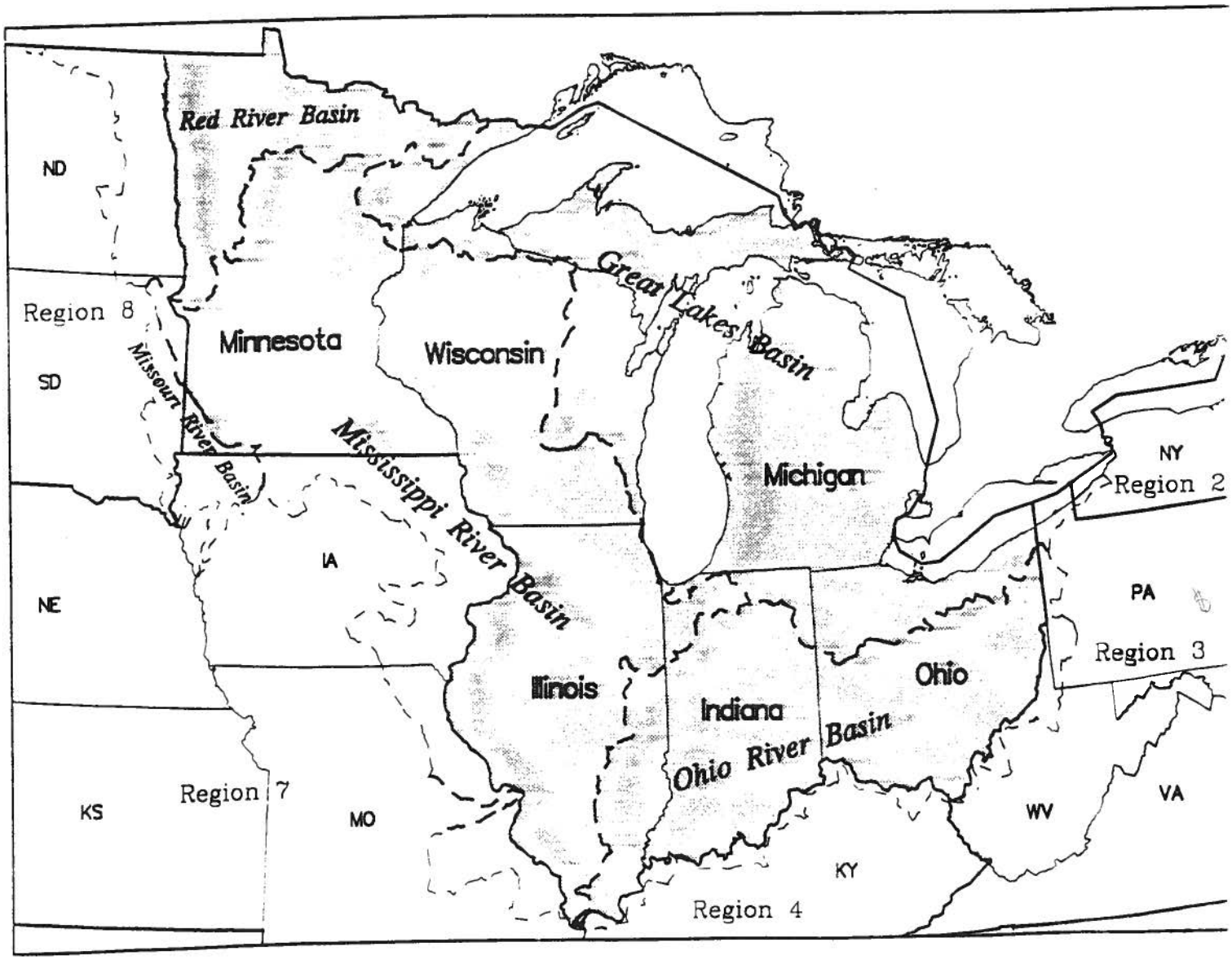
Illinois
Indiana
Michigan
Minnesota
Ohio
Wisconsin

United States Environmental Protection Agency

Region V

Oil Pollution Act of 1990

Area Contingency Plan

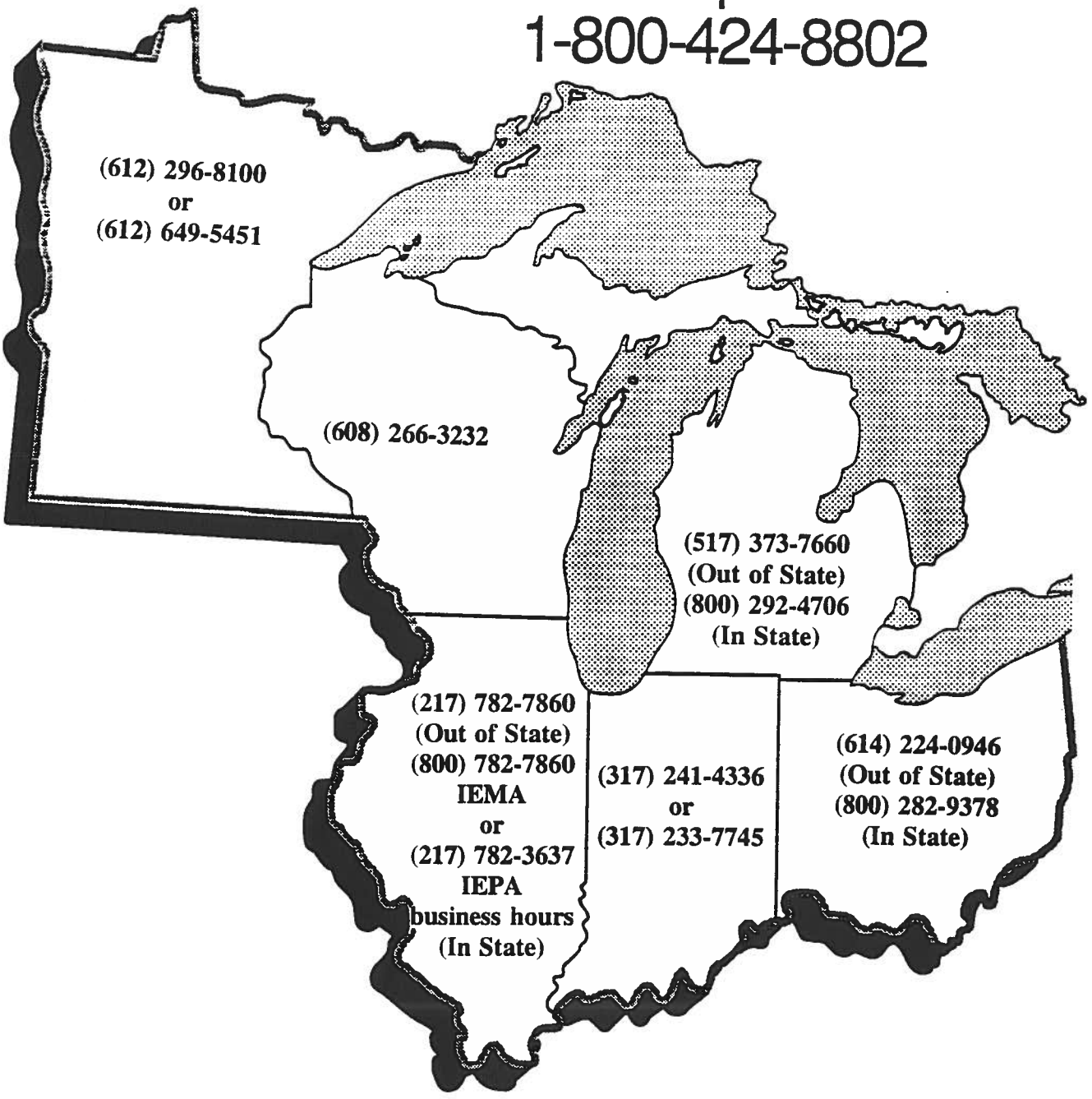


REPORT OIL OR CHEMICAL SPILLS

to the

National Response Center

1-800-424-8802



24 Hour Notification Numbers

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U.S. EPA 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

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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 Committed 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

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ii. TABLE OF CONTENTS

Appendix

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").

Additional definitions are listed below:

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 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; public and private marinas; and recreation areas.

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 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 Funds 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, coal 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: Means 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 physically or chemically contaminated as a result of a spill.

B. Acronyms

Department and Agency Title Abbreviations:

ATSDR	Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry
BIA	Bureau of Indian Affairs
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
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 et seq., 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 et seq
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
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 et seq.
OSC	On-Scene Coordinator
OSRO	Oil Spill Removal Organization
PIAT	Public Information Assistance Team
POLREPS	Pollution Report in Message Format
PRP	Potentially Responsible Party
RCP	Regional Contingency Plan
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
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service

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 for Federal On-Scene Coordinators (OSC), various Federal agencies, State and local representatives, and private industry to minimize damage resulting from releases of oil or hazardous materials. The ACP includes information from governmental and commercial sources regarding resources within the Region. 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 and be resubmitted for approval. 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. AREA COMMITTEE ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITY

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 the 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) Preparing of the ACP;

(2) Coordinating with State and local officials to enhance contingency planning efforts; and

(3) Working with State and local officials to expedite decisions for the use of countermeasures, including dispersants 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 standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA) for development as the second EPA Region V-led Sub-area Pilot plan. The Twin Cities have a high concentration of river-dependent industries and potential spill sources and a wide range of environmentally sensitive areas.

2. Relationship to RRT

The Area Committee has been established by the RRT. 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 should 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. All Federal RRT members or their representatives should 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:

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

(b) Providing representatives to the RRT and otherwise assisting RRT and OSCs in formulating RCPs and ACPs;

(c) Informing the RRT of changes in the availability of their response resources; and

(d) 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 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 have 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

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. Additionally, many regional planning commissions exist in EPA Region V which maintain useful data and knowledgeable personnel. The following is a list of these interregional organizations. Addresses and telephone numbers are provided at the end of Section IV, Notification.

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. 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 redelegation 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 MOU between that District and EPA Region V, signed by the Regional Administrator on April 12, 1993. See **Appendix A** 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 shall provide 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 shall provide 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 at the end of this Section.

B. EPA 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 States. 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. USCG

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 A 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.

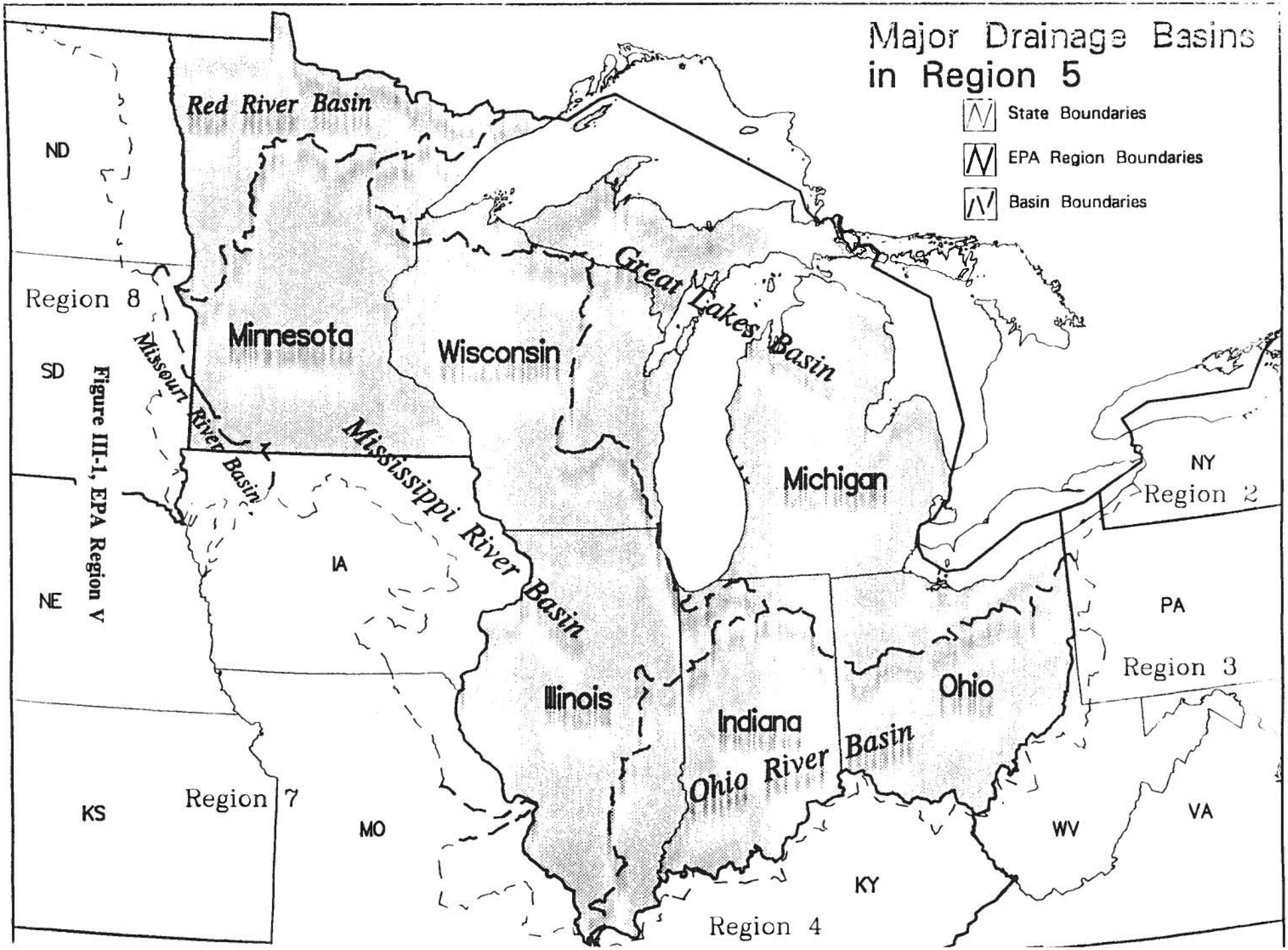

Figure III-1, EPA Region V

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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 and local 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 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, dispersal, shoreline cleanup, protection of sensitive environmental areas, and protection, rescue, and rehabilitation of fisheries and wildlife; and

(c) Working with 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 enironmental 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 that area. This process will involve extensive coordination with LEPC plans and Facility Response Plans (FRP) 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.

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 changed circumstances 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. Organization Coordination

Coordination between the various 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 and 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, working with the States, 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 shall, 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. Such coordination 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/ESF #10

The Federal Response Plan (FRP) was developed under the Disaster Relief Act of 1974, as amended by the Stafford Disaster Relief Act of 1988. The FRP 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 (ESF's), which describe a single functional area of response activity: Transportation, Communications, Public Works, Fire Fighting, Information and Planning, Mass Care, Resources Support, Health and Medical Services, Urban Search and Rescue, Hazardous Materials, or Food. 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. ACP Coordination with Facility Response 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. During a response, 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. The Area Committee will continuously review effectiveness and integration of all plans in spill response and mitigation based on actual responses, exercises, and all other relevant information leading to enhancement of these plans.

D. 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, 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 OPA. 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 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 14. 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 Regional Response Team 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. General

The spiller or responsible party is required to immediately report all release 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 statutes in addition to the Clean Water Act. Refer to the RCP for additional reporting requirements.

B. OSC

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. Based on the actual or potential size of the spill and the threat posed as outlined below, the OSC will make notifications as follows:

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.	

Except as noted below, 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 RRT representative, unless the release is confined to an urban or industrial area;

(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.

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 B**.

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 POLREPs to the above mentioned Agencies and include local entities as necessary. In the case of an oil release, the OSC will submit a POLREP to the National Pollution Fund Center (NPFC).

C. RRT

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;

(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. OSC Pollution Report Messages (POLREPS)

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.

1. Distribution

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

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

(a) The pollution response agency for the impacted State or States;

(b) The DOI RRT representative, unless the release is confined to an urban or industrial area;

(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 Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (OSTLF).

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.

3. Means of Transmission

Refer to Section D, page 8 in the RCP for acceptable means of POLREP transmission. A copy of the standard POLREP format is included in **Appendix C**.

VI. RESPONSE AND MITIGATION

A. EPA and OSC 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 into or upon the waters of the contiguous zone. Section 311(c)(1) of CWA gives the President the authority, which was delegated to the Administrator of EPA which was then duly delegated to the Regional Administrators of EPA who then delegated that authority to the OSCs, 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. 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 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 NCP to further define the responsibilities of OSCs when conducting a response. The proposed NCP 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:

1) Threat to human health and the environment;

2) The responsible party and their capability to conduct the removal;

3) Feasibility of a removal.

In conducting a removal, the OSC may:

1) Remove or arrange for the removal of a discharge, and mitigate or prevent a substantial threat of a discharge;

2) Direct or monitor all Federal, State, local, and private actions to remove a discharge; and

3) 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 discharge may be classified as a Spill of National Significance (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), added by OPA Section 4201(b), 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 past spill history, spill sources, environmentally and economically sensitive areas, sensitive communities, geographic considerations, and available resources.

As stated in the NCP, Appendix E, 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

Response actions should be organized within an Incident Command System (ICS) or Unified Command System (UCS). Currently an ICS is standard EPA Region V protocol. USCG has adopted the UCS protocol.

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 to command because they have committed, effectively command, and are most familiar with the resources immediately available. At the same time, it must be recognized that Federal and State 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 incident command system (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 Academy[1] 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 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.

3. 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 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.

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[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.

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.

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, volunteers generally should not be used for physical removal or remedial activities. If, in the judgement of the OSC, dangerous conditions exist, volunteers shall be restricted from on-scene operations.

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

4. Funding

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

(1) Providing funding to permit timely removal actions;

(2) Initiating Natural Resource Damage Assessments for oil spills;

(3) Compensating claimants for damages caused by oil pollution;

(4) Recovering costs owed by the responsible parties for oil pollution damages; and

(5) 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 Fund can be used following an incident for removal actions, natural resource issues, and damages. Access to the Fund 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

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 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 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

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 Fund 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 Fund must be made by telephone or other rapid means to the OSC.

In making a request to access the Fund, 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 Manager Indiana Department of Environmental Management
	John Rose, Chief, Emergency Response Branch Indiana Department of Environmental Management
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 and Michigan for access to the OSLTF must come through the Governors of those States.

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 V-1 for the Flow Chart, State Access to OSTLF 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.

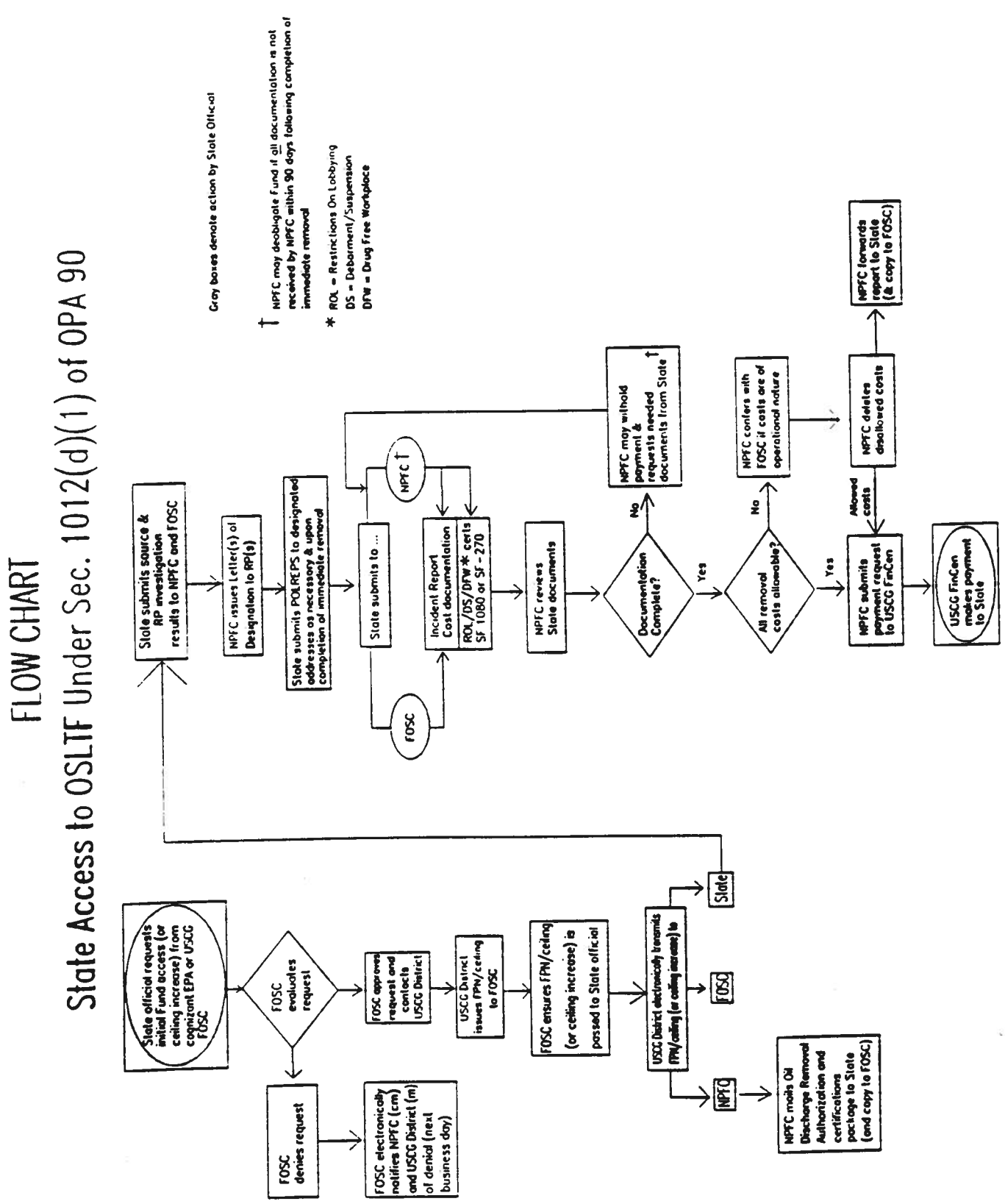

Figure V-1, State Access to the Fund

c. Trustee Access to the Fund

Pursuant to Executive Order 12777, dated October 22, 1991, the authority to obligate monies from the OSTLF 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 Fund 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 person with responsibility for making assessments when fewer than 24 hours of training is required is the OSHA Regional Response Team representative.

Health and safety limitations shall apply during Incident Command System emergencies.

B. PRP 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 zone." There are certain minimum requirements for these FRPs. The plans 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 EPA 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 housed on the Hazardous Materials Information Exchange (HMIX) electronic bulletin board. This database will provide planning and response personnel with a centralized and readily assessable listing of equipment, personnel, facilities, and related resources potentially available during an incident. HMIX is sponsored by the EPA, DOT, RSPA, and FEMA. 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/Lightering Systems, 15) Underwater Recovery and Exploratory Equipment, 16) Vacuum Trucks and 17) Wildlife Rehabilitators. 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. The Ninth Coast Guard District and NOAA are assembling a directory of equipment available throughout the Great Lakes. 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 the 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.

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, on disk, of 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.

3. Fish and Wildlife Annex

Section 4.1.4 of Appendix E, Oil Spill Response, of the NCP 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 at the end of Section IV, Notification.

Each State has Fisheries and Wildlife Biologists who may be assigned to a Department of Natural Resources or separate 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 originally compiled 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 B. This information is generally available during business hours only.

Local expertise may be garnered through contact with higher levels of government or Emergency Management Coordinators. These persons are generally located at county offices or city halls (for larger municipalities). State emergency management agencies or FEMA can assist the OSC in identifying these individuals.

