellfish beds, algal mats, bird nesting areas, dunes, etc.) to reduce the potential for mechanical damage.
- Shoreline access to specific areas* may be restricted for periods of time to minimize impact of human presence/excessive noise on nearby sensitive biological populations* (bird nesting, marine mammal pupping, breeding, fish spawning, etc.).
- Separate and segregate and contaminated wastes generated to optimize waste disposal stream and minimize what has to be sent to hazardous waste site.
- Establish temporary upland collection sites for oiled waste materials for large spill events; collection sites should be lined with asphalt pads and surrounded by berms to prevent secondary contamination from runoff.
- Ensure safety of responders by maintaining proper span of control under experienced crew bosses.

*Operations Section will be advised by Planning Section (Environmental Unit).

Oiled Sediment Reworking

The objective of this variation of oiled sediment is to re-work oiled sediments to break up oil deposits, increase surface area and mix oxygen into deep subsurface oil layers; this activity exposes the oil to natural removal processes and enhances the rate of oil degradation. Oiled sediment is not removed from the beach. Instead, beach sediments are roto-tilled or otherwise mechanically mixed by the use of heavy equipment. The oiled sediments in the upper beach area may also be relocated to the mid-tidal portion of the beach. Relocation enhances natural clean-up during reworking by wave activity. This procedure is also known as surf washing, or berm relocation. Generally, sediment reworking is used on sand or gravel beaches where high erosion rates or low natural sediment replenishment rates are issues. Sediment reworking may also be used where remoteness or other logistical limitations make sediment removal unfeasible. Sediment reworking is not used on beaches near shellfish harvest or fish spawning areas because of the potential for release of oil or oiled sediments into these sensitive habitats. Sediment reworking is conditionally recommended for (1) sand beach and (2) gravel beach habitats.

Best Management Practices for Oiled Sediment Reworking

Oiled sediment reworking (roto-tilling) breaks up oil crusts or aerates light surface oiling and is used primarily on sand or mixed sand and gravel beaches, especially those prone to erosion.

- Berm relocation or surf washing may be used on sand, mixed sand and gravel, or gravel (pebble to cobble size) beaches exposed to at least moderate wave energy.
- Restrict roto-tilling to mid and upper intertidal zones to minimize disturbance of biological communities in lower intertidal and subtidal zones.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

- Restrict berm relocation/surf washing in vicinity of sensitive environments* (shellfish beds, nursery areas, etc.) to prevent adverse effects from increased oil runoff/sheening or siltation.

*Operations Section will be advised by Planning Section (Environmental Unit).

Oiled Sediment Removal with Replacement

The objective of this response variation is to remove oiled sediment and replace it with cleaned or new material. Oiled sediments are excavated using heavy equipment on the beach at low tide. After removal of the oiled sediment, new clean sediment of similar composition is brought in for replacement. The oiled sediment may also be cleaned and then replaced on the beach. The sediments are loaded into a container for washing. Cleansing methods include a hot water wash or physical agitation with a cleaning solution. After the cleansing process, the rinsed materials are returned to the original area. Cleaning equipment must be placed close to beaches in order to reduce transportation problems. This variation is conditionally recommended on (1) sand beaches, (2) gravel beaches, and (3) sheltered rubble slopes, although the beaches must be exposed to wave activity so the replaces sediments can be re-worked into a natural distribution.

Best Management Practices for Oiled Sediment Removal and Replacement

Oiled sediment removal (with replacement) is used primarily on sand, mixed sand and gravel, gravel and vegetated stream bank shorelines subject to high rates of erosion.

- Restrict sediment removal and replacement to supra and upper intertidal zones (or above waterline on stream banks) to minimize disturbance of biological communities in lower intertidal and subtidal zones.
- Take appropriate actions to protect nearby sensitive environments* (shellfish beds, nursery areas, etc.) from the effects of increased oil runoff/sheening or siltation by the proper deployment of boom, siltation curtains, sorbents, etc.; monitor for effectiveness of protection measures.
- Coordinate the locations of any temporary oiled sediment staffing or storage sites near the shoreline with the Environmental Unit.

*Operations Section will be advised by Planning Section (Environmental Unit).

Flushing with Ambient (temperature, salinity) Water

The objective of ambient water flushing is to remobilize oil stranded on surface substrate, as well as oil from crevices and rock interstices, to water's edge for collection. Water is pumped from hoses onto an oiled beach, beginning above the highest level where the oil is stranded and slowly working down to the water level. The flow of water remobilizes oil stranded on the surface sediments and flushes it to the water's edge. The remobilized oil is contained by boom and recovered for disposal. Increased water pressure may be needed to assist in the remobilization as the oil weathers and begins to harden on the substrate. Because of the potential for higher pressures to cause siltation and physical disruption of the softer substrates, flushing with higher pressure is restricted to rock or hard man-made substrates. Intake and outflow may range from 2-

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

4 inches in diameter and, depending on the pump used, pump between 200 and 400 gallons of water per minute. Intake hoses are fitted with screens to minimize the extraction of debris, flora and fauna. Screen holes generally range from 0.25 inch to 1 inch in diameter, depending on the environment from which the water is being pumped. Intake hoses are propped off bottom using rebar in about 3 feet of water further minimize the amount of sediment and debris, and the number of organisms taken into the hose and pump.

Best Management Practices for Ambient Water Flushing

Clean-up should commence after the majority of oil has come ashore, unless significant burial (sand beaches) or remobilization is expected; minimize burial and/or remobilization by conducting cleanup between tidal cycles.

- Protect sensitive environments* (shellfish bed, submerged aquatic vegetation, nursery areas, etc.) from the effects of increased oil run off by the proper deployment of booms, sorbents, etc.; monitor for effectiveness of protection measures.
- Restrict foot or vehicular traffic over sensitive areas* (shellfish beds, algal mats, bird nesting areas, dunes, etc.) to reduce the potential for mechanical damage.
- Shoreline access to specific areas* may be restricted for periods of time to minimize impact of human presence/excessive noise on nearby sensitive biological populations* (bird nesting, marine mammal pupping, breeding, fish spawning, etc.)
- Ensure safety of responders by maintaining proper span of control under experienced crew bosses.

*Operations Section will be advised by Planning Section (Environmental Unit).

Flooding (Deluge)

The objective of this variation of ambient water flushing is to mobilize stranded oil from rock crevices and interstices. Ambient water is pumped through a header pipe at low pressure above and inshore from the fouled area of shoreline. The pipe is meant to create a sheet of water that simulates tidal washing over the affected area. Removing stranded oil may be particularly important when a more sensitive habitat is nearby and in danger of becoming fouled with oil. The effects of flooding may also be desired when a spring tide has deposited oil above the normal high water mark or when the wave energy of the adjacent water is not great enough to sufficiently wash the affected area over the following tidal cycle. After oil has been loosened from the substrate it is collected and removed using a variety of mechanical, manual, and passive methods. Ambient water flooding is recommended for use on gravel beaches. Ambient water flooding is conditionally recommended for the following habitats: (1) sand beaches, (2) sheltered rocky shorelines and man-made structures, (3) sheltered rubble slopes, (4) sheltered vegetated low banks, and (5) marshes.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Best Management Practices for Ambient Water Flooding

Ambient water flooding (deluge) could be used on all shoreline types with the exception of fine to coarse grained sand beaches. Use in this habitat could mobilize contaminated sediment into the environmentally sensitive sub tidal zone or cause excessive siltation.

- Closely monitor flooding of shorelines with fine sediments (mixed sand and gravel, sheltered rubble, sheltered vegetative banks, marshes) to minimize excessive siltation or mobilization of contaminated sediments into the sub tidal zone.
- Ambient water flooding is not generally useful on exposed rocky shorelines or submerged tidal flats because these areas are naturally well flooded.

Ambient Water, Low-Pressure Flushing

The objective of this variation of ambient water flushing is to mobilize liquid oil that has adhered to the substrate or man-made structures, pooled on the surface, or become trapped in vegetation to the water's edge for collection. Low-pressure washing (<50 psi) with ambient seawater sprayed through hoses is used to flush oil to the water's edge for collection. Oil is trapped by booms and picked up with skimmers and sorbents. This variation may also be used in concert with ambient water flooding, which helps move the oil without the potential effects associated with higher water pressures. Low-pressure flushing is conditionally recommended for (1) exposed rocky shores, (2) sand beaches with coarser sediments (mixed sand and gravel), (3) gravel beaches, (4) sheltered rocky shorelines and man-made structures, (5) sheltered rubble slopes, (6) sheltered vegetated low banks, and (7) marshes.

Best Management Practices for Ambient Water, Low-Pressure Flushing

Ambient water, low-pressure flushing could be used on all shoreline types with the exception of sand beaches (fine to coarse grained) and mud flats (exposed or sheltered).

- Flushing on exposed rocky shorelines may be hazardous to response personnel; ensure presence of adequate safeguards and monitoring to ensure personnel safety.
- Prevent pushing or mixing oil deeper into the sediment by not directing the stream of water directly into the oil; direct hoses to place stream of water above or behind the surface oil to create a sheet of water to remobilize and carry oil down the beach to a containment area for recovery.
- Closely monitor flushing of shorelines with fine sediment (mixed sand and gravel, sheltered rubble, sheltered vegetative banks, marshes) to minimize excessive siltation or contaminated sediments mobilization into the sub tidal zone.
- Restrict flushing in marshes from boats or on shore above the high tide line during high tide to minimize mixing oil into the sediments or mechanically damaging the marsh plants.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Ambient Water, High-Pressure Flushing

The objective of this variation of ambient water flushing is to mobilize oil that has adhered to hard substrates or man-made structures to the water's edge for collection. It is similar to low-pressure washing except the water pressure may reach 100+ psi, and it can be used to flush floating oil or loose oil out of tide pools and between crevices on riprap. Compared to the lower pressure spray, high-pressure spray will more effectively remove oil that has adhered to rocks. Because water volumes are typically low, this response method may require the placement of sorbents directly below the treatment area or the use of a deluge to carry oil to the water's edge for collection. High-pressure flushing is conditionally recommended for (1) exposed rocky shores, (2) gravel beaches, particularly those consisting of cobble and boulder sized rocks, and rip rap, (3) sheltered rocky shorelines and man-made structures, and (4) sheltered rubble slopes.

Best Management Practices for Ambient Water, High-Pressure Flushing

Ambient water, high-pressure flushing may be used on rocky (exposed and sheltered) and riprap shorelines.

- Flushing on exposed rocky shorelines may be hazardous to response personnel; ensure presence of adequate safeguards and monitoring to ensure personnel safety.
- Prevent pushing or mixing of oil deeper into the riprap by not directing the stream of water directly into the oil; direct hoses to place stream of water above or behind the surface oil to create a sheet of water to remobilize and carry oil down to a containment area for recovery.
- If small volumes of high-pressure water are used to remobilize weathered oil from rocky surfaces, include larger volume of low-pressure water to help carry remobilized oil into containment area for recovery.

Warm Water, Moderate-Pressure Washing

The objective of warm water, moderate-pressure washing is to mobilize thick and weathered oil that has adhered to rock surfaces, prior to flushing it to the waters' edge for collection. Seawater is heated (typically between the ambient temperature and 90 F) and applied to moderate pressure to mobilize weathered oil that has adhered to rocks. If the warm water is not sufficient to flush the oil down the beach, flooding or additional low or high pressure washing may be used to float the oil to the water's edge for collection. Oil is then trapped by boom and may be picked up with skimmers or sorbents.

Warm water, moderate-pressure washing is conditionally recommended for (1) exposed rocky shores, (2) gravel beaches (including riprap), and (3) sheltered rocky shorelines and man-made structures. One variation of the response exists: hot water, moderate-pressure washing (described below).

Best Management Practices for Warm Water, Moderate-Pressure Washing

Warm water, moderate-pressure flushing may be used on heavily oiled gravel beaches, riprap and hard, vertical manmade structures such as seawalls, bulk-heads, and docks.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

- Restricted use to certain tidal environments so that the oil/water effluent does not drain across sensitive low-tide habitats (damage can result from exposure to oil, oiled sediments and hot water).
- Flushing on exposed rocky shorelines may be hazardous to response personnel; ensure presence of adequate safeguards and monitoring to ensure personnel safety.
- If small volumes of warm water are used to remobilize weathered oil from rocky surface, include larger volume of ambient water at low-pressure to help carry remobilized oil into containment area for recovery.
- Clean-up should commence after the majority of oil has come ashore.
- Protect nearby sensitive environments* (shellfish beds, submerged aquatic vegetation, bursary areas, etc.) from the effects of increased oil runoff by the proper deployment of booms, sorbents, etc.; monitor for effectiveness of protection measures.
- Restrict foot traffic over sensitive areas* (shellfish beds, algal mats, bird nesting areas, dunes, etc.) to reduce the potential for mechanical damage.
- Shoreline access to specific areas* may be restricted to periods of time to minimize impact of human presence/excessive noise on nearby sensitive biological populations* (bird nesting, marine mammal pupping, breeding, fish spawning, etc.)
- Ensure safety of responders by maintaining proper span of control under experienced crew bosses.

*Operations Section will be advised by Planning Section (Environmental Unit).

Hot Water Moderate-Pressure Washing

The objective of this variation of warm water, moderate-pressure washing is to dislodge and mobilize trapped and weathered oil from inaccessible locations and surfaces not amenable to mechanical removal, prior to flushing oil to water's edge for collection. Water heaters are mounted on offshore barges or on small land-based units. The water is heated to temperatures from 90 to 170 F, which is usually sprayed in small volumes by hand using moderate-pressure wands. Used without water flooding, this procedure requires immediate use of vacuums (vacuum trucks or super suckers) to remove the oil/water runoff. With a deluge system, the oil is flushed to the water's edge for collection with skimmers or sorbents. This response is generally used when the oil has weathered to the point that even warm water at high pressure is ineffective for the removal of adhered oil, which must be removed due to the threat of continued release of oil or for aesthetic reasons. Hot water washing is conditionally recommended for (1) exposed rocky shores, (2) gravel beaches (specifically riprap), and (3) sheltered rocky shorelines and man-made structures.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Best Management Practices for Hot Water, Moderate- Pressure Washing

Hot water, moderate-pressure flushing is used only on heavily oiled hard, man-made structures such as seawalls, bulkheads, docks, and riprap; primarily for aesthetic purposes.

Restrict use to certain tidal elevations so that the oil/water effluent does not drain across sensitive low-tide habitats (damage can result from exposure to oil, oiled sediments, and hot water).

If small volumes of hot water are used to remobilize weathered oil from rocky surface, remobilize oil must be recovered using sorbent material at the base of the structure; or a second stream with ambient water can be used to flush the remobilized oil to the water's edge for recovery.

Vegetation Cutting

The objective of vegetation cutting is the removal of oiled vegetation attached to shorelines to prevent the oiling of wildlife or remobilization of trapped oil. Thick layers of oil may adhere to plant leaves or pool on the substrate under a layer of overlapping plant leaves. The upper parts of the oiled plant are cut away using hand tools or “weed eater” type power tools. The oiled plant cuttings are raked up and removed for disposal. Any remaining oil pooled around the roots/stems can then be flushed out for recovery. These attached plants provide protective habitat to fish and invertebrate species, so cutting of this type will result in loss of habitat. Cut vegetation may or may not recover depending on the reproductive cycle of the plant and whether the plant roots are oiled or damaged in the cutting operation. Resource experts are routinely consulted prior to initiating vegetation cutting. This response method is generally used when large quantities of potentially mobile oil and there is no less destructive method to remove the oil. When conducted in marshes, boards are generally laid down for workers to walk; this distributes the worker's weight to prevent damage to plant root system and to avoid working oil deeper into the soft sediments. This response is conditionally recommended for (1) sheltered rocky shorelines, (2) gravel beaches, (3) sheltered rocky shorelines and man-made structures, (4) Sheltered rubble slopes, (5) sheltered vegetated low banks, and (6) marshes.

Best Management Practices for Vegetation Cutting

Vegetation cutting may be used on marsh, rock, gravel (boulder/riprap) and vegetated riverbanks.

- Clean-up should commence after the majority of oil has come ashore.
- Minimize mechanical impacts on vegetation being cut by taking appropriate actions* to ensure continued health and survival of vegetative ecosystem.
- Minimize foot traffic through oiled areas on non-solid substrates (sand, gravel, dirt, etc.) to reduce the likelihood that oil will be worked into the sediment.
- Restrict foot traffic over sensitive areas* (shellfish beds, algal mats, bird nesting areas, dunes, etc.) to reduce the potential for mechanical damage.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

- Shoreline access to specific areas* may be restricted for periods of time to minimize impact of human presence/excessive noise on nearby sensitive biological populations* (bird nesting areas, marine mammal pupping, breeding, fish spawning, etc.)
- Separate and segregate any contaminated wastes generated to optimize waste disposal stream and minimize what has to be sent to hazardous waste site.
- Establish temporary upland collection sites for oiled waste materials for large spill events; collection sites should be lined with asphalt pad and surrounded by berms to prevent secondary contamination from runoff.
- Ensure safety of responders by maintaining proper span of control under experienced crew bosses.

*Operations Section will be advised by Planning Section (Environmental Unit).

Nutrient Enhancement

The objective of nutrient enhancement is to increase the rates of natural degradation of oil by adding nutrients (specifically nitrogen and phosphorus). Micro biodegradation is the conversion by microorganisms of hydrocarbons into oxidized products via various enzymatic reactions. Some hydrocarbons converted into carbon dioxide and cell material, while others are partially oxidized or left unaltered as a residue. Nutrients are applied to the shoreline using one of several methods: (1) soluble inorganic formulations are dissolved in water and applied as a spray at low tide, requiring frequent applications; (2) slow release formulations are applied as a solid to the intertidal zone and designed to slowly dissolve; and (3) oleophilic formulations that adhere to the oil itself and are sprayed directly on the oiled areas. This response method is limited to shorelines and adjacent water bodies, which are well flushed, minimizing the potential for nutrient runoff that may cause significant eutrophication. Nutrient enhancement is conditionally recommended on (1) sand beaches, (2) gravel beaches, (3) sheltered rubble slopes, and (4) marshes.

Nutrient enhancement requires RRT approval on a case-by-case basis, as well as the development of a detailed operations and monitoring plan.

Motorized Transportation/Support of Response Actions

Several of the open water and shoreline responses described above may require the use of machinery in support of the response or for transport of personnel. The responses that may use equipment are noted in their descriptions, however, the use of boats and other watercraft, planes, helicopters, and ATVs warrants further discussion. The use of these machines is described in this section, while the potential effects of their use are discussed separately in *Effects Analysis*.

Boats and Other Watercraft

Boats and other watercraft (e.g. hovercraft, wave runners, barges) may be used in open water and shoreline responses. The use of these resources varies depending on the specific response. However, they may be used as a component of the response itself (e.g., skimmers, platforms for applying dispersants, deploying or collecting booms), or as a mode of transportation to and from

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

remote locations for response personnel (e.g., removal of surface oil). As a result, boats and other watercraft may be used in shallow or deep water, near shore or offshore, fresh water or marine environments, etc. The Geographic Response Plans (GRPs) may outline boat and watercraft use restrictions within 200 yards of sensitive areas. As a standard practice, the response organization must request a waiver from the National Marine Fisheries Service and/or US Fish and Wildlife Service regarding approaching or hazing marine mammals inadvertently during open water response operations.

Airplanes

Planes may be used in open water and shoreline responses. The use of planes depends on the specific response. However, they may be used as a component of the response itself (e.g., platforms for applying dispersants, directing on-water recovery operations), or as a part of the pre- or post-response monitoring (e.g., wildlife surveys). As result, planes may be used over any aquatic or terrestrial environment. However, flight restriction zones may be designated by the GRPs as a precaution against disturbing wildlife species (e.g., marine mammal pupping, bird breeding colony). Year-round restriction may be imposed in some locations; however, restrictions are more likely to be imposed only during times of year in which species have been identified as most sensitive.

Typically, the area within a 1,500 ft radius and below 1,000 ft in altitude is restricted to flying in areas that have been identified as sensitive. However, some areas may have more restrictive zones. In addition to restrictions associated with wildlife, Tribal authorities may also request notification when over flights are likely to affect culturally sensitive areas.

Helicopters

Helicopters may be used in open water and shoreline responses. The use of helicopters depends on the specific response. However, they may be used as a component of the response itself (e.g., platforms for igniting floating oil, directing skimming operations, transporting workers), or as a part of pre- or post-response monitoring (e.g., wildlife surveys). As a result, helicopters may be used over any aquatic or terrestrial environment. However, flight restriction zones may be designated by the GRPs as a precaution against disturbing wildlife species (e.g., marine mammal pupping, bird breeding colony). Year-round restriction may be imposed in some locations; however, restrictions are more likely to be imposed only during times of year in which species have been identified as most sensitive.

Typically, the area within a 1,500 ft radius and below 1,000 ft in altitude is restricted to flying in areas that have been identified as sensitive. However, some areas may have more restrictive zones. In addition to restrictions associated with wildlife, Tribal authorities may also request notification when over flights are likely to affect culturally sensitive areas.

All Terrain Vehicles

ATVs may be used in support of open water and shoreline responses. The use of ATVs is often dependent upon the accessibility of the site (e.g., proximity of roads) to this kind of equipment and the type of shoreline in which they are to be used. It is possible to use ATVs on any accessible shoreline type in which an ATV can safely be driven; however, some shoreline types (e.g., marshes, vegetated low banks) are more sensitive to the use of motorized equipment (as

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

well as human foot traffic) than other shoreline types. For example, it is recognized that the use of the ATVs may adversely affect particular un-oiled shoreline habitats that are susceptible to erosion. Some oiled shoreline types, such as marshes, are particularly vulnerable to the introduction and mixing of oil into subsurface sediments. As a result of these concerns relating to shoreline damage, care is taken to weigh the impact of ATV use on a particular shoreline type, whether oiled or un-oiled. Therefore, in a practical sense, ATV use may be limited to those situations in which the benefits of using ATVs outweigh any potential adverse effects of their use.

Generally, ATVs are used on sand beaches, and restricted to transiting outside of the oiled areas along the upper part of the beach. The decision process for use of ATVs near sensitive aggregations of wildlife is similar to that described for shoreline habitats discussed above. ATVs may be used for a variety of purposes, including the transportation of response personnel and for the collection and disposal of oil, oiled sediments, or oiled debris in support of response activities in near shore open water and on shorelines.

Vessel of Opportunity Program

As part of an oil spill response, a Vessel of Opportunity (VOO) program may be designed and implemented to provide local vessel operators an opportunity to assist with response activities, including transporting supplies, assisting wildlife rescue, and deploying containment and sorbent boom

To qualify for a VOO program, vessel operators and crew must meet several key requirements, including completing an appropriate level of HAZWOPER training, passing a U.S. Coast Guard dockside examination and meeting crewing requirements based on vessel size. Vessel must also be certified as safe, which may include inspection prior to activation.

Once qualified and selected for use, vessel operators and crew will be compensated for their assistance. Qualification alone, however, does not guarantee participation.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

SETX & SWLA Area Contingency Plan Section 9000 Appendix F

Table of Contents

Disposal Guidelines	2
Purpose.....	2
Definitions	2
Waste Determination for Disposal Coordination.....	3
Listed Hazardous Waste Determination.....	4
US EPA E&P Waste Exemption.....	13
Exempt E&P Waste:	14
Non-Exempt E&P Waste:	15
LDEQ E&P Waste Exemptions.....	16
Solid Waste Management.....	17
Waste Categories.....	17
Louisiana Type 1 and 2 Solid Waste Landfills (Source LDEQ Webpage)	20
Louisiana E&P Commercial Facilities (Source DNR SONRIS/2000 Database)	22
Louisiana Commercial Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage & Disposal Facilities.....	26

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Disposal Guidelines

Purpose

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidance for making a waste determination for proper disposal of materials (i.e. sorbents, solidifiers, etc) and debris (i.e. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), rags, soil, etc.) contaminated by hydrocarbons. This guidance describes the chronology of activities necessary for decision making for coordinating proper disposal of materials contaminated by hydrocarbons in accordance with all local, state and federal regulations. In addition, Appendix A provides exemptions for Exploration and Production (E&P) Waste in accordance with US EPA guidance.

It should be noted *that waste determinations are made by the generator of the waste* such that the generator may: 1) manage the waste appropriately and legally (in accordance with all local, state and federal regulations); and 2) **provide valid proof** (i.e. analytical and/or MSDS) *to the disposal facility* regarding the matrix/constituents of the waste generated such that the disposal facility may make a determination as to whether they will accept the waste in compliance with their operating permit(s).

Definitions

Discharge or hazardous waste discharge: The accidental or intentional spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, or dumping of hazardous waste into or on any land or water.

Disposal: The discharge, deposit, injection, dumping, spilling, leaking, or placing of any solid waste or hazardous waste into or on any land or water so that such solid waste or hazardous waste or any constituent thereof may enter the environment or be emitted into the air or discharged into any waters, including ground waters.

Disposal facility: A facility or part of a facility at which hazardous waste is intentionally placed into or on any land or water, and at which waste will remain after closure. The term disposal facility does not include a corrective action management unit into which remediation wastes are placed.

Exploration and Production Waste (E&P Waste): drilling wastes, salt water, and other wastes associated with the exploration, development, or production of crude oil or natural gas wells and which is not regulated by the provisions of the Louisiana Hazardous Waste Regulations and the Federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, as amended. (LAC 43:XIX.501).

Hazardous Waste: See 40 CFR 261.3

Incinerator: Any enclosed device that:

- Uses controlled flame combustion and neither meets the criteria for classification as a boiler, sludge dryer, or carbon regeneration unit.
- Meets the definition of infrared incinerator or plasma arc incinerator.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Industrial Solid Waste: solid waste generated by a manufacturing, industrial, or mining process, or that is contaminated by solid waste generated by such a process. This term does not include hazardous waste regulated under the Louisiana hazardous waste regulations or under federal law, or waste that is subject to regulation under the LDNR Office of Conservation's Statewide Order No. 29-B or by other agencies (LAC 33:VII.115).

Landfill: A disposal facility or part of a facility where hazardous waste is placed in or on land and which is not a pile, a land treatment facility, a surface impoundment, an underground injection well, a salt dome formation, a salt bed formation, an underground mine, a cave, or a corrective action management unit.

Oil: Oil of any kind or in any form, including, but not limited to: fats, oils, or greases of animal, fish, or marine mammal origin; vegetable oils, including oils from seeds, nuts, fruits, or kernels; and, other oils and greases, including petroleum, fuel oil, sludge, synthetic oils, mineral oils, oil refuse, or oil mixed with wastes other than dredged spoil.

Petroleum oil: Petroleum in any form, including but not limited to crude oil, fuel oil, mineral oil, sludge, oil refuse, and refined products.

Solid Waste: See 40 CFR 261.2

Solidifier: Product composed of dry high molecular weight polymers that have a porous matrix and large oleophilic surface area which form a physical bond with oil.

Sorbent: An insoluble material or mixture of materials used to recover liquids through the mechanisms of absorption or adsorption, or both.

Organic Compounds: Include, but are not limited to: peat moss; straw; cellulose fibers; cork; corn cobs; chicken, duck or other bird feathers, etc.

Mineral Compounds: Include, but are not limited to: volcanic ash, perlite, vermiculite, zeolite, etc.

Synthetics Products: Include, but are not limited to: polypropylene, polyethylene, polyurethane, polyester, etc.

Type I Facility: a facility used for disposing of industrial solid wastes (e.g., a landfill, surface impoundment, or land farm). (LAC 33:VII.115)

Waste Determination for Disposal Coordination

The Generator and/or Responsible Party (RP) are responsible for the characterization and classification of the waste stream. In addition, it is up to the discretion and acceptance criteria (i.e. state issued permit & operating procedures) of the disposal facility with respect to waste disposal.

In determining a waste stream's classification, a generator may use *process knowledge* and/or *analytical testing* by approved EPA methods (i.e. SW-846).

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Process knowledge is applying knowledge of the hazardous characteristics of the waste in light of the materials or processes used. For example, a material safety data sheet (MSDS) may indicate that a material used in a process contains no hazardous constituents or exhibits no hazardous characteristic. The waste may be determined non-hazardous if the process itself contributes no hazardous constituents and does not result in the waste exhibiting a hazardous characteristic.

Analytical testing is information about a waste provided from laboratory analysis. Waste classification must be properly documented in a written and/or electronically stored format that is reasonably accessible and easily reproducible. The first step in classifying your waste is referred to as “making a *hazardous waste determination*.”

The waste determination will determine how and where (i.e. landfill, incinerator, etc.) the waste will be properly disposed. A hazardous waste determination is made based on the following questions:

- Is the waste a “solid waste?” Does it meet the regulatory definition of a “solid waste” in accordance with 40 CFR §261?
- Is the waste a listed hazardous waste in accordance with 40 CFR §261?
- Does the waste exhibit any of four (4) characteristics: ignitability, corrosiveness, reactivity, or toxicity?
- Is the waste toxic?
- Is it a mixture?

If a hazardous waste and a non-hazardous waste are mixes, the resulting mixture may inherit the hazardous classification. Mixing in any amount of a listed waste will cause the mixture to be considered hazardous. Mixing in a characteristic waste will cause the mixture to become hazardous only if the mixture itself exhibits the characteristic.

Listed Hazardous Waste Determination

The EPA lists some 400 hazardous wastes. Descriptions of listed waste are found in 40 CFR Part 261, Subpart D, Sections 261.31–33. These wastes are often referred to as follows:

1. “F” listed waste (waste from nonspecific sources, Section 261.31)
 - The first five F listed categories, F001-F005, cover a range of solvents used in a variety of applications.
2. “K” listed waste (wastes from specific sources, Section 261.32)
3. “P” listed waste (unused acutely hazardous off-specification materials as well as container residues and spill residues of these materials, Section 261.33)

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

- There are about 239 different “acutely toxic” substances listed under about 135 different waste codes.
4. “U” listed waste (unused toxic hazardous off-specification materials as well as container residues and spill residues of these materials, Section 261.33).
- There are about 472 distinct materials listed under about 247 different waste codes.

Characteristic Hazardous Waste Determination Wastes may be hazardous if they display any of four characteristics: ignitability, corrosiveness, reactivity, or toxicity.

Ignitability (D001) Wastes that are hazardous because they may ignite include the following:

- Liquid wastes (other than those aqueous waste containing less than 24 percent alcohol by volume) that have a flash point less than 60°C (140°F). (The test method is the Pensky-Martens closed cup tester, using the test method specified in ASTM Standard D-93-79 or D-93-80, or a Setaflash closed cup tester, using the test method specified in ASTM Standard D-3278-78.)
- Non-liquid wastes that, under standard temperature and pressure, are capable of causing fire through friction, absorption of moisture, or spontaneous chemical changes and, when ignited, burn so vigorously and persistently that they create a hazard.
- Wastes that meet the definition of an ignitable compressed gas (see 49 CFR Section 173.300).
- Wastes that meet the definition of an oxidizer (see 49 CFR Section 173.151).

Corrosiveness (D002) Wastes that are hazardous because they are corrosive include the following:

- Aqueous wastes with a pH of 2 units or below or of 12.5 units or above;
- A liquid wastes that corrode steel at a rate greater than 6.35 mm (0.250 inches) per year.

Reactivity (D003) A waste is considered reactive if it meets any of the following conditions:

- It is capable of detonation or explosive decomposition or reaction at standard temperature and pressure,
- If subjected to a strong ignition source, or if heated under confinement.
- When mixed with water, it is potentially explosive, reacts violently, or generates toxic gases or vapors.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

- If a cyanide or sulfide-bearing waste is exposed to pH conditions between 2 and 12.5, it can generate enough toxic gases, vapors, or fumes to present a danger to human health or the environment.
- If a waste generates 250 ppm or more of reactive cyanides or 500 ppm or more of reactive sulfides, it is considered a reactive waste. (It should be noted that these levels of reactive compounds are just guidance. Each waste must be evaluated for reactivity on a case-by-case basis).
- It is normally unstable and readily undergoes violent change without detonating.
- It is a forbidden explosive (as defined in 49 CFR 173.51, or a Class A explosive as defined in 49 CFR 173.53).
- It is a Class B explosive (see 49 CFR Section 173.88).

Toxicity (D004-D043) A waste is toxic if the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) shows that a representative sample from the waste contains one or more constituents at or above the levels listed in Table 3-1. The TCLP is described in EPA Method 1311 (SW-846).

For certain wastes, you can test waste for Total constituent content and apply the "Rule of Twenty" (apply the 20-fold dilution factor inherent in the TCLP method) to determine whether a sample has to be tested using the TCLP method. The TCLP test method is generally more expensive than the test required determining Total constituent concentrations. A TCLP test is not required if total analysis demonstrates that contaminants are not present or are present in such low concentrations they could not possibly exceed the toxicity regulatory limits. The assumption in the "Rule of Twenty" is that all of the contaminant of concern is dissolved in the extraction fluid, which is then analyzed. Since this calculation assumes a 100% extraction efficiency of the TCLP, it represents a conservative assumption that the waste is not TC hazardous. Therefore, if the analytical total concentration of a constituent in a solid is "x," and "x" divided by 20 is still less than the regulatory TCLP concentration, then the solid can be assumed not to fail the TCLP test and not to exhibit the hazardous characteristic of toxicity. ***Note that this "rule" will not work for any waste that has greater than or equal to 0.5% liquids.*** This calculation can only be used for materials that are in a solid form since liquids themselves (i.e., wastes containing less than 0.5% dry solid material) are defined as the TCLP extract; hence, the 20-fold dilution factor calculation is not relevant. Therefore, this procedure is acceptable for soils and other wastes in a dry, solid form.

For the purpose of this guidance document, analytical testing should be utilized for disposal coordination with respect to spent materials impacted with hydrocarbons. Please note that it is up to the discretion of the disposal facility to accept the waste based on information provided regarding the waste. Once waste materials have been properly recovered, a representative sample of the waste should be obtained for analytical testing by an accredited environmental laboratory. Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) for the material released may be utilized for waste disposal profiling if the disposal facility allows, however, sampling provides a better representation of the waste stream.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Analytical testing should be as follows:

Diesel fuel impacted:

- Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH)
- Total Lead (Pb)
 - *Note that TCLP Pb may be required for acceptance by the landfill. See "Rule of Twenty" reference above.*
- Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Xylene (BTEX)

Unleaded fuel impacted:

- Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH)
- Total Lead (Pb)
 - *Note that TCLP Pb may be required for acceptance by the landfill. See "Rule of Twenty" reference above.*
- Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Xylene (BTEX)

Used Oil impacted:

- Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH)
- Total RCRA Metals
- Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Xylene (BTEX)
- TOX

Virgin Oil impacted:

- Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH)
- Total Lead (Pb)
 - *Note that TCLP Pb may be required for acceptance by the landfill. See "Rule of Twenty" reference above.*
- Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Xylene (BTEX)

Crude Oil impacted:

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

- Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH)
- Total Lead (Pb)
 - *Note that TCLP Pb may be required for acceptance by the landfill. See "Rule of Twenty" reference above.*
- Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Xylene (BTEX)

Once analytical results have been reported and the waste determination made, a waste profile will be required to be completed and submitted to the designated disposal facility. The waste profile is specific to each disposal facility. Therefore, contact the disposal facility to obtain a copy of their waste profile form. Analytical documentation and/or MSDSs will be required to be submitted with the waste profile before review and approval by the disposal facility. Please note that independent waste disposal facilities (i.e. landfills, incinerators, etc) have different acceptance criteria for wastes as prescribed in their permits.

For the sake of reference, the below is a list of Maximum Allowable Levels which differentiate between hazardous constituent and non hazardous constituents. If analytical methods determine that the analyzed levels are at or above these listed levels, then the waste is considered hazardous and will maintain the waste code associated with the waste.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

PARAMETER	WASTE CODE	MAX. ALLOWABLE		ANALYTICAL METHODS
		LEVELS		
		TCLP (mg/L)	TOTAL (mg/kg)	
TCLP METALS				
Arsenic	D004	<5.0	100	SW-846-1311/SW-846-6010
Barium	D005	<100.00	2000	SW-846-1311/SW-846-6010
Cadmium	D006	<1.0	20	SW-846-1311/SW-846-6010
Chromium	D007	<5.0	100	SW-846-1311/SW-846-6010
Lead	D008	<5.0	100	SW-846-1311/SW-846-6010
Mercury	D009	<0.2	4	SW-846-1311/SW-846-7470
Selenium	D010	<1.0	20	SW-846-1311/SW-846-7740
Silver	D011	<5.0	100	SW-846-1311/SW-846-6010
TCLP VOLATILES				
Benzene	D018	<0.5	10	SW-846-1311/SW-846-8260
Carbon Tetrachloride	D019	<0.5	10	SW-846-1311/SW-846-8260

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Chlorobenzene	D021	<100.0	2000	SW-846-1311/SW-846-8260
Chloroform	D022	<6.0	120	SW-846-1311/SW-846-8260
1,2-Dichloroethane	D028	<0.5	10	SW-846-1311/SW-846-8260
1,1-Dichloroethylene	D029	<0.7	14	SW-846-1311/SW-846-8260
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	D035	<200.0	4000	SW-846-1311/SW-846-8260
Tetrachloroethylene	D039	<0.7	14	SW-846-1311/SW-846-8260
Trichloroethylene	D040	<0.5	10	SW-846-1311/SW-846-8260
Vinyl Chloride	D043	<0.2	4	SW-846-1311/SW-846-8260
TCLP SEMI-VOLATILES (Base Neutrals)				
1,4 Dichlorobenzene	D027	<7.5	150	SW-846-1311/SW-846-8270
Hexachlorobenzene	D032	<0.13	2.6	SW-846-1311/SW-846-8270
Hexachlorobutadiene	D033	<0.5	10	SW-846-1311/SW-846-8270
Hexachloroethane	D034	<3.0	60	SW-846-1311/SW-846-8270
Nitrobenzene	D036	<2.0	40	SW-846-1311/SW-846-8270
Pyridine	D038	<5.0	100	SW-846-1311/SW-846-8270
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	D030	<0.13	2.6	SW-846-1311/SW-846-8270

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

TCLP SEMI-VOLATILES (Acid Compounds)				
o-Cresol	D023	<200.0	4000	SW-846-1311/SW-846-8270
m-Cresol	D024	<200.0	4000	SW-846-1311/SW-846-8270
p-Cresol	D025	<200.0	4000	SW-846-1311/SW-846-8270
Cresol, Total	D026	<200.0	4000	SW-846-1311/SW-846-8270
Pentachlorophenol	D037	<100.0	2000	SW-846-1311/SW-846-8270
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	D041	<400.0	8000	SW-846-1311/SW-846-8270
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	D042	<2.0	40	SW-846-1311/SW-846-8270
TCLP HERBICIDES				
2,4-D	D016	<10.0	200	SW-846-1311/SW-846-8080
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	D017	<1.0	20	SW-846-1311/SW-846-8080
TCLP PESTICIDES				
Chlorodane	D020	<0.03	0.6	SW-846-1311/SW-846-8080
Endrin	D012	<0.02	0.4	SW-846-1311/SW-846-8080
Heptachlor	D031	<0.008	0.16	SW-846-1311/SW-846-8080

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Lindane	D013	<0.4	8	SW-846-1311/SW-846-8080
Methoxychlor	D014	<10.0	200	SW-846-1311/SW-846-8080
Toxaphene	D015	<0.5	10	SW-846-1311/SW-846/8080
GENERAL				
pH	D002	$\leq 2.0 \geq 12.5$		SW-846-9045
Ignitability (Liquids Only)	D001	>140.0 F (60 C)		SW-846-C7
Free Liquids		NO FREE LIQUIDS allowed at Landfills (must pass Paint Filter)		SW-846-9095
PCB's		<50 mg/kg or ppm		SW-846-8080
TPH		Varies by Disposal facility and/or disposal application		SW-846-8015, EPA 418.1 API-(GC/FID), ASTM-D3987-85/SW-846-9070

REFERENCE AGENCIES AND/OR REFERENCES

- USEPA (40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR))
- Railroad Commission of Texas (RRC) (Statewide Rule 98)
- <http://www.epa.gov/osw/inforesources/pubs/orientat/>

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

US EPA E&P Waste Exemption

In 1988, the EPA issued a regulatory determination stating that control of E&P wastes under RCRA Subtitle C regulations is not warranted. E&P wastes have hence remained exempt from Subtitle C regulations. The RCRA Subtitle C exemption, however, did not preclude these wastes from control under state regulations, under the less stringent RCRA Subtitle D solid waste regulations, or under other federal regulations. In addition, although they are relieved from regulation as hazardous wastes, the exemption does not mean these wastes could not present a hazard to human health and the environment if improperly managed.

With respect to crude oil, primary field operations include activities occurring at or near the wellhead and before the point where the oil is transferred from an individual field facility or a centrally located facility to a carrier for transport to a refinery or a refiner.

With respect to natural gas, primary field operations are those activities occurring at or near the wellhead or at the gas plant, but before the point where the gas is transferred from an individual field facility, a centrally located facility, or a gas plant to a carrier for transport to market. Examples of carriers include trucks, interstate pipelines, and some intrastate pipelines.

Primary field operations include exploration, development, and the primary, secondary, and tertiary production of oil or gas. Crude oil processing, such as water separation, de-emulsifying, degassing, and storage at tank batteries associated with a specific well or wells, are examples of primary field operations. Furthermore, because natural gas often requires processing to remove water and other impurities prior to entering the sales line, gas plants are considered to be part of production operations regardless of their location with respect to the wellhead.

The exempt status of an E&P waste depends on how the material was used or generated as waste, not necessarily whether the material is hazardous or toxic. It is important to remember that *all* E&P wastes require proper management to ensure protection of human health and the environment.

Mixing exempt and non-exempt wastes creates additional considerations. Determining whether a mixture is an exempt or non-exempt waste requires an understanding of the nature of the wastes prior to mixing and, in some instances, might require a cycle analysis of the mixture. Whenever possible, avoid mixing non-exempt wastes with exempt wastes. If the non-exempt waste is a listed or characteristic hazardous waste, the resulting mixture might become a non-exempt waste and require management under RCRA Subtitle C regulation. Furthermore, mixing a characteristic hazardous waste with a non-hazardous or exempt waste for the purpose of rendering the hazardous waste non-hazardous or less hazardous might be considered a treatment process subject to appropriate RCRA Subtitle C hazardous waste regulation and permitting requirements.

In a policy letter dated September 25, 1997, EPA clarified that a mixture is exempt if it contains exempt oil and gas exploration and production (E&P) waste mixed with non-hazardous, non-exempt waste. Mixing exempt E&P waste with non-exempt characteristic hazardous waste, however, for the purpose of rendering the mixture non-hazardous or less hazardous, could be considered hazardous waste treatment or impermissible dilution.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Exempt and non-exempt E&P Waste is listed herein. Please consult with state regulations for state-specific waste exemptions.

Exempt E&P Waste:

- Produced water
- Drilling fluids
- Drill cuttings
- Rig wash
- Drilling fluids and cuttings from offshore operations disposed of onshore
- Geothermal production fluids
- Hydrogen sulfide abatement wastes from geothermal energy production
- Well completion, treatment, and stimulation fluids
- Basic sediment, water, and other tank bottoms from storage facilities that hold product and exempt waste
- Accumulated materials such as hydrocarbons, solids, sands, and emulsion from production separators, fluid treating vessels, and production impoundments
- Pit sludge and contaminated bottoms from storage or disposal of exempt wastes
- Gas plant dehydration wastes, including glycol-based compounds, glycol filters, and filter media, backwash, and molecular sieves
- Work over wastes
- Cooling tower blow-down
- Gas plant sweetening wastes for sulfur removal, including amines, amine filters, amine filter media, backwash, precipitated amine sludge, iron sponge, and hydrogen sulfide scrubber liquid and sludge
- Spent filters, filter media, and backwash (assuming the filter itself is not hazardous and the residue in it is from an exempt waste stream)
- Pipe scale, hydrocarbon solids, hydrates, and other deposits removed from piping and equipment prior to transportation
- Produced sand

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

- Packing fluids
- Hydrocarbon-bearing soil
- Pigging wastes from gathering lines
- Wastes from subsurface gas storage and retrieval, except for the non-exempt wastes listed herein
- Constituents removed from produced water before it is injected or otherwise disposed of
- Liquid hydrocarbons removed from the production stream but not from oil refining

Non-Exempt E&P Waste:

- Unused fracturing fluids or acids
- Gas plant cooling tower cleaning wastes
- Painting wastes
- Waste solvents
- Oil and gas service company wastes such as empty drums, drum rinsate, sandblast media, painting wastes, spent solvents, spilled chemicals, and waste acids
- Vacuum truck and drum rinsate from trucks and drums transporting or containing non-exempt waste
- Refinery wastes
- Liquid and solid wastes generated by crude oil and tank bottom re-claimers
- Used equipment lubricating oils
- Waste compressor oil, filters, and blow-down
- Used hydraulic fluids
- Waste in transportation pipeline related pits
- Caustic or acid cleaners
- Boiler cleaning wastes
- Boiler refractory bricks

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

- Boiler scrubber fluids, sludge, and ash
- Incinerator ash
- Laboratory wastes
- Sanitary wastes
- Pesticide wastes
- Radioactive tracer wastes
- Drums, insulation, and miscellaneous solids

Although non-E&P wastes generated from crude oil and tank bottom reclamation operations (e.g., waste equipment cleaning solvent) are non-exempt, residuals derived from exempt wastes (e.g., produced water separated from tank bottoms) are exempt. For a further discussion, see the Federal Register notice, Clarification of the Regulatory Determination for Waste from the Exploration, Development, and Production of Crude Oil, Natural Gas and Geothermal Energy, March 22, 1993, Federal Register Volume 58, Pages 15284 to 15287.

Reference: Exemption of Oil and Gas Exploration and Production Wastes from Federal Hazardous Waste Regulations, EPA530-K-01-004, October 2002

Oil Spill Waste Management – In Louisiana, the regulatory responsibilities of waste/materials generated during an oil spill(s) are shared by the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (LDEQ) and Louisiana Department of Natural Resources, Office of Conservation (LDNR). LDEQ has authority over any industrial, municipal, or medical waste(s) as defined in LAC 33:VII generated during an oil spill. While LDNR has authority over any E&P waste(s) generated as defined in LAC 43: XIX.

LDEQ E&P Waste Exemptions

The following solid wastes are not subject to the provisions of the LDEQ's solid waste regulations (LAC 33:VII, Parts 1 and 2): produced-waste fluids and mud resulting from the exploration for or production of petroleum and geothermal energy, and all surface and storage waste facilities, incidental to oil and gas exploration and production, within the jurisdiction of the Department of Natural Resources, Office of Conservation. LAC 33:VII.301.A.1.c. This exemption applies specifically to E&P Wastes Type 1 (Salt Water (produced brine or produced water), Type 2 (Oil-based drilling wastes (mud, fluids, and cuttings), and Type 16 (Crude oil spill cleanup waste).

The following solid waste are not subject to the provisions of the LDEQ's hazardous waste regulations (LAC 33:V.Subpart 1): drilling fluids, produced waters, and other wastes associated with the exploration, development, or production of crude oil, natural gas, or geothermal energy (LAC 33:V.105.D.2.e.)

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Solid Waste Management

Debris from the Oil Spill shall be managed in accordance with the LDEQ Comprehensive Plan for Disaster Clean-up and Debris Management (“the DMP”) (revised September 29, 2010 or current version). Specifically, portions of Section 9, “Final Disposal Options,” address oil contaminated debris and hazardous waste.

Additional Solid Waste Management requirements may be required by any Emergency Declaration and Administrative Orders issued by the State of Louisiana and/or the LDEQ.

Waste(s) under the jurisdiction of the LDNR will be managed in accordance with their rules, regulations, and/or emergency orders.

Waste Categories

Louisiana has identified the following categories of waste/materials to be managed during a crude oil spill. Tables C-1 and C-2 include guidance from the LDEQ and LDNR regarding the classification(s) and disposal options for identified E&P waste.

Waste Stream	Waste Classification	State	Disposal/Treatment Option
Disposable Oil Booms – Oil has been removed to the extent practical	Solid Waste/Industrial Waste	Solid	Disposed of at a LDEQ-permitted Type I landfill
Containment booms – Final Disposal – Oil has been removed to extent practical			
Oil Contaminated Rags, Gloves, Disposal Personal Protective Equipment, etc.			
Oil Contaminated Debris – Cups, Styrofoam Containers, etc.			
Tar balls / tar patties			
Oil Contaminated Soils and Vegetative Debris	E&P waste, waste type 16, Crude oil spill clean-up waste	Solid	Disposed of at LDNR permitted transfer station or commercial facility site or at LDEQ-permitted Type 1 landfill.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Containment Booms – Wash-off waste fluids and solids not contaminated with hazardous waste.	E&P waste, waste type 16, Crude oil spill clean-up waste	Liquid	Dispose of at approved LDNR permitted site
Oily Wastewater not contaminated with hazardous waste			
Dead or Injured Wildlife	LA Department of Wildlife and Fisheries	Solid	This will be managed by LDWF and will only be managed as a waste, if and when directed by the agency.
Oil Removed from Booms	E&P waste, waste type 16, crude oil spill cleanup waste or waste type 50, salvageable hydrocarbons bound for permitted salvage oil operators	Liquid	Disposed of at approved LDNR permitted site.

Other materials/waste that can be expected:

	Material Type/Waste Stream	State	Disposal/Reclaim/Recycle Option
Crude oil skimmed from the water and spill source or Oil removed from booms	Reclaimable / Recyclable oil / E&P Waste	Liquid	Recovered Oil
Potential hazardous waste collected as part of oil spill cleanup operations	Potential hazardous waste	Liquid /Solid / Mixed	Approved RCRA Permitted TSD facility
Uncontaminated Trash (Food waste, wrappings, paper, cardboard, soda can, etc.)	Municipal Trash	Liquid /Solid / Mixed	Disposed of at LDEQ Permitted Type II facility

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Plastic bottles and aluminum cans	Recyclables	Solid	Recycling Facility
-----------------------------------	-------------	-------	--------------------

The Responsible Party (RP) shall develop oil spill specific plans necessary to characterize and manage the wastes generated pursuant to applicable Federal, State, and local requirements. These plans may include waste sampling and analysis plans, waste management plans, site safety plans, SPCC, etc.

Waste Recovery and Recycling

The RP will develop a strategy to facilitate the reclamation or recycling of as much materials/oil as practical prior to sending the material for disposal. These strategies may include but not be limited to the following:

- Recovery of oil prior to disposal;
- Reuse/recycling of containment boom;
- Recycling of municipal solid waste such as paper, aluminum, plastics, etc.

The RP will also develop Best Management Plan(s) (BMP) and/or Standard Operation Procedures (SOP) which will include waste/material management procedures for the collection, staging, transportation, and final disposal/recycling of the waste/materials.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Louisiana Type 1 and 2 Solid Waste Landfills (Source LDEQ Webpage)

Parish	Master AI #	Name	Company Phone	Type 1	Type 2	Facility's physical address
Acadia	20036	Acadia Parish Police Jury- Acadia Parish Sanitary Landfill	(337)783-4834		X	611 Petal Rd. Egan, LA 70531
Allen	52277	IESI Corp- Timerlane Landfill	(337) 753-2296	X		1158 Landfill Rd. Oakdale, LA 71463
Ascension	4803	BFI- Colonial Landfill	(225) 675-8021	X	X	5328 Hwy 70 Sorrento, LA 70778
Ascension	51910	Belle Co LLC- Landfill	(225) 473-7251	X	X	4 Mi N of HWYs 70 & 1 Donaldsonville LA 70346
Jefferson	6961	Jefferson Parish Sanitary Landfill	(504) 436-0152	X	X	5800 HWY 90 W Avondale, LA 70094

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Jefferson	32219	River Birch Inc- River Birch Landfill	(504) 436-1288	X	X	2000 S Kenner Ave Avondale, LA 70094
Jefferson Davis	12389	Jefferson Davis Parish Sanitary Landfill Commission	(337) 734-4135	X	X	16157 Landfill Rd Welsh, LA 70591
St. Mary	9340	St Mary Parish Governemtn- Harold J "Babe" Landry Landfill	(985) 385-4531	X	X	752 Thorguson Dr. Berwick, LA 70342
Plaquemines	20061	Tidewater Landfill LLC- Coast Guard Road Sanitary Landfill	(504) 361-0094	X	X	266 Coast Guard Rd. Venice, LA 70091
Vermilion	148	Vermilion Parish Police Jury- Municipal Landfill	(337) 898-4228		X	HWY 696 Meaux, LA 70555

A complete list of LDEQ permitted solid waste landfills can be found at the link below:

<http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/DIVISIONS/WastePermits/SolidWastePermits.aspx>

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Louisiana E&P Commercial Facilities (Source DNR SONRIS/2000 Database)

Parish	Site Id	Name	Company Phone	Type	Facility's Physical Address
Acadia	101	Guillory Tank Truck Service	(337) 684-6741	B	200 Saltwater Lane Eunice, La 70535
Acadia	102	Saline Injection Systems Co	(337) 783-5028	B	219 Sisco Road Egan, LA 70531
Acadia	104	Habetz Oilfield Saltwater Service Inc.	(337) 783-4677	B	P.O. Box 1552 Crowley, LA 70527
Ascension	301	Colonial Solid Waste Landfill	(225) 252-9038	DE	5328 Hwy 70 Sorrento, LA 70778
Calcasieu	1003	Louisiana Tank, Inc	(337) 436-1000	B	Old Town Road Lake Charles, LA 70615
Calcasieu	1005	Chemical Waste Management	(337) 583-3613	A	7170 John Brannon Road Sulphur, LA 70665
Cameron	1205	Newpark Environmental Services – Cameron	(888) 984-4445	T	434 Davis Road Cameron, LA 70631
Cameron	1207	US Liquids of LA - Cameron	(337) 824-3194	T	Wakefield Road Cameron, LA 70631
Jefferson	2602	River Birch - Avondale	(504) 436-1288	DE	2000 South Kenner Road Avondale, LA 70094

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Jefferson Davis	2701	US Liquids of LA - Mermentau	(337) 824-3194	A	Hwy 90 East Jennings, LA 70546
Jefferson Davis	2704	SWD, Inc	(337) 433-5929	B	18342 Miller Oilfield Road Iowa, LA 70647
Jefferson Davis	2705	MBO, Inc Lacassine	(337) 588-4558	A	19141 GRO Racca Road Iowa, LA 70647
Jefferson Davis	2707	CHI - Jennings	(337) 824-8184	B	4050 Hwy 1126 Jennings, LA 70546
Lafourche	2901	US Liquids of LA - Bourg	(337) 824-3194	A	771 Bourg-Larose Hwy Bourg, LA 70343
Lafourche	2910	Newpark Environmental Services - Fourchon I	(888) 984-4445	T	17th Street Pass Fourchon, LA 70357
Lafourche	2911	US Liquids of LA - Port Fourchon	(337) 824-3194	T	17th Street at E-Slip Pass Fourchon, LA 70357
Lafourche	2913	Newpark Environmental Services - Fourchon II	(888) 984-4445	T	16th StreetGolden Meadow, LA 70357
Lafourche	2919	US Liquids of LA - Port Fourchon 2	(337) 824-3194	T	153 17th Street Port Fourchon, LA 70357
Plaquemines	3809	Newpark Environmental Services - Venice	(888) 984-4445	T	213 Coast Guard Rd Venice, LA 70091
Plaquemines	3813	US Liquids of LA - Venice	(337) 824-3194	T	367 Tidewater Road Venice, LA

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Plaquemines	3815	Premier Environmental SFI	(985) 626-8758	A	20487 Hwy 15 Bohemia, LA
St. Martin	5001	FAS Environmental Services	(985) 252-8825	B	1081 "B" Hwy Pierre Part, LA 70339
St. Martin	5002	FAS Environmental Services	(985) 252-8825	T	Atchafalaya River Basin Belle River, LA 70339
St. Mary	5101	US Liquids of LA - Bateman Island	(337) 824-3194	A	On Intracoastal Waterway Bateman Island, LA 70381
St. Mary	5102	Newpark Environmental Services - Morgan City	(888) 984-4445	T	Hwy 90 East Morgan City, LA 70381
St. Mary	5108	PSC Industrial Outsourcing, Inc.	(337) 233-4889	A	LA Hwy 87 Jeanerette, LA 70544
St. Mary	5109	US Liquids of LA - Berwick	(337) 824-3194	T	Berry Bros Dock Berwick, LA 70342
St. Mary	5111	US Liquids of LA - MCY	(337) 824-3194	T	1200 Youngs Road Morgan City, LA 70380
Terrebonne	5501	Houma SaltWater Disposal Corp	(985) 868-2477	B	1034 Coteau Road Houma, LA 70364
Terrebonne	5503	Houma SaltWater Disposal	(985) 868-2477	T	1035 Coteau Road Houma, LA 70364
Vermilion	5703	Newpark Environmental Services - Intracoastal City Yard	(888) 868-2477	T	Broussard Bros Doc Intracoastal City, LA 70510

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Vermilion	5710	US Liquids of LA - Intracoastal City Yard	(337) 824-3194	T	24915 Highway 333 Intracoastal City, LA 70519
-----------	------	--	----------------	---	--

A complete list of LDNR E&P Waste Facilities can be found at the links below:

List: http://reports.dnr.state.la.us/reports/rwservlet?SRCN4683O_p

Map: http://dnr.louisiana.gov/assets/OC/env_div/ep_waste_sec/LA_Commercial_Facilities_102610.pdf

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Louisiana Commercial Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facilities (TSDF)

Parish	Master #	Name	Company Phone	Facility's Physical Address	HW ID No.
East Baton Rouge	1516	Clean Harbors Baton Rouge, LLC	(225) 778-3511	13351 Scenic Highway, Baton Rouge, LA 70807	LAD010395127
Rapides	32096	Clean Harbors Colfax, LLC	(318) 627-3443	3763 Highway 471 Colfax, LA 71417	LAD981055791
Tangipahoa	24512	Lamp Environmental	(985) 345-4775	46257 Morris Road, Hammond, LA 707401	LAO000365668
Calcasieu	742	Chemical Waste Management	(337) 583-2169	7170 John Brannon Road, Sulphur, LA 70665	LAD000777201
East Baton Rouge	1314	Rhodia, Inc	(225) 359-3722	1275 Airline Highway, Baton Rouge, LA 70805	LAD008161234

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

<u>Laidlaw Environmental Services</u>			
		<u>Texas Ecologists</u>	
		EPA ID:	TXD069452340
EPA ID:	TXD055141378	Phone:	(512) 387-3518
Phone:	(281) 930-2300	Facility Address:	Petronila Road 3.5 miles S. of Robstown Robstown, TX 78380
Facility Address:	2027 Battleground Rd. P.O. Box 609 Deer Park, TX 77536	Mailing Address:	P.O. Box 307 Robstown, TX 78380
Mailing Address:	Same as above	Point of Contact:	Donna Howard
Point of Contact:	Roger Fox	Email Address:	dhoward@americanecology.com
Email Address:	Not Available	Web Page Location:	www.americanecology.com
Web Page Location:	Not Available	Hazardous Waste Operations:	Waste Treatment Landfill Transportation
Hazardous Waste Operations:	Landfilling Incineration Solidification/Stabilization	Waste Groups Accepted:	Acidic/Corrosives MetaCyanides Solvents Halogenated Organics
Waste Groups Accepted:	Acidic/Corrosives MetalSolventss PCBs		

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

	Halogenated Organics	
<u>Waste Control Specialists</u>		
EPA ID:	TXD988088464	
Phone:	(505) 394-4300	
Facility Address:	9998 Highway 136 West Andrews, TX 79714	
Mailing Address:	1710 West Broadway Andrews, TX 79714	
Point of Contact:	Ken Jackson	
Email Address:	Wcs@phoenix.com	
Web Page Location:	www.envirobiz.com	
Hazardous Waste Operations:	Landfill Neutralization Solidification/Stabilization	
Waste Groups Accepted:	Acidic/Corrosives Metal Cyanides PCBs Dioxins Reactives Solvents Halogenated Organics	

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

SETX & SWLA Area Contingency Plan **Section 9000 Appendix G**

Site Safety Plan - ICS 208

The Site Safety Plan is designed for safety and health personnel that use the Incident Command System (ICS). It is compatible with ICS and is intended to meet the requirements of the Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response regulation (Title 29, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1910.120).

Site Safety and Health Plan ICS-208-CG (rev 4/15)

Incident Name: _____

Date/Time Prepared: _____ Operational Period: _____

Purpose. The ICS Compatible Site Safety and Health Plan is designed for safety and health personnel that use the Incident Command System (ICS). It is compatible with ICS and is intended to meet the requirements of the Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response regulation (Title 29, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1910.120). The plan avoids the duplication found between many other site safety plans and certain ICS forms. It is also in a format familiar to users of ICS. Although primarily designed for oil and chemical spills, the plan can be used for all hazard situations. Changes: The only change to this form since 2006 is added Emergency Site Non-Hazardous Assessment form (SSP-A2).

Questions on the document should be addressed to the **Coast Guard Office of Contingency Preparedness and Exercise Policy (CG-CPE)**.

Table of Forms

FORM NAME	FORM #	USE	REQUIRED	OPTIONAL	ATTACHED
Emergency Safety and Response Plan	A	Emergency response phase (uncontrolled)	X		
Emergency Site Non-Hazardous Assessment Form	A2	Emergency response phase without Hazardous Materials present. Overall site assessment	X		
Site Safety Plan	B	Post-emergency phase (stabilized, cleanup)	X		
Site Map	C	Post-emergency phase map of site and hazards	X		
Emergency Response Plan	D	Part of Form B, to address emergencies	X		
Exposure Monitoring Plan	E	Exposure monitoring Plan to monitor exposure	X		
Air Monitoring Log	E-1	To log air monitoring data	X*		
Personal Protective Equipment	F	To document PPE equipment and procedures	X*		
Decontamination	G	To document decon equipment and procedures	X*		
Site Safety Enforcement Log	H	To use in enforcing safety on site		X	
Worker Acknowledgement Form	I	To document workers receiving briefings		X	
Form A Compliance Checklist	J	To assist in ensuring HAZWOPER compliance		X	
Form B Compliance Checklist	K	To assist in ensuring HAZWOPER compliance		X	
Drum Compliance Checklist	L	To assist in ensuring HAZWOPER compliance		X	
Other:					

* Required only if function or equipment is used during a response

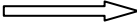
This Page Intentionally Left Blank

EMERGENCY SAFETY and RESPONSE PLAN		1. Incident Name			2. Date/Time Prepared			3. Operational Period			4. Attachments: Attach MSDS for each Chemical:					
5. <u>Organization</u> IC/UC:		Safety:			Entry Team:			Backup Team:			Decon Team:					
		Div/Group Supv:														
6.a. <u>Physical Hazards and Protection</u>		6.b. Confined Space <input type="checkbox"/> Noise <input type="checkbox"/> Heat Stress <input type="checkbox"/> Cold Stress <input type="checkbox"/> Electrical <input type="checkbox"/> Animal/Plant/Insect <input type="checkbox"/> Ergonomic <input type="checkbox"/> Ionizing Rad <input type="checkbox"/> Slips/Trips/Falls <input type="checkbox"/> Struck by <input type="checkbox"/> Water <input type="checkbox"/> Violence <input type="checkbox"/> Excavation <input type="checkbox"/> Biomedical waste and/or needles <input type="checkbox"/> Fatigue <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)														
6.c. Tasks & Controls		6d Entry Permit	6.e. Ventilate	6f. Hearing Protection	6g. Shoes (type)	6.h. Hard Hats	6i. Clothing (cold wx)	6j. Life Jacket	6l. Work/ Rest (hrs)	6.m. Fluids (amt/time)	6.n. Signs & Barricade	6.p. Fall Protect	6.q. Post Guards	6.r. Flash Protect	6.s. Work Gloves	6.t. Other
7.a. Agent		7.b. Hazards			7.c. Target Organs			7.d. Exposure Routes			7.f. PPE		7.g. Type of PPE			
		Explosive <input type="checkbox"/> Flammable <input type="checkbox"/> Reactive <input type="checkbox"/> Biomedical <input type="checkbox"/> Toxic <input type="checkbox"/>		Radioactive <input type="checkbox"/> Carcinogen <input type="checkbox"/> Oxidizer <input type="checkbox"/> Corrosive <input type="checkbox"/> Specify Other: <input type="checkbox"/>	Eyes <input type="checkbox"/> Nose <input type="checkbox"/> Skin <input type="checkbox"/> Ears <input type="checkbox"/> Central Nervous System <input type="checkbox"/> Respiratory <input type="checkbox"/> Throat <input type="checkbox"/> Lungs <input type="checkbox"/> Heart <input type="checkbox"/> Liver <input type="checkbox"/> Kidney <input type="checkbox"/> Blood <input type="checkbox"/> Lungs <input type="checkbox"/> Circulatory <input type="checkbox"/> Gastrointestinal <input type="checkbox"/> Bone <input type="checkbox"/> Other Specify: <input type="checkbox"/>			Inhalation <input type="checkbox"/> Absorption <input type="checkbox"/> Ingestion <input type="checkbox"/> Injection <input type="checkbox"/> Membrane <input type="checkbox"/>			Face Shield <input type="checkbox"/> Eyes <input type="checkbox"/> Gloves <input type="checkbox"/> Inner Suit <input type="checkbox"/> Splash Suit <input type="checkbox"/> Level A Suit <input type="checkbox"/> SCBA <input type="checkbox"/> APR <input type="checkbox"/> SAR <input type="checkbox"/> Cartridges <input type="checkbox"/> Fire Resistance <input type="checkbox"/>					
8. Instruments:		8.a. Action Levels	8.b. Chemical Name(s):	8.c. LEL/UEL %	8.d. Odor Thresh Ppm	8.e. Ceiling/ IDLH	8.f. STEL/TLV	8.g. Flash Pt/ Ignition Pt (F or C)	8.h. Vapor Pressure (mm)	8.i. Vapor Density	8.j. Specific Gravity	8.l. Boiling Pt F or C				
O2 <input type="checkbox"/>																
CGI <input type="checkbox"/>																
Radiation <input type="checkbox"/>																
Total HCs <input type="checkbox"/>																
Colorimetric <input type="checkbox"/>																
Thermal <input type="checkbox"/>																
Other <input type="checkbox"/>																

EMERGENCY SAFETY and RESPONSE PLAN (Cont)		1. Incident Name		2. Date/Time Prepared		3. Operational Period		4. Attachments: Attach SDS for each Chemical	
9. <u>Decontamination:</u> Instrument Drop Off <input type="checkbox"/> Outer Boots/Glove Removal <input type="checkbox"/> Suit/Gloves/Boot Disposal <input type="checkbox"/>		Suit Wash <input type="checkbox"/> Decon Agent: Water <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> Specify:		Bottle Exchange <input type="checkbox"/> Outer Suit Removal <input type="checkbox"/> Inner Suit Removal <input type="checkbox"/> SCBA/Mask Removal <input type="checkbox"/>		SCBA/Mask Rinse <input type="checkbox"/> Inner Glove Removal <input type="checkbox"/> Work Clothes Removal <input type="checkbox"/> Body Shower <input type="checkbox"/>		Intervening Steps <input type="checkbox"/> Specify:	
10. <u>Site Map</u> . Include: Work Zones, Locations of Hazards, Security Perimeter, Places of Refuge, Decontamination Line, Evacuation Routes, Assembly Point, Direction of North <input type="checkbox"/> Attached, <input type="checkbox"/> Drawn Below:									
11.a. <u>Potential Emergencies:</u> Fire <input type="checkbox"/> Explosion <input type="checkbox"/> _____ Other <input type="checkbox"/>		11.b. Evacuation Alarms: Horn <input type="checkbox"/> # Blasts <input type="checkbox"/> Bells <input type="checkbox"/> #Rings <input type="checkbox"/> Radio Code <input type="checkbox"/> Other:		11.c Emergency Prevention and Evacuation Procedures: Safe Distance:					
12. a. <u>Communications:</u> Radio <input type="checkbox"/> Phone <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/>		12.b. Command #:			12.c. Tactical #:		12.d. Entry #:		
13.a. <u>Site Security:</u> Personnel Assigned		13.b. Procedures:						13.c. Equipment:	
14.a. <u>Emergency Medical:</u> Personnel Assigned		14.b. Procedures:						14.c Equipment:	
15. <u>Prepared by:</u>		16. <u>Date/Time Briefed:</u>						ICS-208-CG SSP-A Page 2 (rev 4/15): Page ____ of ____	

EMERGENCY SITE NON-HAZARDOUS ASSESSMENT FORM		1. Incident Name		2. Date/Time Prepared			3. Operational Period			4. Attachments: Y on N					
5. <u>SCENE</u> <u>CONTACTS:</u>		Name of Group/Branch or Division:		Safety Officer:			Staging Manager:			OSC:					
6.a. <u>Physical</u> <u>Hazards Onsite</u>		6.b. Confined Space <input type="checkbox"/> Noise <input type="checkbox"/> Heat Stress <input type="checkbox"/> Cold Stress <input type="checkbox"/> Electrical <input type="checkbox"/> Animal/Plant/Insect <input type="checkbox"/> Ergonomic <input type="checkbox"/> Ionizing Rad <input type="checkbox"/> Slips/Trips/Falls <input type="checkbox"/> Struck by <input type="checkbox"/> Water <input type="checkbox"/> Violence <input type="checkbox"/> Excavation <input type="checkbox"/> Biomedical waste and/or needles <input type="checkbox"/> Fatigue <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)													
6.c. <u>Work Assignments/ Job Tasks</u>		6d. Electrical Hazard	6.e. Eye /Face Hazar ds	6f. Ear Protecti on	6g. Foot Protec tion (type)	6.h. Hard Hats	6i. Clothin g (cold/h ot wx)	6j. Life Vest	6l. Work /Rest (hrs)	6.m. Fluids (amt/ti me	6.n. Signs & Barricade	6.p. Fall Hazard	6.q. Security Issues	6.r. Hand Protection (Gloves)	6.s. Other
7. Comments:															

EMERGENCY SITE NON-HAZARDOUS ASSESSMENT FORM (CONT'D)		1. Incident Name	2. Date/Time Prepared	3. Operational Period	4. Attachments: Y or N	
8. Any Reported Illnesses or Injuries: Y or N If so, what type of Injury:						Location of Injury:
Was this recorded on CG-209 ? Y or N						Was the persons Agency informed of injury: Y or N
9. Site Map. Include: Work Zones, Locations of Hazards, Security Perimeter, Places of Refuge, Decontamination Line, Evacuation Routes, Assembly Point, Direction of North <input type="checkbox"/> Attached, <input type="checkbox"/> Drawn Below: 						
10.a. Potential Emergencies: Fire <input type="checkbox"/> Explosion <input type="checkbox"/> _____ Other <input type="checkbox"/>		10.b. Evacuation Alarms: Horn <input type="checkbox"/> # Blasts <input type="checkbox"/> Bells <input type="checkbox"/> #Rings <input type="checkbox"/> Radio Code <input type="checkbox"/> Other:		10.c Emergency Prevention and Evacuation Procedures: Safe Distance:		
11. a. Communications: Radio <input type="checkbox"/> Phone <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/>		11.b. Command #:		11.c. Tactical #:		11 d. Staging Area #:
12.a. Emergency Medical: Personnel Assigned		12.b. Procedures:			12.c Equipment:	
13. Prepared by:		14. Date/Time Briefed:			ICS-208-CG SSP-A2 Non-Hazardous Page 2 (rev 4/15): Page _____ of _____	

CG ICS SITE SAFETY PLAN (SSP) HAZARD IDENTIFICATION/ EVAL/CONTROL		1. Incident Name	2. Date/Time Prepared	3. Operational Period	4. Safety Officer (include method of contact):
5. Supervisor/Leader	6. Location and Size of Site	7. Site Accessibility Land <input type="checkbox"/> Water <input type="checkbox"/> Air <input type="checkbox"/> Comments:	8. For Emergencies Contact:	9. Attachments: Attach MSDS for each Chemical OR CG 213RR for Ordering items from Block 10.e.	
10.a. Job Task/Activity	10.b. Hazards* 	10.c. Potential Injury & Health Effects	10.d. Exposure Routes	10.e. Controls: Engineering, Administrative, PPE	
			Inhalation <input type="checkbox"/> Absorption <input type="checkbox"/> Ingestion <input type="checkbox"/> Injection <input type="checkbox"/> Membrane <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
			Inhalation <input type="checkbox"/> Absorption <input type="checkbox"/> Ingestion <input type="checkbox"/> Injection <input type="checkbox"/> Membrane <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
			Inhalation <input type="checkbox"/> Absorption <input type="checkbox"/> Ingestion <input type="checkbox"/> Injection <input type="checkbox"/> Membrane <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
			Inhalation <input type="checkbox"/> Absorption <input type="checkbox"/> Ingestion <input type="checkbox"/> Injection <input type="checkbox"/> Membrane <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
			Inhalation <input type="checkbox"/> Absorption <input type="checkbox"/> Ingestion <input type="checkbox"/> Injection <input type="checkbox"/> Membrane <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
11. Prepared By:	12. Date/Time Briefed:	*HAZARD LIST: Physical/Safety, Toxic, Explosion/Fire, Oxygen Deficiency, Ionizing Radiation, Biological, Biomedical, Electrical, Heat Stress, Cold Stress, Ergonomic, Noise, Cancer, Dermatitis, Drowning, Fatigue, Vehicle, & Diving			ICS-208-CG SSP-B (rev 4/15): Page ____ of ____

CG ICS SSP: SITE MAP	1. Incident Name	2. Date/Time Prepared	3. Operational Period	4. Safety Officer (include method of contact) :
5. Supervisor/Leader	6. Location and Size of Site	7. Site Accessibility Land <input type="checkbox"/> Water <input type="checkbox"/> Air <input type="checkbox"/> Comments:	8. For Emergencies Contact:	9. <u>Include</u> : - Work Zones - Security Perimeter - Decontamination Line - Locations of Hazards - Places of Refuge - Evacuation Routes
10. Sketch of Site: <input type="checkbox"/> Attached. <input type="checkbox"/> Drawn Here				
11. Prepared By:	12. Date/Time Briefed:	HAZARD LIST: Physical/Safety, Toxic, Explosion/Fire, Oxygen Deficiency, Ionizing Radiation, Biological, Biomedical, Electrical, Heat Stress, Cold Stress, Ergonomic, Noise, Cancer, Dermatitis, Drowning, Fatigue, Vehicle, & Diving		ICS-208-CG SSP-C (rev 4/15): Page _____ of _____

CG ICS SSP: EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN		1. Incident Name	2. Date/Time Prepared	3. Operational Period	4. Safety Officer (include method of contact):
5. Supervisor/Leader	6. Location and Size of Site	7. For Emergencies Contact:			8. Attachments: INCLUDE ICS FORM 206 and EMT Medical Response Procedures
9. Emergency Alarm (sound and location)	10. Backup Alarm (sound and location)	11. Emergency Hand Signals	12. Emergency Personal Protective Equipment Required:		
13. Emergency Notification Procedures		14. Places of Refuge (also see site map form 208B)	15. Emergency Decon and Evacuation Steps		16. Site Security Measures
17. Prepared By:	18. Date/Time Briefed:	HAZARD LIST: Physical/Safety, Toxic, Explosion/Fire, Oxygen Deficiency, Ionizing Radiation, Biological, Biomedical, Electrical, Heat Stress, Cold Stress, Ergonomic, Noise, Cancer, Dermatitis, Drowning, Fatigue, Vehicle, & Diving			ICS-208-CG SSP-D (rev 4/15) Page ____ of ____

