UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

REGION III

INLAND OIL AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

POLLUTION CONTINGENCY PLAN

JUNE 1981

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Letter of Promulgation

In accordance with the provisions of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972, a National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan was developed by the Council on Environmental Quality. Section 1510.41 of the National Plan states that Regional Contingency Plans shall be prepared for each standard Federal region. The Region III Inland Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan has been developed with the cooperation of Federal agencies, State and local governments. This plan provides a mechanism for coordinating responses to spills of oil and hazardous substances within the standard Federal region, composed of Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia.

This revised plan is effective upon receipt and supercedes the previous plan dated August, 1976, in its entirety. The superceded plan should be destroyed.

Comments and recommendations regarding this plan are invited and should be addressed to the Chairman, Regional Response Team, EPA Region III (3SA30), Curtis Building, 6th and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 19106. This plan will be kept under continual review. Changes, additional information or corrections will be promulgated as necessary and will be consecutively numbered.

Jack J. Schramm, Regional Administrator,
U. S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region III

6-26-81
Date

U. S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region III

Oil and Hazardous Substances

Pollution Contingency Plan

Index of Revisions

as of _____(date)_____

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100 INTRODUCTION

101 Authority

101.1 The National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan was developed in compliance with the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended (33 U.S.C. 1251, et seq). In Executive Order 11735, the President delegated to the Council on Environmental Quality authority and responsibility under Section 311(c)(2) of the Act, which provides for the preparation, publication, revision, and amendment of a National Contingency Plan. Part 1510.41 of the National Contingency Plan states that Regional Response Teams in conjunction with the On-Scene Coordinator shall develop Regional Contingency Plans for the region in which they operate. This Plan has been prepared in the format recommended in Annex II of National Contingency Plan, Final Revision dated March 19, 1980.

102 Purpose and Objectives

102.1 This Plan provides for a pattern of coordinated and integrated response by departments and agencies of the Federal Government to protect the environment from the damaging effect of pollution discharges. It promotes the coordination and direction of Federal, State and local response systems and encourages the development of local government and private capabilities to handle such discharges.

102.2 The guidelines contained herein are by no means complete and are subject to continual review and revision.

102.3 The objectives of this Plan are to provide for efficient, coordinated and effective action to minimize damage from oil and hazardous substance discharges, including containment and removal. The Plan provides for: (a) assignment of duties and responsibilities; (b) establishment and identification of emergency task forces; (c) a system of notification, surveillance and reporting; (d) establishment of a Regional Response Center to coordinate and direct operations in carrying out this Plan; (e) a schedule of dispersants and other chemicals to treat oil spills; (f) enforcement and investigative procedures to be followed; (g) directions on public information releases; and (h) instructions covering on-scene coordination.

104.2 Operation Title Abbreviations (Cont'd)

NRT	- National Response Team
OSC	- On-Scene Coordinator
PIAT	- Public Information Assistance Team
SSC	- Scientific Support Coordinator
RRC	- Regional Response Center
RRT	- Regional Response Team
TAT	- Technical Assistance Team

104.3 Miscellaneous Abbreviations

FTS	- Federal Telecommunications Service
FWPCA	- Federal Water Pollution Control Act, U. S. Code Title 33, Part 1251 (Codified version of the FWPCA)
POLREP	- Pollution Report in Teletype Message Format

105 Definitions

105.1 Act - means the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, 33 U.S.C. 1251, et seq (commonly referred to as the Clean Water Act).

105.2 Discharge - includes, but is not limited to, any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, or dumping. (For the purposes of the Plan, discharges permitted pursuant to Sections 301, 302, 306, 318, 402 or 404 of the Act or Section 102 of PL 92-532, the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act of 1972, are not included.)

105.3 On-Scene Coordinator (O.S.C.) - means the Federal official predesignated by the EPA or USCG to coordinate and direct Federal discharge removal efforts under regional and local contingency plans at the scene of an oil or hazardous substances discharge.

105.4 United States - means the States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Canal Zone, Guam, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

105.5 Inland Waters - the entire riverine system within the United States, extending upstream to the sources, whatever and wherever they may be. Lakes and ponds not part of this riverine system are waters of the United States where the Federal Government may exercise any constitutionally authorized powers over them (33 CFR Part 153, March 25, 1976, FR 41:12528).

105.6 Coastal Waters - the waters of the United States navigable by deep draft vessels, the contiguous zone, and other waters of the United States subject to tidal influence (Federal Register, Vol. 41, page 12628, 33 CFR Part 153, March 25, 1976).

105.12 (c) Major Discharge - means a discharge of more than 10,000 gallons of oil to the inland waters; or more than 100,000 gallons of oil to the coastal waters; or a discharge of a hazardous substance that poses a substantial threat to the public health or welfare, or results in critical public concern.

105.13 Plan - means the Region III Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan.

105.14 Potential Discharge - is any accident or other circumstance which threatens to result in the discharge of oil or other hazardous substance. A potential discharge shall be classified as to severity based on the guidelines above.

105.15 Remove or Removal - is the removal of the oil or hazardous substance for the water and shorelines or the taking of such other actions as may be necessary to minimize or mitigate damage to the public health or welfare. For purposes of this Plan, removal refers to Phases III (containment and countermeasures) and IV (cleanup, mitigation and disposal) response operations as described in §1510.53 and §1510.54 of the National Plan.

105.16 Activation - means telephone notification of the RRT and other appropriate state and local officials and Federal Advisory Agencies, or as required, the assembly of all or selected members of the RRT at a location specified by the Chairman of the RRT.

105.17 Onshore Facility - means any facility (including, but not limited to, motor vehicles and rolling stock) of any kind located in, on, or under, any land within the United States other than submerged land.

105.18 Navigable Waters - means the waters of the United States, including the territorial seas, as defined in parts 105.5, 105.6, and 105.7 of this Plan.

200 POLICY AND RESPONSIBILITIES

201 POLICY

201.1 Federal. The Congress has declared that it is the policy of the United States that there should be no discharge of oil or hazardous substance into or upon the navigable waters of the United States, adjoining shorelines, or into or upon the waters of the contiguous zone. The specific authorities which implement provisions of the Plan are contained in the Clean Water Act, as amended, and in other Federal Statutes listed in the NCP, Annex IV.

201.2 Any person in charge of a vessel or an onshore or offshore facility of any kind shall, as soon as he has knowledge of any discharge of oil or hazardous substance from such vessel or facility, immediately notify the National Response Center at the toll free number 800-424-8802. If for some reason reporting to this number is impractical, the spill report can be given to EPA Region III at 215-597-9898 or FTS 597-9898 (311(b)(5) of the Act).

201.3 The primary thrust of this plan is to provide a coordinated Federal response capability at the scene of an unplanned or sudden, and usually accidental, discharge of oil or hazardous substance that poses a threat to the public health or welfare. Initial actions taken by the Federal OSC, predesignated in part 401 of this Plan, shall be to determine in accordance with section 311(c)(1) of the Act, if the actions taken by the person responsible for the discharge of oil or hazardous substance are proper to remove the discharge. The OSC should insure that the person responsible for the discharge is aware of his responsibility and is encouraged to undertake necessary counter-measures. If the person responsible for the discharge does not act promptly, does not take appropriate actions to remove the discharged pollutants, or if the person responsible for the discharge is unknown, further Federal response actions shall be instituted in accordance with this Plan. When the person responsible for the discharge is taking proper action, the OSC shall monitor progress, and provide advice, and logistical support as may be necessary.

201.4 Removal actions taken pursuant to section 311(c)(1) of the Act are limited, for the purposes of this Plan, to the inland waters of the United States, and adjoining shorelines, existing within EPA Region III boundaries.

203.2 The Council on Environmental Quality is responsible for preparing, publishing, and revising the National Contingency Plan. The Council will receive the advice of the NRT on necessary changes to the National Plan and shall insure that any disagreements arising among members of the NRT are settled.

203.3 The Department of Agriculture provides expertise in managing forest and wilderness areas and in selecting landfill disposal sites. The Soil Conservation Service can provide to the OSC predictions of the effects of pollutants on soil and their movements over and through soil. U.S. Forest Service personnel may act as OSC protem until relieved by the designated OSC.

203.4 The Department of Commerce, through NOAA, provides support to the NRT, RRT, and OSC in the following areas: the coordination of scientific support, including assisting EPA in the assessment of damages in the coastal regions and on the high seas; scientific expertise on living marine resources for which it is responsible, including endangered species and marine mammals [See Section 1510.26(a)(3) of the National Contingency Plan]; providing current and predicted meteorological, hydrologic, and oceanographic conditions for the high seas, coastal and inland waters; and providing maps and charts, including tides and currents for coastal and territorial waters and the Great Lakes.

203.5 The Department of Defense, consistent with its operation requirements, may provide assistance in critical pollution incidents and in the maintenance of navigation channels, salvage, and removal of navigation obstructions.

203.6 The Department of Energy administers, implements, and coordinates the Interagency Radiological Assistance Plan (IRAP). DOE will provide advice and assistance to the RRT with respect to the identification of the source and extent of radioactive contamination, and removal and disposal of radioactive discharges.

203.7 The Department of Health and Human Services is responsible for providing expert advice and assistance on discharges or potential discharges that pose a threat to public health and safety.

203.8 The Federal Emergency Management Agency maintains an awareness of pollution emergencies and evaluates any request for a major disaster declaration received from a Governor of a State pursuant to Public Law 93-288. If the President declares that a pollution emergency constitutes a major disaster or that a major disaster is imminent as defined by Public Law 93-288, the Director, FEMA, will coordinate and direct the Federal response.

203.16 In addition to paragraph 202.15, designated agencies are responsible for:

(a) Leading all Federal Agencies in programs to minimize the number of and environmental damage associated with discharges from facilities they operate or supervise;

(b) Providing representation to the RRT and assistance to the OSC's in formulating local plans;

(c) Developing, within their operating elements, the capability for a rapid, coordinated response to any pollution discharge;

(d) Making information available to the RRT, or OSC as necessary; and

(e) Keeping the RRT informed, consistent with national security considerations, of changes in the availability of resources that would affect the operation of this Plan.

204 Non-Federal Responsibility

204.1 Every State governor has assigned an office or agency to represent the State on the RRT. The State's representative will participate fully in all facets of RRT activity and shall designate the appropriate element of the State government that would undertake direction of State supervised discharge removal operations. Participation of officials representing municipalities encompassing major ports and waterways is also invited in RRT activities. State and local government agencies will include contingency planning for discharge removal in all emergency and disaster planning activities. State and local contingency plans should provide for coordination with local government organizations such as county and city or town governments. This is especially important for traffic control, land access and disposal of pollutants removed in response operations.

204.2 States, industry groups, the academic community, and others are encouraged to commit resources for removal operations. Their specific commitments shall be outlined within regional and local plans. Each OSC should explore the possibility of his agency and the states within his jurisdiction concluding a memorandum of understanding to delegate responsibility for clean up of certain spills. Details on reimbursement to states for removal actions taken pursuant to this Plan are contained in Section 1510.65(h) of the National Plan and 33 CFR Part 153.

300 PLANNING AND RESPONSE ORGANIZATION

301 Spill Response Activity and Coordination

301.1 General. This chapter details Federal activities to pollutant discharges catagorized according to the Operational Response Phases described in the NCP, Sec. 1510.51 through 1510.55.

301.2 National Response Team. The NRT, consisting of representatives from selected Federal Agencies, is the national body responsible for planning and preparedness functions prior to an oil or hazardous substances pollution discharge and may provide coordination and advice to the OSC and RRT following such discharge. The NRT organization and functions are described in the NCP, Sec. 1510.32.

302 Regional Response Team

302.1 General. The RRT is composed of designated representatives from the following Federal and State Agencies (NCP, Sec. 1510.34).

The Department of Agriculture
The Department of Commerce
The Department of Defense
Federal Emergency Management Agency
The Department of Energy
The Department of Health and Human Services
The Department of Housing & Urban Development
The Department of Interior
The Department of Justice
The Department of Labor
The Department of Transportation
The Department of State
The Environmental Protection Agency
The State of Delaware, Dept. of Natural Resources
The State of Maryland, Waste Management Administration
The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Dept. of Environmental Resources
The Commonwealth of Virginia, Water Control Board, Dept. of Natural Resources
The State of West Virginia, Dept. of Natural Resources.

302.2 State Representative. The Governors of the individual States within Region III have designated primary and alternate representatives who participate to the RRT. The designated representatives who participate on the RRT have the same status as any Federal member of the RRT [NCP, Sec. 1510.34(f)].

