



Illinois
Indiana
Michigan
Minnesota
Ohio
Wisconsin

United States Environmental Protection Agency

Region V

Oil Pollution Act of 1990

Area Contingency Plan



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY REGION V

OIL POLLUTION ACT OF 1990

AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

To Report Spills

Call:

National Response Center
(800) 424-8802
(24 Hours)

National Response Center
United States Coast Guard Headquarters
Washington, DC

Regional Response Centers:

Emergency Response 24-Hour Emergency Number: (312) 353-2318
United States Environmental Protection Agency
Region V
Waste Management Division
Office of Superfund
Emergency and Enforcement Response Branch
77 West Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, Illinois 60604

Emergency Response 24-Hour Emergency Number: (216) 522-3984
United States Coast Guard
Ninth Coast Guard District Office
1240 East Ninth Street
Cleveland, Ohio 44199-2060

Emergency Response 24-Hour Emergency Number: (314) 539-3706
United States Coast Guard
Second Coast Guard District Office
1222 Spruce Street
St. Louis, Missouri 63103-2832

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

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i. LETTER OF PROMULGATION

This Area Contingency Plan was developed in accordance with the provisions of Section 311(j)(4) of the Clean Water Act as amended by the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA), 33 U.S.C. 1321(j)(4), which addresses the development of a national planning and response system. As part of this system, Area Committees were 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. The functions of the President in designating Areas, appointing Area Committee members, determining the information to be included in Area Contingency Plans, and reviewing and approving Area Contingency Plans has been delegated, by Executive Order 12777 dated October 22, 1991, to the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency for the inland zone. On April 24, 1992, in a Federal Register notice, 57 Fed. Reg., the Administrator designated thirteen initial geographic areas now covered by the Regional Response Teams (RRTs) as areas and designated the RRTs as the initial Area Committees. As a result, U.S. EPA Region V (Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin) is an Area and the Region V RRT is the Area Committee for this Area. The Area Committee is responsible for reviewing and developing the U.S. EPA Region V Area Contingency Plan under the guidance of Maureen O'Mara, the U.S. EPA Region V designated On-Scene Coordinator for this Area. Under Clean Water Act Delegation 2-91, dated January 19, 1993, the Administrator delegated his duties concerning Area Contingency Plans described above to the Regional Administrators.

The undersigned Regional Administrator, pursuant to his authority under Clean Water Act Delegation 2-91, hereby approves and promulgates this Area Contingency Plan.

Comments and recommendations regarding this plan are invited and should be addressed to:

OPA Coordinator
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Emergency Response Branch (HSE-5J)
77 W. Jackson Blvd.
Chicago, Illinois 60604

This plan will be kept under continual review. Changes, additional information, or corrections will be promulgated as necessary and will be consecutively numbered.

Valdas V. Adamkus
Regional Administrator
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region V

1. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to provide a comprehensive overview of the current state of the industry. The report is organized into several sections, each addressing a different aspect of the market. The first section discusses the overall market conditions, while the subsequent sections delve into specific sub-sectors. The final section offers conclusions and recommendations based on the findings of the research.

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iii. DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS

A. Definitions

Definitions contained herein, unless otherwise specified, are the same as those contained in the NCP, Section 300.5 ("Definitions") and Section 1001 of OPA, 33 U.S.C. Section 2701 ("Definitions").

Area Committee: As defined by Sections 311(a)(18) and (j)(4) of CWA, as amended by OPA, means the entity appointed by the President consisting of members from Federal, State, and local agencies with responsibilities that include preparing an Area Contingency Plan for the area designated by the President. The Area Committee may include ex-officio (i.e., non-voting) members (e.g., industry and local interest groups).

Area Contingency Plan: As defined by Sections 311(a)(19) and (j)(4) of CWA, as amended by OPA, means the plan prepared by an Area Committee, that in conjunction with the NCP, shall address the removal of a discharge including a worst-case discharge and the mitigation or prevention of a substantial threat of such a discharge from a vessel, offshore facility, or onshore facility operating in or near an area designated by the President.

Coastal waters: The waters of the coastal zone (except for the Great Lakes and specified ports and harbors on inland rivers). Precise boundaries are identified in USCG/EPA agreements, Federal Regional Contingency Plans and Area Contingency Plans.

Coastal zone: All U.S. waters subject to the tide, U.S. 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/USCG agreements and identified in the RCP.

Discharge: As defined by Section 311(a)(2) of 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 CWA.

Drinking water supply: As defined by Section 101(7) of CERCLA, means any raw or finished water source that is or may be used by a public water system (as defined in the Safe Drinking Water Act) or as drinking water by one or more individuals.

Economically sensitive areas: Those areas of explicit economic importance to the public that due to their proximity to potential spill sources may require special protection and include, but are not limited to: potable and industrial water intakes; locks and dams; and public and private marinas.

Environmentally sensitive areas: An especially delicate or sensitive natural resource that requires protection in the event of a pollution incident. Designations of areas considered to be sensitive can be found in Appendix D of the proposed Facility Response Plan rule. In addition to this definition, Area Committees may include any areas determined to be "sensitive" for OPA planning purposes.

Hazardous substance: Any nonradioactive solid, liquid, or gaseous substance which when uncontrolled, may be harmful to human health or the environment. The precise legal definition and a listing of the hazardous substances can be found in Section 101(14) of CERCLA.

Inland waters: Those waters of the United States in the inland zone, waters of the Great Lakes, Lake Champlain, and specified ports and harbors on inland rivers.

Inland zone: The environment inland of the coastal zone excluding the Great Lakes, Lake Champlain, and specified ports and harbors on inland rivers. The term inland zone delineates an area of Federal responsibilities for response actions. Precise boundaries are determined by EPA/USCG agreements and identified in Federal Regional Contingency Plans.

Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC): A group of local representatives appointed by the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) to prepare a comprehensive emergency plan for the local emergency planning district, as required by the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-know Act (EPCRA).

National Pollution Fund Center (NPFC): As defined by Section 7 of Executive Order 12777, the NPFC is the entity established by the Secretary of the Department of Transportation whose function is the administration of the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (OSLTF). This includes access to the OSLTF by Federal agencies, States, and designated trustees for removal actions and initiation of natural resource damage assessments, as well as claims for removal costs and damages.

Navigable waters: As defined by 40 CFR 110.1, the term navigable waters 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, 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 recreational or other purposes; (2) From which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce; (3) That are 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 (a) through (d) of this definition, including adjacent wetlands; and (f) Wetlands adjacent to waters identified in (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 U.S.

Oil: As defined by Section 311(a)(1) of CWA, means oil of any kind or in any form, including, but not limited to, petroleum, fuel oil, sludge, oil refuse, oil mixed with ballast or bilge water, vegetable oil, animal oil, and oil mixed with wastes other than dredged spoil.

Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (OSLTF): The fund established under Section 9509 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. Section 9509).

On-Scene Coordinator (OSC): The government official at an incident scene responsible for coordinating response activities.

Regional Response Team (RRT): The Federal response organization (consisting of representatives from selected Federal and State agencies) which acts as a regional body responsible for overall planning and preparedness for oil and hazardous materials releases and for providing advice to the OSC in the event of a major or substantial spill.

Spill of National Significance (SONS): A spill that 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.

State Emergency Response Commission (SERC): A group of officials appointed by the State governor to implement the provisions of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA). The SERC coordinates and supervises the work of the Local Emergency Planning Committees and reviews local emergency plans annually.

Used Oil: Any oil that has been refined from crude oil, or any synthetic oil, that has been used and as a result of such use is contaminated by physical or chemical impurities.

Waste Oil: For the purposes of this Plan waste oil is any oil that has been refined from crude oil, or any synthetic oil, that has been physically or chemically contaminated as a result of a spill.

Wetlands: Those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency or duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include playa lakes, swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas such as sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, prairie river overflows, mudflats, and natural ponds (40 CFR 112.2(y)).

B. Acronyms

Federal Department and Agency Title Abbreviations:

ATSDR	Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry
BIA	Bureau of Indian Affairs
BOM	Bureau of Mines
COE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
DOA	Department of Agriculture
DOC	Department of Commerce
DOD	Department of Defense
DOE	Department of Energy
DOI	Department of the Interior
DOJ	Department of Justice
DOL	Department of Labor
DOS	Department of State
DOT	Department of Transportation
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
GSA	General Services Administration
HHS	Department of Health and Human Services
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NPS	National Park Service
RSPA	Research and Special Programs Administration
USCG	United States Coast Guard
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Operational Abbreviations:

ACP	Area Contingency Plan
AST	Atlantic Strike Team
BOA	Basic Ordering Agreement
CAMEO	Computer-Aided Management of Emergency Operations
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, 42 U.S.C. Sections 9601 <u>et seq.</u> , also known as Superfund
COTP	Captain of the Port (USCG)
CRC	Community Relations Coordinator
CRP	Community Relations Plan
CWA	Clean Water Act, as amended by OPA, 33 U.S.C. 1251 <u>et seq.</u>
DRAT	District Response Advisory Team (USCG)
EMA	Emergency Management Agency
EPCRA	The Emergency Planning and Right-to-Know Act of 1986 (Title III of SARA)

ERCS	Emergency Response Cleanup Services (Contractor)
ERT	Environmental Response Team
FRP	Facility Response Plan
FRP/ESF	Federal Response Plan/Emergency Support Function
FWPCA	Federal Water Pollution Control Act
HAZMAT	Hazardous Materials
IAG	Interagency Agreement
IC	Incident Commander
ICS	Incident Command System
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NCP	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan, 40 CFR Part 300
NPFC	National Pollution Fund Center
NRC	National Response Center
NRT	National Response Team
NSF	National Strike Force
OPA	Oil Pollution Act of 1990, 33 U.S.C. Section 2701 <u>et seq.</u>
OSC	On-Scene Coordinator
OSLTF	Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund
OSRO	Oil Spill Removal Organization
PIAT	Public Information Assistance Team
POLREP	Pollution Report Message
PRP	Potentially Responsible Party
RCP	Regional Contingency Plan
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RRT	Regional Response Team
RQ	Reportable Quantity
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986
SONS	Spill of National Significance
SSC	Scientific Support Coordinator
UCS	Unified Command System

Area-specific acronyms:

GLC	Great Lakes Commission
IDEM	Indiana Department of Environmental Management
IEPA	Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
MDNR	Michigan Department of Natural Resources
MPCA	Minnesota Pollution Control Agency
OEPA	Ohio Environmental Protection Agency
ORSANCO	Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission
UMRBA	Upper Mississippi River Basin Association
WDNR	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. Statutory Authority

This Area Contingency Plan (ACP) is required by Section 311(j)(4) of the Clean Water Act (CWA), as amended by the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA), 33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.

The ACP is written in conjunction with the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) (40 C.F.R. Part 300) and Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), 42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq., as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA).

B. Purpose and Objective

The purpose of this Plan is to meet the requirements of Section 311(j)(4) of CWA. The ACP is designed to coordinate timely and effective response by Federal On-Scene Coordinators (OSC), various Federal agencies, State and local officials, and private industry to minimize damage resulting from releases of oil or hazardous materials. The ACP includes resource information that may be utilized during a response. The Plan outlines the type of cooperative response that should be carried out by the OSC during response actions.

C. Scope

In order to provide for a coordinated effective Federal, State, and local response, each OSC shall direct the Area Committee to develop an ACP. The Plan when implemented in conjunction with other provisions of the NCP, shall be adequate to remove a worst case discharge, and to mitigate or prevent a substantial threat of such a discharge. ACPs shall include the following:

- (1) Description of the area;
- (2) Detailed description of the responsibilities of the owner/operator, Federal, State, and local agencies in removing a discharge;
- (3) A list of equipment available to an owner/operator, Federal, State, and local agencies to ensure an effective and immediate removal of a discharge;
- (4) A description of procedures to be followed for obtaining an expedited decision on the use of dispersant; and
- (5) A description of how the Plan is integrated into other ACPs and facility response plans.

The Region V ACP has been developed in coordination with the NCP, the Regional Contingency Plan (RCP), and the USCG Area plans. The USCG area plans are available through the appropriate Captain of the Port (COTP) or Marine Safety Office (MSO).

The ACP applies to and is in effect for:

- (1) Discharges of oil into or upon the navigable waters, on the adjoining shorelines to the navigable waters, into or on the exclusive economic zone, or that may affect natural resources belonging to, appertaining to, or under the exclusive management authority of the United States (Section 311(j)(4) of CWA); and
- (2) Releases into the environment of hazardous substances and pollutants or contaminants which may present an imminent and substantial danger to public health or welfare in the Area.

This ACP expands upon the planning and response requirements set forth in the NCP, augments coordination with State and local authorities, and integrates existing State, local, and private sector plans for the Area.

D. Updating

Section 311(j)(4)(C)(viii) requires that the ACP be updated periodically by the Area Committee. For national consistency, it has been determined that the ACP will be updated annually for five years, starting January 1, 1994 and once every five years thereafter.

II. ORGANIZATIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Area Committee Overview

To accomplish the coordinated planning structure envisioned under OPA, Section 4202(a) requires the President to designate specific Areas for which Area Committees are established. Each Area Committee, under the direction of an OSC, must prepare and submit to the President for approval an ACP that, in conjunction with the NCP is adequate to remove a worst case discharge from a vessel or facility operating in or near that Area. Through Executive Order 12777, the President delegated to the Administrator of the EPA, responsibility for designating the Areas and appointing the committees for the "inland zone".

The Administrator further delegated this authority to the Regional Administrators, and designated the thirteen pre-existing Regional Response Team (RRT) areas as the Areas for OPA planning purposes. EPA Region V, which consists of Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin, is considered to be the Area. The Area Committee consists of members of the RRT, including representatives from EPA Region V, the six States, the Basin Commissions, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the United States Coast Guard (USCG), Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), and the States. The Area Committee is chaired by a designated EPA OSC. The OSC was designated by the Waste Management Division Director under his authority as described in delegation 2-91.

The Area Committee has three primary responsibilities:

- (1) Preparation of the ACP;
- (2) Coordination among Federal, State and, local officials to enhance contingency planning efforts; and
- (3) Work with Federal, State, and local officials to expedite decisions for the use of countermeasures, including chemical spill control agents and other mitigating substances.

1. Sub-areas

Sub-area Committees have been and will continue to be established as necessary to prepare plans at a more local or sub-area level. These Sub-area Committees are responsible for working with the State and local officials to prepare a plan for joint response efforts, including identification of environmentally and economically sensitive areas.

Two pilot Sub-area planning projects have been initiated in EPA Region V; Detroit, Michigan and Minneapolis/St. Paul, Minnesota (Twin Cities). The Detroit Sub-area Pilot is being developed using hydrologic units as the geographic boundaries. This area is defined by the drainage basins included in metropolitan Detroit, including its industrial and residential areas. The drainage basins include the Rouge, Huron, and Clinton Rivers and Swan/Stoney Creek and encompass portions of seven metropolitan counties.

The Region V RRT established the Twin Cities metropolitan area for development as the second EPA Region V-led Sub-area Pilot plan. The Twin Cities metropolitan area is comprised of seven counties, including: Hennepin, Ramsey, Anoka, Washington, Dakota, Scott, and Carver.

2. Relationship to the Regional Response Team

Establishment of the Area Committee was required by Section 311(j)(4) of CWA. Members of the Area Committee are members of the RRT. This ACP has been developed by the Area Committee consistent with the NCP and the Region V RCP. The RCP is designed to coordinate an effective response by Federal agencies and will be coordinated with the ACP. The ACP will be implemented in conjunction with the NCP and RCP and shall be adequate to remove a worst case discharge or prevent a substantial threat of such a discharge. Specifically, the ACP will ensure a coordinated response to oil pollution that is integrated and consistent with State, local, and other non-Federal plans.

B. Federal Agencies

The Federal agencies listed in this Section have duties established by statute, executive order, or Presidential directive which may apply to Federal response actions following, or in prevention of, the discharge of oil or release of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant. Some of these agencies also have duties relating to the rehabilitation, restoration, or replacement of natural resources injured or lost as a result of such discharge or release.

Federal agencies must plan for emergencies and develop procedures for addressing oil discharges and releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants from vessels and facilities under their jurisdiction, custody, or control. Appropriate Federal RRT members, or their representatives, provide OSCs with assistance from their respective Federal agencies, commensurate with agency responsibilities, resources, and capabilities within the Region. During a response action, the members of the RRT should seek to make available the resources of their agencies to the OSC. Specifically, Federal member agency responsibilities include:

- (1) Making necessary information available to the RRT, Area Committee, and OSCs;

- (2) Providing representatives to the RRT and otherwise assisting RRT and OSCs in formulating RCPs and ACPs;
- (3) Informing the RRT of changes in the availability of their response resources; and
- (4) Reporting discharges and releases from facilities or vessels under their jurisdiction or control.

For the specific responsibilities and functions of the Federal agencies listed below, reference the proposed NCP, Appendix E to Part 300, Oil Spill Response, Section 6.4.

- Department of Commerce (DOC)
- Department of Defense (DOD)
- Department of Energy (DOE)
- Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
- General Services Administration (GSA)
- Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)
- Department of the Interior (DOI)
- Department of Justice (DOJ)
- Department of Labor (DOL)
- Department of State (DOS)

C. State and Local Agencies

Section 311(j)(4) of CWA calls for the inclusion of both State and local representatives to the Area Committee. In Region V this has been partially accomplished through the designation of the RRT as the Area Committee. The RRT is made up of 15 Federal agencies along with representatives from the six States in Region V. Each of the State representatives has been appointed by the Governor of his/her State. Local participation will be provided for in the development of Sub-areas. The Sub-areas will rely upon the cooperation of local representatives from such agencies and organizations as: fire departments; police departments; public health departments; and Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs), which were instituted under Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know (EPCRA).

D. InterRegional Organizations

Several interregional agencies have been established that have interests within EPA Region V and have roles in planning and response. The agencies vary considerably in their concerns and capabilities. The following is a list of these interregional organizations. Addresses and telephone numbers are provided in **Appendix A**.

1. The Great Lakes Commission

The Great Lakes Commission (GLC) is an interstate compact commission comprised of gubernatorially appointed and legislatively mandated representatives of the eight Great Lakes States (Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York). The Commission was formed to promote the informed use, development, and protection of Great Lakes Basin land and water resources through regional coordination, policy development, and advocacy.

2. International Joint Commission

The International Joint Commission (IJC) is a binational organization that was created under the Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909 to advise the governments of the United States and Canada on issues concerning water quality and quantity in the boundary waters between the two nations. The Commission consists of six members, three appointed by the President of the United States, and three appointed by the Prime Minister of Canada.

IJC monitors and assesses cleanup progress under the Agreement and advises Governments on matters related to the quality of the boundary waters of the Great Lakes system.

3. Ohio River Valley Water Sanitary Commission

The Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission (ORSANCO) is an interstate water pollution control agency established in 1948, with membership consisting of representatives from the eight States in the Ohio River Valley (Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia), and three representatives of the Federal government. The Commission is responsible for operating several programs: water quality monitoring of the Ohio River and its major tributaries; regulation of wastewater discharge to the Ohio River; and investigation of particular water pollution problems.

In addition, ORSANCO assists State environmental agencies, EPA, and USCG in emergency spill response. Specifically, in the event of a spill on the Ohio River or a major tributary, ORSANCO's role is to serve as an interstate communications center, assisting in emergency notification procedures and to coordinate emergency stream monitoring.

4. Upper Mississippi River Basin Association

The Upper Mississippi River Basin Association (UMRBA) is an interstate organization formed by the Governors of Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, and Wisconsin to maintain communication and cooperation among the States on matters related to water

resources planning and management in the Upper Mississippi Basin. The five States are represented through gubernatorial appointees and five Federal agencies have advisory status. As part of its efforts to facilitate cooperative planning, the Association provides support to an ad-hoc Upper Mississippi Spills Coordination Group, which includes representatives of the five States' response agencies as well as EPA Regions V and VII, USCG, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE). The group meets periodically to discuss common problems and coordinate activities to respond to spills on the Upper Mississippi. The member State and Federal agencies have jointly produced the Upper Mississippi River Spill Response Plan and Resource Manual (Annex 1).

The manual functions as a working contingency plan, to be used as a supplement to the appropriate State emergency response plans, RCPs, and the NCP. As such, the Upper Mississippi River Spill Response Plan and Resource Manual is consistent with the EPA Region V and EPA Region VII RCPs and EPA Region V ACP, and is in compliance with all requirements of the NCP.

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III. RESPONSE JURISDICTIONS

A. Regional Areas

Region V has been divided into two operational areas, inland and coastal, which correspond to the areas in which EPA and USCG are responsible respectively for providing OSCs for coordination of spill response activities. The inland operational area includes all land territory of the six States (Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin) of Region V, including each State's inland lakes and rivers. The coastal operational area consists of the open waters of the Great Lakes, including Lake St. Clair, the interconnecting rivers, major bays, ports, and harbors of the Region V States; the U.S. tributaries of the Great Lakes, to the extent that they are navigable by deep draft vessels; and the land surface, land substrata, ground water, and ambient air proximal to those waters.

Two Coast Guard Districts share jurisdictions within EPA Region V. The Ninth Coast Guard District, headquartered in Cleveland, Ohio, serves the Great Lakes drainage basin. The Second Coast Guard District, headquartered in St. Louis, Missouri, serves the drainage basins of the Upper Mississippi and the Ohio Rivers.

Within the Great Lakes coastal zone, the appropriate Captain of the Port (COTP) functions as the predesignated OSC for all oil and hazardous substance releases, subject to a Department of Transportation (DOT)/EPA re delegation of certain CERCLA response authorities. The EPA performs the following two categories of response actions within the coastal zone: 1) remedial actions for releases originating from facilities; and 2) all response actions for releases originating from hazardous waste management facilities.

The scope of the Second Coast Guard District response role is defined by a revised Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between that District and EPA Region V, signed by the Regional Administrator on April 12, 1993. See **Appendix B** for a copy of the revised MOU. The revised MOU assigns the EPA as the predesignated OSC for the entire inland zone, including the inland river system within the Second District for responding to all discharges of oil and hazardous substances.

DOD or DOE provides OSCs for all response actions for releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants which originate on any facility or vessel under the jurisdiction, custody, or control of DOD or DOE. In the case of a Federal agency other than EPA, USCG, DOD, or DOE, such agency provides OSCs for all removal actions necessitated by releases originating on any facility or vessel under its jurisdiction that are not emergencies.

EPA or USCG OSCs may be requested to provide technical assistance to the lead agency OSC who is responding to the release or threatened release. In the event of an emergency on Federal agency property, other than DOD or DOE, EPA or USCG retains response authority and EPA

OSCs may respond and later initiate cost recovery actions against the potentially responsible party (PRP).

Definitions of the boundaries of OSC jurisdictions for Region V are provided in the following subsections. Where highways are used to delineate the boundary, the roadbed right-of-ways of the highway are included in the inland zone. A Regional map is included at the end of this Section (Figure 1).

B. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Regional Boundaries

1. EPA Region III OSC Boundaries

EPA Region III will provide OSCs for investigating and responding to releases to the main stem of the Ohio River from the Ohio-Pennsylvania boundary, mile 40.1, to the Kentucky-West Virginia boundary, mile 317.2. All releases in the above-named stretch of the Ohio River emanating from sources in West Virginia will be handled by EPA Region III personnel; those from sources in EPA Region V will be handled by personnel from EPA Region V.

If either RRT is activated, the Second USCG District would be involved along the entire stretch of the Ohio River.

2. EPA Region IV OSC Boundaries

EPA Region IV will provide OSCs for investigating and responding to releases of oil or hazardous materials to the main stem of the Ohio River from the Kentucky-West Virginia boundary, mile 317.2, to its junction with the Mississippi River, mile 981.2. Releases in the above-named stretch of the Ohio River emanating from shoreline sources in Kentucky will be handled by personnel of EPA Region IV; those spills from shoreline sources in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois will be handled by personnel from EPA Region V. EPA Region IV will have the responsibility for ensuring notification of water users downstream of the location of the release, including coordination with ORSANCO, when a release occurs on the south shoreline or in the main stream of the Ohio River; EPA Region V has a like responsibility, including coordination with ORSANCO, when a release occurs on the north shoreline of the river.

A draft revised MOU between EPA Regions IV and V clarifying and establishing new limits of responsibility is being prepared.

