**Notes for Regional Response Team (RRT) Meeting**

**Subcommittee Meetings**

**April 17, 2018**

**Introduction**, **Ms. Ann Whelan, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA)**

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| **Planning Subcommittee, Ms. Ann Whelan, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA)** |
| Progress on the Planning Subcommittee:  **Update – Flood and Natural Disasters Library**  At the last planning meeting, the Planning Subcommittee talked about the development of a new Flood and Natural Disasters tab on the RRT website. **To access**, look under resource library. Its location on the website is open to discussion. You can click on any of the links/documents in the library and it will take you to that location.  Types of documents/links within Library  Some of the information is **hurricane related**, but there are documents in that location which can be adapted. Other documents, such as household hazardous waste documents, can be used as a template to revise for **homeowners**. **Mission assignments** are also available and can be adapted. When responding to a natural disaster, FEMA usually gives a mission assignment and the examples in the library can aid with wording and necessary information. There are also links available to **various other responses**.  This library is good for **resources** you can **adapt to an incident you are responding to**. If you have any documents/information to add to the library, send that information to the Planning Subcommittee.  **Questions/suggestions**   * Does the search function work well?   + Yes; during the meeting Ann tried it by searching ‘floods’ and only documents containing that word came up in the results * Is there a way to link state resources to this library?   + Yes; we can add state documents and websites. Minnesota has similar documents ready to be put on website. If others have state resources ready to be added to the library, send them to the planning subcommittee. * Do you need a password?   + For now, yes, but it will soon be available for everyone to access * Would be helpful to have links for weather and stations on the rivers?   + Yes; we could put a link at the top of the website for this type of information   Betsy Nightingale created the library and focused on flood and hurricane response resources so they can be readily available. The goal is to **help local and state entities**.  **New initiative –** **County Fact Sheets**  The Planning Committee is working on creating an **online viewer county fact sheet for Region 5**. Using this viewer, the user will be able to **create a report based on a county/watershed** by utilizing different widgets within the viewer.  How to use:  Currently, only prototypes are available, but in the future users will be able to **click on a county and choose different layers**, depending on the information needed. **Some examples of layers** include:   * Boundaries * Health * Mining |

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| * water infrastructure * Tribal lands * facilities * FRS (a database that EPA created for facilities to add all records in one place) * extremely hazardous substances   County Report:  After choosing the layers you want, a **report is generated in tabular format** from a map. Using a map makes it easy to grab data because there is the **option of drawing your own area** instead of looking at the county. For smaller areas, a report can be 2-3 pages long. **The planning subcommittee will send the county fact sheets viewer out when it is completed**. The report can go to a Google Scrape to fill in blanks/add more information to the form.  **Questions/Suggestions**   * Is there a roll out date?   + Just finished the widget, so adjustments need to be made. Don’t want to give a hard date because there will be issues that need to be fixed. The hope is that the viewer will be up and running in late spring. * Although there may not be tribal land in an area, there could be ancestral land/interest in land space. The Tribal Directory Assessment Tool has county level data for tribes who have interest in these lands. A **suggestion** is to **link the County Fact Sheet to the TDAT Database**; it could be a layer to add. * If you have an unknown product show up in a waterway, could you bring up that watershed and see what pipelines are near that watershed?   + Yes it shows you all of that data, so that takes care of the unknown oil in the waterway. You can draw a polygon around an area and get information for that specific area. You can also draw a line and get all information along a line (i.e. looking down a waterway to see potential hazards). * **Suggestion** is to link the County Fact Sheet to USFWS’s IPaC system; it streamlines the process of contacting USFWS   **Vote in General Meeting:** **Language for Jurisdictional Boundary Adjustment in NE Ohio**  Rewording of the jurisdictional boundary in NE Ohio. With the exception for the geographic boundaries identified for the rivers, the waters and adjoining shorelines of Lake Eerie within the U.S. territory from the Pennsylvania/Ohio State Line to Barnes Rd.  The point of the rewording is to **make it consistent and work with regions 2 & 3 as you go east along the Great Lakes**.  **Comments:** NRT Area Contingency Plan Survey – people are interested in what your experience is with ACPs. You have until **Apr. 30 to complete the ACP survey**. The purpose of this survey is to determine how ACPs are administered for the next generation. The idea is to take feedback and make the next gen of ACPs better. |

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| **Science and Technology (S and T) Subcommittee, Mr. Scott Binko, U.S. Coast Guard (USCG)** |
| Progress on the Science & Technology Subcommittee:  **Update – Vendor Protocol.**  This protocol provides **information to aid private industry and product vendors who wish to share product information** with response agencies within the Region 5 area of responsibility. **Attempting to place this topic on the NRT meeting agenda** to provide RRTs with standard language for Vendor Protocol.  **USCG – Research and Development**  R&D is putting together a training booming system for sunken oil and testing it in two different areas (offshore and inland). **Lake Huron (offshore) testing will be the week of May 28 or June 4**. The **dates for the inland site are unknown** as of now. During this training, a boom will be deployed and attached to bottom of the boat. R&D training will be a full week; if anyone is interested in seeing it/ have any questions, let Scott know. **Scott will send the information about project**.  **Shoreline protocol**  The hope this year is to work on the shoreline protocol at an area committee meeting and at SCAT training. If **John and Scott go to the next area committee**, they can look at the language.  **ISB updates**  Update language in annex.  **Comments**   * May have more formal scientific representative from USGS to chair the S&T committee * Lindy: In Dec., USGS held meeting in Madison and went through spill related projects, which resulted in good resources to **capture the science of spills**. Sometimes NOAA models don’t work well for freshwater systems, so the models used in the Madison meeting could be a good resource for the EPA. **Want to get USGS to provide updates on some of their projects**; The USGS is finishing an online application tool that can be helpful to freshwater oil spills. The more models you have, the more information and data to feed your decision-making process. * Should bring experts together to hear about the respective modelling tools used for different responses. |

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| **Training and Exercise/Drills Subcommittee, Mr. Scott Binko, USCG** |
| Progress on the Training and Exercise/Drills Subcommittee:  **Upcoming Meetings/Trainings:**  **NRT meeting**: June 26th-28th in Philadelphia  **SCAT Training:** August 7th-9th in Mackinaw City (usually a 3-day training)  **Coastal Zone Exercises:**  4 direct coastal zone exercises:   1. Apostle Islands Oil Spill, June 20th in National Park Headquarters, Bayfield, WI – Table-Top exercise 2. Maumee Bay Oil Spill, August in Toledo, OH – Table-Top exercise 3. Manistique Train Derailment Oil Spill, September (week of 19th) in Manistique Municipal Marina, Manistique, MI – Full-Scale Exercise 4. Saginaw River Oil Spill September 19th in Essexville, MI – Table-Top ER |