CG ICS SSP: Exposure Monitoring Plan		1. Incident Name		2. Date/Time Prepared		3. Operational Period		4. Safety Officer (include method of contact):	
5. Specific Task/Operation	6. Survey Location	7. Survey Date/Time	8. Monitoring Methodology	9. Direct-Reading Instrument	10. Air Sampling/Analysis Method	11. Hazard(s) to Monitor	12. Monitoring Duration	13. Reasons to Monitor	14. Laboratory Support for Analysis
			<input type="checkbox"/> Personal Breathing Zone <input type="checkbox"/> Area Air Monitoring <input type="checkbox"/> Dermal Exposure <input type="checkbox"/> Biological: <input type="checkbox"/> Blood <input type="checkbox"/> Urine <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> Obtain bulk samples <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____	<u>Model:</u> <u>Manufacturer:</u> Last Mfr <u>Calibration Date:</u>	<u>Method:</u> <u>Collecting Media:</u> <input type="checkbox"/> Charcoal Tube <input type="checkbox"/> Silica Gel <input type="checkbox"/> 37 mm MCE Filter <input type="checkbox"/> 37 mm PVC Filter <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____			<input type="checkbox"/> Regulatory Compliance <input type="checkbox"/> Assess current PPE adequacy <input type="checkbox"/> Validate engineering controls <input type="checkbox"/> Monitor IDLH Conditions <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Personal Breathing Zone <input type="checkbox"/> Area Air Monitoring <input type="checkbox"/> Dermal Exposure <input type="checkbox"/> Biological: <input type="checkbox"/> Blood <input type="checkbox"/> Urine <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> Obtain bulk samples <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____	<u>Model:</u> <u>Manufacturer:</u> Last Mfr <u>Calibration Date:</u>	<u>Method:</u> <u>Collecting Media:</u> <input type="checkbox"/> Charcoal Tube <input type="checkbox"/> Silica Gel <input type="checkbox"/> 37 mm MCE Filter <input type="checkbox"/> 37 mm PVC Filter <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____			<input type="checkbox"/> Regulatory Compliance <input type="checkbox"/> Assess current PPE adequacy <input type="checkbox"/> Validate engineering controls <input type="checkbox"/> Monitor IDLH Conditions <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Personal Breathing Zone <input type="checkbox"/> Area Air Monitoring <input type="checkbox"/> Dermal Exposure <input type="checkbox"/> Biological: <input type="checkbox"/> Blood <input type="checkbox"/> Urine <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> Obtain bulk samples <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____	<u>Model:</u> <u>Manufacturer:</u> Last Mfr <u>Calibration Date:</u>	<u>Method:</u> <u>Collecting Media:</u> <input type="checkbox"/> Charcoal Tube <input type="checkbox"/> Silica Gel <input type="checkbox"/> 37 mm MCE Filter <input type="checkbox"/> 37 mm PVC Filter <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____			<input type="checkbox"/> Regulatory Compliance <input type="checkbox"/> Assess current PPE adequacy <input type="checkbox"/> Validate engineering controls <input type="checkbox"/> Monitor IDLH Conditions <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Personal Breathing Zone <input type="checkbox"/> Area Air Monitoring <input type="checkbox"/> Dermal Exposure <input type="checkbox"/> Biological: <input type="checkbox"/> Blood <input type="checkbox"/> Urine <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> Obtain bulk samples <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____	<u>Model:</u> <u>Manufacturer:</u> Last Mfr <u>Calibration Date:</u>	<u>Method:</u> <u>Collecting Media:</u> <input type="checkbox"/> Charcoal Tube <input type="checkbox"/> Silica Gel <input type="checkbox"/> 37 mm MCE Filter <input type="checkbox"/> 37 mm PVC Filter <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____			<input type="checkbox"/> Regulatory Compliance <input type="checkbox"/> Assess current PPE adequacy <input type="checkbox"/> Validate engineering controls <input type="checkbox"/> Monitor IDLH Conditions <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____	
15. Prepared By:		16. Date/Time Briefed:		HAZARD LIST: Potential Health Effects: Bruise/Lacerations, Organ Damage, Central Nervous System Effects, Cancer, Reproductive Damage, Low Back Pain, Temporary Hearing Loss, Dermatitis, Respiratory Effects, Bone Breaks, & Eye Burning					
18. Safety Officer Review:			<u>Reporting:</u> Monitoring results shall be logged in the ICS-208-CG SSP-E-1 form (Air Monitoring Log) and attached as part of a current Site Safety Plan and Incident Action Plan. Significant Exposures shall be immediately addressed to the IC and General Staff for immediate correction.					ICS-208-CG SSP-E (rev 4/15) Page _____ of _____	

CG ICS SSP: AIR MONITORING LOG	1. Incident Name	2. Date/Time Prepared	3. Operational Period	4. Safety Officer (include method of contact)	
5. Site Location	6. Hazards of Concern	7. Action Levels (include references):		8. <u>Weather</u> : Air Temperature: Water Temp: Precipitation: Wind: Relative Humidity: Cloud Cover:	
9.a. Instrument, ID Number Calibrated? Indicate below.	9.b. Monitoring Person Name(s)	9.c. Results (units)	9.d. Location	9.f. Time	9.g. Interferences and Comments
10. Safety Officer Review:		Potential Health Effects: Bruise/Lacerations, Organ Damage, Central Nervous System Effects, Cancer, Reproductive Damage, Low Back Pain, Temporary Hearing Loss, Dermatitis, Respiratory Effects, Bone Breaks, & Eye Burning			ICS-208-CG SSP-E-1 (rev 4/15): Page _____ of _____

CG ICS SSP: PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT		1. Incident Name		2. Date/Time Prepared		3. Operational Period		4. Safety Officer (include method of contact):	
5. Supervisor/Leader		6. Location and Size of Site		7. Hazards Addressed:			8. For Emergencies Contact:		
9. Equipment:								10. References Consulted:	
11. Inspection Procedures:		12. Donning Procedures:		13. Doffing Procedures:			14. Limitations and Precautions (include maximum stay time in PPE):		
15. Prepared By:		16. Date/Time Briefed:		Potential Health Effects: Bruise/Lacerations, Organ Damage, Central Nervous System Effects, Cancer, Reproductive Damage, Low Back Pain, Temporary Hearing Loss, Dermatitis, Respiratory Effects, Bone Breaks, Eye Burning				ICS-208-CG SSP-F: (Rev 4/15) Page ____ of ____	

CG ICS SSP: DECONTAMINATION		1. Incident Name		2. Date/Time Prepared		3. Operational Period		4. Safety Officer (include method of contact):	
5. Supervisor/Leader		6. Location and Size of Site		7. For Emergencies Contact:			8. Hazard(s) Addressed:		
9. Equipment:								10. References Consulted:	
11. Contamination Avoidance Practices:		12. Decon Diagram: <input type="checkbox"/> Attached, <input type="checkbox"/> Drawn below						13. Decon Steps	
14. Prepared By:		15. Date/Time Briefed:		<u>Potential Health Effects:</u> Bruise/Lacerations, Organ Damage, Central Nervous System Effects, Cancer, Reproductive Damage, Low Back Pain, Temporary Hearing Loss, Dermatitis, Respiratory Effects, Bone Breaks, Eye Burning				ICS-208-CG SSP-G (rev 4/15): Page ____ of ____	

CG ICS SSP: ENFORCEMENT LOG	1. Incident Name	2. Date/Time Prepared	3. Operational Period	4. Safety Officer (include method of contact)	
5. Supervisor/Leader	6. For Emergencies Contact:			7. Attachments:	
8.a. Job Task/Activity	8.b. Hazards	8.c. Deficiency	8.d. Action Taken	8.e. Safety Plan Amended?	8.f. Signature of Supervisor/Leader
9. Prepared By:	10. Date/Time Briefed:	HAZARD LIST: Physical/Safety, Toxic, Explosion/Fire, Oxygen Deficiency, Ionizing Radiation, Biological, Biomedical, Electrical, Heat Stress, Cold Stress, Ergonomic, Noise, Cancer, Dermatitis, Drowning, Fatigue, Vehicle, & Diving			ICS-208-CG SSP-H (rev 4/15): Page ____ of ____

[illegible]

CG ICS SSP: Emergency Safety & Response Plan 1910.120 Compliance Checklist (Form A)		1. Incident Name	2. Date/Time Prepared	3. Operational Period	4. Site Supervisor/Leader	5. Location of Site
6.a. Cite: 1910.120	6.b. Requirement(sections that duplicate or explain are omitted)	6.c. ICS Form	6.d. Check	6.e. Comments		
(q)(1)	Is the plan in writing?	SSP-A	<input type="checkbox"/>			
(1)	Is the plan available for inspection by employees?	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/>	Performance based		
(q)(2)(i)	Does the plan address pre-emergency planning and coordination?	SSP-A	<input type="checkbox"/>			
(ii)	Does it address personnel roles?	SSP-A	<input type="checkbox"/>			
(ii)	Does it address lines of authority?	SSP-A	<input type="checkbox"/>			
(ii)	Does it address communications?	SSP-A	<input type="checkbox"/>			
(iii)	Does it address emergency recognition?	SSP-A	<input type="checkbox"/>			
(iii)	Does it address emergency prevention?	SSP-A	<input type="checkbox"/>			
(iv)	Does it identify safe distances?	SSP-A	<input type="checkbox"/>			
(iv)	Does it address places of refuge?	SSP-A	<input type="checkbox"/>			
(v)	Does it address site security and control?	SSP-A	<input type="checkbox"/>			
(vi)	Does it identify evacuation routes?	SSP-A	<input type="checkbox"/>			
(vi)	Does it identify evacuation procedures?	SSP-A	<input type="checkbox"/>			
(vii)	Does it address decontamination?	SSP-A	<input type="checkbox"/>			
(viii)	Does it address medical treatment and first aid?	SSP-A	<input type="checkbox"/>			
(ix)	Does it address emergency alerting procedures?	SSP-A	<input type="checkbox"/>			
(ix)	Does it address emergency response procedures	SSP-A	<input type="checkbox"/>			
(x)	Was the response critiqued?	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/>	Performance based		
(xi)	Does it identify Personal Protection Equipment?	SSP-A	<input type="checkbox"/>			
(xi)	Does it identify emergency equipment?	SSP-A	<input type="checkbox"/>			
(q)(3)(ii)	All the hazardous substances identified to the extent possible?	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/>	Performance based		
(ii)	All the hazardous conditions identified to the extent possible?	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/>	Performance based		
(ii)	Was site analysis addressed?	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/>	Performance based		
(ii)	Were engineering controls addressed?	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/>	Performance based		
(ii)	Were exposure limits addressed?	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/>	Performance based		
(ii)	Were hazardous substance handling procedures addressed?	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/>	Performance based		
(iii)	Is the PPE appropriate for the hazards identified?	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/>	Performance based		
(iv)	Is respiratory protection worn when inhalation hazards present?	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/>	Performance based		
(v)	Is the buddy system used in the hazard zone?	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/>	Performance based		
(vi)	Are backup personnel on standby?	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/>	Performance based		
(vi)	Are advanced first aid support personnel standing by?	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/>	Performance based		
(vii)	Has the ICS designated safety official been identified?	SSP-A	<input type="checkbox"/>			
(vii)	Has the Safety Official evaluated the hazards?	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/>	Performance based		
(viii)	Can the Safety Official communicate with IC immediately?	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/>	Performance based		
(ix)	Are appropriate decontamination procedures implemented?	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/>	Performance based		

CG ICS SSP: 1910.120 COMPLIANCE CHECKLIST (Form B)		1. Incident Name	2. Date/Time Prepared	3. Operational Period	4. Site Supervisor/Leader	5. Location of Site
6.a. Cite: 1910.120	6.b. Requirement(sections that duplicate or explain are omitted)	6.c. ICS Form	6.d. Check	6.e. Comments		
1910.120 (b)(1)(ii)(A)	Organizational structure?	203	<input type="checkbox"/>			
(B)	Comprehensive workplan?	IAP	<input type="checkbox"/>	Incident Action Plan		
(C)	Site Safety Plan?	SSP-B	<input type="checkbox"/>			
(D)	Safety and health training program?	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/>	Responsibility of each employer		
(E)	Medical surveillance program?	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/>	Responsibility of each employer		
(F)	Employer SOPs?	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/>	Responsibility of each employer		
(G)	Written program related to site activities?	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/>			
(b)(1)(iii)	Site excavation meets shored or slope requirements in 1926?	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/>			
(b)(2)(i)(D)	Lines of communication?	201 203 205	<input type="checkbox"/>			
(b)3(iv)	Training addressed?	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/>	Responsibility of each employer		
(v)-(vi)	Information and medical monitoring addressed?	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/>	Responsibility of each employer		
(b)4(i)	Site Safety Plan kept on site?	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/>			
(ii)(A)	Safety and health hazard analysis conducted?	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/>			
(B)	Properly trained employees assigned to right jobs?	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/>			
(C)	Personnel Protective Equipment issues addressed?	SSP-F	<input type="checkbox"/>			
(E)	Frequency and types of air monitoring addressed?	SSP-E	<input type="checkbox"/>			
(F)	Site control measures in place?	SSP-B	<input type="checkbox"/>			
(G)	Decontamination procedures in place?	SSP-G	<input type="checkbox"/>			
(H)	Emergency Response Plan in place?	SSP-D	<input type="checkbox"/>			
(I)	Confined space entry procedures?	SSP-B	<input type="checkbox"/>			
(J)	Spill containment program	SSP-B	<input type="checkbox"/>			
(iii)	Pre-entry briefings conducted?	SSP-I	<input type="checkbox"/>			
(iv)	Site Safety Plan effectiveness evaluated?	SSP-H	<input type="checkbox"/>			
(c)(1)	Site characterization done?	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/>			
(c)(2)	Preliminary evaluation done by qualified person?	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/>			
(c)(3)	Hazard identification performed?	SSP-B	<input type="checkbox"/>			
(c)(4)(i)	Location and size of site identified?	SSP-B	<input type="checkbox"/>			
(ii)	Response activities, job tasks identified?	SSP-B	<input type="checkbox"/>			
(iii)	Duration of tasks identified?	SSP-B	<input type="checkbox"/>	Operational period		
(iv)	Site topography and accessibility addressed?	SSP-C	<input type="checkbox"/>			
(v)	Health and safety hazards addressed?	SSP-B	<input type="checkbox"/>			
(vi)	Dispersion pathways addressed?	SSP-B	<input type="checkbox"/>			
(vii)	Status and capabilities of medical emergency response teams?	206	<input type="checkbox"/>			
(c)(5)(i)(iv)	Chemical protective clothing addressed and properly selected?	SSP-F	<input type="checkbox"/>			
(ii)	Respiratory protection addressed?	SSP-B and F	<input type="checkbox"/>			
(iii)	Level B used for unknowns?	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/>			

CG ICS SSP: 1910.120 COMPLIANCE CHECKLIST (Form B)		1. Incident Name	2. Date/Time Prepared	3. Operational Period	
6.a. Cite: 1910.120	6.b. Requirement(sections that duplicate or explain are omitted)	6.c. ICS Form	6.d. Check	6.e. Comments	
1910.120 (c)(6)(i)	Monitoring for ionization conducted?	SSP-E	<input type="checkbox"/>		
(ii)	Monitoring conducted for IDLH conditions?	SSP-E	<input type="checkbox"/>		
(iii)	Personnel looking out for dangers of IDLH environments?	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/>		
(iv)	Ongoing air monitoring program in place?	SSP-E	<input type="checkbox"/>		
(c)(7)	Employees informed of potential hazard occurrence?	SSP-B	<input type="checkbox"/>		
(c)(8)	Properties of each chemical made aware to employees?	SSP-B	<input type="checkbox"/>		
(d)(1)	Appropriate site control procedures in place?	IAP, SSP-B	<input type="checkbox"/>		
(d)(2)	Site control program developed during planning stages?	IAP, SSP-B	<input type="checkbox"/>		
(d)(3)	Site map, work zones, alarms, communications addressed?	IAP, SSP-B	<input type="checkbox"/>		
(g)(1)(i)	Engineering, admin controls considered?	SSP-B	<input type="checkbox"/>		
(iii)	Personnel not rotated to reduce exposures?	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/>		
(g)(5)(i)	PPE selection criteria part of employer's program?	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/>	Responsibility of employer	
(ii)	PPE use and limitations identified?	SSP-F	<input type="checkbox"/>		
(iii)	Work mission duration identified?	SSP-F	<input type="checkbox"/>		
(iv)	PPE properly maintained and stored?	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/>	Responsibility of employer	
(vi)	Are employees properly trained and fitted with PPE?	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/>	Responsibility of employer	
(vii)	Are donning and doffing procedures identified?	SSP-F	<input type="checkbox"/>		
(viii)	Are inspection procedures properly identified?	SSP-F	<input type="checkbox"/>		
(ix)	Is a PPE evaluation program in place?	SSP-F	<input type="checkbox"/>		
(h)(3)	Periodic monitoring conducted?	SSP-E	<input type="checkbox"/>		
(k)(2)(i)	Have decontamination procedures been established?	SSP-G	<input type="checkbox"/>		
(ii)	Are procedures in place for contamination avoidance?	SSP-G	<input type="checkbox"/>		
(iii)	Is personal clothing properly decontaminated prior to leaving the site?	SSP-G	<input type="checkbox"/>		
(iv)	Are decontamination deficiencies identified and corrected?	SSP-H	<input type="checkbox"/>		
(k)(3)	Are decontamination lines in the proper location?	SSP-C	<input type="checkbox"/>		
(k)(4)	Are solutions/equipment used in decon properly disposed of?	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/>		
(k)(6)	Is protective clothing and equipment properly secured?	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/>		
(k)(7)	If cleaning facilities are used, are they aware of the hazards?	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/>		
(k)(8)	Have showers and change rooms provided, if necessary?	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/>		
(l)(1)(iii)	Are provisions for reporting emergencies identified?	SSP-D	<input type="checkbox"/>		
(iv)	Are safe distances and places of refuge identified?	SSP-B and C	<input type="checkbox"/>		
(v)	Site security and control addressed in emergencies?	SSP-D	<input type="checkbox"/>		
(vi)	Evacuation routes and procedures identified?	SSP-D	<input type="checkbox"/>		
(vii)	Emergency decontamination procedures developed?	SSP-D	<input type="checkbox"/>		
(ix)	Emergency alerting and response procedures identified?	SSP-D	<input type="checkbox"/>		
(x)	Response teams critiqued and followup performed?	SSP-H	<input type="checkbox"/>		
(xi)	Emergency PPE and equipment available?	SSP-D	<input type="checkbox"/>		

CG ICS SSP: 1910.120 COMPLIANCE CHECKLIST (Form B)		1. Incident Name	2. Date/Time Prepared	3. Operational Period	
6.a. Cite:	6.b. Requirement(sections that duplicate or explain are omitted)	6.c. ICS Form	6.d. Check	6.e. Comments	
1910.120 (l)(3)(i)	Emergency notification procedures identified?	SSP-D	<input type="checkbox"/>		
(ii)	Emergency response plan separate from Site Safety Plan?	SSP-D	<input type="checkbox"/>		
(iii)	Emergency response plan compatible with other plans?	SSP-D	<input type="checkbox"/>		
(iv)	Emergency response plan rehearsed regularly?	SSP-D	<input type="checkbox"/>		
(v)	Emergency response plan maintained and kept current?	SSP-H	<input type="checkbox"/>		
1910.165 (b)(2)	Can alarms be seen/heard above ambient light and noise levels?	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/>		
(b)(3)	Are alarms distinct and recognizable?	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/>		
(b)(4)	Are employees aware of the alarms and are they accessible?	SSP-D	<input type="checkbox"/>		
(b)(5)	Are emergency phone numbers, radio frequencies clearly posted?	206	<input type="checkbox"/>		
(b)(6)	Signaling devices in place where there are 10 or more workers?	IAP	<input type="checkbox"/>		
(c)(1)	Are alarms like steam whistles, air horns being used?	IAP	<input type="checkbox"/>		
(d)(3)	Are backup alarms available?	IAP	<input type="checkbox"/>		
(m)	Are areas adequately illuminated?	IAP	<input type="checkbox"/>		
(n)(1)(i)	Is an adequate supply of potable water available?	IAP	<input type="checkbox"/>		
(ii)	Are drinking water containers equipped with a tap?	IAP	<input type="checkbox"/>		
(iii)	Are drinking water containers clearly marked?	IAP	<input type="checkbox"/>		
(iv)	Is a drinking cup receptacle available and clearly marked?	IAP	<input type="checkbox"/>		
(n)(2)(i)	Are non-potable water containers clearly marked?	IAP	<input type="checkbox"/>		
(n)(3)(i)	Are their sufficient toilets available?	IAP	<input type="checkbox"/>		
(n)(4)	Have food handling issues been addressed?	IAP	<input type="checkbox"/>		
(n)(6)	Have adequate wash facilities been provided outside hazard zone?	IAP	<input type="checkbox"/>		
(n)(7)	If response is greater than 6 months, have showers been provided?	IAP	<input type="checkbox"/>		
7. Prepared By:		ICS-208-CG SSP-K (rev 4/15): Page 3. Page ____ of ____			

CG ICS SSP: 1910.120 DRUM COMPLIANCE CHECKSHEET	1. Incident Name	2. Date/Time Prepared	3. Operational Period	4. Safety Officer (include method of contact):
5. Supervisor/Leader	6. Location and Size of Site	7. For Emergencies Contact:	8. Note: <u>tanks and vaults</u> should also be treated in the same manner as described below [1910.120(j)(9)]. Many can also pose confined space hazards.	
9.a. Cite: 1910.120 (Cites that duplicate or explain requirements are omitted)	9.b. Requirement		9.c. Check	9.d. Comments
(j)(1)(ii)	Drums meet DOT, OSHA, EPA regs for waste they contain, including shipment?		<input type="checkbox"/>	
(iii)	Drums inspected and integrity ensured prior to movement?		<input type="checkbox"/>	
(iii)	Or drums moved to an accessible location (staging area) prior to movement?		<input type="checkbox"/>	
(iv)	Unlabelled drums treated as unknown until properly identified and labeled?		<input type="checkbox"/>	
(v)	Site activities organized to minimize drum handling?		<input type="checkbox"/>	
(vi)	Employers properly warned about the hazards of moving and handling drums?		<input type="checkbox"/>	
(vii)	Suitable overpack drums are available for addressing leaking and ruptured drums?		<input type="checkbox"/>	
(viii)	Leaking materials from drums properly contained?		<input type="checkbox"/>	
(ix)	Are drums that cannot be moved, emptied of contents with transfer equipment?		<input type="checkbox"/>	
(x)	Are suspect buried drums surveyed with underground detection system?		<input type="checkbox"/>	
(xi)	Are soil and covering material above buried drums removed with caution?		<input type="checkbox"/>	
(xii)	Is the proper extinguishing equipment on scene to control incipient fires?		<input type="checkbox"/>	
(j)(2)(i)	Are airlines on supplied air systems protected from leaking drums?		<input type="checkbox"/>	
(ii)	Are employees at a safe distance, using remote equipment, when handling explosive drums?		<input type="checkbox"/>	
(iii)	Are explosive shields in place to protect workers opening explosive drums?		<input type="checkbox"/>	
(iv)	Is response equipment positioned behind shields when shields are used?		<input type="checkbox"/>	
(v)	Are non-sparking tools used in flammable or potentially flammable atmospheres?		<input type="checkbox"/>	
(vi)	Are drums under extreme pressure opened slowly & workers protected by shields/distance?		<input type="checkbox"/>	
(vii)	Are workers prohibited from standing and working on drums?		<input type="checkbox"/>	
(j)(3)	Is the drum handling equipment positioned and operated to minimize sources of ignition?		<input type="checkbox"/>	
(j)(5)(i)	For shock sensitive drums, have all non-essential employees been evacuated?		<input type="checkbox"/>	
(ii)	For shock sensitive drums: is handling equipment provided with shields to protect workers?		<input type="checkbox"/>	
(iii)	Are alarms that announce start/finish of explosive drum handling actions in place?		<input type="checkbox"/>	
(iv)	Are continuous communications in place between the drum handling site & command post?		<input type="checkbox"/>	
(v)	Are drums under pressure properly controlled for prior to handling?		<input type="checkbox"/>	
(vi)	Are drums containing packaged laboratory wastes treated as shock sensitive?		<input type="checkbox"/>	
(j)(6)(i)	Are lab packs opened by trained and experienced personnel?		<input type="checkbox"/>	
(ii)	Are lab packs showing crystallization treated as shock sensitive?		<input type="checkbox"/>	
(j)(8)(ii-iii)	Are drum staging areas manageable with marked access and egress?		<input type="checkbox"/>	
(iv)	Is bulking of drums conducted only after drum contents have been properly identified?		<input type="checkbox"/>	
10. Prepared By:			Form SSP-L (rev 4/15) Page ____ of ____	

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

SETX & SWLA Area Contingency Plan Section 9000 Appendix H

Table of Contents

Bioremediation Policy.....	2
SETX & SWLA Approach to Bioremediation Use on Oil Spills	2
SETX & SWLA Policy Guidelines for Bioremediation Use.....	2
Bioremediation Checklist	3
Bioremediation Characteristics	5
Bioremediation Application Information/Evaluation:	6

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Bioremediation Policy

Bioremediation is a treatment technology that enhances existing biological processes to accelerate the decomposition of petroleum hydrocarbons and some hazardous wastes. Bioremediation has been used extensively in waste water treatment of spilled oil. The most extensive field research efforts have been the shoreline treatment studies in Alaska following the Exxon Valdez incident. This research suggested that shoreline treatment by nutrient enhancement significantly increased degradation rates of oil when compared to untreated shoreline areas. The benefits of bioremediation, however, have not been adequately demonstrated through field applications. Consequently, this technology should be considered more experimental than an accepted standard for clean-up of oil spills.

The data collected using bioremediation during the response to Deepwater Horizon has not been evaluated for inclusion in this plan at this time.

The promise of bioremediation providing increased rates of oil degradation with minimal input of human effort to clean-up the spilled oil is attractive. However, the technology is time consuming, unproven in open water environments, and probably best suited to treatment of specific types of shorelines and marsh habitats. At present, bioremediation should be viewed as a polishing agent for the final stages of cleanup rather than as a primary response tool- especially considering the slow rates of reaction to degrade the oil.

SETX & SWLA Approach to Bioremediation Use on Oil Spills

The primary objective of oil spill abatement and cleanup is to reduce the effect of spilled oil in the environment. Physical removal is the preferred method. However, mechanical recovery may be limited by equipment capability, weather, and sea conditions, spill magnitude, safety considerations, site accessibility, and surface load restrictions. In addition, efforts and equipment used for mechanical recovery may prove to be more destructive to the environment than the original contamination of oil.

Based on the results of research, and a general understanding of the principles of bioremediation, it is SETX & SWLA policy that this technology should be used strictly as a shoreline remediation tool with a preference for nutrient enhancement without the introduction of indigenous and/or non-indigenous microbes

SETX & SWLA Policy Guidelines for Bioremediation Use

The FOSC can request the use of a bioremediation agent through the processes outlined in the Bioremediation Checklist. Each agency resource trustee representative will be the point of contact for his/her constituency; the SSC will be the point of contact for all not represented.

The NCP, 40 CFR Part 300.190, authorizes the use of biological additives for the dispersion/abatement of oil spills. The product must be listed on the NCP Product Schedule to be considered for use.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Bioremediation Checklist

Spill Data/Incident Information

Cause (Specific): _____

Date/Time: _____ Location: _____

Volume and Type of Discharge: _____

Potential Volume of Discharge: _____

Confidence in Data (high, medium, low): _____

Characteristics of Spilled Oil

Oil Type/Name: _____

Specific Gravity: _____ Flash Point: _____

Pour Point: _____ Viscosity: _____

%Aromatics: _____ %Saturates: _____

%Asphaltenes: _____

Weather and Water Conditions/Forecast (48HR)

Water Temp: _____ Air Temp: _____

Current Info: _____ Wind Speed: _____

Salinity: _____ Wind Direction: _____

Water Depth: _____

Sea State: _____

Tide Info: _____

Comments: _____

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Habitat Type/Area of Impact

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Bioremediation Characteristics

	Product 1	Product 2	Product 3
Name:	_____	_____	_____
Manufacturer:	_____	_____	_____
EPA Listed:	_____	_____	_____
Stockpile Location:	_____	_____	_____
Point of Contact:	_____	_____	_____
When Available:	_____	_____	_____
Amount Available:	_____	_____	_____
Amount Needed:	_____	_____	_____
Toxicity:	_____	_____	_____
Type (i.e., Mix):	_____	_____	_____
Physical Reactivity:	_____	_____	_____
Applicability on Oil:	_____	_____	_____
Efficiency:	_____	_____	_____
Application Means:	_____	_____	_____
Pos. Dosage Control:	_____	_____	_____
Dosage Rate Settings:	_____	_____	_____
Dose Charts Available:	_____	_____	_____

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Bioremediation Application Information/Evaluation:

Proposed Bioremediation Application Plan: _____

Equipment Proposed for Use: _____

Responders Adequately Trained: _____

Location of Area to be Treated: _____

Schedule of Bioremediation Operations: _____

Forecasted Weather Conditions at Time of Application: _____

Is the Vehicle for Application Efficient and Proper Given the Conditions Above: _____

Are Monitoring Schemes in Place or Readily Available: _____

Witness to the Application

Names: _____

Date/Time: _____

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Platform Used: _____

Observation: _____

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

SETX & SWLA Area Contingency Plan Section 9000 Appendix I

Table of Contents

Background	4
Purpose.....	4
Health and Safety	4
Federal Health and Safety Guidance	4
Louisiana State Health and Safety Guidance	5
Safety Officer Advance Planning	5
Site Safety and Health Plans	5
ICS Compatible Site Safety and Health Plan	5
Purpose.....	5
Development	6
Emergency Safety and Response Plan (Form SSP-A)	6
Purpose.....	6
Preparation	6
Distribution.....	6
Site Safety Plan (Form SSP-B).....	8
Purpose.....	8
Preparation	8
Distribution.....	8
Site Map for Site Safety Plan (SSP-C)	10
Purpose.....	10
Preparation	10
Distribution.....	10

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Emergency Response Plan (ICS Form 208D) Purpose.....	11
Preparation.....	11
Distribution.....	12
Daily Air Monitoring Log (Form SSP-E)	13
Purpose.....	13
Preparation.....	13
Personal Protective Equipment (SSP-F)	14
Purpose.....	14
Preparation.....	14
Distribution.....	14
Decontamination	16
Purpose.....	16
Preparation.....	16
Distribution.....	16
Site Safety Enforcement Log (SSP-H).....	17
Purpose.....	17
Preparation.....	17
Distribution.....	17
Worker Acknowledgement Form (SSP-I)	18
Purpose.....	18
Preparation.....	18
Distribution.....	18
Emergency Safety and Response Plan Compliance Checklist (SSP-J)	19
Purpose.....	19
Preparation.....	19

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Distribution.....	19
HAZWOPER 1910.120 Compliance Checklist	20
Purpose.....	20
Preparation.....	20
Distribution.....	21
HAZWOPER 1910.120 Drum Compliance Checklist (SSP-L).....	22
Site Safety Plan Attachments (SSP-ATTACH 1-#).....	23
Purpose.....	23
Preparation	23
Distribution.....	23

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Health and Safety Policy

Background

This policy was developed to provide Federal and State health and safety guidance for oil/hazardous substance incidents within the boundaries of the SE TX & SW LA Area Committee.

Purpose

The purpose of health and safety efforts conducted during an environmental emergency are to ensure the protection of the responders, clean-up crews and the public from possible hazards. The guidance contained in this policy is intended to assist Safety Officers to establish, manage, and operate a safe spill response.

Health and Safety

Federal Health and Safety Guidance

Federal and state government employees, private industry employees, and other contract personnel involved in oil spill response activities must comply with all applicable worker health and safety laws and regulations. The Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) Act was enacted December 29, 1970 and granted authority to the Secretary of Labor to promulgate, modify, and revoke safety and health standards. The primary federal regulations for hazardous waste operations and emergency response are found in 29 CFR Part 1910.120. This regulation specifies the safety and health requirements for employees involved in operations at uncontrolled hazardous waste sites being cleaned up under government mandate and in certain hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal operations conducted under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA). The regulations apply to both emergency response and post-emergency response clean-up of hazardous substance spills. The definition of hazardous substance used in these regulations is much broader than CERCLA, encompassing all materials listed in 49 CFR Part 172. Most oils and oil spill responses are covered by these regulations. Response policies shall be consistent with federal regulations.

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) classifies an area impacted by oil as an uncontrolled hazardous waste site. The role of the site safety and health supervisor is to assess the site, determine the safety and health hazards present, and determine if Federal OSHA regulations apply. If an OSHA field compliance officer is on scene, he/she should be consulted to determine the applicability of OSHA regulations. Disputes should be referred to the Department of Labor representative of the RRT.

One key provision of the OSH Act provided 50/50 funding to those states that developed their own state program, which is at least as effective as the federal program in providing safe and healthful employment. The State of Louisiana does not have a federally approved state managed program and, therefore, all workers involved with oil spill response activities must comply with the federal regulations.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Louisiana State Health and Safety Guidance

Federal regulations specify minimum training levels for responders to hazardous substance incidents. OSHA enforces the requirements for federal and private workers. State and local employees must follow the same regulations.

Safety Officer Advance Planning

The incident Safety Officer (SOFR) will need personnel and equipment very quickly in the event of an incident. It would be beneficial to have preset lists of resources, equipment, personal protective equipment (PPE), and personnel for a large incident that could be pared down for smaller incidents. This will allow the SOFR to submit a request to the Logistics Section quickly while the SOFR begins to address the chaotic issues at the beginning of an incident. A go kit with information resources preprinted, or on computer disk (laptop and personnel printer if available) and some safety and detection equipment would increase the response effectiveness of the SOFR. A good Site Safety and Health plan (see below) form that the SOFR is familiar with will be a good guide/checklist to cover the safety issues of an incident and quickly develop the site safety plan. This type of preplanning is critical to allow the SOFR to quickly address the needs of the personnel responding to an incident.

Site Safety and Health Plans

The following site safety and health plans can be used as a general guide to facilitate rapid development of site safety and health plans during spill response. They are NON-MANDATORY guidelines intended to support appropriate site-specific planning. They were developed for response personnel involved in Emergency and/or Post-Emergency operations and may not provide sufficient detail for long-term remedial sites.

A generic site safety and health plan is provided for oil/hazardous substance responses along with a PROPOSED ASTM STANDARD Site Safety and Health Plan for oil spill response. Both documents provide a set of attachments that should be used as needed. The generic and proposed ASTM standard site safety plans are not intended to satisfy all requirements for written procedures. A specific site safety and health plan must be supported by other documents which add more detailed information and which may not necessarily be needed in the field (EXAMPLES: a site safety and health program, a respiratory protection program, or a medical monitoring program.)

Once the PROPOSED ASTM STANDARD is approved this will replace the generic Site Safety and Health Plan in the policy.

ICS Compatible Site Safety and Health Plan

Purpose

The ICS compatible Site Safety and Health Plan, ICS Form 208, is designed for safety and health personnel that use ICS. It is compatible with ICS and is intended to meet the requirements of the Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response regulation (29 CFR Part 1910.120). The plan avoids the duplication found between many other site safety plans and certain ICS forms. It is also in a format familiar to users of ICS. The most up-to-date ICS compatible Site Safety and

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Health Plan, ICS Form 208 can be found at the USCG Homeport internet site at the following link:

https://homeport.uscg.mil/cgi-bin/st/portal/uscg_docs/MyCG/Editorial/20150430/ICS208%20SSP%20rev%204-15%20w-Inst_2.pdf?id=1db96e1912c26caa887248bf6797133f62103b35&user_id=1852668fb4860dba130a08475c0ad1f0

Development

The ICS compatible Site Safety and Health Plan was initiated at USCG Headquarters, Office of Response in 1998. Several Coast Guard personnel were involved in the development and review of the plan. The plan was then reviewed and refined by industry representatives.

Emergency Safety and Response Plan (Form SSP-A)

Purpose

The Emergency Safety and Response Plan provide the SOFR and ICS personnel a plan for safeguarding personnel during the initial emergency phase of the response. It is only used during the emergency phase of the response which is defined as a situation involving an uncontrolled release/discharge. It is also intended to meet the requirements of the Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER) regulation, 29 CFR Part 1910.120.

Preparation

The SOFR or his/her designated staff initiates the Emergency Site Safety and Response Plan. They initially address the hazards common to all operations involved in the response (initial site characterization). Outside support organizations must be contacted to ensure the plan is consistent with other plans (local, state, other federal plans). Form SSP-G need not be completed if this form is used. When the operation proceeds into the post-emergency phase (site stabilized and clean-up operations begun) forms SSP-B and SSP-G should be used. For large incidents, the Emergency Site Safety and Response Plan complements the Incident Action Plan. For smaller incidents, the Emergency Site Safety and Response Plan complements ICS Form 201.

Distribution

The Emergency Safety and Response Plan is completed by the SOFR and forwarded to the Planning Section Chief. Copies are made and attached to the Assignment List(s), ICS Form 204. The Operations Section Chief, Directors, Supervisors, or Leaders get a copy of the plan. They must ensure it is available on site for all personnel to review. The SOFR is responsible for ensuring that the Emergency Site Safety and Response Plan properly addresses the hazards of the operation. The SOFR accomplishes this through on site enforcement and feedback to the operational units.

Instructions

Item#	Item Title	Instructions
-------	------------	--------------

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

1	Incident Name	Print the name assigned to the incident
2	Date/Time Prepared	Enter date (month, day, year) prepared
3	Operational Period	Enter the time interval for which the assignment applies
4	Attachments	Enter attachments. Material Safety Data Sheets are mandatory under 1910.120. Safe Work Practices may also be attached.
5	Organization	List the personnel responsible for these positions. IC and SOFR are mandatory.
6	Physical Hazards & Protection	Check off the physical hazards at the site. Identify the major tasks involved in the response (skimming, lightering, over packing, etc.) Check off the controls that would be used to safeguard workers from the physical hazards for each major task.
7	Chemicals	List the chemicals involved in the response. Chemicals may be listed numerically. Check off hazards, potential health effects, pathway of dispersion, and exposure route to the chemical. Numbers corresponding to the chemical may be entered into the check blocks to differentiate. Check off PPE to be used. Identify the type of PPE selected (for example: gloves: butyl rubber).
8	Instruments	Indicate the instruments being used for monitoring. List the action levels adjacent to the instruments being used. Identify the chemicals being monitored. List the physical parameters of the chemicals. Use a separate form for additional chemicals monitored.
9	Decontamination	Check off the decontamination steps to be used. Numbers may be entered to indicate the preferred sequence. Identify any intervening steps necessary on the form or in a separate attachment.
10	Site Maps	Draw a rough site map. Ensure all the information listed is identified on the map.
11	Potential Emergencies	Identify any potential emergencies that may occur. If none, so state. Check off the appropriate alarms that

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

		may be used. Identify emergency prevention and evacuation procedures in the space provided or on a separate attached sheet.
12	Communications	Indicate type of site communications (phone, radio). Indicate phone numbers for frequencies for the command, tactical, and entry functions.
13	Site Security	Identify the personnel assigned. Identify security procedures in the space provided or on a separate attached sheet. Identify the equipment needed to support security operations.
14	Emergency Medical	Identify the personnel assigned. Identify emergency medical procedures in the space provided or on a separate attached sheet. Identify the equipment needed to support security operations.
15	Prepared by:	Enter the name and position of the person completing the worksheet
16	Date/time briefed	Enter the date/time the document was briefed to the appropriate workers and by whom.

Site Safety Plan (Form SSP-B)

Purpose

The Site Safety Plan provides the SOFR and ICS personnel a plan for safeguarding personnel during the post-emergency phase of an incident. The post-emergency phase is when the situation is stabilized and cleanup operations have begun. SSP-B is intended to meet the requirements of the HAZWOPER regulation, 29 CFR Part 1910.120.

Preparation

The SOFR or his/her designated staff initiate the Site Safety Plan. They initially address the hazards common to all operations involved in the response (initial site characterization). The plan is then reproduced and, at a minimum, sent to ICS Group/Division Supervisors. They amend it according to unique job or on-scene hazards with support from the SOFR and/or his/her staff (detailed site characterization). The plan is continuously updated to address changing conditions. During the first hours of the response, where most response functions are in the emergency phase, the SOFR may choose to use the Emergency Safety and Response Plan (SSP-A) in lieu of the Site Safety Plan. For large incidents, the SSP-B compliments the Incident Action Plan. For smaller incidents, the SSP-B compliments ICS Form 201. The SOFR is encouraged to use the HAZWOPER Compliance Checklist (Form SSP-K) to ensure the Incident Action Plan and the 201 address the requirements and all other pertinent ICS forms (203, 205, 206, etc.) are completed.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Distribution

The initial Site Safety Plan completed by the SOFR is forwarded to the Planning Section Chief. Copies are made and attached to the Assignments List(s), ICS Form 204. The Operations Section Chief, Directors, Supervisors, or Leaders get a copy and make on site amendments specific to their operation. They must also ensure it is available on site for all personnel to review. The SOFR provides personnel from his/her staff to assist in the detailed site characterization. The SOFR is responsible for ensuring that the Site Safety Plan for each assignment properly addresses the hazards of that assignment. The SOFR shall ensure completion of the Worker Acknowledgement Form (SSP-I). The SOFR accomplishes this through on site enforcement and feedback to the operational units.

Instructions

Item#	Item Title	Instructions
1	Incident Name	Print the name assigned to the incident
2	Date/time Prepared	Enter date (month, day, year) prepared
3	Operational Period	Enter the time interval for which the assignment applies
4	Safety Officer	Enter the name of the Safety Officer and means of contact
5	Group/Division Sup Strike Team/TF Leader	The Supervisor/leader who receives this form will enter their name here
6	Location & size of site	Enter the geographical location of the site and the approximate square area
7	Site Accessibility	Check the block(s) if the site is accessible by land, water, air, etc.
8	For Emergency Contact	Enter the name and way to contact the individual who handles emergencies.
9	Attachments	Enter attachments. Material Safety Data Sheets are mandatory under 1910.120. Safe Work Practices may also be attached.
10	Job/Task Activity	Enter Job/Task & Activities, list hazards, list potential injury and health effects, check exposure routes and identify controls. If more detail is needed for controls, provided attachments.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

11	Prepared by	Enter the name and position of the person completing the worksheet
12	Briefed on _____ by	Enter the date/time the document was briefed to the appropriate workers and by whom

Site Map for Site Safety Plan (SSP-C)

Purpose

The Site Map for the Site Safety Plan is required by 29 CFR Part 1910.120. It provides, a single visual description of the site, which can help ICS personnel locate hazards, identify evacuation routes, and places of refuge.

Preparation

The Site Map for the Site Safety Plan can be completed by the SOFR, his/her staff, or by ICS personnel (Group Supervisors, Task Force/Strike Team Leaders) working at a site with unique and specific hazards. One or several maps may be developed, depending on the size of the incident and the uniqueness of the hazards. The key is to ensure that the workers using the map(s) can clearly identify the work zones, locations, of hazards, evacuation routes and places of refuge.

Distribution

This form must be located with the Site Safety Plan (SSP-B). It follows the same distribution route.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Instructions

Item#	Item Title	Instructions
1	Incident Name	Print the name assigned to the incident
2	Date/Time prepared	Enter date (month, day, year) prepared
3	Operational Period	Enter the time interval for which the assignments applies
4	Safety Officer	Enter then name of the Safety Officer and means of contact
5	Supervisor/Leader	The Supervisor/Leader who receives this form will enter their name here
6	Location & size of site	Enter the geographical location of the site and the approximate square area.
7	Site Accessibility	Check the block(s) if the site is accessible by land, water, air, etc.
8	For Emergency Contact	Enter the name and way to contact the individual who handles emergencies
9	Include	Ensure the map includes the listed items provided in this block
10	Prepared by	Enter the name and position of the person completing the worksheet
11	Briefed on _____ by	Enter the date/time the document was briefed to the appropriate workers and by whom

Emergency Response Plan (ICS Form 208D) Purpose

The Emergency Response Plan provides information on measures to be taken in the event of an emergency. It is used in conjunction with the Site Safety Plan (Form SSP-B). It is required by 29 CFR Part 1910.120.

Preparation

The SOFR, prepares the Emergency Response Plan. A copy of the Medical Plan (ICS Form 206) shall always be attached to this form.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Distribution

This form must be located with the Site Safety Plan (SSP-B) follows the same distribution.

Instructions

Item#	Item Title	Instructions
1	Incident Name	Print the name assigned to the incident
2	Date/Time Prepared	Enter date (month, day, year) prepared
3	Operational Period	Enter the time interval for which the assignment applies
4	Safety Officer	Enter the name of the Safety Officer and means of contact
5	Supervisors/Leader	The Supervisor/Leader who receives this form will enter their name here
6	Location & size of site	Enter the geographical location of the site and the approximate square area
7	For Emergency Contact	Enter the name and way to contact the individual who handles emergencies
8	Attachments	Enter attachments. ICS Form 206 must be included
9	Emergency Alarm	Enter a description of the sound of the emergency alarm and its location
10	Backup Alarm	Enter a description of the sound of the emergency alarm and its location
11	Emergency Hand Signals	Enter the emergency hand signals to be used
12	Emergency Personal Protective Equipment Requires	Enter the emergency PPE that may be needed in the event of an emergency
13	Emergency Notification Procedures	Enter the procedures for notifying the appropriate personnel and organizations in the event of an emergency
14	Places of Refuge	Enter by name the place of refuge personnel can go

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

		to in the event of an emergency
15	Emergency Decon & Evacuation Steps	Enter emergency decontamination steps and evacuation procedures
16	Site Security Measures	Enter site security measures needed for emergencies
17	Prepared by	Enter the name and position of the person completing the worksheet
18	Briefed on _____ by	Enter the date/time the document was briefed to the appropriate workers and by whom

Daily Air Monitoring Log (Form SSP-E)

Purpose

The Daily Air Monitoring Log provides documentation of air monitoring conducted during an incident. The log is supplement to the Site Safety Plan (SSP-B). It is only required when performing air monitoring operations. The information used from the log can be used to update the Site Safety Plan.

Preparation

Persons conducting monitoring complete the Daily Air Monitoring Log. Normally these are air-monitoring units under the Site Safety Officer. If there is a decision not to monitor during a spill, articulate justification shall be noted and provided to all impacted ICS personnel.

Instructions

Item#	Item Title	Instructions
1	Incident Name	Print the name assigned to the incident
2	Date/Time Prepared	Enter date (month, day, year) prepared
3	Operational Period	Enter the time interval for which the assignment applies
4	Safety Officer	Enter the name of the Safety Officer and means of contact
5	Location & size of site	Enter the geographical location of the site and the approximate square area
6	Hazards of concern	Enter the hazards being monitored

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

7	Action Levels	Enter the hazards being monitored
8	Weather	Enter weather information. Ensure units of measure are listed. Include wind direction and wind speed.
9	Air Monitoring Data	Enter the instruments type and number, persons monitoring, results with appropriate units, location of reading, date and time of reading, interferences and comments. Detection limits of the instruments used should be captured in 9.g, interferences and comments.
10	Safety Officer Review	The Safety Officer must review and sign the form

Personal Protective Equipment (SSP-F)

Purpose

The Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Form is a list of PPE used in operations. The listing of PPE is required by 29 CFR Part 1910.120.

Preparation

The PPE form is completed by the SOFR, or his/her staff. PPE common to all ICS Operations personnel is addressed first. Jobs with unique PPE requirements (i.e. fall protection) are addressed next. When the form is delivered on site, the ICS Director, Supervisor, or Leader may amend the list to ensure personnel are adequately protected from job hazards. It must be completed prior to the outset of any operation, unless addressed elsewhere by Standard Operating Procedures.

Distribution

This form must be located with the Site Safety Plan (SSP-B). It therefore follows the same distribution.

Instructions

Item#	Item Title	Instructions
1	Incident Name	Print the name assigned to the incident
2	Date/Time Prepared	Enter date (month, day, year) prepared
3	Operational Period	Enter the time interval for which the assignment applies

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

4	Safety Officer	Enter the name of the Safety Officer and means of contact
5	Supervisor/Leader	The Supervisor/Leader who receives this form will enter their name here
6	Location & size of site	Enter the geographical location of the site and the approximate square area
7	Hazard(s) Addressed	Enter the hazards that need to be safeguarded against
8	For emergencies Contact	Enter the name and way to contact the individual who handles emergencies
9	Equipment	List the equipment needed to address the hazards. If pre-designed Safe Work Practices are used, indicate here and attach form
10	References consulted	List the references used in making the selection of PPE
11	Inspection procedures	Enter the procedures for inspecting PPE prior to donning. If pre-designed Safe Work Practices are used, indicate here and attach to form
12	Donning Procedures	Enter the procedures for putting on the PPE. If pre-designed Safe Work Practices are used, indicate here and attach to form
13	Doffing Procedures	Enter the information for removing the PPE. Of pre-designed Safe Work Practices are used, indicate here and attach to form
14	Limitations and Precautions	List the limitations and precautions when using PPE. Include the maximum time to be inside the PPE. Heat Stress concerns, psychomotor skill detracting and other factors
15	Prepared by	Enter the name as position of the person completing the worksheet
16	Briefed on _____ by	Enter the date/time the document was briefed to the appropriate workers and by whom

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Decontamination

Purpose

The Decontamination form provides information on how workers can avoid contamination and how to get decontaminated. It is a supplemental form to the Site Safety Plan.

Preparation

The Decontamination Form can be completed by the SOFR, and members of his/her staff, or by the Group/Division Supervisor, Task Force/Strike Team Leader on the site.

Distribution

This form must be located with the Site Safety Plan (SSP-B). It follows the same distribution.

Instructions

Item#	Item Title	Instructions
1	Incident Name	Print the name assigned to the incident
2	Date/Time Prepared	Enter date (month, day, year) prepared
3	Operational Period	Enter the time interval for which the assignment applies
4	Safety Officer	Enter the name of the Safety Officer and means of contact
5	Supervisor/Leader	The Supervisor/Leader who receives this form will enter their name here
6	Location & size of site	Enter the geographical location of the site and the approximate square area
7	For emergencies Contact	Enter the name and way to contact the individual who handles emergencies
8	Hazard(s) Addressed	Enter the hazards that need to be safeguarded against
9	Equipment	List the equipment needed to address the hazards. If pre-designed Safe Work Practices are used, indicate here and attach form
10	References consulted	List the references used in making the selection for PPE

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

11	Contamination Avoidance Practices	Enter procedures for personnel to avoid contamination. If pre-designed Safe Work Practices are used, indicate there and attach to form
12	Decon Diagram	Draw a diagram for the decontamination operation. If pre-designed Safe Work Practices are used, indicate here and attach to form
13	Decon Steps	List the decontamination steps
14	Prepared by	Enter the name and position of the person completing the worksheet
15	Briefed on _____ by	Enter the date/time the document was briefed to the appropriate workers and by whom

Site Safety Enforcement Log (SSP-H)

Purpose

The Site Safety Plan Enforcement Log is used to help enforce safety during an incident.

Preparation

The SOFR and/or his/her staff complete the Site Safety Plan Enforcement Log. The log is completed as Safety personnel are on scene reviewing the site. It should be completed at a minimum once per day. The number of enforcement logs to be completed depends on the size of the incident. Enough should be completed to ensure that site safety is being adequately enforced.

Distribution

The Site Safety Enforcement Log, when completed, is delivered to the SOFR. The SOFR can use the form to amend the Site Safety Plan (SSP-A or B).

Instructions

Item#	Item Title	Instructions
1	Incident Name	Print the name assigned to the incident
2	Date/Time Prepared	Enter date (month, day, year) prepared
3	Operational Period	Enter the time interval for which the assignment applies
4	Safety Officer	Enter the name of the Safety Officer and means of contact

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

5	Supervisor/Leader	The Supervisor/Leader who receives this form will enter their name here
6	For emergencies Contact	Enter the name and way to contact the individual who handles emergencies
7	Attachment	List any attached supporting documentation
8	Job/Task Activity	Enter only those Job Task/activated for which a deficiency is noted
	Hazards	Enter the hazards not being sufficiently addressed
	Deficiency	Enter the deficiency
	Action Taken	Enter the corrective action taken to address the deficiency
	Safety Plan Amended?	Enter whether the onsite safety plan was amended
	Signature of Supervisor/Leader	Ensure the Supervisor/Leader signs the form to acknowledge the deficiency
9	Prepared by	Enter the name and position of the person completing the worksheet
10	Briefed on _____ by	Enter the date/time the document was briefed to the appropriate workers and by whom

Worker Acknowledgement Form (SSP-I)

Purpose

The Worker Acknowledgement form is used to document workers who have received safety briefings.

Preparation

Those personnel responsible for conducting safety briefings complete this form initially. Once the briefings are completed, workers who were briefed print their name, sign, date, and indicate the time of the briefing.

Distribution

This form is returned to the SOFR or designated representative at the end of each operational period.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Instructions

Item#	Item Title	Instructions
1	Incident Name	Print the name assigned to the incident
2	Site Location	Indicate the location where the briefings are held
3	Attachment	Indicate any attachments used as part of the briefings
4	Type of briefing	Check the block next to the type of briefing
5	Presented by	Enter the name of the person conducting the briefing
6	Date	Enter the date of the briefing
7	Time	Enter the time of the briefing
8	Worker Name	Workers receiving the briefing print their name, sign, date, and enter the time they acknowledge the briefing

Emergency Safety and Response Plan Compliance Checklist (SSP-J)

Purpose

The purpose of the Emergency Safety and Response Plan 1910.120 Compliance Checklist is to ensure that incident response operations are in compliance with 29 CFR part 1910.120, HAWOPER. It also identifies how from SSP-J can be used to satisfy the HAZWOPER requirements. This checklist is an optional form.

Preparation

The Emergency Safety and Response Compliance Checklist is completed by the SOFR or his/her staff as frequent as necessary whenever the SOFR wants to ensure regulatory compliance. It is best used in conjunction with the Site Safety Plan Enforcement Log (SSP-H). The Site Safety Plan Forms (A-G) best meet some of the requirements. The Incident Action Plan is suited to address other requirements, and the SOFR should ensure the IAP addresses them. Other requirements are performance based and are best evaluated on scene by the SOFR or his/her staff.

Distribution

The SOFR should maintain the Emergency Safety and Response Plan 1910.120 Compliance Checklist.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Instructions

Item#	Item Title	Instructions
1	Incident Name	Print the name assigned to the incident
2	Date/Time prepared	Enter date (month, day, year) prepared
3	Operational Period	Enter the time interval for which the assignment applies
4	Supervisor/Leader	The Supervisor/Leader who receives this form will enter their name here
5	Location of site	Enter site location
6	Cites	These are the regulatory cites within 1910.120. The major headings are highlighted in bold. Informational cites or cites that are duplicative are not included
7	Requirements	This lists the requirements in a question format. Some require documentation or some form of action.
8	ICS Form	List this requirements covered in SSP-A
9	Check Block	Enter the check if the site satisfies the requirement
10	Comments	This provides additional information on the requirement. The user may also enter comments
11	Prepared by _____	Enter the name and position of the person completing the worksheet

HAZWOPER 1910.120 Compliance Checklist

Purpose

The purpose of the HAZWOPER 1910.120 Compliance Checklist is to ensure that incident response operations are in compliance with 29 CFR Part 1910.120, HAZWOPER. It also identified how other ICS forms can be used to satisfy the HAZWOPER requirements. This is an optional form.

Preparation

The HAZWOPER 1910.120 Compliance Checklist is completed by the SOFR or his/her staff as frequently as necessary when the SOFR wants to ensure regulatory compliance. It is best used in conjunction with the Site Safety Plan Enforcement Log (SSP_H). The Site Safety Plan Forms

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

(A-G) best meet some of the requirements. The Incident Action Plan is suited to address other requirements, and the SOFR should ensure the IAP addresses them. Other requirements are performance based and are best evaluated on scene by the SOFR or his/her staff.

Distribution

The HAZWOPER 1910.120 Compliance Checklist should be maintained by the SOFR.

Instructions

Item#	Item Title	Instructions
1	Incident Name	Print the name assigned to the incident
2	Date/Time prepared	Enter date (month, day, year) prepared
3	Operational Period	Enter the time interval for which the assignment applies
4	Supervisor/Leader	The Supervisor/Leader who receives this form will enter their name here
5	Location of site	Enter site location
6	Cites	These are the regulatory cites within 1910.120. The major headings are highlighted in bold. Informational cites or cites that are duplicative are not included
7	Requirements	This lists the requirements in a question format. Some require documentation or some form of action.
8	ICS Form	List those ICS Forms that cover the requirement. IAP designations mean it should be covered in the IAP, it does not guarantee it is covered. The SOFR must ensure this.
9	Check Block	Enter the check if the site satisfies the requirement
10	Comments	This provides additional information on the requirement. The user may also enter comments
11	Prepared by _____	Enter the name and position of the person completing the worksheet

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

HAZWOPER 1910.120 Drum Compliance Checklist (SSP-L)

Instructions

Item#	Item Title	Instructions
1	Incident Name	Print the name assigned to the incident
2	Date/Time prepared	Enter date (month, day, year) prepared
3	Operational Period	Enter the time interval for which the assignment applies
4	Safety Officer	Enter the name of the SOFR and means of contact
5	Supervisor/Leader	The Supervisor/Leader who receives this form will enter their name here
6	Location & Size of the site	Enter the geographical location of the site and the approximate square area
7	For Emergencies Contact	Enter the name and way to contact the individual who handles emergencies
8	Note	<u>Tanks and vaults</u> should also be treated in the same manner as described in the checklist (1910.120(j)(9).
9	Cites	These are the regulatory cites within 1910.120. The major headings are highlighted in bold. Informational cites or cites that are duplicative are not included
10	Requirements	This lists the requirements in a question format. Some require documentation or some form of action.
11	Check Block	Enter the check if the site satisfies the requirement
12	Comments	This provides additional information on the requirement. The user may also enter comments
13	Prepared by _____	Enter the name and position of the person completing the worksheet

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Site Safety Plan Attachments (SSP-ATTACH 1-#)

Purpose

The Site Safety Plan attachments provide ready-made safe work practices for the SOFR and ICS Personnel. They are optional documents designed to assist the SOFR in communicating and enforcing control of safety hazards. They were derived from the U.S. Coast Guard's national Strike Force's Guide for Developing Oil Spill Site Safety Plans (NSFCCINST N16465.2).

Preparation

The SSP-Attachments require little preparation. Some have blank sections (due to information changing) that are required to be filled in by the SOFR or his/her staff. The SOFR is encouraged to use the format presented by the attachments for developing his/her own additional safe work practices.

Distribution

These forms must be located with the Site Safety Plan (SSP-A/B). They are therefore following the same distribution.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

SETX & SWLA Area Contingency Plan Section 9000 Appendix J

Table of Contents

Volunteer Policy	4
Use of Volunteers during a Pollution Incident	4
Volunteers General Categories	4
Affiliated Volunteers	4
Convergent Volunteers	4
Unaffiliated/Convergent Volunteer Management Planning	5
Volunteer Coordinator/Volunteer Unit Leader	6
Federal Agency Volunteer Management Policy	7
Volunteer Policy of the SETX & SWLA ACP	7
Health and Safety Standards	8
Basic Guidelines on Handling Volunteers	9
Volunteer Assignments	9
Accounts Specialist	9
Administrative Coordinator/Office Manager	9
Command Center Administrative Specialist	10
Communications Specialist	10
Computer Operator	10
Crowd Control/Site Security	10
Data Entry Specialist	11
Documentation Unit Worker	11
Driver	11
Equipment Repair Technician	12
File Clerk/Office Assistant	12
First Aid Responder	12
Food Unit Worker	12

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Housing/Lodging Assistant	13
Information Management Assistant.....	13
Interpreter	13
Interviewer.....	14
Liaison Chief.....	14
Medical Unit Worker.....	14
Orientation and Training Coordinator.....	15
Personnel Support.....	15
Photographer.....	15
Public Information Assistant	15
Pre-Impact Beach Cleanup/Surveillance.....	16
Receptionist	16
Runner/Courier.....	16
Safety Officer Assistant	16
Scheduler/Time Card Assistant.....	17
Supply Assistant.....	17
Technical Support Specialist.....	17
Traffic Monitor	18
Training Assistant.....	18
Transportation Assistant.....	18
Volunteer Supervisor.....	18
Wildlife Notification.....	19
Wildlife Recovery and Rehabilitation.....	19
Wildlife Rehabilitation Facility Maintenance Specialist	19
Wildlife Rehabilitation Facility Support Specialist	19
Use of Volunteers within Specific ICS Units	21
Use of Volunteers for Shoreline Cleanup.....	20
Volunteer Training Courses.....	20

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

24-Hour HAZWOPER	20
8-Hour HAZWOPER	21
4-Hour HAZWOPER	21
4-Hour Hazard Communications (HazCom)	21
2-Hour Workplace Health and Safety Training	21
Site Safety	22
Wildlife Rehabilitation Facilities	22
Policy Regarding Donations.....	22
Press Releases	22
Demobilization and Debriefing.....	22
Guidelines on Personal Protective Equipment.....	22
Volunteer ICS-204	24
Volunteer Request Form	27
*Sample Volunteer Press Release *	29
Volunteer Timesheet	30
Volunteer Operations Center (VOC) Guidance.....	31
VOC Equipment and Supplies List	33
Sample Volunteer Registration Form	35

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Volunteer Policy

Use of Volunteers during a Pollution Incident

The demands of an incident may exceed the resources of government organizations. Volunteers can support response efforts in many ways but the use of volunteers during an oil spill response is not automatic. The decision to employ volunteers will take into account the benefits that might be gained and the safety and liability realities. The UC, in the early stages of the event, will make the decision whether volunteers will be employed and capabilities in which they can serve.

The use of volunteers to assist in oil spill responses is recognized in the NCP, 40 CFR Part 300.185(c). The definition section of the NCP includes “volunteer” as follows:

A Volunteer is any individual accepted to perform services by the lead agency which has authority to accept volunteer services (examples: See 16 U.S.C. 742f(c)). A volunteer is subject to the provisions of the authorizing statute and the NCP.

Volunteers General Categories

Affiliated Volunteers

Affiliated volunteers are those individuals associated with an Affiliated Volunteer Organization prior to an incident. They usually have received sufficient training to allow them to contribute to their host organization, although individuals may not be trained in oil spill response. Affiliated Volunteer Organizations generally hold a non-profit status and provide some form of training, maintain an affiliated volunteer database, and have volunteer functions to facilitate current volunteer experience and communication. These groups also accept donations of money or materials.

Convergent Volunteers

Convergent volunteers are individuals not affiliated with an existing Affiliated Volunteer Organization. After a spill has occurred, convergent volunteers may express a spontaneous desire to participate in a response effort, but may have little to no oil spill response training. Oil spills typically receive significant press coverage and produce strong public concern for public health and injury to wildlife and the environment. This visibility and concern motivates citizens to assist where they can in the oil spill response. The ability to give the public an opportunity to volunteer during an oil spill can be helpful for their emotional experience and can assist in altering public perception in a positive manner.

Human health and safety is the first priority in a decision regarding use of volunteers. The benefit of volunteer efforts must be weighed against concerns for volunteer safety. Based on the conditions specific to an incident, the UC will determine the suitability of integrating volunteers, whether affiliated or convergent, into an oil spill response.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Unaffiliated/Convergent Volunteer Management Planning

Local government and nonprofit sector agencies are generally responsible for the mobilization, management, and support of volunteers, with support from the State and Federal levels. Specialized planning, information sharing, and management structure are necessary to coordinate efforts and maximize the benefits of volunteer involvement.

Consistent and timely communication should be utilized in order to educate the public, minimize confusion, and clarify expectations. Volunteers can be successful participants in emergency management systems when they are flexible, cooperative, aware of risks, and willing to be coordinated by local emergency management experts. Ideally, all volunteers should be affiliated with an established organization and trained for specific disaster response activities. However, the spontaneous nature of individual volunteering is inevitable; therefore it must be planned for and managed.

The successful integration of citizen involvement in an emergency management setting is imperative to prepare for, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the effects of disasters in our communities. Therefore, all unaffiliated volunteers should be directed toward State Volunteer Coordinators or non-governmental organizations.

Volunteer Organization in ICS

During an initial response before volunteer interests have been expressed, the ICS structure may not contain positions specifically dedicated to volunteer management. As the Unified Command (UC) becomes aware of individuals or organizations interested in providing volunteer services, the UC should make assignments for a Volunteers Unit in the Planning Section. During preparation for the tactics meeting phase of the Planning “P”, the Resource Unit Leader (RESL), Planning Section Chief (PSC), and Operations Section Chief (OSC) will determine specific roles, site locations, safety requirements, and required number of volunteers needed in the applicable operational period. When the UC approves the use of volunteers, the UC will have the options of:

- Assigning a Volunteer Coordinator within the Planning Section if volunteer interest is low;
- Assigning a Volunteer Unit Leader (VUL) within the Planning Section if volunteer interest is moderate; or
- Expanding the Command Staff to include a Volunteer Officer (VO).

The UC will supply logistical support to volunteers while operationally deployed (regardless of status condition), engage in logistical support, and continue this relationship with volunteers regarding and issues resulting from volunteerism during the response. Volunteers will not report directly to the Command Post for registration and training, but will be registered, trained, and deployed from an alternate location.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

If the UC makes a decision to coordinate with Local Government in using volunteers (other than oiled wildlife), Local Government representatives will be notified via the LNO or the VUL. Local Government will advise the UC regarding their ability to assist in the requested volunteer effort. If a particular local government cannot assist in volunteer coordination, the UC or VUL can request a neighboring city or Parish to facilitate volunteer coordination for the un-assisting local government. After participating local governments partners have received, registered, and trained the requisite volunteers, that local agency will continue to coordinate with the VUL in the management of volunteers throughout the response. Volunteers shall only be deployed through direct written tasking from the UC during the tactics meeting via the IAP process.

Volunteer Coordinator/Volunteer Unit Leader

The National Response Framework identifies the VUL as ideally being a Federal, State, or local official trained in managing volunteers, knowledgeable in contingency operations, and capable of providing leadership. This guidance should also be considered when assigning a Volunteer Coordinator for incidents with low volunteer interest.

In the event that volunteer interest during an incident is low, a Volunteer Coordinator will be assigned within the Planning Section to handle all volunteer associated issues. The Volunteer Coordinator workload should be periodically evaluated by the PSC to determine if assigning a VUL is necessary, as volunteer interest may change dramatically during an incident.

For incidents with moderate to high volunteer interest, a VUL will be established under the Planning Section. To effectively manage volunteers the VUL should have additional staff trained in the managing and training of volunteers. This staff should include representatives from local government agencies within the affected jurisdictions, as much as possible.

The VUL is responsible for managing and overseeing all aspects of volunteer participation, including coordination with local government agencies. The VUL is part of the Planning Section and reports to the Resource Unit Leader. The VUL responsibilities include:

- Ensure proper registration, tracking, and implementation of volunteers, according to UC guidance;
- Coordinate with RUL to determine where volunteers are needed;
- Coordinate with the JIC to advise the public of scheduled volunteer information sessions, where/how to register volunteer interest, whether volunteers are/are not needed; how volunteers might interfere with response workers and the limited roles volunteers may perform if needed (i.e. potential health risks; cannot pick up oiled rocks or wildlife unless specially trained);
- Identify any necessary skills and training needs;

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

- Verify minimum additional training needed, as necessary, with the SOFR or units requesting volunteers (if special skills are required);
- Activate, as necessary, standby contractors for various training needs;
- Activate pre-identified and pre-trained volunteers as necessary;
- Coordinate with Logistics Section Chief for Volunteer housing and meal accommodations;
- Assist with volunteer special needs, as possible; and
- Maintain Unit/Activity Log (ICS form 214).

Federal Agency Volunteer Management Policy

The three primary federal regulations governing oil spill response, 40 CFR Part 300, 29 CFR Part 1910.120 (Occupational Safety and Health Standards/Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response) and 40 CFR Part 311 (Worker Protections) do not exclude the use of volunteer organizations. However, all spill response operations must comply with these regulations. 29 CFR Part 1910.120 outlines various health and safety requirements for different on-site activities. In addition, various federal property owners (e.g. DOD and DOE) may have specific regulations, policies, or national security concerns regarding the use of volunteers. The Coast Guard requires a “hold harmless” clause to be signed by each volunteer. The legal representative of these organizations must be consulted prior to employing volunteers.

Policy/Regulations/Other Guidance

- June 2009 COMDTNOTE (081453Z) “Use of Volunteers During Oil Spills; Interim Policy”.
- Emergency Response Program to Hazardous Response Releases, 29 CFR 1910.120(q); see also Appendix E.
- 8182 Department of Labor OSHA 3172.
- 40 CFR Part 311.
- <http://www.training.fema.gov/is/> (free IS100 and IS700 training).

Volunteer Policy of the SETX & SWLA ACP

The general policy accepted by the SETX & SWLA ACP is that volunteers will normally be used in low risk activities and only after receiving safety training appropriate for their designated activities. If volunteers are used for higher risk activities such as wildlife rehabilitation or pre-cleaning beaches, specialized training and, in some cases, licensing may be required.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

- Volunteers associated with an Affiliated Volunteer Organization and with documented specialized training will be given higher priority.
- Convergent volunteers must participate through either local government or an Affiliated Volunteer Organization.
- Use of unpaid, Convergent Volunteers will supplement, not replace, the work of professional responders.
- For safety, liability, and management reasons, volunteers will not be used during hazardous substance or WMD incidents.

Health and Safety Standards

The minimum training required for volunteers involved in removal operations should be consistent with the Hazardous Waste Operations (HAZWOPER) standards set forth in Emergency Response Program to Hazardous Response Releases, 29 CFR Part 1910.120(q).

Some states have federally approved state plans outlining health, safety, and training requirements based on HAZWOPER standards. These states are called state-plan states. Louisiana is NOT an OSHA state-plan state and therefore does not have an OSHA approved state-plan to which can be referred. If volunteer tasks do not require HAZWOPER, such training should not be conducted or mandated.

Safe Use/Training of Volunteers

Appropriate training shall be provided to volunteers prior to participation in spill response.

- In accordance with the National Contingency Plan for Oil and Hazardous Substances (40 CFR Part 300), volunteers SHOULD NOT participate in the physical removal or clean-up activities during the oil spill response and should be limited to non-hazardous activities.
- Volunteers SHOULD NOT be deployed or be used in exclusionary hot zones.
- Volunteers who do take part in spill response operations must be trained in accordance with 29 CFR Part 1910(q) and any applicable state requirements.
- 29 CFR Part.120, Appendix E, Section C, ‘Emergency response training’, provides OSHA’s recommendations to employers, employees or volunteers in public sector emergency response organizations if they are outside of Federal OSHA jurisdiction.
- Volunteers should have IS100 and IS700 training if they will be assigned any duties within the Incident Command Post. This training is free at <http://www.training.fema.gov/is/>.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Basic Guidelines on Handling Volunteers

Volunteer coordination in an oil spill offers complications not normally encountered in response. Some considerations may include:

- Unaffiliated/Convergent volunteers who arrive unannounced should be escorted by authorized safety personnel.
- Using volunteers at the Incident Command Post may create an information security risk. Volunteers should not have access to certain information not previously determined to be releasable to the public. Any requests for information shall be subject to the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) process and/or authorized by the PIO.
- There are many agencies involved in oil spill response, The UC should be aware of any litigious issues between agencies, OSROs, and subsequent access to sensitive or confidential information.
- Volunteers should not be deployed or used in the same locations as the Oil Spill Removal Organizations (OSROs), Natural Damage Assessment (NRDA) teams, or Wildlife Search and Collection Teams, unless previously authorized and approved.

Volunteer Assignments

The following is a pre-established list of where volunteers may be utilized during an incident; however, the UC may perform a risk-benefit analysis to determine if properly trained volunteers may be used for tasks not specified on this list. At a minimum, all volunteers are required to attend a 2-hour Workplace Health and Safety Training and Site Safety Training, prior to conducting any volunteer work.

Accounts Specialist

Responsibilities:

- Maintains files and accounts of expenses attributable to the volunteer effort
- Communicates with Finance Section to determine accounting needs and system to be used

Skills Required: Must be detail oriented; experienced with 10-key data entry and be familiar with common computer software accounting and spreadsheet systems

Training required: 2-Hour Workplace Health and Safety Training, Site Safety

Administrative Coordinator/Office Manager

Responsibilities:

- Oversees office administration activities
- Supervises work of file and data specialists

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

- Oversees development, maintenance and accuracy of computer and paper files of volunteer records
- Procures and distributes reports and provides updates to the VUL as required

Skills Required: Good working knowledge of computer work processing and spreadsheet software, as well as excellent organizational, supervisory, and communication skills.

Training Required: 2-Hour Workplace Health and Safety, Site Safety.

Command Center Administrative Specialist

Responsibilities:

- Provides backup and supplemental skills for IC/UC Command Center staff.

Training Required: 2-Hour Workplace Health and Safety, Site Safety.

Communications Specialist

Responsibilities:

- Established and maintains the volunteer communication plan
- Tests and sustains communication equipment and bulletin board
- Compiles updates of volunteer needs

Skills Required: Public communications background with knowledge of local communications and systems preferred.

Training Required: 2-Hour Workplace Health and Safety, Site Safety.

Computer Operator

Responsibilities:

- Enter personnel information into established computer database

Skills Required: Familiarity with computer use.

Training Required: 2-Hour Workplace Health and Safety, Site Safety.

Crowd Control/Site Security

Responsibilities:

- Work in cooperation with law enforcement officers to set up police barricades as long as the work does not involve physical contact with onlookers
- Oversee access points to ensure only authorized persons enter and habitat is protected
- Boat operators direct other vessels away from contaminated areas while allowing work vessels in. (Boat operators will not be allowed in the hot zone.)
- Boat operators transport assessment teams or cleanup crews in areas outside the hot zone

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

- Direct volunteers to appropriate information sites

Skills Required: Experience in oil and storm-spotting and law enforcement preferred. Experience in boat operations if applicable. Must be able to lift 35 lbs.

Training Required: 2-Hour Workplace Health and Safety, Site Safety.

Data Entry Specialist

Responsibilities:

- Enters information into established computer databases(s)

Skills Required: Familiarity with computer use. Particular software may be taught on the job if necessary.

Training Required: 2-Hour Workplace Health and Safety, Site Safety.

Documentation Unit Worker

Responsibilities:

- Maintains accurate, up-to-date volunteer related files
- Maintains and store documentation which includes reports, training, communication logs, injury claims, situation status reports, and documentation from the following Volunteer Unit entities: Interviewer, Liaison Chief, Medical Unit Worker, Orientation and Training Coordinator, Photographer, PIO, Safety Officer Assistant, Scheduler/Time Card Assistant.
- Ensures each section is maintaining and providing appropriate documents (including volunteer signatures)
- Receives, complies, and organizes all volunteer-related paperwork and training
- Stores files for legal, analytical, and historical purposes.
- Provides duplication and copying services for all other sections\

Skills Required: Excellent organizational, filing, copying; and communication skills. Must be detail oriented.