302.7 (g) The RRT will provide letter reports outlining its activities as a mechanism for rapidly identifying techniques and procedures that have worked well and should be passed on to other RRT's. The reports will also serve to identify those practices that need improvement. Reports will be submitted to the Chairman of the NRT not later than 31 January and 31 July. As a minimum, reports will contain paragraphs addressing:

(1) Summary of Activities. This section will contain a synopsis of the highlights of routine meetings and activations which have occurred since the last report.

(2) Organization Matters. This paragraph will outline organizational improvements that have been made since the last report. Any organization matters that are considered to require NRT action should also be addressed. RRT's are encouraged to submit enclosures which detail procedures that have worked exceptionally well so that these may be transmitted to other RRT's for possible adoption.

(3) Operations. This section will include recommendations, comments or observations concerning response methods, equipment, training or other operational matters which have not been addressed in the review of OSC reports.

302.8 Emergency Response Activities. The RRT shall act as an emergency response team to be activated in the event of a discharge involving oil or hazardous substances which (a) meets the definition of a Major Discharge [105.12(c)]; (b) exceeds the response capability available to the OSC within the locale in which it occurs; (c) transects regional boundaries; (d) involves significant numbers of persons or regionally significant amounts of property; or (e) when requested by any representative to the RRT.

302.9 The RRT shall be activated automatically in the event of a major or potential major discharge. The RRT may be activated during any other pollution emergency by an oral request from any RRT representative to the Chairman of the team. Each representative, or an appropriate alternate, shall be notified immediately by telephone of activation of the RRT (Annex II). Requests for team activation shall be confirmed in writing. The time of team activation, method of activation (e.g., telephone notification or assembly), place of assembly (if appropriate) and means of contact shall be included in POLREPS submitted in accordance with Part 302.10 (e).

302.10 When activated during a pollution discharge response, agency representatives shall meet at the call of the Chairman and shall:

(a) Monitor and evaluate reports from the OSC insuring their completeness. The RRT shall advise the OSC on the duration and extent of the Federal response and may recommend specific courses of action in combating the discharge for consideration by the OSC.

302.14 (C) Disposal. The State Representative to the RRT will be responsible for the following:

(1) selection of disposal sites,
(2) arranging for use of disposal sites,
(3) transportation routes to disposal sites.

Additional assistance may be obtained from State solid waste agencies, and Federal land management agencies to provide technical assistance but not disposal sites.

(D) Forecasting. The National Weather Service will provide meteorological and hydrological forecasts.

(1) Meteorological support will usually be in the form of:

(a) a description of carrier movement.
(b) aviation forecast of ceiling, visibility and weather for aircraft observation and supply missions.
(c) on-scene weather forecasts of wind, weather and visibility.

(2) Hydrological support will usually be in the form of:

(a) 24, 48 and 72 hour mean daily discharge forecasts.
(b) 24, 48 and 72 hour mean daily velocity forecasts.
(c) water temperature forecasts where appropriate.
(d) thirty-day water supply forecasts where appropriate.

(E) Logistics, procurement and contracts. The EPA and U.S. Coast Guard Districts 2, 3, 5 and 9 and the Atlantic Strike Team will jointly share the responsibilities for providing all logistics, procurement and contracting services concurrent with their operation capabilities and responsibilities.

(1) Logistics services generally provided for by EPA include but are not limited to spill operations command center, providing or arranging for staff lodging, motor vehicles rental, aircraft rental, maintenance of OSC log and limited clerical support.

(2) Logistics services generally provided for by U.S. Coast Guard include but are not limited to, spill site operations center, aircraft support, financial record keeping, maintenance of daily operations log and worksheets, and limited clerical support.

(3) Procurement services include obtaining miscellaneous supplies and equipment needed for any part of the operations. Coast Guard can do this directly, may provide this mechanism to the EPA OSC or the EPA OSC may make procurements through the clean-up contractor.

302.14 (I) (1) (c) Assist the OSC in documenting damages to natural resources under their management authority.

(d) Provide secondary support, as needed, to other agencies with primary assignments stated in subsections (A) through (H) above (e.g. communications, logistics).

(2) The United States Army will provide assistance in activating Explosive Ordnance Detachments when requested by the OSC.

(3) The United States Armed Services (Army, Navy, Air Force and Marines) will provide ground and/or air transportation for personnel, supplies, and equipment, within their operational capability, when requested by the OSC and determined by the OSC to be the most expediant method of such transportation.

(4) The Corps of Engineers will provide assistance to the OSC in processing Section 404 (Clean Water Act) emergency permits when Phase III and/or IV activities require such permits.

(5) The Federal Emergency Management Agency will:

(a) Assist the OSC in determining the applicability of P. L. 93-288 in a spill event.

(b) Provide secondary support, as needed, to other agencies with primary assignment stated in subsections (A) through (H) above (e.g. communications).

(6) The Department of Energy will provide assistance in identifying the source and extent of radioactive contamination, and in the removal and disposal of radioactive discharges. The Department will also coordinate with the OSC in implementing the interagency Radiological Assistance Plan.

(7) The Department of Health and Human Services will:

(a) Provide information and advice to the OSC when chemical discharges violate or may violate Public Laws administered by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). Any actions taken by the FDA will be coordinated with the OSC during response to a discharge or potential discharge.

(b) Provide expert advice and assistance to the OSC on discharges or potential discharges that pose a threat to public health and safety. This activity includes arranging for assistance by the Center for Disease Control when such assistance is deemed necessary by the OSC or the RRT.

304.2 EPA and USCG shall insure that OSC's are predesignated for all areas within the region in accordance with the following criteria.

(a) The EPA shall furnish or provide for OSC's on inland waters.

(b) The USCG shall furnish or provide for OSC's for the coastal waters, and for Great Lakes waters, ports, and harbors.

(c) The major consideration in selection of the OSC shall be that agency's capability and resources for pollution control response activities.

304.3 All Federal agencies are required by executive order to develop emergency plans and procedures for dealing with accidental pollution. All Federal agencies therefore, are responsible for designating the offices to coordinate response actions for facilities or vessels under their jurisdiction and for the provision of means to remove or mitigate the effects of discharges from their facilities. If the responsible agency does not act promptly or take appropriate action, the EPA or USCG shall, depending on the area in which the discharge occurs, assume the OSC functions. Funds utilized by the EPA or USCG OSC shall be charged to the operating funds of the Federal agency relieved. Section 311 (K) Revolving Fund cannot be utilized. Pollution control actions taken must be in accordance with Federal regulations and guidelines, and this Plan.

305 Field Command Post

305.1 The Field Command Post is the on-scene site for pollution response activities. It will be located at or near the scene of a pollution emergency response and serve as focal point for on-scene activities and an on-scene headquarters for the OSC. It may be operational on a 24 hour per day basis. It will be equipped to provide communications, personnel and other administrative services as required by the OSC.

306 Special Forces

306.1 Atlantic Strike Team (AST), as part of the National Strike Force (See 1510.64 of the National Plan) will provide services within EPA Region III necessary to carry out this Plan. The AST is available to assist the OSC during Phase III -- Containment and Countermeasurers; Phase IV -- Cleanup, Mitigation, and Disposal; and Phase V -- Documentation and Cost Recovery.

(a) The AST can provide communications support, advice and assistance for oil and hazardous substances removal.

Coordinating Instructions - 400

403.1-1 Region III will be responsible for response on the mainstream of the Ohio River, from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania to the mouth of the Big Sandy River, near Huntington, West Virginia. Region III will also respond to pollution discharges originating in the West Virginia drainage to the Big Sandy River. Region V may, if necessary, request that Region III respond to incidents in Ohio near the Wheeling, West Virginia area.

403.1-2 In the Delaware River Basin, Region III will respond to discharges originating on the Pennsylvania and Delaware side of the river, while Region II will respond to those incidents occurring on the New Jersey side and in New York State.

403.2 There shall be only one On-Scene Coordinator at any time during the course of a response operation. Should a discharge affect two or more areas, the RRT will designate the OSC, giving prime consideration to the area vulnerable to the greatest damage. NRT shall designate the OSC if RRT members are unable to agree on the designation.

404 Coordination of Special Forces

404.1 Special Forces (Section 306 above) will be activated by the EPA Regional Emergency Coordinator and be coordinated by the OSC. Activities and support functions are detailed in the NCP, Sec. 1510.64.

404.2 ERT Activation Procedure

(a) EPA -- OSC

Following notification of the occurrence of an oil or hazardous substance spill, and as soon as he determines that the capabilities of the ERT are required for an effective response, the OSC should contact the Chief of the SPCB during working hours at 245-3045 or during non-working hours the ERT Team Leader (or his designee) at the 24-hour response telephone number 201-321-6660 or FTS 340-6660. The authority for activation of the ERT rests with the Chief of the SPCB (or his designee) in consultation with the Division Director. Upon receipt of approval, appropriate available ERT personnel and resources will be dispatched and come under the direct operational control of the OSC.

Procedures for Reviewing and Updating Regional and Local Contingency Plans - 500

504-1 3) All other portions of this Plan should be reviewed and revised as necessary on an annual or biannual basis.

505 Revisions made to this Plan shall be forwarded to each agency having a copy. It will be necessary for EPA Region III Environmental Emergency Branch to maintain accurate records concerning distribution of this Plan.

506 Revisions shall be distributed either by photoreproduction of revised pages, by the use of a revision notice listing all revisions to be made, or by a combination of both techniques. All revisions shall be dated.

507 An index of all page revisions made to this Plan shall be included with each set of revisions distributed. The index will list each page revised and the date of the most current revision. An example of the revision index is provided at the end of this chapter, and as Page v of this Plan.

Annex I

Distribution (1100)

1101.3 Copies of this Plan and all revisions will be made available to agencies and organizations not listed in the original distribution but which may participate in activities in support of this Plan. Copies may be obtained from the Regional Response Center (refer to Annex III for address and phone number).

ANNEX II

1200 REGIONAL RESPONSE TEAM

1201 Federal RRT Members (alphabetical listing)

1201.1 Agriculture, U.S. Dept. of

Forest Service — 215-461-3174 (day)
Northeastern Area — FTS 489-3174 (day)
State and Private Forestry
370 Reed Road
Broomall, PA 19008

Representative:	Wendell Doty, Jr.	215-431-4186 (home)
Alternate:	William Johns	215-544-2194 (home)
Telefax:	215-461-3080	
	FTS 489-3080	

1201.2 Commerce, U.S. Dept. of

NOAA Official Pollution Assessment — 516-751-7002 (day)
NOAA/MPF 26 — FTS 665-8640 (day)
Old Biology Building
Stony Brook, NY 11794

Representative:	Dr. Harold Stanford	516-928-5539 (home)
Alternate:	Dr. Joel O'Conner	516-928-9516 (home)
Telefax:	516-751-7002	

1201.3-4 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 804-441-3681 (day)
Norfolk District FTS 827-3719 (day)
803 Front Street
Norfolk, VA 23510

Representative: Rodney McCormack 804-497-3007 (home)
Alternate: Barbara Wilson 804-484-0719 (home)
TWX: 7108811189 USA DIST ENG NFK
Telefax: 804-441-3719
FTS 827-3719

1201.3-5 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 301-962-2013 (24 hrs)
Baltimore District FTS 922-2013 (24 hrs)
P. O. Box 1715
Baltimore, MD 21203

Representative: Mordecai Bennett
Alternate: Denise Wicker
TWX: 7102341664 BALT DIST COE
Telefax: 301-962-4227
FTS 922-4227

1201.3-8 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 304-529-5284 (day)
Huntington District FTS 924-5284 (day)
P. O. Box 2127 304-529-5695 (night &
Huntington, W. VA 25721 FTS 924-5695 (wkends)

Representative: L. W. Morrison
Alternate: A. E. McCaskey
TWX: 7109318037 USA-CE-HTGN
Telefax: 304-529-5695
FTS 924-5695

1201.3-9 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 615-251-7272 (day)
Nashville District FTS 852-7272 (day)
P. O. Box 1070
Nashville, TN 37201

Representative: Oscar Krosnes 615-883-1041 (home)
Alternate: Howard Boatman 615-889-6649 (home)
TWX: 8103711529 USA-ENG-DIST

REALTY

1201.4 Energy, U.S. Dept. of

376 Hudson Street		212-620-3570 (day)
New York, New York 10014		FTS 660-3570 (day)
	Charlie Baxter Director Region II LNB	264-1021
Representative:	Herbert Fish	201-376-8935 (home)
Alternate:	None	
Telefax:	212-620-3600	William Kaplan Attorney 9-9068
	FTS 660-3600	