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| **\*For more information, contact Mr. Robert E. Allen at CGD9 via email at: Robert.E.Allen@uscg.mil**  **Other Exercises**:   * St. Paul AMSTEP Exercise, September 12th, St. Paul, MN – Railroad component, will involve Hazmat * SCAT Training, May 15th-17th, St. Louis, MO (3 people from IEPA) * Pipeline break, April 26th-27th, Des Plaines River (2019 will be in WI River, 2020 will be near Stockbridge, MI) – Full Scale Exercise * Equipment Exercise, September, Cast Lake, MN * DOI is holding 4 inland oil spill training classes (not in region 5) but hoping to hold another 4 classes in 2019, if anyone is interested in hosting, DOI is open to the next 4 locations. Training is a whole week and it includes SCAT and field exercises. The training is modeled after NOAA. OSCs help teach.   + MN interested in hosting   + Tie in H&S into exercises   Additional TRIPPER high hazard training will happen in the next year or so, but no dates are set. |

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| **Worker Health and Safety Subcommittee, Ms. Larken Akins, Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)** |
| Progress on the Worker Health and Safety Subcommittee:  **New Initiative – Contractor H&S plans**  Pass out a general H&S plan to contractors and let them adapt it to their response. The Subcommittee will then review these **specific H&S plans and** **put on the website or hand it out**. This will be a good resource for everyone.  **Update – Best Practices:**  OSHA looking at after action reports and drills to gather best practices and lessons learned. This is not a new initiative, but they would like to receive more reports to gather more information. Currently, they are reviewing reports with the coast guard and found that **best practices include**:   * Communicate issues and concerns * Training and education (make sure a new person is with experienced, everyone is properly trained, etc.) * Site Security (securing site with trained personnel)   Larkin is also **looking to get more members onto the Worker Health and Safety Subcommittee**. If you are excited about safety and health, email Larkin! |

**Notes for Regional Response Team (RRT) Meeting**

**General Session**

**April 17, 2018**

**Opening remarks, Mr. Jay Eickholt, Michigan Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ)**

Every state from region 5 was represented in today’s meeting.

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| **Michigan Updates:** |
| Issue in Mackinacwhere marine activity caused an **issue with mineral fluid to be released into the streets of Mackinac**. Dealing with media release and government officials asking questions about integrity.  **PFAS** is consuming more and more of the agency. Currently there is a large cleanup going on up north at **Wolverine Worldwide**. The incident management team been heavily involved  **Flint** water is still ongoing. Currently getting into **litigation and court** based side.  MI is in the last few months of current administration**. New governor** is coming in in November.  Weather has been a problem; up to 13 in of snow in Mackinac.. |

**State and Federal Roundtable Reports**

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| **Michigan Reports:** |
| In terms of **staffing**, there has been a tidal wave of retirements, so a lot of positions need to be filled.  Internal issues: **Need more education** for all department employees and incident command. The agency is working on getting departments to **require education**. The internal incident management team is working with other divisions to promote **specific departmental incident management teams**. The agency is also creating a department emergency response IMT – they are setting up qualifications for incident management teams for Michigan. The goal is to get an **overall guide** that all the IMTs can go by. If your state has a specific IMT guide, Jay wants to hear from you. The state is also looking to do **all-hazards training**.  MI is now **national coordinating state for EMAC.**  **Comments**   * Can this group help push the **discussion of all-hazards training**? There is a disconnect between agencies and **confusion on environmental standards/credentialing**; never a request from EMAC to agency, and ICS training unavailable. * FEMA is the go-to for all hazards, but seems to be a little less structured. DOI has role in all ESF. **Lindy could make connections with EM office** to see if they have successful credentialing processes. |

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| **Wisconsin Reports:** |
| Need to encourage cooperation between agencies, particularly Emergency management. This year, there were **3 apartment complexes where bomb-making materials were found**. In March, one blew up, killing 1 in Beaver Dam. In February, a man had bomb materials in Madison. Then, near the end of March, bomb making material were found in Summerset, WI.  **Weather issues**: Snow record in northern part of state, and there is **potential for flooding** because of all the snow.  **Dark Sky**: an exercise in April that includes a **power outage and cyber security issue**. Over 1000 people will be participating. It is a 3-day exercise, but it is supposed to cover span of 3 weeks.  **Planning for exercises and cooperation** with MN for Prairie Island Nuclear Power Plant, and then there is a tabletop exercise in Apostle Island. Because of disjointed responses, a Multiagency Coordination Group is being made to help local government deal with responses and coordination. |

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| **Indiana Reports:** |
| Agency experiencing **staffing issues** for ER. Currently, the agency has 8 OSCs when they usually have 10. They are **interviewing for 9th OSC position**.  **Major Incidents**: **Marathon Pipeline Spill** in Posey County; 1400 barrels of diesel spilled into Big Pine Creek. It was a textbook response.  **Weather issues**: Record **flooding** across the state which shut down several wastewater treatment plants.  Agency wants to start looking at **GIS technology** to develop database specific to responders. Agency is taking look at **EFS 10 function** at state level. Lastly, the agency is continuing to participate in planning committees. Renewed interest in **planning committee for Ohio river, strong interest.** |

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| **Ohio Reports:** |
| Big incident in February – there was 3 ½ week long **well pad out of control**. The agency is in the **process of hiring another on-scene coordinator** in Northern region. The agency is also trying to work more with local, state, and federal partners. OEPA will get Blaine copies of contracts. |

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| **Minnesota Reports:** |
| Response: **Magellan Pipeline spilled** in January (1,000 gallons of gasoline); it flowed across an exercise club into the storm sewers/ponds. A driller hit it dead on. No one got hurt and c**leanup went extremely well**.  The agency is also dealing with **PFAS** – the whole Eastern Metro Area is contaminated and more city wells are being turned off because the **levels keep climbing**. Other than that, there are a lot of **residential tank leaks**.  **External Preparedness**: There is a big push for **Railroad preparedness.** MN has 5 railroads which are subject to equipment drills. The agency reviewed 5 railroad plans, conducted 5 phone exercises, followed up with equipment checks, and then looked at training records. Railroads are well prepared, which is related to contractor preparedness. A shortfall was that **ethanol response is lacking**.  **Internal**: Agency retired another manager. One of the significant changes is they are **consolidating all emergency preparedness within State agency**; every entity will all be under same management oversight. As part of the consolidation, they are hiring a contractor to conduct a gap analysis of emergency preparedness. Other than that, the agency is embarking on exercise with FELOT program (weather related), and in November, an all agency exercise will be held involving a rain event rain. |

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| **Illinois Reports:** |
| **No big incidents** since last meeting in the fall. The ER office is still struggling to get staff, but the office got their compliance assurance staff member back. The **media has been reporting about IEPA staffing levels**; the IEPA is half staffed compared to 2002 (1200 to 600). The agency has been trying to staff up, but it is a struggle to keep staff where it is, mainly due to attrition. As older people have left, a **gap has been created in experience level**. IEPA used to have contracts in place for ERs. About 4 years ago those contracts were let go. IEPA **wants to get those contracts back** because no one is on-call anymore. IEPA gave the supervisor old contracts for her to review to accommodate future ERs. If possible, can **other states get Blaine copy of their contracts**? |