3. EPA Region VII OSC Boundaries

EPA Region VII will provide OSCs for investigating and responding to releases to the main stem of the Upper Mississippi River (UMR) when either Iowa or Missouri is the

principal first responding State. EPA Region V will have jurisdiction for such releases within the State of Minnesota and where Minnesota, Wisconsin, or Illinois is the first principal responding State. When releases to the UMR main stem will result in significant response by more than one State, or when there is uncertainty as to the responding State(s), EPA Region VII will provide OSCs for such releases occurring between Cairo, Illinois, and Keokuk, Iowa (miles 0.0 to 354.5), and EPA Region V above that point.

For spills from shore facilities and non-waterborne sources, OSCs will be provided by the Region in which the source is located.

4. EPA Region VIII OSC Boundaries

EPA Region V will provide OSCs for investigating and responding to releases to the main stem of the Red River of the North from its origin in Lake Traverse near Browns Valley, Minnesota, to the Canadian border. All spills to the above-named stretch of the Red River emanating from sources in North Dakota and South Dakota will be handled by EPA Region VIII personnel.

South of the Browns Valley area, the boundary between South Dakota and Minnesota involves the headwaters of the Minnesota River flowing southward. EPA Region V Spill Response personnel will respond to releases to the main stem of the Little Minnesota River and Big Stone Lake southward to Ortonville, Minnesota. All releases to the above-named headwaters of the Minnesota River emanating from sources in South Dakota will be handled by EPA Region VIII personnel; releases from sources in Minnesota will be handled by EPA Region V personnel.

EPA Region VIII will provide communications as necessary with the Canadian Province of Manitoba concerning all releases occurring in waters flowing into Canada, including those emanating from EPA Region V.

C. U.S. Coast Guard District Boundaries

1. Ninth Coast Guard District OSC Boundaries

Eight USCG units provide OSCs for releases occurring within the coastal zone, each serving a specific geographic area. These geographic areas are defined as: the international boundary with Canada; the boundaries between the units (described at 33 CFR 345); and the boundary between the inland zone and the coastal zone. In most locations, the boundary between inland and coastal zones follows the near shore areas adjoining the Great Lakes and the interconnecting rivers.

The Ninth Coast Guard District will not provide the OSC for a release occurring in the inland zone. However, where a Marine Safety Officer responds in the inland zone to a marine casualty or other incident pursuant to USCG port safety and commercial vessel safety responsibilities, that officer will serve as the first Federal official on scene, pending arrival of the predesignated OSC. In this capacity, that officer will manage any cleanup actions performed by the responsible party and, if necessary, will initiate a Federal removal.

2. Second Coast Guard District OSC Boundaries

Agency responsibilities have been reassigned to more clearly reflect the inland and coastal zone delineation. The revised MOU assigns the EPA as the predesignated OSC for the entire inland zone, including the inland river system within the Second District (reference **Appendix B** for a signed copy of the MOU). The previous agreement designating specified ports and harbors as portions of the Coastal Zone is no longer applicable.

The Second District will assist the predesignated EPA OSC where there is a discharge or release of oil or hazardous substances, or a threat of such a discharge or release, into or on navigable waters. Upon request by the EPA OSC, the USCG may act on behalf of the EPA, assuming the functional role and responsibilities of the OSC. If the USCG is the first Federal official on scene, the USCG will notify the EPA OSC and act as the OSC until such time as the EPA OSC arrives. If the incident involves a commercial vessel, a transfer operation, or a marine transportation related facility, the USCG will provide the OSC.

Major Drainage Basins Within Region 5

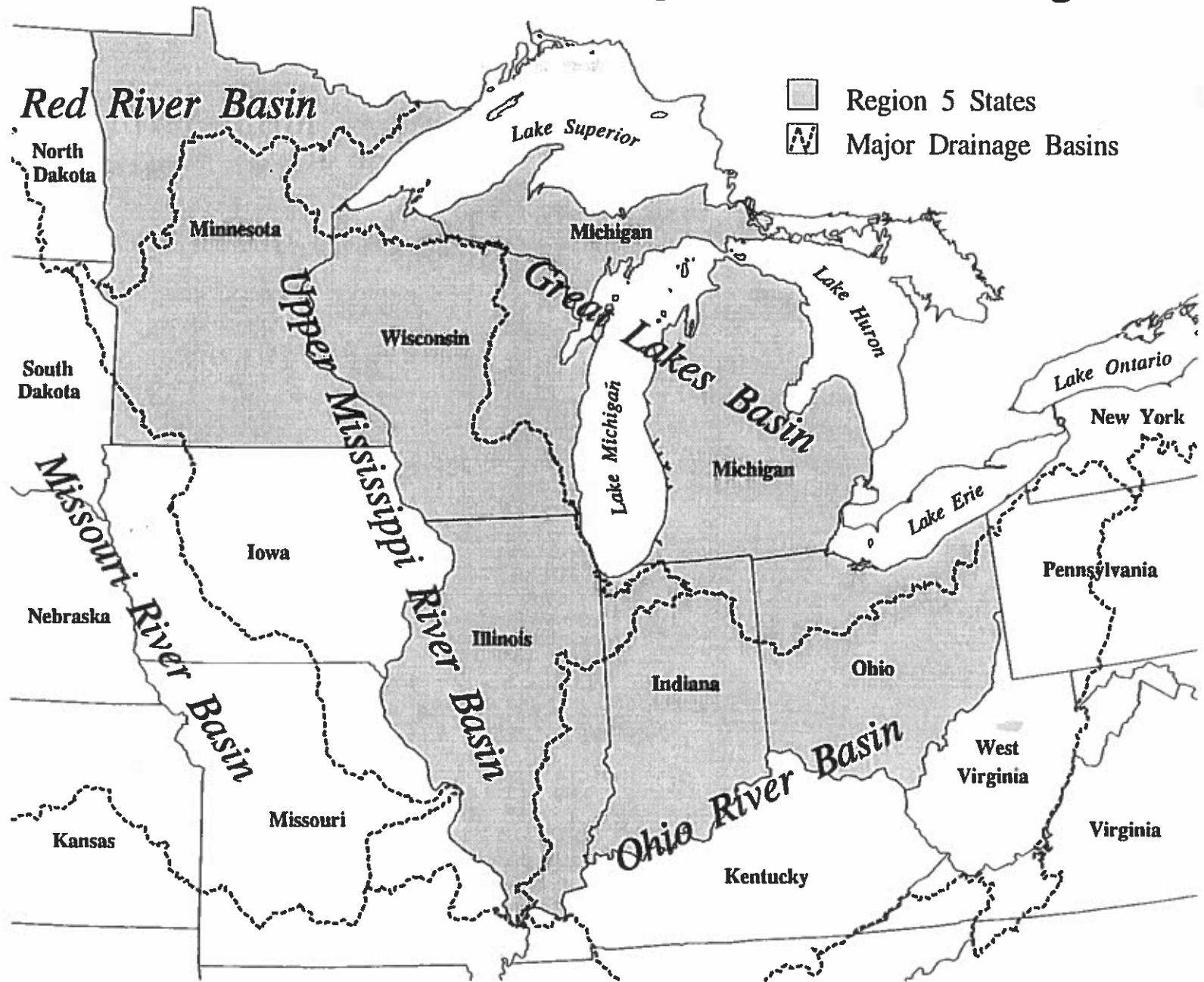


Figure 1, EPA Region V

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IV. PLANNING AND PREPAREDNESS

A. Planning and Coordination Structure

1. National and Regional

As described in Section 300.110 of the NCP, the National Response Team (NRT) is responsible for oil and hazardous materials spill planning and coordination on a national level. The NRT is made up of 15 Federal agencies chaired by the EPA and vice-chaired by the USCG. The NRT's responsibilities include evaluating methods of responding to discharges, maintaining national preparedness to respond to a major oil discharge, and developing procedures, in coordination with the National Strike Force Coordinating Center (NSFCC), to ensure the coordination of Federal, State, and local governments.

Regional planning and coordination of preparedness and response actions is accomplished through the RRT. The RRT membership mirrors that of the NRT with the addition of State representation. The role of the RRT is to act as the regional mechanism for development and coordination of preparedness activities before a response action is taken and for coordination of assistance and advice to the OSC during such response actions. In the case of a discharge of oil, preparedness activities shall be carried out in conjunction with Area Committees as appropriate. The RRT provides support and guidance to the designated OSC during an incident. The OSC manages response actions and coordinates all other efforts at the scene of the response.

2. Area

Section 311(j)(4)(B) of CWA, as amended by OPA, requires that the Area Committee, under the direction of the Federal OSC for its Area, be responsible for:

- (a) Preparing an Area Contingency Plan for its Area, which includes all of EPA Region V;
- (b) Working with Federal, State, and local officials to enhance the contingency planning of those officials and to assure preplanning of joint response efforts, including appropriate procedures for mechanical recovery, chemical spill control, shoreline cleanup, protection of sensitive environmental areas, and protection, rescue, and rehabilitation of fisheries and wildlife; and
- (c) Working with Federal, State, and local officials to expedite decisions for the use of dispersants and other mitigating substances and devices.

The Area Committee is not a response organization and exists to augment the planning structure of the NRT and RRT. The ACP will address specific areas within the Region that have a high potential for a release of oil or that are of particular environmental or economic sensitivity to such a discharge. The ACP will ensure that a coordinated response structure is in place to mitigate the effects of a significant release in such areas. This process will involve extensive coordination with LEPC plans and FRPs to identify the areas of concern and develop an adequate response strategy involving Federal, State, local, and private entities.

During a response, the FRPs will initially be activated followed by the LEPC, State, Regional, and National Contingency Plans as necessary, depending upon the magnitude of the spill. Coordination of the ACP with all other plans, prior to and during the response, is the responsibility of the Area OSC. The OSC shall meet with the other responding parties to coordinate and integrate this Plan with all other relevant plans including, but not limited to, Federal, State, local, tribal, and private plans.

3. State

As provided by Sections 301 and 303 of EPCRA, the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) of each State, is to designate emergency planning districts, appoint LEPCs, supervise and coordinate their activities, and review local emergency response plans.

4. Local

Each LEPC is to prepare an emergency response plan in accordance with Section 303 of EPCRA. These plans are to be reviewed once a year, or more frequently as circumstances change in the community or at any subject facility may require. The ACP should be coordinated with these LEPC plans. Due to the size of Region V's area, coordination with LEPC plans will take place in the development of the sub-area plans. Sub-area planning is currently in its early developmental stages in the Detroit, Michigan and Minneapolis/St. Paul, Minnesota areas.

5. Responsible Party

Under CWA Section 311, those facilities that could reasonably be expected to cause substantial harm to the environment by a discharge of oil into navigable waters, adjoining shorelines, or the exclusive economic zone are required to prepare and submit response plans. Under Section 112.20(f)(3) of the proposed FRP rule, the EPA Regional Administrator shall also identify those facilities that have the potential to cause "significant and substantial harm" based upon risk-based screening criteria. These facility response plans (FRPs) must:

- (a) Be consistent with the NCP and ACP;
- (b) Identify a qualified individual having full authority to implement removal actions, and require immediate communication between that person and appropriate Federal authorities and responders;
- (c) Identify and ensure availability of resources to remove, to the maximum extent practicable, a worst-case discharge;
- (d) Describe training, testing, unannounced drills, and response actions of persons at the facility;
- (e) Be updated periodically; and
- (f) Be resubmitted for approval of each significant change.

6. Organization Coordination

Coordination between the above mentioned organizations occurs through the development of their independent contingency plans and through their interaction during a response. In the event of a release, there is a hierarchical response and technical assistance structure. This structure begins with the local responders and ends with the NRT. The roles and responsibilities of each response organization are laid out in the various contingency plans.

B. Federal Contingency Plans

1. National Contingency Plan

The NCP provides for efficient, coordinated, and effective response to discharges of oil in accordance with the authorities of CWA. The NCP also provides for the national response organization that may be activated in response actions; specifies responsibilities among the Federal, State, and local governments; and describes the resources available for response. A complete listing of the provisions can be found in Section 304.1.1 of the NCP.

2. Regional Contingency Plan

The RRTs have developed Federal RCPs for each standard Federal Region to coordinate timely, effective response by various Federal agencies and other organizations to discharges of oil or releases of hazardous substances. RCPs, as appropriate, include information on all useful facilities and resources in the Region, from government, commercial, academic, and other sources. To the extent possible, the RCPs shall follow

the format of the NCP and coordinate with State emergency response plans, ACPs, and EPCRA local emergency response plans. Coordination with the EPCRA local emergency response plans should be accomplished by working with the SERCs in the Region covered by the RCP.

3. Area Contingency Plan

As discussed in Section I(C) of this Plan, an ACP shall be developed to provide a coordinated and effective Federal, State, and local response to an oil spill. The Plan shall, when implemented in conjunction with the provisions of the NCP, be adequate to remove a worst case discharge, and to mitigate or prevent substantial threat of such a discharge.

4. Federal Response Plan/Emergency Support Function #10

The Federal Response Plan was developed under the Disaster Relief Act of 1974, as amended by the Stafford Disaster Relief Act of 1988. The Federal Response Plan established a foundation for coordinating Federal assistance to supplement State and local response efforts to save lives, protect public health and safety, and protect property in the event of a natural disaster, catastrophic earthquake, or other disaster incident declared a major disaster by the President.

The delivery of Federal assistance is facilitated through twelve annexes, or Emergency Support Functions (ESFs), which describe a single functional area of response activity: Transportation, Communications, Public Works and Engineering, Fire Fighting, Information and Planning, Mass Care, Resource Support, Health and Medical Services, Urban Search and Rescue, Hazardous Materials, Food, and Energy. The Hazardous Materials annex, ESF #10, addresses releases of oil and hazardous substances that occur as a result of a natural disaster or catastrophic event and incorporates preparedness and response actions carried out under the NCP. EPA serves as the Chair of ESF #10 and is responsible for overseeing all preparedness and response actions associated with ESF #10 activities. All NRT/RRT departments and agencies serve as support agencies to ESF #10.

C. Area Contingency Plan Coordination with other Relevant Plans

FRPs, as defined by Section 311(j)(5) of CWA as amended by OPA, shall be reviewed for approval and consistency with this Plan. The Area Committee will continuously review effectiveness and integration of all plans for spill response and mitigation based on actual responses, exercises, and all other relevant information leading to enhancement of these plans.

D. Response Exercises

The National Preparedness for Response Exercise Program (PREP) was developed to establish a workable exercise program which meets the intent of OPA. The PREP incorporates the

exercise requirements of USCG, EPA, the Research and Special Program Administration (RSPA) Office of Pipeline Safety (OPS), and the Mineral Management Service (MMS).

The PREP guidelines are not regulations. However, the four Federal agencies have agreed that participation in PREP will satisfy all exercise requirements imposed by CWA. Although participation in PREP is voluntary, those choosing not to participate in PREP will be required to comply with the exercise requirements in the regulations imposed by each of the four regulatory agencies.

PREP is structured around a system of internal and external exercises. The internal exercises are conducted wholly within a plan holder's organization, testing the various components of a response plan to ensure the plan is adequate for the organization to respond to an oil or hazardous substance spill. Currently, the response plans and exercises only address oil response, but will eventually address hazardous substance response.

Internal exercises include: 1) Qualified Individual Notification Drills; 2) Emergency Procedures Drills for vessels and barges; 3) Spill Management Team Tabletop Exercises; and 4) Unannounced Exercises.

The internal exercises will be self-certified and self-evaluated by the plan holder organization. Each plan holder will be on a triennial cycle for exercises, beginning January 1, 1994. Within this triennial cycle, each plan holder must exercise the various components of the entire response plan. The PREP document contains a list of 15 core components. These are not all-inclusive, a plan may have more or fewer components, but these are generally what should be in the plan. The completion of the required internal exercises over the three-year period will satisfy the regulatory requirements for exercising the entire plan once every three years.

The external exercises, or Area Exercises, test the interaction of the plan holder with the entire response community in a specific Area. For the purpose of the PREP, an Area is defined as that specific geographic area for which a separate and distinct ACP has been developed. The Area Exercises will exercise the governmental-industry interface for pollution response. The PREP goal is to conduct 20 Area Exercises per year throughout the country, with the Federal government leading six exercises and industry leading the 14 other exercises. The Area Exercises will be realistic exercises, including equipment deployment. The exercises will be developed by a design team consisting of Federal, State and local government, and industry representatives. The Area Exercises will be scheduled by a National Scheduling Coordinating Committee (NSCC), which will receive input from the Area Committees and the RRT Co-Chairs. These various levels of input are designed to ensure all local, State and Regional concerns are taken into consideration when scheduling the exercises.

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V. INCIDENT NOTIFICATION

A. Responsible Party

The spiller or responsible party is required to immediately report all releases of oil and hazardous substances into or on navigable water, adjoining shorelines, or the contiguous zone, to the National Response Center (NRC). Notification should be made to the NRC duty officer at (800) 424-8802 or (202) 267-2675. The NRC will notify the appropriate OSC. If NRC notification is not practicable, the EPA or USCG predesignated OSC should be notified. The EPA Region V OSC can be reached 24-hours-a-day at (312) 353-2318.

The spiller may be required to report these releases under various Federal, State, and local statutes in addition to the Clean Water Act. Refer to the RCP for additional reporting requirements.

B. On-Scene Coordinator

Upon notification from the NRC, the OSC will investigate the report to determine the threat posed to the public health or welfare or the environment. Notifications are based on the actual or potential size of the spill and the threat posed as outlined in Table 1 below:

Table 1

TYPE OF SPILL	OIL	HAZ. SUBSTANCE
MINOR	< 1,000 gallons	< Reportable Quantity
MEDIUM	1,000 - 10,000 gallons	> Reportable Quantity but doesn't meet criteria for a major or minor release
MAJOR	> 10,000 gallons	Amount that poses a substantial threat to human health, welfare or environment
WORST CASE	A worst case involves ANY discharge or threat of a discharge, in significant quantities to impact public health, welfare or the environment, where the parties responsible for the threat or discharge are unwilling or unable to perform the required response actions.	

The designated OSC will make the following notifications:

Minor Releases: EPA will make notifications for minor releases to the appropriate State.

Medium and Major Releases: The OSC will notify the following:

- (1) The pollution response agency for the impacted State or States;
- (2) The DOI representative;
- (3) The HHS representative, if a public health emergency exists;
- (4) The Director of the Emergency Response Division (ERD), Headquarters, EPA;
- (5) The DOC representative in the case of a release or threat of a release to the surface waters of the United States; and
- (6) The appropriate USCG District office if the spill impacts navigable water.

OSCs shall promptly notify those trustees of any discharges or releases that are injuring or may injure natural resources that are under their management, jurisdiction, or responsibility. OSCs shall seek to coordinate all response activities with the appropriate natural resource trustees. Other agencies that may be notified, or can assist with interstate or interagency notifications in the event of a spill or response, are listed in **Appendix A**.

OSCs should also ensure that all appropriate public and private interests are kept informed and their concerns considered.

When conducting Federal removal actions, the OSC will submit Pollution Report Messages (POLREPs) to the above mentioned Agencies, if notified, and include local entities as necessary. As changing conditions warrant, POLREP distribution may be expanded to include additional entities. In the case of an oil release, the OSC will submit a POLREP to the National Pollution Fund Center (NPFC).

C. Regional Response Team

An incident-specific RRT may be activated upon request from the OSC, or from any RRT representative, to the Co-chair of the RRT when a discharge or release:

- (1) Exceeds the response capabilities available to the OSC in the place where it occurs;
- (2) Transects State, Regional and/or international boundaries; or

- (3) Poses a substantial threat to public health, welfare, or to the environment, or to Regionally significant amounts of property.

Requests for RRT activation shall subsequently be confirmed in writing. Local requests for RRT activation must be made through the State RRT member. The various levels of activation can be found in the NCP. Activation may take place by telephone or by assembly.

The RRT can be deactivated by the Chair, when the Chair determines that the OSC no longer requires RRT assistance. The time of deactivation shall be included in a POLREP.

D. Pollution Report Messages

Except as noted below, the designated OSC prepares POLREPs for each release occurring within the OSC's area of responsibility. The OSC submits POLREPs to the RRT as significant developments occur. For medium and major releases, these submittals will occur on a daily basis until, in the judgment of the OSC, the response operation and the impact of the release have stabilized. A copy of the standard POLREP format is included in Appendix C.

1. Distribution

Minor Releases: Ordinarily, EPA does not prepare POLREPs for minor releases.

Medium and Major Releases: The OSC should submit POLREPs to the following RRT member agencies:

- (a) The pollution response agency for the impacted State or States;
- (b) The DOI representative;
- (c) The HHS representative, if a public health emergency exists;
- (d) The Director of the ERD, Headquarters, EPA;
- (e) The DOC representative in the case of a release or threat of a release to the surface waters of the United States; and
- (f) The appropriate USCG District office.

2. Special Cases

Fund Manager: In the case of a Federally funded oil cleanup, the EPA OSC will submit a POLREP to the NPFC.

Worker Safety: If the pollutant is a hazardous substance and Federal or private sector personnel are participating in a "hands-on" removal, the OSC will include the Department of Labor RRT representative in the distribution of POLREPs. (Note: this provision does not extend to the activities of State and local government employees.)

Federal Land Manager: Consistent with the spill notification guidelines, when a release impacts Federal lands, the OSC will include the RRT representative of the managing agency in the distribution of POLREPs.

Intrastate Distribution: The State office designated to receive POLREPs from Federal OSCs will perform any further distribution to other elements of State government within that State.

VI. RESPONSE AND MITIGATION

A. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and On-Scene Coordinator Responsibilities

This Section addresses the statutory and regulatory responsibilities of EPA OSCs as expanded by the passage of OPA. The proposed NCP has been referenced for this purpose. Under OPA amendments to CWA Section 311 and subsequent delegations, the OSC has been granted the authority to take whatever removal action he or she deems necessary to remove or mitigate a discharge or threat of discharge.

1. Statutory Authority

Two Subsections of Section 311 of CWA, 33 U.S.C. 1321, give the Federal government the authority to respond to a discharge or threat of discharge of oil or hazardous substances into or upon the navigable waters of the U.S., adjoining shorelines, or the waters of the contiguous zone. Section 311(c)(1) of CWA gives the President the authority to: remove or arrange for removal of a discharge and mitigate or prevent a substantial threat of a discharge, at any time; direct or monitor all Federal, State, and private actions to remove a discharge; and to remove and, if necessary, destroy a vessel discharging, or threatening to discharge, by whatever means are available. This authority was delegated to the Administrator of EPA and was then duly delegated to the Regional Administrators of EPA who then delegated that authority to the OSCs. Under Section 311(c)(2) of CWA, if the discharge or a substantial threat of discharge, poses a substantial threat to the public health or welfare of the U.S., the OSC shall direct all Federal, State, and private actions to remove the discharge or to mitigate or prevent the threat of such a discharge. In addition, the OSC may remove or arrange for the removal of the discharge; or mitigate or prevent the substantial threat of the discharge; and may remove, and if necessary destroy, a vessel discharging or threatening to discharge, by whatever means available, without regard for any other provision of law governing contracting procedures or employment of personnel by the Federal government.

Section 311(e) of CWA allows the Division Director of the Waste Management Division, where he/she has determined that there may be an imminent and substantial threat to the public health and welfare of the U.S. because of an actual or threatened discharge of oil or hazardous substances from a vessel or facility which violates Section 311(b)(3) of CWA, to require the U.S. Attorney General to secure any relief from any person as may be necessary to abate such endangerment; or after notice to the affected State, take any action authorized under Section 311 of CWA that may be necessary to protect the public health and welfare.

2. Regulatory Authority

OPA required revisions to several Sections in Subpart D, Section 300.300 of the proposed NCP to further define the responsibilities of OSCs when conducting a response. The proposed NCP also includes a separate Appendix E which specifically addresses the response requirements for oil discharges.

Upon receipt of notification of a discharge or release, the OSC is responsible for conducting a preliminary assessment to determine:

- Threat to human health and the environment;
- The responsible party and their capability to conduct the removal; and
- Feasibility of a removal or the mitigation of impact.

In conducting a removal, the OSC may:

- Remove or arrange for the removal of a discharge, and mitigate or prevent a substantial threat of a discharge;
- Direct or monitor all Federal, State, local, and private actions to remove a discharge; and
- Remove and, if necessary, destroy a vessel discharging or threatening to discharge.

If the responsible party is conducting the cleanup, the OSC will ensure adequate oversight of the cleanup. If the responsible party cannot or will not initiate action to eliminate the threat, or if the removal is not being conducted properly, the OSC should advise the responsible party and take appropriate response actions to mitigate or remove the threat or discharge.