Training Required: 2-Hour Workplace Health and Safety, Site Safety, IS100 and IS700.

Driver

Responsibilities;

- Provides ground transportation services as needed; may transport people using a sedan or van
- May transport wildlife and wildlife food to various facilities or sites by truck
- Loads and unloads coolers used to transport animal food

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

- Picks up food from suppliers and delivers to facilities
- Keeps vehicle bed clean (if applicable)
- Required to have current driver's license, clean driving record, and proof of insurance

Training Required: Site Safety, 4-Hour HAZWOPER Awareness Level

Equipment Repair Technician

Responsibilities:

- Maintains and repairs vehicles and response equipment after decontamination

Skills Required: A background in mechanics as applicable. Must be able to lift 35 lbs.

Training Required: Site Safety, 4-Hour HAZWOPER Awareness Level.

File Clerk/Office Assistant

Responsibilities:

- Performs general office tasks
- Files documents in office as appropriate
- Prepares outgoing memos and mail
- Sends and receives faxes
- Makes photocopies

Skills Required: Telephone skills, word processing, and development of graphic presentations. Computer spreadsheet/database experience is desirable but not required.

Training Required: 2-Hour Workplace Health and Safety, Site Safety

First Aid Responder

Responsibilities:

- Provides emergency first aid for volunteers and other responders

Skills Required: Current First Aid Certification.

Training Required: 2-Hour Workplace Health and Safety (If the Volunteer will be acting as a First Aid Responder in the Warm or Hot Zone the shall be trained 24-Hour HAZWOPER) Site Safety.

Food Unit Worker

Responsibilities:

- Supplies food and water for responders (outside the hot zone) and volunteers, including those in remote locations

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

- Sets up and breaks down refreshment stations for responders outside the hot zone

Skills Required: Experience in the food industry/catering preferred. Current State Food Handler's Permit required. Must be able to lift 35 lbs. All driving responsibilities require current driver's license, clean driving record, and proof of insurance (if personal vehicle is used).

Training Required: Workplace Health and Safety, Site Safety.

Housing/Lodging Assistant

Responsibilities:

- Works with the Facilities Unit of the Logistics Section to identify housing for volunteers; receives housing requests
- Procures and distributes housing materials (sleeping bags, blankets, tents), if necessary
- Makes housing assignments and maintains expense records related to housing.

Training Required: 2-Hour Workplace Health and Safety, Site Safety.

Information Management Assistant

Responsibilities:

- Coordinates and insures adequate information technology is provided for volunteer management
- Oversees operation of phone bank
- Matches volunteers to volunteer agencies in conjunction with the interviewer and Scheduler/Time Card Assistant
- Works with the Communications Specialist and File Clerk/ Office Assistant
- Ensures the utilization of data entry procedures to expedite information-sharing

Skills Required: Knowledge of information management technologies. Familiarity with computers, job-related applications, and phone skills.

Training Required: 2-Hour Workplace Health and Safety, Site Safety.

Interpreter

Responsibilities:

- Interprets/translates within the Volunteer Unit as needed
- May assist the UC

Skills Required: Credentials from an organization such as the American Consortium of Certified Interpreters preferred, but not necessary. Ability to speak, read, and write applicable languages preferred.

Training Required: 2-Hour Workplace Health and Safety, Site Safety.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Interviewer

Responsibilities:

- Works with the Volunteer Unit, processing volunteers who arrive in the area or persons referred to the Volunteer Unit by a local agency
- Establishes rapport with prospective volunteers to appropriate tasks or jobs based on their experience and current volunteer job needs in the response effort

Training Required: 2-Hour Workplace Health and Safety, Site Safety.

Liaison Chief

Responsibilities:

- Serves as a contact point between the Volunteer Officer, Volunteer Coordinator, or Volunteer Unit Leader and agencies in need of volunteers
- Distributes Volunteer Request Forms to entities that may request volunteers
- Relays requests for volunteers to the Volunteer Officer, Volunteer Coordinator, or Volunteer Unit Leader
- Works with the Interviewer to determine volunteer placement, the Orientation and Training Coordinator to ensure applicable training, and the Scheduler/Time Card Assistant to determine volunteer availability
- Provides copies of Volunteer Request Forms to the Documentation Unit Worker

Skills Required: Must be detail-oriented with good communication skills and possess a strong command of the English language.

Training Requirements: 2-Hour Workplace Health and Safety, Site Safety, IS100 and IS 700.

Medical Unit Worker

Responsibilities:

- Works with the Safety Officer Assistant and the Medical Unit Leader in the Logistic Section
- Responsible for developing the Volunteer Medical Plan, procedures for managing medical emergencies, providing medical aid when necessary, and assisting Finance/Administration with processing injury-related claims
- Work as a First Aid Responder dispatcher
- Transports sick or injured personnel
- Provides copies of all signed volunteer injury-related documentation to the Documentation Unit Worker

Skills Required: Current First Aid and CPR Certification. Must be able to lift 35 lbs. Certified Emergency Medical Services Technicians preferred. Automated external defibrillator training preferred. All driving responsibilities require current driver's license, clean driving record, and proof of insurance (if personal vehicle is used). Experience in hospital administration or a related field preferred.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Training Required: 2-Hour Workplace Health and Safety, Site Safety, IS100 and IS700.

Orientation and Training Coordinator

Responsibilities:

- Upon receipt of volunteer placement information from the Interviewer, ensures all training requirements are fulfilled
 - Receives signed Volunteer Waiver and Release of Liability Forms
 - Coordinated training and orientation sessions with the help of the Training Assistant
 - Ensures all Health and Safety requirements are met
- Provides copies of all signed training documentation and Release of Liability Forms to the Documentation Unit Worker.

Skills Required: Knowledge of applicable laws, regulations, and training requirements. A working knowledge of the Volunteer Plan (can be trained on-site). Must be detail-oriented with good communication skills and possess a strong command of the English language.

Training Requirements: 2-Hour Workplace Health and Safety, Site Safety, IS100 and IS700.

Personnel Support

Responsibilities:

- Provides messages and other general coordination support activities for responders and volunteers such as doing laundry

Training Required: 2-Hour Workplace Health and Safety Site Safety.

Photographer

Responsibilities:

- Provides photographic coverage of the incident for data collection, historic documentation, and future training purposes

Skills Required: Experience with still photography and/or handheld video photography is required. Experience with photographing wildlife, preferably in documentary and fast action settings is desirable.

Equipment Required: Personal photographic equipment.

Training Required: 24-Hour HAZWOPER, Site Safety.

Public Information Assistant

Responsibilities:

- Formulates and releases information of volunteer activities to the PIO
- Prepares volunteer press releases as needed

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

- Ensures all press releases are approved through the UC and the PIO before being released to the public
- Organizes materials for use in media briefings/ press releases
- Provides all press releases to Documentation Unit Worker

Skills Required: Experience in communications, journalism, or public relations with project leader responsibility preferred. Strong written and oral presentation skills.

Training Required: 2-Hour Workplace Health and Safety, Site Safety, IS100 and IS700.

Pre-Impact Beach Cleanup/Surveillance

Responsibilities:

- Conducts pre-impact shoreline debris removal (removes non-oiled debris and trash prior to oiling)
- Patrols outside the known hot zone for potential strikes
- Reports stranded or free-floating oil to the Safety Officer Assistant and leave the area immediately. (Volunteers are not allowed in the hot zone)
- Works as a field observer, including beach conditions and weather surveillance
- Relays information concerning oiled wildlife and hazing effectiveness to wildlife services

Skills Required: Must be able to lift 35 lbs. Experience in oil and storm-spotting .preferred.

Training Required: Site Safety, 4-Hour HAZWOPER Awareness Level.

Receptionist

Responsibilities:

- Greets personnel arriving at ICP and directs them through the processing stages

Training Required: 2-Hour Health and Safety, Site Safety

Runner/Courier

Responsibilities:

- Shuttles messages and materials among incident locations, such as between the ICP to other spill response sites

Skills Required: Must possess a valid driver's license, clean driving record, and proof of insurance.

Training Required: 2-Hour Workplace Health and Safety, Site Safety.

Safety Officer Assistant

Responsibilities:

- Works with the Medical Unit Worker(s) and Safety Officer

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

- Assists in developing Site Safety Plans
- Ensures proper PPE distribution through the Supply Assistant
- Ensures volunteer adhesion to both the Medical Plan and the Site Safety Plans
- Ensures Volunteer Emergency Action Plans are completed and readily available
- Ensures volunteers know how to report injuries
- Documents volunteer injuries
- Addresses safety concerns.
- Provides copies of volunteer signed documentation to the Documentation Unit Leader

Skills Required: Familiarity with the Medical Plan, Emergency Action Plans, and Site Safety Plans. Excellent writing and organizational skills. Current first aid and CPR certification preferred. Experience in a safety-related field desirable.

Training Required: 2-Hour Workplace Health and Safety, Site Safety, IS100 and IS700.

Scheduler/Time Card Assistant

Responsibilities:

- Assures maintenance of sign-in and sign-out records for volunteers and responders
- Ensures that all volunteers and responders on site are properly cleared and trained (and are not exceeding scheduled hours, in accordance with the UC guidance)
- Develops and monitors scheduling to ensure that sufficient volunteers are on hand at all times, according to the needs of the sites, facilities and staff

Training Required: 2-Hour Workplace Health and Safety, Site Safety

Supply Assistant

Responsibilities:

- Assists with identification of logistical requirements with issue and control of personal equipment and supplies to volunteers and potentially responders.

Skills Required: Experience in ordering, issuing, stocking, accounting for, maintenance, and recovery of equipment and supplies from user personnel.

Training Required: 2-Hour Workplace Health and Safety, Site Safety.

Technical Support Specialist

This position is opened only upon request from the Scientific Support Coordinator (SSC) or Environmental Unit Leader.

Responsibilities:

- Supports the SSC

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

- Identifies environmentally sensitive areas, species of concern, and pertinent cultural/historical resources
- Provides GIS/mapping and computer support, weather forecasts, and current and tide data to help determine spill trajectory, fate, and impacts

Skills required: Must have extensive knowledge of area and applicable tasks. The SSC will determine additional skills needed.

Training Required: 2-Hour Workplace Health and Safety, Site Safety, IS100 and IS700. Additional training is task-specific and to be determined by the SSC

Traffic Monitor

Responsibilities:

- Oversees site access points to ensure only authorized persons enter, ensures habitat protection.

Training Required: 2-Hour Workplace Health and Safety, Site Safety.

Training Assistant

Responsibilities:

- Coordinates required trainings, arranges for class presentations by trainers, oversees audiovisual equipment and programming, schedules volunteer training sessions

Skills Required: Excellent organizational and communications skills.

Training Required: 2-Hour Workplace Health and Safety, Site Safety.

Transportation Assistant

Responsibilities:

- Works with the Transportation Unit of the Logistics Section to determine volunteer transportation needs including frequency, routing, and type of transportation (car, van, truck, commercial shuttle, bus)
- Determines volunteer drop-off and pick-up schedules for multiple sites; coordinates and verifies appropriate volunteer driver authorizations
- Monitors vehicle condition and maintenance among vehicles assigned to volunteer use, in accordance with the guidance of the UC and maintains appropriate vehicle use records

Training Required: 2-Hour Workplace Health and Safety, Site Safety.

Volunteer Supervisor

Responsibilities:

- Monitors volunteers to ensure they are following health and safety practices.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Training Required: 2-Hour Workplace Health and Safety, Site Safety, additional trainings may apply depending on volunteer supervisory assignment. At a minimum the Volunteer Supervisor must be trained at or above the level of the volunteer workforce being supervised.

Wildlife Notification

Responsibilities:

- See Pre-Impact Beach Cleanup/Surveillance
- As part of beach control activity, notify wildlife services, USFWS and LWLF of injured wildlife and hazing effectiveness(Volunteers are not allowed to handle or transport wildlife without proper certification.)
- Urges public to avoid areas and wildlife that are affected as untrained people can cause further damage to the environment and stress on wildlife

Skills Required: Experience with wildlife and background in the natural sciences preferred.

Training Requirements: Site Safety, 4-Hour HAZWOPER Awareness Level

Wildlife Recovery and Rehabilitation

Wildlife recovery and rehabilitation organizations generally manage their own database of trained volunteers that operate outside the scope of this plan. Therefore, volunteers in this area are only utilized if wildlife services exhaust resources. Approval from the USFWS and LWLF and the lead wildlife response organization is needed before volunteers are assigned any position in wildlife recovery, rehabilitation, or release. Volunteers are not allowed to handle or transport wildlife without proper certification.

Wildlife Rehabilitation Facility Maintenance Specialist

Responsibilities:

- May include carpentry, air conditioning, plumbing, welding, and electrical support to the wildlife rehabilitation facility as requested
- Involves pool/cage construction and maintenance. Volunteers are not allowed to handle or transport wildlife without proper certification

Skills Required: Skills applicable to maintenance task. Must be able to lift 35 lbs.

Training Required: 2-Hour Workplace Health and Safety, Site Safety.

Wildlife Rehabilitation Facility Support Specialist

Responsibilities:

- Cleans animal pens and holding areas
- Moves and cleans equipment as needed
- Prepares food and feeds wildlife. Volunteers are not allowed to handle or transport wildlife.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

- Washes vehicles, washes and folds towels used for drying animals, and cleans and disinfects carrying cages and other animal capture and transport equipment following decontamination.
- Follows established protocols

Skills Required: Experience with wildlife and background in the natural sciences preferred. Custodial experience preferred. Must be able to lift 35 lbs.

Training Required: Site Safety, 4-Hour HAZWOPER Awareness Level

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Use of Volunteers within Specific ICS Units

Location of VOLUNTEER JOB *Positions noted with a C if appropriate for Convergent Volunteers		
	Task	Training
Logistics Branch		
C	Inventory Control Photocopying, filing, clerical support Distribution of PPE, equipment, supplies Construction of support structures	2-Hour Workplace Health and Safety, Site Safety Unless otherwise noted in Job Description
Transportation Unit		
C	Driver (Carpools, Trucking) Scheduling Dispatching Runner	2-Hour Workplace Health and Safety, Site Safety Unless otherwise noted in Job Description
Interpretation		
C	Language translation (this will fall into any function needing language support)	2-Hour Workplace Health and Safety, Site Safety
Medical Assistance Unit		
C	Inventory and delivery of medical supplies. First Aid Responder	2-Hour Workplace Health and Safety, Site Safety Unless otherwise noted in Job Description
Personnel Services Unit		
C	Housing Assistant Laundry Services	2-Hour Workplace Health and Safety, Site Safety
Public Information Unit		
C	Receptionist Volunteer registration, scheduling coordination Photocopying, filing, clerical support Media monitoring, recording, Web searches	

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Community door to door distribution		
On-Scene		
C	On-Scene Support, Driver, First Aid Responder, Volunteer Supervisor, and Traffic Monitor	See specific Job Description. At minimum 2-Hour Workplace Health and Safety, Site Safety. If operating in the warm or hot zone shall have the 24-Hour HAZWOPER
Shoreline Cleanup		
	Clean-up of non-oiled debris and materials prior to oil impact ONLY Beach Patrol/Wildlife Notification See below for information on utilizing volunteers for shoreline clean-up.	2-Hour Workplace Health and Safety, Site Safety, 4 Hour HAZWOPER

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Use of Volunteers for Shoreline Cleanup

Volunteers will not be automatically be used for shoreline cleanup. The benefit of volunteer efforts must be weighed against concerns for public safety.

Based on the conditions specific to that incident the UC will determine the suitability of employing volunteers for shoreline cleanup missions. When considering the use of volunteers of federally administered lands, the FOSC will consult with and gain the concurrence of the cognizant Federal Lands Manager prior to the use of volunteers on Federal Lands.

In reviewing the potential use of volunteers in shoreline clean-up mission the UC will consider the following factors:

- Primary safety hazards (volume, exposure potential, size type, and toxicity of discharged oil)
- Secondary safety hazards (sneaker waves, tides, visibility, slips/falls)
- OSHA guidance
- Possible clean-up locations
- Logistics and administrative support requirements (Training, PPE, Multi-jurisdictional coordination, public information)
- Local government desire to manage volunteers (including recruiting, administering, training, deployment, recovery/decontamination)
- Weather/tidal conditions

Volunteer Training Courses

Volunteers will be given appropriate training before being assigned. Training must be current. Any prior volunteer HAZWOPER training shall be renewed with new oil spill training sessions to satisfy a current oil spill volunteer response. This may cause delays in assignment if the volunteer has to be trained at the spill site, but it will avoid needless injuries. Volunteers must be trained to perform the tasks they are asked to do. An inexperienced and untrained volunteer will not be assigned to perform a task requiring training and/or experience.

24-Hour HAZWOPER

Is for volunteers identified prior to a spill who will back up the Wildlife Rehabilitation Unit capturing oil birds and mammals. They would be in the hot or warm zone, within permissible exposure limits. The Wildlife Rehabilitation Unit has been given primary responsibility for capture and care of oiled wildlife; therefore, other volunteers will be called only when the capacity of the Wildlife Rehabilitation Unit is exhausted.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

8-Hour HAZWOPER

Is required for volunteers who have had the 24 hour training, but need an annual refresher to be current. The Office of Oil Spill Prevention and Response will provide refresher training for a pre-determined number of volunteers who are identified as Wildlife Rehabilitation Unit back-up.

4-Hour HAZWOPER

If the supply of 24-Hour HAZWOPER trained volunteers is exhausted and more are needed to back-up the Wildlife Rehabilitation Unit at an incident, a 4-Hour on-scene HAZWOPER training will be given to non-24-Hour trained volunteers. Individuals trained at the 4-Hour level may use this training only once, at a single incident. If the individual finds that they may need to attend future spills, this person must secure training at the appropriate level.

4-Hour Hazard Communications (HazCom)

For volunteers who could be a back-up in a rehabilitation facility. There is no refresher. The volunteer cannot be in the warm or hot zone. The 4-Hour HazCom includes:

- Fundamentals of Toxicology
- Chemical/physical properties of petroleum products
- Physical Hazards (noise, thermal, lifting safety, slips, trips, and falls, and electrical safety.)
- Biological Hazards (zoonotic diseases, soil/water borne diseases, alligators, snakes, spiders and insects of concern)
- Personal protective equipment (boots, gloves, work suits, safety glasses, and hearing protectors).
- Decontaminations of personnel and equipment
- Reporting injuries (worker compensations forms and deadlines)

2-Hour Workplace Health and Safety Training

This training will be conducted onsite for volunteers who will be working in the support zone (will not be in the warm or hot zone). The 2-Hour training includes:

- Physical Hazards (safe lifting, slips, trips, and falls; general office ergonomics, general electrical safety)
- Chemical hazards (toner, disinfectants, rubber cement, etc.)
- Safe Driving

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

- Rest breaks/replacement for exhausters workers
- Reporting of injuries, worker compensations forms and deadlines.)

Site Safety

This training is to orient the volunteers of specific hazards at the site of the spill.

Wildlife Rehabilitation Facilities

USFWQ and LWLF have Memorandums of Understanding with various wildlife rehabilitation facilities statewide. USFWS and LWLF will contact licensed rehabilitators and participate in the identification of rehabilitation supply needs. These facilities clean and rehabilitate oiled animals captured by the aforementioned entities. Wildlife rehabilitation organizations not recognized by USFWS and LWLF are not viable responders, and therefore irrelevant to volunteer activities. Rehabilitators and trained personnel working with them (those named in their permit) are the only persons permitted to collect and rehabilitate oiled wildlife.

Policy Regarding Donations

The Volunteer Unit does not accept donations.

Press Releases

The example press release contained in this plan is to be revised to accommodate each specific incident and issued through the PIO. As an incident and the status of volunteer utilization changes, the Volunteer Officer, Volunteer Coordinator, or the Volunteer Unit Leader prepares additional press releases and presents them to the UC and the PIO or JIC Manager for approval for editing and distribution to the media.

Demobilization and Debriefing

As the need for volunteers winds down, the UC will de-activate the Volunteer Unit. As activities subside at the Volunteer Unit the Volunteer Officer, Volunteer Coordinator, or the Volunteer Unit Leader will manage ongoing volunteer operations. Final duties for the Volunteer Unit staff should include coordinating debriefing opportunities for volunteers, as well as any follow-up recognition that local governments or the State/province would like to provide to citizens who volunteered their time and energy in the response.

Guidelines on Personal Protective Equipment

This list identifies the suggested minimum PPE for volunteers. A basic assumption is that the atmosphere is safe to breathe and work in; therefore respiratory protection is not necessary. The primary hazards encountered during response activities for a coastal area are slips, trips, and falls.

- Suggested minimum PPE:

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

- Impermeable jacket, pants, and gloves
- Safety boots that may be cleaned and reused (Hazmat over-boots may be used over shoes)
- Eye protection (goggles)
- Head protection (hard hat)

NOTE: Expect to dispose of gloves, over boots, and synthetic coveralls after each days use.

- Other PPE to consider depending on site, environmental conditions, extent of duties, and nature of work:
 - Chest waders
 - Day-glow vest
 - Ear plugs
 - Heavy fabric work gloves
 - Personal flotation device (life jacket)
 - Safety glasses or face shields

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Volunteer ICS-204

5. Operations Personnel					
Operations Section Chief		Divison/Group Supervisor			
Branch Director		Supervisor Number			
6. Resources Assigned					
ST/TF/Single Resource	Leader	# of Persons	Trans. Needed	Drop Off PT/Time	Pick Up PT/Time
Logistics Unit					
Transportation Unit					
Food Preparation					
Medical Assistance					
*Shoreline					
Personnel Services					
Public Relations					

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

7. Control Operation

01 Safety Officer per 10 volunteers

8. Special Instructions

Volunteers will NEVER be in contact with potential contaminants or pollutants

9. Division/Group Communication Summary

Function	System	Channel	Frequency	Function	System	Channel	Frequency
Command				Support			

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Volunteer Request Form

Date/Time: _____

Requesting Organization/ Agency/Unit: _____

Name of Contact: _____ Phone: _____ Fax: _____

VOLUNTEER NEEDS

Total Number of Volunteers Needed: _____

Job Title/Description: _____

Duties	Experience/ Skills	Training Provided?

Equipment/Special Clothing Needs: _____

Description of Training to be Provided: _____

Job Location: _____

Date/ Time Volunteers Needed: _____

Please Check if Available: Restrooms _____ Parking _____

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Safety Equipment _____ Telephone _____

Transportation to Work Site _____

Volunteer(s) should report to the following person for additional training/instruction:

Name: _____ Phone: _____ Fax: _____

Location: _____

For Office Use Only

Follow up date & time: _____

Follow up action: _____

Position(s) filled? _____

Volunteer Name(s): _____

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

***Sample Volunteer Press Release ***

(City Name) –In response to the approximate _____ -gallon oil spill in/at _____, the Unified Command has activated the Volunteer Hotline #: 800-XXX-XXXX. Hotline staff will record the caller's name, telephone number, availability, and applicable skills or training. The caller will be informed if or when volunteers will be utilized for spill response and briefed on other event-specific information as needed.

Federal, State, and local government s have determined what tasks are appropriate for volunteer effort, have identified and pre-trained an existing group of volunteers statewide, and have developed a system to activate those volunteers. The system will be activated if the Unified Command at the spill decides that volunteers are needed for the response effort. At that time a volunteer operations center will be established. If additional volunteers are needed, the hotline listing will be publicized through the news media.

The public is advised to stay away from the spill site, as their presence can hamper clean-up efforts and increase danger factors. Oil is a hazardous material, and to work in or near the oil, one is required to complete 8 to 40 hours of training in Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER). Additionally, for the safety of both the public and animals, only trained wildlife specialists should attempt to handle oiled wildlife.

The public can help at this by reporting any oiled animals to the Oiled Wildlife Hotline #: 800-XXX-XXXX (not the volunteer hotline #). Trained professional entities that focus on individual oiled animals and their survival after an oil spill will be notified. Modern technology, properly equipped facilities, and new rehabilitation protocols standardize care throughout the State, increasing wildlife survival rates. Wild animals survival rates increase with a decrease of human contact.

Please call the Volunteer Hotline number for frequent updates.

* All press releases must be approved by the Unified Command/PIO before statements are released to the media/public.

Volunteer Timesheet

Telephone Number: _____

[illegible]

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

--	--	--	--	--

Supervisor Signature: _____

Volunteer Operations Center (VOC) Guidance Establishment

In setting up the VOC, the Volunteer Officer/Coordinator/Unit Leader should consider the following:

- Arrange space to allow for foot traffic and to maximize wall space.
- Face tables and chairs so that information can be viewed easily.
- Allow enough space, pens, clipboards, etc. so that volunteers can fill out registration materials.
- Clearly identify the reception desk/area.
- Provide seating.
- Post signs directing potential volunteers to the building/room.
- In the event of a large spill response where sufficient staffing is available at the VOC and volunteer needs are extensive, set up stations for each major class of work, such as:
 - Administration/Clerical
 - Wildlife Rehabilitation Center
 - Pre-impact Beach Cleanup/Surveillance
 - Logistical
 - Technical
 - Medical
 - Public Relations
- Assign early volunteers as couriers, bringing information about volunteer needs from the ICP to the VOC.
- Set aside time and space for training and orientation.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

- Set up an information bulletin board. This area may serve as an informal information and referral area.

Early volunteers should be used to supplement staffing of the VOC. Early staffing needs at the VOC include (see Volunteer Assignments for more details):

- Receptionist
- Administrative Coordinator/Officer Manager
- Driver
- Interviewer
- Communications Specialist
- Information Management Chief
- Liaison Chief
- Medical Unit Worker
- Orientation and Training Coordinator
- Public Relations and Community Liaison
- Safety Officer Assistant
- Scheduler/Time Card Assistant
- Volunteer Supervisor
- Runner/Courier

Volunteers arriving on scenes that have not first checked in must be referred back to the VOC for assignment.

Recommended Equipment Set-up (adjust according to size and scope of operation):

- Waiting area- any couches or comfortable chairs available, locate near entrance.
- Reception Station- Near entrance, 1-2 tables, 3 chairs.
- Registration Station- 2-3 rectangular tables, 6-8 chairs.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

- Volunteer Officer/Coordinator/Unit Leader's Desk- a desk or small table, 2 chairs
- Orientation and Training Station- One rectangular table or two small tables, 3-4 chairs

VOC Equipment and Supplies List

Many of the following items can be gathered prior to an incident and kept in a "Go-Kit" ready to deploy upon activation. It is especially helpful to have copies of all the necessary forms for registering and placing volunteers so they are organized and ready to go. "Go-kits" can also contain basic office supplies, local maps, cellular phones, and any other items useful for beginning operations.

- Guidelines on PPE
- Volunteer Timesheets
- Volunteer Waivers and Release of Liability
- Authorization to Use Private Vehicle Forms
- Volunteer Registration Forms
- HAZCOM training course description
- Emergency Action Plan training description
- HAZWOPER training course descriptions
- Workplace Health and Safety training description
- ICS course descriptions
- Volunteer Position Descriptions
- Volunteer section of ACP
- Local maps
- Poster board and large marker pens (for signage)
- Clipboards
- Pens and pencils
- Folder and labels

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

- Stapler, paper, staplers, pencil sharpener, tape, scissors, post-it notes, push pins, etc.
- Spiral notebooks (to create logbooks)
- Duct tape
- Fax machine
- Phones and phone lines
- Printers
- Copier
- Computers
- Bulletin boards
- Cellular phones
- Several large tables and chairs to set up stations for medium to large-scale operation
- Volunteer Instructions

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Sample Volunteer Registration Form

If this document is retained and filed by a federal agency, do NOT file by name or other personally identifiable information of the volunteer. Doing so may be a violation of the Privacy Act, 5 U.S.C. 552a.

Volunteer Registration Form

Name: _____ Date: _____

Phone (day): _____ (eve.) _____ (fax): _____

E-mail: _____

Address: _____

Age (must be over 18): _____

Present employer: _____ Occupation: _____

Availability: _____

Do you have a current Driver's License? _____

Are you affiliated with any response organization/volunteer group? If so, which?

Are you in good health and not pregnant? _____

Do you suffer from any heart or respiratory condition? _____

Are you able to lift 35 lbs? _____

Health Insurance Provider/Contact information: _____

Do you speak any language other than English? _____

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Page 1 of 2

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Are you certified in any of the following?

Certification Type/Agency* Exp. Date

Bird Rescue/Rehab.: _____

Hazmat/HAZWOPER: _____

First Aid/CPR: _____

Coast Guard licenses: _____

ICS Training: _____

Other training/experience: _____

Oil spill experience: _____

Placement Preference

Wildlife Rehabilitation Center: _____

Pre-impact Beach Cleanup/Surveillance: _____

Administrative/Clerical _____ Basic Needs/Logistics _____

Technical _____ Mechanical _____ Public Relations _____

Other: _____

Geographic area preference: _____

Emergency Contact

Name: _____

Phone (day and eve.) _____

Address: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Printed Name: _____

Page 2 of 2

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

SETX & SWLA Area Contingency Plan Section 9000 Appendix K

U.S.C.G. Relevant Instructions, Guidelines, Procedures, and Practices List

The following U.S. Coast Guard Commandant Instructions (COMDTINST/CI), policies, and publications provide prevention, planning, and preparedness, response, and external cooperation/coordination guidelines and responsibilities for all Coast Guard units to follow. All of the publications below are located at the following website: http://www.uscg.mil/directives/listing_cim.asp?id=16000-16999.

Subject/Title	COMDTINST/CI/COMDTPUB
Coast Guard Connectivity to the National Response Framework	COMDTINST 16000.22
Area Contingency Plan Organization, Content, Revision Cycle, and Distribution	COMDTINST 16471.3
CERCLA Non-Incident Funds	COMDTINST 16451.7
Coast Guard Participation in the Marine Sanctuary Program	COMDTINST 16004.3A
Coastal Zone Management, Federal Consistency Procedures	COMDTINST 16004.2A
District Response Groups/District Response Advisory Teams	COMDTINST 16465.41A
Emergency Contacts for Responding to Discharges which Pose a Substantial Threat to Public Health or Welfare	COMDTINST 16460.5
Environmental Compliance Evaluation (ECE) Program	COMDTINST 16478.5
Policy on Management of Environmental Liabilities	COMDTINST 5090.11

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Guidance for Coast Guard Coordination of Marine Transportation System (MTS) Improvement Efforts as the Regional and Local Level	COMDTINST 16010.9
Marine Safety Manual, Marine Environmental Protection	COMDTINST M16000.14, Volume IX
U.S. Coast Guard Places of Refuge Policy	COMDTINST 16451.9
Protected Living Marine Resources Program	COMDTINST 16475.7
Use of Special Monitoring of Applied Response Technology (SMART) Protocols	COMDTINST 16470.1
U.S. Coast Guard Incident Management Handbook	COMDTPUB P3120.17B
Spill of National Significance (SONS) Response Management	COMDTINST 16465.6

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

SETX & SWLA Area Contingency Plan Section 9000 Appendix L

Table of Contents

Wildlife Response Plan	3
Introduction and Background	3
Federal Mandates.....	4
Migratory Bird Treaty Act	4
Endangered Species Act	5
Marine Mammal Protection Act.....	5
Hazing or Deterrence Actions.....	6
Natural Resource Trustees for Wildlife	6
Agreement Regarding Wildlife Response Activities.....	8
Response Planning	8
Personnel Safety	8
Wildlife Branch	8
Activation of the Wildlife Branch.....	8
Designation of Wildlife Branch Director	9
Wildlife Branch Organization	10
Wildlife Branch Operations	11
Duties and Responsibilities.....	11
Response Actions.....	11
Oiled Bird Response	12
Sea Turtles	14
Marine Mammals.....	15
Marine Mammal Stranding and Mortalities.....	15
Wildlife Branch Positions and Responsibilities.....	16
Wildlife Branch Director.....	16
Deputy Wildlife Branch Director	17
Wildlife Veterinarian.....	18
Wildlife Reconnaissance Group.....	18

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Bird Recovery and Rehabilitation Group.....	19
Bird Recovery and Transportation Unit.....	19
Bird Rehabilitation Unit.....	20
Bird Hazing Unit	20
Marine Mammal Recovery and Rehabilitation Group	21
Marine Mammal Recovery Transportation Unit.....	21
Marine Mammal Rehabilitation Unit	22
Marine Mammal Hazing Unit.....	22
Sea Turtle Recovery and Rehabilitation Group	23
Sea Turtle Recovery and Rehabilitation Unit	23
Sea Turtle Directed Capture Unit	23
Sea Turtle Observer Unit	24
Volunteers.....	24
Demobilization of Wildlife Operations	24
Louisiana Wildlife Rescue Organizations.....	25

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Wildlife Response Plan

Introduction and Background

The purpose of this Wildlife Response Plan is to outline the responsibilities of the Wildlife Branch within a Unified Command structure during an oil spill, describe the procedures to be used, and to identify the personnel and equipment necessary to meet wildlife protection responsibilities of the responsible party and the Federal and State governments during a spill. The mission of the Wildlife Branch is to minimize the adverse impacts of oils spills and oil spill response on wildlife. The SE TX & SW LA Area Committee Wildlife Response Plan contains:

- Statutory policy and procedural basis for Wildlife Branch operations;
- Activation criteria and factors to consider when developing response actions; and
- Organizational infrastructure for wildlife response operations.

When oil spills occur, the Incident Command System (ICS) is used as the organizational structure to coordinate the response actions. The ICS organizational structure typically includes the Unified Command and the Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance Sections. The actual response organization will grow to fit the level of response necessary for a specific incident. Response actions concerning the protection, identification, rescue, processing, and rehabilitation of oiled wildlife are performed by the Wildlife Branch within the Operations Section.

It is the policy of the SE TX & SW LA Area Committee that representatives of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD), or Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries (LDWF) will assume the positions of Director and/or Deputy Director of the Wildlife Branch, as appropriate. The Branch Director position may be filled by NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) if USFWS chooses to defer the position to NMFS. In this case, NMFS may provide a more experienced Branch Director given the circumstances of the incident. The Wildlife Branch Director position will be delegated to the TPWD for spills that occur within Texas State Waters and/or in sensitive areas such as State/ refuges and wildlife management areas or LDWF for spills that occur within Louisiana State Waters and/or in sensitive areas such as State/ refuges and wildlife management areas. Appointment of other parties, including a qualified Responsible Party representative, to one of these positions may be made by a USFWS representative or their designee at any time during an incident for such periods of time as may be deemed appropriate. The use of a Responsible Party representative in the Wildlife Branch, i.e. Deputy Branch Director, may be beneficial to the operations of the Branch as it helps expedite logistical and finance needs. If this occurs, it should be verified that the Responsible Party representative has prior experience with a wildlife response event.

Within the Wildlife Branch there are four Groups who report to the Wildlife Branch Director: the Wildlife Reconnaissance Group; the Bird Recovery and Rehabilitation Group; the Marine Mammal Recovery and Rehabilitation Group and the Sea Turtle Recovery and Rehabilitation Group. The roles, responsibilities, and duties of these Groups, and individuals within these Groups, are described in detail in the Wildlife Branch Positions and Responsibilities section.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Coordination between the Wildlife Branch and the Environmental Unit, a part of the Planning Section, is critical. Wildlife Branch field staff perform reconnaissance by land, boat, and air. Environmental Unit staff gathers information regarding wildlife impacts through aerial over flights, field observers, and through on-the-ground Shoreline Cleanup Assessment Techniques (SCAT) teams. The Wildlife Branch and Environmental Unit share information so that it can be used by the Planning and Operations Sections to aid in strategic assessment and planning of response strategies. The Wildlife Branch Director is responsible for keeping the Unified Command informed of the status of affected wildlife during the response through the Operations Section Chief and the Situation and Environmental Units in the Planning Section.

While the organizational structure, roles, and responsibilities remain the same regardless of the location and type of material spilled (i.e., oil or hazardous substance, marine or inland environments), some functions may be altered as appropriate.

This plan has been developed to meet portions of the SE TX & SW LA Area Committee Fish and Wildlife and Sensitive Environments Plan requirements set forth in the National Contingency Plan (NCP), 40 CFR Part 300.210 (c)(4).

Federal Mandates

The Federal Oil Pollution Act 1990 (OPA 90), incorporated into the NCP, requires that a Fish and Wildlife and Sensitive Environments Plan be developed in consultation with the USFWS, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), and other interested parties, including state fish and wildlife agencies (33 U.S.C. 1321(d)(2)(M)). The plan must include “immediate and effective protection, rescue, rehabilitation of, and minimization of risk of damage to fish and wildlife resources and habitats that are harmed or that may be jeopardized by a discharge”. Additionally, 30 CFR Part 300.210(c)(4) sets forth the requirements for this plan to be an annex to Area Contingency Plans. The Wildlife Response Plan has been written in conjunction with other sections of the SE TX & SW LA Area Contingency Plan to address the federal requirements. Certain other federal and state laws also apply to oil spill response. Of particular concern is compliance with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, Marine Mammal Protection Act, Endangered Species Act, and state wildlife rehabilitation rules.

Migratory Bird Treaty Act

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA), 16 U.S.C. 703-711, protects most bird species in the United States and requires specific authorization (or exemptions) to conduct activities that may result in a “take” of migratory birds. “Take” is defined as “to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect or attempt to engage in any such conduct”. Most response actions that would result in a take are permitted by issuance of a Migratory Bird Rehabilitation Permit (50 CFR Part 21.31). A rehabilitation permit authorizes recovery, temporary possession, transport, and rehabilitation of oiled migratory birds. The permit provisions also allow authorized individuals to euthanize migratory birds that are medically determined to have poor prospects of survival. Permitted rehabilitators must be authorized to work on a specific oil spill incident by USFWS and the Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC). USFWS policy requires spill responders to comply with the care standards outlined in *Best Practices for Migratory Bird Care During Oil Spill Response*, which is incorporated as a requirement of the SE TX & SW LA Area Contingency Plan. This Wildlife Response Plan adopts the operational guidelines as well as the

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

standard of care requirements of the *Best Practices for Migratory Bird Care During Oil Spill Response*.

http://wildpro.twycrosszoo.org/000ADOBES/OilSpill/D160best_practices_migratory_birds_oil_FWS.pdf.

The Migratory Bird Rehabilitation Permit stipulates that specific authorization to remove dead oiled birds must be obtained from the USFWS for each spill incident. The Wildlife Branch, in consultation with the trustee agencies, will develop protocols and authorizations for removing dead oiled birds for each incident.

Endangered Species Act

The Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA), 16 U.S.C. 1531-1543, has strict permit requirements for the handling of threatened and endangered species (listed species). Permitting requirements apply (with a few exceptions) for any species listed as threatened or endangered. A Migratory Bird Rehabilitation Permit (see above) authorizes the recovery, temporary possession, transport, and rehabilitation of oiled threatened and endangered species of migratory birds with no additional ESA permits required. ESA permit/authorization is needed for other threatened and endangered species, such as manatees.

In the event of an oil spill or hazardous substance release, the ESA must be considered in the development of Federal response activities and actions during an oil spill response. As the spill response occurs, the FOSC must consult with the natural resource trustees as laid out in Section V.B of the *Inter-agency Memorandum of Agreement Regarding Oil Spill Response Activities Under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act's National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan and the Endangered Species Act (ESA MOA)*. The Environmental Unit as outlined in the ESA MOA will address ESA Section 7 Consultation requirements. However, the Wildlife Branch will be instrumental in documenting the effects of response actions on listed species. Coordination between the Wildlife Branch and the Environmental Unit is critical to accomplishing this task.

There is a contingency under the Marine Mammal Protection Act that gives a waiver for the “take” of marine mammals by Federal or State employees for the health and safety of the animals or for human safety. There is no such exemption under the Endangered Species Act but, a scientific research and enhancement permit (No. 932-1489) held by NOAA’s Marine Mammal Health and Stranding Response Program covers oil spill-related actions under the MMPA and ESA.

Marine Mammal Protection Act

Under the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA), 16 U.S.C. 1379, Section 109(h)(1)), federal, state, and local government officials, or persons designated under MMPA Section 112(c) by the relevant Secretaries of the Departments of the Interior or Commerce, may take marine mammals during the course of their official duties if such taking is for the protection or welfare of the mammal, the protection of public health and welfare, or the non-lethal removal of nuisance animals. Government contractors conducting officially authorized oiled wildlife spill response related activities and acting under the direct supervision of the Wildlife Branch Director are regarded as spill response employees and may take marine mammals if the Wildlife Branch is

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

activated and the Wildlife Branch Director is authorized pursuant to Section 109(h) of the Marine Mammal Protection Act and implementing regulations (USFWS, National Marine Fisheries Service, state wildlife agency), or is designated by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration under 16 U.S.C. 1382 Section 112(c). “Take” is considered appropriate for the purposes of recovery and transport of marine mammals (alive or dead) to a designated location, rehabilitation by an authorized facility, return to the wild, or for the collection of evidence. If wildlife response personnel are contract employees of a non-government entity and not otherwise authorized pursuant to Section 109(h) or 112 (c) of the Marine Mammal Protection Act, authorization to take marine mammals during spill response activities must be obtained directly from the appropriate Federal trustee agency (USFWS or NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service). Likewise, if the Wildlife Branch is not activated, authorization to take marine mammals must be obtained directly from the appropriate federal trustee agency (USFWS or NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service) pursuant to 16 U.S.C. 1382 Section 112(c).

Hazing or Deterrence Actions

Hazing or deterrence may be utilized by the Wildlife Branch to keep un-oiled wildlife away from oil. No Federal permits are required for non-lethal deterrence of migratory birds (50 CFR Part 21.41) (Note: this exemption does not apply to eagles and endangered species). The ESA does not specifically authorize deterrence and preemptive capture of endangered species. The Wildlife Branch, in consultation with the appropriate trustee agencies, will develop response strategies for deterrence and preemptive capture of endangered species for a specific spill incident. Strategies for hazing or abatement will likely vary seasonally for most bird species. “Take” of endangered species resulting from approved response actions will be deemed incidental to the primary action of the spill response and will be covered by the ESA Section 7 Emergency Consultation process, unless otherwise authorized by a permit. See ESA section above.

Natural Resource Trustees for Wildlife

Trustee agencies will provide input into the selection of response methods used so that wildlife operations comply with each trustee agency governing laws and obligations to preserve and protect wildlife and habitat. During a spill response, wildlife trustee agencies will advise the Wildlife Branch Director about local wildlife resources, sensitive species or habitats, logistical considerations, and other issues that arise. Federal trustee agencies that are most likely to participate in Wildlife Branch decisions and response activities are as follows:

- Department of the Interior
 - Bureau of Indian Affairs
 - Bureau of Land Management
 - National Park Service
 - U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- Department of Commerce

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

- NOAA, Office of Response and Restoration
- NOAA, National Marine Fisheries Service
- NOAA, National Marine Sanctuaries
- Department of Agriculture
 - U.S. Forest Service
 - APHIS Wildlife Services
- Department of Defense (military lands)

The U.S. Coast Guard and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency are not trustee agencies for natural resources but are the primary lead federal agencies during a spill response and also participate in the Wildlife Branch decisions. In any spill the potentially responsible party or discharger is responsible to federal and state resource trustees, to federally recognized Indian Tribes, and to foreign trustees, all of whom are empowered to assess impacts and seek compensation for injuries to natural resources which have been caused by a discharge of oil or release of a hazardous substance. State trustee agencies that are most likely to participate in Wildlife Branch decisions and response activated under the SE TX & SW LA Area Contingency Plan and may include:

- Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries (Primary State Trustee for Wildlife)
- Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality
- Louisiana Department of Natural Resources (Tidelands)
- Louisiana Oil Spill Coordinator's Office

Indian Tribes retain sovereign authority to manage wildlife resources issues within reservation boundaries. Consultation and coordination is necessary with Tribal governments whose lands may be impacted by an oil spill. Regardless of whether an oil spill occurs directly on Tribal lands or moves onto or through Tribal lands, Tribes have an important role in developing wildlife response actions affecting Tribal resources. Tribes may have additional natural resource interests related to retained rights outside of reservation lands. In such circumstances, the Wildlife Branch will work in coordination with affected Tribes to develop appropriate wildlife response strategies to address wildlife and Tribal concerns, in compliance with Executive Order 13175 (Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments), DOI Secretarial Order 3206, USFWS Native American Policy, as well as compliance with the SE TX & SW LA Area Contingency Plan.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Agreement Regarding Wildlife Response Activities

In order to provide an efficient and coordinated response, principle federal and state fish and wildlife trustees may enter into cooperative agreements regarding a variety of issues that arise during spills of oil and hazardous substances. These issues include agency response roles, reconnaissance, capture, treatment, rehabilitation, and release of injured wildlife.

Response Planning

The primary purpose of the Wildlife Branch is to provide the best achievable care for impacted wildlife and to minimize wildlife losses, including preventing injury to wildlife or habitats from both the oil and from the implementation of response activities. However, undertaking an effective wildlife response requires planning and preparation before the need to respond to an actual incident.

State and Federal Trustees are encouraged to work with the oil industry and SE TX and SW LA Area wildlife rescue and rehabilitation organizations to prepare an adequate response capability for Wildlife Branch operations. Preparation involves assessing potential impacts to wildlife; ensuring adequate equipment, personnel, and wildlife response protocols are available; and practicing the planned response through oil spill exercises. In particular, oiled wildlife rehabilitation requires large amounts of space, water, and personnel, and these resources are not readily available without prior planning.

Personnel Safety

Worker safety must be considered before any wildlife response effort is conducted. Therefore, all Wildlife Branch activities must conform to the Site Safety Plan for the response. All workers must be current in Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) information and training that relates to safety of working in an environment with uncontrolled oil products. Additional safety requirements may be included and all personnel involved in Wildlife Branch operations must have appropriate job specific safety training for the task(s) to be performed as well as utilize appropriate personal protective equipment. Those people involved with animal handling should be trained in techniques that ensure worker safety and present the least amount of stress to wildlife. Appropriate bio-security measures will be utilized to reduce the risk of transmission of infectious diseases between wildlife and personnel during an oiled wildlife response.

Wildlife Branch

Activation of the Wildlife Branch

Every spill will be assessed for potential impacts to wildlife. The Wildlife Branch will be activated when either a Federal or State trustee agency, responsible party, or the Unified Command determines that an oil spill is in the vicinity of wildlife resources (mammals or birds), or has a trajectory that puts wildlife resources at risk. Once this determination has been made, the Operations Section Chief and the Unified Command will be notified when the Wildlife Branch is operational. As described in the Response Actions section below, the Wildlife Branch will be developed to appropriately respond to the anticipated magnitude of wildlife impacts.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Designation of Wildlife Branch Director

The designation of the position Director and/or Deputy Director of the Wildlife Branch may be made on a case-by-case basis or through a pre-existing agreement from representatives of the USFWS, TPWD, LDWF, or NMFS, as appropriate. Appointment of other parties, including qualified Responsible Party representatives, to one of these positions may be made by a USFWS representative or their designee at any time during an incident, and for such periods of time as may be deemed appropriate. Unless otherwise indicated by USFWS, the Wildlife Branch Director position will be delegated to the LDWF for spills that occur within Louisiana State Waters or on a LDWF Wildlife Management Area or refuge and TPWD for spills that occur within Texas State Waters or in TPWD Wildlife Management Areas. Delegation of the position may change during a spill of extended duration.

Wildlife Branch Organization

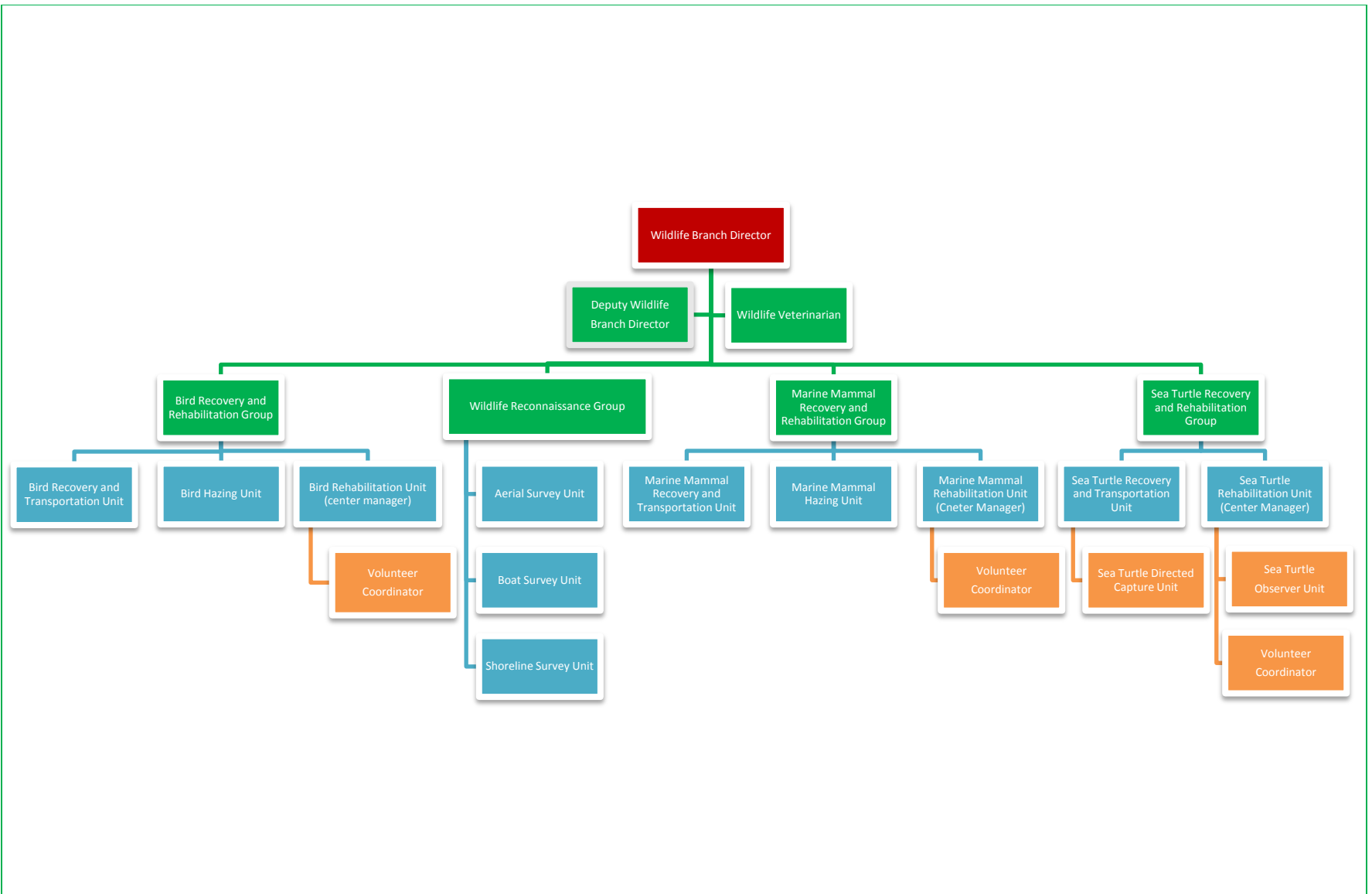
The Wildlife Branch Director oversees operations of the Wildlife Branch (see Figure 1) and reports to the Operations Section Chief. Within the Wildlife Branch, four Groups report to the Wildlife Branch Director:

- Wildlife Reconnaissance - aerial, ground, and on-water reconnaissance of wildlife in the spill area.
- Bird Recovery and Rehabilitation- search, recovery, transport, rehabilitation, documentation and hazing/deterrence of birds.
- Marine Mammal and
- Sea Turtle Recovery and Rehabilitation- search, recovery, transport, rehabilitation, documentation, and hazing/deterrence of marine mammals.

To ensure Wildlife Branch objectives are achieved with maximum efficiency, the Wildlife Branch Director coordinates and manages the activities of all personnel in the Wildlife Branch who fall under the authority of the Unified Command during a spill response. These include federal, state, and local agencies along with commercial and non-profit organizations responsible for wildlife. The Wildlife Branch Director will manage all personnel and equipment supplied by the Potentially Responsible Party to the Wildlife Branch.

The Wildlife Branch includes the following Groups, which operate under direction of the Wildlife Branch Director: Wildlife Reconnaissance, Bird Recovery and Rehabilitation, and Marine Mammal and Sea Turtle Recovery and Rehabilitation. This organizational structure is expanded beyond the structure described In the Incident Management Handbook (USCG COMDTPUB P3120.17A), which includes only the Wildlife Recovery Group and the Wildlife Rehabilitation Center.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN



SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Wildlife Branch Operations

Duties and Responsibilities

Once activated, the Wildlife Branch Director is responsible for ensuring that the appropriate protocol and process is followed during the search, recovery, and rehabilitation of impacted wildlife. The Wildlife Branch Director will make recommendations to the Unified Command through the Operations Section Chief regarding the need for additional Wildlife Branch resources based on anticipated wildlife impacts and associated field operations.

The Wildlife Branch, working for the Operations Section Chief, will develop operational strategies, tactics and resource needs for operations activities for the Branch in the Incident Action Plan. The Branch Director or one of the Branch staff will work closely with the Site Safety Plan specific to wildlife response activities. Operations activities may include wildlife deterrence, conducting wildlife search and recovery, transportation of oil-impacted wildlife, rehabilitation of wildlife, and release of rehabilitated wildlife. The Wildlife Branch Director will implement the operational guidelines as well as the standard of care requirements of the *Best Practices for Migratory Bird Care during Oil Spill Response*, *NOAA Marine Mammal Health and Stranding Response Program*, *Marine Mammal Oil Spill Response Guidelines*, and other appropriate guidance in all aspects of Wildlife Branch operations.

Wildlife Branch activities affect and interact with numerous other sections of the Incident Command and it is important that good communications are established and maintained between the Wildlife Branch and other responders. In particular, coordination between the Wildlife Branch and the Environmental Unit, a part of the Planning Section, is essential. The Planning Section may assign a Wildlife Technical Specialist to help with coordination. The Wildlife Branch Director is responsible for keeping the Operations Section Chief and Unified Command informed about the status of branch operations.

The Wildlife Branch is responsible for providing information to the Unified Command, the Planning Section, and the Public Information Officer/Joint Information Center relative to the daily numbers of alive and dead animals and their status. At the direction of the Operations Section Chief, the Wildlife Branch Director or a member of the Branch staff will attend tactics meetings, planning meetings, and Unified Command briefings. The Branch will also coordinate with Air Operations regarding wildlife reconnaissance/recovery flights, and coordinate with the Logistics Section in accordance with existing IC/UC policy for any materials needed. The Wildlife Branch is also responsible for working with the Planning Section, Demobilization Unit to develop the Wildlife Branch Demobilization Plan.

Response Actions

Activities associated with the activation of the Branch will be appropriate to the size of the spill. Activation of personnel and equipment is based primarily on anticipated adverse effects on wildlife. Depending on the size of the incident, the Wildlife Branch may range in size from just the Branch Director position to the full activation of the organization displayed in figure 1 including the associated equipment and personnel resources. Development of Wildlife Branch operations is an iterative, dynamic process that calls for good information, knowledge,

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

experience, and judgment. It is important to understand that “activation” of the Branch does not mean that a full-scale wildlife response will be mounted. The level of response is completely dependent on the number of animals that may potentially be impacted.

On every spill response, the first action of the Wildlife Branch must be to deploy trained observers to the spill site to determine the extent of the initial and anticipated wildlife impacts in a timely manner. The ability to effectively determine the size and scale of the wildlife response is highly dependent on getting trained observers on-scene quickly. The initial observers must be trained personnel because the impact oil and other hazardous materials has on wildlife is not always obvious to the average responder. Oiling from light petroleum products, unlike heavy petroleum products, can be especially difficult to determine without the use of a trained observer. Unless heavily oiled, impacted wildlife may be mobile and may not remain at the site of the initial oiling. Results of the initial reconnaissance will determine the size and complexity of the Wildlife Branch and the subsequent deployment of personnel and equipment. This involves establishing the Wildlife Branch organizations, notifying the appropriate federal and state trustees, and determining rehabilitation facility needs. The number of animals affected, or potentially affected, will determine the number and type of personnel and equipment resources that are needed. The Wildlife Branch will work with Logistics to obtain resources, personnel, and equipment. Deterrence, search and recovery, primary care, rehabilitation, and release activities will proceed as deemed necessary and appropriate by the Wildlife Branch Director, with the approval of the Unified Command.

Oiled Bird Response

Birds are the most common wildlife affected by oil spills, especially marine birds, waterfowl, shorebirds, gulls, and predatory birds. These birds spend the majority of their time on or near the water’s surface which puts them in direct contact with oil. When the feathers of a bird become oiled, they lose their capacity to insulate the bird’s skin from the water. Once the water is allowed to come in contact with the bird’s skin the bird becomes hypothermic, lethargic, and unable to feed and preen. Eventually the birds attempt to escape the water by beaching themselves. Oiled birds are prime targets for predatory and scavenging animals. This scavenging then leads to secondary oiling and further spread of the oil. It is important to retrieve alive and dead birds. The survival rate of rehabilitated birds depends greatly on conducting a quick response and using appropriate personnel and facilities.

The following table provides response actions needed when planning for oiled wildlife rescue and rehabilitation operations. The response resource for each specific spill should be developed on a case-by-case basis and the size of the Wildlife Branch will adjust as more accurate information about the spill incident and wildlife impacts become available. Most spill incidents in the SE TX and SW LA Area would utilize a Level IV wildlife response. Some extraordinary circumstances would require mobilization at Levels III or II from the outset. The Wildlife Branch will notify the Operations Section Chief promptly of needed changes in the deployment of personnel and equipment. The numbers depicted in the table are only rough estimates and are subject to change depending on spill conditions.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

	Level IV	Level III*	Level II*	Level I*
Projected Number of Oiled Birds	1-15	16-100	101-500	500+
Personnel				
Wildlife Branch Director	1	1	1	1
Wildlife Veterinarian**	1	1	1-2	1-2
Deputy Wildlife Branch Director	0	0-1	1	1-2
Bird Recovery & Rehabilitation Group Supervisor	0-1	1	1-2	2
Deputy Bird Recovery and Rehabilitation Group Supervisor	0	0	0	1
Bird Recovery and Rehabilitation Group Staff	0-4	1-4	5+	5+
Bird Recovery & Transportation Unit Leader	0-1	1	1-2	2
Bird Recovery & Transportation Unit Staff**	1+	2	6+	12+
Bird Rehabilitation Unit Leader	0-1	1	1-2	1-2
Bird Rehabilitation Unit Staff**	4+	8+	25+	50+
Volunteer Coordinator	0-1	1	1-2	2-3
Bird Hazing Unit Leader	0-1	0-1	1-2	1-2
Bird Hazing Unit Staff **	0-3	0-3	5+	5+
Wildlife Reconnaissance Group Supervisor	0-1	1	1-2	2
Aerial Survey Unit Leader	0-1	0-1	1	1
Aerial Survey Unit Staff**	1	1-2	2-4	5+
Boat Survey Unit Leader	0-1	0-1	1	1
Boat Survey Unit Staff**	0-2+	2+	5+	10+
Shoreline Survey Unit Leader	0-1	0-1	1	1

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Shoreline Survey Unit Staff**	0-2+	2+	20+	40+
Equipment				
Facility - Permanent or temporary	1	1+	2+	4+
Stabilization Facility	0	0	2+	4+
Primary Care Facility	0-1	0-1	2+	4+
Vehicle – Recovery	0-4	0-4	6+	12+
Vehicle – Transport	1	1+	4+	8+
Boat – Capture	0-2	0-2	4+	8+
ATVs	0-2	0-2	4+	8+
Air (helicopter)/land/water reconnaissance	0-1	0-1	1-2	1-2

1. The number of staff and equipment are based on a spill involving average sized birds (i.e.; gadwall or wigeon), with moderate oiling, that are easily accessible.

Size of birds and degree of oiling may require substantially different personnel and equipment resource. When marine mammals are affected, personnel and equipment requirements may double in number to account for separate response efforts. Note: Response levels are numbered consistent with National Incident Management System (NIMS compliant)

*The logistical needs of the Wildlife Branch are substantially different at the lower and upper ends of the range of projected oiled birds for each level

** These staff generally are not in the Command Post because they are in the field or at the rehabilitation facility. The other staff may or may not be located at the command post.

Sea Turtles

Sea turtles are commonly found feeding in the coastal marine waters of Louisiana and Texas, although nesting is quite uncommon. Since sea turtles spend significant amounts of time at the surface and below the surface feeding, they may experience both external and internal oiling. Sea turtles impacted in near shore waters may strand while sea turtles impacted offshore may remain there until detected. If promptly captured and treated, the survival rate of sea turtles is high. Spills pose logistical operational challenges, especially offshore, that must be promptly identified. The Sea Turtle Recovery and Rehabilitation Unit will develop a response plan including the following:

- Designate a wildlife coordinator;

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

- Develop an aerial survey plan to detect stranded and offshore animals;
- Develop capture, triage, and transport protocols;
- Identification of rehabilitation facilities and mobile treatment units;
- Rehabilitation, release, and tracking plans;
- Formation of a documentation team to follow Natural Resource Damage Assessment procedures, chain of custody. procedures, and storage of specimens;
- Designate a volunteer coordinator;
- Identify training requirements for personnel and volunteers;
- Identify equipment caches and needed resources for sea turtle response;
- Identify vessel requirements for response and coordination with vessels of opportunity; and
- Support and resources required for offshore capture teams, monitors, and transport personnel.

Marine Mammals

There are 21 species of cetaceans (whales and dolphins) in the Gulf of Mexico inhabiting a broad range of habitats, from offshore (including continental shelf) and coastal ecosystems to bays, sounds, and estuaries (inshore). Manatees are also present in the Gulf of Mexico. All marine mammals are protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and some are also protected under the U.S. Endangered Species Act. Cetaceans fall under the jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries and manatees fall under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Evidence suggests that marine mammals are unlikely to detect and avoid spilled oil and exposure can result in population level impacts (e.g. Matkin et al., 2008).

Marine Mammal Stranding and Mortalities

Regional marine mammal stranding networks should be notified by NOAA Fisheries and/or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service that a spill has occurred and that a stranding should be reported directly to the Wildlife Branch via the 1-800 hotline number activated during the spill. If a carcass is found and NOAA Fisheries/U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service authorize a necropsy, the necropsy should follow established protocols in NOAA's Marine Mammal Oil Spill Response Guidelines (Johnson and Ziccardi, 2006) and be coordinated with NOAA Fisheries/U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Live stranded marine mammals should be evaluated by trained marine mammal veterinarians and transported by trained, authorized personnel only to NOAA/U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service authorized rehabilitation facilities that meet the criteria established by NOAA Fisheries in their

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Final Policy and Best Practices - Standards for Rehabilitation Facilities (February 2009) and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (for manatees).

Wildlife Branch Positions and Responsibilities

Duties and issues that relate to a specific position are listed under that position in the sections that follow. Not all positions will be staffed at each spill, therefore the duties described below need to be distributed to staff on hand.

Wildlife Branch Director

The Wildlife Branch Director is responsible for managing all wildlife rescue and rehabilitation operations and personnel. The Branch Director activates and supervises wildlife operations in accordance with the Incident Action Plan and directs its execution. In addition, the Branch Director directs the Branch Operations, requests resources, coordinates release of resources with the Planning Section, ensures coordination with other Sections or Units within the Incident Command, and reports to the Operations Section Chief. The magnitude of the event and the potential for wildlife to be impacted will dictate the level of staffing in the Wildlife Branch. Smaller spills will generally have less staff. Under these circumstances the Branch Director may have to take on additional responsibilities beyond those described below. In addition to the general duties listed above, the Wildlife Branch Director's duties include but are not limited to:

- Supervises the Wildlife Reconnaissance Group (coordinating aerial, shoreline, and on-water wildlife surveys), the Bird Recovery and Rehabilitation Group, and the Marine Mammal Recovery and Rehabilitation Group;
- Attends tactics meetings, planning meetings, and Unified Command briefings;
- Develops the Branch-specific portion of the Incident Action Plan for the next operational period (2006 Incident Management Handbook, p. 19-17);
- Manages and tracks Wildlife Branch personnel using an appropriate tracking system;
- Oversees the preparation of work order forms for Incident Action Plan preparation and logistics tracking;
- Provide updates to the Unified Command, Planning Section, and Public Information Officer/Joint Information Center regarding the status of wildlife and stranded marine mammals (alive and dead, observed and captured);
- Ensures that wildlife samples are collected in coordination with the Sampling Specialist;
- Identified methods to minimize collateral damage to wildlife and habitat from recovery, transportation, and reconnaissance operations;
- Ensures that qualified personnel perform wildlife recovery and rehabilitation safely and properly and under the appropriate authority (e.g. Stranding Agreements, permits, etc);

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

- Establishes the oiled wildlife hotline to enable public reporting of oiled wildlife;
- Ensures appropriate use, maintenance, and disposition of ICS forms (documentation);
- Maintains Unit/Activity Log (ISC 214);
- Updates the media as requested by the Unified Command;
- Identifies resources that can be released and develops and implements Wildlife Branch Demobilization Plan; and
- Ensures Wildlife Branch personnel have appropriate/required training and certifications.

Deputy Wildlife Branch Director

The Deputy Wildlife Branch Director reports to the Branch Director and serves as a key member of the Branch Management Team. Duties of the Deputy Branch Director include, but are not limited to:

- Attend to Wildlife Branch Director responsibilities when the Director is absent;
- Develop and disseminate Branch organization chart;
- Ensure that Group and Team leaders are provided with appropriate job descriptions and job aids;
- Develops Wildlife Branch Safety Plan in concert with the Safety Officer, ensures that all personnel assigned to the Branch receive a daily pre-operational safety briefing and a post-operational de-briefing, and records a summary each day as a part of the Unit Log (ICS 214);
- Coordinate and document personnel and logistical support needs with Group Supervisors, prepare logistical requests to the Logistics Sections;
- Serve as direct liaison between the Branch and the Resources at Risk (RAR) Specialist and Shoreline Cleanup and Assessment Technique Team Leader(s) in the Environmental Unit;
- Provide operational updates to the Situation Unit;
- Coordinate the development of standardized evidentiary protocols with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's law enforcement, National Marine Fisheries Service Office of Law Enforcement, and Natural Resource Damage Assessment representatives, ensuring that the needs of each entity are met;
- Coordinate with the Bird and Marine Mammal Recovery and Rehabilitation Group Leaders to determine logistical needs for:

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

- Search and recovery
- Field tagging of dead and alive animals
- Transporting dead and alive animals
- Necropsy of dead animals
- Identification of a central wildlife processing center
- Treatment and rehabilitation facilities
- Veterinary Services
- Serve as a direct liaison with the Logistics Section to ensure proper documentation and timely processing of requests;
- Coordinate the oiled wildlife hotline; and
- Maintain Unit/Activity Log.

Wildlife Veterinarian

The Wildlife Veterinarian reports to the Branch Director, works closely with the Bird Recovery and Rehabilitation Supervisor, and is responsible for ensuring impacted animals are getting appropriate medical treatment. The Wildlife Veterinarian works with the Branch Director and Trustee agencies to develop euthanasia protocols appropriate for each spill incident.

For marine mammals, each stranding network partner generally has an experienced Veterinarian to help respond to live stranded animals and for rehabilitation. The Wildlife Branch Veterinarian may oversee these pre-identified Veterinarians, but should not be a substitute for these experienced marine mammal veterinarians. Euthanasia protocols exist for marine mammals and shall be followed. New protocols shall not be developed by the Wildlife Veterinarian.

Wildlife Reconnaissance Group

The Wildlife Reconnaissance Group is responsible for determining the location and movement of animals that may be, or already have been, impacted. Daily and seasonal movement of birds and mammals necessitate rapid, real-time characterization and reconnaissance of wildlife concentrations. The Reconnaissance Group consist of the Aerial, Boat, and Shoreline Survey Units. Each unit may be composed of multiple teams. The Reconnaissance Group is responsible for coordinating surveys that occur in a habitat for threatened or endangered species and/or in sensitive areas such as State/Federal refuges, wildlife management areas, National Marine Sanctuary, Congressionally Designated Wilderness Areas, National Wildlife Refuges, State Wildlife Refuges and Wildlife Management Areas, or State Parks. Depending on the spill size, Wildlife Reconnaissance Group Teams may be integrated with Recovery and Transportation Unit teams of Shoreline Cleanup and Assessments Teams, although this is usually not desirable because it may over-task the teams. Experienced personnel are essential for effective wildlife

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

reconnaissance and surveillance. Observers should be able to identify wildlife species, behavioral characteristics associated with oil impacts, and be knowledgeable about local ecological factors and landscape.

Reconnaissance Group personnel may include professional wildlife biologists, trustee agency representatives, contractors, and other trained personnel. If specialized surveys for threatened and endangered species are needed, additional wildlife specialists may be called in by the Reconnaissance Group Supervisor or Wildlife Branch Director. These specialists will advise the Branch Director and the Unified Command about threats to listed species, the locations and numbers of oiled animals, and the need for capture, deterrence, or other protection strategies. These experts will typically use species-specific observation protocols.

Bird Recovery and Rehabilitation Group

The Bird Recovery and Rehabilitation Group is responsible for wildlife deterrence, recovering dead birds, capturing live birds, transporting them to processing centers, and providing medical care to impacted animals. Wildlife recovery by any agency or organization must be done under the direction of the Wildlife Branch, with approval of the Unified Command. Recovery and Rehabilitation Group personnel activated must comply with agreements and permits from the appropriate management agencies (i.e. State Fish and Wildlife agencies and USFWS). Recovery and Rehabilitation Group personnel are drawn from state and federal trustee agencies and approved contractors. Trained, qualified volunteers can be used as long as they comply with the New Orleans Area Volunteer Policy (Chapter 9000, Appendix K) including ensuring appropriate training requirements and Occupational Safety and Health Administration standards are met. The Bird Recovery and Rehabilitation Group is made up of three units: Bird Recovery and Transportation; Bird Rehabilitation; and Bird Hazing. Depending on the spill size, these Units may not be staffed or may be staffed by dozens of highly-trained individuals. Depending on spill size, Recovery and Transportation teams may be integrated with Wildlife Reconnaissance Group teams or Shoreline Cleanup and Assessment Technique Teams.

Bird Recovery and Transportation Unit

The Bird Recovery and Transportation Unit is responsible for recovering alive and dead oiled birds and transporting them to rehabilitation facilities. Success at recovering impacted birds (especially mobile birds) depends on proper technique and timing. Only trained staff should recover live birds. Once captured, impacted live birds should be transported to the designated primary care or rehabilitation facility as soon as possible. Appropriate measures must be undertaken by the Wildlife Branch to ensure that dead animals are recovered, appropriately identified, documented, and held until the trustees approve disposal, or as directed by appropriate trustee agencies. The prompt removal of disabled and dead oiled animals from the environment can be critical to minimize the effects of secondary oiling such as poisoning of predators and scavengers. The Wildlife Branch, in consultation with the trustee agencies, will develop incident specific protocols and authorizations for removing and handling dead oiled birds for each incident. All alive, disabled, and freshly-dead animals, oiled and un-oiled, should be recovered and processed for triage and rehabilitation or for processing and storage, as appropriate or as directed by an appropriate trustee agency.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Bird Rehabilitation Unit

The Bird Rehabilitation Unit is responsible for ensuring that alive birds exposed to oil receive the best achievable care and for ensuring that oiled birds are properly documented, sampled, tracked, and released. The Bird Rehabilitation Unit is responsible for the oversight of all rehabilitation facilities whether they are permanent or mobile. When rehabilitated animals are ready for release, clean, non-oiled release sites should be chosen in consultation with appropriate trustee agencies.

Facilities designed for oil spill response must meet minimum space requirements and incorporate all required aspects of bird treatment and rehabilitation. Facilities must comply with Federal and State regulations and must meet minimum recommendations in *Best Practices for Migratory Bird Care during Oil Spill Response*. An ideal facility should include:

- Areas for intake, physical exam, and evidence processing;
- Space for a veterinary hospital with isolation capabilities;
- Indoor bird housing and caging;
- Food storage and preparation facilities;
- Animal washing and rinsing areas;
- Indoor drying pens;
- Outdoor pool and pen areas;
- Pathology facilities;
- An area with restrooms, separate rooms for eating and volunteer training;
- Administrative offices with multiple phone and fax lines and with conference space;
- Storage;
- Access to a large parking area;
- Adequate ventilation, hot and cold water, and climate control;
- Security capabilities for the facility.

Bird Hazing Unit

The Bird Hazing Unit is responsible for determining when and if bird deterrence operations should take place. The recommendation will be guided by site-specific and species-specific factors present at the time of the oil spill and availability of proven deterrence techniques. If deterrence is determined to be appropriate, the Unit should develop a site-specific deterrence

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

plan in consultation with appropriate trustee agencies. Deterrence should always be considered in heavily impacted habitats, particularly when clean sites are present in the area. Wildlife that has already been oiled should not be dispersed, because this can lead to the introduction of oiled animals into uncontaminated areas and populations. Rather, oiled animals should be captured as soon as practical.

Deterrence devices include both visual and auditory techniques. A variety of deterrence devices are available and can be deployed to meet the situation including helicopters, fixed-wing aircraft, propane cannons, shell crackers, bird bombs, screamers, launchers, airboats, ATVs, sonic buoys, Mylar tape, lasers, flags, distress and alarm calls, and effigies. Pre-emptive capture is another means of keeping wildlife away from oil and cleanup operations. The use of Pre-emptive capture operations shall be directed by the Branch Director and expert team members and will depend on the habitat in the focus area and seasonality.

Deterrence activities must take place only under the authority and oversight of trustee agencies, in coordination with the Unified Command. The recommendation to haze will be guided by site-specific and species-specific factors at the time of the spill and availability of proven deterrence techniques. The Bird Recovery and Rehabilitation Group Supervisor directs the Bird Hazing Unit.

Marine Mammal Recovery and Rehabilitation Group

The Marine Mammal Recovery and Rehabilitation Group is responsible for the recovery and rehabilitation of impacted marine mammals. This involves deterrence and hazing of animals, recovering dead or alive stranded marine mammals, transporting them to facilities for necropsy and sampling (dead), or rehabilitation (alive), and providing medical care to impacted animals. These activities are performed in close coordination with the Unified Command along with state and federal trustee agencies and local or other participating Marine Mammal Stranding Network organizations. Wildlife recovery by any agency or organization must be conducted under the direction of the Unified Command. Their activities must comply with agreements and permits from the appropriate management agencies (i.e., State Fish and Wildlife agencies, NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service, USFWS).

Recovery and Rehabilitation Group personnel are drawn from state and federal trustee agencies and approved contractors. Unlike other Wildlife Branch Groups/Units, Marine Mammal Recovery and Rehabilitation personnel will include a high proportion of federal trustee personnel and professional wildlife responders/rehabilitators from federally approved organizations (through the local or other participating Marine Mammal Stranding Networks). Trained, qualified volunteers can be used as long as they comply with the SE TX and SW LA Area Contingency Plan Volunteer Policy (Appendix J) including ensuring appropriate training requirements and Occupational Safety and Health Administration standards are met. Trained, qualified volunteers must also have the appropriate authority under the MMPA/ESA to respond to marine mammals (Stranding Agreement, permit, etc.).