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| **Tribal**: Sioux tribe: |
| Army Corps interested in securing line further and whether recovery is truly successful. |

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| **U.S. EPA Reports:** |
| **Michigan**: Need to talk about some of the projects and spills and discuss what worked well, how to improve, how to communicate better, etc.  EPA is working on helping the state with the **Wolverine (PFAS) site**. EPA got involved last Dec. and there is **a clear division between what state is handling and what EPA will be doing**. The state is the lead on everything related to water sampling, filtration and working with the company. EPA will do cleanup of facility itself and one dumping area and potentially other dumping areas. Also, EPA is there **to assist the state if need any technical help**, especially with the PFAS issue.  EPA is also working **on 3 or 4 vapor intrusion sites around the Travis City area**. They are almost complete. This summer, EPA will **start on water hookup for several homes** in Allegan, MI because of chrome contamination – there is no city hookup near those homes.  EPA has a **cleanup in Detroit in a park contaminated with lead**; the project started 2 weeks ago, and is expected to finish in 2 weeks. There are also **2 vapor intrusion sites in Detroit**.  EPA has **4 sites in the Upper Peninsula related to Torch Lake and Quincy Smelter Site** and they will be working on those this summer.  Finally, EPA has been **working on a vapor intrusion site in Grand Rapids**. It has been a little over a year and **EPA found the source and has a remedy to medicate source**.  **Ohio**:  EPA is currently working on **the Fluorescent Recycling Site** in Cleveland where they have 6 million fluorescent bulbs; there are a lot of **mercury issues** and there were **2 or 3 fires** in matter of 2 weeks which prompted an ER. EPA is also working on the **Warren Steel Holdings Site** and **Crest Rubber Site.**  EPA has many **vapor intrusion** sites – around 7 or 8 – and will be working on those  EPA is doing about **6 or 7 assessments** and will be doing more cleanup this summer. There is a huge **lead cleanup in a park in Cleveland**. It is a $6 million project that started late last summer and EPA will be there for 2 more years.  The **state is looking for air monitoring refresher training course to cover ER equipment**. Hopefully EPA will be able to provide that soon.  The **major incident** in Ohio was **the gas protection well explosion** where EPA assisted with air monitoring.  **Indiana**:  EPA has the **USS Lead project**, which started 2 summers ago. It will continue this summer and another year or more. The project is going well, and the EPA is conducting residential lead cleanup (indoor and outdoor). Another lead site is **Federated Metals**; this project will be starting soon.  In Indianapolis, EPA has **American Lead**. There are 100 homes contaminated with lead. EPA is just finishing up with the first round, but **1,000 more homes need to be assessed** to see if more work needs to be done.  EPA also has **the Indiana Battery Site**, where battery casing contamination created acid and lead issues.  The **major incident in Indiana was the Marathon pipeline spill**. The spill washed into creek, and EPA was able to recover barrels. Marathon did a great job recovering quickly.  **Illinois**:  EPA has the **Pilsen site**, which started last year. The PRP **cleaned up 54 homes last year**, and looking at **cleaning 18 more this year**. There is also another **residential lead cleanup on west side** in the suburbs starting soon.  **Wisconsin**: The new RA from WI. The OSC in Green Bay, Kathy, left EPA. EPA hoping to **fill that position by this summer**.  EPA **completed a project in Milwaukee**. This was a **PCB cleanup**, and it took about 3 years and $14 million to clean.  Ramon will be talking about the **explosion bomb sites.**  **Minnesota**: The state would like **more removal action training**. The state also wants to **streamline the referral process**. The state would like to **see more opportunity for oil response training**.  The state working on a **PFAS contamination issue**, and EPA is helping with technical issues. PFAs hard to deal with.  Lost Jamie, she was a Planner, and left region 5 and now working in Denver.  **Hurricane response**: Region 5 **had 140 people deployed to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands** for 2-3 weeks at least. Very successful response, one OSC went to region 9 to assist with the wildfire. |
| **USCG Reports:** |
| Two significant incidents: **(1) The Tug Robin Lynn incident and (2) ATC Pipeline in Mackinac**. The ACT Pipeline is an electrical transmission line with mineral oil. It was a minor spill, however, the fact that it happened **illustrated the risk**. The spill was impacted by weather/ice. There have been many questions about how it happened and what vessel it could have been. It is**under investigation**, and information will be out soon, but the USCG can’t speak on case until all facts are completely known.  The USCG and NRT had a **Spills of National Significance Seminar** in March. They looked at 3 scenarios (Gulf of Mexico, Alaska, and a pipeline rupture in the St. Clare River). Went well and agency heads were happy with the preparedness work that RRT has been doing. **The seminar was a good showcase of preparedness on the Great Lakes**.  The NRT **ACP Survey** still out there and **April 30th is deadline for survey**. This survey is important because NRT is trying to look at next generation of ACP planning and trying to make ACPs better.  **Working with EPA Region 5 on an MOU**; modernizing the 1999 MOU and reflecting more on current practice. At final stage of revision and **working to have district manager sign it within the next couple months.**  **River Raisin workshop** held on August 7th in Monroe county – Table-Top exercise. |

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| **DOI Reports:** |
| **USFWS** issued an **M-Opinion on the Migratory Bird Treaty Act**. The opinion **eliminates the incidental trade**, which affects oil spills because we collect bird carcasses and count them. M-Opinion would eliminate that activity.  There was a **series of spills in the Ohio River** this winter; every single spill has had same question relating to **endangered freshwater muscles**. DOI is trying to pursue guidance to resolve endangered muscles issues, as there are many places they could potentially be/be put. DOI wants to use funds to **develop guidance** so there is better sampling early on and better data collection and natural resource damage assessment.  Currently, a r**eorganization** of DOI is taking place; it **redefines and standardizes regions**. The latest map (draft) **reorganizes regions based on watersheds**. There is **no timeline** for when this will come to pass (if it does).  Held a meeting in Madison to talk about modelling and different research projects DOI is participating in relating to oil spills. **Icy Water Spills modelling** would be helpful for the EPA and DOI in event of spill.  DOI is hoping to **finish region 3 endangered species act screening tool**. It is an NRT product that uses a list of response actions in general habitat areas and compares it against a list of federally endangered species. This tool will overlap with IPaC tool, as it will have a **BMP function for endangered species in a region where there is an oil spill**. This tool will be **accessible to responders**. When a BMP report is produced, the tool notifies the endangered species staff of that state. The tools **don’t take the place of consultation with staff**, but supports initial contact and mutual starting point. |

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| **NPFC Reports**: |
| NPFC **participated with Transport Canada in workshop in Ottawa** back in November about **liability and compensation**. It was a comparison of both sides and where there were gaps.  **Claims Manager Division Chief retired**. Absence shouldn’t affect claims processing. Also, lost staff member and they are trying to go through his cases. **If anyone is missing funds, reach out**.  At the **RRT 1 meeting**, states talked about l**osing experienced staffing personnel and helping each other**. The question that came up was how can they pay for getting extra help. Talked about **PRFAs – not restricted to state boundaries**. Unfortunately, sometimes resources leaving state isn’t feasible. |

