

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

### SUBPART A - INTRODUCTION

	<u>Page</u>
1510.1 Authority . . . . .	1
1510.2 Purpose of Objectives . . . . .	1
1510.3 Scope . . . . .	2
1510.4 Abbreviations . . . . .	2
1510.5 Definitions . . . . .	2

### SUBPART B - POLICY AND RESPONSIBILITY

1510.21 Federal Policy. . . . .	5
1510.22 Federal Responsibility. . . . .	6
1510.23 Non-Federal Responsibility. . . . .	9

### SUBPART C - PLANNING AND RESPONSE ORGANIZATION

1510.31 Emergency Response Activities and Coordination. . . . .	9
1510.32 National Response Team. . . . .	10
1510.33 National Response Center. . . . .	10
1510.34 Regional Response Team. . . . .	11
1510.35 Regional Response Center. . . . .	12
1510.36 On-Scene Coordination . . . . .	12

### SUBPART D - OPERATION -- RESPONSE PHASES

1510.41 Phase I -- Discovery and Notification . . . . .	13
1510.42 Phase II -- Evaluation and Initiation of Action . . . . .	14
1510.43 Phase III -- Containment and Countermeasures. . . . .	14
1510.44 Phase IV -- Cleanup, Mitigation and Disposal. . . . .	15
1510.45 Phase V -- Documentation and Cost Recovery. . . . .	15
1510.46 Special Considerations. . . . .	15

### SUBPART E - COORDINATING INSTRUCTIONS

1510.51 Delegation of Authority . . . . .	16
1510.52 Multi-Regional Actions. . . . .	16
1510.53 General Pattern of Response Actions . . . . .	16
1510.54 Special Forces. . . . .	18

# LIST OF ANNEXES

	<u>Annex</u>	<u>Page</u>
1100 Distribution . . . . .	I	I-1
1200 Regional Response Team . . . . .	II	II-1
1300 Regional Response Center . . . . .	III	III-1
1400 Primary Agency Office Locations and Boundaries . . . . .	IV	IV-1
1500 Communications and Reports . . . . .	V	V-1
1600 Public Information . . . . .	VI	VI-1
1700 Legal Authorities. . . . .	VII	VII-1
1800 Documentation and Cost Recovery. . . . .	VIII	VIII-1
1900 Funding. . . . .	IX	IX-1
2000 Schedule of Chemicals to Remove Oil and Hazardous Substances Discharges. . . . .	X	X-1
2100 Non-Federal Interests. . . . .	XI	XI-1
2200 Hazardous Substance Spill. . . . .	XII	XII-1
2400 Regional Contingency Plans . . . . .	XVI	XVI-1
2500 Technical Information. . . . .	XV	XV-1
3000 New York/New Jersey Alerting/Notification & Equipment. . . . .	XXX	XXX-1
3500 Puerto Rico/Virgin Islands Alerting/Notification & Equipment. . . . .	XXXV	XXXV-1

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

REGION II

This is the Regional Contingency Plan for the Control of Spills of Oil & Other Hazardous Materials in the Inland Navigable Waters of the States of New York, New Jersey, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

This Plan was prepared under the guidelines set forth in the National Oil & Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan, dated June 1973.

(This Plan supersedes the Contingency Plan for Discharges of Oil and Other Hazardous Materials for Inland Waters of Region II - March 1972.)

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

REGION II

POLLUTION CONTINGENCY PLAN

SUBPART A - INTRODUCTION

1510.1 Authority

This Regional Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan has been developed in compliance with Section 1510.22(K) of the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan, as revised June 1973 and Executive Order 11735, August 3, 1973.

1510.2 Purpose of Objectives

(a) This Plan, including the Annexes, 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. It promotes the coordination and direction of Federal and State response systems and encourages the development of local government and private capabilities to handle such discharges.

(b) 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, dispersal and removal. The Plan, including the Annexes and regional plans, provides for: (1) assignment of duties and responsibility among Federal departments and agencies in coordination with State and local agencies; (2) a system of surveillance and reporting designed to insure the earliest possible notice of discharges of oil and hazardous substances to appropriate Federal agency; (3) establishment of a Regional center to provide coordination and direction for operations in carrying out the Plan; (4) procedures and techniques to be employed in identifying, containing, dispersing, and removing oil and hazardous substances; (5) a schedule, prepared in cooperation with the States, identifying dispersants and other chemicals, if any, that may be used in carrying out the Plan; and (6) a system whereby the State or States effected by a discharge may be reimbursed for reasonable costs incurred in the removal of such discharge.

\*This Plan supersedes the March 1972 edition.

### 1510.3 Scope

(a) This Plan is effective for all United States waters and shorelines, the contiguous zone and the high seas, where there exists a threat to United States waters, shoreface, or shelf-bottom.

(b) The provisions of this Plan are applicable to all Federal Agencies. Implementation of this Plan is compatible with and complementary to the joint U.S./Canadian Contingency Plan including the annexes pertaining to the Great Lakes, Eastern and Western coastal areas; International assistance plans and agreements, security regulations, and responsibilities based upon Federal statutes and Executive Orders.

### 1510.4 Abbreviations

(a) Department and Agency Title Abbreviations:

AEC	-	Atomic Energy Commission
CEQ	-	Council on Environmental Quality
Commerce	-	Department of Commerce
Corps	-	U. S. Army Corps of Engineers
DHEW	-	Department of Health, Education and Welfare
DHUD	-	Department of Housing and Urban Development
DOD	-	Department of Defense
DOI	-	Department of Interior
DOT	-	Department of Transportation
EPA	-	Environmental Protection Agency
Justice	-	Department of Justice
MarAd	-	Maritime Administration
NOAA	-	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
FDA	-	Federal Disaster Assistance Administration
State	-	Department of State
USCG	-	U. S. Coast Guard
USGS	-	U. S. Geological Survey
USN	-	U. S. Navy

(b) Operational Title Abbreviations

NRC	-	National Response Center
NRT	-	National Response Team
OSC	-	On-Scene Coordinator
RRC	-	Regional Response Center
RRT	-	Regional Response Team

### 1510.5 Definitions (within the meaning of this Plan)

(a) Act - means the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, PL 92-500 {86 Stat. 816}.

(b) Discharge - includes but is not limited to any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying or dumping. (For

the purposes of this Plan, discharges permitted pursuant to Sections 301, 302, 306, 318, 402 or 404 of the Act or Sec. 102 of PL 92-532 are not included.)

(c) On-Scene Coordinator (USC) - means the Federal official pre-designated by the EPA or the USCG to coordinate and direct Federal discharge removal efforts under Regional Contingency Plans at the scene of an oil or hazardous substance discharge.

(d) 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.

(e) Coastal Waters - generally are those U. S. waters navigable by deep draft vessels, the contiguous zone, the high seas and other waters subject to tidal influence.

(f) Inland Waters - generally are those waters upstream from coastal waters. (See (e))

(g) Contiguous Zone - means the entire zone established by the United States under Article 24 of the Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone. This extends 12 miles seaward from the baseline from which the territorial sea is measured.

(h) Public Health or Welfare - includes consideration of all factors affecting the health and welfare of man, including but not limited to human health, the natural environment, fish, shellfish, wildlife, and public and private property, shorelines and beaches.

(i) Major Disaster - means any hurricane, tornado, storm, flood, high water, wind-driven water, tidal wave, earthquake, drought, fire, or other catastrophe in any part of the United States which, in the determination of the President, is or threatens to become of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant disaster assistance by the Federal Government to supplement the efforts and available resources of States and local governments and relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship or suffering caused thereby.

(j) Oil - means oil of any kind or in any form, including but not limited to, petroleum, fuel oil, sludge, oil refuse and oil mixed with wastes other than dredged spoil.

(k) Hazardous Substance - means any substance designated pursuant to subsection (b)(2) of Sec. 311 of the Act.

(l) Minor Discharge - is a discharge, in the inland waters of less than 1,000 gallons of oil; and 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 pursuant to (m) and (n). (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.)

(m) Medium Discharge - is a discharge of 1,000 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.)

(n) Major Discharge - is a discharge of oil of more than 10,000 gallons to 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 or welfare.

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

(p) Primary Agencies - are those Departments or Agencies comprising the NRT and designated to have primary responsibility and resources to promote effective operation of this Plan. These agencies are: Commerce, DOD, DOI, DOT, and EPA.

(q) Advisory Agencies - are those Departments or Agencies which can make major contributions during response activities for certain types of discharges. These Agencies are: AEC, DHEW, Justice, HUD and State.

(r) Remove or Removal - is the removal of oil or hazardous substance from 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 Phase III and IV response operations.

## SUBPART B - POLICY AND RESPONSIBILITY

### 1510.21 Federal Policy

(a) 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 (Sec. 311(b)(1) of the Act).

(b) 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 substances in excess of that otherwise permitted by law. Initial actions of the Federal OSC, designated pursuant to Section 1510.36(b) 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, if practicable, insure that the person responsible for the discharge is aware of his responsibility and is encouraged to undertake necessary countermeasures. In the event that the person responsible for the discharge does not act promptly, does not take or propose to take proper and appropriate actions to remove the discharged pollutants, or if the person responsible for the discharge is unknown, further Federal response actions shall be instituted as required in accordance with this Plan. When the person responsible for the discharge is taking proper action, the OSC shall observe and monitor progress, and provide advice, counsel, and logistical support as may be necessary.

(c) Removal actions taken pursuant to Section 311(c)(1) are limited to the navigable waters of the United States, adjoining shorelines and the waters of the contiguous zone. Removal actions within the contiguous zone are limited and do not include those covered by the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act. When a discharge or potential discharge that poses a threat to the waters of the U. S. occurs outside the jurisdiction under 311(c), the procedures of this Plan apply to the extent practicable and removal action will be accomplished pursuant to other Agency authorities. Removal actions for non-vessel discharges on the outer continental shelf shall be in accordance with the August 1971 DOI/DOT Memorandum of Understanding.

(d) In accordance with Sec. 311(d), whenever a marine disaster in or upon the navigable waters of the United States has created a substantial threat of pollution hazard to the public health or welfare, because of a discharge, or an imminent discharge, of large quantities of oil, or of a hazardous substance from a vessel, the United States may: (1) coordinate and direct all public and private efforts directed at the removal or elimination of such threat; and (2) summarily remove and, if necessary, destroy such vessel by whatever means are available without regard to any provisions of law governing the employment of personnel or the expenditure



of appropriated funds. This authority has been delegated to the Administrator of EPA and the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard is operating, respectively, in and for the waters for which each has responsibility to furnish or provide the OSC under this Plan.

(e) In addition to any other actions taken by a State or local government, when the Administrator of EPA or the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard is operating determines there is an imminent and substantial threat to the public health or welfare because of an actual or threatened discharge of oil or hazardous substance into or upon the waters of the United States from any onshore or offshore facility, he may require, through the Attorney General, that the U. S. Attorney of the district in which the threat occurs secure relief as may be necessary to abate such threat. This authority could be exercised on request of the NRT.

(f) The Federal agencies possessing facilities or other resources which may be useful in a Federal response situation will make such facilities or resources available for use in accordance with this Plan, as consistent with operational requirements, within the limits of existing statutory authority, and within the spirit of the President's intention to minimize discharges and their effects when they do occur.

(g) Environmental pollution control techniques shall be employed in accordance with applicable regulations and guidelines. In any circumstances not covered by regulations, the use of chemicals shall be in accordance with Annex X and must have the concurrence of the EPA representative or alternate representatives on the RRT; or in his absence the concurrence of the appropriate EPA Regional Administrator.

(h) Response operations carried out to remove discharge originating from Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act operations shall be in accordance with the August 1971 Memorandum of Understanding between DOI and DOT concerning respective responsibilities under this Plan.

#### 1510.22 Federal Responsibility

(a) 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 discharge. This Plan intends to promote the expeditious and harmonious discharge of these responsibilities through the recognition of authority for action by those Agencies having the most appropriate capability to act in each specific situation. Responsibilities and

authorities of these several agencies relevant to the control of pollution discharges are detailed in Annex VII.

(b) The Council on Environmental Quality is responsible for the preparation, publication, revision and amendment of the National Contingency Plan. The Council will receive the advice of the NRT on necessary changes to the Plan and shall insure that any disagreements arising among members of the NRT are expeditiously settled.

(c) The Department of Commerce, through NOAA, provides support to the NRT, RRT, and OSC with respect to: marine environmental data; living marine resources; current and predicted meteorological, hydrologic and oceanographic conditions for the high seas, coastal and inland waters; and maps and charts, including tides and currents for coastal and territorial waters and the Great Lakes. When requested by NRT, MARAD will provide advice on the design, construction and operation of merchant ships.

(d) The Department of Defense, consistent with its operational requirements, may provide assistance in critical pollution discharges and in the maintenance of navigation channels, salvage, and removal of navigation obstructions.

(e) The Department of Health, Education and Welfare is responsible for providing expert advice and assistance relative to those discharges or potential discharges that constitute or may constitute a threat to public health and safety.

(f) The Department of Interior, through the USCG, supplies expertise in the fields of oil drilling, producing, handling, and pipeline transportation. Also, the USCG has access to and supervision over continuously manned facilities which can be used for command, control and surveillance of discharges occurring from operations conducted under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act. Additionally, the Department of Interior will provide, through its Regional Coordinators, technical expertise to the OSC and RRT with respect to land, fish and wildlife, and other resources for which it is responsible.

(g) The Department of Justice can supply expert legal advice to deal with complicated judicial questions arising from discharges and Federal agency responses.

(h) The Department of Transportation provides expertise regarding all modes of transporting oil and hazardous substances. Through the USCG, DOT supplies support and expertise in the domestic/international fields of port safety and security, marine law enforcement, navigation, and construction; manning, operation, and safety of

vessels and marine facilities. Additionally, the Coast Guard maintains continuously manned facilities that are capable of command, control, and surveillance for oil discharge occurring on the waters of the United States or the high seas. The USCG is responsible for chairing the RRT and for implementing, developing and revising, as necessary, the regional plans for those areas where it is assigned the responsibility to furnish or provide for OSC's (Sec. 1510.36 (b)).

(i) The Department of State will provide leadership in developing joint International contingency plans. It will also provide assistance in coordination when a pollution discharge transects international boundaries or involves foreign flag vessels.

(j) The Atomic Energy Commission is the designated Agency for administration, implementation and coordination of the Interagency Radiological Assistance Plan (IRAP). AEC will provide advice and assistance to the NRT with respect to the identification of the source and extent of radioactive contamination, and removal and disposal of radioactive discharges.