The OSC may act without regard to any other provision of the law governing contracting procedures or employment of personnel by the Federal government in removing or arranging for the removal of such a discharge.

a. Spill of National Significance

A Spill of National Significance (SONS) is a spill that 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.

A discharge may be classified as a SONS by the Administrator of EPA for discharges occurring in the inland zone and the Commandant of the USCG for discharges occurring in the coastal zone. For a SONS in the inland zone, the EPA Administrator may name a senior Agency official to assist the OSC in communicating with the affected parties and the public and coordinating Federal, State, local, and international resources at the national level. This strategic coordination will involve, as appropriate, the NRT, RRT(s), the Governor(s) of affected State(s), and the mayor(s) or other chief executive(s) of local government(s).

b. Worst Case Discharge

CWA Section 311(d)(2)(J) requires the NCP to include procedures and standards for removing a worst case discharge of oil, and for mitigating or preventing a substantial threat of such a discharge.

EPA Region V is currently developing a worst case discharge scenario in conjunction with a national workgroup to ensure a consistent approach. While each EPA Region is unique and is addressing specific Regional concerns, a common approach to scenario development can be adopted. A fundamental assumption can be made that a worst case discharge is that which overwhelms the capabilities of the responding party. A specific Area scenario will be developed to address the diversity in the Region or Sub-area. A hazard assessment and vulnerability analysis will be conducted by looking at spill history, spill sources, environmentally and economically sensitive areas, sensitive communities, geographic considerations, and available resources.

As stated in the proposed NCP, Appendix E to Part 300, Oil Spill Response, Section 5.3.6, if the investigation by the OSC shows that a discharge is a worst case discharge or there is a substantial threat of a worst case discharge, the OSC shall:

- (1) Notify the National Strike Force Coordinating Center (NSFCC);
- (2) Require, where applicable, implementation of the worst case portion of an approved tank vessel or facility response plan;
- (3) Implement the worst case portion of the ACP, if appropriate; and
- (4) Take whatever additional response actions are deemed appropriate.

c. Command Systems

Current Federal law requires implementation of a site-specific incident command system at all emergencies involving hazardous substances by the senior emergency response official responding (29 CFR 1910.120 and 40 CFR 311). The specific regulatory language suggests a seniority hierarchy increasing from local to State to Federal. Often the senior local or State officials command because they are most familiar with the resources immediately available. At the same time, it must be recognized that Federal, State, and local responders are charged by law with specific authorities and responsibilities in certain emergency situations that cannot be subsumed. This protocol does not commit any parties adopting it to do anything not already required by Federal law.

An ICS shall be established at all incidents involving hazardous substances by the senior on-scene official of the first response organization to arrive at an incident. The ICS should be based on the organization, terminology, and procedures recommended by the National Fire Academy¹ and applied in a broad sense to include all hazard control and mitigation response organizations, including responsible parties, private responders, and local, State, and Federal agencies. All such entities participating in a response are required by Federal law to implement an intra-organizational ICS and integrate it with the overall ICS (29 CFR 1910.120 or 40 CFR 311). For greater detail on an ICS refer to the Region V RCP.

A Unified Command consisting of responsible party, local, State, and Federal senior competent emergency response officials at the site may be the preferred approach to integrating several levels of government into an ICS. A UCS is a type of ICS whereby parties with jurisdiction should command by agreeing on objective priorities and response strategies. The USCG has adopted the UCS protocol.

3. Oil Removal Actions

Appropriate actions should be taken to recover oil releases or mitigate their effects. There are many issues to take into account when physically responding to an oil spill. See **Appendix D** for guidance on: properties of oil that affect recovery; characteristics of oil movements on water; containment and recovery of oil on land; containment and recovery

¹ One set of common terminology and procedures is vital to the efficient functioning of an ICS in an emergency. While no widely accepted ICS is specifically designed for hazardous materials response, the National Fire Academy (NFA) system is workable, widely accepted, and recommended by FEMA. The NFA ICS is being designated as the preferred ICS system for purposes of this protocol until a more workable and widely accepted system is available.

of oil in ice and snow; shoreline protection and restoration; and physical and chemical treatment of oil.

Refer to Section VII(A) for details on disposal of recovered oil and contaminated materials.

As stated previously, the OSC directs response efforts and coordinates all other efforts at the scene of a discharge. As part of this effort the OSC should:

- (a) Collect information about the discharge including source and cause;
- (b) Identify responsible parties;
- (c) Obtain technical data including amount, exposure pathways, and time of travel;
- (d) Determine potential impact on human health and the environment;
- (e) Determine whether spill poses a substantial threat;
- (f) Assess impact on natural resources and other property;
- (g) Determine protection priorities; and
- (h) Document costs.

OSCs should also coordinate all removal actions with the appropriate Federal, State, and local response agencies. OSCs may designate capable persons from Federal, State, or local agencies to act as their on-scene representative. FEMA should be notified of all potential major disaster situations.

Properly trained volunteers can be used for such duties during an incident as beach surveillance, logistical support, and bird and wildlife treatment. Unless specifically requested by the OSC, these volunteers generally should not be used for physical removal or remedial activities. If, in the judgement of the OSC, dangerous conditions exist, these volunteers shall be restricted from on-scene operations.

All response actions shall be conducted in accordance with the NCP.

4. Funding

OPA established the OSLTF to pay for oil spill cleanups and damages in cases where the responsible party cannot or will not pay for the cleanup. The NPFC currently administers the disbursement of the OSLTF money. The NPFC has several responsibilities, including:

- (a) Providing funding to permit timely removal actions;
- (b) Initiating Natural Resource Damage Assessments for oil spills;
- (c) Compensating claimants for damages caused by oil pollution;
- (d) Recovering costs owed by the responsible parties for oil pollution damages; and
- (e) Certifying the financial responsibility of vessel owners and operators.

This Section outlines the procedures that EPA OSCs should follow when seeking access to the OSLTF to conduct oil spill responses.

OPA effectively permits other Federal agencies, the States and Indian Tribes access to the OSLTF for a variety of purposes. The OSLTF can be used following an incident for removal actions and actions necessary to minimize or mitigate damage to the public health or welfare and natural resources. Access to the OSLTF is partially governed by Section 6002 of OPA, 33 U.S.C. Section 2753. Local, State, tribal, or Federal agencies may get funding for removal costs through the OSC or by submitting a claim to the NPFC.

a. Federal Access to the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund

Following spill notification, the OSC should:

- (1) Contact the appropriate USCG District Office to obtain a Federal Project Number (FPN) for the response;
- (2) Obtain approval for the project expenditure ceiling from USCG; and
- (3) Contact EPA Region V Budget Office in Cincinnati and obtain an account number.

During the actual response, the OSC should:

- (1) Document progress through POLREPs, including costs; and

- (2) Track costs using the EPA Removal Cost Management System or USCG paperwork.

In the case of a cleanup which lasts 30 days or less, the OSC must submit a cost documentation package within 30 days of cleanup completion. For cleanups that extend beyond 30 days, the OSC must submit a cost documentation package every 45 days. The documents to be included in cost documentation package are listed below:

- Summary letter
- Personnel costs
- Personnel travel costs
- Other EPA costs, including EPA vehicles and other equipment
- EPA Contractor Costs
- USCG Basic Ordering Agreements (BOAs)
- Other Government Agency Costs, Federal, State or local

When the cleanup has been completed, the OSC should write a completion report, which should be sent to the NPFC and to the Emergency Response Division (ERD) Division Director. The report should be similar to the OSC report developed at the end of a CERCLA response. The report should include:

- (1) A summary of the response events, including spill location, cause, responsible party actions, and beginning and ending dates;
- (2) An appraisal of the effectiveness of the removal actions taken by the responsible parties, Federal agencies, contractors, private groups, and volunteers; and
- (3) Recommendations for prevention of future incidents.

For further information, refer to the USCG Technical Operating Procedures (TOPs) for Resource Documentation under the Oil Spill Pollution Act of 1990 (NPFC Instruction 16451.2, December 1992), and the Draft Documentation Procedures for Responses Using the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (OSLTF). These documents are available either through the NPFC or the Region V OPA Coordinator.

b. State Access to the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund

In accordance with regulations promulgated under Section 1012(d)(1) of OPA, the President, upon the request of a Governor of a State, or the individual designated by the Governor, may obligate the OSLTF for payment in an amount not to

exceed \$250,000 for removal costs consistent with the NCP required for the immediate removal of a discharge, or the mitigation or prevention of a substantial threat of a discharge, of oil. Requests for access to the OSLTF must be made by telephone or other rapid means to the OSC.

In making a request to access the OSLTF, the person making the request must do the following:

- (1) Indicate that the request is a State access request under 33 CFR Part 133;
- (2) Give their name, title, department, and State;
- (3) Describe the incident in sufficient detail to allow a determination of jurisdiction, including at a minimum the date of the occurrence, type of product discharged, estimated quantity of the discharge, body of water involved, and proposed removal actions for which funds are being requested under this part; and
- (4) Indicate the amount of funds being requested.

To date, Region V has received designation notices from the Governors of the States of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Wisconsin as follows:

Illinois Jim O'Brien, Manager, Office of Chemical Safety
Illinois Environmental Protection Agency

Indiana Kathy Prosser, Commissioner
Indiana Department of Environmental Management

Greta Hawvermale, Assistant Commissioner
Indiana Department of Environmental Management

John Rose, Chief, Emergency Response Branch
Indiana Department of Environmental Management

Michigan Paul Blakeslee, Chief of Field Operations
Michigan Department of Natural Resources

Ohio Timothy Hickin, Manager, Emergency Response Section
Ohio Environmental Protection Agency

Wisconsin Steven Bass, Division of Energy and Intergovernmental Affairs

Until further notice, requests from Minnesota for access to the OSLTF must come through the Governor of this State.

For further information, refer to the USCG Technical Operating Procedures (TOPs) for State Access Under Section 1012 (d)(1) of OPA (NPFC Instruction 16451.1, November 1992), and **Figure 2** for the Flow Chart, State Access to OSLTF under Section 1012(d)(1) of OPA, 33 U.S.C. Section 2712. These documents are available either through the NPFC or the Region V OPA Coordinator.

c. Trustee Access to the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund

Pursuant to Executive Order 12777, dated October 22, 1991, the authority to obligate funds from the OSLTF to initiate the assessment of natural resources damages is delegated to the Secretary of the Department of Transportation. It is EPA's understanding that this authority has been delegated to the NPFC. If a trustee believes that a Federal response action is necessary to protect natural resources, whether or not the response action has been Federalized, the trustee must notify the OSC in order to assure that any response action taken is authorized and in accordance with the requirements of the NCP, located at 40 CFR Part 300. Therefore, if a natural resource trustee wishes to access the OSLTF in order to undertake natural resource damages assessment, the trustee must work directly to the NPFC. Federal trustees must obtain OSC approval prior to obtaining reimbursement of removal costs incurred while responding to an oil and/or hazardous substance discharge under the direction of the OSC.

5. Health and Safety

A final standard for Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (29 CFR 1910.120) became effective March 6, 1990. In addition to many other requirements, the standard regulates worker safety and health during post-emergency response operations.

The employer conducting the clean-up must comply with all the requirements in (b)-(o) of the OSHA standard unless the clean-up is done on plant property using plant or workplace employees. The requirements under (b)-(o) of the standard specify a minimum of 24 hours of off-site training. If the cleanup is done on plant property using plant or workplace employees, the employer must comply with the training requirements of 29 CFR 1910.38(a), 1910.134, 1910.120, and other appropriate training made necessary by the tasks they are expected to perform.

For job duties and responsibilities with a low magnitude of risk, fewer than 24 hours of training may be appropriate for these post-emergency clean-up workers. Though the number of hours of training may vary, a minimum of four hours would be appropriate in most situations. The OSHA RRT representative is responsible for determining site specific training requirements.

B. Potentially Responsible Party Responsibilities

1. Statutory

Section 311(j)(5) of CWA, as amended by OPA, requires regulations that provide owners and operators of facilities prepare and submit a plan for responding, to the maximum extent practicable, to a worst case discharge, and to a substantial threat of such a discharge, of oil or a hazardous substance. This requirement applies to any facility that because of its location, could reasonably be expected to cause "substantial harm" to the environment by discharging into or on the navigable waters, adjoining shorelines, or the exclusive economic zone. There are certain minimum requirements for these FRPs. They must:

- (a) Be consistent with the NCP and the ACPs;
- (b) Identify the qualified individual having the full authority to implement removal actions;
- (c) Identify and ensure by contract or other approved means the availability of private personnel and equipment necessary to remove a worst case discharge and to mitigate or prevent a substantial threat of such a discharge;
- (d) Describe the training, equipment testing, drills, and response actions of persons at the facility to be carried out to ensure the safety of the facility and to mitigate or prevent a discharge or the substantial threat of a discharge;
- (e) Be updated periodically; and
- (f) Be resubmitted for approval of each significant change.

Additional review and approval provisions apply to response plans prepared for onshore facilities that, because of their location, could reasonably be expected to cause "*significant and* substantial harm" to the environment by discharging into or on the navigable waters or adjoining shorelines or the exclusive economic zone. EPA is responsible for the following activities for each of these FRPs at non-transportation related onshore facilities:

- (a) Promptly review the response plan;

- (b) Require amendments to any plan that does not meet the requirements of CWA Section 311(j)(5);
- (c) Approve any plan that meets these requirements; and
- (d) Review each plan periodically thereafter.

2. Regulatory

The EPA proposed regulations on February 17, 1993 describing the specific requirements of the response plans. For a copy of the regulations, contact the Region V designated OSC.

C. Equipment and Resources

Under Section 311(j)(4) of CWA, as amended by OPA, ACPs shall list the equipment (including fire fighting equipment), dispersants or mitigating substances and devices, and personnel available to an owner or operator, and Federal, State, and local agencies, to ensure an effective and immediate removal of a discharge, and to ensure mitigation or prevention of a substantial threat of a discharge.

Various types of equipment and support are available to OSCs in the event of a spill. The USCG has developed a list of contractors using Basic Ordering Agreements (BOAs) that should be used in the event of an oil spill when accessing the OSLTF. The USCG has also developed a list of contractors and cooperatives, called Oil Spill Removal Organizations (OSRO), that are rated for capabilities in the event of an oil spill response. The rating is based on the size of the incident that the contractor can effectively mitigate. The BOA and OSRO lists are included in Appendix E. The EPA OSC can also access the Emergency Response Cleanup Services (ERCS) contractor to conduct cleanups.

The Great Lakes Area Computerized Inventory for Emergency Response (GLACIER) is currently under development and will be housed on the Hazardous Materials Information Exchange (HMIX) electronic bulletin board. This database will provide planning and response personnel with a centralized and readily accessible listing of equipment, personnel, facilities, and related resources potentially available during an incident. HMIX is sponsored by the EPA, DOT, RSPA, and FEMA. Access to GLACIER is described in detail in Appendix F.

Special teams are available to provide support to EPA OSCs in the event of a spill, including the EPA Environmental Response Team (ERT), NOAA Scientific Support Coordinator (SSC), the USCG National Strike Force (NSF), District Response Group (DRG), and NPFC.

The ERT provides access to special response equipment, including decontamination, sampling, and air monitoring equipment. The ERT can provide advice to the OSC in hazard evaluation, safety, cleanup techniques and priorities, dispersant application, and training.

The NOAA SSC provides scientific support in environmental chemistry, oil spill tracking, and countermeasures and cleanup. The SSC can also serve on the staff of the OSC during a response to coordinate scientific activity, including working with the natural resource trustees to conduct damage assessments.

The NSF is comprised of the three USCG Strike Teams, the Public Information Assist Team (PIAT), and the National Strike Force Coordination Center (NSFCC), and are available to assist OSCs in both preparedness and response. The Strike Teams provide trained personnel and specialized equipment to assist the OSC in training, spill stabilization and containment, and monitoring or directing response actions. The NSFCC can provide coordination support to the OSC and assist in locating spill response resources. The NSFCC is developing a nationwide directory of response equipment. PIAT may be accessed to assist the OSC with public affairs.

The DRG provides the OSC with technical assistance, personnel and equipment. The DRG is comprised of Coast Guard personnel and equipment in the district, and a District Response Advisory Team (DRAT).

Additional equipment and resource information is listed in **Appendix E**.

The NPFC is responsible for addressing funding issues and administers the OSLTF. See Section VI(A)(4) for more details on NPFC.

D. Sensitive Areas

1. Environmentally and Economically Sensitive Areas

Section 311(j)(4) of CWA, as amended by OPA, requires that the ACP describe the areas of economic or environmental importance in the Area. Area Committees should identify and prioritize economically and environmentally sensitive areas, and potential spill sources within the Area, for planning and protection purposes in the case of a spill. This information is to be used by planners, responders and the regulated community. Owners/operators of regulated oil storage facilities are required to reference this information, contained in the Area Plan, when preparing FRPs. The Area Committee is using Appendix D of the proposed FRP regulations as a guideline for data collection. Sensitive areas include, but are not limited to, Federal and State managed natural resource areas, endangered species habitats, potable water intakes, marinas, and archeological and tribal use areas. Owners/operators, in the preparation of their FRPS, should also incorporate locally managed environmentally and economically sensitive area information for inclusion in the FRP.

To accomplish this task, EPA Region V entered into cooperative agreements with the Region's three major watershed organizations; the Great Lakes Commission (GLC), the Upper Mississippi River Basin Association (UMRBA), and the Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission (ORSANCO). The economically and environmentally sensitive information collected for fiscal year 1993 is provided in this ACP in three separate appendices, one for each Basin (**Appendices G, H, and I**). Each appendix contains detailed information, in digital format, regarding the environmentally and economically sensitive areas, and tribal interests. Descriptive information, maps, and emergency contact lists are also included. The text in the appendices provides further instructions on accessing the data available on the disks.

2. Protected Habitats

There are a variety of protected areas such as forests, parks, preserves, reserves, management areas, etc., managed by public or private organizations (e.g., The Nature Conservancy/Heritage Foundation). Sources of this information include Federal or State land management agencies which include the Departments of Interior, Agriculture, and Commerce at the Federal level and their counterpart agencies at the State and local levels. In addition, much of this information for EPA Region V is included in **Appendices G, H, and I** in digital format.

3. Fish and Wildlife Annex

The proposed NCP, Appendix E to Part 300, Oil Spill Response, Section 4.1.4 directs each Area Committee to incorporate into the ACP a detailed "annex" containing a Fish and Wildlife and Sensitive Environments Plan to be prepared in conjunction with USFWS and NOAA.

USFWS Field Response Coordinators are the primary Federal contact for information about migratory birds, endangered and threatened species, and fish and wildlife at risk as a result of spills in the inland and coastal zones. The list of current USFWS personnel and their geographic areas of expertise and/or responsibility is provided in **Appendix A**.

Each State has Fisheries and Wildlife Biologists who may be assigned to a Department of Natural Resources or other State agencies. These personnel are assigned to geographic areas within a State (district or region) and can be identified through State emergency response agencies or USFWS Pollution Response Coordinators.

Each State has a Natural Heritage or Natural Features Inventory. These databases were initiated by The Nature Conservancy and have been turned over to States for management. These inventories incorporate observations of endangered, threatened, and otherwise specially designated species of fish, wildlife, and plants. The Inventory is generally housed in the State Department of Natural Resources. Telephone numbers for

EPA Region V Inventories are listed in **Appendix A**. This information is generally available during business hours only.

Sea Grant Universities and Extension Agents may be a source of local knowledge outside the public sector. These agents have contact with local scientists, fishermen, environmental groups, and other sources that may supplement information provided by regulatory agencies. They may be contacted through the NOAA SSC.

Currently under development by EPA Region V, in association with NOAA, USFWS, UMRBA, and GLC is a Fish and Wildlife Annex to this ACP that:

- (a) Identifies and establishes priorities for fish and wildlife resources and their habitats and other important sensitive areas requiring protection from any direct or indirect effects from discharges;
- (b) Provides a mechanism to be used during a spill response for timely identification of protection priorities;
- (c) Identifies potential environmental effects on fish and wildlife, their habitat, and other sensitive environments resulting from removal actions or countermeasures;
- (d) Provides for pre-approval of application of specific countermeasures or removal actions that, if expeditiously applied, will minimize adverse spill-induced impacts to fish and wildlife resources;
- (e) Provides monitoring plan(s) to evaluate the effectiveness of different countermeasures or removal actions in protecting the environment;
- (f) Identifies and provides for the acquisition and utilization of necessary response capabilities for protection, rescue, and rehabilitation of fish and wildlife resources and habitat;
- (g) Identifies appropriate Federal and State agency contacts and alternates responsible for coordination of fish and wildlife rescue and rehabilitation;
- (h) Identifies and secures the means for providing the minimum required OSHA training for volunteers; and
- (i) Evaluates the compatibility between the NCP, ACP, and non-Federal response plans on issues affecting fish and wildlife, their habitat, and sensitive environments.

4. Cultural Sites

Identification of culturally sensitive sites in the vicinity of a spill can be accomplished by contact with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). This individual is generally associated with the State Historical Preservation Office or Society, which may or may not be within a department of State government. Additionally, DOI's National Park Service has responsibility for sites located on Federal lands within the Region. A list of these contacts for Region V is provided in **Appendix A**. These contacts are generally available during business hours only.

5. Native American Lands

If Native American lands and treaty areas may potentially be affected by a spill, contact with the appropriate Tribal leaders and must be made. The DOI's Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) is a resource to be called upon for identification of pertinent areas and for contacts with Federally recognized Tribal organizations. It is possible that States may recognize other Tribal organizations. In these cases, BIA can be a source of appropriate State contacts. Refer to **Appendix H** for Federally recognized Tribal organizations in the Upper Mississippi River Basin.

E. Countermeasures

1. General Guidelines

Shoreline Cleanup Guideline Matrices (included in **Appendix J**) have been developed for the Region V area by the RRT. These guidelines address the use of specific countermeasures on various shoreline habitats for four oil types. The shoreline types are listed in relative order of sensitivity. Habitat sensitivity is a function of a range of factors, including degree of exposure to natural removal processes, biological productivity and ability to recover following oil exposure, human use of the habitat, and ease of oil removal. These correlate directly with the rankings used in the Environmental Sensitivity Index (ESI) atlases published for the U.S. Great Lakes by NOAA.

The classifications developed for these matrices indicate the relative environmental impact expected as a result of implementing the response techniques on a specific shoreline. The relative effectiveness of the technique was also incorporated into the matrices, especially where use of the technique would result in longer application and thus greater ecological impacts, or leave higher oil residues in the habitat.

2. Use of Dispersants and Other Chemical Spill Control Agents in Region V

Section 311(j)(4)(C)(v) of CWA, as amended by OPA, requires that the Area Committee, describe the procedures to be followed for obtaining an expedited decision regarding the use of dispersant. The NCP also provides for the use of dispersants and other chemicals. The proposed rules published in the Federal Register dated March 8, 1990, permit the OSC to authorize use of any chemical product without requesting permission if its use is necessary to prevent or substantially reduce a hazard to human life. In situations where a human hazard is not present, the OSC must receive the concurrence of (1) the RRT co-chair, (2) the RRT representative(s) of the affected State(s), and (3) consult with the DOI/DOC natural resources trustees, where practicable, before authorizing use of a listed product.

EPA has compiled a list of dispersants and other chemicals which the OSC and/or PRP may consider for use during a spill emergency, as required by Section 311(c)(2)(G) of the CWA, known as the NCP Product Schedule. The OSC may not authorize use of a product that is not listed on the Product Schedule. The NCP Product Schedule provides information concerning the different products that may be used. It does not authorize or pre-approve use of any of the listed products. Products may be added to the schedule through the process described in Section 300.920 of the NCP.

Sinking agents shall not be used in EPA Region V. EPA Region V does not promote the use of dispersants or other oil emulsifiers. The use of surface collecting agents, biological additives, burning agents, or miscellaneous oil spill control agents on surface waters, particularly near sensitive wetland or water supplies (fresh water systems) must be approved by State and/or Federal agencies. Such use only adds to the potential for serious impact of already released petroleum products. This stance is necessary to protect subsurface water intakes (potable and non-potable) in Region V.

