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DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

COMMANDER NAVAL BASE

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA 23511

IN REPLY REFER TO:

COMNAVBASENORVA

INST 6280.1

Code 05:wpcl

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COMNAVBASE NORVA INSTRUCTION 6280.1

Subj: Area Oil and Hazardous Substance Pollution Contingency Plan

- Ref:
- (a) OPNAVINST 6240.3
 - (b) OPNAVNOTE 5400 dtd 25 Nov 1981, Subj: Revised Area Coordination Assignments
 - (c) Oil Spill Control for Inland Waters and Harbors, NAVFAC Manual P-908
 - (d) Federal Register, Vol. 45, No. 55, dtd 19 Mar 1980, Council on Environmental Quality, National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan, Final Revision
 - (e) Contingency Plan for Spills of Oil and Other Hazardous Substances for Inland Waters of Region III (EPA)
 - (f) Coastal Region III Oil and Hazardous Substance Pollution Contingency Plan (USCG)
 - (g) COMNAVBASENORVAINST 5400.1 (NOTAL)

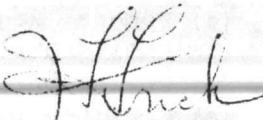
Encl: (1) COMNAVBASE NORVA Oil and Hazardous Substance Pollution Contingency Plan

1. Purpose. To promulgate an area contingency plan as required of the CNO Area Representative by reference (a) and amended by reference (b). This contingency plan is directed primarily at those commands/activities responsible for oil and hazardous substance pollution removal. Due to extensive changes throughout this instruction, paragraph markings indicating additions/deletions/revisions have been omitted.
2. Cancellation. COMFIVE/COMNAVBASENORVAINST 3170.1A.
3. Revision. It is recognized that experience and changes in "the state of the art" will require continuing revisions to this plan. Addressees are requested to submit comments, recommendations, additions or deletions to maintain this plan current.
4. Discussion. Reference (a) requires Navy cooperation with local, state and other governmental authorities in the prevention, control and abatement of environmental pollution. Reference (b) states that the CNO Area Representative operating within the former naval district boundaries will continue to coordinate and implement the National Oil and Hazardous Substance Pollution Contingency Plan in his area of responsibility. Reference (c) contains the most current information concerning spills of Navy petroleum products; pertinent governing laws and regulations; and recommended equipment, practices and procedures for the prevention, containment, removal and disposal of spilled oil. Reference (d) provides for a pattern of coordinated and integrated response by departments and agencies of the Federal government to protect the environment from the damaging effects of pollution discharges. References (e) and (f) are the contingency plans of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and USCG. Reference (g) is the SOPA (Admin) Manual for the Hampton Roads Area and provides guidance for ships.

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5. Action. Activities or commands, designated in this plan, responsible for containing, removing, and disposing of oil and hazardous substances will:

- a. Promulgate supplemental instructions to effectively respond to spills in a timely fashion.
- b. Submit annually, by 1 January, the Annual Allowance Requirements Review (AARR) to COMNAVBASE NORVA (Code 05).
- c. Conduct preventative maintenance on oil spill control equipment to ensure operability.
- d. Conduct training to ensure maximum utilization of oil spill control equipment.


J. F. FRICK

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COMNAVBASE NORVA OIL AND HAZARDOUS
SUBSTANCE POLLUTION CONTINGENCY PLAN

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A. INTRODUCTION1. Authority

a. References (a) and (d) directs area representatives, as modified by reference (b) to:

(1) Coordinate with local commands and appropriate local, state and Federal agencies in the implementation of the National Contingency Plan on a regional basis.

(2) Promulgate an area contingency plan to be supplemented by appropriate instructions by naval activities and commands in the COMNAVBASE NORVA Area of Coordination to support the plan.

b. This is the contingency plan for Navy polluting discharges in U.S. territorial and inland waters of the COMNAVBASE NORVA area of coordination and non-Navy discharges when so directed by authorizing authority.

2. Purpose and Objective

a. This plan provides for a rapid and integrated Navy response to pollution spills from Navy facilities and commands in order to protect the environment from the potential damaging effects of such spills. It also provides for the coordination of response capability of other Federal, state and local Government agencies, and private agencies developed to handle such spills, when the magnitude of the spill is such that Navy capabilities are exceeded. The plan establishes and assigns responsibilities for Navy On-Scene Operation Teams (NOSOT), pre-designated Navy On-Scene Coordinators (NOSC) and pre-designated Navy On-Scene Commanders (NOSCDR); a system of notification and reporting; establishes a concept of operations; and provides for administrative reports required for such operations.

b. A correlative objective of this plan is to encourage, on a local level, the continued development of equipments and techniques for the reporting, control and removal of spills as well as the abatement of spills.

3. Scope

a. This plan is effective for the area of responsibility of the Commander Naval Base, Norfolk. This includes (1) contiguous zone (12 mile limit), (2) coastal territorial waters (3 mile limit), (3) ports and harbors, (4) inland waters and (5) lakes and streams where a threat to the environment exists.

b. This plan is applicable to all Navy activities and commands within the COMNAVBASE NORVA area of responsibility.

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4. Abbreviations

COTP - U.S. Coast Guard Captain of the Port
DF&G - Department of Fish and Game
DHHS - Department of Health and Human Services
DOC - Department of Commerce
DOD - Department of Defense
DOI - Department of the Interior
DOJ - Department of Justice
DOS - Department of State
DOT - Department of Transportation
EPA - Environmental Protection Agency
ERDA - Environmental Redevelopment Agency
HUD - Department of Housing and Urban Development
NOAA - National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration
NOSC - Navy On-Scene Coordinator
NOSCDR - Navy On-Scene Commander
NOSOT - Navy On-Scene Operations Team
NRC - National Response Center
NRT - National Response Team
POLREP - Pollution Report
RRC - U.S. Coast Guard or EPA Regional Response Center
RRT - U.S. Coast Guard or EPA Regional Response Team
SRC - U.S. Coast Guard or EPA Sub-Regional Response Center
SRT - U.S. Coast Guard or EPA Sub-Regional Response Team

5. Definitions

a. Coastal Waters - Generally are those United States marine waters navigable by deep draft vessels, including the contiguous zone, the high seas, and other areas where tide ebbs and flows.

b. Contiguous Zone - The entire zone established by the United States under Article 24 of the Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone. This is the zone contiguous to the territorial sea, assumed to extend 12 miles seaward from the baseline where the territorial sea begins.

c. Discharge - Any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, or dumping.

(1) Minor Discharge - A discharge in the inland waters or less than 1000 gallons of oil; or in the coastal waters, a discharge of less than 10,000 gallons of oil. Discharges of hazardous substances, to be designated by regulations, shall be classed as medium or major. (Discharges of oil or hazardous substances that: (1) generate critical public concern; or (2) pose a substantial threat to the public health or welfare shall be classified as "major" discharges.)

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(2) Medium Discharge - A discharge of 1000 to 10,000 gallons of oil in the inland waters; or 10,000 to 100,000 gallons of oil in the coastal waters; or a discharge of a hazardous substance in a harmful quantity as specified by regulation. (Discharges of oil or hazardous substances that: (1) generate critical public concern; or (2) pose a substantial threat to the public health or welfare shall be classified as "major" discharges.)

(3) Major Discharge - A discharge of oil or more than 10,000 gallons in the inland waters or more than 100,000 gallons in coastal waters; or a discharge of a hazardous substance that (1) generates critical public concern; or (2) poses a substantial threat to the public health and welfare.

d. Oil - Oil of any kind or in any form, including, but not limited to, petroleum, fuel oil, sludge, oil refuse, and oil mixed with waste other than dredged oil.

e. Hazardous Substance - Any substance, other than oil which, when discharged in any quantity into or upon the navigable waters of the United States or their tributaries, may pose an imminent or substantial damage to the public health or welfare.

f. Inland Waters - Generally are those navigable waters upstream from the coastal waters.

g. Navy On-Scene Coordinator (NOSC) - The naval official pre-designated by this instruction to coordinate and direct Navy discharge removal efforts at the scene of an oil or hazardous substance spill.

h. Navy On-Scene Commander (NOSCDR) - That Navy commander who has been assigned operational control of cleanup operations for a predesignated geographical area. He is responsible for the effectiveness, inclusive of providing the necessary manpower, equipment, materials, expertise and services on the scene for the On-Scene Operations Team.

i. Navy On-Scene Operations Team (NOSOT) - Those predesignated personnel trained in the various aspects of oil spill cleanup operations and techniques.

B. COORDINATION WITH OTHER GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES

1. Policy. The U.S. Navy will comply with Federal policy regarding pollution discharges outlined in reference (b) and basically stated in Annex I of this contingency plan.

2. Non-Navy Oil Spills. COMNAVBASE NORVA participation in non-Navy oil spills shall be in accordance with the provisions of the National Contingency Plan and specific EPA/USCG/USN interagency agreements. The focal point for Navy response to National Response Team (NRT) assistance requests in the case of non-Navy oil spills is Superintendent of Salvage

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(SUPSALV), COMNAVSEASYSKOM - OOC. However, in the case of small non-Navy oil spills, upon authenticated request of the NRT, RRT or OSC, the Navy representative on the RRT (COMNAVBASE DIR OPS/Plans) may commit Navy assets under his control to assist in the cleanup operations.

3. Navy Oil Spills

a. The Navy On-Scene Coordinator or Navy On-Scene Commander, for a Navy caused spill, has responsibilities equivalent to those specified for the EPA/USCG OSC in the National Contingency Plan. However, there are certain functions which the EPA/USCG On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) may always be expected to perform.

(1) Upon receipt of report of a spill, determine the threat to public health and welfare, the type and quantity of material spilled, and the source.

(2) Effect notification, designate the severity of the situation, as required by the National Contingency Plan.

(3) If the source of the spill is unknown or denied, the EPA/USCG OSC is authorized to conduct investigations which may include on-scene inspection, questioning of witnesses, photography, or collection and laboratory analyses of samples.

b. Notwithstanding the authority of the EPA/USCG OSC, the Navy On-Scene Coordinator/Commander shall perform all functions essential to assure that the oil, caused by a Navy spill, is removed. The Navy On-Scene Coordinator/Commander should coordinate closely with EPA/USCG, perform all functions possible to ensure EPA/USCG action is not necessary, and shall not relinquish the function of On-Scene Coordinator/Commander except as a result of EPA/USCG decision.

c. The content of this Contingency Plan supplements and is compatible with EPA and USCG regional plans.

C. COMNAVBASE NORVA ORGANIZATION FOR WATER POLLUTION CLEANUP

1. Basic Guidance. U.S. naval commands and activities in the Naval Base Norfolk area will:

a. Work towards achieving minimal amount of oil spills from naval activities.

b. Restrict the use of dispersants for combatting oil spills in U.S. navigable waters and the contiguous zone to uses which will reduce hazards to human life and property. The purchase of dispersants in conflict with local, state and Federal regulations is not authorized. The National Contingency Plan places a total prohibition on the use of sinking agents. If use of dispersants is desired, permission must be gained from regional EPA in accordance with National Contingency Plan.

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c. Report all oil spills that produce a visible sheen in U.S. navigable waters and the contiguous zone to the Commander Fifth Coast Guard District or Regional Office III of the EPA, as appropriate, and the Commander Naval Base, Norfolk. (Page B-III-3 provides USCG and EPA Region III areas of responsibility.)

d. Supplement this plan with additional instructions, to remove or mitigate the effects of spills of oil from inland, coastal and contiguous zone waters (designated commands and activities are identified in the latter part of this section).

e. Establish appropriate emergency plans with cognizant agencies to deal with pollutants caused by Navy discharges of oil and oily wastes beyond Navy capabilities to handle (NOSCs).

2. Specific Responsibilities

a. COMNAVBASE NORVA, as the area representative will:

(1) Advise EPA and U.S. Coast Guard of the names of the pre-designated Navy On-Scene Coordinators and RRT representatives to ensure maximum coordination in a spill response action.

(2) Determine, with appropriate field activities, the equipment necessary for implementation of the contingency plans. Annually, submit on 1 February, these requirements in the Oil Spill Control Equipment Annual Allowance Requirements Review (AARR) to the Civil Engineer Support Office, Port Hueneme, California.

(3) Enlist the technical support of Navy laboratories, NAVFAC Engineering Field Divisions, SUPSALV, and the Naval Environmental Protection Support Service for the evaluation of environmental effects caused by a spill on the efficiency of the cleanup operation. Such scientific support as short-term post-spill biological and chemical surveys will be of value to the Navy during possible litigation as well as in improving the cleanup techniques and equipment.

b. The ship or shore activity causing an oil spill is responsible for the costs of resources expended in a cleanup.

c. The following Navy On-Scene Coordinators (NOSCs) are pre-designated for coordinating all Navy oil and hazardous discharge response capability in their respective areas of responsibility:

Commander Naval Base, Norfolk
Commanding Officer, Naval Reserve Center, Baltimore, MD
Commanding Officer, Naval Amphibious Base, Little Creek
(for spills at Morehead City only)

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d. The following commands are predesignated as Navy On-Scene Commanders (NOSCDRs) for their respective areas of responsibility, reporting to the NOSC (Commander Naval Base, Norfolk):

Commanding Officer, Naval Station, Norfolk
Commanding Officer, Naval Amphibious Base, Little Creek
Commanding Officer, Naval Shipyard, Portsmouth
Commanding Officer, Naval Weapons Station, Yorktown

(NOSCDRs areas of responsibility equate to respective SOPA (Admin) Subareas defined in reference (g).) See Appendix III, Annex B of this plan.

e. The Director, Operations/Plans, Commander Naval Base, Norfolk is designated On-Scene Coordinator for discharges not the responsibility of one of the above listed On-Scene Coordinators. The Director will serve as primary member of the Regional Response Team. The Disaster Preparedness Coordinator will serve as alternate.

f. NOSCs at Baltimore and Little Creek (for Morehead City only) and NOSCDRs listed above will issue instructions that supplements this contingency plan. Instructions will:

(1) Direct implementation of this plan.

(2) Include information peculiar to the activity and essential to activity action in performing functions and responsibilities required by this contingency plan.

(3) Utilize reference (c) as a guide in supplementing this plan. Copies are available at Navy Publications and Forms Center, 5801 Tabor Avenue, Philadelphia, PA 19120.

g. The Atlantic Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command will provide technical advice and assistance to all activities upon request.

h. Following are the major functions of the Navy On-Scene Coordinator:

(1) Notify:

(a) Regional Response Team (RRT) (USCG Or EPA, as appropriate) in the event of a major spill.

(b) Appropriate local Government agencies; i.e., regional quality control boards, Stated (i.e., Virginia, Maryland) Department of Fish and Game, industrial water users, Port District Operations, fire departments, police departments, threatened marinas and/or beaches in the event of a major spill.

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- (2) Coordinate and direct all local Navy and/or contractor/civilian agency response to a Navy caused oil spill within area of responsibility.
- (3) Designate related Navy On-Scene Commanders (not already designated in this contingency plan).
- (4) Coordinate the provision of personnel, material and equipment from facilities and forces afloat within area of responsibility. Demands should be commensurate with the severity of the response requirements and operational requirements of the individual commands.
- (5) Negotiate work order type contracts directly or through EPA/USCG, to augment the Navy in-house capability as required to cope with the spill.
- (6) Establish a public affairs organization to be the sole source of news releases concerning minor spills. The capability will be provided by the RRT if activated.
- (7) Establish liaison with USCG, EPA, the State Department of Fish and Game, Regional Water Quality Control Board and other local governmental or community/commercial organizations concerned with water quality and/or pollution spill cleanup.
- (8) Provide for legal counsel experienced in the area of environmental law and tort claims.
- (9) Provide a coordinator to act as the focal point for handling offers of assistance from concerned citizens and civic organizations.
- (10) Coordinate transportation and other logistic requirements; i.e., helo lift and surveillance, food, sanitation services, billeting, etc.
- (11) Advise the COMNAVBASE NORVA or Fleet Commander of additional assistance that may be required over and above own response capability to effectively cope with the situation.
- (12) Upon receipt of initial report of a spill, notify COMNAVBASE NORVA or responsible Fleet Commander whether the spill constitutes a threat to human health or welfare, endangers critical water areas, receives major coverage in the public press, or becomes the focus for an enforcement action.
- (13) Establish primary and alternate frequencies for internal and external reporting requirements.
- (14) Maintain a detailed record of events connected with each spill. These are legal documents and may be summoned during any legal action.

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(15) Prepare and submit final report on medium and major spills.

i. Following are the major functions of the Navy On-Scene Commander (NOSCDR):

(1) Establish, equip and train On-Scene Operations Team(s) (OSOT).

(2) Make initial telephone notification and submit situation reports to NOSC and USCG or EPA, as applicable.

(3) Provide personnel, materials, and equipment as required for each OSOT. Demands on other facilities and forces afloat within sub-area of responsibility should be commensurate with the severity of the response requirement and operational requirements of the individual commands.

(4) Advise the Navy On-Scene Coordinator of additional assistance that may be provided over and above sub-area response capability.

(5) Be prepared to utilize cleanup contractors when the limits of Navy assets have been reached.

(6) Maintain a detailed log of all events during the oil spill cleanup operations. These logs are legal documents that may be required for subsequent litigation.

(7) Prepare and submit final report on minor spills.

j. Following are the functions of the Navy On-Scene Operations Team (NOSOT):

(1) Develop an expertise in spill cleanup techniques, keeping abreast of the latest developments in this field.

(2) Take charge of all resources committed and directly supervise the conduct of spill cleanup operations on the scene, from initial arrival through restoration.

(3) Upon arrival on the scene, evaluate the situation and advise the NOSCDR of information required to make initial report and recommendations as to action to be taken and additional resources needed.

(4) If source of spill is unknown, take samples for laboratory analysis. These shall be provided to the USCG or EPA OSC. If source of spill is suspect, take samples from water and from the suspected vessel and forward the samples to the Atlantic Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Code 114, phone 444-7313.

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(5) Use all means available to contain or divert spill from critical water areas, and complete cleanup in minimum time.