(k) The Environmental Protection Agency, through the Office of Air and Water Programs, provides expertise regarding environmental effects of pollution discharges and environmental pollution control techniques, including assessment of damages. EPA shall also advise the RRT and OSC of the degree of hazard a particular discharge poses to the public health and safety. EPA is responsible for chairing the RRT and for the development, revision and implementation, as necessary, of regional plans for those areas in which it has responsibility to furnish or provide for the OSC (Sec. 1510.36 (b)). EPA will provide guidance to and coordinate with DOT regarding pollution control and protection of the environment in the preparation of regional plans.

(l) Department of Housing and Urban Development, through the Federal Disaster Assistance Administration, will maintain an awareness of pollution emergencies as they develop. The normal FDAA procedures will be followed to evaluate any request for a major disaster declaration received from a Governor of a State. If the President declares that a pollution discharge constitutes a "major disaster" under PL 91-606, or that a major disaster is imminent as defined by Sec. 221, PL 91-606, the Director, FDAA, will prepare coordination and direction of the Federal response in accordance with FDAA policies and procedures.

(m) All Federal agencies are responsible for minimizing the occurrence of discharges and for developing the capability to respond promptly in cases of discharges from facilities they operate or supervise, and for making resources available for Federal pollution response operations.

(n) In addition to Section (m), Primary Agencies are responsible for:

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

(2) Providing representation to the NRT and the RRT's;

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

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

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

#### 1510.23 Non-Federal Responsibility

(a) The States are invited to provide liaison to RRT's and shall designate the appropriate element of the State government that would undertake direction of State supervised discharge removal operations. The designated agency shall be the single State governmental element that will seek reimbursement for removal operation expenditures in accordance with Sec. 311(c)(2)(H) of the Act. Details on reimbursement to States for removal actions taken pursuant to this Plan are contained in Title 33 Part 153, CFR, and Annex IX - Funding.

### SUBPART C - PLANNING AND RESPONSE ORGANIZATION

#### 1510.31 Emergency Response Activities and Coordination

(a) For pollution emergency response activities, Federal on-scene coordination is accomplished through the OSC. He reports to and receives advice from an RRT composed of appropriate representatives from the Regional and District offices of the Primary and Advisory Agencies.

(b) National level coordination is accomplished through the NRT which receives reports from and renders advice to the RRT. Activities are coordinated through the National and various regional response centers.

(c) The organizational concepts of this Plan are shown on Figure 1.

#### 1510.32 National Response Team

(a) The NRT consists of representatives from the Primary and Advisory Agencies. It serves as the National body for planning and preparedness actions prior to a pollution discharge and for coordination and advice during a pollution emergency. It shall be organized and shall function as outlined in Annex II.

(b) The NRT shall establish and maintain a Committee on Revision of the National Plan. This Committee shall provide suggested revisions to the NRT for consideration, approval and publication by CEQ. The Primary Agencies shall provide membership on this standing committee. Advisory Agencies shall participate whenever revision or proposed amendments would affect those Agencies. Ad hoc committees may also be established from time to time to consider various matters. Membership on these committees shall consist of the representatives from the Primary Agencies and such Advisory Agencies that may have direct involvement.

(c) Based on a continuing evaluation of response actions, the NRT shall consider and make recommendations to appropriate agencies relating to training and equipping response team personnel; necessary research, development, demonstration and evaluation activities to improve response capabilities; and equipment, material stockpiling and other operational matters as the need arises. CEQ shall be advised of any agency's failure to adequately respond to these recommendations.

(d) During pollution emergencies, NRT shall act as an emergency response team comprised of representatives from the Primary and selected Advisory Agencies to be activated in accordance with Sec. 1202.2, Annex II.

#### 1510.33 National Response Center

(a) The NRC, located at Headquarters, USCG, is the Washington, D. C., headquarters site for activities relative to pollution emergencies. NRC quarters are described in Annex III, and provide communications, including a continuously manned communication center, information storage; and necessary personnel and facilities to promote the smooth and adequate functioning of this activity as described in Annex III.

#### 1510.34 Regional Response Team

(a) The RRT consists of regional representatives of the Primary and selected Advisory Agencies, as appropriate. RRT shall act within its region as an emergency response team performing response functions similar to those described for NRT. RRT will also perform review and advisory functions relative to the regional plan similar to those prescribed for NRT at the National level. Additionally, the RRT shall determine 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.

(b) Each Primary Agency shall designate one member and a minimum of one alternate member to the RRT. Each Advisory Agency may designate a member. Agencies may also provide additional representatives as observers to meetings of the RRT. Individuals representing the participating agencies may vary depending on the subregional area in which the discharge occurred or removal actions are underway.

(c) Each of the States lying within a region is invited to furnish liaison to the RRT for planning and preparedness activities. When the Team is activated for a pollution emergency, the affected State or States are invited to participate in RRT deliberation.

(d) The RRT shall be 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. Such requests for Team activation shall be confirmed in writing. The time of Team activation, place of assembly, and means of contact shall be included in POLREPs submitted in accordance with Annex V.

(e) The Chairman may require assembly of all or selected members of the Team at the emergency center during a pollution response operation to provide technical support and assistance to the OSC.

(f) Deactivation of RRT shall be by agreement between the EPA and USCG team members. The time of deactivation shall be included in POLREPs submitted in accordance with Annex V.

#### 1510.35 Regional Response Center

(a) The RRC is the regional site for pollution emergency response activities.

#### 1510.36 On-Scene Coordinator

(a) Coordination and direction of Federal pollution control efforts at the scene of a discharge or potential discharge shall be accomplished through the OSC, predesignated by regional plan to coordinate and direct such pollution control activities in each area of the region.

(1) In the event of a discharge of oil or hazardous substance, the first official on the site from an agency having responsibility under this Plan shall assume coordination of activities under the Plan until the arrival of the predesignated OSC.

(2) The OSC shall determine pertinent facts about a particular discharge, such as its potential impact on human health and welfare; the nature, amount, and location of material discharged; the probable direction and time of travel of the material; the resources and installations which may be affected and the priorities for protecting them.

(3) The OSC shall initiate and direct as required Phase II, Phase III, and Phase IV operations. Advice provided by the EPA representative on the RRT on use of chemicals in Phase III and Phase IV operations in response to discharges of oil or hazardous substances shall be binding on the OSC, except as provided for by Annex X.

(4) The OSC shall call upon and direct the deployment of needed resources in accordance with this Plan to evaluate the magnitude of the discharge and to initiate and continue removal operations.

(5) The OSC shall provide necessary support activities and documentation for Phase V activities.

(6) In carrying out this Plan, the OSC will fully inform and coordinate closely with RRT to ensure the maximum effectiveness of the Federal effort in protecting the natural resources and the environment from pollution damage.

(b) EPA and the USCG shall insure that OSC's are predesignated for all areas within the region in accordance with the following criteria:

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

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

(3) The major consideration in selection of the OSC shall be based upon that Agency's capability and resources for pollution control response activities and the individual OSC's knowledge of the National Contingency Plan and the appropriate Regional Contingency Plan.

(c) 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. Pollution control actions taken must be in accordance with Federal regulations and guidelines, EPA policies and this Plan.

#### SUBPART D - OPERATION -- RESPONSE PHASES

1510.40 The actions taken to respond to a pollution discharge can be separated into five relatively distinct classes or phases. For descriptive purposes, these are: Phase I -- Discovery and Notification; Phase II -- Evaluation and Initiation of Action; Phase III -- Containment and Countermeasures; Phase IV -- Removal, Mitigation and Disposal; and Phase V -- Documentation and Cost Recovery. It must be recognized that elements of any one phase may take place concurrently with one or more other phases.

#### 1510.41 Phase I -- Discovery and Notification

(a) A discharge may be discovered when a report is received from a discharger in accordance with statutory requirements; through deliberate discovery procedures such as vessel patrols, aircraft searches, or similar procedures; or through random discovery by incidental observations of government agencies or the general public.



(b) In the event of a deliberate discovery, the discharge will be reported directly to the RRC. Reports from random discovery may be initially through fishing or pleasure boats, police departments, telephone operators, port authorities, news media, etc. Reports generated by random discovery should be reported to the nearest USCG or EPA office. Regional plans provide for these reports to be channeled to the RRC as promptly as possible to facilitate effective response action. Reports of major and medium discharges received by either EPA or USCG shall be expeditiously relayed by telephone to the other agency. Reports of minor discharges shall be exchanged between EPA and USCG as agreed to by the two agencies.

#### 1510.42 Phase II -- Evaluation and Initiation of Action

(a) The OSC shall insure that a report of a discharge is immediately investigated. Based on all available information, the OSC shall:

- (1) evaluate the magnitude and severity of the discharge;
- (2) determine the feasibility of removal;
- and (3) assess the effectiveness of removal actions.

(b) The OSC shall, when appropriate and as soon as possible after receipt of a report, advise the RRC of the need to initiate further governmental response actions. This may be limited to activation of the RRT or a request for additional resources to conduct further surveillance or initiation of Phase III or Phase IV removal operations.

(c) The OSC shall insure that adequate surveillance is maintained to determine that removal actions are being properly carried out. If removal is not being done properly, the OSC shall so advise the responsible party. If, after the responsible party has been advised and does not initiate proper removal action, the OSC shall, pursuant to Sec. 311 (c)(1) of the Act, take necessary action to remove the pollutant.

(d) If the discharger is unknown or otherwise unavailable, the OSC shall proceed with removal actions pursuant to Sec. 311 (c)(1) of the Act.

#### 1510.43 Phase III -- Containment and Countermeasures

(a) 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 a pollutant, emplacement or activation of booms or barriers to protect specific installations or areas, control of the water discharge from upstream impoundments and the employment of chemicals and other materials to restrain the pollutant and its effects on water related resources.

#### 1510.44 Phase IV -- Cleanup, Mitigation and Disposal

(a) This includes actions taken to recover the pollutant from the water and affected public and private shoreline areas, and monitoring activities to determine the scope and effectiveness of removal actions. Actions that could be taken include the use of sorbers, skimmers and other collection devices for floating pollutants, the use of vacuum dredges or other devices for sunken pollutants; the use of reaeration or other methods to minimize or mitigate damage resulting from dissolved, suspended or emulsified pollutants; or special treatment techniques to protect public water supplies or wildlife resources from continuing damage.

(b) Pollutants and contaminated materials that are recovered in cleanup operations shall be disposed of in accordance with procedures agreed to at the State or local level.

#### 1510.45 Phase V -- Documentation and Cost Recovery

(a) This includes a variety of activities, depending on the location of and circumstances surrounding a particular discharge. Recovery of Federal removal costs and recovery for damage done to Federal, State or local government property is included; however, third party damages are not dealt with in this Plan. The collection of scientific and technical information of value to the scientific community as a basis for research and development activities and for the enhancement of understanding of the environment may also be considered in this phase. It must be recognized that the collection of samples and necessary data must be performed at the proper times during the case to fix liability and other purposes.

#### 1510.46 Special Considerations

(a) Safety of Personnel: Actual or potential polluting discharges that could have an imminent and substantial effect on both air and water media can pose serious hazards to personnel health and safety. The OSC should be aware of this potential and should exercise caution in allowing civilian or government personnel into the affected area without first verifying the nature of the substance discharged. Regional plans shall identify the sources of information on the hazards, precautions, and personnel protective requirements that will be expected in carrying out response operations. The means for OSC to secure such information shall also be included.

(b) Waterfowl Conservation: Oil discharges, particularly in estuarine and near shore areas, often cause severe stress to resident migratory bird species. The DOI representatives and the State liaison to the RRT shall arrange for and coordinate actions of professional and volunteer groups that which to establish bird collection, cleaning and recovery centers. These activities will normally be considered Phase IV response actions (paragraph (a) of this section).

#### SUBPART E - COORDINATING INSTRUCTIONS

##### 1510.51 Delegation of Authority

(a) When required, delegation of authority or concurrence in proposed or continuing pollution control activities initially may be oral; however, written confirmation by the EPA representative on RRT should be completed as soon as possible.

##### 1510.52 Multi-Regional Actions

(a) In the event that a discharge or a potential pollution emergency moves from the area covered by one contingency plan into another area, the authority to initiate pollution control actions shall shift as appropriate. In the event that a polluting discharge or potential pollution emergency affects areas covered by two or more regional plans, the response mechanism called for by both plans shall be activated; however, pollution control actions shall be fully coordinated as detailed in the regional plans.

(b) 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 members of one RRT or of two adjacent RRTs if appropriate, are unable to agree on the designation.

##### 1510.53 General Pattern of Response Actions

(a) When the predesignated Federal On Scene Coordinator receives a report of a discharge, or potential discharge, the report should be evaluated. In most situations, the sequence of actions shown below should be followed:

(1) Investigate the report to determine pertinent information such as the threat posed to public health or welfare, the type and quantity of material discharged, and the source of the discharge.

(2) Effect notification in accordance with Annex V.

(3) Determine, in accordance with Sec. 311 (c) (1) of the Act, whether removal actions are being carried out properly. Removal is considered as being done properly when the following criteria are met:

(i) Private cleanup efforts are effective in terms of the statutory definition of removal, that is, they are fully sufficient to minimize or mitigate damage to the public health or welfare. Private removal efforts shall be deemed "improper" to the extent that Federal efforts are necessary to prevent continued or further damage.

(ii) Private removal efforts must be in accordance with applicable regulations and guidelines, and Annex X and other provisions or restrictions of this Plan.

(4) Designate the severity of the situation and determine the future course of action to be followed.

(5) Determine whether State action to effect removal is necessary.

(b) The result of the report probably can be categorized by one of five classes. Appropriate action to be taken in each specific type case is outlined below:

(1) If the investigation shows that the initial information overstated the magnitude or danger of the discharge and there is no environmental pollution involved, it shall be considered a false alarm and the case should be closed.

(2) If the investigation shows a minor spill with the discharger taking appropriate cleanup action, contact should be established with the discharger. The discharger shall be advised of proper removal procedures. The situation shall be monitored to insure that the removal is done properly by the owner or operator of the vessel, onshore facility or offshore facility from which the discharge occurred.

(3) If the investigation shows a minor discharge with improper action being taken, the following measures shall be taken:

- (i) Attempt should be made to prevent further discharges from the source.
- (ii) The discharger shall be advised of the proper action to be taken.
- (iii) If, after providing advice to the discharger and this advice is not followed, the discharger shall be warned of his liability for the cost of removal pursuant to Sec. 311(f) (see subparagraph (3) of this paragraph).
- (iv) The OSC should notify appropriate State and local officials. He shall keep the RRC advised and initiate Phase III and IV operations as conditions warrant.
- (v) Information shall be collected for possible recovery of removal costs when removal is effected in accordance with Sec. 311 (c) (1) of the Act.