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, UMRBA, and GLC is a Fish and Wildlife Annex to this ACP that addresses the following topics:

(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 at the end of Section IV, Notification. This information is generally available during business hours only.

5. Native American Lands

If Native American lands and treaty areas (e.g. fishing rights) may be affected by a spill, contact with the appropriate Tribal leaders and commission leaders 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.

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 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 dispersant 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 dispersant 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 authorization from the OSC 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, other oil emulsifiers, 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). 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 Use Application

The OSC will consult with the NOAA SSC prior to chemical agent application in EPA Region V. Such factors as, 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 Agent Use/Non-use

The purpose of planning for chemical 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 dispersant, chemical agents, in-situ burning, and other countermeasures which may be used for spill containment and clean-up. Reference **Appendix J** for the NCP Product Schedule and 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. In evaluating chemical agents, toxicity and effectiveness are the two primary considerations. The Region V RRT has concluded that toxicity of ELASTOL is best studied in a laboratory. Laboratory data have been evaluated and is 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, the RRT and EPA.

F. Damage Assessment

The NCP, CERCLA as amended, and Executive Order 12580 delegates to various Federal 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 OSTLF, selecting appropriate assessment strategies, and implementing longer-term assessment

studies. The NOAA SSC serves as the OSCs liaison between damage assessment data collection efforts and those data collections in support of response operations.

In Region V, the DOI Office of Environmental Affairs is in Chicago, Illinois, (312) 353-6612. 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 OSC's 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. Disposal

The NCP in Appendix E, Oil Spill Response, Section 5.4, Disposal, states, "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

For the purposes of this Plan all waste oils will be treated in the same manner as used oil. Oil is regulated for recycling or disposal as a solid waste (definition for solid waste for the purposes of this Plan can be found in 40 CFR 261.2) under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) as amended by the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. It is EPA policy to recycle used oils whenever possible in accordance with 40 CFR Part 279 management standards. Part 279 **does not apply** to used oil disposal. Used oils exhibiting one or more of the characteristics of hazardous waste, and which are destined for disposal, are regulated as characteristic hazardous wastes in accordance with all applicable RCRA subtitle C regulations (40 CFR 260-279). Specific requirements for the disposal of used oils which are hazardous can be found in 40 CFR 260-266, 268, 270 and 124. Non-hazardous used oil may be disposed of in an industrial or a municipal solid waste landfill (each individual State may have additional more stringent requirements), in accordance with 40 CFR 257 and 258.

For mixtures of used oil and solid waste material the liquid oil should be removed from the solid fraction to the point that no free-flowing oil is present in the mixture. Materials from which used oils have been removed must be managed in accordance with all applicable RCRA regulations.

For specific questions about used oil handling regulations call the RCRA Hotline at (800) 424-9346.

2. State Disposal

To be developed.

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 300.58 of the 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:

(1) 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.

(2) The information and reports obtained by the lead agency for Fund-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

(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. GLACIER

GLACIER is housed on HMIX. HMIX is sponsored by the DOT, RSPA and FEMA. 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/Lightering Systems, 15) Underwater Recovery and Exploratory Equipment, 16) Vacuum Trucks and 17) Wildlife Rehabilitators. GLACIER can be accessed on HMIX by calling 1-708-252-3275.

B. HMIX

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

C. E-Mail

An 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: EPA Region V and USCG District 2 MOU

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

Valdas V. Adamkus

Date: 4/12/93.

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

Date: March 30, 1993

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Appendix B: Phone Numbers

24-hour Emergency Telephone Numbers

CDC/ATSDR . . . . . (404) 639-0615

CANUTEC . . . . . (613) 996-6666

CHEMTREC/Bureau of Explosives . . . . . (800) 424-9300

HMIX . . . . . (800) 367-9592

Coast Guard, Ninth District . . . . . (216) 522-3984

Coast Guard, Second District . . . . . (314) 539-3706

Atlantic Strike Team (AST) . . . . . (609) 724-0008

National Association of Agriculture Chemists . . . . . (513) 961-4300

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
- Ann Arbor, Michigan . . . . . (810) 625-3309
- Minneapolis, Minnesota . . . . . (612) 725-3741
- Milwaukee, Wisconsin . . . . . (414) 297-7719

ORSANCO . . . . . (513) 231-7719

NOAA SSC . . . . . (206) 526-6317

SUPSALV . . . . . .

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

State 24-hour Emergency Telephone Numbers

Illinois, In-state . . . . . .
Out-of-state . . . . . .

Indiana . . . . . .

Michigan . . . . . .

Minnesota . . . . . .

Ohio, In-state . . . . . .
Out-of-state . . . . . .

Wisconsin . . . . . .

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

<u>Illinois</u>

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

Terrence Miller
Regional Pollution Response Coordinator
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Federal Bldg, Ft. Smelling
Twin Cities, MN 55111

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

InterRegional

Following is a list of major interregional agencies with active presences in Region V. Additional information concerning ORSANCO and UMRBA, including spill response procedures of these organizations, is also included in this annex.

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

ORSANCO . . . . . (513) 231-7719
5735 Kellogg Avenue
Cincinnati, OH 45228

UMRBA . . . . . (612) 224-2880
415 Hamm Building
408 St. Peter Street
St. Paul, Minnesota 55102

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Appendix C: POLREP

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 ocurred (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			
TOTAL			

PROGRESS POLREP

I. HEADING

Date: Month/Day/Year
From: OSC
To: Director, ERD
Subject: Site name, City, State
POLREP No: 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.

D. 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			
TOTAL			

SPECIAL POLREP

I. HEADING

Date: Month/Day/Year
From: OSC
To: Director, ERD
Subject: Site name, City, State
POLREP No: 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 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 projected 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			
TOTAL			

FINAL POLREP

I. HEADING

Date: Month/Day/Year
From: OSC
To: Director, ERD
Subject: Site name, City, State
POLREP No: 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 clean-up contractor or the OSC demobilized, completing the scope of work in the Action Memorandum or subsequent notifications.
Site Status: Indicate whether 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 response activites undertaken 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.

IV. 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			
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.

LEVEL E

A&A Coastal Pollution Cleanup
Tampa, FL
R/C

AMBAR/Oil Mop, Inc.
Belle Chasse, LA
R/C, I/N

Alyeska Pipeline Service CO.
Valdez, AK
I/n, O/OO

•American Industrial Marine Services
Plainfield, NJ
R/C

•Clean Bay, Inc.
Concord, CA
R/C, I/N, O/OO

Clean Channel Associates
Houston, TX
R/C, I/N

•Clean Coastal Waters, Inc.
Long Beach, CA
R/C, I/N, O/OO

•Clean Harbors Cooperative
Edison, NJ
R/C, I/N, GL

Clean Harbors Environmental Services
Braintree, MA
R/C, I/N, GL

•Clean Seas
Carpinteria, CA
I/N, O/OO

Clean Sound Cooperative, Inc.
Edmonds, WA
I/N, O/OO

•Clean Venture, Inc.
Perth Amboy, NJ
R/C

•Cliff Berry, Inc.
Fort Lauderdale, FL
R/C, I/N

Coastal Divers and Pollution Control
Savannah, GA
R/C, I/N

Contractors Oil Spill Response Organization
North Haven, CT
R/C, I/N

Cook Inlet Spill Prevention and Response
Nikiski, AK
R/C, I/N, O/OO

•Delaware Bay and River Cooperative
Lewes, DE
R/C

E&K Hazardous Waste Services
Sheboygan, WI
R/C, I/N, GL

Emergency Environmental Services, Inc.
Ossining, NY
R/C

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
Detriot, 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

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

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

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

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

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

Second Coast Guard District

Belpar Environmental, Inc.
510 "C" Street
P.O. Box 8278
South Charleston, WV 25303

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

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

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

Riedel Environmental Services, Inc.
18207 Edison Avenue
Chesterfield, MO 63005
(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 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; residence 908-321-6660).

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; residence 201-321-6660).

Commercial (Contract) Divers: For long-term underwater removals, EPA Region V uses private diving firms which comply with '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 '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;

(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;

(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 ..... (517) 337-6710
FAX ..... (517) 337-6719

The SSC serving the Ninth Coast Guard District is located in Lansing, Michigan. 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/RPMs and regional or district offices to meet the demands for public information and participation. Its use is encouraged any time the OSC/RPM 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) 421-1151

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 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 Level) (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.

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Appendix F: GLACIER

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ELECTRONICALLY UPLOADING SURVEY RESPONSES

Inventory survey responses may be sent directly to the Hazardous Materials Information Exchange (HMIX) system which will house the inventory database. The information will be on a computerized bulletin board that can be accessed from any personal computer with a communications setup, once the system is operational. HMIX is operated under the joint sponsorship of the U.S. Department of Transportation and the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

HOW TO DIAL & ACCESS THE HMIX
10 EASY STEPS

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 7 ***View bulletins*** under the Main Board by typing (b) bulletin at the Main Board Command Prompt. The Main Board "Bulletin Listing" contains "news" items and bulletins of continuing interest.

MAIN BOARD MENU

B)ulletin/subtopics	E)nter a message	F)ile directories
J)oin a topic	R)ead messages	U)pload a file
G)oodbye	C)omment to SYSOP	O)perator page
H)elp		

Type H M (with the space) to view the extended menu of commands and descriptions.

STEP 8 *View the topic listing.* Type (J) to join the listing of 27 topics. A Topic is an area set aside on the HMIX that deals with a particular subject.

STEP 9 Once a topic is selected *type (B) bulletin to look at the contents of the topic.* Type (R) to read messages.

STEP 10 *Depart the system* by typing (G) goodbye to conclude your session on the HMIX.

See below for INSTRUCTIONS FOR ACCESSING GLACIER DATABASE.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ACCESSING GLACIER DATABASE

STEP 1 Follow steps 1 through 6 on the previous page, "Instructions for Electronically Uploading Survey Responses," ***to connect to the system.***

STEP 2 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 3 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 4 ***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 5 ***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 6 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).

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Appendix G: The Great Lakes Commission

Great Lakes Basin
Area Contingency Planning
for the Oil Pollution Act of 1990

Submitted to U.S. EPA Region V
by the Great Lakes Commission

November 12, 1993

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. INTRODUCTION

A. The Oil Pollution Act and Responsibility for Inland Waters

The Clean Water Act, Section 311(j)(4), as amended by the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA) Section 4202(b), mandates that Area Committees be formed and Area Contingency Plans be developed which address "all navigable waters, adjoining shorelines, and waters of the exclusive economic zone" of the United States. Under Executive Order 12777, the President delegated the authority to designate Areas and Area Committees to the Secretary of Transportation (Coast Guard) for the coastal zone, and the Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for the inland zone. The EPA Administrator further delegated this responsibility to the EPA Regional Administrators, directing that an Area Contingency Plan (ACP) be developed for each of the areas covered by the Agency's 13 Regional Response Teams (RRT). This Great Lakes Commission Appendix is part of the ACP that has been prepared for EPA Region V, which consists of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin. The Region V ACP and its appendices have been developed in consultation with the RRT and a specially formed Inland Area Planning Committee (IAPC), which includes both state and federal agency

Following the Administrator's designation of the Region V RRT as the Area Committee, Region V entered into cooperative agreements with the three major watershed organizations within the region: the Great Lakes Commission (GLC), the Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission (ORSANCO), and the Upper Mississippi River Basin Association (UMRBA) to provide support in supplementing the Regional Contingency Plan (RCP) so that it will satisfy requirements for the OPA Area Contingency Plan. Agreements were signed in August, 1992.

B. Format of the Area Contingency Plan

The Area Contingency Plan (ACP) is divided into several parts. The first section contains generic language and planning information that applies to the entire region and draws upon relevant sections of the National Contingency Plan and Regional Contingency Plan. It identifies authorities and describes the National Planning and Response System as it pertains to oil or hazardous substance discharges or the substantial threat of discharge. In addition, the ACP discusses response protocol, resources, and the roles and responsibilities of the various parties under the ACP. The first section also defines commonly used terms and acronyms used throughout the ACP.

Additional sections of the ACP provide information about environmentally and economically sensitive areas, potential spill sources and response equipment for specific geographic areas. These sections provide more detailed information about response protocols for each geographic area while providing a specific section for each of the major basins within Region V: the Great Lakes basin, Upper Mississippi River basin, and the Ohio River basin. In addition, several

smaller, more detailed sections are being developed for more discrete planning units, including Detroit and Minneapolis-St.Paul.

The coverage of sensitive areas in the ACP is an interim product which primarily provides information in an electronic database format. This section has two components, a written document and supplementary diskettes containing the database files compiled to-date.

C. 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. Given that the boundary of the basin does not correspond to political boundaries, data used herein was only collected for the basin counties of the Great Lakes states. A list of these counties can be found on pages G-5 and G-6. A regional map is provided which outlines the Great Lake states and the Great Lakes basin boundary (see Section III, Justification).

COUNTIES IN THE GREAT LAKES BASIN

ILLINOIS

1. Cook
2. Lake
3. Will

INDIANA

1. Adams
2. Allen
3. DeKalb
4. Elkhart
5. Kosciusko
6. LaGrange
7. Lake
8. LaPort
9. Noble
10. Porter
11. St. Joseph
12. Steuben
13. Wells
14. Whitley

MICHIGAN

1. Alcona
2. Alger
3. Allegan
4. Alpena
5. Antrim
6. Arenac
7. Baraga
8. Barry
9. Bay
10. Benzie
11. Berrien
12. Branch
13. Calhoun
14. Cass
15. Charlevoix
16. Cheboygan
17. Chippewa
18. Clare
19. Clinton
20. Crawford
21. Delta
22. Dickinson
23. Eaton
24. Emmett
25. Genesee
26. Gladwin
27. Gogebic
28. Grand Traverse
29. Gratiot
30. Hillsdale
31. Houghton
32. Huron
33. Ingham
34. Ionia
35. Iosco
36. Iron
37. Isabella
38. Jackson
29. Kalamazoo
40. Kalkaska
41. Kent
42. Keweenaw
43. Lake
44. Lapeer
45. Leelanau
46. Lenawee
47. Livingston
48. Luce
49. Mackinac
50. Macomb
51. Manistee
52. Marquette
53. Mason
54. Mecosta
55. Menominee
56. Midland
57. Missaukee
58. Monroe
59. Montcalm
60. Montmorency
61. Muskegon
62. Newaygo
63. Oakland
64. Oceana
65. Ogemaw
66. Ontonagon
67. Osceola
68. Oscoda
69. Otsego
70. Ottawa
71. Presque Isle
72. Roscommon
73. Saginaw
74. St. Clair
75. St. Joseph
76. Sanilac
77. Schoolcraft
78. Shiawassee
79. Tuscola
80. Van Buren
81. Washtenaw
82. Wayne
83. Wexford

MINNESOTA

1. Aitkin
2. Carlton
3. Cook
4. Itasca
5. Lake
6. Pine
7. St. Louis

NEW YORK

1. Allegany
2. Cattaraugus

3. Cayuga
4. Chautauqua
5. Chemung
6. Clinton
7. Cortland
8. Erie
9. Essex
10. Franklin
11. Genesee
12. Hamilton
13. Herkimer
14. Jefferson
15. Lewis
16. Livingston
17. Madison
18. Monroe
19. Niagara
20. Oneida
21. Onondaga
22. Ontario
23. Orleans
24. Oswego
25. St. Lawrence
26. Shuyler
27. Seneca
28. Steuben
29. Tompkins
30. Wayne
31. Wyoming
32. Yates

OHIO

1. Allen
2. Ashland
3. Ashtabula
4. Auglaize
5. Crawford
6. Cuyahoga
7. Defiance
8. Erie
9. Fulton
10. Geauga
11. Hancock
12. Hardin
13. Henry
14. Huron
15. Lake
16. Lorain
17. Lucas
18. Marion
19. Medina
20. Mercer
21. Ottawa
22. Paulding
23. Portage
24. Putnam
25. Richland
26. Sandusky
27. Seneca
28. Shelby
29. Stark
30. Summit
31. Trumbull
32. Van Wert
33. Williams
34. Wood
35. Wyandot

PENNSYLVANIA

1. Crawford
2. Erie
3. Potter

WISCONSIN

1. Adams
2. Ashland
3. Bayfield
4. Brown
5. Calumet
6. Columbia
7. Dodge
8. Door
9. Douglas
10. Florence
11. Fond du Lac
12. Forest
13. Green Lake
14. Iron
15. Kenosha
16. Kewaunee
17. Langlade
18. Manitowoc
19. Marathon
20. Marinette
21. Marquette
22. Menominee
23. Milwaukee
24. Oconto
25. Oneida
26. Outagamie
27. Ozaukee
28. Portage
29. Racine
30. Shawano
31. Sheboygan
32. Vilas
33. Washington
34. Waukesha
35. Waupaca
36. Waushara
37. Winnebago

RAINY RIVER BASIN COUNTIES (MN)

1. Cook
2. Itasca
3. Koochiching
4. Lake
5. Lake of the Woods
6. Roseau
7. St. Louis

II. GREAT LAKES OIL SPILL RESPONSE RESOURCE INVENTORY

A variety of planning activities are underway to meet the objective of protecting the sensitive environmental and economic resources within the inland area of the Great Lakes basin from oil and hazardous material spills. The Great Lakes states and the Region V Response Team are now reviewing and improving emergency preparedness plans and developing response inventories to meet the goals of the Oil Spill Pollution Act of 1990.

The Great Lakes Commission has focused its first-year efforts on data gathering for the identification of environmentally and economically sensitive areas, initiation of a spill response inventory, and development of database formats. GLC staff have worked in concert with the Region V RRT, EPA Region V project officers, the Inland Area Planning Committee, technical support committees, and other basin organizations to Upper Mississippi River Basin establish criteria and priorities for the development of ACPs.

Database files in a commonly available program, dBASE IV, have been set up to incorporate all collected information considered critical for oil spill emergency planners and responders. Information on site names, geographic locations, relevant site details, and emergency contacts have been requested for each of the various types of sensitive areas addressed. It should be noted that requests for information from the states of New York and Pennsylvania, which are within the basin but not a part of EPA Region V, were only made when data could be obtained from national sources or from Emergency Preparedness Task Force members. It is hoped that this information will be included in future efforts or may be obtained from the OPA planning work taking place in EPA Regions II and III.

Significant effort has been made to ensure that the information compiled for ACP development and the cooperative agreement is readily accessible for those involved in oil and hazardous material spill response and prevention planning. On-going work includes development of uniform data standards, metadata, a user-friendly retrieval system for database information and geographic information system mapping of spatially distributed information.

A. Environmentally Sensitive Areas

The environmentally sensitive area database includes state and federally owned parks, forests, wilderness, recreational and lakeshore areas. Unique natural areas, such as bogs or dunes, and recreational and commercially important natural resources, such as trout streams and fish hatcheries, are included in the database whenever provided. Similarly, habitats for endangered or threatened species area are included where the information was readily available.

Information on natural resource areas was initially gleaned from sources identified in the U.S. EPA document, *Targeting Priority Natural Resource Areas: A Review of National Lists.* A number of state and federal agencies, as well as academic contacts and private environmental

organizations have provided information on the resources they manage. The number of resources and areas is considerable and is being entered into the database continuing basis as information is received.

EXPLANATION OF FIELDS FOR NATURAL RESOURCE AREAS "GLNATRES.dbf"

SITE_NAME(50 characters): Name of the site or facility.
SITE_CAT (15 characters): Indicates the type of environmentally sensitive area: natural forest, fish hatchery, etc. See attached list of abbreviations.
MANAG_AGEN (40 characters): Indicates the federal, state, local or private agency which owns and/or operates the area or facility.
STREET (30 characters): Address of the area or facility.
STATE (2 characters): State in which the area or facility is located.
ZIP (10 characters): Zip code of the area or facility.
PHONE (12 characters): Phone number of the environmentally sensitive area.
COUNTY (20 characters): County in which the environmentally sensitive area is located.
CON_NAME (30 characters): Contact name.
CON_STREET (20 characters): Street address of the contact.
CON_CITY (20 characters): City of the contact.
CON_STATE (2 characters): State of the contact.
CON_ZIP (10 characters): Zipcode of the contact.
CON_PHONE (12 characters): Phone number of the contact.
WATERBODY (50 characters): The major body of water is indicated where known.
TOWNSHIP (3 characters): Township number and direction.
RANGE (3 characters): Range number and direction.
SECTION (4 characters): Section number and direction.
COMMENT (254 characters): A large field where comments, descriptions of the site or extra directions to the site can be put.

B. Economically Sensitive Areas

In addition to environmentally sensitive areas, the ACP must "identify and locate areas that are particularly vulnerable to negative economic impacts from a spill." Areas determined to be economically sensitive to oil spills have been identified in the cooperative agreement as potable and industrial water intakes (including power generating facility intakes), marinas, navigation locks and dams, commercial fishing and significant recreation areas.

No differentiation between water uses was made when requesting surface intake data from the states. As a result, some state data includes potable, industrial and power generating intakes while others only include intakes of one type (eg. potable but not industrial or power generating). Intake data requests include information on the water withdrawal rates, storage capacity, intake depths and population served to assist in future planning and response priority setting.

1. Potable Water Intakes

Potable water intakes have been identified primarily from various state permitting sources. All public water supply facilities identified as withdrawing from surface waterbodies are included in the database, regardless of the volume of water withdrawn. Withdrawals from potentially vulnerable aquifers are not included at this time, but may be considered for inclusion in the future.

Information has been received from Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin. Data for Illinois has been obtained by UMBRA. The level of detail and type of information varies widely from state to state, leading to gaps in the database. The state of Michigan, for example, does not have a computerized database for water intakes. NPDES permit holders for discharges greater than one million gallons per day have been temporarily substituted for surface intakes at this time. Note, however, that since intakes and discharges for the same facility do not necessarily occur on the same waterbody, the NPDES database should not be interpreted as a accurate list of surface water intakes for the state of Michigan.

2. Industrial Water Intakes

All power plants within the Great Lakes Basin have been identified, though contact with individual facilities for specific information on their water intakes has yet to be made. To date, power plant information is included in the database for several states.

EXPLANATION OF FIELDS FOR WATER INTAKES
"GLINTAKE1.dbf and GLINTAKE2.dbf"

PERMITTEE (30 characters): Company or entity holding the permit.
FACIL_NAME (30 characters): Name of the facility.
STREET (30 characters): Street address of the facility.
CITY (20 characters): City of the facility.
STATE (2 characters): State where the facility is located.
ZIP (10 characters): Zipcode of the facility.
COUNTY (15 characters): County where facility is located.
CON_NAME (30 characters): Contact name.
CON_STREET (20 characters): Street address of the contact.
CON_STATE (2 characters): State of the contact.
CON_ZIP (10 characters): Zipcode of the contact.
CON_PHONE (12 characters): Phone number to contact.
WATERBODY (50 characters): For intakes, body of water from which the water is drawn.
WATER_USE (characters): Reason the water is withdrawn (industrial, public supply, etc.)
TOWNSHIP (3 characters): Township number and direction.
RANGE (3 characters): Range number and direction.
SECTION (4 characters): Location and direction of section.
LATITUDE (9 numbers): Latitude to the fourth decimal place.
LONGITUDE (9 numbers): Longitude to the fourth decimal place.
PERMIT_ID (15 characters): Permit number.
DEPTH_INTK (10 numbers): Depth of intake below water surface, in feet.
WTHDRL_MGD (9 numbers): Average maximum volume used per day from surface water
WTHDRL_GPM (9 numbers): Average maximum volume used per minute
ALT_SOURCE (20 characters): Name of any backup water source if primary source is unavailable.
POP_SERVED (9 numbers): Number of people served.