(6) Keep the NOSCDR informed, at frequent intervals, of the status of operations. Use of portable radios will be required when telephone is not readily accessible. See Annex C, Appendix IV for frequencies which have been allocated by the Federal Communications Commission.

(7) When services of contractor(s) are used, coordinate their efforts with Navy efforts and monitor their performance. Verify equipment and labor timekeeping vouchers daily.

(8) Maintain documentation of spill cleanup operations. Information obtained should be used to improve procedures and make recommendations as to predesignated personnel, equipment and material requirements.

(8) Maintain a library of applicable operating manuals, new equipment and materials, new techniques, lessons learned, etc.

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k. FUNCTIONAL ORGANIZATION CHART FOR SPILL CLEANUP RESPONSE

NAVY ON-SCENE COORDINATOR (NOSC)

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| 1. Notification of Appropriate Government Agencies | 7. Public Affairs Coordination |
| 2. NOSCDR coordination | 8. Legal Counsel |
| 3. Contract Negotiation | 9. Volunteer Coordination |
| 4. Local Government Agency Liaison | 10. Transportation Coordination |
| 5. USCG/EPA OSC Liaison | 11. Phase V Operations |
| 6. Documentation of Spill Cleanup Operations | 12. Reports |

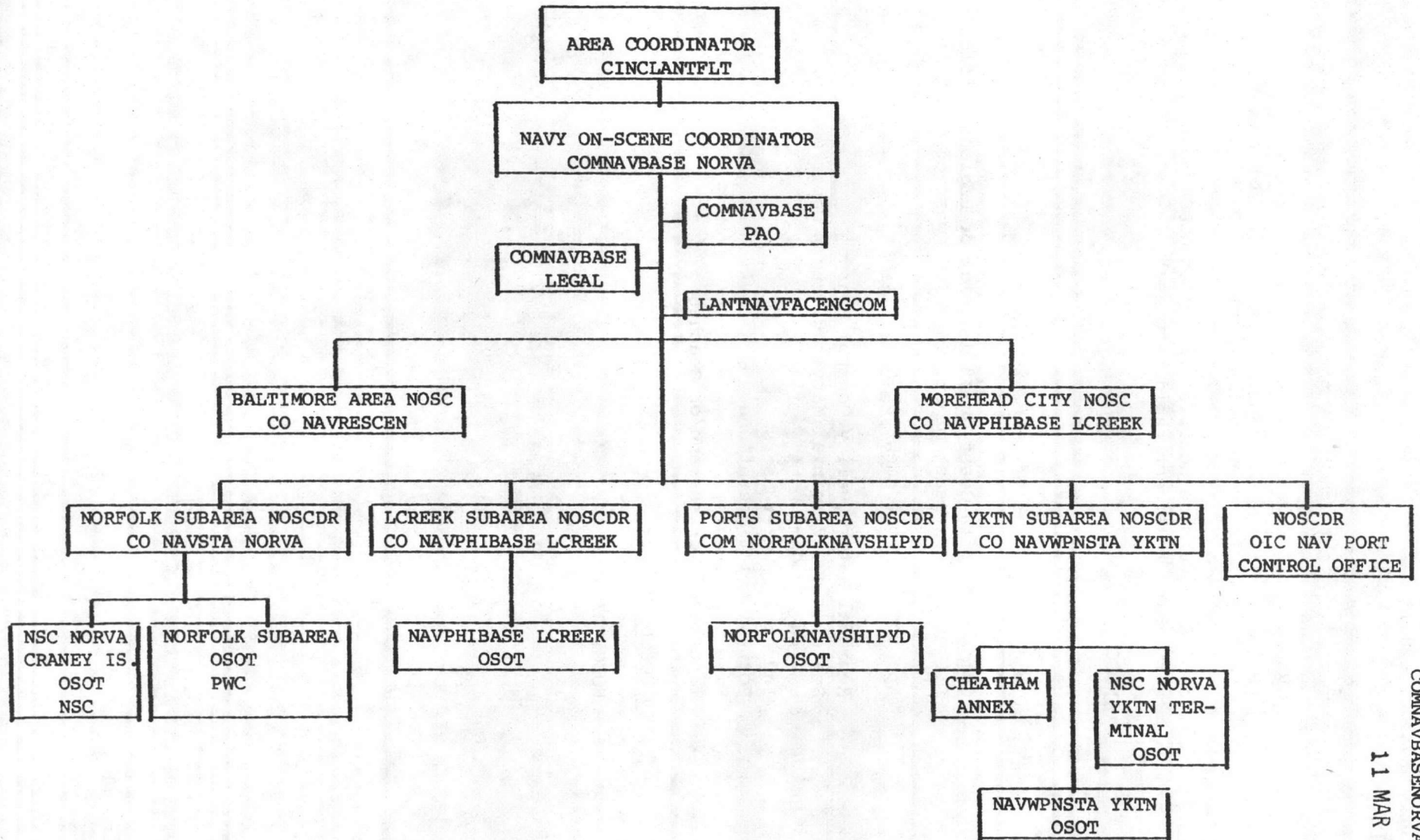
NAVY ON-SCENE COMMANDER (NOSCDR)

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. SITREPS to NOSC, USCG and EPA | 4. Documentation of Spill Cleanup Operations |
| 2. Contractor Utilization | 5. Transportation Control |
| 3. Response Scheme Planning and Supervision | 6. Establish, Equip and Train OSOT |

ON-SCENE OPERATIONS TEAM (OSOT)

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Direct and/or Conduct Containment and Cleanup Operation Phase II, III | 3. Direct and/or Conduct Restoration Operations Phase IV |
| 2. Conduct Investigation and Obtain Samples (Unknown Source Only) | 4. Reports |

1. ORGANIZATION CHART OF SPILL CLEANUP RESPONSE



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m. Initial Notification of Oil Spill

(1) By Responsible Command to:

(reporting details for Hampton Roads Area in COMNAVBASE
NORVA/SOPA (Admin) Hampton Instruction 5400.1E)

- NOSCDR (should be notified first, as NOSCDR has resources
with which to effect rapid response).

- NOSC

- NRC (800) 424-8802

(2) By NOSC to:

- Commander Fifth Coast Guard District or Regional Office
III of the EPA (east of Rt. 95, USCG; west of 95, EPA)

- Appropriate Government agencies; i.e:

Regional Water Quality Control Boards
State (i.e., Virginia, Maryland, etc.) Department of
Fish and Game
Industrial Water Users
Port/District Operations
Fire Departments
Threatened Marinas and/or Beaches

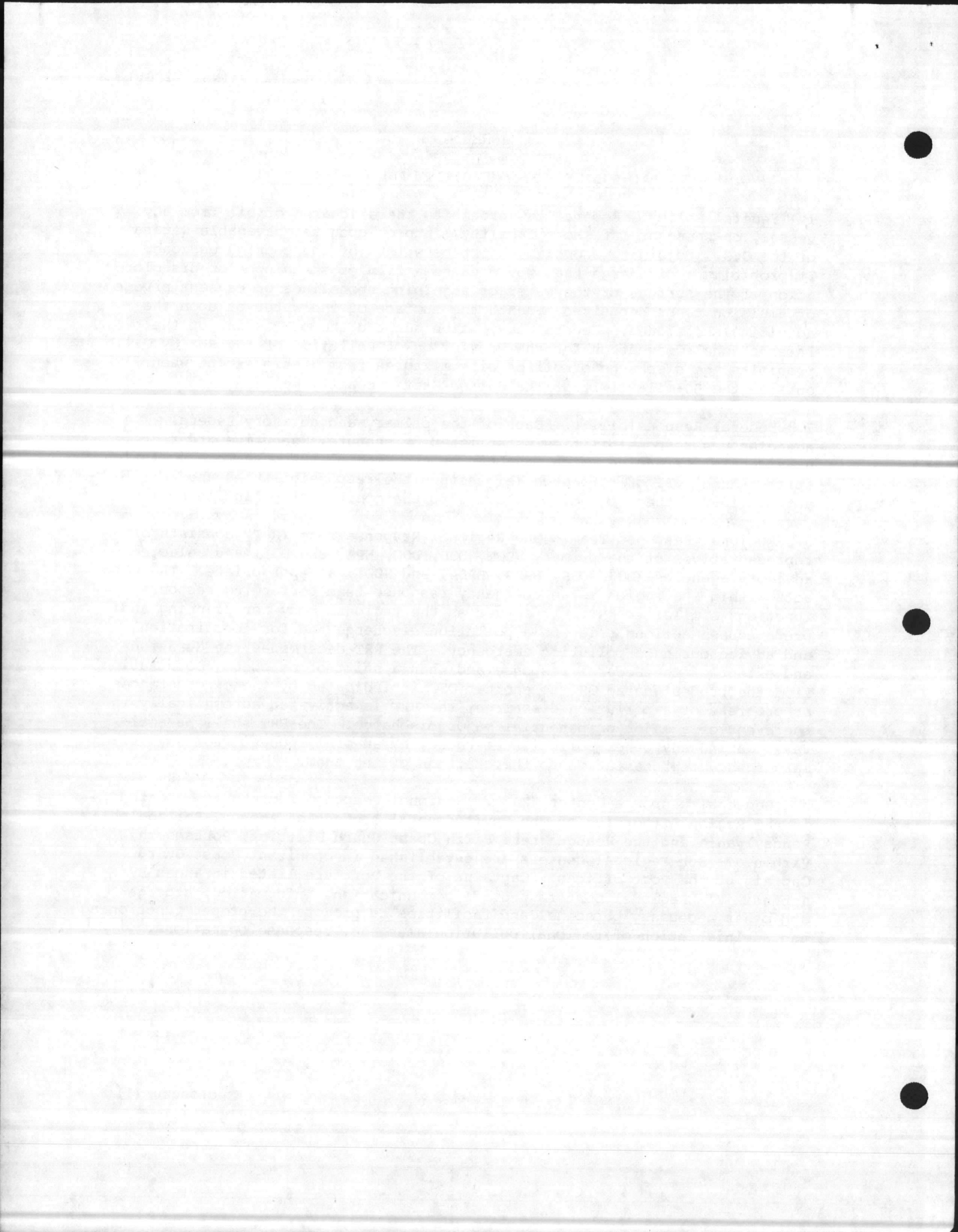
(3) By NOSCDR to:

- NOSC, SITREPS

ANNEX A

FEDERAL POLICY, RESPONSIBILITY AND ORGANIZATION

1. Federal Policy. Federal law prohibits the discharge of oil from any vessel, on-shore or off-shore facility, into or upon the navigable waters of the U.S., adjoining shorelines, or the waters of the contiguous zone. It prohibits a discharge that would cause a film or sheen upon or discoloration of the surface of the water or adjoining shorelines or cause a sludge or emulsion to be deposited beneath the surface of the water or upon the adjoining shorelines. Federal law, which adapted the provisions of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil, prohibits the discharge of oil or oily mixtures from a ship except when outside the 50-mile limit of the United States coastline.
2. Federal Responsibility. Each of the primary and advisory Federal agencies has responsibilities established by statute, Executive Order or Presidential Directive which may bear on the Federal response to a pollution spill. Annex VII of reference (e) assigns the responsibilities and authorities of these agencies relevant to the control of pollution spills.
3. Regional Response Team. The Regional Response Team (RRT) consists of representatives of the primary (DOT, DOD, DOC, EPA, and DOI) and selected advisory agencies (DOJ, DOS, DHHS, ERDA, and HUD), as appropriate. The RRT acts within its region as an emergency response team performing response functions similar to NRT. It serves as the regional body for planning and preparedness actions prior to a pollution discharge and for coordination and advice during a pollution emergency. The RRT determines the duration and extent of the Federal response and when a shift of on-scene coordination from the predesignated OSC to another OSC is indicated by the circumstances or progress of a pollution discharge, the RRT is activated automatically in the event of a major or potential major discharge. The RRT shall be activated during any other pollution emergency by an oral request from any primary agency representative to the chairman of the team.
4. Regional Response Center (RRC). Regional Response Centers are located in the Region III office of the Environmental Protection Agency, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania and the Headquarters Fifth Coast Guard District, Portsmouth, Virginia. Sub-regional centers are established in cognizant Coast Guard Captain of the Port offices. Captains of the Port are listed in Annex B, Appendix V. Regional Centers provide communication, information, storage and other necessary personnel and facilities to promote the proper functioning and administration of regional pollution emergency response operations.



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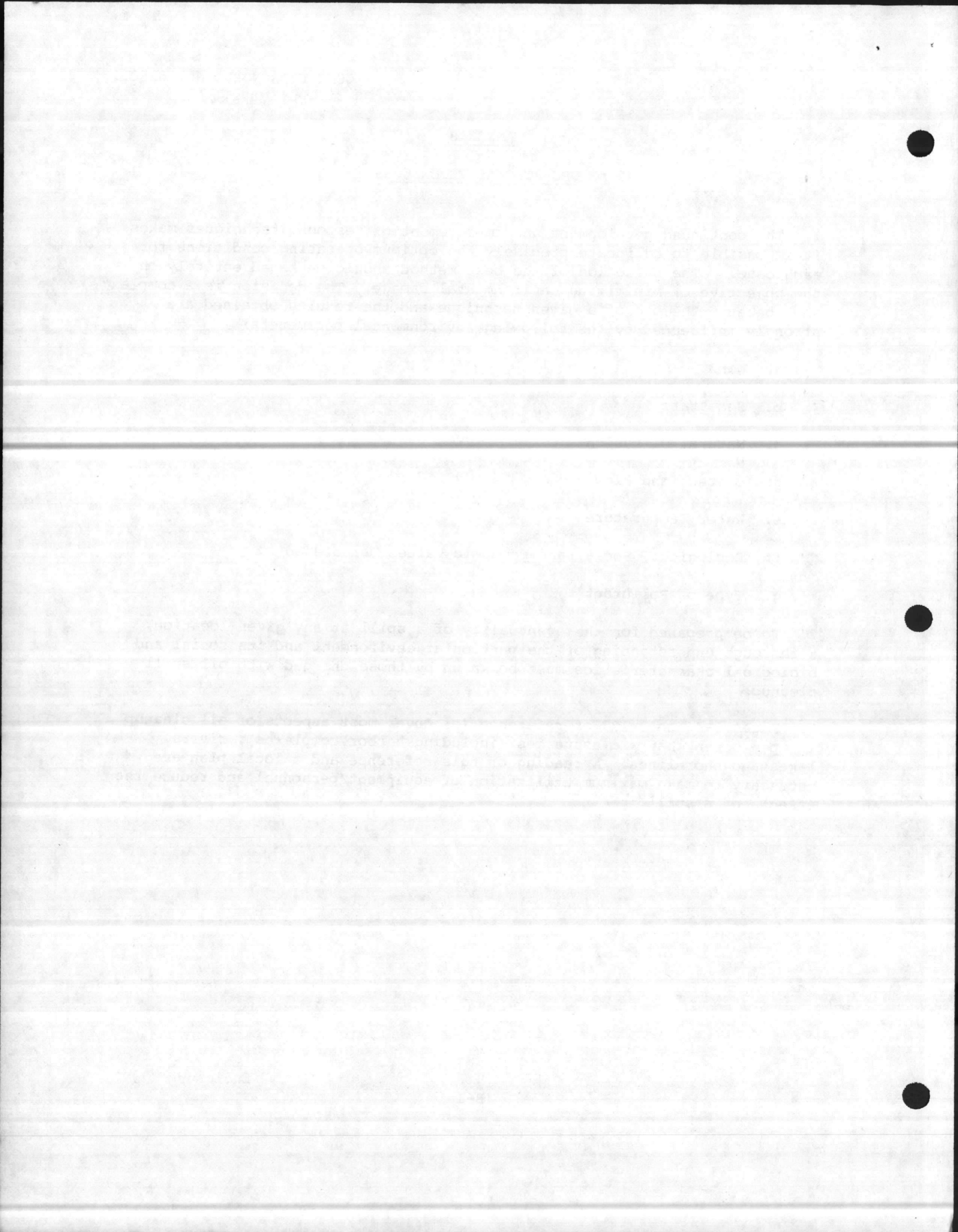
ANNEX BOPERATIONAL TECHNIQUES

1. The continued development and improvement of response techniques makes it impossible to delineate precisely the optimum operating conditions for each case. The selection of the best method should be based entirely on the objective of minimizing environmental damage. The decision is a complex one, because the use of a given technique and the results obtained are strongly influenced by the following environmental parameters:

- a. Wind
- b. Sea State
- c. Natural Diffusion
- d. Current and Flow
- e. Water Temperature
- f. Ecological, Social and Economic Values Threatened
- g. Type of Pollutant

2. To be prepared for the eventuality of a spill at any given location, a thorough understanding of the particular environment and its social and biological characteristics must be known by those charged with oil spill cleanup.

3. Pages 3-36 to 3-123 of reference (c) cover most aspects of oil cleanup in open ocean, bay and estuaries (including harbor complexes), rivers, lakes and shorelines. A reading of this reference and a local plan are necessary to make maximum utilization of equipment/personnel and reduce the effects of a spill.



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APPENDIX I TO ANNEX BOPERATION-RESCUE PHASES

1. Phase Groupings. The actions taken to respond to a pollution discharge are separated into five relatively distinct classes or phases: Discovery and Notification; Evaluation and Initiation of Action; Containment and Countermeasures; Cleanup, Mitigation, and Disposal; and Documentation and Cost Recovery. Elements of any one phase may occur concurrently with one or more other phases.

a. Phase I - Discovery and Notification. A discovery of a spill may take the form of a report from the discharger in accordance with the requirements of the National Contingency Plan and OPNAVINST 6240.3. Discovery may also be deliberate through procedures such as vessel and aircraft patrols and searches. It may be from random discoveries by incidental observations of Government agencies or from the general public. Random reports may be initially from fishermen, fishing or pleasure boats, fire departments, police departments, general public, port authorities, news media, etc., as well as from official Navy channels. At any rate, where the Navy is directly involved, random discovery must be made official in accordance with the reports explained in Annex C.

b. Phase II - Evaluation and Initiation of Action. The Navy OSC shall ensure that a report of a discharge is immediately investigated. He shall:

- (1) Evaluate the magnitude and severity of the discharge.
- (2) Determine feasibility of removal.
- (3) Assess the effectiveness of removal actions.