(4) When a report or investigation indicates that a medium discharge has occurred or that the potential for a medium discharge exists, the OSC shall follow the same general procedures as for a minor discharge. Additionally, the OSC shall make a recommendation concerning team activation to the Chairman of the RRT.

(5) When a report indicates that a major discharge has occurred, that a potential major pollution emergency exists, or that a discharge or potential discharges which could arouse wide public concern has occurred, the OSC shall follow the same procedures as for minor and medium discharges. RRC and NRT shall, however, be notified immediately of the situation even if the initial report has not been confirmed.

#### 1510.54 Special Forces

(a) The National Strike Force (NSF) shall be established consisting of personnel trained, prepared, and available to provide necessary services to carry out this Plan. This NSF shall be formed around the Strike Teams established by the U. S. Coast Guard on the East, West, and Gulf coasts, and including the Environmental Response Team (ERT) established by the EPA, when required. The NSF shall provide assistance to the OSC during Phase III, IV, and V operations as the circumstances of the situation dictate. When possible, the NSF will provide training to the Emergency Task Forces and participate with the Regional Response Team in Regional Contingency Plan development.

(1) The Strike Teams established by the U. S. Coast Guard are able to provide communications support, advice and assistance for oil and hazardous substances removal. These teams include expertise in ship salvage, diving, and removal techniques and methodology.

(2) The Environmental Response Team established by EPA to carry out the Agency's disaster and emergency responsibilities can provide the OSC and NSF with advice on the environmental effects of oil and hazardous substances 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.

(3) The Emergency Task Forces established pursuant to Sec. 311 (c)(2)(C) shall consist of trained personnel with adequate supplies of oil and hazardous pollution control equipment and materials and detailed discharge removal plans for their areas of responsibility. The Emergency Task Forces shall be established by the Agency responsible for providing the OSC not later than one year from the effective date of this Plan.

(4) The NSF and ERT will generally respond to requests for assistance from the OSC. Requests for the NSF may be made directly to the Commanding Officer of the appropriate Strike Team, the Coast Guard member on 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.

ANNEX I

1100 DISTRIBUTION

1101 Plan Distribution

1101.1 This Plan will be distributed to designated offices of Primary and Advisory Agencies, State and Interstate water pollution control agencies and other Federal, State, local and private agencies and organizations which are cooperating with and participating in activities in support of this Plan.

1101.2 Included in this formal distribution are the following:

No. of Copies

10	State of New York Department of Environmental Conservation 50 Wolf Road Albany, New York 12201
10	State of New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection 209 East State Street Trenton, New Jersey 08625
10	Commonwealth of Puerto Rico Environmental Quality Board P. O. Box 11785 San Juan, Puerto Rico 00910
10	Virgin Islands Health Department St. Thomas, Virgin Islands 00801
10	Interstate Sanitation Commission 10 Columbus Circle New York, New York 10019
10	Delaware River Basin Commission 25 West Police Drive West Trenton, New Jersey 08628
2	U. S. Public Health Service Region Office II 26 Federal Plaza New York, New York 10007

No. of Copies

2	U. S. Fish & Wildlife Service (New Jersey) P. O. Box 232 Trenton, New Jersey 08602
2	U. S. Fish & Wildlife (New York) P. O. Box 717 11 North Pearl Street Albany, New York 12201
10	3rd U. S. Coast Guard District Governors Island New York, New York 10004
10	7th U. S. Coast Guard District Room 1018, Federal Building 51 Southwest 1st Avenue Miami, Florida 33130
10	9th U. S. Coast Guard District 1240 East 9th Street Cleveland, Ohio 44199
2	U. S. Army Engineer Division, North Atlantic 90 Church Street New York, New York 10007
2	U. S. Army Engineer District, New York 26 Federal Plaza New York, New York 10007
2	U. S. Army Engineer District, Philadelphia U. S. Custom House 2nd & Chestnut Street Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106
2	U. S. Army Engineer Division, North Central 536 South Clark Street Chicago, Illinois 60605
2	U. S. Army Engineer District, Buffalo 1776 Niagara Street Buffalo, New York 14207



No. of Copies

2	U. S. Army Engineer District, Detroit P. O. Box 1027 150 Michigan Avenue Detroit, Michigan 48231
2	Headquarters, 3rd Naval District 90 Church Street New York, New York 10007
2	Headquarters, 4th Naval District Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19112
2	Headquarters, 10th Naval District San Juan, Puerto Rico
2	Office of Emergency Preparedness Region I Maynard, Massachusetts 07154
2	Office of Emergency Preparedness (Region II) 26 Federal Plaza, Room 1349 New York, New York 10007
2	Office of Emergency Preparedness Region III Thomasville, Georgia 31792
2	Ontario Water Resources Commission 135 St. Clair Avenue Toronto, 195, Ontario CANADA
2	Oil Control Coordinating Committee c/o Mobile Oil Company Paulsboro, New Jersey 08066
2	Newark Bay-Bayonne Harbor Pollution Abatement Committee c/o Humble Oil Company Bayonne, New Jersey 07002
2	Arthur Kill Mutual Aid Group c/o Humble Oil Company Linden, New Jersey 07036

No. of Copies

2 New York State Petroleum Council  
Suite 200, 142 State Street  
Albany, New York 12207

2 New York State Petroleum Council  
757 Third Avenue  
New York, New York 10017

2 New Jersey Petroleum Council  
1305 Parkside Avenue  
Trenton, New Jersey 08638

2 Plattsburg - Lake Champlain Oil Spill Control Committee  
c/o Humble Oil Company  
P. O. Box 516  
Cumberland Avenue  
Plattsburg, New York 12901

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

10 Division of Oil & Hazardous Materials  
Waterside Mall  
Washington, D. C. 20460

2 Region I  
John F. Kennedy Federal Bldg., Room 2203  
Boston, Massachusetts 02203

2 Region III  
6th & Walnut Streets  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106

2 Region V  
1 North Wacker Drive  
Chicago, Illinois 60606

2 Region II  
Regional Administrator  
26 Federal Plaza  
New York, New York 10007

2 Public Information Office }  
2 Enforcement Division } Region II  
2 Air & Water Division } 26 Federal Plaza  
New York, New York 10007

No. of Copies

5	Rochester Field Office P. O. Box 5036 Rochester, New York 14627
5	Puerto Rico Field Office 1225 Ponce de Leon Avenue Caso Building, Suite 804 Santurce, Puerto Rico 00910

1102 Amendment Distribution and Format

1102.1 Amendments to the Plan and Annexes will be made by sequentially numbered changes. Numbered changes will be effected by means of a transmittal sheet which identifies the Plan, the change number and date, the page numbers affected by the change and any other instructions deemed necessary for purposes of clarity or to make special emphasis or explanation of the change. There will be attached to the transmittal sheet the revised or added pages with the change number and current date on each page at the upper right hand corner.

1102.2 Where a change can be effected merely by pen and ink, the transmittal sheet may be used to accomplish the change without submission of revised pages. The use of pen and ink changes is limited to those cases where existing matter is being deleted or is of minor extent.

1102.3 Asterisks will be used to indicate changes. For line changes, an asterisk will be placed before and after each sentence in the left and right page margins. For paragraph changes, an asterisk will be placed before and after each paragraph changed and if continued on the next page, an asterisk will be placed at the top of the page and the end of the paragraph. For a paragraph deletion, an asterisk will be placed in the left margin and the paragraph number or letter will be retained in the original sequence followed by the word "Rescinded" in parenthesis.

1102.4 If the Plan is completely rewritten, asterisks will not be used, but supercession will be indicated at the bottom of the first page.

## ANNEX II

### 1200 REGIONAL RESPONSE TEAM

#### 1201 Regional Response Team

1201.1 The RRT consists of representatives from the Primary and Advisory Agencies. It serves as the Regional body for planning and preparedness actions prior to a pollution discharge and for on scene action during a pollution discharge.

1201.2 Membership on the RRT is established by Section 1510.32(a). Each Primary and Advisory Agency shall designate a member to the team and an alternate to insure representation in the event that the member is unavailable.

#### 1202 RRT Organization

1202.1 When RRT is activated for a pollution incident, the Chairman shall be the representative of EPA or DOT, depending upon the area in which the response is taking place.

#### 1203 RRT Purpose

1203.1 The RRT, when not activated for a pollution discharge, serves as a standing committee to recommend needed policy changes in the response organization, to revise this Plan as needed and to evaluate the preparedness of the Agencies and effectiveness of plans for coping with pollution discharge.

1203.2 The RRT shall act as an emergency response team to be activated in the event of a discharge involving oil or hazardous substances.

#### 1204 Responsibilities and Functions

1204.1 Planning and preparedness responsibilities of the RRT are to:

1204.1-1 Maintain a continuous review of regional pollution emergency response operations and equipment readiness to insure adequacy of regional planning, and coordination for combating discharges of oil and hazardous substances. RRT shall recommend revision of the National Contingency Plan to CEQ on the basis of observations of response operations;

1204.1-2 Review the functioning of the RRT's to insure that regional plans developed are fully coordinated among involved agencies.

1204.1-3 Develop procedures to promote the coordination of Federal, State and local governments and private agencies to respond to pollution incidents;

1204.1-4 Consider necessary changes in policy on the basis of continuing evaluation of regional response actions taken in combating discharges of oil and hazardous polluting substances;

1204.1-5 Provide information to the Research and Development Committee, on research requirements, the need for which is not known until discharges of unusual materials or unique circumstances occur;

1204.1-6 Maintain a continuing awareness of review and act upon reports by the Research and Development Committee;

1204.1-7 Maintain a readiness posture to respond to discharges of oil or other hazardous substance;

1204.2 When activated during a pollution discharge response, Agency representatives shall meet at the call of the Chairman and shall:

1204.2-1 Monitor and evaluate reports generated by the OSC insuring their completeness. Based on this evaluation, RRT may recommend courses of action in combating the discharge by the OSC.

1204.2-2 Request other Federal, State, local government or private agencies to consider taking action under their existing authorities to provide resources necessary for combating a discharge or deployment of personnel to monitor response operations.

1204.2-3 Coordinate the actions of regions or districts other than those affected by the pollution emergency to supply needed equipment, personnel, or technical advice to the OSC. This includes requests, when appropriate, for activating the Special Forces provided by Sec. 1510.54 of the Plan.

1204.2-4 Act as the focal point for Regional public information releases and for information transfer between the OSC and the Washington, D. C. headquarters of the Agencies concerned, so as to minimize or prevent dissemination of spurious and incomplete information. Public information actions are discussed in Annex VI.

### ANNEX III

#### 1300 REGIONAL RESPONSE CENTER

##### 1301 Regional Response Center Location

1301.1 On discharge incidents occurring in New Jersey and eastern New York State, the RRC is established at EPA Office, Raritan Arsenal, Woodbridge Avenue, Edison, New Jersey.

1301.2 On discharges in western New York State, the RRC is established at the EPA Rochester Field Office, Wilson Boulevard near Elmwood Avenue, Rochester, New York.

1301.3 On discharges in Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands, the RRC is established at EPA San Juan Field Office, 1225 Ponce de Leon Avenue, Caso Building, Suite 804, Santurce, Puerto Rico.

##### 1302 RRC Purpose

1302.1 The purpose of the RRC is to provide physical facilities for coordination and control of a pollution emergency should regional level involvement be required.

##### 1303 Responsibility for RRC

1303.1 EPA shall provide the necessary communications and plotting facilities and equipment. These will include:

1303.1-1 A continuously manned communication system for receiving reports of discharges;

1303.1-2 Telephone branch lines;

1303.1-3 Teletypewriter circuits;

1303.1-4 The latest updated charts of the Department of Commerce, Interior and Defense for the U. S. waters, the Continental Shelf and the ocean areas adjacent to U. S. territorial waters;

1303.1-5 Technical library on oil and hazardous substances pollution; and

1303.1-6 Plotting and display provisions to visually depict the geographic position, movement and extent of the pollutant.

1303.2 Primary Agencies shall furnish competent technical personnel to man the RRC as requested, furnish appropriate technical manuals and materials, and such additional administrative support as required to operate the RRC effectively and efficiently.

1304 Communications Services Available

1304.1 Telephone (voice) services available include:

1304.1-1 FTS - GSA operated government administrative telephone system.

1304.2 Teletype writer services available include:

1304.2-1 TELEX - Teletypewriter exchange service provided by Western Union that serves Continental U. S., industry and Government offices. TELEX also permits direct connections with international communication carriers and oversea TELEX communications.

1304.3 Information on current and predicted meteorological, hydrologic and oceanographic conditions for the high seas, coastal and inland waters is available from NOAA. If specific capabilities of other agency environmental description and prediction programs are required because of the area or unusual conditions, NOAA will arrange for the provision of such information.

## ANNEX IV

### 1400 PRIMARY AGENCY OFFICE LOCATIONS AND BOUNDARIES

#### 1400 Geographical Boundaries

Regional contingency plans shall be based upon the Standard Federal Regions as shown on page IV-5. Commerce, EPA, and DHUD regional geographical boundaries follow this delineation.

#### 1401 Standard Federal Regions - Map I

1401.1 U. S. Department of Commerce

1401.2 Environmental Protection Agency

1401.3 Department of Housing and Urban Development

#### 1402 Department of Transportation - USCG

#### 1403 Department of Defense

1403.1 U. S. Army Corps of Engineers - Division Offices

1403.2 U. S. Army Continental Army Commands

1403.3 U. S. Naval Districts

1403.4 U. S. Air Force Reserve Regions

#### 1404 U. S. Department of the Interior

1404.1 Field Committee Regions

1404.2 U. S. Geological Survey - Area and District Offices



1401.1 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

NOAA and MarAd

The Weather Service Forecast Offices (WSFO) of the National Weather Service are operational 24 hours a day and consequently serve as contact point for the Department of Commerce elements, such as the NOAA and MarAd, participating in the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan.