3. Marinas

The Region V RRT identified marinas as economically sensitive areas which warranted specific attention given their normal proximity to environmentally sensitive areas as part of the economically significant recreation, tourism and fisheries industries. In addition, the potential use of marinas as staging areas for emergency response operations and of ramps for launching marine response vessels reinforced the importance of marina and boat launch ramp identification.

Marina locations were identified from listings of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, National Marine Manufacturers Association, and state departments of natural resource, recreation and tourism.

EXPLANATION OF FIELDS FOR MARINA INFORMATION
"GLMARINA.dbf"

PERMITTEE (30 characters): Company or entity holding the permit.
FACIL_NAME (30 characters): Name of the facility.
STREET (30 characters): Street address of the facility.
CITY (20 characters): City of the facility.
STATE (2 characters): State where the facility is located.
ZIP (10 characters): Zipcode of the facility.
COUNTY (15 characters): County where facility is located.
CON_PHONE (12 characters): Phone number to contact.
WATERBODY (50 characters): For marinas, which body of water the marina uses.
RIVER_MILE (6 numbers): Mile point on the stream provided by information source.
TOWNSHIP (3 characters): Township number and direction.
RANGE (3 characters): Range number and direction.
SECTION (4 characters): Location and direction of section.
RAMPS (Logical): Whether marina has ramps or not.
SLIPS (3 numbers): Number of slips at the marina.
PERMIT_ID (15 characters): State permit number.
COMMENTS (100 characters): Space for comments on location or other.

4. Navigation Locks and Dams

The National Inventory of Dams: A Database Software System for State and Federal Agencies (NATDAM Database Program) has been identified as a source of dam information. Once a determination is made of information is to be included in the ACP, specific dam data will be obtained from the agency and transferred to the GLC database.

5. Commercial Fishing and Significant Recreation Areas

Information on areas significant for recreational and commercial fishing has been compiled for some areas within the Great Lakes basin. Many of these areas are, or will be, included in the "Environmentally Sensitive" database described above, and will be given a specific site category and reference number so that they can be sorted from other information in the database.

III. RAINY RIVER BASIN, MINNESOTA

Information on the Rainy River basin is being collected in conjunction with the Great Lakes basin inventory. Data can be found within the Great Lakes Basin databases by searching by the state and specific counties: Lake of the Woods, Koochiching, Lake, St. Louis and Itasca. Information is included on managed natural resource areas and water intakes. Data for the Rainy River basin is present in the natural resource and water intake databases. (The GLNATRES and GLINTAKES files which is a part of the Electronic Database contain Rainy River Basin information.)

IV. GREAT LAKES SPILL RESPONSE ELECTRONIC DATABASE

A. Overview of Electronic Databases

The Great Lakes Commission collected information on environmentally and economically sensitive areas within the basin as a part of its cooperative agreement with Region V Environmental Protection Agency. To provide for its anticipated use by area emergency response planners and responders, the information is organized into a series of electronic database files which will be housed at the Chicago offices of the Emergency Response Branch of EPA. Included below are instructions for accessing the files submitted to EPA in November, 1993. Detailed explanations of the file contents, in addition to fields and records found within the database, are contained in the following section.

SENSITIVE AREA FILES

File Name[1]	Content
GLNATRES.dbf	Natural Resources
GLINTAKE1.dbf	Water Intakes
GLINTAKE2.dbf	Water Intakes
GLMARINA.dbf	Marinas and Boat Ramps

The database files have been provided on high density 3 1/2 inch diskettes and can be accessed using an IBM-compatible computer and dBase IV software. Users requiring 5 1/4 inch diskettes, alternative software formats, or hard copy print outs should contact EPA Region V:

Ms. Maureen O'Mara, OPA Coordinator
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region V
Emergency Response Branch
77 West Jackson Boulevard (HSE-5J)
Chicago, Illinois 60604
(312) 886-1960

B. Using the Electronic Databases

It is assumed that the electronic database user has a modicum of experience with computers, but does not have familiarity with dBASE IV. It is anticipated that users wishing to manipulate the data, update or delete files will have access to appropriate software documentation.

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[1]The prefix GL in the file name indicates that the file contains data for the Great Lakes Basin. The prefix UM is used for Upper Mississippi River files.

HELPFUL DEFINITIONS

.dbf	The standard file extension for database files.
Control Center	The navigational center of the dBASE IV menu system.
Dot Prompt	The interactive mode of dBASE IV, which allows the user to enter commands and obtain immediate results. It is indicated by a dot on the screen.
Field	One distinct item on a record or form (eg. CITY or NAME).
File	A group of records pertaining to a specific database task.
Menu	The bar at the top of the screen displaying options available.
Record	A collection of fields logically tied to a single entity.

KEY TABLE

Key	Result
F1 Help	Display on-screen Help
F2 Data	Switch to Browse or Edit screen
F3 Previous	Move to previous filed, object (queries) or page (help)
F4 Next	Move to next field, object or page
F9 Zoom	Enlarge or shrink some views
F6 Extend Select	Select contiguous text and fields (forms)
F10 Menus	Access menus for current screen
Escape	Use to back out of options, answer No, or leave Control Center for the Dot Prompt.

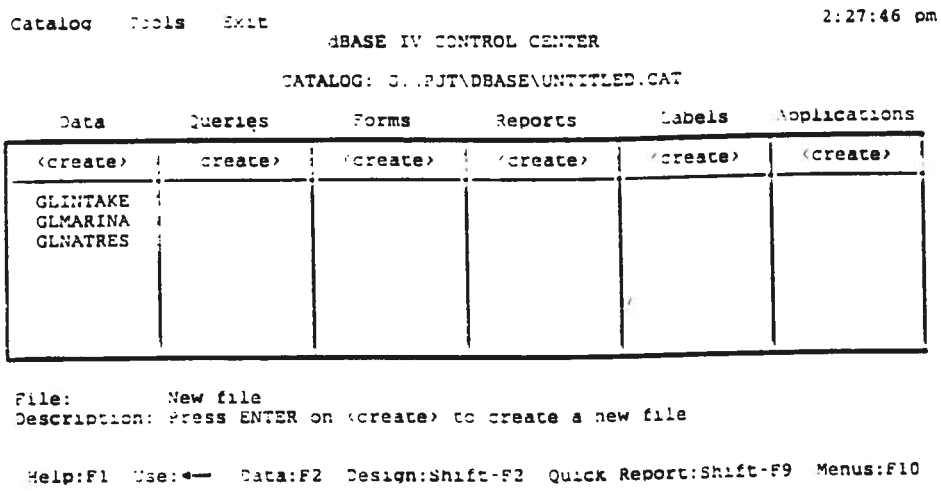
HOW TO ACCESS FILES AND VIEW RECORDS

Step 1 **Access the dBASE program.**

From the C:> prompt, access the directory where dDASE resides. Then type DBASE and enter. If you have a modified Autoexec.bat file, type "DBASE" from the C:> prompt, and press enter.

Step 2 **See what files are available.**

You are now looking at the Control Center of dBASE IV. Beneath the panels is the Navigation Line, which gives you some available options (eg. Help, Use selected file) and how to use them. To see what files are ready for use, look in the last panel to the left, "DATA." Use the arrow keys to scroll down if some are beyond view.



Step 3 **Bringing in more files**

If you don't see the emergency response files you need, it's possible that they haven't been brought into your dBASE program yet. Push the F10 button to access the menu (this is always true for dBASE.) Under "Catalog," select "Add file to catalog." A dialogue box will then be displayed, from which you can select files (look for ones ending in .dbf) and bring them into the program. If you hadn't copied already the files onto the hard drive, remember to look at your A: or B: disk drives for the files.

Step 4 **If you still don't see the file you want**

If you are using software at a computer which is often used for dBASE, it may be that the user has set up Catalogs. You don't need to know about them in detail, other than that they are similar to directories, but exist only in the dBASE program to help organize files. For instance, the Great Lakes Commission Contingency Programming staff has three: GLENVSEN, GLINTAKES, and GLMARINA.

To look at other catalogs, use F10 to access the menu. Under "Catalog," select "Choose a different catalog." Now a dialogue box at the right will show you if other catalogs exist. Select and enter if you see a possibility. To return to the original catalog, repeat and select the original one.

Step 5 **Selecting the file you want to view**

From the leftmost panel, "DATA," use the arrow keys to go to the file you want to view, and select it. (E.g., GLNATLAND.dbf) A dialogue box will ask you whether you want to Use, Modify Structure, or Display Data. Choose Display Data.

Step 6 **Displaying the data in Browse Mode**

There are two ways to view information in dBASE. One is the Browse mode, and one is the Edit mode. To toggle between the two views, use the F2 key. Browse shows you the data in rows and columns, as much as can fit on screen. Browse will give

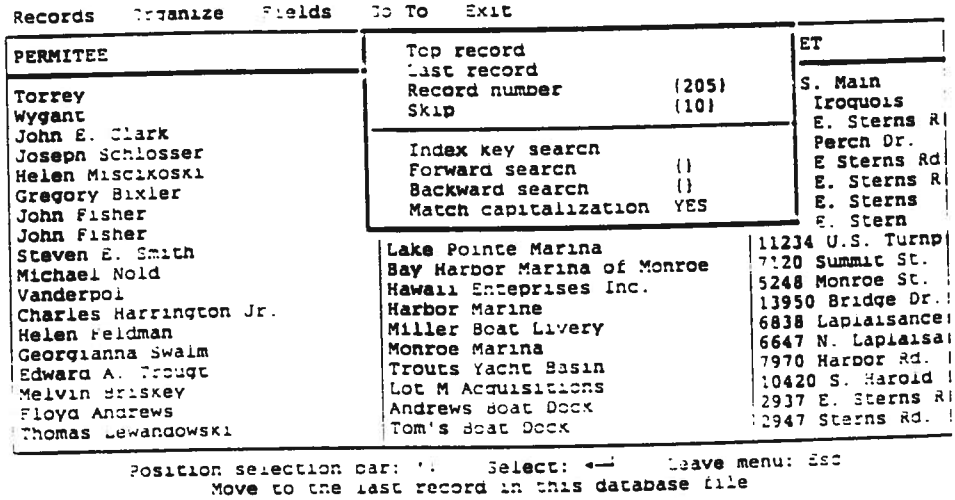
you an overall idea of what kinds of sites are listed in a file. To see more information on a particular site's record, use the tab key to jump to columns further to the right, off-screen. Shift-tab takes you backwards, to the left. To see records further away, use the arrow keys to go down slowly, or Page Up/Down for bigger jumps.

Step 7 **Displaying the data in Edit Mode**

The Edit mode shows all the fields of a record, one record a time or one page at a time, if a record is longer than one screen (which many emergency response files are). Use Page Up/Down to scroll through the records.

Step 8 **Searching for specific records**

Use the F10 key to access the menu. Under "Go To," you can select options such as Top Record, Last Record, and Record Number ___." (Shortcut: push the first letter of the selection [F, L or R] instead of arrowing and entering.) You can also use Forward Search or Backward Search. First, place your cursor in the field that you want to use for the search. Then select Forward or Backward Search. Forward Search finds the next record with the matching information. Backward Search finds the last occurring. (Shortcut: press Alt-G and then F for Forward or B for Backward.)



When prompted for a search string, type in the information you want to search for (for example, to find the next occurrence of Michigan type MI for STATE; or SP for SITE_CAT) and enter. Wild card search strings are possible; for example, to locate 123 Maple Avenue, possible search strings include 123 Maple Avenue, 1?? Maple *, or *Maple*. "Maple" alone would not be complete enough to find 123 Maple Avenue. To search for the next matching record, press Shift-F4 (Find Next.) You can continue pressing Shift-F4 (Find Next) until you find all the matching records you need. If you want to return to a record, Shift-F3 (Find Previous) will take you back. Note: If the data you are searching for is unique, pressing Shift-F3 or F4 will again "find" the same record. Be aware that you may not have found another record with the same data.

Step 9 **Returning to the Control Center**

Use the Escape key answer "yes" to the prompt "Do you want to abandon this operation?" Or use the menu: "Exit," column, select Exit.

TO SEPARATE / SAVE SPECIFIC RECORDS

Step 1 **Preparation**

Before you begin, make sure you know the exact name of the field you'll be using, and any special format that was used in entering (e.g., USFWS for U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service). If you are going to save the subset of records, put a disk in your floppy drive, or know where you're going to store the new file.

Step 2 **Select the appropriate file**

From the Control Center, select the file that you want to use. Highlight it from the "DATA" panel and select "Use file" when the dialogue box comes up. The selected file will now go to the top box of the DATA panel, and be "in use."

Step 3 **Go to the Dot Prompt**

Escape, and answer "Yes" when the dialogue box asks, "Do you want to abandon this operation?" A blank screen will appear, with a dot and a status menu at the bottom. You should see your file in the second box from the left: c:\dBASE\GLMARINA.dbf, or whichever file you have in use.

Step 4 **Separate a subset of records for viewing**

The language format to use is as follows:

.display for <fieldname>="<specific information>"

To use a specific example: .display for county="Gogebic"
(Don't forget the quotes because dBASE will deliver a syntax error.)

The first selected record will now appear on screen, and you can page through them all one screen at a time. Use the Page Up and Page Down keys.
For a logical field (such as RAMP), the display command will work for what is true. So to bring up all the marinas with ramps, type: .display for ramp

Step 5 **Separate and save the records**

The language format to use is as follows:

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

To use a specific example: .copy to a:\michmarine.dbf for state="MI"
That command would separate all the records from Michigan, and copy them on to the floppy disk in drive A. dBASE IV will tell you how many records were copied.

If you want a subset of records of all the marinas with ramps, and save them to your own (Chris) directory on the C drive, your command could be:

.copy to c:\chris\marinrmp.dbf for ramp

Step 6 **Separating records with more than one condition, in one field**

You might want to separate a group of records searching for several things. To search for different values in the same field, the programming language is *.or.*. The format is as follows:

.(display / copy to X) for
<fieldname>="<specific>".or.<fieldname>="<specific>"

If you needed all the intakes in Michigan and Ohio, your command would be:

.display for state="MI".or.state"OH" (for viewing) or
.copy to c:\miohtake.dbf for state"MI".or.state"OH" (for saving)

Step 7 **Separating records with more than one condition, in plural fields**

You might want to separate records with conditions in several fields. The programming language for this is *.and.*. The format is as follows:

.(display / copy to X) for
<fieldname>="<specific>".and.<fieldname>="<specific>"

If you wanted to save all the state parks in Wisconsin, using the GLNATRES.dbf file, your command might be:

.copy to a:\wisparks.dbf for site_cat="SP".and.state="WI"

Step 8 **Save to delimited/text format**

If you want to take dBASE files and import them into a different database management program, add the word "delimited" into your command:

.copy to c:\chris\intakes.txt delimited for . . . etc.
"Delimited" follows the file name and extension.

Step 9 **Returning to the Control Center**

From the dot prompt, type *assist* and enter to return to the Control Center.

Step 10 **Getting out of dBASE**

From the Control Center, choose Exit to Dos from the "Exit" menu.
From the dot prompt, type .use (enter) and then .quit (enter).

OTHER DOT PROMPT COMMANDS:

Menu navigation commands have been used in these instructions, because they're simpler and can be found by looking through the menu. But if you have some experience in older dBASE versions or want to try the Dot Prompt, here are some of the commands:

Other Dot Prompt Commands (Continued):

.assist	Return to the Control Center.
.use <filename>	Put a certain file in use.
.edit	Look at the file in Edit Mode (one record or page at a time).
.browse	Look at the file in Browse Mode (records in rows, fields in columns).
.display (for)	Display all records or subset of, one screen at a time
.find	Find a field which matches specific locator in an indexed file.
.copy to (for)	Save to a drive or disk (See above).
.set exact match off	If you're worried that some entries might be capitalized and want to be sure to catch those that might be inconsistent
.set exact match on	Return the system to normal
.use (enter), .quit	Exit out of dBASE IV.

V. 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 Region V.

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, Keweenah Bay Tribal Council . . . . . (906) 353-6623

Kenneth Meshigaud, Chairman, Hannahville Indian Community . . . . (906) 466-2932

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Appendix H: Upper Mississippi River Basin Association

UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER BASIN APPENDIX
to the
REGION V AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Pursuant to the Cooperative Agreement
between
the Upper Mississippi River Basin Association
and
the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region V
(Cooperative Agreement Number X995856-01-0)

November 12, 1993

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

The Oil Pollution Act of 1990 and Responsibility for Inland Waters

The Clean Water Act, Section 311(j)(4), as amended by the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA) Section 4202(b), mandates that Area Committees be formed and Area Contingency Plans be developed which address "all navigable waters, adjoining shorelines, and waters of the exclusive economic zone" of the United States. Under Executive Order 12777, the President delegated the authority to designate Areas and Area Committees to the Secretary of Transportation (Coast Guard) for the coastal zone, and the Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for the inland zone. The EPA Administrator further delegated this responsibility to the EPA Regional Administrators, directing that an Area Contingency Plan (ACP) be developed for each of the areas covered by the Agency's 13 Regional Response Teams (RRT). This Upper Mississippi River Basin Appendix is part of the ACP that has been prepared for EPA Region V, which consists of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin. The Region V ACP and its appendices have been developed in consultation with the RRT and a specially formed Inland Area Planning Committee (IAPC), which includes both state and federal agency representatives.

Format of the Area Contingency Plan

The Region V Area Contingency Plan consists of several parts. The main body of the document contains generic language and planning information that applies to the entire region and draws upon relevant sections of the National Contingency Plan and Regional Contingency Plan. It identifies authorities and describes the National Planning and Response System as it pertains to oil and hazardous substance discharges or the substantial threat of such a discharge. It also discusses the roles and responsibilities of the various parties under the ACP, as well as response protocols and resources. This portion of the plan also defines commonly used terms and acronyms used throughout the ACP.

The main text of the Region V ACP is followed by three appendices which provide specific information for Region V's three major watersheds - i.e., the Great Lakes, Ohio River, and Upper Mississippi River Basins. Each appendix contains detailed information on environmentally sensitive areas, economically sensitive areas, and tribal interests. 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. For instructions on using the diskettes, see pages H-21 to H-27.

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, similar structures have been used for the Great Lakes, Ohio River, and Upper Mississippi River Basin appendices.

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. The map in Section III, Response Jurisdictions, shows the overlap among state, basin, and EPA regional boundaries for the area in question.

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. The maps are included on pages H-9 to H-16.

Counties

The Upper Mississippi River Basin includes all or part of the following counties. The databases included in the ACP contain information on sites within these counties.

Illinois

Adams
Alexander
Bond
Boone
Brown
Bureau
Calhoun
Carroll
Cass
Champaign
Christian
Clinton
Coles
Cook
DeKalb
DeWitt
Douglas
DuPage
Effingham
Fayette
Ford
Franklin
Fulton
Greene
Grundy
Hamilton
Hancock
Henderson
Henry
Iroquois
Jackson
Jefferson
Jersey
Jo Daviess
Johnson
Kane
Kankakee

Kendall
Knox
Lake
LaSalle
Lee
Livingston
Logan
Macon
Macoupin
Madison
Marion
Marshall
Mason
McDonough
McHenry
McLean
Menard
Mercer
Monroe
Montgomery
Morgan
Moultrie
Ogle
Peoria
Perry
Piatt
Pike
Pulaski
Putnam
Randolph
Rock Island
Sangamon
Schuyler
Scott
Shelby
St. Clair
Stark
Stephenson
Tazewell
Union
Vermilion
Warren
Washington
Whiteside
Will
Williamson
Winnebago
Woodford

Indiana

Benton
Elkhart
Jasper
Kosciusko
Lake
LaPorte
Marshall
Newton
Porter
Pulaski
St. Joseph
Starke
White

Iowa

Adair
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

Illinois

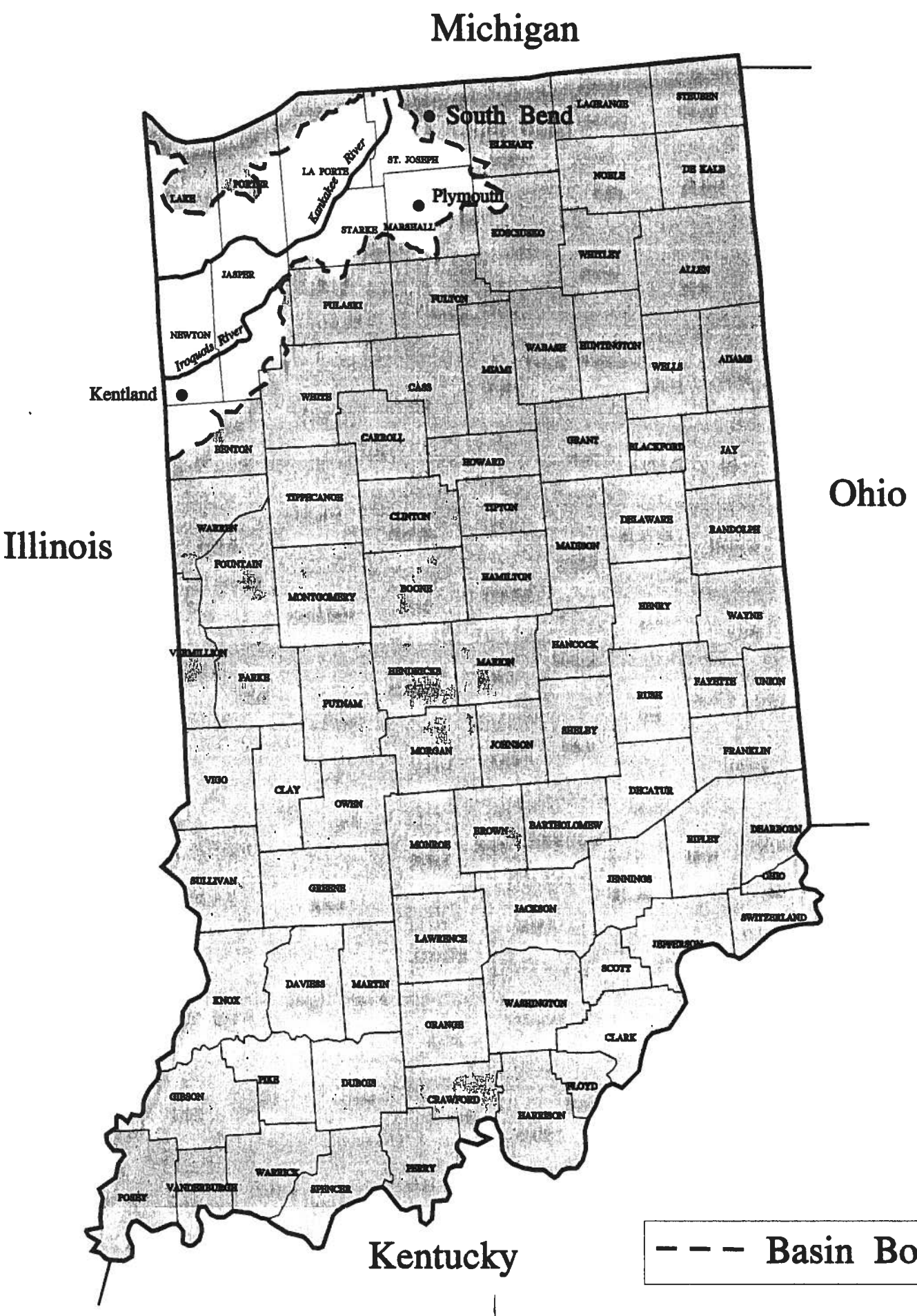
Upper Mississippi River Basin:

