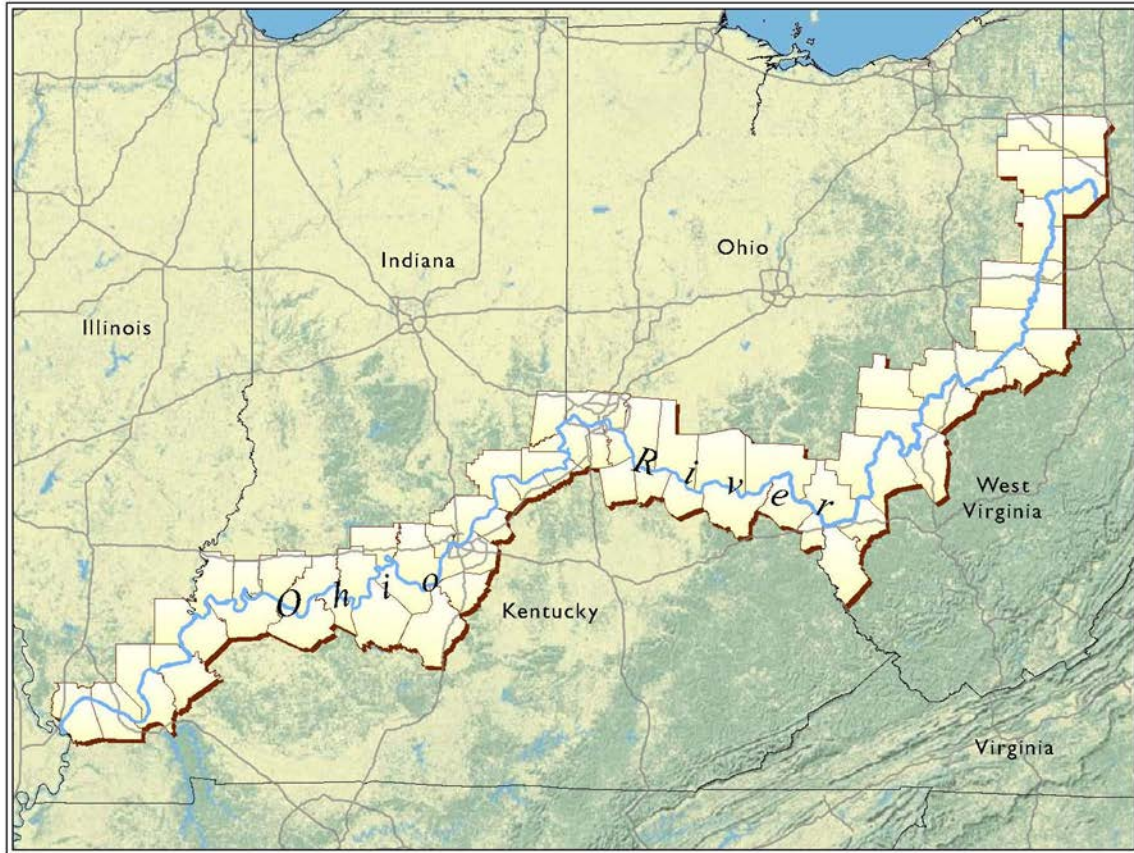


# Ohio River Umbrella Plan

**U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
Regions 3, 4, and 5**

**U.S. Coast Guard Eighth District  
Sector Ohio Valley**



**Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio,  
Pennsylvania, and West Virginia**

**Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission**

**September 2015**



## Emergency Notifications

National Response Center				
River Miles	Bank(s) <sup>1</sup>	Name	Hours	Telephone Number
0.0 to 981.0	LDB, RDB	National Response Center Washington, D.C.	24 hours	800-424-8802

US Coast Guard (USCG)				
River Miles	Bank(s) <sup>1</sup>	Name & Address	Hours	Telephone Number
0.0 to 981.0	LDB, RDB	USCG Sector Ohio Valley 600 Martin Luther King Jr. Place Room 360 Louisville, Kentucky 40202-2287	24 hours	800-253-7465 502-779-5400
0.0 to 127.2	LDB, RDB	USCG Marine Safety Unit (MSU) Pittsburgh 1041 Washington Pike, Suite 300 Bridgeville, Pennsylvania 15017	Business hours	412-221-0807
			24 hours	800-670-4288
127.2 to 401.3	LDB, RDB	USCG MSU Huntington 95 Peyton Street Barboursville, West Virginia 25504-2050	24 hours	304-563-9084
401.3 to 531.5	LDB, RDB	USCG Marine Safety Detachment (MSD) Cincinnati 4335 River Road Cincinnati, Ohio 45204-1094	24 hours	513-623-3585
867.3 to 981.0	LDB, RDB	USCG MSU Paducah 225 Tully Street Paducah, Kentucky 42003-1582	24 hours	270-217-0959

<sup>1</sup> The “left descending bank (LDB)” of a river is described as the left bank/shore of the river in the downstream flow direction. The “right descending bank (RDB)” is the right bank or shore of the river in the downstream flow direction. This designation remains even when traveling upstream, in which case the LDB is off the starboard (right, facing forward) side of the boat, barge or tug.

US Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA)				
River Miles	Bank(s)	Region & Address	Hours	Telephone
0.0 to 40.1	LDB, RDB	U.S. EPA Region 3 Office of Preparedness and Response (3HS30) Hazardous Site Cleanup Division 1650 Arch Street, 8 <sup>th</sup> Floor Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103-2029	Business hours	215-814-3256
40.1 to 317.2	LDB		24 hours	215-814-3255
317.2 to 981.0	LDB	U.S. EPA Region 4 Emergency Response Removal and Preparedness Branch 61 Forsyth Street, 11 <sup>th</sup> Floor Atlanta, Georgia 30303-3104	24 hours	404-562-8700
40.1 to 981.0	RDB	U.S. EPA Region 5 77 West Jackson Boulevard (SE-5J) Chicago, Illinois 60604	24 hours	312-353-2318

States				
River Miles	Bank(s)	Agency/Office	Hours	Telephone
0.0 to 40.1	LDB, RDB	Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) Rachel Carson State Office Building 400 Market Street Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17101	24 hours	800-541-2050
			24 hours	717-787-4343
40.1 to 317	LDB	State of West Virginia DEP 601 57th Street SE Charleston, West Virginia 25304	24 hours	800-642-3074
40.1 to 492.0	RDB	State of Ohio EPA 50 West Town Street, Suite 700 Columbus, Ohio 43215	24 hours	800-282-9378
			24 hours	614-224-0946
317.2 to 981.0	LDB	Commonwealth of Kentucky DEP 300 Fair Oaks Ln. Frankfort, Kentucky 40601	24 hours	800-928-2380
492.0 to 848.0	RDB	State of Indiana Department of Environmental Management (DEM) 100 N. Senate Ave. Mail Code 50-01 Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251	24 hours	888-233-7745
			24 hours	317-233-7745
848.0 to 981.0	RDB	State of Illinois EPA 1021 North Grand Avenue East P.O. Box 19276 Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276	24 hours	217-782-7860
				800-782-7860

<sup>1</sup> The “left descending bank (LDB)” of a river is described as the left bank/shore of the river in the downstream flow direction. The “right descending bank (RDB)” is the right bank or shore of the river in the downstream flow direction. This designation remains even when traveling upstream, in which case the LDB is off the starboard (right, facing forward) side of the boat, barge or tug.

