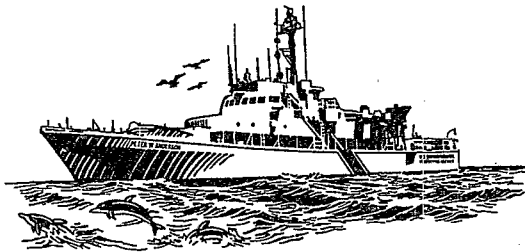
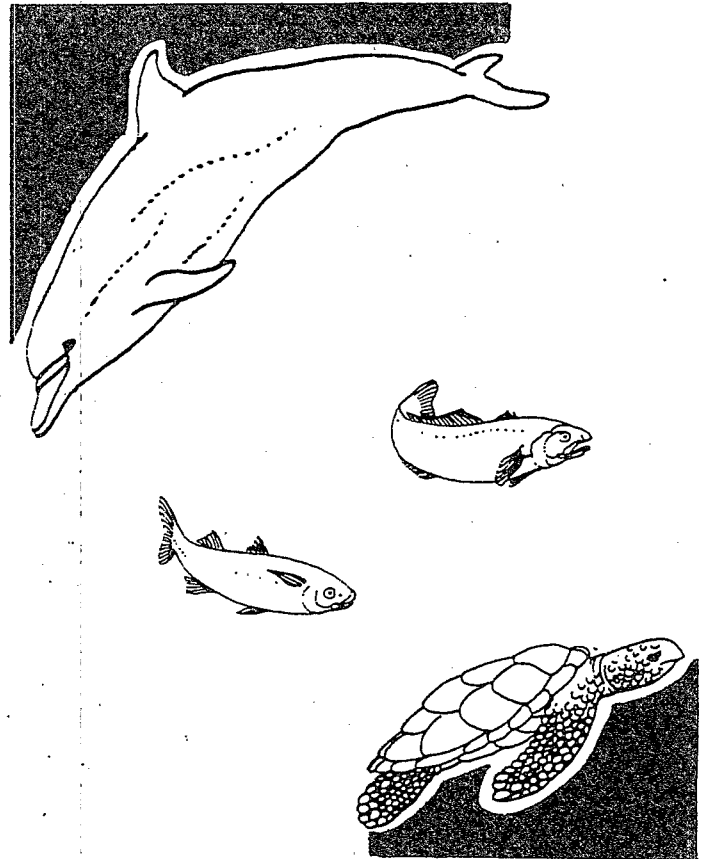


Working together with other Federal agencies, and State and local governments, the Environmental Protection Agency will protect, restore, and maintain the Nation's coastal and marine waters to protect human health and sustain living resources. We will take actions to further reduce pollution of these waters and limit the effects of increasing coastal populations. Future uses of these resources that are vital to the Nation's growth, economy, and security can and must be conducted in an environmentally sound manner.

EPA Protecting Our Nation's Marine and Coastal Waters




The ANDERSON crew and scientific teams are dedicated people, working to safeguard our valuable waters and marine life.



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PETER W. ANDERSON
OCEAN SURVEY VESSEL
U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY OFFICE OF WATER

EPA'S ENVIRONMENTAL COMMITMENT MAKES A DIFFERENCE

The ANDERSON plays a critical role in supporting EPA's commitment to protecting and restoring our coastal and marine waters.

- Images from the ANDERSON's underwater video equipment allowed EPA to determine that continued dumping of dredged material at a Boca Raton, Florida site could harm a coral reef. Dumping at that site was stopped.

- ANDERSON scientists, in a study of winter flounder at Georges Bank in the Atlantic Ocean, have collected bottom fish for research into the effects of pollution on marine life.

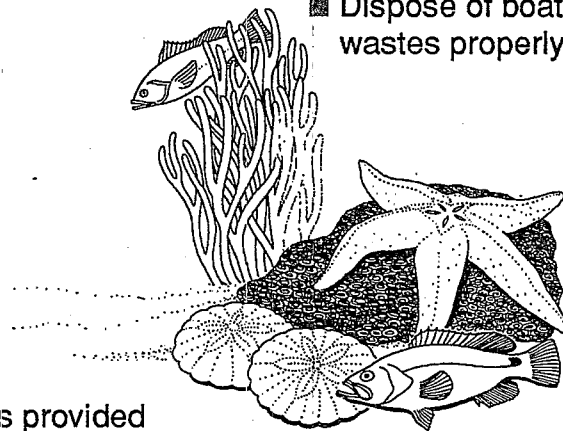
- ANDERSON scientists provided immediate on-site assistance which allowed the U.S. Coast Guard to focus clean-up efforts on important habitats following an oil spill in Delaware Bay.