Natural Features and Jurisdictional Boundaries

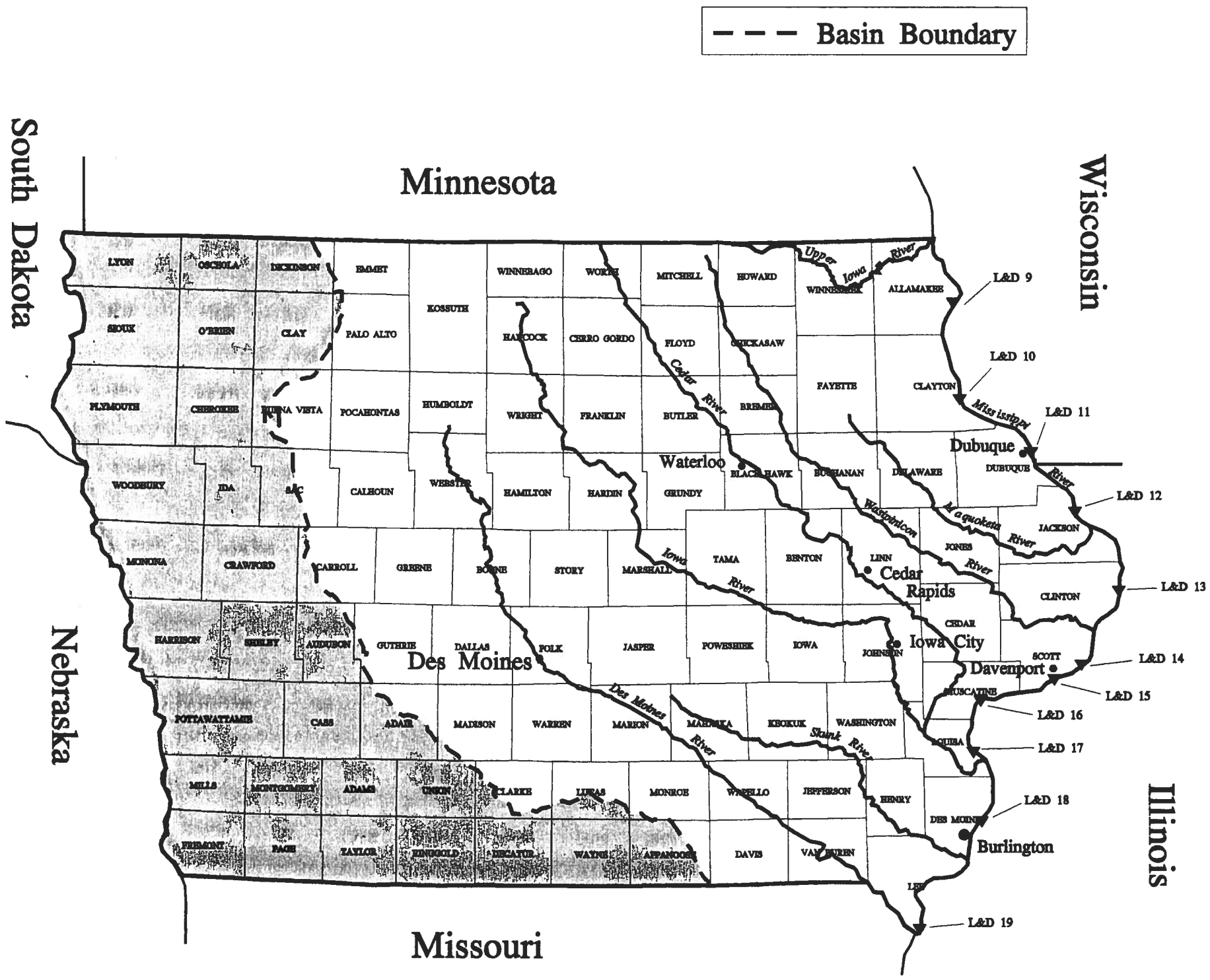
Indiana

Upper Mississippi River Basin:

Natural Features and Jurisdictional Boundaries



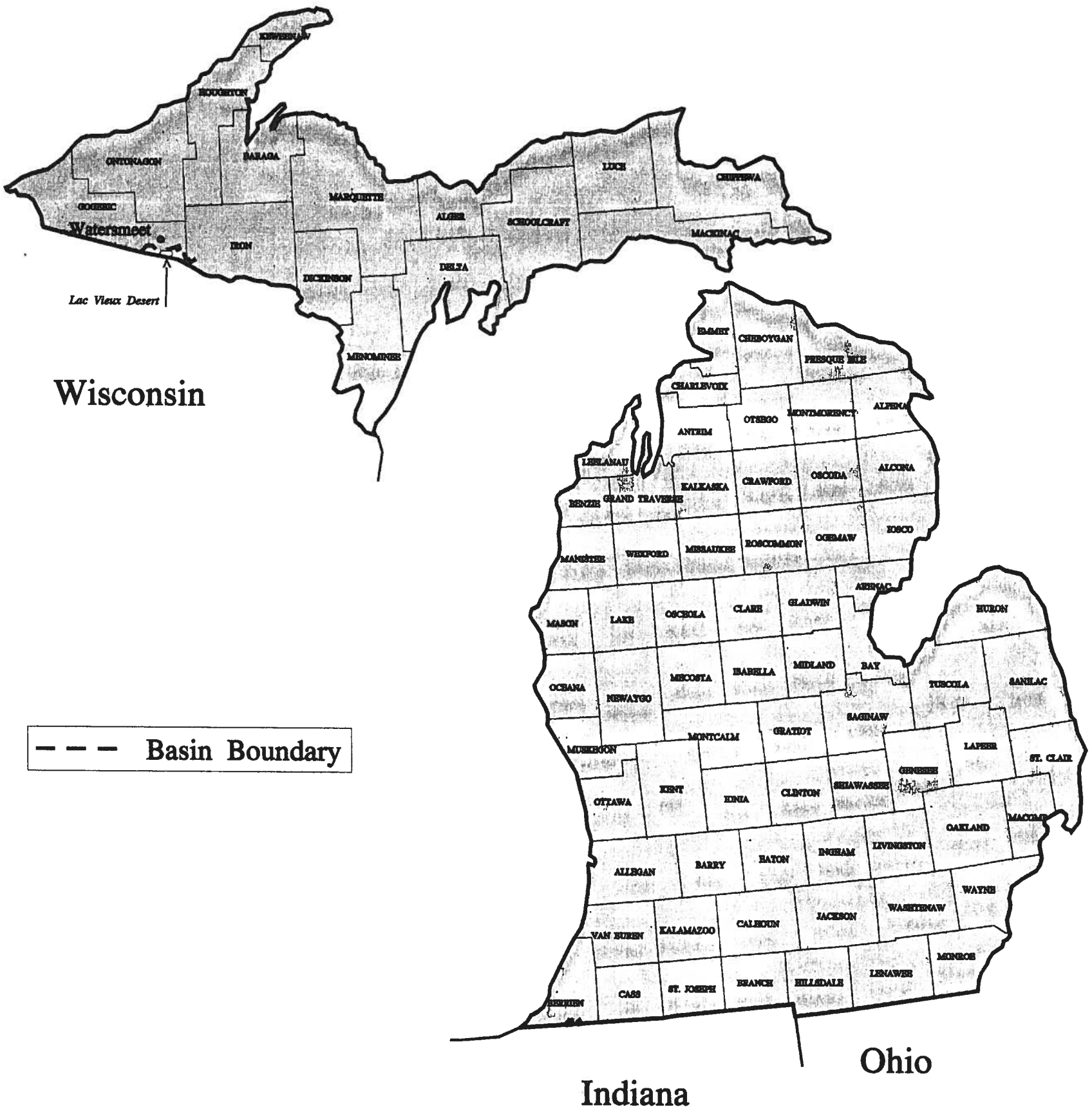
Iowa
Upper Mississippi River Basin:
Natural Features and Jurisdictional Boundaries



Michigan

Upper Mississippi River Basin:

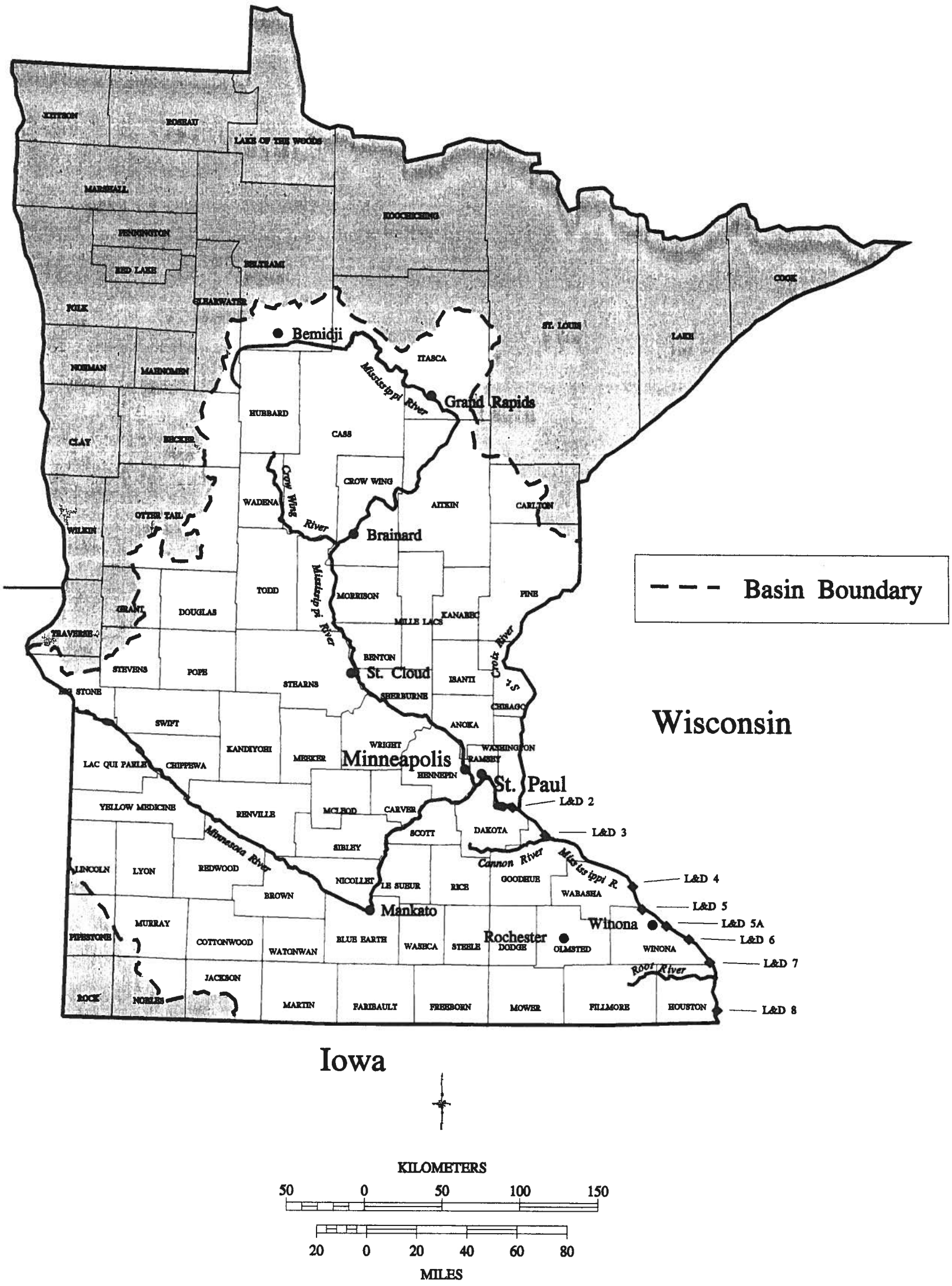
Natural Features and Jurisdictional Boundaries



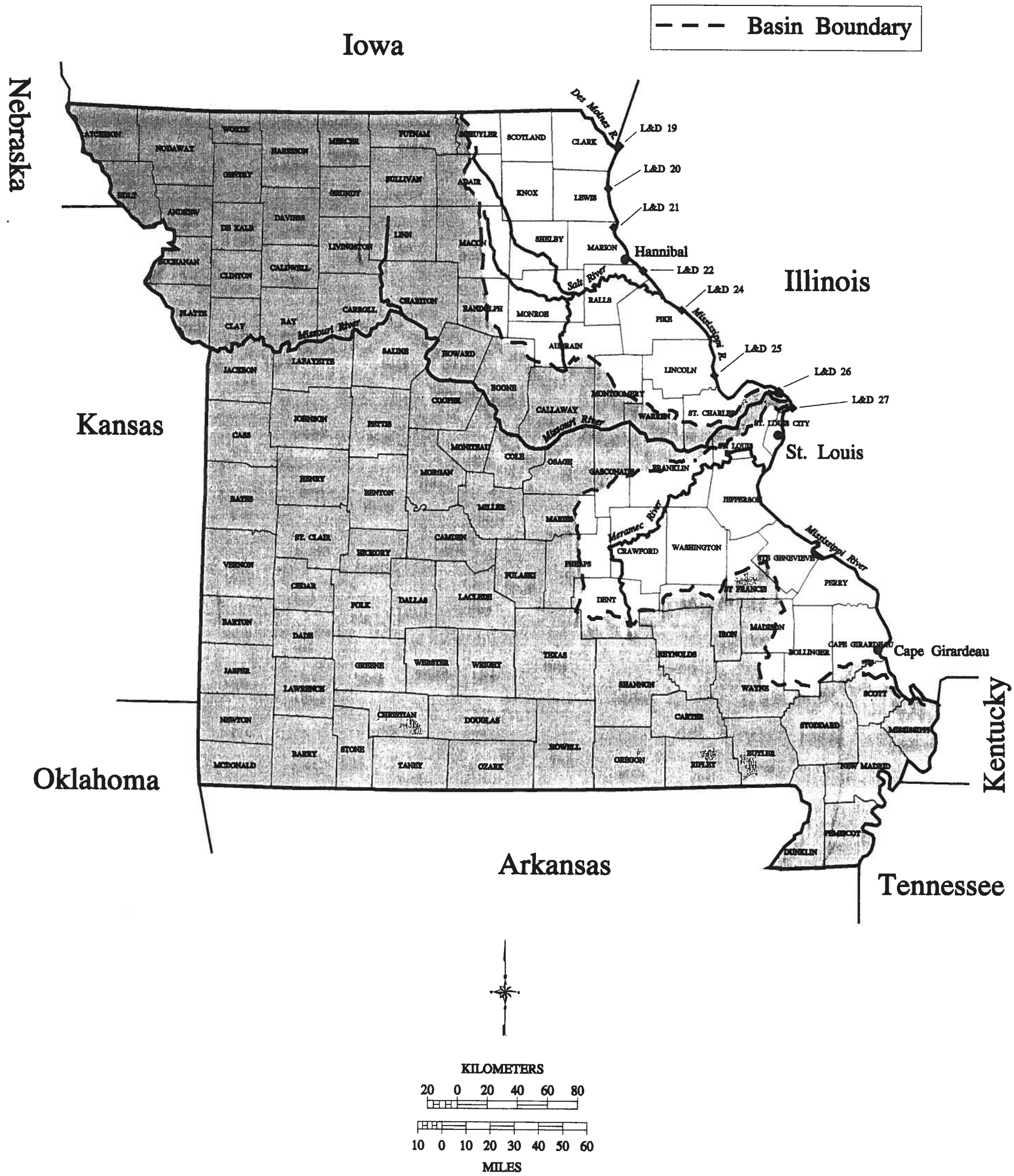
Minnesota

Upper Mississippi River Basin:

Natural Features and Jurisdictional Boundaries

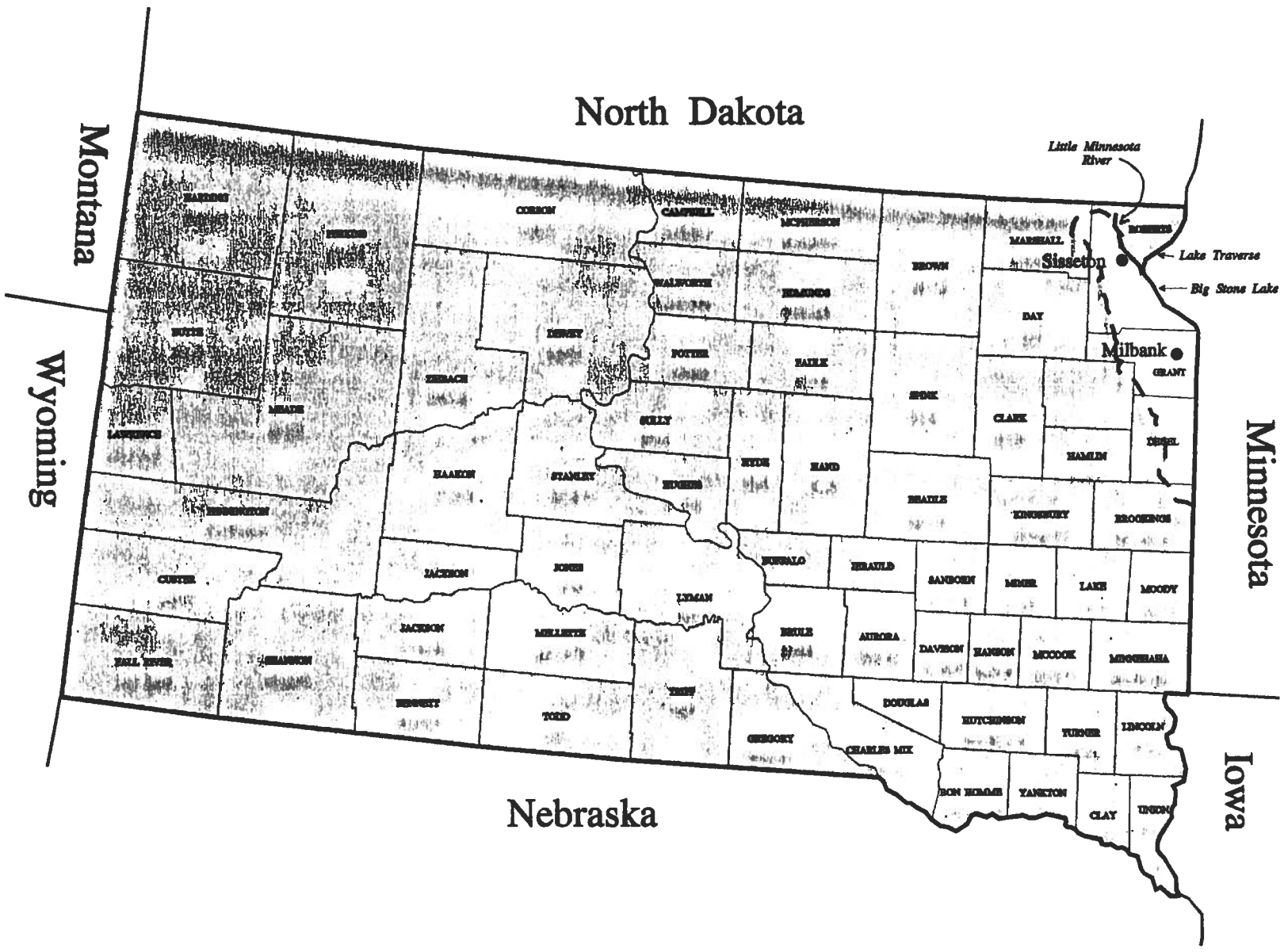


Missouri
Upper Mississippi River Basin:
Natural Features and Jurisdictional Boundaries



South Dakota
Upper Mississippi River Basin:
Natural Features and Jurisdictional Boundaries

– – – Basin Boundary



KILOMETERS
20 0 20 40 60 80

10 0 10 20 30 40 50 60
MILES

Wisconsin
Upper Mississippi River Basin:
Natural Features and Jurisdictional Boundaries

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
[taped message will have phone numbers to call after hours]

T.J. Miller (home) 612-436-1130
Dave Warburton (home) 612-437-6105

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

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
Tribal Chairperson, Jody Goodthunder (office) 507-697-6185
Tribal Chairperson, Jody Goodthunder (home) 507-697-6996
Utilities Manager, Dion Prescott (office) 507-697-6185
Utilities Manager, Dion Prescott (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 Schapekahm, 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
Tribal Chairperson, Lorraine Gouge (office) 612-564-2121
Tribal Chairperson, Lorraine Gouge (home) 612-564-3075
Health Administrator, Lauri Gardner 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

ELECTRONIC DATABASES

Overview of Electronic Databases

As discussed previously, the Upper Mississippi River Basin Appendix to the Region V Area Contingency Plan consists of two parts — i.e., this written portion and a series of electronic databases provided on the enclosed diskettes. Information on environmentally and economically sensitive areas and tribal interests is provided in the following electronic files:

File Name[1]	Content
UMNATRES.dbf	Environmentally sensitive areas
UMINTAKE.dbf	Surface water withdrawals
UMMARINA.dbf	Marinas
UMLOCKS.dbf	Navigation locks
UMTRIBAL.dbf	Tribal interests

This section of the written appendix provides general instructions for accessing and using the electronic databases. Subsequent sections of the appendix include detailed information on the contents and format of each of the files.

The database files have been provided on high density 3 1/2 inch diskettes and can be accessed using an IBM-compatible computer and dBase IV software. Users requiring 5 1/4 inch diskettes, alternative software formats, or hard copy print outs should contact EPA Region V:

Ms. Maureen O'Mara, OPA Coordinator
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region V
Emergency Response Branch
77 West Jackson Boulevard (HSE-5J)
Chicago, Illinois 60604
(312) 886-1960

Using the Electronic Databases

It is assumed that the electronic database user has a modicum of experience with computers, but does not have familiarity with dBASE IV. The following definitions and function key commands will prove helpful to database users:

---

[1]The prefix UM in the file name indicates that the file contains data for the Upper Mississippi River Basin. The prefix GL is used for Great Lakes Basin files.

DEFINITIONS

.dbf	The standard file extension for database files.
Control Center	The navigational center of the dBASE IV menu system.
Dot Prompt	The interactive mode of dBASE IV, which allows the user to enter commands and obtain immediate results. It is indicated by a dot on the screen.
Field	One distinct item on a record or form (e.g., CITY or NAME).
File	A group of records pertaining to a specific database task.
Menu	The bar at the top of the screen displaying options available.
Record	A collection of fields pertaining to a single entity.

KEY TABLE

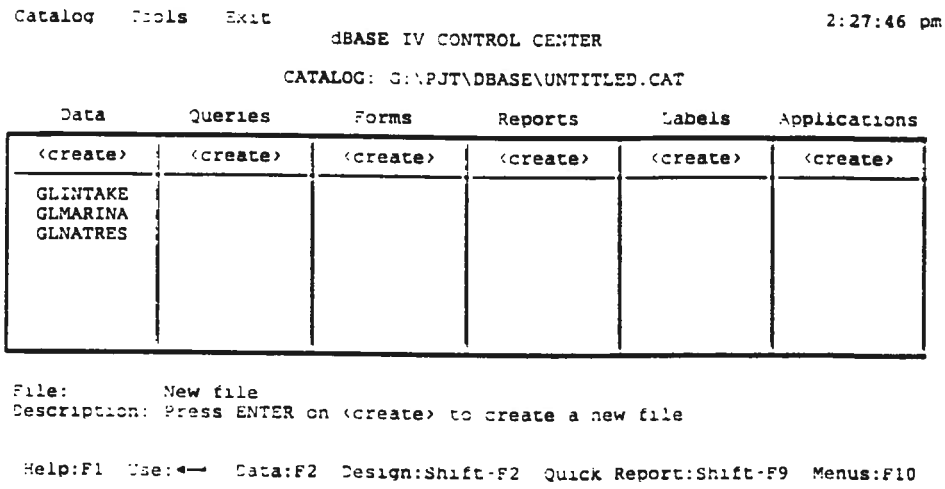
Key	Result
F1 Help	Display on-screen Help
F2 Data	Switch to Browse or Edit screen
F3 Previous	Move to previous filed, object (queries) or page (help)
F4 Next	Move to next field, object or page
F9 Zoom	Enlarge or shrink some views
F6 Extend Select	Select contiguous text and fields (forms)
F10 Menus	Access menus for current screen
Escape	Use to back out of options, answer No, or leave Control Center for the Dot Prompt.