<b>U.S. Army Corps of Engineers</b>				
<b>River Miles</b>	<b>Bank(s)</b>	<b>Agency/Office</b>	<b>Hours</b>	<b>Telephone</b>
0.0 to 127.2	LDB, RDB	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers – Pittsburgh District 1000 Liberty Avenue Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15222	24 hours	412-395-7150
127.2 to 438.0	LDB, RDB	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers – Huntington District 502 Eighth Street Huntington, West Virginia 25701	24 hours	304-399-5284 304-544-5284 304-544-5287
438.0 to 981.0	LDB, RDB	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers – Louisville District 600 Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Place Louisville, Kentucky 40202	Business hours 24 hours 24 hours	502-315-6911 502-523-1332 502-741-8336

<b>Ohio River Valley Sanitation Commission (ORSANCO)</b>				
<b>River Miles</b>	<b>Bank(s)</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Hours</b>	<b>Telephone</b>
0.0 to 981.0	LDB, RDB	ORSANCO 5735 Kellogg Avenue Cincinnati, Ohio 45230	24 hours	513-231-7719

<sup>1</sup> The “left descending bank (LDB)” of a river is described as the left bank/shore of the river in the downstream flow direction. The “right descending bank (RDB)” is the right bank or shore of the river in the downstream flow direction. This designation remains even when traveling upstream, in which case the LDB is off the starboard (right, facing forward) side of the boat, barge or tug.

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## 1. Executive Summary

The Ohio River spans over 980 miles from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania to Cairo, Illinois. It includes multiple response jurisdictions, including three U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) regions, US Coast Guard (USCG) Sector Ohio Valley (SOHV), two commonwealths, and four states. While Regional Contingency Plans (RCPs), Area Contingency Plans (ACPs), and other planning documents that address locations along the Ohio River have been developed, there is a definitive need to coordinate the content and execution of these plans to ensure consistency in responding to a major oil discharge or hazardous substance release to the Ohio River.

The Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission (ORSANCO) was established in 1948 to control and abate pollution in the Ohio River Basin. ORSANCO is an interstate commission composed of eight states and the federal government. Member states include: New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, and Illinois. Among its other responsibilities, ORSANCO assures that downstream public drinking water utilities are sufficiently warned in the event of a spill or accidental discharge to the river.

This Ohio River Umbrella Plan is designed to clarify roles, responsibilities, and relationships for major oil spills and hazardous substance releases along the entire length of the Ohio River. This document is **not** an ACP or a RCP, and it does not replace or supersede existing plans for these locations. Instead, this document clarifies existing policy and applies it in terms of concept of operations when responding to major oil discharges or hazardous substance releases along the Ohio River.

This document includes a discussion of authorities, roles, and responsibilities for Federal On-Scene Coordinators (FOSC) pertaining to an Ohio River spill response. Under the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP), the U.S. EPA is the lead federal agency (LFA), and provides the FOSC for an oil discharge or hazardous substance release within the Ohio River Basin, except where the discharge or release involves a commercial vessel, a commercial vessel transfer operation, or the marine transportation-related portion of a facility. In these instances, the USCG provides the FOSC, as specified in Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) between USCG and U.S. EPA Regions 3, 4, and 5.

The Ohio River Umbrella Plan provides a description of the geographic response boundaries along the Ohio River. Response jurisdictions are divided into “river reaches” illustrating which U.S. EPA region provides a FOSC and which USCG unit provides a FOSC depending on the original location of an incident.

This document contains useful information concerning the National Response System (NRS), including federal and state response programs, points of notification, and other response resources unique to the Ohio River Basin. This document also briefly describes important aspects of incident management, such as Incident Command System (ICS), and in particular, describes how Unified Command (UC) would be implemented during a response to a major spill event.



## 2. Purpose, Objectives, and Scope

The purpose of this document is to provide a guide to understanding the issues and complexities of a response on the Ohio River, an area that is regulated and overseen by three separate U.S. EPA regions, one USCG Sector with three Marine Safety Units (MSUs) and one Marine Safety Detachment (MSD), and six states. Figure 1 displays the Ohio River state boundaries and the U.S. EPA Areas of Responsibility (AOR).

The objective is to promote timely and effective coordination among the entire spill response community, including federal, state, tribal, local, and private entities in response to an oil spill or hazardous substance release along the Ohio River.

The scope of this document involves discharges of oil into the Ohio River, a navigable water of the United States., and releases into the environment of hazardous substances and pollutants or contaminants that may present an imminent and substantial danger to public health or welfare.

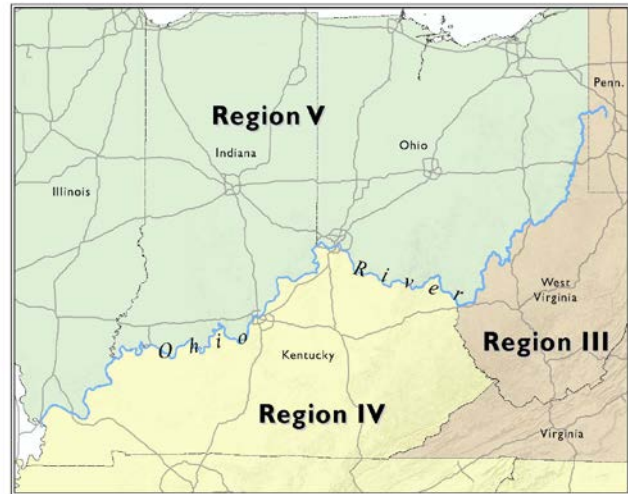


Figure 1 - Ohio River State Boundaries and U.S. EPA Areas of Responsibility (AORs)

## 3. Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) Authorities and Response Criteria

The FOSC is the pre-designated federal official, operating at the scene of an oil or hazardous substance incident in accordance with executive powers delegated through law, regulation, executive orders, and agency delegations. The NCP provides legal authority, which clearly specifies that the role and responsibility of the FOSC is to direct response operations and to coordinate all other efforts at the scene of an oil discharge or a hazardous substance release.

Activation of the FOSC will be in accordance with the NCP and Title 40 *Code of Federal Regulations* (CFR) Part 300.130, Determinations to Initiate Response and Special Conditions. Determining factors to initiate a federal response include:

- Release or threat of release of oil or hazardous substances
- Whether response resource capabilities at the local and state level are exceeded
- Imminent and substantial threat to public health or welfare
- Imminent and substantial threat to the environment
- Declaration of a major disaster by the President of the United States



## 4. Geographic Response Boundaries

Along the Ohio River, response to spills is based on the federal and state authorities documented in the RCPs, ACPs, state, and local response plans. In all cases, the U.S. EPA provides the pre-designated FOSC for a release or discharge within the inland zone, including the Ohio River and its major tributaries. However, if a discharge or release involves a commercial vessel or the marine transportation-related portion of a facility, the response is under the USCG's jurisdiction, as specified in the MOUs between the various U.S. EPA Regions and the USCG.

There may be instances where the USCG can respond to a release or discharge along the Ohio River in a timelier manner than the pre-designated EPA FOSC. In this situation, the USCG is authorized under the NCP to act as the first federal official. As described in 40 CFR Part 300.135(b), "the first federal official ... should coordinate activities under the NCP and is authorized to initiate, in consultation with the FOSC, any necessary actions normally carried out by the FOSC until the arrival of the pre-designated FOSC".