Following list shows Federal regions and designated Department of Commerce contact offices:

National Weather Service - Eastern Region  
585 Stewart Avenue  
Garden City, New York 11530  
Contact: William J. McKee  
Phone: Commercial: 516-248-2109  
FTS: 212-995-2712  
Non-Duty: 516-423-4247  
Contact: Norman L. Canfield  
Phone: Commercial: 516-248-2112  
FTS: 212-995-8643  
Non-Duty: 516-747-0180

National Weather Service  
1819 West Pershing Road  
Chicago, Illinois 60609  
Contact: Joe R. Fulks  
Phone: Comm/FTS: 312-343-4684 (24 hour)  
Commercial: 312-247-4545  
Non-Duty: 312-493-6725  
Contact: Paul H. Swope  
Phone: Comm/FTS: 312-353-4684  
Commercial: 312-247-4545  
Non-Duty: 312-672-8473

National Weather Service - Forecast Office  
Isla Verde International Airport  
San Juan, Puerto Rico 00913  
Contact: Dr. Jose A. Colon  
Phone: Commercial: 809-791-0376 OR  
809-791-1634  
Non-Duty: 809-761-7922  
Contact: Harry M. Hoose  
Phone: Commercial: 809-791-0376 OR  
809-791-1634  
Non-Duty: 809-723-4030

1401.2 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

REGIONAL OFFICES

Environmental Protection Agency  
Region I, Room 2303  
John F. Kennedy Federal Building  
Boston, Massachusetts 02203  
Tel: (617) 223-7265\*

Environmental Protection Agency  
Region II, Room 1007  
26 Federal Plaza  
New York, New York 10007  
Tel: (201) 548-8730\*

Environmental Protection Agency  
Region III  
Curtis Building  
6th and Walnut Streets  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106  
Tel: (215) 597-9898\*

Environmental Protection Agency  
Region IV  
1421 Peachtree Street, N.E.  
Atlanta, Georgia 30309  
Tel: (404) 526-5062\*

Environmental Protection Agency  
Region V  
1 North Wacker Drive  
Chicago, Illinois 60606  
Tel: (312) 353-6188\*

Environmental Protection Agency  
Region VI, Suite 1600  
1600 Patterson Street  
Dallas, Texas 75201  
Tel: (214) 749-3840\*

Environmental Protection Agency  
Region VII  
1735 Baltimore Avenue  
Kansas City, Missouri 64108  
Tel: (816) 374-3778\*

Environmental Protection Agency  
Region VIII, Suite 900  
1860 Lincoln Street  
Denver, Colorado 80203  
Tel: (303) 837-3880\*

Environmental Protection Agency  
Region IX  
100 California Street  
San Francisco, California 94111  
Tel: (415) 556-6254\*

Environmental Protection Agency  
Region X  
1200 Sixth Avenue  
Seattle, Washington 98101  
Tel: (206) 442-4343\*

\*24 hour telephone

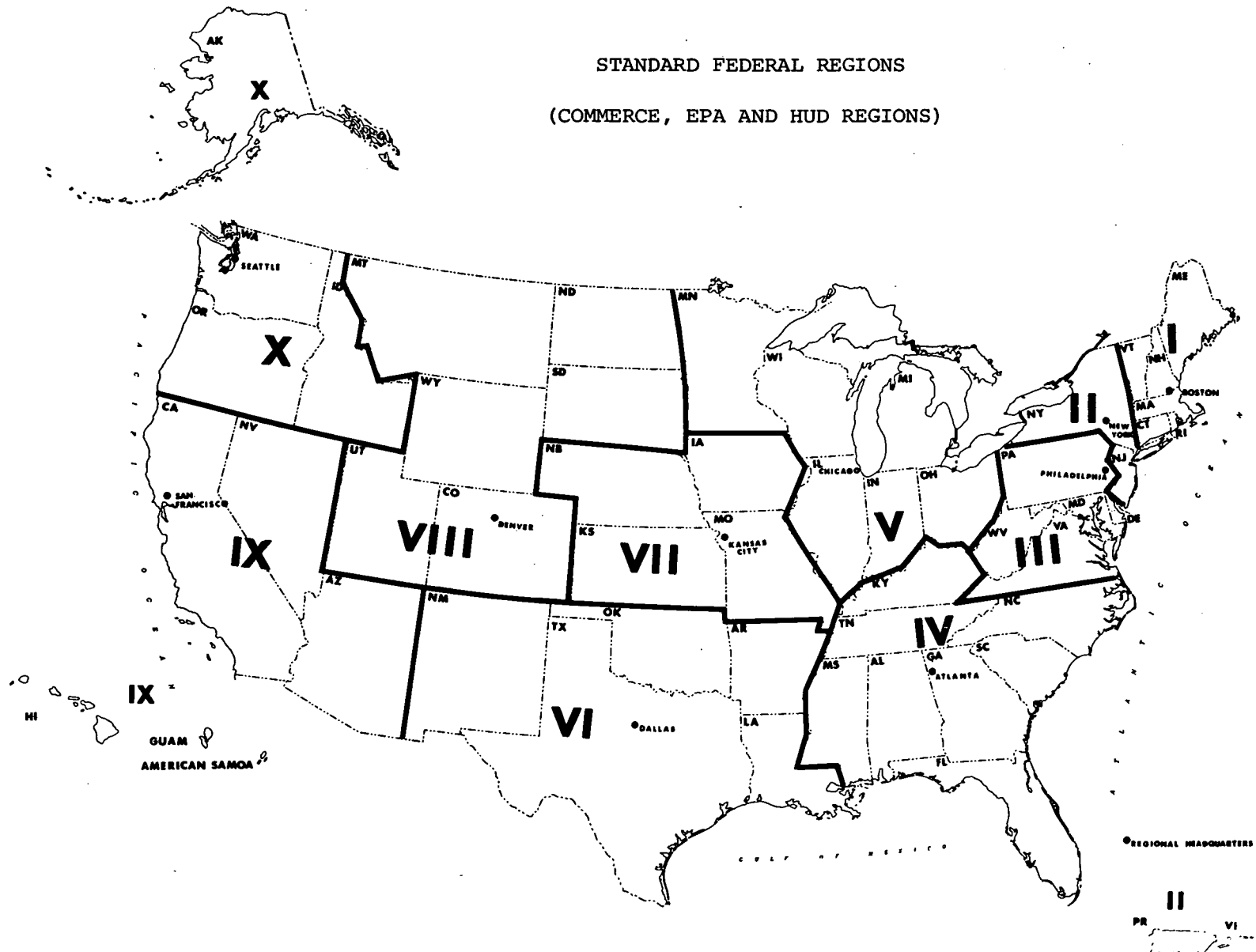
1401.3 DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

REGIONAL OFFICE

Federal Disaster Assistance Administration  
Region II  
26 Federal Plaza  
New York, New York 10007  
Contact: Paul Hartzell  
Phone: FTS: 8-212-264-8980  
Non-Duty: 215-355-4246

STANDARD FEDERAL REGIONS  
(COMMERCE, EPA AND HUD REGIONS)

IV-5



1402 DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

U. S. COAST GUARD DISTRICTS

Third Coast Guard District

Governors Island

New York, New York 10004

Contact: Commander E. Bizzozero

Phone: Comm/FTS: 212-264-4916  
Comm/FTS: 212-264-4800 (24 hour)  
Non-Duty: 212-825-1677

Contact: Lieutenant W. R. Jurgens

Comm/FTS: 212-264-4916  
Comm/FTS: 212-264-4800 (24 hour)  
Non-Duty: 212-825-1810

Seventh Coast Guard District

Room 1018, Federal Building

51 SW 1st Avenue

Miami, Florida 33130

Contact: Commander A. C. Wagner

Phone: FTS: 305-350-5611

Contact: Captain W. A. Montgomery

Phone: FTS: 305-350-5651/52  
Non-Duty: 305-251-2782

Contact: Lieutenant G. D. Davis

Phone: FTS: 305-350-5276/77  
Non-Duty: 305-251-2020

Ninth Coast Guard District

1240 East 9th Street

Cleveland, Ohio 44199

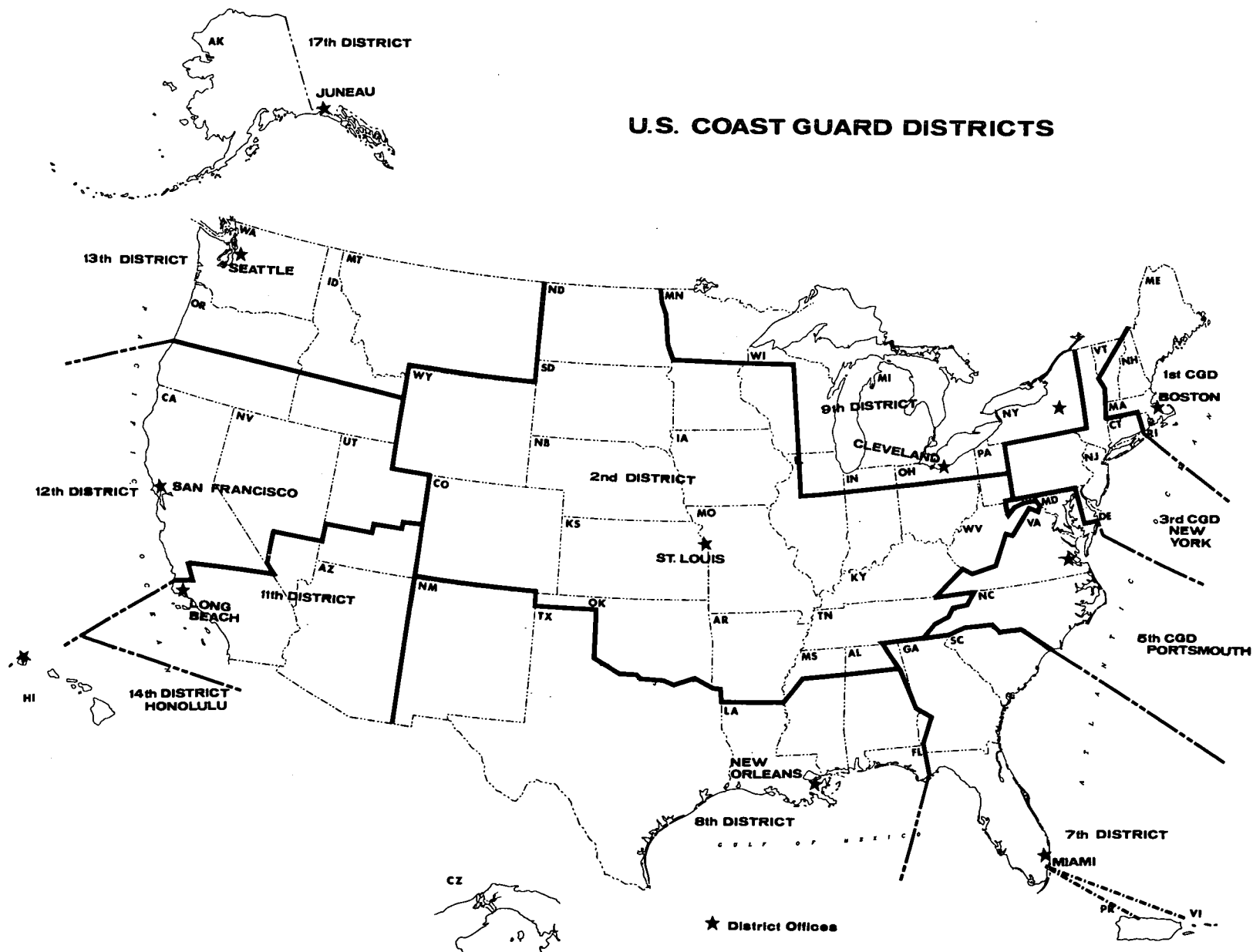
Contact: Chief, Marine Safety Division

Phone: Comm/FTS: 216-522-3944  
Non-Duty: 216-522-3984 (Comm/FTS)

Contact: Chief, Marine Environmental Protection Branch

Phone: Comm/FTS: 216-522-3919  
Non-Duty: 216-522-3984 (Comm/FTS)

