

EMERGENCY RESPONSE, PREPAREDNESS, PLANNING, & PREVENTION

US EPA REGION 10
BETHEL OIL SPILL COURSE
AUGUST 2-4, 2016

BOB WHITTIER
FEDERAL ON-SCENE COORDINATOR



US EPA REGION 10 Emergency Response Program

Alaska-

2- FOSCs

1- Alaska Area Planner

1- Special Projects (Arctic Issues)

Washington, Oregon, Idaho

13 FOSCs

1- Area Planner

1- Homeland Security Coordinator

EPA START & ERRs Contractors



EPA AOO Logistics Center



Equipment & Instrumentation



Notification Procedures

Federal Regulations and Jurisdictions

Prevention

(Spill Prevention Control, &
Countermeasures – SPCC)
(Facility Response Plans)



Notification Procedures

§ 110.6 Notice.

Any person in charge of a vessel or of an onshore or offshore facility shall, as soon as he or she has knowledge of any discharge of oil from such vessel or facility in violation of section 311(b)(3) of the Act, immediately notify the National Response Center (NRC) (800-424-8802)

Definition of Discharge?

Authorities (EPA-USCG)

- ❑ Clean Water Act of 1972 (CWA)
(Does not address groundwater or soil)
- ❑ Oil Pollution Act 1990 (OPA)
(Prevention, Liability & Compensation, Planning) created
the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund



Overview of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)

- Established federal government's authority to designate certain substances as hazardous to environment and public health [CERCLA § 102]
- Established responsibilities of a vessel or facility in the event of a discharge [CERCLA § 103]
- Established response authorities in the event of a discharge that poses a substantial threat to environment and public health [CERCLA § 104]
- (SUPERFUND)

National Contingency Plan (NCP)

Signed by the President November 13, 1968

- ❑ OSC defined as the single federal agent to direct and coordinate spills of oil and hazardous substances
- ❑ The Planning, Readiness, and Response Authorities under the CWA, OPA and CERCLA are required to be carried out under a set of guidelines which is the National Contingency Plan

SPCC Applicability Thresholds

1) It can reasonably be expected to discharge oil to “navigable waterways of the U.S. and adjoining shorelines”, and you have over:

2) 1,320 gallons of aggregate aboveground oil storage capacity, or 42,000 gallons of completely buried oil storage capacity



SPCC Rule Requirements

- SPCC regulations requires preparation and implementation of a written Plan to address:
 - Operating procedures for routine handling of products to prevent a discharge of oil
 - Discharge or drainage control measures to prevent a discharge of oil
 - Countermeasures to contain, clean up, and mitigate an oil spill
 - Methods of disposal of recovered materials
 - Contact list and phone numbers of company, contract response personnel, and National Response Center



Facility Response plans (FRP)

Background

- ❑ In January 1988, a four-million gallon oil storage tank owned by Ashland Oil Company split apart and collapsed in Floreffe, Pennsylvania, near the Monongahela River. Oil contaminated the Monongahela and Ohio Rivers.
- ❑ On March 28, 1993, a rupture occurred in an oil pipeline in Fairfax County Virginia, sending a 100-foot plume of fuel oil into the air. The high-pressure pipeline, owned by the Colonial Pipeline Company, released over 400,000 gallons of oil to the environment affecting nine miles of the nearby Sugarland Run Creek and the Potomac River.

FACILITY RESPONSE PLAN ELEMENTS

- ✓ Cover Sheet
- ✓ Emergency Response Action Plan
- ✓ Facility Information
- ✓ Emergency Response Information
- ✓ Spill scenario discussion
- ✓ Discharge detection systems information
- ✓ Plan implementation information
- ✓ Facility self-inspection checklists, training information and meeting logs
- ✓ Diagrams for the site plan and the drainage plan
- ✓ Security systems description

EPA-USCG JURISDICTION

- For purposes of this MOU, and in conjunction with the National Contingency Plan (NCP), the “coastal zone” is defined as “all United States waters subject to the tide and all land surface or land substrata, and ground waters, 1000 yards inland.”
- The “inland zone” is defined as “the environment inland of the coastal zone.” Precise boundaries separating coastal zone from the inland zone in Western Alaska are further defined in Article V.