Ohio River mile classifications begin in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania (River Mile 0.0), at the confluence of the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers and extend to the confluence with the Mississippi River (River Mile 981.2), near Cairo, Illinois. For non-marine transportation-related spills and releases originating from either bank of the Ohio River in Pennsylvania and the left descending bank (LDB)<sup>1</sup> in West Virginia, U.S. EPA Region 3 will be the FOSC. For spills and releases originating from the right descending bank (RDB) of the Ohio River in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, U.S. EPA Region 5 will provide the FOSC. For spills and releases originating from the LDB of the Ohio River in Kentucky, U.S. EPA Region 4 will provide the FOSC. Certain releases may occur within the main stem of the river, such as a pipeline break, or a discharge from a pleasure vessel. In these instances, the state boundaries will be used to determine within what region the spill has occurred, and which region provides the FOSC.

## 5. Multi-Regional Responses

For U.S. EPA-lead responses, the region in which an incident originates will respond as the lead region, provide a pre-designated FOSC, and initiate response operations, including the notification of all appropriate government agencies, Regional Response Teams (RRTs), and affected parties within the anticipated area of impact. If a discharge or release moves from the area covered by one ACP or RCP into another area, the authority for response actions may shift. If a discharge or release affects areas covered by two or more RCPs or ACPs, the response mechanisms of each applicable plan may be activated. In this case, response actions of all areas concerned shall be fully coordinated as detailed in the RCPs, ACPs, and per existing MOUs.

There shall be only one FOSC at any time during the course of a specific response operation. Should a discharge or release affect two or more areas, the U.S. EPA, the USCG, or other LFA, as appropriate, shall give prime consideration to the area vulnerable to the greatest threat, in determining which agency should

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provide the FOSC. The RRTs shall designate the FOSC if the RRT member agencies that have response authority within the affected areas are unable to agree on the designation. The NRT shall designate the FOSC if members of one RRT or two adjacent RRTs are unable to agree on the designation.

U.S. EPA Regions 3, 4, and 5 and the USCG have signed MOUs in place for cross-regional support that clarify jurisdiction authority, establish mutual aid for cross-regional emergency and removal response activities, and further clarify regional responsibility based on spill origin in boundary zones.

## **6. Concept of Operations**

All reports to the NRC involving releases of hazardous substances or discharges of oil will be evaluated by a FOSC. However, every incident involving the discharge of oil or the release of hazardous substances begins as a local incident. The first responders on-scene are usually local public safety agencies, and their goal is the preservation of human life and property. Firefighting operations, evacuations, and other initial response actions are the responsibility of the local public safety agencies. It is likely that the first response agency will establish an incident command structure in accordance with the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and 29 CFR 1910.120, where the Incident Commander (IC) is typically the senior ranking fire department officer on the scene. For the majority of incidents, public safety threats are managed quickly and effectively, and public health and environmental issues are addressed by local and state authorities. If these issues are addressed without a need for additional resources, a federal response may not be necessary.

A major oil spill or release of hazardous substances may pose threats that impact public safety, public health and welfare, or the environment to a significant degree. When an extended response is required to manage these threats, state environmental agencies and the FOSC will respond and assume a more prominent role in the management of the incident and in some cases, as defined in the NCP, will direct response operations. Under these circumstances, the original IC along with the heads of the other responding agencies (state incident manager, the FOSC, and the Responsible Party), transition into a command structure that allows for participation of all parties where the FOSC maintains authority.

## **7. Worker Health and Safety**

During the course of a response action, the health and safety of emergency responders is both crucial and necessary. A site-specific Health and Safety Plan (HASP) must be developed at the onset of a response action to ensure the health and safety of response personnel. The FOSC is responsible for the overall site health and safety concerns, and shall monitor all health and safety-related issues. Safety regulations and guidelines concerning worker health and safety are outlined in 29 CFR 1910.120 and shall be consulted in the development of a HASP.

## **8. Public Information**

When an incident occurs, it is imperative to provide the public with prompt and accurate information regarding the nature of the incident and the actions underway to mitigate the damage. The FOSC and

designated public relations personnel are responsible for keeping both public and private interests informed of the nature of the incident and the actions being taken to mitigate the threat.

## 9. Sensitive Environmental, Economic, and Cultural Areas

The Ohio River is home to numerous productive, diverse, and valuable natural resources that have ecological or biological significance; features and structures valued for recreational or commercial purposes; and sites that have cultural, historical, archaeological, or anthropological importance. Such resources may be designated as environmentally sensitive or economically important areas. Federal and state laws that mandate their protection from the impacts of oil spills and hazardous substance releases are in place.

### 9.1 Environmentally Sensitive Areas

The term “environmentally sensitive areas” refers to environments that may be considered habitat to fish and wildlife or contain significant biological resources other than fish and wildlife. Higher priority for protection may be given to habitat of threatened or endangered species. Examples of environmentally sensitive areas include, but are not limited to, wetlands and forest preserves.

### 9.2 Economically Important Areas

The term “economically important areas” refers to environments that are susceptible to the direct impacts of oil and hazardous substances due to the economic value of the natural resources (i.e., both a recreational and commercial perspective). A boat marina is an example of a recreational type of an economically important area, and a surface water intake for a power plant is an example of the commercial type of an economically important area.

### 9.3 Culturally Important Areas

The term “culturally important areas” refers to areas that have a recognized cultural, historical, archaeological, or anthropological significance. Examples of culturally important areas include, but are not limited to, Native American burial grounds and national landmarks.

### 9.4 Identification and Protections of Sensitive Areas

In the event of an oil spill or hazardous substance release, during response planning, it is essential to identify sensitive areas and develop protection strategies. The RCPs and ACPs that cover the Ohio River provide guidance for identifying sensitive areas and developing protection strategies for them. The Region 5 Inland Sensitivity Atlas is a valuable tool for identifying sensitive areas in many portions of the Ohio River area and can be accessed at:

<http://www.rrt5.org/InteractiveMapping/InlandSensitivityAtlas.aspx>.

### 9.5 Natural Resource Trustee Notification and Coordination

Federal laws authorize the United States, states, and Indian tribes to act on behalf of the public as Natural Resource Trustees for natural resources under their respective trusteeship. Trustees often have

information and technical expertise relative to the biological effects of hazardous substances, as well as the location of sensitive species and habitats that can assist the FOSC in characterizing the nature and extent of site-related contamination and impacts.

Coordination during planning and investigation stages provides the Trustees early access to information they need to assess impacts to natural resources. This coordination assists Trustees in making early decisions pertaining to restoration needs and natural resource damage assessment and claims.

Federal officials typically act on behalf of the public as Trustees for natural resources under Federal trusteeship. Section 300.600 of the NCP designates the secretaries of the following cabinet departments to act as Trustees for natural resources, subject to their respective management or control:

- Department of Agriculture (USDA);
- Department of Commerce (DOC);
- Department of Defense (DOD);
- Department of Energy (DOE);
- Department of the Interior (DOI):
  - Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS);
  - Bureau of Land Management (BLM);
  - National Park Service (NPS);
  - Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA).

State Trustees shall act on behalf of the public as Trustees for the natural resources within a state's boundaries or for resources belonging to, controlled by or appertaining to the state. State official(s) are designated by the governor of each state to act as Trustee for the state's trust resources, including surface water and groundwater.

The tribal chairmen (or heads of the governing bodies of Indian tribes) or persons designated by tribal officials, shall act as Tribal Trustees for natural resources belonging to, managed by, controlled by, or appertaining to the Indian tribe; or held in trust for the benefit of such Indian tribe; or belonging to a member of an Indian tribe, if such resources are subject to a trust restriction on alienation. The Secretary of the Interior may act as Trustee on behalf of a tribe at the tribe's request.