To Access Files and View Records:

Step 1 **Access the dbase IV program**
From the C:> prompt, access the directory where dbase IV resides. Then type "DBASE" and press enter. If you have a modified Autoexec.bat file, type "DBASE" from the C:> prompt, and press enter.

Step 2 **See what files are available**
You are now looking at the Control Center of dBASE IV. Beneath the panels is the Navigation Line, which gives you some available options (e.g., Help, Use

selected file) and how to use them. To see what files are ready for use, look in the last panel to the left, "DATA." Use the arrow keys to scroll down if some are beyond view.



Step 3 **Bringing in more files**

If you do not see the emergency response files you need, it is possible that they have not been brought into your dbase IV program yet. Push the F10 button to access the menu (this is always true for dbase IV.) Under "Catalog," select "Add file to catalog." A dialogue box will then be displayed, from which you can select files (look for ones ending in .dbf) and bring them into the program. If you have not already copied the files onto the hard drive, remember to look at your A: or B: disk drives for the files.

Step 4 **If you still do not see the files you want**

If you are using software at a computer which is often used for dbase IV, it may be that the user has set up Catalogs. You do not need to know about them in detail, other than that they are similar to directories, but exist only in the dbase IV program to help organize files.

To look at other catalogs, use F10 to access the menu. Under "Catalog," select "Choose a different catalog." Now a dialogue box at the right will show you if other catalogs exist. Select and enter if you see a possibility. To return to the original catalog, repeat and select the original one.

Step 5 **Selecting the file you want to view**

From the leftmost panel, "DATA," use the arrow keys to go to the file you want to view, and select it (e.g., UMNATRES.dbf). A dialogue box will ask you whether you want to Use, Modify Structure, or Display Data. Choose Display Data.

Step 6 **Displaying the data in Browse Mode**

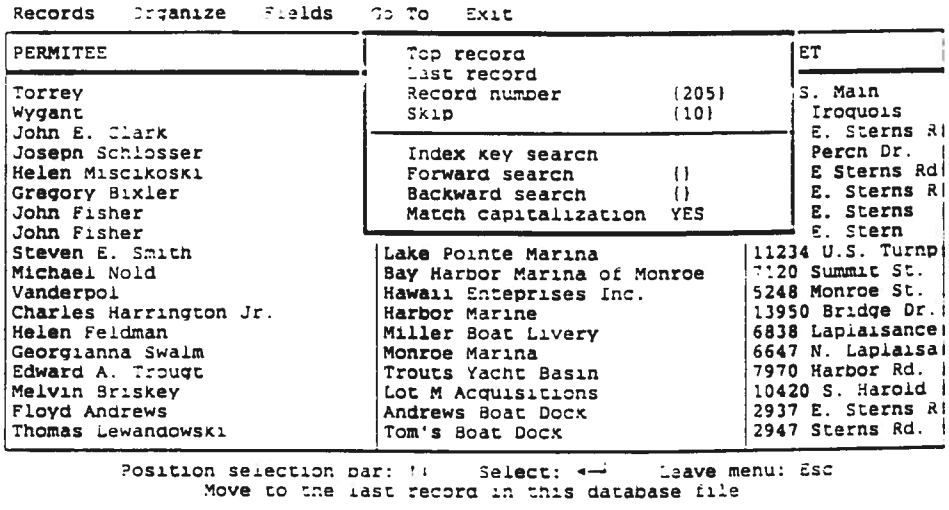
There are two ways to view information in dbase IV. One is the Browse mode, and one is the Edit mode. To toggle between the two views, use the F2 key. Browse shows you the data in rows and columns, as much as can fit on the screen. Browse will give you an overall idea of what kinds of sites are listed in a file. To see more information for a particular record, use the tab key to jump to columns further to the right, offscreen. Shift-tab takes you backwards, to the left. To see records further away, use the arrow keys to go down slowly, on Page Up/Down for bigger jumps.

Step 7 **Displaying the data in Edit Mode**

The Edit mode shows all the fields of a record, one record a time — or one page at a time, if a record is longer than one screen (which many emergency response files are). Use Page Up/Down to scroll through the records. (Entering will work if you are at the end of a record, but otherwise dbase IV will think you are trying to enter data. Better to use Page Up/Down.)

Step 8 **Searching for specific records**

Use the F10 key to access the menu. Under "Go To," you can select options such as Top Record, Last Record, and Record Number ___." (Shortcut: push the first letter of the selection [F, L, or R] instead of arrowing and entering.) You can also use Forward Search or Backward Search. First, place your cursor in the field that you want to use for the search. Then select Forward or Backward Search. Forward Search finds the next record with the matching information, Backward Search finds the last occurring. (Shortcut: press Alt-G and then F for Forward or B for Backward.)



When prompted for a search string, type in the information you want to search for (e.g., to find the next occurrence of Michigan, type MI for STATE; or SP for SITE_CAT) and enter. Wild card search strings are possible: for example, to locate 123 Maple Avenue, possible search strings include 123 Maple Avenue, 1?? Maple *, or *Maple*. "Maple" alone would not be complete enough to find 123 Maple Avenue.
To search for the next matching record, press Shift-F4 (Find Next). You can continue pressing Shift-F4 (Find Next) until you find all the matching records you need. If you want to return to a record, Shift-F3 (Find Previous) will take you back. Note: If the data you are searching for is unique, pressing Shift-F3 or Shift-F4 will again "find" the same record. Be aware that you may not have found another record with the same data.

Step 9 **Returning to the Control Center**
Use the Escape key. Answer "yes" to the prompt "Do you want to abandon this operation?" Or use the menu: "Exit," column, select Exit.

To Separate and Save Specific Records:

Step 1 **Preparation**
Before you begin, make sure you know the exact name of the field you will be using, and any special format that was used in entering (e.g., USFWS for U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service). Put a disk in your floppy drive, or know where you are going to store the new file on the C drive.

Step 2 **Select the appropriate file**
From the Control Center, select the file that you want to use. Highlight it from the "DATA" panel and select "Use file" when the dialogue box comes up. The selected file will now go to the top box of the DATA panel, and be "in use."

Step 3 **Go to the Dot Prompt**
Escape, and answer "Yes" when the dialogue box asks, "Do you want to abandon this operation?" A blank screen will appear, with a dot and a status menu at the bottom. You should see your file in the second box from the left: c:\dBASE\UMMARINA.dbf, or whichever file you have in use.

Step 4 **Separate and save the records**
The language format to use is as follows:
.copy to <drive letter>:\<filename>.<extension> for <fieldname> = "<specific information>"
To use a specific example: .copy to a:\iamarina.dbf for state="IA"

That command would separate all the marina records for Iowa, and copy them to a file called IAMARINA on the floppy disk in drive A. dBASE IV will tell you how many records were copied.

If you wanted to take out all the marinas with ramps, and save them to a directory named "Chris" on the C drive in a file called MARINRMP, your command would be:
.copy to c:\chris\marinrmp.dbf for ramp="Y"
Do not forget the quotes because dbase IV will deliver a syntax error.

Step 5 **Separating records with more than one condition**
You might want to separate records with conditions in several categories, such as all the state parks in Wisconsin. The programming language for this is *.and.* . Using the UMNATRES.dbf file, your command might be .copy to a:\wisparks.dbf for site_cat="SP".and.state="WI"

Step 6 **If you want to save to delimited/text format**
If you want to take dbase IV files and import them into a different database management program, add the word "delimited" into your command:
.copy to c:\chris\intakes.txt delimited for . . . etc. "Delimited" follows the file name and extension.

Step 7 **Returning to the Control Center**
From the dot prompt, type "assist" and press enter to return to the Control Center.

Step 8 **Getting out of dbase IV**
At the Control Center, choose Exit to Dos from the "Exit" menu. From the dot prompt, type .use (enter) and then .quit (enter).

Other Dot Prompt Commands:

Menu navigation commands have been used in these instructions, because they are simpler and can be found by looking through the menu. But if you have some experience in older dbase versions or want to try the Dot Prompt, here are some of the commands:

.assist	Return to the Control Center.
.use <filename>	Put a certain file in use.
.edit	Look at the file in Edit Mode (one record or one page at a time).
.browse	Look at the file in Browse mode (records in rows, fields in columns).
.find	Find a field which matches specific locator in an indexed file.
.copy to	Save to a drive or disk (see above).

.set exact match off	If you are worried that some entries might be capitalized and want to be sure to catch those that might be inconsistent.
.set exact match on	Return the system to normal.
.use (enter), .quit	Exit out of dBASE IV.

ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS

Database Content

The environmentally sensitive areas database for the Upper Mississippi River Basin is found in the files **UMNATRE1.dbf, UMNATRE2.dbf, and UMNATRE3.dbf**. This database consists largely of an inventory of federally and state managed natural resource areas. Information on managed areas is available for all states located within the Upper Mississippi River Basin. This includes states that fall within EPA Regions V, VII, and VIII. However, only that portion of each state which falls within the Upper Mississippi River Basin is included in the database. This includes major portions of Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, and Wisconsin, as well as small portions of Indiana, Michigan, and South Dakota.

In addition, natural resource trustees recommended some areas not managed by state or federal agencies for inclusion in the database. These are a small fraction of the total number of records and include such areas as county parks larger than 160 acres (Iowa), privately owned state preserves (Iowa), and proposed future expansion boundaries for state parks (Missouri). A list of the categories of areas included in the environmentally sensitive areas databases is provided on page H-31 and a list of the fields and field definitions used is included on page H-30.

Criteria for Inclusion in Database

As noted above, the environmentally sensitive areas database consists of federally and state managed natural resource areas as well as areas identified by state natural resource trustees. For those agencies that provided comprehensive electronic lists of their natural resource areas, the environmentally sensitive areas databases has a record for each property, regardless of size. For agencies that could not provide electronic files or other comprehensive lists of their properties, managed areas were identified using county highway maps and similar sources. As a result, the database in these instances is limited to properties of approximately 80 acres or more - i.e., areas large enough to be shown on county maps, which typically have scales of between 1 to 2 miles per inch.

Limitations of Database

Not all categories of environmentally sensitive areas that are potentially vulnerable to oil spills are included in the environmentally sensitive areas databases. For example, information on endangered and threatened species has not been included in this first edition of the Area Contingency Plan, but will be sought in the future.

Also, as discussed previously, for some categories of smaller managed areas (e.g. state natural areas), the inventory of individual sites may not be complete. Furthermore, not all state trustees elected to identify additional sensitive areas and those that did have not necessarily employed the same criteria in selecting those areas. Finally, the environmentally sensitive areas database will become outdated over time and will periodically need to be updated to reflect land acquisition, site designation changes, and additional input from resource management agencies.

For these reasons, the environmentally sensitive areas databases should not be considered entirely comprehensive or current. **Therefore, it is essential to contact the local resource managers in the event of a spill to obtain the most accurate, complete, and current information regarding environmentally sensitive areas.** A list of 24-hour emergency contact phone numbers is provided on pages H-17 to H-20.

Users of the environmentally sensitive areas databases should note that there may be multiple records for one environmentally sensitive area. This is because each record in the database includes data for only one township. Many managed areas cover more than one township and thus will have multiple records. A township is included in the environmentally sensitive areas databases even if only a small portion of the township is within the managed area. All records pertaining to a managed area can be identified by simply searching the database by the name of the managed area (SITE_NAME).

Fields for Environmentally Sensitive Areas
(UMNATRE1.dbf. UMNATRE2.dbf, UMNATRE3.dbf)

STATE:	state in which the area is located
COUNTY:	county in which the area is located
TWSP_RANGE:	location of the area by township and range locators
SITE_CAT:	category to which the area belongs. The environmentally sensitive areas included in this database fall into several different categories, such as national parks and state wildlife management areas. The database key lists each of the site categories (see page H-31).
SITE_NAME:	proper name of the managed resource area
WATERBODY:	major waterbodies in or adjacent to the managed area, where known
MANAG_AGEN:	managing agency for each managed natural resource area. A list of the agencies and their abbreviations is included in the database key (see page H-31).
CNTCT_ADDR:	contact address for natural resource personnel with direct management responsibility for the area
CNTCT_PHON:	a non-emergency telephone number for natural resource personnel with direct management responsibility for the 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

Environmentally Sensitive Areas Database Key
(UMNATRE1.dbf, UMNATRE2.dbf, UMNATRE3.dbf)

Listed below are the abbreviations used for the site category and managing agency fields:

Abbreviation	Site Category
NF	National Forest
NFH	National Fish Hatchery
NL	National Lakeshore
NNL	National Natural Landmark
NP	National Park
NSRR	National Scenic & Recreational River
NWPA	National Waterfowl Production Area
NWR	National Wildlife Refuge
NWSR	National Wild & Scenic River
other	other managed area, not categorized elsewhere
SCA	State Conservation Area
SF	State Forest
SFA	State Fishery Area
SFH	State Fish Hatchery
SFMA	State Fish Management Area
SF&WA	State Fish & Wildlife Area
SHA	Statewide Habitat Area
SHRA	Statewide Habitat Restoration Area
SNA	State Natural Area
SNHA	State Natural History Area
SP	State Park
SRA	State Recreation Area
SSNA	State Scientific and Natural Area
SWA	State Wildlife Area
SWMA	State Wildlife Management Area
SWSR	State Wild and Scenic River

Abbreviation	Managing Agency
IA DNR	Iowa Department of Natural Resources
IL DOC	Illinois Department of Conservation
MN DNR	Minnesota Department of Natural Resources
MO DNR	Missouri Department of Natural Resources
MO DOC	Missouri Department of Conservation
NPS	National Park Service
SD GF&P	South Dakota Department of Game, Fish and Parks
USFS	U.S. Forest Service
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
WI DNR	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

Data Sources For Environmentally Sensitive Areas

Illinois:
Illinois Department of Transportation, county highway maps, 1991
Iowa:
Iowa Administrative Code, Chapter 72, Section 72.50, (identifies protected streams), 1986
Iowa Department of Natural Resources, Fisheries Division, List of fish hatcheries, 1993
Iowa Department of Natural Resources, Iowa State Preserves Guide, 1992
Iowa Department of Natural Resources, Iowa State Recreation Areas map, 1992
Iowa Department of Natural Resources, Protected Water Area Program, List of protected waters, 1993
Iowa Department of Transportation, County highway maps, 1991
Sportsman's Atlas (pub.), Lytton, Iowa, Iowa Sportsman's Atlas, 1993
Minnesota:
Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, Division of Waters, List of wild, scenic, and recreational rivers, 1993
Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, Property Management, Electronic file of state properties, 1993
Missouri:
Missouri Department of Conservation, Fisheries Division, List of fish hatcheries, 1992
Missouri Department of Conservation, State and Federal Lands Map, 1991
Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Division of State Parks, List of proposed expansion boundaries, 1993
Missouri Highway and Transportation Department, County highway maps, 1984-1992
South Dakota:
South Dakota Department of Game, Fish & Parks, South Dakota Sportsman's Atlas, 1993
Wisconsin:
Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Wisconsin Administrative Code, chapter NR15, "Game Refuges": chapter NR26, "Fish Refuges"; chapter NR102 (identifies outstanding resource waters, including State Wild & Scenic Rivers), 1990-1992
Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Property Management, 1993, Electronic file of state properties, 1993
Federal sources used for all states:
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers brochure, recreation areas brochures, various dates
U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish & Wildlife Service, Region 3, refuge maps
U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Parks in the Midwest, nd.
U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Registry of Natural Landmarks, 1992
U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Nationwide Rivers Inventory (Midwest Region), 1982

ECONOMICALLY SENSITIVE AREAS

The economically sensitive areas database consists of separate files for water intakes, marinas, and navigation locks. Information on these economically sensitive areas is available for the entire Upper Mississippi River Basin, parts of which are in EPA Regions V, VII, and VIII. This includes large portions of Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, and Wisconsin, and small portions of Indiana, Michigan, and South Dakota.

The data on economically sensitive areas has been drawn largely from public information sources, including permit lists, industry mailing lists, and navigation charts. Few of these sources provided all the information desired. As a result, most of the facility records include blank fields and additional information on these facilities will be sought for the next edition of the Area Contingency Plan.

WATER INTAKES

Database Content

The **UMINTAKE.dbf** file provides information on surface water intakes in the Upper Mississippi River Basin. Six types of water intakes are included in this database, and are identified using the following abbreviations:

Abbreviations	Facility Type
PWS	public water supplies
PP	steam generation power plants
Ind	industrial use
Agric	agricultural use
FW	fish and wildlife use
other	other uses, (e.g. golf course maintenance)

In addition to identifying the purpose of each water withdrawal, the database includes information on the location of the intake and emergency and administrative contacts. Complete information on the fields and field definitions for UMINTAKE is found on page H-35.

Criteria for Inclusion in Database

All public water supplies are included if they have an active permit for withdrawal from surface water. Intake sites which are reported as "inactive" have been excluded.

Steam electric power plants that use surface water for cooling are included, regardless of fuel used (coal, gas, or nuclear) or volume of water withdrawn. Because hydropower facilities do not have to cease operations in the event of an oil spill, they are not included in this database.

Industries that use surface water are included if the average maximum volume withdrawn is reported or estimated at greater than one million gallons per day. However, UMINTAKE expresses the withdrawal rate in *millions of gallons per year*, which is more readily available from state permit lists.

Agricultural, fish and wildlife, and other surface water withdrawals identified by the states are also included.

Limitations of Database

Not all surface water intakes in the Upper Mississippi River Basin are included in UMINTAKE. For example, industries withdrawing less than one million gallons per day have not been included in this first edition of the Area Contingency Plan. In addition, information on agricultural and fish and wildlife use was not consistently available from all states, but has been included in UMINTAKE where available. Furthermore, the state permit lists and other public records used did not provide complete information on all of the facilities. Additional information on these facilities will be sought for the next edition of this plan.

For these reasons, UMINTAKE should not be considered comprehensive. **In the event of a spill, additional information may be sought directly from potentially affected facilities as well as from state and local authorities.**

Fields for Water Intakes (UMINTAKE.dbf)

PERMITTEE:	name of the permit holder, as it appears in permit files
FACIL_NAME:	facility name
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
COUNTY:	county where the intake is located
CNTCT_NAME:	name of the contact person identified in the permit file
CNTCT_PHON:	non-emergency telephone number
EMERG_PHON:	emergency telephone number, as reported in permit file. May be a 24-hour number for the facility, a paging system, or a local emergency response number.
PERMIT_ID:	state permit number for the intake
WATER_USE:	purpose for water withdrawal. A list of withdrawal categories and their abbreviations is provided on page H-33.
WATERBODY:	waterbody from which the water is drawn
RIVER_MILE:	river mile location of intake structure, where applicable and known
TWSP_RANGE:	location of the intake by township and range locators
SECTION:	location by section, where available
LATITUDE:	latitude of the intake structure in decimal degrees
LONGITUDE:	longitude of the intake structure in decimal degrees
PLS_DESCR:	additional information pertaining to Public Land Survey location description, such as 1/4 section or principal meridian
LOC_DESCR:	narrative description of intake location, referencing local landmarks, where available
INTK_DEPTH:	depth of intake port, as reported in the permit file
WTHDRL_MGY:	total volume of water the facility is expected to draw annually, reported in millions of gallons per year
SEASON:	indicates whether the water is withdrawn year-round or on a seasonal basis
STORE_TIME:	information regarding back-up water reserves should the intake port need to be closed. Expressed either as 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
ADM_ADDRES:	administrative address for the facility, may be different from that of the intake facility
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

Data Sources for Water Intakes:

Illinois Commerce Commission, Public Utilities, Documents of various dates providing names of public utilities and contact information, received 1/93

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency, Division of Public Water Supplies, List of facilities, 2/93

Illinois State Water Survey, Printout of Public - Industrial - Commercial Database, 10/93

Iowa Department of Natural Resources, Water Supply Section, List of all active water use permits and pending applications for new permits, 3/93

Iowa Department of Natural Resources, Water Supply Section, List of municipal and non-municipal surface water supplies of Iowa, 10/92

Iowa Public Utilities Commission, Documents of various dates providing names and contact information for public utilities, received 2/93

Mid-Continent Area Power Pool, Principal Power Supply Facilities Existing and Authorized - 1992-1994, nd.

Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, Department of Water Permits, Electronic file of surface water withdrawal permits, 2/93

Minnesota Department of Public Health, Environmental Health Division, List of public water supplies and location of intake, 4/93

Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Division of Geology and Land Survey, Water Resources Program, Electronic file of surface water users, 4/93

Missouri Public Service Commission, Documents of various dates, providing name and contact information for public utilities, 1/93

South Dakota Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Database printout of surface water uses, 2/93

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Bureau of Water Resources Management, Electronic file of surface water intake permits, 5/93

Wisconsin Public Service Commission, Documents of various dates providing names and contact information for public utilities, 2/93

MARINAS

Database Content

The **UMMARINA.dbf** file provides information on marinas within the Upper Mississippi River Basin. The database includes information on the location of the marinas and the facilities provided at each site. Complete information on the fields and field definitions for UMMARINA is found on page H-38.

Criteria for Inclusion in Database

Marinas identified by state agencies and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers have been included in UMMARINA.

Limitations of Database

The basin states do not maintain marina registries and thus were unable to provide comprehensive lists. As a result, information available from the states was supplemented with data from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The database is probably most complete for larger marinas and those on the Mississippi, St.Croix, Illinois, and Kaskaskia Rivers. Users of the database will also note that not all of the information desired was available for all of the marinas identified.

For these reasons, UMMARINA should not be considered a comprehensive inventory of marinas in the basin. **In the event of a spill, additional information may be sought directly from local responders and resource managers.**

Fields for Marinas (UMMARINA.dbf)

FACIL_NAME:	the name of the marina
PERMITTEE:	name of the company holding the permit for the marina, where applicable
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
COUNTY:	county where the marina is located
CNTCT_PHON:	non-emergency telephone number
WATERBODY:	waterbody on which the marina is located
RIVER_MILE:	river mile location of the marina, where applicable and known
TWSP_RANGE:	location of the marina by township and range locators
SECTION:	location by section, where available
RAMPS:	number of boat launch ramps available at the marina
SLIPS:	number of boat docking slips available at the marina
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

Data Sources for Marinas:

Illinois Department of Commerce and Community Affairs, Bureau of Tourism, Documents of various dates providing names of marinas, received 2/93

Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, Division of Water Safety, Lake Minnetonka (map identifying locations of marinas),1992

National Marine Manufacturers Association, Excerpts from Marina Facilities Directory, 1993 (provided supplementary information for marinas)

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Recreation area brochures of various dates identifying marina locations, received 9/93

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Electronic file of marinas from recreation economics study, 1990-1992

NAVIGATION LOCKS

Database Content

The **UMLOCKS.dbf** file provides information on navigation locks within the Upper Mississippi River Basin. This database provides locational information for each lock, such as waterbody and river mile, as well as routine and emergency contact information. The fields and field definitions for UMLOCKS are found on page H-41.

Criteria for Inclusion in Database

All locks identified on U.S. Army Corps of Engineers navigation charts are included in this database.

Limitation of Database

Data in UMLOCKS was obtained from published navigation charts, but has not been verified by the individual facilities.