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| **OSHA Reports**: |
| OSHA has **two new Respirable Silica Standards**. For maritime and general industries, the standards will **become active on June 23rd, 2018**. Action level of 25 micrograms/meters cubed averaged over an 8-hour work day. The goal is to protect workers from crystalline silica exposure above the PEL of 50 micrograms per meters cubed. |

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| **NOAA Reports:** |
| **Received Great Lakes Initiative research grant funding to redo environmental sensitivity for St. Mary’s River** from Mackinac down to Detroit. Don’t know when will the research will start. Researching high traffic areas and areas of importance.  **Workshop on academics during responses in Mobile, Alabama**. This workshop will be more systematic by working directly with university admin from New Hampshire. When the next major oil spill happens, there will be academic pressure because of all the research happening about oil spills. An **effective response only works if there is coordination between state, academic and federal entities**.  NOAA is **redoing a model coordination workshop**. Would like to get modelers from both side of the border (U.S. & Canada) to communicate how to work together and prepare data.  **SCAT Classes August 7th-9th in Mackinac City**. Get to Mike before May 25th; this is when he will close the registration then. The class works best when there is a mix of stakeholders.  **Effects of Oil on Wildlife Conference** coming up May 7th-11th in Baltimore, MD. This conference is a global meeting focusing on the planning, response, rehabilitation, and research aspects of oil spills and their impacts to wildlife species. It will be a panel discussion valuing international cooperation.  **The Co-chair meeting** is coming up June 26th-28th in Philadelphia. All co-chairs, NRT and RRT coordinators from EPA and USCG attend this conference. If there are issues you want to have highlighted at this national meeting, lobby while you have those people captive. |

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| **GLC reports** |
| For the County Fact Sheet draft, GLC is **working on jurisdictional layer and drafting coastline layer**. GLC is looking to produce draft of survey 123 GIS tool. GLC is also working **with the fisheries commission to create a public input tool**. GLC supports the use of GIS technology |

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| **PHMSA Accident Investigation Division, Mr. Chris Ruhl, PHMSA, and Mr. Neil Suchak, PHMSA**  This presentation is an overview of PHMSA’s newly created Accident Investigation Division and how this group could be a resource to the RRT5 response agencies and similarities in the types of incidents that we assess, monitor and respond to. |
| **Office of Pipeline, Mr. Chris Ruhl, PHMSA**  **NPIC toll-free**: 888-719-9033  **811** is the number for One-Call to find out what is in/around the area that will be dug  PHMSA is one of **modes under DOT**. There are 500 people in the agency. If you need any of the other DOT mode, get in touch with Chris.  **What they do**: The Office of the Pipeline regulates pipelines. This department regulates natural gas, pipelines, gas diesel, ammonia, etc. In RRT5, **PHMSA has piping mapping system** if you need to identify a source. It is available for download into mapping GIS tool.  **Reporting Requirements**: PHMSA requires operators to give **48 hour updates**. The first call has very limited info but 48 hours later is more accurate.  **Resources**: PHMSA has **preparation guidelines for preparedness and exercises**. Anytime there is a spill, PHMSA looks at whether an operator was prepared and if operator brought right resources. The agency has **required facility response plans** (Electronic) – give **888 a call** and these plans will be emailed to you. There are plans available for planning purposes, and Chris can get you in touch to look at those. Staff members include **highly technical engineers/scientists/coastguard**. So if you need pipeline expertise, call!  **Accident Investigation Division** is a new team PHMSA built: The goal is to have more holistic view. So far, they’ve investigated over 1000 incidents.  **What they do/mission** of Division:   * **Evaluate NRC reports** that deal do with pipelines. * **Conduct** accident investigations, **seek** out why incident occurred, and **prevent** it from happening again. * Try to make pipelines safer and **build relationships** with state and federal partners * Get in touch by emailing: [PHMSAAccidentInvestigationDivision@dot.gove](mailto:PHMSAAccidentInvestigationDivision@dot.gove)   **Criteria for deployment:**   * 500+ barrel spill of hazardous liquid * Large environmental impact * Death/injuries   **Opportunities to work together:**   * Pipeline FRPs & preparation drills * Incident coordination – if you have incident that’s pipeline related, call and the team will provide you with any information they have * Pipeline mapping system – PHMSA has a viewer where you can do mapping as a data source * Operator contacts * Evidence collection * PHMSA has a pipeline training facility in OK City * Disaster Response * Provide Hazmat transportation waivers * NTSB Investigation liaison |

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| **Office of Hazmat, Mr. Neil Suchak, PHMSA**:  **General Information**:   * Covers RRT5 and RRT8 * 6 investigators on the team * Central Region Office Telephone: 816-329-3802   **Accident Investigation Team Pilot Program**:   * Want to be **more proactive** instead of reactive and spot trends before bigger incidents. * Want to issue **safety recommendations** (outreach campaign, regulatory action?). * Want to **track emerging trends (**risk analysis to inform decision making) * Want to create a **training curriculum** (root cause analysis, know what to look for).   What the pilot program hopes to do:   * Create better data/standardized process of collecting data * Strengthen outreach efforts * Advance quality of investigations   **Questions:**   * Is there an overlap of interaction between PHMSA and the Chemical Safety Board? * PHMSA does get recommendations from the Chemical Safety Board. PHMSA is owner of all Hazmat regulations. PHMSA helps inform their mission. * Are there any conclusions from the pilot program yet? * Not enough information yet, but there will be more to report during the next meeting. * Do you get pollution reports? * PHMSA would like to be on the reports, and anything PHMSA generates, they can send to you |