## 10. Approval Procedures for Oil Spill Alternative Countermeasures

Alternative countermeasures for oil spill response and remediation include the application of dispersants and other products, such as surface washing agents or surface collecting agents, which are usually solvents or surfactants that help dissolve or break up oil slicks on water. The application of bioremediation agents, which accelerate natural microbial degradation, is an alternative countermeasure. *In situ* burning, where spilled oil is corralled, ignited, and allowed to burn is another alternative. Each U.S. EPA region along the Ohio River has particular requirements regarding oil remediation. Upon the event of an oil spill into the Ohio River, further investigation should be conducted prior to implementing remedial activities to ensure appropriate response actions are conducted per regional requirements.

Subpart J of the NCP – Use of Dispersants and Other Chemicals, contains the overall federal guidance for alternative countermeasures. The NCP states in Section 300.910, “RRTs and Area Committees shall address, as part of their planning activities, the desirability of using appropriate dispersants, surface washing agents, surface collecting agents, bioremediation agents, or miscellaneous oil spill control agents listed on the NCP Product Schedule, and the desirability of using appropriate burning agents.” The beneficial and negative impacts of alternative countermeasures must be weighed when considering their use. RCPs and ACPs, which may reference standalone plans for alternative countermeasures, should be consulted for the procedures for determining the appropriateness of, and for obtaining approval of, such countermeasures for releases or discharges into the Ohio River.

Generally, dispersants are prohibited in spills that impact, or threaten to impact, surface waters in the inland zone, including the Ohio River. In addition, certain other practices, including in situ burning or use of solidifiers, may be prohibited or limited under policies adopted by the respective RRTs. Use of proposed alternative countermeasures must be evaluated and approved in accordance with the applicable RCP or ACP.

## **11. State Response Authorities**

Every state along the Ohio River has a disaster response plan and laws that specify that state's authority and organization for a response to environmental emergencies. All states can provide technical expertise to assess environmental and public health threats and damage, as well as to advise local responders. In specific circumstances, states may provide additional response capabilities in the form of contractors and funding. In addition, state responders can often mobilize to the scene at an earlier stage due to their proximity to the incident.

The following subsections summarize authorities and response procedures for each state along the Ohio River:

## 11.1 Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

The legal requirements for responding to an oil spill or release of hazardous substance within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania are set forth in Pennsylvania's State Emergency Operation Plan, which derives its authority from Emergency Management Services Code, (35 PA C.S.), as amended; Article I, Section 27 of the Pennsylvania Constitution; Air Pollution Control Act; Clean Streams Law; Oil and Gas Act; Pennsylvania Coal Mine Acts; Solid Waste Management Act; Hazardous Sites Cleanup Act; and Land Recycling Act.

The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) is the designated representative to RRT in Region 3. Pennsylvania DEP is also the agency charged with investigating oil spills and releases of hazardous substances from both fixed and mobile facilities. Pennsylvania's spill response program is under the supervision of the Director of Environmental Emergency Response.

**In PENNSYLVANIA, spills are reported 24 hours a day to 800-541-2050.**

## 11.2 State of Ohio

The legal requirements for responding to a spill or release within the State of Ohio are set forth in the Ohio Administrative Code Title 37, Chapter 3745.

The Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (OEPA) is the designated representative of RRT in Region 5 for Ohio. OEPA is also the state agency charged with investigating releases of oil and hazardous substances from both fixed and mobile facilities. Ohio's spill response program is housed in the Emergency Response Unit (ERU), which is part of the Division of Emergency and Remedial Response. This unit, which is responsible for receiving reports of releases to all environmental media, uses 15 spill responders to aid in chemical identification, containment, cleanup, public safety, and the identification of responsible parties. If a responsible party cannot be identified, is recalcitrant or otherwise unable to respond adequately, the ERU can activate a level-of-effort contractor to initiate actions to contain or clean up the spill.

**In OHIO, spills are reported 24 hours a day to 800-282-9378.**

### 11.3 State of West Virginia

For the State of West Virginia, the legal requirements for responding to a spill or release within the state are set forth in the State of West Virginia Emergency Operations Plan and Chapter 22 (Environmental Resources) of the West Virginia Code.

The West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) is the designated representative of RRT in Region 3. West Virginia DEP is also the agency charged with investigating releases of oil and hazardous substances from both fixed and mobile facilities.

**In WEST VIRGINIA, spills are reported 24 hours a day to 800-642-3074.**

### 11.4 Commonwealth of Kentucky

For Kentucky, the legal requirements for responding to a spill or release are set forth in the Kentucky Emergency Operations Plan (KYEOP) as called for by Kentucky Revised Statutes 39A.050 (2) (c). The KYEOP is based upon Presidential Executive Order 11795; Governor of Kentucky Executive Order 96-1120; Public Laws 81-920, 88-352, 91-190, 91-606, 91-616, 91-646, 92-255, 92-385, 93-234, 93-288, 93-523, 94-68, 96-511, 100-707, 101-121, 107-296; and Kentucky Revised Statutes Chapter 39A through 39F. Annex Q of the KYEOP provides information on responses to hazardous substances for Kentucky government agencies and defines their responsibilities.

The Kentucky Department for Environmental Protection (KDEP) provides the designated member for RRT in Region 4 and is the lead agency, providing the State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC), for the state to address spills.

**In KENTUCKY, spills are reported 24 hours a day to 800-928-2380.**



## 11.5 State of Indiana

For Indiana, the legal requirements for responding to a discharge or release within the state are set forth in Indiana Code IC 13-18. The Indiana Water Pollution Control Board shall adopt rules for the control and prevention of pollution in waters of Indiana from any substance:

- That is deleterious to the public health or the prosecution of any industry or lawful occupation
- By which any fish life or any beneficial animal or vegetable life may be destroyed or the growth or propagation of fish life or beneficial animal or vegetable life is prevented or injuriously affected

The Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM), which provides the designated RRT in Region 5 member, is the lead Indiana agency for addressing spills involving oil and hazardous substances. IDEM provides technical assistance to the responsible party and the responding personnel. On large spills, or where the spiller fails to respond adequately, IDEM staff respond on site to assist in the response effort, assuming the role of SOSC, if necessary.

**In INDIANA, spills are reported 24 hours a day to 888-233-7745.**

## 11.6 State of Illinois

For Illinois, the legal requirements for responding to a discharge or release are set forth in the Illinois Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan that derives its authority from the Section 22.1 of the Environmental Protection Act (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1983 ch. 1111/2, par. 1022.1).

The Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) designated RRT in EPA Region 5 has various responsibilities when responding to environmental emergencies within Illinois and its adjoining waters. IEPA is the state's lead agency for developing plans and coordinating action before, during, and after certain emergency situations.

**In ILLINOIS, spills are reported 24 hours a day to 217-782-7860 (800-782-7860 in Illinois).**

## 12. Other Resources

The following is a list of additional federal, regional, and local resources that are available and unique to the Ohio River. It is highly recommended that FOSCs and other responders have a good understanding of these resources; the individuals and teams related to these resources; and what information, knowledge, and assistance they can bring to an incident.

**All spills should be reported to the National Response Center  
24 hours a day to 800-424-8802.**

### 12.1 USCG National Strike Force

The USCG National Strike Force (NSF) is a national asset composed of a highly trained cadre of Coast Guard professionals who maintain and rapidly deploy specialized equipment and incident management skills. The NSF is recognized worldwide as experts in preparedness and response to mitigate the effects of hazardous substance releases and oil spills. The NSF assists and supports the FOSC in response and preparedness activities.