Fields for Navigation Locks (UMLOCKS.dbf)

LOCK_NAME:	lock name or number
WATERBODY:	name of the waterbody on which the lock is located
RIVER_MILE:	location of the lock, identified by its distance from the mouth of the river or, in the case of the Upper Mississippi River, from the point of confluence with the Ohio River at Cairo, Illinois.
COUNTY_LB:	county on the left bank of the waterbody (ascending), at the location of the lock
STATE_LB:	state on the left bank of the waterbody (ascending), at the location of the lock
COUNTY _RB:	county on the right bank of the waterbody (ascending), at the location of the lock
STATE_RB:	state on the right bank of the waterbody (ascending), at the location of the lock
EMERG_PHON:	emergency telephone number
STREET:	street or mailing address of the lock is reported in this field
CITY:	city as indicated by the mailing address of the lock
STATE:	state as indicated by the mailing address of the lock
ZIP:	zipcode as indicated by the mailing address of the lock
CNTCT_PHON:	non-emergency telephone number
REF_NUMBER:	reference number that serves as a unique identifier for each database record, used for data management purposes

Data Sources for Navigation Locks:

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island District, Upper Mississippi River Navigation Charts, 1989
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Chicago District, Charts of the Illinois Waterway, nd.
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District, Missouri State Mississippi River Corridor Atlas, 1992
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Paul District, List of contact information for individual locks, 2/93

TRIBAL INTERESTS

Database Content

Information regarding tribal lands and other tribal interests in the Upper Mississippi River Basin is provided in the **UMTRIBAL.dbf** file. The database includes locational and contact information, as well as descriptions of these areas. See page H-44 for complete UMTRIBAL fields and field definitions.

This database is structured to emphasize early contact and involvement of the tribes in spill planning and response. Many tribes are developing their own spill contingency plans, as tribal lands are outside the jurisdiction of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. **It is essential to contact potentially affected tribes directly in the event of a spill both to comply with notification requirements and to obtain the most accurate, complete, and current information regarding tribal interests.**

Criteria for Inclusion in Database

Tribes recognized by the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, within the Upper Mississippi River Basin are included in UMTRIBAL. Each tribe was asked to identify the external boundary of their tribal lands. In addition, they were encouraged to identify other geographic areas in which they have an interest, such as Federal Trust Property, and for which they desire notification during a spill event.

Limitations of Database

Because each tribe in the Upper Mississippi River Basin was asked to select and provide information for inclusion in this database, not all tribal interests are covered with equal comprehensiveness in this database. For those tribes that have not yet provided the information requested, tribal land boundaries were obtained from county maps.

For these reasons, the database should not be considered comprehensive. **Tribes must be contacted directly in the event of a spill potentially affecting their tribal interests.** See pages H-17 to H-20 for a list of tribal contacts.

Fields for Tribal Interests (UMTRIBAL.dbf)

NAME:	name of the tribe. If the tribe is further identified by community or band, those names are listed after the tribe name.
CNTCT_ADDR:	administrative address for the tribe, including the title or name of the designated contact person
CNTCT_PHON:	non-emergency telephone number for the designated contact person
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
STATE:	state in which the tribal land or interest is located
TWSP_RANGE:	location of the land or interest by township and range locators
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.
INTR_DESCR:	description of the tribal land or interest
REF_NUMBER:	reference number that serves as a unique identifier for each database record, used for data management purposes

Data Sources for Tribal Interests

Besougloff, Jeff, Director of Environmental Programs, Upper and Lower Sioux Indian Communities, 10/93
Bureau of Indian Affairs, Aberdeen Office, Tribal Directory, 1993
Bureau of Indian Affairs, Minneapolis Area Office, Tribal Directory, 1993
Coley, Dorothy, Real Estate Specialist, Mille Lacs Band of Chippewa Indians, 10/93
DeLorme Mapping (pub.), Wisconsin Atlas & Gazeteer, 1992
Flute, Jerry, Tribal Chairman, Sisseton-Wahpeton Dakota Nation, 10/93
Hartmann, Dick, Planning and Development, St. Croix Tribal Council,10/93
Minnesota Department of Transportation, Minnesota County Map Book, 1990
Schapekahm, Kris, Environmental Director, Prairie Island Dakota Community, 11/93

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Appendix I: Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission

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

Pursuant to the Cooperative Agreement
between
the Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission
and
the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region V

November 12, 1993

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Oil Pollution Act of 1990 and Responsibility for Inland Waters

The Clean Water Act, Section 311(j)(4), as amended by the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA) Section 4202(b), mandates that Area Committees be formed and Area Contingency Plans be developed which address "all navigable waters, adjoining shorelines, and waters of the exclusive economic zone" of the United States. Under Executive Order 12777, the President delegated the authority to designate Areas and Area Committees to the Secretary of Transportation (Coast Guard) for the coastal zone, and the Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for the inland zone. The EPA Administrator further delegated this responsibility to the EPA Regional Administrators, directing that an Area Contingency Plan (ACP) be developed for each of the areas covered by the Agency's 13 Regional Response Teams (RRT). This Ohio River Basin Appendix is part of the ACP that has been prepared for EPA Region V, which consists of Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin. The Region V ACP and its appendices have been developed in consultation with the RRT and a specially formed Inland Area Planning Committee (IAPC), which includes both state and federal agency representatives.

2. Format of the Area Contingency Plan

The Region V Area Contingency Plan consists of several parts. The main body of the document contains generic language and planning information that applies to the entire region and draws upon relevant sections of the National Contingency Plan and Regional Contingency Plan. It identifies authorities and describes the National Planning and Response System as it pertains to oil and hazardous substance discharges or the substantial threat of such a discharge. It also discusses the roles and responsibilities of the various parties under the ACP, as well as response protocols and resources. This portion of the plan also defines commonly used terms and acronyms used throughout the ACP.

The main text of the Region V ACP is followed by three appendices which provide specific information for Region V's three major watersheds - i.e., the Great Lakes, Ohio River, and Upper Mississippi River Basins. Each appendix contains detailed information on environmentally sensitive areas, economically sensitive areas, and tribal interests. 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, and navigation locks in the basin is available on these diskettes. For instructions on using the diskettes, see pages I-7 to I-13.

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, similar structures have been used for the Great Lakes, Ohio River, and Upper Mississippi River Basin appendices.

3. The Ohio River Basin - Geographic Area

The Upper Mississippi River hydrologic basin includes portions of Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvannia, 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, Pennsylvannia, and West Virginia are in Region III, and Kentucky is in EPA Region IV. The map in Section III, Response Jurisdictions, shows the overlap among state, basin, and EPA regional boundaries for the area in question.

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.

4. Counties

The Ohio River Basin includes all or part of the following counties. The databases included in the ACP contain information on sites within these counties.

ILLINOIS

Clark
Clay
Crawford
Cumberland
Edgar
Edwards
Gallatin
Hardin
Jasper
Lawrence
Pope
Richland
Saline
Wabash
Watne
White

INDIANA

Bartholomew
Blackford
Boone
Brown
Carroll
Harrison
Hendricks
Henry
Howard
Huntington
Perry
Pike
Posey
Putnam
Randolph

INDIANA CONT.

Cass
Clark
Clay
Cinton
Crawford
Daviess
Dearborn
Decatur
Delaware
Dubois
Fayette
Floyd
Fountain
Franklin
Fulton
Gibson
Grant
Greene
Hamilton
Hancock
Jackson
Jasper
Jay
Jefferson
Jennings
Johnson
Know
Lawerence
Madison
Marion
Martin
Miami
Monroe
Montgomery
Morgan
Newton
Ohio
Owen
Parke
Ripley
Rush
Scott
Shelby
Spencer
Sullivan
Switzerland
Tippecanoe
Tipton
Union
Vanderburgh
Vermillion
Vigo
Wabash
Warren
Warrick
Washington
Wayne
Whitley

OHIO

Adams
Athens
Belmont
Brown
Butler
Carroll
Chanmpaign
Clard
Clermont
Clinton
Columbia
Coshocton
Darke
Delaware
Fairfield
Fayette
Franklin
Gallia
Greene
Guernsey
Hamilton
Harrison
Highland
Hocking
Holmes
Jackson
Jefferson
Knox
Lawerence
Licking
Logan
Madison
Mahoning
Meigs
Miami
Monroe
Montgomery
Morgan
Morrow
Muskingum
Noble
Perry
Pickaway
Pike
Preble
Ross
Scioto
Tuscarawas
Union
Vinton
Warren
Washington
Watne

PENNSYLVANIA

Allegheny
Armstrong
Beaver
Butler
Clarion
Fayette
Forest
Greene
Jefferson
Lawerence
Mercer
Vanango
Warren
Washington
Westmoreland

WEST VIRGINIA

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

II. ELECTRONIC DATABASES

1. Overview of Electronic Databases

As discussed previously, the Ohio River Basin Appendix to the Region V Area Contingency Plan consists of two parts — i.e., this written portion and a series of electronic databases provided on the enclosed diskettes. Information on environmentally and economically sensitive areas is provided in the following electronic files:

File Name	Content
ORNATRES.dbf	Environmentally sensitive areas
KYINTAKE.dbf	Surface water intakes - Kentucky
OHINTAKE.dbf	Surface water intakes - Ohio
PAINTAKE.dbf	Surface water intakes - Pennsylvania
WVINTAKE.dbf	Surface water intakes - West Virginia
ORMARINA.dbf	Marinas
ORLOCKS.dbf	Navigation locks

This section of the written appendix provides general instructions for accessing and using the electronic databases. Subsequent sections of the appendix include detailed information on the contents and format of each of the files.

The database files have been provided on high density 3 1/2 inch diskettes and can be accessed using an IBM-compatible computer and dBase IV software. Users requiring 5 1/4 inch diskettes, alternative software formats, or hard copy print outs should contact EPA Region V:

Ms. Maureen O'Mara, OPA Coordinator
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region V
Emergency Response Branch
77 West Jackson Boulevard (HSE-5J)
Chicago, Illinois 60604
(312) 886-1960

2. Using the Electronic Databases

It is assumed that the electronic database user has a modicum of experience with computers, but does not have familiarity with dBASE IV. The following definitions and function key commands will prove helpful to database users:

DEFINITIONS

.dbf	The standard file extension for database files.
Control Center	The navigational center of the dBASE IV menu system.
Dot Prompt	The interactive mode of dBASE IV, which allows the user to enter commands and obtain immediate results. It is indicated by a dot on the screen.
Field	One distinct item on a record or form (e.g., CITY or NAME).
File	A group of records pertaining to a specific database task.
Menu	The bar at the top of the screen displaying options available.
Record	A collection of fields pertaining to a single entity.

KEY TABLE

Key	Result
F1 Help	Display on-screen Help
F2 Data	Switch to Browse or Edit screen
F3 Previous	Move to previous filed, object (queries) or page (help)
F4 Next	Move to next field, object or page
F9 Zoom	Enlarge or shrink some views
F6 Extend Select	Select contiguous text and fields (forms)
F10 Menus	Access menus for current screen
Escape	Use to back out of options, answer No, or leave Control Center for the Dot Prompt.

To Access Files and View Records:

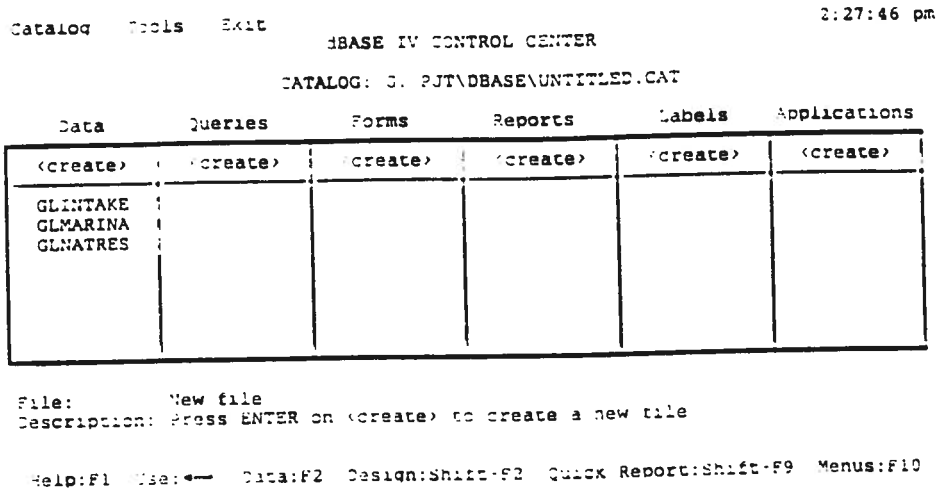
Step 1 **Access the dbase IV program**

From the C:> prompt, access the directory where dbase IV resides. Then type "DBASE" and press enter. If you have a modified Autoexec.bat file, type "DBASE" from the C:> prompt, and press enter.

Step 2 **See what files are available**

You are now looking at the Control Center of dBASE IV. Beneath the panels is the Navigation Line, which gives you some available options (e.g., Help, Use

selected file) and how to use them. To see what files are ready for use, look in the last panel to the left, "DATA." Use the arrow keys to scroll down if some are beyond view.



Step 3 **Bringing in more files**

If you do not see the emergency response files you need, it is possible that they have not been brought into your dbase IV program yet. Push the F10 button to access the menu (this is always true for dbase IV.) Under "Catalog," select "Add file to catalog." A dialogue box will then be displayed, from which you can select files (look for ones ending in .dbf) and bring them into the program. If you have not already copied the files onto the hard drive, remember to look at your A: or B: disk drives for the files.

Step 4 **If you still do not see the files you want**

If you are using software at a computer which is often used for dbase IV, it may be that the user has set up Catalogs. You do not need to know about them in detail, other than that they are similar to directories, but exist only in the dbase IV program to help organize files.

To look at other catalogs, use F10 to access the menu. Under "Catalog," select "Choose a different catalog." Now a dialogue box at the right will show you if other catalogs exist. Select and enter if you see a possibility. To return to the original catalog, repeat and select the original one.

Step 5 **Selecting the file you want to view**

From the leftmost panel, "DATA," use the arrow keys to go to the file you want to view, and select it (e.g., UMNATRES.dbf). A dialogue box will ask you whether you want to Use, Modify Structure, or Display Data. Choose Display Data.

Step 6 **Displaying the data in Browse Mode**

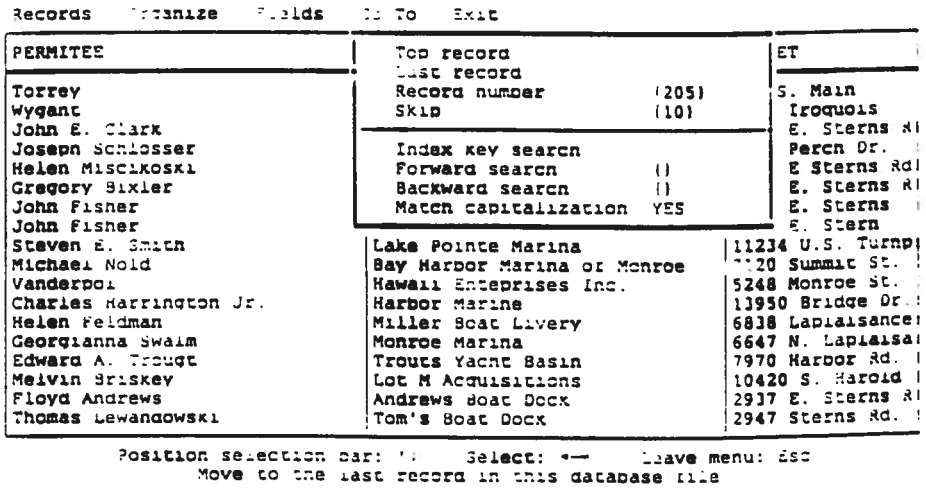
There are two ways to view information in dbase IV. One is the Browse mode, and one is the Edit mode. To toggle between the two views, use the F2 key. Browse shows you the data in rows and columns, as much as can fit on the screen. Browse will give you an overall idea of what kinds of sites are listed in a file. To see more information for a particular record, use the tab key to jump to columns further to the right, offscreen. Shift-tab takes you backwards, to the left. To see records further away, use the arrow keys to go down slowly, on Page Up/Down for bigger jumps.

Step 7 **Displaying the data in Edit Mode**

The Edit mode shows all the fields of a record, one record a time — or one page at a time, if a record is longer than one screen (which many emergency response files are). Use Page Up/Down to scroll through the records. (Entering will work if you are at the end of a record, but otherwise dbase IV will think you are trying to enter data. Better to use Page Up/Down.)

Step 8 **Searching for specific records**

Use the F10 key to access the menu. Under "Go To," you can select options such as Top Record, Last Record, and Record Number ___." (Shortcut: push the first letter of the selection [F, L, or R] instead of arrowing and entering.) You can also use Forward Search or Backward Search. First, place your cursor in the field that you want to use for the search. Then select Forward or Backward Search. Forward Search finds the next record with the matching information. Backward Search finds the last occurring. (Shortcut: press Alt-G and then F for Forward or B for Backward.)



When prompted for a search string, type in the information you want to search for (e.g., to find the next occurrence of Michigan, type MI for STATE; or SP for SITE_CAT) and enter. Wild card search strings are possible; for example, to locate 123 Maple Avenue, possible search strings include 123 Maple Avenue, 1?? Maple *, or *Maple*. "Maple" alone would not be complete enough to find 123 Maple Avenue.

To search for the next matching record, press Shift-F4 (Find Next). You can continue pressing Shift-F4 (Find Next) until you find all the matching records you need. If you want to return to a record, Shift-F3 (Find Previous) will take you back. Note: If the data you are searching for is unique, pressing Shift-F3 or Shift-F4 will again "find" the same record. Be aware that you may not have found another record with the same data.

Step 9 **Returning to the Control Center**

Use the Escape key. Answer "yes" to the prompt "Do you want to abandon this operation?" Or use the menu: "Exit," column, select Exit.

To Separate and Save Specific Records:

Step 1 **Preparation**

Before you begin, make sure you know the exact name of the field you will be using, and any special format that was used in entering (e.g., USFWS for U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service). Put a disk in your floppy drive, or know where you are going to store the new file on the C drive.

Step 2 **Select the appropriate file**

From the Control Center, select the file that you want to use. Highlight it from the "DATA" panel and select "Use file" when the dialogue box comes up. The selected file will now go to the top box of the DATA panel, and be "in use."

Step 3 **Go to the Dot Prompt**

Escape, and answer "Yes" when the dialogue box asks, "Do you want to abandon this operation?" A blank screen will appear, with a dot and a status menu at the bottom. You should see your file in the second box from the left: c:\dBASE\UMMARINA.dbf, or whichever file you have in use.

Step 4 **Separate and save the records**

The language format to use is as follows:

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

To use a specific example: .copy to a:\iamarina.dbf for state="IA"

That command would separate all the marina records for Iowa, and copy them to a file called IAMARINA on the floppy disk in drive A. dBASE IV will tell you how many records were copied.

If you wanted to take out all the marinas with ramps, and save them to a directory named "Chris" on the C drive in a file called MARINRMP, your command would be:
.copy to c:\chris\marinrmp.dbf for ramp="Y"
Do not forget the quotes because dbase IV will deliver a syntax error.

Step 5 **Separating records with more than one condition**
You might want to separate records with conditions in several categories, such as all the state parks in Wisconsin. The programming language for this is *.and.* .
Using the UMNATRES.dbf file, your command might be .copy to a:\wisparks.dbf for site_cat="SP".and.state="WI"

Step 6 **If you want to save to delimited/text format**
If you want to take dbase IV files and import them into a different database management program, add the word "delimited" into your command:
.copy to c:\chris\intakes.txt delimited for . . . etc. "Delimited" follows the file name and extension.

Step 7 **Returning to the Control Center**
From the dot prompt, type "assist" and press enter to return to the Control Center.

Step 8 **Getting out of dbase IV**
At the Control Center, choose Exit to Dos from the "Exit" menu. From the dot prompt, type .use (enter) and then .quit (enter).

Other Dot Prompt Commands:

Menu navigation commands have been used in these instructions, because they are simpler and can be found by looking through the menu. But if you have some experience in older dbase versions or want to try the Dot Prompt, here are some of the commands:

.assist	Return to the Control Center.
.use <filename>	Put a certain file in use.
.edit	Look at the file in Edit Mode (one record or one page at a time).
.browse	Look at the file in Browse mode (records in rows, fields in columns).
.find	Find a field which matches specific locator in an indexed file.
.copy to	Save to a drive or disk (see above).

.set exact match off	If you are worried that some entries might be capitalized and want to be sure to catch those that might be inconsistent.
.set exact match on	Return the system to normal.
.use (enter), .quit	Exit out of dBASE IV.

III. ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS

Database Content

The environmentally sensitive areas database for the Ohio River Basin is found in the files **ORNATRES.dbf**. This database consists largely of an inventory of federally and state managed natural resource areas as listed below. The fields and field definitions for ORNATRES.dbf are found on page I-15.

National Audubon Sanctuaries	- KY, OH, PA
National Forests	- IL, OH, PA, IN, KY, WV
National Wildlife Refuges	- IL, IN, OH, PA, WV
National Fish Hatcheries	- PA, WV
National Natural Landmarks	- IL, IN, OH, KY, PA, WV
National Wild and Scenic Rivers	- OH, KY, WV, PA, IL
State Forests	- OH, PA, WV
State Parks	- OH, KY, WV
State Preserves	- OH, KY
State Scenic or Wild Rivers	- OH, KY
State Wildlife Management Areas	- KY, WV
State Fish Hatcheries	- KY

Limitations of Database

Not all categories of environmentally sensitive areas that are potentially vulnerable to oil spills are included in the environmentally sensitive areas databases. For example, information on endangered and threatened species has not been included in this first edition of the Area Contingency Plan, but will be sought in the future.

Explanation of Fields for Environmentally Sensitive Areas

ORNATRES.dbf

RECORD ID#:	ID number of sensitive area.
SITE CATEGORY:	Site category.
SITE NAME:	Name of environmentally sensitive area.
STATE:	State in which sensitive area is located.
COUNTY:	County in which sensitive area is located.
TOWNSHIP:	Township location of the sensitive area.
RANGE:	Range in which area is located.
SECTION:	Section in which area is located.
MANAGING AGENCY:	Name of the area's managing agency.
WATERBODY:	Name of waterbody within sensitive area.
ACREAGE:	Number of acres in sensitive area.
CONTACT:	Name of contact person for area.
PHONE:	Phone number of contact person for area.
STREET:	Street address of the area contact.
CITY:	City in which the area contact is located.
STATE:	State in which area contact is located.
ZIPCODE:	Zipcode of the area contact.
EMERGENCY PHONE:	Emergency phone number of area contact.
SPECIES CODE:	Nature Conservancy/Heritage Foundation species code.
DATA SOURCE:	Source of data.
SCENIC R. DESCRIPTION:	Description of scenic river.
SCENIC CONTINUED:	Continuation of scenic river description.

IV. ECONOMICALLY SENSITIVE AREAS

1. WATER INTAKES

Database Content

The water intake data is provided in four different files, OHINTAKE.dbf, WVINTAKE.dbf, KYINTAKE.dbf, and PAINTAKE.dbf, each containing information for one state. The field structures are somewhat different because of the different sources of the data. The fields and field definitions for the water intake files are found on pages I-17 to I-20.