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| **Oil Spill Response Training, Ms. Dorene Fier-Tucker, MPCA** |
| **The issue**: The last few years, MN has had a **problem with meeting training requirements for oil spills**. New staff on board are looking at how to fill training requirements; TX has courses, but those are few and far between. The only other course was the **Science of Oil Spills Class** put on by NOAA, which looks spot on. Dorene wants to discuss **what classes are available** and what to do to fill the training need. A **possible solution** is Region 5 could sponsor a 1 week course once a year. There are other training needs as well besides oil spill training.  **Discussion of issue:**  **Lindy (DOI)**: The state of Pennsylvania has a similar issue. The **USFWS National Conservation Training Center** already has funded training; all staff needs to pay for is travel. **Solution**: states could pay for course and could be modified based on needs. DOI can consider the training issue and **Lindy can be a coordinator for training**. The **DOI oil spill course** includes 8-hour HAZWOPER. DOI also has online course called **Research Advisor** where they train specialists to be generalists. That training is federally focused, but is a good broad overview of topics. **Onset** offers training (New Jersey); probably marine focused. DOI is currently creating a **wildlife response course** – let Lindy know if you have this type of response because they have 1 year to get footage.  **Steve (NOAA)**: There is no central location where you can go and look to see where national courses are happening. **NOAA does many courses in the field**. An **issue** to raise to the NRT and ask their training committee is to **develop database for training courses**. ICS 300 training and public affairs training all needs to be included in this database. It would be helpful to have better scope of how many people need training in Midwest; if guidelines/recommendation are developed for various level, would that help justify training needs?  **Jason El-Zein (EPA)**: There are many new responders/OSCs. EPA has CERCLA required training, but no required training for oil. There is an average of 50-60 ERs/year. EPA formed group just to deal with OPA training. The EPA is **willing to fund a course**, but can’t fund travel. EPA is **willing to commit to funding a specific course**. The SCAT training can be brought to region. |
| **Dorene (MPCA)**: Should there be a training plan? An idea is to have a **resource on the website** **for training**. Coordinating a training plan would be helpful. There also needs to be **more science and math courses**. At **Camp Ripley**, the state partnered with the National Guard and they’re developing a training center; could be helpful for training needs.  **Mark (PHMSA)**: PHMSA publishes the ERG and as you cross state lines, an **issue** arises of what guidelines get accepted by whom. This is something to consider before bringing states to one spot for training. **Solution**: put online courses on RRT Website and have Hazmat courses available for state agencies.  **Scott (USCG)**: The USCG qualify staff based on guidelines in USCG PQS Process. This process could be a foundation for states to follow.  **Ann (EPA)**: **Solution**: The Planning Subcommittee could put a **program together of courses for Region 5**. The Subcommittee can collect online/recorded trainings as part of a program. **Question for PHSMA**: is grant money still available? **Answer**: Yes, but there are restrictions for government and state agencies. | | |

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| **Wolverine PFAS Dumpsite Case Study, Mr. David Wierzbicki, MDEQ**  This presentation is on the PFAS response associated with Wolverine WW at a license disposal facility at US 131 in Rockford, MI  **Timeline:**  Jan. 2017: concerned about drinking water wells  Apr. 2017: sampling occurs, none exceeded USEPA advisory level  May 2017: sampled well at Belmont and it exceeded advisory level  Jul.-Sept. 2017: expanded sampling around the disposal facility – 70 wells in study area, 230 in buffer zone  Oct. 2017: DEQ made request to residents and public for assistance to find other alleged Wolverine disposal areas   * Almost 1600 wells sampled * Project exceeded capabilities of district office   Oct 30- Nov. 2: IMT mobilization and agency briefing, project plan developed, project coordinator meetings  **Scope & Strategy:**   * 16 square mile area * Effective communication and data management strategy * Identify and mitigate all PFAS source areas * Identify and mitigate all PFAS risks * Communication strategy included a form on a public website that people could fill out about source areas * Developed a unified command system, a residential well sampling group, and source investigators. Created a group to oversee source investigation and an alternate water group to assist with provision of bottled water or filters   **Data management:**   * Wolverine and DEQ collecting samples from multiple labs * Develop EDD structure to upload into AECOM EQuIS database. * Followed ICS structure, took the data and made outputs as needed.   **Progress:**   * Developed coordinated response structure, which streamlined communication * Developed effective data management and communication strategy * Prioritized and investigated PFAS source area as identified * Identified and mitigated PFAS risks   **Lessons:**   * Critical to establish effective response structure immediately * Establish data and document management (a content management database is good for FOIA requests) * GIS is valuable to manage and use large amount of data during a response * Communication – establish unity of command, ensuring all necessary data gets to proper individuals | |
| Could have expanded strategy and had a **public health unit**, **environmental unit** (remedial investigation work, streamline process), and a **situation unit** (help manage data and improve fold data)  **Challenges:**   * Agency uses 13-14 commercial labs and it takes 3-4 weeks to turn around a sample * DEQ is in the process of developing method for PFAS analysis * Analysis is expensive: $800-1200 per analysis * There are different methods for drinking water and groundwater sampling   **Questions on the Presentation**   * What prompted you to look at PFAS? * They sampled the well and detected it. It was suspected Wolverine used this material in their leather.   30 PFAS sites are active in MI. It is an area with a lot of sand and gravel, and PFAS loves water and moves very quickly because of soil structure. | |

**Notes for Regional Response Team (RRT) Meeting**

**General Session**

**April 18, 2018**

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| **Sturgeon River ER Case Study, Mr. Ralph Dollhopf, U.S. EPA**  On February 3, 2018, a tanker was carrying clear diesel fuel and gasoline that leaked onto the road surface and migrated onto the frozen surface of the Sturgeon River. The release volume was estimated at **4,000 gallons of gasoline** and **400 gallons of diesel** which meant challenges to cleanup operations due to wintry weather conditions in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. | | |
| Although this wasn’t a huge spill, it rose many questions. This spill was **one of four** in Northern MI, and it occurred in the inland zone. Another spill occurred right after in Marquette (only 200 gal) and ran through Northern Michigan University. The point is there are a lot of tanker spills happening in the winter in Northern MI.  **How is happened:**  The spill occurred on the bridge crossing the Sturgeon River. A passenger vehicle attempted to pass a tanker in a snow storm as they were coming around a curve. The driver lost control and went into oncoming traffic, causing the tanker to lose 4,000 gallons of gasoline and 400 gallons of diesel fuel. It spilled onto the surface of river, the roadway, and the bridge. There were two residential sites near spill.  **The response:**  The response team was able to establish a command post just off the road. The initial response was made by several local fire departments. DEQ then responded to the scene and the responsible party got people there within the first 24 hours. The overall response provided the opportunity to effectively implement ICS in a way that was scalable. EPA, EQ, the responsible party, MDEQ, and the health department (because gas spill happened in a residential area) were all in **unified command**.  **Day 2: Generating IAPs**  **Goals:**   * Protect public and worker safety   + Conducted air monitoring (used handheld devices, area rays. Devices were set up near school and residential areas) * Remove product spilled onto land   + Excavation oriented because of all the snow and ice on the land and bridge   + Shifted to recovery of gasoline that pooled up on ice   + Worked with DOT to excavate material around the supporting structure for the bridge and underneath the bridge without compromising the integrity of the bridge * Assess river ice (initial worry was the spill seeped into the river and impacted the river habitats downstream)   + Under ice assessment – holes in ice under bridge initially led to the belief that gasoline burned hole in ice   + Evaluated downstream impacts in subzero weather; **didn’t find any evidence of gas in river** * Assess downriver impacts (SCAT)   + Visual, VOC readings & Lab analysis * Reopen US-41   **Results:**   * After removal, **6,000 tons of soil and 10,000+ gallons of liquid were recovered** * There were no tribal lands affected * The spill was a big news story, so there was a lot of media attention. The health department took the lead on media relations * Took **2 weeks** to clean * The spill did not impact public health * Set up a **viewer** to report data points and summarize data, which helped ready briefings. The viewer included air monitoring icons * The type of environment caused the response team to think about tactics: if the spill affects the high value habitat downstream, what was the best solution? | | |
| **Takeaway**:  The spill was a reminder that there are many sensitive areas inland in region 5 where it could be helpful to consider ISBs; we can’t lose sight of the fact you may need to do ISBs in inland zones.  **Questions on the Presentation**   * Did you work off same IAP? * No, we did them daily for 10 days * Were there any logistical issues? * The biggest issue was getting the boat from ND. It took a while to get it there because of the weather. The responsible party was a trucking company and they were very cooperative. They spent over $1 million in 10 days. The weather was the biggest challenge. * Did you have to rotate people frequently because of the cold? * We had to make sure workers got appropriate breaks. We didn’t rotate or run shifts, but people needed to get into trucks every hour or so to warm and fuel up. * Did the trucking company foot the bill or did the insurance company? * I don’t know but think it was the insurance company – they participated in a lot of the calls. * How did you manage the equipment without risk creating a fire hazard? * If you’re experienced you know how it goes; we had firemen on top of river because they’re not sensitive to toxicity. Once cleanup began, both EPA START contractors and the consulting firm were savvy enough to know about the ignitability issue. Air monitoring was set up to make sure ignition sources were not put in LEL environment. There was a monitoring strategy. * Lindy mentioned something about plume monitoring and icy waters application – how did that work for you? * Didn’t really look at the application much because the response was very busy, but it is a useful tool. |