**Table 1 - USCG National Strike Force Team AOR, Locations, and Telephone Numbers**

AOR States	Team Location	Telephone Number
<b>Atlantic Strike Team (AST)</b>		
ME, NH, VT, MA, RI, CT, NJ, DE, MD, WV, NY, PA, OH, VA,, MI, IN, IL, MO, IA, MN, NE, KS, WI	Fort Dix, New Jersey	609-724-0008
<b>Gulf Strike Team (GST)</b>		
NM, TX, OK, AR, LA, KY, TN, MS, AL, GA, FL, SC, NC	Mobile, Alabama	251-441-6601
<b>Coast Guard Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT)</b>		
Supports Public Information Assist Team (PIAT)	Elizabeth City, North Carolina	252-331-6000 252-267-3458

### 12.2 USCG Sector Ohio Valley

The USCG Eighth District has established SOHV, based in Louisville, Kentucky. The purpose of SOHV is to provide command, control, and oversight to all USCG resources on approximately 2,800 miles of navigable rivers throughout its ten-state AOR. In addition to providing the FOSC for oil spills and releases of hazardous substances originating from marine transportation-related facilities and vessels, SOHV can support efforts through its cutter fleet, MSUs, and MSDs listed below in Table 2.

Table 2 - USCG Sector Ohio Valley and Subordinate Units, Locations, and Telephone Numbers

Unit	Location	Telephone Number
<b>Command Center</b>		
SOHV Command Center	Louisville, Kentucky	502-779-5422
<b>Coast Guard Cutters (CGCs)</b>		
CGC Chena (WLR 75409)	Hickman, Kentucky	270-236-2324/2877
CGC Chippewa (WLR 75404)	Paris Landing, Tennessee	731-642-7181/3360
CGC Cimarron (WLR 65502)	Paris Landing, Tennessee	731-642-4457/4459
CGC Obion (WLR 65503)	Owensboro, Kentucky	270-685-0650/0658
CGC Osage (WLR 65505)	Sewickley, Pennsylvania	412-741-1180
CGC Ouachita (WLR 65501)	Chattanooga, Tennessee	423-622-2101
<b>Marine Safety Units/Detachments</b>		
Sector Ohio Valley	Louisville, Kentucky Ohio River, RM 867.3-531.5	502-779-5400
MSU Pittsburgh	Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania Ohio River, RM 0.0-127.2	412-670-4288
MSD Cincinnati	Cincinnati, Ohio Ohio River, RM 401.3-531.5	513-623-3585
MSU Huntington	Huntington, West Virginia Ohio River, RM 127.2-401.3	304-563-9084
MSU Paducah	Paducah, Kentucky Ohio River, RM 981.0-867.3	270-217-0959
<b>Cutter Support Teams (CSTs)</b>		
CST Chattanooga	Chattanooga, Tennessee	423-622-2214 423-718-4373
CST Hickman	Hickman, Tennessee	270-236-2453 270-236-2324
CST Owensboro	Owensboro, Kentucky	270-685-4176 270-314-8762
CST Paris Landing	Paris Landing, Tennessee	731-642-0231 731-697-7269
CST Sewickley	Sewickley, Pennsylvania	412-741-7936 724-480-7855

### **12.3 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers**

The Ohio River is a major transportation route for commerce in the US and contains an extensive system of 21 locks and dams to speed transportation from the Mississippi River up to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. This lock and dam system is controlled by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). Table 3 lists the locks and dams on the Ohio River.

During any pollution incident, control of river traffic during a crisis situation will be accomplished via two methods: voluntary actions of industry and the establishment of mandatory controls by the USCG. During a severe flood, low water or pollution event, a state of de facto river closure may arise through the closure of the locks and dams by the USACE or the inability of vessels to operate due to low channel depths.

Extensive cooperation among USCG, USACE, state and local agencies, and the river industry is necessary for incidents occurring on the Ohio River. Each USACE District on the Ohio River contains a Readiness Branch within its Operations Division. The function of the branch is to identify emergency situations that may warrant USACE assistance, maintain liaison with the states and with other federal agencies, and manage information and deployment of emergency resources as provided for by public laws.

Table 3 - Locks and Dams on the Ohio River

Locks & Dam	Location	24 Hr. Phone No.	River Mile	Lock Side
Emsworth Locks and Dam	Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	412-766-6213	6.2	RDB
Dashields Locks and Dam	Coraopolis, Pennsylvania	724-457-8430	13.3	LDB
Montgomery Locks and Dam	Monaca, Pennsylvania	724-643-8400	31.7	LDB
New Cumberland Locks and Dam	Stratton, Ohio	740-537-2571	54.3	RDB
Pike Island Locks and Dam	Wheeling, West Virginia	304-277-2127	84.2	LDB
Hannibal Locks and Dam	Hannibal, Ohio	740-483-2305	126.4	RDB
Willow Island Locks and Dam	Newport, Ohio	740-374-8710	161.7	RDB
Belleville Locks and Dam	Reedsville, Ohio	740-378-6110 304-882-2118	203.9	RDB
Racine Locks and Dam	Letart, West Virginia	304-882-2118	237.5	LDB
Robert C. Byrd Locks and Dam	Gallipolis, West Virginia	304-576-2272 740-256-6311	279.2	LDB
Greenup Locks and Dam	Greenup, Kentucky	606-473-7441	341.0	LDB
Captain Anthony Meldahl Locks and Dam	Felicity, Ohio	513-876-2921	436.2	RDB
Markland Locks and Dam	Warsaw, Kentucky	859-567-7661	531.5	LDB
Mcalpine Locks and Dam	Louisville, Kentucky	502-774-3514	606.8	LDB
Cannelton Locks and Dam	Cannelton, Indiana	812-547-2962	720.7	RDB
Newburgh Locks and Dam	Newburgh, Indiana	812-853-8470	776.1	RDB
John T. Myers Locks and Dam	Mt. Vernon, Indiana	812-838-5836	846.0	RDB
Smithland Locks and Dam	Hamlettsburg, Illinois	618-564-2315	918.5	RDB
Number 52	Brookport, Illinois	618-564-2842 618-564-3151	938.9	RDB
Number 53	Grand Chain, Illinois	618-742-6213	962.5	RDB
Olmsted Locks and Dam (Under construction)	Olmsted, Illinois	To be determined; Information Line: 800-527-4636	964.4	RDB



Figure 2 - Ohio River Locks and Dams

## 12.4 Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission

ORSANCO is an interstate water pollution control agency established in 1948. Membership includes representatives from the eight states in the Ohio River Valley (New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, and Illinois), and a representative from U.S. EPA. ORSANCO’s responsibilities include, but are not limited to the following:

- Water quality monitoring of the Ohio River and its major tributaries
- Regulation of wastewater discharge to the Ohio River
- Investigation of particular water pollution problems

In addition, ORSANCO assists state environmental agencies, U.S. EPA, and USCG in emergency spill response and notification. Specifically, ORSANCO's role in the event of a spill is to serve as an interstate communications center, assisting in emergency notification procedures to downstream drinking water utilities, and coordinating emergency stream monitoring in order to track contaminant plumes as they flow downstream.

ORSANCO Organics Detection System (ODS) <http://orsanco.org/organics-detection-system-ods> monitors for the following volatile organic compounds:

- 1,1 Dichloroethylene
- Methylene Chloride
- 1,1 Dichloroethane
- Chloroform
- 1,1 Trichloroethane
- Carbon Tetrachloride
- Benzene
- 1,2 Dichloroethane
- Trichloroethylene
- 1,2 Dichloropropane
- Dichlorobromomethane
- Toluene
- Tetrachloroethylene
- Dibromochloromethane
- Chlorobenzene
- Ethyl benzene
- Styrene
- Bromoform
- 1,3 Dichlorobenzene
- 1,4 Dichlorobenzene
- 1,2 Dichlorobenzene

Monitoring takes place at the drinking water utilities located along the rivers, including: Pittsburgh Water; Pennsylvania American Water at Hays Mine; Westview Water; Weirton Water; Wheeling Water; DuPont Facility at Washington Works; John Amos Power Plant; Huntington Water; Portsmouth Water; Louisville Water; Evansville Water; and Paducah Water.