Marine Mammal Recovery Transportation Unit

The Marine Mammal Recovery Transportation Unit is responsible for recovering alive and dead impacted marine mammals and transporting them to facilities for rehabilitation or necropsy. The

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Marine Mammal Recovery and Transport Unit will evaluate the need to capture free-swimming impacted marine mammals on a case-by-case basis. If marine mammals are determined to be ill and require retrieval, capture will be instituted by the Marine Mammal Recovery and Transportation Unit, in conjunction with NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service (for cetaceans), USFWS (for manatees), and sufficiently trained and experienced capture personnel (members of the Marine Mammal Stranding Network). Success at recovering marine mammals depends on proper technique and timing. Only trained personnel should recover live marine mammals. Once captured, impacted live marine mammals should be transported to the designated primary care or rehabilitation facility as soon as possible. Appropriate measures must be undertaken by the Wildlife Branch to insure that dead animals are recovered appropriately, identified, documented, and held until the trustees approve disposal. The prompt removal of disabled and dead oiled animals from the environment can be critical to minimize the effects of secondary oiling such as poisoning of predators and scavengers. All alive, disabled, and freshly dead animals, oiled and un-oiled, should be recovered and processed for triage and rehabilitation or for the processing and storage, as appropriate. A Marine Mammal Stranding Report must be submitted for dead marine mammal sightings and upon capture and transport of live mammals.

Marine Mammal Rehabilitation Unit

The Marine Mammal Rehabilitation Unit is responsible for ensuring that cetaceans and manatees exposed to oil receive the best achievable care and for ensuring that oiled marine mammals are properly documented, sampled and tracked. Wildlife care includes triage, stabilization, intake/documentation, treatment, rehabilitation and release. The Marine Mammal Volunteer Coordinator also works under this group.

When rehabilitated animals are ready for release, clean, non-impacted release sites should be chosen after consulting the appropriate trustee agency or agencies. While exceptions can be made during spill emergencies, some agencies have specific requirements or policies regarding releasing animals on their properties. For cetaceans, *NOAA Fisheries Final Policies and Best Practices- Standards for Release* (February 2009), must also be followed and approval issued by the NOAA Southeast Regional Administrator. As a part of spill response actions, marine mammals are tagged and, in some cases, fitted with telemetry equipment for post-release monitoring. To guide the Marine Mammal Rehabilitation Unit in the treatment of remaining animals, wildlife pathologists or Marine Mammal Stranding Network veterinarians may conduct necropsies on animals during a spill response. However, the Wildlife Branch Director or his designee must obtain preapproval from the Unified Command for such examinations. In addition, representatives of the appropriate federal trustee agency may need to be present and have specific samples collected and analyzed.

Marine Mammal Hazing Unit

The Marine Mammal Hazing Unit is responsible for determining when and if marine mammal deterrence operations should take place. Deterrence of marine mammals is very similar in nature and function to that of birds, as detailed above. Deterrence activities must take place only under the authority and oversight of trustee agencies in coordination with the Environmental Unit. The Wildlife Branch Director will make the recommendation to haze to the Operations Section Chief. The recommendation will be guided by site-specific and species-specific factors present at the time of the spill and availability of proven deterrence techniques. All deterrence activities must

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

be conducted under the appropriate authority. Deterrence activities, observations, and results are to be reported to the Marine Mammal Recovery and Rehabilitation Group Supervisor, who will report to the Wildlife Branch Director and the Planning Section's Environmental Unit Leader.

Sea Turtle Recovery and Rehabilitation Group

The Sea Turtle Recovery and Rehabilitation Group is responsible for the recovery and rehabilitation of impacted sea turtles. This involves deterrence and hazing, recovering dead or capturing live oiled sea turtles, transporting them to processing centers, and providing medical care to impacted animals. These activities are performed in close coordination with the Unified Command along with state and federal trustee agencies. Wildlife recovery by any agency or organization must be conducted under the direction of the Unified Command. Their activities must comply with agreements, permits, and policies from the appropriate management agencies (i.e., State Fish and Wildlife agencies, NOAA Fisheries Service, USFWS).

Recovery and Rehabilitation Group personnel are drawn from state and federal trustee agencies and approved contractors. Unlike other Wildlife Branch Groups/Units, sea turtle personnel will include a high proportion of state and federal trustee personnel and professional wildlife rehabilitators from approved organizations and stranding network partners. Trained, qualified volunteers can be used as long as they comply with NOAA Fisheries Service and USFWS policies and requirements, and the SE TX and SW LA Area Contingency Plan Volunteer Policy (Appendix J) including ensuring appropriate training requirements and Occupational Safety and Health Administration standards are met.

Sea Turtle Recovery and Rehabilitation Unit

The Sea Turtle Recovery and Rehabilitation Unit evaluate the need to capture live sea turtles in the water on a case-by-case basis. Responders under Unified Command may be directed to recover animals following protocols and report them to the Wildlife Branch for transport and/or treatment. Appropriate measures must be undertaken by the Wildlife Branch to insure that dead animals are recovered appropriately, identified, documented, and held until the trustees approve disposal. Release criteria and monitoring/tracking plans for rehabilitated sea turtles will be developed. The Sea Turtle Transportation and Rehabilitation Unit will work closely with the Documentation coordinator.

The Sea Turtle Recovery Transportation Unit is responsible for recovering alive and dead impacted sea turtles and transporting them to rehabilitation facilities.

The Sea Turtle Recovery and Transportation Unit generally collects all stranded animals and all dead animals whether in the water or on the beach. The prompt removal of disabled and dead oiled animals from the environment can be critical to minimize the effects of secondary oiling such as poisoning of predators and scavengers.

Sea Turtle Directed Capture Unit

For offshore spills, directed captures of sea turtles may be required. A plan will be instituted by the Sea Turtle Directed Capture Unit in conjunction with NOAA Fisheries Service, and authorized capture personnel. Any live-captured sea turtles should be properly treated and transported to the designated primary care or rehabilitation facility in coordination with the Sea

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Turtle Recovery and Transportation Unit as soon as possible. All live sea turtles collected should be processed and rehabilitated in approved rehabilitation facilities following protocols developed during the response.

Sea Turtle Observer Unit

The use of observers are to document sea turtle impacts, verify implementation of best management practices, and to collect data that will be administered through the Wildlife Branch in close coordination with the Environmental Unit of the Planning Section.

Volunteers

Spill incidents that impact wildlife often generate significant interest from the general public to volunteer their efforts. Some of these volunteer workers will be assigned jobs where they are compensated; others will be assigned work where they do not receive compensation. Regardless of where and how this volunteer work force is put to use, they must be managed and appropriately trained. During a spill, the Wildlife Branch Director, in coordination with the Bird and/or Marine Mammal Recovery & Rehabilitation Group Supervisors, will determine the need to request volunteer assistance. If volunteers are used during a spill response, a volunteer coordinator (reporting to the appropriate Recovery & Rehabilitation Group Leader and coordinating with the overall volunteer coordinator in the Planning Section) shall be identified to direct volunteer notification, training and “employment” activities.

Volunteers shall be brought into the incident in accordance with the guidelines outlined in Chapter 9000 Appendix J.

Demobilization of Wildlife Operations

Upon conclusion of Wildlife Branch operations, its activities are demobilized following the standard checkout procedures identified through the ICS and the Unified Command. Wildlife Branch demobilization only occurs after a conclusive determination by the Wildlife Branch Director in consultation with the Groups within the Wildlife Branch and other trustee agencies and land managers that all wildlife affected by the spill have been accounted for in response operations.

Demobilization of the Wildlife Branch often lags behind that of other response operations for several reasons, such as animals remaining in rehabilitative care, the presence of residual oil, and the presence of visibly oiled marine mammals, sea turtles, and free-flying birds. The last resource of the Unified Command to be demobilized may be rehabilitation personnel, equipment and facilities used during the spill. Because cleaning, treatment and rehabilitation of oiled and injured wildlife may last several weeks to months, animals brought into the rehabilitation center late in the response may require care after other response resources have demobilized. During that time, as more animals are released and fewer animals remain in care, personnel and equipment resources will be gradually demobilized as appropriate.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Louisiana Wildlife Rescue Organizations

The following is a list of permitted Wildlife Rescue Organizations located in Louisiana.

Name	Permit #	Wildlife Type	City	State	Day Phone
	#R-95-039	Native Mammals	Alexandria	LA	(337) 472-9966
	#R-96-01	Native Mammals	Livingston	LA	(225) 698-3168
	#R-96-02	Native Birds and Mammals	Haughton	LA	(337) 949-1596
	#R-96-03	Native Birds and Mammals	Sulphur	LA	(337) 762-3111
Caddo Parish Commission	#R-96-04	Native Birds and Mammals	Shreveport	LA	(318) 929-2806
	#R-96-05	Native Mammals	Mandeville	LA	(504) 626-5542
	#R-96-06	Native Birds and Mammals	Slidell	LA	(504) 649-6036
Terrebonne Humane Society	#R-96-07	Native Birds	Houma	LA	(985) 873-1095
	#R-96-08	Native Mammals	Harahan	LA	(504) 738-0683
	#R-96-09	Native Birds and Mammals	Lake Charles	LA	(337) 477-6129
	#R-96-10	Native Mammals	Belle Chasse	LA	(504) 477-6129

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

	#R-96-11	Native Birds and Mammals	Lafayette	LA	(337) 433-5955
Westlake Bird Sanctuary & Rehabilitation Center	#R-96-12	Native Birds and Mammals	Westlake	LA	(337) 433-5955
	#R-96-13	Turtles and Tortoises	Bastrop	LA	(318) 281-0113
	#R-96-14	Native Birds and Mammals	Grand Coteau	LA	(337) 662-1053
Helping Hands, Inc.	#R-96-16	Native Birds	Metairie	LA	(504) 888-5510
LSU Raptor and Rehabilitation Unit	#R-96-17	Native Birds and Mammals	Baton Rouge	LA	(225) 578-9600
Louisiana Purchase Gardens and Zoo	#R-96-19	Native Birds and Mammals	Monroe	LA	(318) 329-2400
Clearwater Wildlife Sanctuary	#R-96-20	Native Birds and Mammals	Covington	LA	(504) 892-0760
	#R-96-21	Native Mammals	Monroe	LA	(318) 343-6062
Bayou Wildlife Rescue	#R-96-22	Native Mammals	Marrero	LA	(504) 348-1878
	#R-96-23	Native Mammals	Metairie	LA	(504) 455-4087
	#R-96-24	Native Mammals	Mandeville	LA	(504) 626-8871

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Calcasieu Parish Animal Control	#R-96-25	Birds and Mammals	Lake Charles	LA	(337) 439-8879
	#R-96-27	Native Birds and Mammals	Jennings	LA	(337) 824-1190
Louisiana Wildlife CPR	#R-96-28	Native Birds and Mammals	Metairie	LA	(504) 488-9832
	#R-96-29	Native Mammals	Monroe	LA	(318) 343-7466
	#R-96-30	Native Birds and Mammals	Ponchatoula	LA	(504) 386-6374
	#R-96-31	Native Birds and Mammals	Shriever	LA	(985) 447-1013
	#R-96-32	Native Mammals	Monroe	LA	(318) 839-3831

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

SETX & SWLA Area Contingency Plan **Section 9000 Appendix M**

National Contingency Plan Product Schedule

The NCP Product Schedule contains a compilation of product bulletins summarizing data requirements and test results for those products listed on EPA's NCP Product Schedule. Manufacturers/contacts of products on the Schedule are required to amend their technical product bulletins whenever there are changes in product formulation, application rates, and handling procedures.

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
NATIONAL CONTINGENCY PLAN
PRODUCT SCHEDULE

JANUARY 2016
(1/06/2016)



Prepared by:

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
NCP Product Schedule Manager
Office of Emergency Management (OEM)
Regulations Implementation Division (RID)
William Jefferson Clinton Building
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW (Mail Code 5104A, Room 6450CC)
Washington, DC 20460

For Information Contact:

NCP Subpart J Information Line, at (202) 260-2342

Disclaimer: [Product Name] is on the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's NCP Product Schedule. This listing does NOT mean that EPA approves, recommends, licenses, certifies, or authorizes the use of [Product Name] on an oil discharge. The listing means only that data have been submitted to EPA as required by Subpart J of the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan, Section 300.915. (Source: 40 CFR §300.920 (e))

Abbreviations of Product Types:

D	Dispersant
SW	Surface Washing Agent
S	Surface Collecting Agent
B	Bioremediation Agent
MC	Microbiological Culture
EA	Enzyme Additive
NA	Nutrient Additive
M	Miscellaneous Oil Spill Control Agent

NOTE: PRODUCTS THAT HAVE BEEN REMOVED FROM THE NCP PRODUCT SCHEDULE*

DISPERSANTS

ANTECO OIL SPILL DISPERSANT
BIOGENESIS BG-CLEAN 401
COLD CLEAN 500
COREXIT 8667
COREXIT 9550
COREXIT 9554
DISPERSANT 11
EC.O ATLAN'TOL AT7
ECO/+
ENERGY III
ENERSPERSE 700
ENERSPERSE 1100
FINASOL OSR-7
FORMULA 98
GOLD CREW DISPERSANT
HAZCLEAN-ER
INIPOL IP 90
INPROVE COLLOIDAL
M.C. #1 DISPERSANT
MAGNOTOX
MICRO-BLAZE OUT
NAXCHEM DISPERSANT K
NK-3
NURTURE BIO-EMULSIFIER
OFC D-609
OIL SPILL ELIMINATOR
OSD/LT OIL SPILL DISPERSANT
PETROMEND MP-900-W
PETROTECH PTI-25
PETROTECH II
PROFORM-POLLUTION
SDS-300
SEA MASTER NS-555
SEACARE ECOSPERSE
SEACARE OSD
SLICKGONE NS
SLIK-A-WAY
TOXIGON-2000
VALUE 100
VECLEAN OIL DISPERSANT
WELLAID 3316
WITCOMUL 4016
WITCOMUL 4078

WITCOMUL 3234
WITCOMUL 3235
YCC BLUECLEAN

SURFACE WASHING AGENTS

COREXIT® EC7664A (SW-1), *Voluntary Removal*
CRUDEX (SW-5)
EDF EMULSA FIRE (SW-6)
FM-186-2SW (SW-29), *Voluntary Removal*
GRANCONTROL-O (SW-14)
JANSOLV-60 (SW-3)
OMNI-CLEAN OSD (SW-13)
PETRO-GREEN ADP-7 (SW-17)
PETRO TITE M.M.E. (SW-7)
RUFFNEK (SW-4)
SX-100 (SW-27), *Voluntary Removal*

SURFACE COLLECTING AGENTS

COREXIT OC-5 (S-1)
OIL COMPRESS/BINDER (S-2)
OIL HERDER (S-3)
OIL SPILL REMOVER (S-4)

BIOREMEDIATION AGENTS

ABR BI-CHEM PETROLEUM BLEND (B-20)
ADVANCED BIO CULTURES L-103 (B-25)
ADVANCED BIO CULTURES L-104 (B-26)
AE-BIOSEA PROCESS (B-15)
BACTOZYME (B-9)
BIOGEE HC (B-35)
BIO-ZYME 1000-HC (B-11)
BIOMAX (B-49)
BR (B-37)
DBC PLUS TYPE R-5 (B-8)
DBC PLUS TYPE L (B-7)
EEC BIOLOGICAL MEDIA (B-14)
EN-2000 CONCENTRATE (B-27)
ENZY (LIQUID/CRYSTAL) (B-52)
HYDROBAC (B-1)
KBC 100 (B-46)

LRC-1 (B-50)
LRC-4 (B-51)
MAX BAC CUSTOMBLEN (B-13)
MEDINA MICROBIAL ACTIVATOR (B-44)
MICROPRO D (B-22)
MICROPRO NOW BAC (B-21)
MICROPRO SUPER CEE (B-23)
MICROPRO G (B-24)
MUNOX 212 (B-17)
MUNOX 512 (B-18)
MUNOX 112 (B-16)
NO-SCUM (B-2)
NUTRI-BIO 1000 (B-30)
PES-31 (B-39)
PETROBAC (B-3)
PETRODEG-100 (B-5)
PETRODEG-200 (B-6)
PETROVORE (B-47)
PHENOBAC (B-4)
PRP (B-29)
PUTIDOIL (B-40)
WOODACE BRIQUETTES (B-12)
WST BIOBLEND H-JM (B-31)
WST BIOBLEND M-B4W (B-32)
WST BIOBLEND M-B4C (B-34)
WST BIOBLEND M-5 (B-38)
WST BIOBLEND M-4 (B-33)

MISCELLANEOUS OIL SPILL CONTROL AGENTS

ENVIRO-BOND 403 (M-11)
LIQUID OIL BOND-200 (M-3)
NOCHAR'S A610/A650 (M-9)
OIL BOND-100 (M-2)
OMNI-ZORB #8000 (M-16)
OMNI-ZORB #4000 (M-15)
OMNI-ZORB #2000 (M-14)
RE-ENTRY KNI (M-5)
RE-ENTRY D SOLVENT (M-8)
SEE-JELL (M-1)
SPILCAT (M-13)
WASTE-SET
AGGLOMERATE (M-21)

Currently Listed Products by Category:

Dispersants	19
Surface Washing Agents	55
Surface Collecting Agents	2
Bioremediation Agents	27
Biological Additives (20)	
Microbiological Cultures (19)	
Enzyme Additives (1)	
Nutrient Additives (7)	
Miscellaneous Oil Spill Control Agents	15
Solidifiers (10)	
Total Products	118

Note changes to the Schedule: Product removal

Note new listings to the Schedule: None

Note deletions from the Schedule: PETRO-GREEN ADP-7 (SW-17)

Note no longer manufactured: INIPOL EAP (B-10) and PRISTINE SEA II (B-54)

Note contact information could not be verified as of 11/19/14: NEOS AB3000 (D-2); CN-110 (SW-9); SOC-10 (SW-45); INIPOL EAP (B-10); BET BIOPETRO (B-48); PRISTINE SEA II (B-54); LAND AND SEA RESTORATION PRODUCT 001 (VELITE) (B-55); JE1058BS (B-58); SUMP SAFE BIO-RECLAIM (B-69); WASTE-SET #3200® (M-19); and WASTE-SET #3400® (M-20)

All updates and additions to the NCP Product Schedule are indicated in bold under the applicable product listing.

Updated: 1/06/2016

<u>BULLETIN NUMBER</u>	<u>PRODUCT TYPE LISTED</u>	<u>PRODUCT NAME</u>	<u>SUBMITTER</u>	<u>DATE LISTED; RELISTED*; REMOVED#</u>
<u>DISPERSANTS</u>				
D-1	D	COREXIT® EC9527A (formerly COREXIT 9527)	Nalco Environmental Solutions LLC 7705 Highway 90-A Sugar Land, TX 77478 <u>PRODUCT MANAGEMENT:</u> OFFICE: (281) 263-7709 MOBILE: (832) 851-5164 E-MAIL: debby.theriot@nalco.com (Ms. Debby Theriot)	03/10/78 12/18/95*
D-2	D	NEOS AB3000 (Hydrocarbon Solvent Based) <i>EPA HAS NOT RECEIVED UPDATED INFORMATION FOR THIS PRODUCT – 11/19/14</i>	NEOS Company Limited Daisan Kendai Building 1-2, 3-chome Isobedori Chuo-ku, Kobe, Japan 651-0084 PHONE: (81) 78-331-9384 (Mr. T. Ishii, Manager)	04/22/85 01/26/96*
D-3	D	MARE CLEAN 200 (formerly MARE CLEAN 505)	Taihokohzai Company Ltd. Mita Twin Building East Wing 8F, 4-2-8 Shiaura Minatoku, Tokyo, Japan PHONE: (81) 3-6414-5601 FAX: (81) 3-6414-5621 (Mr. T. Amai)	02/23/88 01/26/96*
D-4	D	COREXIT® EC9500A (formerly COREXIT 9500)	Nalco Environmental Solutions LLC 7705 Highway 90-A Sugar Land, TX 77478 <u>PRODUCT MANAGEMENT:</u> OFFICE: (281) 263-7709 MOBILE: (832) 851-5164 E-MAIL: debby.theriot@nalco.com (Ms. Debby Theriot)	04/13/94 12/18/95*
D-5	D	DISPERSIT SPC 1000™ (aka, SEACARE E.P.A. (ECOSPERSE™ POLLUTION ABATEMENT))	U.S. Polychemical Corp. 584 Chestnut Ridge Road Chestnut Ridge, NY 10977 PHONE: (845) 356-5530 FAX: (845) 356-6656 E-MAIL: bruceg@uspoly.com (Mr. Bruce Gebhardt)	04/22/99
D-6	D	JD-109	GlobeMark Resources Ltd. 1312 Mill Creek Drive Salado, TX 76571 MOBILE: (254) 231-2251 E-MAIL: joannie@globemarkresources.com or fiddler656@gmail.com WEBSITE: www.globemarkresources.com (Ms. Joannie Docter)	09/20/00

<u>BULLETIN NUMBER</u>	<u>PRODUCT TYPE LISTED</u>	<u>PRODUCT NAME</u>	<u>SUBMITTER</u>	<u>DATE LISTED; RELISTED*; REMOVED#</u>
<u>DISPERSANTS (continued)</u>				
D-7	D	JD-2000™	GlobeMark Resources Ltd. 1312 Mill Creek Drive Salado, TX 76571 MOBILE: (254) 231-2251 E-MAIL: joannie@globemarkresources.com or fiddler656@gmail.com WEBSITE: www.globemarkresources.com (Ms. Joannie Docter)	08/06/01
D-8	D	NOKOMIS 3-F4	Mar-Len Supply, Inc. 23159 Kidder Street Hayward, CA 94545 PHONE: (510) 782-3555 FAX: (510) 782-2032 (Mr. Frank Winter)	03/04/02
D-9	D	BIODISPERS (formerly PETROBIODISPERS)	Petrotech America Corporation 130 William Street, Suite 802 New York, NY 10038 PHONE: (212) 933-9071, ext. 7001 FAX: (877) 226-4028 E-MAIL: Info@helpenvironmental.com (Mr. Lawrence Gallo)	06/28/02
D-10	D	SEA BRAT #4	B.R.A.T. Microbial Products Inc. P.O. Box 7089 Pasadena, TX 77508 PHONE: (713) 724-9226 E-MAIL: alabastercorp@gmail.com (Mr. John Sheffield)	11/26/02
D-11	D	FINASOL® OSR 52 (aka, SEACARE ECOSPERSE 52)	TOTAL FLUIDES 24 cours Michelet La Défense 10 92069 Paris La Défense Cedex France PHONE: +33-1-41-35-60-29 UNITED STATES: (713) 483-5712 <u>24-HOUR EMERGENCY NUMBER:</u> +33-1-41-35-65-00 E-MAIL: david.doucet@total.com WEBSITE: www.totalspecialfluids.com (Mr. David Doucet)	01/30/03

<u>BULLETIN NUMBER</u>	<u>PRODUCT TYPE LISTED</u>	<u>PRODUCT NAME</u>	<u>SUBMITTER</u>	<u>DATE LISTED; RELISTED*; REMOVED#</u>
<u>DISPERSANTS (continued)</u>				
D-12	D	SAF-RON GOLD (aka, SF-GOLD DISPERSANT)	Sustainable Environmental Technologies, Inc. 55 Ivan Allen Jr. Boulevard, Suite 850 Atlanta, GA 30308 <u>CUSTOMER SERVICE:</u> PHONE: (404) 946-3585 <u>24-HOUR EMERGENCY NUMBER:</u> PHONE: (281) 845-9919 E-MAIL: support@sustainable-corp.com ; bruce@sustainable-corp.com WEBSITE: www.become-sustainable.com ; www.sustainable-corp.com ; www.saf-ron.com (Mr. Bruce Richards)	01/03/05
D-13	D	ZI-400 (aka, ZI-400 OIL SPILL DISPERSANT)	Z.I. Chemicals 8605 Santa Monica Boulevard, #38201 Los Angeles, CA 90069 PHONE: (818) 827-1301 E-MAIL: sales@zichemicals.com WEBSITE: www.zichemicals.com (Mr. Barnaby Zelman)	06/16/05
D-14	D	NOKOMIS 3-AA	Mar-Len Supply, Inc. 23159 Kidder Street Hayward, CA 94545 PHONE: (510) 782-3555 FAX: (510) 782-2032 (Mr. Frank Winter)	07/31/08
D-15	D	SUPERSPERSE™ WAO2500	Baker Petrolite Corporation 12645 West Airport Boulevard Sugar Land, TX 77478-6120 <u>CUSTOMER SERVICES:</u> PHONE: (800) 231-3606 E-MAIL: david.poelker@bakerhughes.com (Mr. David Poelker)	03/23/11
D-16	D	ACCELL CLEAN® DWD	Advanced BioCatalytics Corporation 18010 Skypark Circle, #130 Irvine, California 92614-6456 OFFICE: (949) 442-0880 GENERAL E-MAIL: info@abiocat.com WEBSITE: www.abiocat.com <u>PRODUCT MANAGEMENT:</u> MOBILE: (949) 981-6510 E-MAIL: cpodella@abiocat.com (Mr. Carl Podella)	07/18/11

<u>BULLETIN NUMBER</u>	<u>PRODUCT TYPE LISTED</u>	<u>PRODUCT NAME</u>	<u>SUBMITTER</u>	<u>DATE LISTED; RELISTED*; REMOVED#</u>
----------------------------	------------------------------------	---------------------	------------------	---

DISPERSANTS (continued)

D-17	D	FFT-SOLUTION®	Fog Free Technologies, LLC 4365 Dorchester Road Building 300, Suite 301 North Charleston, SC 29405 <u>PRODUCT MANAGEMENT</u> OFFICE PHONE: (843) 735-6626 MOBILE: (478) 697-2588 E-MAIL: doc@fogfreetechnologies.com WEBSITE: www.fogfreetechnologies.com (Mr. William Knight)	11/01/11
D-18	D	MARINE D-BLUE CLEAN™	AGS Solutions, Inc. 5647 Nunn St. Houston, TX 77087 PHONE: (713) 645-4933 FAX: (713) 645-4903 (Mrs. Linda Whiteley)	04/23/12
D-19	D	COREXIT® EC9500B	Nalco Environmental Solutions LLC 7705 Highway 90-A Sugar Land, TX 77478 <u>PRODUCT MANAGEMENT:</u> OFFICE: (281) 263-7709 MOBILE: (832) 851-5164 E-MAIL: debby.theriot@nalco.com (Ms. Debby Theriot)	08/01/13

SURFACE WASHING AGENTS

SW-2 (formerly D-20)	SW	TOPSALL #30 (Oil and Petroleum Cleaning Agent) (aka, SUPERALL #38)	Stutton North Corporation P.O. Box 724 Mandeville, LA 70470 PHONE: (985) 626-3900 FAX: (985) 674-0476 (Mr. David Anton) Superall Products LLP 22215 Tuwa Road Tomball, TX 77375 PHONE: (281) 351-4800 FAX: (281) 351-4855 (Mr. Sammy Roberts)	01/07/85 08/21/95*
SW-9 (formerly D-37)	SW	CN-110 <i>EPA HAS NOT RECEIVED UPDATED INFORMATION FOR THIS PRODUCT – 11/19/14</i>	Chemex, Incorporated 107-B Balboa Drive Broussard, LA 70518 E-MAIL: chemex@msn.com (Mr. Gale Campbell)	05/25/89 04/16/96*

<u>BULLETIN NUMBER</u>	<u>PRODUCT TYPE LISTED</u>	<u>PRODUCT NAME</u>	<u>SUBMITTER</u>	<u>DATE LISTED; RELISTED*; REMOVED#</u>
<u>SURFACE WASHING AGENTS (continued)</u>				
SW-10 (formerly D-38)	SW	COREXIT® EC9580A (formerly COREXIT 9580 SHORELINE CLEANER)	Nalco Environmental Solutions LLC 7705 Highway 90-A Sugar Land, TX 77478 <u>PRODUCT MANAGEMENT:</u> OFFICE: (281) 263-7709 MOBILE: (832) 851-5164 E-MAIL: debby.theriot@nalco.com (Ms. Debby Theriot)	07/21/89 09/27/95*
SW-11 (formerly D-40)	SW	DE-SOLV-IT INDUSTRIAL FORMULA	Orange-Sol Blending and Packaging 1400 N Fiesta Boulevard Gilbert, AZ 85233 PHONE: (800) 877-7771 FAX: (480) 497-0444 E-MAIL: amf@orange-sol.com WEBSITE: www.orange-sol.com (Mr. Albert Farnsworth or Mr. Jack Farnsworth at (480) 319-0141)	06/26/89 09/15/94# 07/07/10*
SW-12 (formerly D-41)	SW	PREMIER 99	Gold Coast Chemical Products 2357 Stirling Road Dania Beach, FL 33312 PHONE: (954) 893-0044 FAX: (954) 893-8884 E-MAIL: noslime@goldcoastchemical.com (Mr. Eli Finkelberg or Ms. Sue Freid)	08/11/89 11/02/95*
SW-15 (formerly D-46)	SW	SIMPLE GREEN® (Water Based)	Sunshine Makers, Inc. 15922 Pacific Coast Highway Huntington Beach, CA 92649 PHONE: (800) 228-0709 PHONE: (562) 795-6000 FAX: (562) 592-3830 (Ms. Carol Chapin)	04/23/90 08/30/95*
SW-16 (formerly D-52)	SW	AQUACLEAN	Madison Chemical Company, Inc. 3141 Clifty Drive Madison, IN 47250 PHONE: (812) 273-6000 FAX: (812) 273-6002 E-MAIL: cara.cyrus@madchem.com (Ms. Cara Cyrus)	07/08/91 06/14/95*
SW-18	SW	NATURE'S WAY HS (aka, MICRO CLEAN; NATURE'S WAY PC; POWERCLEAN)	Integra Environmental, Ltd. 5825 Centralcrest Houston, TX 77092 PHONE: (713) 680-1234 FAX: (713) 680-1608 E-MAIL: info@integraenvironmental.com (Ms. Cathy Kaiser)	10/23/96

<u>BULLETIN NUMBER</u>	<u>PRODUCT TYPE LISTED</u>	<u>PRODUCT NAME</u>	<u>SUBMITTER</u>	<u>DATE LISTED; RELISTED*; REMOVED#</u>
<u>SURFACE WASHING AGENTS (continued)</u>				
SW-19	SW	CYTOSOL	CytoCulture International, Inc. 249 Tewksbury Avenue Point Richmond, CA 94801-3829 PHONE: (510) 233-0102 EMERGENCY MOBILE: (561) 762-5440 FAX: (510) 233-3777 E-MAIL: rvwedel@gmail.com E-MAIL: rwedel@cytoculture.com WEBSITE: www.cytosolbiosolvent.com WEBSITE: www.cytoculture.com (Dr. Randall von Wedel)	01/30/97
SW-20	SW	BIOSOLVE® HYDROCARBON MITIGATION™ AGENT	The BioSolve® Company 329 Massachusetts Avenue Lexington, MA 02420 PHONE: (781) 482-7900 PHONE: (800) 225-3909 FAX: (781) 482-7909 E-MAIL: info@biosolve.com WEBSITE: www.biosolve.com (Mr. Karl Loos or Mr. James Edgerly)	03/21/97
SW-21	SW	PETROTECH 25	Petrotech America Corporation 130 William Street, Suite 802 New York, NY 10038 PHONE: (212)933-9071, ext. 7001 FAX: (877) 226-4028 E-MAIL: info@helpenvironmental.com (Mr. Lawrence Gallo)	03/02/98
SW-22	SW	SPLIT DECISION SC (formerly known as SPLIT DECISION) (aka, CLEAN SPLIT; DUO- SPLIT)	Mantek Division of NCH Corporation P.O. Box 660196 Dallas, TX 75266-0196 PHONE: (800) 527-9919, ext. 0661 E-MAIL: gzimmerm@nch.com (Mr. George Zimmerman)	11/12/98
SW-23	SW	PETRO-CLEAN	B.R.A.T. Microbial Products Inc. P.O. Box 7089 Pasadena, TX 77508 PHONE: (713) 724-9226 E-MAIL: alabastercorp@gmail.com (Mr. John Sheffield)	03/01/99

<u>BULLETIN NUMBER</u>	<u>PRODUCT TYPE LISTED</u>	<u>PRODUCT NAME</u>	<u>SUBMITTER</u>	<u>DATE LISTED; RELISTED*; REMOVED#</u>
<u>SURFACE WASHING AGENTS (continued)</u>				
SW-24	SW	DO-ALL #18	Radcob Solutions, Inc. 4800 North State Road 7 Suite #105 Lauderdale Lakes, FL 33319 PHONE: (954) 249-2178 FAX: (954) 640-7080 E-MAIL: adam@doall18.com WEBSITE: www.doall18.com (Mr. Adam Goldberg)	07/14/00
SW-25	SW	SC-1000™	GEMTEK® Products 3808 North 28 th Avenue Phoenix, AZ 85017 EMERGENCY NUMBER: (602) 265-8586 PHONE: (800) 331-7022 FAX: (602) 265-7241 E-MAIL: techsupport@infogemtek.com (Mr. Kim Kristoff)	07/09/01
SW-26	SW	GOLD CREW SW	Gold Crew Products & Services, LLC P.O. Box 12032 Orange, CA 92859 PHONE: (714) 288-8781 FAX: (714) 288-8730 E-MAIL: jfigueira@goldcrew.net WEBSITE: www.goldcrew.net (Mr. Jim Figueira)	08/06/01
			ECS 9014 Peacock Hill Avenue, Suite 200 Gig Harbor, WA 98332 Phone: (877) 253-2665 (Mr. Ed Grubbs)	
SW-28	SW	NALE-IT	SPL Control LLC P.O. Box 627 Elemore City, OK 73433 PHONE: (580) 788-2187 E-MAIL: splcontrol@aol.com (Mr. Tom Lester)	11/05/01
SW-30	SW	F-500	Hazard Control Technologies, Inc. 150 Walter Way Fayetteville, GA 30214 PHONE: (770) 719-5112 FAX: (770) 719-5117 (Mr. Christopher L. Champion)	07/24/02

<u>BULLETIN NUMBER</u>	<u>PRODUCT TYPE LISTED</u>	<u>PRODUCT NAME</u>	<u>SUBMITTER</u>	<u>DATE LISTED; RELISTED*; REMOVED#</u>
<u>SURFACE WASHING AGENTS (continued)</u>				
SW-31	SW	ENVIROCLEAN (formerly Enviro Clean 165)	Enviro Clean Services, LLC P.O. Box 721090 Oklahoma City, OK 73172-1090 PHONE: (405) 373-4545 FAX: (405) 373-4549 E-MAIL: info@envirocleanps.com E-MAIL: jbehymmer@envirocleanps.com WEBSITE: www.envirocleanps.com (Mr. Jonathan Behymer)	10/27/03
SW-32	SW	BG-CLEAN™ 401	Amiran BioChemicals, LLC 610 W. Rawson Avenue Oak Creek, WI 53154 PHONE: (414) 571-6230 FAX: (414) 571-6231 (Dr. Mohsen Amiran) PHONE: (414) 939-8405 FAX: (414) 571-6231 E-MAIL: aamiran@amiran-technologies.com or jwilde@amiran-technologies.com (Ms. Allana Amiran or Mr. Jason Wilde at (703) 216-0194)	07/21/05
SW-33	SW	E-SAFE©	PLUTUS Environmental Technologies, Inc. 3138 Hatcher Mountain Road Sevierville, TN 37862 PHONE: (865) 292-8501 E-MAIL: plutusceo@yahoo.com (Mr. James Hatcher)	11/27/06
SW-34	SW	SHEEN-MAGIC©	PLUTUS Environmental Technologies, Inc. 3138 Hatcher Mountain Road Sevierville, TN 37862 PHONE: (865) 292-8501 E-MAIL: plutusceo@yahoo.com (Mr. James Hatcher)	11/27/06
SW-35	SW	PROCLEANS	Eximco International, Inc. 5250 Gulfton, #2-B Houston, TX 77081 PHONE: (713) 432-7899 E-MAIL: procleans@procleans.com (Mr. Nat Brown)	06/16/08
SW-36	SW	SPILLCLEAN SPILLCLEAN ["Concentrate"] (aka, FIREMAN'S BRAND SPILLCLEAN)	Super Sat Ventures, Inc. 611 Riverview Drive Thiensville, WI 53092 PHONE: (414) 840-9223 (Mr. Daniel W. Klein)	03/30/09

<u>BULLETIN NUMBER</u>	<u>PRODUCT TYPE LISTED</u>	<u>PRODUCT NAME</u>	<u>SUBMITTER</u>	<u>DATE LISTED; RELISTED*; REMOVED#</u>
<u>SURFACE WASHING AGENTS (continued)</u>				
SW-37	SW	TXCHEM HE-1000™	Texas EnviroChem, Inc. 11410 Dumas Street Houston, TX 77034 PHONE: (713) 806-4099 (Mr. Pete Franks)	03/15/10
SW-38	SW	NOKOMIS 5-W	Mar-Len Supply, Inc. 23159 Kidder Street Hayward, CA 94545 PHONE: (510) 782-3555 FAX: (510) 782-2032 (Mr. Frank Winter)	05/11/10
SW-39	SW	G-CLEAN OSC-1809 (aka, OIL SPILL CLEANUP)	Green Earth Technologies 1136 Celebration Boulevard Celebration, FL 34347 PHONE: (330) 540-4220 FAX: (815) 331-0931 E-MAIL: mlukco@getg.com E-MAIL: jloch@getg.com WEBSITE: www.getg.com (Mr. Michael Lukco)	07/02/10
SW-40	SW	GREEN BEAST™ OIL SPILL & ODOR REMEDIATOR (aka, GREEN BEAST WASHING AGENT; ALL PURPOSE CLEANER & REMEDIATOR)	BioFusion Corporation 310 Godwin Avenue Ridgewood, NJ 07450 PHONE: (201) 447-6241 FAX: (201) 444-2307 E-MAIL: gubb@biofusion.com (Mr. David Gubb)	07/06/10
SW-41	SW	TULXA	Grupo Arthuriana S.A. de C.V. Cuernavaca No. 43 Colonia Condesa Delegación Cuauhtémoc Mexico, Distrito Federal C.P. 06140 PHONE: 011 52 (55) 52 41 11 90 FAX: 011 52 (55) 53 61 13 54 E-MAIL: sgarcia@arthuriana.com.mx , sgarcia@onsite.com.mx , or bescorcia@arthuriana.com.mx , bescorcia@onsite.com.mx WEBSITE: www.lancelotmexico.com (Ms. Susana Garcia Ballesteros or Ms. Bertha Escorcía Rodríguez)	07/13/10

<u>BULLETIN NUMBER</u>	<u>PRODUCT TYPE LISTED</u>	<u>PRODUCT NAME</u>	<u>SUBMITTER</u>	<u>DATE LISTED; RELISTED*; REMOVED#</u>
<u>SURFACE WASHING AGENTS (continued)</u>				
SW-42	SW	MARINE GREEN CLEAN™	AGS Solutions, Inc. 5647 Nunn Street Houston, TX 77087 PHONE: (713) 645-4933 FAX: (713) 645-4903 E-MAIL: agssolutionsinc@gmail.com WEBSITE: www.agstx.com (Mrs. Linda Whiteley)	07/28/10
SW-43	SW	MARINE GREEN CLEAN PLUS™	AGS Solutions, Inc. 5647 Nunn Street Houston, TX 77087 PHONE: (713) 645-4933 FAX: (713) 645-4903 E-MAIL: agssolutionsinc@gmail.com WEBSITE: www.agstx.com (Mrs. Linda Whiteley)	07/28/10
SW-44	SW	CLEAN GREEN (aka, CLEANGREEN® PLANET WASH)	U.S. AG, LLC P.O. Box 368 Luthersville, GA 30251 PHONE: (770) 927-3206 FAX: (770) 927-3968 E-MAIL: unitedstatesag@yahoo.com WEBSITE: www.unitedstatesag.org (Mr. Carl Schneider)	08/05/10
SW-45	SW	SOC 10 (SURFACE OIL CLEANER) <i>EPA HAS NOT RECEIVED UPDATED INFORMATION FOR THIS PRODUCT – 11/19/14</i>	Oil Treatment International AG Seestrasse 5 CH-6300 Zug Switzerland PHONE: 01141-41-727-2100 FAX: 01141-41-727-2109 (Mr. Paul Schuler)	08/05/10
SW-46	SW	BIOGRASS® EXTRA	bioGRASS EXTRA MEXICANA S.A. de C.V. Transvina y Retes 6103-2 Col. Panamericana Chihuahua City, Chihuahua, Mexico C.P. 31210 PHONE: (614) 413-3011 FAX: (555) 787-8560 E-MAIL: pedro.murillo@biograssextra.com WEBSITE: www.biograssextra.com (Sr. Pedro Murillo)	08/17/10

<u>BULLETIN NUMBER</u>	<u>PRODUCT TYPE LISTED</u>	<u>PRODUCT NAME</u>	<u>SUBMITTER</u>	<u>DATE LISTED; RELISTED*; REMOVED#</u>
<u>SURFACE WASHING AGENTS (continued)</u>				
SW-47	SW	ENVIRONMENTAL 1 CRUDE OIL CLEANER (aka, ENVIRONMENTAL 1 WASHING AGENT)	Environmental 1, LLC P.O. Box 9 Jackson, TN 38302 PHONE: (615) 269-0506 FAX: (615) 269-0025 E-MAIL: info@environmental-one.com E-MAIL: mfb@environmental-one.com WEBSITE: www.environmental-one.com (Ms. Mary Frances Blankenship, President)	08/25/10
SW-48	SW	SANDKLENE 950	MDEChem, Inc. 923 10 th Street PMB 101 Floresville, TX 78114 PHONE: (830) 393-5293 E-MAIL: corporateoffice@mdechem.com WEBSITE: www.mdechem.com (Mr. Paul Sack)	10/04/10
SW-49	SW	DE-SOLV-IT CLEAN AWAY APC SUPER CONCENTRATE	Orange-Sol Blending and Packaging 1400 N Fiesta Boulevard Gilbert, AZ 85233 PHONE: (800) 877-7771 FAX: (480) 497-0444 E-MAIL: amf@orange-sol.com WEBSITE: http://www.orange-sol.com (Mr. Albert Farnsworth or Mr. Jack Farnsworth at (480) 319-0141)	11/10/10
SW-50	SW	EO ALL PURPOSE SOAP-LAVENDER	EO Products/Small World Trading Company 90 Windward Way San Rafael, CA 94901 PHONE: (415) 945-1900 FAX: (415) 945-7117 E-MAIL: patrick@eoproducts.com or michael@eoproducts.com WEBSITE: www.eoproducts.com (Mr. Patrick Butler or Mr. Michael Cronin)	11/17/10
SW-51	SW	DYNAMIC GREEN™	Wechem, Inc. 5734 Susitna Drive Harahan, LA 70123 PHONE: (800) 426-0512 PHONE: (504) 733-1152 FAX: (504) 733-2218 E-MAIL: mwisecarver@wechem.com or okropog@wechem.com WEBSITE: www.wechemc.com (Mr. Mike Wisecarver)	12/07/10

<u>BULLETIN NUMBER</u>	<u>PRODUCT TYPE LISTED</u>	<u>PRODUCT NAME</u>	<u>SUBMITTER</u>	<u>DATE LISTED; RELISTED*; REMOVED#</u>
<u>SURFACE WASHING AGENTS (continued)</u>				
SW-52	SW	VERU-SOLVE™ MARINE 200 HP	VeruTEK® Technologies 65 West Dudley Town Road, Suite 100 Bloomfield, CT 06002 PHONE: (860) 242-9800 FAX: (860) 242-9899 E-MAIL: bm cavoy@verutek.com WEBSITE: www.verutek.com (Ms. Bethany McAvoy)	12/09/10
SW-53	SW	NATURAMA G3 A-5	Green Life Development, Inc. 5136 W. Charleston Boulevard Las Vegas, NV 89146 PHONE: 702-966-1284 MOBILE: 702-355-5102 FAX: 702-448-6977 E-MAIL: david@greenlifedevelopment.com WEBSITE: www.greenlifedevelopment.com (Mr. David A. Levy)	01/26/11
SW-54	SW	SAFE KLEEN	Anti Slip Solutions Ltd. Bridge House Severn House Riverside North, Bewdley, Worcestershire, DY12 1AB, UK PHONE: 44(0)1299-406-011 FAX: 44(0)1299-406-023 E-MAIL: info@safe-grip.co.uk (Mr. Dan Bayliss)	02/25/11
SW-55	SW	CORIBA 700 SR (aka, CORIBA 700 ER, CORIBA 700 OS)	Coriba Technologies, LLC 5708 Cadron Creek North Little Rock, AR 72116 PHONE: (501) 834-2972 E-MAIL: ronrios@bellsouth.net (Mr. Harvey G. Cobb)	02/25/11
SW-56	SW	CORIBA 713 SR (aka, CORIBA 713 ER, CORIBA 713 OS)	Coriba Technologies, LLC 5708 Cadron Creek North Little Rock, AR 72116 PHONE: (501) 834-2972 E-MAIL: ronrios@bellsouth.net (Mr. Harvey G. Cobb)	02/25/11
SW-57	SW	JEP-MARINE CLEAN (aka, ECOVOOM- MARINE)	Nuance Solutions 900 E. 103 rd Street, Suite D Chicago, IL 60628 PHONE: (800) 621-8553 FAX: (800) 621-1276 (Mr. Neil Houtsma)	05/11/11

<u>BULLETIN NUMBER</u>	<u>PRODUCT TYPE LISTED</u>	<u>PRODUCT NAME</u>	<u>SUBMITTER</u>	<u>DATE LISTED; RELISTED*; REMOVED#</u>
<u>SURFACE WASHING AGENTS (continued)</u>				
SW-58	SW	ETHOS CLEAN	MAG7 Venture Group, LLC, DBA MAG 7 Technologies 1 Lepage Place, Suite 100 Syracuse, NY 13206 PHONE: (855) 255-6247 FAX: (855) 255-6247 E-MAIL: greg.goodell@mag7venturegroup.com or trevor.quig@mag7venturegroup.com WEBSITE: www.mag7technologies.com/Ethos.index.htm (Mr. Greg Goodell or Mr. Trevor Quig)	06/28/11
SW-59	SW	OSR-10	MAG7 Venture Group, LLC, DBA MAG 7 Technologies 1 Lepage Place, Suite 100 Syracuse, NY 13206 PHONE: (855) 255-6247 FAX: (855) 255-6247 E-MAIL: greg.goodell@mag7venturegroup.com or trevor.quig@mag7venturegroup.com WEBSITE: www.mag7technologies.com/OSR10.htm (Mr. Greg Goodell or Mr. Trevor Quig)	06/28/11
SW-60	SW	ACCELL CLEAN® SWA	Advanced BioCatalytics Corporation 18010 Skypark Circle, #130 Irvine, CA 92614-6456 OFFICE: (949) 442-0880 GENERAL E-MAIL: info@abiocat.com WEBSITE: www.abiocat.com <u>PRODUCT MANAGEMENT:</u> MOBILE: (949) 981-6510 E-MAIL: cpodella@abiocat.com (Mr. Carl Podella)	07/13/11
SW-61	SW	EPA OIL FIELD SOLUTION™ (aka, HYDRO-CLEAN™, GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANER™, AWAN PRA OIL FIELD SOLUTION™)	Environmental Protection Associates, Inc. 2578 Enterprise Road, Suite 141 Orange City, FL 32763 PHONE: (407) 687-6742 E-MAIL: njrhall@epaworldwide.com WEBSITE: www.epaworldwide.com (Mr. Nathan Hall)	10/13/11
SW-62	SW	PETROMAX PSC 3 (aka, PETROMAX SOIL CLEANING AND WASHING AGENT)	Saxon Petrotechnologies S.A. Ancona 14-Bis Carrasco, Montevideo Uruguay PHONE: 598-2-604-1006 US Contact: (305) 600-4927 FAX: (508) 256-8318 E-MAIL: svb@saxon-technologies.com WEBSITE: www.saxon-technologies.com (Mr. Scot von Bergen)	03/05/12

<u>BULLETIN NUMBER</u>	<u>PRODUCT TYPE LISTED</u>	<u>PRODUCT NAME</u>	<u>SUBMITTER</u>	<u>DATE LISTED; RELISTED*; REMOVED#</u>
<u>SURFACE WASHING AGENTS (continued)</u>				
SW-63	SW	GREEN TECHNOLOGIES SOLUTIONS-OIL RECOVERY (GTS-OR)	International Technologies and Services 24050 Madison, Suite 108 Torrance, CA 90505 PHONE: (310) 791-4487 FAX: (310) 378-1459 E-MAIL: pilarladybug@itsenvironmental.com (Ms. Pilar Ortega)	07/12/12
SW-64	SW	NONTOX™ SURFACE WASHING AGENT	Bio-Organic Catalyst, Inc. (wholly owned subsidiary of Neozyme International, Inc.) 711 West 17 th Street, Suite E-6 Costa Mesa, CA 92627 PHONE: (949) 515-1301 PHONE: (800) 982-8676 FAX: (949) 515-1314 E-MAIL: parker@bio-organic.com WEBSITE: www.bio-organic.com (Mr. Parker Dale)	01/23/2014
SW-65	SW	SIMPLE GREEN® 2013 Reformulation	Sunshine Makers, Inc. 15922 Pacific Coast Highway Huntington Beach, CA 92649 PHONE: (800) 228-0709 PHONE: (562) 795-6000 FAX: (562) 592-3830 (Ms. Carol Chapin)	07/09/13
SW-66	SW	FORMULA 206-1x BIO- WASH™ (aka, CAST OFF™, FORMULA 206- 1x)	Natural Soap Formulas, Inc. 1206 Stirling Road, Suite 4A Dania Beach, FL 33004 PHONE: (954) 922-4003 FAX: (954) 922-4009 E-MAIL: kaylin@naturalsoapformulas.com ; or michael@naturalsoapformulas.com (Ms. Kaylin D'Aire or Mr. Michael Metcalfe)	05/07/15
SW-67	SW	RHAMNOWASH 10	Rhamnolipid, Inc. 511 West Bay Street, Suite 350 Tampa, FL 33606 PHONE: (813) 930-5550 DIRECT: (704) 564-6445 EMAIL: greccosg@rhamnolipids.com WEBSITE: http://www.rhamnolipids.com/RhamnoWash 10 (Mr. Samuel G. Grecco)	08/03/15

<u>BULLETIN NUMBER</u>	<u>PRODUCT TYPE LISTED</u>	<u>PRODUCT NAME</u>	<u>SUBMITTER</u>	<u>DATE LISTED; RELISTED*; REMOVED#</u>
----------------------------	------------------------------------	---------------------	------------------	---

SURFACE COLLECTING AGENTS

S-5	S	THICKSLICK 6535	Desmi, Inc. 1119 Cavalier Boulevard Chesapeake, VA 23323 PHONE: (716) 662-0632 E-MAIL: pla@desmi.com WEBSITE: http://www.desmi.com (Mr. Peter Lane)	06/29/12
-----	---	-----------------	---	----------

S-6	S	SILTECH OP-40	Desmi, Inc. 1119 Cavalier Boulevard Chesapeake, VA 23323 PHONE: (716) 662-0632 E-MAIL: pla@desmi.com WEBSITE: http://www.desmi.com (Mr. Peter Lane)	06/29/12
-----	---	---------------	---	----------

BIOREMEDIATION AGENTS

B-10	NA	INIPOL EAP 22 <i>NO LONGER MANUFACTURED</i> <i>EPA HAS NOT RECEIVED UPDATED INFORMATION FOR THIS PRODUCT – 11/19/14</i>	Société CECA, S.A. 12 place de l'Iris – Cédex 54 92062 Paris-la-Défense France PHONE: 011-33-1-47-96-92-91 TELEX: CECAS 611444F FAX: 011-33-1-47-96-92-33 E-MAIL: serge.kuchto@ceca.fr (Mr. Serge Kuchto)	07/09/85 01/11/96*
------	----	---	---	-----------------------

B-19	MC	WMI-2000	WMI International, Inc. 4901 Milwee Street, Suite 109 Houston, TX 77092 PHONE: (713) 956-4001 MOBILE: (832) 798-5610 FAX: (713) 956-7305 E-MAIL: wmiintlinc@yahoo.com (Mr. Joseph Jennings)	06/18/90 01/11/96*
------	----	----------	--	-----------------------

B-36	MC	OPPENHEIMER FORMULA (aka, THE OPPENHEIMER FORMULA I, MICROSORB SC)	Oppenheimer Biotechnology, Inc. P.O. Box 5919 Austin, TX 78763 PHONE: (512) 474-1016 FAX: (512) 681-0367 E-MAIL: jen.neve@obio.com WEBSITE: www.obio.com (Ms. Jen Neve)	07/17/91 10/06/96*
------	----	--	---	-----------------------

<u>BULLETIN NUMBER</u>	<u>PRODUCT TYPE LISTED</u>	<u>PRODUCT NAME</u>	<u>SUBMITTER</u>	<u>DATE LISTED; RELISTED*; REMOVED#</u>
<u>BIOREMEDIATION AGENTS (continued)</u>				
B-41	MC	MICRO-BLAZE®	Verde Environmental, Inc. 9223 Eastex Freeway Houston, TX 77093 PHONE: (713) 691-6468 (800) 626-6598 FAX: (713) 691-2331 E-MAIL: bscogin@micro-blaze.com WEBSITE: www.micro-blaze.com (Mr. William L. Scogin)	12/18/91 01/21/97*
B-42	NA	VB591™, VB997™, BINUTRIX®	BioNutraTech, Inc. P.O. Box 290 Porter, TX 77365 PHONE: (281) 354-5900 MOBILE: (713) 301-0254 FAX: (281) 354-1997 E-MAIL: shruza@bionutratech.com WEBSITE: www.bionutratech.com (Ms. Sandra L. Hruza)	01/03/92 02/05/97*
B-43	MC	STEP ONE (aka, B&S INDUSTRIAL)	B&S Research, Inc. 4345 Highway 21 Embarrass, MN 55732 PHONE: (218) 984-3757 FAX: (218) 984-3212 E-MAIL: farmforprofit@frontier.com (Mr. H.W. Lashmett)	03/12/92 03/21/97*
B-45	MC	SYSTEM E.T. 20 (formerly MCW.B 20)	Environmental Restoration Services 9211 Lakewood Drive Windsor, CA 95492 PHONE: (619) 253-0664 E-MAIL: ERS.BTI@gmail.com (Mr. John Chase) PHONE: (760) 746-5145 FAX: (760) 746-2034 (Mr. Jack Roberts)	01/28/93 11/14/95*
B-48	MC	BET BIOPETRO (formerly BET BIOPETRO HEAVY) <i>EPA HAS NOT RECEIVED UPDATED INFORMATION FOR THIS PRODUCT – 11/19/14</i>	BioEnviroTech 14615 FM 2920 Tomball, TX 77375 (Mr. Warren Butler)	11/10/93 08/31/00*

<u>BULLETIN NUMBER</u>	<u>PRODUCT TYPE LISTED</u>	<u>PRODUCT NAME</u>	<u>SUBMITTER</u>	<u>DATE LISTED; RELISTED*; REMOVED#</u>
<u>BIOREMEDIATION AGENTS (continued)</u>				
B-53	EA	OIL SPILL EATER II (OSE II)	OSEI Corporation (Formerly Sky Blue Chems) P.O. Box 515429 Dallas, TX 75251-5429 PHONE: (972) 669-3390 E-MAIL: oseicorp@msn.com WEBSITE: www.osei.us (Mr. Steven Pedigo, Chairmen, CEO, Inventor)	08/26/96; 08/16/05# 09/22/09*
B-54	MC	PRISTINE SEA II (formerly MICROPRO D) <i>NO LONGER MANUFACTURED EPA HAS NOT RECEIVED UPDATED INFORMATION FOR THIS PRODUCT – 11/19/14</i>	Fluid Tech, Inc. 6450 Spring Mountain Road, Suite 9 Las Vegas, NV 89146 PHONE: (702) 871-1884 FAX: (702) 871-3269 (Mr. Stan True)	06/28/99
B-55	NA	LAND AND SEA RESTORATION PRODUCT 001 (VELITE) <i>EPA HAS NOT RECEIVED UPDATED INFORMATION FOR THIS PRODUCT – 11/19/14</i>	Land and Sea Restoration LLC 4147 Acorn Hill San Antonio, TX 78217 (Mr. Shawn Parker)	09/10/99
B-56	NA	S-200C (formerly S-200)	International Environmental Products, LLC Two Villanova Center 795 E. Lancaster Avenue, Suite 280 Villanova, PA 19085 PHONE: (610) 520-7665 FAX: (610) 520-7663 E-MAIL: info@iepusa.com (Mr. Jim Lynn)	07/24/02
B-57	MC	SPILLREMEDI (MARINE)® (aka, AGROREMEDI, SPILLREMEDI (INDUSTRIAL), HYDROREMEDI, VAPORREMEDI)	Sarva Bio Remed, LLC 25 Marianne Drive, Suite 'B' York, PA 17406 PHONE: (717) 779-0040 PHONE: (877) 717-2782 FAX: (419) 710-5831 E-MAIL: sales@sarvabioremed.com WEBSITE: www.sarvabioremed.com (Mr. Satya Ganti)	01/08/07

<u>BULLETIN NUMBER</u>	<u>PRODUCT TYPE LISTED</u>	<u>PRODUCT NAME</u>	<u>SUBMITTER</u>	<u>DATE LISTED; RELISTED*; REMOVED#</u>
<u>BIOREMEDIATION AGENTS (continued)</u>				
B-58	NA	JE1058BS <i>EPA HAS NOT RECEIVED UPDATED INFORMATION FOR THIS PRODUCT – 11/19/14</i>	Japan Energy Corporation Business Development Department, Bio Research Center 3-17-35 Niizo-Minami Toda-shi, Saitama 335-8502 Japan PHONE: (81) 48-433-2191 FAX: (81) 48-444-3223 E-MAIL: saeki@j-energy.co.jp (Mr. Hisashi Saeki)	12/03/2007
B-59	MC	BIOWORLD BIOREMEDIATION HYDROCARBON TREATMENT PRODUCTS (BioWorld BHTP)	BioWorld Products International Headquarters P.O. Box 2920 8244 W. Hillsdale Court Visalia, CA 93279 PHONE: (559) 651-2042 FAX: (559) 651-9041 E-MAIL: mail@bioworldusa.com WEBSITE: www.bioworldusa.com (Ms. Diane R. Barnes)	11/24/2008
B-60	MC	MUNOX SR®	Osprey Biotechnics 1833-A 57 th Street Sarasota, FL 34243 PHONE: (941) 351-2700 FAX: (941) 351-0026 E-MAIL: ldanielson@ospreybiotechnics.com or kbrattan@ospreybiotechnics.com (Ms. Lauren Danielson, President & CEO or Ms. Kate Brattan, Director of Technical Sales)	10/28/2010
B-61	MC/NA	SOIL RX (aka, BIO- REGEN HYDROCARBON)	3 Tier Technologies LLC Worldwide Headquarters 250 National Place, Suite 142 Longwood, FL 32750 PHONE: (877) 226-7498 FAX: (877) 570-0072 E-MAIL: dburdette@3tiertech.com WEBSITE: www.3tiertech.com (Mr. Daniel J. Burdette, President)	11/17/10
B-62	MC/NA	PRO-ACT (aka, OILCLEAN w/ACTIVATOR)	Pro-Act Microbial, Inc. P.O. Box 345 Warren, RI 02885 PHONE: (401) 245-7004 FAX: (401) 633-6270 E-MAIL: bd@proactbiotech.com WEBSITE: www.oilclean.com (Mr. William Donohue)	12/15/10

<u>BULLETIN NUMBER</u>	<u>PRODUCT TYPE LISTED</u>	<u>PRODUCT NAME</u>	<u>SUBMITTER</u>	<u>DATE LISTED; RELISTED*; REMOVED#</u>
<u>BIOREMEDIATION AGENTS (continued)</u>				
B-63	MC	BIOREM-2000 OIL DIGESTER™ (aka, BIOREM-2000 SC)	Clift Industries, Inc. P.O. Box 67153 Charlotte, NC 28226 <u>CUSTOMER SERVICE:</u> PHONE: (800) 996-9901 <u>PRODUCT MANAGEMENT:</u> PHONE: (704) 752-0031 FAX: (704) 544-2532 E-MAIL: matt@cliftindustries.com (Mr. Matt Barnhill)	12/15/10
B-64	MC	DRYLET™ MB BIOREMEDIATION	DryLet Technologies, Inc. P.O. Box 730 601 North Coleman Prosper, TX 75078 PHONE: (972) 347-2341 FAX: (972) 347-2816 E-MAIL: sellis@drylet.com (Mr. Steve Ellis)	02/22/11
B-65	MC	DUALZORB® (aka, TRAILZORB, WHITZORB)	LBI Renewable P.O. Box 637 22 Plains Drive Buffalo, WY 82834 <u>CUSTOMER SERVICE:</u> PHONE: (307) 684-9340 FAX: (307) 684-5815 E-MAIL: info@lbirenewable.com (Mr. Dale Lee)	05/18/11
B-66	NA	REMEDIADÉ™ (aka, SP 7010)	JDMV Holdings, LP 15995 N. Barkers Landing, Suite 143 Houston, TX 77079 PHONE: (281) 558-3433 FAX: (281) 8700-1200 E-MAIL: msuttle@jdmvholdings.com WEBSITE: www.jdmvholdingslp.com (Mr. Michael Suttle)	06/08/11
B-67	MC/EA/NA	ERGOFIT MICRO MIX AQUA	ERGOFIT USA LLC 40 E. Main Street #379 Newark, DE 19711 PHONE: (302) 235-3085 FAX: (801) 846-8043 MOBILE: (985) 722-8882 or (310) 736- 9773 E-MAIL: info@micromix-usa.com WEBSITE: www.micromix-usa.com (Mr. Warren Russell, Factory US Representative)	07/27/11

<u>BULLETIN NUMBER</u>	<u>PRODUCT TYPE LISTED</u>	<u>PRODUCT NAME</u>	<u>SUBMITTER</u>	<u>DATE LISTED; RELISTED*; REMOVED#</u>
<u>BIOREMEDIATION AGENTS (continued)</u>				
B-68	NA	SHAMANTRA GREEN (aka, SHAMANTRA BIO)	Molecular Mediation LLC 3422 Old Capitol Trail, Suite 1627 Wilmington, DE 19808 PHONE: (302) 861-0400 FAX: (302) 861-0410 E-MAIL: info@molecularmediation.com (Mr. Ronen Hazarika, Director)	08/17/11
B-69	MC	SUMP SAFE BIO- RECLAIM <i>EPA HAS NOT RECEIVED UPDATED INFORMATION FOR THIS PRODUCT – 11/19/14</i>	Teamwork Distributing P.O. Box 2506 Stony Plain, Alberta T7Z 1X1 PHONE: (780) 968-5367 (Plant) MOBILE: (780) 238-2741 FAX: (780) 958-9070 E-MAIL: marlin@xplornet.com E-MAIL: marlin@teamwrk.ca (Mr. Marlin Rudolph)	10/13/11
B-70	MC	WASTE AWAY®	Chem-X International, LLC (aka, CXI) 1100 East Sandy Lake Road Coppell, Texas 75019 PHONE: (972) 471-7775 FAX: (972) 393-2011 E-MAIL: david@cxinternational.com WEBSITE: www.cxinternational.com (Mr. David Howard)	02/07/13
B-71	MC	ACT TERRA FIRMA (aka, ACT-TF)	Franssen Enterprises, Inc. 511 N. McKinley Avenue Fort Lupton, CO 80621 PHONE: (303) 833-5393 FAX: (303) 833-2872 EMAIL: actcleaners@comcast.net WEBSITE: www.actcleaners.com (Mr. Todd Franssen)	04/07/2014
<u>MISCELLANEOUS OIL SPILL CONTROL AGENTS</u>				
M-12	M	PES-51	Practical Environmental Solutions (formerly known as Petroleum Environmental Services) P.O. Box 12563 San Antonio, TX 78212 PHONE: (210) 493-7172 FAX: (210) 493-7172 E-MAIL: simsbi@aol.com (Mr. Bill Sims)	08/31/92 09/13/95*

<u>BULLETIN NUMBER</u>	<u>PRODUCT TYPE LISTED</u>	<u>PRODUCT NAME</u>	<u>SUBMITTER</u>	<u>DATE LISTED; RELISTED*; REMOVED#</u>
<u>MISCELLANEOUS OIL SPILL CONTROL AGENTS (continued)</u>				
M-17	M-Solidifier	CIAGENT (formerly CI AGENT, CHEAP INSURANCE, & PETRO- CAPTURE)	CIAGENT Solutions, LLC 11760 Commonwealth Drive Louisville, KY 40299 PHONE: (502) 267-0101 PHONE: (800) 255-6073 FAX: (502) 267-0181 E-MAIL: dan@ciagent.com WEBSITE: www.ciagent.com (Mr. Dan Parker)	02/25/94 06/14/95*
M-18	M	ZYME-FLOW (aka, ZYME-TREAT, MARI- ZYME, UNITED 658 PETRO-ZYME)	United Laboratories, Inc. 320 37th Avenue St. Charles, IL 60174 PHONE: (630) 377-0900 PHONE: (800) 323-2594 FAX: (630) 377-0960 E-MAIL: nsherrel@unitedlabsinc.com (Ms. Nancy Sherrel)	03/29/94 03/12/97*
M-19	M-Solidifier	WASTE-SET #3200® <i>EPA HAS NOT RECEIVED UPDATED INFORMATION FOR THIS PRODUCT – 11/19/14</i>	Environmental & Fire Technology, LLC 3374 West River Drive NW Grand Rapids, MI 49544 (Mr. Cal Blystra)	04/22/96
M-20	M-Solidifier	WASTE-SET #3400® <i>EPA HAS NOT RECEIVED UPDATED INFORMATION FOR THIS PRODUCT – 11/19/14</i>	Environmental & Fire Technology, LLC 3374 West River Drive NW Grand Rapids, MI 49544 (Mr. Cal Blystra)	04/22/96
M-22	M	PX-700™	Enviro-Tech 1907 Southwest 47 th Street Cape Coral, FL 33914 PHONE: (239) 997-6300 FAX: (239) 549-8550 E-MAIL: info@envirotechofamerica.com WEBSITE: www.px700.com (Mr. Charlie Jones)	02/27/98; 10/05/98*
M-23	M-Solidifier	ALSOCUP	REVCOM Associates 1550 Rimpau Avenue #53 Corona, CA 92881 PHONE: (951) 737-0104 E-MAIL: revcom@sbcglobal.net (Mr. Dave Naylor, President)	11/23/98

<u>BULLETIN NUMBER</u>	<u>PRODUCT TYPE LISTED</u>	<u>PRODUCT NAME</u>	<u>SUBMITTER</u>	<u>DATE LISTED; RELISTED*; REMOVED#</u>
<u>MISCELLANEOUS OIL SPILL CONTROL AGENTS (continued)</u>				
M-24	M-Solidifier	RAPIDGRAB 2000™	GlobeMark Resources Ltd. 1312 Mill Creek Drive Salado, TX 76571 MOBILE: (254) 231-2251 E-MAIL: joannie@globemarkresources.com or fiddler656@gmail.com WEBSITE: www.globemarkresources.com (Ms. Joannie Docter)	01/26/01
M-25	M-Solidifier	OIL SOLUTIONS POWDER (aka, AQUA N-CAP™ POLYMER)	Oil Solutions International 35 Mill Street Amityville, NY 11701 PHONE: (631) 608-8889 FAX: (631) 789-1676 E-MAIL: 4oilgreen@gmail.com WEBSITE: www.cleaningupoil.com (Mr. Dennis J. Traina, President)	11/09/06
M-26	M	ELASTOL (aka, SEPARATE; LIQUID ELASTOL)	Action Additives, Inc. 205 Industrial Road P.O. Box 965 Ducktown, TN 37326 PHONE: (423) 496-5000 PHONE: (800) 496-5110 (Mr. Tim Kaylor)	06/30/08*
M-27	M-Solidifier	OIL BOND®	Solidification Products International, Inc. P.O. Box 35 524 Forrest Road Northford, CT 06472 PHONE: (203) 484-9494 PHONE: (800) 758-3634 FAX: (203) 484-9492 E-MAIL: dgannon@oilbarriers.com (Ms. Donna Gannon)	06/03/10
M-28	M	OPFLEX®	Opflex Solutions P.O. Box 355 West Hyannisport, MA 02672 PHONE: (508) 776-2995 FAX: (508) 425-2990 E-MAIL: ssmith@opflex.com WEBSITE: www.opflex.com (Mr. Scott Smith)	08/17/10
M-29	M-Solidifier	GELCO 200	UESS, Ltd. Box 6088 Drayton Valley, AB, Canada T7A 1R6 PHONE: (780) 621-6870 E-MAIL: harrison@uess.ca (Mr. Hugh Morrison)	08/17/10

<u>BULLETIN NUMBER</u>	<u>PRODUCT TYPE LISTED</u>	<u>PRODUCT NAME</u>	<u>SUBMITTER</u>	<u>DATE LISTED; RELISTED*; REMOVED#</u>
<u>MISCELLANEOUS OIL SPILL CONTROL AGENTS (continued)</u>				
M-30	M-Solidifier	NORSOREX® APX	ASTROTECH Advanced Elastomerproducts GmbH. Perfektastrasse 86 A-1230 Vienna Austria, Europe OFFICE: 43-1-869-07-60-0 PHONE: 43-664-100-8567 FAX: 43-1-869-07-60-10 E-MAIL: office@astrotech.at WEBSITE: www.norsorex.at or www.astrotech.at (Mr. Gerhard Karall, CEO)	04/26/12
M-31	M-Solidifier	CAS 100©	Tradewinds Environmental Safety Services SA de CV Calle 1 "E" No. 245 por 30 y 36 Col. Campestre Merida, Mexico C.P 97120 PHONE: 52-999-200-9075 EMAIL: mharper@tessmexico.com (Mr. Michael Harper)	11/09/15

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PRODUCTS ON THE NCP PRODUCT SCHEDULE

<u>PRODUCT NAME/BULLETIN NUMBER</u>	<u>PRODUCT TYPE</u>	<u>DATE LISTED:</u> <u>RELISTED*:</u> <u>REMOVED#</u>
ACCELL CLEAN® DWD (D-16)	Dispersant	07/18/11
ACCELL CLEAN® SWA (SW-60)	Surface Washing Agent	07/13/11
ACT TERRA FIRMA (B-71)	Bioremediation Agent	04/07/14
ACT-TF (see ACT TERRA FIRMA)	Bioremediation Agent	04/07/14
AGROREMED (see SPILLREMED (MARINE)®)	Bioremediation Agent	
ALL PURPOSE CLEANER & REMEDIATOR (see GREEN BEAST™ OIL SPILL & ODOR REMEDIATOR)	Surface Washing Agent	
ALSOCUP (M-23)	Miscellaneous Oil Spill Control Agent	11/23/98
AQUA N-CAP™ POLYMER (see OIL SOLUTIONS POWDER)	Miscellaneous Oil Spill Control Agent	
AQUACLEAN (SW-16)	Surface Washing Agent	07/08/91; 06/14/95*
AWAN PRA OIL FIELD SOLUTION™ (see EPA OIL FIELD SOLUTION™)	Surface Washing Agent	
B&S INDUSTRIAL (see STEP ONE)	Bioremediation Agent	
BET BIOPETRO (B-48)	Bioremediation Agent	11/10/93; 08/31/00*
BG-CLEAN™ 401 (SW-32)	Surface Washing Agent	07/21/06
BIODISPERS (D-9; formerly PETROBIODISPERS)	Dispersant	6/28/02
BIOGRASS® EXTRA (SW-46)	Surface Washing Agent	08/17/10
BIO-REGEN HYDROCARBON (see SOIL RX)	Bioremediation Agent	
BIOREM-2000 OIL DIGESTER™ (B-63)	Bioremediation Agent	12/15/10
BIOREM-2000 SC (see BIOREM-2000 OIL DIGESTER™)	Bioremediation Agent	
BIOSOLVE® HYDROCARBON MITIGATION™ AGENT (SW-20)	Surface Washing Agent	03/21/97
BIOWORLD BHTP (B-59)	Bioremediation Agents	11/24/08
CAS 100© (M-31)	Miscellaneous Oil Spill Control Agent	11/09/15
CAST OFF™ (see FORMULA 206-1x BIO-WASH™)	Surface Washing Agent	
CIAGENT (M-17)	Miscellaneous Oil Spill Control Agent	02/25/94; 06/14/95*
CLEAN GREEN (SW-44)	Surface Washing Agent	08/05/10
CLEANGREEN® PLANET WASH (see CLEAN GREEN)	Surface Washing Agent	08/05/10
CLEAN SPLIT (see SPLIT DECISION SC)	Surface Washing Agent	

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PRODUCTS ON THE NCP PRODUCT SCHEDULE

<u>PRODUCT NAME/BULLETIN NUMBER</u>	<u>PRODUCT TYPE</u>	<u>DATE LISTED:</u> <u>RELISTED*:</u> <u>REMOVED#</u>
CN-110 (SW-9)	Surface Washing Agent	05/25/89; 04/16/96*
COREXIT® EC9500A (D-4)	Dispersant	04/13/94; 12/18/95*
COREXIT® EC9500B (D-19)	Dispersant	08/01/13
COREXIT® EC9527A (D-1)	Dispersant	03/10/78; 12/18/95*
COREXIT® EC9580A (SW-10)	Surface Washing Agent	07/21/89; 09/27/95*
CORIBA 700 ER (see CORIBA 700 SR)	Surface Washing Agent	
CORIBA 700 OS (see CORIBA 700 SR)	Surface Washing Agent	
CORIBA 700 SR (SW-55)	Surface Washing Agent	02/25/11
CORIBA 713 ER (see CORIBA 713 SR)	Surface Washing Agent	
CORIBA 713 OS (see CORIBA 713 SR)	Surface Washing Agent	
CORIBA 713 SR (SW-56)	Surface Washing Agent	02/25/11
CYTOSOL (SW-19)	Surface Washing Agent	01/30/97
DE-SOLV-IT CLEAN AWAY APC SUPER CONCENTRATE (SW-49)	Surface Washing Agent	10/07/10
DE-SOLV-IT INDUSTRIAL FORMULA (SW-11)	Surface Washing Agent	06/26/89; 09/15/94#; 07/07/10*
DISPERSIT SPC 1000™ (D-5)	Dispersant	04/22/99
DO-ALL #18 (SW-24)	Surface Washing Agent	07/14/00
DRYLET™ MB BIOREMEDIATION (B-64)	Bioremediation Agent	02/22/11
DUALZORB® (B-65)	Bioremediation Agent	05/18/11
DUO-SPLIT (see SPLIT DECISION SC)	Surface Washing Agent	
DYNAMIC GREEN™ (SW-51)	Surface Washing Agent	12/07/10
ECOVOOM-MARINE (see JEP-MARINE CLEAN)	Surface Washing Agent	
ELASTOL (M-26)	Miscellaneous Oil Spill Control Agent	06/30/08
ENVIROCLEAN (SW-31)	Surface Washing Agent	10/27/03
ENVIRONMENTAL 1 CRUDE OIL CLEANER (SW-47)	Surface Washing Agent	08/25/10
ENVIRONMENTAL 1 WASHING AGENT (see ENVIRONMENTAL 1 CRUDE OIL CLEANER)	Surface Washing Agent	
EO ALL PURPOSE SOAP-LAVENDER (SW-50)	Surface Washing Agent	11/17/10
EPA OIL FIELD SOLUTION™ (SW-61)	Surface Washing Agent	10/13/11
ERGOFIT MICRO MIX AQUA (B-67)	Bioremediation Agent	07/27/11
E-SAFE© (SW-33)	Surface Washing Agent	11/27/06