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| **Timber Lake Trail Lab Site and Beaver Dam Explosives Site, Mr. Ramon Mendoza, U.S. EPA**  From February to March 2018, the local Police, FBI, and other authorities in Wisconsin were **able to stop two bombers in two cities** from carrying out acts of domestic terror. Wisconsin DNR requested EPA assistance and the Agency played a part in both incidents, by conducting Emergency Response Actions at both Sites (Madison and Beaver Dam, Wisconsin).  **TIMBER LAKE TRAIL SITE ER (Madison, WI): Feb 22-Mar 1&22**  **Overview:** Residents in an apartment complex called the fire department because they smelled smoke and odors. On scene, they **found bomb making materials** in addition to a lab set up. The tenant was arrested and the building was evacuated. Police then took over the scene. The EOD team conducted a bomb sweep and didn’t find any IEDs. Then the DNR was called for cleanup support for the hazmat spill. The ER team was immediately mobilized.  **The response:**  Madison Police established a limited ICS. The ER team was assigned to clean out apartment and DNR in the command center with the public health department. Meetings happened every day to update progress. The initial thought was that the apartment was a meth lab. The **chemicals found** included: Nitrate, acid, materials to make gun powder, solvents, oxidizers, bottles with mystery substances, and more.  **Operations** from February 22nd-28th:   * Conducted initial entry for screening mercury * By February 24th, all Hazmat containers were removed and the county health department moved people back in because **air monitoring was non-detect**   **Issues:**   * In this case since the owner was under arrest, there were **concerns about violations of 4th amendment**. The initial access grant was under warrant * Tenant eventually signed access agreement, as well as police and the property owner | |
| The lawyer was on site the entire weekend to help with legal issues that arose   * Magnesium caught on fire on carpet, and mercury and gun powder were found in the initial entry * On the 28th, a security issue arose because the tenant could be let out on bail, so there was security with the team the whole time. As soon as the team was able, they moved over to more secure area   **Response actions**:   * The team limited their removal to hazmat, items suspected to be contaminated, and flammables; the uncontaminated items were left behind * Property owner is liable for hazardous waste, so they will remove the rest of the residual contamination like carpeting and kitchen counters. Oversight conducted by DNR and health department   **Unusual work:**   * USEPA **collected evidence** including video and photolog requested by police (list of people, bomb making materials, etc.) * USEPA also transferred to ATF for lab analysis (black powder, urea nitrate)   + Urea Nitrate= high explosive, used in IEDs * There were temporary work shutdowns because of the IEDs found. The EOD team was called to clear and x-ray potential pipes * Courts had to clear the release of material; there were 570 gallons of hazardous waste * The project cost 130k   **Questions on Presentation**   * What was the profile of gentleman?   + The man was in his 20s, of European decent, his mother was supporting his rent, he was on parole for assaulting woman at UW Madison. Don’t know what he was studying. * In before pictures shown, there were boxes from amazon – where was he getting his materials?   + Don’t know where he was ordering from, but the owners were trying to evict him for a long time. * Did you have any issues in getting the judge to sign the release?   + Ramon wasn’t a part of that process; the police were mostly in charge of making that happen. The ER team videotaped and logged everything, so the attorney agreed because of this evidence. **Lesson**: video and photologs are helpful.   **BEAVER DAM EXPLOSIVES**:  **Overview:** On March 5th, a **guy blew himself up in an apartment** complex in Beaver Dam. ATF and the Sheriff’s Department initially responded and found significant amounts of explosives. They decided to **blow up the apartment with support from FBI and ATF**. Now, 15 families are permanently homeless. On March 8th, the agencies decided the explosion won’t get rid of all hazmat, and on March 9th, DNR called EPA.  **Mission**: To **provide air monitoring before and after controlled burn** to assist returning residents to homes. **COCs** included: VOCs, dust, HCN, HCl, asbestos and mercury.  Acetone Peroxide – not nitric, used in several terrorist attacks. Found this in apt and garage as well as white supremist material  **The response:**  March 9th-12th, the ER team planned, prepped and mobilized. Single point monitors, AreaRaes and DustTraks were used for air monitoring. The Beaver Dam FD and PD were incident commanders, and they called in ATSDR for the toxicology report. The team acquired access agreements for air monitoring. EPA contacted IMAAC to get an idea where plume was going to be for confirmation of air monitoring placement. The EPA worked with the state and the health department to set up action levels.  **Goals**:   * Ensure safety * Coordinate communications * Protect adjacent structures from damage * Complete destruction of chemical hazards * Protect major populations | | |
| March 15th was day of burn and it lasted around 2 hours. During the burn, there were **spikes** of VOC, HCN, acids, etc, downwind of the fire. ERT **data uploaded to viper/internet** so data would be live.  **After the burn/conclusion:**  A meeting occurred with the FD, EPA, DNR, DOH, and health department to discuss air monitoring after the burn. At this point, **particulates were the only remaining contaminant** left. The FD conducted misting operations March 15th-16th. The DustTrak gave good data, and the **adjacent buildings reopened March 16th**; EPA coordinated the transition meeting to local health department. DNR oversees soil remediation.  **Questions**   * Had the suspect survived, would the investigation complicate cleanup/evidence collection?   + Don’t know if we would have been called in that case because he was more dangerous than the Madison guy. He accidentally blew himself up. We won’t know because an explosion happened. * Did the other residents get their stuff out of the burned apartment?   + No. they lost everything. * Was the nursing home evacuated?   + Yes, twice. There were time related issues to collect data because we needed to move people back in. * Did you have to go back and take wipe samples later?   + There was a process for that. * Where did money come from?   + We have budget for ERs. * If you encounter a situation where you have to burn the whole building down, do you consider saving building materials?   + Couldn’t do it in this case, but maybe in a remedial project.   **Take away:** regular scheduled trainings are helpful in situations like this. | | | |