# U.S. COAST GUARD DISTRICTS



1403 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

U. S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

1403.1 DIVISION OFFICES

Department of the Army

Buffalo District

Corps of Engineers

1776 Niagara Street

Buffalo, New York 14207

Contact: James R. Brade

Phone: FTS: 716-724-6900

Comm: 716-876-2267

Non-Duty: 716-835-5867

Contact: Charles P. Zernentsch

Phone: FTS: 716-724-6900

Comm: 716-876-2267

Non-Duty: 716-675-8876

Department of the Army

New York District

Corps of Engineers

26 Federal Plaza

New York, New York 10007

Contact: Louis Pinata

Phone: Duty Hours: 212-264-9020

Non-Duty Hrs: 516-265-2264

Contact: John Zammit

Phone: Duty Hours: 212-264-9021

Department of the Army

South Atlantic Division

Corps of Engineers

510 Title Building

30 Pryor Street, S.W.

Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Contact: Jack A. Howalt

Phone: FTS: 904-791-2226

Comm: 904-791-2226

Non-Duty: 904-73308195

Contact: James H. Bradley

FTS: 404-526-6745

Comm: 404-526-6745

Non-Duty: 404-981-1835

Department of the Army

Philadelphia District

Corps of Engineers

2nd and Chestnut Streets

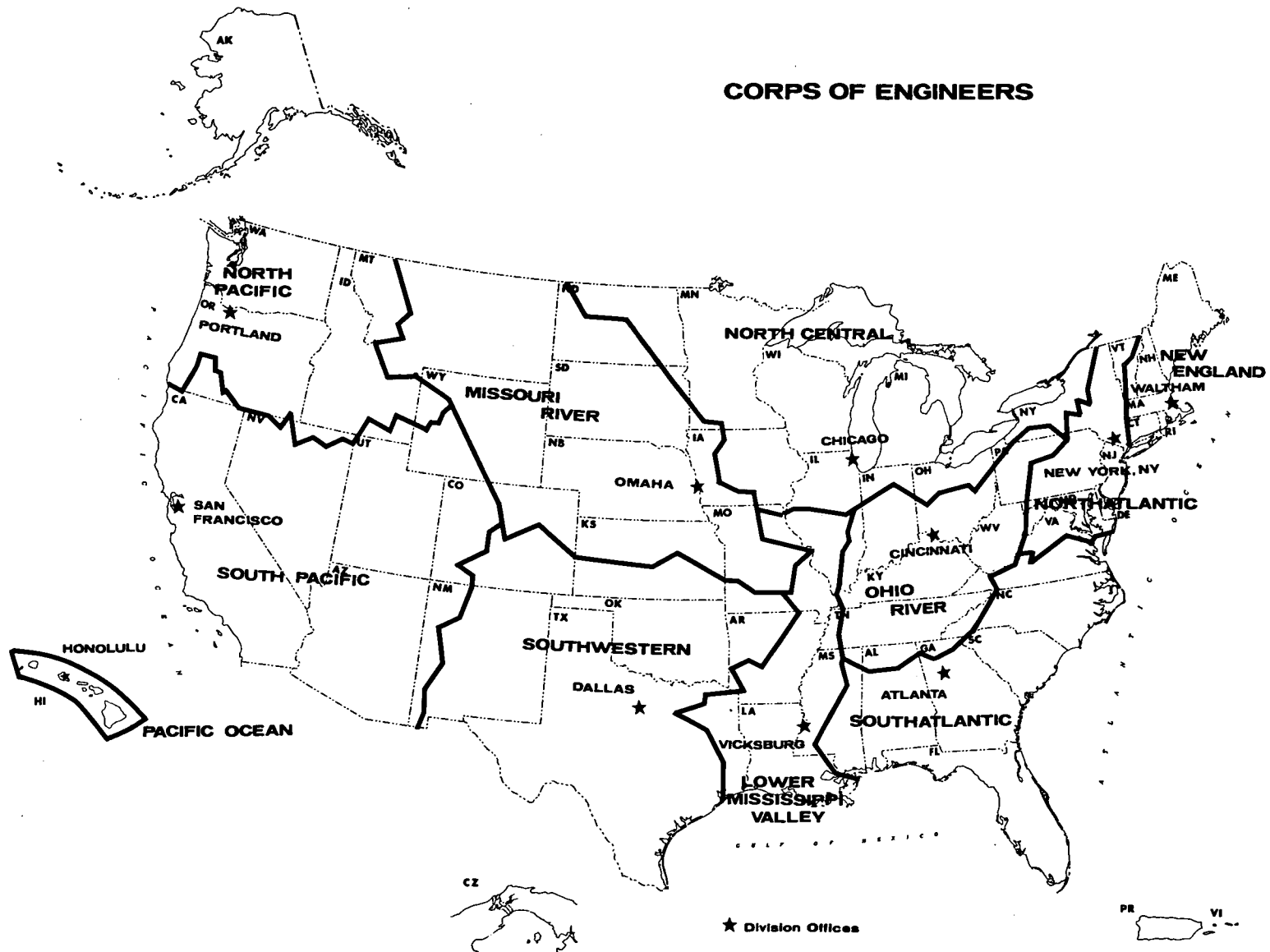
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106

Phone: Duty Hours: 215-597-3311

Non-Duty Hrs: 215-649-5702

# CORPS OF ENGINEERS

IV-9





1403.2 U. S. ARMY

CONTINENTAL COMMANDS

Headquarters  
U. S. Continental Army Command  
Ft. Monroe, Virginia 23351  
Tel. 24 hours/day (703) 727-2256

Headquarters  
First United States Army  
Ft. George G. Mead  
Maryland 20755  
Tel. 24 hours/day (301) 677-2082

Headquarters  
Third United States Army  
Ft. McPherson  
Georgia 30330  
Tel. Duty Hours - (404) 752-2105  
Non Duty Hours - (404) 752-3606

# UNITED STATES ARMY CONTINENTAL ARMY AREAS

IV-11



1403.3 U. S. NAVY

NAVAL DISTRICTS

Headquarters, 3rd Naval District  
90 Church Street  
New York, New York 10007  
Tel. (212) 732-9100  
AUTOVON 796-1110

Headquarters, 4th Naval District  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19112  
Tel. (215) 755-4114  
AUTOVON 443-1110

Headquarters, 6th Naval District  
Naval Base  
Charleston, South Carolina 29408  
Tel. (803) 743-2650  
AUTOVON 794-4111

Headquarters, 10th Naval District  
San Juan, Puerto Rico  
Tel. (809) 722-0080  
AUTOVON 894-3641

**U.S. NAVAL DISTRICTS**

The map displays the 14 U.S. Naval Districts, each identified by a number and a thick black boundary line. The districts are distributed across the United States, including Alaska and Hawaii. District Headquarters are indicated by stars and labeled with city names. The map also shows state boundaries and abbreviations, as well as major geographical features like the Great Lakes and the Gulf of Mexico.

**District Headquarters:**

- District 1: Boston
- District 2: Norfolk
- District 3: Philadelphia
- District 4: Philadelphia
- District 5: Norfolk
- District 6: Charleston
- District 7: New Orleans
- District 8: New Orleans
- District 9: (No specific label on map)
- District 10: San Juan
- District 11: (No specific label on map)
- District 12: San Francisco
- District 13: Seattle
- District 14: Pearl Harbor

IV-13

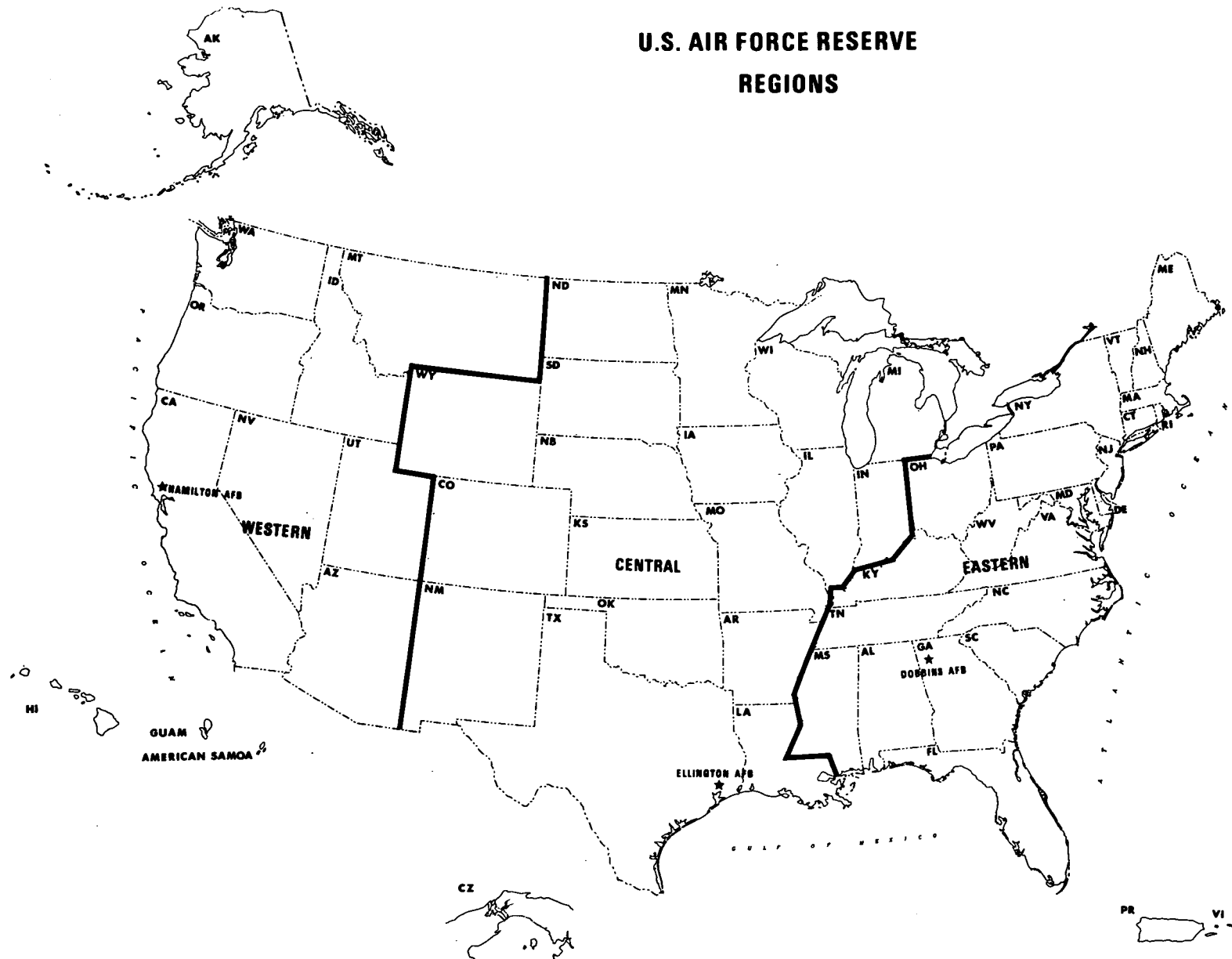
1403.4 U. S. AIR FORCE

RESERVE REGION

Eastern Air Force Reserve Region  
Dobbins Air Force Base  
Georgia 30060  
Tel. Duty Hours - (404) 428-4461  
Non Duty Hours - (404) 428-4461

# U.S. AIR FORCE RESERVE REGIONS

IV-15



1404 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

1404.1 FIELD COMMITTEE REGION

NORTHEAST REGION

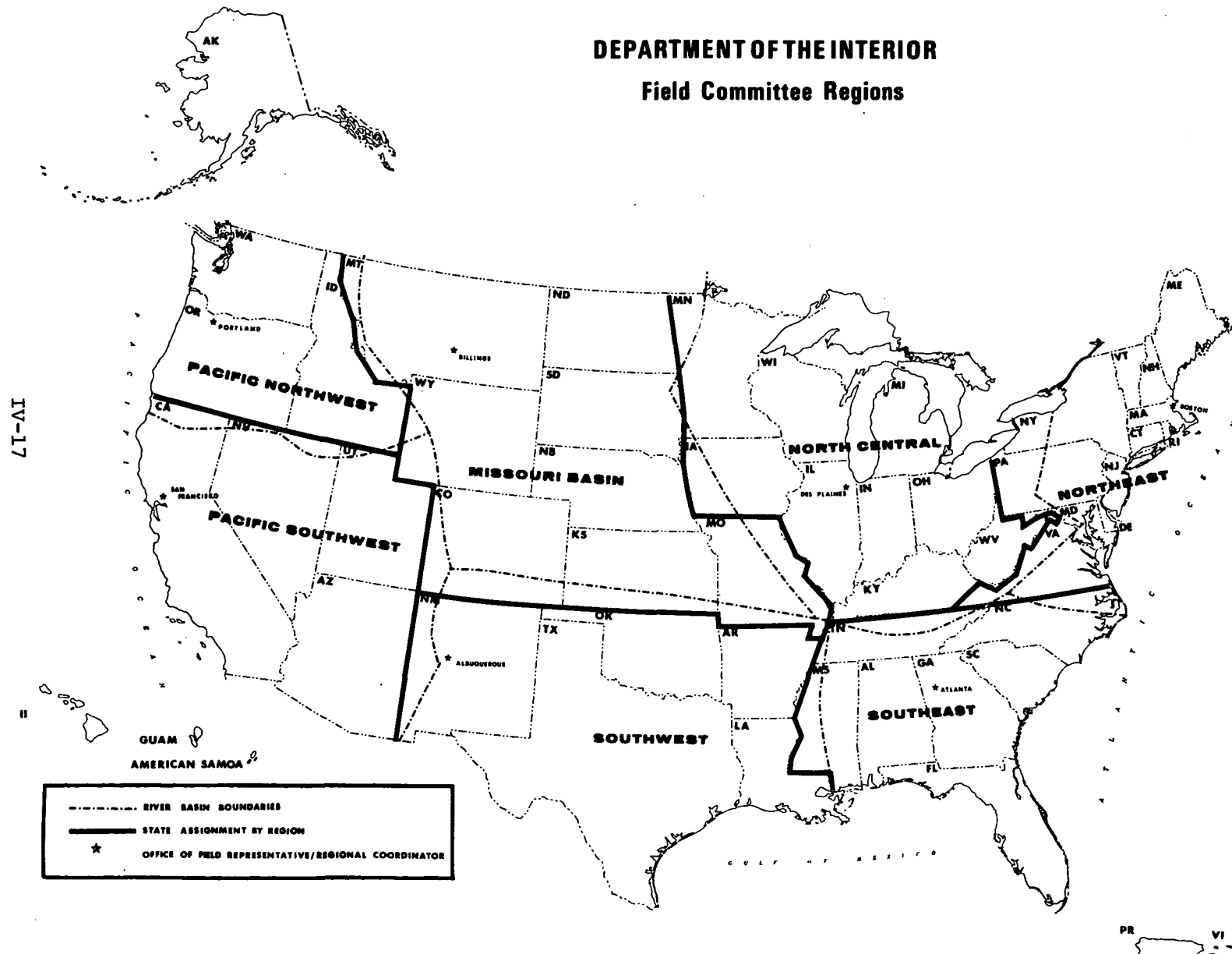
Regional Coordinator  
Department of the Interior  
John F. Kennedy Federal Building  
Room 2003K - Government Center  
Boston, Massachusetts 02203  
Tel: (617) 223-2973

SOUTHEAST REGION

Field Representative  
Department of the Interior  
404 Financial Services Bldg.  
148 Cain Street, NE  
Atlanta, Georgia 30303  
Tel: (404) 526-4524

# DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

## Field Committee Regions





1404.2 U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Area and District Offices

United States Department of the Interior  
Geological Survey

Washington, D. C. 20242

Contact: Harry A. Dupont

Phone: FTS: 202-343-4685

Comm: 202-343-4685

Non-Duty: 703-534-3115

Contact: Robert E. Goff

Phone: FTS: 202-343-4685

Comm: 202-343-4685

United State Department of the Interior  
Geological Survey

Water Resources Division

U. S. Post Office & Court House

Albany, New York

Contact: Robert J. Dingman

Phone: Duty: 518-472-3102

Non-Duty: 518-439-7261

Contact: Walter R. Scott

Duty: 518-472-3102

Non-Duty: 518-765-2450

United States Department of the Interior  
Geological Survey

Water Resources Division

402 E. State Street

Trenton, New Jersey

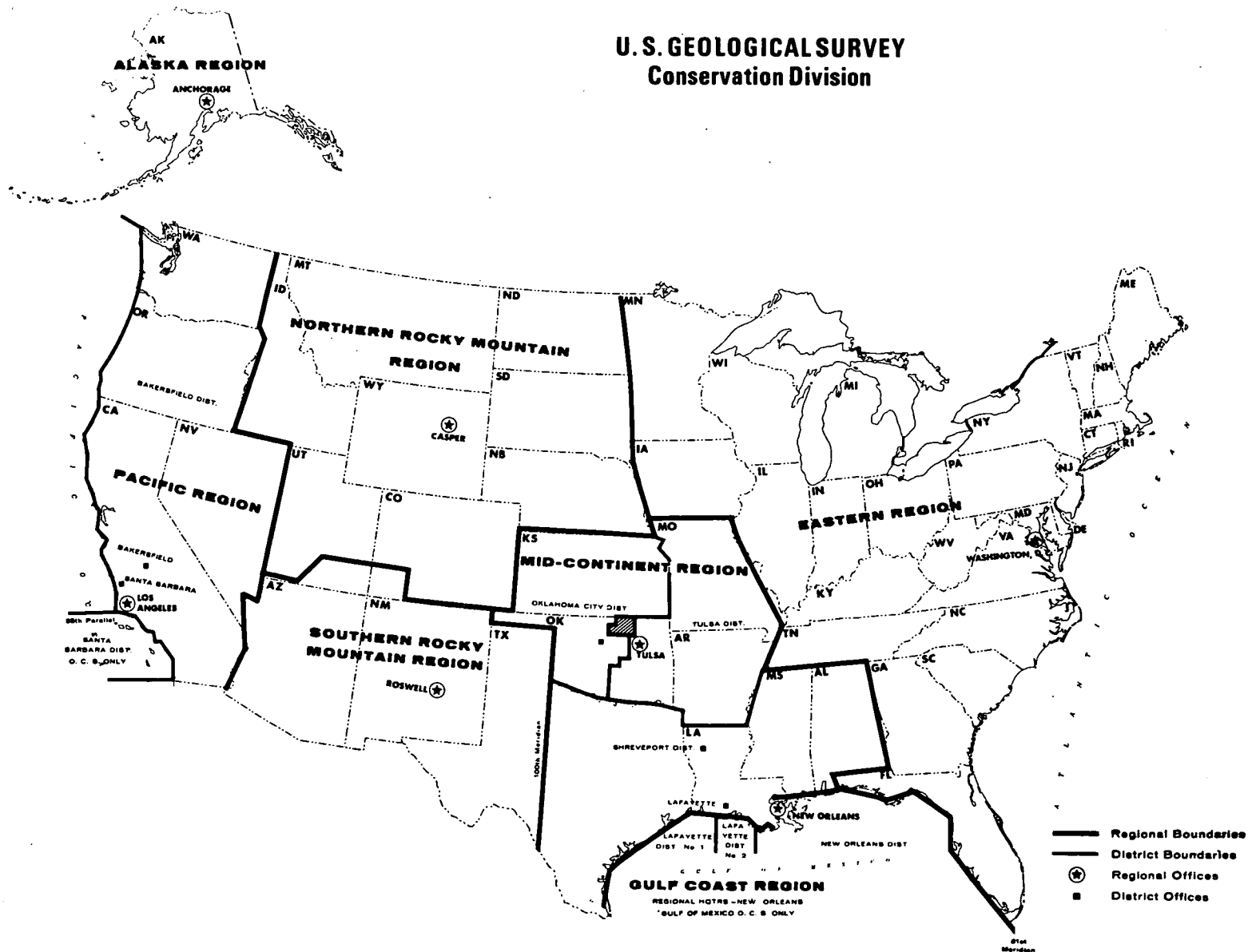
Contact: John J. Murphy

Phone: Duty: 609-599-3212

Non-Duty: 609-871-2737

# U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY Conservation Division

IV-19



1405 Geographical Boundaries Agreement (EPA & C.G.)

1405.1 The following is a list of demarcation points which show the division between the 3rd U.S.C.G. District and EPA, Region II, in assuming On Scene Coordinator responsibilities. EPA will be responsible for the following:

HUDSON RIVER:

From the lock in Troy, New York, north on the New York State Barge Canal System to Lake Champlain.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN:

Those waters within the Territorial Jurisdiction of New York State.

MOHAWK RIVER & THE NEW YORK STATE BARGE CANAL:

From the Hudson River west to Lockport, New York.

HACKENSACK RIVER:

Upstream of the New York Susquehanna & Western Railroad Bridge at Hackensack, New Jersey.

PASSAIC RIVER:

Upstream of the 8th Street Bridge, Newark, New Jersey.

RARITAN RIVER:

Upstream from the beginning of the old Delaware & Raritan Canal at New Brunswick, New Jersey.

SOUTH RIVER:

Chart 375, head of navigation upstream from the West Canal near "T" head pier north of East Spotswood.

SALEM RIVER:

Upstream from the first Bascule Bridge at Salem, New Jersey.

DELAWARE RIVER:

Upstream from the first dam in Trenton, New Jersey.

Tributaries that a 40' Coast Guard vessel cannot navigate, coastal waters or zones of the States of New York and New Jersey, the 3rd U.S.C.G. District, will furnish or provide for On Scene Coordinators, within their area of jurisdiction.

1405.2 The following is a list of demarcation points in Western New York State which indicates the division between the 9th U.S.C.G. District and EPA, Region II, in assuming On Scene Coordinator responsibilities for spills of oil and other hazardous materials:

"Specific water areas for which Coast Guard will provide On Scene Coordinators in the State of New York:

- (a) All of the U. S. waters of the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River.
- (b) Barcelona Harbor, Lake Erie, New York, all.
- (c) Buffalo Ship Canal and Buffalo River, Lake Erie, New York to upstream limits of federal project at Erie-Lackawanna Railroad Bridge between Bertha and Payson Streets, City of Buffalo, New York.
- (d) Niagara River, Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, New York, all.
- (e) Olcott Harbor, Lake Ontario, New York to upstream limits of federal project approximately abreast of inner end of East Pier, Foot of Ontario Street, Olcott, New York.
- (f) Rochester Harbor and the Genesee River, Lake Ontario, New York to upstream limits of federal project (about 200' upstream of Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. and Charlotte Docks Co. Wharf), approximately  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile upstream from Boxart Street, Rochester, New York.
- (g) Little Sodus Bay, Lake Ontario, New York, all.
- (h) Oswegatchi River, St. Lawrence River, New York to upstream limits of federal project, immediately downstream of Lake Street Bridge, Ogdensburg, New York.
- (i) Oswego Harbor and Oswego River, Lake Ontario, New York to upstream limits of federal project to Bridge on West Bridge Street, Oswego, New York.
- (j) Erie Barge Canal from North Tonawanda, New York to Lockport, New York.
- (k) Tributaries to the Great Lakes that a 40' Coast Guard vessel can navigate.

Specific water areas for which EPA will provide On Scene Coordinators in area of 9th U. S. Coast Guard responsibility in the State of New York.

(a) New York State Barge Canal System from Lockport, New York, to the Hudson River and all tributaries to the canal between those points.

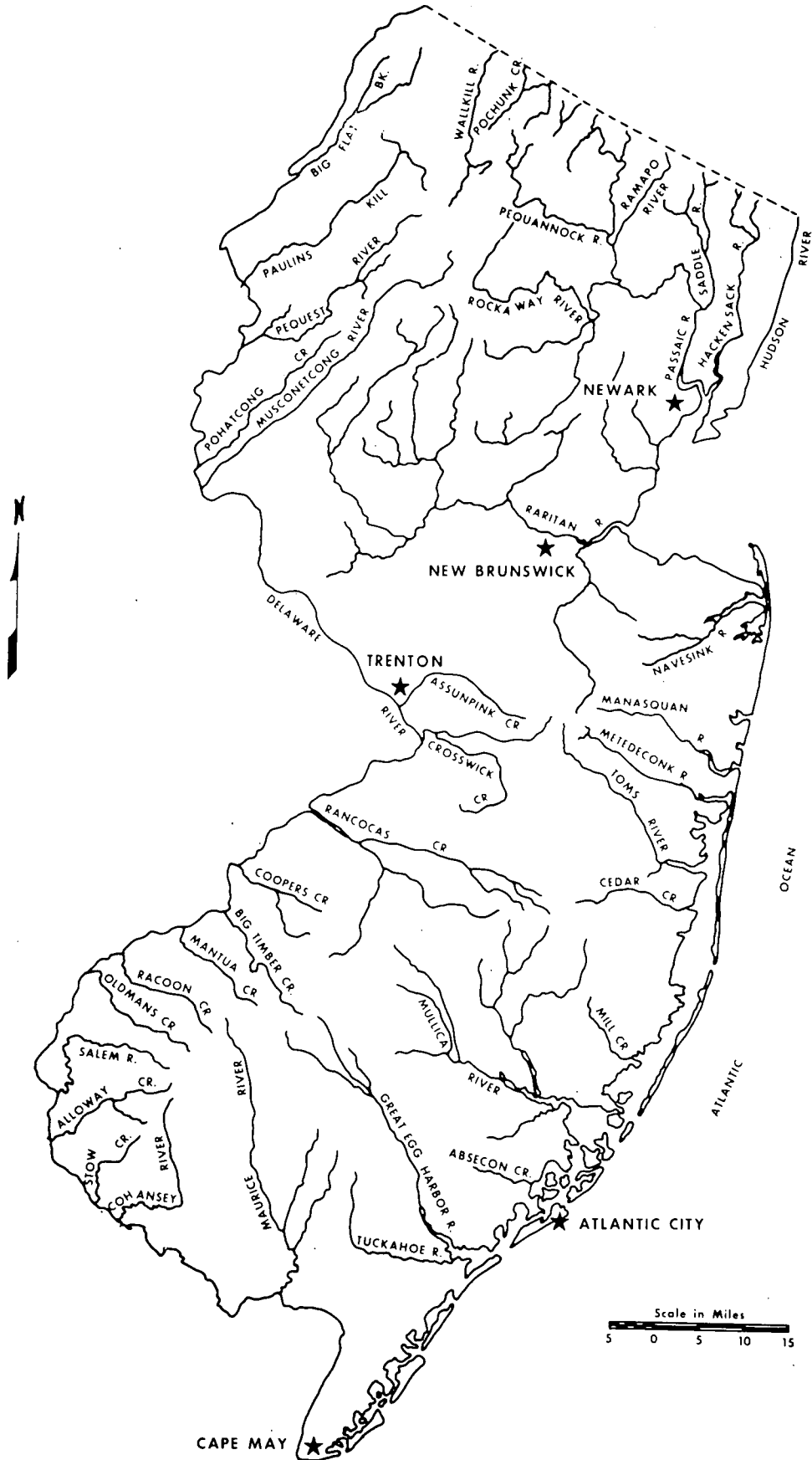
(b) Inland lakes connected to the New York State Canal System: Seneca, Cayuga, Onondaga and Cross Lakes.

(c) All tributaries to navigable waters above the Coast Guard responsibilities.

(d) Other interstate navigable rivers and their tributaries."

1405.3 The 7th U.S.C.G. District will assume On Scene Coordinator responsibilities for all coastal waters and tributaries that a 40' Coast Guard vessel can navigate in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. EPA, Region II, will assume the responsibility in all other inland waters of those areas.

# NEW JERSEY



[illegible]

IV-24

## ANNEX V

### 1500 COMMUNICATIONS AND REPORTS

#### 1501 Purpose

1501.1 The communications concerning an oil or hazardous substance discharge are an integral and significant part of the operations. The same precepts govern in these instances as do other operations in which the USCG, EPA and other operating agencies are involved.

#### 1502 Objectives

1502.1 The objectives of the communications and reports are:

1502.1-1 To speed the flow of information pertaining to pollution discharge;

1502.1-2 To relay advice, instructions and reports pertaining to pollution discharge; and

1502.1-3 To provide for alerting, notification, surveillance and warning of a pollution discharge.

#### 1503 Communications Procedures

1503.1 Normal communication circuits of each Primary Agency shall be used to effectuate this Plan. The national and district or regional offices and telephone numbers of primary alerting and notification offices of interested agencies will be maintained in NRC and as appropriate in RRC.

1503.2 The initial reporting of a pollution discharge by agencies participating in this plan shall be in accordance with the information and format as described. Reports of medium or major discharges received from dischargers or the general public by the NRC shall be relayed by telephone to predesignated OSC. NRC shall evaluate incoming information and immediately advise OEP Disaster Programs Office of potential disaster situations.

1503.3 POLREPS (Pollution Reports) shall be submitted by RRT to NRT in a timely manner as developments occur and at 0800 and 2000 local time on each day of the operation.

#### 1504 Pollution Reports

1504.1 Within 60 days after the conclusion of Federal removal action resulting from a major pollution discharge, the OSC shall submit a complete report of the response operation and the actions taken. Copies



will be furnished to the NRT or RRT, as appropriate, together with any other pertinent information available to the forwarding group. The NRT shall then evaluate each situation and will make appropriate recommendations.

1504.2 The report required by 1504.1 above shall include:

1504.2-1 Description of the cause and initial situation;

1504.2-2 Organization of response action and resources committed;

1504.2-3 Effectiveness of response and removal actions by:

- a. the discharger;
- b. State and local forces;
- c. Federal Agencies and Special Forces;

1504.2-4 Unique problems encountered;

1504.2-5 Recommendations on:

- a. Means to prevent reoccurrence;
- b. Improvement of response actions;
- c. Changes in National or Regional Contingency Plans to improve.

## ANNEX VI

### 1600 PUBLIC INFORMATION

#### 1601 Introduction

1601.1 When a major pollution discharge occur, it is imperative that the public be provided promptly with accurate information on the nature of the discharge and what steps are being taken to correct the problem. This policy must be followed to obtain understanding from the public, ensure cooperation for 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.

#### 1602 National News Office

1602.1 When the NRT is activated, the team chairman will contact the most appropriate Primary Agency and ask it to detail a professional information officer to establish and direct a National News Office. Requests by the Director of the National News Office for an appropriate number of professional and clerical assistance will be met by one or more of the Primary Agencies.

1602.2 The Director of the National News Office will be responsible for overall supervision of public information activities. While the Director of the Regional News Office will have considerable freedom in responding to news inquiries, he will work under the direction of the Director of the National News Office. The closest possible coordination will be maintained between the National News Office in Washington and the Regional News Office.

1602.3 Promptly after his designation, the Director of the National News Office will contact the White House Press Office and the Office of the Director of Communications for the Federal Government to arrange whatever information assistance may be required by these offices.

1602.4 All written news releases involving major policy considerations will be cleared by the Chairman of the NRT or in his absence the vice-chairman. Situation reports and other factual releases will not require formal clearance.

1602.5 The Director of the National News Office will have free access to meetings of the NRT and will be consulted on the possible public reaction to the courses of action under consideration by the NRT.

1602.6 At appropriate intervals the Director of the National News Office may arrange news conferences at which the Chairman of the NRT, the OSC or other informed officials will make progress reports and respond to questions from the media representatives.

1602.7 The Director of the National News Office will keep appropriate press offices posted on developments. These include the press offices of the Secretaries or Director of the Primary Agencies to the National Contingency Plan; Governors, Senators and Representatives whose States or Districts are affected by the incident; and, the mayor and other responsible local officials in affected communities.