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PRODUCTS ON THE NCP PRODUCT SCHEDULE

<u>PRODUCT NAME/BULLETIN NUMBER</u>	<u>PRODUCT TYPE</u>	<u>DATE LISTED:</u> <u>RELISTED*:</u> <u>REMOVED#</u>
ETHOS CLEAN (SW-58)	Surface Washing Agent	06/28/11
F-500 (SW-30)	Surface Washing Agent	07/24/02
FFT-SOLUTION® (D-17)	Dispersant	11/01/11
FINASOL® OSR 52 (D-11)	Dispersant	01/30/03
FIREMAN'S BRAND SPILLCLEAN (see SPILLCLEAN)	Surface Washing Agent	
FORMULA 206-1x (see FORMULA 206-1x BIO-WASH™)	Surface Washing Agent	
FORMULA 206-1x BIO-WASH™ (SW-66)	Surface Washing Agent	05/07/15
GELCO 200 (M-29)	Miscellaneous Oil Spill Control Agent	08/17/10
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANER™ (see EPA OIL FIELD SOLUTION™)	Surface Washing Agent	
G-CLEAN OSC-1809 (SW-39)	Surface Washing Agent	07/02/10
GOLD CREW SW (SW-26)	Surface Washing Agent	08/06/01
GREEN BEAST™ OIL SPILL & ODOR REMEDIATOR (SW-40)	Surface Washing Agent	07/06/10
GREEN BEAST WASHING AGENT (see GREEN BEAST OIL SPILL & ODOR REMEDIATOR)	Surface Washing Agent	
GREEN TECHNOLOGIES SOLUTIONS-OIL RECOVERY (GTS-OR) (SW-63)	Surface Washing Agent	07/12/12
HYDRO-CLEAN™ (see EPA OIL FIELD SOLUTION™)	Surface Washing Agent	
HYDROREMED (see SPILLREMED (MARINE)®)	Bioremediation Agent	
INIPOL EAP 22 (B-10), No Longer Manufactured	Bioremediation Agent	07/09/85; 01/11/96*
JD-109 (D-6)	Dispersant	09/20/00
JD-2000™ (D-7)	Dispersant	08/06/01
JEP-MARINE CLEAN (SW-57)	Surface Washing Agent	05/11/11
JE1058BS (B-58)	Bioremediation Agent	12/03/07
LAND AND SEA RESTORATION PRODUCT 001 (VELITE) (B-55)	Bioremediation Agent	09/10/99
LIQUID ELASTOL (see ELASTOL)	Miscellaneous Oil Spill Control Agent	
MARE CLEAN 200 (D-3)	Dispersant	02/23/88; 01/26/96*
MARINE D-BLUE CLEAN™ (D-18)	Dispersant	04/23/12
MARINE GREEN CLEAN™ (SW-42)	Surface Washing Agent	07/28/10

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PRODUCTS ON THE NCP PRODUCT SCHEDULE

<u>PRODUCT NAME/BULLETIN NUMBER</u>	<u>PRODUCT TYPE</u>	<u>DATE LISTED:</u> <u>RELISTED*:</u> <u>REMOVED#</u>
MARINE GREEN CLEAN PLUS™ (SW-43)	Surface Washing Agent	07/28/10
MARI-ZYME (see ZYME-FLOW)	Miscellaneous Oil Spill Control Agent	
MICRO-BLAZE® (B-41)	Bioremediation Agent	12/18/91; 01/21/97*
MICRO CLEAN (see NATURE'S WAY HS)	Surface Washing Agent	
MICROSORB SC (see OPPENHEIMER FORMULA)	Bioremediation Agent	
MUNOX SR® (B-60)	Bioremediation Agent	10/28/10
NALE-IT (SW-28)	Surface Washing Agent	11/05/01
NATURAMA G3 A-5 (SW-53)	Surface Washing Agent	01/26/11
NATURE'S WAY HS (SW-18)	Surface Washing Agent	10/23/96
NATURE'S WAY PC (see NATURE'S WAY HS)	Surface Washing Agent	
NEOS AB3000 (D-2)	Dispersant	04/22/85; 01/26/96*
NOKOMIS 3-AA (D-14)	Dispersant	07/31/08
NOKOMIS 3-F4 (D-8)	Dispersant	03/04/02
NOKOMIS 5-W (SW-38)	Surface Washing Agent	05/11/10
NONTOX™ SURFACE WASHING AGENT (SW-64)	Surface Washing Agent	01/23/2014
NORSOREX® APX (M-30)	Miscellaneous Oil Spill Control Agent	04/26/12
OIL BOND® (M-27)	Miscellaneous Oil Spill Control Agent	06/03/10
OILCLEAN w/ACTIVATOR (see PRO-ACT)	Bioremediation Agent	
OIL SOLUTIONS POWDER (M-25)	Miscellaneous Oil Spill Control Agent	11/09/06
OIL SPILL CLEANUP (see G-CLEAN OSC-1809)	Surface Washing Agent	
OIL SPILL EATER II (OSE II; B-53)	Bioremediation Agent	08/26/96; 08/16/05#; 09/22/09*
OPFLEX® (M-28)	Miscellaneous Oil Spill Control Agent	08/17/10
OPPENHEIMER FORMULA (B-36)	Bioremediation Agent	07/17/91; 10/06/96*
OSR-10 (SW-59)	Surface Washing Agent	06/28/11
PES-51 (M-12)	Miscellaneous Oil Spill Control Agent	08/31/92; 09/13/95*
PETRO-CLEAN (SW-23)	Surface Washing Agent	03/01/99
PETROMAX PSC 3 (SW-62)	Surface Washing Agent	03/05/12
PETROMAX SOIL CLEANING AND WASHING AGENT (See PETROMAX PSC 3)	Surface Washing Agent	
PETROTECH 25 (SW-21)	Surface Washing Agent	03/02/98

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PRODUCTS ON THE NCP PRODUCT SCHEDULE

<u>PRODUCT NAME/BULLETIN NUMBER</u>	<u>PRODUCT TYPE</u>	<u>DATE LISTED:</u> <u>RELISTED*:</u> <u>REMOVED#</u>
POWERCLEAN (see NATURE'S WAY HS)	Surface Washing Agent	
PREMIER 99 (SW-12)	Surface Washing Agent	08/11/89; 11/02/95*
PRISTINE SEA II (B-54; formerly MICROPRO D), No Longer Manufactured	Bioremediation Agent	06/28/99
PRO-ACT (B-62)	Bioremediation Agent	12/15/10
PROCLEANS (SW-35)	Surface Washing Agents	06/16/08
PX-700™ (M-22)	Miscellaneous Oil Spill Control Agent	02/27/98
RAPIDGRAB 2000™ (M-24)	Miscellaneous Oil Spill Control Agent	01/26/01
REMEDIADÉ™ (B-66)	Bioremediation Agent	06/08/11
RHAMNOWASH 10 (SW-67)	Surface Washing Agent	08/03/15
S-200C (B-56; formerly S-200)	Bioremediation Agent	07/24/02
SAFE KLEEN (SW-54)	Surface Washing Agent	02/25/11
SAF-RON GOLD (D-12)	Dispersant	01/03/05
SANDKLENE 950 (SW-20)	Surface Washing Agent	10/04/10
SC-1000™ (SW-25)	Surface Washing Agent	07/09/01
SEA BRAT #4 (D-10)	Dispersant	11/26/02
SEACARE ECOSPERSE 52 (see FINASOL® OSR 52)	Dispersant	
SEACARE E.P.A. (see DISPERSIT SPC 1000™)	Dispersant	
SEPARATE (see ELASTOL)	Miscellaneous Oil Spill Control Agent	
SF-GOLD DISPERSANT (see SAF-RON GOLD)	Dispersant	
SHAMANTRA BIO (see SHAMANTRA GREEN)	Bioremediation Agent	
SHAMANTRA GREEN (B-68)	Bioremediation Agent	08/17/11
SHEEN-MAGIC® (SW-34)	Surface Washing Agent	11/27/06
SILTECH OP-40 (S-6)	Surface Collecting Agent	06/29/12
SIMPLE GREEN® (SW-15)	Surface Washing Agent	04/23/90; 08/30/95*
SIMPLE GREEN® 2013 Reformulation (SW-65)	Surface Washing Agent	07/09/13
SOC-10 (SW-45)	Surface Washing Agent	08/05/10
SOIL RX (B-61)	Bioremediation Agent	11/17/10
SP 7010 (see REMEDIADÉ™)	Bioremediation Agent	
SPILLCLEAN (SW-36)	Surface Washing Agent	03/30/09

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PRODUCTS ON THE NCP PRODUCT SCHEDULE

<u>PRODUCT NAME/BULLETIN NUMBER</u>	<u>PRODUCT TYPE</u>	<u>DATE LISTED: RELISTED*: REMOVED#</u>
SPILLCLEAN ["CONCENTRATE"] (see SPILLCLEAN)	Surface Washing Agent	
SPILLREMEDIATION (INDUSTRIAL) (see SPILLREMEDIATION (MARINE)®)	Bioremediation Agent	
SPILLREMEDIATION (MARINE)® (B-57)	Bioremediation Agent	01/08/07
SPLIT DECISION SC (SW-22; formerly SPLIT DECISION)	Surface Washing Agent	11/12/98
STEP ONE (B-43)	Bioremediation Agent	03/12/92; 03/21/97*
SUMP SAFE BIO-RECLAIM (B-69)	Bioremediation Agent	10/13/11
SUPERALL #38 (see TOPSALL #30)	Surface Washing Agent	
SUPERSPERSE™ WAO2500 (D-15)	Dispersant	03/23/11
SYSTEM E.T. 20 (B-45; formerly MCW.B 20)	Bioremediation Agent	01/28/93; 11/14/95*
THE OPPENHEIMER FORMULA 1 (see OPPENHEIMER)	Bioremediation Agent	
THICKSLICK 6535 (S-5)	Surface Collecting Agent	06/29/12
TOPSALL #30 (SW-2)	Surface Washing Agent	01/07/85; 08/21/95*
TRAILZORB (see DUALZORB®)	Bioremediation Agent	
TULXA (SW-41)	Surface Washing Agent	07/13/10
TXCHEM HE-1000™ (SW-37)	Surface Washing Agent	03/15/10
UNITED 658 PETRO-ZYME (see ZYME-FLOW)	Miscellaneous Oil Spill Control Agent	
VAPORREMEDIATION (see SPILLREMEDIATION (MARINE)®)	Bioremediation Agent	
VB591™, VB997™, BINUTRIX® (B-42)	Bioremediation Agent	01/03/92; 02/05/97*
VERU-SOLVE™ MARINE 200 HP (SW-52)	Surface Washing Agent	12/09/10
WASTE AWAY® (B-70)	Bioremediation Agent	02/07/13
WASTE-SET #3200® (M-19)	Miscellaneous Oil Spill Control Agent	04/22/96
WASTE-SET #3400® (M-20)	Miscellaneous Oil Spill Control Agent	04/22/96
WHITZORB (see DUALZORB®)	Bioremediation Agent	
WMI-2000 (B-19)	Bioremediation Agent	06/18/90; 01/11/96*
ZI-400 (D-13)	Dispersant	06/16/2005
ZI-400 OIL SPILL DISPERSANT (see ZI-400)	Dispersant	
ZYME-FLOW (M-18)	Miscellaneous Oil Spill Control Agent	03/29/94; 03/12/97*
ZYME-TREAT (see ZYME-FLOW)	Miscellaneous Oil Spill Control Agent	

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

SETX & SWLA Area Contingency Plan **Section 9000 Appendix N**

Shoreline Countermeasures and Matrices

The Shoreline Countermeasures and Matrices manual was developed by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) as a tool for shoreline countermeasure planning and response by Regional Response Teams, Area Planning Committees, and State and local response agencies.



SHORELINE COUNTERMEASURES MANUAL



TROPICAL COASTAL ENVIRONMENTS

NATIONAL OCEANIC & ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS
RESPONSE & ASSESSMENT
DIVISION

MAY 1993

SHORELINE
COUNTERMEASURES
MANUAL

TROPICAL COASTAL ENVIRONMENTS

NATIONAL OCEANIC & ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS
RESPONSE & ASSESSMENT
DIVISION

MAY 1992

Contents

Introduction.....	iv
1 Decision Process Organization.....	1
Shoreline Evaluation Process.....	1
1 Shoreline Assessment Group.....	2
2 Shoreline Product Review Group	2
3 Technical Advisory Group.....	4
Termination of Countermeasure Activities.....	5
Summary of the Decision Process.....	5
2 Shoreline Types and Sensitive Resources.....	7
ESI 1 Exposed Rocky Shores and Vertical, Hard Man-Made Structures.....	8
ESI 2 Exposed Wave-Cut Rock Platforms.....	10
ESI 3 Fine-Grained Sand Beaches.....	12
ESI 4 Medium- to Coarse-Grained Sand Beaches	14
ESI 5A Mixed Sand and Gravel Beaches.....	16
ESI 5B Artificial Fill Containing a Range of Grain Size and Materials.....	18
ESI 6A Gravel Beaches.....	20
ESI 6B Exposed Riprap.....	22
ESI 7 Exposed Tidal Flats.....	24
ESI 8 Sheltered Rocky Shores and Coastal Structures.....	26
ESI 9 Sheltered Tidal Flats.....	28
ESI 10A Mangroves.....	30
ESI 10B Other Estuarine Wetlands.....	32
Special Considerations.....	34
Coral Reefs.....	34
Seagrasses.....	35
Turtle Nesting Beaches.....	37

Contents, cont.

3	Shoreline Mapping and Prioritization.....	41
	Guidelines for Shoreline Surveys.....	41
	Ground Surveys.....	42
	Selecting and Naming Segments.....	43
	The Shoreline Survey Evaluation Forms.....	43
	Abbreviated Shoreline Surveys.....	44
	Surface Oil Cover Summary.....	46
	Shoreline Oil Terminology/Codes.....	47
	Shoreline Survey Evaluation Form (exhibit).....	49
	Shoreline Survey Evaluation Short Form (exhibit).....	50
	Sketch Map	51
4	Matrices of Recommended Countermeasure Methods.....	53
	Very Light Oils.....	55
	Light Oils.....	56
	Medium Oils.....	57
	Heavy Oils.....	58
5	Treatment Methods Not Requiring Regional Response Team Approval.....	59
1	No Action.....	60
2	Manual Removal.....	60
3	Passive Collection (Sorbents).....	61
4	Debris Removal.....	62
5	Trenching.....	62
6	Sediment Removal.....	63
7	Ambient-Water Flooding (Deluge).....	64
8a	Ambient-Water/Low-Pressure Washing.....	65

Contents, cont.

8b	Ambient-Water/High-Pressure Washing.....	66
9	Warm-Water/Moderate-to-High-Pressure Washing.....	67
10	Hot-Water/High-Pressure Washing.....	68
11	Slurry Sand Blasting.....	69
12	Vacuum.....	69
13	Sediment Reworking.....	70
14	Sediment Removal, Cleansing, and Replacement.....	71
15	Cutting Vegetation.....	72
6	Treatment Methods Requiring Regional Response Team Approval.....	75
16a	Chemical Oil Stabilization with Elastomizers.....	75
16b	Chemical Protection of Beaches.....	76
16c	Chemical Cleaning of Beaches.....	77
17	In-situ Burning.....	78
18	Nutrient Enhancement.....	79
19	Microbial Addition.....	80
Appendices		
A	Guidelines for Treatment Operations.....	A-1
B	Best Management Practices.....	B-1
C	NOAA Scientific Support Coordinators.....	C-1
Glossary.....		D-1
Bibliography.....		E-1

Introduction

Shoreline countermeasures following an oil spill are a critical element in determining the ultimate environmental impact and cost resulting from a spill. As with most aspects of spill response, careful planning can significantly increase the effectiveness of treatment operations. Local response organizations need to develop mechanisms for identifying shorelines requiring treatment, establishing treatment priorities, monitoring the effectiveness and impacts of treatment, and for identifying and resolving problems as the treatment progresses.

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) developed this manual as a tool for shoreline countermeasure planning and response by Regional Response Teams, Area Planning Committees, and State and local response agencies. This manual has been written specifically for tropical environments, to support oil spill planning and response activities in both the Caribbean Sea and the Pacific Ocean regions. Similar manuals have been prepared for temperate regions, and a freshwater manual is under preparation.

Even though this manual has been adapted for tropical environments, further customization for each geographic area is needed and encouraged. Each section of the manual should be adapted to address specific issues, priorities, and concerns in the planning area. These elements provide the information needed to select cleanup methods for specific combinations of shoreline and oil types. Adapting and completing the various sections creates a better manual that meets the specific needs of the area. More importantly, the pre-spill process of adapting this manual should allow response agencies the opportunity to discuss and resolve shoreline treatment issues prior to a spill emergency.

The shoreline environments have already been revised to reflect those found in tropical areas, based on those included in the Environmental Sensitivity Index (ESI) atlases prepared by NOAA for Florida, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Hawaii, and Guam. The shoreline descriptions and rankings in these atlases descriptions have been updated to reflect the current research on oil behavior and response activities, and they are discussed in Chapter 2. The section on Special Considerations at the end of Chapter 2 lists those resource issues that are potentially of concern in tropical environments. Guidelines have been written for three types of special concerns common to all tropical regions: coral reefs, seagrasses, and turtle nesting beaches. It is intended that each region or area would identify those resources

of greatest concern to them and prepare similar guidance on how to best minimize impacts from oil spills.

Chapter 3 of the manual also outlines a process of documenting and recommending cleanup options for a section of a shoreline after it has been oiled. The scope of the process should be scaled to fit the spill size and conditions. Thus, both comprehensive and simplified forms and methods have been included.

Chapter 4 contains the main thrust of the manual, the matrices for recommended cleanup methods for four main types of oil and the shoreline habitats present in tropical environments. Each region should complete the matrices for themselves.

Chapters 5 and 6 include detailed descriptions of the various shoreline treatment methods to be considered. Local experts in shoreline treatment should be involved in the analysis of the effectiveness and effects of each of these methods for each area.

The appendices include a section on Best Management Practices, which have been compiled from previous spills. These practices address specific resource issues which were raised during an oil spill and resolved by the scientific community. They are included as examples for response teams to follow, in the event similar issues arise. Each region is encouraged to contribute to this appendix additional practices as they are developed during actual spills, so that all may benefit from the lessons learned.

1 Decision Process Organization

A Shoreline Evaluation Process

The shoreline evaluation process requires a commitment of trained personnel to assess, evaluate, and communicate the effects of oil on the shoreline, as well as to recommend countermeasures to mitigate adverse effects. At most spills, a repetitive, detailed, and systematic survey of the extent and degree of shoreline contamination is needed to:

- 1 Assess the need for shoreline cleanup
- 2 Select the most appropriate cleanup method
- 3 Determine priorities for shoreline cleanup
- 4 Document the spatial oil distribution over time
- 5 Maintain an internally consistent historical record of shoreline oil distribution for use by other scientific surveys of intertidal and subtidal impacts

The organizational structure described in the following pages details a three-phase model for the On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) to use in establishing the shoreline evaluation process during an incident. During a small spill event, one team of individuals may be able to conduct all three phases of support.

On the other end of the spectrum, during a larger spill event, three or more separate teams would be required to conduct all three phases of support to the OSC. The products of the shoreline evaluation process for a larger spill would include collecting the individual shoreline sketches noting the extent of oiling, developing a database either in text matrix or graphics displaying the oil distribution on the shoreline, recording the decision process from the initial assessment of oiling, and monitoring and final evaluation of the countermeasures used.

1 Shoreline Assessment Group

Objectives

To determine location and extent of shoreline oiling, and effectiveness of implemented countermeasures.

Members

Three or four trained personnel prepared to evaluate a section of shoreline, equipped with proper protective gear and suitable transportation to and from the site. The assessment group should have representatives of the OSC, State, responsible party, and trustees. Trained volunteers may assist members of the group. Team members must have basic site safety training and training sufficient to complete the Shoreline Survey Evaluation Form (page 33). A person well-versed in oil spill control should be the team leader. The group leader should seek consensus, however, all areas of controversy or differences of opinion shall be documented and forwarded to the OSC. Specific recommendations for cleanup may be included under this phase of the assessment. Chapter 3 outlines the shoreline field evaluation process.

Products

During a small spill event, the products may be as simple as a field sketch illustrating the oil distribution on the impacted shoreline and photographic documentation. During more complex events, the completion of the Shoreline Survey Evaluation Form would be required to document the many details of the oil's distribution on complex shoreline features.

2 Shoreline Product Review Group

Objectives

Assure product quality of the Shoreline Assessment Group. Assure quality of the spill database.

During larger or complex spill events, the OSC may elect to establish a special quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) team. The responsibility of this group is to insure that information from the Shoreline Assessment Group is accurate and consistently gathered. They will assure items of significance that may have been overlooked by the Shoreline Assessment Group are added to the assessment process from other data sources (i.e., in-house reports, maps, databases) such as culturally or archaeologically significant areas.

Significantly, the time-sensitive elements of the response may also be added to recommendations to the OSC by this team. For example, are there natural resources that are particularly sensitive to oiling at the time, or season, the spill is occurring? Is there a window of opportunity to conduct countermeasure operations to protect a turtle nesting season (remove the oil before they arrive) or terminate countermeasure activities to protect bird nesting areas (keep the responders away from nesting areas with live chicks)?

Members

The Shoreline Product Review Group should contain representatives from the OSC, State, land managers, and database managers, as appropriate. The State representative shall collect and forward special concerns submitted by local authorities. The NOAA Scientific Support Coordinator (SSC) team can assist in the design of the database to compile detailed data on oil distribution by shoreline segment.

Products

During more complex spill events, a database will be used to collect and summarize the Shoreline Evaluation Survey forms prepared by the field teams. The use of maps and other graphics to display the oil's distribution on the shoreline is critical in assisting the decision process. This display may be as simple as using colored markers on existing maps or charts. There should not be a requirement for a computer-generated display of the oil's distribution on the shoreline when lower technology displays will provide the same information to the Technical Advisory Group and the OSC. The NOAA SSC team can assist in the design of a visual display for a particular spill event by drawing pictures representing oil distribution on representations of particular shorelines now available from National Ocean Survey (NOS) charts.

For more detailed statistical documentation, the use of a database to collect and summarize distances and extent of shoreline segments that are oiled may also be required. There should not be a requirement for the computer system to be both a combination of a visual and a data collection system when lower technology systems can provide the same information to the Technical Advisory Group and the OSC.

3 Technical Advisory Group

Objectives

Review and evaluate Shoreline Survey Evaluation forms to provide timely advice to the OSC for recommended treatment of oiled shorelines and priorities, including specific countermeasures. In addition, this group will consider the effects of proposed countermeasures. They may also suggest alternative or modified countermeasures and technologies to the OSC for experimental trials during a spill of opportunity.

Members

NOAA SSC, State representative, trustee(s), U.S. Coast Guard, and responsible party. The SSC will present group recommendations, including differing opinions, to the OSC.

Participants in this group shall have the authority to commit their agencies to recommended actions. The level of staff participating on this team should have the authority to determine the final recommendations.

Products

One key product of the Technical Advisory Group is feedback to the Shoreline Assessment Group on treatment countermeasures that have been approved. The Shoreline Assessment Group will then be able to assess the effectiveness of this treatment method on the affected shoreline and make recommendations back through the Technical Advisory Group for any adjustments necessary to improve the efficacy of the cleanup. The form of the feedback may be as simple as a copy of the approved countermeasure or a work order. The copying of the graphics/charts, in which the oil distribution is displayed, would be another desirable form of feedback. Recommendations and authorized countermeasures should be copied to each team member.

B Termination of Countermeasure Activities

Objective

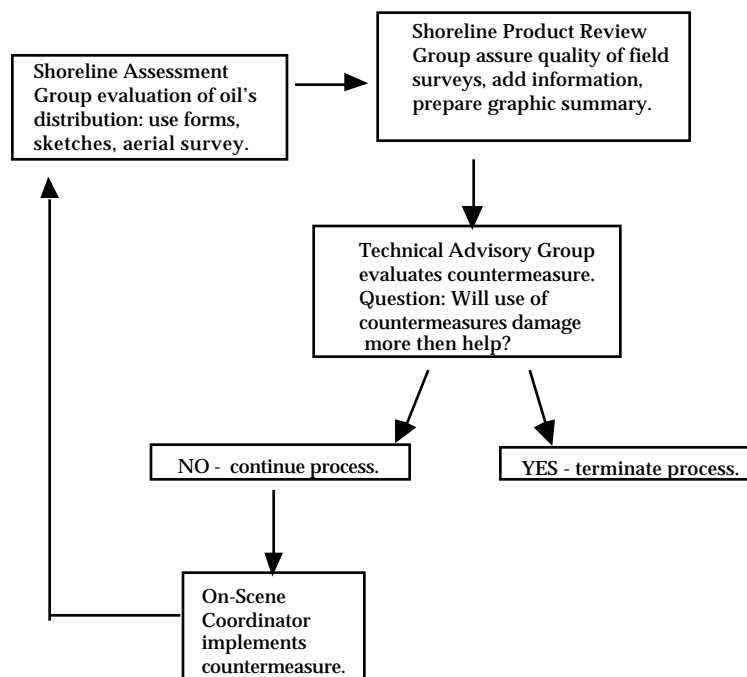
To reach agreement on the completion of each shoreline segment countermeasure activity.

Product





Completion of active shoreline countermeasures under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government is a decision of the OSC. Support of the OSC requires recommendations on shoreline countermeasures, and also recommendations on when to terminate response. The process of evaluating the results of countermeasures and the recommendation to terminate response activities requires a give and take of members with many different responsibilities and roles. A goal of the Technical Advisory Group is to determine if the continued use of a particular countermeasure will result in more damage to the environment than would occur as a result of terminating any active response measures.

Summary of the Decision Process

This section outlines the cyclical decision tree for evaluating activities.



Summary products of the decision process, including the use of maps and other graphics to display the oil's distribution on the shoreline, is critical in assisting this cyclical decision process.

-  This display may be as simple as using colored markers on existing maps or charts.
-  For more detailed and statistical documentation, the use of a database to collect and summarize distances of shoreline segments that are, for example, heavily or lightly oiled, may also be required.
-  The NOAA SSC team can present the visual and database information, including differing opinions of members, to the OSC.
-  This report of the recommendations and countermeasures approved for use should be copied to each team member and collected for inclusion in the final OSC report as required.

2 Shoreline Types and Sensitive Resources

The type of shoreline, degree of exposure to waves and currents, and associated biological sensitivity are the main criteria for selecting appropriate treatment techniques. Prediction of the behavior and persistence of oil on intertidal habitats is based on an understanding of the coastal environment, not just the substrate type and grain size. The vulnerability of a particular intertidal habitat is an integration of the:

- 1** Shoreline type (substrate, grain size, tidal elevation, origin)
- 2** Exposure to wave and tidal energy
- 3** Biological productivity and sensitivity
- 4** Ease of cleanup

All of these factors are used to determine the relative sensitivity of shorelines. Key to the sensitivity ranking is an understanding of the relationships between: physical processes, substrate, shoreline type, product type, sediment transport, and product fate and effect. The intensity of energy expended upon a shoreline by wave action, tidal currents, and river currents directly affects the persistence of stranded oil. The need for shoreline cleanup activities is determined, in part, by the lack or slowness of natural processes in removal of oil stranded on the shoreline.

These concepts were used in the development of the Environmental Sensitivity Index (ESI), which ranks shoreline environments as to their relative sensitivity to oil spills, potential biological injury, and ease of cleanup. Generally speaking, areas exposed to high levels of physical energy, such as wave action and tidal currents, and low biological activity rank low on the scale, while sheltered areas with associated high biological activity have the highest ranking. The shoreline ranking system provides a useful first step in the design of contingency plans because it identifies the priority areas that require maximum effort for protection and cleanup. The shoreline types used in this manual are the rankings, on a scale of 1 to 10, used on ESI maps prepared for Florida, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Hawaii, and Guam. The descriptions, predicted oil impact, and recommended response activity listed in the following sections were updated from existing ESI maps, based on NOAA (1992). These shoreline types are then used in the matrices in Chapter 4.

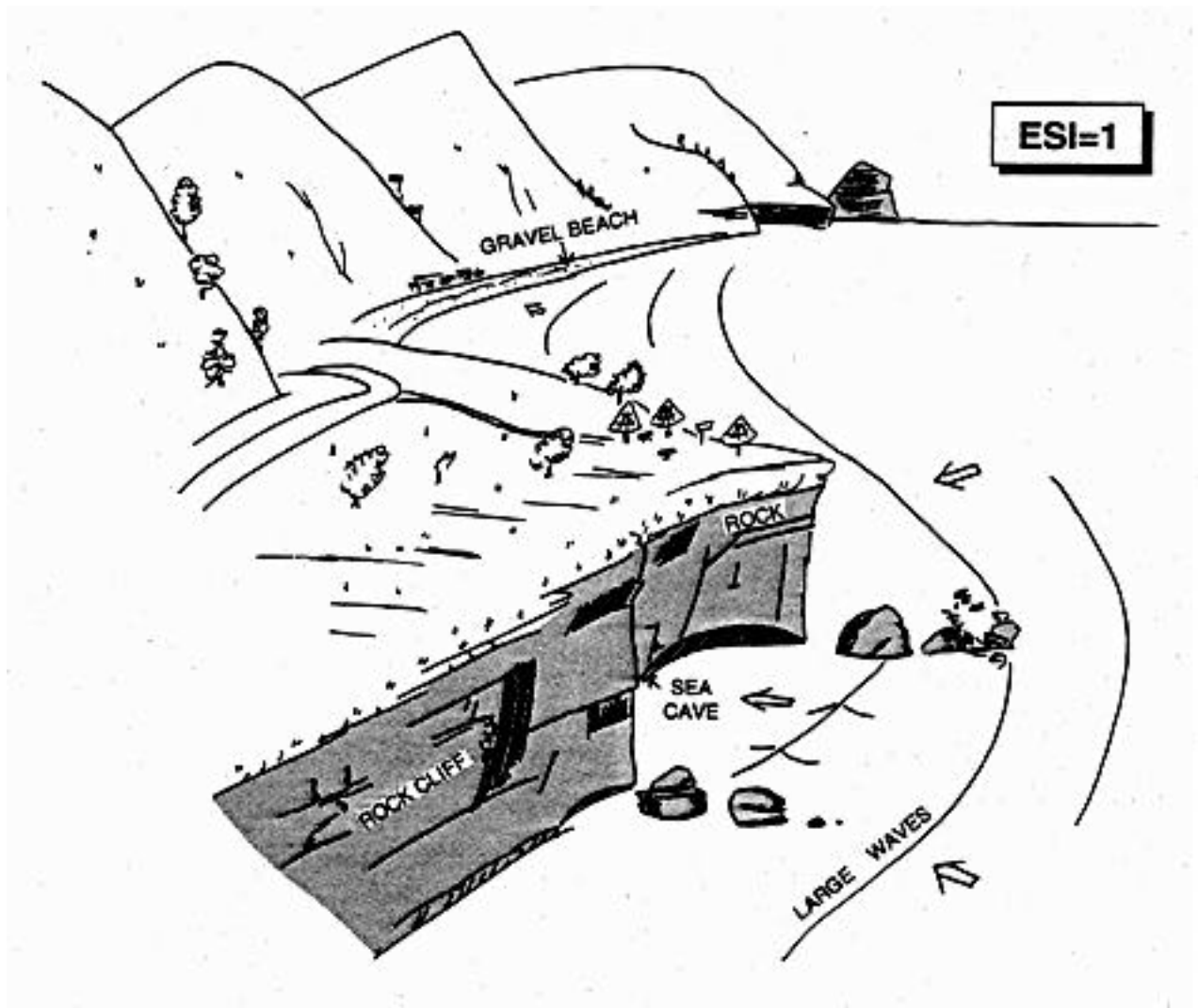
ESI=1 Exposed Rocky Shores and Vertical, Hard Man-Made Structures (e.g., Seawalls)

Description

- ✍ Exposed rocky shores are composed of vertical scarps ($>45^\circ$ in slope) in bedrock.
- ✍ They are most common on exposed headlands with steep nearshore topography.
- ✍ They are exposed to high wave energy or tidal energy on a regular basis.
- ✍ In places, the vertical scarps are buttressed at the base by large slump blocks.
- ✍ Seawalls and piers occur in developed areas to provide protection to residential and industrial developments.
- ✍ Substrate may be colonized by intertidal algae and limpets, although attached organisms are usually sparse to moderate.

Predicted Oil Impact

- ✍ Most commonly, oil would be held offshore by waves reflecting off the steep rock faces.
- ✍ Deposited light oils would be removed rapidly by wave action; heavier, sticky oils are likely to remain longer as a patchy band at or above the high-tide line.
- ✍ Heavy and weathered oils would adhere to rough surfaces and in crevices; there is little potential for penetration.
- ✍ Effects on intertidal communities are expected to be of short duration; an exception would be where heavy concentrations of a light refined product (e.g., No. 2 fuel oil) came ashore very quickly.



Recommended Response Activity

- ✍ On very exposed shores, no cleanup is necessary (and may be dangerous).
- ✍ On less exposed shores:
 - ✍ High-pressure spraying may be effective while oil is still liquid.
 - ✍ Manual scraping of seawalls may be necessary for removal of tarry deposits, to minimize aesthetic impacts.

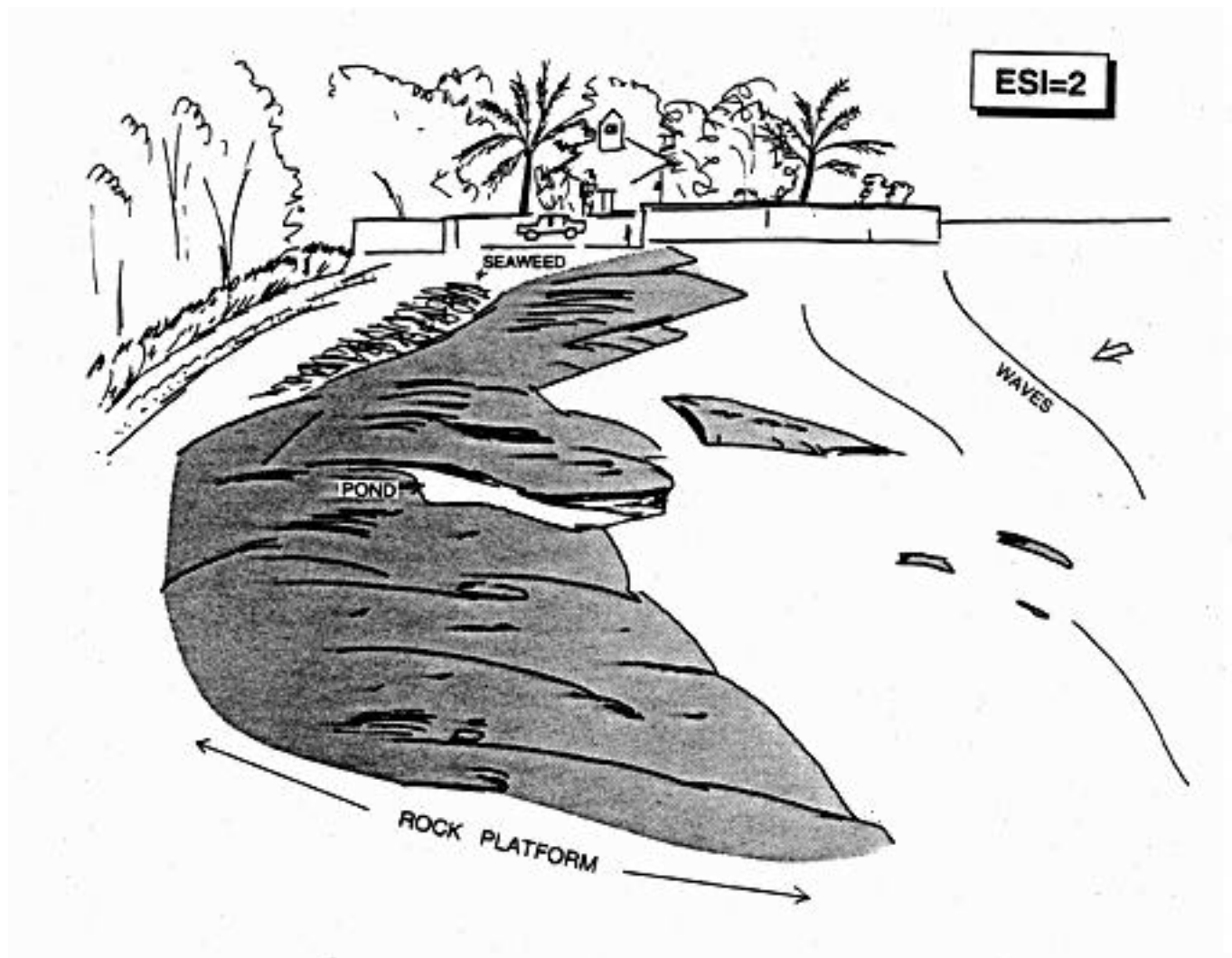
ESI=2 Exposed, Wave-Cut Rock Platforms

Description

- ✍ Platforms are wave-cut or low-lying benches in rock, generally exposed to high wave action.
- ✍ The platform may be covered by a thin veneer of sand and gravel, frequently colonized by intertidal algae and limpets.
- ✍ Rock surfaces are irregular, with numerous tidal pools and associated organisms. The rock surface may be colonized by intertidal algae and limpets.
- ✍ In places, low-lying, pitted, and pinnacled limestone merges into offshore reef-flat platforms.
- ✍ The reef-flat platform supports large populations of encrusting plants and animals. Often, the heaviest growth on the reef-flat platform is restricted to low-tide moats or where holes and depressions retain water during low tide.

Predicted Oil Impact

- ✍ Oil would not adhere to the rock platform, but rather be transported across the platform and accumulate along the high-tide line.
- ✍ Light oils may penetrate porous volcanic rocks at the high-tide line.
- ✍ Oil can penetrate and persist in the beach sediments on the landward side of the platform, if present.
- ✍ Light oils would tend to be removed rapidly by waves and evaporation.
- ✍ Heavy oils and tar balls would tend to melt into crevices and depressions, especially on porous, irregular rock surfaces.
- ✍ Persistence may be from days to months, depending on the site-specific, wave-energy levels and type of oil.
- ✍ Tidal pool organisms and algae may be killed, but recovery can be rapid.



Recommended Response Activity

- ✍ Cleanup is not necessary in most areas, except for removal of oiled wrack and accumulated pooled oil.
- ✍ High recreational-use areas may be cleaned effectively using high-pressure water spraying of non-vegetated areas if oil is still fresh.
- ✍ Avoid removal of organisms.
- ✍ Low-pressure flushing may be appropriate on vegetated areas that continue to sheen after several days.

ESI=3 Fine-Grained Sand Beaches

Description

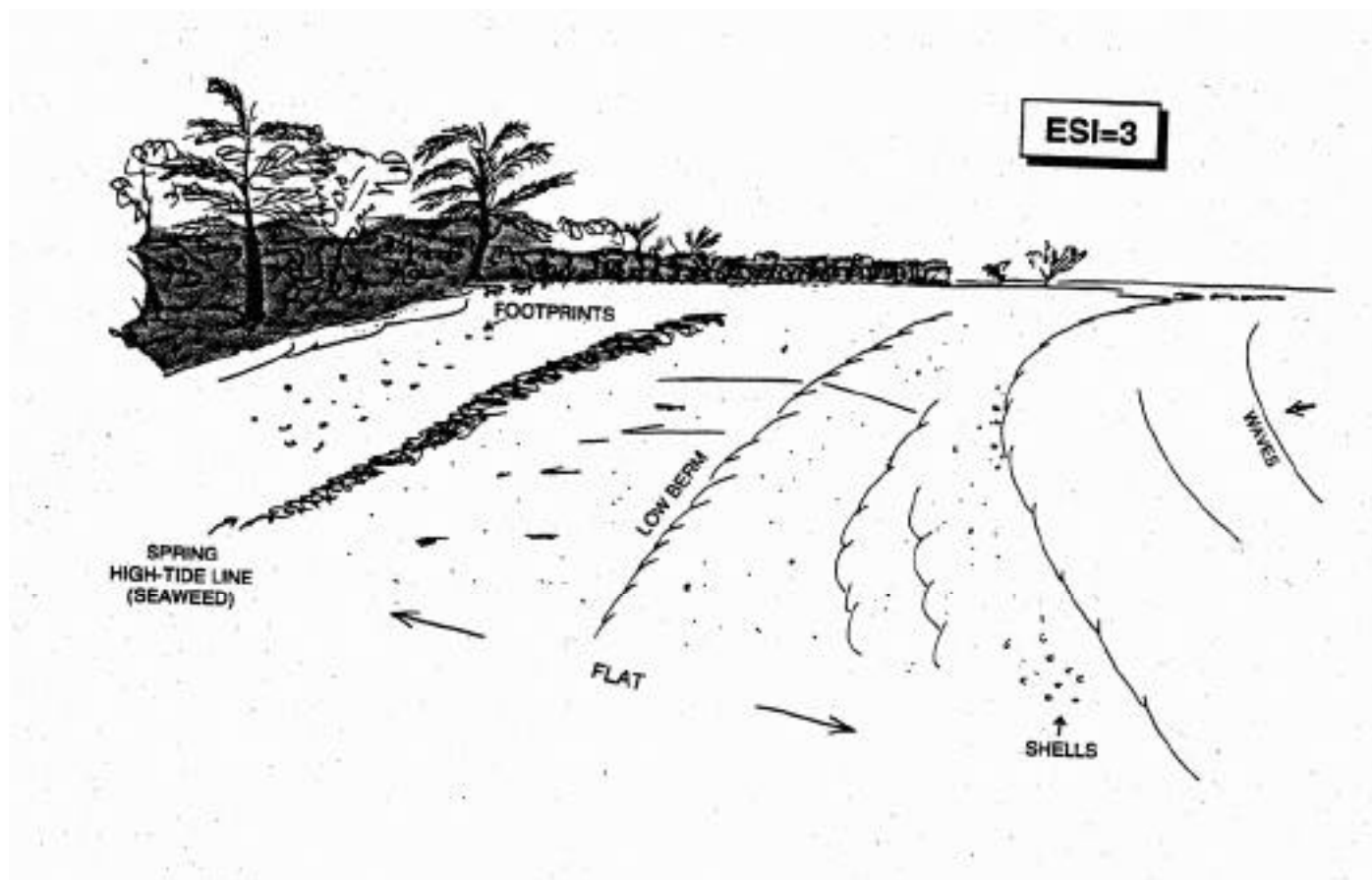
- ✍ Not a dominant beach type because of the abundance of coarse shells and coral rubble.
- ✍ On islands they are usually found as pocket beaches bordered by rocky headlands.
- ✍ They are high-use recreational areas.
- ✍ The beaches are generally flat and hard-packed, and infauna are scarce.

Predicted Oil Impact

- ✍ Large oil accumulations would cover entire active beach face.
- ✍ Light oil accumulations would be deposited as oily swashes along the upper intertidal zone.
- ✍ Oil would accumulate in any wrack that may be present.
- ✍ Penetration of oil into the beach can be up to 10 cm; burial would be minimal.
- ✍ Asphalt pavements can form under heavy accumulations; pavements change the nature and stability of the substrate and thus its biological utilization.
- ✍ Shorebirds resting/feeding on these beaches may be oiled.
- ✍ Biological effects include temporary declines in beach organisms, which may also affect feeding shorebirds.

Recommended Response Activity

- ✍ Fine-grained sand beaches are the easiest beach type to clean.
- ✍ Cleanup should concentrate on removal of oil and oiled wrack.
- ✍ Sand removal should be minimized to avoid erosional problems; sediment removal activities should commence only after all the oil has come ashore.
- ✍ Manual cleanup, rather than use of road graders and front-end loaders, is advised to minimize volume of sand removed and prevent grinding the oil deeper, depending on the size of the oiled area.
- ✍ Techniques which wash oiled sand into the lower intertidal and subtidal should be avoided.



ESI=4 Medium- to Coarse-Grained Sand Beaches

Description

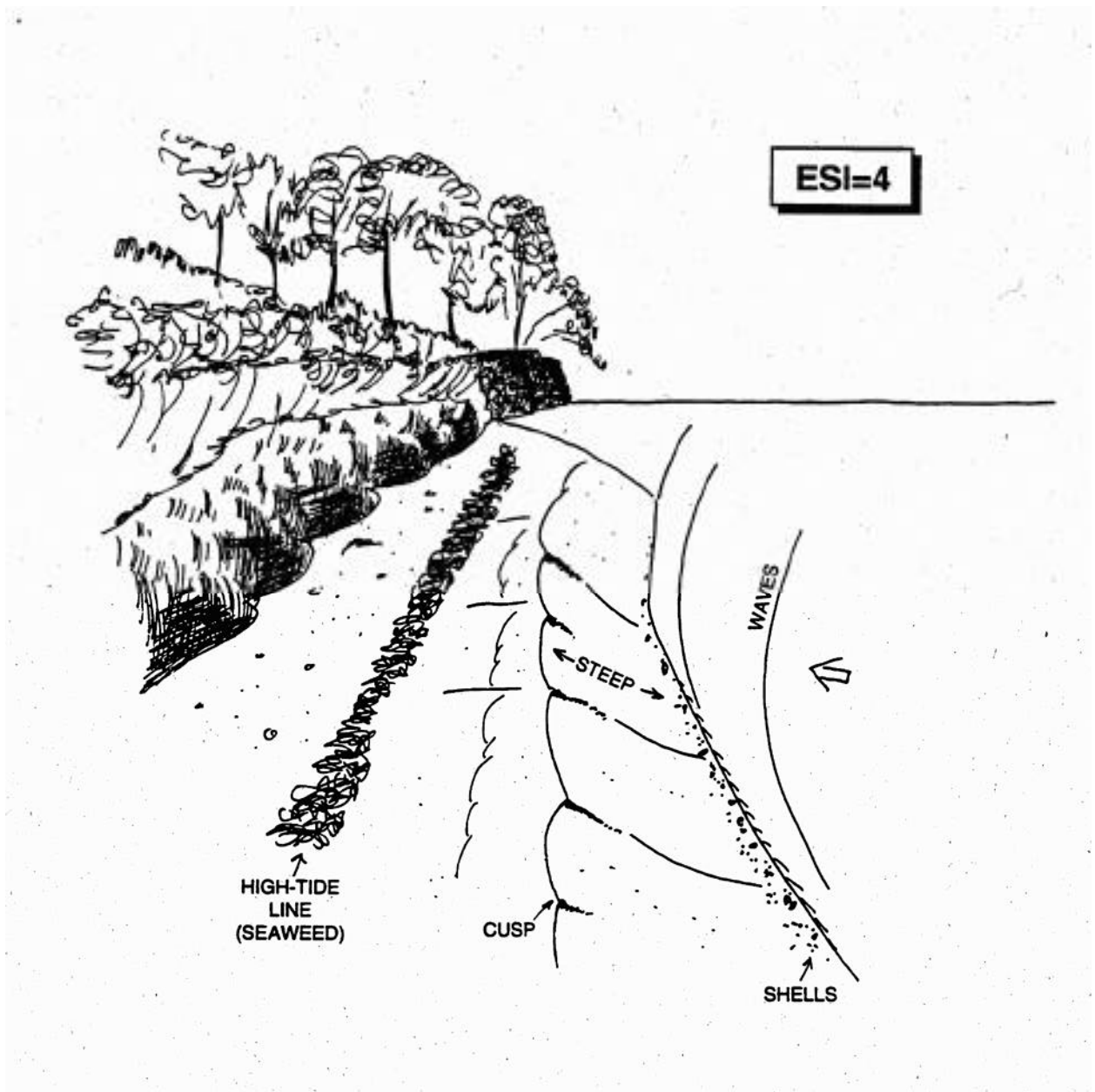
- ✍ These beaches are present in areas sheltered by barrier reefs or wide reef-flat platforms, as pocket beaches bordered by rocky headlands, or as long stretches that have been renourished.
- ✍ They have moderate beach slopes and are narrow with soft sediments.
- ✍ They occur in areas with intermittent high waves and wrack can be common.
- ✍ Species density and diversity is usually low.

Predicted Oil Impact

- ✍ Under heavy accumulations, oil can cover the entire beach face, although the oil would be lifted off the lower part of the beach with the rising tide.
- ✍ Small accumulations would be deposited in swash lines and wrack deposits.
- ✍ Large amounts of oil can accumulate behind the high-tide berm, where it is unable to drain off the beach at low tide.
- ✍ Oil can penetrate 10-25 cm, with light oils penetrating deeper than heavy oils.
- ✍ Oil may become deeply buried (30-60 cm) as clean beach sediments are deposited on top of the oiled layer.
- ✍ Asphalt pavements can form under heavy accumulations in more sheltered areas; pavements change the nature and stability of the substrate and thus its biological utilization.
- ✍ Temporary declines in infaunal populations may occur.

Recommended Response Activity

- ✍ Cleanup may be difficult because of relatively soft sediments (e.g., vehicular access may be impaired).
- ✍ Cleanup should focus on oil/oily debris removal from the upper beach face.
- ✍ Sand removal should be minimized to avoid erosional problems; sediment removal activities should commence only after all the oil has come ashore.



- ✍ Traffic should be limited to prevent mixing oil deeper into the sediments.
- ✍ Use of heavy equipment for oiled sand removal may result in the removal of excessive amounts of sand; manual cleanup may be less disruptive, depending on the size of the oiled area.
- ✍ Nutrient addition may be an option, particularly when other cleanup methods have reached their practical limit of application. Effectiveness of nutrients would have to be evaluated on a case-by-case basis.

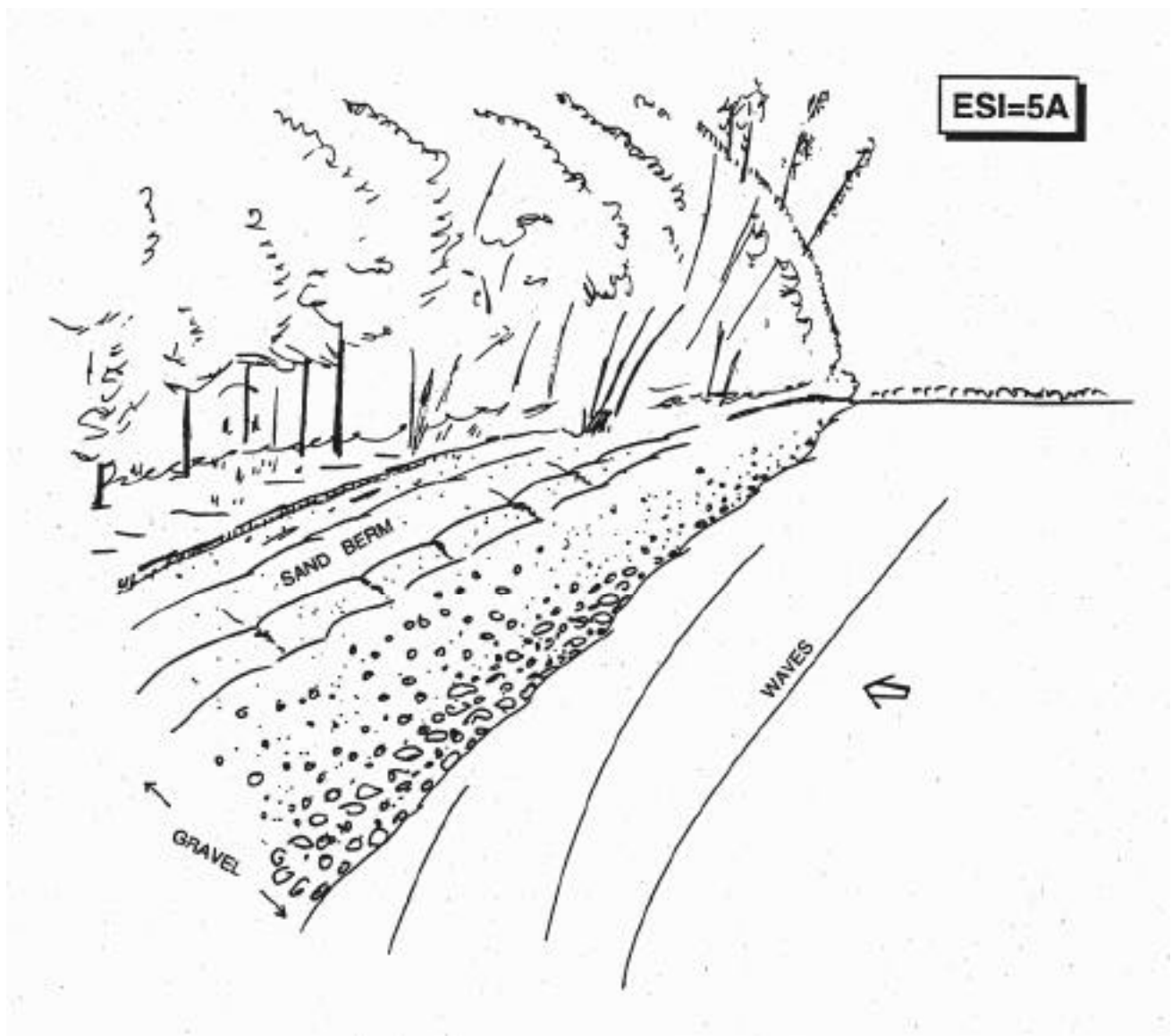
ESI=5A Mixed Sand and Gravel Beaches

Description

- ✍ These beaches are composed of a variable mixture of carbonate sand, shells, coral rubble, and rock fragments.
- ✍ They occur in a wide variety of settings, but are most common on exposed shorelines in shallow indentions adjacent to eroding headlands and on top of reef-flat platforms.
- ✍ Active beaches have low infaunal densities because of sediment mobility; more stable beaches have moderate densities.

Predicted Oil Impact

- ✍ Oil penetration may be high (tens of cm), with greatest penetration in coarser, well-sorted sediments.
- ✍ Under very heavy accumulations, oil may spread across the entire beach.
- ✍ During small spills, oil would be deposited along and above the high-tide swash line.
- ✍ Burial of oil by clean sediments may be very deep (more than 1 m) at the high-tide berm.
- ✍ Oil can be stranded on low-tide terraces composed of gravel, particularly if the oil is weathered or emulsified.
- ✍ Asphalt pavements are likely to form in more sheltered beaches where heavy accumulations of oil fill the voids between the sediments; once formed, these pavements are very stable and can persist for many years.
- ✍ Any oil stranded above the high-tide line would be highly persistent.
- ✍ Biota present may be killed by the oil, either by smothering or by lethal concentrations of dissolved components in interstitial water.



Recommended Response Activity

- ✍ Sediment removal should be minimized to avoid erosional problems; sediment cleanup should commence only after all the oil has come ashore.
- ✍ Oiled wrack and debris deposits should be removed manually.
- ✍ Low-pressure spraying may be used effectively on coarser-grained beaches.
- ✍ Berm relocation is effective for speeding natural removal of subsurface oil.
- ✍ Nutrient addition may be an option, particularly when other cleanup methods have reached their practical limit of application. Effectiveness of nutrients would have to be evaluated on a case-by-case basis.

ESI=5B Artificial Fill Containing a Range of Grain Size and Materials

Description

- ✍ Most of the developed ports and harbors have areas that have been modified by creating beaches, assorted breakwaters, etc., by artificial placement of a variety of materials.
- ✍ Usually has the consistency of mixed sand and gravel beaches, being composed of sand mixed with coral and rock debris.
- ✍ These beaches may be exposed only to very intermittent wave energy.

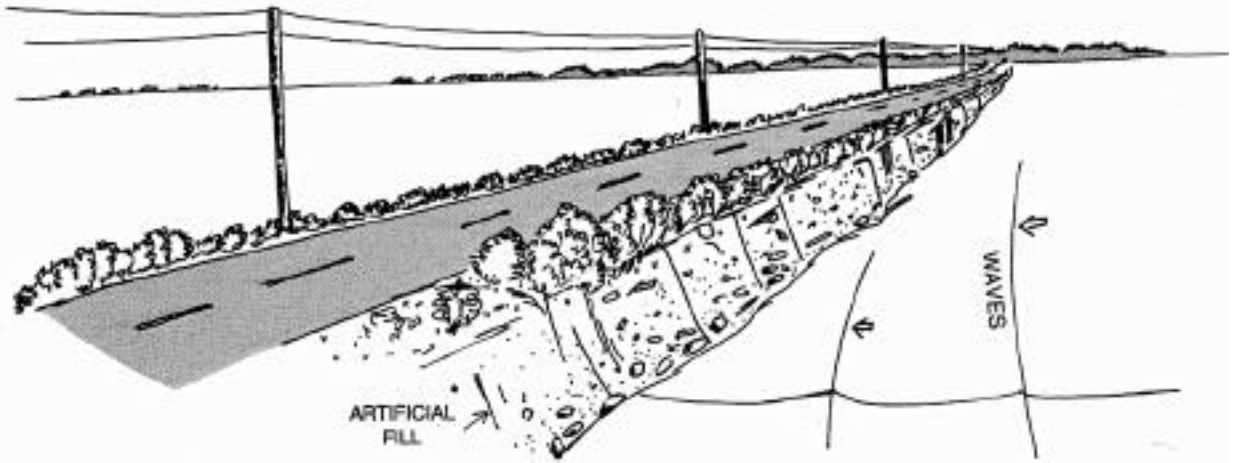
Predicted Oil Impact

- ✍ Oil penetration may be high (tens of cm), with greatest penetration in coarser, well-sorted sediments.
- ✍ Deeply penetrated oil may leach for a period of time, generating a source of chronic oiling to adjacent habitats.
- ✍ Under very heavy accumulations, oil may spread across the entire beach.
- ✍ During small spills, oil would be deposited along and above the high-tide swash line.
- ✍ Natural removal rates may be very slow, depending on the local wave or boat wake energy.
- ✍ Asphalt pavements are likely to form in more sheltered beaches where heavy accumulations of oil fill the voids between the sediments; once formed, these pavements are very stable and can persist for many years.
- ✍ Any oil stranded above the high-tide line would be highly persistent.

Recommended Response Activity

- ✍ Oiled wrack and debris deposits should be removed manually.
- ✍ Low-pressure spraying may be used effectively.
- ✍ Removal of sediment may be advisable if more fill is available to replace it, to control chronic leaching or remove pavements.

ESI=5B



ESI=6A Gravel Beaches

Description

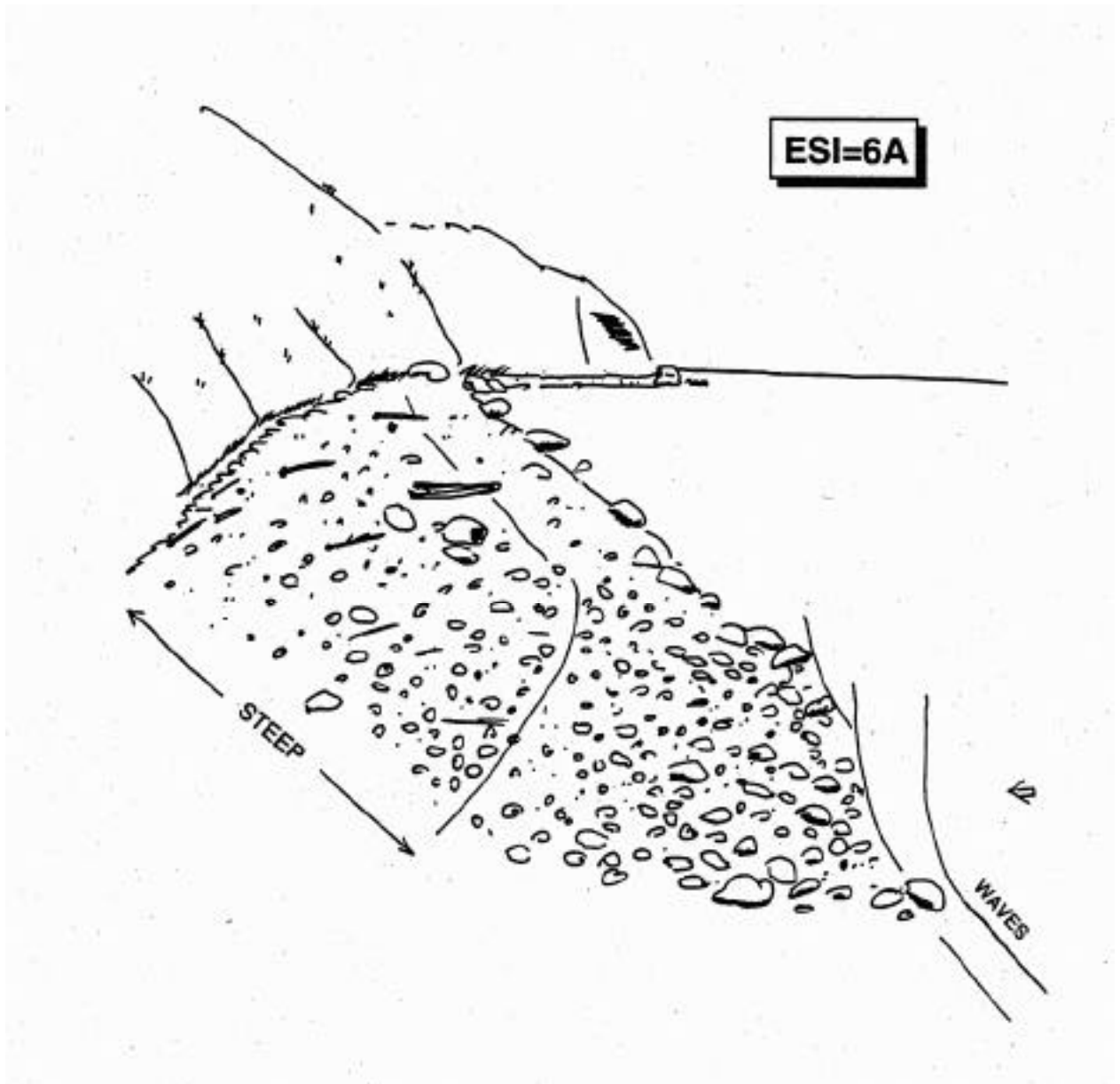
- ✍ Gravel beaches are composed purely of gravel-sized sediments, with little-to-no sand.
- ✍ The gravel-sized sediments include coral rubble and/or shell and rock fragments.
- ✍ Gravel beaches are present adjacent to eroding headlands.
- ✍ They can be steep, with multiple wave-built berms forming the upper beach.

Predicted Oil Impact

- ✍ Oil on gravel beaches would coat individual pieces of gravel.
- ✍ Coral rubble is very porous and most oils will soak into the coral rubble itself.
- ✍ High porosity and permeability would allow deep penetration to several tens of centimeters into substrate.
- ✍ Penetration would be greatest in areas of largest grain size and best sorting.
- ✍ In exposed areas, waves would remove surface contamination.
- ✍ In intermittent-energy areas, buried or penetrated oil would tend to seep out slowly, generating sheens that can recontaminate the shoreline.
- ✍ There is a high potential for oil burial by accretional features.
- ✍ If left to harden, heavy accumulations of oil would likely form an asphalt/gravel pavement in sheltered areas.

Recommended Response Activity

- ✍ Heavily oiled wrack and debris should be removed.
- ✍ Removal of sediments is not recommended because of the slow rate of natural replacement of gravel.
- ✍ High-pressure spraying of oiled gravel may help in cleaning exposed surfaces, but would have little effect on oil that penetrated deeply into gravel.
- ✍ Berm relocation is effective for speeding natural removal of subsurface oil.
- ✍ Nutrient addition may be an option for treating oiled gravel beaches, particularly when other cleanup methods have reached their practical limit of application. Effectiveness of nutrients would have to be evaluated on a case-by-case basis.



ESI=6B Exposed Riprap

Description

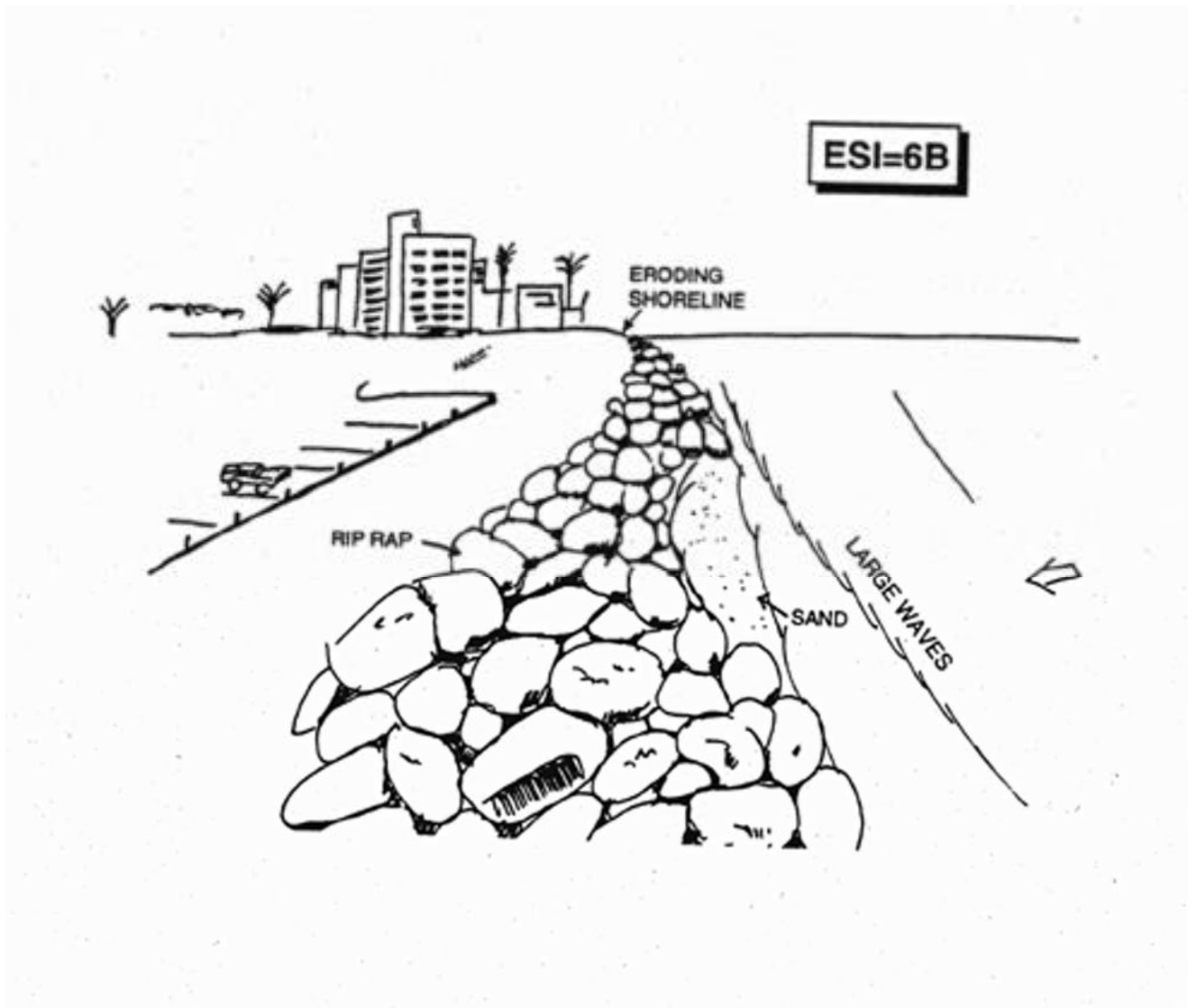
- ✍ Riprap consists of large rocks as well as concrete armor units (tetrapods, dolos, etc.).
- ✍ Riprap is present in harbor entrances and along developed areas for shore protection.
- ✍ Biomass is generally low in high energy areas, but attached organism density and species diversity are higher at more protected sites.

Predicted Oil Impact

- ✍ Heavy oil would coat the surface as well as penetrate and completely fill the cavities in riprap structures.
- ✍ In exposed areas, waves would remove surface contamination.
- ✍ In lower-energy areas, oil would tend to seep out of the oil-filled cavities slowly, generating sheens that can recontaminate adjacent shorelines.
- ✍ If oil is left to harden, an asphalt pavement may result.

Recommended Response Activity

- ✍ High-pressure spraying of oiled riprap may help in cleaning exposed surfaces but would have little effect on oil that penetrated deeply into the riprap.
- ✍ For small areas of contamination, riprap units can be manually wiped or scraped to remove oil.
- ✍ It may be necessary to remove heavily oiled riprap and replace it.
- ✍ Sometimes, the only option is to use snare booms to pick up oil as it is naturally removed.



ESI=7 Exposed Tidal Flats

Description

- ✍ They are an uncommon shoreline type in tropical U.S. waters because of the small tidal range in the Caribbean Sea and open Pacific Ocean.
- ✍ They are present near river mouths in areas sheltered by barrier reefs or wide fringing reefs, in the lee of offshore islands, or near tidal inlets.
- ✍ The dominant grain size is sand, perhaps with minor amounts of mud and gravel.
- ✍ They are exposed to moderate wave and tidal current energy.
- ✍ They are always associated with another shoreline type on the landward side of the flat.
- ✍ Biological utilization can be very high, with large numbers of organisms and heavy use by birds for roosting and foraging.
- ✍ Intertidal benthic algae may dominate this habitat.

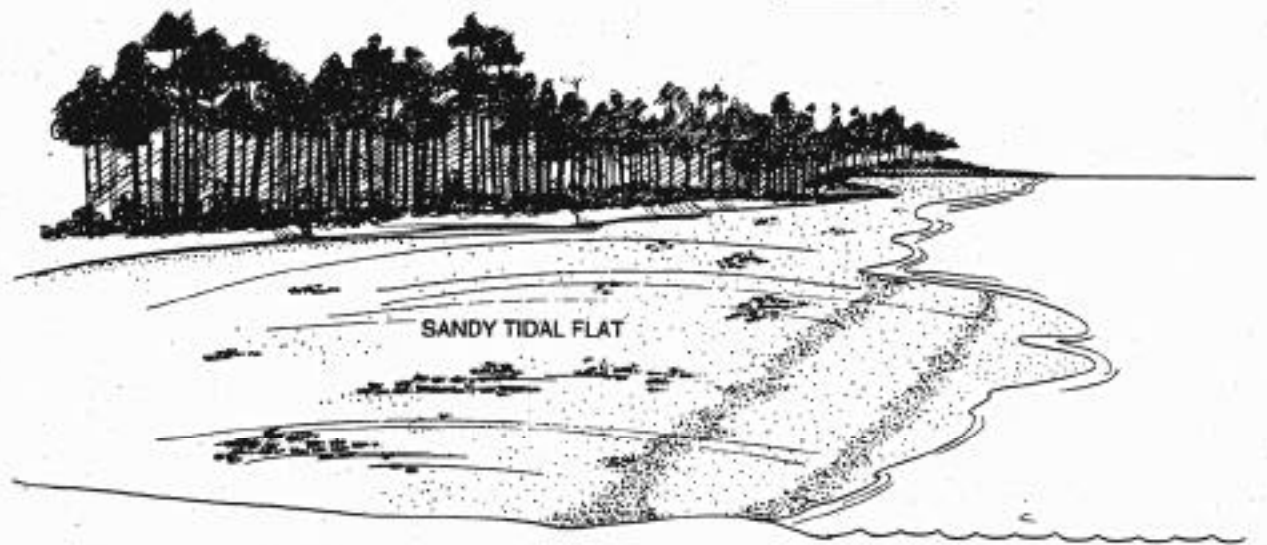
Predicted Oil Impact

- ✍ Heaviest concentrations would be along the high-tide line.
- ✍ Most oil would be transported across the flat with the rising tide; seldom would oil adhere to the tidal flat or be buried.
- ✍ Heavy accumulations would cover the flat during low tide.
- ✍ Oil does not penetrate the water-saturated sediments, except into burrows in the upper intertidal zone, but it may coat the attached algae, particularly if it is dead or dries out during exposure at low tide.
- ✍ Biological impacts may be severe, primarily to organisms, thereby reducing food sources for birds and other predators.

Recommended Response Activity

- ✍ Cleanup is difficult; therefore these areas require priority protection.
- ✍ Cleanup is possible only during low tides.
- ✍ The use of heavy machinery should be avoided at all times.
- ✍ Cleanup efforts should concentrate on removing oil and oily debris along the high-tide line.
- ✍ Operations should be conducted from boats to minimize sediment disturbance.

ESI=7



ESI=8 Sheltered Rocky Shores and Coastal Structures

Description

- ✍ Sheltered rocky shores occur in small coves and bays, and in developed areas where canals have been dug into bedrock.
- ✍ They occur as vertical rock walls and boulder-strewn rocky ledges.
- ✍ Seawalls, piers, bulkheads, and other structures can dominate developed shorelines along harbors and bays.

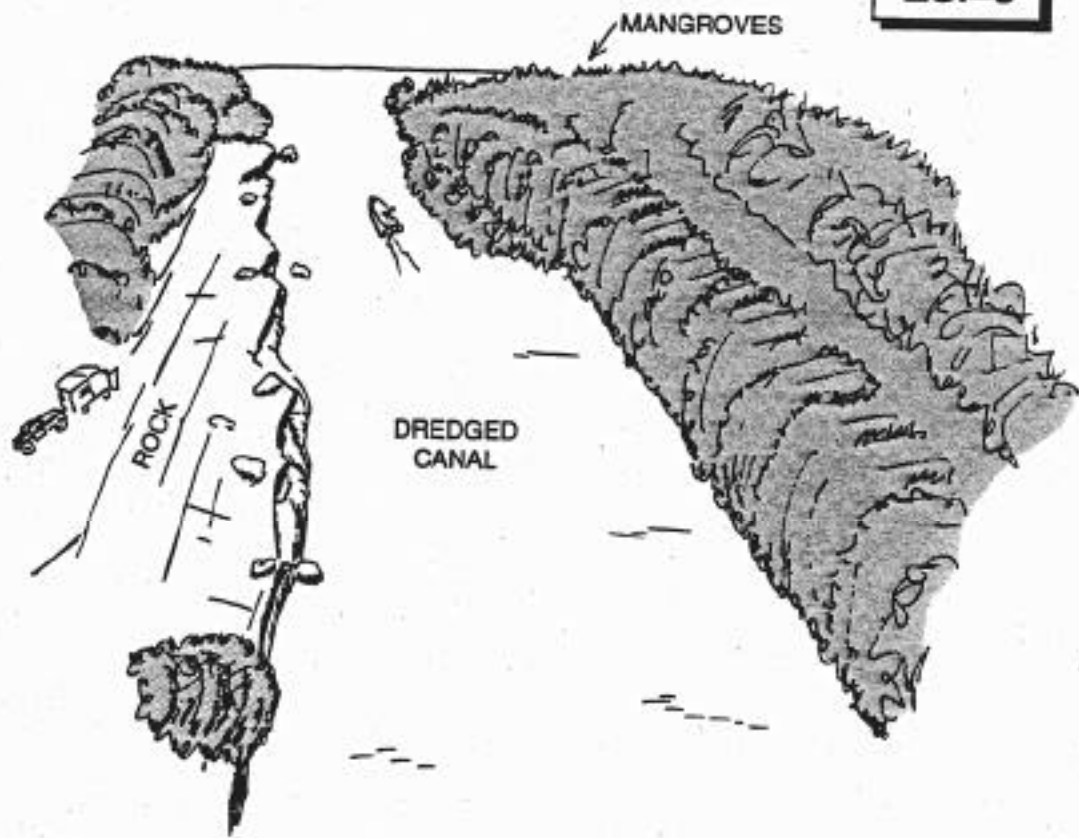
Predicted Oil Impact

- ✍ Oil would coat the intertidal surfaces of rocky shores and seawalls.
- ✍ Oil would penetrate into the joints and voids of the rocks.
- ✍ On vertical surfaces, the oil would form a distinct oil band along the high-tide line; the lower half of the rock face usually stays wet enough to prevent oil from adhering and remaining.
- ✍ Heavy oil accumulations can coat the entire intertidal zone.
- ✍ Oil may persist for weeks to months; fresh oil and light refined products have high acute toxicities, which can affect attached organisms after even short exposures.
- ✍ Biota living on the surface (e.g., urchins, crabs, snails) would be impacted.