## 12.5 Ohio River Industry Groups

Several industry groups/associations are directly affiliated with the Ohio River. These groups and associations and their industry members could be affected by a spill on the Ohio River.

- The Waterways Association of Pittsburgh (WAPI) – an industry-based association that represents the maritime industry in navigation safety, waterway infrastructure, commercial vessel regulation, and maritime labor issues in the MSU Pittsburgh AOR. Various committees of the association review matters relating to vessel safety, navigation safety, maritime industry regulatory issues, and waterway infrastructure. <http://www.waterwaysassociationpgh.org/>
- The River Terminal Operators Association (RTOA) – represents the marine terminal operators of the Pittsburgh AOR in port safety and facility regulation matters and provides a forum for marketing and networking among marine and intermodal terminals.
- The Three Rivers Pollution Response Council – represents a USCG and marine industry partnership effort to meet the oil spill prevention and response mandates of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA 90). The



council assists members in planning, organizing, drilling, and training for all oil spill responses. For additional information, please see <http://www.trprc.com/Public/default.aspx>

- The Ohio River Ice Committee – an industry-based organization that represents commercial users of the Ohio River.
- Huntington District Waterways Association (HDWA) – Members of the Huntington District Waterways Association (HDWA) are corporations, firms, partnerships, and individuals who depend on the Ohio, Big Sandy, and Kanawha Rivers. These members include towing companies, harbor services, shipyards, river terminals handling coal, oil and chemicals, petroleum companies, chemical companies, and marine educators. Currently, there are over 40 member companies. About 5,000 Tri-State employees, along with their families, depend on the continued commercial use of this region’s navigable rivers. The objective and purpose of the Huntington District Waterways Association is to promote and protect commercial navigation on inland waterways by all proper means.
- Central Ohio River Marine Industry Group (CORMIG) is a committee of the central Ohio River Towing companies, USCG, and USACE representatives formed to address navigation problems during significant changes in river conditions such as extreme low water and high water events. The committee has evolved to address all issues concerning Central Ohio River navigation and is the major liaison between the towing industry, the Coast Guard, and Army Corps of Engineers for river conditions stretching from Huntington, WV to Smithland, IL. CORMIG is coordinated by a volunteer chairman from industry.
- Greater Cincinnati Hazardous Material Control Committee (GCHMCC) is a not-for-profit organization composed of various companies and public agencies with the common interest of providing assistance and resources to its membership, mitigating the impact of pollution releases, and promoting maritime security awareness in and along the Ohio River and its surrounding tributaries, which affect the Greater Cincinnati, Ohio region.
- Central Ohio River Business Association (CORBA) is an alliance of business and industry engaged in river commerce on and along the Ohio River from approximately mile 318 to 550. The mission of CORBA is to unite the river businesses and industry into a common voice to promote commerce, safety, environmental stewardship, public relations and security of the Ohio River in any manner as may be allowed under Ohio law for a nonprofit organization.
- Central Ohio Valley Industrial Emergency Organizations (COVIEO) was organized to formulate and implement a plan for providing emergency equipment and supplies to member companies during an industrial emergency, whether inland or at companies located along the river.

## Appendix A - Geographic-Specific Appendix

This geographic-specific appendix was developed as a reference for spill responders to quickly identify federal, state, and local authorities that have jurisdiction on the Ohio River. The contact numbers for agencies and organizations for which notification is required or for which notification for the purposes of response coordination is warranted are identified in this appendix according to river reaches. The contact tables include a column indicating whether the agency has jurisdiction or response area for spill sources on the LDB or RDB.

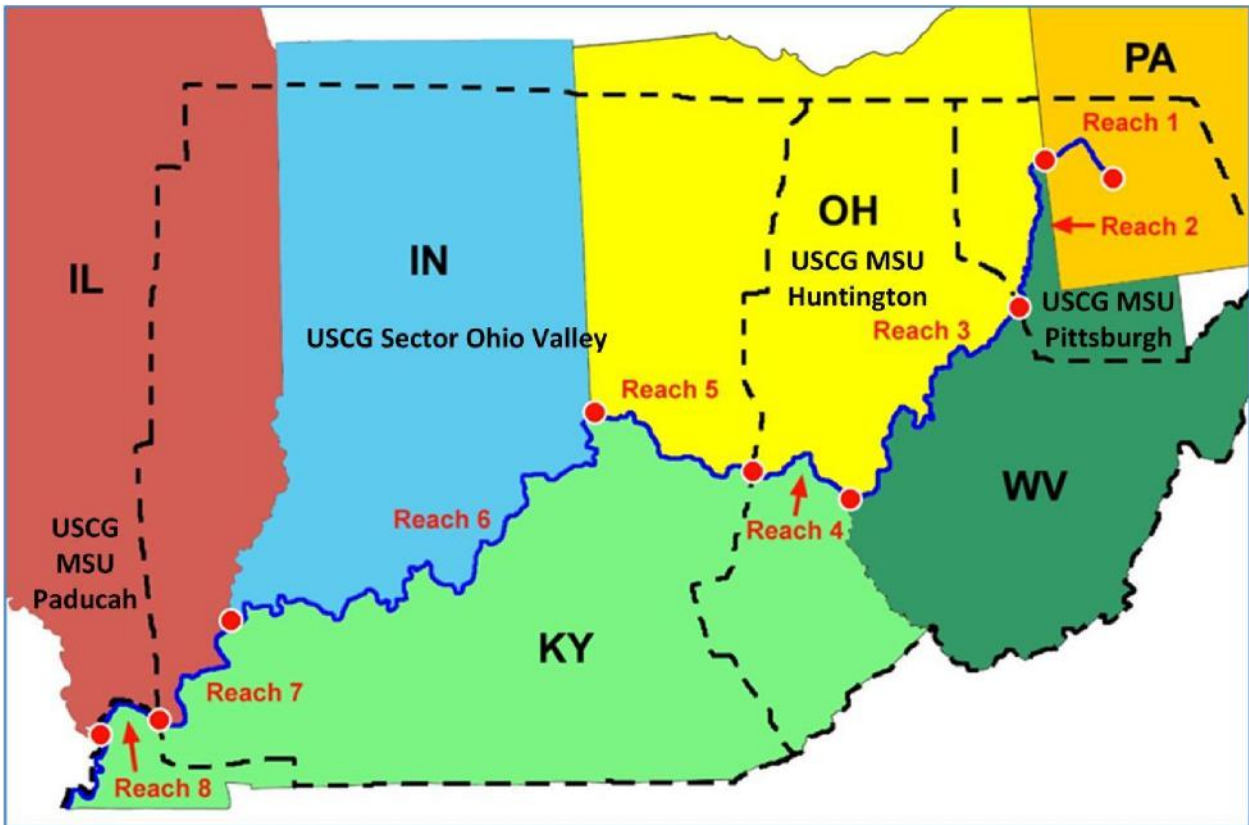


Figure 3 - Ohio River Reaches, State Boundaries, and USCG Sector and Subordinate Unit AORs

**A-1 Reach 1 - River Mile 0.0 to 40.1**

**Description**

Ohio River Reach 1 begins at river mile 0.0, where the confluence of the Allegheny River and Monongahela River forms the Ohio River at Point State Park in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The reach ends at river mile 40.1, where the Ohio River crosses the border between the States of Pennsylvania and Ohio.