The Region does recognize, however, that as a last resort, such agents may have some limited applicability. One of the few situations in which chemical use might be considered for reasons other than protection of human life is during the migratory season, when a large percentage of the North American waterfowl populations are found on the Mississippi River. Before such materials are applied the OSC and/or PRP shall, on a case-by-case basis, obtain the concurrence of the RRT and the RRT representative(s) from the State(s) with jurisdiction over the surface waters threatened by the release of discharge, and shall also consult with the appropriate Federal natural resource trustees and land management agencies.

3. Steps for Chemical Spill Control Agent Use Application

The OSC will consult with the NOAA SSC prior to chemical agent application in EPA Region V. The NOAA SSC provides oil spill modelling results, interpretation of ESI

maps, location of sensitive areas, chemical effects, environmental risks, and State approval.

The OSC will request approval from the RRT to use chemicals on behalf of the spiller. Use of chemicals on a Regional boundary should include the appropriate RRT members of the bordering Region. In life-threatening situations, the OSC may apply chemical agents without going through the RRT approval process. The RRT shall be notified of any chemical use as soon as practicable.

4. Planning for Chemical Spill Control Agent Use/Non-use

The purpose of planning for chemical spill control agent use/non-use is to identify locations of specific sensitive resources and to have information readily available for the OSC's to make informed decisions to eliminate opportunities for delay in the decision process.

Several response options are usually possible. Some choices include mechanical recovery; use of dispersant; allowing for natural removal of oil from the environment; burning oil off the surface; and cleanup of the shoreline or other areas which may be impacted by the spill. In practice more than one option may be used simultaneously, in different parts of the spill.

To that end, the Region V RRT has established a Countermeasures Workgroup made up of various Federal and State RRT representatives. The workgroup addresses the EPA Region V policy on the use of dispersants, chemical spill control agents, in-situ burning, and other countermeasures which may be used for spill containment and clean-up. Reference Appendix J for the Chemical Use Checklist.

5. Test Use of ELASTOL in Region V

The Region V RRT is considering the use of ELASTOL for application during petroleum releases to minimize injury to the environment. Laboratory data have been evaluated and are considered adequate to proceed with a field test for effectiveness. This protocol sets forth conditions for application, procedures for notification, required effectiveness observations and reporting methods.

a. Conditions for Application

Application will only be considered under specific conditions. A flow chart for the ELASTOL Field Test Protocol has been developed to outline the acceptable conditions for test use. The ELASTOL Field Test Protocol is contained in Appendix J.

b. Notification and Approval of Application

These procedures are in accordance with the NCP and RCP. Once conditions of the flow chart are met, and in the OSC's opinion an application of ELASTOL is viable, the OSC should request authorization from his or her RRT representative.

In accordance with the NCP and RCP, State and EPA concurrence is required to authorize the application of listed chemical agents by an OSC. Consultation with DOI and DOC natural resource trustees is suggested. The RRT representative of DOI and DOC are the designated contacts for their agencies' trustee responsibilities. The lead agency representative will additionally notify the Coast Guard RRT representative and NOAA SSC that an application is being considered.

c. Effectiveness Observations

Authorization for use will require the ability to monitor effectiveness of the product on scene. A designated observer will be selected by the lead agency (i.e. State, EPA or USCG). This observer will have experience observing oil in the environment and will be required to submit a report of the application's results. A Field Test Observation Sheet has been developed to be used by the designated on scene observer.

d. Reporting Methods

The completed report shall be submitted by the designated observer to the OSC (if they are not the same person). The OSC will submit the report to the lead agency's RRT representative for subsequent evaluation by the Region V RRT Countermeasures Workgroup.

6. Use of In-Situ Burning in Region V

Although an effective means of removing oil from the water surface or habitat, in-situ burning has many constraints. Open water burning requires special "fire proof" (ceramic coated) boom for containment and a minimum oil slick thickness of 1-3 mm. In-situ burning is feasible on land, although the impacts on health and safety and the effects on sensitive habitats must be considered. Large volumes of smoke are generated and the resultant toxicological impacts of the burn residues on human health have not been completely evaluated. Therefore, burning should be considered in impacted areas away from population centers where a safety zone can be effectively maintained, and proper monitoring protocols followed. Also, since few studies exist, the relative environmental effects of burning in sensitive habitats should be weighed against other cleanup techniques and natural recovery.

The decision to conduct an open water burn must be made quickly - in the first few hours of a spill - before the lighter (more combustible) components of the oil evaporate. It is also more difficult to ignite oil that has weathered or emulsified. The decision to conduct a land based in-situ burn depends upon many factors but generally does not require the immediacy of an open water burn.

General guidelines for burning in specific habitats can be found in the Region V RRT Shoreline Cleanup Guideline Matrices. Specific guidelines as well as a Region V RRT policy are currently under development. The request to conduct a burn should be coordinated through the State OSC.

F. Damage Assessment

The NCP, CERCLA as amended, and Executive Order 12580 delegates to various Federal, State, or Tribal agencies the role of trustee for natural resources. The role of trustee is in addition to the other functions an agency may perform during a response. As trustees, agencies are responsible for assessing damages to resources under their jurisdiction occurring as a result of oil spills or the release of hazardous substances. Additionally, agencies are responsible for seeking recovery for losses from the responsible person(s) and for devising and carrying out rehabilitation, restoration, and replacement of injured natural resources. Where more than one trustee has jurisdiction over a resource, these agencies will coordinate and cooperate in carrying out the activities described above (reference NCP 300.600).

DOI is the Federal trustee for migratory birds, certain anadromous fish, endangered species, and DOI managed lands such as National Parks and Recreation Areas and Wildlife Refuges. The DOI Office of Environmental Affairs is the initial contact for notification and for overall coordination of trustee activities. The USFWS is the program manager for endangered species, anadromous fish, and the lands in the National Wildlife Refuge system and will be among those involved for DOI in spill incidents because of their responsibility for these resources. Those agencies such as the DOD, National Forest Service, and NOAA may serve as co-trustees with DOI. At the time of a spill, the Federal trustees will agree upon one agency to act as Federal lead administrative trustee and will convene a trustee group in cooperation with State and Native American trustees affected to ensure the best possible coordination of natural resource trustee activities such as data gathering, damage assessment, and negotiations with responsible parties. DOI can also provide technical assistance to those agencies for the initiation of damage assessment procedures. The Federal damage assessment regulations mandated under OPA are currently being developed by NOAA; meanwhile the regulations developed by DOI under CERCLA and CWA authorities are in effect and available for trustee guidance and use.

Specific natural resource trustee activities which may be expected to begin during a response include but are not limited to, convening the trustee group, developing and implementing initial sampling plans, establishing the lead administrative trustee, developing initiation requests to OSLTF, selecting appropriate assessment strategies, and implementing longer-term assessment

studies. The NOAA SSC can serve as the liaison between the OSC and the Trustee conducting damage assessment data collection efforts.

In Region V, the DOI Office of Environmental Affairs contact is Don Henne in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, (215) 597-5378. An alternate contact is the USFWS Damage Assessment Coordination Office in Minneapolis, Minnesota, (612) 725-3593.

G. Community Relations

The lead agency shall designate a spokesperson who shall inform the community of actions taken, respond to inquiries, and provide information concerning the response action. All news releases or statements made by participating agencies shall be jointly coordinated and funneled through a public information office, with the approval of the OSC. The spokesperson shall notify, at a minimum, immediately affected citizens, State and local officials, and when appropriate, emergency management agencies. OSCs may consider use of the RRT to assist in media relations and other community relations activities. Also, responsible parties may participate in implementing community relations activities, at the discretion of and with oversight by the OSC.

Another resource available is the USCG's PIAT, available to OSCs and Regional and District offices to meet the demands for public information and participation. Its use is encouraged any time the OSC requires outside public affairs support. Request for the PIAT may be made through the NRC or through the USCG National Strike Force.

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VII. CLEANUP AND RECOVERY

A. Management

The proposed NCP, Appendix E to Part 300, Oil Spill Response, Section 5.4, states that oil recovered in cleanup operations shall be disposed of in accordance with the RCP, ACP, and any applicable laws, regulations, or requirements. RRT and ACP guidelines may identify the disposal plans to be followed during an oil spill response and may address: the sampling, testing, and classifying of recovered oil and oiled debris; the segregation and stockpiling of recovered oil and oiled debris; prior State disposal approvals and permits; and the routes, methods (e.g. recycle/reuse, on-site burning, incineration, landfilling, etc.), and sites for the disposal of collected oil, oiled debris, and animal carcasses.

1. Federal Oil Management Requirements

The Solid Waste Disposal Act as amended by the Used Oil Recycling Act (1980) and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (1984) provide the statutory authority for the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), as amended regulations applying to recovered oils and oily wastes. In 1992, EPA promulgated new used oil regulations at 40 CFR Part 279; these regulations incorporate the old used oil fuel requirements formerly codified at 40 CFR 266, Subpart E (1986 - 1992 CFRs). The new used oil management standards at 40 CFR Part 279 apply **only** to "used oil", defined as any oil that has been refined from crude oil, used, and, as a result of such use, contaminated by physical and chemical impurities. If used oil is destined for disposal, the 40 CFR Part 279 regulations reference the RCRA hazardous waste management standards. Mixtures of waste oil (i.e., spilled, unused product oils) and used oil are regulated as used oil. Waste oil and oily wastes are subject to the hazardous waste management regulations at 40 CFR Parts 124, 260-266, 268, and 270. Non-hazardous used oil may be disposed of in an industrial or a municipal solid waste landfill (each State may have additional more stringent requirements), in accordance with 40 CFR 257 and 258.

It is Federal policy to recycle waste and used oils rather than dispose of them. Under the pre-1992 used oil regulations, used oil destined for recycling (in any way other than burning for energy recovery) is exempt from regulation as a hazardous waste. The 1992 used oil management standards do address all recycling activities. Recycling of waste oils and oily wastes is addressed by applicable hazardous waste management regulations.

Determining which used oil regulations apply to a particular spill is complicated by EPA's use of different statutory authority for the pre-1992 used oil fuel regulations than for the September 10, 1992 used oil management standards. The pre-1992 used oil regulations are Federally enforceable requirements in all Region V states. The 1992 used oil management standards will become Federally enforceable requirements as the

individual States promulgate the regulations and become authorized for them. The relationship between 40 CFR 266 Subpart E and 40 CFR Part 279 was clarified in a May 3, 1993 Federal Register final rule (58 FR 26420-26426).

Call the RCRA Hotline at (800) 424-9346 for answers to your spill cleanup questions.

2. State Oil Management Requirements

Although the 1992 40 CFR Part 279 rules are not all immediately applicable Region-wide, individual States can enforce the rules as a matter of State law. Illinois, for example, has already promulgated equivalent regulations to 40 CFR Part 279. In addition, some States (e.g., Wisconsin) may prohibit the land disposal of oils.

B. Documentation and Cost Recovery

1. Documentation

Refer to Section VI(C)(4)(a) for details on funding documentation.

2. Cost Recovery and Enforcement

Section 300.335 of the proposed NCP outlines the types of funds which may be available to remove certain oil and hazardous substances discharges. For releases of oil or a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant, the following provisions apply:

- (a) During all phases of response, the lead agency shall complete and maintain documentation to support all actions taken under the ACP and to form the basis for cost recovery. In general, documentation shall be sufficient to provide the source and circumstances of the release; the identity of responsible parties; the response action taken; accurate accounting of Federal, State, or private party costs incurred for response actions; and impacts and potential impacts to the public health and welfare and the environment. Where applicable, documentation shall state when the NRC received notification of a release of a reportable quantity.
- (b) The information and reports obtained by the lead agency for OSLTF-financed response actions shall, as appropriate, be transmitted to the NPFC. Copies can then be forwarded to the NRT, members of the RRT, and others as appropriate.

3. 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 limits set by OPA are:

- (a) 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;
- (b) Any other vessel: \$600 per gross ton or \$500,000;
- (c) Offshore facility except Deep Water Ports: \$75,000,000; and
- (d) Onshore facility and Deep Water Port: \$350,000,000.

There are certain exceptions to these limits of liability. The limits do not apply:

- (a) If the incident was caused by gross negligence or willful misconduct;
- (b) If the incident was a result of a violation of applicable Federal safety, construction, or operating regulations; or
- (c) 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.

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VIII. AUTOMATED INFORMATION SHARING RESOURCES

A. Hazardous Materials Information Exchange

The HMX is a computerized bulletin board designed especially for the distribution and exchange of hazardous materials information. The HMX provides a centralized database for sharing information regarding hazardous materials emergency management, training, resources, technical assistance, and regulations. With the HMX, information can be retrieved, provided to other users, or shared with peers. HMX can be accessed by calling 1-800-PLANFOR/367-9592.

B. Great Lakes Area Computerized Inventory for Emergency Response

GLACIER will be housed on HMX. There are seventeen equipment categories of information in the inventory: 1) Aviation/Aerial Photography; 2) Boats; 3) Communications; 4) Containment Booms; 5) Emergency Operations Centers; 6) Marine Salvors; 7) Oil Spill Chemical Agents; 8) On-Site Treatment Systems; 9) Personal Protective Equipment/Emergency Supplies; 10) Railroad Salvors; 11) Sampling and Analytical Services Inventory; 12) Skimmers; 13) Sorbents; 14) Transfer/Lighting Systems; 15) Underwater Recovery and Exploratory Equipment; 16) Vacuum Trucks; and 17) Wildlife Rehabilitators. GLACIER can be accessed on HMX by calling 1-708-252-3275.

C. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Electronic Mail

An Electronic Mail (E-Mail) system is available to the employees of the EPA and their affiliates. It is a user friendly, computer-based, messaging system that enables Agency employees, contractors, independent researchers, and others to correspond with each other through their computer terminals. E-Mail system users can be instantly in touch with Agency personnel, activities, business issues, and concerns.

E-Mail is an office automation system that runs on Digital Equipment Corp. VAX computers. You can communicate with E-Mail through a personal computer (PC) or a terminal. To register for an E-Mail account you must either be an EPA employee or have an EPA sponsor if you are a contractor or are affiliated with another agency or a State. For further information, please call Customer Technical Support at 919-541-7862 or 1-800-334-2405.

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Appendix A: Phone Numbers

24-hour Emergency Telephone Numbers

EPA Region V	(312) 353-2318
NRC	(800) 424-8802
Canadian National Environmental Emergencies Center	(819) 997-3742
CDC/ATSDR	(404) 639-0615
CANUTEC	(613) 996-6666
CHEMTREC/Bureau of Explosives	(800) 424-9300
Coast Guard, Ninth District	(216) 522-3984
Coast Guard, Second District	(314) 539-3706
Atlantic Strike Team (AST)	(609) 724-0008
National Weather Service Forecast Offices	
Cleveland, Ohio	(216) 265-2372
Coraopolis, Pennsylvania	(412) 644-2882
Charleston, West Virginia	(304) 346-7002
Rosemont, Illinois	(708) 298-1392
White Lake, Michigan	(810) 625-3309
Minneapolis, Minnesota	(612) 725-3741
Milwaukee, Wisconsin	(414) 297-7719
ORSANCO	(513) 231-7719
NOAA SSC	(206) 526-6317
SUPSALV	(703) 607-2578
USCG PIAT	(919) 331-6000

State 24-hour Emergency Telephone Numbers

Illinois, In-state	(800) 782-7860
Out-of-state	(217) 782-7860
Indiana	(317) 241-4336 or: (317) 233-7745
Michigan, In-state	(800) 292-4706
Out-of-state	(517) 373-7660
Minnesota	(612) 649-5451 or: (800) 422-0798
Ohio, In-state	(800) 282-9378
Out-of-state	(614) 224-0946
Wisconsin	(608) 266-3232

Natural Heritage/Natural Features Inventories

Following is a list of locations of Nature Conservancy-sponsored inventories of "species of concern". Some inventories are in computer format; others are hard copy only. Data can be FAXed in an emergency. The staff are not response personnel and are available during business hours only.

Indiana - Indianapolis	(317) 232-4052
Michigan - Lansing	(517) 373-1552/9338
Minnesota - St. Paul	(612) 297-2276
Ohio - Columbus	(614) 265-6472
Wisconsin - Madison	(608) 266-0924

In Illinois, the Illinois Department of Conservation maintains a natural heritage inventory system. At present, the location information consists of hand-labeled topographical maps. Efforts are underway to input this information to a GIS system so that publication-quality maps can be more readily reproduced. Emergency contact: IEPA (217) 782-3637.

Current USFWS Pollution Field Response Coordinators

The DOI contact for EPA Region V is Don Henne, Customs House, Room 217, 200 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106, (215) 597-5378/FAX (215) 597-9854.

Illinois

Jody Millar Phone: (309) 793-5800
FAX: (309) 793-5804

Tracy Copeland Phone: (309) 793-5800
FAX: (309) 793-5804

Southern Illinois

Thomas Groutage Phone: (618) 997-5491
FAX: (618) 331-9356/5491

Andrew French Phone: (309) 535-2290
Illinois River Wildlife and Fish Refuge

Karen L. Drews Phone: (618) 883-2524
Mark Twain National Wildlife Refuge

Indiana

Susan Knowles Phone: (812) 752-2679
Muscatatuck National Wildlife Refuge FAX: (812) 522-6826

Bill McCoy Phone: (812) 789-2102
Patoka National Wildlife Refuge FAX: (812) 789-2185

Daniel Sparks Phone: (812) 334-4261 Ext. 219
FAX: (812) 334-4273

David Hudak Phone: (812) 334-4261 Ext. 200
Alternate FRC FAX: (812) 334-4273

Michigan

Dave Best Phone: (517) 337-6650

Upper Peninsula Michigan

Michael Tansy Phone: (906) 586-3054
Seney National Wildlife Refuge FAX: (906) 586-3800

Minnesota

Stanley Smith Phone: (612) 725-3548
Twin Cities Ecological Services Office

Jim Leonardson Phone: (608) 784-5540
Upper Mississippi River Refuge

Pamela Thiel Phone: (507) 452-4390
Fishery Resources Office

Ohio

Bill Kurey Phone: (614) 469-6923
FAX: (614) 469-6919

Kent Kroonemeyer Phone: (614) 469-6923
Alternate FRC FAX: (614) 469-6919

Mr. N. Ross Adams Phone: (419) 898-0014
Ottawa National Wildlife Refuge

Wisconsin

Kenneth Stromberg or David Allen Phone: (414) 433-3803

Janet Smith Phone: (414) 433-3803
Alternate FRC FAX: (414) 433-3882

State Historic Preservation Officers in EPA Region V

Illinois

William L. Wheeler, SHPO (217) 785-9045
Associate Director, Illinois Historic Preservation Agency (IHPA) FAX: (217) 524-7525

Theodore Hild, Deputy SHPO (217) 785-4993
Chief of Staff, Preservation Services Division IHPA FAX: (217) 524-7525

Anne Haaker, Deputy SHPO (217) 785-5027

James Walsh, Deputy SHPO (217) 785-2881

Indiana

Patrick Ralston, SHPO (317) 232-1646
Director, Department of Natural Resources FAX: (317) 232-8036

Dr. James Glass, Deputy SHPO (317) 232-1646
Division of Historic Preservation FAX: (317) 232-8036

Michigan

Dr. Kathryn Eckert, SHPO (517) 373-0511
Department of State FAX: (517) 373-0851

Minnesota

Dr. Nina Archabel, SHPO (612) 296-2747
Director, Minnesota Historic Society FAX: (612) 296-1004

Britta Bloomberg, Deputy SHPO (612) 296-5471
Minnesota Historical Society FAX: (612) 296-1004

Ohio

Dr. W. Ray Luce, SHPO (614) 297-2470
The Ohio Historical Society, Historic Preservation Division FAX: (614) 297-2546

Wisconsin

Jeff Dean, SHPO (608) 264-6500
Director, Historic Preservation Division FAX: (608) 264-6404
State Historical Society of Wisconsin

InterRegional

Following is a list of major interregional agencies with active presences in Region V.

Great Lakes Commission (313) 665-9135
The Argus II Building
400 Fourth Street
Ann Arbor, MI 48103-4816

International Joint Commission (313) 226-2170
Great Lakes Regional Office
P.O. Box 32869
Detroit, Michigan 48232-2869

Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission (513) 231-7719
5735 Kellogg Avenue
Cincinnati, OH 45228

Upper Mississippi River Basin Association (612) 224-2880
415 Hamm Building
408 St. Peter Street
St. Paul, Minnesota 55102

**Appendix B: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region V
and U.S. Coast Guard District 2 Memorandum of Understanding**

**MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
BETWEEN
THE U. S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION V, CHICAGO, IL
AND
THE U. S. COAST GUARD
SECOND COAST GUARD DISTRICT, ST. LOUIS, MO
CONCERNING
FEDERAL ON SCENE COORDINATOR RESPONSIBILITIES IN THE INLAND ZONE
WITHIN THE SECOND COAST GUARD DISTRICT**

PURPOSE: The purpose of this document is to delineate the role and responsibilities of U. S. Coast Guard personnel relative to pollution response activities on the Inland River System. Specifically, this document:

1. Eliminates previously designated "specified ports and harbors" on the Inland Rivers within the Second Coast Guard District, thereby redesignating the entirety of the Second Coast Guard District as Inland Zone wherein the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency is the predesignated Federal On Scene Coordinator agency.
2. Confirms the Second Coast Guard District's commitment to meeting the spirit as well as the letter of the National Contingency Plan and assisting the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency predesignated Federal On Scene Coordinators to the fullest extent possible in all pollution response activities.
3. Identifies operational criteria under which the U. S. Coast Guard will assist the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency with its On Scene Coordinator (OSC) responsibilities by acting as the lead agency and providing personnel to fill the OSC role for actual or threatened pollution incidents involving commercial vessels or marine transportation-related facilities.

BACKGROUND: Under a previous agreement, the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region V, and the Second Coast Guard District had identified certain geographic areas on the Inland River System for which the U. S. Coast Guard would, under certain circumstances, provide a "predesignated" Federal On Scene Coordinator. In general, in the specified port and harbor areas, the U. S. Coast Guard Captain of the Port was predesignated as the OSC for oil and hazardous substance discharges resulting from vessel casualties or vessel-related transfer operations. The U. S. Environmental Protection Agency retained the OSC responsibilities for all other pollution incidents within the specified ports and harbors and for all incidents outside those limited geographic areas.

The Oil Pollution Act of 1990 amended the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and imposed new pollution response preparedness and removal requirements on industry and government, including the predesignated Federal On Scene Coordinator. The requirements of the Oil Pollution Act prompted a complete review of agency responsibilities pursuant to the Act itself and the National Contingency Plan. That review indicated that the division of agency On Scene Coordinator responsibilities along a combination of geographic and functional lines did not provide the best mechanism for planning and coordination of current National Response System activities.

This document redefines agency responsibilities along wholly functional lines that are consistent with traditional agency authorities. It also provides for effective integration of preparedness and removal activities in a manner consistent with the requirements of the National Contingency Plan.

AGREEMENT:

The entirety of the Second Coast Guard District, including the Inland River System within the Second District, is included in the definition of Inland Zone wherein the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) is the predesignated Federal On Scene Coordinator agency. The previous agreement designating specified ports and harbors as portions of the Coastal Zone is cancelled.

The U. S. Coast Guard (USCG), through the cognizant Captain of the Port (COTP), will assist the predesignated USEPA On Scene Coordinator (OSC) to the fullest extent possible consistent with agency responsibilities and authorities. Specifically, for all pollution incidents where there is an actual discharge or release, or a substantial threat of such a discharge or release, of a pollutant into or on the navigable waters of the United States or the adjacent riverbank, the U. S. Coast Guard will respond as follows:

1. If the incident involves a commercial vessel, a vessel transfer operation, or a marine transportation related facility, the USCG COTP will provide the OSC and carry out all of the OSC responsibilities, including the decision to direct any necessary removal activity or access the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund. In such cases, the predesignated USEPA OSC will be advised of any response actions that the COTP takes via initial telephone notification and periodic pollution reports.

2. If the incident involves a source or threat other than a commercial vessel, vessel transfer operation, or marine transportation-related facility, or if the incident involves an unknown source of pollution:

a. The USCG COTP will carry out the USCG's agency responsibilities under the NCP, the Regional Contingency Plan, and, when developed, the Area Contingency Plans, and will assist the USEPA OSC to the fullest extent possible.

b. Upon request by the predesignated USEPA OSC, the USCG COTP will act on behalf of the USEPA in any actions where the USCG personnel are both qualified and physically capable of responding. The type and extent of the USCG's actions in each case will be determined by consultation between the USEPA OSC and the USCG COTP.

c. If specifically requested by the predesignated USEPA OSC, the USCG COTP may assume the functional OSC role and carry out all of the OSC responsibilities for a particular incident. The final decision on acceptance of the functional OSC role will rest with the COTP on an incident-specific basis.

d. If the USCG is the first agency notified of such an incident, the USCG will notify the predesignated USEPA OSC and assist in assessing the situation and the need for a Federal response.

e. If a USCG representative is the first Federal official arriving on scene at such an incident, the USCG will notify the predesignated USEPA OSC and carry out the duties detailed in the NCP pending arrival of the predesignated OSC.