Explanation of Fields for Water Intakes

OHINTAKE.dbf

LAST NAME PERMITTEE:	The last name of the permit-holder.
FIRST NAME PERMITTEE:	The first name of the permit-holder.
LAST NAME CONTACT:	The last name of the facility contact.
FIRST NAME CONTACT:	The first name of the facility contact.
PLANT NAME:	Name of the facility.
PLANT ADDRESS:	Address of the water intake facility.
PLANT CITY:	City in which the intake is located.
PLANT STATE:	State in which the intake is located.
PLANT ZIPCODE:	Zipcode in which the intake is located.
COUNTY:	County in which the intake is located.
PLANT PHONE:	Phone number of the facility.
LAT D:	Degrees latitude.
LAT M:	Minutes latitude.
LAT S:	Seconds latitude.
LONG D:	Degrees longitude.
LONG M:	Minutes longitude.
LONG S:	Seconds longitude.
RATE OF WTHDRWL,MGD:	Withdrawal rate in millions of gal/day.
NO. OF INTAKES:	Number of intakes at the facility.
ADMIN. COMPANY:	The facility's administrative company.
ADMIN. ADDRESS:	The administrative company's address.
ADMIN. CITY:	The administration's city location.
ADMIN. STATE:	The administration's state location.
ADMIN. ZIPCODE:	The administration's zipcode location.
CONTACT PHONE:	The administrative contact phone number.
SIC:	The facility's Standard Industrial Code.
TOTAL 1992 WTHDRWL:	The total amount of water withdrawn, 1992.

Explanation of Fields for Water Intakes
(WVINTAKE.DBF)

PLANT NAME:	Name of the facility.
PLANT STREET:	Address of the water intake facility.
PLANT CITY:	City in which the intake is located.
PLANT STATE:	State in which the intake is located.
PLANT ZIP:	Zipcode in which the intake is located.
COUNTY:	County in which the intake is located.
PLANT PHONE:	Phone number of the facility.
WATER SOURCE1:	Primary water source
WATER SOURCE2:	Secondary water source.
WATER SOURCE3:	Tertiary water source.
LAT. DEGREES:	Degrees latitude.
LAT. MINUTES:	Minutes latitude.
LAT. SECONDS:	Seconds latitude.
LONG. DEGREES:	Degrees longitude.
LONG. MINUTES:	Minutes longitude.
LONG. SECONDS:	Seconds longitude.
WATER USE:	Description of the facility's water use.
POPULATION SERVED:	Number of people served by the facility.
ADMIN. AREA CODE:	Area code of administrative office.
ADMIN. PHONE:	Phone number of administrative office.
ADMINISTRATOR:	Name of the facility administrator.
ADMIN. STREET:	The administrative company's address.
ADMIN. CITY:	The administration's city location.
ADMIN. STATE:	The administration's state location.
ADMIN. ZIPCODE:	The administration's zipcode location.

Explanation of Fields for Water Intakes
(KYINTAKE.DBF)

PERMITTEE:	The name of the permit holder.
CONTACT:	The name of the contact person.
PLANT STREET:	Address of the water intake facility.
PLANT CITY:	City in which the intake is located.
PLANT STATE:	State in which the intake is located.
PLANT ZIPCODE:	Zipcode in which the intake is located.
ZIP4:	The facility's four digit zipcode extension.
COUNTY:	County in which facility is located.
WATER BASIN SOURCE:	Name of facility's source water basin.
LAT:	Latitude of the facility.
LONG:	Longitude of the facility.
DESCRIPTION LOCATION:	Description of facility location.
DESCRIPTION LOCATION2:	Continuation of facility location description.
WATER USE:	Description of facility's water use.
RATE OF WTHDRWL,MGD:	Withdrawal rate in millions of gal/day.
STORAGE CAPACITY:	Storage capacity at the facility.
POPULATION SERVED:	Number of people served by the facility.
CONTACT AREACODE:	Area code of facility contact.
CONTACT PHONE:	Phone number of facility contact.
PERMIT NO.:	Permit number of the facility.
REVISION DATE:	Revision date of facility's permit.
SOURCE TYPE:	Source type.
SIC:	Standard Industrial Code for facility.
PWS-ID:	Public water supply ID number.

Explanation of Fields for Water Intakes
(PAINTAKE.DBF)

PERMITTEE:	The name of the permit holder.
PLANT ADDRESS:	Address of the water intake facility.
PLANT CITY:	City in which the intake is located.
PLANT PHONE:	Phone number of the facility.
COUNTY:	The county location of the facility.
WATER SOURCE:	Name of the facility's water source.
RIVER MILE:	River mile point at which facility is located.
RIVER BANK:	River bank on which facility is located.
ACTINTAKE:	Active intake.
INTAKE2:	Alternate intake 2.
INTAKE3:	Alternate intake 3.
INTAKE4:	Alternate intake 4.
INTAKE5:	Alternate intake 5.
INTAKE6:	Alternate intake 6.
MIN. RATE WITHDRAWAL:	Minimum rate of water withdrawal.
PIPE SIZE:	Size of intake pipe.
DISTRICT:	District in which facility is located.
DIST:	District code.

2. MARINAS

Database Content

The diskettes contain data for Marinas along the Ohio River mainstem for Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, and Illinois. Additonally, marinas located along some of the major tributaries of the Ohio River; Allegheny, Monongahela, Kanawha, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Cumberland rivers have been provided. All marinas in the state of Ohio are included. The fields and field definitions for ORMARINA.dbf are found on page I-22.

Sources for Database Information

Sources for the marina information included the Ohio Health Department, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and Quimby's Cruising Guide.

Explanation of Fields for Marinas

ORMARINA.dbf

RECORD ID#:	Marina ID number.
SITE NAME:	Name of the marina.
OPERATOR:	Name of the marina operator.
STREET:	Street address of the marina.
CITY:	City in which the marina is located.
STATE:	State in which the marina is located.
ZIPCODE:	Zipcode in which the marina is located.
COUNTY:	County in which the marina is located.
PHONE:	Phone number of the marina.
CONTACT:	Name of the marina contact person.
WATER BODY:	Water body name at the marina location.
RIVER MILE:	River mile point at the marina's location.
RIVER BANK:	River bank on which the marina is located.
LAT. DEGREES:	Degrees latitude.
LAT. MINUTES:	Minutes latitude.
LAT. SECONDS:	Seconds latitude.
LONG. DEGREES:	Degrees longitude.
LONG. MINUTES:	Minutes longitude.
LONG. SECONDS:	Seconds longitude.
LATITUDE:	Latitude of the marina.
LONGITUDE:	Longitude of the marina.
LOCATION DESCRIPTION:	Description of the marina's location.
NO. SLIPS:	Number of slips at the marina.
OVERNIGHT MOORINGS:	Number of overnight moorings at marina.
LAUNCH/RAMPS:	Number of launches/ramps at marina.
WATER ACRES:	Number of water acres at the marina.
WATER DEPTH:	Water depth of the marina.
FUEL:	Fuel availability at the marina.
RADIO:	Radio availability at the marina.
COMMENTS:	Comments on the marina.

3. NAVIGATION LOCKS

Database Content

The **ORLOCKS.dbf** file provides information on navigation locks within the Ohio River Basin. This database provides locational information for each lock, such as waterbody and river mile, as well as routine and emergency contact information. The fields and field definitions for ORLOCKS are found on page I-24.

Sources for Database Information

All locks identified in U.S. Army Corps of Engineers database file are included in this database.

Explanation of Fields for Locks and Dams

ORLOCKS.dbf

Record ID:	ID number for the facility.
LONGITUDE:	Longitude of the lock.
LATITUDE:	Latitude of the lock.
WCSC DC:	WCSC dock code.
RIVER CODE:	LPMS river code.
LOCK CODE:	LPMS lock code.
NO. OF CHAMBERS:	Number of chambers.
RIVER:	River name.
LOCK NAME:	Lock name.
RIVER MILE:	River mile point.
YEAR OPENED:	Year lock opened.
LENGTH:	Length of lock.
WIDTH:	Width of lock.
LIFT:	Lift of lock.
DIVISION:	Division of lock location.
DISTRICT:	District of lock location.
STATE:	State of lock location.
SITEOM:	The official USACE lock (Y/N).

V. REPORT AND NOTIFICATION OF SPILLS AND ACCIDENTAL DISCHARGES TO THE OHIO RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES

PROCEDURES

Reporting to the Commission shall not relieve any municipality, corporation, person, or other entity from responsibility for complying with any federal, regional, state, or local statutes, ordinances, or other regulations which may be applicable.

INDUSTRIES, MUNICIPALITIES, AND OTHER FACILITIES:

IF A SPILL OCCURS AT YOUR INSTALLATION, **YOU ARE OBLIGATED TO CALL:**

1. The appropriate agency of the state in which the spill occurred
2. The NATIONAL RESPONSE CENTER -- **(800) 424-8802** (24 hour toll free)
3. Other agencies or offices as required by local law.

PRIVATE CITIZENS:

IF YOU SEE A SPILL, PLEASE REPORT IT TO **ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:**

1. The appropriate agency of the state in which the spill occurred
2. The NATIONAL RESPONSE CENTER -- **(800) 424-8802** (24 hour toll free)
3. The OHIO RIVER VALLEY WATER SANITATION COMMISSION -- **(800) 733-0174** (24 hour toll free).

To minimize the adverse effect which spills and accidental discharges may have upon users of water within its jurisdiction, the Ohio River Water Sanitation Commission (ORSANCO) has established the following procedures for assisting in the dissemination of information on spill incidents to water users and control agencies:

1. **TO THE EXTENT POSSIBLE, THE NOTIFICATION SHOULD CONSIST OF THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION:**

- Name of person reporting the spill
- Telephone number of person reporting the spill
- When and where the spill took place
- Types and quantity of the material spilled
- Method of contacting the official in charge
- Action taken to stop the occurrence
- Containment and cleanup underway
- Downstream surveillance and protective measures underway

2. **IF THE STATE OR FEDERAL AGENCY IS NOTIFIED FIRST:**

They shall notify the Commission when a spill or accidental discharge occurs which may affect the water quality of an adjoining or downstream state within the Commission's jurisdiction.

3. **IF THE COMMISSION IS NOTIFIED FIRST:**

THE COMMISSION WILL:

- Notify the appropriate state agency
- Notify the appropriate federal agency
- Notify adjacent and downstream state agencies
- When requested, notify downstream water users

Reporting to the Commission shall not relieve any municipality, corporation, person, or other entity from the responsibility for complying with any federal, regional, state, or local statutes.

4. **IN ADDITION, WHEN REQUESTED, THE COMMISSION CAN PROVIDE:**

- Estimates of probable in-stream concentrations
- Information on time of travel
- Information on river flow and velocity on a 3-day forecast basis
- Lists of municipal and industrial water users along the Ohio River
- Suggestions on emergency procedures for minimizing impacts on water users

SPILL NOTIFICATION - STATE AGENCIES

THE APPROPRIATE STATE AGENCY MUST BE NOTIFIED OF THE OCCURRENCE OF A SPILL OR ACCIDENTAL DISCHARGE WITHIN ITS BOUNDARIES.

STATE RESPONSE CENTERS FOR REPORTING SPILLS TO OHIO RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES

ILLINOIS

STATE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY
Springfield, IL 62706
Phone: **(217) 782-7860** (24 hour)

INDIANA

EMERGENCY RESPONSE
INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
Indianapolis, IN 46206
Phone: **(317) 233-7745** (24 hour)

KENTUCKY

ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE CENTER
Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Cabinet
Disaster Emergency Services
Frankfort, KY 40601
Phone: **(502) 564-2380** (24 hour)
Toll Free: **(800) 928-2380**

NEW YORK

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
Bureau of Spill Prevention and Response
Albany, NY 12233
Phone: Toll Free **(800) 457-7362** (24 hour - **NEW YORK ONLY**)
OUT OF STATE (518) 457-7362

OHIO

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Emergency Response Center
Columbus, OH 43216
Phone: Toll Free **(800) 282-9378** (24 hour - **OHIO ONLY**)
OUT OF STATE (614) 224-0946 or (614) 644-3195

PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES
Harrisburg, PA 17120
Phone: Toll Free **(800) 541-2050** (24 hour - **PENNSYLVANIA ONLY**)
OUT OF STATE (717) 787-4343

PITTSBURGH REGIONAL OFFICE
Phone: **(412) 442-4000** (24 hour)

ALLEGHENY COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT
Phone: **(412) 687-2243** (24 hour Pittsburgh area only)

VIRGINIA

STATE WATER CONTROL BOARD
Richmond, VA 23230
Phone: **(804) 527-5200** (24 hour)

WEST VIRGINIA

ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT
Division of Environmental Protection
Charleston, WV 25311
Phone: Toll Free **(800) 642-3074** (24 hour)
(304) 558-2107 (Sewage/sludge)

HEALTH DEPARTMENT
Environmental Health Services
Phone: **(304) 558-2981** (Business hours)
(304) 558-0624 (Charleston District Office - Business hours)

SPILL NOTIFICATION - FEDERAL AGENCIES

The National Response Center must be notified of all spills. The telephone number is (800) 424-8802 (24 hour, toll free).

The appropriate regional office of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency mat also be notified although this is not required. For the member states of the Commission:

SPILLS IN:	CALL:
NEW YORK	**U.S. EPA REGION II** Spill Response Hotline Phone: **(908) 548-8730** (24 hour)
PENNSYLVANIA **WEST VIRGINIA** **VIRGINIA**	**U.S. EPA REGION III** Philadelphia, PA Phone: **(215) 597-9898** (24 hour) **WESTERN RESPONSE SECTION** Phone: **(304) 234-0250** (Business hours)
KENTUCKY	**U.S. EPA REGION IV** Atlanta, GA Phone: **(404) 347-4062** (24 hour)
OHIO **INDIANA** **ILLINOIS**	**U.S. EPA REGION V** Chicago, IL Phone: **(312) 353-2318** (24 hour)

U.S. COAST GUARD

The 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)

STATION	TELEPHONE NUMBER
Coast Guard Group - Ohio Valley **LOUISVILLE, KY**	**(502) 582-6474** (24 hour) **(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)

NOTE: **Coast Guard stations are either manned on a 24-hour basis or, during off-hours, a recorded telephone message will advise the caller as to name and telephone number of duty officer.**

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

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.

DISTRICT	JURISDICTION	OFFICE HOURS	OTHER HOURS
OHIO RIVER DIVISION	STAFF SUPERVISION FOR ALL DISTRICTS		
CINCINNATI		**(513) 684-3058**	**(606) 689-7226**
David Pattison		**(513) 684-6811**	**(606) 474-2350**
Rodney Plybon			
PITTSBURGH DISTRICT	MILEPOINTS 0 - 127.2		
Albert L. Zupon		**(412) 644-4200**	**(412) 279-7057**
Ralph Backhaus		**(412) 644-4069**	**(412) 487-7759**
Emsworth L&D, James Stull		**(412) 766-6213**	**(24 hour)**
HUNTINGTON DISTRICT	Milepoints 127.2 - 438		
Howard K. Crisp		**(304) 529-5610**	**(304) 525-7492**
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT BRANCH		**(304) 529-5284**	**(304) 529-5483**
LOUISVILLE DISTRICT	MILEPOINTS 438 - 981		
Gene Allsmiller		**(502) 582-5613**	**(502) 267-7942**
Kenneth Mathews		**(502) 582-5605**	**(502) 896-4503**
Harold Frankel		**(502) 582-5616**	**(502) 491-8873**
Michael L. Beaird		**(502) 582-5931**	**(502) 363-2904**
Steve Rager		**(502) 582-6834**	**(812) 923-7859**
McAlpine L&D, Tom Berry		**(502) 774-3514**	**(24 hour)**
NASHVILLE DISTRICT	CUMBERLAND AND TENNESSEE RIVERS	**(615) 736-7271**	**(615) 446-6638**
Daniel F. Hall			
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT BRANCH		**(615) 736-7037**	**(24 hour)**

SOURCES OF CHEMICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

CHRIS — **CHEMICAL HAZARD RESPONSE INFORMATION SYSTEM**
A data base of information on toxic and hazardous substances.
Sponsored by the National Response Center.
(800) 424-8802 (Toll Free, 24 hour)

CHEMTREC — Advice on toxic substances from manufacturers. Sponsored by the Chemical Manufacturers Association. **When calling this number you must have a spill, leak, fire, or chemical exposure emergency.**
(800) 424-9300 (Toll Free, 24 hour)

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, OH (513) 621-2732**
  MAIN FORECAST CENTER FOR THE OHIO RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES

LOCAL WEATHER SERVICE FORECAST OFFICES
LOCAL FLOW FORECASTS AND WEATHER INFORMATION

• **PITTSBURGH, PA** Ohio, Allegheny, Beaver, and Monongahela Rivers	**(412) 644-2881** (10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.) **(412) 644-2882** (After hours) **(800) 242-0510**
• **CLEVELAND, OH** Cleveland area only	**(216) 265-2370** (8:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.) Weekdays only **(216) 265-2372** (After hours)
• **CHARLESTON, WV** Ohio and Kanawha Rivers	**(304) 342-7771** (General public) **(304) 346-7002** (Media & public officials)
• **INDIANAPOLIS, IN** Ohio, Licking, and Kentucky Rivers	**(317) 248-4044** **(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, NCP Product Schedule, and Shoreline Countermeasures Matrix

EPA Region V Chemical Use Checklist

A. COMPILE DATA	RESPONSIBILITY
1. Spill Data -circumstances - time/date of incident -location -type of oil product -volume of product released -total potential of release -type of release (instantaneous, continuous, etc.)	OSC
2. Characteristics of Spilled Oils -specific gravity -viscosity	OSC
3. Weather and Water Conditions/Forecasts -air temperature, wind speed, direction -water conditions -water temperature -water depth	SSC
4. Oil Trajectory Information -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	SSC

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 Clean Methods vs. Use of Chemicals — U.S. EPA, USCG 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

B. RECOMMENDATIONS — U.S. EPA, USCG 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

C. EVALUATION OF DECISION — U.S. EPA, USCG 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?

D. 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 (e.g. seepage, drainage ditch, pond, ect...)

_____
Type of Petroleum Quanity Released

Application_____
Type Quanity Duration of Application
(Slurry, Liquid, etc.) (lbs, gal, %) (Date and Times)

_____
Weather During Application (Water/Air Temp, Waves, Precip, Wind spd & direction

_____
Method (boat, shore based, back pack, eductor, etc...) Applicator Co.

Thickness

- Did Elastol increase thickness of pollutant? _____Y _____N

- How Long after application was thickening first noticeable _____ Hrs/Mins

- Descibe consistency of oil before, during and after application. Changes over time.
Use reverse side of page if necessary.

Elastol Field Test Observation Sheet

Recovery (compare with untreated ops at this site or from experience; specify)

- More or less product recovered? Specify quanities. _____

_____

- More or less water recovered? Specify quanities. _____

_____

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

_____

- Mechanicaldevices more or less effective?

Booms (more or less entrainment). Skimmers, Sorbents, Vacuum Trucks, ect.

_____

_____

_____

_____

-Problems Encountered (e.g. disposal, safety, application, equip cleanup, ect..)

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Elastol Field Test Observation Sheet

Effects

- Was application effective, did Elastol contact pollutant? _____

_____

- Was ther 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. Photographs, samples of fresh, weathered, or elasticized oil and other documentation will also be assistance to the RRT in evaluating this application.

3. Specific Agent and Source Information

TO BE DEVELOPED

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

NATIONAL CONTINGENCY PLAN

PRODUCT SCHEDULE

JANUARY 1993

Prepared by:

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Emergency Response Division (5202G)
Oil Pollution Response and Abatement Section
401 M Street, S.W.
Washington, DC 20460

For Information Contact:

John M. Cunningham at (703) 603-8707 or Gail F. Thomas at (703) 603-8736,
or call the NCP Hotline at (202) 260-2342

DISPERSANTS

BULLETIN NUMBER	PRODUCT NAME	MANUFACTURER	DATE LISTED
1	ENERSPERSE 1100 (Hydrocarbon Solvent Based)	Youngs Detergents Limited Pumpnerston Works Livingston, West Lothian EH53 0IQ, Scotland Tel: 0506 31111 Telex: 72278 (Margaret C. McCaw) U.S. Contact: BP North America, Inc. 620 5th Avenue New York, NY 10020 (212) 887-9406 (Dr. Ranald G.L. Spiers)	10/20/77
3	NAXCHEM DISPERSANT K	Ruetgers Nease Chemical Co. 201 Struble Road State College, PA 16801 (814) 238-2424 FAX: (814) 238-1567 (Ms. Cathi Mowery)	4/25/78
4	COREXIT 7664 (Water Based)	Exxon Chemical Company 8230 Stedman St. Houston, TX 77029 (800) 231-6633 (Mr. Ken Becker, 713 671-8547) (Ms. Marge Walsh, 713 671-8636)	11/1/78
5	COREXIT 8667 (Hydrocarbon Solvent Based)	Exxon Chemical Company 8230 Stedman St. Houston, TX 77029 (800) 231-6633 (Mr. Ken Becker, 713 671-8547) (Ms. Marge Walsh, 713 671-8636)	11/1/78
6	COREXIT 9527 (Concentrate)	Exxon Chemical Company 8230 Stedman St. Houston, TX 77029 (800) 231-6633 (Mr. Ken Becker, 713 671-8547) (Ms. Marge Walsh, 713 671-8636)	3/10/78

Dispersant #2 (Cold Clean 500) has been removed from the Product Schedule.

7	ECO ATLANTOL AT7 (Water Based)	ASPRA, Inc. 2001 15th Avenue West Seattle, WA 98199 (206) 284-9838 FAX: (206) 284-0126 (Mr. A.I. Janotsky)	11/13/79
8	FINASOL OSR-7 (Water Based Concentrate)	Fina Oil and Chemical Co. P.O. Box 2159 Dallas, TX 75221 (214) 750-2640 (Mr. Calvin Daniels)	5/21/80
9	GOLD CREW DISPERSANT (Water Based Concentrate)	Ara Chem, Incorporated P.O. Box 5031 San Diego, CA 92165 (619) 286-4131 (Mrs. Rita Jimenez McNeely)	8/31/77
14	PETRO-GREEN ADP-7 (Water Based Concentrate)	Petro-Green, Inc. 3952 Candlenut Lane P.O. Box 814665 Dallas, TX 75381 (214) 484-7336 (Dr. Arnold Paddock)	9/30/84
15	PETROMEND, MP-900-W (Water Based Concentrate)	Petromend, Inc. P.O. Box 47532 8300 Sovereign Row Dallas, TX 75247 (214) 630-1330 (Mr. Alan Cohn)	9/30/84
18	SLIK-A-WAY (Water Based)	MAR-LEN Supply, Inc. 23159 Kidder Street Hayward, CA 94545 (510) 782-3555 (Mr. Frank Winter)	10/5/78
20	TOPSALL #30 (Oil and Petroleum Cleaning Agent) A/K/A SUPER ALL #38, DO-ALL #18	Stutton North Corporation P.O. Box 724 Mandeville, LA 70448 (504) 626-3900 (Mr. David Anton)	1/7/85

Dispersant #10 (Magnotox), Dispersant #11 (OFC D-609 Oil Spill Dispersant), Dispersant #12 (OIL SPILL ELIMINATOR), Dispersant #16 (PROFORM-POLLUTION CONTROL AGENT), Dispersant #17 (SEA MASTER NS-555), and Dispersant #19 (DISPERSANT 11), are no longer being manufactured and have been removed from the Product Schedule. The formula for Dispersant #13 (OSD/LT OIL SPILL DISPERSANT) has been revised, and the product is now being sold as Dispersant #33 (OSD/LT OIL SPILL DISPERSANT - NEW FORMULATION).