<b>Federal</b>			
<b>Bank</b>	<b>Agency</b>	<b>Hours</b>	<b>Telephone</b>
LDB, RDB	National Response Center	24 hours	800-424-8802
LDB, RDB	U.S. EPA Region 3	24 hours	215-814-3255
		Business hours	215-814-3256
LDB, RDB	USCG Sector Ohio Valley	24 hours	502-779-5400
		24 hours	800-253-7465
LDB, RDB	USCG MSU Pittsburgh	Business hours	412-221-0807
		24 hours	412-670-4288
LDB, RDB	USACE – Pittsburgh District	24 hours	412-395-7150

<b>State</b>			
<b>Bank</b>	<b>Agency</b>	<b>Hours</b>	<b>Telephone</b>
LDB, RDB	Pennsylvania DEP	24 hours	800-541-2050
		24 hours	717-787-4343
LDB, RDB	Pennsylvania DEP – <i>Southwest Regional Office, Pittsburgh, PA</i>	Business hours	412-442-4000

<b>Other</b>			
<b>Bank</b>	<b>Agency</b>	<b>Hours</b>	<b>Telephone</b>
LDB, RDB	Ohio River Valley Sanitation Commission (ORSANCO)	24 hours	513-231-7719

**A-2 Reach 2 - River Mile 40.1 to 127.2**

**Description**

Ohio River Reach 2 begins at river mile 40.1, where the Ohio River crosses the border between the States of Pennsylvania and Ohio. The reach ends at river mile 127.2, just downriver of Hannibal Lock and Dam in New Martinsville, West Virginia.

<b>Federal</b>			
<b>Bank</b>	<b>Agency</b>	<b>Hours</b>	<b>Telephone</b>
LDB, RDB	National Response Center	24 hours	800-424-8802
LDB	U.S. EPA Region 3	24 hours	215-814-9016
		Business hours	800-438-2474
RDB	U.S. EPA Region 5	24 hours	312-353-2318
LDB, RDB	USCG Sector Ohio Valley	24 hours	502-779-5400
		24 hours	800-253-7465
LDB, RDB	USCG MSU Pittsburgh	Business hours	412-221-0807
		24 hours	412-670-4288
LDB, RDB	USACE – Pittsburgh District	24 hours	412-395-7150

<b>State</b>			
<b>Bank</b>	<b>Agency</b>	<b>Hours</b>	<b>Telephone</b>
LDB	West Virginia DEP	24 hours	800-642-3074
RDB	Ohio EPA	24 hours	800-282-9378
		24 hours	614-224-0946

<b>Other</b>			
<b>Bank</b>	<b>Agency</b>	<b>Hours</b>	<b>Telephone</b>
LDB, RDB	Ohio River Valley Sanitation Commission (ORSANCO)	24 hours	513-231-7719

### A-3 Reach 3 - River Mile 127.2 to 317.2

**Description**

Ohio River Reach 3 begins at river mile 127.2, just downriver of Hannibal Lock and Dam in New Martinsville, West Virginia. The reach ends at river mile 317.2, which is at the mouth of the Big Sandy River and the intersection of the borders between Ohio, West Virginia, and Kentucky.

<b>Federal</b>			
<b>Bank</b>	<b>Agency</b>	<b>Hours</b>	<b>Telephone</b>
LDB, RDB	National Response Center	24 hours	800-424-8802
LDB	U.S. EPA Region 3	24 hours	215-814-3255
		Business hours	800-438-2474
RDB	U.S. EPA Region 5	24 hours	312-353-2318
LDB, RDB	USCG Sector Ohio Valley	24 hours	502-779-5400
		24 hours	800-253-7465
LDB, RDB	USCG MSU Huntington	24 hours	304-563-9084
LDB, RDB	USACE – Pittsburgh District (River mile 121.6 to 127.2 in this reach)	24 hours	412-395-7150
LDB, RDB	USACE – Huntington District (River mile 127.2 to 317.2 in this reach)	24 hours	304-399-5284 304-544-5284 304-544-5287

<b>State</b>			
<b>Bank</b>	<b>Agency</b>	<b>Hours</b>	<b>Telephone</b>
LDB	West Virginia DEP	24 hours	800-642-3074
RDB	Ohio EPA	24 hours	800-282-9378
		24 hours	614-224-0946

<b>Other</b>			
<b>Bank</b>	<b>Agency</b>	<b>Hours</b>	<b>Telephone</b>
LDB, RDB	Ohio River Valley Sanitation Commission (ORSANCO)	24 hours	513-231-7719

### A-4 Reach 4 - River Mile 317.2 to 401.3

**Description**

Ohio River Reach 4 begins at river mile 317.2, which is at the mouth of the Big Sandy River and the intersection of the borders between Ohio, West Virginia, and Kentucky. The reach ends at river mile 401.3, near Manchester, Ohio.

Federal			
Bank	Agency	Hours	Telephone
LDB, RDB	National Response Center	24 hours	800-424-8802
LDB	U.S. EPA Region 4	24 hours	404-562-8700
RDB	U.S. EPA Region 5	24 hours	312-353-2318
LDB, RDB	USCG Sector Ohio Valley	24 hours	502-779-5400
		24 hours	800-253-7465
LDB, RDB	USCG MSU Huntington	24 hours	304-563-9084
LDB, RDB	USACE – Huntington District	24 hours	304-399-5284 304-544-5284 304-544-5287

State			
Bank	Agency	Hours	Telephone
LDB	Kentucky DEP	24 hours	800-928-2380
RDB	Ohio EPA	24 hours	800-282-9378
		24 hours	614-224-0946

Other			
Bank	Agency	Hours	Telephone
LDB, RDB	Ohio River Valley Sanitation Commission (ORSANCO)	24 hours	513-231-7719

**A-5 Reach 5 - River Mile 401.3 to 492.0**

**Description**

Ohio River Reach 5 begins at river mile 401.3, near Manchester, Ohio. The reach ends at river mile 492.0, located at the intersection of the borders between Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky.

<b>Federal</b>			
<b>Bank</b>	<b>Agency</b>	<b>Hours</b>	<b>Telephone</b>
LDB, RDB	National Response Center	24 hours	800-424-8802
LDB	U.S. EPA Region 4	24 hours	404-562-8700
RDB	U.S. EPA Region 5	24 hours	312-353-2318
LDB, RDB	USCG Sector Ohio Valley	24 hours	502-779-5400
LDB, RDB	USCG MSD Cincinnati	24 hours	800-253-7465
LDB, RDB	USACE – Huntington District (River mile 374.8 to 438.0 in this reach)	24 hours	513-623-3585
LDB, RDB	USACE – Louisville District (River mile 438.0 to 492.0 in this reach)	24 hours	304-399-5284 304-544-5284 304-544-5287
LDB, RDB	USACE – Louisville District (River mile 438.0 to 492.0 in this reach)	Business hours	502-315-6911
		24 hours	502-741-8336
		24 hours	502-523-1332

<b>State</b>			
<b>Bank</b>	<b>Agency</b>	<b>Hours</b>	<b>Telephone</b>
LDB	Kentucky DEP	24 hours	800-928-2380
RDB	Ohio EPA	24 hours	800-282-9378
		24 hours	614-224-0946

<b>Other</b>			
<b>Bank</b>	<b>Agency</b>	<b>Hours</b>	<b>Telephone</b>
LDB, RDB	Ohio River Valley Sanitation Commission (ORSANCO)	24 hours	513-231-7719



**A-6 Reach 6 - River Mile 492.0 to 848.0**

**Description**

Ohio River Reach 6 begins at river mile 492.0, located at the intersection of the borders between Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky. The reach ends at river mile 848.0, located at the intersection of the borders between Illinois, Indiana, and Kentucky.