1201.5 Environmental Protection Agency, U.S.

~~Surveillance and Analysis~~ H W Division, ~~3SA30~~ 3HW22		
~~Environmental Emergency Branch~~ Superfund Branch		215-597-9898 (24 hrs)
6th & Walnut Streets		FTS 597-9898 (24 hrs)
Philadelphia, PA 19106		
Representative:	Bruce Smith, Co-Chairman RRT (Thomas Voltaggio)	609-768-0399 (home)
Alternate:	Tom Massey	609-829-7014 (home)
Telefax:	215-597-9238	
	FTS 597-9238	
TWX:	7106700716 EPAOHM PHA	

1201.8 Interior, U.S. Dept. of

1201.8-1 U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
One Gateway Center
Suite 700
Newton Corner, MA 02158

617-965-5100 (day)
(ext. 379)
FTS 829-9379 (day)

Representative: Allen Jackson 603-434-9408 (home)
Alternate: Arnold Julin 603-893-9348 (home)
Telefax: 617-965-5100
(ext. 263)
FTS 829-9263

1201.8-2 U.S. Geological Survey, Water Resources Division

Delaware (See Maryland)

District of Columbia (See Maryland)

Maryland (Maryland, Delaware, Washington, DC)

District Chief, WRD 301-828-1535
208 Carroll Building FTS 920-3311
8600 La Salle Road
Towson, MD 21204

Pennsylvania

District Chief, WRD 717-782-4514
U.S. Geological Survey FTS 590-4514
P. O. Box 1107
Harrisburg, PA 17108

1201.9 Justice, U. S. Dept. of

Land & Natural Resources Division

U. S. Dept. of Justice

Washington, DC 20530

Representative:	Oil -	Carol Green	202-633-5272
	Hazardous Substances -	Lloyd Guerci	202-633-4169
Alternate:		None	
Telefax:		FTS 633-5217	
		FTS 633-2060	
		202-633-5217	
		202-633-2060	
TWX:		7108221907 EVFCHWSH	

1201.10 Labor, U.S. Dept. of 215-596-1201 (day)

OSHA FTS 596-1201 (day)

3535 Market Street

Philadelphia, PA 19104

Representative:	Ken Gerecke	609-983-7205 (home)
Alternate:	Richard Soltan	215-745-7175 (home)
Telefax:	215-596-1080	
	FTS 596-1080	

1201.11 State, U.S. Dept. of

No RRT representative, handled at NRT level.

1201.12-3 U.S. Coast Guard — 314-425-4655 (day)
2nd District — FTS 279-4655 (day)
Commander (m) — 314-425-4614 (24 hrs)
1430 Olive Street — FTS 279-4614 (24 hrs)
St. Louis, Missouri 63103

Representative: Captain Matthew Woods, Co-Chairman RRT
Alternate: Commander G.T. Willis
Telefax: 314-425-5017
FTS 279-5017
TWX: 9107611168 USCG STL

1201.12-4 U.S. Coast Guard — 216-522-3983 (24 hrs)
Commander — FTS 293-3983 (24 hrs)
9th District
1240 E. 9th Street
Cleveland, Ohio 44199

Representative: Captain H.F. Norton; Co-Chairman RRT
Alternate: Lt. Commander Ruedisueli
Telefax: 216-522-0368
FTS 293-0368
Telex: 89-2427 USCG CLV

1202.2 District of Columbia

1202.2-2 Dept. of Environmental Services (Hazardous Mat. Spills)
Bureau of Occupational & 202-724-4358 (day)
Institutional Hygiene
415 12th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004

Representative: Dr. Herbert Wood 202-529-3349 (home)
Alternate: Phillip Sumner 202-291-4305 (home)
No Telefax, Telex or TWX

1202.3 State of Maryland

Dept. of Health and Mental Hygiene 301-383-6651 (day)
Office of Environmental Programs 301-243-8700 (night &
O'Connor Building weekends)
201 West Preston Street
Baltimore, MD 21201

Representative: Ronald Parise
Alternate: Frank Henderson 301-836-9473 (home)
No Telefax, Telex or TWX

1202.5 State of Virginia

1202.5-2 Virginia Office of Emergency Services

7700 Midlothian Pike 804-323-2300 (24 hrs)

Richmond, VA 23235

Representative: Norman McTague

Alternate: Michael Cline

Telefax: 804-323-2300

1202.6 State of West Virginia

Dept. of Natural Resources 304-348-2745 (day)

Water Resources Division 304-756-3550 (night)

1201 Greenbrier Street 304-766-6975 (night)

Charleston, WV 25311 304-342-4145 (night)

Representative: M. Tighe 304-756-3550 (home)

Alternate: R. Watson 304-766-6975 (home)

Telefax: 304-348-0256

Annex III

Regional Response Center (1300)

1302.2 The RRC telephone, Telefax, and TWX numbers are:

Telephone:	Commercial	(24 hours)	215-597-9898
	FTS	(24 hours)	FTS 597-9898
Telefax:	Commercial		215-597-9238
	FTS		FTS 597-9238
TWX:	7106700716	EPA OHM PHA	

1303 Responsibility for Regional Response Center

1303.1 The Environmental Protection Agency will provide necessary communications and plotting facilities and equipment. This includes:

1303.1-1 Twenty-four (24) hour commercial and FTS telephone numbers for receiving reports of discharges (See 1302.2);

1303.1-2 Telefax and TWX (teletype) numbers (See 1302.2);

1303.1-3 Technical library on oil and hazardous substances pollution;

1304.1-2 Hazard Assessment Computer System (HACS). Accessable by RRC through NRC, HACS, a U.S. Coast Guard computerized data base contains files on numerous chemicals and compounds including information on zone of effect, evacuation measures, material flammability, toxicity and reactivity, personal protection and clean-up measures.

1304.1-3 Management Information Control System (MICS). An EPA computerized data base on oil spills reported to EPA since 1975 including enforcement action taken. Includes records of inspection made pursuant to the Oil Pollution Prevention Regulations (40 CFR Part 112).

1304.1-4 Chemical Hazards Response Information System (CHRIS). Data manuals prepared by the U.S. Coast Guard contain technical information on more than 900 different chemicals.

1304.1-5 Access to meteorological, hydrographic and oceanographic conditions for inland and costal waters and the open sea through the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration.

1304.1-6 Information on Federal, State and commercial laboratories (also refer to Annex XV, Section 2504).

1304.1-7 A radio equipped spill response vehicle containing personal protection equipment and referance manuals.

ANNEX IV

1400 GEOGRAPHICAL BOUNDRIES

1401 Agency Maps

1401.1 Maps of this Annex depicting regional and district boundries of Federal and Interstate agencies are listed below:

1401.1-1 Standard Federal Region III

1401.1-2 Region III Coastal Zone Boundaries:

EPA - Coast Guard Jurisdiction Map

1401.1-3 Coast Guard District Boundaries

1401.1-4 Department of Defense

(a) 1st U.S. Army Continental Command

(b) U.S. Navy

(c) U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

1401.1-5 Department of the Interior

(a) Fish and Wildlife Service

(b) Geological Survey

1401.1-6 Department of Agriculture, Forest Service

1401.1-7 Department of Commerce, National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration

1401.1-8 Delaware River Basin Commission

1401.1-9 Susquehanna River Basin Commission

1401.1-10 Potomac River Basin, Interstate Commission of

1401.1-11 Ohio River Basin

1401.1-1 The following agencies use the Standard Federal Region III for their regional boundary:

(a) U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

(b) U.S. Department of Health & Human Services

(c) U.S. Federal Emergency Management Agency

(d) U.S. Department of Energy

(e) U.S. Department of Labor

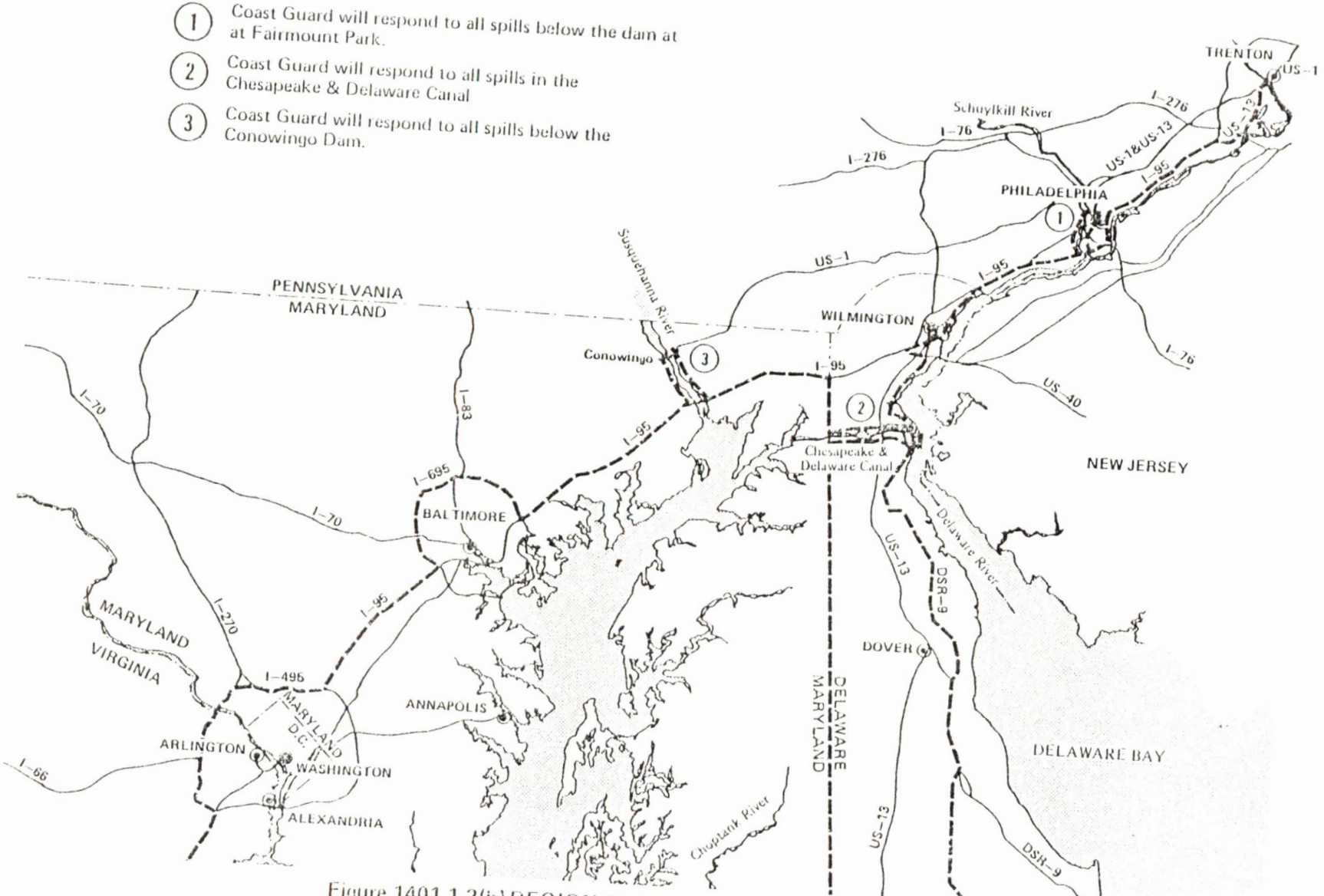


Figure 1401.1-2(b) REGION III COASTAL ZONE BOUNDARIES
EPA–COAST GUARD
ON–SCENE COORDINATOR
JURISDICTION MAP

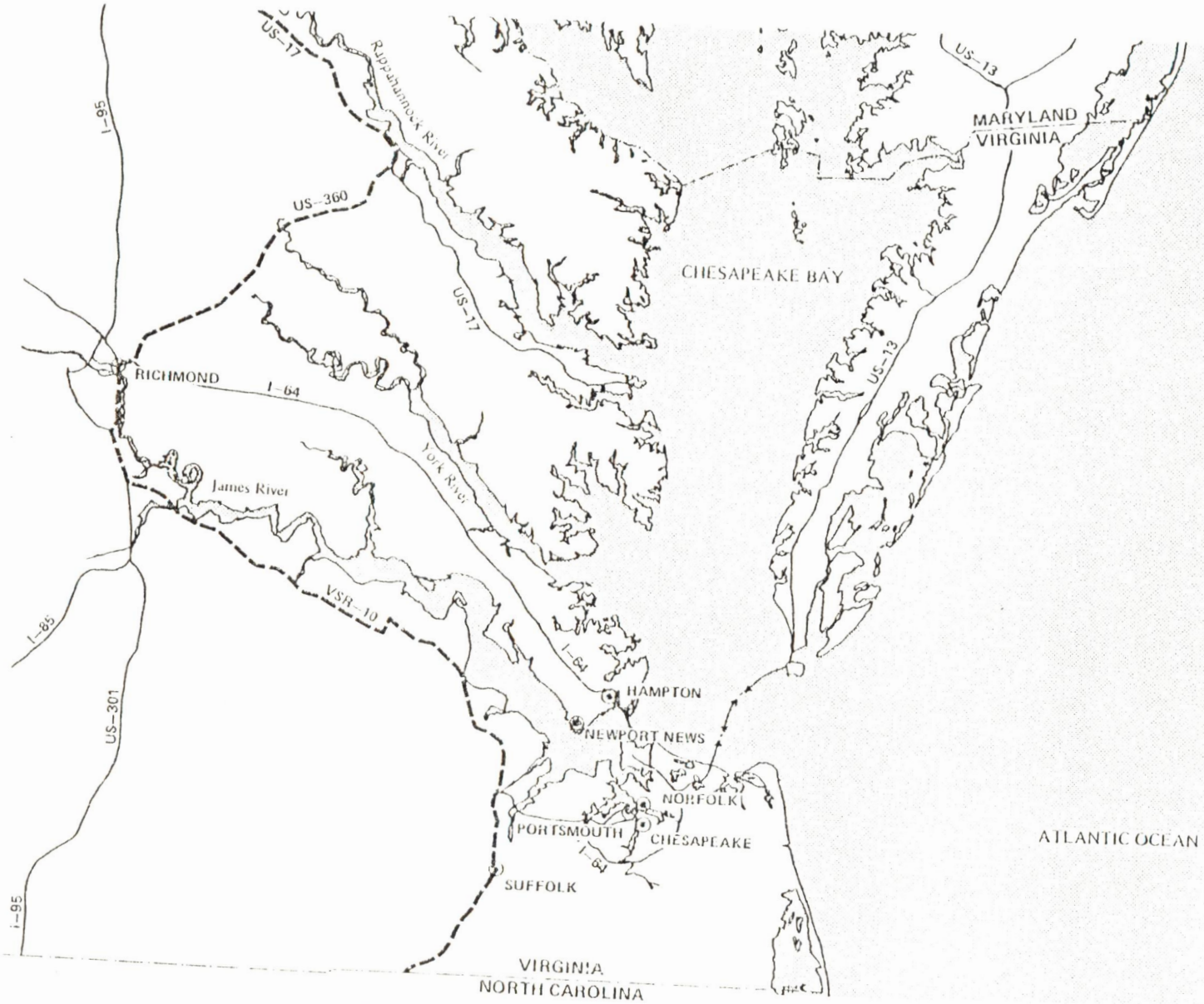


Figure 1401.1.2(d) REGION III COASTAL ZONE BOUNDARIES
EPA–COAST GUARD
ON–SCENE COORDINATOR
JURISDICTION MAP

1401.1-2(a) Note #1 (Continued)

Christiana River - second railroad bridge:

Above - EPA III

Below - 3 USCGD

Note #2

Army Creek - State Route 9 bridge:

Above - EPA III

Below - 3 USCGD

Red Lion Creek - all EPA III

Cedar Creek - all 3 USCGD

Dragon Creek - State Route 9 bridge:

Above EPA III

Below - 3 USCGD

Chesapeake - Delaware Canal - 5 USCGD

retains all pollution control responsibility while the US Army Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District has traffic control and salvage responsibilities.

1401.1-2(a) Note #3 (Continued)

Miller Creek - first bridge

West - EPA III

East - 3 USCGD

Dirickson Creek - first bridge

West - EPA III

East - 3 USCGD

1401.1-2(b) The jurisdictional boundary between U.S. EPA and the Fifth Coast Guard District is as follows:

Starting at 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 5th Coast Guard District 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 I-95 to Route 17 at Fredericksburg; hence southerly along Route 17 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.

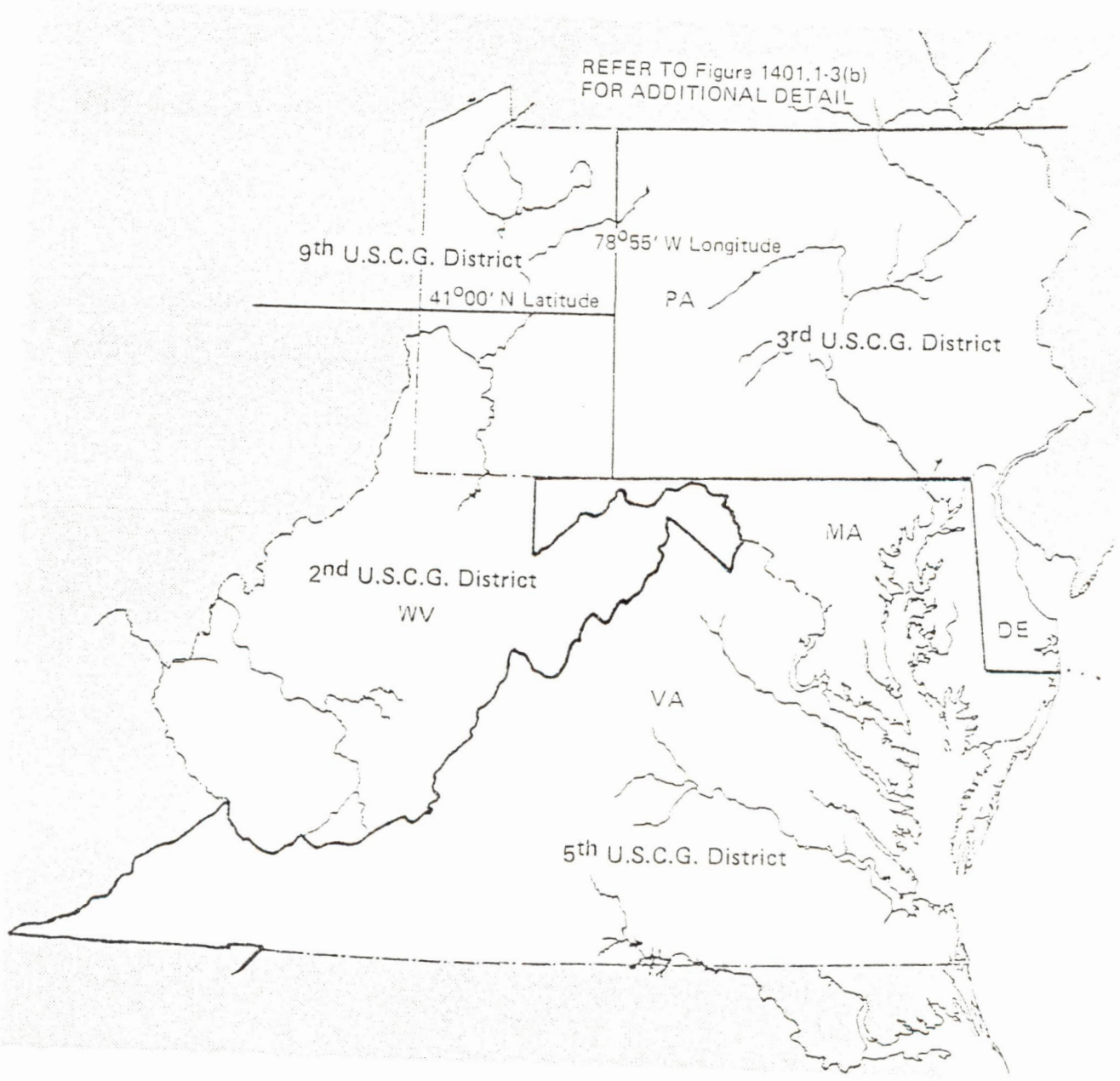


Figure 1401.1-3(a) U.S. COAST GUARD DISTRICT BOUNDRIES

Figure 1401.1-4(a) 1st. U.S. ARMY CONTINENTAL COMMAND
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Figure 1401.1-4(c) U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

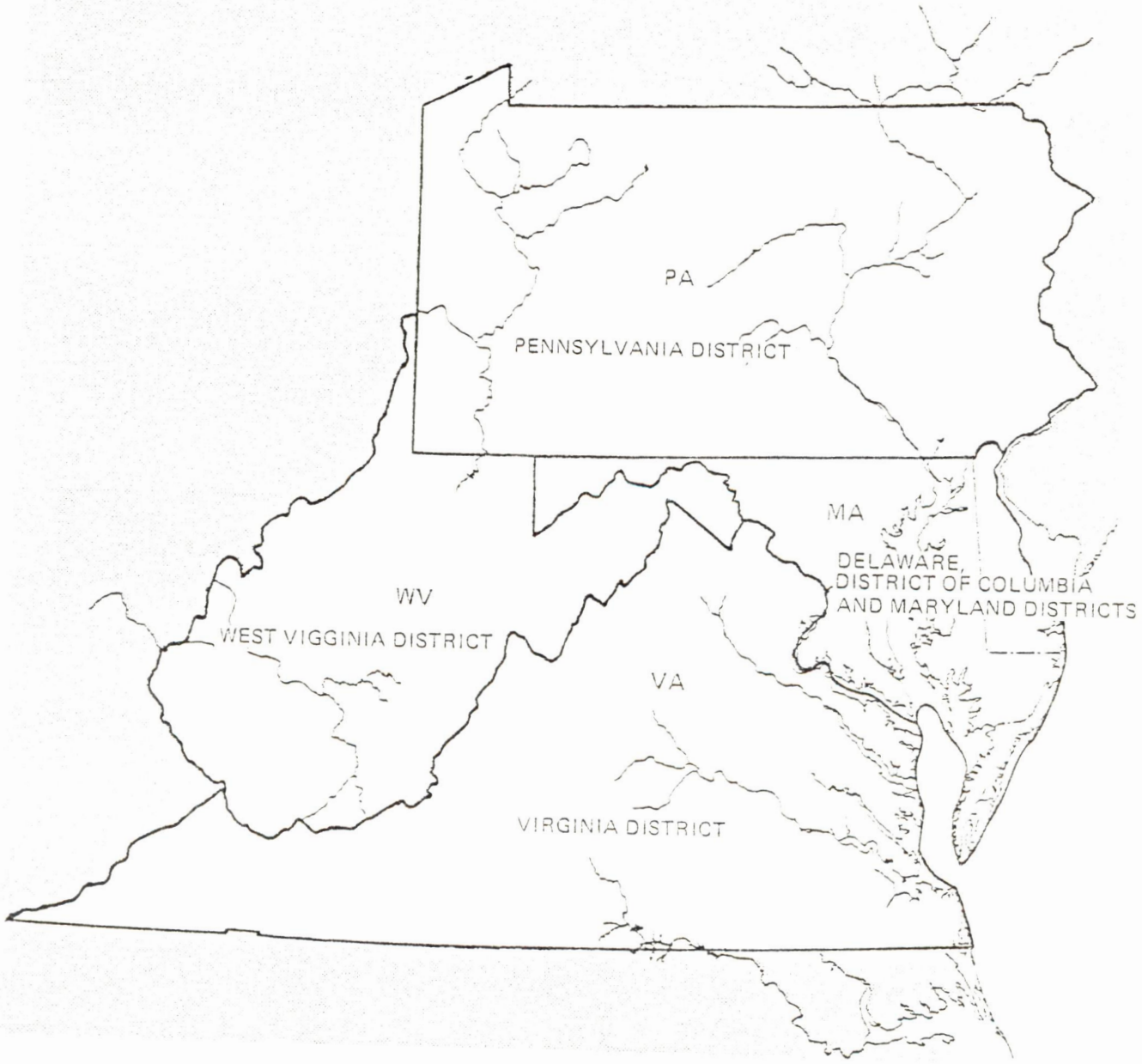


Figure 1401.1-5(b) GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WATER RESOURCES DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

Figure 1401.1-7 NATIONAL OCEANIC & ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
DEPARTMENT OF COMERCE