Drills & Exercises



North Slope MAD



Fast Water Booming



Oil n' Ice



RESPONSES



MP 48 Richardson HWY



POST ROAD



TAZLINA ASBESTOS



FUKUSHIMA RAD



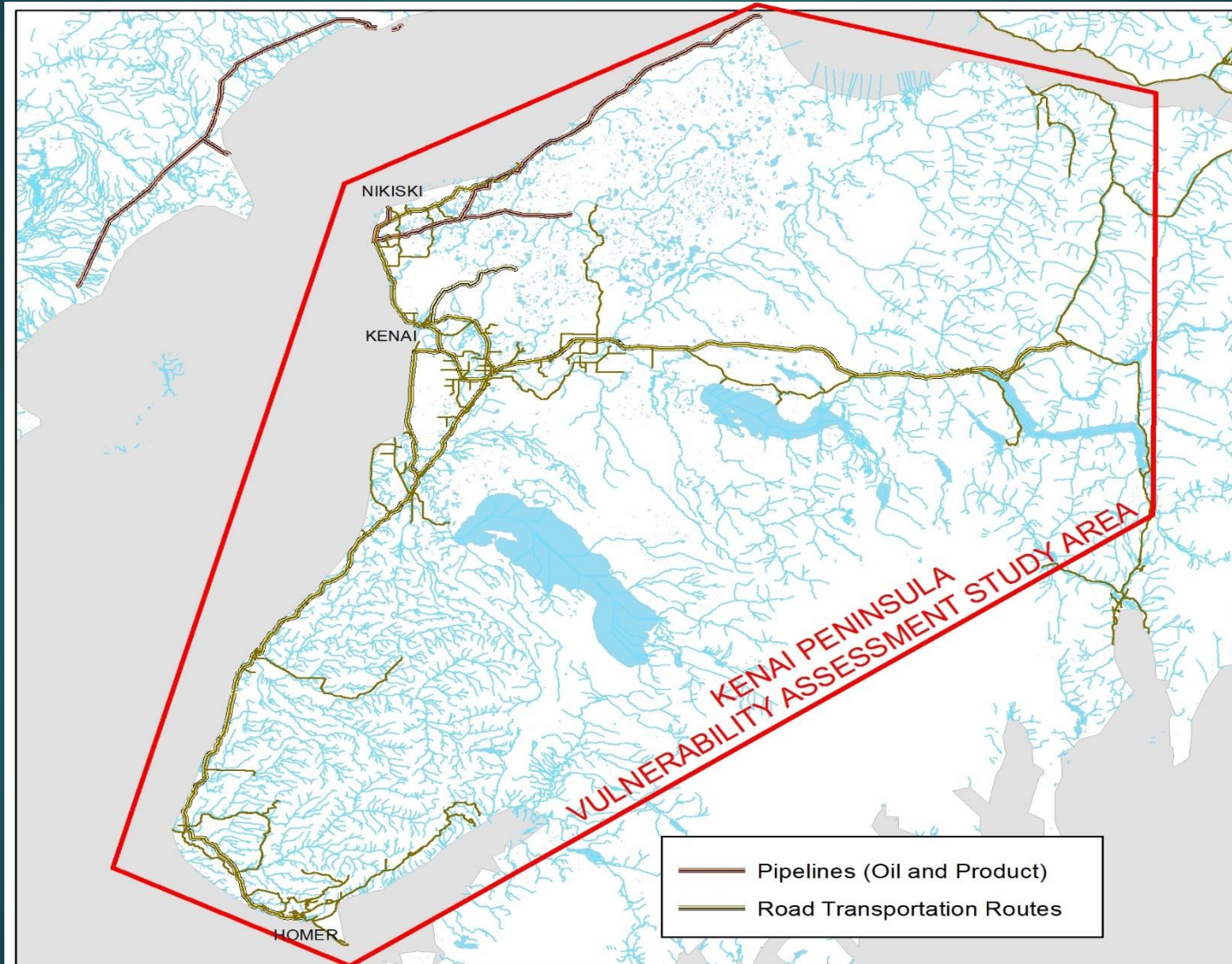
SPECIAL PROJECTS

Kenai Peninsula Vulnerability Assessment

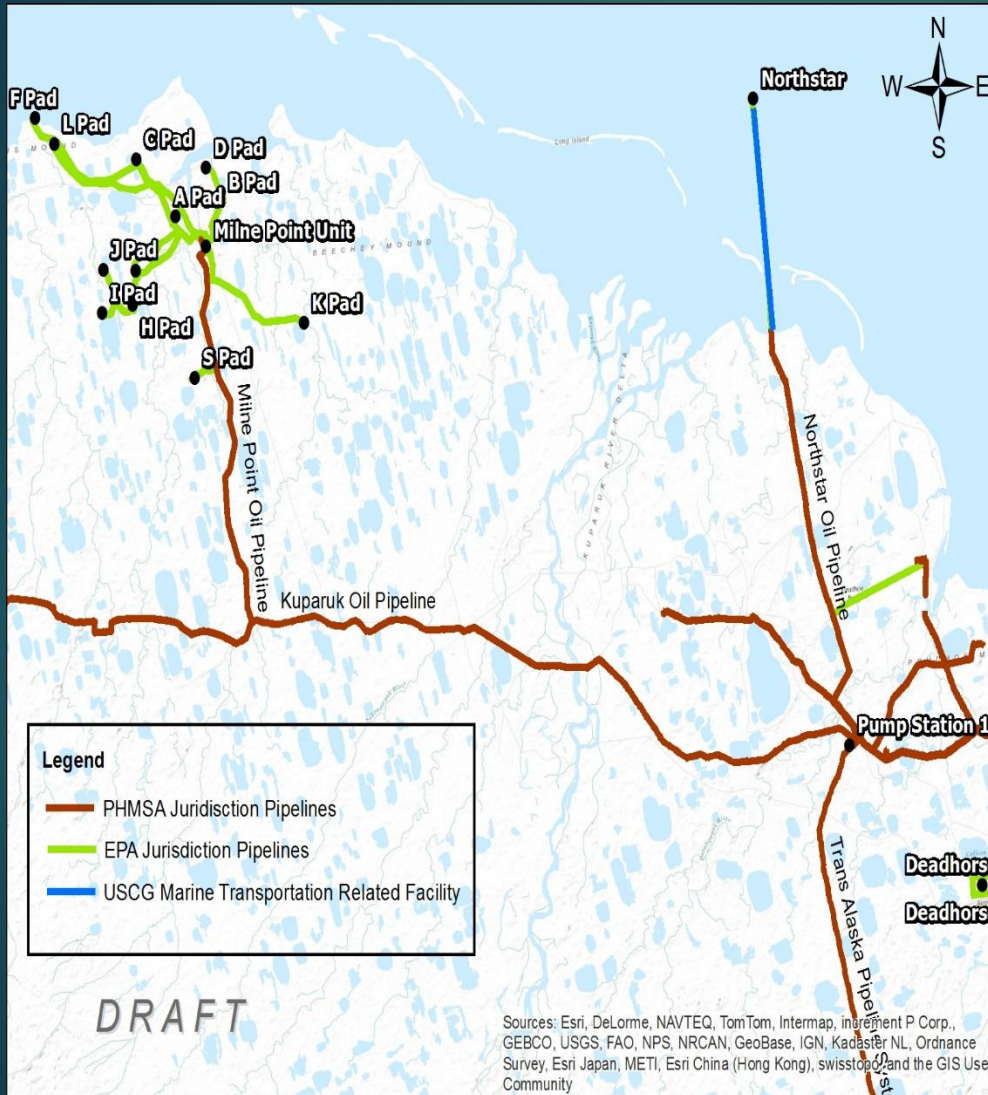


- Assess tank truck traffic – numbers and volumes for crude oil and refined product
- Evaluate and assess all creek and river crossings and those adjacent, on primary road systems
- Develop a ranking system to assist in the development of Geographic Response Strategies
- Completion- Late Fall

Kenai Peninsula Vulnerability Assessment



Oil Pipeline Jurisdictional Tool



- EPA vs DOT PHMSA Jurisdiction
- GIS Data from Industry and Governmental Sources
- Quick reference graphic
- Post emergency inspection targeting
- End of year completion

Preparedness Exercises & Outreach

- **Joint Oil Spill Preparedness Seminar – Nome June 14-15**
- **Clean Pacific Conference June 21-23**
- **Alyeska TAPS Chapman Creek Exercise July 20**
- **Eielson AFB WCD Exercise July TBD**
- **North Slope Mutual Aid Drill – Anchorage (inland component?)**
- **North Slope SPCC Inspections**
- **3-Day Oil Spill Response Course for local & Tribal Responders EPA, USCG, & ADEC Bethel August 3-5**

QUESTIONS ?



National Response Center:

Phone: 1-800-424-8802

Email: NRC@uscg.mil



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