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| **MPCA Document for EPA Assistance, Ms. Dorene Fier-Tucker, MPCA**  This presentation is about sharing information on how Minnesota Pollution Control Agency requests assistance from USEPA on removal actions and our strategy for partnering with USEPA. |
| MPCA has an Emergency Removal Action Procedure, which is a **checklist for information needed before contacting EPA**. The **latest issue** for the MPCA has been trying to work with EPA on partnering on sites and trying to leverage funding. The goal of this checklist it to prevent duplication of efforts, as there is lots of sampling going on. We don’t want to send something to EPA that wouldn’t meet their criteria. If anyone has **comments on how to improve this checklist**, contact Dorene. This is an opportunity to increase awareness and capability of MPCA and show what they can we do before going to the EPA. There is a difference between data privacy in MN and the EPA; Dorene is interested in data quality.  **Jason** **(USEPA)**: Since EPA is doing a lot of vapor intrusion and PFAS, help from MPCA would be great; sometimes they can’t use our data because our QA/QC is not high enough. To save money, we can share sampling plans. The EPA wants to work with state agencies, especially because many projects involve residents. It would be nice when agencies refer a site to EPA, they stay and work with them. |

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| **UTV Robin Lynn Case Study, Sector Detroit, USCG Jody Knox**  This is a Case Study on the response actions taken at the TUG Robin Lynn, originally responded to and stabilized in 2015 by the Sector Detroit. On December 26th, 2017, the Robin Lynn began discharging oil and the OSLTF was opened and additional action taken to stabilize the new release from the Robin Lynn. |
| **Background:**  The Robin Lynn is an 81-foot boat built in 1952, sits on Lake St. Clare, and has been there for 11 years. There is minimal to no maintenance because is it owned by a deceased man. On December 26th, a large snow storm that caused icy conditions made it difficult to conduct cleanup operations. At first, it was briefed as minor case, but then turned into major case because of the many gallons of oily water.  **The case:**  The team found **two 55-gallon drums** (1 was ½ empty) which were sitting on the deck. The USCG sampled the drums, called the dock manager, and worked with owner’s sons. As the area unfroze, a little oil was released into the water. When the USCG investigated the engine, they saw it was completely flooded, but saw no oil sheen on the water and that the interior cabin was empty.  USCG revisited the boat on January 29th; this is when it **changed to potential major case**. The flooded engine now had a **thick layer of waste oil on the water**. The oil from the boat matched what was in water. It is possible it could be a result of illegal dumping.  **The response:**  Put boom around entire boat, the USCG used an ice cutting tactic to complete this task. **Oil recovery on ice** included laying out the boom and taking a heating unit that ran 24/7 and connecting it to air ducts going into each compartment until ice melted. **Dive operations** were conducted because the holes at the bottom of the boat needed to be patched. Diving happened under the ice and found multiple holes which led to larger patching. Boat will drag bottom when it is pulled out of the water - a USACE representative will be asked about approval to drag boat out of water.  **USCG response teams:**  **Sector Detroit is running the case**, and they are working with DRAT team, USCG investigative service, NRC, USCG Headquarters (able to give examples of vessels authorized for removal) and NPFC (perspectives on how to go about removing vessel). Additionally, an engineering team assessed the boat and will review the tow plan. USCG is thinking about **capturing site footage** for potential future issues after hearing Ramone’s presentation.  **Others involved**:  USFW (how many species of world class fish in this fishery), EPA (helpful in data regarding swimming), NOAA (put together BMPs) USACE (navigable waters definition help) MDEQ, MDNR/DEQ (made number of calls to ship yards for salvage of steel) stakeholder involvement, which all leads to the need for solid communication.  **Current activities:**  USCG is in process of **removal request in tandem with criminal investigation** (because it is unknown whether this case involves illegal dumping). The USCG was unable to use industrial cleaning agent, so they are removing the boat. Since the boat is over 50 years old, the USCG needs approval from the State Historic Preservation Office. The agency is also dealing with wildlife as a duck has nested on the boat.  **Issues:**   * Illegal dumping and criminal aspect – want to preserve boat for possible criminal case * Ownership of boat – man who owned it is dead   **Lessons:**   * Documentation specialist helps with criminal portion of the case * Effective communication and adaptability is vital because there are many partners working on this case   **Questions/comments on the Presentation**   * Talk about special issues with oil on ice   + It was creative because we had to melt the ice. Balancing being a good steward with our funds but not being impatient was a challenge. The biggest thing is because melting the ice takes longer, it is more expensive. We also had to consider if this was an immediate emergency or if it was possible to wait. |

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| * Will there be a criminal prosecution because the owner is dead?   + Not sure who suspects would be. We don’t know if there is a crime yet. * Is there any way to dismantle engine to lighten load when pulling out the boat?   + That would cost more than to just tow boat out. * Has it been refloated?   + Yes, but it is still taking on water because of holes on the deck. * USFWS recently came out with an M-Opinion to the Migratory Bird Act. If you were to move vessel with duck and it went to Canada, then intent of action is not to harm duck, so it wouldn’t be breaking the Act. * What makes your case special for removing the vessel?   + There was no responsible party, potential illegal dumping, and it is an ongoing threat to environment. Additionally, MI doesn’t have vessel removal program. * At the time you started, was the vessel registered, and is it considered commercial or personal?   + It is a documented vessel with the USCG, but it is being looked at as more of a personally owned vessel. * How are you covering cost between response and enforcement?   + Funds available for removal is not available for enforcement activities (i.e. investigations) The USCG is an asking for favors from other agencies. It will cost over $300,000 to move. |

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| **Fenner’s Ditch Site, Mr. Dave Bandlow, MDEQ**  **Overview:**  This is a historical issue with an old abandoned well where oil has been leaking into Fenner’s Ditch. The issue is that the problem is known but not the solution. Fenner’s Ditch discharges into Bear Lake, which is lined with homes and boat docks. No one knew where oil was coming from at first. Muskegon Lake is an area of concern. The agency believes the oil is related to a historic oil well. There are over 200 wells in the area, and wells were abandoned in the early 1930s. For the well believed to be causing issues, it is complicated to know the exact location because there is no metal to detect. The footprint of the well may be under water because of the widening of the ditch.  **The response:**  Work was done on shore, and the agency sampled residential wells. The oil locations were close to where the seep was; it wasn’t wide spread, but more data was needed. In 2015, MDEQ worked with GLRI to get a grant to consider investigation and remediation options. Remedial investigation included high resolution direct sensing to estimate limits of the seep, and soil and groundwater analytical data. In 2016, MDEQ **received PRFA**, and in 2018, they upped the funding to almost **$1 million**. MDEQ used the 2010 data **to create conceptual site model**. MDEQ used **GeoProbe Optical Image Profiler Deploymen**t – this uses UV fluoresce when it detects oil in the subsurface. They saw an upper level of oil and a deeper level of oil in the data, which was consistent.  **Cleanup:**  MDEQ looked back to feasibility study and used the **NAPL Trapping Cap**. This involved limited long-term operation and maintenance. Once installed, there were not a lot of ongoing costs. **How it works**: An artificial layer of clay was set and underneath it lay a permeable layer of material. When oil comes up, it’ll hit the clay layer and want to ride back to a point where either collection is possible or it’ll biodegrade. The terrain must be sloped to use, and it goes about halfway through canal.  **Communication outreach** was vital; MDEQ worked with a local environmental advocacy group to get the message out about response work. They also worked with the health department, passing out fliers about field work.  The cleanup should be **completed by July 1st**.  **Questions on presentation:**   * Do you have the option of collecting oil?   + Yes. We are trying to introduce oxygen into the system so it breaks down naturally. If it doesn’t do that, you have a product cleanout recovery sump to collect oil. You can use an oil interface probe to see if you have oil. |