The Navy OSC shall, in accordance with the governing EPA or USCG Regional Plan, advise the RRC of Navy action taken and to be taken, and whether there is any need for further Federal assistance beyond Navy action. Any request for EPA/USCG assistance should be made only when Navy capability is clearly limited, and in full realization of Navy responsibility, including Navy funding. The Navy OSC shall direct the maintenance of adequate surveillance to assure that removal actions are properly carried out.

c. Phase III - Containment and Countermeasures. These are defensive actions to be initiated as soon as possible after discovery and notification of a discharge. These actions may include public health and welfare protection activities, source control procedures, salvage operations, placement of physical barriers to halt or slow the spread of oil, emplacement or activation of booms or barriers to protect specific installations or areas, control of the water discharge from upstream impoundments, and employment of chemicals and other materials to restrain the oil and its effects on water-related resources. Chapter 3 of reference (c) must be referred to for detailed guidance in containment and countermeasures actions.

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d. Phase IV - Cleanup, Mitigation and Disposal. This includes actions taken to recover the oil from the water and affected shoreline areas, and monitoring activities to determine the scope and effectiveness of removal actions. Actions that could be taken include the use of sorbents, skimmers, and other collection devices, or special treatment techniques to protect water supplies or wildlife resources from continuing damage. Chapter 3, Section 3 of reference (c) must be referred to for detailed guidelines on cleanup, mitigation and disposal methods.

e. Phase V - Documentation and Cost Recovery. The functions of this phase are particularly important where reimbursement to the Navy or by the Navy is appropriate. All costs incurred by the Navy, when requested by EPA/USCG to assist in the Federal response to a discharge situation, should be accurately and completely recorded and documented. Under the situation of the Navy providing assistance in the Federal response, the Navy should seek reimbursement for its expenses incurred, from the Pollution Revolving Fund administered by the USCG, as described in Annex IX of the National Contingency Plan. Where a private agency, a state, the EPA, or the USCG expends funds in an oil spill cleanup where the Navy is responsible, or subsequently is determined to be responsible, the Navy should assure adequate, accurate documentation of expenses incurred by a second or third party before reimbursement is made by the responsible Navy command. Cost account 6E80, in accordance with NAVCOMPT Manual, paragraph 024640, should be used for accounting for cleanup costs for Navy spills.)

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APPENDIX II TO ANNEX BCOORDINATING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Multi-Regional Action. If a polluting discharge (or potential emergency) affects areas covered by COMNAVBASE NORVA and an adjacent area coordinator's plans, the response mechanism called for by both plans shall be activated. Control actions should be coordinated. There shall be only one Navy On-Scene Coordinator or On-Scene Commander at any time during the course of a response action. The NOSC should be designated by agreement among the affected area coordinators. In such designation, prime consideration should be given to the area vulnerable to the greatest damage.

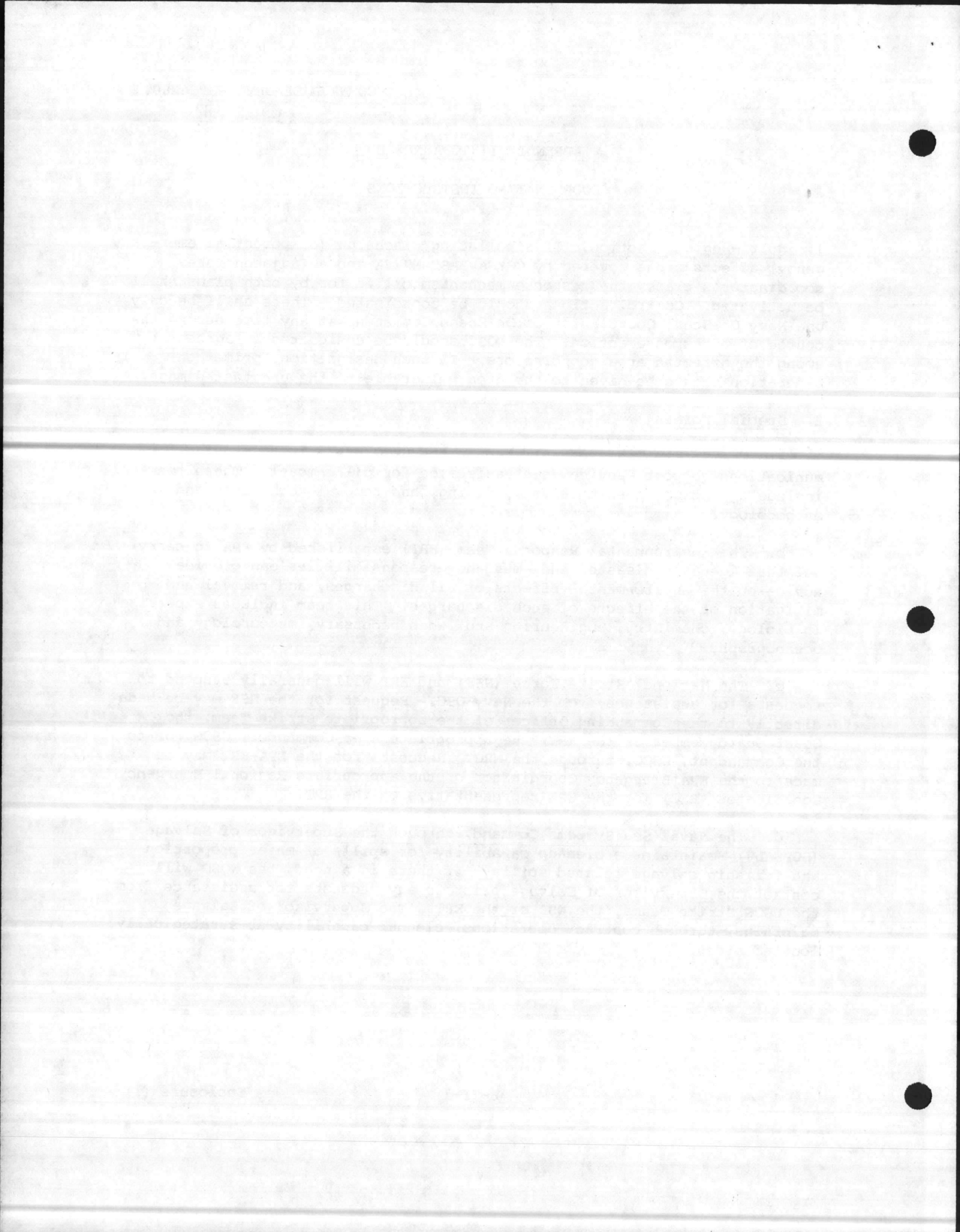
2. Special Forces

a. The Strike Teams established by the USCG are able to provide communications support, advice, and assistance for oil removal. These teams include expertise in ship salvage, diving, and removal techniques and methodology.

b. The Environmental Response Team (ERT) established by EPA to carry out that Agency's disaster and emergency responsibilities can provide advice on the environmental effects of oil discharges, and removal and mitigation of the effects of such discharges. This team includes expertise in biology, chemistry, engineering and, when necessary, meteorology and oceanography.

c. The National Strike Force (NSF) and ERT will generally respond to requests for assistance from the Navy OSC. Request for the NSF may be made directly to the Commanding Officer of the appropriate Strike Team, the Coast Guard member of the RRT, the appropriate Area Commander, USCG, or to the Commandant, USCG, through the NRC. Requests for the EPA-ERT may be made to the EPA Emergency Coordinator or the appropriate Regional Emergency Coordinator (REC), or the EPA representative on the RRT.

d. The Naval Sea Systems Command, through the Supervisor of Salvage (SUPSALV), maintains a cleanup capability for spills of major proportion and for ship salvage related spills. If there is a need, the NOSC will contact the Supervisor of Salvage prior to any requests for assistance from the USCG Strike Teams, the NSF or the ERT. The Supervisor of Salvage maintains, through contract operations, cleanup capability at strategically located sites.



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APPENDIX III TO ANNEX BAREA BOUNDARIES

1. NOSC Hampton Roads: Commander Naval Base, Norfolk.

a. NOSCDRs for Hampton Raods:

Little Creek Subarea:
SOPA (ADMIN) is CO NAVPHIBASE

Amphibious Base and anchorages
in Chesapeake Bay adjacent
thereto.

Norfolk Subarea SOPA (ADMIN)
is CO NAVSTA Norfolk

Naval Air Station, Newport News,
Hampton Roads, and lower James
River anchorages and Craney
Island.

Portsmouth Subarea SOPA (ADMIN)
is Commander Norfolk Naval
Shipyard

Norfolk Naval Shipyard, Berkley,
St. Helena, Southgate Terminal.

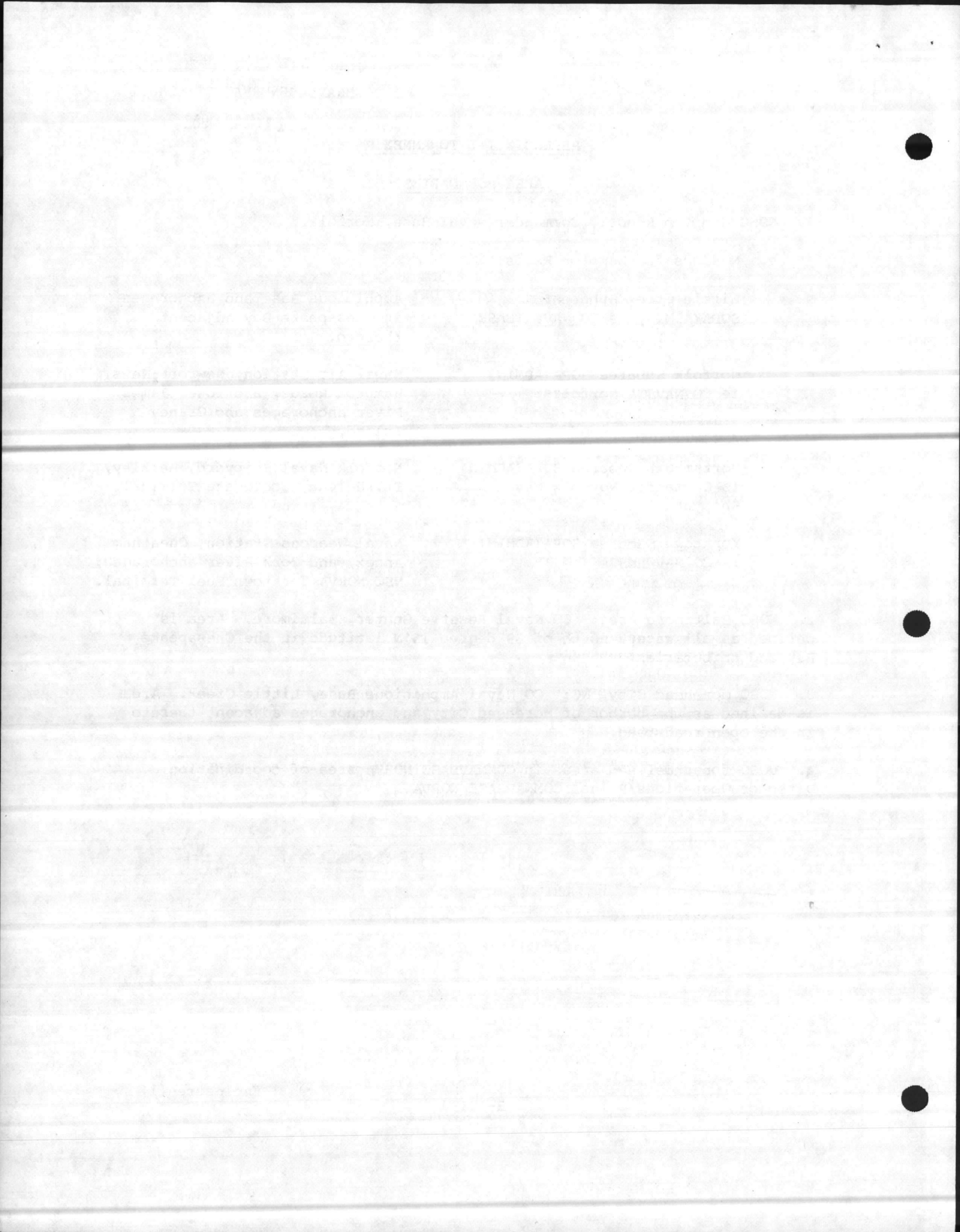
Yorktown Subarea SOPA (ADMIN)
is CO NAVWPNSTA

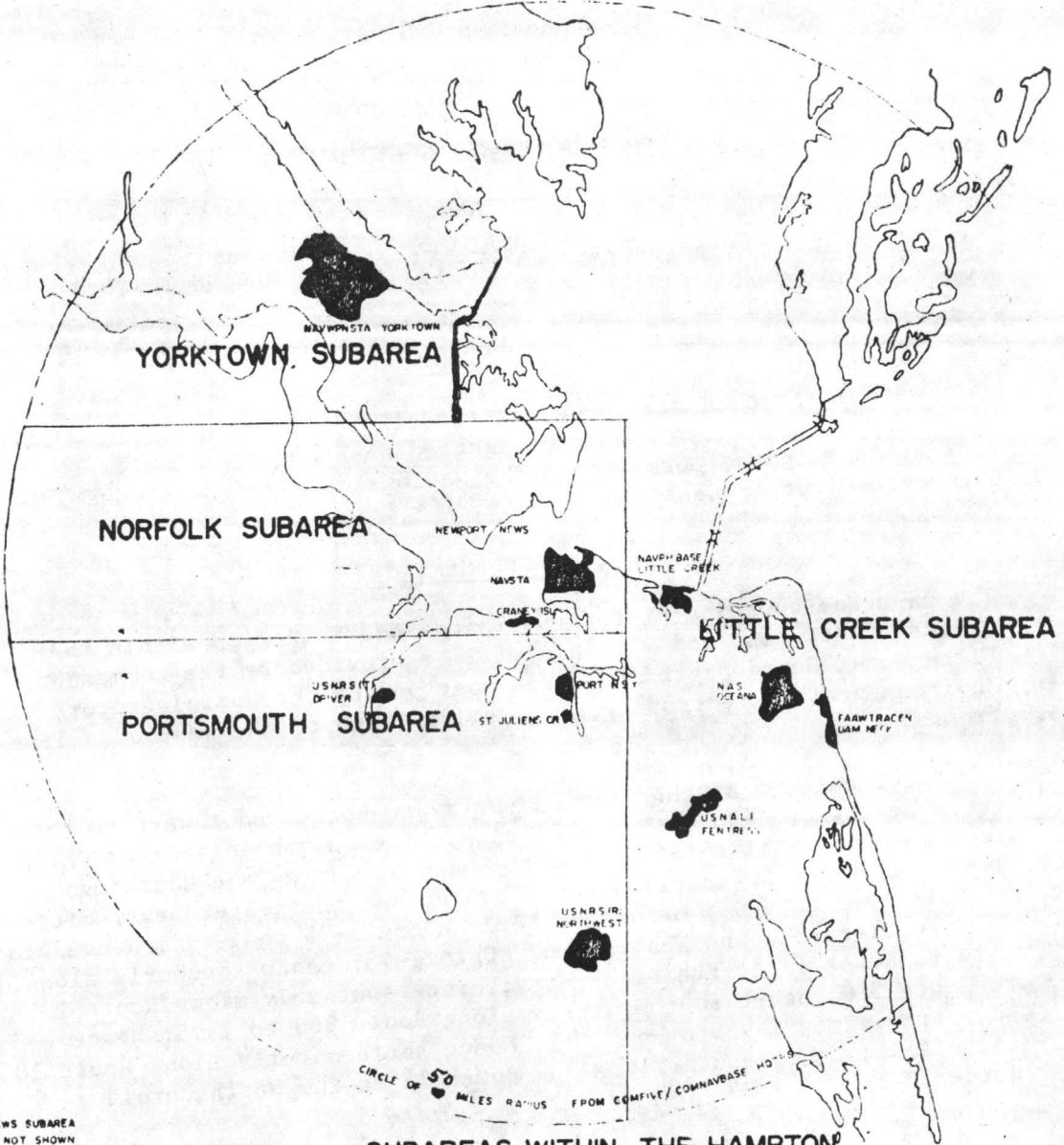
Naval Weapons Station, Cheatham
Annex, and York River anchorages,
NSC NORVA Yorktown Fuel Terminal.

2. NOSC Baltimore Area: CO Naval Reserve Center, Baltimore. Area is defined as all waters north of 39 degree 15'N latitude in the Chesapeake Bay and tributaries.

3. NOSC Morehead City, NC: CO Naval Amphibious Base, Little Creek. Area is defined as the harbor of Morehead City and anchorages adjacent thereto in the open roadstead.

4. NOSC for undefined areas in COMNAVBASE NORVA area of coordination: Director Operations/Plans, COMNAVBASE NORVA.





SUBAREAS WITHIN THE HAMPTON
ROADS AREA

11 MAR 1982

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

BETWEEN

THE FIFTH COAST GUARD DISTRICT

AND

THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY, REGION THREE

PURPOSE

The purpose of this memorandum is to delineate the geographical areas of responsibility for the predesignated on-scene coordinator for pollution response pursuant to the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan.

AGREEMENT

The on-scene coordinator for the Third Federal Region within the States of Maryland and Virginia will be provided by the Commander, Fifth Coast Guard District, to the east and by the Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, Region Three, to the west of a line from:

Interstate 95 at the Maryland-Delaware Border southwest to the intersection of I-95 with I-695 (except the Susquehanna River which is the responsibility of the Coast Guard as far as the Conowingo Dam); hence northwesterly along I-695 around the western extremities of Baltimore to I-95; hence southerly along I-95 to I-495; hence along I-495 westerly around Washington, DC, to I-95; hence southerly along Route 17 I-95 to Route 360; hence southwesterly along Route 360 to I-95; hence southerly along I-95 to Route 10; hence southeasterly along Route 10 to Suffolk; hence southerly along Route 13 to the North Carolina Border.