<b>Federal</b>			
<b>Bank</b>	<b>Agency</b>	<b>Hours</b>	<b>Telephone</b>
LDB, RDB	National Response Center	24 hours	800-424-8802
LDB	U.S. EPA Region 4	24 hours	404-562-8700
RDB	U.S. EPA Region 5	24 hours	312-353-2318
LDB, RDB	USCG Sector Ohio Valley	24 hours	502-779-5400
		24 hours	800-253-7465
LDB, RDB	USCG MSD Cincinnati (River mile 492.0 to 531.5 in this reach)	24 hours	513-623-3585
LDB, RDB	USACE – Louisville District	Business hours	502-315-6911
		24 hours	502-741-8336
		24 hours	502-523-1332

<b>State</b>			
<b>Bank</b>	<b>Agency</b>	<b>Hours</b>	<b>Telephone</b>
LDB	Kentucky DEP	24 hours	800-928-2380
RDB	Indiana DEM	24 hours	888-233-7745
		24 hours	317-233-7745

<b>Other</b>			
<b>Bank</b>	<b>Agency</b>	<b>Hours</b>	<b>Telephone</b>
LDB, RDB	Ohio River Valley Sanitation Commission (ORSANCO)	24 hours	513-231-7719

**A-7 Reach 7 - River Mile 848.0 to 867.4**

**Description**

Ohio River Reach 7 begins at river mile 848.0, located at the intersection of the borders between Illinois, Indiana, and Kentucky. The reach ends at river mile 867.4 in Shawneetown, Illinois.

<b>Federal</b>			
<b>Bank</b>	<b>Agency</b>	<b>Hours</b>	<b>Telephone</b>
LDB, RDB	National Response Center	24 hours	800-424-8802
LDB	U.S. EPA Region 4	24 hours	404-562-8700
RDB	U.S. EPA Region 5	24 hours	312-353-2318
LDB, RDB	USCG Sector Ohio Valley	24 hours	502-779-5400
		24 hours	800-253-7465
LDB, RDB	USACE – Louisville District	Business hours	502-315-6911
		24 hours	502-741-8336
		24 hours	502-523-1332

<b>State</b>			
<b>Bank</b>	<b>Agency</b>	<b>Hours</b>	<b>Telephone</b>
LDB	Kentucky DEP	24 hours	800-928-2380
RDB	Illinois EPA	24 hours	217-782-7860
		24 hours	800-782-7860

<b>Other</b>			
<b>Bank</b>	<b>Agency</b>	<b>Hours</b>	<b>Telephone</b>
LDB, RDB	Ohio River Valley Sanitation Commission (ORSANCO)	24 hours	513-231-7719

**A-8 Reach 8 - River Mile 867.4 to 981.0**

**Description**

Ohio River Reach 8 begins at river mile 867.4 in Shawneetown, Illinois. The reach ends at river mile 981.0, at the confluence of the Ohio River and Mississippi River.

<b>Federal</b>			
<b>Bank</b>	<b>Agency</b>	<b>Hours</b>	<b>Telephone</b>
LDB, RDB	National Response Center	24 hours	800-424-8802
LDB	U.S. EPA Region 4	24 hours	404-562-8700
RDB	U.S. EPA Region 5	24 hours	312-353-2318
LDB, RDB	USCG Sector Ohio Valley	24 hours	502-779-5400
		24 hours	800-253-7465
LDB, RDB	USCG MSU Paducah	24 hours	270-217-0959
LDB, RDB	USACE – Louisville District	Business hours	502-315-6911
		24 hours	502-741-8336
		24 hours	502-523-1332

<b>State</b>			
<b>Bank</b>	<b>Agency</b>	<b>Hours</b>	<b>Telephone</b>
LDB	Kentucky DEP	24 hours	800-928-2380
RDB	Illinois EPA	24 hours	217-782-7860
		24 hours	800-782-7860

<b>Other</b>			
<b>Bank</b>	<b>Agency</b>	<b>Hours</b>	<b>Telephone</b>
LDB, RDB	Ohio River Valley Sanitation Commission (ORSANCO)	24 hours	513-231-7719

## Appendix B - List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

ACP	Area Contingency Plan
AOR	Areas of Responsibility
AST	Atlantic Strike Team
BIA	Bureau of Indian Affairs
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CGC	Coast Guard Cutter
CST	Cutter Support Team
DEM	Department of Environmental Management
DEP	Department of Environmental Protection
DOC	Department of Commerce
DOD	Department of Defense
DOE	Department of Energy
DOI	Department of the Interior
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ERU	Emergency Response Unit
FOSC	Federal On-Scene Coordinator
FWS	Fish and Wildlife Service
GST	Gulf Strike Team
HASP	Health and Safety Plan
HDWA	Huntington District Waterway Association
IC	Incident Commander
ICS	Incident Command System
IDEM	Indiana Department of Environmental Management

IEPA	Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
KDEP	Kentucky Department for Environmental Protection
KYEOP	Kentucky Emergency Operations Plan
LDB	Left Descending Bank
LFA	Lead Federal Agency
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSD	Marine Safety Detachment
MSU	Marine Safety Unit
NCP	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (aka National Contingency Plan)
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NPS	National Park Service
NRC	National Response Center
NRS	National Response System
NRT	National Response Team
NSF	National Strike Force
NSFCC	National Strike Force Coordination Center
ODS	Organics Detection System
OEPA	Ohio Environmental Protection Agency
OPA 90	Oil Pollution Act of 1990
ORSANCO	Ohio River Valley Sanitation Commission
PIAT	Public Information Assist Team
RCP	Regional Contingency Plan
RDB	Right Descending Bank
RRT	Regional Response Team
RTOA	River Terminal Operators Association

SOHV	Sector Ohio Valley
SOSC	State On-Scene Coordinator
UC	Unified Command
US	United States
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USCG	United States Coast Guard
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
U.S. EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
WAC-HD	Waterways Advisory Committee – Huntington District
WAPI	Waterways Association of Pittsburgh
WLR	Buoy Tender, River
WV	West Virginia

## Appendix C - Regional Contingency Plans, Area Contingency Plans, and Sub-Area Contingency Plans along the Ohio River

### **Region 3:**

Regional Contingency Plan: <http://www.rrt3-rcp.nrt.org/>

Inland Area Contingency Plan (IACP) Volume 1 Final:

[http://www.epaosc.org/site/site\\_profile.aspx?site\\_id=2037](http://www.epaosc.org/site/site_profile.aspx?site_id=2037)

Southwest PA/Wheeling Sub Area Plan:

[http://www.epaosc.org/SWPA\\_Wheeling\\_IACP](http://www.epaosc.org/SWPA_Wheeling_IACP)

### **Region 4:**

Inland Area Contingency Plan and Regional Contingency Plan:

[http://www.nrt.org/production/NRT/RRTHome.nsf/Allpages/newrrt\\_iv-opsmanual.htm](http://www.nrt.org/production/NRT/RRTHome.nsf/Allpages/newrrt_iv-opsmanual.htm)

### **Region 5:**

Inland Area Contingency Plan and Regional Contingency Plan:

<http://rrt5.org/>

Cincinnati Sub-Area Spill Response Plan:

<http://www.epaosc.org/cincinnati-sub-area-plan>