21	COREXIT 9550 (Hydrocarbon Solvent Based)	Exxon Chemical Company 8230 Stedman St. Houston, TX 77029 (800) 231-6633 (Mr. Ken Becker, 713 671-8547) (Ms. Marge Walsh, 713 671-8636)	5/22/85
22	JANSOLV-60 DISPERSANT (Principally Water Based with some Solvent)	Sunshine Technology Corporation 2475 Albany Avenue West Hartford, CT 06117 (203) 232-9227 (Mr. Stephan Kaufmann)	7/9/85
23	RUFFNEK (Oil and Petroleum Cleaning Agent)	Napasco USA, Inc. P.O. Box 159, Route 2, 673-A Lock Port, LA 70734 (800) 325-3407 or (504) 532-2390 FAX: (504) 532-2028 (Ms. Barbara Pujol / Mr. Don Werner)	7/16/85
24	NEOS AB 3000 (Hydrocarbon Solvent Based)	NEOS Company Limited 8th Floor, Kanden Building 2-1, Kano-cho 6-chome Chuo-ku, Kobe 650, Japan Tel: Kobe 078-331-9381 (Telex: 5622293 JKNEOS J) (Mr. H. Fukube, Manager)	4/22/85
25	PHIREX (Organic Surfactant Based) (formerly CRUDEX)	ESI Systems, Inc. P.O. Box 8008, Suite 308 Gloucester, MA 01930 (508) 283-1170 / 800-441-8642 FAX: (508) 283-1306 (Mr. Jay Greene / Mr. Gary Watkins)	6/4/86
26	BIO SOLVE (Water Based)	Metra Chem Corporation 270 Littleton Road P.O. Box 427 Westford, MA 01886-0427 (508) 392-0571 / 1-800-225-3909 FAX: (508) 392-0576 (Mario J. Genduso)	12/22/86
27	NK-3 (Water Based) A/K/A BREAKER-4, ATLANTIC-PACIFIC OIL DISPERSANT, REAL KLEEN, SHIP SHAPE, EnviroMech Gold, XL-7, Superior Cleanup, EnviroSAFE, Bio-XLerator (XL-1)	GFC Chemical Company, Inc. P.O. Box 80537 Lafayette, LA 70598-0537 (318) 234-8262 FAX: (318) 837-1875 (Mr. Joe Winkler)	2/19/87

28	ENERSPERSE 700 (Solvent Based)	Youngs Detergents Limited Pumpnerston Works Livingston West Lothian, Scotland EH53 OLQ Tel: 0506 3111 Telex: 72278 (Margaret C. McCaw) U.S. Contact: BP North America 620 5th Avenue New York, NY (212) 887-9406 (Dr. Ranald G.L. Spiers)	7/27/87
29	SLICKGONE NS	Dasic International, Limited Winchester Hill - Romsey Hampsnire S051 7YD United Kingdom Tel: (0794) 512419 Telex: 47548 (Mr. John L. Belk)	2/22/88
30	MARE CLEAN 505 (Solvent Based)	Taiho Industries Co., Ltd. 21-44 Takanawa 2-chome Minato-ku, Tokyo, Japan Tel: (03) 3445-8111 Fax: (03) 3443-0213 (Mr. Y. Tamai)	2/23/88
31	E-D-F EMULSA FIRE (Water Based)	Syntech Products Corporation, Inc. 520 East Woodruff Avenue Toledo, Ohio 43624 (419) 241-1215 (Mr. James Rose / Mr. John Broderick)	6/17/88
32	PETRO TITE M.M.E. (Water Based)	Syntech Products Corporation, Inc. 520 East Woodruff Avenue Toledo, OH 43624 (419) 241-1215 (Mr. James Rose / Mr. John Broderick)	10/4/88
33	OSD/LT OIL SPILL DISPERSANT	Drew Ameroid Marine Division Ashland Chemical, Inc. Subsidiary of Ashland Oil, Inc. One Drew Plaza Boonton, NJ 07005 (201) 263-7600 (William F. O'Brien, Jr. / Nels Hendrickson)	10/4/88

35	SUPER ALL #38 (Oil and Petroleum Cleaning Agent)	SuperAll Products, Inc. P O. Box 2954 Spring, TX 77383 (713) 445-7278 FAX (713) 445-5419 (Mr. Sammy Roberts)	11/16/88
36	M.C. #1 DISPERSANT (Water Based) A/K/A 1st. RESPONSE SOIL SCAP SAF-N-KLEAN	Safeworld Products Corporation 103 Clearfield Dr. Brentwood, TN 37027 (615) 371-0396 (Mr. Craig A. Thomas)	3/31/89
37	CN-110	Chemex, Incorporated 1078 Balboa Broussard, LA 70518 (318) 837-9148 (Mr. Gale Campbell)	5/25/89
38	COREXIT 9580 SHORELINE CLEANER (Hydrocarbon Based)	Exxon Chemical Company Technology Division 8230 Stedman St. Houston, TX 77029 (800) 231-6633 (Mr. Ken Becker, 713 671-8547) (Ms. Marge Walsh, 713 671-8636)	7/21/89
39	BIOGENESIS BG-CLEAN 401 (formerly BIOVERSAL) (Water Based)	BioGenesis Enterprises, Inc. 330 S. Mt. Prospect Rd. Des Plaines, IL 60016 (708) 827-0024 FAX (708) 827-0025 (Dr. Mohsen C. Amiran)	6/7/89
40	DE-SOLV-IT	Orange-Sol, Inc. 955 North Fiesta Blvd., Suite 1 Gilbert, AZ 85234 (602) 497-8822 FAX (602) 497-0444 (Dr. J.A. Gurney)	6/26/89
41	PREMIER 99	Gold Coast Chemical Corp. 3301 North 29 Avenue Hollywood, FL 33020 (305) 921-9100 FAX: (305) 921-9122 (Mr. Vik Bajnath)	8/11/89

Dispersant #34 (Toxigon-2000) has been removed from the Product Schedule.

42	OMNI-CLEAN OSD A/K/A OMNI-CLEAN OPEN SEA DISPERSANT, BILGE BOSS	Delta-Omega Technologies, Ltd. 231 Thruway Park Broussard, LA 70518-3103 (318) 237-5091 FAX: (318) 237-5131 (Mr. James V. Janes III)	8/31/89
44	FORMULA 98 (Water Based)	Malone Chemical, Inc. 130 Marion Avenue Linden, NJ 07036 (201) 862-8595 FAX: (201) 862-1260 (Mr. Michael J. Malone)	3/5/90
45	GRANCONTROL-O (Water Based)	C & A Products P.O. Box 360 125 Main Avenue Elmwood Park, NJ 07407 (201) 791-6700 FAX: (201) 791-0038 (Mr. David Landau)	3/21/90
46	SIMPLE GREEN (Water Based)	Sunshine Makers, Inc. 15922 Pacific Coast Highway Huntington Harbor, CA 92649 (213) 592-2844 FAX: (213) 592-3034 (Mr. Bruce P. FaBrizio)	4/23/90
47	WELLAID 3316	Welchem, Inc. 6210 Rothway P.O. Box 920941 Houston, TX 77292-0941 (703) 462-6153 (Mr. Larry Trbovitch)	5/10/90
48	INIPOL IP 90	Elf Aquitaine, Inc. 1899 L Street, N.W. Suite 500 Washington, DC 20036 (202) 872-9580 FAX: (202) 872-8201 Telex: 277566 EXECUR (Mr. Alain Drexler)	6/13/90

Dispersant #43 (SDS-300), is no longer being manufactured and has been removed from the Product Schedu

49	ECOLOGY PLUS A/K/A ECO/PLUS, ECO/-	Environmental Products Corporation 6608 Boulevard of Champions North Lauderdale, FL 33068 (305) 971-0678/88 Fax (305) 970-3323 (Mr. Charles McCaffrey)	11/21/90
50	ENERGY III	Legacy Environmentalists, Int'l. P.O. Box 24831 Tempe, AZ 85285 (602) 345-1050 (Mr. Wally Bindig)	2/11/91
51	ANTECO OIL SPILL DISPERSANT A/K/A ARROW EMULSOL LW, MAXI-CLEAN 2	Anteco Limited Stanhope Road, Swadlincote Derbys, England DE11 9BE 44 (0283) 221044 FAX: 44 (0283) 225731 (Mr. R.A. Huthwaite)	7/3/91
52	AQUACLEAN	Madison Chemical Company, Inc. P.O. Box 125 Madison, IN 47250 (812) 273-6000 FAX: (812) 273-6002 (Mr. Sam George)	7/8/91
53	VALUE 100	Geopetrol Marketing & Distributing Ltd. 6031-103A Street Edmonton, Alberta Canada T6H 2J7 (403) 434-9431 (Mr. Reg D. Humphreys)	8/12/91
54	INPROVE COLLOIDAL OIL SPILL REPELLENT	MAR-LEN SUPPLY, INC. 23159 Kidder Street Hayward, CA 94545 (510) 782-3555/(800) 328-6747 (Mr. Frank Winter)	9/13/91
55	MICRO-BLAZE OUT	Verde Environmental, Inc. 7309 Schneider Houston, TX 77093 (713) 691-6468 (800) 626-6598 FAX: (713) 691-2331 (Mr. Charles S. Cox)	12/18/91

56	NURTURE OIL DISPERSANT	Nurture Biotech Inc. 2837 Fort Missoula Road Missoula, MT 59801 (406) 728-0260 FAX: (406) 728-0261 (Mr. James M. Castro)	6.8./92
57	YCC BLUECLEAN	Mitsubishi International Corporation Industrial Specialty Chemicals Department 520 Madison Avenue New York, NY 10022 (212) 605-2433 (Mr. Bill Kent, Ms. Claudia Millan)	11/13/92
58	COREXIT 9554	Exxon Chemical Company 8230 Stedman St. Houston, TX 77029 (Mr. John P. Cross, 713 671-8661) (Mr. Ned F. Stuart, 713 671-8622)	11/13/92
59	SX-100	X Products & Services, Inc. 623 Gilcrest Drive Colorado Springs, CO 80906 (719) 576-8047 FAX: (719) 527-1603 (Mr. John Kuipers)	12/23/92

SURFACE COLLECTING AGENTS

BULLETIN NUMBER	PRODUCT NAME	MANUFACTURER	DATE LISTED
1	COREXIT CC-5	Exxon Chemical Company 8230 Stedman St. Houston, TX 77029 (800) 231-6633 (Mr. Ken Becker, 713 671-8547) (Ms. Marge Walsh, 713 671-8636)	11/1/78
3	OIL HERDER	ASI, Inc. 855 West Walnut Street Compton, CA 90220 (310) 886-9050 (Mr. Ajit Shah / Mr. LeRoy Maples / Mr. Jim Cantrell)	9/16/76

Surface Collecting Agent #2 (OIL COMPRESS/OIL BINDER), and Surface Collecting Agent #4 (OIL SPILL REMOVER), are no longer being manufactured and have been removed from the Product Schedule.

BULLETIN NUMBER	PRODUCT NAME	MANUFACTURER	DATE LISTED
1	HYDROBAC	Polybac Corporation 3894 Courtney Street Bethlehem, PA 18017-8999 (215) 867-7338 (Mr. John V. Forsyth)	12/3/80
2	NO-SCUM	Natural Hydrocarbon Elimination Company 2500 East T.C. Jester, Suite 165 Houston, TX 77024 (713) 880-0604 (Mr. Ben Calderoni)	9/16/76
3	PETROBAC	Polybac Corporation 3894 Courtney Street Bethlehem, PA 18017-8999 (215) 867-7338 (Mr. John V. Forsyth)	8/4/79
4	PHENOBAC	Polybac Corporation 3894 Courtney Street Bethlehem, PA 18017-8999 (215) 867-7338 (Mr. John V. Forsyth)	8/4/79
5	PETRODEG-100	Bioteknika International, Inc. 1206 Winston Way Cherry Hill, NJ 08034 (609) 795-2344 (Mr. John Ludlam)	12/15/78
6	PETRODEG-200	Bioteknika International, Inc. 1206 Winston Way Cherry Hill, NJ 08034 (609) 795-2344 (Mr. John Ludlam)	12/15/78
7	DBC PLUS TYPE L	Enviroflow, Inc. 12181 Balls Ford Road Manassas, VA 22110 (703) 368-9067 FAX: (703) 368-7336 (Mr. Frank M. Gregorio)	6/10/82
8	DBC PLUS TYPE R-5	Enviroflow, Inc. 12181 Balls Ford Road Manassas, VA 22110 (703) 368-9067 FAX: (703) 368-7336 (Mr. Frank M. Gregorio)	6/10/82

9	BACTOZYME (formerly ROLFZYME) A/K/A ALFA, DE-SCUM, SKY BLUE CHEMS OIL SPILL EATER, FYRE-ZYME	International Enzymes, Inc. 1706 Industrial Road Las Vegas, NV 89102 (702) 388-0145 (Mr. Harold J. Ambler)	10/25/84
10	INIPOL EAP 22	Société CECA, S.A. 12 place de l'Iris La Défense 2 - Cédex 54 92062 Paris-la-Défense France Tel: 011.33.1.47.96.92.91 Telex: CECAS 611444F Fax: 011.33.1.47.96.92.33 (Mr. Serge Kuchto) U.S. Contact: Elf Aquitaine 1899 L Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036 Tel: (202) 872-9580 Telex: 277566 EXECUR Fax: (202) 872-8201 (Mr. Alain Drexler)	7/9/85
12	WOODACE BRIQUETTES	Vigoro Industries, Inc. 2007 West Highway 50 P.O. Box 4139 Fairview Heights, IL 62208-2928 (618) 624-5522 (Mr. Richard Helpingstine)	6/7/89
13	MAX BAC CUSTOMBLEN (formerly CUSTOMBLEN)	Grace-Sierra Horticultural Chemical Co. 1001 Yosemite Drive Milpitas, CA 95035-2003 (408) 263-8080 FAX: (408) 262-9340 (Mr. John Cunningham)	7/26/89
15	AE BIOSEA PROCESS	Alpha Environmental, Inc. 7748 Highway 290 West Austin, TX 78736 (512) 288-7500 FAX: (512) 288-1995 (Mr. H. Eugene Douglas)	8/11/89

Biological Additive #11 (Bio-Zyme 1000-HC) has been removed from the Product Schedule.
Biological Additive #14 (EEC Biological Media) is no longer being manufactured and has been removed from the Product Schedule.

16	MUNOX 112 (formerly Munox 101)	Osprey Biotechnics 2530 B Trailmate Drive Sarasota, Florida 34243 (813) 755-7770 / (800) 553-7785 FAX: (813) 755-0626 (Mr. Vince Scuilla)	5/16/90
17	MUNOX 212 (formerly Munox 201)	Osprey Biotechnics 2530 B Trailmate Drive Sarasota, Florida 34243 (813) 755-7770 / (800) 553-7785 FAX: (813) 755-0626 (Mr. Vince Scuilla)	5/16/90
18	MUNOX 512 (formerly Munox 501)	Osprey Biotechnics 2530 B Trailmate Drive Sarasota, Florida 34243 (813) 755-7770 / (800) 553-7785 FAX: (813) 755-0626 (Mr. Vince Scuilla)	5/16/90
19	WMI-2000	Waste Microbes, Inc. P.O. Box 924603 Houston, TX 77292-4603 (713) 956-4001 FAX: (713) 956-7305 (Mr. Joseph F. Jennings)	6/18/90
20	ABR BI-CHEM PETROLEUM BLEND	Sybron Chemicals, Inc. 111 Kessler Mill Road Salem, Virginia 24153 (703) 389-9361	7/25/90
21	MICROPRO NOW BAC	Environmental Remediation, Inc. P.O. Box 45212-210 Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70895 (504) 665-1903 FAX: (504) 664-8000 (Ms. Janet Tarver)	7/25/90
22	MICROPRO D A/K/A RBC 103	Environmental Remediation, Inc. P.O. Box 45212-210 Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70895 (504) 665-1903 FAX: (504) 664-8000 (Ms. Janet Tarver)	7/25/90

23	MICROPRO SUPER CEE A/K/A RBC 109	Environmental Remediation, Inc. P.O. Box 45212-210 Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70895 (504) 665-1903 FAX: (504) 664-8000 (Ms. Janet Tarver)	7/25/90
24	MICROPRO G A/K/A RBC 107	Environmental Remediation, Inc. P.O. Box 45212-210 Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70895 (504) 665-1903 FAX: (504) 664-8000 (Ms. Janet Tarver)	7/25/90
25	ADVANCED BIO CULTURES FORMULATION L-103	SOLMAR CORPORATION 625 W. Katella Ave., Suite 5 Orange, CA 92667 (714) 538-0881 (Mr. R.B. Grubbs)	11/21/90
26	ADVANCED BIO CULTURES FORMULATION L-104	SOLMAR CORPORATION 625 W. Katella Ave., Suite 5 Orange, CA 92667 (714) 538-0881 (Mr. R.B. Grubbs)	11/21/90
28	PETRO-ZYME	Oily Bird Response Group, Ltd. 350 Ward Ave. #106 Honolulu, HI 96814 (808) 538-1981	11/21/90
29	WAPED (WATER POLLUTION ERADICATION DEVICE)	Resnick Worldwide, Inc. The Fawn Laboratory R.D. #1, Box 415A Natrona Heights, PA 15065-9510 (412) 224-2606 (Mr. Joseph A. Resnick)	11/21/90
30	NUTRI-BIO 1000	A & V Incorporated N62 W22632 Village Drive Sussex, WI 53089 (414) 246-6922 FAX: (414) 246-6932 (Ms. Carol W. Wilson, President)	2/11/91

Biological Additive #27 (EN-2000 Concentrate) has been removed from the Product Schedule.

31	WST BIOBLEND H-JM	Waste Stream Technology, Inc. 302 Grote Street Buffalo, NY 14207 (716) 876-5290 (Dr. Brian S. Schepart)	3/7/91
32	WST BIOBLEND M-B4W	Waste Stream Technology, Inc. 302 Grote Street Buffalo, NY 14207 (716) 876-5290 (Dr. Brian S. Schepart)	3/7/91
33	WST BIOBLEND M-4	Waste Stream Technology, Inc. 302 Grote Street Buffalo, NY 14207 (716) 876-5290 (Dr. Brian S. Schepart)	5/20/91
34	WST BIOBLEND M-B4C	Waste Stream Technology, Inc. 302 Grote Street Buffalo, NY 14207 (716) 876-5290 (Dr. Brian S. Schepart)	5/20/91
35	BIO-SOLUTION HC	BioGEE International, Inc. Two Park Ten Place, Suite 100 Houston, TX 77084 (713) 578-3111 or (800) 299-3111 FAX: (713) 579-2699 (Mr. Trey Barber)	6/21/91
36	OPPENHEIMER FORMULA	Oppenheimer Environmental Corp. P.O. Box 5561 Austin, TX 78763 (512) 474-1016 FAX: (512) 472-2909 (Carl H. and Daphne Oppenheimer)	7/12/91
37	ENVIRO-ZYME BR	Enviro-Zyme, Inc. Stormville Mountain Road Stormville, NY 12582 (914) 878-3667/(800) 882-9904 FAX: (914) 878-7917 (Mr. Jay Silverstein)	8/9/91
38	WST BIOBLEND M-5	Waste Stream Technology, Inc. 302 Grote Street Buffalo, NY 14207 (716) 876-5290 (Dr. Brian S. Schepart)	8/22/91

39	PES 31	Petroleum Env. Services (PES), Inc. P.O. Box 680488 San Antonio, TX 78268-0488 (512) 680-2950 FAX: (512) 523-5700 (Mr. Dennis C. Owens)	11/18/91
40	PUTIDOIL	United Waste Removal Services Corp. 150 West 22nd Street New York, NY 10011 (212) 366-6034 FAX: (212) 366-6187 (Mr. Edward Francois)	12/18/91
41	MICRO-BLAZE	Verde Environmental, Inc. 7309 Schneider Houston, TX 77093 (713) 691-6468 (800) 626-6598 FAX: (713) 691-2331 (Mr. Charles S. Cox)	12/18/91
42	MYCOBAC TX-20	MycoBac Inc. 12534 Mill Wheel, Suite 2 Houston, TX 77070 (713) 894-7371 (Mr. Edward A. Felix)	1/3/92
43	STEP ONE	B & S Research, Inc. 8092 Comet Road Embarrass, MN 55732 (218) 984-3757/(218) 984-3607/(218) 827-2535 FAX: (218) 984-3212/(218) 827-2672 (Mr. H.W. Lashmett)	3/12/92
44	MEDINA MICROBIAL ACTIVATOR	Medina Agricultural Products Co., Inc. P.O. Box 309, Highway 90 West Hondo, TX 78861 (512) 426-3011 FAX: (512) 426-2288 (Mr. Stuart Franke)	11/24/92

MISCELLANEOUS OIL SPILL CONTROL AGENTS

BULLETIN NUMBER	PRODUCT NAME	MANUFACTURER	DATE LISTED
4	ELASTOL (Oil Viscoelastic Enhancing Agent)	General Technology Applications, Inc. 7720 Mason King Court Manassas, Virginia 22110 (703) 631-6655 (Mr. Thomas T. Scambos)	7/17/87
5	RE-ENTRY KNI	ENVIROSOLV, Inc. 1840 Southside Boulevard Jacksonville, FL 32216 (904) 724-1990 FAX: (904) 724-2508 (Mr. Robert L. Klopfenstein)	7/25/90
6	WASTE-SET PS #3200	Micro Environmental, Inc. P.O. Box 3316 Grand Rapids, MI 49501 (616) 791-7610 FAX: (616) 791-7685 (Mr. Cal Blystra)	2/22/91
7	WASTE-SET PS #3400	Micro Environmental, Inc. P.O. Box 3316 Grand Rapids, MI 49501 (616) 791-7610 FAX: (616) 791-7685 (Mr. Cal Blystra)	2/22/91
8	RE-ENTRY D SOLVENT	Envirosolv, Inc. 1840 Southside Boulevard Jacksonville, FL 32216 (904) 724-1990 FAX: (904) 724-2508 (Mr. Robert L. Klopfenstein)	7/3/91
9	NOCHAR'S A610/A650	Nochar Inc. 10333 N. Meridian, Suite 215 Indianpolis, IN 46290 (317) 573-4860 FAX: (317) 573-4865 (Mr. Kenneth R. Novak)	11/1/91

Miscellaneous Oil Spill Control Agent #1 (SEE-JELL) is no longer being manufactured and has been removed from the Product Schedule. Miscellaneous Oil Spill Control Agent #2 (Oil Bond-100) and Miscellaneous Oil Spil Control Agent #3 (Liquid Oil Bond-200) have been removed from the Product Schedule.

10	LIQUID ELASTOL	General Technology Applications, Inc. 7720 Mason King Court Manassas, VA 22110 (703) 631-6655 (metro) (703) 368-4301 (local) FAX: (703) 335-2954 (Mr. Jerry C. Trippe)	5/28/92
11	ENVIRO-BOND 403	Petroleum Environmental Technologies, Inc. 5636 Moore Road P.O. Box 127 Williamsburg, MI 49690 (616) 267-5021 FAX: (616) 267-9910 (Mr. Larry F. Thompson)	8/10/92
12	PES-51	Petroleum Environmental Services, Inc. P.O. Box 680488 San Antonio, TX 78268-0488 (512) 680-2950 FAX: (512) 523-5700 (Mr. Dennis C. Owens)	8/31/92

Revised 12/31/92

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

Shoreline Types

Countermeasure	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		
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										
19) Sediment Reworking				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

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 shoreline.

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

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										
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				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	Ab	Ab	Ab	Ab	Ab
13) Shore Removal/replacement				C	C					
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	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)

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	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,j		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				A	A	C	C			
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			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

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.

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

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	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										
b) Protection of Beaches				C	C					
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 = Oil viscosity is low enough to result in sorbent effectiveness