J. E. Johansen
J. E. JOHANSEN
Rear Admiral, U. S. Coast Guard
Commander, Fifth Coast Guard District

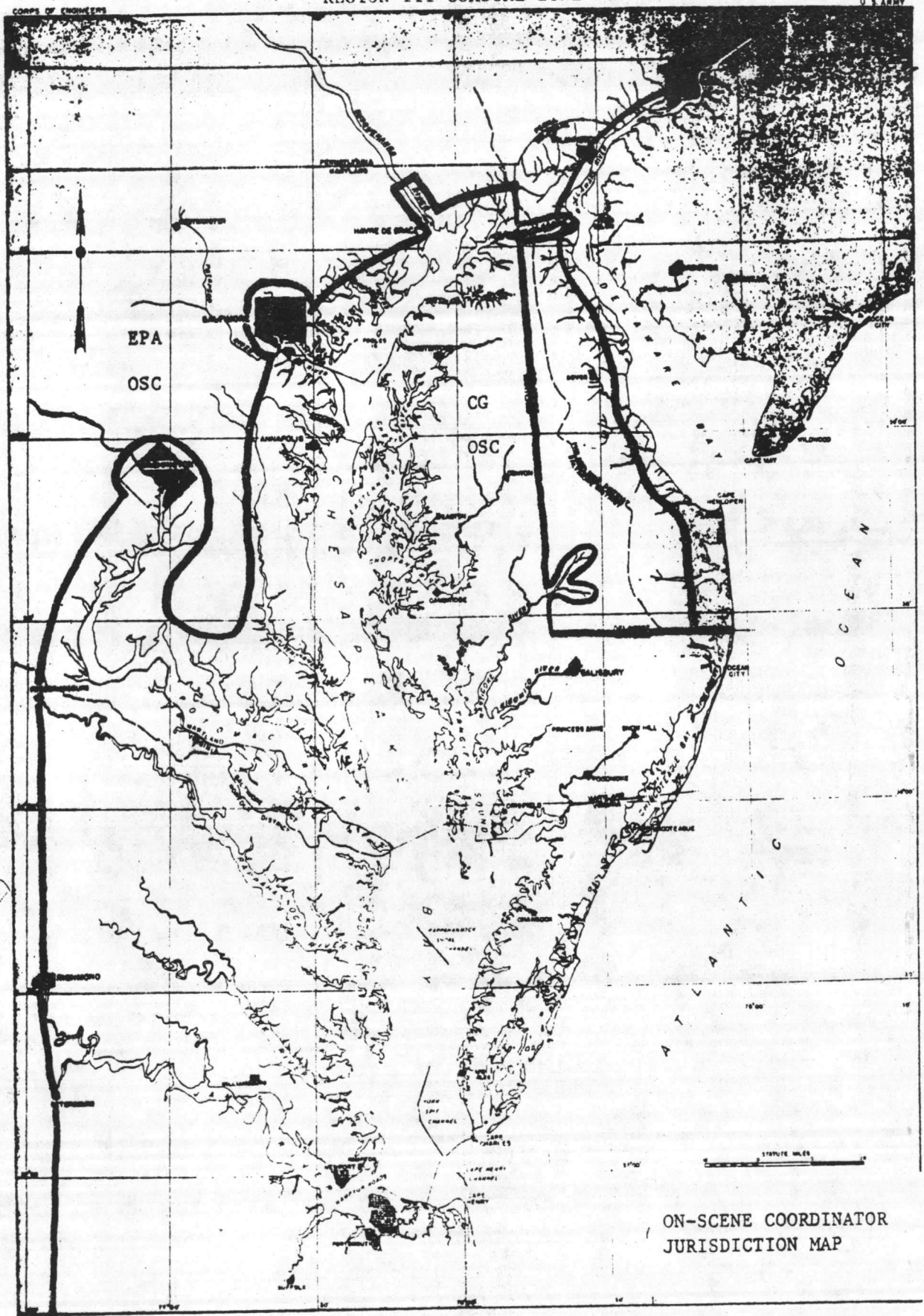
7/7/77
(Date)

A. R. Morris
A. R. MORRIS
Acting Regional Administrator
Environmental Protection Agency,
Region Three

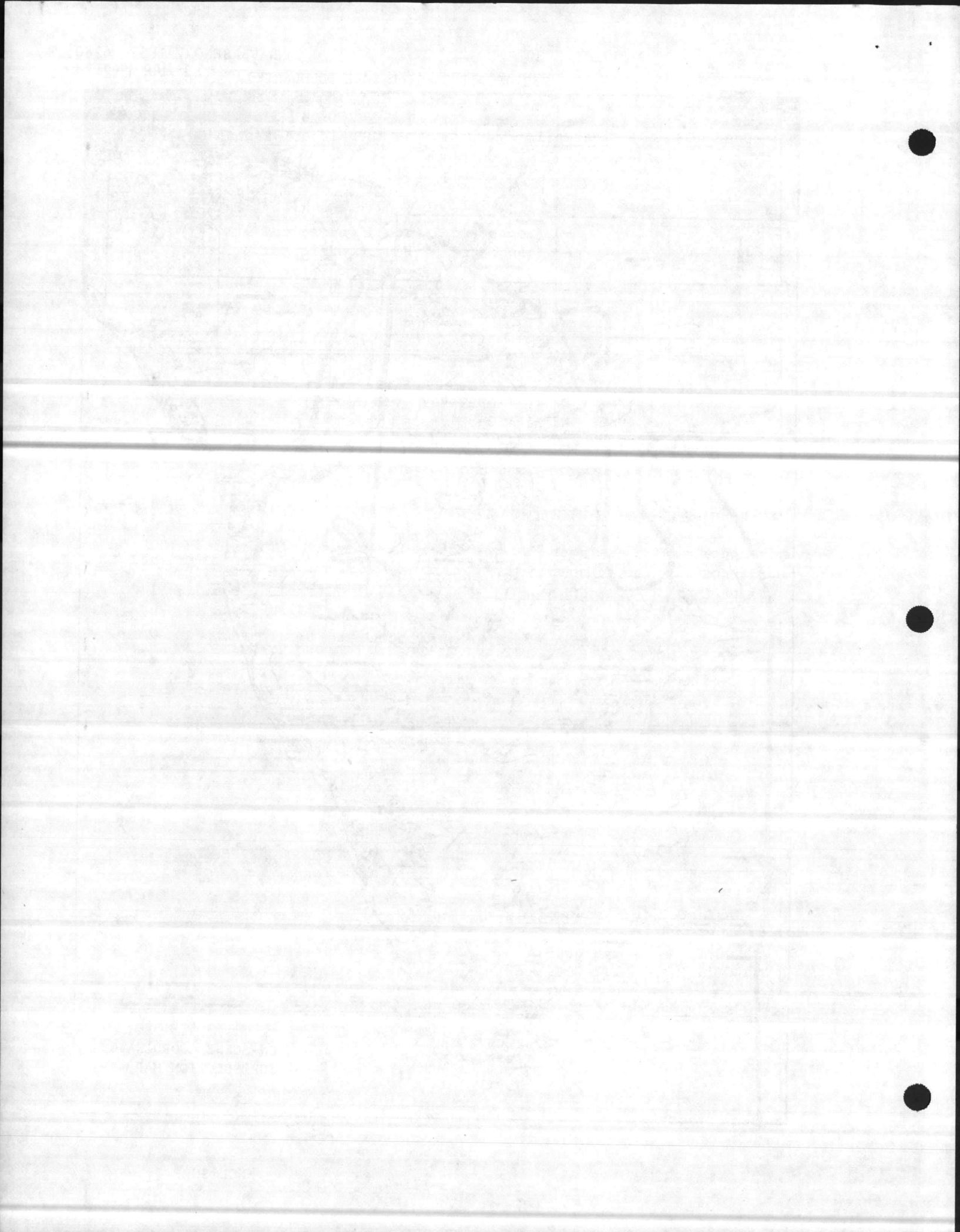
7/21/77
(Date)

REGION III COASTAL ZONE BOUNDARIES

11 MAR 1982



ON-SCENE COORDINATOR JURISDICTION MAP



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APPENDIX IV TO ANNEX BAVAILABLE NAVY RESOURCES1. NAVSTA NORVA

a. Contact Point - CO 444-2788

PORT SERVICES 444-3989 (Day)
 444-1121 (Day)
 444-2301 (24 hrs daily)

b. Assist PWC with Port Services Resources

c. AssetsAllowanceOn Hand

(1) Oil/Water Separator	2	2
(2) Donuts	12	12
(3) SWOB (Oil)	6	6
(4) SWOB (Sewage)	2	2
(5) Donut Servicing Systems	1	-
(6) Special Equipment - Fire Division; one engine company consisting of 1 supervisor, 3-4 men with 750 GPM pumping unit		

2. PWC NORVA

a. Contact Point - CO 444-7141

OPS 444-7059 (Day)
 444-3477 (Night)
 Mr. Thornton (General Foreman) 444-1264 (Day)
 444-4225 (Day)

b. Trained Personnel - 20

c. AssetsAllowanceOn Hand

(1) Boom, Class I	3800 ft.	4000 ft.
(2) Boom, Class II	8000 ft.	5000 ft.
(3) Boom, Class III	1000 ft.	2000 ft.
(4) Boat, Utility	5	5
(5) Engine, Boat, Utility, 85 HP	5	5
(6) Skimmer, Large	2	2
(7) Skimmer, Medium	1	1
(8) Skimmer, Small	2	3
(9) Work Platform	2	2
(10) Engine, Work Platform, 85 HP	4	4
(11) Cleaner, Boom	2	2
(12) Mooring System	10	10

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<u>PWC Assets (continued)</u>	<u>Allowance</u>	<u>On Hand</u>
(13) 2 gas driven 5KW light plants	-	2
(14) 12' Boats	-	16
(15) 2000 gal. tank	-	1
(16) 1/2 ton pickup truck (2 passenger)	-	1
(17) 1/2 ton pickup truck (4 passenger)	-	1
(18) 5 ton stake body truck	-	1
(19) 3" gas jet driven pumps	-	4
(20) 4" vacuum truck (2500 gal)	-	1

3. NSC NORVA - CRANEY ISLAND FUEL TERMINAL

a. Contact Point - CO 444-2198
 Fuel Div. 444-2083
 Craney Island Sup. 484-6141 (Day)
 484-6085 (Night)

b. Trained Personnel - 15

<u>c. Assets</u>	<u>Allowance</u>	<u>On Hand</u>
(1) Permanent Boom	4200 ft.	4200 ft.
(2) Boom, Class I	2000 ft.	2000 ft.
(3) Boom, Class II	5000 ft.	2650 ft.
(4) Boat, Utility	1	1
(5) Engine, Boat, Utility, 85 HP	4	2
(6) Skimmer, Medium	1	1
(7) Work Platform	1	1
(8) Engine, Work Platform, 85 HP	2	2
(9) Cleaner, Boom	1	1
(10) Mooring System	4	6

4. NAVPHIBASE LCREEK

a. Contact Point - CO 464-7231
 PORT SERVICES 464-7791
 464-7171

b. Trained Personnel - 15

<u>c. Assets</u>	<u>Allowance</u>	<u>On Hand</u>
(1) Boom, Class I	5000 ft.	2500 ft.
(2) Boom, Class II	1000 ft.	1500 ft.
(3) Boat, Utility	2	2
(4) Engine, Boat, Utility, 85 HP	2	2
(5) Skimmer, Large	1	1

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<u>NAVPHIBASE LCREEK Assets (cont.)</u>	<u>Allowance</u>	<u>On Hand</u>
(6) Skimmer, Medium	1	1
(7) Work Platform	1	1
(8) Engine, Work Platform, 85 HP	2	2
(9) Mooring System	2	2
(10) Cleaner, Boom	2	1
(11) SWOB (Oil)	2	2
(12) SWOB (Sewage)	1	1

5. NAVWPNSTA YORKTOWN

- a. Contact Point - CO 887-4141 (Day)
 PWD 887-4636 (Day)
 CDO 887-4545 (Night)

- b. Trained Personnel - 6

<u>c. Assets</u>	<u>Allowance</u>	<u>On Hand</u>
(1) Boat, Utility	1	1
(2) Engine, Boat, Utility, 85 HP	1	1
(3) Skimmer, Large (JFB 3001)	1	0
(4) Skimmer, Medium	1	1
(5) Work Platform	1	1
(6) Engine, Work Platform, 85 HP	2	2
(7) Clearer, Boom	1	1
(8) Mooring System	2	2
(9) Boom, Class II	1000 ft.	2000 ft.
(10) SWOB (Oil)	0	0

6. NORFOLKNAVSHIPYD

- a. Contact Point - CO 393-3123
 Duty Officer 393-3221
 PWD 393-5777/5959

- b. Trained Personnel - 12

<u>c. Assets</u>	<u>Allowance</u>	<u>On Hand</u>
(1) Boom, Class I	4800 ft.	3400 ft.
(2) Boat, Utility	2	2
(3) Engine, Boat, Utility, 85 HP	2	2
(4) Skimmer, Small	1	1
(5) Donut	4	3

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<u>NORFOLKNAVSHIPYD Assets (cont.)</u>	<u>Allowance</u>	<u>On Hand</u>
(6) Oil/Water Separator	2	1
(7) Mooring System	2	2
(8) Skimmer, Large	1	1
(9) Skimmer, Medium	1	0
(10) Work Platform	1	1
(11) Engine, Work Platform, 85 HP	2	2
(12) Cleaner, Boom	1	1
(13) SWOB (oil)	2	2

7. NSC NORVA - YORKTOWN FUEL TERMINAL

a. Contact Point - Director 887-3506/10

b. Trained Personnel - 6

<u>c. Assets</u>	<u>Allowance</u>	<u>On Hand</u>
(1) Boom, Class I	1500 ft.	1000 ft.
(2) Boom, Class II	3500 ft.	3500 ft.
(3) Boat, Utility	1	1
(4) Engine, Boat, Utility, 65 HP	1	2
(5) Mooring System	2	2
(6) Cleaner, Boom	1	1

8. NSC NORVA - CHEATHAM ANNEX

a. Contact Point - PWO 887-7376

b. Trained Personnel - None

c. Assets - None

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APPENDIX V TO ANNEX BNOTIFICATION POINTS OF CONTACT1. FEDERAL AGENCIES

Chief of Naval Operations (CNO)

Washington, DC

Duty Captain

Commercial - (202) 695-0231

AUTOVON - 225-0231

Commander in Chief U.S. Atlantic Fleet (CINCLANTFLT)

Operations Center

Norfolk, VA

Duty Officer

Commercial - (804) 444-6602

AUTOVON - 690-6602

Commander Naval Base

Norfolk, VA

Base Duty Officer

Commercial - (804) 444-2751/3649 (Day)

(804) 444-7097 (Nights, Holidays, Weekends)

AUTOVON - 690-2751/3649 (Day)

690-7097 (Nights, Holidays, Weekends)

COMNAVBASE NORVA Judge Advocate

Commercial - (804) 444-4058/4746 (Day)

Commander Fifth Coast Guard District

Federal Building

431 Crawford Street

Portsmouth, VA

Chief, Environmental Protection Branch

Commercial - (804) 398-6383

AUTOVON - 712-3470

FTS - 827-9383

USCG Rescue Center

Norfolk, VA

Operations Center

Commercial - (804) 398-6231

AUTOVON - 690-3700

FTS - 827-9231

Captain of the Port (COTP)
Marine Safety Officer (MSO Norfolk)
200 Granby Mall
Norfolk, VA

Commercial - (804) 441-3307
FTS - (88) 827-3308/3306

USCG Atlantic Strike Team (Oil Pollution)
c/o Commander USCG Air Base
Elizabeth City, NC

Commercial - (919) 338-3941 ext. 268
AUTOVON - 723-3390
FTS - 931-0268

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
803 Front Street
Norfolk, VA

Commercial - (804) 441-3642/3600 - Mr. Burrell/Lawless
AUTOVON - 680-9642
FTS - 827-3642

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
Region III
6th and Walnut Street
Philadelphia, PA

Commercial - (215) 597-9898
FTS - 597-9898

Commander, Naval Sea Systems Command
Supervisor of Salvage (SUPSALV)
Washington, DC
Duty Officer

Commercial - (202) 697-7403/04/05 (Day)
(202) 697-7527/28 (Night)
AUTOVON - 227-7403/04/05 (Day)
227-7527/28 (Night)

Navy Environmental Support Office
Navy Construction Battalion Center
Port Hueneme, CA
Duty Officer

Commercial - (805) 982-5751
AUVOTON - 360-5751

National Response Center (NRC)
Washington, DC

Commercial - (800) 424-8802 (24 hr. Toll Free)

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2. DIRECTORY OF VIRGINIA AGENCIES

Virginia Commission of Game and Inland Fisheries
500 Hinton Avenue
Chesapeake, VA
Commercial - (804) 485-1126 (8-5 daily)

Marine Resources Commission
2401 West Avenue
Newport News, VA 23607
Commercial - (804) 245-2811