- Marine debris studies conducted on the ANDERSON identified street litter as a significant source of coastal and marine pollution.

YOU CAN MAKE A DIFFERENCE, TOO

You can join EPA and the ANDERSON team to help prevent pollution and improve our marine and coastal waters.

- Recycle whenever possible.
- Don't litter.
- Don't use storm sewers for disposal of household wastes.
- Dispose of boat trash and sanitary wastes properly.



- Support community programs for safe waste disposal.
- Participate in local beach clean-up projects.

- Be conservation-minded. Use resources wisely.

***Encourage others to join the team.
Tell your friends and family that
everyone can contribute to
preventing pollution and solving
our oceans' problems.***

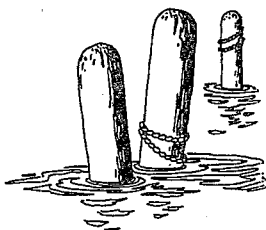
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KEEPING THE OCEANS SAFE ...

Many people working together

Our oceans and beaches are beautiful and productive resources, yet pollution problems continue to threaten them. In certain areas, fish, birds, and other wildlife are being strangled and starved by plastic trash. Some beaches have been closed because of debris washing ashore. Fishing advisories warn us against eating fish contaminated with toxic chemicals. Although much progress has been made in restoring and protecting our coastal waters, potentially harmful materials from such sources as pleasure boats, ships, manufacturing facilities, and sewage treatment plants are still affecting our ocean environment. Even pollutants from the air can settle in the water.



Keeping the oceans safe is up to each of us. We can accomplish this goal by:

- *learning more about the effects of pollution, and*
- *making a commitment to pollution prevention in our everyday lives.*

OCEAN SURVEY VESSEL PETER W. ANDERSON ...

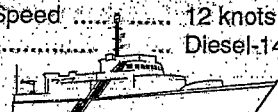
*EPA's commitment to protecting
our marine and coastal waters*

EPA's Ocean Survey Vessel PETER W. ANDERSON plays an important role in safeguarding our oceans and coastal waters. By studying the effects of pollution on water quality and marine life, the ANDERSON survey team increases our knowledge of the fragile marine environment.

Scientists on the ANDERSON collect and test samples of water, sediment, marine life, and debris. The information gathered from this work assists EPA in making sound decisions to manage environmental problems and prevent future pollution. The ANDERSON supports EPA's efforts to control industrial and municipal discharges and designate safe sites for disposing dredged materials.

A GLANCE AT THE ANDERSON

Home Port	Curtis Bay, MD
Operated by	3 Officers; 12 Crew Members; 15 Scientific Team Members
Ship Length	165 feet
Ship Width	24 feet
Cruising Speed	12 knots
Power	Diesel-1450-SHP



PETER W.
OCEAN SURVEY VESSEL

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

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ANDERSON SCIENTISTS AT WORK

The ANDERSON's crew and scientists, working together, use a variety of equipment to gather information.

- The spring-loaded jaws of the Smith-McIntyre bottom sampler grab sediments from the ocean's floor.
- Bongo nets capture floating debris.
- A towed underwater videocamera scans the ocean floor and relays images to screens located on the ship.
- The Rosette collects samples of the ocean's water at various depths.
- SCUBA divers inspect the underwater environment, as well as place and recover sampling equipment.
- Biologists count and classify marine life specimens at the sieve tables.

Some underwater equipment obtains information immediately, sending such data as the water's depth and temperature to a computer located in the on-board Survey Center. Samples collected by other survey equipment are analyzed in the ship's microbiology and chemistry laboratories or prepared for shipment to on-shore laboratories.

A HISTORY OF SERVICE

The PETER W. ANDERSON was originally known as the USS ANTELOPE (PG-86), the fourth of the U.S. Navy Asheville class of patrol gunboats. Constructed in 1966, the vessel was designed for blockade, surveillance, and other naval support missions. She served with the U.S. Seventh Fleet in Vietnam, as well as the Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean.

In 1979, the ANTELOPE was converted to an EPA Ocean Survey Vessel equipped and staffed to collect scientific information about marine and coastal environments. EPA renamed the vessel in 1985, as a tribute to EPA scientist Peter W. Anderson, who devoted much of his life to research of our marine and coastal waters.

ANDERSON

VEY VESSEL

OFFICE OF WATER

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