Recommended Response Activity

- ✍ High- and low-pressure water spraying of the rocky surfaces and seawalls may be required:
 - To remove oil
 - To prepare area for recolonization of epifauna
 - For aesthetic reasons, in populated areas
 - To prevent the chronic leaching of oil from the surface
- ✍ High-pressure spraying of coastal structures should be conducted only when the tide is high, to prevent the released oil from adhering to the sediments at the base of the structures. Sorbents can also be used to recover the oil.

ESI=8



ESI=9 Sheltered Tidal Flats

Description

- ✍ Sheltered tidal flats are not common, because of the small tidal range.
- ✍ They are often associated with mangroves.
- ✍ They are composed predominantly of mud, but may contain sand and/or gravel, and are sheltered from wave and tidal energy.

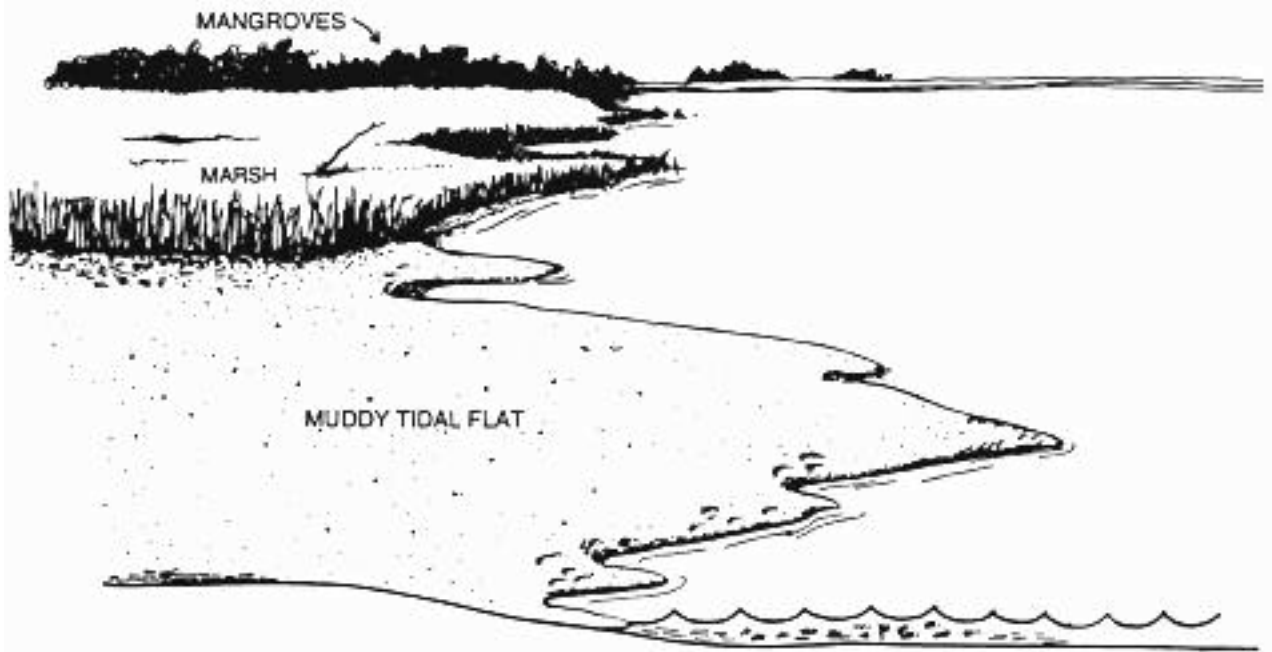
Predicted Oil Impact

- ✍ Oil would most likely to be transported across the tidal flat and deposited along the high-tide line in the accumulated wrack deposits.
- ✍ Very heavy accumulations can cover much of the flat surface, but penetration would not occur into the water-saturated sediments of the flat, except possibly into burrows at the high-tide line.
- ✍ Long-term contamination of muddy tidal-flat sediments is possible in areas of high suspended sediments through the sorption of the oil on these particulates.
- ✍ Oil stranded at the high-tide line or mixed into the sediments may persist for many years; natural removal is very slow.
- ✍ Organisms living in and on the sediments would be impacted.

Recommended Response Activity

- ✍ These environments are high-priority areas necessitating the use of spill protection devices such as booms to prevent or minimize oil impact.
- ✍ Foot traffic on oiled tidal flats should be prohibited.
- ✍ If cleanup is necessary, it should be restricted to the upper reaches of the high-tide swash line or be conducted from boats.
- ✍ Passive cleanup efforts such as deployment of sorbent boom can be used to recover oil as it is removed naturally, but they must be changed frequently to be effective.
- ✍ Any cleanup should be supervised closely to minimize the mixing of oil into the sediment during the cleanup effort.

ESI=9



ESI=10A Mangroves

Description

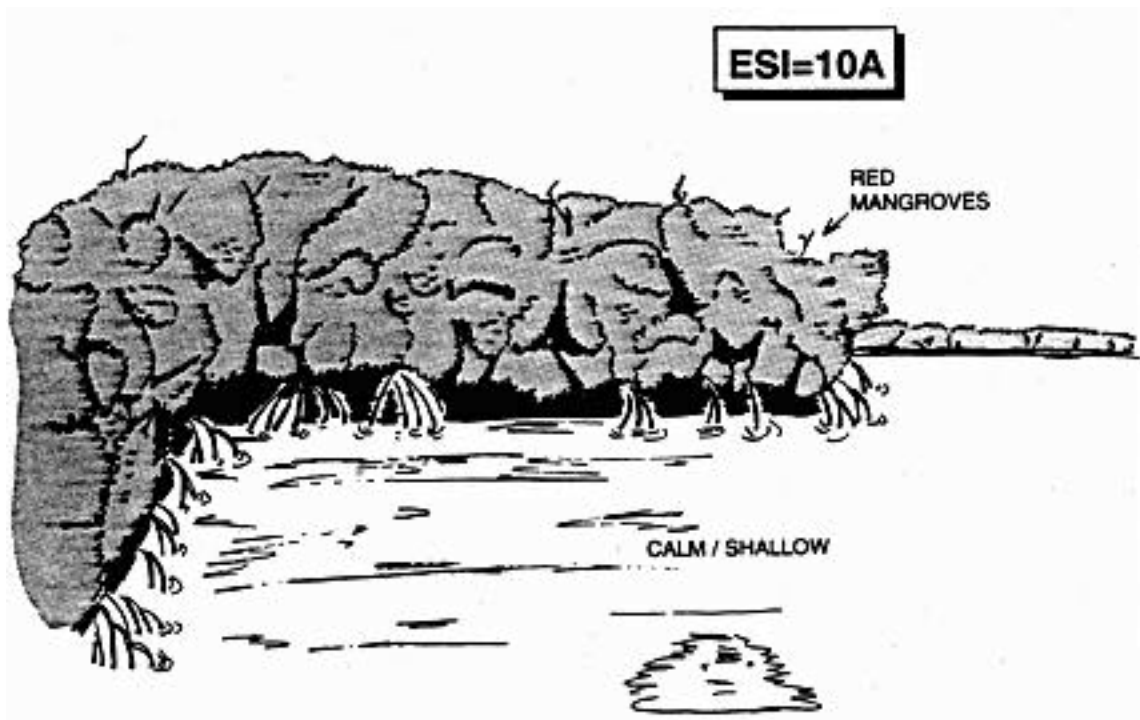
- ✍ Mangroves are the most sensitive shoreline habitat to oil-spill effects.
- ✍ Mangrove forests can range in width from one to hundreds of meters.
- ✍ Red (*Rhizophora*) and black (*Avicennia*) mangroves are the most common mangrove species.
- ✍ The sediment ranges from thin to thick layers of sand and mud, to muddy peat on bedrock, to a rubble veneer on bedrock.
- ✍ They can vary widely in the degree of exposure to wave and tidal energy, with exposed forests along the outer shoreline and sheltered forests in bays and estuaries well-protected from physical processes.
- ✍ There can be many storm swash lines of heavy wrack deposits deep into the forest.
- ✍ The mangrove roots support a rich diversity of attached animals and plants.

Predicted Oil Impact

- ✍ As oil enters mangrove forests, their roots and associated epiphytic communities would be covered with a band of oil.
- ✍ Degree and type of acute mortality is oil-type dependent:
 - Light oils (gasoline, jet fuel, No. 2 fuel oil) would have acute, toxic effects to both trees and intertidal biota
 - Crude oils/heavy refined products are toxic due to coating and sediment contamination
- ✍ Oiling of sediments would occur if large quantities of oil were washed ashore; of particular concern are organic-rich sediments that are exposed at low tide.
- ✍ No. 2 fuel oil would have the greatest effects due to penetration; it can persist and remain toxic for many years if it penetrates burrows and prop root cavities.
- ✍ Persistence would be long-term with heavy oil accumulations.
- ✍ A beach berm fronting the mangroves would normally limit oil contamination to the seaward side of the berm, preventing oiling of forest interiors.

Recommended Response Activity

- ✍ These highly sensitive areas are very difficult to clean up and thus require the highest protection priority.



- ✍ Under most conditions, the best practice is to allow natural recovery, especially where natural cleaning can occur.
- ✍ Placement of sorbent boom along the mangrove forest fringe may reduce the quantity of stranded oil significantly.
- ✍ Booms should be deployed in an attempt to protect the most sheltered areas where greatest persistence is likely.
- ✍ However, deployment of boom is seldom effective with light refined oils because of the low viscosity of these products.
- ✍ Heavy accumulations should be skimmed or flushed with low-pressure water flooding, as long as there is NO disturbance or mixing of oil into the substrate. If substrate mixing is likely or unavoidable, it is better to leave the oil to weather naturally.
- ✍ Oily debris and wrack can be a source of chronic sheening and should be removed, taking care not to disturb the substrate.
- ✍ Vegetation should never be cut or otherwise removed.
- ✍ Sorbents can be used to wipe heavy oil coating from prop roots in areas of firm substrate. Close supervision of cleanup is required.
- ✍ Nutrient addition may be an option for treatment of residual oil contamination in mangrove sediments. Effectiveness would have to be evaluated case-by-case.

ESI=10B Other Estuarine Wetlands

Description

- ✍ Many of the river systems on tropical islands contain estuarine wetlands which, in some areas, extend over 1 km inland.
- ✍ Principal plants on Pacific Ocean Islands include the Nipa palm (*Nypa fruticans*), pago (*Hibiscus tiliaceus*), tangen-tangen (*Leucaena* sp.), bamboo, and miscellaneous grasses, among others.
- ✍ These wetlands have high density and diversity of plants, and they are important habitats for many animals.

Predicted Oil Impact

- ✍ Estuarine conditions allow the possibility for oil to be transported into these wetlands during flood tides.
- ✍ Specific effects of oil on many of these species is unknown, but wetlands are usually heavily impacted during oil spills.
- ✍ Oil adheres readily to the vegetation.
- ✍ The band of coating would vary widely, depending upon the tidal stage at the time that the oil slicks are in the vegetation. There can be multiple bands.
- ✍ Large slicks would persist through multiple tidal cycles and coat the entire plant from the high-tide line to the base.
- ✍ Fresh crudes and heavy oils would tend to “slide” down the stem over time in warmer weather and pool on the sediments at the base of the plant.
- ✍ Weathered oils do not “slide” as much; the oil stays on the vegetation.
- ✍ If the vegetation is thick, heavy oil contamination can be restricted to the outer fringing vegetation, with penetration and lighter oiling further inland.
- ✍ Lighter oils (light refined, fresh crudes) can penetrate deeply into the wetland, to the high-tide line.
- ✍ Medium to heavy oils do not readily adhere to or penetrate the wet, muddy sediments, but they can pool on the surface and in burrows.
- ✍ Light oils can penetrate the top few cm of sediment and deeply into burrows and cracks (up to 100 cm).



Recommended Response Activity

- ✍ These highly sensitive areas are very difficult to clean up, therefore they require the highest of priority protection.
- ✍ Under most conditions, the best practice is to allow natural recovery, especially where natural cleaning is effective, such as along river channels exposed to wave and tidal energy.
- ✍ Placement of sorbent boom along the vegetative fringe may reduce the quantity of oil impacting the area.
- ✍ Deployment of boom is seldom effective with light refined oils because of the low viscosity of these products.
- ✍ For other products, booms should be deployed to attempt to protect the most sheltered areas where greatest persistence is likely.
- ✍ Heavy accumulations should be skimmed or flushed with low-pressure water flooding, as long as there is NO disturbance or mixing of oil into the substrate. If substrate mixing is likely or unavoidable, it is better to leave the oil to weather naturally.
- ✍ Oily debris should be removed, taking care not to disturb the substrate.
- ✍ Live vegetation should not be cut or otherwise removed.
- ✍ These activities should be closely supervised.

Special Considerations

Coral Reefs

Description

This section deals with coral reefs, that is, structures which are created and maintained by the establishment and growth of populations of hermatypic coral and coralline algae. Coral reefs are mostly subtidal in nature, although the most shallow portions of some reefs can be exposed during very low tides. The four major categories of reefs are:

- ✍ *Fringing reefs* - long, narrow bands of coral reefs parallel to and near the shoreline. When near coastal development, they are susceptible to stress from sedimentation and chronic pollution.
- ✍ *Barrier reefs* - similar to fringing reefs except that they are further offshore and much broader.
- ✍ *Atoll reefs* - reefs formed by the buildup of coral on the rim of a subsiding volcano. They are circular or portions of a circle, forming a sheltered lagoon.
- ✍ *Patch reefs* - small, irregularly shaped coral reefs that occur in isolated patches rather than long bands.

Recent studies have found that many coral species throughout the world spawn simultaneously over a very short time period (days), a behavior which makes the entire year's recruitment very vulnerable.

Predicted Oil Impact

- ✍ Oil would usually pass over subtidal reefs with no direct contamination.
- ✍ Exceptions where floating oil would potentially coat living reef communities are:
 - Landward border of fringing reef platforms which are exposed at low tide
 - Certain reef-flats which are floored with bedrock and may have high coral heads growing on them, and
 - The outer, seaward part of reef-flat platforms that are usually slightly elevated and are consequently exposed at low tide and heavily washed by waves
- ✍ Except in the event of extremely heavy oil concentrations, oil would be readily removed from these reef areas with the rising tide. This is especially true of the outer reef platform.

- ✍ There is little documentation of long-term impacts to coral reefs from oil spills, except in the situations where the pollution is chronic, or in the rare instance where oiled sediments might be transported to the bottom. The best case history is a five-year study of the corals impacted by the Texaco spill in Panama.
- ✍ Studies have shown sublethal impacts to coral from oil spills, with short-term recovery.
- ✍ Greatest impacts to the reef would result from spills of light refined products directly into the shallow waters overlying reefs and where high concentrations of water-soluble fractions persist. Also, large spills during the period of simultaneous spawning could affect the larvae of all coral species, regardless of water depth.
- ✍ Of greater concern at most spills are the organisms that concentrate around the coral reef habitat.

Recommended Response Activity

- ✍ Sorbents and booms should be used to prevent oil from being transported over the reefs.
- ✍ No cleanup is recommended. Cleanup of the reef itself by natural processes is expected to be rapid.
- ✍ Oil should be removed from adjacent intertidal areas to prevent chronic exposure of the corals to oil leaching from these sites.
- ✍ Any use of sorbents should be limited to those that can be contained and recovered.

Seagrasses

Description

Seagrasses in tropical environments in the Caribbean and U.S. Pacific territories are dominated by turtlegrass (*Thalassia sp.*), manatee grass (*Syringodium sp.*), and shoalgrass (*Halodule sp.* and *Enhalus sp.*). Their distribution is limited by water temperature, light penetration (thus turbidity and water depth), and salinity. Seagrasses play a very important role in shallow coastal marine environments, including:

- ✍ Sediment stabilization.
- ✍ Detritus production which provides a major basis of food chains, although the bulk of the biomass is in the sediments (in the rhizomes).

- ✍ Substrate for a highly productive epiphytic community, with a total biomass which often approaches or exceeds that of the plants themselves.
- ✍ A directly utilized food source for a few organisms, namely turtles, who graze on seagrasses.
- ✍ Habitat which is utilized by fish and shellfish as nursery areas.
- ✍ Key role in nutrient cycling, including nitrogen, phosphorous, and sulfur.

Predicted Oil Impact

- ✍ Greatest impacts occur on seagrasses that are intertidal, where the oil comes in direct contact with exposed blades.
- ✍ Oil readily adheres to exposed blades, particularly when the oil is heavy or weathered.
- ✍ Unless the sediments are also oiled, any oiled blades are quickly defoliated and the plants have the capacity to grow new leaves (the leaves grow from a relatively protected meristem). Recovery can occur with 6-12 months.
- ✍ Plant mortality has been observed at spills when the sediments were contaminated by oil, although such incidents have been rare.
- ✍ The most sensitive component of the seagrass ecosystem is the epiphytic community and juvenile organisms using the grass beds as a nursery. These species and life stages can be highly sensitive to both the water-soluble and insoluble fractions of oil.
- ✍ The plants can uptake hydrocarbons from the water column and sediments, potentially lowering their tolerances to other stresses.

Recommended Response Activity

- ✍ Where possible, oil should be prevented from entering shallow, sheltered areas where seagrass beds occur. Highest priority should be those beds which are known to provide nursery areas for commercially important species.
- ✍ Little can be done to protect seagrass beds along exposed sections of shoreline.
- ✍ Extreme care should be taken not to disturb the sediments during cleanup operations in the vicinity of seagrasses, which could result in total loss of the seagrass bed.
- ✍ Cleanup efforts onshore should not result in the deposition of oiled sediments in the beds, e.g., from water flushing of intertidal substrates.

- ✍ Oiled wrack on adjacent beaches should be removed quickly, to prevent re-entry of oiled detritus into the nearshore environment.
- ✍ Removal of oiled blades should only be considered when it can be demonstrated that special species (such as endangered turtles) are at significant risk of injury from contact or grazing on the blades.
- ✍ Otherwise, the best strategy for oiled blades is to allow natural recovery; the oiled blades are sloughed off within days to weeks.

Turtle Nesting Beaches

Description

This section deals with beaches which are used by turtles for laying and incubation of eggs. The most sensitive life stages are the eggs when they are buried in the sand, the hatchlings as they dig their way out of the nest and enter the water, and young juveniles which are pelagic surface dwellers. Important aspects of the life histories of the five species of sea turtles which spend part of their lives in coastal waters (Kemp's ridley, loggerhead, green turtle, hawksbill, and leatherback) are:

- ✍ Sea turtles may nest every 1-4 years after reaching maturity (which is estimated to take 10-50 years).
- ✍ The female may lay anywhere from 1 to 10 clutches of about 100 eggs per season, depending on the species.
- ✍ The nests are normally located above the high-tide level.
- ✍ Incubation takes about two months.
- ✍ The greatest source of natural mortality of sea turtles is probably predation of hatchlings in the ocean.
- ✍ There is strong nesting beach fidelity.

Predicted Oil Impact

- ✍ The greatest threat of oil spills on land is the toxic effects of direct contamination of eggs in the nest. However, it should be noted that, because the eggs are laid above the high-tide line, direct oiling is unlikely when it occurs during nesting.
- ✍ The number of unhatched eggs is much higher when fresh crude oil is on the sand surface during the last half to quarter of the incubation period. This effect is thought

to be due to displacement of oxygen by the lighter oil fractions when the rate of oxygen consumption is at its peak.

- ✍ Many weathered crude oils are less toxic to turtle eggs than fresh crude oils.
- ✍ Hatchling morphology is affected by the amount of oil and time of oiling. Weights are lower and sizes are smaller when the eggs are exposed to a light dosage of oil mixed in the sand.
- ✍ Young turtles exposed to oil in water in tests have demonstrated disturbed diving and respiratory patterns, decreased blood glucose levels, reddening and sloughing off of the skin, and dysfunctioning of the salt glands.
- ✍ Turtles feed on floating objects, therefore they are susceptible to ingestion of tarballs and coating of oil on their flippers and in their mouths.

Recommended Response Activity

- ✍ Removal of eggs from nests along beaches under immediate threat of oiling is seldom an option because the eggs should not be moved after 24 hours post-laying. The yolks and embryos settle to one side within 48 hours, thus any movement after that period usually results in decreased viability.
- ✍ Only experienced or trained personnel should attempt to move threatened eggs.
- ✍ Nesting beaches should receive highest priority for cleanup if they are oiled prior to the nesting period.
- ✍ Rapid removal of oil from a beach with active nests may be attempted, particularly if the oil has not reached the nest sites.
- ✍ If hatchlings emerge while oil is coming onshore and slicks are still in nearshore waters, hatchlings should be captured and released in clean waters.
- ✍ Hatchlings usually emerge during night hours, so nests should be monitored to intercept hatchlings before they swim into contaminated waters.
- ✍ Cleanup activities on nesting beaches should be monitored by experienced personnel so that the nests are not physically disturbed.

Other special considerations may need to be developed for:


Birds

✍ Rookeries and nesting sites




High concentration migration stopovers

Marine Mammals

 Population concentration areas


Terrestrial Mammals and Plants

 Concentration areas

 Threatened and endangered plants adjacent to the shoreline


Fish and Shellfish

 Estuarine areas which are important fish nursery areas

 Shellfish seed beds and nursery areas, high concentration areas


Recreation


 High-use recreational beaches

 Marinas and boat ramps

 High use boating, fishing, and diving areas

Management Areas


 State marine parks/federal marine sanctuaries


 Wildlife management areas and refuges

 Nature preserves and reserves

Resource Extraction


 Commercial fishing areas

 Aquaculture sites

 Subsistence harvest areas

 Water intakes

Cultural Resources

 Archaeological and other historically significant sites

3 Shoreline Mapping and Prioritization

Guidelines for Shoreline Surveys

At most spills, a repetitive, detailed, and systematic survey of the extent and degree of shoreline contamination is needed to:

- 1 Assess the need for shoreline cleanup
- 2 Select the most appropriate cleanup method
- 3 Determine priorities for shoreline cleanup
- 4 Document the spatial oil distribution over time
- 5 Maintain internally consistent historical record of stranded oil distribution for use by other scientific surveys of intertidal and subtidal impacts.

Though general approvals for use of shoreline cleanup methods are to be developed during planning stages, site-specific cleanup recommendations must be based on field data on the shoreline types and type and degree of shoreline contamination. Thus, shoreline surveys become a very important component of the decision-making process, and they must be conducted in a systematic manner. Also, repeated surveys are needed to monitor the effectiveness and effects of on-going treatment methods (any migration of beached oil, as well as natural recovery), so that the need for additional treatment or constraints can be evaluated.

Several methods of data collection can be used to obtain information on shoreline character and degree of oil contamination. For example, aerial surveys provide reconnaissance-level information that is necessary for broad scale evaluations, definition of the impacted area, and general characterization of the oiling conditions. During aerial surveys, observers should note presence of resources at risk that need immediate protection, recommendations for boom deployment sites, access points, or restrictions, etc.

Ground surveys provide detailed information necessary for site-specific decisions on shoreline treatment techniques. The methods and forms for ground surveys described here have been modified from those developed by Exxon and their contractors during the 1989 *Exxon Valdez* oil spill in Prince William Sound (Owens and Teal, 1990). These methods

have been revised for application to specific regions, such as the Oil Spill SCAT Manual for the coastline of British Columbia (Environment Canada, 1992). Guidance on methods and forms for use in ground surveys are described in the following section.

Ground Surveys

The primary purpose of ground surveys is to collect information on the extent of oiling on various shoreline types and to feed this information into the decision-making process for shoreline cleanup. Thus, it is imperative that survey teams use consistent methods and terminology throughout the spill event. A series of forms have been developed as the basis for data collection and reporting. Field teams should conduct a training program so all members understand the objectives, methods, data forms, terms, etc., and to insure standardized application. The teams need to visit at least one site as a group so that their observations can be calibrated.

At a large spill, the scientific members of the Shoreline Assessment Team usually consist of the following:

Oil Spill Scientist/Coastal Geologist (OG)

Should have at least B.Sc. degree in geology or physical geography and oil-spill experience, plus familiarity with shorelines of impacted area. Responsible for logistical/direction and detailed documentation (i.e., completion of Shoreline Survey Evaluation Form).

Ecologist (ECO)

Should have degree in biology and oil-spill experience, plus familiarity with the local affected habitats and organisms. Responsible for characterization of the intertidal communities and assessing affects of oil or cleanup efforts.

Archaeologist (ARCH)

Usually a M.S.- or Ph.D.-level archaeologist. Main responsibilities are identifying and updating archaeological and historical sites, and determining potential impacts of oiling or cleanup measures.

In addition to the core scientific group, the team also usually has representatives of:

(a) operations group of the party responsible for cleanup; (b) the State government; (c) the Federal Government; and (d) the land owner or manager. At smaller spills or under emergency conditions, team members may have to assume more than one role.

Selecting and Naming Segments

The general approach is to divide the impacted area into segments, which are sections of the oiled shoreline for which detailed observations are recorded. The size of segments depends on the variabilities in degree of oiling and shoreline type. Boundaries of the segments should be defined where the shoreline geomorphology or degree of oiling changes significantly.

However, it should be noted that new forms are completed for each segment, so the interval should not be so small that the number of forms required becomes unmanageable for the size of the spill. Segment lengths up to several kilometers would be acceptable for large spills, where smaller spills may have lengths in the hundreds of meters.

Numbering of the segments in a logical order helps location recognition. Usually an alpha-numeric code is employed, with two-letter abbreviations for the local area (e.g., HB for segments located along the Hanama Bay and CI for those on Coconut Island), and numbers for each segment in the order it was surveyed. Thus, if Coconut Island was divided into four segments, they would be designated as CI-1 through CI-4. The boundaries of the segments would be delineated on detailed maps.

The Shoreline Survey Evaluation Forms

For each segment, the Shoreline Survey Evaluation Form should be completed. Two versions of a Shoreline Survey Evaluation Form have been included in this manual. This section briefly outlines the methods to be used to complete the long form.

The Shoreline Terminology/Codes sheet lists the common terms and abbreviations to be used to describe the oil, sediments, and other features on the forms and sketch maps. The blocks on the Shoreline Survey Evaluation Form, where the codes are used, are indicated on the sheet. One member of the team, usually the OG, should be responsible for completing the forms, although all members collect the field data. The segment is walked and observations on the oiling conditions are recorded. It is very important to make accurate measurements or estimates of the dimensions of each type of oil. Areas containing surface oil are shown on a field sketch of the shoreline segment. The oiled sites, which are designated by letters, are described systematically by filling in Block 6 of the Shoreline Survey Evaluation Form. A blank sketch form is attached, and an example is included for illustration purposes.

Subsurface oil is investigated by digging trenches and recording measurements of the degree and depths of subsurface oil. Each trench is numbered, and the location of each trench should be shown on the sketch. A symbol is used to differentiate between oiled and clean






trenches (filled-in versus open triangle). The sketches are a very important component of the field survey data; they are better than photographs at depicting overall conditions. Sketches help reviewers put the tabular data on oiled area and type in perspective, thereby facilitating decision making. They provide documentation in a manner not achieved by photographs, videotapes, or statistics, and they allow ready comparisons over time.

The objective of the surveys should always be kept in mind: to collect the information needed by operations personnel and decision makers to formulate and approve shoreline treatment plans. An operations manager should be able to use the data to develop a detailed cleanup plan, including equipment and manpower needs, from these surveys. Government agencies should be able to use the data, along with natural resource information, to develop cleanup priorities, identify site-specific or temporal constraints, and approve the proposed cleanup plan.

The Comment section and sketch map will be important references for documentation of sensitive resources and impacts. The Comments section should highlight the information the field team considers to be very important to the shoreline treatment decision making. The Comments section is also where the field team makes treatment recommendations that would best remove the oil without causing further environmental damage, or identify specific constraints that should be incorporated into the cleanup plan.

Abbreviated Shoreline Surveys

Comprehensive surveys, as outlined above, are not always appropriate for smaller spills, or those that are relatively simple in oiling conditions. Yet, there is still the need for systematic observations and documentation of shoreline oiling conditions and cleanup progress. An abbreviated shoreline survey at smaller or less complicated spills would consist of:



-  Trained team(s) with members from State and Federal response agencies, the cleanup contractor, and responsible party to document shoreline oiling conditions.
-  Consistent terminology for description of oiling conditions and of shoreline features.
-  Segmentation of the oiled areas into sections by shoreline type, degree of oiling, etc., and for which specific cleanup recommendations can be made.
-  Field sketches to identify the area surveyed, record oil observations, identify sensitive areas to avoid, and utilize as the basis for a work plan by cleanup crews.
-  Simplified forms for recording observations, making recommendations for cleanup, listing segment-specific restrictions, and generating summary statistics on shoreline

oiling conditions. The forms would also document team composition, samples, photographs, etc., for each segment.

The Shoreline Survey Evaluation Short Form was developed to meet the documentation requirements at smaller spills. The form contains space for recording measurements of the length and degree of shoreline contamination, but allows for textual descriptions of the oiling conditions. It is important that the standard terms be used in these descriptions and that specific features be shown on the field sketch. The Short Form also includes space for recording segment-specific considerations for cleanup operations. This section would include information on the location of areas that should be avoided or that require special care or restricted activities by cleanup crews. For example, the location of sensitive wildlife such as eagle nests would be noted in this section. Sites to be avoided, such as archeological sites or private property, would be delineated. Photographs and samples taken at the site would be recorded in the section for Other Comments.

Surface Oil Cover Summary

As the shoreline surveys are being completed, a rating system must be used to describe and summarize the surface oil conditions on the shoreline. These conditions are:

-  Heavy
-  Moderate
-  Light
-  Very Light

These ratings are assigned based upon the Oil Category Width and the Surface Oil Distribution, as defined on the sheet on Shoreline Oil Terminology/Codes. Following is an Initial Surface Oil Cover Matrix for use during spills.

		Width of Oiled Areas			
		Wide >6 m	Medium >3 - 6 m	Narrow >0.5 - 3 m	Very Narrow <0.5 m
O i l D i s t r i b u t i o n	Continuous 91 - 100%	Heavy	Heavy	Moderate	Light
	Broken 51 - 90%	Heavy	Heavy	Moderate	Light
	Patchy 11 - 50%	Moderate	Moderate	Light	Very Light
	Sporadic 1 - 10%	Light	Light	Very Light	Very Light
	Trace <1%	Very Light	Very Light	Very Light	Very Light

Shoreline Oil Terminology/Codes

11/5/92

Shoreline Slope

(Enter in Block 3)

Low	Less than 30 degrees
Medium	Between 31 and 60 degrees
High	Between 61 and 90 degrees
Vertical	Vertical or near vertical

Oil Category Width

(Enter in Block 4)

(To be determined for each segment, depending on width of the intertidal zone)

W	Wide	> 6 m wide
M	Medium	> 3 m to \leq 6 m
N	Narrow	> 0.5 m to \leq 3 m
V	Very Narrow	\leq 0.5 m

Oil Distribution (Enter in Block 5)

C	Continuous	91 - 100%
B	Broken	51 - 90%
P	Patchy	11 - 50%
S	Sporadic	1 - 10%
T	Trace	<1%

Surface Oiling Descriptors - Thickness

(Enter in Block 5)

PO	Pooled Oil (fresh oil or mousse > 1 cm thick)
CV	Cover (oil or mousse from >0.1 cm to <1 cm on any surface)
CT	Coat (visible oil <0.1 cm, which can be scrapped off with fingernail)
ST	Stain (visible oil, which cannot be scrapped off with fingernail)
FL	Film (transparent or iridescent sheen or oily film)

Surface Oiling Descriptors - Type

(Enter in Block 5)

FR	Fresh Oil (unweathered, liquid oil)
MS	Mousse (emulsified oil occurring over broad areas)
TB	Tarballs (discrete accumulations of oil <10 cm in diameter)
PT	Patties (discrete accumulations of oil >10 cm in diameter)
TC	Tar (highly weathered oil, of tarry, nearly solid consistency)
SR	Surface Oil Residue (non-cohesive, heavily oiled surface sediments, characterized as soft, incipient asphalt pavements)
AP	Asphalt Pavements (cohesive, heavily oiled surface sediments)
NO	No Oil
DB	Debris; logs, vegetation, rubbish, garbage, response items such as booms, etc.

Shoreline Oil Terminology/Codes

11/5/92

Subsurface Oiling Descriptors

(Enter in Block 6)

SAP	Subsurface asphalt pavement (cohesive)
OP	Oil-Filled Pores (pore spaces are completely filled with oil, to the extent that the oil flows out of the sediments when disturbed). May also consist of weathered oil such as a buried lens of asphalt pavement
PP	Partially Filled Pores (pore spaces partially filled with oil, but the oil does not flow out of the sediments when disturbed)
OR	Oil Residue (sediments are visibly oiled with black/brown coat or cover on the clasts, but little or no accumulation of oil within the pore spaces)
OF	Oil Film (sediments are lightly oiled with an oil film, or stain on the clasts)
TR	Trace (discontinuous film or spots of oil, or an odor or tackiness)
NO	No Oil (no evidence of any type of oil)

Shoreline Zone

(Enter in Blocks 5 and 6)

SU	Supratidal (above normal spring high tide levels)
UI	Upper Intertidal
MI	Middle Intertidal
LI	Lower Intertidal

Sediment Types

(Enter in Blocks 5 and 6)

R	Bedrock outcrops
	<u>Gravel</u>
B	Boulder (>256 mm in diameter)
C	Cobble (64-256 mm)
P	Pebble (4-64 mm)
G	Granule (2-4 mm)
S	Sand (0.06-2 mm)
M	Mud (silt and clay, < 0.06 mm)
AR	Riprap (man-made permeable rubble)
AW	Seawalls (impermeable)
AP	Man-made pilings

Sheen Color

(Enter in Block 6)

B	Brown
R	Rainbow
S	Silver
N	None

SHORELINE SURVEY EVALUATION FORM

Page ___ of ___

1	G	Segment Name: _____	Survey _____	Survey _____ (use military time)
	E	Segment ID: _____	Date: _____	Time: _____ to _____
	N	Surveyed From: Foot / Boat / Helicopter		Weather: Sun / Clouds / Fog / Rain / Snow

2	T	Team No. _____	Operations: _____
	E	OG : _____	State: _____ for: _____
	A	ECO : _____	Federal: _____ for: _____
	M	ARCH : _____	Land Manager: _____ for: _____

3	S	Overall Classification for UITZ-select one	Sediment Beach:	Sediment Flat:
	H	Bedrock: Cliff _____ Platform _____	Boulder-Cobble _____ Sand _____	Boulder-Cobble _____ Sand _____
	O	Manmade: Permeable _____ Impermeable _____	Pebble-Cobble _____	Pebble-Cobble _____
	R	Marsh/Wetlands _____	Sand-Gravel _____	Sand-Gravel _____
	E	Secondary Shore Type: _____	Backshore Type: _____	

4	L	Geomorphology	
	A	Slope: Low _____% Med. _____% High _____% Vert. _____	Wave Exposure: Low / Medium / High
	N	Estimated Segment Length: _____ m	Total Estimated Length Surveyed: _____
	D	Access Restrictions: _____	

5	O	Oil Category Width: _____	Total Pavement: _____ sq.m by _____ cm
	I	Wide _____ m Very Narrow _____ m	Patties/Tarballs _____ bags Oiled Debris? Yes/No
	L	Medium _____ m No Oil _____ m	Debris/Amount: Logs _____ Vegetation _____
		Narrow _____ m Unsurveyed _____ m	Trash _____ Other _____

6	S U R F A C E O I L	L O C A T I O N	AREA		ZONE	D I S T R I B U T I O N	SURFACE OIL														SHORELINE SEDIMENT TYPE			
			LENGTH	WIDTH			THICKNESS				TYPE													
			m	m			SU	UI	MI	LI	PO	CV	CT	ST	FL	FR	MS	TB	PT	TC		SR	AP	NO

Distribution (DIST): C = 100-91%; B = 90-51%; P = 50-11%; S = 10-1%; T = <1%

Photo Roll # _____ Frames _____

7	S U B S U R F A C E	N O. S U R F A C E	TRENCHES				TRENCH DEPTH cm	OILED ZONE cm-cm	SUBSURFACE OIL CHARACTER						WATER TABLE cm	SHEEN COLOR	SURFACE- SUBSURFACE SEDIMENTS	CLEAN BELOW Y/N
			SU	UI	MI	LI			OP	PP	OR	OF	TR	NO				

Sheen Color: B = Brown R = Rainbow S = Silver N = None

8	COMMENTS

Page ____ of ____

3	L	Shoreline Types:
	A	Sediment Types:
	N	Access Restrictions:
	D	

	Oil Distribution	Wide (>6m)	Medium (3-6m)	Narrow (0.5-3m)	Very Narrow (<0.5m)	No Oil	Total Estimated Segment Length
4	O Continuous (91-100%)	_____ m	_____ m	_____ m	_____ m	____ m	_____ m
	I Broken (51-90%)	_____ m	_____ m	_____ m	_____ m		
	L Patchy (11-50%)	_____ m	_____ m	_____ m	_____ m		
	Sporadic (1-10%)	_____ m	_____ m	_____ m	_____ m		

[illegible]

6	Segment-specific considerations for cleanup operations (sensitive wildlife areas to avoid, etc.)
---	---

7	Other Comments
---	----------------

Segment Name

Segment No.

Date

Names

- Checklist
- North Arrow

Scale

Oil Distribution

High-Tide Line

Low-Tide Line

Substrate Types

Trench Locations

- Legend
- 1

Trench Number.

No Subsurface Oil

2

Trench Number.

Subsurface Oil

SKETCH MAP

Segment Name OYSTERCATCHER BAY, CAL.

Segment No. CN-12

Date 20 October 1991

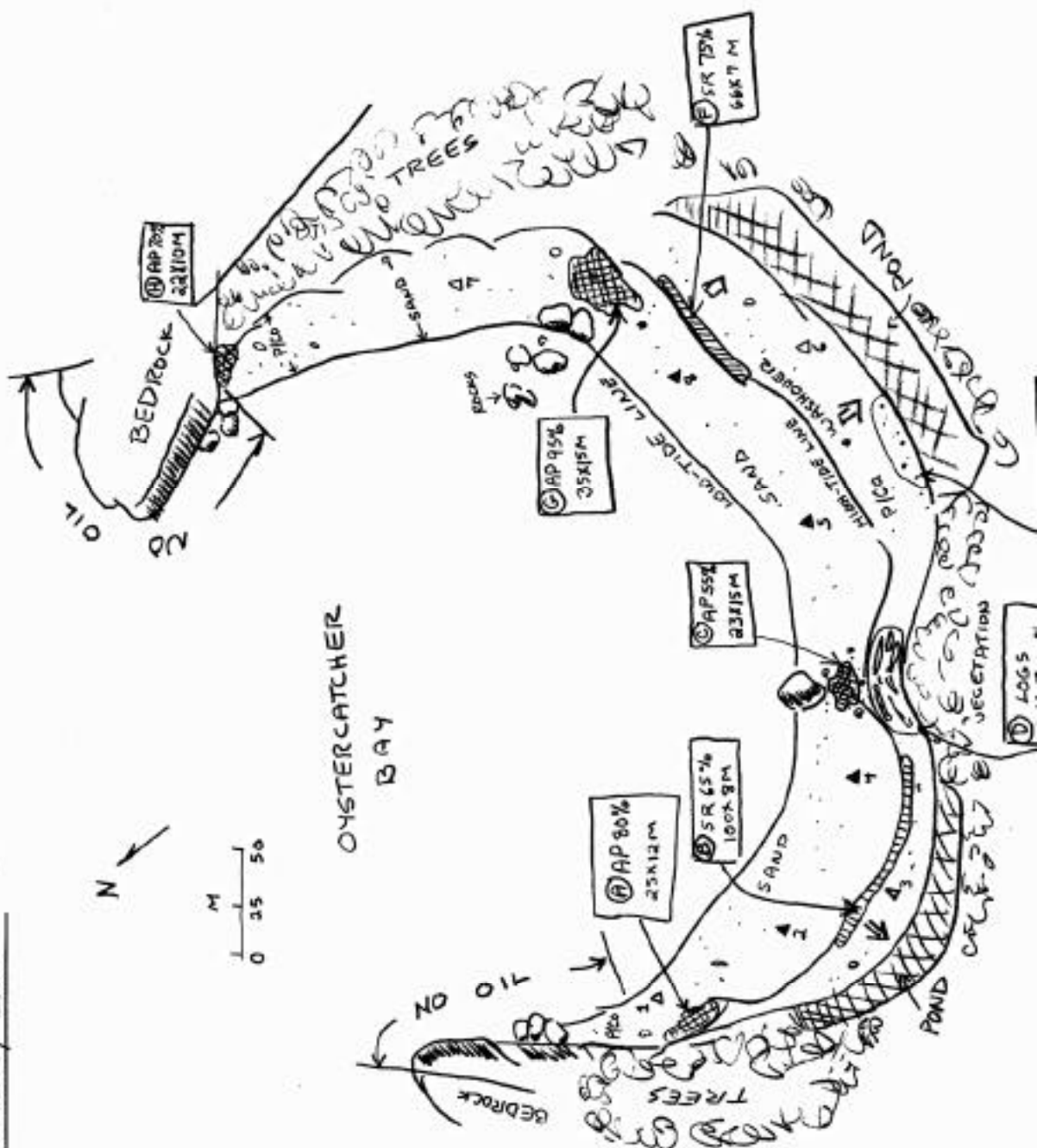
Names (OG) Y.B. Hadley

Checklist

- ✓ North Arrow
- ✓ Scale
- ✓ Oil Distribution
- ✓ High Tide Line
- ✓ Low Tide Line
- ✓ Substrate Types
- ✓ Trench Locations

Legend

- 1△ Trench Number.
No Subsurface Oil
- 2▲ Trench Number.
Subsurface Oil



4 Matrices of Recommended Countermeasure Methods by Oil and Shoreline Type

The matrices included in this chapter show which shoreline countermeasure techniques have been considered for the ten shoreline types described in Chapter 2. Four matrices have been constructed for the major categories of oil (very light, light, medium, and heavy).

Countermeasure methods are described in Chapters 5 and 6. Countermeasures in Chapter 5 are traditional techniques that the OSC can use without any additional concurrence.

However, the cutting of vegetation countermeasure should be used only during specific seasonal windows under specific conditions and with landowner approval.

Countermeasures in Chapter 6 are described under a separate section called “Treatment Methods Requiring Regional Response Team Approval” and may be useful in certain situations. The matrices are a particularly dynamic component of the manual and should continue to be revised as the existing techniques are used and evaluated, and as both old and new techniques are refined.

Each matrix has a written explanation of how it is to be used as a countermeasure advisability matrix. The matrix is only a general guide for removing oil from shoreline substrates. It must be used in conjunction with the entire “Shoreline Countermeasures Manual” plus field observations and scientific advice. The countermeasures listed are not necessarily the best under all circumstances, and any listed technique may need to be used in conjunction with other techniques (including ones not listed herein). The Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) or the State OSC operating with the FOSC's authorization has the responsibility for and authority to determine which countermeasure(s) are appropriate for the various situations encountered.

Selection of countermeasure techniques to be used in each spill is based upon the degree of oil contamination, shoreline types, and the presence of sensitive resources. Extremely sensitive areas are limited to manual cleanup methods. It is important to note that the primary goal of countermeasure implementation is to speed up or enhance environmental recovery of the shoreline habitats. Aesthetic considerations are secondary but also important. Nevertheless, shoreline countermeasures should cause no further injury or

destruction to the environment. The three categories of guidance used in the matrices are defined as follows:

<i>R</i>	Recommended	Method that best achieves the goal of minimizing destruction or injury to the environment
<i>C</i>	Conditional	Viable and possibly useful but may result in limited adverse effects to the environment
<i>Shaded</i>		Not recommended

Shoreline Countermeasure Matrix

Very Light Oils (Jet fuels, Gasoline)

- * Highly volatile (should all evaporate within 1 – 2 days)
- * High concentrations of toxic (soluble) compounds
- * Result: Localized, severe impacts to water column and intertidal resources
- * Duration of impact is a function of the resource recovery rate
- * No dispersion necessary

SHORELINE TYPE CODES

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 - Seawalls and piers | 6 - Gravel beaches and riprap structures |
| 2 - Exposed wave-cut platforms | 7 - Exposed tidal flats |
| 3 - Fine-grained sand beaches | 8 - Sheltered rocky shores |
| 4 - Coarse-grained sand beaches | 9 - Sheltered tidal flats |
| 5 - Mixed sand and gravel (or shell) beaches | 10 - Fringing and extensive salt marshes |

COUNTERMEASURE	SHORELINE TYPES									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1) No Action										
2) Manual Removal										
3) Passive Collection (Sorbents)										
4) Debris Removal										
5) Trenching										
6) Sediment Removal										
7) Ambient Water Flooding (Deluge)										
8) Ambient Water Washing										
a) Low Pressure (< 50 psi)										
b) High Pressure (< 100 psi)										
9) Warm Water Washing/Mod.-High Pressure										
10) Hot Water/High Pressure Washing										
11) Slurry Sand Blasting										
12) Vacuum										
13) Sediment Reworking †										
14) Excavation, Cleansing, and Replacement										
15) Cutting Vegetation										
16) Chemical Treatment †										
a) Oil Stabilization with Elastomizers										
b) Protection of Beaches										
c) Cleaning of Beaches										
17) <i>In situ</i> Burning of Shorelines †										
18) Nutrient Enhancement †										
19) Microbial Addition †										

† - Requires RRT approval

R - Recommended - may be preferred alternative

C - Conditional



Do Not Use

This countermeasure advisability matrix is only a general guide for removal of oil from shoreline substrates. It must be used in conjunction with the entire Shoreline Countermeasures Manual plus field observations and scientific advice. The countermeasures listed are not necessarily the best under all circumstances, and any listed technique may need to be used in conjunction with other techniques (including ones not listed herein). The Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) or the state OSC operating with the FOSC's authorization has the responsibility for and authority to determine which countermeasure(s) are appropriate for the various situations encountered. Selection of countermeasures is based on the degree of oil contamination, the shoreline type, and the presence of sensitive resources. Extremely sensitive areas are limited to manual cleanup countermeasures.

Shoreline Countermeasure Matrix

Light Oils (Diesel, No. 2 Fuel Oils, Light Crudes)

- * Moderately volatile; will leave residue (up to 1/3 of spilled amount)
- * Moderate concentrations of toxic (soluble) compounds
- * Will "oil" intertidal resources with long-term contamination potential
- * Has potential for subtidal impacts (dissolution, mixing, sorption onto suspended sediments)
- * No dispersion necessary
- * Cleanup can be very effective

SHORELINE TYPE CODES

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 - Seawalls and piers | 6 - Gravel beaches and riprap structures |
| 2 - Exposed wave-cut platforms | 7 - Exposed tidal flats |
| 3 - Fine-grained sand beaches | 8 - Sheltered rocky shores |
| 4 - Coarse-grained sand beaches | 9 - Sheltered tidal flats |
| 5 - Mixed sand and gravel (or shell) beaches | 10 - Fringing and extensive salt marshes |

COUNTERMEASURE	SHORELINE TYPES									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1) No Action										
2) Manual Removal										
3) Passive Collection (Sorbents)										
4) Debris Removal										
5) Trenching										
6) Sediment Removal										
7) Ambient Water Flooding (Deluge)										
8) Ambient Water Washing										
a) Low Pressure (< 50 psi)										
b) High Pressure (< 100 psi)										
9) Warm Water Washing/Mod.-High Pressure										
10) Hot Water/High Pressure Washing										
11) Slurry Sand Blasting										
12) Vacuum										
13) Sediment Reworking †										
14) Excavation, Cleansing, and Replacement										
15) Cutting Vegetation *										
16) Chemical Treatment †										
a) Oil Stabilization with Elastomizers										
b) Protection of Beaches										
c) Cleaning of Beaches										
17) <i>In situ</i> Burning †										
18) Nutrient Enhancement †										
19) Microbial Addition †										

† - Requires RRT approval

R - Recommended - may be preferred alternative

C - Conditional



Do Not Use

This countermeasure advisability matrix is only a general guide for removal of oil from shoreline substrates. It must be used in conjunction with the entire Shoreline Countermeasures Manual plus field observations and scientific advice. The countermeasures listed are not necessarily the best under all circumstances, and any listed technique may need to be used in conjunction with other techniques (including ones not listed herein). The Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) or the state OSC operating with the FOSC's authorization has the responsibility for and authority to determine which countermeasure(s) are appropriate for the various situations encountered. Selection of countermeasures is based on the degree of oil contamination, the shoreline type, and the presence of sensitive resources. Extremely sensitive areas are limited to manual cleanup countermeasures.

Shoreline Countermeasure Matrix

Medium Oils (Most Crude Oils)

- * About 1/3 will evaporate within 24 hours
- * Maximum water-soluble fraction is 10 – 100 ppm
- * Oil contamination of intertidal areas can be severe/long term
- * Impact to waterfowl and fur-bearing mammals can be severe
- * Chemical dispersion is an option within 1 – 2 days
- * Cleanup most effective if conducted quickly

SHORELINE TYPE CODES

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 - Seawalls and piers | 6 - Gravel beaches and riprap structures |
| 2 - Exposed wave-cut platforms | 7 - Exposed tidal flats |
| 3 - Fine-grained sand beaches | 8 - Sheltered rocky shores |
| 4 - Coarse-grained sand beaches | 9 - Sheltered tidal flats |
| 5 - Mixed sand and gravel (or shell) beaches | 10 - Fringing and extensive salt marshes |

COUNTERMEASURE	SHORELINE TYPES									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1) No Action										
2) Manual Removal										
3) Passive Collection (Sorbents)										
4) Debris Removal										
5) Trenching										
6) Sediment Removal										
7) Ambient Water Flooding (Deluge)										
8) Ambient Water Washing										
a) Low Pressure (< 50 psi)										
b) High Pressure (< 100 psi)										
9) Warm Water Washing/Mod.-High Pressure										
10) Hot Water/High Pressure Washing										
11) Slurry Sand Blasting										
12) Vacuum										
13) Sediment Reworking †										
14) Excavation, Cleansing, and Replacement										
15) Cutting Vegetation *										
16) Chemical Treatment †										
a) Oil Stabilization with Elastomizers										
b) Protection of Beaches										
c) Cleaning of Beaches										
17) <i>In situ</i> Burning †										
18) Nutrient Enhancement †										
19) Microbial Addition †										

† - Requires RRT approval

R - Recommended - may be preferred alternative

C - Conditional



Do Not Use

This countermeasure advisability matrix is only a general guide for removal of oil from shoreline substrates. It must be used in conjunction with the entire Shoreline Countermeasures Manual plus field observations and scientific advice. The countermeasures listed are not necessarily the best under all circumstances, and any listed technique may need to be used in conjunction with other techniques (including ones not listed herein). The Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) or the state OSC operating with the FOSC's authorization has the responsibility for and authority to determine which countermeasure(s) are appropriate for the various situations encountered. Selection of countermeasures is based on the degree of oil contamination, the shoreline type, and the presence of sensitive resources. Extremely sensitive areas are limited to manual cleanup countermeasures.

Shoreline Countermeasure Matrix

Heavy Oils (Heavy Crude Oils, No. 6 fuel, Bunker C)

- * Heavy oils with little or no evaporation or dissolution
- * Water-soluble fraction likely to be <10 ppm
- * Heavy contamination of intertidal areas likely
- * Severe impacts to waterfowl and fur-bearing mammals (coating and ingestion)
- * Long-term contamination of sediments possible
- * Weathers very slowly
- * Dispersion seldom effective
- * Shoreline cleanup difficult under all conditions

SHORELINE TYPE CODES

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 - Exposed wave-cut cliffs | 6 - Gravel beaches and riprap structures |
| 2 - Exposed wave-cut platforms | 7 - Exposed tidal flats |
| 3 - Fine-grained sand beaches | 8 - Sheltered rocky shores |
| 4 - Coarse-grained sand beaches | 9 - Sheltered tidal flats |
| 5 - Mixed sand and gravel (or shell) beaches | 10 - Fringing and extensive salt marshes |

COUNTERMEASURE	SHORELINE TYPES									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1) No Action										
2) Manual Removal										
3) Passive Collection (sorbents)										
4) Debris Removal										
5) Trenching										
6) Sediment Removal										
7) Cold Water Flooding (deluge)										
8) Cold Water Washing										
a) Low Pressure (< 50 psi)										
b) High Pressure (< 100 psi)										
9) Warm Water Washing/Mod.-High Pressure										
10) Hot Water/High Pressure Washing										
11) Slurry Sand Blasting										
12) Vacuum										
13) Sediment Reworking †										
14) Excavation, Cleansing, and Replacement										
15) Cutting Vegetation *										
16) Chemical Treatment †										
a) Oil Stabilization with Elastomers										
b) Protection of Beaches										
c) Cleaning of Beaches										
17) <i>In situ</i> Burning †										
18) Nutrient Enhancement †										
19) Microbial Addition †										

*† - Requires RRT approval

R - Recommended - may be preferred alternative

C - Conditional

 Do Not Use

This countermeasure advisability matrix is only a general guide for removal of oil from shoreline substrates. It must be used in conjunction with the entire Shoreline Countermeasures Manual plus field observations and scientific advice. The countermeasures listed are not necessarily the best under all circumstances, and any listed technique may need to be used in conjunction with other techniques (including ones not listed herein). The Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) or the state OSC operating with the FOSC's authorization has the responsibility for and authority to determine which countermeasure(s) are appropriate for the various situations encountered. Selection of countermeasures is based on the degree of oil contamination, the shoreline type, and the presence of sensitive resources. Extremely sensitive areas are limited to manual cleanup countermeasures.

5 Treatment Methods Not Requiring Regional Response Team Consideration

The following section lists and describes those techniques that have been approved by the Regional Response Team (RRT), Local Response Team, and/or the Area Committee.

Methods and equipment currently in use for these approved shoreline treatment methods are described in some detail below. These methods, when used according to the guidelines in this manual, may be used on most sites as part of the OSC-directed response. It should be noted that some of these methods may require other authorizations or permits before work begins. Currently approved methods are:

- 1 No Action
- 2 Manual Removal
- 3 Passive Collection (Sorbents)
- 4 Debris Removal
- 5 Trenching
- 6 Sediment Removal
- 7 Ambient-Water Flooding (Deluge)
- 8a Ambient-Water/Low-Pressure Washing
- 8b Ambient-Water/High-Pressure Washing
- 9 Warm-Water/Moderate-to-High-Pressure Washing
- 10 Hot-Water/High-Pressure Washing
- 11 Slurry Sand Blasting
- 12 Vacuum
- 13 Sediment Reworking *
- 14 Sediment Removal, Cleansing, and Replacement *
- 15 Cutting Vegetation *

* May require special consideration

1. No Action

Objective

No attempt is made to remove stranded oil, because there is no proven effective method for cleanup, or it is determined that cleanup will be more harmful to the habitat than leaving the oil in place.

Description

No action is taken. However, the OSC continues to monitor the incident.

Applicable Shoreline Types

Can be used on all shoreline types.

When To Use

If the shoreline is extremely remote or inaccessible, when natural removal rates are very fast, or cleanup actions will do more harm than leaving the oil to be removed naturally.

Biological Constraints

This method may be inappropriate for areas where high numbers of mobile animals (birds, marine mammals, crabs, etc.) use the intertidal zone or adjacent nearshore waters.

Environmental Effects

Intertidal — The same as the oil.

Subtidal — The same as the oil.

2. Manual Removal

Objective

Removing stranded surface oil with hand tools and manual labor.

Description

Removing surface oil and oily debris by manual means (hands, rakes, shovels, etc.) and placing in containers for removal from the shoreline. No mechanized equipment is used.

Applicable Shoreline Types

Can be used on all shoreline types.

When To Use

Generally used on shorelines where the oil can be easily removed by non-mechanical means. Most appropriate for light to moderate oiling conditions.

Biological Constraints

Foot traffic over sensitive areas (shellfish beds, tidal flats, bird nesting areas, turtle nesting beaches, marshes, etc.) is to be restricted. May be periods when shoreline access is restricted (e.g., bird nesting, turtle nesting).

Environmental Effects

Intertidal — Minimal if surface disturbance by cleanup activities and work force movement is limited.

Subtidal — None.

3. Passive Collection (Sorbents)

Objective

Removal of oil by adsorption onto oleophilic material placed in the intertidal zone.

Description

Sorbent material is placed on the surface of the shoreline substrate allowing it to absorb oil as it is released by tidal or wave action. Oil removal is dependent on the capacity of the particular sorbent, energy available for lifting oil off the shoreline, and degree of weathering.

Applicable Shoreline Types

Can be used on any shoreline type, especially riprap and on intertidal vegetation.

When to Use

When the shoreline oil is mobile and transport of oil is expected on or off the site. The oil must be of a viscosity and thickness to be released by the substrate and absorbed by the sorbent. Often used as a secondary treatment method after gross oil removal, and along sensitive shorelines where access is restricted.

Biological Constraints

None, although this method can be slow, thus allowing oil to remain in critical habitats during sensitive periods of time.

Environmental Effects

Intertidal — There may still be significant amounts of oil remaining on the shoreline after the sorbents are no longer effective. Also, if all the sorbents are not recovered, they will become oily debris which does not degrade.

Subtidal — None.

4. Debris Removal

Objective

Removal of contaminated debris and seagrass wrack.

Description

Manual or mechanical removal of debris from the upper beach face and the zone above high tide beyond the normal wash of waves.

Applicable Shoreline Types

Can be used on any shoreline type where safe access is allowed.

When to Use

When driftwood, marine debris, and seagrass wrack are heavily contaminated and either a potential source of chronic oil release, an aesthetic problem, or a source of contamination for other organisms on the shoreline.

Biological Constraints

Disturbance to adjacent upland areas should be minimized. Foot traffic over sensitive intertidal areas (tidal flats, bird nesting areas, turtle nesting beaches, marshes, etc.) is to be restricted. May be periods when shoreline access is restricted (e.g., bird nesting, turtle nesting).

Environmental Effects

Intertidal — None.

Subtidal — None.

5. Trenching

Objective

Remove subsurface oil from permeable substrates.

Description

Dig trenches to the depth of the oil and remove oil floating on the water table by vacuum pump or super sucker. Water flooding or high-pressure spraying at ambient temperatures can be used to flush oil to the trench.

Applicable Shoreline Types

Can be used on beaches ranging in grain size from fine sand to gravel. Trenching should not be used in areas where there are known cultural resources in the intertidal zone.

When To Use

When large quantities of oil penetrate deeply into permeable sediments and cannot be removed by surface flooding. The oil must be liquid enough to flow at ambient temperatures.

Biological Constraints

Trenches should not be dug in the lower intertidal when seagrasses and organisms are abundant.

Environmental Effects

Intertidal — On gravel beaches, there may be a period of beach instability as the sediments are redistributed after the trenches are filled in.

Subtidal — None.

6. Sediment Removal

Objective

Removal of surface oiled sediments.

Description

Oiled sediments are removed by either manual use of hand tools or mechanical use of various kinds of motorized equipment. The oiled material must be transported and disposed of off-site.

Applicable Shoreline Types

Can be used on any shoreline with surface sediments. On rocky coasts, only manual removal is feasible. When using equipment on beaches, special supervision is required to minimize sediment removal. Sediment removal should not be used in areas where there are known cultural resources in the intertidal zone.

When to Use

When only very limited amounts of oiled sediments have to be removed. Should not be considered where beach erosion may result. Care should be taken to remove the sediments only to the depth of oil penetration, which can be difficult with heavy equipment.

Biological Constraints

Excavating equipment must not intrude upon sensitive habitats or areas of known cultural resources in the intertidal zone. Only the upper intertidal and supratidal areas should be considered for sediment removal to minimize disturbance of biological communities in the subtidal, particularly when coral reefs and seagrass beds occur very close to shore. There may be site-specific constraints limiting

placement of equipment and temporary sediment storage piles in the backshore.

Replaced material must be free of oil and toxic substances.

Environmental Effects

Intertidal — The equipment is heavy, and required support personnel is extensive.

May be detrimental if excessive sediments are removed without replacement. All organisms resident in the beach will be affected, though the need for removal of the oil may be determined to be the best overall alternative.

Subtidal — Release of oil and fine-grained oily sediments to the water during sediment removal activities and tidal flushing of the excavated beach surface.

7. Ambient-Water Flooding (Deluge)

Objective

To wash surface oil and oil from crevices and rock interstices to water's edge for collection.

Description

A large diameter header pipe is placed parallel to the shoreline above the oiled area. A flexible perforated header hose is used during deluge of intertidal shorelines to better conform to their profiles. Ambient seawater is pumped through holes in the header pipes and flows down the beach face to the water. On porous beaches, water flows through the substrate pushing loose oil ahead of it (or floats oil to the water's surface) then transports the oil down slope for pickup. Flow is maintained as long as necessary to remove the majority of free oil. Oil is trapped by booms and picked up with a skimmer or other suitable equipment.

Applicable Shoreline Types

Beaches with sediments coarser than sand, and gently sloping rocky shorelines.

Generally not applicable to mud, sand, vegetated, or steep rocky shorelines.

When to Use

On heavily oiled shorelines when the oil is still fluid and loosely adhering to the substrate; and where oil has penetrated into gravel beaches. This method is frequently used in combination with other washing techniques (low or high pressure, ambient or warm water).

Biological Constraints

Not appropriate at creek mouths. Where seagrass beds or tidal flats occur adjacent to the shoreline, flooding should be restricted to tidal stages when these sensitive habitats are under water, to prevent secondary oiling.

Environmental Effects

Intertidal — Habitat may be physically disturbed and smothered as sand and gravel components are washed down slope. Organisms may be flushed into lower tidal zones.

Subtidal — Oiled sediment may be transported to shallow subtidal areas, contaminating them and burying benthic organisms and seagrasses.

8a. Ambient-Water/Low-Pressure Washing

Objective

Remove liquid oil that has adhered to the substrate or man-made structures, pooled on the surface, or become trapped in vegetation.

Description

Low-pressure washing (<50 psi) with ambient seawater sprayed with hoses is used to flush oil to the water's edge for pickup. Oil is trapped by booms and picked up with skimmers or sorbents. Can be used with a deluge system on beaches to prevent released oil from re-adhering to the substrate.

Applicable Shoreline Types

On heavily oiled gravel beaches, riprap, and seawalls where the oil is still fresh and liquid. Also, in marshes and mangroves where free oil is trapped.

When to Use

Where adhered oil is still fresh and must be removed due to continued release of oil.

Biological Constraints

May need to restrict use of flushing to certain tidal elevations so that the oil/water effluent does not drain across sensitive low-tide and shallow subtidal habitats. In marshes, use only at high tide and either from boats or the high-tide line to prevent foot traffic in vegetation.

Environmental Effects

Intertidal — If containment methods are not sufficient, contamination may be flushed into lower intertidal zone.

Subtidal — Oiled sediment may be transported to shallow subtidal areas, contaminating them and burying benthic organisms and seagrasses.

8b. Ambient-Water/High-Pressure Washing

Objective

Remove oil that has adhered to hard substrates or man-made structures.

Description

Similar to low-pressure washing except that water pressure is up to 100 psi. High-pressure spray will better remove oil that has adhered to rocks. When water volumes are low, workers may need to place sorbents directly below treatment areas to prevent the released oil from adhering to downstream sediments.

Applicable Shoreline Types

Riprap and seawalls. Can be used to flush floating oil or loose oil out of tide pools and between crevices on riprap.

When To Use

When low-pressure washing is not effective for removal of adhered oil, which must be removed due to continued release of oil. When directed water jet can remove oil from hard-to-reach sites. To remove oil from man-made structures for aesthetic reasons.

Biological Constraints

May need to restrict use of flushing to certain tidal elevations so that the oil/water effluent does not drain across sensitive low-tide and shallow subtidal habitats.

Environmental Effects

Intertidal — Removes many organisms on the surface. May drive oil deeper into the substrate or cause sediment erosion of the finer-grained fraction if water jet is improperly applied. If containment methods are not sufficient, contamination may be flushed into lower intertidal zone.

Subtidal — Oiled sediment may be transported to shallow subtidal areas, contaminating them and burying benthic organisms and seagrasses.

9. Warm-Water/Moderate-to-High-Pressure Washing

Objective

Mobilize thick and weathered oil adhered to rock surfaces prior to flushing it to the water's edge for collection.

Description

Heated seawater (ambient to 90°F) is applied at moderate-to-high pressure to mobilize weathered oil that has adhered to rocks. The warm water may be sufficient to flush the oil down the beach. If not, "deluge" flooding and additional low- or high-pressure washing can be used to float the oil to the water's edge for pickup. Oil is trapped by booms and picked up with skimmers or sorbents.

Applicable Shoreline Types

Gravel beaches, riprap, and seawalls that are heavily oiled. However, large volumes of water or a deluge system will be needed to prevent the oil from being driven in deeper into the sediments.

When To Use

When the oil has weathered to the point that low-pressure washing with ambient water is not effective for removal of adhered oil, which must be removed due to continued release of oil. To remove oil from man-made structures for aesthetic reasons.

Biological Constraints

Must restrict use to certain tidal elevations so that the oil/water effluent does not drain across sensitive low-tide habitats (damage can result from exposure to oil, oiled sediments, and warm water). Should be restricted adjacent to stream mouths, tide pool communities, and similar rich intertidal communities.

Environmental Effects

Intertidal — Can kill or remove most organisms. If containment methods are not sufficient, contamination may be flushed into lower intertidal zones that would otherwise not be oiled. May drive oil deeper into the substrate or cause sediment erosion of the finer-grained fraction if water jet is improperly applied.

Subtidal — Oiled sediment may be transported to shallow subtidal areas, contaminating them and burying benthic organisms and seagrasses.

10. Hot-Water/High-Pressure Washing

Objective

Dislodge trapped and weathered oil from inaccessible locations and surfaces not amenable to mechanical removal.

Description

Water heaters mounted offshore on barges or small land-based units heat water to temperatures from 90°F up to 170°F, which is usually sprayed by hand with high-pressure wands. Used without water flooding, this procedure requires immediate use of vacuum (vacuum trucks or super suckers) to remove the oil/water runoff.

With a deluge system, the oil is flushed to the water's surface for collection with skimmers or sorbents.

Applicable Shoreline Types

Gravel beaches, riprap, and seawalls that are heavily oiled. However, large volumes of water or a deluge system will be needed to prevent the oil from being driven in deeper into the sediments.

When To Use

When the oil has weathered to the point that even warm water at high pressure is not effective for removal of adhered oil, which must be removed due to continued release of oil. To remove oil from man-made structures for aesthetic reasons.

Biological Constraints

Restrict use to certain tidal elevations so that the oil/water effluent does not drain across sensitive low-tide habitats (damage can result from exposure to oil, oiled sediments, and hot water). Should be restricted near stream mouths, tide pool communities, etc. Released oil must be recovered to prevent further oiling of adjacent environments.

Environmental Effects

Intertidal — All attached organisms in the direct spray zone will be removed or killed, and significant mortality of the lower intertidal communities will result even when used properly. Where the intertidal community is rich, the tradeoff between damage to the intertidal community from the hot-water washing versus potential damage from leaving the oil has to be weighed. May drive oil deeper into the substrate or cause sediment erosion of the finer-grained fraction if water jet is improperly applied.

Subtidal — Oiled sediment may be transported to shallow subtidal areas, contaminating them and burying benthic organisms and seagrasses.

11. Slurry Sand Blasting

Objective

Remove heavy residual oil from solid substrates.

Description

Use of sandblasting equipment to remove oil from the substrate. May include recovery of used (oiled) sand in some cases.

Applicable Shoreline Types

Seawalls and riprap. Equipment can be operated from boat or land.

When to Use

When heavy oil residue is remaining on the shoreline, which needs to be cleaned for aesthetic reasons, and even hot-water wash is not effective.

Biological Constraints

Not to be used in areas of high biological abundance on the shoreline directly below or adjacent to the structures.

Environmental Effects

Intertidal — Complete destruction of all organisms in the intertidal zone.

Subtidal — Possible smothering of subtidal organisms with sand. When the used sand is not recovered, introduces oiled sediments into the subtidal habitat.

12. Vacuum

Objective

Remove free oil pooled on the substrate or from the water's surface in sheltered areas.

Description

Use of a vacuum unit with a suction head to recover free oil. The equipment can range from small portable units that fill individual 55-gallon drums to large supersuckers that are truck-mounted and can lift large rocks. Can be used with water spray systems to flush the oil towards the suction head.

Applicable Shoreline Types

Can be used on any shoreline type if accessible. May be mounted offshore on barges, onshore on trucks, or as individual units on boats or ashore at low tide.

When to Use

When free, liquid oil is stranded on the shoreline (usually along the high-tide line) or trapped in vegetation that is readily accessible.

Biological Constraints

Special restrictions should be identified for areas where foot traffic and equipment operation should be limited, such as mangrove forests. Operations in wetlands are to be very closely monitored, with a site-specific list of restrictions.

Environmental Effects

Intertidal — Minimal impacts if used properly and minimal substrate is removed.

Subtidal — None.

13. Sediment Reworking

Objective

Rework oiled sediments to break up the oil deposits, increase its surface area, and mix deep subsurface oil layers that will expose the oil to natural removal processes and enhance the rate of oil degradation.

Description

Beach sediments are rototilled or otherwise mechanically mixed with the use of heavy equipment on sand or gravel beaches. The oiled sediments in the upper beach area may also be relocated lower on the beach to enhance natural cleanup during reworking by wave activity (berm relocation).

Applicable Shoreline Types

Should be used only on beaches exposed to significant wave activity. Tilling-type activities work best on beaches with a significant sand fraction; large equipment can be used to relocate sediments up to boulder size. Sediment reworking should not be used in areas where there are known cultural resources in the intertidal zone.

When to Use

On beaches with significant amounts of subsurface oil, where sediment removal is unfeasible (due to erosion concerns or disposal problems); also where surface oil deposits have started to form pavements or crusts.

Biological Constraints

Could not be used on beaches near shellfish-harvest or fish-spawning areas, or near bird nesting or concentration areas because of the potential for constant release of oil and oiled sediments. Sediment reworking should be restricted to the intertidal, to prevent disturbance of the biological communities in the shallow subtidal.

Environmental Effects

Intertidal — Due to the mixing of oil into sediments, this process could further expose organisms living below the original layer of oil. Repeated mixing over time could delay the reestablishment of organisms. Relocated sediments would bury and kill organisms. There may be a period of beach instability as the relocated sediments are redistributed.

Subtidal — There is a potential for release of contaminated sediments to the nearshore subtidal habitats.

14. Sediment Removal, Cleansing, and Replacement

Objective

To remove and clean oiled sediments, then replace them on the beach.

Description

Oiled sediments are excavated using heavy equipment on the beach at low tide. The sediments are loaded into a container for washing. Cleansing methods include hot-water wash or physical agitation with a cleansing solution. After the cleansing process, the rinsed materials are returned to the original area. Cleaning equipment must be placed close to beaches to reduce transportation problems.

Applicable Shoreline Types

Sand- to boulder-sized beaches, depending on the limitations of the cleanup equipment. The beaches must be exposed to wave activity, so that the replaced sediments can be reworked into a natural distribution. Sediment removal should not be used in areas where there are known cultural resources in the intertidal zone.

When to Use

Applicable on beaches with large amounts of subsurface oil, where permanent removal of sediment is undesired and other cleanup techniques are likely to be ineffective.

Biological Constraints

Excavating equipment must not intrude upon sensitive habitats. Only the supratidal and intertidal areas should be considered. There may be site-specific constraints limiting placement of temporary sediment storage piles. Replaced material must be free of oil and toxic substances. The washing must not change the grain size of the replaced material, either by removal of fines or excessive breakage of friable sediments.

Environmental Effects

Intertidal — All resident organisms will be affected, though the need for removal of the oil may be determined to be the best overall solution. Equipment can be heavy, large, and noisy; disrupting wildlife. Transportation to site may entail aircraft, land vehicles, or barges, contributing to environmental disruption. There may be a period of beach instability as the replaced sediments are redistributed.

Subtidal — May release oil and fine-grained oily sediments into the water during excavation and tidal flushing of beach sediments and exposed excavations.

Adjacent seagrass and coral reef communities may be at risk.

15. Cutting Vegetation

Objective

Removal of oiled vegetation to prevent oiling of wildlife.

Description

Manual cutting of oiled vegetation using weed eater or by hand, and removal of cut vegetation with rakes. The cut vegetation is bagged immediately for disposal.

Applicable Shoreline Types

Marshes composed of emergent, herbaceous vegetation; oiled seagrass blades.

Mangrove forests are not included.

When to Use

Use when the risk of oiled vegetation contaminating wildlife is greater than the value of the vegetation that is to be cut, and there is no less destructive method to remove or reduce the risk to acceptable levels.

Biological Constraints

Strict monitoring of the operations must be conducted to minimize the degree of root destruction and mixing of oil deeper into the sediments. Access to bird nesting areas should be restricted during nesting seasons.

Environmental Effects

Intertidal — Removal of the vegetation will result in loss of habitat for many animals. Cut marsh areas will have reduced plant growth for up to two years.

Trampled areas (which are inevitable) will recover much slower. Along exposed shorelines, vegetation may not regrow, resulting in erosion and permanent loss of the habitat.

Subtidal — Long-term impacts would include increased sediment load in the subtidal area as a result of increased erosion in the intertidal area. For removal of

oiled seagrass blades, disruption of the roots can result in total destruction of the bed.

6 Treatment Methods Requiring Regional Response Team Approval

Research and development is ongoing for both new and improved oil spill treatment methods. Various chemical and biological degradation techniques are currently being tested for effectiveness and toxicity, and they may be approved for use in certain situations. Methods considered to be of potential use in this area are described below.