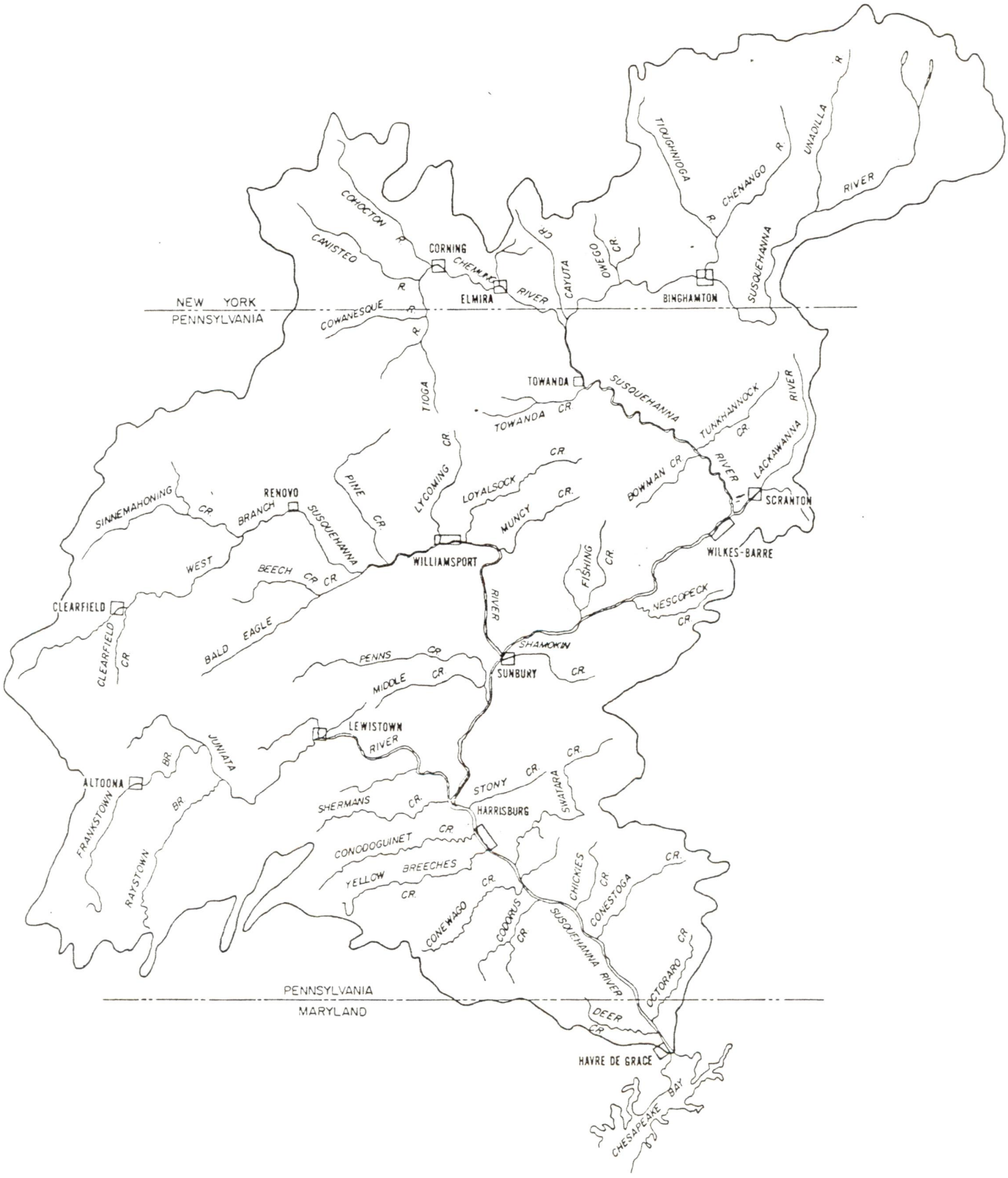


Figure 1401.1-9 SUSQUEHANNA RIVER BASIN

Figure 1401.1-11

ANNEX V

1500 COMMUNICATIONS

1501 Notification Requirements

1501.1 Initial notification of a pollution incident must be made to the NRC, the RRC/OSC and the appropriate State pollution control agency.

National Response Center

Duty Officer

Headquarters, U.S. Coast Guard

Washington, D.C.

Phone: 800-424-8802 (24 hours)

426-2675 (Washington, D.C.)

Regional Response Center

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region III

Surveillance and Analysis Division 3SA30

Environmental Emergency Branch

6th & Walnut Streets

Philadelphia, PA 19106

Phone: 215-597-9898 (24 hours)

FTS 597-9898 (24 hours)

State Pollution Control Agencies -- refer to Table V - 1.

TABLE V-1 (continued)

Virginia

State Water Control Board
P. O. Box 11143
Richmond, VA 23230
Telephone: 804-257-0080 (24 hours)

West Virginia

Department of Natural Resources
Water Resources Division
1201 Greenbrier Street
Charlestown, WV 25311
Telephone: 304-348-2745 (day)
304-756-3550 (night)
304-766-6975 (night)

1501.2 The appropriate U.S. Coast Guard District will be notified if a pollution incident is adjacent to or likely to impact coastal waters. Refer to Annex IV for Coast Guard Districts and Annex II for addresses and telephone numbers.

1501.3 In EPA Region III notification of major or environmentally significant pollution incidents will be made to:

Eckardt C. Beck, Assistant Administrator
Water & Waste Management
U.S. EPA Headquarters

and to

Kenneth E. Biglane, Director
Oil and Special Materials Control Division
U.S. EPA Headquarters

Notification will be made utilizing existing EPA notification procedure.

1501.4 In addition to the agencies to be notified listed in Sections 1501.1 to 1501.3, the following notifications will be made as appropriate:

TABLE V - 3

River Basin Commissions

Delaware River Basin Commission

P. O. Box 7360

25 State Police Drive

West Trenton, New Jersey 08628

609-883-9500

Ohio River Basin Commission

36 East 4th Street

Cincinnati, Ohio 45202

513-684-3831

Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission

414 Walnut Street, Suite 900

Cincinnati, Ohio 45202

513-421-1151 (24 hours)

Potomac River Basin, Interstate Commission on the

1055 First Street

Rockville, Maryland 20850

301-340-2661

POLREP 1 - MAJOR POLLUTION INCIDENT
COLONIAL PIPELINE CO., BULL RUN, MANASSAS, VA.
FED PROJECT NO. 05-100-108-80

1. SITUATION (0300 HR.) 3/7/80

a. Colonial Pipeline reported oil spill from 32-inch pipeline, Prince William County, Virginia near Manassas (Route 234 0.5 mile south of I-66).

b. OSC on scene 2330 hrs., March 6. MSO Balt. personnel on scene 2100 hrs.

c. Company officials preliminary estimate approximately 250,000 gallons of product (kerosene) lost from pipeline.

d. Kerosene reached unnamed trib of Bull Run and is now approximately 4 miles downstream.

e. Booms placed 7 miles downstream.

f. Drinking water intake located approximately 10.5 miles downstream from break (Fairfax County Water Authority).

2. ACTION TAKEN

a. OSC requested Colonial Pipeline Company to take all necessary containment actions to mitigate spill incident.

b. Virginia Water Control Board on scene to aid in state actions and coordinate drinking water sampling.

c. OSC advised on scene personnel that kerosene highly toxic and has potential for mixing in water column.

d. OSC cordinating with Virginia WCB to assure all safety precautions are taken to safeguard public drinking water quickly.

e. OSC request Atlantic Strike Force on scene ASAP.

f. OSC request MSO Balt. personnel (Lt. Mickles) to remain on scene until further notice.

3. FUTURE PLAN

a. Helicopter overflight to be made by on scene personnel.

b. Additional booms and other containments to be constructed at daylight.

c. Drinking water personnel to meet on scene to determine worst case condition.

d. OSC to convene RRT as soon as practicable .

Tom Massey, OSC
Manassas, Va.

Annex VI

Public Information (1600)

1602.2 The agency providing the OSC has the responsibility for providing the director of the On-Scene News Office. When the OSC is provided by EPA Region III, the director of the On-Scene News Office will be the Regional Director of the Office of Public Information, or his designated alternate. Any agency participating on the RRT may, by request, place a representative on the staff of the On-Scene News Office.

1602.3 The EPA Region III Office of Public Information maintains a 24 hour telephone number to provide immediate public information response. This number is FTS 597-9825, Commercial 215-597-9825. Upon notification, the Office will conduct the necessary internal coordination to provide the OSC with on-scene assistance as quickly as possible, as well as answering any news queries until the on-scene office is established, if requested by the OSC.

1602.4 The responsibilities of the On-Scene News Office Director include:

1602.4-1 Arranging news conferences for the OSC and other officials to make progress reports and respond to questions.

1602.4-2 Keeping local and regional government officials informed of the situation through their respective representatives.

1602.4-11 Informing the public on the proper way to deal with individual problems and damages stemming from the pollution incident.

1602.4-12 If required, drafting a model letter for participating agencies to use in answering mail inquiries after the crisis has subsided. This letter must be approved by the Chairmen of the RRT and NRT.

1603 Public Information Assistance Team

1603.1 A Public Information Assistance Team (PIAT) shall be available to help the OSC and agencies' regional offices meet the demands for public information during a major pollution incident or a threatened incident. Team members will be trained in journalism, public relations, and photography, and will have a knowledge of pollution response techniques, equipment, and the laws and regulations relating to pollution incidents. PIAT will be based at USCG headquarters and can be requested through the NRC any time.

1603.2 If the NRT has not been activated, the PIAT can serve as a center for answering inquiries in Washington, D.C., upon request of the parent agency of the OSC.

Annex VII

Legal Authorities (1700)

1702.2-1 (b) A program for the protection and conservation of land, water, underwater and air resources of the State, for public recreational purposes, and conservation of wildlife and aquatic life;

(c) A program to promote cooperation between Federal, Interstate, State, local government agencies and utilities in the development and utilization of land, water, underwater and air resources.

(d) A program for improved solid waste storage, collection, transportation, processing and disposal by providing that such activities may henceforth be conducted only in an environmentally acceptable manner pursuant to a permit obtained from the Department.

1702.2-2 Water Quality Standards for Streams. These regulations uphold the public policy of the State to maintain, within its jurisdiction, a reasonable quality of water consistent with public health and public enjoyment thereof, the propagation and protection of fish and wildlife, including birds, mammals, and other terrestrial and aquatic life, and the industrial development of the State.

1702.4 Maryland

1702.4-1 Maryland Natural Resources Article; Title 8, Subtitle 14, Section 8-1411. This act grants the Department of Natural Resources the authority to license oil terminal facilities. It establishes systems of 1) licensing and fees; 2) creating the Maryland Oil Disaster Containment, Clean-Up and Contingency Fund, which develops and provides equipment, personnel, and plans to respond and contain damage caused by the discharge of oil, petroleum products, and their by-products, into the lands and waters of this State; 3) to contain and remove these discharges; 4) to provide for restoration of damaged resources; 5) to require reimbursement to the Fund for the cost of such containment, clean-up, removal and restoration; and 6)to provide for criminal sanctions; and matters generally relating thereto.

1702.4-2 Oil Pollution Prevention Regulation. This regulation provides controls over businesses or individuals who (a) transport or transfer oil from one location to another (b) have oil storage facilities or (c) handle used oil. Also defined are requirements for reporting oil spills and follow up to assure adequate clean-up.

1702.5-2 Solid Waste Management Act. This Act provides for the planning and regulation of solid and hazardous waste storage, collection, transportation, processing, treatment and disposal. It provides for regulation and management of municipal, residual and hazardous waste, requires permits for operating hazardous waste storage, treatment and disposal facilities and solid waste processing and disposal facilities and licenses for the transportation of hazardous waste. Additionally, it provides remedies and prescribes civil and criminal penalties for violations of the Act. This legislation also provides identificatin of characteristics and listing of hazardous waste, standards for generation and transportation of hazardous waste, permits and standards for hazardous waste storage, treatment, and disposal facilities, and penalty provisions in line with all requirements of the Federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.

1702.6 Virginia

1702.6-1 State Water Control Law. The purpose of this law is to:

(a) Protect existing high quality State waters and restore all other State waters to such condition of quality that any such waters will permit all reasonable public uses and will support the propagation and growth of all aquatic life, including game fish;

1702.7-2 Administrative Regulations for Water Quality Criteria. Under these regulations specific water quality criteria are identified. Requirements for reporting spills and accidental discharges are outlined. Control measures for acid mine drainage are noted, and discharges from wastewater treatment plants and industries are defined.

ANNEX VIII

1800 DOCUMENTATION FOR ENFORCEMENT AND COST RECOVERY

1801 General

Thorough case documentation is a necessary part of enforcement action for the following reasons:

(1) Later identification of financially responsible parties;

(2) Scientific understanding of the environment;

(3) Research and development.

Utilization of proper collection procedures, identification of samples, and generation of necessary data are integral parts towards this end.

1802 Notification of Counsel

EPA legal counsel will be notified as soon as Federal removal action is comtemplated under Section 311(c)(1) of the Act. Counsel will brief the OSC on specific documentation needed to fix responsibility as a prelude to cost recovery.

1804.1-2 Containers

Glass or other appropriate containers of suitable size should be used. When oil or petroleum hydrocarbons are samples, the sealing gasket or cap liner should be made of glass, aluminum foil or teflon. Samples other than oil may require special precautions, (i.e., jacketing of glass containers or different closure material) to avoid spills or degredation due to photosensitivity. Plastic containers are not to be used as sample containers because they are porous to gasses and absorb organic materials. The analytical lab to receive the sample can supply information on sample container size and type.