3. This agreement will be incorporated into the agency responsibilities section of the Regional Contingency Plan.

TERM OF AGREEMENT: This agreement will be subject to review and amendment coincident with each periodic review of the Regional Contingency Plan and at any other time at the request of either of the parties. It will remain in effect until modified or terminated by subsequent agreement.

Mr. Valdas V. Adamkus
Regional Administrator
U. S. Environmental Protection
Agency, Region V
77 West Jackson Street
Chicago, IL 60604

N. T. Saunders
Rear Admiral, USCG
Commander
Second Coast Guard District
1222 Spruce Street
St. Louis, MO 63103-2832

Date: _____

Valdas V. Adamkus
4/12/93

Date: March 30, 1993

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Appendix C: Pollution Report Messages

INITIAL POLREP

I. HEADING

Date: Month/Day/Year
From: OSC
To: Director, ERD
Subject: Site name, City, State
POLREP: POLREP 1

II. BACKGROUND

Site No: Site number
D.O. No: Delivery Order number
Response Authority: Indicate whether response authority is CERCLA, 311k, or other.
NPL Status: Indicate whether site is non-NPL, proposed NPL, or final NPL.
Start Date: Indicate the Month/Day/Year that authorized on-site removal activity began.
Approval Status: Indicate whether the action has been approved by the OSC, RA, or HQ.
Status of Action Memorandum: Indicate when HQ can expect to receive the Action Memorandum.

III. INCIDENT INFORMATION

A. Type of Incident

Indicate the type of incident which occurred (e.g., Active Production Facility, Inactive Production Facility, Active Waste Management Facility, Inactive Waste Management Facility, Midnight Dump, Transportation-related, Other)

B. Preliminary Assessment Results

Briefly discuss the results of the Preliminary Assessment.

C. Situation

Describe the site, including information pertaining to site conditions, weather (if pertinent), media activity, and other relevant factors. Also indicate what response actions have already been initiated.

IV. RESPONSE INFORMATION

A. Status of Actions

Indicate whether EPA or State enforcement actions have been initiated, whether OSC invoked \$50K response authority, and what actions EPA has already taken, if any. Indicate whether State and/or local governments requested EPA assistance and the specific agencies/officials making the request. Summarize any "first responder" or other actions these or other agencies have taken to protect public health and the environment. Indicate State/local cooperation in assessing the release and threat, and whether State and local government personnel remain at the site.

B. Next Steps

Describe plans for actual on-site activity connected with cleanup, including activity relevant to PRP search or other enforcement activities and planned meetings with local/regional environmental or enforcement agencies.

C. Key Issues

Identify any problem areas.

V. COST INFORMATION

Provide detailed, current cost information for the site. Cost information should be broken down into amount budgeted, total cost to date, and amount remaining categories. The categories listed below are examples of cost information that OSCs should provide. To the extent practicable, all expenditures relevant to the site should be noted in the POLREP.

	Amount Budgeted	Cost To Date	Amount Remaining
Cleanup Contractor			
EPA/TAT			
CLP Analytical Services			
ERT/REAC			
Regional Laboratory Services			
IAGs			
Intramural (HQ and Regions)			
Letter Contracts			
<hr/>			
TOTAL			

PROGRESS POLREP

I. HEADING

Date: Month/Day/Year

From: OSC

To: Director, ERD

Subject: Site name, City, State

POLREP: POLREP Number (e.g., POLREP 30)

II. BACKGROUND

Site No: Site number

D.O. No: Delivery Order number

Response Authority: Indicate whether response authority is CERCLA, 311k, or other.

NPL Status: Indicate whether site is non-NPL, proposed NPL, or final NPL.

Start Date: Indicate the Month/Day/Year that authorized on-site removal activity began.

III. RESPONSE INFORMATION

A. Situation

Describe the site, including information pertaining to site conditions, weather (if pertinent), media activity, and other relevant factors. Briefly discuss the status of ongoing response activities.

B. Actions Taken

Describe response activities undertaken since last POLREP, including enforcement activities.

C. Next Steps

Describe plans for actual on-site activity connected with cleanup, including activity relevant to PRP search or other enforcement activities and planned meetings with local/regional environmental or enforcement agencies.

C. Key Issues

Identify any problem areas.

IV. COST INFORMATION

Provide detailed, current cost information for the site. Cost information should be broken down into amount budgeted, total cost to date, and amount remaining categories. The categories listed below are examples of cost information that OSCs should provide. To the extent practicable, all expenditures relevant to the site should be noted in the POLREP. OSCs should also indicate if any need for future funding is anticipated.

	Amount Budgeted	Cost To Date	Amount Remaining
Cleanup Contractor			
EPA/TAT			
CLP Analytical Services			
ERT/REAC			
Regional Laboratory Services			
IAGs			
Intramural (HQ and Regions)			
Letter Contracts			
<hr/>			
TOTAL			

SPECIAL POLREP

I. HEADING

Date: Month/Day/Year

From: OSC

To: Director, ERD

Subject: Site name, City, State

POLREP: Indicate POLREP number and that this is a Special POLREP for the site.

II. BACKGROUND

Site No: Site number

D.O. No: Delivery Order number

Response Authority: Indicate whether response authority is CERCLA, 311k, or other.

NPL Status: Indicate whether site is non-NPL, proposed NPL, or final NPL.

Start Date: Indicate the Month/Day/Year that authorized on-site removal activity began.

III. INCIDENT INFORMATION

A. Nature of Incident

Describe the incident or change in circumstances which necessitated a Special POLREP.

B. Situation

Describe the site, including information pertaining to site conditions, weather (if pertinent), media activity, and other relevant factors. Note specifically how site conditions have changed since the last POLREP.

IV. RESPONSE INFORMATION

A. Actions Taken

Describe actions taken since last POLREP, including enforcement actions. Indicate what actions have been taken in response to the incident or change in circumstances.

B. Next Steps

Describe plans for actual on-site activity connected with cleanup, including activity relevant to PRP search or other enforcement activities and planned meetings with local/regional environmental or enforcement agencies.

C. Key Issues

Identify any problem areas. Indicate if a change in the scope of work has been necessitated by the incident.

V. COST INFORMATION

Provide detailed, current cost information for the site, noting specifically how the special incident has affected the project cost ceiling or distribution of anticipated costs. Cost information should be broken down into amount budgeted, total cost to date, and amount remaining categories. The categories listed below are examples of cost information that OSCs should provide. To the extent practicable, all expenditures relevant to the site should be noted in the POLREP.

	Amount Budgeted	Cost To Date	Amount Remaining
Cleanup Contractor			
EPA/TAT			
CLP Analytical Services			
ERT/REAC			
Regional Laboratory Services			
IAGs			
Intramural (HQ and Regions)			
Letter Contracts			
<hr/>			
TOTAL			

FINAL POLREP

I. HEADING

Date: Month/Day/Year

From: OSC

To: Director, ERD

Subject: Site name, City, State

POLREP: Indicate POLREP number and that this is the Final POLREP for the site (e.g., POLREP 42 and FINAL).

II. BACKGROUND

Site No: Site number

D.O. No: Delivery Order number

Response Authority: Indicate whether response authority is CERCLA, 311k, or other.

NPL Status: Indicate whether site is non-NPL, proposed NPL, or final NPL.

Start Date: Indicate the Month/Day/Year that authorized on-site removal activity began.

Completion Date: Indicate the actual date that the cleanup contractor or the OSC demobilized, completing the scope of work in the Action Memorandum or subsequent notifications.

Site Status: Indicate whether the site has been stabilized or cleaned up.

III. SITE INFORMATION

A. Situation

Describe the site, including information pertaining to site conditions, weather (if pertinent), media activity, and other relevant factors. Include information on any O&M being conducted.

B. Actions Taken

Describe actions taken since last POLREP, including enforcement actions.

C. Next Steps

Indicate what actions, if any, are to be conducted after demobilization. If applicable, indicate whether Responsible Party or State will assume lead cleanup responsibility or conduct O&M.

V. COST INFORMATION

Provide detailed final cost information for the site. Cost information should be broken down into amount budgeted, total cost to date, and amount remaining categories. The categories listed below are examples of cost information that OSCs should provide. To the extent practicable, all expenditures relevant to the site should be noted in the POLREP. Final cost information should be as detailed as possible.

	Amount Budgeted	Cost To Date	Amount Remaining
Cleanup Contractor			
EPA/TAT			
CLP Analytical Services			
ERT/REAC			
Regional Laboratory Services			
IAGs			
Intramural (HQ and Regions)			
Letter Contracts			
<hr/>			
TOTAL			

Appendix D: Removal Actions

This Appendix is under development and will contain the following information on the removal of oil.

- I. Properties of Oil that Affect Recovery
- II. Characteristics of Oil Movement on Water
- III. Containment and Recovery of Oil on Land
- IV. Containment and Recovery of Oil in Ice and Snow
- V. Shoreline Protection and Restoration
- VI. Containment of Oil on Water

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Appendix E: Equipment and Response Support

I. Oil Spill Removal Organization

Listed on the following pages are Oil Spill Removal Organizations (OSROs) that have been granted Interim and Final Classification by the National Strike Force Coordinating Center (NSFCC) as of November 8, 1993. OSROs provide response equipment and services directly to an owner or operator of a tank vessel or facility required to have a response plan under 33 U.S.C. 1321(j)(5). Reference USCG's Guidelines for the Classification and Inspection of Oil Spill Removal Organizations, NVIC 12-92.

Classification categories are assigned according to the organization's recovery capacity. Level E represents the highest recovery capacity and Level A represents the lowest recovery capacity. Reference Table 1, Resources Quantity Minimums for OSRO Classification, NVIC 12-92 for a complete description.

The following represent removal capability settings for each of the OSROs: Rivers/Canals (R/C); Inland/Nearshore (I/N); Offshore/Open Ocean (O/OO); and Great Lakes (G/L). A bullet (•) indicates that Final Classification has been received via on-site inspections by USCG Strike Team Personnel.

<u>LEVEL E</u>	•Clean Coastal Waters, Inc. Long Beach, CA R/C, I/N, O/OO	Coastal Divers and Pollution Control Savannah, GA R/C, I/N
A&A Coastal Pollution Cleanup Tampa, FL R/C	•Clean Harbors Cooperative Edison, NJ R/C, I/N, GL	Contractors Oil Spill Response Organization North Haven, CT R/C, I/N
AMBAR/Oil Mop, Inc. Belle Chasse, LA R/C, I/N	Clean Harbors Environmental Services Braintree, MA R/C, I/N, GL	Cook Inlet Spill Prevention and Response Nikiski, AK R/C, I/N, O/OO
Alyeska Pipeline Service CO. Valdez, AK I/n, O/OO	•Clean Seas Carpinteria, CA I/N, O/OO	•Delaware Bay and River Cooperative Lewes, DE R/C
•American Industrial Marine Services Plainfield, NJ R/C	Clean Sound Cooperative, Inc. Edmonds, WA I/N, O/OO	E&K Hazardous Waste Services Sheboygan, WI R/C, I/N, GL
•Clean Bay, Inc. Concord, CA R/C, I/N, O/OO	•Clean Venture, Inc. Perth Amboy, NJ R/C	Emergency Environmental Services, Inc. Ossining, NY R/C
Clean Channel Associates Houston, TX R/C, I/N	•Cliff Berry, Inc. Fort Lauderdale, FL R/C, I/N	

Environmental Products & Services
Syracuse, NY
R/C

Environmental Recovery Group
Atlantic Beach, FL
R/C

Fenn-Vac, Inc.
North Charleston, SC
R/C, I/N

•Florida Spill Response Corporation
Cocoa, FL
R/C

•Foss Environmental Services, Co.
Seattle, WA
R/C, I/N

•Garner Environmental Services
Houston, TX
R/C

•GSM Environmental, Inc.
Valley Forge, PA
R/C

Heritage Remediation/Engineering
Romeoville, IL
R/C

Industrial Cleanup, Inc. &
Associated Gulf Coast Responders
Westwego, LA
R/C, I/N

•Industrial Marine Service, Inc.
Norfolk, VA
R/C, I/N

Inland Water Response Network
Huntington, WV
R/C

Jacksonville Pollution Control
Jacksonville, FL
R/C, I/N

LARCO Environmental Services
Lake Charles, LA
R/C, I/N

•Marine Pollution Control
Detroit, MI
R/C, I/N, GL

Marine Spill Response Corp.
Washington, DC
R/C, I/N, O/OO

•Miller Environmental Group, Inc.
Calverton, NY
R/C

National Response Corporation
Calverton, NY
R/C, I/N, O/OO

•OHM Remediation Services, Corp.
Findlay, OH
R/C

Riedel Environmental Services
New Orleans, LA
R/C, I/N

•Underwater Technics, Inc.
Camden, NJ
R/C

LEVEL D

A&A Coastal Pollution Cleanup
Tampa, FL
I/N

•Delaware Bay and River Coop.
Lewes, DE
I/N

Emergency Environmental Services,
Inc.
Ossining, NY
I/N

Environmental Recovery Group,
Ltd.
Atlantic Beach, FL
I/N

•Florida Spill Response
Cocoa, FL
I/N

Industrial Cleanup, Inc.
Westwego, LA
O/OO

•Ken's Marine Service
Bayonne, NJ
R/C

LEVEL C

•American Industrial Marine
Services
Plainfield, NJ
I/N

•Garner Environmental Services
Houston, TX
I/N

•GSM Environmental, Inc.
Valley Forge, PA
I/N

•Guardian Environmental Services
Bear, DE
R/C

Heritage Remediation/Engineering,
Inc.
Romeoville, IL
I/N

•Ken's Marine Service
Bayonne, NJ
I/N

•Miller Environmental Group, Inc.
Calverton, NY
I/N

•OHM Remediation Services, Corp.
Findlay, OH
I/N, GL

Oil Spill Service Center
Southampton, UK
I/N, GL, O/OO

So. Cal. Ship Services
Long Beach, CA
R/C

•Thompson Environmental Mgt.
New Orleans, LA
R/C

•Underwater Technics, Inc.
Camden, NJ
I/N

Weavertown Environmental Group
Canonsburg, PA
R/C

LEVEL B

•Acme Products Co.
Tulsa, OK
R/C, I/N

Bay West, Inc.
St. Paul, MN
R/C

•Clean America, Inc.
Baltimore, MD
R/C

Clean Casco Bay
Portland, ME
I/N

•Clean Venture, Inc.
Perth Amboy, NJ
I/N

•Corpus Christi Area Oil Spill
Assoc.
Corpus Christi, TX
R/C, I/N

Crowley Environmental Services
San Juan, PR
I/N

Cyn Oil Corporation
Stoughton, MA
R/C, I/N

Diversified Environmental Services,
Inc.
Tampa, FL
R/C, I/N

Environmental Products & Services
Syracuse, NY
GL, I/N

•Guardian Environmental Services
Bear, DE
I/N

Inland Water Response Network
Huntington, WV
I/N

Pacific Affiliates Environmental
Engineering, Inc.
Eureka, CA
R/C, I/N

Pacific Environmental Corporation
Honolulu, HI
R/C, I/N

Sea Spill South, Inc.
St. Petersburg, FL
R/C, I/N

Spill Response, Inc.
Edna, TX
R/C

•Thompson Environmental Mgt, Inc.
New Orleans, LA
I/N

LEVEL A

AAA Oil Pollution Specialists, Inc.
Long Island City, NY
I/N

Boston Line and Service Co.
Boston, MA
R/C, I/N

•Brand Precision Services
Huber Heights, OH
R/C, I/N

•CENAC Environmental Services
Houma, LA
R/C

•Clean America, Inc.
Baltimore, MD
I/N

•Contractor Environmental
Equipment Co.
Paducah, KY
R/C, I/N

Cousins Waste Control Corporation
Toledo, OH
R/C, I/N, GL

Environmental Equipment, Inc.
Houma, LA
R/C, I/N

Martech USA, Inc.
Broussard, LA
R/C, I/N

Miller Environmental Services
Corpus Christi, TX
R/C, I/N

Oil Recovery Company, Inc.
Mobile, LA
R/C, I/N

•PetroChem Recovery Services, Inc.
Norfolk, VA
R/C

Rubark Environmental Services
New Orleans, LA
R/C, I/N

Seacoast Ocean Services, Inc.
Portland, ME
R/C, I/N

•Southeast Response and
Remediation, Inc.
Wilmington, NC
R/C, I/N

So. Cal. Ship Services
Long Beach, CA
I/N

•Spill Recovery of Indiana
Indianapolis, IN
R/C

Spill Response, Inc.
Edna, TX
I/N

Tractide Marine Corporation
Oxnard, CA
I/N

Western Oil, Inc.
Pawtucket, RI
R/C, I/N

II. BOA Contractors

Ninth Coast Guard District

Applied Fabric Technologies
227 Thorn Avenue
P.O. Box 575
Orchard Park, NY 14127
Mr. Peter Lane
(716) 662-0632

Clean Harbors
1200 Crown Colony Drive
Quincy, MA 02269
Mr. Paul Hickman
(800) 645-8265

E & K Hazardous Waste Services
P.O. Box 1249
Sheboygan, MI 53082-1249
Mr. Chris Hohol
(414) 458-6030

ENMACO, Incorporated
P. O. Box 239
Utica, MI 48087
Mr. James Barnum
(313) 731-3130

Erie Geological Contractors
455 West 2nd Street
Waterford, PA 16441
Mr. Dave Birchard
(814) 796-2607

Inland Waters Pollution Control, Inc.
2021 S. Schaefer Hwy.
Detroit, MI 48217
Mr. Robert Williams
(313) 841-5800

Marine Pollution Control
8631 W. Jefferson
Detroit, MI 48209
Mr. Dave Usher
(313) 849-2333

National Industrial Maintenance
4530 Baring Avenue
East Chicago, IL 46312-0209
Mr. Darrell Hager
(219) 398-6660

OHM Remediation Services
16406 U.S. Route 224 East
Findlay, OH 45840
Mr. James Walker
(419) 423-3526

O.S.I. Environmental
104 15th Avenue South
Virginia, MN 55792
Mr. Daniel Rogers
(218) 749-3060

Petroclean, Inc.
P.O. Box 1865
Warren, PA 16365
Mr. William Porter
(814) 726-1751

Riedel Environmental
18207 Edison Avenue
Chesterfield, MO 63005
Mr. Ken Schlemmer
(314) 532-7660

Samsel Rope & Marine Supply Co.
1285 Old River Road
Cleveland, OH 44113
Mr. Robert Lehman
(216) 861-3949

Stenberg Bros.
P.O. Box 127
Bark River, MI 49807
Mr. Carl Stenberg
(906) 466-9908

Second Coast Guard District

Belpar Environmental, Inc.
497 Goff Mountain Road
P.O. Box 7536
Cross Lanes, WV 25356
James L. McCune
(304) 776-5972

CTC Industrial Services
827 Latham Street
Memphis, TN 38106
William Dowdy
(909) 942-1212

Environmental Specialists, Inc.
3001 East 83rd Street
Kansas City, MO 64132
Alan Wolfe
(816) 523-5081

Odesco Industrial Services
P.O. Box 862
South Roxana, IL 62087-0862
Sharon Szabolocsky
(618) 254-4874

OHM Remediation Services Corp.
16406 U.S. Route 224 East
Findlay, OH 45840
James S. Walker
(419) 423-3526

Petroclean, Inc.
P.O. Box 92
Carnegie, PA 15106
Terry McAuliffe
(412) 279-9556

Riedel Environmental Services, Inc.
18207 Edison Avenue
Chesterfield, MO 63005
William B. Hope
(314) 532-7660

III. Miscellaneous Support

a. Field Survey Techniques

1. Remote Sensing

A variety of land-based remote sensing methods exist which have been successfully used and are commercially available through contractors. Contact EPA and their TAT or ERCS contractors for details and access to these resources.

Aerial remote sensing, primarily used for locating pollutants in water, is in its early stages of development. Technologies are similar to land-based systems; however, data acquisition and interpretation are costly and of limited value. The agencies listed below have capabilities and experts that can be consulted regarding the use of these techniques.

EPA Environmental Photographic Center (EPIC)	(703) 349-8970
NOAA Statistical Services	(301) 763-8051
Environment Canada	(613) 998-9622

2. Underwater Response

A. Underwater Survey Equipment:

The following underwater survey equipment is available to the Region through the ERT. Contact Dr. David Charters (business hours 908-906-6825).

Remote Operated Vehicle (ROV): For use in observing underwater objects from shore or boat (1,000-foot depth limit).

Mesotech Sonar: Mounted on ROV to locate any object above bottom sediments. ROV directed to potential drums by sonar.

Proton Magnetometer: Locates metal objects underwater. Towed behind a boat.

Sediment and Water Sampling Equipment: Ability to sample water and sediments at any depth. Analyses performed at ERT's laboratory facilities.

Twenty-foot Boston Whaler: Trailerable boat specially designed for underwater electronic surveys and diving operations.

Side-Scan Sonar Survey Equipment: Accurately maps bottom.

B. Diving Capabilities

ERT Diving Team: Three -certified divers with Level B-equivalent diving gear. Contact Dr. David Charters, ERT's Unit Dive Officer (business hours: 908-906-6825).

Commercial (Contract) Divers: For long-term underwater removals, EPA Region V uses private diving firms which comply with EPA's Chapter 10 Diving Safety Regulations. Contact Walter Nied, Unit Dive Officer, EPA Region V (312-886-4466), for a list of qualified diving contractors and required equipment modifications.

Various Diving Equipment: Available from any of EPA's five diving units.

3. Technical Support Section

The Technical Support Section, Office of Superfund, EPA Region V, has the ability to perform limited field surveys at hazardous waste sites. The Section has staff and equipment to perform four broad categories of surveys using various techniques and field equipment:

- (a) **Surface Geophysical Surveys** - using ground-penetrating radar, electromagnetic surveys, magnetometers, seismic refraction, and resistivity measures.
- (b) **Subsurface geophysical surveys** - using seismic tomography, electromagnetic surveys, natural gamma detection, single-point resistivity, spontaneous potential measures, fluid resistivity, and various borehole measures.
- (c) **Hydrogeological surveys** - including water sampling, pump tests, and slug tests.
- (d) **Ecological surveys** - including ecological assessments and wetland delineations.

The Section also has the equipment available to conduct x-ray fluorescence surveys to detect metals in soil.

b. Special Teams and Other Assistance Available OSCs

Different Federal agencies can provide special forces that an OSC may call upon for assistance during an oil spill or hazardous substance release. These special forces are described below. They may be requested through the agency's RRT member.

1. Coast Guard Strike Team

Atlantic Strike Team (609) 724-0008

The Atlantic Strike Team (AST) is a pollution control team equipped and trained to assist in the response to oil or chemical incidents. The AST has personnel on standby to respond to incidents occurring in the Great Lakes and eastern United States. Services available from the AST include:

- (a) Technical expertise;
- (b) Supervisory assistance;
- (c) Cost documentation;
- (d) Deployment of salvage and pollution control equipment; and
- (e) Training in pollution response techniques.

2. Environmental Response Team

EPA ERT (908) 321-6740

The EPA Environmental Response Team (ERT) has expertise in treatment technology, biology, chemistry, hydrology, geology, and engineering. ERT can provide access to special decontamination equipment for chemical releases. It can also advise the OSC in the following areas:

- (a) Hazard evaluation and risk assessment;
- (b) Multimedia sampling and analysis;
- (c) Water supply decontamination and protection; and
- (d) Degree of cleanup required.

3. ATSDR

CDC/ATSDR (404) 639-0615

ATSDR can provide the following experts for consultation and advice:

- (a) Within 10 minutes - an emergency response coordinator;
- (b) Within 20 minutes - a preliminary assessment team consisting of a toxicologist, chemist, environmental health scientist, physician, and other health personnel as required; and
- (c) Within 8 hours - an on-site response team (if the incident warrants).