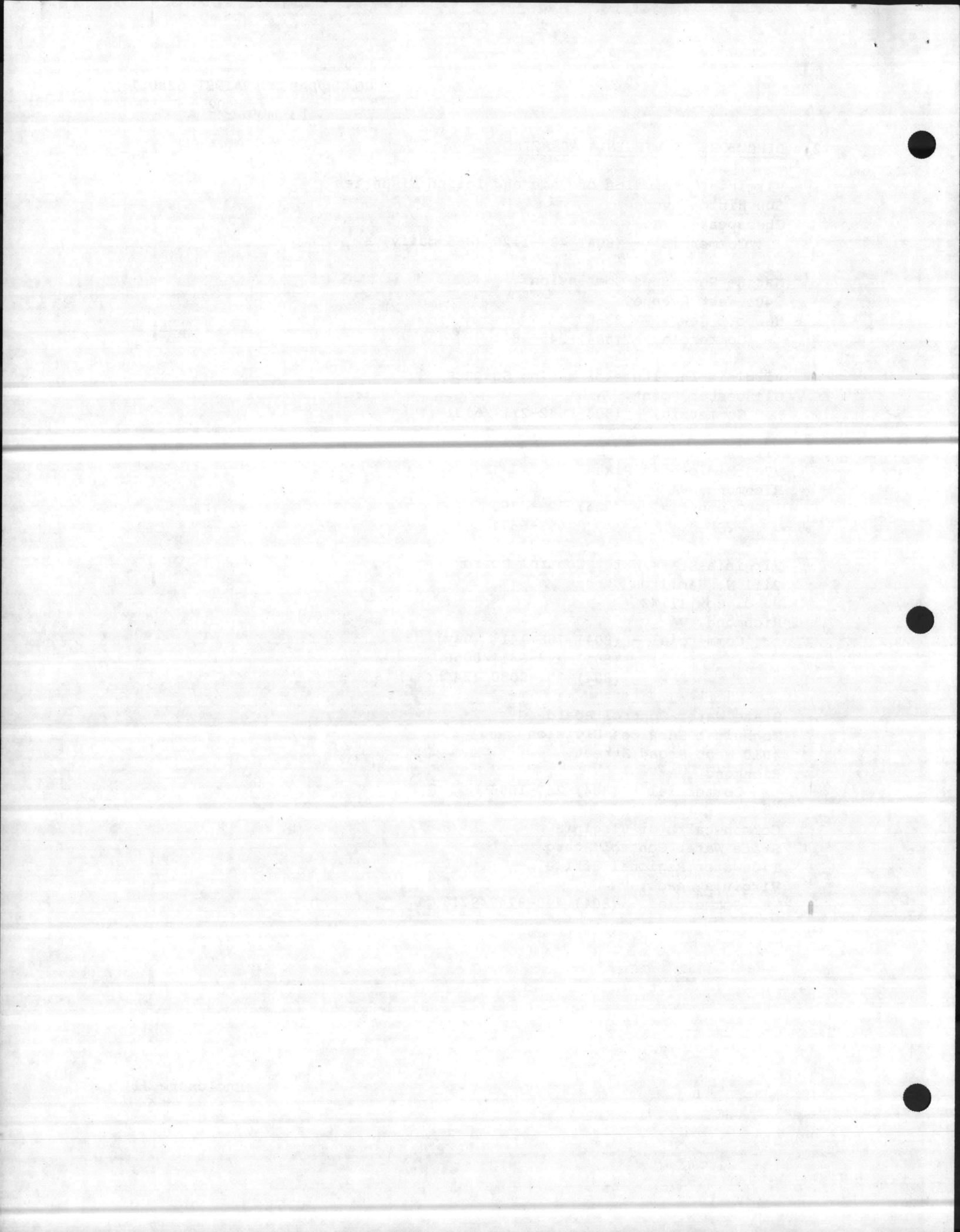
Virginia Institute of Marine Science
Gloucester Point, VA
Commercial - (804) 642-2111/6131

Virginia Office of Emergency Services
7700 Midlothian Pike
Richmond, VA
Commercial - (804) 323-2300
FTS - 652-5574

Virginia State Water Control Board
2111 N. Hamilton Street
P. O. Box 11143
Richmond, VA
Commercial - (804) 786-1411 (Day)
(804) 257-6311/0056
(804) 257-0080 (24 hrs.)

State Water Control Board
Technical Services Division
4010 West Broad Street
Richmond, VA
Commercial - (804) 257-1006

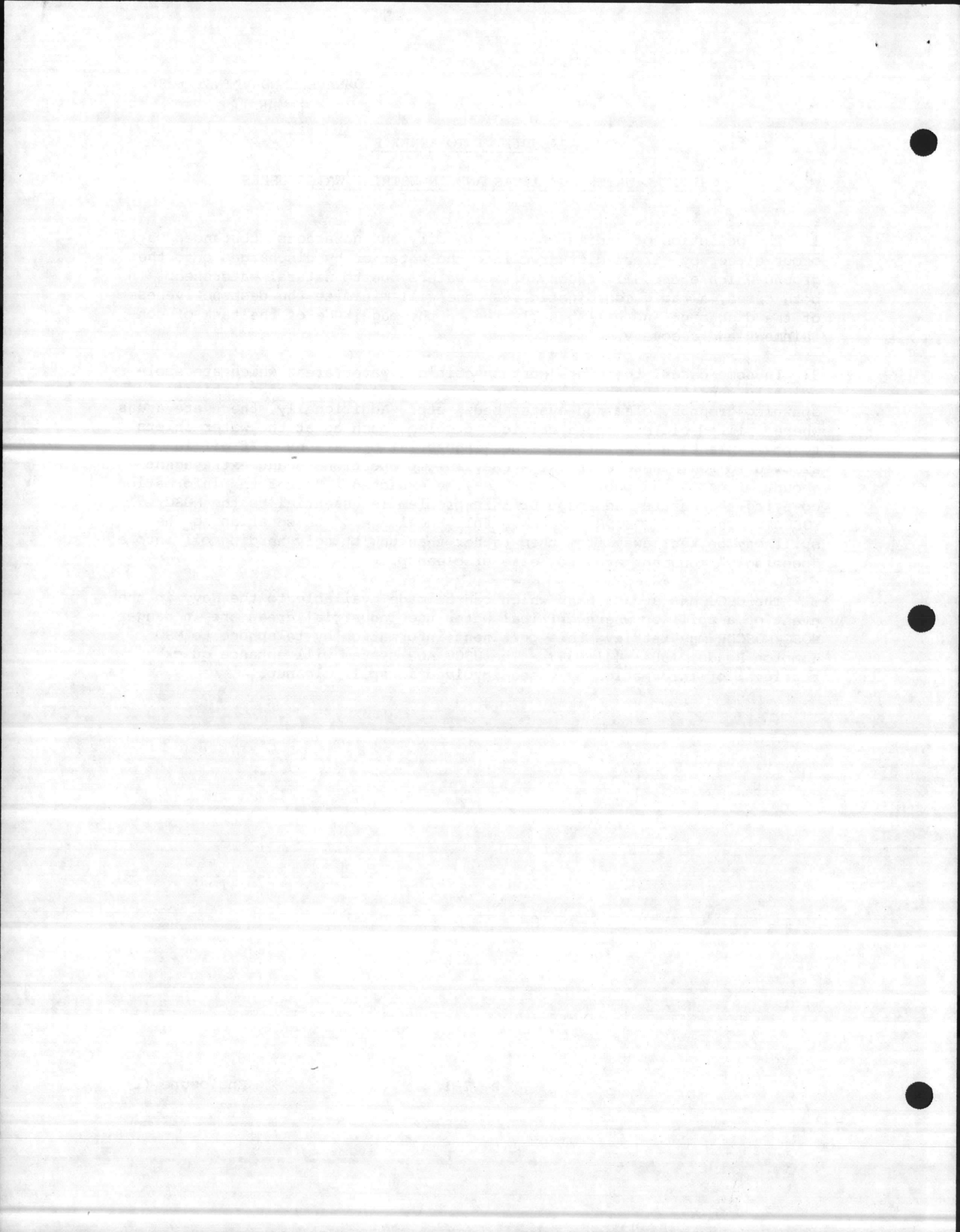
Commonwealth of Virginia
State Water Control Board
Tidewater Regional Office
Virginia Beach, VA
Commercial - (804) 499-8742/9216



11 MAR 1982

APPENDIX VI TO ANNEX BCRITICAL WATER USE AREAS AND INDUSTRIAL WATER USERS

1. The pollution of bodies of water by oily and hazardous substances may occur either by direct discharge into the water or by discharges onto the ground which eventually reach surface waters due to natural watershed. In both cases, a rapid coordinated response will minimize the destructiveness of the discharge and will greatly reduce the magnitude of the task of containment and recovery.
2. In some cases, there are certain critical water areas which are ecologically sensitive such as locations where endangered species habitate, spawning grounds, clam and oyster beds, etc. Additionally, there are areas where spilled oil may cause critical problems such as at the water inlets to power plants and inlets to other industrial operations. If oil is allowed to foul these critical areas, an improporionate and extravagant amount of costs and public concern may be expected. Therefore, information covering the nature and scope of this problem is essential to the NOSC/NOSCDR. The NOSC/NOSCDR must have full knowledge of these areas so the spill may be kept away from them rather than unwittingly herding oil into a "seemingly" innocent area for ease of cleanup.
3. The USCG has a data bank which can be made available to the Navy in the event of a spill or where critical water use industrial areas are in danger. NOSC/NOSCDR may retrieve this pertinent information by telephone to MSO Hampton Roads, (804) 441-6397. The USCG ADP system will enhance quick retrieval of information by those involved in spill cleanup.



11 MAR 1982

APPENDIX VII TO ANNEX B

OIL SPILL CONTRACTORS

Industrial Marine Service
Norfolk, VA
Mr. J. Parker

Telephone: 804-543-5718 (Business)
804-423-2867 (Home)

- Manpower, booms, sprayers,
vacuum pump, mobile cleaning
unit.

George S. Goodhues & Son
522 South Ann Street
Baltimore, MD 21231
Telephone: 301-675-1630

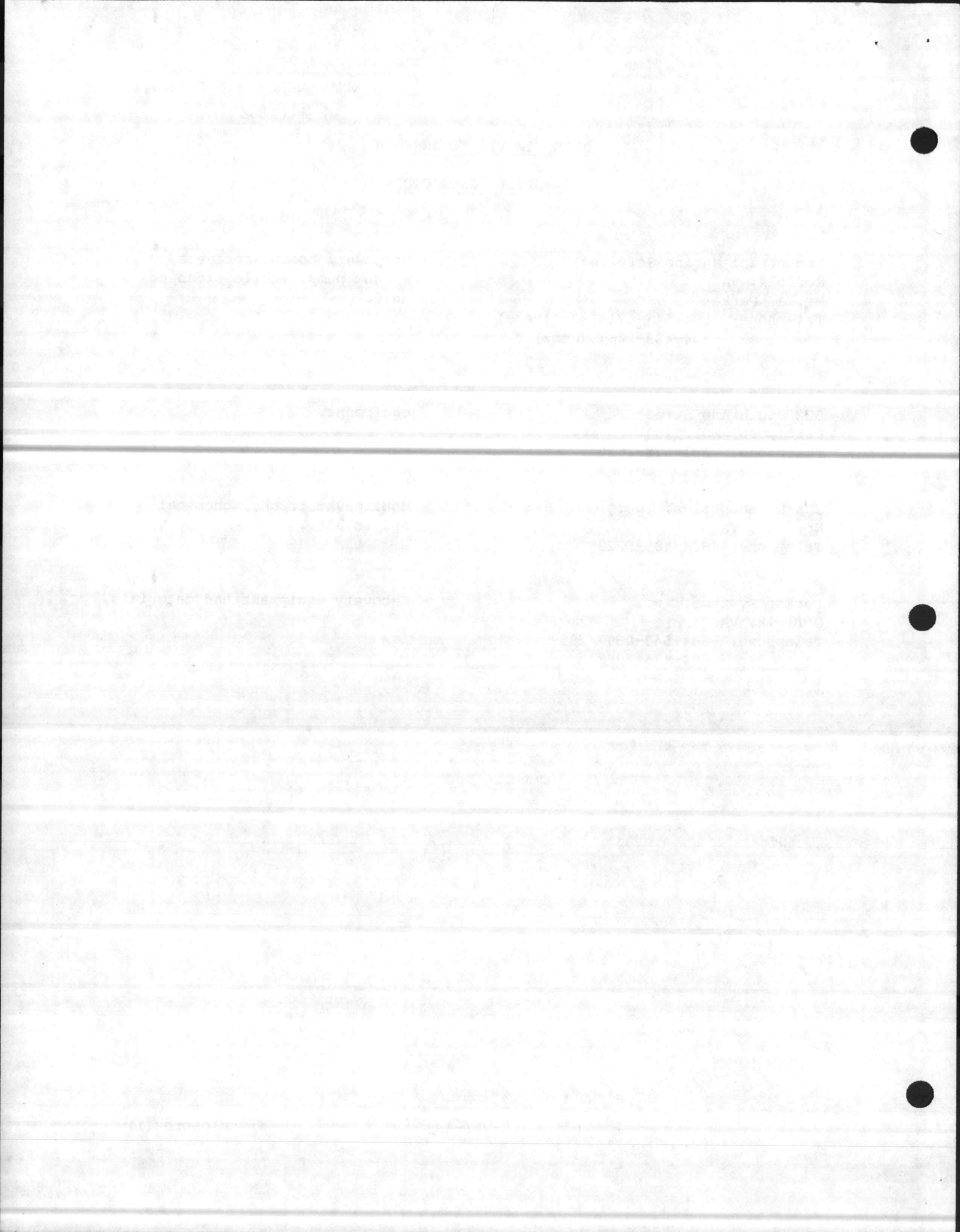
- Manpower, absorbent, some
equipment.

J & L Industries, Inc.
Norfolk, VA
Telephone: 804-485-5222

- Mobile Vac trucks, chemical
spills also.

Parker Systems, Inc.
Norfolk, VA
Telephone: 804-543-0647/2952
804-485-2952

- Recovery equipment and materials.



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APPENDIX VIII TO ANNEX BOIL DISCHARGE CLEANUP AGENTS AND EQUIPMENTSHAY AND STRAW

Fairfax Hay & Grain Co.
7600 Clifton Road
Fairfax Station, VA
Telephone: 703-323-8307

Southern States Winchester Corp.
Winchester, VA
Telephone: 703-662-3455

Southern States Fredericksburg Corp.
Fredericksburg, VA
Telephone: 703-373-5831

Southern States Feed Division
45 South
Harrisonburg, VA
Telephone: 703-433-9136

Augusta COOP Farm Bureau
Route 4, Box 101A
Richmond Road
Staunton, VA
Telephone: 703-885-1265

Ernie V. Mathews
P.O. Box 271
Woodstock, VA 22664
Telephone: 703-459-2722

PUMPS

Water Supply Co.
12116 Beach
Chesterfield, VA
Telephone: 804-790-1066

Mitchell's Well and Pump Co.
Richmond & Petersburg Pike
Colonial Heights, VA
Telephone: 804-526-1471

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PUMPS (cont.)

James T. Wharton, Jr.
604 Rotary
Hampton, VA
Telephone: 804-826-5521

Creger Well & Pump Co.
Box 144
Forest, VA
Telephone: 804-239-3673
804-525-3673

Aarow Rentals
Richmond, VA
Telephone: 804-359-2408
804-320-2716
804-329-5587

American Pollution Control
2839 Stratford Hills Shopping Center
Richmond, VA
Telephone: 804-288-4161
804-272-5500

A & R Tool & Equipment Rentals
7131 Lee Highway
Falls Church, VA
Telephone: 703-532-5600

Falls Church Equipment & Tool Rentals
132 North Washington
Falls Church, VA
Telephone: 703-532-6143

Bell Air Compressor Rental Co.
8636 Edgeworth Drive
Capital Heights, MD 20027
Telephone: 301-350-5500

WASTE OIL DISPOSAL

Necessary Waste Oil
497 Island Road
Bristol, VA 24201
Telephone: 703-669-4831

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WASTE OIL DISPOSAL (cont.)

Williams Waste Oil
Richmond, VA
Telephone: 804-623-5846

L & L Road Oiling Co.
Richmond, VA
Telephone: 804-232-7666

A. C. Oil Co., Inc.
7820 Cinder Blvd.
Newington, VA
Telephone: 703-522-4640

FLOODLIGHTS AND SEARCHLIGHTS

Rental Tools & Equipment
4900 Upshur
Bladensburg, MD
Telephone: 301-864-5100

Rental Tools & Equipment
9710 Capitol View Avenue
Silver Springs, MD
Telephone: 301-585-5040

VACUUM TRUCKS

Vienna Septic Tank Service
327 Owissa Road, S.E.
Vienna, VA
Telephone: 703-281-3202

Suburban Sanitary Engineers
9907 Stoughton Road
Fairfax, VA
Telephone: 703-273-5050

Easy Method Drain Co.
544 Walker Road
Great Falls, VA
Telephone: 703-759-2111

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VACUUM TRUCKS (cont.)