Unused containers are preferred but containers may be reused if they have been properly cleaned and prepared.

1804.1-3 Sample Collection

Because pollution conditions can change rapidly, periodic samples should be taken to document event progression. Sampling time sequence and locations are to be stated concisely on the sample label and on any field notes pertaining to the discharge event.

1804.2 Chain of Custody

Sample legality is determined, in part, by proof of an unbroken chain of custody which begins with the sample collection and extends unbroken through the ultimate sample disposition.

1804.2-1 A Chain of Custody Record is to filled out immediately after the sample is collected and always accompanies the sample container. On the Chain of Custody Record, the sampler records, as a minimum, sample date, time and location, field measurements taken, preservatives added, witnesses to the collection, and any other pertinent information (See Attachment 1, Chain of Custody Record).

1804.2-2 In the field, the investigator should maintain the samples in his custody and within view whenever possible. During the course of an investigation it is not always practical or possible to carry around previously taken samples. If the investigator finds it necessary to leave the samples, the bottles may be temporarily locked in a vehicle, provided:

(a) the keys to the vehicle are in the possession of the investigator(s) and are not given to anyone else during this period;

1804.3 Photographs (Continued)

undertaken. If possible, pictures should be of the non-self-developing type to allow clear, sharp reproduction at a later time. The following information should be recorded on the back of each photographic print:

(a) the subject and location of the picture;
(b) the date and time the photo was taken;
(c) the name of the photographer and the witness who observed the photographs being taken;
(d) the shutter speed and aperture setting on the camera used (if possible);
(e) the type of film used and any pertinent details regarding the film processing; and
(f) location of negatives.

If appropriate, for clarity, highlight subject matter with permanent ink of a contrasting color on the face of the photograph.

1804.4 Witness Statements

The ideal statement is written in the witness' own handwriting. It should include: his name, a description of his employment, his location at the time of the incident and his description of the incident. Often it is impossible to

1804.5 Written Reports

Reports prepared by investigators should always be written as first-person narratives, such as:

"On (day, date and time), I saw (material or material description) coming from (location) going via (flow path) and entering (name of water body) or deposition on (name of shoreline). I saw (type of environmental damage, i.e., sheen on the water, fish dying, etc.). I saw (number of individuals) doing (type of activity, i.e., emptying drums, placing containment devices, trying to clean-up, etc.) and so on."

Annex IX

Funding (1900)

1902.1 Accessing 311(k) Fund

The U.S. Coast Guard is charged with the responsibility for the administration of 311(k) funds. These monies may be accessable through the District Headquarters under whose jurisdiction the spill has occurred. Coast Guard District Contracting Officers in Region III may be contacted by calling:

USCG District/ Location	FTS	Commercial	Emergency
2nd District St. Louis, MO	279-4644	314-425-4644	24 hour 314-425-4617
3rd District New York, NY	664-7111	212-668-7111	24 hour 212-668-7055
5th District Portsmouth, VA	827-9355/7	804-398-6355/7	24 hour 804-398-6246
9th District Cleveland, OH	293-3982	216-522-3973/76	24 hour 216-522-3983

(See in Annex IV, Map, USCG Districts)

1902.4 Fundable Activities

The following costs incurred during the containment countermeasure, clean-up mitigation and disposal activities are fundable under 311:

(a) Costs found reasonable by the USCG incurred by Government industrial type facilities. This would include charges for overhead in accordance with the agency's industrial accounting system.

(b) Actual costs for which an agency is required or authorized by law to obtain full reimbursement.

(c) Costs found to be reasonable by the USCG which are incurred as a result of removal activity. Examples would include, but are not limited to, the following:

(1) travel - per diem and transportation.
(2) overtime - for civilian personnel, if specifically requested by the OSC.
(3) operating costs - including automobiles, vessels, aircraft, and equipment as deemed necessary by the OSC for removal activities.
(4) supplies - material and equipment.
(5) rental of equipment.
(6) contractural costs.

1903.3 Accessing Fund

The Director of OSMCD is the administrator of this fund. A priority system was adopted to determine the use of these funds.

The following criteria have been developed to establish applicability of these funds:

1) Population in vicinity of the site.
2) Toxicity of wastes.
3) Reports of air, water or land contamination.
4) Distance to water supplies.
5) Distance to nearest surfacewater body.
6) Quantity of wastes.
7) Other hazards inherent in wastes (flammability, corrosiveness, persistance, etc.).
8) Adequacy of waste management practices.
9) Hydrogeology of site.

For hazardous waste site incidents for which Section 311(k) funds do not apply, and Section 104 funds are needed, the administrative mechanisms of the National Contingency Plan are mandatory. Although participation of the RRT is not mandatory for these actions, interagency coordination with appropriate Federal and state agencies should always be included whenever possible.

1906 Task 12

1906.1 General

Task 12 is a contract mechanism to access 311(k) and 104 funds. To use this type contract, OSC will contact ERT and outline scope of work needed. ERT member gives a task order and authorization of funds. Types of activities fundable by this contract include EPA expenses, Army and U.S. Air Force (U-2 Surveillance) activities and site security.

ANNEX X

2000 RESPONSE TECHNIQUES

2001 Response Techniques

2001.1 When responding to a spill situation, the sequence of events should be as follows:

a. Identify the material;

b. Establish the exact location(s);

c. Effect temporary containment;

d. Remove the material from the spill location(s);

e. Dispose of the material in an appropriate manner.

2001.2 Cleanup effectiveness is directly related to the time interval between occurrence of a spill and commencement of cleanup operations. The longer it takes to contain a spill, the costlier the cleanup.

2001.3-2 (a) On Land. Spills occurring on land may be contained or isolated by employing physical flow barriers. These include, but are not limited to, use of trenches, dikes, berms, or diversion and deflection items such as poles, planking, etc. to impound or divert the flow of material to a temporary holding area. Dry materials may be covered with a tarpaulin or sheets of plastic to prevent disturbance and dispersion by wind or rain.

(b) On Water. Substances which float on the water can be contained with booms made with material such as hay, straw, logs, plastic, rubber or special sorbent materials or a specially constructed barrier to surface flow. A problem associated with boom containment is the compatability of the boom with hazardous substances. Many substances which float on water exhibit a solvent action and may dissolve the containment device before cleanup can be effected.

(c) Water Soluble. Hazardous substance which dissolve in or become suspended throughout the water column are some of the most difficult spills to contain. Containment, if possible, usually involves total isolation, immobilization, removal or filtration of the affected water body.

2001.3-3 (a) Eliminate any additional spillage by shutting of a pump, placing a patch over a leak, righting an overturned container or shoving a temporary plug into a puncture or tear.

(b) Trenching and diking. This technique consists of digging a trench and/or establishing an earthen dike to contain or divert a liquid substance to a temporary basin or to isolate a containment area from precipitation run-off (Figure 1).

(c) Siphon dam. For use in the control of floating contaminates, an earthen dam is constructed across a water channel. The dam is perforated with one or more pieces of inclined pipe or T-sections which allow water to pass through the dam while retaining the spilled substance. The pipe size and/or number of pipes must be based on anticipated stream flow (Figure 2).

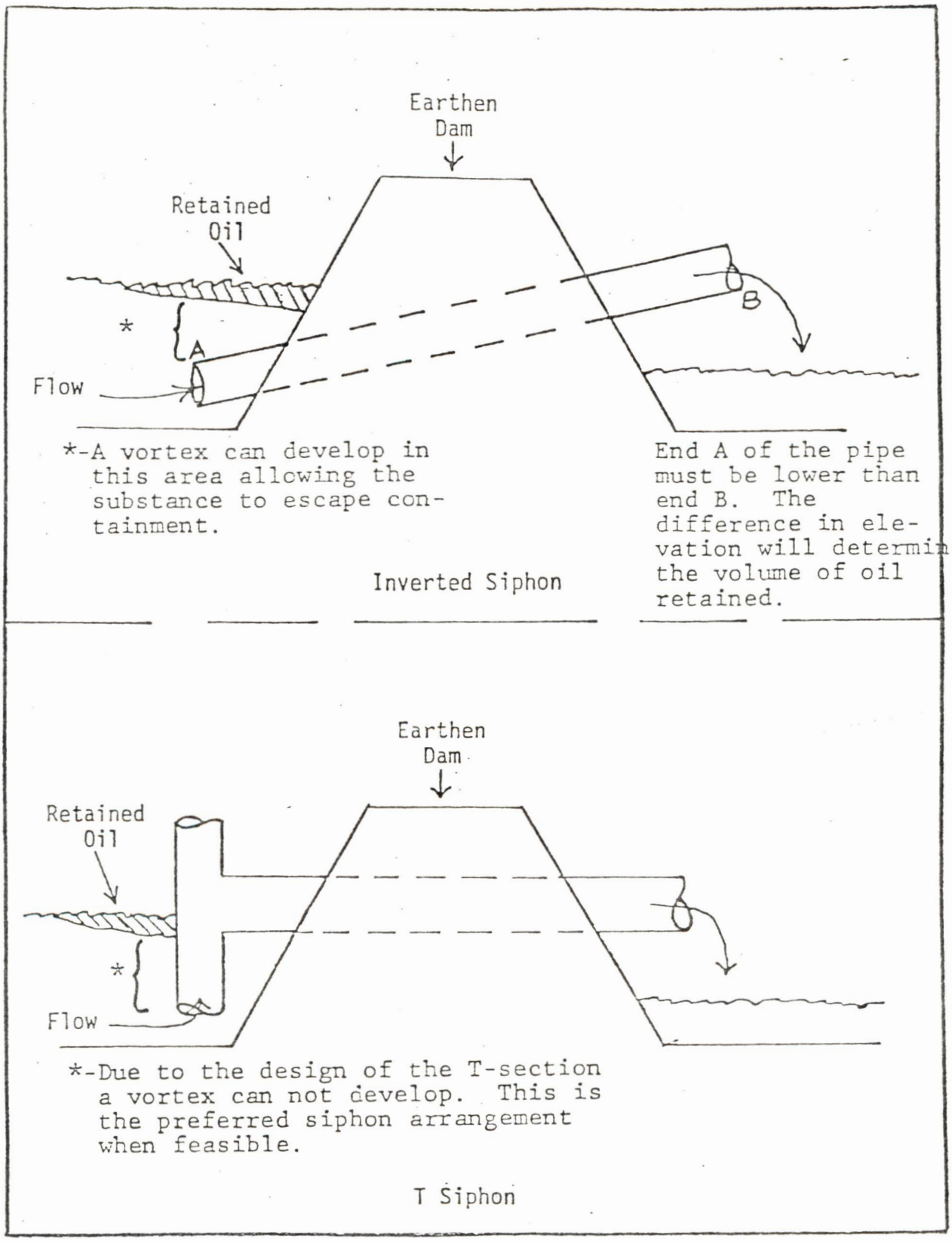
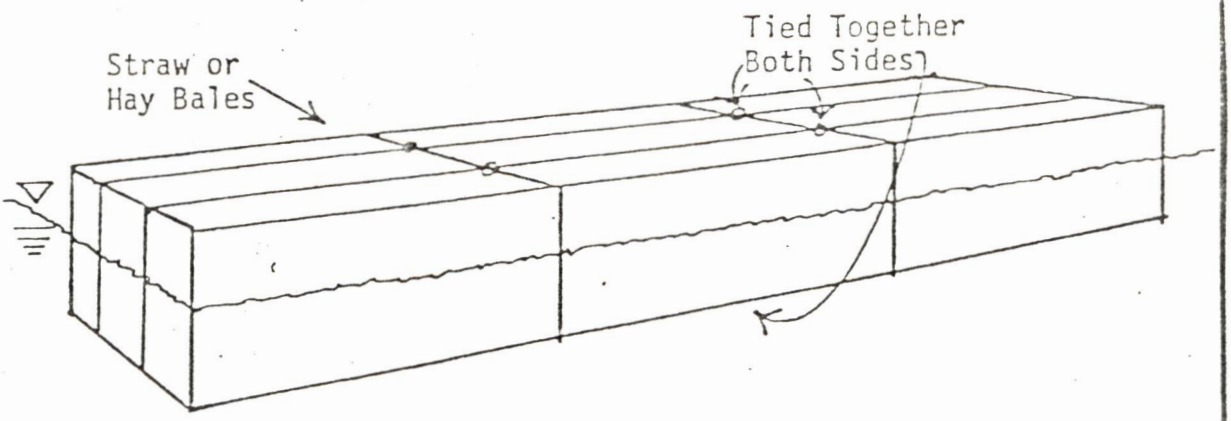
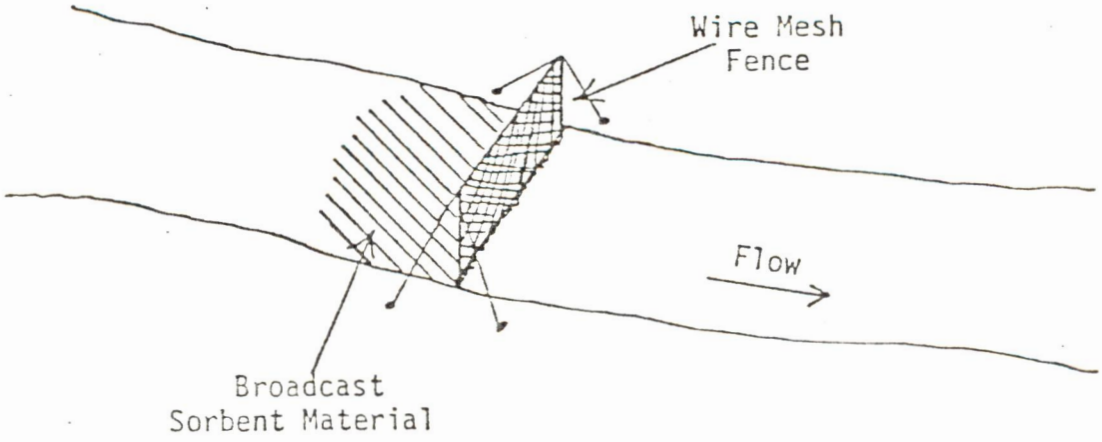