4. Navy Supervisor of Salvage

SUPSALV (703) 602-7527

Emergency Activation (24 hrs.) (703) 607-2578

The Navy Supervisor of Salvage and Diving, Office of the Director of Ocean Engineering (SUPSALV), maintains special equipment and trained teams for response to salvage-related oil and hazardous substance incidents. SUPSALV maintains an extensive inventory of oil pollution abatement equipment located primarily at Williamsburg, Virginia, and Stockton, California, which is containerized for immediate deployment by air or truck.

5. NOAA Scientific Support Coordinator (SSC)

NOAA SSC - 24 hours (206) 526-6317

Business hours (216) 522-7760

FAX (216) 522-7759

The SSC serving the Ninth Coast Guard District is located in Cleveland, Ohio. The NOAA SSC can provide the following information:

- (a) Spill trajectory;
- (b) Chemical hazard assessment;
- (c) Safety and health recommendations;
- (e) Environmental sensitivity assessments; and
- (f) Logistics and administration.

6. Marine Occupational Health Coordinator (MOHC)

The Ninth and the Second Coast Guard District offices each maintain a billet for a Marine Occupational Health Coordinator (District Industrial Hygienist). Primary responsibility of the incumbent is to provide occupational safety and health support for USCG Marine Safety personnel. This includes pollution response operations. The MOHC can provide USCG OSCs with advice on safety and health matters and can assist, on-scene, in environmental and medical monitoring activities. Outside of normal working hours, OSCs may request the services of the MOHC through the District Operations Center.

7. USCG Public Information Assist Team (PIAT)

USCG PIAT (24 hrs.) (919) 331-6000

The USCG Public Information Assist Team (PIAT) is available to assist OSCs and regional or district offices to meet the demands for public information and participation. Its use is encouraged any time the OSC requires outside public affairs support. Request for the PIAT may be made through the NRC or through the AST.

c. **Models**

1. Water

Surface water models exist for the Great Lakes and interconnecting channels. The open water model for all of the Lakes was produced by NOAA's Great Lakes Environmental Research Laboratory (GLERL) and is housed on their VAX, accessible to anyone with a modem by contacting the number below.

NOAA GLERL (Great Lakes open water) (313) 668-2120

Interconnecting channel models have been produced by the COE Cold Regions Research Engineering Laboratory (COE CRREL). The St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation (SLSDC) also has a model for the St. Lawrence River. These models are available through COE and operate on an MS-DOS PC. Non-computerized hydraulic information which may be used to calculate travel times along the Great Lakes interconnecting channels is provided in CANUSLAK.

COE CRREL (Rivers-General, and St. Mary's, Detroit--
St. Clair, Ohio Rivers specifically) (603) 646-4287

SLSDLC (315) 764-3265

Time-of-travel estimations for the main stem of the Ohio River have been modelled by ORSANCO (model does not include the Monongahela and Allegheny tributaries). The model can be run on a MS-DOS PC and is available through ORSANCO.

ORSANCO (Ohio River, main stem only) (513) 231-7719

Models of near-shore areas and tributaries to the Great Lakes have various levels of detail. Contact with Sea Grant Institutions or USGS is suggested.

A model for the Mississippi River or Illinois Waterway was developed by Versar, Inc., in 1986. The model is called ReachScan, and is also on PC GEMS, a widely used modelling program. Contact the NOAA SSC for 24-hour information on pollutant movement in surface waters.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Districts

COE Districts are a source of information concerning water levels and velocities on the interconnecting channels to the Great Lakes and on the Inland rivers.

- (a) COE's Detroit office is capable of running trajectory models for the St. Mary's and the Detroit-St. Clair River Systems.

Detroit (Detroit River/Lake St. Clair/St. Mary's River) (313) 226-6413

- (b) COE's Buffalo office houses the St. Lawrence River model.

Buffalo (St. Lawrence River) (716) 879-4200

- (c) The Rock Island District and the St. Louis District can provide projections of flow on the Upper Mississippi River and the Illinois Waterway.

Rock Island (Mississippi River from Minneapolis to St. Louis and the Illinois River) (309) 788-6361

St. Louis (St. Louis to Cairo and lower Illinois) (314) 331-8000

- (d) The Pittsburgh Office and the Cincinnati Division can provide river flow data for the Ohio River.

Pittsburgh (Pittsburgh area to Wheeling, West Virginia) (412) 644-6802

Cincinnati (entire Ohio River) (513) 684-3002

- (e) The Chicago Office can provide river flow information for waterways in the Chicago Metropolitan area: the Chicago, Fox, DuPage, Little Calumet, and Kankakee Rivers.

Chicago (Illinois River, defer to Rock Island) (312) 353-8884

River Flow Information - National Weather Service (NWS) Forecast Offices

These are secondary sources of river flow information. They can convert flows to velocities at select locations along rivers.

Ohio River--Cincinnati, Ohio (513) 621-2732
 Lower Mississippi River--Slidell, Louisiana (504) 641-4343
 North Central--Minneapolis, Minnesota (612) 725-3091
 National Ocean Service (NOS),
 Rockville, Maryland (Water Levels) (301) 443-8441

2. Air Dispersion

A variety of air dispersion models are available. Some are PC based; some require a mainframe computer.

Computer-based models are quite useful in response planning; however, their results should be applied with caution. Discussion of output with experts is critical to correct interpretation and limitations. ARCHIE (developed by FEMA, EPA, and DOT), and NOAA's ALOHA (part of CAMEO), are examples of simple computer-based planning models.

Listed below are agencies that can run air dispersion models, interpret the output, and provide expert advice during a response.

NOAA Modeling and Similar Studies (MASS) (206) 526-6317
 ERT (908) 321-6740
 ATSDR (404) 639-0615
 Environment Canada (416) 346-1971
 Ontario Ministry of the Environment--Spills Action Center . . (416) 325-3000

d. **Non-Federal Chemical Expertise**

The technical and scientific information generated by the local community, along with information from Federal, State, and local governments, should be used to assist the OSC in devising response strategies where effective standard techniques are unavailable. Additional support is available from the following organizations:

1. Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (CHEMTREC)

CHEMTREC 24-hour emergency number (800) 424-9300

CHEMTREC, a service of the Chemical Manufacturers' Association, provides technical data, coordination of chemical manufacturers, and emergency response information on chemical spills through 1-800-424-9300 (24-hour emergency number); for planning purposes, information is available at (202) 887-1255 during business hours.

2. American Petroleum Institute (API)

API (business hours only) (202) 682-8000

API, 2100 L Street, NW, Washington, DC 20037, is an organization consisting of representatives of the petroleum industry. Technical and operational expertise is available.

3. Texas Tech University Pesticide

National Pesticide Telecommunication Network (800) 858-7378

The National Pesticide Telecommunication Network provides information on pesticide-related health/toxicity/minor cleanup to physicians, veterinarians, fire departments, government agency personnel, and the general public.

4. Canadian Transport Emergency Center (CANUTEC)

CANUTEC (24-hour number) (613) 996-6666

This organization has technical experts on duty 24 hours for chemical guidance, Canadian shipments only.

5. Association of Railroads, Bureau of Explosives

Bureau of Explosives (business hours) (202) 639-2222
CHEMTREC/Bureau of Explosives (24 hr.) (800) 424-9300

The Bureau of Explosives of the Association of Railroads, Washington, DC, can provide assistance in the area of accident assessment, classification of materials, environmental impacts, methods of cleanup, and mechanical evaluations for incidents involving railroad trains.

6. State Organizations

For services listed in this section, contact the appropriate State representative to the RRT.

Illinois: IEPA has six chemists on its emergency response staff and immediate access to four toxicologists and one certified industrial hygienist. Explosive disposal expertise is available commercially in the Chicago area or through the Illinois Secretary of State's Police Bomb Squad, based in Springfield.

IEPA and IDPH have human and environmental toxicologists readily available. The University of Illinois supports a 24-hour veterinary toxicology hotline. Computer databases for physical, chemical, toxicological, and environmental data are readily available through government and commercial sources to both IEPA and IDPH.

Indiana: ISBH has a staff of toxicologists to provide toxicological information and to make recommendations on human health advisories, and to assess the impact of spills upon the food chain, contact, with contaminated water, etc.

Michigan: The Bureau of Environmental and Occupational Health and the Council on Environmental Quality of the Michigan Department of Public Health can both provide services. The Bureau of Environmental and Occupational Health has teams of district industrial hygienists that can provide assistance in the event of hazardous materials releases. The Toxicological Resource Center of the Council on Environmental Quality can identify chemicals, provide information on the characteristics of chemicals, perform air, water, or ground dispersion modeling, and provide public health evaluations.

Minnesota: The on-call staff of MPCA are trained in chemical emergency hazards. The MPCA toxicologist and Health Risk Assessment staff of the Department of Health can consult on hazards, but are not on call. The State's Duty Officer can reach and activate several local-based bomb squads throughout the State. MPCA's emergency contractor has staff trained in chemical hazards and industrial hygiene.

Ohio: In consultation with the Ohio Department of Health Epidemiology Section, toxicological information can be provided and recommendations can be made on human health advisories concerning spills which may impact water supplies, the food chain, or exposure victims.

Wisconsin: Information not provided.

Appendix F: Great Lakes Area Computerized Inventory for Emergency Response

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ACCESSING GLACIER DATABASE

- STEP 1** *Necessary tools:* A computer, communications software, and a modem capable of transmitting at 9600, 2400, 1200 or 300 baud.
- STEP 2** *Modem set up:* No parity, 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, VT-100 or TTY emulation.
- STEP 3** *Dial the HMIX through your computer:* Commercial access (708) 972-3275 or FTS access (708) 252-3275.
- STEP 4** *Success !!!* The following message indicates that you have successfully accessed the HMIX:

**HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INFORMATION
EXCHANGE**

PC Board (R) Version 14.5a/E9
Do you want color (Enter) = no

*** If you have problems accessing the system contact system operators on the toll-free number, Monday through Friday between 8:30 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. Central Time. Call 1-800-PLAN-FOR or 1-800-367-9592 for Illinois residents.

- STEP 5** *Register as a user* if you have not done so before. Give your first and last name, city and state, telephone number, and organization.
- STEP 6** *Select and enter your password.* STEP 1 Follow steps 1 through 6 on the previous page, "Instructions for Electronically Uploading Survey Responses," *to connect to the system.*
- STEP 7** Once registered with the system, a user can *type J to join the GLACIER topic.* GLACIER will be listed as number 29. Users may also 'shortcut' by typing J 29 at the command prompt.
- STEP 8** Users will then see the GLACIER menu, which will show available commands. *To view information on the database, type B* for bulletins and select from the list. Currently the following bulletins are available:

GLACIER

1. Information on GLACIER
2. Equipment Categories
3. Help Files
4. Future Implementations

The program itself is located in what's known as a DOOR. A DOOR is a program written to run outside of the normal bulletin board operation.

STEP 9 Type *OPEN* at the command prompt to access GLACIER. Users will then see the following menu:

GLACIER DOORS

1. GLACIER - Search/View Oil Spill Response Equipment
2. GLACIER - Add/Update Information to the Database

STEP 10 Choose the number of the DOOR you'd like to run.

At this point, a user can choose either DOOR number 1 to view current database information, or DOOR number 2 to add new information or update existing information. After the user chooses the number of a DOOR, the corresponding program will start.

The first DOOR (search/display) is menu driven and allows users to search the database on company name, location, and equipment categories. Users are able to capture information for later downloading.

The second DOOR (add/update) is also menu driven and allows a user to add new information to the database (information is verified before being put in the actual database), or update existing information (you must know the password assigned to the company record).

STEP 11 Once in either DOOR, a user can *follow the menus*. Help files are also available and the user can always call our technical assistance voice line 1-800-PLAN-FOR (or 800-367-9592 in IL).

Appendices G, H, and I

**THE GREAT LAKES BASIN (Appendix G)
THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER BASIN (Appendix H)
THE OHIO RIVER BASIN (Appendix I)**

to the

EPA Region V Inland Area Contingency Plan

March 1994

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INTRODUCTION

Each of these appendices contains detailed information on environmentally sensitive areas, economically sensitive areas, and tribal interests (as applicable). In addition, descriptive information, maps, and emergency contact lists are included.

Each appendix consists of two parts. The text portion provides background information and describes the available data. The second part is on diskette and contains the actual data on the sensitive areas. Information on managed natural resource areas, water intakes, marinas, navigation locks, and tribal interests in the basin is available on these diskettes. The following pages contain instructions on accessing and using the digital information and descriptions of the database field structure.

A significant effort has been made to ensure that the information presented in the Region V ACP is readily accessible to those involved in oil and hazardous material spill response and prevention planning. Development of uniform data standards and a user-friendly retrieval system for database information is on-going. As part of this effort, identical structures have been used for the Great Lakes, Ohio River, and Upper Mississippi River Basin appendices.

Supporting these appendices is background information on accessing and the use of the digital information and the standard structure adopted for each of the major watershed basins located in EPA Region V. Every effort has been made to present the instructional information in a clear and concise manner for the average computer user with a modicum of knowledge in dBase IV. For a more indepth discussion on the use of dBase IV, or other compatible database programs, refer to the user's manual included with the software.

The standardized database fields were developed as a joint effort by the Inland Area Planning Committee (IAPC) Working Group and the individualized needs of the Basin Commissions that gathered the data. The categories of information include:

- Environmentally Sensitive Areas
- Water Intakes
- Marinas
- Navigational Locks and Dams
- Tribal Interests

These initial categories were chosen based upon the statutory requirements of OPA and utilized Appendix D of the proposed FRP regulation as a guideline. Their intent was to develop a database that the planner may use for the specific criteria and needs of the responder. While the database is extensive, it is by no means exhaustive. Local interests have not been entered at this time and it is presently the responsibility of the facility owner/operator to gather this information.

ACCESSING FILES AND VIEWING RECORDS

I. Accessing the dBASE IV Program

Change the directory to where the dBASE IV program resides. For example, at the C:\> prompt, type CD\DBASE and press the enter key <enter>.

```
EXAMPLE:  C:\>
          C:\> CD\DBASE <enter>
          C:\DBASE>
```

To execute, or start the dBASE IV program, type DBASE and press <enter>.

```
EXAMPLE:  C:\DBASE> DBASE
```

Once the program has been executed, most dBASE IV versions automatically begin at the Control Center. If, however, the program begins at the dot prompt, then type assist and press <enter>.

```
Catalog  Tools  Exit
                                dBASE IV CONTROL CENTER
                                CATALOG: C:\DBASE\H28INTAK.CAT
```

Data	Queries	Forms	Reports	Labels	Applications
<create>	<create>	<create>	<create>	<create>	<create>
INTAKE_1 INTAKE_2					

File: New file
Description: Press ENTER on <create> to create a new file

Help:F1 Use:← Data:F2 Design:Shift-F2 Quick Report:Shift-F9 Menus:F10

II. Adding Files to Control Center Data Column

A. Adding files from the C:\ drive

When a desired file is not listed in the Control Center *Data* column, the file must be added. The following steps outline how to add a file.

- press the F10 key to activate the dBASE IV menu.
- use the arrow keys to move to *Add file to catalog* under the *Catalog* option and press <enter>.

Next, a dialogue box will appear from which files may be and added.

- use the arrow keys to move to the desired file and press <enter>
- please note that only files ending with a .dbf extension can be used

Catalog	Tools	Exit
Use a different catalog Modify catalog name Edit description of catalog		
Add file to catalog Remove highlighted file from catalog Change description of highlighted file Open custom utility		

Center	Label
20INTAK.CAT	
orts	
cate>	<creat

\DBASE
<C:>
<parent>
<DBTUTOR>
<SAMPLES>
<SQLHOME>
INTAKE1A.DBF
INTAKE_1.DBF
INTAKE_2.DBF
INTAKE_3.DBF

File: New file
Description: Press ENTER on <create> to create a new file

Position selection bar: f1 Select: ← Leave picklist: Esc
Add a file to the catalog into the currently selected panel

B. Adding files which reside in different catalogs

To add files which reside in different catalogs:

- press the F10 key to activate the dBASE IV menu.
- use arrow keys to move to *Use a different catalog* under the *Catalog* menu option, and press <enter>.

A dialog box will appear listing available catalogs:

- use the arrow keys to move to desired catalog and press <enter>.
- next, use the arrow keys to move to desired file and press <enter>.

Catalog	Tools	Exit
Use a different catalog Modify catalog name Edit description of catalog		
Add file to catalog Remove highlighted file from catalog Change description of highlighted file Open custom utility		

Center	Label
H20INTAK.CAT	
orts	
cate>	<creat

CATALOG
<create>
H20INTAK.CAT
UNTITLED.CAT

File: New file
Description: Press ENTER on <create> to create a new file

Position selection bar: f1 Select: ← Leave picklist: Esc
Select a different catalog or create a new one

C. Adding files from the A:\ or B:\ disk drives

To add files from the A:\ or B:\ disk drives:

- press the F10 key to activate the dBASE IV menu.
- use the arrow keys to move to *Add file to catalog* under the *Catalog* option and press <enter>.

Next, a dialogue box will appear:

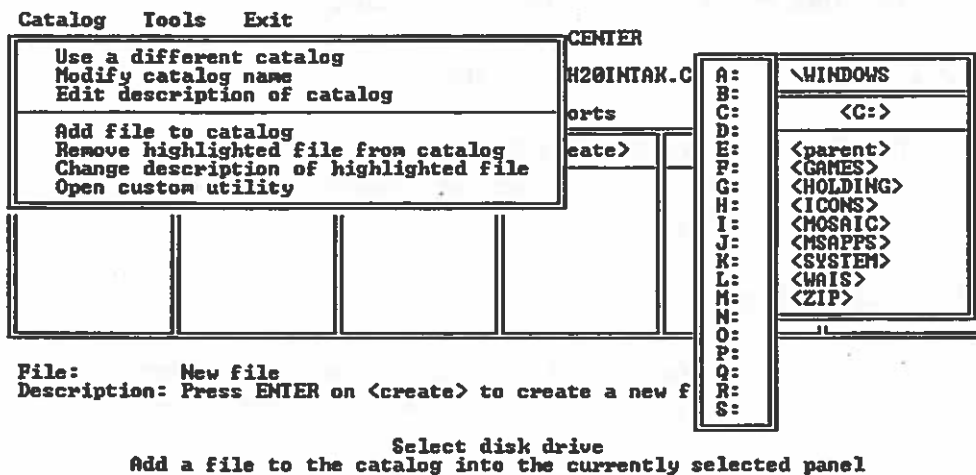
- use the arrow keys to move to <C:> in the dialog box and press <enter>.

A second dialogue box will appear listing different disk drives:

- use the arrow keys to move to the appropriate drive and press <enter>.

Yet another dialogue box will appear listing files which may be added:

- use the arrow keys to move to desired file with a *.dbf* extension and press <enter>.



III. Selecting Files for Viewing

The dBASE IV Control Center shows what files are available for viewing. The bottom of the Control Center is called the Navigation Line which provides options and instructions.

NAVIGATION LINE:

Help: F1 Use: <- Data: F2 Design: Shift + F2 Quick Report: Shift + F9 Menus: F10

The files listed in the column titled *Data* can be viewed. Use the arrow keys to move among the files. When the desired file is highlighted, press <enter> to select it.

```

Catalog  Tools  Exit
                dBASE IV CONTROL CENTER
                CATALOG: C:\DBASE\H2B\INTAK.CAT

  Data      Queries      Forms      Reports      Labels      Applications
  <create>  <create>      <create>  <create>    <create>    <create>
  INTAKE_1
  INTAKE_2
  INTAKE_3

File:          INTAKE_1.DBF
Description:   water intake

Help:F1  Use:←  Data:F2  Design:Shift-F2  Quick Report:Shift-F9  Menus:F10

```

Next, a dialogue box appears providing the option to *Use File, Modify Structure or Display Data*. Use the arrow keys to move to *Display Data* and press <enter>. This will allow the data file to be viewed.

```

Catalog  Tools  Exit
                dBASE IV CONTROL CENTER
                CATALOG: C:\DBASE\H2B\INTAK.CAT

  Data      Queries      Forms      Reports      Labels      Applications
  <create>  <create>      <create>  <create>    <create>    <create>
  INTAKE
  INTAKE
  INTAKE
  Use file  Modify structure/order  Display data
  Press ENTER to select or ESC to cancel

File:          INTAKE_1.DBF
Description:   water intake

Select option and press ENTER, or press first letter of desired option

```

IV. Viewing the Data

Once the desired file has been selected, it may be viewed in two ways: browse mode and edit mode. To toggle between the two modes, press the F2 key.

A. Browse mode

The browse mode displays the entire database file in rows and columns. The table below lists keystrokes for moving around the database file.

Keystroke	Resulting movement
Tab	Left to Right
Shift + Tab	Right to Left
Arrow Keys, Page-Up, & Page-Down	Top to Bottom, and Bottom to Top

B. Edit mode

The edit mode displays all of the fields for one record. Use the arrow keys, or the Page-Up/Page-Down keys to scroll through the records.

V. Searching Database Files

To search database files for specific records, press the F10 key to activate the menu.

Use the arrow keys to move to the *Go To* heading. Under this heading are a variety of search options including: *Top record*, *Last record*, *Record number*, etc. Use the arrow keys to move to the desired search function and press <enter>.

The *Top record* search option will take the cursor to the first record in the database file. Similarly, the *Last record* search option will take the cursor to the last record in the database file. To search by record number, use the *Record number* option.

To search the database file for a specific word or words, use either the *Forward search* or *Backward search* option. The *Forward search* option searches forward in the database file for the search string and the *Backward search* option searches backward. When *Forward search* or *Backward search* are selected, a dialogue box appears.

Records	Organize	Fields	Go To	Exit
STREET		Top record Last record Record number <551> Skip <10>		COUNTY
148 E Hail St. Box 162 300 Liberty St. 300 Liberty St. 300 Liberty St. 607 E. Adams St. 607 E. Adams St. 607 E. Adams St. 607 E. Adams St. 607 E. Adams St. 607 E. Adams St.		Index key search Forward search <>		20 Clinton McDonough Clinton Fulton
Enter search string: *Maple*				
2000 Second Avenue, 1060 W.C.B 725 E. Portage Av. 82 Ionia Ave., NW suite 222 616 Sheldon Ave		Springfield Springfield Springfield Springfield Detroit Sault Ste. Marie Grand Rapids Houghton	IL IL IL IL MI MI MI MI	62701- 62701- 62701- 62701- 48226 497783 49503 49931
Jackson Crawford Morgan Jasper Cook				
Browse C:\dbase\INTAKE_1 Rec 551/659 File ExclLock Num Zoom: F9 Accept: ← Cancel: Esc Search this field for the specified string from the current record forward				

Enter the text for which the program will search, e.g., 123 Maple Ave. Asterisks may be placed before and/or after words for wild card searches, e.g., Maple*, or *Maple*. Please note, database searches using wildcards may produce better results.

The following table lists two keystrokes which can be helpful when using the search functions.

Keystroke	Resulting Action
<Shift> + <F4>	Find Next
<Shift> + <F3>	Find Previous

There are two ways to return to the dBASE IV control center. The first way is to press the F10 key to activate the menu, use the arrow keys to move to the *Exit* heading, and again use the arrow keys to move to *Exit*. Finally, press <enter>. The other way to return to the dBASE IV control center is to press <esc>.

VI. Separating and Saving Specific Records

The dBASE IV program has the capability to separate and save specific records. For example, given the appropriate commands, the program could separate and save records for water intakes located within a specific county. Use the arrow keys to move among the files listed in the column titled *Data*. When the desired file is highlighted, press <enter> to select it. Next, a dialogue box appears providing the option to *Use File, Modify Structure or Display Data*. Use the arrow keys to move to *Use File* and press <enter>. The selected file will now be in a separate box at the top of the *Data* column.

Press the F10 key to activate the menu, use the arrow keys to move to the *Exit* heading, highlight *Exit to dot prompt*, and press <enter> to select. A mostly blank screen will appear with the dot prompt in the lower left corner, and a status line at the bottom. The selected file should appear in the status line.

```
Command ||C:\dbase\INTAKE_1      ||Rec 1/659      ||File ||ExclLock|| Num
```

Follow the language format listed below to separate and save the records:

. copy to <drive letter>:\<filename>.<extension> for <fieldname>=<specific information>"

EXAMPLE:

.copy to B:\intake1a.dbf for county="Podunk"

This command separates all of the water intake records for Podunk County and saves them in a file named *intake1a.dbf* on a floppy disk located in the B:\ disk drive. Files may also be saved to the C:\ and A:\ disk drives.