Stamie E. Lyttle Co., Inc.
2210 Belt Blvd.
Richmond, VA
Telephone: 804-232-6774

Sanitary Service, Inc.
477 Wildwood Road
Salem, VA
Telephone: 703-389-2394

Addenbrook Septic Tank Co.
Rubgy & Gazel
Norfolk, VA
Telephone: 804-486-8555

Tidewater Septic Tank Co.
509 Barnes Road
Chesapeake, VA
Telephone: 804-488-0811

Roto-Rooter
1600 E. Little Creek Road
Suite 214
Norfolk, VA
Telephone: 804-489-8311
804-623-7193

Sanders Septic Tank Service
11124 Jefferson Avenue
Newport News, VA
Telephone: 804-595-1139

Peninsula Septic Tank Co./Spivey Rentals
228 Salters Creek Road
Hampton, VA
Telephone: 804-722-2533

Finly Corporation
1002 McConville Road
Lynchburg, VA
Telephone: 804-239-1620

Cut-Rate Sanitation
Box 96
Madison Heights, VA
Telephone: 804-847-7188

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APPENDIX IX TO ANNEX B

SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY GROUPS

Virginia Institute of Marine Science
Dr. William MacIntyre
Gloucester Point, VA
Telephone: 804-642-2111

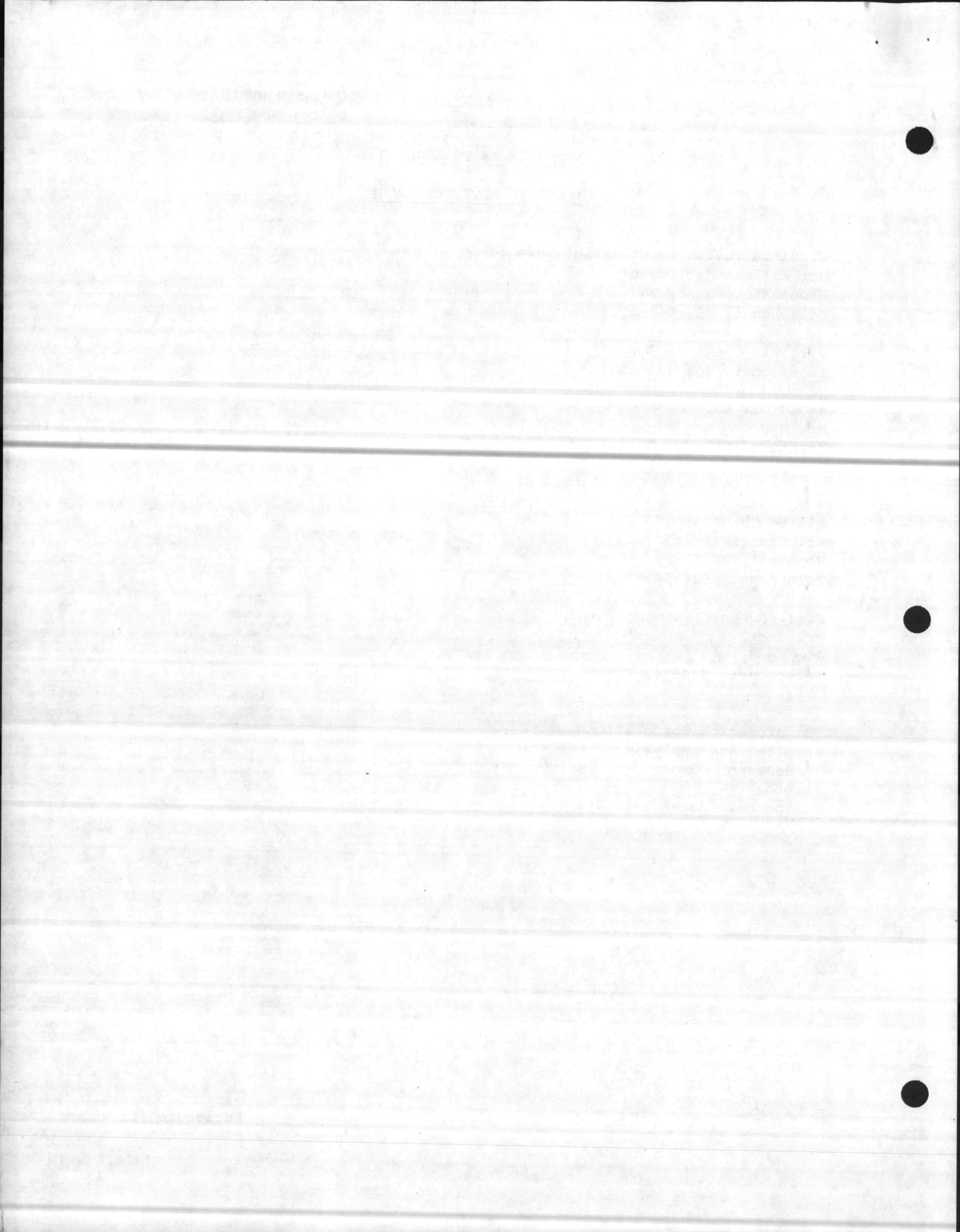
Virginia Chemical Co.,
Telephone: 804-484-5000

AMOCO Oil Co.
Mr. Myer
Yorktown, VA
Telephone: 804-898-9700 (Main Gate phone number; will connect to persons
needed)

Allied Chemical Co.
Mr. Francis Smith
Hopewell, VA
Telephone: 804-541-5000

E. I. duPont deNemours, Inc.
Mr. Cook
Richmond, VA
Telephone: 804-743-2000

The Bionetics Corporation
Sampling and Analysis
18 Research Road
Hampton, VA
Telephone: 804-838-8880



11 MAR 1982

ANNEX CCOMMUNICATIONS AND REPORTS

1. Purpose. The communications concerning an oil or hazardous substance spill are an integral and significant part of the operation. Timely and efficient dissemination to all interested parties is paramount to the successful coordination of operations undertaken in response to the discovered oil or hazardous substance discharge.

2. Communications Procedures

a. Discovery of Discharge, Initial Report. When a discharge is first discovered, it should be reported by the most rapid means and this, in most all cases, will be by voice. The more complete the information, the better; however, notification should not be delayed in an attempt to obtain detailed information. The more detailed information is submitted via a Consolidated Oil/HPS Spill Report. Appendix I sets forth minimum information required to initiate effective response action. Should the discharge be such that it will, or may likely (1) generate critical public concern; or (2) pose a substantial threat to the public health and welfare; and be of high Navy or national interest, the appropriate OPREP-3 reports should also be made in accordance with OPNAVINST 3100.6.

b. Consolidated Oil/HPS Spill Report. An amplifying report shall be transmitted as soon as sufficient information is assembled. Appendix II sets forth the format to be used.

c. NOSC and NOSCDR. On receipt of the initial voice report, the Navy On-Scene Coordinator (NOSC) will notify the predesignated USCG On-Scene Coordinator and/or EPA On-Scene Coordinator and the Navy On-Scene Commander (NOSCDR) who has responsibility for response action. The predesignated NOSCDR, on investigation, will notify the NOSC if the magnitude and severity of the discharge requires additional resources for Phase III and IV operations and/or make recommendations as to the need for RRT/SRT activation. In cases where action of the RRT/SRT is recommended, the NOSC will make such a request to the appropriate RRC. Based on the investigation of the discharge and/or assessment of control actions, a determination must be made by the NOSC regarding the need to notify local authorities and agencies such as:

Regional Water Quality Control Boards
Appropriate State (i.e., Virginia, Maryland, etc.) Department of
Fish and Game
Industrial Water Users
Port District Operations

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Fire Departments
Police Departments
Threatened Marinas and/or Beaches

When the RRT/SRT is activated, they will keep such agencies informed of the situation.

d. Pollution Reports (POLREPS). For medium and major discharges, POLREPS are required to be submitted by the OSC when Phases III and IV extend beyond a 12-hour period. In the event the Regional Response Team (RRT) has not been activated, the Navy On-Scene Coordinator (NOSC) will make these reports at 0800 and 2000 local time on each day of the operations. When the RRT has been activated, the RRT will make reports. (See Appendix III for format.)

3. Response Coordination Communications. Rapid and effective communications, during Phase II through IV operations, are important to successful command and control of the response operations. Response activities may be limited to a relatively small operation in a harbor area or may cover many miles off coastal and shoreline with a major commitment of response forces. Voice communications between all elements (NOSC, NOSCDR, NOSOT, ships, craft, aircraft, beach patrols, working parties, etc.) is necessary for effective control. Spill situations will vary; therefore, it is essential that communications plans are tailored to meet the situation presented. Communication equipment organic to the facilities as well as portable equipment will be required. Primary and alternate response operations frequencies are listed in Appendix IV to this Annex.

4. After-Action Reports. At the conclusion of Navy response action for oil discharges, the NOSCDR shall submit a report of response operations and action taken. (See Appendix V for After-Action Report format.)

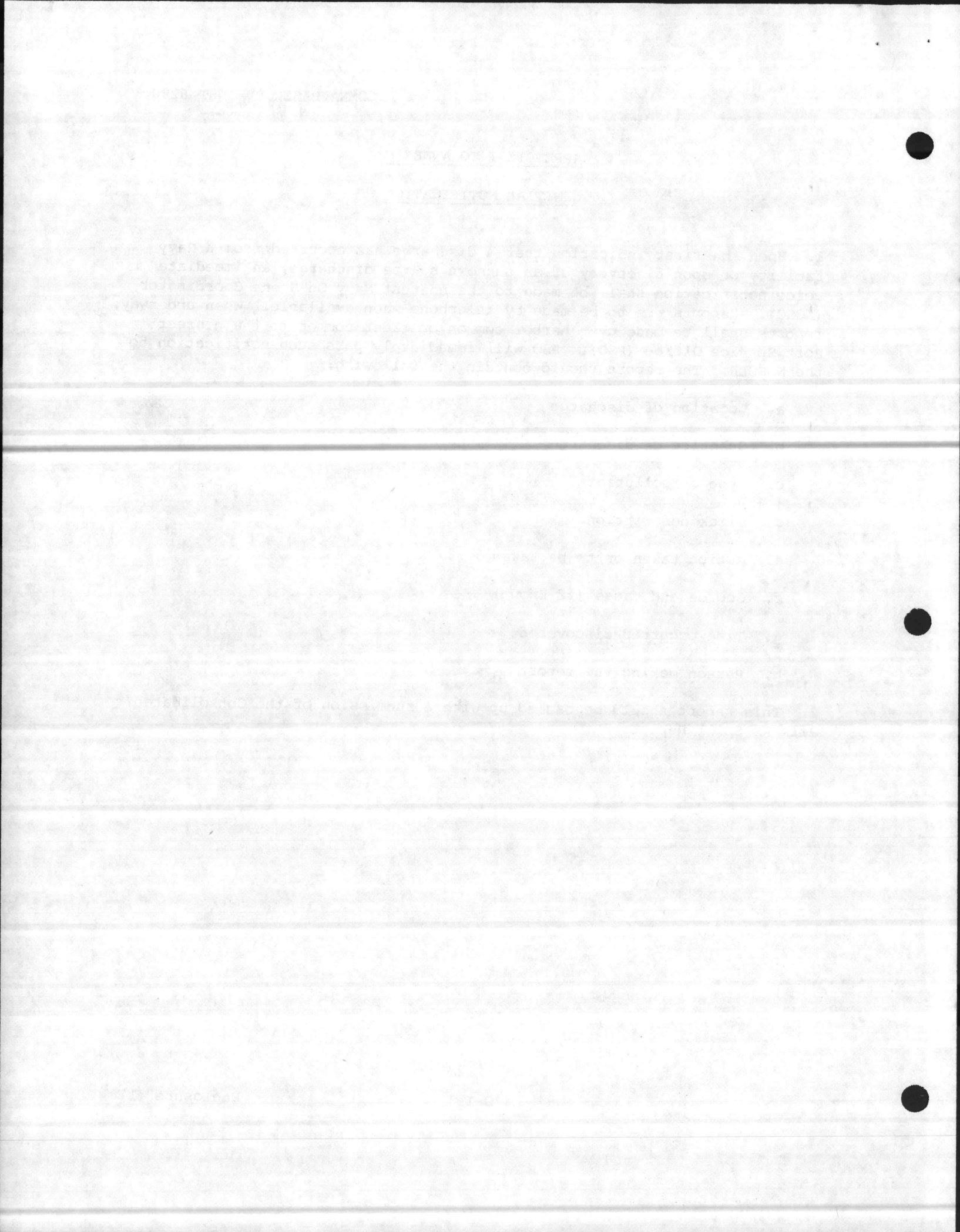
APPENDIX I TO ANNEX C

INITIAL NOTIFICATION

1. Upon the first indication that a discharge has occurred from a Navy facility or upon discovery of an unknown source discharge, an immediate voice notification shall be made to the nearest Navy On-Scene Coordinator (NOSC). Reports are to be made by telephone when available. When underway, reports shall be made over harbor common or fleet common to the nearest Port Service Office (PSO). PSO will immediately pass such notification to the NOSCDR. The report should contain the following:

- a. Location of discharge
- b. Quantity of discharge
- c. Type of pollutant
- d. Slick description
- e. Action taken or to be taken
- f. Source and cause (if known)
- g. Time occurred/discovered
- h. Person making the report

2. This report should be backed up with a submission of the Consolidated Oil/HPS Spill Report.



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APPENDIX II TO ANNEX CCONSOLIDATED OIL/HPS SPILL REPORT

1. An oil, gasoline, jet fuel or other hazardous polluting substance spills and discharges, whether minor or major in degree, from ship, vessel, barge, aircraft, offshore or onshore facility shall be reported. Likewise, the discovery of a slick or sheen from substances, the sources of which is unknown, shall be reported. Reports shall be forwarded as soon as sufficient information is gathered, using the following consolidated format. Additional addresses in operational and administrative chains of command may be added as appropriate.

EXAMPLE

CONSOLIDATED OIL/HPS SPILL REPORT

Precedence: Minor discharges suspected to draw little public attention will be Priority precedence. All other discharges will be Immediate.

FROM: YOUR COMMAND
 TO: COMNAVBASE NORFOLK VA
 CCGD FIVE PORTSMOUTH VA
 EPA REGIONAL THREE PHILADELPHIA PA
 SOPA ADMIN _____ SUBAREA VA
 INFO: CNO WASHINGTON DC
 CINCLANTFLT NORFOLK VA
 CHNAVMAT WASHINGTON DC
 CHINFO WASHINGTON DC
 COMNAVSEASYS COM WASHINGTON DC
 COMNAV FACENG COM ALEXANDRIA VA
 LANINAV FACENG COM NORFOLK VA
 COGARD MSO HAMPTON ROADS VA
 PWC NORFOLK VA
 NAVENENVSA PORT HUENEME CA

UNCLAS //N03170//

SUBJ: CONSOLIDATED OIL/HPS SPILL REPORT (REPORT SYMBOL OPNAV 6240-1
 MIN:ETAUTH)

1. GMT DTG SPILL OCCURRED, AND/OR GMT DTG DISCOVERY.
2. SOURCE (SHIP NAME, UIC, HULL NO., DONUT, ETC.)
3. LOCATION (AREA, BUILDING DESIGNATION, PIER, BERTH OR LAT/LONG) AND INDICATE WHETHER SPILL WAS WITHIN OR OUTSIDE "CONTIGUOUS ZONE."
4. AMOUNT (GALLONS) IF UNK - LENGTH AND WIDTH OF SLICK.
5. TYPE (NSFO, ND, JP-5, BILGE WASTE, HYDRAULIC FLUID, DIESEL, GASOLINE, BEST ESTIMATE).
6. SAMPLES TAKEN (YES, NO).
7. SLICK DESCRIPTION (BARELY VISIBLE, SILVERY, SLIGHTLY COLORED, BRIGHTLY COLORED, DARK, ETC.).

COMNAVBASENORVAINST 6280.1

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8. ACTION TAKEN/PLANNED:
 - A. NONE (STATE REASON THEREFOR)
 - B. CONTAINMENT (WHO, WHAT METHOD: I.E., BOOM HULL, CAMEL, WATER SPRAY, CHEMICAL, OTHER (SPECIFY))
9. ON SCENE WIND (DIRECTION, SPEED), SEA STATE
10. OIL SLICK MOVEMENT (SPEED/DIRECTIONS) ESTIMATE OR OBSERVATION
11. AREAS THREATENED OR DAMAGED (BEACH, MARINA, WILDLIFE REFUGE, WATER INTAKE) OTHER (SPECIFY)
12. POTENTIAL DANGERS (FIRE, EXPLOSION, TOXIC VAPOR, ETC.)
13. CAUSE OF SPILL (IDENTIFY SPECIFIC PROCEDURES AND/OR SPECIFIC EQUIPMENT INVOLVED IN CAUSE OF SPILL)
14. ASSISTANCE REQUIRED/GENERAL DISCUSSION
15. TELEPHONE REPORT TO USCG NRC, INCLUDE NAME, DATE AND TIME (TOLL FREE 1-800-424-8802)

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APPENDIX III TO ANNEX CPOLLUTION REPORT (POLREP) FORMAT

1. POLREPs. For all medium and major discharges, further reports will be submitted in a timely manner as developments occur, and at 0800 and 2000 local time on each day of the operations. NOSCDRs shall ensure that the NOSC is provided the information required to prepare the POLREP. NOSC will address POLREPs as requested by the RRT, when activated and assembled, or to RRT member agencies when RRT has not been activated. POLREPs are to be sent in serialized manner; i.e., POLREP 001, POLREP 002, etc., This format consists of five basic sections, as follows:

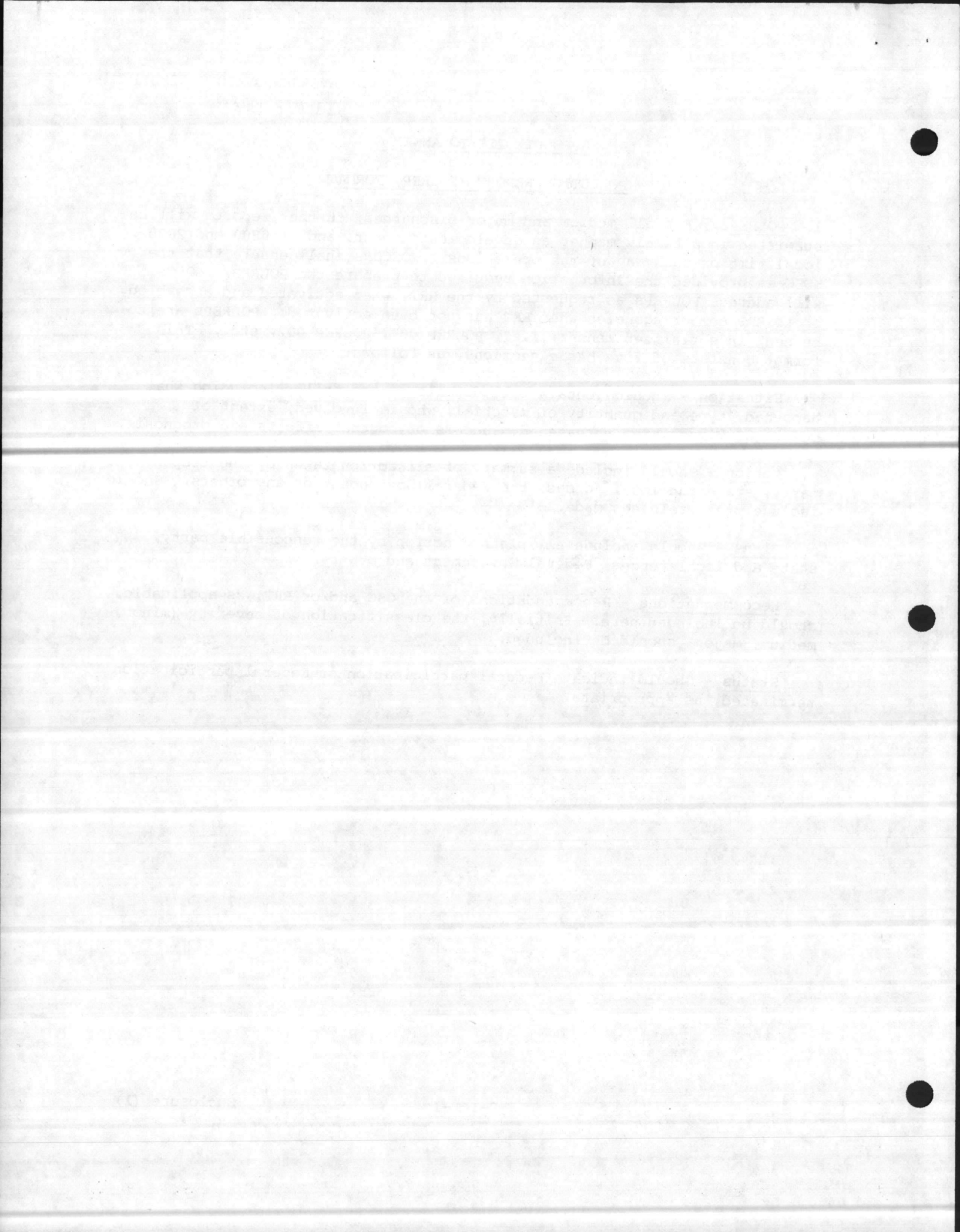
Situation - Should contain full details of the spill, including what happened, type and quantity of material, who is involved, extent of coverage, times, area threatened, success of control efforts and prognosis.