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| **Hurricane and Wildfire responses, U.S. EPA, USCG, and other agencies, Jon Gulch US EPA**  All agency report-out of the assistance that any RRT5 agencies deployed to Caribbean for hurricane response and to California for wildfire response. |
| **HURRICANES**:  The first hurricane involvement included sending members to **Corpus Christi, TX**. Staff are on-call by month, and these are the people that establish the ICS structure and set up incident team. The **setup is based on lessons learned**.  **Issues:**  The Arkema Facility was a peroxide plant that started a reaction and the local FD set a fire at a particular time because it was going to burn anyway.  The second hurricane response involved the **U.S. Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico**. All the islands were run differently. Challenges occurred based on where you were and how things were set up.  **What they did:**   * Water Sampling * ACI Prep/Air Monitoring (didn’t occur in the Virgin Islands, but set up happened) * Safety meetings (got as much work done in early morning before sun) * School mold assessments (only in Virgin Islands) didn’t do sampling * e-Waste collection and disposal * HHW collection and disposal (Virgin Islands doesn’t have approved RCRA disposal facility; medical waste thrown around) * Battery Recycling * Vessel Operations (including EPA START for USCG Ops) – pulling oil and e-Waste out of vessels, but also lead management/disposal and conducted air monitoring for fiber glass cutting * Vessel Ops oil recovery * Community involvement (posting information about waste pickup, household hazards, radio interviews, events for waste drop off, mobile waste drop offs, PSAs)   **Recovery:**   * **Over ½ million items** pulled out of the dump   **WILDFIRES:** (Sonoma, Napa)   * The EPA was tasked to pull out anything that wasn’t consumed in fires * The EPA used **iPads to collect data**; the database was immediately updated this way (data management) * Went in under the authority of the state; the EPA didn’t have to get agreements for each property   **Questions**   * Were people wearing respirators because of particulates? * It could have been asbestos, it could have been particulates, but the fire wasn’t contained yet. * Explain iPad use and Survey 123. * Survey 123 is an app for developing forms. Forms can show up on viewer. You can use for booming locations, SCAT, USSL, Flint etc. Available for anyone in the app store (windows available as well). * Did you have any connectivity problems? * In Puerto Rico there was no internet; connectivity problems led to necessary corrections on Survey 123. |

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| **Jurisdictional Boundary Layer, Ms. Ann Whelan, US EPA** |
| The EPA and the USCG have adjusted jurisdictional boundaries in NE Ohio. A couple of rivers were added and the wording was changed to be consistent with the rest of the region.  **Vote results: All in favor of making the change.** |

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| **Subcommittee Reports** |
| **Planning Subcommittee:**  **The County Fact Sheet Viewer**: Gives a tabular report (map to help visualize and the report in a tabular format) and a list of contacts as opposed to just viewing it on a map. Generally, you’ll get a 2-3-page report, depending on what layers you choose. The report lists contacts, mining locations, cities, sensitive species in the area, etc. The information is from local, state and federal sources, and is based on databases already in place. Region 5 has between 500-600 counties, so automating fact sheets **is faster and more economical**. They are currently working on layer for jurisdictional boundaries.  A **Natural Disasters Library tab** will be added to the RRT5 website. It includes various websites and documents that will be useful in response situations.  **Questions**   * Can you explain the updates to the viewer? * Because the viewer pulls from a database which feeds into the GIS system, the database itself must be in good shape. Probably won’t include named contacts on the real fact sheet. It will be a couple months until the viewer is available across the region. Contact Jon or Ann if you have questions on this tool. Right now, there are Ohio and MI State viewers, IN and IL will be coming later this year.   The subcommittee is **working with tribal entities** to make sure information is accurate. Completed information from tribes in MI, and in WI most is completed as well.  **OSHA:** OSHA is looking at **after action reports**, so please send these to Larken. They are pulling **Best practices** and **lessons learned**. So far, lessons learned include communication, community issues, training, and education.  **S&T:** The USCG R&D **sunken oil booming configuration tests** are April 23rd for inland testing. The week of May 28th or June 4th will be the offshore demo; if interested in seeing it or part of it, contact Scott.  Want to make the Vendor protocol piece an **agenda item at Co-Chair Meeting.**  Want to streamline Shoreline Protocol in the **Area Committee Meeting in late May**.  **Update the ISB** – look at internal policies for ISBs. Send that info to Scott.  Want to **get USGS involved** with S&T subcommittee  **Training and Exercise subcommittee:**   * Apsotle Islands Table-Top: June 20th * River Raisin Table-Top: August 7th * Full Scale AMSTEP in St. Paul: September 12th * Cast Lake equipment deployment in September * SCAT training in Mackinac City: August 7th-9th * NRT meeting in Philadelphia: June 26th-28th * Oil Spill response training: tackle that issue and develop criteria * Full Scale Manistique Oil Spill: Week of September 19th * Saginaw River Table-Top ER: September 19th * Maumee Bay Table-Top in Toledo: August |

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| **Next Meeting Specifics:**  Next meeting **in Ohio** as a joint meeting with region 4 in the Fall **around Oct./Nov**. |

Glossary

ACPs – Area Contingency Plans

AMSTEP – Area Maritime Security Training Exercise Program

ARARs – Applicable Relevant Appropriate Requirements

ATSDR – Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry

BMPs – Best Management Practices

EDD – Electronic Data Deliverable

EMAC – Emergency Management Assistance Compact

EOD Team – Explosive Ordinance Disposal Team

ERG – Emergency Response Guidebook

ERT – Environmental Response Team

ESFs – Emergency Support Functions (1-16)

ESIs – Environmental Sensitivity Index

FRPs – Facility Response Plans

IAPs – Incident Action Plans

ICS – Incident Command System

IED – Improvised Explosive Devices

IMAAC – Interagency modelling Atmospheric and Assessment Center

IMT – Incident Management Team

IPaC – Information for Planning and Consultation (USFWS project planning tool)

ISBs – In situ Burn

LEL – Lower Explosive Limit

MOU – Memorandum of Understanding

NPIC – National Pipeline Incident Coordinator

NRT – National Response Team

PFAS – Per- & Polyfluorualkyl Substances

PRFA – Pollution Removal Funding Authorization

PQS – Personal Qualification Standard

R&D – Research and Development

TDAT – Tribal Directory Assessment Tool