Records also may be separated by more than one criteria. For example, using the appropriate commands, the program can separate and save only the records for marinas with boat ramps in the state of Wisconsin. Follow the language format listed below to separate and save records using more than one criteria:

.copy to <drive letter>:\<filename>.dbf for <fieldname>=<specific information>"and.<fieldname>=<specific information>"

EXAMPLE:

.copy to A:\WI_ramp.dbf for ramp="Y".and.state="WI"

To return to the dBASE IV Control Center, type **assist** at the dot prompt and press **<enter>**.

VII. Exiting the dBASE IV Program

To exit the dBASE IV program from the Control Center, press the F10 key to activate the menu, use the arrow keys to move to the *Exit* heading, move to *Exit to DOS* and press **<enter>**.

To exit the dBASE IV program from the dot prompt type **quit** and press **<enter>**.

Fields for Environmentally Sensitive Areas

SITE_NAME	proper name of the managed resource area
MANAG_AGEN	Agency or owner with management responsibilities for natural resource area.
EMERG_PHON	24-hour emergency telephone number. May be a general purpose State 24-hour emergency telephone number
WATERBODY CATEGORY	major waterbody(ies) in or adjacent to the managed area, where known category to which the area belongs. The environmentally sensitive areas included in the database fall into several different categories, such as national parks and state wildlife management areas.
COUNTY	county in which the area is located
STREET	street address of the agency or owner with direct management responsibility of the natural resource area
CITY	city where the personnel with direct management responsibility for the area are located
STATE	state where the personnel with direct management responsibility for the area are located
ZIP	zipcode for the personnel with direct management responsibility for the area are located
CNTCT_PHON	a non-emergency telephone number for personnel with direct management responsibility for the area
TWSP_RANGE	location of the area by township and range locators (e.g. T000N_R000W)
SECTION	location by section, where available and located within one section
LOC_DESCR	location description, legal or otherwise, of the managed area
COMMENT	additional information about the area
REF_NUMBER	reference number that serves as a unique identifier for each database record, used for data management purposes. Prefix indicates the river basin in which the area is located (i.e., GL = Great Lakes, OR = Ohio River, UM = Upper Mississippi River)

Fields for Water Intakes

FACIL_NAME	facility name
OPERATOR	name of the facility operator
EMERG_PHON	emergency telephone number. May be a 24-hour number for the facility, a paging system, or a local emergency response number.
WATERBODY	waterbody from which the water is drawn
RIVER_MILE	river mile location of intake structure, where applicable and known, with the bank given from the descending perspective (e.g., 000.0_LDB)
WATER_USE	purpose for water withdrawal
COUNTY	county where the intake is located
STREET	street address of the facility where the intake is located
CITY	city where the intake is located
STATE	state where the intake is located
ZIP	zipcode for the intake facility address
CNTCT_PHON	non-emergency telephone number for the facility
PERMIT_ID	state permit number for the intake, if applicable
TWSP_RANGE	location of the intake by township and range locators (e.g., T000N_R000W)
SECTION	location by section, where available
LATITUDE	latitude of the intake structure in decimal degrees (e.g., 00.000000)
LONGITUDE	longitude of the intake structure in decimal degrees (e.g., 00.000000)
LOC_DESCR	narrative description of intake location, referencing local landmarks, where available. May include Public Land Survey information, where available
INTK_DEPTH	number of intakes and depth of intake ports
SEASON	indicates whether the water is withdrawn year-round or on a seasonal basis and designates the season
STORE_TIME	indicates whether the facility has back-up water reserves should the intake port need to be closed. Reserve capacity expressed as either a volume or a length of time during which the facility could go off line.
ALT_SOURCE	name and/or description of any back-up water source that may be drawn upon if the primary source is unavailable
POP_SERVED	number of people served by the water intake, applicable only to public water supplies or power plants
COMMENT	additional information about an intake
REF_NUMBER	reference number that serves as a unique identifier for each database record, used for data management purposes. Prefix indicates the river basin in which the area is located (i.e., GL = Great Lakes, OR = Ohio River, UM = Upper Mississippi River)

Fields for Marinas

FACIL_NAME	the name of the marina
OPERATOR	name of the marina operator
EMERG_PHON	24-hour emergency telephone number, if available
WATERBODY	waterbody on which the marina is located. Other major nearby waterbodies that can be reached by boat from the marina may also be used. If a lake then denote side (N,S,E,W) on which the marina lies
RIVER_MILE	river mile location of the marina as denoted by the descending bank, where applicable and known with the bank reference given from the descending perspective (e.g., 000.0_LDB)
COUNTY	county where the marina is located
STREET	street address of the marina
CITY	city where the marina is located
STATE	state where the marina is located
ZIP	zipcode for the marina address
CNTCT_PHON	non-emergency daytime business telephone number
FAX	FAX number, if available
TWSP_RANGE	location of the marina by township and range locators (e.g., T000N_R000W)
SECTION	location by section, where available
LONGITUDE	longitude of the marina expressed in decimal degrees (e.g., 00.000000)
LATITUDE	latitude of the marina expressed in decimal degrees (e.g., 00.000000)
RAMP	yes or no (i.e., Y/N)
LIFT	yes or no (i.e., Y/N)
SLIPS	number of boat docking slips available at the marina
FUELPUMP	yes or no (i.e. Y/N)
COMMENT	additional information about the marina
REF_NUMBER	reference number that serves as a unique identifier for each database record, used for data management purposes. Prefix indicates the river basin in which the area is located (i.e., GL = Great Lakes, OR = Ohio River, UM = Upper Mississippi River)

Fields for Navigational Locks and Dams

LOCK_NAME	lock name or number
EMERG_PHON	24-hour emergency telephone number of the lockmaster
WATERBODY	name of the waterbody on which the lock is located
RIVER_MILE	river mile location of intake structure, where applicable and known, with the bank given from the descending perspective (e.g., 000.0_LDB)
COUNTY_LDB	county on the left bank of the waterbody (descending), at the location of the lock
STATE_LDB	state on the left bank of the waterbody (descending), at the location of the lock
COUNTY_RDB	county on the right bank of the waterbody (descending), at the location of the lock
STATE_RDB	state on the right bank of the waterbody (descending), at the location of the lock
STREET	street or mailing address of the lockmaster
CITY	city as indicated by the mailing address of the lockmaster
STATE	state as indicated by the mailing address of the lockmaster
ZIP	zipcode as indicated by the mailing address of the lockmaster
CNTCT_PHON	non-emergency daytime business telephone number of the lockmaster
LONGITUDE	longitude of the lock and dam expressed as a decimal (e.g., 00.000000)
LATITUDE	latitude of the lock and dam expressed as a decimal (e.g., 00.000000)
NO_CHAMBERS	the number of chambers associated with the lock
LIFT	total vertical rise/fall of the lock and dam
COMMENT	additional information about the lock and dam
REF_NUMBER	reference number that serves as a unique identifier for each database record, used for data management purposes. Prefix indicates the river basin in which the area is located (i.e., GL = Great Lakes, OR = Ohio River, UM = Upper Mississippi River)

Fields for Tribal Interests

NAME	name of the tribe. If the tribe is further identified by community or band, those names are listed after the tribe name.
EMERG_PHON	emergency telephone number may be a tribal officer or a local emergency dispatcher, such as a county sheriff, depending on the tribe's emergency plan
COUNTY	county in which the tribal land or interest is located
STREET	street or mailing address of the designated contact person for the tribal land
CITY	city as indicated by the mailing address of the designated contact person for tribal land
STATE	state in which the tribal land or interest is located
ZIP	zipcode as indicated by the mailing address of the tribal land
CNTCT_PHON	non-emergency telephone number for the designated contact person
WATERBODY	major waterbodies within or near the tribal land or interest are identified. "Multiple lakes" is used for those areas where there are numerous waterbodies within the land or interest.
TWSP_RANGE	location of the land or interest by township and range locators (e.g., T000N_R000W)
INTR_DESCR	description of the tribal land or interest
COMMENT	additional information about the tribal interest
REF_NUMBER	reference number that serves as a unique identifier for each database record, used for data management. Prefix indicates the river basin in which the area is located (i.e., GL = Great Lakes, OR = Ohio River, UM = Upper Mississippi River)

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Appendix G: Great Lakes Basin

THE GREAT LAKES BASIN APPENDIX

to the

EPA REGION V INLAND AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

November 1993

The Great Lakes Basin Geographic Area

The states comprising the Great Lakes hydrologic basin include Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin. Six of these - Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin - are located within EPA Region V.

Counties in the Great Lakes Basin

Illinois		Luce	Minnesota
	Branch	Mackinac	
	Calhoun	Macomb	Aitkin
Cook	Cass	Manistee	Carlton
Lake	Charlevoix	Marquette	Cook
Will	Cheboygan	Mason	Itasca
	Chippewa	Mecosta	Lake
Indiana	Clare	Menominee	Pine
	Clinton	Midland	St. Louis
Adams	Crawford	Missaukee	
Allen	Delta	Monroe	New York
DeKalb	Dickinson	Montcalm	
Elkhart	Eaton	Montmorency	Allegany
Kosciusko	Emmett	Muskegon	Cattaraugus
LaGrange	Genesee	Newaygo	Cayuga
Lake	Gladwin	Oakland	Chautauqua
LaPorte	Gogebic	Oceana	Chemung
Noble	Grand Traverse	Ogemaw	Clinton
Porter	Gratiot	Ontonagon	Cortland
St. Joseph	Hillsdale	Osceola	Erie
Steuben	Houghton	Oscoda	Essex
Wells	Huron	Otsego	Franklin
Whitley	Ingham	Ottawa	Genesee
	Ionia	Presque Isle	Hamilton
Michigan	Iosco	Roscommon	Herkimer
	Iron	Saginaw	Jefferson
Alcona	Isabella	St. Clair	Lewis
Alger	Jackson	St. Joseph	Livingston
Allegany	Kalamazoo	Sanilac	Madison
Alpena	Kalkaska	Schoolcraft	Monroe
Antrim	Kent	Shiawassee	Niagara
Arenac	Keweenaw	Tuscola	Oneida
Baraga	Lake	Van Buren	Onondaga
Barry	Lapeer	Washtenaw	Ontario
Bay	Leelanau	Wayne	Orleans
Benzie	Lenawee	Wexford	Oswego
Berrien	Livingston		

St. Lawrence
Shuyler
Seneca
Steuben
Tompkins
Wayne
Wyoming
Yates

Ohio

Allen
Ashland
Ashtabula
Auglaize
Crawford
Cuyahoga
Defiance
Erie
Fulton
Geauga
Hancock
Hardin
Henry
Huron
Lake
Lorain
Lucas
Marion
Medina
Mercer
Ottawa
Paulding
Portage
Putnam
Richland
Sandusky
Seneca
Shelby
Stark
Summit
Trumbull
Van Wert
Williams

Wood
Wyandot

Pennsylvania

Crawford
Erie
Potter

Wisconsin

Adams
Ashland
Bayfield
Brown
Calumet
Columbia
Dodge
Door
Douglas
Florence
Fond du Lac
Forest
Green Lake
Iron
Kenosha
Kewaunee
Langlade
Manitowoc
Marathon
Marinette
Marquette
Menominee
Milwaukee
Oconto
Oneida
Outagamie
Ozaukee
Portage
Racine
Shawano
Sheboygan
Vilas
Washington

Waukesha
Waupaca
Waushara
Winnebago

**Rainy River
Basin Counties
(MN)**

Cook
Itasca
Koochiching
Lake
Lake of the
Woods
Roseau
St. Louis

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24-Hour Emergency Contacts for Oil Spills in the Great Lakes Basin

First, call the National Response Center: 1-800-424-8802

Second, notify appropriate State resource managers and responders:

Illinois	Illinois Emergency Management Agency	1-217-782-7860
Indiana	Indiana Dept. of Environmental Management	1-317-233-7745
Michigan	Pollution Emergency Activation System (PEAS)	1-800-292-4706
Minnesota	Division of Emergency Management	1-612-296-8100
New York	Dept. of Environmental Conservation	1-518-457-7362
Ohio	Ohio Environmental Protection Agency	1-800-282-9378 (in-state) 1-614-224-0946 (out-of-state)
Pennsylvania	Department of Emergency Response	1-800-373-3398
Wisconsin	Division of Emergency Government	1-608-266-3232

If necessary, call appropriate Federal agency:

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Federal Response Center	1-800-424-8802
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	[To be supplied]
U.S. Forest Service, Eastern Area Coordination Center	1-414-297-3690
U.S. National Park Service, Midwest Regional Office	1-402-221-3475
Alternate No.	1-402-332-4930

The following are the contacts for the Federally recognized Indian Tribes in the Great Lakes Basin:

Michigan

- John McGeshick, Chairman, Lac Vieux Desert Tribal Council (906) 358-4722
- Richard Bouschor, Chairman, Sault Ste. Marie Chippewa (906) 635-6050
- Jeff Parker, Chairman, Bay Mills Executive Council, Brimley (906) 248-3241
- Joseph Raphael, Chairman, Grand Traverse Tribal Council (616) 271-3538
- Mr. Gayle George, Chief, Saginaw Chippewa Tribal Council (517) 772-1964
- Fred Dakota, President, Keweenaw Bay Tribal Council (906) 353-6623
- Kenneth Meshigaud, Chairman, Hannahville Indian Community (906) 466-2932

Appendix H: Upper Mississippi River Basin

UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER BASIN APPENDIX

to the

EPA REGION V INLAND AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

November 1993

The Upper Mississippi River Basin Geographic Area

The Upper Mississippi River hydrologic basin includes portions of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. Five of these states — i.e., Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin — are located in EPA Region V. Iowa and Missouri are in EPA Region VII and South Dakota is in Region VIII.

This appendix provides information for all portions of the Upper Mississippi River Basin, without regard to EPA regional boundaries. However, only that portion of each state that falls within the Upper Mississippi River Basin is covered here. A list of counties for which data is available in each of the basin states is provided below. In addition, the appendix includes a series of individual state maps as a reference for database users. All of the maps delineate the boundary of the Upper Mississippi River Basin within each state and show the county borders as well as other significant physical features.

Counties in the Upper Mississippi River Basin

Illinois	Hamilton	McLean	Washington
	Hancock	Menard	Whiteside
Adams	Henderson	Mercer	Will
Alexander	Henry	Monroe	Williamson
Bond	Iroquois	Montgomery	Winnebago
Boone	Jackson	Morgan	Woodford
Brown	Jefferson	Moultrie	
Bureau	Jersey	Ogle	Indiana
Calhoun	Jo Daviess	Peoria	Benton
Carroll	Johnson	Perry	Elkhart
Cass	Kane	Piatt	Jasper
Champaign	Kankakee	Pike	Kosciusko
Christian	Kendall	Pulaski	Lake
Clinton	Knox	Putnam	LaPorte
Coles	Lake	Randolph	Marshall
Cook	LaSalle	Rock Island	Newton
DeKalb	Lee	Sangamon	Porter
DeWitt	Livingston	Schuyler	Pulaski
Douglas	Logan	Scott	St. Joseph
DuPage	Macon	Shelby	Starke
Effingham	Macoupin	St. Clair	White
Fayette	Madison	Stark	
Ford	Marion	Stephenson	Iowa
Franklin	Marshall	Tazewell	
Fulton	Mason	Union	
Greene	McDonough	Vermilion	Adair
Grundy	McHenry	Warren	Allamakee

Appanoose
Audubon
Benton
Black Hawk
Boone
Bremer
Buchanan
Buena Vista
Butler
Calhoun
Carroll
Cedar
Cerro Gordo
Chickasaw
Clarke
Clay
Clayton
Clinton
Dallas
Davis
Delaware
Des Moines
Dickinson
Dubuque
Emmet
Fayette
Floyd
Franklin
Greene
Grundy
Guthrie
Hamilton
Hancock
Hardin
Henry
Howard
Humboldt
Iowa
Jackson
Jasper
Jefferson
Johnson
Jones
Keokuk

Kossuth
Lee
Linn
Louisa
Lucas
Madison
Mahaska
Marion
Marshall
Mitchell
Monroe
Muscatine
Palo Alto
Pocahontas
Polk
Poweshiek
Sac
Scott
Story
Tama
Union
Van Buren
Wapello
Warren
Washington
Webster
Winnebago
Winneshiek
Worth
Wright

Michigan

Gogebic
Iron

Minnesota

Aitkin
Anoka
Becker
Beltrami
Benton
Big Stone

Blue Earth
Brown
Carlton
Carver
Cass
Chippewa
Chisago
Clearwater
Cottonwood
Crow Wing
Dakota
Dodge
Douglas
Faribault
Fillmore
Freeborn
Goodhue
Grant
Hennepin
Houston
Hubbard
Isanti
Itasca
Jackson
Kanabec
Kandiyohi
Lac Qui Parle
LeSueur
Lincoln
Lyon
Martin
McLeod
Meeker
Mille Lacs
Morrison
Mower
Murray
Nicollet
Nobles
Olmsted
Otter Tail
Pine
Pipestone
Pope

Ramsey
Redwood
Renville
Rice
Scott
Sherburne
Sibley
St. Louis
Stearns
Steele
Stevens
Swift
Todd
Traverse
Wabasha
Wadena
Waseca
Washington
Watonwan
Winona
Wright
Yellow Medicine

Missouri

Adair
Audrain
Bollinger
Boone
Calloway
Cape Girardeau
Clark
Crawford
Dent
Franklin
Gasconade
Iron
Jefferson
Knox
Lewis
Lincoln
Macon
Madison
Maries

Marion
Mississippi
Monroe
Montgomery
Osage
Perry
Phelps
Pike
Ralls
Randolph
Reynolds
Schuyler
Scotland
Scott
Shelby
St. Charles
St. Francois
St. Louis
Ste. Genevieve
Texas
Warren
Washington
Wayne

South Dakota

Brookings
Codington
Deuel
Grant
Marshall
Roberts

Wisconsin

Adams
Ashland
Barron
Bayfield
Buffalo
Burnett
Chippewa
Clark
Columbia

Crawford
Dane
Dodge
Douglas
Dunn
Eau Claire
Fond Du Lac
Forest
Grant
Green
Green Lake
Iowa
Iron
Jackson
Jefferson
Juneau
Kenosha
LaCrosse
Lafayette
Langlade
Lincoln
Marathon
Monroe
Oneida
Pepin
Pierce
Polk
Portage
Price
Racine
Richland
Rock
Rusk
Sauk
Sawyer
Shawano
St. Croix
Taylor
Trempealeau
Vernon
Vilas
Walworth
Washburn
Washington

Waukesha
Waushara
Wood

24-Hour Contact Numbers for Natural Resource Managers and Tribal Interests

This section provides 24-hour contact numbers for state and federal resource managers and tribal interests within the Upper Mississippi River Basin. None of these numbers is a substitute for contacting the National Response Center at 800-424-8802. Federal and state reporting requirements and contact numbers are discussed in the main body of the Region V Area Contingency Plan in Section V, Notification. Interstate and interregional notification is the responsibility of the OSC. See Section V for details.

State Resource Agencies:

Each of the Upper Mississippi River Basin states maintains its own intrastate notification protocol. Thus a single call to the state's 24-hour emergency number will trigger notification of the appropriate state resource managers. The state 24-hour numbers are listed below:

Illinois	Illinois Emergency Management Agency	217-782-7860
Indiana	Indiana Department of Environmental Management	317-223-7745
Iowa	Iowa Department of Natural Resources	515-281-8694
Michigan	Pollution Emergency Activation System	800-292-4706
Minnesota	Division of Emergency Management	612-296-8100
Missouri	Missouri Department of Natural Resources	314-634-2436
South Dakota	South Dakota Division of Emergency Management	605-773-3231
Wisconsin	Division of Emergency Government	608-266-3232

Federal Resource Trustees:

The following numbers are for direct contact with federal land management agencies, in the event that land managed by one of these agencies is threatened:

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (National Response Center)	1-800-424-8802
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service - Twin Cities Regional Office Division of Environmental Contaminants (business hours)	612-725-3536 [After hours a taped message will have phone numbers to call after hours]
U.S. Forest Service, Eastern Area Coordination Center	414-297-3690

U.S. National Park Service, Midwest Regional Office

John Townsend (business hours)	402-221-3475
John Townsend (home)	402-593-9369
Tom Thompson (home)	402-332-4930
Ben Holms (home)	402-289-2655
Rich Murphy (home)	402-496-4337

Tribal Interests:

The following list provides the 24-hour contact numbers for federally recognized Native American tribes within the Upper Mississippi River Basin.

Iowa

Sac and Fox Tribe of the Mississippi

Deron Ward, Environmental Specialist (office)	515-484-4678
Utilities Department (office)	515-484-4678
Deron Ward, Environmental Specialist (home)	515-484-3689

Minnesota

Grand Portage Indian Reservation

Norman Deschampe, Chairman	218-475-2277
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Lower Sioux Indian Community, Morton

Jeff Besougloff, Director of Environmental Programs (office)	507-637-8353
Jeff Besougloff, Director of Environmental Programs (home)	507-637-3649
Jody Goodthunder, Tribal Chairperson (office)	507-697-6185
Jody Goodthunder, Tribal Chairperson (home)	507-697-6996
Dion Prescott, Utilities Manager (office)	507-697-6185
Dion Prescott, Utilities Manager (home)	507-637-8427

Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Fond du Lac Band, Carlton County

Joel Peterson, Environmental Program Manager	218-879-4593
Steve Olson, Reservation Forester	218-879-4593
Casino Security (evenings)	218-878-2327

Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Leech Lake Band

Gerald White, Natural Resource Specialist (office)	218-335-8240
Lawrence Hardy, Chief Conservation Officer (office)	218-335-8240
Lawrence Hardy, Chief Conservation Officer (home)	218-363-3075

Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Mille Lacs Band	
Don Wedll, Environmental Specialist (office)	612-532-4181
Mille Lacs County Sheriff	612-983-6164
Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, White Earth Chippewa	
Mike Swan (office)	218-573-3007
Tribal Dispatch Office	218-983-3201
Nett Lake Indian Reservation, Bois Forte	
Gary W. Donald, Chairman	218-757-3261
Prairie Island Dakota Community, Welch	
Kris Schapekahn, Environmental Director (office)	612-385-4124
Mark Holper, Casino Security (evenings)	612-388-1171
Red Lake Indian Reservation	
Gerald Brun, Chairman	218-679-3341
Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community, Prior Lake	
Judith Martinelli, Land Manager (office)	612-496-6158
Emergency number	612-496-6145
Upper Sioux Community of Minnesota, Granite Falls	
Jeff Besougloff, Director of Environmental Programs (office)	507-637-8353
Jeff Besougloff, Director of Environmental Programs (home)	507-637-3649
Lorrains Gouge, Tribal Chairperson (office)	612-564-2121
Lorraine Gouge, Tribal Chairperson (home)	612-564-3075
Lauri Gardner, Health Administrator	612-564-2360
South Dakota	
Sisseton-Wahpeton Dakota Nation	
Tribal Chairman (office)	605-698-3911
Tribal Police Department (evenings)	605-698-7661
Wisconsin	
Bad River Tribal Council, Odanah	
Elizabeth Drake, Chairperson	715-682-7111
Forest County Potawatomi Community	
Chris Boniface, Environmental Specialist (office)	715-478-2903
Chris Boniface, Environmental Specialist (home)	715-674-2167

Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians	
Marie Kuykendall, Land-use Coordinator (office)	715-634-8934
Sawyer County Sheriff	715-634-4858
Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians	
Kurt Moser, Water Resource Specialist (office)	715-588-3303
Vilas County Emergency Government	715-479-3690
Menominee Indian Reservation, Keshena	
Glen Miller, Chairman, Menominee Tribal Legislature	715-756-2311
Onieda Indian Reservation	
Debbie Doxtater	414-869-4374
Red Cliff Indian Reservation	
Rose Gurnoe, Chairperson	715-779-3700
Sokaogon Chippewa (Mole Lake) Community	
Arlyn Ackley, Sr., Chairman	715-478-2604 Ext. 23
Stockbridge Indian Reservation, Bowler	
Laura Coyhis, Chairperson	715-793-4111
St. Croix Chippewa Indians, Barron County	
Barron County Sheriff	715-537-3106
St. Croix Chippewa Indians, Burnett County	
St. Croix/Hertel Fire Department	800-472-6730
Burnett County Emergency Government Director	715-349-2171
Burnett County Sheriff	715-349-2121
St. Croix Chippewa Indians, Polk County	
Polk County Sheriff	715-485-3131
Wisconsin Winnebago Tribe	
JoAnn Jones, Tribal Chair (office)	715-284-9343
Jim Dunning, Environmental Specialist (office)	715-284-7598
Jackson County Sheriff	715-284-5357

Appendix I: Ohio River Basin

OHIO RIVER VALLEY BASIN APPENDIX
to the
EPA REGION V INLAND AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

November 1993

The Ohio River Basin Geographic Area

The Ohio River hydrologic basin includes portions of Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia. Three of these states — i.e., Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio — are located in EPA Region V. New York is in EPA Region II, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia are in Region III, and Kentucky is in EPA Region IV.