Action - Should include a summary of all action taken by the responsible party, state and local forces, the Federal Government or any others. Should include press releases made.

Plans - Should include all planned action by the responsible party, state and local forces, Federal Government and others.

Recommendations - Recommendations of the OSC and/or RRT, as applicable, should be included here. Initially, the classification of severity (minor, medium, major) should be included.

Status - Should indicate Federal participation or Federal participation terminated, as appropriate.



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APPENDIX IV TO ANNEX C

COMMUNICATIONS PLAN

1. Initial coordination frequencies

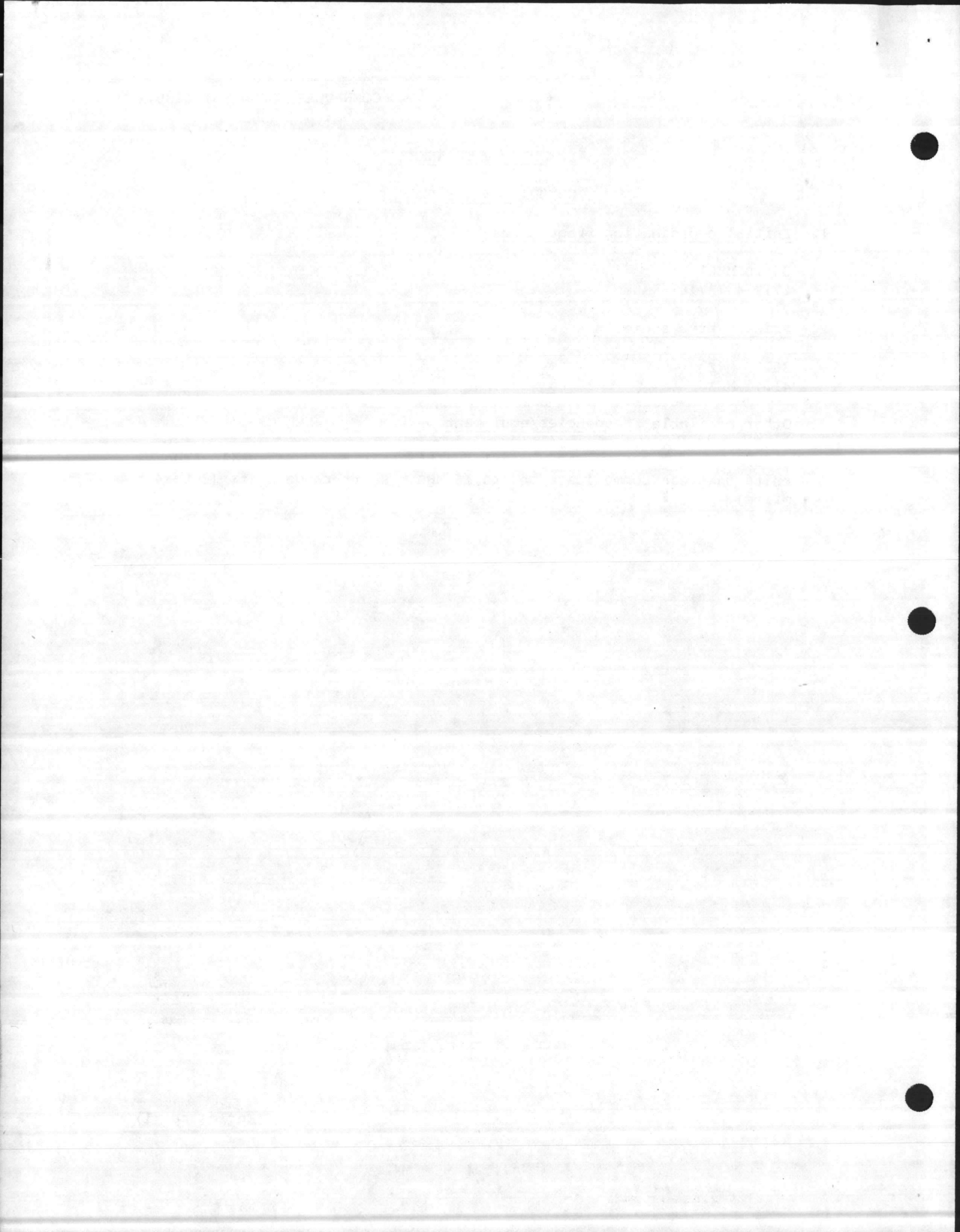
385.0 MHZ
2717.4 (2716) KHZ

2. Primary frequencies

36.25 MHZ
41.71 MHZ

3. Other available frequencies/equipment

NAVSTA NORVA (PWC) has 13 portable walkie-talkie and 54 mobile truck units that can communicate on 140.16 MHZ. Short-range units (3 to 4 miles).



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APPENDIX V TO ANNEX CAFTER-ACTION REPORT FORMATS

1. Minor, Medium and Major Discharges. The following report is required to be made by the NOSCDR taking response action. It provides data for analysis of response actions to improve prevention and control procedures and justification for funding requirements.

ROUTINE

FROM: NOSCDR

TO: NOSC

INFO: (APPROPRIATE USCG MARINE SAFETY OFFICE)
LANTNAVFACENCOM NORFOLK VA

UNCLAS // //

SUBJ: AFTER ACTION REPORT

A. (DTG OF CONSOLIDATED OIL/HPS REPORT)

1. TRC: (Total resources committed; i.e., number of personnel, trucks, skimmers, boats, feet of boom, lbs/sheets of sorbent, etc. Military resources will be assumed unless otherwise indicated.)

2. RT: (Time elapsed between notification and arrival on scene.)

3. CT: (Time elapsed between arrival and final departure from scene.)

4. CM: (Containment measures employed; i.e., boom, header, water stream, boat wash, ship hull, etc.)

5. MH: (Total manhours involved in response action.)

6. RM: (Removal measures employed; i.e., type skimmer, sorbent, dispersal with fire hose, etc.)

7. AR: (Amount recovered. State "EST" if not actually measured.)

8. CL: (Total labor costs (see note 1). Military assumed unless otherwise indicated.)

9. CM: (Total costs of expended material. Military assumed unless otherwise indicated.)

10. CE: (Total equipment costs (see note 1). Military assumed unless otherwise indicated.)

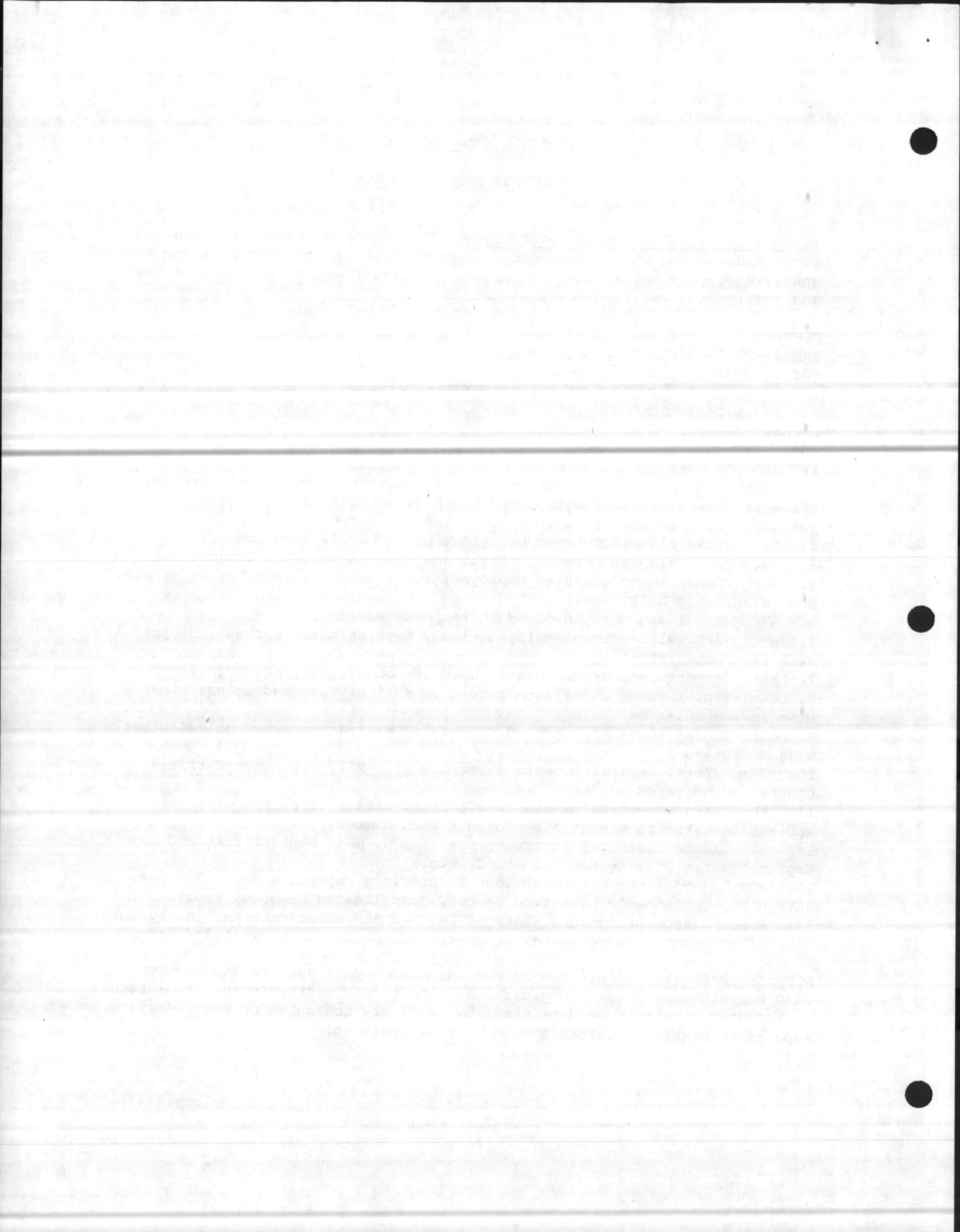
11. AD: (Assessment of damage to wildlife, marine life, property, etc., and action taken to mitigate or correct such damage.)

12. OA: (Other agencies on scene; i.e., USCG, EPA, Dept of Fish and Game, Regional Water Quality Control Board, etc.)

13. ADD: (Additions or corrections to previous reports such as OPREP-3 NAVY BLUE, Commander's Situation Report, Consolidated Reports, etc.)

14. R/LL: (Recommendations, lessons learned and other remarks. An evaluation of contractor performance, if contractor used, can be included here.)

NOTE 1: Data should be based on current NAVCOMPNOTE 7041 or NAVCOMPNOTE 7420 for military rates and general service rates, respectively. AMORTIZED equipment cost should be determined by available schedules or best estimate. Repairs to damage sustained should also be included.



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ANNEX DPUBLIC AFFAIRS

1. Introduction. Discharges are usually the result of error and little can be done to make all news coverage favorable. With the exception of small operational type spills, widespread interest and concern will usually be generated. Therefore, it is important to stress action taken to correct the error. Prompt, positive information and a sound news media relations program will help prevent biased reporting thus providing the public with accurate facts. This policy must be followed to obtain understanding from the public, ensure cooperation from all interested parties, and to check the spread of misinformation. National Administration policy and the Freedom of Information Act both call for maximum disclosure of information.

2. General Procedures. Public affairs response action can generally be envisioned as two levels of response: (a) where the Regional Response Team (RRT) Subregional Response Team (SRT) is not activated, and (5) where the RRT/SRT has been activated.

a. In spills where the RRT/SRT is not activated, the NOSC will establish a public affairs team to respond to media queries, assemble facts relating to the spill and cleanup efforts, and establish liaison with other Federal, state and local agencies as deemed appropriate. The NOSC will provide communications support in the form of telephones at the Response Center to be used solely by the PAO team to receive and respond to queries. The telephone numbers will be made available to the media as soon as possible. Timely news releases of factual information should be issued periodically. The NOSC's PAO shall handle any matters which may be considered complex and/or sensitive. The Navy PAO will coordinate with CHINFO, as necessary, to provide guidance.

b. In spills where the RRT/SRT has been activated, the Navy PAO Officer will provide public affairs personnel and other materials, as requested by the appropriate chairman of the RRT/SRT to assist in establishing and operating a Regional News Office. The Director will maintain close liaison with the NOSC to ensure timely news releases of factual information, with formal clearance, as the situation develops and to roughly parallel the NOSC's POLREP preparation. The NOSC will coordinate inputs to news releases from all participating agencies. All news releases involving major consideration will be cleared by the chairman of the RRT/SRT. The Director of the Regional News Office shall have free access to meetings of the RRT/SRT and should be consulted on possible reaction to the courses of action under consideration by the RRT/SRT.

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3. Special Procedures for the General Public. In responding to queries from the general public, PAO officers will advise the callers or arrange to have the callers advised, on what the latest press release has reported. Speculative comments on such subjects as size or cause of spill, cleanup costs, environmental impact, etc., should be avoided particularly by personnel working at the scene. Such queries and/or complaints should be referred to the PAO Officer/News Office for appropriate response.

4. Procedures for Processing Unsolicited Proposals. All individuals and parties with proposals will be referred to the response organization designated evaluator. The evaluator shall be responsible for providing further referral service to the person(s) with expertise designated to evaluate their wares, proposals, etc.

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ANNEX EINVESTIGATION, LEGAL MATTERS AND FUNDING

1. Introduction. It is necessary to account for expenditures in Navy and non-Navy oil spills, in which the Navy assists in the cleanup operations, in order to receive proper reimbursement. Manpower, equipment and consumables expended will be charged to that Navy command or activity causing the spill. If it is an unknown Navy source, then it will be necessary for the NOSCDR (or Director OPS/PLANS COMNAVBASE NORVA, if in non-designated area of responsibility) to determine the originator of the discharge. This can be done by taking samples, photographs and statements from witnesses. In a non-Navy oil spill, the NOSCDR or Director OPS/PLANS COMNAVBASE NORVA will make the decision on Navy participation. Normally, Navy commands will not make resources available, expend funds or participate in operations unless reimbursement can be assured from the responsible party or from the Pollution Revolving Fund (administered by the USCG). When the RRT/SRT is activated after a Navy oil spill, it is necessary to arrange for Navy counsel to handle all legal matters necessary for the situation.

2. Investigation. Investigation of unknown Navy source may require, but not be limited to, the following:

a. Questioning of persons who may be responsible, advising them of their rights. Obtaining signed statements or reduce oral statements to writing, when witness will not give a written statement.

b. Note any suspect vessels on facilities.

c. Collect samples of oil or hazardous polluting substances and comparative samples from unaffected water in the vicinity.

d. Take color photographs showing source and extent of pollution. Record following on back of each print:

(1) Name and location of vessel or facility.

(2) Date and time photo taken.

(3) Name of photographer and witnesses.

(4) Shutter speed and lens opening.

(5) Type of film and processing used. (The Polaroid is recommended for less than professional photographers.)

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3. Sample Collection Procedures

a. In order for the sample pollutant to be of use for laboratory analysis and resulting identification of discharger, it is necessary to use a clean glass container, properly sealed. One quart size containers are recommended. When oil or hydrocarbons are to be sampled, the sealed closure should be glass, aluminum foil or teflon with proper sealing gasket or cap liner. Other pollutants may require different or special closure material as to the appropriateness of any closure material.

b. Since it is not unusual for a pollution condition to change rapidly, samples should be taken in a timely fashion, and the time sequence and places noted.

c. The label on the bottle samples will include name and address of activity submitting the sample; number, date and time at which sample was taken; clear description of the source of the sample and signatures of the sample collector and one or more witnesses. FAILURE TO OBTAIN THE SIGNATURES OF WITNESSES MAY RENDER THE SAMPLE LEGALLY INDEFENSIBLE.

d. Shipment of samples will include date and time sample was submitted for shipment, the name of individual from whom it was received, date and time it was dispatched and the method of shipment and the name and address of consignee. All shipment information should be certified by an authorized representative of the common carrier or a postal official.

e. The individual receiving the sample should certify by signature the date and time of receipt, the name of the individual from whom the sample was received and the proposed disposition. If the sample is to be shipped to more than one laboratory, duplicate custody records bearing the same sample number should be completed.

3. Funding

a. In order to charge the responsible Navy activity for an oil spill or to charge for a non-Navy spill in which the Navy assisted, it is necessary to account for manpower, consumables and equipment involved in the evolution.

b. The following charges apply:

(1) Cost incurred by Navy industrial funded activities, including full labor costs and overhead.