Figure X - 2

Siphon Dams



Straw Bale Boom



Filter Fence

Figure X - 3

Expedient Boom and Filter Fence

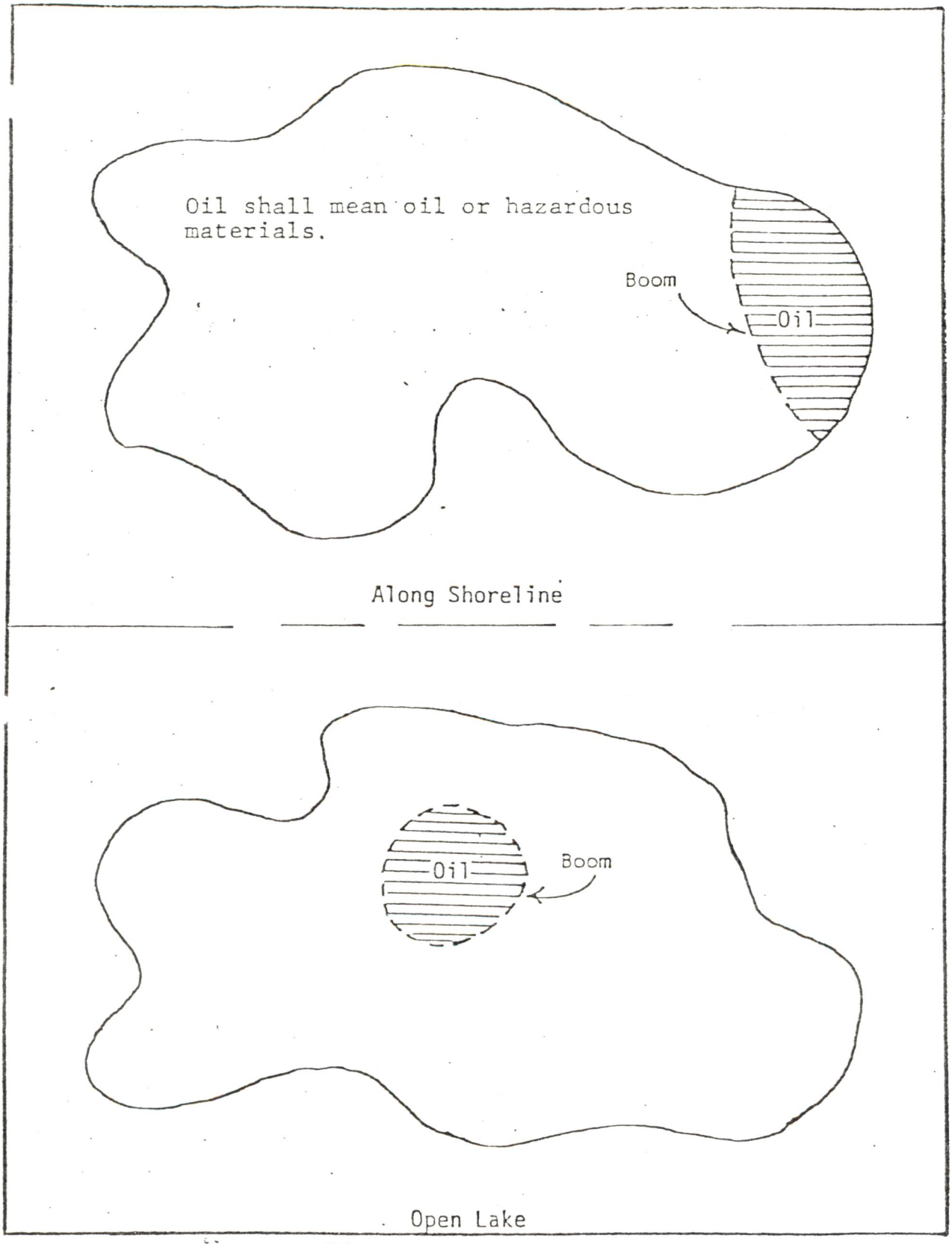


Figure X - 4
Boom Deployment in Lakes

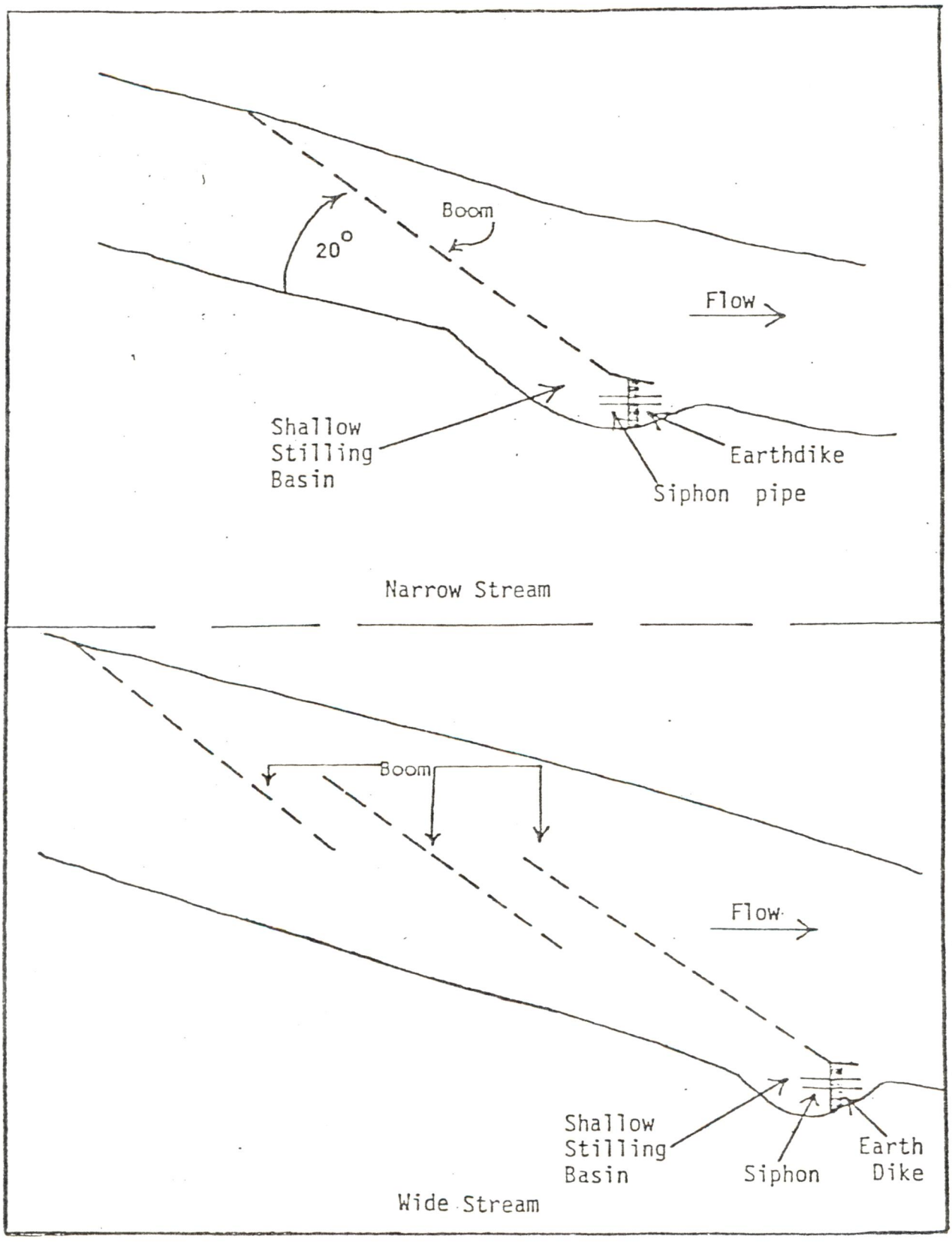


Figure X - 6

Alternate Method for Flowing Streams

TABLE X - 1

EPA ACCEPTANCE LIST FOR CHEMICAL AND OTHER ADDITIVES

Company	Name of Product	Chemical Agent	Date of Acceptance
Shell Oil Company Two Shell Plaza P.O. Box 2105, Houston, TX	Oil Herder	Surface Collector	September 16, 1976
Natural Hydrocarbon Elimination Company 5400 Memorial Drive Suite 812, Houston, TX	NOSCUM	Biological Additive	September 16, 1976
Whale Chemical Company 58 Winant Street Staten Island, NY	Seamaster, NS-555	Dispersant	June 6, 1977
Ara Chem, Incorporated 808 Gable Way El Cajhon, CA	Gold Crew Dispersant	Dispersant	August 31, 1977
GFC Chemical Company 2539 Old Okeechobee Road West Palm Beach, FL	Atlantic-Pacific Oil Dispersant	Dispersant	September 19, 1977
Adair Equipment Company Incorporated P. O. Box 19333 Houston, TX	Cold Clean	Dispersant	October 7, 1977
BP North America Incorporated 620 5th Avenue New York, NY	BP - 1100X	Dispersant	October 20, 1977

TABLE X - 1
(Page 3)

EPA ACCEPTANCE LIST FOR CHEMICAL AND OTHER ADDITIVES

Company	Name of Product	Chemical Agent	Date of Acceptance
Exxon Chemical Company 1333 West Loop South Houston, TX	Corexit 8667	Dispersant	November 1, 1978
Exxon Chemical Company 1333 West Loop South Houston, TX	Corexit OC-5	Surface Collector	November 1, 1978
Bioteknika International, Inc. 7835 Greenley Blvd. Springfield, VA 22152	Petrodeg 100	Biological Additive	December 15, 1978
Proform Products Corp. 230 California Avenue Palo Alto, CA 94306	Proform-Pollution Control Agent	Dispersant	May 9, 1979
Drew Chemical Corp. One Drew Chemical Plaza Boonton, NJ 07005	Ameriod Oil Spill Dispersant/LT	Dispersant	May 11, 1979
PolyBac Corp. Suite 304 1251 S. Cedar Crest Blvd. Allentown, PA 18103	Petro Bac R	Biological Additive (salt water)	July 23, 1979
	Pheno Bac R	Biological Additive (fresh water)	July 23, 1979

2001.3-4 (a) (1) Skimmers - are designated to collect floating substance from the water surface. They can be used in conjunction with suction/discharge pumps and require a holding tank or vacuum truck to contain the removed substance (Figure 7).

(2) Sorbents - are manually distributed and collected over the spill . The most commonly used sorbents are hay and straw. Commercial sorbents are available in bags, pads and boom structures. These materials have been treated to repel water, a polar compound, and may be ineffective for certain substances exhibiting similar polar characteristics.

(3) Dredging - is similar to skimming except removal occurs underwater rather than at the surface. Suction heads or nozzels, pumps and holding tanks make up the dredge unit. This technique is effective for substances heavier than water.

