

THE EAST WALKER RIVER SPILL:

CLEANUP IN A SEVERE WINTER ENVIRONMENT



TANK TRUCK OVERTURN

- DECEMBER 30, 2000
 ABOUT 10 MILES NE OF BRIDGEPORT, CA
 DRIVER KILLED
- SPILLED ABOUT 3,608
 GALLONS OF #6 F.O.



ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

- ✤ 10 MILES OF RIVER
- CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA
- TROPHY BROWN AND RAINBOW TROUT FLY- FISHING DESTINATION



RESPONSE ORGANIZATION

* CHP INITIAL IC

OSPR ESTABLISHED
 UC

INTEGRATED
 COMMAND AND
 GENERAL STAFF



GROSS OIL CLEANUP PHASE COMMAND & GENERAL STAFF

✤ CHP	IO
* RP	SO
* RP	OSC

- ✤ RP LSC
- ✤ OSPR PSC
- ✤ RP FSC



GROSS OIL CLEANUP PHASE UNIFIED COMMAND

CALIFORNIA DF&G OSPR

✤ NEVADA DEP

***** RESPONSIBLE PARTY



FINAL CLEANUP PHASE RESPONSE ORGANZIATION

REMAINED THE SAME
 WITH ADDITION OF
 EPA AND/OR USCG
 PST REPRESENTATION
 IN THE UC



COMMAND POST

US FOREST SERVICE
 HELIPORT FACILITY
 AT BRIDGEPORT
 AIRPORT



DIVISIONS WERE

CALIFORNIA

- ✤ DIVISION 7 (SPILL SITE)
- MURPHY POND
- ✤ STOCK BRIDGE
- ✤ MIDDLE DIVISION
- ✤ DFG RANCH DIVISION
- ✤ CULVERT DIVISION
- BORDER DIVISION

NEVADA

- UPPER SCEIRINE RANCH DIVISION
- LOWER SCEIRINE RANCH DIVISION
- UPPER ROSASCHI RANCH DIVISON



OPERATIONS ORGANIZATION

 IMPACTED SECTION OF RIVER DIVIDED INTO 10 DIVISIONS

DIVISIONS GIVEN
 GEOGRAPHICAL VICE
 ALPHABETICAL
 NAMES



RESPONSE SAFETY

- OIL RECOVERY HAD
 TO BE DONE WHILE IN
 STREAM.
- ACCESS TO OIL FROM BANK WAS DIFFICULT DUE TO VEGETATION, ICE AND INCLINE OF BANK



PHYSICAL HAZARDS WERE SIGNIFICANT

SEVERE COLDWEATHER

- ✤ ICE
- SNOW
- * ROCKS AND BRUSH
- ADJACENT HIGHWAY



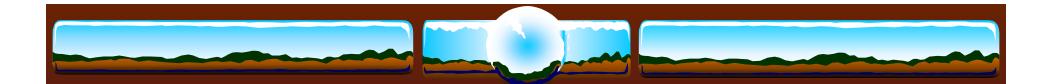
BIOLOGICAL HAZARDS

- MOUNTAIN LIONS WERE SIGHTED SEVERAL TIMES AND TRACKS WERE COMMON OCCURANCE
- ON THE RARE WARM DAYS OBSERVED DURING THE RESPONSE, RATTLESNAKES WERE A THREAT DURING THE AFTERNOON.



RESPONSE SAFETY

- GREATEST HAZARD
 WAS COLD WEATHER
- NIGHTS AT -27°F AND DAYS RARELY ABOVE 32°F
- SNOW 1-2 FEET DEEPICE COVERING THE
 - STREAM



RESPONSE SAFETY

SAFETY WAS THE FIRST PRIORITY



RESPONSE PLAN

PLAN OBJECTIVES

- Safety of response personnel
- Minimize downstream spread of oil
- Contain and remove oil from stream, banks and vegetation
- Regulate river water levels to extent possible



- Maintenance of mandatory water levels to prevent fish kill from river ice conditions
- Mandatory water levels for irrigation rights downstream
- Opening of California Fishing Season on East Walker River



RESPONSE PLAN

THREE PHASE APPROACH
Containment and Gross Oil Cleanup Phase
Winter Maintenance Phase
Final Cleanup Phase

Containment and Gross Oil Cleanup Phase

- * December 31, 2000 to January 20, 2001
- Maximum Workforce of 65
- Recovered over 1500 gallons of quantified oil
- Contained the oil spill to California portion of the river. Very minor impact in Nevada
- Cleaned and for most part polished the two upper divisions

WINTER MAINENANCE PHASE

- ✤ January 20th to February 20th, 2001
- ✤ 5 Person Crew
- Maintain Containment Boom and Passive Filter Fence Recovery Structures built during the Gross Cleanup Phase
- Cleanup Any Free Floating Oil found During Inspection Rounds
- Observe and Report Ice Conditions to UC



 Agency personnel conducted daily surveys and provided GPS coordinates of oil concentrations to Operations

 Program of assessment, cleaning and reassessment proved to be very efficient

- ✤ February 20th to March 29th, 2001
- Maximum of 75 response personnel
- Still hampered by winter weather conditions
- Due to ice conditions, worked from bottom up vice top down
- By March 7th Nevada and Border and Culvert Divisions were completed and ready for sign off

Inspection and Sign Off Procedures

Inspection party included:

- State Natural Resource Trustee (Nevada or California)
- Federal Natural Resource Trustee
- Responsible Party
- Private Landowner, when appropriate

Inspection Criteria

- All reasonable oil removal actions were complete
- Further operations would do more harm than good



- Period of March 7th to March 14th, all activity was directed towards
 Stock Bridge, Middle and DFG Ranch Divisions
- This was also a period of relatively good weather



- March 14th all divisions inspected and signed off
- March 14th to March 19th Crews prepared for river flows increase
- March 19th, Walker River Irrigation District increased river flow from 20cfs to 84 cfs
- Only minor sheening observed

* March 24th, UC was confident that no pockets of undiscovered oil remained and crew removed all remaining passive collection and recovery equipment.

March 29th, UC released RP from further cleanup



LESSONS LEARNED AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- Pre-spill equipment deployment sites would have been useful. Information gained from this spill should be documented in the RCP and/or ACP.
- Daily freezing and thawing causes river to rise and fall. This fluctuation causes oil to become encapsulated in the ice.
- Placing oil snare (pom-pom) on the ice will allow the snare to trap oil as the ice melts and the stream opens up. Snare is the preferred sorbent material for heavy oil and cold weather conditions
- Use of GPS is an especially useful tool for locating and relocating oil impact conditions.