1602.8 As long as public interest warrants, at least one written news release or status report per day will be issued by the National News Office and the Regional News Office reporting progress.

1602.9 The National News Office will be provided with adequate space, telephones, typewriters, communications equipment and other supplies by the U. S. Coast Guard at U. S. Coast Guard headquarters, Washington, D.C., where the NRC is housed. The Director of the National News Office will determine what equipment and supplies are needed to ensure an orderly flow of information and to accommodate visiting members of the news media.

#### 1603 Regional News Office

1603.1 When an RRT is activated, the Chairman will contact the most appropriate agency and ask it to detail a professional public information officer to establish and direct a Regional News Office. Any primary Agency may, by request to the RRT, place its designated representative on the staff of the Regional News Office should be set up at or near the location where the OSC is stationed. Requests by the Director of the Regional News Office for appropriate professional and clerical assistance will be met by one or more of the primary agencies.

1603.2 The Director of the Regional News Office will follow the procedures outlined above for the Director of National News Office in contacting the press offices of State and local officials, in arranging appropriate public information liaison with industries and other concerned interests, and in issuing at least one daily written news release.

1603.3 All news releases involving major policy considerations will be cleared by the Chairman of the RRT.

1603.4 The Director of the Regional News Office will have free access to meetings of the RRT and should be consulted on the possible public reaction to the courses of action under consideration by the RRT.

1603.5 The Regional News Office will be provided with adequate space, telephones, typewriters, communications equipment and other supplies by the Primary Agency which is providing the RRC. The Director of the Regional News Office will determine what equipment and supplies are needed to ensure an orderly flow of information and to accommodate visiting members of the news media.

1604 Washington, D. C., Public Information Contact

1604.1 If the NRT has not been activated, the Director of the Regional News Office will ask the most appropriate Primary Agency to assign a public information officer in Washington, D. C., to serve as a contact point for queries made in Washington, D. C. The information officer assigned to this task will follow the procedures outlined above for the Director of the National News Office in contacting the press offices of the White House and Congressional and Federal officials.

1605 Interim Public Information Director

1605.1 In the period following a discharge and before the need for a Federal response is determined, information activities will be directed by the public information personnel of the same Primary Agency which will provide the predesignated OSC. These activities will be conducted in accordance with the information policies of that agency.

1606 Special Public Information Procedures for Senators, Representatives, Congressional Aides and Staff Members, White House Representatives and other VIP's

1606.1 The Director of the National News Office or the Director of the Regional News Office will arrange, on request, to perform special public information services for VIP's including: notifying the media of the time, place and purpose of the VIP visit; making press conference arrangements; and, arranging for interviews with the VIP by interested members of the media.

1607 Special Public Information Procedures for Salesmen

1607.1 Public information officers assigned to pollution emergencies will refer salesmen to technical personnel designated to evaluate their wares.

1608 Special Public Information Procedures for the General Public

1608.1 In responding to queries from the general public, public information officers will advise the callers or arrange to have the callers advised on what the latest press release has reported.

1609 Special Public Information Procedures - Correspondence

1609.1 After the crisis has subsided, a model letter reporting on the situation will be drafted by the public information personnel assigned to the problem. After the model letter has been approved by the Chairman of the NRT or the RRT, copies will be sent to the Primary Agencies for their guidance in responding to mail inquiries.

## ANNEX VII

1700 LEGAL AUTHORITIES

1700.1 Federal Statutes, Regulations and Administration orders relative to oil pollution control are administered by several Departments and Agencies. The following is a tabular summation of the more important of these legal authorities.

1701 Federal Oil Pollution Control Statutes

STATUTES	OPERATING AGENCIES INVOLVED	PROHIBITED ACT OR AUTHORIZATION	TERRITORIAL APPLICATION	SANCTIONS	EXCEPTED DISCHARGES
1711 Refuse Act 1899 (33 U.S.C.407 et seq.)	1. Corps 2. U.S.C.G. 3. Customs 4. JUSTICE	To discharge from ship... (foreign & domestic) <u>or</u> from shore or water front facility, any refuse matter of any kind or description (even commercially valuable petroleum).	1. U.S. navigable waters (USNW) 2. Tributaries, if refuse floats or washes into USNW. 3. On banks, if likely to be washed into USNW.	1. \$500.00-\$2500.00; 30 days to 1 yr or both 2. Vessel liable "in rem" for penalties.	"sewage" flowing from streets and sewers.
****	****	****	****	****	****
1712 Federal Water Pollution Con- trol Act, as amended.	1. EPA 2. DOT 3. CORPS 4. Customs 5. JUSTICE	Discharge, in harmful quantities, of oil or hazardous substances to the waters of the U.S. Effluent Standards, Nat- ional Standards of Per- formance, Water Quality Standards.	U.S. waters or adjoining shorelines or the waters of the contiguous zone.	1. Failure to report pro- hibited discharge: (a) fine up to \$10K or (b) imprison- ment for up to one year. 2. Prohibited discharge of oil or hazardous sub- stance - civil penalty, 5K. 3. Violation of regula- tions - 5K. 4. Removal liability costs: (a) vessel \$14M or \$100/grt; (b) onshore or offshore facility, \$8M.	1. As allowed by regulations, standards, or per- mits. 2. In the contiguous zone as permitted by the 54 Convention, as amended in 1969.
****	****	****	****	****	****
1713 Oil Pollution Act 1961, as amended, (33 U.S.C. 1001- 1015) imple- ments Inter- national Convention on Prevention of Pollution of Sea by Oil.	1. U.S.C.G. 2. Customs 3. CORPS 4. JUSTICE 5. State	1. Any discharge or escape of persistent oil from vessels subject to Act, i.e., all U.S. seagoing vessels including tankers (whose tanks carry only oil). Except: (a) Tankers under 150 gross tons; (b) Other vessels under 500 gross tons; (c) Vessels on whaling operations.	1. Prohibited zone: (a) measured from baseline from which territorial sea is established; (b) Generally extends 50 miles to sea; (c) Extends 100 miles to sea off Northeast Coast of U.S.; (d) Extends out 100 miles to sea off West Coast of Canada; and (e) Modifications pub- lished in Notices to Mariners.	1. Penalty: (a) \$500.00-\$2500.00 or 1 yr or both-any person or company; (b) Ship other than one owned & operated by U.S. liable "in rem" for above penalty, and (c) Suspension or revoca- tion of license.	1. Discharges: (a) To secure safety of ship, cargo or life at sea; (b) Due to damage to vessel or un- avoidable leak- age, if all rea- sonable precau- tions taken after damage occurred.

(d) Vessels while using Great Lakes & tributaries; and,  
 (e) Naval vessels and auxiliaries.  
 2. Any discharge of oil from vessel subject to Act, of 20,000 or plus gross tons, whose bldg. contract executed on or after May 18, 1967.  
 3. Vessels, subject to Act, which are tankers or use oil fuel must keep Oil Record Book with entries of certain discharges or escapes of oils.  
 4. Forward to State Dept. evidence of discharge or escape from foreign vessel.

2. Unlimited-Except if in Master's opinion special circumstances make it neither reasonable nor practicable to retain oil onboard, discharge, outside prohibited zone is permitted.  
 3. Penalties re. Oil Record Book:  
 (a) Person failing to comply-fine of from \$500.00-\$1,000.00;  
 (b) Person making false entry  
 (i) fine -\$500.00-\$1,000.00.  
 (ii) imprisonment for 6 mos. or both.  
 4. Prohibited zone (No. 1 above)

or leakage discovered;  
 (c) Of residue from fuel or lube oil purification or clarification as from from land as possible;  
 (d) Oily mixtures from bilges containing only lube oil drained or leaked from machinery spaces; and  
 (e) Vessels, other than tanker, proceeding to a port with inadequate reception facilities

\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*

# 1720 Related Federal Statutes

STATUTES	ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITY	AUTHORIZED ACTION	TERRITORIAL CONSIDERATIONS
1721 U.S. Navy Ship Salvage Authority (10 U.S.C. 7361)	Secretary of Navy (U. S. Navy Ship System Command, Supervisor of Salvage)	1. To salvage, by contract or otherwise: (a) U. S. Naval vessels; (b) Private vessel (foreign or domestic) subject to availability of salvage forces; and (i) if not abandoned nor under governmental control nor other salvage facilities reasonably available & competent private authority requests help, i.e., ship's master, owner, or underwriter. (ii) if abandoned or under control of U.S.C.G., FWPCA, Corps of Engineers, Office of Emergency Preparedness, or Federal Court - competent requesting agency becomes customer.	1. (a) for U. S. Naval vessels - Navy has direct responsibility anywhere; (b) for private vessels (i) U.S. navigable waters and high seas (ii) U.S. navigable waters U.S. territorial waters and those within the authority of requesting government agency by law or treaty.

\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*

1722 Outer Continental Shelf Land Act of 1953 (43 U.S.C. 1331-1343)  
 Secretary of the Interior  
 (a) Bur. of Land Mgmt.  
 (b) U.S.G.S.  
 Secretary of Transportation  
 (c) U.S.C.G.

\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*

1723 Disaster Relief Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 1744)  
 The President  
 Director, Office of Emergency Preparedness per  
 E.O. 11575, Dec 31, 1970

\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*

1724 14 U.S.C. 81  
et seq.  
 U.S.C.G.

\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*

1725 14 U.S.C. 141  
 (a)  
 U.S.C.G.

\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*

1726 Magnuson Act (50 U.S.C. 191)  
 Designated U.S.C.G.  
 Officers (33 CFR 6) when  
 directed by Executive Order  
 (presently implemented by  
 E.O. 10173 as amended)

1. To regulate leases for exploitation of Shelf lands, 1. U. S. Continental Shelf Lands.  
 terms & conditions calculated to prevent pollution  
 in offshore oil or mining operations. Regula-  
 tions provide that lessee shall not pollute;  
 shall take certain preventive actions and if  
 pollution occurs, lessee shall make appropriate  
 notifications and shall be liable for cleanup.

\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*

1. To declare a major disaster at the request of a governor of a State.  
 2. If declared, to direct Federal agencies to assist by: (a) using or lending, with or without compensation, to State & local governments, equipment, supplies, facilities, personnel, etc., other than extension of credit under any act; (b) performing, on public or private land, work to preserve life and property; clear debris and wreckage; provide temporary housing or emergency shelter; or make emergency repairs and temporary replacements to public facilities of State and local governments.  
 3. OEP can give direct financial assistance to State and local governments for items in 2 above.  
 4. OEP can also provide assistance in the event of an imminent disaster.

1. major disaster areas as declared by President  
 2. U.S., its territories and possessions.

\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*

1. To aid distressed persons & protect property. Sec. 88(b) in USNW and on the high seas.  
 2. To establish, maintain & operate aids to maritime navigation in USNW, waters above the U.S. continental shelf and other specified areas.  
 3. To mark for protection of navigation any wreck in USNW (Sec. 86) not properly marked by owner (33 U.S.C. 409).

\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*

1. On request may use personnel & facilities to assist any government agency to perform any activity for which such personnel are especially qualified.

1. Limited only be international law re. Territorial waters.

\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*

1. Prevent anything from being placed on board any vessel or waterfront facility as defined in 33 CFR 6.01-4, when necessary to prevent damage to U.S. waters.  
 2. Establish security zones into which no person or vessel may enter or take anything.  
 3. Control vessel movement and take full or partial possession or control of any vessel when necessary to prevent danger to U.S. waters.  
 4. Prevent mooring to or connel shifting of any vessel when waterfront facility if it endangers such vessel, other vessels, harbor, any facility therein because conditions exist in or about waterfront - not limited to fire hazards and unsatisfactory operations.

1. U.S. Territorial waters.



1727	Dangerous Cargo Act (46 USC 170)	U.S.C.G.	1. Authority to establish regulations for handling, stowage, storage and use of dangerous articles or substances onboard vessels. 2. Authority to establish regulations for disposing of dangerous articles or substances found to be in an unsafe condition.	U.S. Territorial Waters.
****	****	****	****	****
1728	Tank Vessel Act (46 USC 391a)	U.S.C.G.	1. Authority to establish additional rules for provision against hazards of life and property created by vessels having onboard inflammable or combustible liquid cargo in bulk.	U.S. Territorial Waters.
****	****	****	****	****
1729	Ports & Waterways Safety Act of 1972 (PL 92-340)	U.S.C.G. SLSDC	1. Authority to operate vessel traffic services, direct vessel movement, prescribe safety equipment requirements, establish safety zones, investigate accidents that affect environmental quality of the navigable waters and regulate vessels carrying hazardous substances in bulk.	U.S. Territorial Waters (excludes waters of Panama Canal for Title I)
****	****	****	****	****
<u>1750 Treaties and International Conventions</u>				
	TITLE	PARTIES	SUBSTANCE OF AGREEMENT	TERRITORIAL APPLICATION
1751	Treaty re. Reciprocal Rights in Conveyance of Prisoners and Wrecking & Salvage (35 Stat. 2035, TS 502)	U.S. - Great Britian signed for Canada (1908)	1. Vessels & wrecking equipment of U.S. or Canada permitted to salvage wrecks, render aid to vessels in distress or disabled across the international boundary lines.	1. In portion of St. Lawrence River through which boundary line passes. 2. Lakes Ontario, Erie, St. Clair, & Ste. Marie River. 3. Niagara, Detroit, St. Clair & Ste. Marie River. 4. Canals at Sault Ste. Marie. 5. Shores & territorial waters on Pacific & Atlantic within 30 miles of boundary line.
****	****	****	****	****
1752	Boundary Waters Treaty (35 Stat. 2448, TS 548)	U.S. - Great Britian signed for Canada (1909)	1. Established International Joint Commission with jurisdiction over all cases re. use, obstruction or diversion of waters including water pollution. No mechanism for enforcement directly by Commission findings & recommendations reported to respective governments for enforcement action within its territorial limits.	1. U.S. - Canadian boundary waters.
****	****	****	****	****

1753 Treaty to Facilitate Assistance to & Salvage of Vessels in Territorial Waters (49 Stat. 3359, TS 905)

\*\*\*\*

1754 Convention of High Seas (1958) TIAS 5200 (13 U.S.T. 2312)

\*\*\*\*

1755 Geneva Convention on Territorial Sea & Contiguous Zone (1958) (15 U.S.T. 1606) (TIAS 5639)

\*\*\*\*

1756 Convention on Continental Shelf (1958) (TIAS 5578) (15 U.S.T. 471)

\*\*\*\*

1957 Convention for Prevention of Pollution by Sea by Oil (1954) (12 U.S.T. 2989) (1962) amended 17 U.S.T. 1523)

U.S. - Mexico (1936)

\*\*\*\*

U.S. (1962) -Denmark, Finland, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, U.K., USSR, inter alia.