This appendix provides information for all portions of the Ohio River Basin, without regard to EPA regional boundaries. However, only that portion of each state that falls within the Ohio River Basin is covered here. A list of counties for which data is available in each of the basin states is provided below.

Counties in the Ohio River Basin

Illinois	Brown	Delaware	Hamilton
	Howard	Madison	Parke
Clark	Putnam	Tipton	Whitley
Gallatin	Carroll	Dubois	Hancock
Richland	Huntington	Marion	
Clay	Randolph	Union	Ohio
Hardin	Cass	Fayette	
Saline	Jackson	Martin	Adams
Crawford	Ripley	Vanderburgh	Greene
Jasper	Clark	Floyd	Montgomery
Wabash	Jasper	Miami	Athens
Cumberland	Rush	Vermillion	Guernsey
Lawrence	Clay	Fountain	Morgan
Watne	Jay	Monroe	Belmont
Edgar	Scott	Vigo	Hamilton
Pope	Cinton	Franklin	Morrow
White	Jefferson	Montgomery	Brown
Edwards	Shelby	Wabash	Harrison
	Crawford	Fulton	Muskingum
Indiana	Jennings	Morgan	Butler
	Spencer	Warren	Highland
Bartholomew	Daviess	Gibson	Noble
Harrison	Johnson	Newton	Carroll
Perry	Sullivan	Warrick	Hocking
Blackford	Dearborn	Grant	Perry
Hendricks	Know	Ohio	Chanmpaign
Pike	Switzerland	Washington	Holmes
Boone	Decatur	Greene	Pickaway
Henry	Lawerence	Owen	Clard
Posey	Tippecanoe	Wayne	Jackson

Pike
Clermont
Jefferson
Preble
Clinton
Knox
Ross
Columbia
Lawrence
Scioto
Coshocton
Licking
Tuscarawas
Darke
Logan
Union
Delaware
Madison
Vinton
Fairfield
Mahoning
Warren
Fayette
Meigs
Washington
Franklin
Miami
Wadsworth
Gallia
Monroe

Pennsylvania

Allegheny
Fayette
Mercer
Armstrong
Forest
Vanango
Beaver
Greene
Warren
Butler
Jefferson

Washington
Clarion
Lawrence
Westmoreland

West Virginia

Borbour
Lincoln
Raleigh
Boone
Logan
Randolph
Braxton
McDowell
Ritchie
Brooke
Marion
Roane
Cabell
Marshall
Summers
Calhoun
Mason
Taylor
Dodoridge
Mercer
Tucker
Fayette
Mingo
Tyler
Gilmer
Monongalia
Upshur
Greenbrier
Nicholas
Wayne
Hancock
Ohio
Webster
Harrison
Pleasants
Wetzel
Jackson

Pocahontas
Wirt
Kanawha
Preston
Wood
Lewis
Putnam
Wyoming

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Notification of Spills and Accidental Discharges to the Ohio River and Tributaries

State Agencies

The appropriate State agency must be notified of the occurrence of a spill or accidental discharge within its boundaries.

Illinois (217) 782-7860 (24 hour)
Emergency Management Agency

Indiana (317) 233-7745 (24 hour)
Department of Environmental Management, Emergency Response

Kentucky (502) 564-2380 (24 hour)
Environmental Response Center (800) 928-2380

New York (800) 457-7362 (24 hour, In State)
Department of Environmental Conservation (518) 457-7362 (Out of State)

Ohio (800) 282-9378 (24 hour, In State)
Environmental Protection Agency, (614) 224-0946 (Out of State)
Emergency Response Center

Pennsylvania (800) 541-2050 (24 hour, In State)
Department of Environmental Resources (717) 787-4343 (Out of State)

Pittsburgh Regional Office (412) 442-4000 (24 hour)

West Virginia (800) 642-3074 (24 hour)
Division of Environmental Protection, Environmental Enforcement

Federal Agencies

National Response Center (800) 424-8802

The appropriate Regional office of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency may also be notified.

Spills In:

Call:

New York EPA Region II
(908) 548-8730 (24 hour)

Pennsylvania EPA Region III
West Virginia (215) 597-9898 (24 hour)

Kentucky EPA Region IV
(404) 347-4062 (24 hour)

Ohio EPA Region V
Indiana (312) 353-2318 (24 hour)
Illinois

The U.S. Coast Guard may also respond to spills on commercially navigable waterways, particularly those involving vessels.

Station

Telephone Number

Marine Safety Office, St. Louis, MO (314) 539-3823 (24 hour)

Marine Safety Office, Paducah, KY (502) 442-1621 (24 hour)

Marine Safety Office, Louisville, KY (502) 582-5194 (24 hour)

Coast Guard Group - Ohio Valley (502) 582-6474 (24 hour)
Louisville, KY (800) 253-7465

Marine Safety Detachment, Cincinnati, OH (513) 922-3820 (24 hour)

Marine Safety Office, Huntington, WV (304) 529-5524 (24 hour)

Marine Safety Office, Pittsburgh, PA (412) 644-5808 (Business hours)
(412) 281-3311 (Call Forward)

The appropriate district office of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers should be notified of spills occurring near navigational locks and dams, flood control reservoirs and bridges.

<u>District</u>	<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Office Hours</u>	<u>Other Hours</u>
Ohio River Division Cincinnati David Pattison Rodney Plybon	Staff Supervision for all Districts	(513) 684-3058 (513) 684-6811	(606) 689-7226 (606) 474-2350
Pittsburgh District Albert L. Zupon Ralph Backhaus Emsworth L&D, James Stull	Milepoints 0 - 127.2	(412) 644-4200 (412) 644-4069 (412) 766-6213	(412) 279-7057 (412) 487-7759 (24 hour)
Huntington District Howard K. Crisp	Milepoints 127.2 - 438	(304) 529-5610	(304) 525-7492
Emergency Management Branch		(304) 529-5284	(304) 529-5483
Louisville District Gene Allsmiller Kenneth Mathews Harold Frankel Michael L. Beard Steve Rager McAlpine L&D, Tom Berry	Milepoints 438 - 981	(502) 582-5613 (502) 582-5605 (502) 582-5616 (502) 582-5931 (502) 582-6834 (502) 774-3514	(502) 267-7942 (502) 896-4503 (502) 491-8873 (502) 363-2904 (812) 923-7859 (24 hour)
Nashville District Daniel F. Hall	Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers	(615) 736-7271	(615) 446-6638
Emergency Management Branch		(615) 736-7037	(24 hour)

SOURCES OF CHEMICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

River Flow Information

River stages, flows, and velocity forecasts for key points along the Ohio River and tributaries may be obtained through the National Weather Service of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration of the U.S. Department of Commerce at the following numbers:

River Forecast Center, Cincinnati, Ohio (513) 621-2732
Main forecast center for the Ohio River and its tributaries

Local Weather Service Forecast and Local Flow Forecast Offices

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania (412) 644-2881
Ohio, Allegheny, Beaver, and
Monongahela Rivers (10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.)
(412) 644-2882 (After hours)
(800) 242-0510

Cleveland, Ohio (216) 265-2370
Cleveland area only (8:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.) Weekdays only
(216) 265-2372 (After hours)

Charleston, West Virginia (304) 342-7771 (General public)
Ohio and Kanawha Rivers (304) 346-7002 (Media & public officials)

Indianapolis, Indiana (317) 248-4044
Ohio, Licking, and
Kentucky Rivers (317) 856-0367 (Forecaster - 24 hour)
(317) 856-0362 (Hydrologist - 24 hour)

River flows and velocity forecasts are also posted daily on the ORSANCO Electronic Bulletin Board (513) 231-7768.

**Appendix J: Chemical Checklist, ELASTOL Field Test,
and Shoreline Countermeasures Matrix**

EPA Region V Chemical Use Checklist

1. Compile Data

Responsibility

- 1. Spill Data **OSC**
 - circumstances
 - time/date of incident
 - location
 - type of oil product
 - volume of product released
 - total potential of release
 - type of release (instantaneous, continuous, etc.)

- 2. Characteristics of Spilled Oils **OSC**
 - specific gravity
 - viscosity

- 3. Weather and Water Conditions/Forecasts **SSC**
 - air temperature, wind speed, direction
 - water conditions
 - water temperature
 - water depth

- 4. Oil Trajectory Information **SSC**
 - 48-hour surface oil trajectory forecast
 - surface area of slick
 - expected conditions of landfall

 - 48-hour dispersed or chemically treated oil trajectory forecast
 - oil movement in water column
 - surface oil movement and expected landfall
 - concentration of the dispersant/oil mixture in the water column

5. Chemical Characteristics and Application Equipment

CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

	Product 1	Product 2	Product 3
Chemical Name			
Trade Name			
Manufacturer			
When Available			
Location			
Characteristics:			
--toxicity			
--effectiveness			
--reactions			
--applicability			
--flash point			
Amount Available			
Type of Containers			
Application			
Methods			
Benefits to Problem (e.g. reduce vapor, increase viscosity)			

TRANSPORTATION AND EQUIPMENT

	Company 1	Company 2	Company 3
Name			
Location			
Equipment Available			
Transportation of Equipment			

6. Comparison of the Effectiveness of Conventional Cleanup Methods vs. Use of Chemicals OSC, SSC, State(s)

- containment at the source
- burning
- shoreline protection strategies
- shoreline cleanup strategies
- time necessary to execute response

7. Habitats and Resources at Risk OSC, SSC

- shoreline habitat type and area of impact
- resources
 - endangered/threatened species
 - critical habitat for the above species
 - waterfowl use
 - shellfish
 - finfish
 - commercial use
 - public use areas
 - other resources of significance

8. Other Users of the Water: Nearby and Downstream OSC

- water supply, potable
- water supply, industrial

2. Recommendations OSC, SSC State(s)

1. Possible Options

- do not use chemicals
- use chemicals on a trial basis
- disperse or chemically treat in limited defined areas
- disperse or chemically treat to maximum extent possible with accepted methods and available equipment

2. Other Recommendations/Rationale

3. Evaluation of Decision OSC, SSC, State(s)

1. Will application remove a significant amount of the slick from the surface water?
2. Can the extent or location of shoreline impacts be altered in a positive manner?

3. Can the damage to endangered/threatened species, mammals, and waterfowl be lessened?
4. Will the damage to habitats and resources resulting from the chemical use be less than those resulting without the use?
5. If recreational, economic, and aesthetic considerations are a higher priority than natural resource considerations, what is the most effective means of their protection?

4. Monitoring of Chemical Use OSC, State(s)

1. Records

- chemical brand
- equipment and methods used in application
- dilution of chemical prior to application, if any
- rate of application
- times and area of application
- wind and wave conditions during application

2. Effectiveness - visual and photographic documentation

- oil before and after chemical application
- resurfacing of dispersed or chemically treated oil
- sampling of the water beneath the oil slick and the oil/chemical combination to determine the level of petroleum hydrocarbons in the water

3. Environmental Impacts - visual and photographic surveys

- the extent of shoreline impact by chemically treated and untreated oil
- mortality or abnormal behavior of fish, birds, or mammals
- comparison of shoreline areas impacted by oil and oil/chemical mixtures
- analysis of oil concentrations in sediments under chemically treated oil
- investigation of water column organisms for signs of adverse impact due to chemically treated oil
- collection and analysis of birds affected by chemicals or oil/chemical mixture

4. Public Health

- sampling water supplies for petroleum and chemical constituents

Elastol Field Test Observation Sheet

Observer _____
Name, Agency/Company _____

Phone Number, Date, Time of Observation _____

Incident _____
Site Name, Location, Dates of Response _____

Incident Description (i.e.: seepage, drainage ditch, pond) _____

Type of Petroleum, Quantity Released _____

Application _____
Type (i.e.: slurry, liquid), Quantity (pounds, gallons, %), Duration of Application (date and time) _____

Weather During Application (water/air temperature, waves, precipitation, wind speed/direction) _____

Method (boat, shore based, backpack, eductor, etc.), Applicator Company _____

Thickness

- Did Elastol increase thickness of pollutant? yes no
- How long after application was thickening first noticed? 1 hours/minutes
- Describe consistency of oil before, during, and after application. Changes over time.

Recovery (Compare with untreated ops at this site or from experience. Specify.)

- ~~More or less product recovered?~~ Specify quantities. _____

- ~~More or less water recovered?~~ Specify quantities. _____

- ~~More or less time to cleanup?~~ Specify time required. _____

- ~~Mechanical devices more or less effective?~~

Booms (more or less entrainment), skimmers, sorbents, vacuum trucks, etc.

- ~~Problems encountered (i.e.: disposal, safety, applications, equipment cleanup, etc.)~~

Effects

- Was application effective and did Elastol contact pollutant? _____

- Was there any Elastol residue observed: free floating or stranded? _____

- Was there more or less impact on vegetation or wildlife: residue or clingage? _____

Vegetation _____

Wildlife (live or dead) _____

Was there any impact on vegetation or wildlife: immediate, next day, several days? _____

- Compare treated oil impact to untreated oil impact. _____

Documentation

Please identify other documentation. Video is highly recommended. Photos; samples of fresh, weathered, or elasticized oil; and other documentation will also be of assistance to the RRT in evaluating this application.

Specific Agent and Source Information

To be developed.

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RRT5 Shoreline Cleanup Guidelines for VERY LIGHT OIL (e.g. gasoline)

	Shoreline Type Codes									
	1 - vertical rocky shores, seawalls, piers					6 - gravel beaches				
	2 - eroding scarps & sediments					7 - riprap				
	3 - shelving bedrock ledges					8 - sheltered bedrock & bluffs				
	4 - sand beaches					9 - sheltered low lying banks				
	5 - mixed sand & gravel beaches					10 - fringing & extensive wetlands				
Countermeasure	Shoreline Types									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1) No Action	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
2) Manual Removal	A	A	A	A	A	Aa	Aa	A	A	A
3) Passive Collection(Sorbents)	A		A			A	A	A	A	A
4) Debris Removal/Heavy Equipment										
5) Trenching (recovery wells)										
6) Sediment Removal						Ab	Ab		Ab	Ab
7) Cold Water Flooding (deluge)										
8) Cold Water Washing						Cb,f	Ab,f		Ab,f	Ab,f
a) Low Pressure (<50psi)										
b) High Pressure(<100psi)										
9) Warm Water Washing (ambient to 90F)										
10) Hot Water Pressure Washing (>90F)										
11) Slurry Sand Blasting						Ab	Ab		Ab	Ab
12) Vacuum					C	C			Cc	
13) Shore Removal/replacement										
14) Cutting Vegetation (depends upon time of year)										
ALL METHODS BELOW REQUIRE RRT and/or STATE APPROVAL										
15) Chemical Treatment										
a) Oil Stabilization										
b) Protection of Beaches										
c) Cleaning of Beaches										C
16) Burning (depends upon time of year)										
17) Nutrient Enhancement										
18) Bacterial Addition					C	C				
19) Sediment Reworking										
Key to Identifiers										
A = Acceptable										
C = Conditional - Use after other less intrusive methods or following particularly heavy impact										
Blank Space = Not Advisable or Not Applicable										
a = Manual removal of oiled debris or small persistent pockets.										
b = Passive collection and vacuum should be coordinated with flooding or washing methods.										
c = Shoreline removal/replacement with clay if substrate is saturated with oil.										
f = Proximity to water intakes should be considered when pressure washing shorelines.										

RRT5 Shoreline Cleanup Guidelines for LIGHT OIL (e.g. diesel)

Countermeasure	Shoreline Type Codes									
	1 - vertical rocky shores, seawalls, piers	2 - eroding scarps & sediments	3 - shelving bedrock ledges	4 - sand beaches	5 - mixed sand & gravel beaches	6 - gravel beaches	7 - riprap	8 - sheltered bedrock & bluffs	9 - sheltered low lying banks	10 - fringing & extensive wetlands
Countermeasure	Shoreline Types									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1) No Action	A	A	A	C	C	C	A	A	A	C
2) Manual Removal	A	A	A	C	C	C	C	A	A	Cd
3) Passive Collection (Sorbents)	A		A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
4) Debris Removal/Heavy Equipment	A		A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
5) Trenching (recovery wells)				Ce	Ce					
6) Sediment Removal				Cb	Cb	Ab	Ab		Ab	Ab
7) Cold Water Flooding (deluge)										
8) Cold Water Washing										
a) Low Pressure (<50psi)	Ab,f	Ab,f	Ab,f				Ab,f	Ab,f	Ab,f	
b) High Pressure (<100psi)	Ab,f		Ab,f					Ab,f		
9) Warm Water Washing (ambient to 90F)	Cb,f,g	Cb,f,g	Cb,f,g					Cb,f,g	Cb,f,g	
10) Hot Water Pressure Washing (>90F)										
11) Slurry Sand Blasting										
12) Vacuum	Ab		Ab	Cb	Cb	Ap	Ab	Ab	Ab	Ab
13) Shore Removal/replacement				C	C			C	C	C
14) Cutting Vegetation (depends upon time of year)										
ALL METHODS BELOW REQUIRE RRT and/or STATE APPROVAL										
15) Chemical Treatment										
a) Oil Stabilization				C	C	C				
b) Protection of Beaches				C	C	C				
c) Cleaning of Beaches				C	C	C				
16) Burning (depends upon time of year)										C
17) Nutrient Enhancement				C	C	C	C			
18) Bacterial Addition				C	C	C	C			
19) Sediment Reworking				C	C	C				
Key to Identifiers										
A = Acceptable										
C = Conditional - Use after other less intrusive methods or following particularly heavy impact										
Blank Space = Not Advisable or Not Applicable										
b = Passive collection and vacuum should be coordinated with flooding or washing methods.										
d = Low intensity removal of mobile debris only, e.g. vegetation or driftwood.										
e = Trenching only if heavy impact exists and no other viable collection method is available.										
f = Proximity to water intakes should be considered when pressure washing shoreline.										
g = Consider biological community and porosity of substrate when using pressure or elevated temperature.										

RRT5 Shoreline Cleanup Guidelines for MEDIUM OIL (e.g. #4 or medium crude)

Countermeasure	Shoreline Type Codes									
	1 - vertical rocky shores, seawalls, piers	2 - eroding scarps & sediments	3 - shelving bedrock ledges	4 - sand beaches	5 - mixed sand & gravel beaches	6 - gravel beaches	7 - riprap	8 - sheltered bedrock & bluffs	9 - sheltered low lying banks	10 - fringing & extensive wetlands
Countermeasure	Shoreline Types									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1) No Action	Ch	Ch	Ch				Ch			Ch,i
2) Manual Removal	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Cd
3) Passive Collection (Sorbents)	A		A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
4) Debris Removal/Heavy Equipment			A	A	A	A	A	A	A	
5) Trenching (recovery wells)				Ce	Ce					
6) Sediment Removal		C		A	A					
7) Cold Water Flooding (deluge)				Cb	Cb	Ab	Ab		Ab	Ab
8) Cold Water Washing										
a) Low Pressure (<50psi)	Ab,f	Ab,f	Ab,f			Cb,f	Ab,f	Ab,f	Cb,f	Cb,f
b) High Pressure (<100psi)	Ab,f		Ab,f			Cb,f	Ab,f	Cb,f	Cb,f	
9) Warm Water Washing (ambient to 90F)	Ab,f,g	Cb,f,g	Ab,f,g				Cb,f,g	Cb,f,g	Cb,f,g	
10) Hot Water Pressure Washing (>90F)	Cb,f,g		Cb,f,g				Cg,j			
11) Slurry Sand Blasting	Cj						C			
12) Vacuum	Ab		Ab	Cb	Cb	Ab	Ab	Ab	Ab	Ab
13) Shore Removal/replacement	V		V	A	A	V	V	V	C	V
14) Cutting Vegetation (depends upon time of year)										
ALL METHODS BELOW REQUIRE RRT and/or STATE APPROVAL										
15) Chemical Treatment										
a) Oil Stabilization				C	C			C	C	C
b) Protection of Beaches				C	C					
c) Cleaning of Beaches				C	C					
16) Burning (depends upon time of year)		C						C	C	C
17) Nutrient Enhancement				C	C	C	C			
18) Bacterial Addition				C	C	C	C			
19) Sediment Reworking		C		C	C	C	C			
Key to Identifiers										
A = Acceptable										Ch
C = Conditional Use after other less intrusive methods or following particularly heavy impact										
Blank Space = Not Advisable or Not Applicable										
b = Passive collection and vacuum should be coordinated with flooding or washing methods.										
d = Low intensity removal of mobile debris only, e.g. vegetation or driftwood.										
f = Proximity to water intakes should be considered when pressure washing shoreline.										
g = Consider biological community and porosity of substrate when using pressure or elevated temperature.										
h = No action if only residual sheering is present.										
i = No action if only the wetland fringes are impacted or access would result in unacceptable damage.										

1-11

RRT5 Shoreline Cleanup Guidelines for HEAVY OIL (e.g. bunker c)

Shoreline Type Codes										
	1 - vertical rocky shores, seawalls, piers					6 - gravel beaches				
	2 - eroding scarps & sediments					7 - riprap				
	3 - shelving bedrock ledges					8 - sheltered bedrock & bluffs				
	4 - sand beaches					9 - sheltered low lying banks				
	5 - mixed sand & gravel beaches					10 - fringing & extensive wetlands				
Shoreline Types										
Countermeasure	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1) No Action	Ch	Ch	Ch				Ch			Ch,i
2) Manual Removal	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Cd
3) Passive Collection(Sorbents)	Ck	Ck	Ak	Ak	Ak	Ak	Ak	Ak	Ak	Ak
4) Debris Removal/Heavy Equipment			A	A	A	A	A	A	A	
5) Trenching (recovery wells)				Ce	Ce					
6) Sediment Removal		C		A	A					
7) Cold Water Flooding (deluge)				C	C	C	C		C	C
8) Cold Water Washing										
a) Low Pressure (<50psi)		Ab,f	Ab,f				Cb,f	Ab,f	Cb,f	Cb,f
b) High Pressure(<100psi)		Cb,f	Ab,f				Cb,f	Cb,f		
9) Warm Water Washing (ambient to 90F)	Ab,f,g	A,b,f,g	Ab,f,g				Cb,f,g	Cb,f,g	Cb,f,g	
10) Hot Water Pressure Washing (>90F)	Ab,f,g,j		Cb,f,g				Cb,f,g,j			
11) Slurry Sand Blasting	Cj						Cj			
12) Vacuum	Ab	Ab	Ab	Cb	Cb	Cb	Cb	Ab	Cb	Cb
13) Shore Removal/replacement				A	A	A				
14) Cutting Vegetation (depends upon time of year)								C	C	C
ALL METHODS BELOW REQUIRE RRT and/or STATE APPROVAL										
15) Chemical Treatment										
a) Oil Stabilization					C	C				
b) Protection of Beaches										
c) Cleaning of Beaches									C	C
16) Burning (depends upon time of year)		C								
17) Nutrient Enhancement				C	C	C	C			
18) Bacterial Addition				C	C	C	C			
19) Sediment Reworking		C		C	C	C	C			
Key to Identifiers										
A = Acceptable										
C = Conditional - Use after other less intrusive methods or following particularly heavy impact										
Blank Space = Not Advisable or Not Applicable										
b = Passive collection and vacuum should be coordinated with flooding or washing methods.										
d = Low intensity removal of mobile debris only, e.g. vegetation or driftwood.										
f = Proximity to water intakes should be considered when pressure washing shoreline.										
g = Consider biological community and porosity of substrate when using pressure or elevated temperature.										
h = No action if only residual sheening is present.										
i = No action if only the wetland fringes are impacted or access would result in unacceptable damage.										
j = Hot water pressure wash or slurry sand blast for aesthetic reasons.										
k = Passive collection only if viscosity is low enough to result in sorbent effectiveness.										