- 16a Chemical Oil Stabilization with Elastomizers
- 16b Chemical Protection of Beaches
- 16c Chemical Cleaning of Beaches
- 17 In-situ Burning of Shorelines
- 18 Nutrient Enhancement
- 19 Microbial Addition

16a. Chemical Oil Stabilization with Elastomizers

Objective

Solidify or gelatinize oil on the water's surface or a beach to keep it from spreading or escaping, and to speed recovery rate and efficiency.

Description

Chemical agent enhancing polymerization of the hydrocarbon molecules applied by semi-liquid spray or as a dry chemical onto the oil in the proper dosage. Depending on the nature and concentration of the polymerizing agent, the oil can be rendered viscoelastic, but still fluid, gelatinous, or semisolid. The primary purpose is to stabilize the oil, keeping it from spreading or escaping, causing oiling elsewhere. May reduce the solubility of the light (and more toxic) fractions, by locking them into the polymer. This reduces both air and water exposure. Depending on the beach type and equipment used, recovery may be enhanced.

Applicable Shoreline Types

Suitable on shorelines of low permeability where heavy oil has pooled on the surface, except vegetated shorelines.

When to Use

When heavy concentrations of liquid oil are on the substrate and adjacent water body, and physical removal can not be completed prior to the next tide so that the oil is likely to move to a more sensitive shoreline type. Should be used in conjunction with booming or other physical containment.

Biological Constraints

Not suitable for vegetated or riprap shore types. Should be avoided when birds or other wildlife that may be more adversely impacted by the congealed oil can not be kept away from the treated shoreline. The congealed oil may stick to vegetation and wildlife, increasing physical damage to both. On riprap the congealed oil may remain in crevices where it may hamper recovery and prolong the release of sheens.

Environmental Effects

May enhance the smothering effect of oil on intertidal organisms. Thus, the treatment should be considered only for heavily oiled beaches where smothering effects are already maximal. The congealed oil may stick to vegetation and wildlife increasing physical damage, such as impaired flight or thermoregulation in birds whose feathers become oiled.

16b. Chemical Protection of Beaches

Objective

Pretreat shoreline to prevent oil from adhering to the substrate.

Description

Certain types of water-based chemicals, some of which are similar in composition to dispersants, are applied to beaches in advance of the oil.

Applicable Shoreline Types

Coarse- and fine-grained sand beaches, seawalls and piers (particularly piers or waterfront facilities that are of historical significance), wave-cut platforms, and riprap.

When to Use

When oil is projected to impact an applicable shoreline, particularly those that have high recreational or aesthetic value.

Biological Constraints

May not be suitable for nutrient-rich environments, particularly in confined waters. The toxicity of shoreline treatment products is reportedly much less than that of oil, but the toxicity of each product should be evaluated prior to consideration for use.

Environmental Effects

The long-term environmental effects of these procedures are unknown. A toxic effect of the chemical can be anticipated. Additionally, the nutrient load to nearshore and interstitial waters may lead to eutrophication. Whether the predicted reduced residence time of the oil on the beach will increase the survival rate for sessile and interstitial organisms is unknown.

16c. Chemical Cleaning of Beaches

Objective

To increase the efficiency of oil removal from contaminated areas.

Description

Special formulations, which can be characterized as weak dispersants, are applied to the substrate, as a presoak and/or flushing solution, to soften weathered or heavy oils to aid in the efficiency of flushing treatment methods. The intent is to be able to lower the temperature and pressure required to mobilize the oil from the substrate.

Applicable Shoreline Types

On any shoreline where deluge and water flushing procedures are applicable.

When to Use

When the oil has weathered to the point where it will not flow using warm to hot water. This approach may be most applicable where flushing decreases in effectiveness as the oil weathers.

Biological Constraints

Will require extensive biological testing for toxicity and water quality sampling prior to receiving approval for use. The concern is that the treated oil will be dispersed in the water column, and thus impact water column and subtidal organisms. Field tests will be required to show that use of a beach cleaner does not reduce overall recoverability of the oil. Use may be restricted where suspended sediment concentrations are high, adjacent to wetlands and tidal flats, and near sensitive subtidal resources.

Environmental Effects

If more oil is dispersed into the water column, there could be more oil sorbed onto suspended sediments and transferred to subtidal habitats, particularly along sheltered shorelines.

17. In Situ Burning of Shorelines

Objective

Removal of oil from the shoreline by burning.

Description

Oil on the shoreline is burned, usually when it is on a combustible substrate such as vegetation, woody material, and other debris. Oil can be burned off of nonflammable substrates with the aid of a burn promoter.

Applicable Shoreline Types

On any shoreline type except tidal flats and mangroves.

When to Use

Early in the spill event, after ensuring that the product is ignitable.

Biological Constraints

Should only be considered for use in the upper intertidal or supratidal zones since destruction of plants and animals from heat and burn promoters will be extensive. This technique is subject to restrictions and permit requirements established by federal, state and local laws. It should not be used to burn PCBs, wastes containing more than 1,000 parts per million (ppm) of halogenated solvents, or other substances regulated by the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

Environmental Effects

Little is known about the relative effects of burning oiled wetlands compared to other techniques or natural recovery. Burning may cause significant air pollution, which must be considered when weighing the potential benefits and risks of the technique. The combustion products may travel great distances before deposition.

18. Nutrient Enhancement

Objective

To speed the rates of natural microbial degradation of oil by addition of nutrients (specifically nitrogen and phosphorus). Microbial biodegradation is the conversion by microorganisms of dissolved and dispersed hydrocarbons into oxidized products via various enzymatic reactions. Some hydrocarbons are converted to carbon dioxide and cell material, while others are partially oxidized and/or left unaltered as a residue.

Description

Nutrients are applied to the shoreline in one of several methods: soluble inorganic formulations that are dissolved in water and applied as a spray at low tide, requiring frequent applications; slow-release formulations that are applied as a solid to the intertidal zone and designed to slowly dissolve; and oleophilic formulations that adhere to the oil itself, thus they are sprayed directly on the oiled areas.

Applicable Shoreline Types

Could be used on any shoreline type where safe access is allowed.

When to Use

On moderately to heavily oiled shorelines, after other techniques have been used to remove as much oil as possible; on lightly oiled shorelines where other techniques are not effective; and where nutrients are a limiting factor in natural degradation.

Potentially for the treatment of subsurface oil.

Biological Constraints

Not applicable in shallow water, poorly flushed, restricted embayments where nutrient overloading may lead to eutrophication, or where toxicity of nutrients, particularly ammonia, is of concern. There must be no risk of oxygen depletion. Use is to be restricted adjacent to stream mouths, tide pools, or other rich intertidal communities. Contact toxicity of oleophilic formulations may restrict areas of direct application. Bioassay test results should be carefully evaluated, as other chemicals in the formulations could be toxic to aquatic organisms.

Environmental Effects

Acute toxicity from direct application to intertidal organisms may result from different formulations. Also, toxic effects may occur from the release of ammonia to the water column and interstitial water. There may be localized zones of oxygen depletion, particularly in the interstitial water.

19. Microbial Addition

Objective

To speed the rates of natural microbial degradation of oil by addition of nutrients and microbial products. Microbial biodegradation is the conversion by microorganisms of dissolved and dispersed hydrocarbons into oxidized products via various enzymatic reactions. Some hydrocarbons are converted to carbon dioxide and cell material, while others are partially oxidized and/or left unaltered as a residue.

Description

Formulations containing hydrocarbon-degrading microbes and fertilizers are added to the oiled area. The argument is made that indigenous organisms will be killed by the oil, so new microbial species need to be added to begin the process of biodegradation. To date, microbial addition has not been shown to work better than fertilizer alone in field tests.

Applicable Shoreline Types

Could be used on any shoreline type where safe access is allowed.

Biological Constraints

Not applicable in shallow water, poorly flushed, restricted embayments where nutrient overloading may lead to eutrophication, or where toxicity of nutrients, particularly ammonia, is of concern. There must be no risk of oxygen depletion. Use is to be restricted adjacent to stream mouths, tide pool communities, etc. Bioassay test results should be carefully evaluated, as other chemicals in the formulation could be toxic to aquatic organisms.

Environmental Effects

Yet to be evaluated for full-scale field applications. There is a potential for the introduction of pathogens from contaminated formulations.

Appendix A

Guidelines for Treatment Operations

General Guidelines

Ensure familiarity and compliance with approved treatment methods, approved shoreline segment work plans, advisories, and special instructions. Restrict all access to wetlands and tidal flats, except with special authorization.

Conditions to avoid

- ✍ Treatment techniques (such as high pressure and hot water) that dislodge intertidal vegetation and invertebrates, e.g., mussels, barnacles, snails
- ✍ Clearing marshes and vegetated shorelines (the presence of algae does not characterize a vegetated shoreline)

Actions to encourage

- ✍ Boom off mud/grass flat adjacent to treatment areas to prevent further contamination.
- ✍ Boom off tidal creeks to prevent further contamination.
- ✍ Minimize impact to uncontaminated lower intertidal zones, including:
 - land crews during tides that cover the lower intertidal zone
 - avoid high-/low-pressure washing where possible
 - work heavily oiled upper beach zone when lower intertidal zones are covered by high tides
 - employ sorbents along riprap and below oiled upper beach to protect lower intertidal zone from oiling

Ensure that all signs of human activity are removed when cleanup is completed. Ensure that all trash and wastes are removed daily:

- ✍ Oil trapped in booms must be picked up before the next tide cycle
- ✍ All food and associated trash must be removed each day to minimize attracting wildlife into contaminated areas

Guidelines Specific to Biological Resources

Advisories and special instructions may address:

- ✍ bird concentration areas (nesting sites, colonies, rookeries, etc.)
- ✍ live/dead animal collection policy
- ✍ protection of cultural resources
- ✍ marine mammal haulouts
- ✍ collection of eagle feathers and marine mammal parts
- ✍ cutting bull kelp
- ✍ cutting oiled fucus

Appendix B includes existing “best management practices” for specific issues addressed during previous spills, which can be used as the basis for developing regional guidelines.

Appendix B

Best Management Practices

Specialized Areas of Concern - National
(The following notices are provided as guidelines.)

Marine Mammal Notice

Collection of Eagle Feathers and Marine Mammal Parts

Protection of Cultural Resources

Instruction for the Disposition of Dead and Live Wildlife

Marine Mammal Notice

(Developed by NOAA in 1989 during the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill.)

To reduce stress caused by unnecessary disturbance to marine mammal haulouts and improve the chances for wildlife survival, an aircraft advisory is issued for coastal areas affected by the spill. These advisories request that pilots stay at least one-half mile offshore and 1000 feet above ground level from areas of wildlife concentrations and critical habitats. These areas are shown on maps and distributed to pilots. The most critical areas to avoid are: (list critical areas).

No person, except an authorized government official, will approach, molest, or take a seal or sea lion, regardless of whether the animal is oiled, distressed, lethargic, or abandoned. This reminder is necessitated by the widespread activities of oil spill cleanup personnel in areas where seals and sea lions are giving birth to pups. Although casual and distant human/marine mammal interactions may not always be avoidable, they are, to varying degrees, harmful to the animal. The following explanation and guidance with respect to seal pups is offered in the interest of avoiding law violations and minimizing human-induced mortality among marine mammals.

Live seal pups are to be left undisturbed, whether or not they have oil on them. A pup not accompanied by an adult and/or appearing emaciated may not be abandoned. Females commonly leave their pups alone for extended periods during foraging trips. Newborn and young pups appear emaciated before acquiring fat through nursing. It is not possible to distinguish between a normal pup and one that is truly distressed. In the presence of humans, female seals may only approach their pups at night to nurse them, making determination of abandonment difficult to establish. True abandonment is unlikely, barring death or serious injury to the mother.

Pup deaths will greatly increase if oiled animals are picked up and subjected to the stress of handling, transport, and rehabilitation centers. Unlike sea otters and birds, external oiling does not adversely affect a seal's heat conservation ability or indicate a need for human assistance. Persons finding seals, sea lions, whales, or porpoises that appear to be in distress should contact NOAA Fisheries. Do not touch or closely approach these animals.

Collection of Eagle Feathers and Marine Mammal Parts

In response to inquiries about collecting eagle feathers and marine mammal parts by personnel involved in cleanup activities during a spill, the laws and regulations dealing with the collection and possession of such materials are summarized below.

Collection of Eagle Feathers: The Eagle Act (Public Law 95-616, 92 Stat. 3114, 16 U.S. Code 668) *prohibits* the collection and possession of any eagle parts, including feathers.

Collection of Marine Mammal Parts: The Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (Public Law 92-522, 88 Stat. 1027, 95 Stat. 979, 16 USC 1372) generally prohibits the collection and possession of any marine mammal parts. Under 50 CFR 18.26, the collection of certain dead marine mammal parts is allowed, as follows:

- a Any bones, teeth or ivory of any (non-endangered) dead marine mammal may be collected from a beach or from land within 1/4 of a mile of the ocean. The term “ocean” includes bays and estuaries.
- b Marine mammal parts so collected may be retained if registered within 30 days with an agent of the National Marine Fisheries Service, or an agent of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
- c Registration shall include (1) the name of the owner, (2) a description of the article to be registered, and (3) the date and location of collection. Items so collected and registered must be retained in the ownership of the collector.
The sale of such items is prohibited.

Protection of Cultural Resources

Shoreline cleanup operations have the potential for damaging important archaeological and cultural resources. Authorized shoreline cleanup procedures may uncover undiscovered archaeological features or artifacts. To assist in their identification, drawings of the types of artifacts that might be found in the intertidal zone and along the shoreline by cleanup crews are included. Cleanup personnel should be aware of the policy that anyone found vandalizing or appropriating cultural materials will be subject to full prosecution under the Archaeological Resources Protection Act. If response personnel find any cultural resources (fossils, archaeological or historical artifacts), the following steps should be taken immediately:

- 1 Leave the cultural materials in place at the site of discovery and mark with flagging tape.
- 2 Stop cleanup activities in the surrounding area.
- 3 Inform a designated state representative.

Instruction for the Disposition of Dead and Live Wildlife

(Derived from the Wildlife Protection Guidelines, Alaska RRT 1991)

Dead Animals





- 1 Collect all dead animals (except whale and other large forms), including scavenged carcasses, to discourage further scavenging in oiled areas.
- 2 Wear gloves when handling dead animals.
- 3 Use a shovel or spade to uncover and remove carcasses partially covered by sand, wood, or other debris.
- 4 Place carcasses in double plastic garbage bags. Place all animals from one beach in one bag, if possible. Close securely with masking tape.
- 5 Complete an animal collection form or provide the following information:
 - beach name or location where carcasses were recovered
 - date
 - name and address of collector
 - species, age, and sex of collected animals .

If any of this information is not available or questionable, this fact should be recorded so that additional examinations of the animals can be conducted.

- 6 Place the form or list in a ziplock baggie and place the baggie outside the first garbage bag but inside the second. Bring the dead animals to a designated recovery site

Live Animals

Authorization for animal rescue must be given by the appropriate State or Federal agency prior to the rescue and rehabilitation of oiled wildlife. Long-handled nets, rags, or towels are recommended for capturing live, oiled birds. Wear gloves to keep from getting oiled. Do not wash oiled birds. It is more important to keep them warm. Place them in a covered cardboard box. It is okay to keep more than one bird and multiple species in the same box. Do not attempt to give birds fluids; they should be taken to a rehabilitation center as soon as possible. For live birds, the following information should be reported:

- | | |
|---|--|
|  beach name or location where animal was recovered |  date and name and address of collector |
|  species, age, and sex of collected animals |  condition of the animal |

Do not attempt capture of live sea otters without prior authorization from the appropriate agency. Inexperienced people can cause otters additional injuries. In addition, otters may bite and cause infections. A bite from an otter may result in inflammation of the joints and inability to bend one's fingers. Live, oiled otters are to be reported to the designated agency contact for the spill.

Appendix C

NOAA Scientific Support Coordinators

For more information about developing and applying shoreline countermeasures, contact the appropriate NOAA Scientific Support Coordinator for your area.

District	Address	Phone
1 Stephen Lehmann	NOAA SSC HAZMAT First CG District (mer) 408 Atlantic Avenue Boston, MA 02110	(w) 617-223-8016 (fax) 617-439-0468
1/5 Ed Levine	NOAA SSC HAZMAT Building 100, Box 2 Governors Island New York, NY 10004-5000	(w) 212-668-6428 (fax) 212-668-6370
2/9 Ken Barton	NOAA SSC HAZMAT c/o USCG Marine Safety Division AJC Federal Building 1240 E. Ninth Street Cleveland, OH 44199	(w) 216-522-7760 (fax) 216-522-7759
5 Gary Ott	NOAA SSC HAZMAT USCG RTC Yorktown (t-mer) Yorktown, VA 23690-5000	(w) 804-898-2320 (fax) 804-898-2296
7 Brad Benggio	NOAA SSC HAZMAT Miami Federal Build Rm 1119 51 S.W. First Ave, PO Box 83 Miami, FL 33130	(w) 305-530-7931 (fax) 305-530-7932
8 Mike Barnhill	NOAA SSC HAZMAT Cdr Eighth CG District (m-ssc) Hale Boggs Federal Bldg 500 Camp Street New Orleans, LA 70130-3396	(w) 504-589-6901 (fax) 504-589-4999
11 Jim Morris	NOAA SSC HAZMAT 501 West Ocean Blvd. Rm 5110	(w) 310-980-4107 (fax) 310-980-4109 Long Beach, CA 90802

13/14
Sharon Christopherson

District

17
John Whitney

NOAA/HAZMAT
7600 Sand Point Way N.E.
Seattle, WA 98115-0070

Address

NOAA SSC HAZMAT
Peterson Towers Bldg
510 L Street, Ste #100
Anchorage, AK 99501

(w) 206-526-6829
(fax) 206-526-6329

Phone

(w) 907-271-3593
(fax) 907-271-3139

Glossary

Aerobic

Able to live or grow only where air or free oxygen is present.

Anaerobic

Able to live and grow where there is no air or free oxygen.

Annual

A plant that lives only one year or season.

Aromatic

Organic compounds containing any of a series of benzene ring compounds. They are unsaturated organic ring compounds with low to high boiling points. The lighter components are generally acutely toxic to aquatic life.

Benthos

The plants and animals that live in and on the bottom of a water body.

Berm

A wedge-shaped sediment mass built up along the shoreline by wave action. Sand berms typically have a relatively steep seaward face (beach face) and a gently sloping surface (berm top). A sharp crest (berm crest) usually separates the two oppositely sloping planar surfaces on top of the berm. Berms on sand beaches are eroded away during storms, thus a berm may not be present if the beach is visited shortly after a storm. On gravel beaches, however, steep and high storm berms are activated and refurbished during storms.

Biota

Animal and plant life characterizing a given region. Flora and fauna, collectively.

Booms

Both containment and absorbent booms are used for the collection, deflection, and containment of spreading oil. Containment booms are somewhat rigid structures extending both above and below the water acting as barriers to surface oil. Primary containment

booms are usually deployed close to oiled shorelines to trap oil being flushed from beaches before it is collected. Secondary containment booms are deployed farther out to trap oil that leaks past primary booms. Absorbent boom is used along the shore-water interface to collect oil dislodged during treatment operations. It is important that sorbent boom be changed once the sorbent capacity is reached. Great care should be taken to seal the shore ends of booms so that no oil can get past. This is particularly difficult at rocky shorelines, or areas strewn with boulders and cobbles. The use of sorbent pads or other materials, such as “pom poms,” can be effective sealants.

Brackish

Intermediate in salinity (0.50 to 17.00 parts per thousand) between sea water and fresh water.

Dispersant

Chemical agent used to disperse and suspend oil in water leading to enhanced dispersal and biodegradation.

Emulsification

The process by which oil is mixed with water.

Erosion

The wearing away by action of water or wind on unprotected or exposed earth.

Estuary

Classic definition A drowned river valley that has a significant influx of fresh water and is affected by the tides. Most of the coastal water bodies in the mid-Atlantic region are estuaries (e.g., Chesapeake Bay, Delaware Bay).

Evaporation

The conversion of a fluid—including hydrocarbons—to a gaseous state.

Fertilizer

A substance or agent that helps promote plant or seed growth.

Flushing

Use of a water stream to make oil flow to a desired location or recovery device.

Habitat

The chemical, physical, and biological setting in which a plant or animal lives.

Intertidal

The part of the shoreline that lies between high-tide and low-tide water levels.

Lagoon

A shallow, linear, and usually oblong water body, located parallel with and connected to a larger water body by one or more inlet channels.

Marsh fringe

The edge of the marsh adjacent to the water.

Mobile oil

Oil that can refloat when water is applied (as in high tide).

Mousse

A type of oil/water emulsion which can contain up to 70 percent water.

Non-persistent

Decomposed rapidly by environmental action.

Oleophilic

A material that has affinity for oil.

Penetration

Downward motion of oil into sediments from the surface driven by gravitational forces.

Perennial

Vegetation that continues to grow for several years.

Permeability

The degree to which fluids can flow through a substance. Measured in Darcys.

Permeability is not equal to porosity. High porosity of a material does not insure high permeability. A substance cannot be permeable without having some degree of porosity.

Pooled oil

Oil thickness exceeds one centimeter. This need not be uniform.

Porosity

The volume of void spaces in a sediment mass, measured in percent.

Riprap

(a) A layer of large, durable fragments of broken rock, specially selected and graded, and thrown together irregularly or fitted together. Its purpose is to prevent erosion by waves or currents and thereby preserve the shape of a surface, slope, or underlying structure. It is used for irrigation channels, river-improvement works, and revetments for shore protection.

Recontamination

Contamination by oil of an area that was previously cleaned.

Rhizome

A rootlike stem under or along the ground, ordinarily in a horizontal position, which usually sends out roots from its lower surface and leafy shoots from its upper surface.

Skimmer

A mechanical device that removes an oil film from the water surface.

Oil skimmers collect oil spilled on, or released to, the water's surface. They come in a wide range of shapes and sizes. Skimmers generally have a higher recovery rate than sorbents, providing enough oil is present to justify the costs for its use. Skimmers are usually equipped with storage space for collected oil. Oil is herded to a collection point along a containment boom located close to shore yet in water of sufficient depth for the skimmer to function. Two types of skimmers currently in use are described below. Other types of skimmers are being tested for possible use at a later date.

Band, or "rope," skimmers use an oleophilic material such as polypropylene. Oil is collected by a floating, continuous rotating band or "rope" drawn through an oil slick or along the water's edge of a contaminated area. Adhered oil is wrung from the band by a squeeze roller and collected in an oil sump. These bands are used in either static

(stationary) or dynamic (towed) modes. Bands can be torn by solids or skimmed debris. Efficiency is high in calm waters, poor in choppy waters and waves. Belt skimmers use an oleophilic belt mounted on the front of a small vessel. The oleophilic belt pushes the floating oil below the waterline. Oil not adsorbed by the belt is collected into a holding area located behind the belt. Oil carried up the belt is recovered at the top of the system by a squeeze belt or scraper blade. It is then pumped into a storage container. These skimmers can not operate in shallow waters or tight areas.

Slurry

A suspension of particles in water.

Solubility

The amount or fraction of a substance (e.g., oil) that dissolves into the water column, measured in ppm.

Solvent

A chemical agent that will dissolve oil.

Specific gravity

The measure of the density of a substance such as oil or sea water, usually determined at 20°C, compared to the density of pure water at 4°C. Thus, specific gravity varies slightly with temperature.

Sorbent

All sorbent materials work on the same principles—oil adheres to the outside of the material or sorbs into the material by capillary action. There are three basic types of sorbent materials: mineral based, natural organic, and synthetic organic. Currently, only synthetic organic sorbents are being used in the field in the form of booms, pads, and mops. Peat is currently in the testing and demonstration phase.

Stain

Oil that is visibly present but cannot be scraped off with a fingernail.

Substrate

The substance, base, or nutrient on which, or the medium in which, an organism lives and grows, or the surface to which a fixed organism is attached; e.g., soil, rocks, and water.

Subtidal

That part of the coastal zone that lies below the lowest low-tide level, so that it is always underwater.

Supratidal

Above the normal high-tide line.

Tarballs

Lumps of oil (<10 cm in diameter) weathered to a high density semisolid state.

Toxicity

The inherent potential or capacity of a material (e.g., oil) to cause adverse effects in a living organism (Rand and Petrocelli, 1985).

Viscosity

Flow resistance; referring to internal friction of a substance (e.g., oil) that is a function of the oil type and temperature.

Vacuum systems

Used to recover oil collected behind containment booms along the beach face and in the water during shoreline flushing operations. Where equipment access allows, vacuums can be used to remove pools of oil directly from shorelines and surfaces of heavily oiled rocks. Two vacuum systems currently in use are described below.

The first system is classified as a vacuum device, but requires a high-velocity air stream, @ 150 mph, to draw oil, water, and debris into the unit's collection chamber. Due to the 6- to 12-inch diameter of the inlet hose, it rarely becomes clogged by debris. The inlet nozzle should always be placed slightly above (never below) the fluid's surface. The distance at which it is held above the fluid is critical to limit the amount of water intake. This system is suitable for picking up weathered oil, tar balls, and mousse from water or shorelines, and to vacuum oil from skimming vessels, boomed areas, or debris-laden sites. The primary advantage is its ability to pick up oil of any viscosity and, where necessary, lift fluid more than 30 feet. The system can pick up

and decant simultaneously. The main disadvantages are that it usually picks up a high water/oil ratio, and can be difficult to repair in the field.

The second system, barge-mounted vacuum trucks, use high-suction pumps and a cylindrical chamber capable of sustaining very low internal pressure, i.e., minus 12 psi. Vacuum is created in the chamber, and a 3- to 4-inch diameter hose is usually placed slightly below the surface of a floating oil slick, allowing a mixture of water and oil to enter the collection chamber. The position of the open end of the vacuum hose is critical. If it is placed too far down into the oil slick, recovered fluid will be mostly water; if not deep enough, air will be sucked into the system, and much of the vacuum will be lost. The primary advantages of the vacuum truck system are: it can recover fluid of nearly any viscosity; it has a rapid pickup rate of thick oil layers; and it can recover a wide variety of small debris. Primary disadvantages are its limited lift, no more than 20 to 30 feet, and the length of time required to reestablish a vacuum if air enters the hose. As with the other vacuum, this one also picks up a high water/oil ratio.

Weathering

Natural influences such as temperature, wind, and bacteria that alter the physical and chemical properties of oil.

Weir

A vertical barrier placed just below the surface of the water so that a floating oil slick can flow over the top.

Wetlands (as defined by the Annotated Code of Maryland Title 9)

State wetlands: Lands below the mean high-tide line affected by the regular rise of tide.

Private wetlands: Lands bordering on state tidal wetlands, below the mean tide line subject to the effects of the regular rise and fall of tide. Lands able to support growth of wetland vegetation.

Lands transitional between terrestrial and aquatic systems where the water table is usually at or near the surface, and is at least periodically saturated with or covered by water (Cowardin et al. 1979).

Wrack

Accumulations of plant debris that is deposited at or above the high-tide line (e.g., *Spartina* or seagrass debris).

Bibliography

American Petroleum Institute. 1982. *Oil Spill Response: Options For Minimizing Adverse Ecological Impacts*. Publication No. 4398. Washington, D.C.: American Petroleum Institute. 98 pp.

Bobra, M., P. Kawamura, M. Fingas, and D. Velicogna. 1987. Laboratory and mesoscale testing of Elastol and Brand M demoussifer. *Proceedings of the 10th Arctic and Marine Oil Spill Program Technical Seminar, June 9-11, 1987*. Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. pp. 223-241.

Breuel, A. 1981. *Oil Spill Cleanup and Protection Techniques for Shorelines and Marshlands*. Park Ridge, New Jersey: Noyes Data Corp. 404 pp.

Cairns, J., Jr. and A.L. Buikema, Jr. (Eds.). 1984. *Restoration of Habitats Impacted by Oil Spills*. Boston: Butterworth Publishers.

CONCAWE. 1987. *A Field Guide To Coastal Oil Spill Control And Clean-up Techniques*. The Hague, The Netherlands. 112 pp.

Cowardin, L. M., V. Carter, F. C. Golet, and E. T. LaRoe. 1979. *Classification of wetlands and deepwater habitats of the United States*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 103 pp.

Environment Canada. 1992. *Oilspill SCAT Manual for the Coastlines of British Columbia*. Edmonton, Alberta, Canada: Technology Development Branch, Conservation and Protection. 245 pp.

DOI. 1991. *Wildlife Protection Guideline for Alaska*. Tab D to Annex X of the Alaska Region Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan. Anchorage: U.S. Department of the Interior. 229 pp.

ERCE and PENTEC. 1991. *Evaluation of the condition of intertidal and shallow subtidal biota in Prince William Sound following the Exxon Valdez oil spill and subsequent shoreline treatment.* Report HMRAD 91-1. Seattle: Hazardous Materials Response and Assessment Division, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. Two Volumes.

Fiocco, R.J., G.P. Canevari, J.B. Wilkinson, J. Bock, M. Robbins, H.O. Jahns, and R.K. Markarian. 1991. Development of Corexit 9580—A chemical beach cleaner. *Proceedings of the 1991 International Oil Spill Conference, March 4-7, 1991, San Diego, California.* API Publication No. 4529, Washington, D.C.: American Petroleum Institute, pp. 395-400.

Hayes, M.O., E.R. Gundlach, and C.D. Getter. 1980. Sensitivity ranking of energy port shorelines. *Proceedings of the Specialty Conference on Ports '80, May 19-20, 1980, Norfolk, Virginia,* pp. 697-708.

Hayes, M.O., J. Michel, and B. Fichaut. 1991. Oiled gravel beaches: A special problem. *Proceedings of the Specialty Conference on Oil Spills, Management and Legislative Implications,* published by American Society of Civil Engineers pp. 444-457.

Interagency Shoreline Cleanup Committee. 1989. *Field Shoreline Treatment Manual.* Valdez, Alaska: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and Exxon.

Meyers & Associates and RPI, Inc. 1989. *Oil Spill Response Guide.* Park Ridge, New Jersey: Noyes Data Corp. 314 pp.

National Research Council. 1989. *Using Oil Spill Dispersants on the Sea.* Washington, D.C.: National Academy Press. 335 pp.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. 1992. *Introduction to coastal habitats and biological resources for oil spill response.* Report HMRAD 92-4. Seattle: Hazardous Materials Response and Assessment Division, NOAA. 384 pp.

Nauman, S.A. 1991. Shoreline Cleanup: Equipment and Operations. *Proceedings of the 1991 International Oil Spill Conference, March 4-7, 1991, San Diego, California.* Washington, D.C.: American Petroleum Institute. pp. 1411-1417.

Owens, E.H. and A.R. Teal. 1990. Shoreline cleanup following the Exxon Valdez oil spill—field data collection within the SCAT program. *Proceedings of the 13th Arctic and Marine Oil Spill Program Technical Seminar, June 6-8, 1990, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada*, pp. 411-421.

Prince, R.C., J.R. Clark, and J.E. Linstrom. 1990. *Bioremediation Monitoring Program*. Anchorage: Exxon, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation. 85 pp. plus appendices.

Rand, G. M. and S. R. Petrocelli. 1985. *Fundamentals of Aquatic Toxicology*. Washington, D.C.: Hemisphere Publishing Company. 666 pp.

Virginia Institute of Marine Science. 1983a. *ESI Atlas of Maryland*. Seattle: Hazardous Materials Response and Assessment Division, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. 119 maps.

Virginia Institute of Marine Science. 1983b. *ESI Atlas of Virginia*. Seattle: Hazardous Materials Response and Assessment Division, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. 113 maps.

Virginia Institute of Marine Science. 1983c. *ESI Atlas of North Carolina*. Seattle: Hazardous Materials Response and Assessment Division, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. 113 maps.

Sanders, N. and E. Gray. *Alaska Oil Spill Bioremediation Project Workshop Summary*. Rockville, Maryland: Technical Resources, Inc. 8 pp.

Tetra Tech. 1982. *Ecological Impacts of Oil Spill Cleanup: Review and Recommendations*. Draft report. Washington, D.C.: American Petroleum Institute.

U.S. Congress, Office of Technology Assessment. 1991. *Bioremediation for Marine Oil Spills - Background Paper*. OTA-BP-0-70. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office. 31 pp.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

SETX & SWLA Area Contingency Plan Section 9000 Appendix O

Unenclosed References

Chris Manual

<http://www.bing.com/search?q=uscg+district+8+external+affairs&src=IE-TopResult&FORM=IETR02&conversationid=>

Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWCPA) Title 33 United States Code (USC) Section 1251 seq

Oil Pollution Act (OPA) of 1990 Public Law 101-380, August 18, 1990

National Contingency Plan (NCP) Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 300

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA)

Title 42 United States Code (USC) Section 9601 et seq

TGLO Toolkit

<http://www.glo.texas.gov/ost/index.html>

Region VI

https://www.epaos.org/site/site_profile.aspx?site_id=5083

NPREP Guidelines

<https://www.federalregister.gov/articles/2004/09/21/04-21137/national-preparedness-for-response-exercise-program-prep>

National Strike Force Coordination Center (NSFCC) Webpage

<http://www.uscg.mil/hq/nsfweb/nsf/nsfcc/nsfccdefault.asp>

USCG Incident Management Handbook COMDTPUB P3120.17A

[http://www.uscg.mil/hq/cg5/cg534/nsarc/2014%20USCG%20Incident%20Management%20Handbook%20\(English\).pdf](http://www.uscg.mil/hq/cg5/cg534/nsarc/2014%20USCG%20Incident%20Management%20Handbook%20(English).pdf)

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

District 8's External Affairs Website

http://www.uscg.mil/d8/command/external_affairs.asp

Environmental Response Team (ERT)

<http://www.epa.gov/ert>

Radiological Emergency Response Teams

<http://www.epa.gov/radiation/radiological-emergency-response-expertise-and-equipment>

US Department of Health & Human Services: Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR)

<http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/>

Louisiana 2012 Coastal Master Plan (2017 Version is in draft form)

<http://www.coastalmasterplan.louisiana.gov/>

ICS Position Specific Job Aids

<https://homeport/mycg/portal/ep/editorialSearch.do#>

National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)

<https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/16/470>

Dispersants

http://response.restoration.noaa.gov/disp_aid/disp_aid.html

Civil Air Patrol (CAP) Webpage

<http://gocivilairpatrol.com/>

National Pollution Fund Center (NPFC) Users Reference Guide

<http://www.uscg.mil/npfc/URG/default.asp>

Local Government Reimbursement (LGR) Program

<http://www.epa.gov/emergency-response/local-governments-reimbursement-program>

LPFC Claimant Guide

<http://www.uscg.mil/npfc/docs/PDFs/urg/Ch6/NPFCClaimantGuide.pdf>

Sensitive Area Update Form

http://ocean.floridamarine.org/ACP/MIAACP/Documents/Other/Sensitive_Area_Update_Form_distributed.pdf

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards

<http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/npg/>

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

SETX & SWLA Area Contingency Plan Section 9000 Appendix P

Table of Contents

Coast Guard Communications Disruption Plan Introduction	2
Action	2
Best Practices.....	2
Additional Considerations.....	3
MSU Port Arthur Organic Resources.....	3
Coast Guard Contingency Communications Support.....	4
Additional Contact Information.....	8
HAM Radio Instructions for Use by Coast Guard Personnel	9
HAM Radio Frequencies, Channels, and Nets.....	10
MSU Port Arthur Radio Kits Contents	11
Sabine-Neches Chief's Association Requesting for Assistance Guidelines.....	13

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Coast Guard Communications Disruption Plan Introduction

As soon as the threat of a disruption or degradation of MSU C4IT functions arises, regardless of the nature of the event, the top priority (after safety) for the MSU Command or Communications Unit Leader (COML), as appropriate, will be to safeguard and maintain MSU C4IT functions in accordance with the mission priorities.

Action

The following methods of communications, in order of precedence, will be used;

- 1) Commercial land line telephone and internet (Coast Guard Workstation III)
- 2) Cellular phones and mobile internet
- 3) Amateur radio HF Radio system
- 4) Coast Guard HF Radio system

In order to prepare the MSU to maintain C4IT capability through an anticipated high-risk event, personnel should first identify the threats to the MSU's C4IT functions and the gaps in the MSU's C4IT capability that are likely to occur if the threat materializes. Next, the MSU should identify a) the highest probability outcome if the threat materializes, and b) the worst-case (or most dangerous) outcome. At a minimum, the MSU's C4IT strategy should address these two scenarios with contingency plans that will preserve base-line C4IT capabilities.

1. Based on assessment of likely gaps, request additional support as needed from the ESD Galveston and/or CAMSLANT. If possible, these assets must be deployed to the MSU AOR before the incident occurs. Primary road networks and runways supporting fixed wing aircraft may also be disrupted or degraded by the incident.
2. To mitigate any remaining gaps, i.e. those anticipated gaps for which ESD Galveston or CAMSLANT assets have *not* been deployed to MSU Port Arthur in advance of the incident, request the activation and deployment as needed the Sector's organic tactical communications resources from paragraph 6. Prepare and deploy these assets as soon as possible and before the incident occurs.
3. Staff the Communications Suite in accordance with paragraph 2.b of this Appendix.

Best Practices

1. Mission Complications. Communications are complicated by the transition from day to day Mission Essential Functions under the auspice of Response and Prevention to an IMT structure. This Annex needs to be flexible to absorb the complexities introduced by event specific details.
2. Communications Suite. Radio noise and volume prove difficult to handle. Therefore, a communications suite shall be stood up in a separate location from the main ICP room. Manning of the communications suite is to be determined based on the incident type. A field observer from the Situation Unit will be present in the communications suite to pass

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

information to the Situation Unit Leader.

3. Personal Radios. With exception to Command and General Staff, individuals should not require a radio; all requests for communications should be made through the Communications Suite outlined in paragraph 4.d of this Appendix.
4. Network Bandwidth. Due to lack of response time by local communications services, network bandwidth shall be increased to operational levels during non contingency times. Network analysis shall be conducted annually to ensure operational requirements can be met with current bandwidth.
5. Alternate Operating Facility Infrastructure. AOF Infrastructure must be functionally tested and verified annually to ensure continuity operational requirements are met.

Additional Considerations

1. Communications will be in accordance with routine standards, this Appendix, applicable Naval/Allied/Joint publications, International Telecommunications Union (ITU) and Federal Communications Commission (FCC) regulations and specific directives issued by proper authority.
2. All standard alert and notification needs remain in effect and will be executed in accordance with normal procedures. This is to ensure the synchronization of Coast Guard operations with other Federal government warnings as applicable. Alert and notifications systems include but are not limited to the NTAS, Continuity of Government Condition threat level, and the Alert and Warning System (AWS).
3. The COML is responsible for training, exercising, and maintenance of communications equipment.

MSU Port Arthur Organic Resources

1. HF-FM. CGAUX maintains a network of regional and national HF stations. Under conditions of a cyber attack or natural disaster causing extensive damage to physical infrastructure such as public cellular networks, or Rescue 21 (R21), MSU Port Arthur may find HF to be the only reliable form of communications. Even if local CGAUX HF facilities are destroyed by the same incident, it is likely the MSU can establish reliable HF communications nationally or even globally with unaffected HF stations.
2. Nonstandard Communications Equipment. Because of various real life incidents, events, and natural disasters that have affected the South East Texas Region, and the essential requirement for Sector to maintain uninterrupted command and control between Atlantic Area/Eighth District, the Sector Commander, and the Sector subordinate-units, the Sector has invested in an array of additional communications equipment above and beyond the standard configurations provided by CG-6. Without additional equipment, it is impossible to meet minimal mission requirements with the current standard equipment. In combination, this equipment provides highly mobile, redundant, and reliable voice and data connectivity that is immediately available and does not rely on the Sector building,

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

local public utilities (power, landline, or cellular), or any other locally-based, fixed infrastructure that could be damaged.

- a. For example, even if all power and telecommunications (landline and cellular) is lost in South East Texas, the Commanding Officer can easily maintain contact with the rest of the Coast Guard via the Cellular Over the Horizon Enforcement Network (COTHEN) using one of the HF-ALE equipped government vehicles, and maintain Coast Guard Webmail connectivity with the rest of the world using the OODAKit's Broadband Global Area Network (BGAN) satellite communications. This data connectivity can be shared with the entire IMT if needed, and can be augmented with other internet sources as they become available. In addition, the Motorola multiband handheld radios allow all radio users to maintain contact with federal, state, and local partners throughout the state of Texas and even the entire Gulf Coast under some circumstances (e.g. DEEPWATER HORIZON).

3. Local Communications Resources.

- a. **South Texas Amateur Radio Emergency Service:** The Amateur Radio Emergency Service (ARES) consists of licensed amateurs who have voluntarily registered their qualifications and equipment, with their local ARES leadership, for communications duty in the public service when disaster strikes. <http://www.arrl.org/ares> ARES has an established chain of command and volunteers that capable of deploying and operating using a wide range of frequencies to communicate over short distances or distances up to thousands of miles. Modes of communications include voice and digital, with attachments up to 50 kilobytes. ARES operators can be requested through the ARES Jefferson County Emergency Coordinator. <http://www.arrlstx.org/index.php/ares>
- b. **Vessel Traffic System:** The MSU Port Arthur Vessel Traffic System (VTS) is responsible managing vessel traffic along the Port Arthur waterways. Their office is located on the second floor of the MSU Port Arthur building and is provided with two sources of backup power; the first being the building generator and the second being VTS officer generator. Both generators are capable of managing their respective zones with electrical power for full operation, including air conditioning. Temporary antennas may be placed on the roof of the MSU Port Arthur building and exciting cableways can be used to run cable. Sandbags have been placed on the roof to allow for no-hole installation of antennas and guying systems.

Coast Guard Contingency Communications Support





Teams of Operations Specialists, Electrician Technicians and Information Technology Specialists operate and maintain various Service-level Contingency Communications assets. Based out of CAMSLANT Chesapeake, VA and Communications Area Master Station Pacific (CAMSPAC) Point Reyes, CA, these teams deploy on short notice in support of disaster relief, Homeland Security special events, and various SAR, Law Enforcement and Captain of the Port

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN



operations. The teams maintain B-6 status 24x7/365. LANT-6 reviews and validates all requests for deployable contingency communications support. There may be other priorities or funding constraints that prevent deployments from being approved.

1. **Short notice emergency requests** for deployable communications equipment can be initiated via email or phone call:
 - a. LANTAREA (LANT-6): (757) 398-6330
 - b. LANT Command Center: (757) 398-6770 (after-hours emergencies)
2. Requests for deployable communications equipment for planned events must be submitted by record message no fewer than 30 days before the event. Reference (c) details the proper message format.
3. Table of Service-Level Contingency Communications Support. This table shows the major end items that can be deployed to support MSU requirements. This list is not exhaustive so all unmet requirements should be forwarded up the chain.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Nomenclature and Description	Photo	Line of Sight	Beyond Line of Sight
Enhanced Mobile Incident Command Post (EMICP) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 53' long 8'6" wide (stowed) 22' wide (extended) 13'6" high Seats 24 		3xVHF	MILSATCOM Iridium HF-ALE CGOne SIPRN ET Internet
Mobile Communications Vehicle (MCV) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 14'5" long 8'5" wide 8'5" high 		2xVHF (dedicated) 1xUHF (dedicated) Up to 7x VHF (configurable multiband)	Up to 5x MILSATCOM (configurable multiband) 2x HF-ALE 1x STE
Multipurpose Portable Antenna Tower (106') -F750 Mover -Can be used with EMICP, MCV, or any other asset to extend line of sight radius		3xVHF 1xUHF	1xHF or HF-ALE
Rescue 21 Disaster Recovery System Component 1: Electronics Recovery Package (ERP) -Provides the radios and generator to recover 1x R21 RFF site -2x ERP at CAMSLANT		1xVHF-16 1xVHF-DSC 1xDF LOB	None

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

<p>Rescue 21 Disaster Recovery System Component 2: Communications Recovery Package (CRP)</p> <p>-Mobile Very Small Aperture Terminal (VSAT) satellite communications system.</p>		<p>None</p>	<p>T1 data connection between a deployed DRS and the CGDN</p>
<p>Rescue 21 Disaster Recovery System Component 3: 127' Portable Antenna Tower (PAT)</p> <p>-Mobile tower with standard R21 antenna configuration</p> <p>-2xPAT at CAMSLANT & 1xPAT at CAMSPAC</p>		<p>1xVHF-16</p> <p>1xVHF-DSC</p> <p>1xDF LOB</p> <p>DVL</p>	<p>None</p>

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Additional Contact Information

Sector Houston Galveston

Sector Houston Galveston Command Center (281) 464-4842

Sector Houston Galveston CC CDO

CGD8

D8 Command Center

(504) 589-6225

General Services Administration (GSA) Contacts

Hugo Salgado

GSA Building Manager

ARKLATEX Service Center

211 W. Ferguson Street, RM 211

Tyler, TX 75702

Office: (903) 590-1301

Cell: (903) 245-3589

Fax: (903) 590-1312

Hugo.salgado@gsa.gov

Ronny Savage

Property Manager

East Texas/North & West Louisiana

General Services Administration

ARK/LA/TX Service Center - Shreveport Office Office - (318) 676-3013

Cell: (318) 458-3860

Fax: (318) 676-3003

Emergency Services District (ESD) Galveston

Central Help Desk

(855) CG-FIXIT (243-4948)

ESD Galveston Duty Cell

409-498-2175

TISCOM

1-800-847-2479 EXT. 5762

General Coast Guard

Headquarters Command Center

1-800-323-7233

CG Critical Incident Communications

1-800-323-7233

CGD1

(617) 223-8555

LANTAREA

(757) 398-6700

CGD5

(757) 398-6391

CGD7

(305) 415-6670

CGD8

(504) 589-6298

CGD9

(216) 902-6117

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

HAM Radio Instructions for use by Coast Guard Personnel

Micom Radio Setup

1. Determine type of antenna to be used.
 - (1) Consider space available and proximity of people.
 - (2) **Best/biggest:** 15' pole, 4 wire antenna, 85' x 85' space needed
 - (3) **Mid-sized:** 10' pole, 4 stick, 10' x 10' needed
 - (4) **Easiest:** 60' long wire strung between two poles, building or trees.
2. Refer to attached instructions for specific antennas
3. Find a location within 50' of the antenna site with access to either wall power or 12V batteries.
4. Connect antenna to antenna tuner
5. Connect antenna tuner to ground
6. Connect the coax cable to the antenna tuner and radio.
7. Connect 12V power to radio from either the power supply or 12V battery
8. Connect microphone
9. Turn radio on, wait for self-test to complete.
10. Select ALE Mode – Automatic Link Establishment (most common)
 - a. Press Menu button– top right
 - b. Press F3 (ALE) button
 - c. Select Net 2 by Pressing Up Arrow
 - d. Press 'Enter' button – bottom right
11. Call desired Station
 - a. Press F1 (CALL) button
 - b. Select Station using call signs listed below
 - (1) 02D – MSU Port Arthur
 - (2) 03D – Beaumont EOC
 - (3) 04D – Tyler, TX
 - c. Press Send
 - d. Wait for link to tone to sound
 - e. Press 'Enter'
 - f. Talk into microphone
12. To end a call, press P./Esc -Middle Right

Data Connection using SCS P4 Dragon Modem & Micom Radios

- 1) Set up Micom radio for use be following the previously listed instructions
- 2) Connect P4 Dragon to Micom Radio using Type D connector on back of radio
- 3) Connect 8 pin connector to Main on the back of P4 Dragon
 - a. The modem received power from the radio via Type D connector
- 4) Connect USB cable between P4 Modem and computer
- 5) Turn on radio, allow to start up, and then turn on Modem.
- 6) Start Airmail program on computer
- 7) Tune radio to agreed frequency

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

HAM Radio Frequencies, Channels, and Nets

MSU Port Arthur Net

		10) 13907.0	USB
		11) 14582.0	USB
1) 2668.4 khz.	USB	12) 15867.0	USB
2) 2739.4 khz.	USB	13) 18594.0	USB
3) 2831.4 khz.	USB	14) 20890.0	USB
4) 3209.5 khz.	USB	15) 24838.5	USB
5) 4050.0 khz.	USB		
6) 5321.4 khz.	USB		

CB Channel 19: 27.185

Call Signs (Port Arthur):

Port Arthur, TX -- 02D

Beaumont EOC -- 03D

Tyler, TX -- 04D

Call Signs (COTHEN):

Sector Houston – Z18

Net Control, FL – TSC

USCG CAMSLANT, VA – LNT

USCG CAMSPAC, CA – PAC

COTHEN Net:

Net Control: 1-800-829-6339

1) 5732.0	USB
2) 5909.5	USB
3) 7527.0	USB
4) 8912.0	USB
5) 9106.0	USB
6) 10242.0	USB
7) 11494.0	USB
8) 12222.0	USB
9) 13312.0	USB

Nets

Net 1: COTHEN – USCG & Interagency Network

Net 2: MSU Port Arthur

Net 3: HFL – SSB Amateur Radio Network (Amateur License Required).

Net 4: HFN – Data & Text Amateur Radio Network (Amateur License Required).

The Eighth District Disaster Control Network (Non-ALE)

- (1) Primary: 5321.4 MHz (window 5320) – daytime only
- (2) Secondary: 2700.4 MHz (window 2699)
- (3) Tertiary: 2684.4 MHz (window 2683)

Ham Radio Frequencies:

National Traffic Net: 7.290 LSB

Texas Traffic (day) Net: 7.285 LSB

Texas & Louisiana ARES Nets: 3.873 LSB

Texas Traffic (night) & Gulf Hurricane Nets: 3.925 LSB

Maritime Service Net: 14.300 USB

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

MSU Port Arthur Radio Kits Contents

Radio Kit Contents (Base Station Micom 3F)

Micom 3F, Black

Microphone, Motorola

Antenna Tuner

(1 braided grounding straps

Power Supply, 13.8V DC, 43A w/ 20' 3 wire DC cord

Antenna, End Feed 60' wire w/ 30' rope

Coax Cable, Type N to Type N, 20'

Coax Cable , Type N to Type N, 50'

Type D, 44 Pin Micom to SCS P4 Cable *w/ headphone connector*

Flashlight

Adjustable Wrench

Notepad

Clipboard (small).

Communications Plan

Manual, 160 pages

Reference Guide, 8 Pages

1 Modem, DR-7800, SCS P4 Dragon

1 Cable, modem to computer

1 USB Cable

2 P4 Dragon cables, no radio connectors installed.

1 Software CD

1 Instruction manual

Accessories (carried Separately):

Green Bag -- Required

Antenna, AR-2259, NVIS

6 mast sections

1 upper section, 4 wires & 4 stakes

1 base, flat, 6x6

4 stakes, base

2 black 2' coax w/ spade connectors

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Radio Kit Contents (Base Station Micom 3T)

Suitcase Radio, Gray, w/Micom 3T & Antenna Tuner & Power Supply
Accessories (Carried Separately):

Blue Bag -- Required

Microphone, Motorola

Antenna, End Feed 60' wire w/ 30' rope

Coax Cable, Type N to Type N, 20'

Coax Cable , Type N to Type N, 50'

Communications Plan

Manual, 160 pages

Reference Guide, 8 Pages

Green Bag -- Required

Antenna, AR-2259, NVIS

- 6 mast sections

- 1 upper section, 4 wires & 4 stakes

- 1 base, flat, 6x6

- 4 stakes, base

- 2 black 2' coax w/ spade connectors

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

SETX & SWLA Area Contingency Plan Section 9000 Appendix Q

List of Memorandums of Agreement/Understanding (MOA/MOU)

This appendix contains the following Memorandums of Understanding/
Agreement:

EPA – USCG Boundaries USCG District 8, RRT 6: AUG 2012

<http://www.ctcac.us/external/content/document/4703/1697795/1/D8%20R6%20MOA%20Corrected%20for%20Lake%20Charles%202010.pdf>

BSEE– USCG Oil Discharge Planning, Preparedness, and Response: APR 2012

<http://www.ctcac.us/external/content/document/4703/1697779/1/BSEE%20Coast%20Guard%20MOA.pdf>

GBF – USCG Use of Volunteers Guidelines for Oil Spills: SEP 2012

<http://www.ctcac.us/external/content/document/4703/1697803/1/MOA%20Volunteers%202012.pdf>

TCEQ – USCG D8 Response to Oil and HAZMAT Discharges: MAY 2001

<http://www.ctcac.us/external/content/document/4703/1697811/1/TCEQ%20%20D8%20response%20MOA.pdf>

EPA DOI NOAA USFWS CG ESA MOA

<http://www.ctcac.us/external/content/document/4703/1697799/1/EPA%20DOI%20NOAA%20USFWS%20CG%20ESA%20MOA.pdf>

Use of Volunteers Guidelines for Oil Spills

<http://nrt.org/Production/NRT/NRTWeb.nsf/PagesByLevelCat/Level2UseofVolunteersMOU?OpenDocument>

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

SETX & SWLA Area Contingency Plan **Section 9000 Appendix R**

Geographic Response Plans

The current Geographic Response Plans (GRP) for the South East Texas environmentally sensitive areas are included in the TGLO toolkit. The Louisiana Geographic Response Plans are still in the process of being completed.

The following is the link to TGLO Toolkit's Texas Geographic Response Plans for the SETX & SWLA Area: <http://www.glo.texas.gov/ost/esipage/texas/index.html>.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

SETX & SWLA Area Contingency Plan Section 9000 Appendix S

Table of Contents

Introduction to Unconventional Oil Response Plan	2
Pre-Incident	2
Training	2
Exercises.....	2
Initial Phase	2
Potential Hazards.....	3
Initiation of Action.....	4
Evacuation Area.....	5
Emergency Response Actions: Fire.....	5
Emergency Response Actions: Spill	6
Emergency Response Actions: Boom Deployment	7
Containment, Countermeasures, and Cleanup Phase	7
References	8

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

I. Introduction to Unconventional Oil Response Plan

Pre-Incident

Recent events have brought this new threat to the attention of only portions of the response community. Many areas still lack the awareness or experience related to responding to incidents involving unconventional oils. Furthermore, responders may be unfamiliar with the parties potentially involved in an incident and their associated responsibilities, capabilities and resources. Therefore, similar to all hazard scenarios, all stakeholders must meet, communicate, plan, train, and practice/exercise accordingly.

Training

The previously mentioned ambiguities surrounding unconventional oils and the Coast Guard's unfamiliarity with responding to incidents involving rail transportation requires additional training for Coast Guard responders. Suggested training opportunities include:

(1) Crude by Rail (PER-327) Source: Security & Emergency Response Training Center

(FEMA Funded); on-line version available; www.sertc.org

(2) Tank Car Specialist (PER-290), source: Security & Emergency Response Training Center (FEMA Funded); www.sertc.org

(3) HAZMAT Incident Response (MS-503), source Environmental Protection Agency

(Coast Guard TQC Funded); www2.tracenpetaluma.com/tqc/school

(4) Oil Spill Control (MS-505), source Texas Engineering Extension Service

(Coast Guard TQC Funded); www2.tracenpetaluma.com/tqc/school

Exercises

Until the level of knowledge and proficiency is adequate, multiple exercises involving stakeholders should be conducted. Afterwards, an annual exercise involving key stakeholders will be appropriate. It is very important to include the shippers and carriers (railroads) in these exercises.

II. Initial Phase

Incidents involving more volatile unconventional oils such as Eagle Ford or Bakken crude oils should be approached and managed as hazardous material incidents [8].

For incidents involving unconventional oils, the preliminary assessment is complicated due to the following issues:

1. The oil produced in shale formations can vary greatly from each geographic region and even within the same formation [6]. Therefore, unconventional oil transported on the same unit train may have hazard variations amongst carloads.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

2. Tank cars carrying unconventional crude oil can also be found in manifest trains, which carry multiple commodities [8]. Therefore, responders must consider the potential impact of tank cars containing other hazardous commodities with tank cars carrying unconventional crude oils [8].

3. Currently, unconventional oils whether a more volatile Eagle Ford or more stable Black Wax oil, are transported under the shipping name “Petroleum Crude Oil” and UN1267. This leaves responders with ambiguities and a false sense of security when assessing the threat. Furthermore, companies associated with the transportation of unconventional oils may use generalized crude oil safety data sheets (SDS), formerly Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS), which may not include specific product hazards for the exact oil being transported [6]. Therefore, it is paramount ***responders carefully consider the incident-specific product(s) and recognize hazard variations may exist*** [6].

Responders can determine what specific commodities and associated hazards may be involved in an incident by obtaining shipping papers such as the train consist, contacting the shippers or rail carriers’ emergency contact number, and obtaining product specific SDSs (i.e. Black Wax, Eagle Ford, or Bakken SDS). The conductor will have the complete train consist immediately available [8]. The origination facility will also have actual lab sampling of the specific product makeup. Additionally, field observations of placards, labels, container shapes, and marking from a safe distance can provide and validate information. Traditional response advisors such as the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration’s (NOAA) Scientific Support Coordinator (SSC), Coast Guard’s National Strike Force, and Environmental Protection Agency’s Environmental Response Team should also be consulted for assistance with hazard assessment and risk evaluation.

The risks of personnel intervening directly in the incident should be evaluated. Limitations of people and resources available on site should be considered. The level of risk is influenced by not limited to; the hazardous nature of the material involved including sub-components, quantity of material involved, status of container(s) and breach/release scenarios, proximity of exposure, nature of terrain, and availability of resources such as adequate foam supply [8].

Potential Hazards

As note earlier, ***responders must carefully consider the incident-specific product(s) and situation while also recognizing hazard variations may exist***. Below is generalized information provided by the Emergency Response Guide number 128 for UN1267, Petroleum Crude Oil [11]:

- Highly flammable, will be easily ignited by heat, sparks, or flames.
- Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air.
- Vapors may travel to source of ignition and flash back.
- Most vapors are heavier than air. The vapors will spread along ground and collect in low or confined areas.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

-Run-off to sewer may create fire or explosion hazards

-Container may explode when heated

-Many liquids are lighter than water

The following questions from the Region 6 LEPC may aid responder in estimating the potential impact [8].

1. What is the proximity to people, property, and the environment?
2. Is the container(s) and or product on fire?
3. Are other tank cars at risk?
4. Do you have the capability of successfully controlling the fire spread?
5. Has the container been breached and is product releasing?
6. Where will the container and its contents likely travel?
7. How and when will the contents get there?
8. What harm will occur when the contents (plume, slick, etc...) get there?
9. What is the actual amount spilled and the maximum spill potential?

III. Initiation of Action

Based on the results of the preliminary assessment, if adequate resources are not present, they must be requested/ordered immediately.

Air monitoring for the applicable flammable and toxic concentrations should be started as soon as possible. A comprehensive air monitoring plan should be developed to ensure the safety of all personnel involved and help facilitate operations.

Initial site management and control is crucial [8]. The incident area must be isolated and secured, including the evacuation of or sheltering in place of any people at risk. Ignition sources must also be secured or removed. Appropriate secure perimeters and entry control points should be established to prevent unauthorized personnel from entering the site [8]. Tape, barricades, traffic cones, or fire service/law enforcement resources can be used to establish and maintain perimeters [8]. The location of the restricted area should be communicated to all personnel operating on scene and the public through public communication systems, such as safety broadcasts [8]. The Emergency Response Guide can be used to provide initial guidance for the aforementioned actions [8].

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Evacuation Area

As note earlier, *responders must carefully consider the incident-specific product(s) and situation while also recognizing hazard variations may exist. In addition, environmental factors such as weather, topography, and surrounding physical structures must be taken into consideration. Consult NOAA SSC for refinements to initial evacuation area and hot zone.* Below is generalized information provided by the Emergency Response Guide number 128 for UN1267, Petroleum Crude Oil [11]:

Large Spill: consider initial downwind evacuation for at least 1000’.

Fire: if rail car or tank car is involved in fire, isolate for 1/2 mile in all direction; also consider initial evacuation for 1/2 mile in all directions

The incident site assessment should begin from a safe distance; upwind, uphill, upstream etc... The specifics of each incident must be considered, however as a general rule: the more volatile material in the unconventional crude oil may be present in high concentrations, which creates an inhalation hazard [8]. Furthermore, products of combustion may also include toxic constituents [8]. Therefore, responders should wear self-contained breathing apparatuses (SCBAs) to avoid potential exposure. Deviations from the aforementioned will be dictated based on the Incident Commander and Safety Officers assessment of air monitoring results and other situational factors.

An Incident Command Post should be established as soon as possible outside of the impacted area [8]. Furthermore, a Unified Command (UC) should be established consisting of those agencies and organizations, which have legal or jurisdictional responsibilities [8]. The Incident Commander should consider additional support and resources from regional, state, or federal partners [8]. In addition, non-emergency local, regional, and municipal entities may play a role and need to be integrated into the command structure (i.e. public works, transportation department) [8].

Emergency Response Actions

Fire

As note earlier, *responders must carefully consider the incident-specific product(s) and situation while also recognizing hazard variations may exist.* Below is generalized information provided by the Emergency Response Guide number 128 for UN1267, Petroleum Crude Oil [11]:

Small Fire:

-Dry chemical, CO2, water spray or regular foam

Large Fire:

-Water spray, fog, or regular foam

-Do not use straight streams (can create slop-over)

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

-Move containers from fire area, if possible without risk

Fire involving Tank or Car/Trailer Loads:

-Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles.

-Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out.

-Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or discoloration of tank(s).

-Always stay away from tanks engulfed in fire.

-For massive fire, use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles; if this is NOT possible, withdraw from area and let burn

CAUTION: all of these products have very low flash points: the use of water spray when fighting fire may be inefficient.

CAUTION: For mixtures containing alcohol or polar solvent, alcohol-resistant foam may be more effective.

Runoff from fire-fighting should be prevented from entering storm/sewer systems and sensitive areas [8]. Proper authorities should be notified of potentially contaminated water [8]. Runoff may be flammable and/or toxic and should be contained, treated, and disposed of in accordance with applicable laws and regulations [8].

Spill

As note earlier, *responders must carefully consider the incident-specific product(s) and situation while also recognizing hazard variations may exist.* Below is generalized information provided by the Emergency Response Guide number 128 for UN1267, Petroleum Crude Oil:

Spill or Leak

-Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flame in immediate area)

-All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded

-Do not touch or walk through spilled material.

-Stop leak if you can do without risk.

-Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas.

-A vapor suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

- Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand, or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers.
- Use clean non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material.
- For large spill, dike far ahead of liquid spill for later disposal

Note: when enacting any strategies such as berms or dikes that will potential collect or concentrate the spilled material; the trade-off between spill mitigation and the associated increased exposure and flammability hazards from the collected concentration of material/vapors must be considered. NOAA SCCs can be contacted to provide guidance.

Boom Deployment

Initial booming strategies should include exclusion and diversion, keeping oil from sensitive areas, water intakes, and preventing the material and its associated vapors from collecting in confined areas such as under piers, wharfs, and docks.

IV. Containment, Countermeasures, and Cleanup Phase

The timing and status of the overall incident will dictate post-emergent containment, countermeasures, and cleanup strategies and tactics. Pivotal benchmarks may include extinguishment of fire with no re-flash risks and safe air monitoring results/readings.

Post-fire, smaller spills without fire, or after the lighter volatile portions of the unconventional oils have evaporated (dependent on quantity spilled and environmental factors) response methods for conventional crude oil incidents may be similarly (not exactly) utilized. Based on air monitoring results, if the threat of hazardous vapors concentrations (exposure or flammability) through containment and/or collection of material is minimal or not present, then booming strategies such as containment or diversion to collection areas may be deployed. Additionally, the selection of response equipment both manual and mechanical such as skimmers, vacuum trucks, and absorbent/adsorbents can be utilized similarly to conventional crude oil response guidelines and standards. However, as previously mentioned, the incident specific situation and information should ultimately dictate the response strategies and tactics selection. As such, unconventional oils such as Bakken and Eagle Ford are naturally highly dispersible. These oils will submerge into the water column rendering water booming and skimming operations ineffective. On smaller canals or land-based incidents the use of berms or man-made collection points/pools may be appropriate. The use of under-flow dam may also be appropriate depending on the type of oil or its fate/reaction.

Alternative response technologies such as dispersant, in-situ burn, surface washing agents, bioremediation, solidifiers, and herding agents may be considered. However, as noted earlier, unconventional oils exhibit properties different than conventional crude oil. Therefore application of the aforementioned alternative response technologies may be ineffective. For example, a very high percentage of unconventional oils such as Bakken and Eagle Ford disperses naturally into the water column. As a result, use of dispersants is typically not beneficial. Additionally, in-situ burning is typically not recommended for the more volatile unconventional

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

oils such as Bakken or Eagle Ford because the fire may become hard to control. On the other hand, burning of oil sands may be an option; however the efficacy is limited if weathered.

NOTE: Situation specific factors should dictate the all response strategies and tactics. The above information is based on limited research and observations from a small number water based spills.

References

- [1] Frittelli, J., Andrews, A., Parfomak, P., Pirog, R., Ramseur, J., & Ratner, M. (December 4, 2014) U.S. Rail Transportation of Crude Oil: Background and Issues for Congress.
- [2] NOAA ADIOS (2) Model [Computer Software] updated 1/28/15
- [3] Crude Oil Analysis from SPL Houston Laboratories, Certificate of Analysis #1030-14040719-001A, May 5, 2014, provided to Scott Miles, Louisiana State University
- [4] North American Shale Plays (May 9, 2011) U.S. Energy Information Administration
- [5] Paige Doelling. (2015). *Unconventional Oils: A Responders Perspective* [PowerPoint slides]
- [6] Gulf Strike Team (2014) Bulletin Supplement; Responder Awareness – North American Crude Oil Shipments
- [7] ConocoPhillips (2014, August) Safety Data Sheet; Crude Oil, Sweet (Eagle Ford Crude)
- [8] Mason, S. & Gafford, H. (2015) Region 6 LEPC Update Volume 28, No.2 February 2015
- [9] Capline (2015) Light Sweet retrieved at <http://www.caplinepipeline.com/reports1.aspx>
- [10] Silver Eagle Refining (October 4, 2004) Black Wax Crude Oil MSDS, retrieved at <http://silvereaglerefining.net/wp-content/uploads/2011/07/ser05.pdf>
- [11] Transport Canada, U.S. DOT, Secretariat for Communications and Transport & Chemistry Information Center for Emergencies (2012). Emergency Response Guide
- [12] Mikulka, Justin. *Tar Sands by Rail Disasters: The Latest Wave in the Bomb Train Assault* . Retrieved at <http://desmogblog.com/2015/03/09/tar-sands-rail-disasters-latest-wave-bomb-train-assault>.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

SETX & SWLA Area Contingency Plan Section 9000 Appendix T

Table of Contents

Staging Areas Introduction.....	2
Beaumont Area.....	2
Port Arthur Area	2
Orange Area	2
Lake Charles Area	2
Lake Arthur Area	2
ICW East.....	3

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Staging Areas Introduction

The sites listed are potential staging areas for incidents within the MSU Port Arthur COTP Zone. Each potential staging area still requires incident specific approval for use by involved parties such as landowners.

Beaumont Area

1. Port of Beaumont
2. Beaumont Waterfront Park
3. Port Neches Park
4. Ford Arena Complex

Port Arthur Area

1. Port of Port Arthur
2. Coast Guard Small Boat Facility
3. West Port Arthur Bridge
4. Mesquite Point Launch
5. Coast Guard Station Sabine
6. Rowan Dock
7. Sabine Pass Port Authority

Orange Area

1. Port of Orange
2. Orange County Convention Center

Lake Charles Area

1. West bank Cameron Ferry Landing
2. East bank Cameron Ferry Landing
3. Hackberry Landing
4. Four Corners
5. Leevac Shipyard
6. Lake Charles City Docks
7. 210 Beach
8. I-10 Beach
9. Old Harrah's Parking Lot
10. Westlake Boat Launch
11. Saltwater Barrier

Lake Arthur Area

1. Lake Arthur Canal
2. Lake Arthur Park & Boardwalk
3. Hwy 14 Boat Launch
4. Leevac Jennings Shipyard
5. Hwy 90 Boat Ramp
6. Crane Brothers Facility

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

ICW East

1. Martin 193
2. 82 Boat Launch

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

SETX & SWLA Area Contingency Plan Section 9000 Appendix U

Table of Contents

Surface Washing Agents Pre-Approval Plan for SETX & SWLA Industrial and Port Areas for Oil Spill Cleanup Operations.....	2
Purpose.....	2
Plan Background Information.....	2
Surface Washing Agents Overview	2
RRT VI's Use of Surface Washing Agents Approval History	2
Area Characterization	3
Minumum Requirements for Pre-approval.....	4
Proposed Pre-approval Areas (Pending RRT VI Approval)	5
Biological Resources at Risk	15
Checklist for Monitoring Surface Washing Operations.....	19

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Surface Washing Agents Pre-Approval Plan for SETX & SWLA Industrial and Port Areas for Oil Spill Cleanup Operations

Note: Draft Pending Approval by RRT VI

Purpose

This plan was prepared to establish Regional Response Team VI (RRT VI) preapproval for the Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) to approve the use of surface washing agents for the cleanup of vessels and hard structures in port and industrial areas of the Neches River, the upper Sabine River (Port of Orange), the Sabine-Neches Canal, Taylor Bayou Turning Basin, Port Arthur Ship Canal and the Pass Channel (Port of Sabine Pass). The preapproval is only for the use of approved Surface washing agents that have lift and float effect on vessels and hard structures in these areas. Adjacent shorelines would require authorization from the RRT VI. Nothing in this plan changes the current guidelines for preapproved use of surface washing agents nor does it change the decision making abilities of the FOSC or state stakeholders. This plan only provides the FOSC discretion to authorize the use of surface washing agents within the preapproved area with federal and state oversight.

Plan Background Information

In January 2003, RRT VI approved guidelines to decontaminate and clean vessels and hard structures in port areas using surface washing agents during emergency oil spill cleanup activities. In 2005, a workgroup was formed to identify areas where the use of surface washing agents would not likely adversely affect the surrounding environment. The untimely events surrounding Hurricane Katrina diverted this operational focus. Despite this interruption, the research and work completed by the workgroup was retained and used in the development of this operations plan.

Surface Washing Agents Overview

Surface washing agents are chemical formulations designed to enhance oil removal from shorelines and hard surfaces such as seawalls and sides of vessel hulls. The terms surface washing agents and shoreline cleaning agents are generally interchangeable and represent the same list of approved chemicals on the National Contingency Plan (NCP) Product Schedule (<http://www.epa.gov/emergency-response/alphabetical-list-ncp-product-schedule-products-available-use-during-oil-spill>). Most surface washing agents (or shoreline cleaners) are a mixture of a solvent and a surfactant. There are two types of SWAs: 1) "lift and float" products are those that do not emulsify the oil, so little of the oil is mixed into the water column and the released oil can be recovered from the water surface; and 2) "lift and disperse" products are those that emulsify the oil, thus most of the oil is mixed into the water column and cannot be recovered from the water surface. Preapproval would extend only to those agents that would be classified as "lift and float", and that would be by design and purpose, allow for recovery of flushed oil. When used properly, these agents enhance the rate of cleaning and improve the degree of oil removal especially on heavy fuel oils and weathered oil residues. Any use of dispersant-like surface washing agents would require incident specific approval of the RRT.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

RRT VI's Use of Surface Washing Agents Approval History

Since 2005, the RRT VI, on average, has approved the use of surface washing agents on three cases per year in the Central Texas Coastal Area. In 2012, the RRT VI approved the use of surface washing agents on at least two spill responses (M/V OCEAN CRECENT and M/V SEABULK PACIFIC); already in 2013 the RRT VI has approved the use of surface washing agents in one case (T/V ELIA). In each response, the cleanup required the use of such agents to either achieve the cleanup goal or to enhance the rate of cleaning of oiled vessels and hard surfaces impacted by the spill - conventional flushing methods were determined to be inadequate to achieve defined response goals.

Given that oil spills are unplanned activities, convening the RRT VI and conducting proper consultations during the emergency phase of a spill response is often difficult. Valuable cleanup time is often lost during the coordination convening the RRT VI. By undergoing a preapproval process, all required consultations can be conducted without the pressures and time limitations of an emergency response. The net result would be a more efficient and comprehensive response plan with full stakeholder involvement.

The RRT VI guidelines provided a process for granting preapproval to the FOSC to authorize the use of surface washing agents during an emergency response. This document is an attempt to meet these requirements. Any use of surface washing agents must be consistent with RRT VI guidelines and would extend only as authorized by the NCP.

Area Characterization

The areas for consideration are the industrial areas identified for the preapproved use of surface washing agents are located on page 5 of this appendix. Maps of areas for preapproval. Further research also indicates that there are very few sensitive natural resources in these areas. The shorelines in the proposed preapproval areas are dominated by hard man-made structures (including riprap) with some smaller isolated marshes, fine-medium grained sand beaches, and scarps. The Neches River; consisting of Beaumont North, Beaumont South, Port Neches, and Port Arthur North consist mostly of sheltered solid manmade structures, scarps and steep slopes in sand and clay, and Riprap. The upper Sabine River consisting of the Port of Orange consists mostly of exposed and Sheltered Riprap structures, Sheltered Scarps, and Scarps and Steep Slops in clay. The Sabine-Neches Canal Consisting of Port Arthur North and South, Taylor Bayou Turning Basin, consist mostly of exposed walls and other solid structures, sheltered solid man-made structures and scarps and steep slopes in sand. Port Arthur Ship Canal Consisting of Pleasure Island South consist mostly of scarps and steep slopes in clay and exposed walls and other solid structures, the Pass Channel consisting of Sabine Pass North, Sabine Pass South and Texas Bayou consist mostly of exposed walls and other solid structures and sheltered solid man-made structures. We have also identified Five Exclusion Areas where SWA should not be used, the areas maps are in Beaumont North, Beaumont South, Port Neches, Pleasure Island, and Texas Bayou.

Following the Proposed Pre-approval Areas section is the Resources at Risk section which identifies species of concern and shoreline types for the proposed areas. It is important to note the purpose of this environmental and wildlife impact assessment is to highlight the sensitivity

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

indexes and potential wildlife impacts in the proposed preauthorized area, and not intended to dismiss the consideration of environmentally sensitive areas or potential wildlife concerns when considering the use of surface washing agents. With each incident, areas should be reevaluated to account for present environmental and wildlife information.

Minimum Requirements for Pre-approval

In accordance with RRT VI guidelines, the following steps reemphasize the minimum requirements which the FOSC must consider when approving the use of surface washing agents.