(2) Travel costs (transportation and per diem) specifically requested by the Navy On-Scene Commander.

(3) Overtime for civilian personnel specifically requested by the Navy On-Scene Commander.

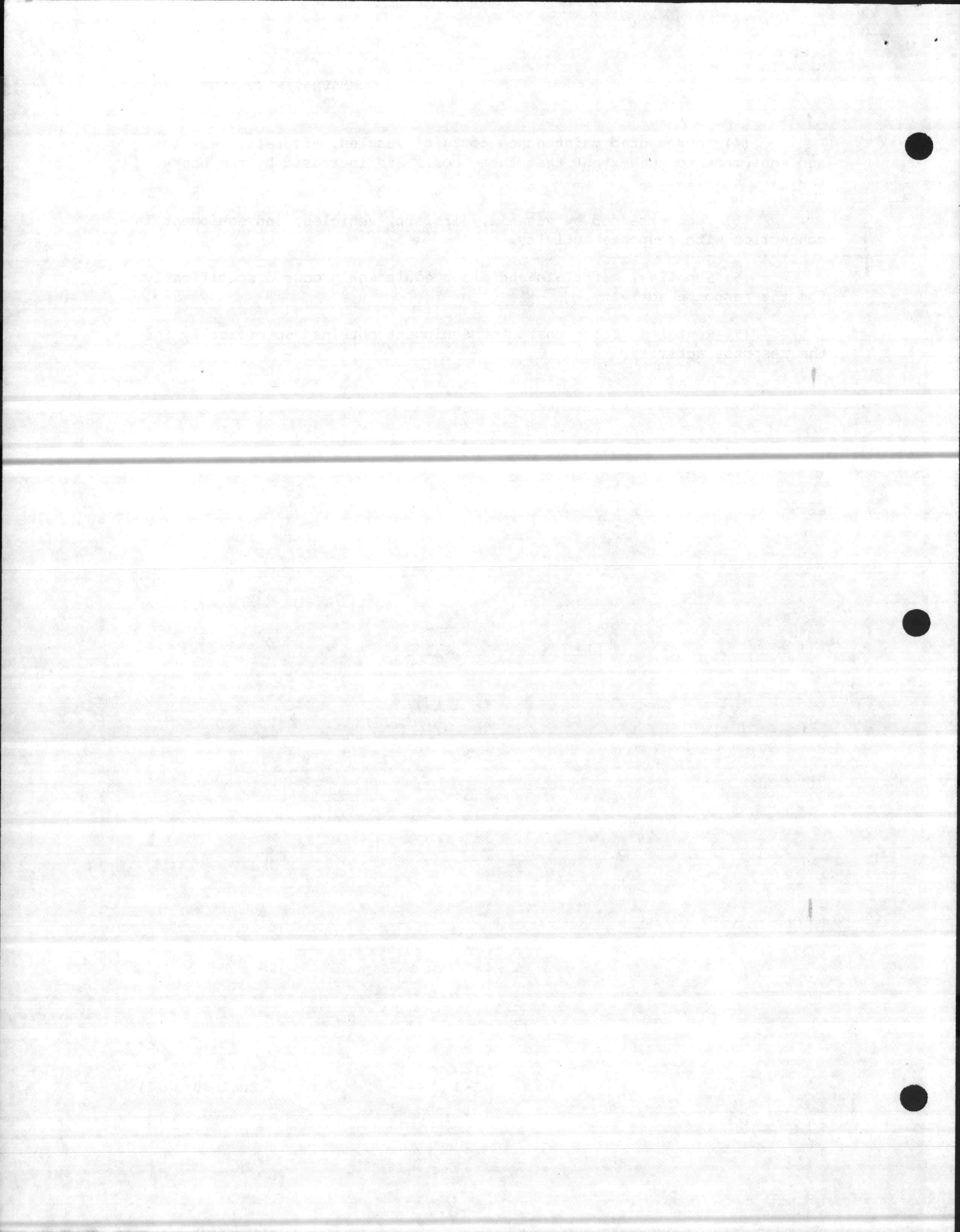
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(4) Incremented maintenance costs of vessels, aircraft, vehicles and equipment to the extent that these costs are increased by the hours they are utilized.

(5) Fuel expended by vessels, aircraft, vehicles, and equipment in connection with response activity.

(6) Supplies, materials and minor equipment procured specifically for the response activity.

(7) Rental or lease costs for equipment obtained specifically for the response activity.



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ANNEX FUSE OF VOLUNTEER ASSISTANCE

1. Volunteer. A person who enters into or offers himself/herself for a service without expecting compensation thereof for rendering such a service, while having no legal concern or interest.

2. The NOSC shall determine the necessity for volunteer services utilization during containment and cleanup operations. Under normal conditions, the Navy will not request the service of volunteers, provided that the pollutant discharged is within Navy in-house capability. However, if the NOSC does decide that volunteer assistance is needed, the news media shall be contacted for such assistance. The press announcements shall indicate:

- a. Types of work for which volunteer services are needed.
- b. Location and name of activity representatives on scene.
- c. The volunteer coordinator's telephone number.

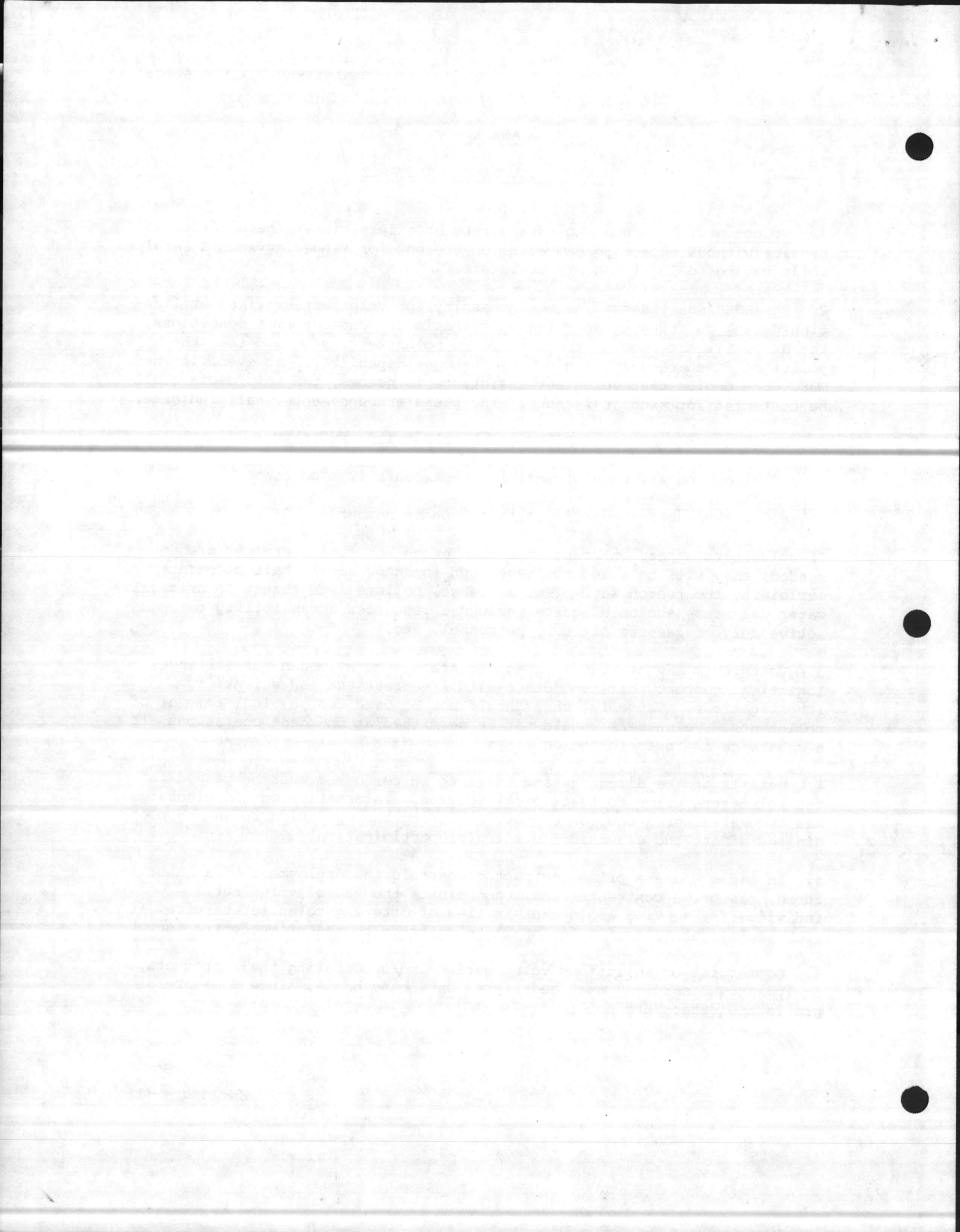
If volunteers appear on-scene when the demand for their services are not needed, they will be asked to leave, and an announcement shall be made explaining the reason why. (For instance, no immediate threat to critical water use areas and/or adequate personnel resources accessibility through active duty or reserve military personnel, etc.)

3. Volunteers may be used in specific areas such as beach surveillance, logistical support, bird and other wildlife treatment and scientific investigations. Normally, they should not be used for physical removal of pollutants. Volunteers should not be permitted at on-scene operations, if a substance is toxic to humans.

4. Details of the discharge and tasks to be performed must be passed to the volunteers prior to their participation. Information on the discharge and removal efforts should be provided during the operation to ensure coordinated effort and a sense of meaningful participation.

5. In cases where a prime contractor controls the deployment of a labor force, the prime contractor shall coordinate the use of volunteers. Individual(s) seeking employment in lieu of offering volunteer service, if such employment is available, shall be referred to the prime contractor.

6. Commercial organizations volunteering and/or offering their products, equipment and services must be treated on a case basis, since some are gratis and others are not.



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ANNEX GGENERAL INFORMATION ON HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE SPILLS

1. Although prevention remains the first and most important line of defense, it must be recognized that even with the most comprehensive precautionary techniques, accidents involving the uncontrolled release of detrimental substances to the environment must be anticipated and appropriate response measures must be developed to minimize undesirable ecological effects. Hazardous materials involved in spills which enter a watercourse may be categorized on the basis of their densities and solubilities in water. The heavier, insoluble materials such as ethylene dichloride and sulfur will sink to the bottom of waterways. The removal of these containments by physical means, such as suction or dredge type devices, is a possibility. Less dense water insoluble chemicals such as decyl alcohol will tend to float. The mechanical separation of these materials by confining the spill to a small area by booms and removing the materials by skimming should be relatively successful. In the case of water soluble materials such as phenol and acrylonitrile, mechanical means of removal are no longer possible since the spilled material will be in solution.

2. Priority Ranking System. Because water soluble chemicals present the greatest threat to the water eco-system from a counter-measure point of view, a priority ranking system for estimating the theoretical inherent hazard of these chemicals was prepared as part of an EPA sponsored state-of-art study on hazardous material spills.

<u>RANK</u>	<u>SUBSTANCE</u>
1	Phenol
2	Methyl Alcohol
3	Cyclic Rodenticides
4	Acrylonitrile
5	Chlorosulfonic Acid
6	Benzene
7	Ammonia
8	Misc. Cyclic Insecticides
9	Phosphorous Pentasulfide
10	Styrene
11	Acetone Cyanohydrin
12	Chlorine
13	Nonyl Phenol
14	DDT
15	Isoprene
16	Xylenes
17	Nitrophenol
18	Aldrin-Toxaphene Group
19	Ammonium Nitrate
20	Aluminum Sulfate

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These substances include both organic and inorganic materials and range from solids to liquids to gases under standard conditions of pressure and temperature.

3. Defensive and Offensive Measures. The state-of-art study also provides a summary of possible measure that can be employed in responding to hazardous material spills. The countermeasures are divided into two major classifications: defensive and offensive. The defensive measures, which do not counteract the contaminant in the environment, consist of notifying all downstream water users of the occurrence of a spill and physically removing all bags, barrels and other containers which may still be leaking into the watercourse. The offensive measures include:

- a. The addition of acidic or basic solutions to neutralize the spill.
- b. The addition of specific complexing, chelating or precipitating agents for the formation of solids or compounds less toxic than the originally spilt contaminant.
- c. The utilization of large scale equipment to treat contaminated water in place with powdered activated carbon, a coagulant such as alum and a polyelectrolyte so that the resulting chemical floc precipitates the carbon together with the absorbed contaminants.
- d. The physical removal of flocs, solids and liquids which have sunk to the bottom.
- e. The use of booming and skimming equipment to remove the contaminant light solids or liquids floating on the surface.
- f. Aid natural dilution to reduce concentrations of spilled materials to a level below critical concentrations by means of mechanical mixers, such as outboard motors, to augment flow of the materials.
- g. Contain spilled soluble materials to prevent diffusion throughout the aquatic environment, since most countermeasures are more effective with concentrated pollutants.
- h. Burning of floating volatile materials where air pollution and safety considerations permit.

4. Critique of Countermeasures. In the critique of these countermeasures, the EPA sponsored state-of-art study points out the possible dangers that might result in applying several of these in that the resulting chemical compounds or precipitates may be more harmful to the environment than the original hazard. Disadvantages of existing carbon treatment methods are that granular carbon treatment can be employed only where some type of treatment facility already exists, and in the case of powdered carbon, the

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method is listed as speculative. Caution is advised in the use of the carbon techniques since there is reason to believe that the tremendous increase in the solids load may be undesirable effects. Removal of products which sink to the bottom by suction devices is listed as speculative since this method might involve the removal of large quantities of benthos along with the contaminant. Booming and skimming techniques, which have been widely used in the case of oil spills, provide a possible solution for spills of light insoluble materials. Mixing techniques for promoting dilution would be of value in only a limited number of circumstances. Containment techniques could be applied only in a very limited number of cases where the material remains confined in a small isolated area so as to minimize threats to safety and air quality.

5. Current Status. It is clear from the above that adequate control, neutralization and treatment techniques for countering spills of hazardous materials are practically nonexistent. These countermeasures for the most part require technology not presently available. Nevertheless, it is considered that new and useful techniques can be developed by intensive experimental programs on spill control and cleanup methods.

The first part of the document is a letter from the Secretary of the State Department to the Secretary of the War Department. The letter is dated 10/10/41 and is addressed to the Secretary of the War Department, Washington, D.C. The letter is signed by the Secretary of the State Department, Cordell Hull.

The second part of the document is a letter from the Secretary of the War Department to the Secretary of the State Department. The letter is dated 10/10/41 and is addressed to the Secretary of the State Department, Washington, D.C. The letter is signed by the Secretary of the War Department, George C. Marshall.

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ANNEX HTECHNICAL INFORMATION

1. Technical Library. A technical library of pertinent pollution control technical documents will be maintained in the NRC and in each RRC. Such information should be useful as reference information to the experienced NOSC and instructional to less experienced personnel.

2. Specific References

a. As a minimum, the following reference documents should be maintained by each NOSC and, as necessary, by each NOSCDR.

- (1) Contingent National Oil and Hazardous Materials Pollution Contingency Plan
- (2) Current Regional and State Oil and Hazardous Materials Pollution Contingency Plan
- (3) Current Directory of the American Council of Independent Laboratories
- (4) Encyclopedia of Chemical Technology, 22 Vols., Kirkothmer, 2nd Edition C 1963-1971, John Wiley & Sons, New York NY
- (5) Character and Control of Sea Pollution by Oil (American Petroleum Institute, October 1963)
- (6) Chemical Data Guide for Bulk Shipment by Water (U.S. Coast Guard CG-388)
- (7) Federal Disaster Assistance Program - Handbook for Applicants FEMA 3300.1
- (8) Federal Disaster Assistance Program - Eligibility Handbook FEMA 3300.2
- (9) Federal Disaster Assistance Program - Handbook for State and Federal Officials FEMA 3000.4
- (10) Handbook for Federal Agency Inspectors (OEP Circular 4000.6A February 1969)
- (11) Handbook of Toxicology (National Academy of Sciences/National Research Council)

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- (12) Oil and Hazardous Materials, Emergency Procedures in the Water Environment (USDOJ, FWQA, CWR 10-1)
- (13) Oil Spillage Study Literature Search and Critical Evaluation for Selection of Promising Techniques to Control and Prevent Damage (Battelle Northwest, November 1967)
- (14) U.S. Corps of Engineers' Regulations ER 500-1-1 and ER 500-1-8 Emergency Employment of Army Resources (Natural Disaster Activities)
- (15) National Disaster Manual for State and Local Applicants (OEP Circular 4000.4A, 1968)
- (16) Manual for the Prevention of Water Pollution During Oil Terminal Transfer Operations (American Petroleum Institute, 1964)
- (17) 46 CFR 146, Transportation or Storage of Explosives or Other Dangerous Articles of Substances, and Combustible Liquids on Board Vessels
- (18) 33 CFR 3, 6, 121, 122, 124-6, Security of Vessels and Waterfront Facilities (USCG CG-239)
- (19) 33 and 40 CFR Parts Implementing Section 311 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended

b. In addition to this minimum library, the following are maintained in the RRC library:

- (1) Dangerous Properties of Industrial Materials (Reinhold, 1968)
- (2) Merck Index (Merck, 1968)
- (3) Pesticide Handbook - Entoma (College Science Pub., 1970)
- (4) Clinical Handbook on Economic Poisons (USDHEW, PHS Pub. #476)
- (5) Oil Sampling Techniques (USDOJ, FWPCA, DAST-12)
- (6) Farm Chemical Handbook (Meister Pub. Co., 1971)
- (7) MCA Chem-Card Manual (Manufacturing Chemists' Assn., 1970)
- (8) Chemical Hazards Response Information System (CHRIS)

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(9) Chemical Dictionary

(10) Lloyds Register of Shipping

(11) Merchant Vessels of the U.S.

(12) Pollution Related Laws & Treaties in Effect

c. The RRC has access to the EPA Technical Assistance Data System (TADs).