2001.3-4 (b) Physical - chemical removal - takes advantage of physical and chemical characteristics of the substance to be removed and renders the material inactive (i.e., make insoluable, bio-degradable, de-toxify, etc.). Physical-chemical removal requires laboratory services to monitor initial and sequential concentrations for the duration of clean-up activities. This monitoring assures that the desired result will be achieved and allows adjustments to be made to maximize the effectiveness of the removal operations. Physical-chemical treatment techniques and devices include, but are not limited to:

(1) Activated carbon - has the capacity to absorb a wide range of substances. Packages of activated carbon can be used to construct filter fences, allowed to float in the contaminated area or used as a filter column through which the contaminated water is passed.

2001.3-4 (b) (3) Continued.

Commercial physical-chemical treatment units are available. These include activated carbon units, ion-exchange resin columns, diatomaceous earth filtration units, oxidation-reduction units and neutralization or flocculation units. All of these items may be used singularly or in conjunction with each other to effect removal. Sound chemical knowledge or expertise is required to establish and operate effective treatment units such as these. As mentioned above, analytical laboratory capabilities must be available for pre-testing, intermediate phase testing and unit effluent testing to assure that the desired removal performance has been accomplished.

(4) Packaged Treatment Units - several mobile treatment units have been developed in recent years. To be cost effective, these units must assure total spill containment and unavailability of alternate treatment methods. More information regarding these units and their availability can be obtained from the Regional Response Center.

2002.1-1 Ground water contamination. Since many individuals and municipalities utilize ground water aquifers as a source for their drinking water supply every effort should be made to prevent oil or hazardous substance spills from migrating into these underground aquifers. If the spilled substance should enter the ground water, several methods are available to remove the material. The methods described below and depicted in Figures 8 and 9 include:

(a) Trenching - this method is effective in areas having shallow ground water tables. A trench is excavated across the plane of ground water flow at a sufficient distance downstream of the zone of contamination in the ground water. An impermeable barrier (plastic, bentoite, etc.) is placed on the downstream side of the trench (See Figure 7 and 8). The contaminated ground water is collected in the trench with subsequent removal by an acceptable method.

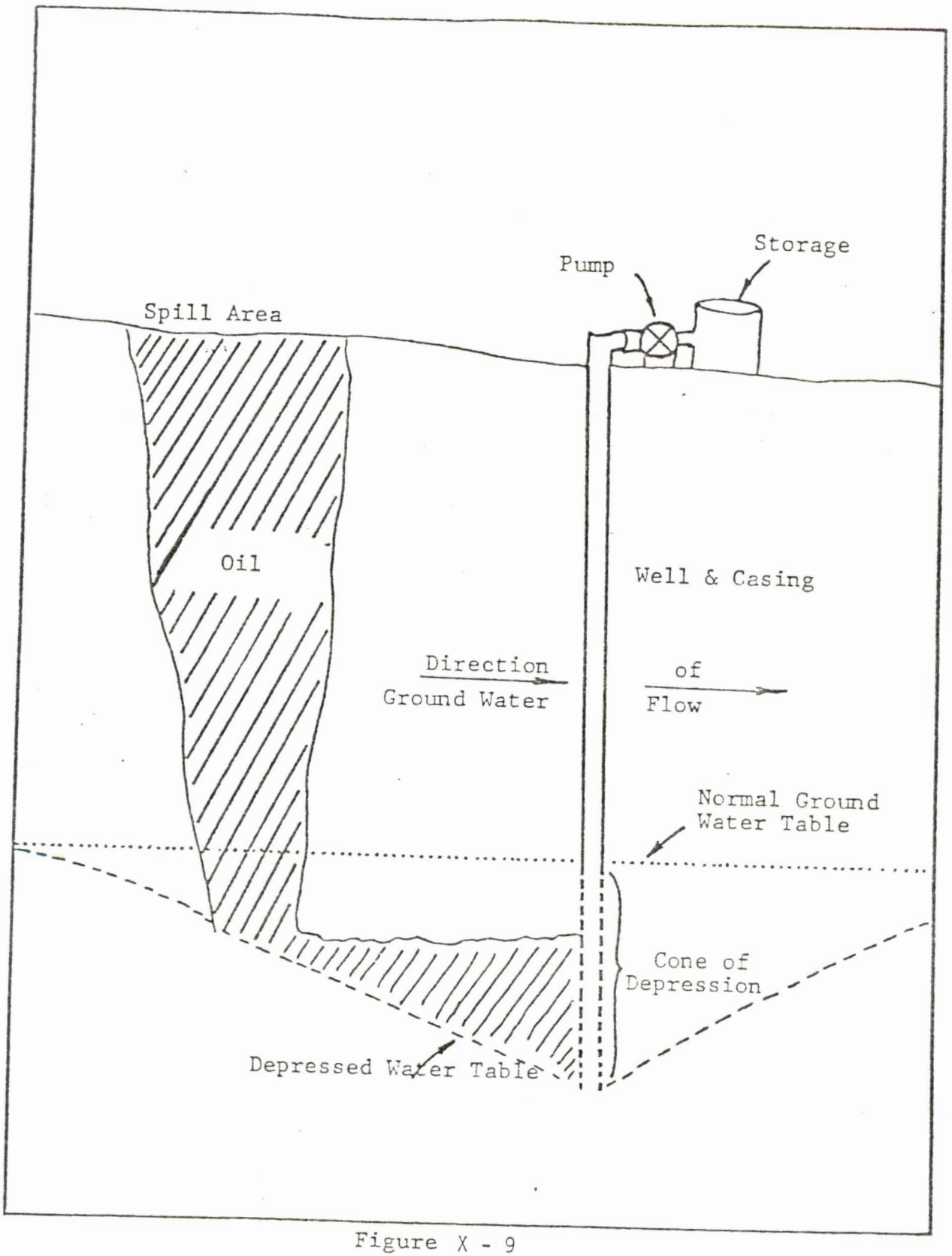


Figure X - 9

Containment and Removal of
Contaminants from Deep Ground Waters

2002.1-2 Bio-degradation - is still in the research phase but field tests have shown this method to be effective in some spill situations. Specific micro-organisms are injected into the area of contamination. The micro-organisms use the contaminant as nutrient for growth and reproduction. The organisms move with the contaminant and consume it. Once the contaminant is removed, the organisms die. Major problems still unresolved are slimes created by dying organisms and esthetic loss of water quality due to their activity and death.

2002.1-3 Further information relating to spills affecting ground water may be found in the following sources:

1) National Fire Protection Association Pamphlet #329 entitled Underground Leakage of Flammable & Combustible Liquids 1972;
2) EPA publication EPA-570/9-79-017, entitled A Guidence for Protection of Ground Water Resources from the Effects of Accidental Spills of Hydrocarbons and other Hazardous Substances; and
3) EPA publication EPA-570/9-27-018, Methods of Detecting and Dealing with Surface Spills of Contaminants which may Degrade Underground Water Sources for Public Water Systems.

Annex XI

Non-Federal Participation (2100)

2102 Local Governments

2102.1 Provisions are made for participation of local governments through membership on RRT, when appropriate.

2102.2 Local governments are encouraged to include contingency plans as part of their emergency and disaster planning.

2103 Volunteer Organization and Individual Volunteers

2103.1 Organizations and individuals with a valid interest in oil and hazardous materials spill control and clean-up may participate in the RRT.

2103.2 Volunteers must only be used in activities with low risk such as surveillance of spill movement, administrative support, wildlife protection and care and scientific investigations.

2103.3 Use of volunteer students must conform with the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978 (P.L. 95-454), which requires that a volunteer:

(a) must be enrolled not less than half-time in a high school trade school, technical or vocational institution, junior college, college university, or comparable institution;

Annex XII

Interagency Support Agreements (2200)

2202 Memorandums of Understanding - Non-Federal

2202.1 The National Contingency Plan provides for joint participation with state and local governments for control and clean-up of pollution discharges.

2202.2 Memorandums of Understanding will be developed as necessary or appropriate, with Non-Federal agencies which outline specific agreements between agencies and the Federal OSC relevant to technical support, administrative support, funding and equipment.

2202.3 Development of Memorandums of Understanding and subsequent revisions will be an on-going process. Approved interagency agreements are listed at the end of this Annex.

Annex XIII

Subregional Contingency Plans (2300)

Annex XV

Regional Data Base (2500)

2501.2-1 (c) Ecology Products

Baltimore, MD

301-327-2050

(d) Clean America

Baltimore, MD

301-354-0751

(e) J & L Industries

Baltimore, MD

301-488-0800

800-638-5424

(f) AAA Waste Oil

Baltimore, MD

301-578-0956

2501.2-2 Pennsylvania

(a) AMO Pollution Services

Pittsburgh, PA

412-921-8486

(b) Inland Dredging & Pumping

Downingtown, PA

215-269-3900

2501.2-2 (i) Reading Tank Cleaning & Maintenance Service
Div. Eastcoast Tank Cleaning & Maint. Co.
Reading, PA
215-374-8737

(j) Total Recovery, Inc.
Paoli, PA
215-644-6267

2501.2-3 Virginia

(a) Clark Products, Inc.
Norfolk, VA
804-623-0219

(b) J & L Industries
Newport News, VA
804-874-3900

(c) Costaff
Richmond, VA
804-358-7283

(d) Industrial Marine Service, Inc.
Chesapeake, VA
804-543-5718

2501.3-1 (e) East Coast Environmental

New Haven, CT

203-469-2376

2501.3-2 Illinois

(a) Hulcher Emergency (Railroad Emergencies)

Virdon, IL

217-965-3361

2501.3-3 Massachusetts

(a) Coastal Services

Braintree, MA

617-848-4820

2501.3-4 New Jersey

(a) Almo Anti Pollution Services, Inc.

Clayton, NJ

609-881-0033

(b) Coastal Services, Inc.

Paulsboro, NJ

609-423-2700

2501.3-4 (i) Renora, Inc.

Edison, NJ

201-548-5550

(j) Pitcco-Prickett's Industrial Tank Cleaning Corp.

Deptford, NJ

609-848-0664

(k) East Coast Pollution Control

Clayton, NJ

800-257-8116

215-923-2500

609-881-5100

(l) East Coast Salvage Co, Inc.

Camden, NJ

609-966-4469

2501.3-5 New York

(a) Elmwood Tank Cleaning

Buffalo, NY

716-853-5960

(b) AAA Pollution Control

Long Island City, NY

212-729-2122

2501.3-5 (i) Winters RR Service

North Collins, NY (suburban Buffalo)

716-337-3930 - if no answer, call

716-337-3106

2501.3-6 Ohio

(a) AAA Pipe Cleaning

Cleveland, OH

216-231-1022

(b) Alchemtron, Inc.

Cleveland, OH

216-241-5775

(c) Ace Oil Service

Toledo, OH

419-726-1521

(d) OH Materials, Inc.

Findlay, OH

419-432-3526

(e) A-Americo Pipe Cleaning

Cleveland, OH

216-382-4444

2502.1-2 American Recovery Co., Inc.
Sparrows Point, MD
301-388-0837

2502.1-3 American Recovery Co., Inc
1901 Birch Street
Baltimore, MD 21226
301-355-0623

2502.1-4 CECOS
Box 16
Niagara Falls, NY 14302
716-731-3281

2502.1-5 SCA Chemical Waste Services (formerly Chemtrol)
Model City, NY (suburban Niagara Falls)
716-754-8231

2502.1-6 Wescon - Idaho
P.O. Box 393
Grandview, Idaho 83624
Gene Rinebold, Disposal Manager
208-834-2275

2503.2 Activated Carbon

Calgon

P. O. Box 1346

Pittsburg, PA 15230

Phone: 412-777-8000

Telex: 866439

TWX: 5106973357

2503.3 Sorbent, 3M brand

Bodman Chemicals

P. O. Box 500

Media, PA 19063

Phone: 215-459-5600 (day)

609-429-6354 (nights)

215-494-2588 (nights)

215-688-5166 (nights)

609-627-7836 (nights)

2503.4 Respiratory Equipment

Mine Safety Appliances Company

600 Penn Center Blvd.

Pittsburgh, PA 15235

Phone: 215-647-7700 (day)

412-273-5000 (nights)

2504 Commercial Laboratories

2504.1 Numerous commercial laboratories are located in Region III which may provide analytical analyses of liquid and/or solid samples for a full spectrum of chemicals and chemical compounds. Most laboratories are listed in the yellow pages of telephone directories for metropolitan areas, and in trade magazines dealing with wastes or environmental planning.

ANNEX XX

3000 NATIONAL CONTINGENCY PLAN

3001 National Contingency Plan

3001.1 A copy of the Plan is included as a part of this Annex.

3001.2 Revisions were made to the Plan to make it conform to the Clean Water Act Amendments of 1977, eliminate duplication and simplify reading. These revisions became effective March 19, 1980.