1. Conventional approaches have been tried, but failed to meet the cleanup objectives. Note, the cleanup objectives are not restricted only to the degree of oil removal or "degree of cleanliness". Often during a response, the need to enhance the rate of cleaning by using a chemical agent is justified as long as there is minimal additional risk to environmental resources. Cleaning the hulls of large commercial vessels oiled by the spill such that they can be released to return to commerce would be an example where the rate of cleaning to a desired standard might benefit from the use of surface washing agents.
2. Consultation with the Environmental Unit or natural resource protection managers to determine if any additional restrictions or additional safety precautions are required in the proposed operation. At a minimum, the local Texas General Land Office Nederland Office, Texas Parks and Wildlife office and United States Coast Guard MSU Port Arthur, and current ESI maps and wildlife information must be consulted prior to conducting cleanup operations. Particularly it should be asked of the Texas Parks and Wildlife department if there is any new information concerning threatened and endangered species, notably least terns, piping plovers and sea turtles.
3. In consideration with the Safety of workers assigned to the application of surface washing agents, and in consideration of the protection of the environment, it is preferred that surface washing agents are applied during daylight hours.
4. Ensure that the spill organization/spill management team develops an approved plan for use that includes worker safety precautions. This plan should be in writing to the FOSC, should be incorporated into the Incident Action Plan, and in compliance with RRT VI Emergency Response Preapproved Guidelines to Decontaminate Vessels and Hard Structures in Port Areas Using Surface Washing Agents. A checklist is provided in at the end of this appendix that may be used by field observers.
5. It is a requirement that the FOSC ensure these requirements are met and that RRT VI is notified of any decision to use surface washing agents in a timely manner for concurrence. An after action report is also required. The level of detail in the after action report would be dictated by the response and any lessons learned that would aid future decision-making. The after action report can be generated by the RP or by federal or state personnel, but the report must be approved by the FOSC or their representative prior to being submitted to the RRT Science and Technical Chair. In the past, the NOAA SSC has often been tasked with this responsibility.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

6. Pre-approved locations have been identified where the use of surface washing agents will require only the approval of the FOSC, versus approval from the RRT.
7. Surface washing agent operations are not intended to be used in or near sea grass areas.
8. Cleanup areas requiring the use of surface washing agents shall be boomed off as both a measure to prevent potential oiling and or surface washing agents from escaping the cleanup area as well as to establish a perimeter to prevent potential fish, marine mammals, and other marine life from entering the cleanup site.
9. A trained observer shall be posted to ensure the safety of all responders involved in the surface washing agent cleanup operations. Additionally, the trained observer posted shall also ensure that the use of surface washing agents will not pose harm to the surrounding environment, including any marine life and/or sensitive shoreline. Trained observers will report any potential harmful impacts immediately to the FOSC or designated representatives.

Note: Trained observers are considered trained after having read/reviewed this section in its entirety and after having consulted with the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department on scene representative. Trained observers shall be addressed in the proposed surface washing agent plan.

Proposed Pre-Approval Areas (Pending RRT VI Approval)

The following are pre-identified areas that were submitted to RRT VI to be designated as areas of pre-approval for the use of surface washing agents.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Beaumont North

Starting at the north end of the Port of Beaumont traveling south on the west side of the Neches River until the Old PD Glycol Intake Canal.



Starting at Lat: 30° 4' 53.39" N, Long: 094° 5' 31.43" W
Ending at Lat: 30° 3' 22.43" N, Long: 094° 1' 52.64" W

Orange

Starting at the public boat ramp heading south on the west side of the Sabine River until the south side of the Port of Orange.



Starting at Lat: 30° 5' 48.15" N, Long: 093° 43' 26.93" W
Ending at Lat: 30° 3' 46.90" N, Long: 093° 43' 13.86" W

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Beaumont South

Multiple areas on both east and west side of the Neches River.

- 1** Starting at Lat: 30° 2' 40.38" N, Long: 094° 1' 40.79" W
Ending at Lat: 30° 2' 21.26" N, Long: 094° 1' 45.81" W
- 2** Starting at Lat: 30° 2' 4.21" N, Long: 094° 2' 4.88" W
Ending at Lat: 30° 1' 36.06" N, Long: 094° 2' 0.4" W
- 3** Starting at Lat: 30° 1' 35.77" N, Long: 094° 1' 42.40" W
Ending at Lat: 30° 00' 52.70" N, Long: 094° 59' 52.68" W



- 4** Starting at Lat: 30° 1' 13.61" N, Long: 094° 1' 37.97" W
Ending at Lat: 30° 1' 6.70" N, Long: 094° 1' 23.95" W
- 5** Starting at Lat: 30° 00' 52.77" N, Long: 094° 00' 29.56" W
Ending at Lat: 30° 00' 46.72" N, Long: 094° 00' 11.98" W
- 6** Starting at Lat: 30° 00' 43.11" N, Long: 093° 59' 56.6" W
Ending at Lat: 30° 00' 44.62" N, Long: 093° 51' 46.75" W

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Port Neches

Starting at the north end of the Old Erickson Refinery heading east on the west side of the Neches River to the east side of the Huntsman's Marine Terminal.



Starting at Lat: 30° 00' 9.07" N, Long: 093° 57' 26.94" W
Ending at Lat: 29° 59' 20.72" N, Long: 093° 55' 44.48" W

Port Arthur North

Starting at the east side of the Petroleum Coke docks heading west on the Neches River then south on the Sabine – Neches Canal to the south side of the property of Atlantic Shippers of Texas.

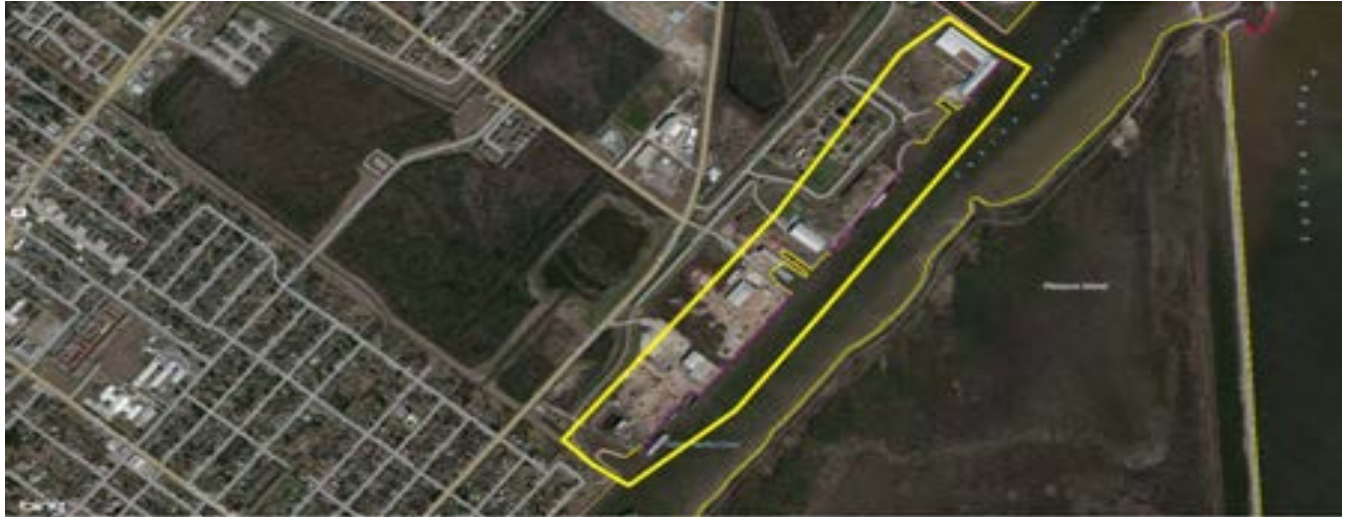


Starting at Latitude: 29° 58' 52.29" N, Long: 093° 53' 18.83" W
Ending at Latitude: 29° 55' 32.79" N, Long: 093° 52' 46.93" W\

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Port Arthur North

Starting at the south side of the property of Atlantic Shippers of Texas heading south on the west side Sabine-Neches Canal to the pump station for Drainage District 7.



Starting at Lat: 29° 55' 32.79" N, Long: 093° 52' 46.94" W
Ending at Lat: 29° 54' 52.68" N, Long: 093° 53' 23.99" W

Port Arthur South

Starting at the public tee dock for the City of Port Arthur heading south on the Sabine-Neches Canal west side to the south side of the MLK Bridge.



Starting at Lat: 29° 52' 12.31" N, Long: 093° 55' 55.18" N
Ending at Lat: 29° 51' 13.64" N, Long: 093° 56' 45.85" W

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Taylor's Bayou Turning Basin North

Starting at the southern end of the MLK Bridge heading south on the Sabine-Neches Canal west side to Taylor's Bayou Turning Basin.



Starting at Lat: 29° 51' 13.64" N, Long: 093° 56' 45.85" W

Ending at Lat: 29° 49' 29.11" N, Long: 093° 57' 46.41" W

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Taylor's Bayou Turning Basin South

Multiple areas on both east and west side of the Port Arthur Ship Canal



1 Starting at Lat: 29° 49' 40.57" N, Long: 093° 57' 10.28" W
Ending at: 29° 49' 21.36" N, Long: 093° 57' 12.17" W

2 Starting at Lat: 29° 49' 21.71" N, Long: 093° 57' 53.19" W
Ending at: 29° 49' 22.47" N, Long: 093° 57' 49.26" W

3 Starting at Lat: 29° 49' 29.11" N, Long: 093° 57' 46.41" W
Ending at Lat: 29° 49' 26.2" N, Long: 093° 57' 55.01" W

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Pleasure Island South

Two areas, one on each side of the Port Arthur Ship Canal.



1 Starting at Lat: 29° 46' 13.97" N, Long: 093° 56' 8.96" W
Ending at Lat: 29° 45' 34.6" N, Long: 093° 54' 24.91" W

2 Starting at Lat: 29° 45' 52.74" N, Long: 093° 54' 30.26" W
Ending at Lat: 29° 45' 54.56" N, Long: 093° 53' 56.64" W

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Sabine Pass North

Starting at the north end of Eldridge Construction Site heading south on the west side of the Sabine Pass Canal until the southern end of the Port of Sabine Pass property.



Starting at Lat: 29° 44' 32.15" N, Long: 093° 53' 38.18" W

Ending at Lat: 29° 44' 11.74" N, Long: 093° 52' 49.67" W

Sabine Pass South

Starting at the north end of Sabine Pass Battle Ground Park heading south on the west side of the Sabine Pass Canal to Sabine Pass Pilots docks.



Starting at Lat: 29° 44' 4.59" N, Long: 093° 52' 31.77" W

Ending at Lat: 29° 43' 16.73" N, Long: 093° 51' 52.65" W

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Texas Bayou

Two areas on the west side of the Sabine Pass Canal with an Exclusion Area in-between them.



1 Starting at Lat: 29° 43' 16.73" N, Long: 093° 51' 52.65" W
Ending at Lat: 29° 42' 42.96" N, Long: 093° 51' 33.38" W

2 Starting at Lat: 29° 42' 41.42" N, Long: 093° 51' 30.13" W
Ending at Lat: 29° 42' 37.25" N, Long: 093° 51' 26.99" W

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Biological Resources at Risk

Birds - Threatened/Endangered Bird Species

Least Terns may be found on the shoreline or hunting for fish in waters near these areas. Inland of the Upper Texas Coastal area, the federally listed endangered interior population of the Least Tern, the interior least tern *Sterna antillarum athalassos*, is a subspecies known to winter and continues to breed in isolated areas of Texas.

Similarly, although not federally listed as an endangered bird, a subspecies of the least tern, *Sterna antillarum*, may be present and nesting from April through September in and around Texas Point.

Threatened and endangered species of birds that may be found in this area is, the Piping plover, *Charadrius melodus* and the Red Knot, *Calidris canutus rufa* may be present in suitable wintering areas on the Texas Gulf Coast within the lower portions of the Sabine River most notably Texas Point.

Piping plover migrate south in the fall from three geographic regions in North America (Great Lakes, Northern Great Plains, and Atlantic Coast) and winter on the Gulf of Mexico beaches from Texas to Florida, as well as the South Atlantic and Caribbean beaches. The wintering season for piping plovers on the Texas coast is from mid-July to mid-May of each year. The Northern Great Plains and Atlantic Coast populations are threatened, and the Great Lakes population is endangered. Piping plovers are considered threatened throughout their wintering range. Further information on the piping plover breeding populations and range is available at the Service's website titled All About Piping Plovers at: <http://www.fws.gov/plover/facts.html>.

Red Knots (*Calidris canutus rufa*) may be observed in this area as well <http://www.fws.gov/northeast/redknot/>. Red knots feed on invertebrates, especially small clams, mussels, and snails, but also crustaceans, marine worms, and horseshoe crab eggs. On the breeding grounds knots mainly eat insects. The primary wintering areas for the rufa red knot include the southern tip of South America, northern Brazil, the Caribbean, and the southeastern and Gulf coasts of the U.S.

Another species of concern that may be found in the area September through April is the Peregrine falcon. The Peregrine falcon is a crow-sized bird, weighing just over two pounds with a wing span of approximately 3 feet. An adult peregrine has a dark grey back and crown, dark bars or streaks on a pale chest and abdomen, and heavy malar (cheek) stripes on the side of the face. Immature peregrines are buff colored in front and have dark brown backs; adults are white or buff in front and bluish-gray on their backs. Females and males are identical in appearance, however, the female can be a third larger than the male. The Peregrine has clear migration routes which either occur along leading lines or coastal areas with ideal habitat on the Eastern and Gulf Coasts and Eastern Mexico such as Chincoteague and Assateague Island in MD and VA and Padre Island, TX and Veracruz, Mexico.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Other Birds

From Beaumont down to the front beach at Sabine a variety of different species of birds utilizing the area year round or seasonally. These uses include: nesting, feeding, loafing and roosting. Species of birds that may be found in the area include: Ospreys, loons brown pelicans, white pelicans black-crowned night heron, rails, wading birds (great blue heron, Great egret, little blue heron, snowy egret, tri-colored heron, white ibis), neotropic cormorant, roseate spoonbill, ducks and other water fowl. Also in the area are several species of terns and gulls. Many of these species may potentially be nesting in the area and young fledging birds may be present in nests during the breeding season while others over winter in the area.

The Neches River / Ship Channel is highly industrialized waterways. Within these area, habitat and breeding may be limited however a great variety of birds will be found using the area.

While use of Surface Washing Agents (SWAs) should have no direct impact on birds beyond those normally associated with use of flushing techniques on shorelines, the concern does exist that overspray or dispersed concentrations in the water could affect birds plumage and waterproofing abilities, leading to problems with thermoregulation. Normal procedures are to contain and recover any floating oil that is released. Use of SWAs that disperse the treated oil into the water column could increase the exposure of water-column resources in areas of restricted water flow, which could result in acute toxicity effects to fish and invertebrates in these areas and a reduction in prey species for some species of birds.

Endangered and Threatened Species in the Inshore and Nearshore Waters of Texas

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status
leatherback sea turtle	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	endangered
Kemp's ridley sea turtle	<i>Lepidochelys kempii</i>	endangered
green sea turtle	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	endangered
hawksbill sea turtle	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	endangered
loggerhead sea turtle	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	threatened

"

There is no critical habitat under the jurisdiction of NMFS located within the areas identified for the use of surface washing agents. Leatherback sea turtles while listed in the above list it is highly unlikely that this species would be in the areas surface washing agents would be used. Should any of the listed sea turtles, be identified or observed in the pre-approved areas, this would require consultations with the appropriate state and federal agencies about the use or continued use of SWAs.

In general, sea turtle abundances generally decrease with an increase in distance from the Gulf of Mexico and major bays and waterways; however, they may occur in any of the surface washing areas. As such, the FOSC, or designated representative, shall halt surface washing agent operations if sea turtles are sighted within the designated cleanup locations. Additionally, on-

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

scene FOSCs and Trustees shall also be mindful of the potential exposure of SWAs to the prey of sea turtles, whereby sea turtles may be harmed indirectly.

On another, the diamondback terrapin, *Malaclemys terrapin*, is a turtle that lives in brackish to salt water habitat like tidal marshes, estuaries and lagoons in Texas waters and is a species of concern in Texas.

Fish and Invertebrates

Fish present in Neches River and the upper Sabine River run the gambit from typical marine/estuarine species which may include: Atlantic croaker, Gulf menhaden, hardhead catfish, red drum, sand seatrout, sheepshead, southern flounder, spotted seatrout, and striped mullet. There are areas in the river which may serve as nursery grounds for a variety of species of fish with larvae and juveniles present during April through October.

As you get into the fresher reaches of the Neches River some species which may be observed include: catfish (Blues to Flathead), gars, sunfish, crappie, bass, buffaloes, suckers and a wide variety of minnows. Many of these species of fish could have larvae and juveniles stages present in the area seasonally during April through October.

<http://www.ansp.org/research/environmental-research/projects/neches/fish-trends/>

Macroinvertebrates (shrimp, clams, snails, aquatic insects, etc.) generally provide the link in the aquatic food chain between algae and animals that occupy higher feeding levels, like fish.

Macroinvertebrates can be divided into insect and non-insect groups. Insects dominate freshwater environments and become less diverse when salinity increases, while non-insects are common in both fresh and saline waters. Mollusks (clams, snails, etc.), crustaceans (shrimp, crayfish, etc.) and leeches are the dominant freshwater non-insect macroinvertebrate groups. Polychaete worms (clam worms, etc.) and a very diverse crustacean assemblage (crabs, barnacles, etc.) are more common in saline waters.

Several invertebrates are common observed in the Neches River and the upper Sabine River including blue crabs, brown shrimp, white shrimp, and American oysters. Blue crabs may be spawning during April through July with larvae and juveniles present from May through August in many parts of this habitat.

Use of SWAs that result in most of the oil being dispersed into the water column could result in acute toxicity to fish and shellfish, particularly the larval and juvenile life stages. Products that lift and float the oil might have a slightly increased risk to fish and shellfish compared to normal flushing techniques because of the added toxicity of the SWA product. However, at the recommended application rate (1 gallon per 100 square feet) dilution to non-toxic levels is expected to be rapid. The least toxic SWA product should be given precedent when choosing which product to use.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Marine Mammals

Bottlenose dolphin may be present throughout the year within Sabine Lake. While most effects of spilled oil on marine mammals are likely to be temporary (eye, nose, skin irritation) the possibility of more detrimental effects are a possibility. Based on past use of SWAs however, few, if any, significant impacts are expected.

The West Indian Manatee, *Trichechus manatus*, The West Indian Manatee, range freely between marine and freshwater habitats. Specific habitat types/use areas include foraging and drinking sites, resting areas, travel corridors and others. While the possibility is very limited that these animals would be found in the Neches River / Ship Channel the possibility does exist that the animals could be found here.

https://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/profile/speciesProfile.action?sPCODE=A007

Human-Use Resources

Commercial ship traffic moves through Neches River and the upper Sabine River. Water intakes are found along the river and use of SWAs that lift and disperse could increase the amount of oil that mixes into the water column, which would increase the risk of oil entering water intakes. Only lift and float products should be used where there is a risk to water intakes, and oil containment and recovery efforts should be closely monitored.

To prevent any adverse impacts to biological resources at risk, observers shall be employed during SWA operations, trained on the content of this section and the associated resources at risk.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Checklist for Monitoring Surface-Washing Operations

- ☐ The product to be used is on the NCP Product schedule and is an authorized “life and float” agent.

Is the approved surface-washing agent the one being applied? Confirm for each of the following:

- ☐ MSDS
- ☐ drum labels
- ☐ invoices
- ☐ spray label Packs

Provide visual monitoring to insure that the surface-washing agents are being applied as recommended.

Technique I: Spray and Wipe

- ☐ Spray agent on sorbent pad Then Wipe.
psi) ambient or
171° F) water.
- ☐ Spray agent on oiled surface then wipe with Pad.
pressure (>100 psi)
ambient or hot (90° to 171° F) water.
- ☐ Other:
(water temp >

to remove bulk
then apply agent, then low pressure
wash to remove residual stain

Technique II: Spray and Flush

- ☐ Apply agent, flush with low (<10
hot (90° to
- ☐ Apply agent, flush with high
- ☐ Apply agent, then steam clean
171°F)
- ☐ High pressure or hot water wash
of oil,
- ☐ Other:

General Observations:

- ☐ Does the product improve the rate of oil removal?
- ☐ Does the process achieve the required cleanup standard?
- ☐ Is the treated oil dispersed into the Water column?
- ☐ Is containment in place? Is it effective?

Evaluate effectiveness:

- ☐ Can the flushing pressure and temperature be reduced without loss of
- ☐ What fraction of the treated (removed) oil is recovered?

Document any observed negative effects (impacted animals, for example):

Make recommendations, which may enhance future use of such cleanup technologies:

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Reminders

- ☐ Photographic documentation is recommended, but not required.
- ☐ If subsurface plumes are observed, water sampling should be requested.
- ☐ If high pressure flushing is employed, water sampling is required under this pre-approval guidance document to assess hazards to the aquatic environment.
- ☐ If sampling is being conducted, record the oil concentrations in the water adjacent to the treated areas.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Acronyms

A

AC	Area Committee
ACP	Area Contingency Plan
AMS	Area Maritime Security
AMSC	Area Maritime Security Committee
AMS Plan	Area Maritime Security Plan
AIRSTA	Coast Guard Air Station
AOR	Area of Responsibility
ART	Alternative Response Technologies
AVP	Abandoned Vessel Program

B

BNTM	Broadcast Notice to Mariners
BOEM	Bureau of Ocean and Energy Management
BSEE	Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement

C

CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CG OWOCRS	Coast Guard Open Water Oil Containment and Recovery System
CI/KR	Critical Infrastructure/Key Resources
CMC	Center for Marine Conservation
COTP	Captain of the Port
CWA	Clean Water Act

D

DHS	Department of Homeland Security
DOD	Department of Defense
DOI	Department of the Interior
DOT	Department of Transportation
DRAT	District Response Advisory Team
DRG	District Response Group

E

EEI	Essential Element of Information
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
EMT	Emergency Medical Technician
EOC	Emergency Operations Center

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ESF	Emergency Support Function
ESSM	Emergency Ship Salvage Material

F

FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FMSC	Federal Maritime Security Coordinator
FOG	Field Operations Guide
FOSC	Federal On-Scene Coordinator
FOSO	Friends of the Sea Otter
FRP	Facility Response Plan
FWPCA	Federal Water Pollution Control Act

G

GIS	Geographic Information System
GRP	Geographic Response Plan
GSA	General Services Administration

H

HASP	Health and Safety Plan
HAZWOPER	Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response
HBRC	Humboldt Bay Response Corporation
HHS	Health and Human Services

I

IAA	Interagency Agreement
IAP	Incident Action Plan
IBRRC	International Bird Rescue and Research Center
IC	Incident Commander
ICP	Incident Command Post
ICS	Incident Command System
IMH	Incident Management Handbook
IMO	International Maritime Organization
IO	Information Officer

J

JFO	Joint Field Office
JIC	Joint Information Center

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

L

LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
LGR	Local Government Representative
LO	Liaison Officer
LOSCO	Louisiana Oil Spill Coordinator's Office
LDEQ	Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality
LDWF	Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries
LDNR	Louisiana Department of Natural Resources

M

MAC	Multi-Agency Coordination Unit
MACS	Multi-Agency Coordination System
MBARI	Monterey Bay Aquarium Research Institute
MEXUS	U. S./Mexico Joint Response Team
MMC	Marine Mammal Center
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MTS	Marine Transportation System
MTSRU	MTS Recovery Unit

N

NAVAIR	Naval Air System Command
NAVSEA	Naval Sea Systems Command
NCP	National Contingency Plan
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NIIMS	National Interagency Incident Management System
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NRDA	Natural Resource Damage Assessment
NRF	National Response Framework
NRP	National Response Plan
NRT	National Response Team
NSFCC	National Strike Force Coordination Center
NTSB	National Transportation Safety Board

O

OPA	Oil Pollution Act of 1990
OPS	Office of Pipeline Safety
OSC	On Scene Coordinator
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
OSLTF	Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund
OSRO	Oil Spill Removal Organization
OSRP	Oil Spill Response Plan

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

P

PEO	Program Executive Officer
POLREP	Pollution Report
POSSE	Program of Ship Salvage Engineering

Q

QI	Qualified Individual
-----------	----------------------

R

RP	Responsible Party
RRT	Regional Response Team

S

SA	Health and Safety Officer
SAFE	Port Act Security and Accountability for Every Port Act of 2006
SCAT	Shoreline Clean-up Assessment Technique
SERC	State Emergency Response Committees
SERT	USCG Marine Safety Center's Salvage Engineering Response Team
SLC	State Lands Commission
SME	Subject Matter Expert
SO	Safety Officer
SONS	Spill of National Significance
SRP	Salvage Response Plan
State IC	State Incident Commander
SUPSALV	Supervisor of Salvage and Diving

T

TCEQ	Texas Commission on Environmental Quality
TFR	Temporary Flight Restrictions
TGLO	Texas General Land Office
TSI	Transportation Security Incident

U

UC	Unified Command
USC	United States Code
US	United States
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USCG	United States Coast Guard

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

V

VRP Vessel Response Plan

W

WMS Waste Management Specialist

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Glossary

Terms/Definitions

Agency Representative

Individual assigned to an incident from an assisting or cooperating agency that has been delegated full authority to make decisions on all matters affecting their agency's participation at the incident. Agency Representatives report to the Liaison Officer

Air Operations Branch Director

This person is primarily responsible for preparing and implementing the air operations portion of the Incident Action Plan. Also responsible for providing logistical support to helicopters operating on the incident.

Allocated Resources

Resources dispatched to an incident.

Alternative Response Technologies (ART)

Response methods or techniques other than mechanical containment or recovery. ART may include use of chemical dispersants, in-situ burning, bioremediation, or other alternatives. Application of ART must be authorized and directed by the OSC.

Anchoring Systems

Whether expressly stated or not, anchoring systems must be sufficient to hold boom in the currents wherever boom may be deployed. To insure successful anchoring, the anchoring system should include: anchors with anchor buoys to ACP 6 San Diego Section 9800 - 12 - October 1, 2011 control placement anchor chains which equal or exceed the weight of anchors indicated, enough line to produce adequate scope to hold anchors (rule of thumb is 3:1 (line to depth), but 5-7:1 (for high current areas), and a buoy between anchor line and boom (crown buoys) to keep the anchor from sinking the boom under tension conditions.

Activation

Means notification by telephone or other expeditious manner or, when required, the assembly of some or all appropriate members of the RRT or NRT.

Area Committee (AC)

As provided for by CWA sections 311(a)(18) and (j)(4), means the entity appointed by the President consisting of members from qualified personnel of federal, state, and local agencies with responsibilities that include preparing an area contingency plan for an area designated by the President.

Assigned Resources

Resources checked-in and assigned work tasks on the incident Assignments Tasks given to resources to perform within a given operational period, based upon tactical objectives in the Incident Action Plan.

Assistant

Title for subordinates of the Command Staff positions. The title indicates a level of technical capability, qualifications, and responsibility subordinate to the primary positions. Assistants may also be used to supervise unit activities at camps.

Assisting Agency

An agency directly contributing tactical or service resources to another agency

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Available Resources

Incident-based resources which are immediately available for Assignment

Base

That location at which the primary logistics functions are coordinated and administered. (Incident name or other designator will be added to the term “Base”) The Incident Command Post may be collocated with the base. There is only one base per incident.

Boom Boat Equivalent - BBE

A vessel able to safely transport and deploy 600 feet of harbor boom or 1800 ft of swamp boom.

Biological Additives

Micro-biological cultures, enzymes, or nutrient additives that are deliberately introduced into an oil discharge for the specific purpose of encouraging bio-degradation to mitigate the effects of a discharge.

Bioremediation agents

Means microbiological cultures, enzyme additives, or nutrient additives that are deliberately introduced into an oil discharge and that will significantly increase the rate of biodegradation to mitigate the effects of the discharge.

Boom boat

A boat suitable for transporting, towing and deploying large amounts of boom, usually crewed with a helmsman and two deck hands for handling the boom deployment. Boom boats should generally be capable of grounding without sustaining damage. (Also see Shallow Water Boom Boat and Very Shallow Water Boom Boat.)

Branch

That organizational level having functional/geographic responsibility for major incident operations. The Branch level is organizationally between Section and Division/Group in the Operations Section, and between Section and Units in the Logistics Section.

Burning Agents

Those additives that through physical or chemical means, improve the combustibility of the materials to which they are applied.

Cache

A pre-determined complement of tools, equipment and/or supplies stored in a designated location, and available for incident use

Camp

A geographical site, within the general incident area, separate from the base, equipped and staffed to provide sleeping areas, food, water, and sanitary services to incident personnel.

CERCLA

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986.

Check-In

The process whereby resources first report to an incident. Check in locations include: Incident Command Post (Resources Unit), Incident Base, Camps, Staging Areas, Helibases, Helispots, and Division Supervisors (for direct line assignments).

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Chemical Agents

Those elements, compounds, or mixtures that coagulate, disperse, dissolve, emulsify, foam, neutralize, precipitate, reduce, solubize, oxidize, concentrate, congeal, entrap, fix, make the pollutant mass more rigid or viscous, or otherwise facilitate the mitigation of deleterious effects or the removal of the pollutant from the water

Chief

The ICS title for individuals responsible for command of functional sections: Operations, Planning, Logistics and Finance.

Claim in the case of a discharge under CWA

Means a request, made in writing for a sum certain, for compensation for damages or removal costs resulting from an incident.

Claimant as defined by section 1001 of the OPA

Means any person or government who presents a claim for compensation under Title I of the OPA.

Clean natural seawater

Means that the source of this seawater must not be heavily contaminated with industrial or other types of effluent.

Clear Text

The use of plain English in radio communications transmissions. No Ten Codes, or agency specific codes are used when using clear text

Coastal Waters

The waters of the coastal zone except for the Great Lakes and specified ports and harbors on inland rivers. Used for classifying the size of discharges.

Coastal Zone

Defined for the purpose of the NCP means all United States waters subject to the tide, United States waters of the Great Lakes, specified ports and harbors on inland rivers, waters of the contiguous zone, other waters of the high seas subject to the NCP, and the land surface or land substrata, ground waters, and ambient air proximal to those waters. The term coastal zone delineates an area of federal responsibility for response action. Precise boundaries are determined by EPA/Coast Guard agreements and identified in federal regional contingency plans.

Command

The act of directing, ordering and/or controlling resources by virtue of explicit legal, agency, or delegated authority. May also refer to the Incident Commander/Unified Command

Command Post See Incident *Command Post*

Command Staff

The Command Staff consists of the Information Officer, Safety Officer, and Liaison Officer, who report directly to the Incident Commander. They may have an assistant or assistants, as needed.

Communications Unit

A vehicle (trailer or mobile van) used to provide the major part of an incident Communication Center

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Contiguous Zone

The zone established by the United States under Article 24 of the Convention of the Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone. It is the zone contiguous to the territorial sea which extends nine miles seaward from the territorial sea.

Cooperating Agency

An agency supplying assistance other than direct tactical or support functions or resources to the incident control effort (e.g., Red Cross, Telephone Company, etc)

Cost Unit

Functional unit within the Finance Section responsible for tracking costs, analyzing cost data, making cost estimates, and recommending cost-saving measures.

Damages

As defined by section 1001 of the OPA means damages specified in section 1002(b) of the Act, and includes the cost of assessing these damages.

Danforth

Refers to “Danforth anchors” with chain, typically presented as a number of anchors and minimal weight (e.g., 3/12+ - means three anchors of a minimum of 12 lbs each) with at least an equal weight of anchor chain without substantial anchor chain weight, anchors will not hold. Northill anchors are equivalent.

Demobilization Unit

Functional unit within the Planning Section responsible for assuring orderly, safe and efficient demobilization of incident resources.

Deputy

A fully qualified individual who, in the absence of a superior, could be delegated the authority to manage a functional operation or perform a specific task. In some cases, a Deputy could act as relief for a superior and therefore must be fully qualified in the position. Deputies can be assigned to the Incident Commander, General Staff, and Branch Directors.

Director

The ICS title for individuals responsible for supervision of a Branch.

Discharge

Defined by section 311(a)(2) of the CWA, includes, but is not limited to, any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, or dumping of oil, but excludes discharges in compliance with a permit under section 402 of the CWA, discharges resulting from circumstances identified and reviewed and made a part of the public record with respect to a permit issued or modified under section 402 of the CWA, and subject to a condition in such permit, or continuous or anticipated intermittent discharges from a point source, identified in a permit or permit application under section 402 of the CWA, that are caused by events occurring within the scope of relevant operating or treatment systems. For purposes of the NCP, discharge also means substantial threat of discharge.

Dispatch

The implementation of a command decision to move resources from one place to another

Dispersants

Chemical agents that emulsify, disperse, or solubize oil into the water column or promote the surface spreading of oil slicks to facilitate dispersal of the oil into the water column.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Dispatch Center

A facility from which resources are directly assigned to an incident.

Division

That organization level having responsibility for operation within a defined geographic area or with functional responsibility. The Division level is organizationally between the Task Force/Team and the Branch. (See also "Group")

Documentation Unit

Functional unit within the Planning Section responsible for collecting, recording and safeguarding all documents relevant to the incident.

Emergency Medical Technician (EMT)

A health-care specialist with particular skills and knowledge in pre-hospital emergency medicine.

Emergency Operations Center (EOC)

A pre-designated facility established by an agency or jurisdiction to coordinate the overall agency or jurisdictional response and support to an emergency.

Environment

The navigable waters, waters of the contiguous zone, and the ocean waters which the natural resources are under the exclusive management of the U. S. under the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act. Also includes surface water, ground water, drinking water supply, land surface and subsurface strata, or ambient air.

Exclusive economic zone

Defined in OPA section 1001, means the zone established by Presidential Proclamation Numbered 5030, dated March 10, 1983, including the ocean waters of the areas referred to as "eastern special areas" in Article 3(1) of the Agreement between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Maritime Boundary, signed June 1, 1990.

Facility

Defined by section 1001 of the OPA means any structure, group of structures, equipment, or device (other than a vessel) which is used for one or more of the following purposes: exploring for, drilling for, producing, storing, handling, transferring, processing, or transporting oil. This term includes any motor vehicle, rolling stock, or pipeline used for one or more of these purposes.

Federal Response Plan (FRP)

Means the agreement signed by 25 federal departments and agencies in April 1987 and developed under the authorities of the Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1977 and the Disaster Relief Act of 1974, as amended by the Stafford Disaster Relief Act of 1988.

First federal official

Means the first federal representative of a participating agency of the National Response Team to arrive at the scene of a discharge or a release. This official coordinates activities under the NCP and may initiate, in consultation with the OSC, any necessary actions until the arrival of the predesignated OSC.

Harbor boom

An inland waters type boom (greater than 18" and less than 42" overall (flotation and skirt)) of a curtain boom design (skirted boom with solid flotation). Some strategies clarify boom size by indicating flotation and skirt as follows: 9X9+ which indicated a boom with at least 9" of flotation and 9" of skirt.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Indian tribe

Defined in OPA section 1001, means any Indian tribe, band, nation, or other organized group or community, but not including any Alaska Native regional or village corporation, which is recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians and has governmental authority over lands belonging to or controlled by the Tribe.

Inland waters

For the purposes of classifying the size of discharges, means those waters of the United States in the inland zone, waters of the Great Lakes, and specified ports and harbors on inland rivers.

Inland zone

Means the environment inland of the coastal zone excluding the Great Lakes, and specified ports and harbors on inland rivers. The term inland zone delineates an area of federal responsibility for response action. Precise boundaries are determined by EPA/USCG agreements and identified in federal regional contingency plans.

Lead administrative trustee

Means a natural resource trustee who is designated on an incident-by-incident basis for the purpose of preassessment and damage assessment and chosen by the other trustees whose natural resources are affected by the incident. The lead administrative trustee facilitates effective and efficient communication during response operations between the OSC and the other natural resource trustees conducting activities associated with damage assessment and is responsible for applying to the OSC for access to response operations resources on behalf of all trustees for initiation of damage assessment.

Lead agency

Means the agency that provides the OSC to plan and implement response actions under NCP.

Miscellaneous oil spill control agent

Any product, other than a dispersant, sinking agent, surface washing agent, surface collecting agent, bioremediation agent, burning agent, or sorbent that can be used to enhance oil spill cleanup, removal, treatment, or mitigation.

National Pollution Funds Center (NPFC)

Means the entity established by the Secretary of Transportation whose function is the administration of the Oil spill Liability Trust Fund (OSLTF). Among the NPFC's duties are: providing appropriate access to the OSLTF for federal agencies and states for removal actions and for federal trustees to initiate the assessment of natural resource damages; providing appropriate access to the OSLTF for claims; and coordinating cost recovery efforts.

National Response System (NRS)

The mechanism for coordinating response actions by all levels of government in support of the OSC. The NRS is composed of the NRT, RRTs, OSC, Area Committees, and Special Teams and related support entities.

National Strike Force (NSF)

A special team established by the USCG, including the three USCG Strike Teams, the Public Information Assist Team (PIAT), and the National Strike Force Coordination Center. The NSF is available to assist OSCs in their preparedness and response duties.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

National Strike Force Coordination Center (NSFCC)

Authorized as the National Response Unit by CWA section 311(a)(23) and (j)(2), means the entity established by the Secretary of the department in which the USCG is operating at Elizabeth City, North Carolina, with responsibilities that include administration of the USCG Strike Teams, maintenance of response equipment inventories and logistic networks, and conducting a national exercise program.

Natural resources

Means land, fish, wildlife, biota, air, water, groundwater, drinking water supplies, and other such resources belonging to, managed by, held in trust by, appertaining to, or otherwise controlled by the United States (including the resources of the exclusive economic zone defined by the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976), any state or local government, any foreign government, any Indian tribe, or, if such resources are subject to a trust restriction on alienation, any member of an Indian tribe.

Navigable waters

Defined by 40 CFR 110.1 means the waters of the United States, including the territorial seas. The term includes:

- (a) All waters that are currently used, were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce, including all waters that are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide;
- (b) Interstate waters, including interstate wetlands;
- (c) All other waters such as intrastate lakes, rivers, streams (including intermittent streams), mudflats, sandflats, and wetlands, the use, degradation, or destruction of which would affect or could affect interstate or foreign commerce including any such waters:
 - (1) That are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreation or other purposes;
 - (2) From which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce; and
 - (3) That is used or could be used for industrial purposes by industries in interstate commerce.
- (d) All impoundments of waters otherwise defined as navigable waters under this section;
- (e) Tributaries of waters identified in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this definition, including adjacent wetlands; and
- (f) Wetlands adjacent to waters identified in paragraphs (a) through (e) of this definition: Provided, that waste treatment systems (other than cooling ponds meeting the criteria of this paragraph) are not waters of the United States.
- (g) Waters of the United States do not include prior converted cropland. Notwithstanding the determination of an area's status as prior converted cropland by any other federal agency, for the purposes of the Clean Water Act, the final authority regarding Clean Water Act jurisdiction remains with EPA.

Offshore facility

Defined by section 311(a)(11) of the CWA means any facility of any kind located in, on, or under any of the navigable waters of the United States, and any facility of any kind which is subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and is located in, on, or under any other waters, other than a vessel or a public vessel.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Oil

Defined by section 311(a)(1) of the CWA means oil of any kind or in any form, including, but not limited to, petroleum, fuel oil, sludge, oil refuse, and oil mixed with wastes other than dredged spoil. Oil, as defined by section 1001 of the OPA means oil of any kind or in any form, including, but not limited to, petroleum, fuel oil, sludge, oil refuse, and oil mixed with wastes other than dredged spoil, but does not include petroleum, including crude oil or any fraction thereof, which is specifically listed or designated as a hazardous substance under subparagraphs (A) through (F) of section 101(14) of the Comprehensive environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (42 U.S.C. 9601) and which is subject to the provisions of that Act.

Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund

Means the fund established under 9509 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 9509).

On-scene coordinator (OSC)

Means the federal official predesignated by the EPA or the USCG to coordinate and direct response under subpart D.

Onshore facility

Defined by section 311(a)(10) of the CWA, means any facility (including, but not limited to, motor vehicles and rolling stock) of any kind located in, on, or under any land within the United States other than submerged land.

On-site

Means the real extent of contamination and all suitable areas in close proximity to the contamination necessary for implementation of a response action.

Person

Defined by section 1001 of the OPA, means an individual, corporation, partnership, association, state, municipality, commission, or political subdivision of a state, or any interstate body.

Public vessel

Defined by section 311(a)(4) of the CWA, means a vessel owned or bareboat-chartered and operated by the United States, or by a state or political subdivision thereof, or by a foreign nation, except when such vessel is engaged in commerce.

Remove or removal

Defined by section 311(a)(8) of the CWA, refers to containment and removal of oil or hazardous substances from the water and shorelines or the taking of such other actions as may be necessary to minimize or mitigate damage to the public health or welfare (including, but not limited to, fish, shellfish, wildlife, public and private property, and shorelines and beaches) or to the environment. For the purpose of the NCP, the term also includes monitoring of action to remove a discharge.

Removal costs

Defined by section 1001 of the OPA means the costs of removal that are incurred after a discharge of oil has occurred, or in any case in which there is a substantial threat of a discharge of oil the costs to prevent, minimize, or mitigate oil pollution from such an incident.

Responsible party

Defined by section 1001 of the OPA means the following:

- (a) Vessels - In the case of a vessel, any person owning, operating, or demise chartering the vessel.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

- (b) Onshore Facilities - In the case of an onshore facility (other than a pipeline), any person owning or operating the facility, except a federal agency, state, municipality, commission, or political subdivision of a state, or any interstate body, that as the owner transfers possession and right to use the property to another person by lease, assignment, or permit.
- (c) Offshore Facilities - In the case of an offshore facility (other than a pipeline or a deepwater port licensed under the Deepwater Port Act of 1974 (33 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.)), the lessee or permittee of the area in which the facility is located or the holder of a right of use and easement granted under applicable state law or the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1301-1356) for the area in which the facility is located (if the holder is a different person than the lessee or permittee), except a federal agency, state, municipality, commission, or political subdivision of a state, or any interstate body, that as owner transfers possession and right to use the property to another person by lease, assignment, or permit.
- (d) Deepwater Ports - In the case of a deepwater port licensed under the Deepwater Port Act of 1974 (33 U.S.C. 1501-1524), the licensee.
- (e) Pipelines - In the case of a pipeline, any person owning or operating the pipeline.
- (f) Abandonment - In the case of an abandoned vessel, onshore facility, deepwater port, pipeline, or offshore facility, the person who would have been responsible parties immediately prior to the abandonment of the vessel or facility.

Sinking agents

Means those additives applied to oil discharges to sink floating pollutants below the water surface.

Size classes of discharges

Refers to the following size classes of oil discharges which are provided as guidance to the OSC and serve as the criteria for the actions delineated in subpart D. They are not meant to imply associated degrees of hazard to public health or welfare, nor are they a measure of environmental injury. Any oil discharge that poses a substantial threat to public health or welfare or the environment or results in significant public concern shall be classified as a major discharge regardless of the following quantitative measures:

- (a) Minor discharge means a discharge in inland waters of less than 1,000 gallons of oil or a discharge to the coastal waters of less than 10,000 gallons of oil.
- (b) Medium discharge means a discharge of 1,000 to 10,000 gallons of oil to the inland waters or a discharge of 10,000 to 100,000 gallons of oil to the coastal waters.
- (c) Major discharge means a discharge of more than 10,000 gallons of oil to the inland waters or more than 100,000 gallons of oil to the coastal waters.

Sorbents

Means essentially inert and insoluble materials that are used to remove oil and hazardous substances from water through adsorption, in which the oil or hazardous substance is attracted to the sorbent surface and then adheres to it, absorption, in which the oil or hazardous substance penetrates the pores of the sorbent material, or a combination of the two. Sorbents are generally manufactured in particulate form for spreading over an oil slick or as sheets, rolls, pillows, or booms. The sorbent material may consist of, but is not limited to, the following materials:

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

(a) Organic products -

- (1) Peat moss or straw;
- (2) Cellulose fibers or cork;
- (3) Corn cobs;
- (4) Chicken or duck feathers

(b) Mineral compounds -

- (1) Volcanic ash or perlite;
- (2) Vermiculite or zeolite.

(c) Synthetic products -

- (1) Polypropylene;
- (2) Polyethylene;
- (3) Polyurethane;
- (4) Polyester.

SORBM

Sorbent boom, with or without a skirt

Shallow water boom boat

A boom boat capable of safely working in three feet of water depth or less, which can also withstand routine beaching or stranding.

Skiff

A small two person craft able to operate in 3 foot waves or larger and capable of delivering personnel and equipment to shores.

SKF - see skiff

Stationary floating skimmer - SFS

A floating platform supporting a skimmer and storage, including VOSS equipment.

Self-propelled skimmer - SPS

A small to medium sized skimmer with its own propulsion and storage – which could be a VOSS.

Specified ports and harbors

Means those ports and harbor areas on inland rivers, and land areas immediately adjacent to those waters, where the USCG acts as predesignated on-scene coordinator. Precise locations are determined by EPA/USCG regional agreements and identified in federal regional contingency plans and area contingency plans.

Spill of national significance (SONS)

Means a spill which due to its severity, size, location, actual or potential impact on the public health and welfare or the environment, or the necessary response effort, is so complex that it requires extraordinary coordination of federal, state, local, and responsible party resources to contain and cleanup the discharge.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Shore side skimmer – SSS

Includes a skimming unit, such as a rope-mop or weir skimmer and its support pack and a storage container such as a vacuum truck, baker tank, or other tank.

Surface collecting agents

Means those chemical agents that form a surface film to control the layer thickness of oil.

Surface washing agent

Any product that removes oil from solid surfaces, such as beaches and rocks, through a detergency mechanism and does not involve dispersing or solubilizing the oil into the water column.

SWPBM - see swamp boom

Swamp Boom

A river boom type (less than 18” overall) of a curtain boom design

Tank vessel

As defined by section 1001 of OPA means a vessel that is constructed or adapted to carry, or that carries, oil or hazardous material in bulk as cargo or cargo residue, and that: (1) is a vessel of the United States; (2) operates on the navigable waters; or (3) transfers oil or hazardous material in a place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

Threat of discharge, see definition of discharge.

Towed skimming array

A skimming system with two boats towing collection booms which funnel ACP 6 San Diego Section 9800 - 13 - October 1, 2011 ACP 6 San Diego Section 9800 - 14 - October 1, 2011 oil to a skimming system.

Trustee

An official of a federal natural resources management agency designated in subpart G of the NCP or a designated state official or Indian tribe or, in the case of discharges covered by the OPA, a foreign government official, who may pursue claims for damages under 1006 of the OPA.

Towed Skimming Array - TSA

An array with two boats towing collection booms which funnel oil to a skimming system.

Vessel

As defined by section 311(a)(3) of the CWA means every description of watercraft or other artificial contrivance used, or capable of being used, as a means of transportation on water other than a public vessel.

Volunteer

Any individual accepted to perform services by the lead agency which has authority to accept volunteer services (for examples, see 16 U.S.C. 742f(c)). A volunteer is subject to the provisions of the authorizing statute and the NCP.

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Vessel of Opportunity Skimming System –VOSS

A portable skimming system (skimming device, pump, power supply, and storage) installed on a vessel not designed for skimming.

VSA

“V”-Skimming Array -Same as TSA

“V”-Skimming Array -Same as TSA

Very shallow water boom boat

A boom boat capable of working in two feet of water or less, which should be durable enough to withstand repeated stranding without sustaining damage.

Weir Skimmer

A skimmer with an adjustable damn, to minimize water collection.

Worst case discharge

Defined by section 311(a)(24) of the CWA means, in the case of a vessel, a discharge in adverse weather conditions of its entire cargo, and in the case of an offshore facility or onshore facility, the largest foreseeable discharge in adverse weather conditions.

Xboom

Any boom other than harbor boom, swamp, or sorbent boom. This term is used to simplify equipment tables. A type designator should be used as well as a length. Type designators include:

- (a) TB or TBB – tidal barrier boom
- (b) OB – ocean boom
- (c) FB - fence boom
- (d) OS – oil snare
- (e) BB – bushy boom

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Index

A

Academic Institutions	9000 - 40
Access through Pollution Removal Funding Authorizations	6000 - 12
Accessing the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund	6000 - 10
ACP area covered	1000 - 13
Additional Fish and Wildlife Response Resources	5000 - 39
Administrative File Organization	4000 - 17
Administrative Order	6000 - 19
Aerial Dispersant Application	3000 - 39
Aerial Surveillance	3000 - 39
Agency for Toxic Substance and Diseases (ATSDR)	9000 - 14
Agency Telephone Numbers – Marine Firefighting	8000 - 18
Air Ops	3000 - 39
Air Support	3000 - 40
Air Tactical	3000 - 39
Aircraft Rental	9000 - 52
Aircraft Support	9000 - 52
Airports	3000 - 40
Airports	9000 - 54
Airports/Heliports	5000 - 26
Alternative Response Tool Evaluation System (ARTES)	1000 - 67
Alternative Technology Response Equipment	9000 - 78

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Ambulance Services	5000 - 45
Ambulance Services	9000 - 40
Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements (ARARs)	4000 - 39
Area Committee	1000 - 19
Area Committee Stakeholder Names, Organization & Contact Information	3000 - 26
Area Contingency Plan Authority	1000 - 7
Area Exercise Mechanism	1000 - 49
Area ICS Command and General Staff	2000 - 8
Area of Responsibility – Marine Firefighting	8000 - 4
Area Planning Documentation	9000 - 85
Area Response Doctrine	1000 - 63
Area Response Management System	1000 - 36
Area Response Management System	1000 - 40
Assignment	4000 - 13
Assistance Options	4000 - 13
Authority	1000 - 5

B

Berthing	5000 - 21
Best Response Concept	1000 - 64
Bioremediation Approval/Monitoring/Decision Protocol	1000 - 66
Blowout and Firefighting Specialists	9000 - 105
Boat Ramps/ Launching Areas	5000 - 39
Boom / Skimmer Configurations & Deployment Strategies	3000 - 30

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Branches	3000 - 11
----------	-----------

BSEE - Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement	9000 - 14
---	-----------

C

Captain of the Port Responsibility – Marine Firefighting	8000 - 4
--	----------

Catalog of Crude Oil & Oil Product Products	9000 - 102
---	------------

Chaplain	4000 - 33
----------	-----------

Chart/Map of Area	4000 - 6
-------------------	----------

Check-In Procedures	4000 - 12
---------------------	-----------

City Government Offices	2000 - 23
-------------------------	-----------

Civil Air Patrol (CAP)	3000 - 41
------------------------	-----------

Civil Air Patrol (CAP) Contact Info	3000 - 41
-------------------------------------	-----------

Claims Against the OSLTF	6000 - 22
--------------------------	-----------

Cleanup Assessment Protocol	1000 - 64
-----------------------------	-----------

Clean-up Companies (BOA & Non-BOA)	9000 - 30
------------------------------------	-----------

Coast Guard Aircraft	3000 - 41
----------------------	-----------

Coast Guard Communications Disruption Plan	9000 - 106
--	------------

Command Posts	9000 - 48
---------------	-----------

Communication Frequencies	5000 - 52
---------------------------	-----------

Communication Unit/Leader	5000 - 7
---------------------------	----------

Communications	5000 - 47
----------------	-----------

Communications Plan	5000 - 48
---------------------	-----------

Communications Plan Development	5000 - 48
---------------------------------	-----------

Compensation / Claims Unit	6000 - 8
----------------------------	----------

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Compensation/Claims	6000 - 22
Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act	1000 - 64
Considerations for Building the Operations Section	3000 - 9
Containment and Cleanup	3000 - 19
Containment and Protection Options	3000 - 21
Contracting Officer Authority	6000 - 9
Contracting Officer Authority	6000 - 23
Conversions	9000 - 106
Cost Recovery	6000 - 13
Cost Unit	6000 - 9
Cost Unit	6000 - 17
COTP Role – Marine Firefighting	8000 - 7
Critical Incident Stress Management	4000 - 36
Cultural and Historic Properties	4000 - 33

D

Damage Assessment Procedures	6000 - 23
Dead Wildlife	3000 - 31
Decanting	4000 - 42
Demobilization	4000 - 18
Demobilization Sample Plan	4000 - 19
Department of Agriculture	9000 - 15
Department of Defense	9000 - 15
Department of Energy	9000 - 16

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Department of Human and Health Services	9000 - 16
Department of the Interior	9000 - 10
Deputies	3000 - 10
Dispersant Use	1000 - 66
Dispersants Contacts	5000 - 50
Disposal	3000 - 30
Disposal	4000 - 40
Disposal - Special Instructions	3000 - 29
Dive Station	3000 - 34
Divers	9000 - 34
Diversions to Shores	3000 - 29
Divisions	3000 - 10
Documentation	4000 - 16
Documentation and Cost Recovery Procedures	6000 - 16
DOD Aircraft Support	3000 - 41

E

Eligibility for State Access to the OSLTF	6000 - 13
Emergencies During Firefighting Operations	8000 - 14
Emergency Medical Services	3000 - 32
Emergency Medical Services	9000 - 40
Emergency Notification	9000 - 6
Emergency Response	3000 - 32
EMS	3000 - 32

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Endangered Species Act	1000 - 69
Environmental	4000 - 22
Environmental Interest Groups	9000 - 39
EPA Emergency Response Teams	9000 - 14
EPA Environmental Response Team	2000 - 33
EPA Radiological Emergency Response Teams	2000 - 33
Equipment on Deck	3000 - 34
Expectations of Division and Group Supervisors	3000 - 11
Explosive Ordinance Detachments (EOD)	9000 - 29
External Organizations	2000 - 23

F

Facilities	5000 - 18
Facilities Unit/Leader	5000 - 11
Facility Fires	8000 - 14
Fact Sheet Example	2000 - 26
Federal	1000 - 55
Federal	2000 - 29
Federal Agencies and Teams	2000 - 33
Federal and State Authority for Oil and Hazardous Substance Incident Planning and Response	1000 - 9
Federal Emergency Management Agency	2000 - 36
Federal Fund Documentation and Cost Recovery Procedures	6000 - 17
Federal Law Enforcement	9000 - 16

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Federal Resources/Agencies	9000 - 10
Federal Response – Marine Firefighting	8000 - 6
Federal Role in Incident Management	1000 - 39
Federal Trustees	2000 - 31
Federal Water Pollution Control Action	1000 - 68
Federal/State/Local Trustees	2000 - 31
Finance	8000 - 16
Finance Section Chief	6000 - 5
Finance Section Chief Responsibilities	6000 - 5
Finance/Administration	6000 - 3
Finance/Administrative Section Organization	6000 - 5
Financial Responsibility – Marine Firefighting	8000 - 16
Fire Departments	9000 - 33
Fire Fighting	9000 - 33
Fire Fighting/Salvage Companies/Divers	9000 - 33
Firefighting Response Considerations	8000 - 10
Fish and Wildlife Permits	4000 - 38
Fish and Wildlife Considerations	1000 - 66
Fish and Wildlife Response Facilities and Resources	5000 - 37
Fish and Wildlife Response Plans	9000 - 106
Fishing Cooperatives and Fleets	9000 - 35
Fixed Wing Coordinator	3000 - 39
Food	5000 - 43

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Food	9000 - 59
Food and Water	9000 - 59
Food Unit	5000 - 8
Formal & Informal Consultation - Endangered Species Act, Section 73224	3000 - 25
FOSC Access to the Federal Fund	6000 - 10
Fund Access	6000 - 10

G

General	4000 - 33
General Hierarchy of Response Priorities	3000 - 12
Geographic Boundaries	1000 - 13
Geographic Response Plans	9000 - 106
Government Liability	8000 - 16
Government Official Liaisons	9000 - 16
Ground Support	5000 - 42
Ground Support Unit/Leader	5000 - 13
Groups	3000 - 10
GRPs, Fish and Wildlife plans	4000 - 24
Guidelines for Reviewing a Salvage Plan	3000 - 35

H

Hazardous Materials	4000 - 27
Hazardous Materials	7000 - 2
Hazardous Materials – Government Policy and Response	7000 - 4
Hazardous Materials – Incident Command	7000 - 8

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Hazardous Materials – Louisiana State Policy	7000 - 7
Hazardous Materials – Texas State Policy	7000 - 6
Hazardous Substance Response Equipment	5000 - 16
Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund	6000 - 11
Hazardous Substances Response Teams	4000 - 27
Hazardous Substances Response Teams	9000 - 29
Hazardous Substances Response Teams State Law Enforcement Agencies	9000 - 22
Health and Safety (Site Safety) Plan	9000 - 106
Helicopter Coordinator	3000 - 39
High Current Environments	3000 - 23
High-Seas Policy	1000 - 71
Historical, Cultural, & Archaeological Resources at Risk	3000 - 26
Hospitals	9000 - 41
Human Resources	4000 - 34

I

IAP for WCD	9000 - 85
ICS Position Specific Job Aids	3000 - 9
Incident Command Post	5000 - 18
Incident Command Post (Rapid) Communications Possibilities	5000 - 49
Incident Command System	1000 - 49
Incident Commander	2000 - 9
Incident Commander Role – Marine Firefighting	8000 - 8
Incident Investigation	2000 - 33

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Industrial Hose Suppliers	9000 - 77
Industry Response Plans/Worst Case Discharges	1000 - 43
Industry Response Plans/Worst Case Discharges	1000 - 44
Information	2000 - 16
Initial Response Action Check-off List	9000 - 8
In-situ Burn Approval/Monitoring/Decision Protocol	1000 - 66
International Common Public Safety Channels	8000 - 17
Investigators	2000 - 29

J

Job Aids	4000 - 11
Joint Information Center (JIC)	2000 - 18
Jurisdictional Scenarios	1000 - 11

K

L

LA State Military Department/National Guard 62nd Civil Support Team	2000 - 49
Laboratories	9000 - 40
Law Enforcement	3000 - 32
Law Enforcement Agencies	9000 - 25
Lead Administrative Trustee Access to the OSLTF	6000 - 14
Legal	4000 - 33
Letter of Designation of Source	6000 - 21
Letters	6000 - 18
Liability Limits	6000 - 18

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Liaison	2000 - 28
Liaison Officer (LOFR)	2000 - 28
Lightering	9000 - 47
List of Agreements	9000 - 106
List of Response References	9000 - 106
Local and Tribal Government Access to the Superfund	6000 - 14
Local Emergency Planning Committees	9000 - 22
Local Environmental Agencies	9000 - 23
Local Fire Department Training	8000 - 16
Local Portable Command Posts	9000 - 52
Local Resources/Agencies	9000 - 22
Local Response – Marine Firefighting	8000 - 6
Local Response Structure	1000 - 60
Local Role in Incident Management	1000 - 42
Lodging	9000 - 58
Logistics	5000 - 4
Logistics Section Chief	5000 - 6
Logistics Section Organization	5000 - 4
Louisiana Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority	2000 - 48
Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Forestry	2000 - 48
Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality	2000 - 43
Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality – Trustees for Natural Resources (State)	9000 - 18
Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality	9000 - 20

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (LDEQ)	1000 - 58
Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals	2000 - 47
Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals (LDHH)	1000 - 59
Louisiana Department of Natural Resources – Trustees for Natural Resources (State)	9000 - 18
Louisiana Department of Natural Resources, Office of Coastal Restoration and Management	2000 - 45
Louisiana Department of Natural Resources/Office of Conservation (LDNR/OC)	1000 - 59
Louisiana Department of Public Safety and Corrections, Hazardous Material and Explosives Control Unit	2000 - 31
Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries	2000 - 44
Louisiana Governor’s Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness	2000 - 48
Louisiana Office of Emergency Preparedness	1000 - 59
Louisiana Oil Spill Coordinator’s Office – Trustees for Natural Resources (State)	9000 - 18
Louisiana Oil Spill Coordinator’s Office/Office of the Governor (LOSCO)	1000 - 57
Louisiana Oil Spill Coordinators Office	9000 - 21
Louisiana Resources/Agencies	2000 - 43
Louisiana State Oil Spill Contingency Fund	6000 - 15
Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Department	9000 - 21
Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Department – Trustees for Natural Resources (State)	9000 - 18

M

Maintenance and Fueling Facilities	5000 - 34
------------------------------------	-----------

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Maintenance and Fueling Facilities	9000 - 65
Marine Fire	4000 - 38
Marine Firefighting	8000 - 3
Marine Firefighting Resources	8000 - 18
Marine Pilot Associations	9000 - 38
Marine Transportation/ Vessels	9000 - 77
Maritime Associations/Organizations/Cooperatives	9000 - 38
Media (Television, Radio, Newspaper)	9000 - 32
Media Monitoring Services	2000 - 22
Medical	5000 - 45
Medical Facilities	5000 - 46
Medical Unit/Leader	5000 - 8
Messing Resources	5000 - 44
Military Interdepartmental Purchase Request	6000 - 12
Miscellaneous Contacts	9000 - 46
Miscellaneous Federal Agencies	9000 - 15
Mooring, Anchorage, Grounding and Scuttling	8000 - 12
Multi-Agency Coordination	8000 - 5
Multiagency Coordination System	2000 - 32
Multi-Agency Response	8000 - 5

N

National Environmental Policy Act	1000 - 70
National Historic Preservation Act	1000 - 69

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

National Incident Commander (NIC)	1000 - 33
National Policy & Doctrine	1000 - 62
National Pollution Fund Center	6000 - 10
National Preparedness for Response Exercise Program (NPREP)	1000 - 50
National Response Doctrine	1000 - 62
National Response Framework	1000 - 51
National Response Policy	1000 - 55
National Response System	1000 - 26
National Response System	1000 - 27
National Response Teams (NRT)	1000 - 35
National Responsible Party Policy	1000 - 45
National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB)	2000 - 30
Natural Collection Areas and Boom Sites	4000 - 26
Natural Collection Points	3000 - 25
Natural Collection Points	3000 - 29
Natural Resource Damage Assessment	2000 - 32
Natural/Physical Protection Environmental Sensitivity Maps	4000 - 25
NCP Product Schedule	9000 - 106
Near Shore/Shallow Water	3000 - 28
Near Spill Containment and Recovery	3000 - 27
Near-Shore/Shallow Water	3000 - 24
News Advisory Example	2000 - 25
News Media Outlets	2000 - 22

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

News Release / Press Conferences	2000 - 21
News Release Example	2000 - 27
NOAA	9000 - 12
NOAA Discharge and Release Trajectory Modeling	9000 - 13
NOAA Oceanic and Atmospheric Modeling	9000 - 13
NOAA Scientific Support Coordinator (SSC)	9000 - 13
Non-floating Oils Recovery and Protection	3000 - 24
Non-Tank Vessel Response Plans	1000 - 45
Notice of Federal Assumption	6000 - 19
Notice of Federal Interest for an Oil Pollution Incident-Form	6000 - 18
Notification Checklist	9000 - 7
Notification Check-off List	9000 - 9
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	9000 - 16
Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex to the NRF	1000 - 52

O

Offshore Facilities	9000 - 87
Offshore Facilities	9000 - 99
Offshore Pipeline	9000 - 88
Offshore/Open Water Operations	3000 - 27
Oil	4000 - 29
Oil Response Equipment	5000 - 14
Oil, Oil and Seawater, Oil and Freshwater	3000 - 31
Oily Booms and Absorbent Pads, Oil-Contaminated Debris	3000 - 31

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Oily Soil	3000 - 31
On Scene Command and Control (OSC2)	4000 - 8
Onshore Facilities/Pipelines/Marine Terminals	9000 - 88
On-Shore Facility Response Plans	1000 - 44
On-Water Recovery	3000 - 22
Operation Section Organization	3000 - 6
Operations	3000 - 4
Operations Section Chief	3000 - 11
Ordering Manager	5000 - 10
Organization and Contact Information	1000 - 20
Organization Chart	2000 - 20
OSC Report	4000 - 9
Other Access to Funds	6000 - 12

P

Participation in NPREP	1000 - 50
Permanent Area Restrictions – Not applicable for this COTP zone	3000 - 40
Permit Requirements	4000 - 38
Permits and Consultations	4000 - 38
Personnel and Services Directory	9000 - 10
Pipeline Response Plans	1000 - 45
Pipeline Response Plans	1000 - 48
Plan Acceptance and Verification	2000 - 16
Planning	4000 - 3

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Planning Assumptions	9000 - 99
Planning Organization	4000 - 3
Planning Scenarios	9000 - 105
Policy and Responsibility – Marine Firefighting	8000 - 3
Pollution Reports	4000 - 10
Port Authority/Harbormaster	9000 - 27
Port/Dock Facilities/Capacities	5000 - 23
Possible Sources of WCD	9000 - 87
Pre-Identified Boat Ramps	3000 - 42
Pre-Identified Staging Areas	3000 - 42
Priorities	8000 - 10
Private Resources	9000 - 30
Procedures for Reimbursement	6000 - 17
Procedures for Temporary Flight Restrictions	3000 - 39
Process for identifying protection priorities during response	3000 - 25
Procurement	6000 - 23
Procurement Unit	6000 - 8
Protection	3000 - 20
Public Information	2000 - 17
Public Health	4000 - 33
Public Health Agencies and Contacts	7000 - 2
Public Notification of Hazardous Materials	7000 - 2
Public vs. Private Resource Utilization	1000 - 42

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Public vs. Private Resource Utilization	1000 - 63
---	-----------

Purpose and Objective	1000 - 20
-----------------------	-----------

Q

R

Radio Communications	8000 - 17
----------------------	-----------

Railroad Commission of Texas	2000 - 41
------------------------------	-----------

Railroad Commission of Texas	9000 - 20
------------------------------	-----------

Railroad Commission of Texas (TRRC)	1000 - 57
-------------------------------------	-----------

Railroad Emergency Contacts	9000 - 48
-----------------------------	-----------

Receiving & Distribution Manager	5000 - 11
----------------------------------	-----------

Recoverable Costs	6000 - 18
-------------------	-----------

Recovery and Protection Branch	3000 - 12
--------------------------------	-----------

Regional Response Doctrine	1000 - 62
----------------------------	-----------

Regional Response Teams (RRT)	1000 - 35
-------------------------------	-----------

Reimbursable Expenses	6000 - 17
-----------------------	-----------

Reimbursement Procedures	6000 - 14
--------------------------	-----------

Rental Command Posts	9000 - 51
----------------------	-----------

Rental Equipment	9000 - 68
------------------	-----------

Reports	6000 - 21
---------	-----------

Required Operational Reports	4000 - 8
------------------------------	----------

Required Record Keeping	6000 - 13
-------------------------	-----------

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act	1000 - 70
--	-----------

Resource Management Procedures	4000 - 12
--------------------------------	-----------

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Resources	4000 - 11
Response & Containment Strategies	3000 - 26
Response Cost Considerations	8000 - 17
Response Management System	2000 - 5
Response Measures Phone Contacts	5000 - 50
Response Objectives	2000 - 13
Response Operations	3000 - 14
Response Prioritization	3000 - 13
Response Technologies	1000 - 66
Responsible Party Responsibility	1000 - 46
Responsible Party Role – Marine Firefighting	8000 - 8
Responsible Party's Liability	2000 - 12
Risk Assessment	9000 - 86
Roles and Responsibilities	5000 - 6

S

Safety	2000 - 13
Safety Equipment	9000 - 42
Safety Officer	2000 - 14
Salvage Companies/Divers	9000 - 33
Salvage Survey	3000 - 38
Scientists	9000 - 32
Search and Rescue	3000 - 32
Search and Rescue	4000 - 38

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (ESA)	4000 - 38
Security Manager	5000 - 12
Security Providers for Public/Private Resources	5000 - 25
Service Branch/Director	5000 - 6
Services	5000 - 43
Services Provided	4000 - 17
Shipboard Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (SOPEP)	1000 - 45
Shoreline Collection	3000 - 28
Shoreline Countermeasures Plan	9000 - 107
Shoreline Protection Options	3000 - 21
Shore-Side Recovery	3000 - 24
Site Characterization	2000 - 15
Site Safety Personnel/Health Departments	9000 - 29
Site Safety Plan Development	2000 - 15
Site Safety Plan Review	2000 - 16
Situation	4000 - 6
Situation Assessment	3000 - 17
Situation Unit Displays	4000 - 7
Skimming Operations	3000 - 29
Sources for Dispersants	5000 - 17
Sources for In-Situ Burning	5000 - 18
Sources for Worst Case Discharge	5000 - 18
Southeast Texas Boat Ramps/Cranes	8000 - 21

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Southwest Louisiana Boat Ramps/Cranes	8000 - 28
Special Monitoring of Applied Response Technologies (SMART)	1000 - 67
Spill and Discharge History	9000 - 86
Spill of National Significance (SONS)	1000 - 32
Staff Functions Defined	2000 - 9
Staging Area Information	3000 - 30
Staging Areas	3000 - 11
Staging Areas	3000 - 41
Staging Areas	5000 - 23
Stakeholders	9000 - 45
Standard Questions Asked by the Media	2000 - 23
State	2000 - 30
State Access to the OSLTF	6000 - 13
State and Local Response System	1000 - 55
State Emergency Response Committees (SERC)	9000 - 19
State Environmental Agencies	9000 - 19
State Historic Preservation Office	9000 - 21
State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) Consultation	4000 - 39
State Law Enforcement Agencies	9000 - 21
State of Louisiana Response Structure	1000 - 57
State of Texas Response Structure	1000 - 56
State Resources/Agencies	9000 - 16
State Response	8000 - 6

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

State Role in Incident Management	1000 - 41
Statutory Guidance Federal	1000 - 68
Strike Teams/Task Forces	3000 - 11
Supply	5000 - 14
Supply Unit/Leader	5000 - 9
Support	5000 - 14
Support Branch/Director	5000 - 9

T

Tactical Response Options	3000 - 13
Tank Vessel Response Plans	1000 - 44
Tank Vessels Offshore	9000 - 89
Tank Vessels within the Sabine Neches Channel	9000 - 93
Task Organization – Marine Firefighting	8000 - 5
Technical References List	9000- 106
Technical Specialist	4000 - 27
Temporary Storage and Disposal Facilities	5000 - 28
Temporary Storage and Disposal Facilities (TSD)	9000 - 60
Texas Commission of Environmental Quality	2000 - 39
Texas Commission of Environmental Quality (TCEQ)	1000 - 57
Texas Commission on Environmental Quality	9000 - 19
Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ)	9000 - 17
Texas Department of Health	9000 - 20
Texas Department of Public Safety	2000 - 30

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Texas General Land Office	2000 - 38
Texas General Land Office	9000 - 17
Texas General Land Office	9000 - 19
Texas General Land Office (TGLO)	1000 - 56
Texas Natural Resources Conservation Commission	2000 - 39
Texas Parks and Wildlife Department	2000 - 41
Texas Parks and Wildlife Department – Trustees for Natural Resources (State)	9000 - 17
Texas Parks and Wildlife Department	9000 - 20
Texas Poison Center	9000 - 20
Texas Resources/Agencies	2000 - 38
Texas State Support Structure	1000 - 57
The Federal On-Scene Coordinator	2000 - 11
The Governor of Texas and the Governor’s Division of Emergency Management	2000 - 42
The Louisiana Oil Spill Coordinator	2000 - 43
The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH)	2000 - 34
The Responsible Party	2000 - 12
The State On-Scene Coordinator	2000 - 11
Time	6000 - 21
Time Unit	6000 - 7
Towing Companies	9000 - 48
Training	4000 - 16
Training – Marine Firefighting	8000 - 15

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Training Requirements	2000 - 16
Trucking/Transportation Companies	9000 - 80
Trustees for Natural Resources - Federal	9000 - 10
Trustees for Natural Resources - State	9000 - 16
Type & capability of response equipment	3000 - 30

U

Unenclosed References	9000 - 106
Unified Command	2000 - 5
Unified Command Positions	2000 - 6
U. S. Army Corps of Engineers	2000 - 35
U. S. Coast Guard	2000 - 36
U. S. Coast Guard – Trustees for Natural Resources	9000 - 11
U. S. Coast Guard Investigative Service (CGIS)	2000 - 29
USCG Auxiliary – Trustees for Natural Resources	9000 - 12
USCG District Response Advisory Team (DRAT) – Trustees for Natural Resources	9000 - 11
USCG Diving Operations Inspection Guide	3000 - 33
USCG Incident Management Assist Teams	2000 - 37
USCG National Strike Force	2000 - 36
USCG National Strike Force (NSF) – Trustees for Natural Resources	9000 - 11
USCG Public Information Assist Team (PIAT) – Trustees for Natural Resources	9000 - 11
USCG Relevant Instructions, Guidelines, Standard Procedures, and Practice List	9000 - 106

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

USCG Reserve – Trustees for Natural Resources	9000 - 12
USCG VHF-FM High Sites	5000 - 54
USDA – APHIS Wildlife Services	9000 - 15
U. S. Department of Agriculture	2000 - 34
U. S. Department of Commerce	2000 - 35
U. S. Department of Defense	2000 - 35
U. S. Department of Energy	2000 - 35
U. S. Department of Health and Human Services	2000 - 34
U. S. Department of Homeland Security	2000 - 35
U. S. Department of Interior	2000 - 37
U. S. Department of Justice	2000 - 37
U. S. Department of Labor	2000 - 38
U. S. Department of Transportation	2000 - 38
U. S. EPA Criminal Investigations Division (EPA CID)	2000 - 30
US Navy Supervisor Salvage (SUPSALV)	9000 - 14
U. S. Navy/ SUPSALV	2000 - 35
Utility Companies	9000 - 48

V

Vehicle Maintenance	5000 - 42
Vehicle Sources	5000 - 42
Vessel Entry or Movement – Marine Firefighting	8000 - 11
Vessel Fire at Pier	8000 - 12
Vessel Fire Underway or at Anchor	8000 - 13

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Vessel Maintenance	5000 - 42
Vessel Master Responsibility – Marine Firefighting	8000 - 4
Vessel Master Role – Marine Firefighting	8000 - 9
Vessel Response Plans	1000 - 44
Vessel Specific Response Operations	8000 - 10
Vessel Stability Considerations	8000 - 14
Vessel Support	5000 - 39
Vessel Support Unit/Leader	5000 - 12
Vessel/Boat Sources	5000 - 42
Volunteer Coordination	4000 - 15
Volunteer Organizations	9000 - 37
Volunteers	4000 - 12
Vulnerability Analysis	9000 - 99

W

Waste Handling and Disposal Instructions	3000 - 31
Waste Management and Temporary Storage Options	4000 - 41
Waste Management Plan	9000 - 106
Waste Types Expected	3000 - 30
Water	9000 - 59
Water Intakes	9000 - 85
Weapons of Mass Destruction Teams	9000 - 14
Weather/Tides/Currents	4000 - 6
Wildlife	3000 - 48

SETX & SWLA AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Wildlife Rescue Organizations	9000 - 36
Workboat/Offshore Supply/Other Vessels	9000 - 77
Worst Case Discharge Offshore Platform Scenario Response Resources and locations	9000 - 100

X

Y

Z

ACP User Satisfaction Survey

INSTRUCTIONS: Place an X in the appropriate box to indicate your response.					
Overall Satisfaction	(0) Poor	(1) Fair	(2) Satisfactory	(3) Very Good	(4) Outstanding
Overall, how would you rate the quality of the plan?					
How well does the ACP address your concerns?					
What is one thing we could do to improve your level of satisfaction?					
Ease of Use	(0) Poor	(1) Fair	(2) Satisfactory	(3) Very Good	(4) Outstanding
Text is clear, concise and succinct.					
First person voice is used where appropriate.					
Job aids (tables, lists, decision trees, maps, figures) are used in place of narrative text where appropriate.					
Figures are properly labeled.					
Print is legible (font size and print quality).					
Chapters are tabbed and labeled in print versions.					
The index is complete.					
The plan is easy to download and view from the internet.					
INSTRUCTIONS: Circle your response for the following questions.					
Demographics:					
I am primarily a:	Planner	Responder	Other		
I am a _____ employee:	Federal	State	County	Municipal	Not applicable
I am a private or non-profit employee working on behalf of:	Vessels	Pollution cleanup contractor/co-operative	Facilities	Activist group	Other Not applicable
During a response, I would best describe my job as:	Command	Operations	Planning	Logistics	Finance
	Scientific	Public information	liaison	Safety	Other