\*\*\*\*

U.S. (1964) -Denmark, Finland, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, U.K., USSR, inter alia.

\*\*\*\*

U.S. (1964) -Denmark, Finland, France, Mexico, Netherlands, U.K., USSR, inter alia.

\*\*\*\*

U.S. (1961) -Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, West Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Spain, Sweden, U.K., inter alia.

1. Vessels & rescue apparatus, public & private, may aid vessels and crew of its own nationality, when disabled or in distress.
2. Captain, master or owner of rescue vessel of either country must notify that country when entering or intending to enter territorial waters of the other country as early as possible and may freely proceed with rescue unless advised by the other country that adequate assistance is available or for any reason rescue is not necessary.

\*\*\*\*

1. Article XXIV - Member nations responsible for drafting regulations to prevent pollution of seas by oil.
2. Article XXV - same for radioactive wastes and other harmful agents by vessels under its control.

\*\*\*\*

1. To exercise necessary controls to prevent infringement of nations sanitary regulations within its territory or territorial sea.

\*\*\*\*

Coastal government has: exclusive & sovereign right to explore and exploit natural resources of the Shelf as long as it does not unjustifiably interfere with navigation, fishing or conservation of living sea resources nor with fundamental oceanographic or other scientific research destined for open publication.

\*\*\*\*

1. To prevent discharge of escape of oily substances by sea-going vessels - See Oil Pollution Act of 1961 as amended in 1966 for U.S. implementation. (33 U.S.C. 1001-1015) (Note: Oily substance is defined as persistent oil).
2. Maintenance of Oil Record Book.

1. On shores or within territorial waters of the other nation - (a) within 720 mile radius of intersection of international boundary line & Pacific Coast or (b) within 200 mile radius of intersection boundary line & coast of Gulf of Mexico.

\*\*\*\*

High Sea

\*\*\*\*

1. Not to exceed 12 miles outward from the baseline from which the territorial sea is measured.

\*\*\*\*

U.S. Continental Shelf - 200 meter isobath curve contiguous to land or to a depth that admits of the exploitation of said area.

\*\*\*\*

1. Prohibited zone: All seas within 50 miles from nearest land (baseline from which territorial sea is established) and other areas as defined in the Convention.

## ANNEX VIII

### 1800 DOCUMENTATION AND COST RECOVERY

#### 1801 Introduction

1801.1 The OSC in charge at the scene of a discharge may be from any one of several agencies; it is necessary, therefore, to establish uniform procedures for collection of samples and information consistent with the several phases in Federal response operations. Necessary information and sample collection must be performed at the proper times during the Federal involvement in removal operations for the purpose of later use in identifying the party responsible for removal cost recovery. Time is of great importance since wind, tide and current may disperse or remove the evidence. Additionally, witnesses may no longer be available. Thus, during the response phases, the OSC must take the necessary action to ensure that information, records, and samples adequate for legal and research purposes are obtained and safeguarded for future use. Additional guidance can be found in EPA's "Field Detection and Damage Assessment Handbook".

#### 1802 Notification of Counsel

1802.1 Immediately upon notification that a discharge has occurred, the RRT or NRT members, as appropriate, shall notify their respective regional and departmental attorneys, as provided herein and as detailed.

1802.2 Coordination of appropriate counsel will be effected by counsel of the Departments responsible for furnishing the OSC. Coordination will be for joint and several actions concerning legal matters regarding the operation of the Plan and for advising the owner or operator that a determination has been made under subsection 311(c)(1) of the Act that removal is not being properly accomplished.

1802.3 The information and reports obtained by the OSC are to be transmitted to the RRC. Copies will then be forwarded to the NRC, members of the RRT, and others, as appropriate. The representative of the Agency on the RRT having cost recovery authority will then refer copies of the pollution reports to his respective agency counsel.

#### 1803 Legal Notice to Suspected Discharger

1803.1 The owner, operator, or other appropriate responsible person shall be notified of Federal interest and potential action in a pollution discharge by the agency furnishing the OSC. This notice shall include advice of the owner or operator's liability for proper removal of the

discharge in accordance with Sec. 311(f) of the Act; the need to perform removal in accordance with existing Federal and State statutes and regulations, and this Plan; and identification of the OSC.

#### 1804 Sample Collection Procedures to be Followed by OSC

1804.1 Several procedures must be observed when taking and handling liquid samples for analyses as the character of the sample may be affected by a number of common conditions. These precautions concern the following: a) the composition of the container; b) cleanliness of the container; and c) manner in which the sample is taken.

1804.2 In taking such samples, the following procedures are to be followed in all cases:

1804.2-1 Glass or other appropriate containers of suitable size shall be used. The portion of the closure (sealing gasket or cap liner) which may come into contact with the sample in the container is of considerable importance. When oil or petroleum hydrocarbons are to be sampled, the closure should be made of glass, aluminum foil, or teflon. Pollutants other than oil may require special precautions such as jacketing of glass containers or different closure material. The analysis laboratory should be consulted whenever a question arises as to the appropriateness of any packaging material.

1804.2-2 Previously unused containers are preferred. Containers that have been cleaned with a strong detergent, thoroughly rinsed and dried may be used.

1804.2-3 Some explanatory notes covering the above procedures are as follows: a) glass or other appropriate containers always must be used because plastic containers, with the exception of teflon, have been found in some cases to absorb organic materials from water and, in other cases, compounds have been dissolved from plastic containers; b) as it is desirable to take a large sample of the pollutant, proper skimming techniques should be used to obtain a sufficient amount of oil for analysis; and c) because pollution conditions change rapidly, samples should be taken promptly, and the time sequences and locations noted.

1804.2-4 Consult with the analysis laboratory personnel relative to special samples and unusual problems.

1804.2-5 Samples collected are to be transmitted for analysis, using special courier or registered mail (return receipt requested)

and observing the procedures outlined below. Appropriate analytical laboratories are designated in this plan. Reports of laboratory analysis will be forwarded to the appropriate RRT for transmittal to counsel.

#### 1805 Photographic Records

1805.1 Photographs should be taken to show the source and the extent of pollution, if possible, using both color and black and white film. The following information should be recorded on the back of each photographic print: a) name and location of vessel or facility; b) date and time the photo was taken; c) names of the photographer and witnesses; d) shutter speed and lens opening; and e) type of film used and details of film processing. (The immediate developing type of photographic process may be of major assistance to the less-than-professional photographer by allowing on-the-spot inspection of results and "retakes" as needed to obtain an acceptable photograph.)

## ANNEX IX

### 1900 FUNDING

#### 1901 General

1901.1 The primary thrust of this Plan is to encourage the person responsible for a discharge to take appropriate remedial action promptly. Usually this will mean that the cost of removal of the discharge shall be borne by the person responsible for the discharge. The OSC and other officials associated with the handling of a pollution emergency shall make a substantial effort to have the discharger voluntarily accept this responsibility.

1901.2 If the discharger does not voluntarily act promptly to remove the discharge of oil or hazardous substances, Federal discharge removal actions may be initiated pursuant to Sec. 311(c)(1) of the Act. The discharger, if known, is liable for the reasonable costs of such Federal removal actions in accordance with Sec. 311(f) of the Act.

1901.3 Actions undertaken by the Primary Agencies in response to pollution emergencies shall be carried out under existing programs and authorities insofar as practicable.

1901.4 It is not envisioned that any Federal agency will make resources available, expend funds or participate in operations in connection with pollution emergency operations unless such agency can so respond in conformance with its existing authority. Authority to expend resources will be in accordance with agencies' basic statute and, if required, through cross-servicing agreements.

1901.5 This Plan encourages interagency agreements whenever specific reimbursement agreements between Federal agencies are deemed necessary to ensure that the Federal resources will be available for a timely response to a pollution emergency.

#### 1902 Funding Responsibility

1902.1 The funding of removal actions necessitated by a discharge from a Federally operated or supervised facility is the responsibility of the operating or supervising agency.

1902.2 Funding of response actions not associated with the removal activity, such as scientific investigations, law enforcement or public relations, is the responsibility of the agency having statutory or executive responsibility for those specific actions.

### 1903 Agency Funding

1903.1 The Environmental Protection Agency can provide funds to insure timely initiation of discharge removal actions in those instances where the OSC is an EPA representative. Funding of continuing Phase III and IV actions, however, shall be determined on a case-by-case basis by the Division of Oil and Hazardous Materials at EPA. Inasmuch as EPA does not have funds provided for this purpose by statute or regulation, initiation of Phase III and IV activities is funded out of operating program funds.

1903.2 The U. S. Coast Guard pollution control efforts are funded under "Operating Expenses". These funds are utilized in accordance with agency directives and applicable regional plans.

1903.3 The Department of Defense has two specific sources of funds which may be applicable to a pollution incident under appropriate circumstances. (This does not consider military resources which might be made available under specific conditions.)

1903.3-1 Funds required for removal of a sunken vessel or similar obstruction to navigation are available to the Corps of Engineers through Civil Functions Appropriations, Operations and Maintenance, General.

1903.3-2 The U. S. Navy has funds available on a reimbursable basis to conduct salvage operations.

### 1904 Disaster Relief Funds

1904.1 Certain pollution control emergency response activities may qualify for reimbursement as disaster relief functions. In making a declaration of a "major disaster" for a stricken area, the President may allocate funds from his Disaster Relief Fund, administered by the Director, Federal Disaster Assistance Administration (FDAA). After the President has declared a "major disaster" and authorized allocation of funds, the Director may authorize certain reimbursements to Federal Agencies for disaster assistance provided under direction of his office. Applicable policies and procedures are stated in Title 32, Chapter XVII, Part 1709, "Reimbursement of Other Federal Agencies Performing Major Disaster Relief Functions".

1904.2 In addition to the authority provided for actions taken subsequent to the declaration of a "major disaster", if the President determines that a major disaster is imminent, he is authorized pursuant to Sec. 221, PL 91-606 to use the resources of the Federal Government to avert or lessen the effects of such disaster before its actual occurrence.

1904.3 The Director, FDAA, may also make financial assistance available to State governments and through the States to local governments in accordance with policies and procedures stated in Title 32, Chapter XVII, Part 1710, "Federal Disaster Assistance".

#### 1905 Pollution Revolving Fund

1905.1 A pollution revolving fund, administered by the Commandant, USCG, has been established pursuant to subsection (k) of Sec. 311 of the Act. Regulations governing the administration and use of the fund are contained in 33 CFR 153.301-153.319.

1905.2 Pursuant to Sec. 311(c)(2)(H) of Public Law 92-500, the State or States affected by a discharge of oil or hazardous substance may act where necessary to remove such discharge and may, pursuant to regulations which the Commandant, USCG, may prescribe, be reimbursed from the fund for the reasonable costs incurred in such removal.

1905.2-1 Removal by a State is necessary when the OSC determines that the owner or operator of the vessel, onshore facility, or offshore facility from which the discharge occurs does not effect removal properly and that:

1905.2-1.1 State action is required to minimize or mitigate significant damage to the public health or welfare which Federal action cannot minimize or mitigate, or

1905.2-1.2 Removal or partial removal can be effected by the State at a cost which is not significantly greater than the cost which would be incurred by the Federal departments or agencies.

1905.2-2 Notwithstanding the above, State removal actions are not necessary if not in compliance with Annex X of this Plan.

1905.2-3 State removal operations are considered to be Response Phase III or Response Phase IV actions to the extent that the same operations undertaken by a Federal agency would be so considered.

1905.2-4 When supervised by the State agency designated pursuant to Sec. 203.1 of this Plan, removal operations



of a local government are considered to be actions of the State for purposes of this section.

#### 1906 Obligation of Funds

1906.1 Care must be exercised to ensure that misunderstandings do not develop about reimbursement of funds expended for removal activities. The OSC should not knowingly request services for which reimbursement is mandatory unless reimbursement funds are known to be available. Similarly, the agency supplying a reimbursable service should determine the source of reimbursement before committing resources necessitating reimbursement.

1906.2 OSC shall exert adequate control of removal operations so that he can certify that reimbursement from the Fund is appropriate.

1906.3 Detailed instructions on utilization of the fund are contained in USCG Comptroller Manual.

#### 1907 Planning

1907.1 The availability of funds and requirements for the reimbursement of expenditures by certain agencies must be included in resource utilization planning. Regional and subregional contingency plans should show what resources are available under what conditions and cost arrangements.

1907.2 Local interagency agreements may be necessary to specify when reimbursement is required.

## ANNEX X

### 2000 SCHEDULE OF CHEMICALS TO REMOVE OIL & HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES DISCHARGES

#### 2001 General

2001.1 This Schedule shall apply to the waters of the United States and adjoining shorelines, and the waters of the contiguous zone.

2001.2 This Schedule applies to the use of any chemicals as hereinafter defined that may be used to remove oil and remove or neutralize hazardous substances discharges.

2001.3 This Schedule advocates development and utilization of mechanical and other control methods that will result in removal of oil and hazardous substances discharges from the environment with subsequent proper disposal.

2001.4 It is the intent of this Schedule that no harmful quantities of any substances be applied to the water to remove or neutralize the effects of oil or hazardous substances discharges.

2001.5 Relationship of the Environmental Protection Agency to other Federal and State agencies in implementing this Schedule: in those States with more stringent laws, regulations or written policies regulating chemical use, such State laws, regulations or written policies shall govern.

2001.6 It has been determined that because of the overriding need for prompt initiation of discharge removal actions, no formal permit as provided for by section 402 of the Act, shall be required before application of chemicals to mitigate the effects of a discharge. The provisions of 1510.21(g) of this Plan shall apply.

#### 2002 Definitions

Substances applied to oil or floating hazardous substances discharges are defined as follows:

2002.1 Collecting agents - are those substances that concentrate, congeal, entrap, fix, gell, or make the pollutant mass more rigid or viscous in order to facilitate removal from the water's surface.

2002.2 Sinking agents - are those substances that can physically sink the pollutant below the water's surface.

2002.3 Chemical agents - are those elements, compounds or mixtures that disperse, dissolve, emulsify, neutralize, precipitate, oxidize or reduce the pollutant on the water's surface or in the water column.

#### 2003 Collecting Agents

Collecting agents are considered to be generally acceptable providing that these materials do not in themselves or in combination with the pollutant increase the environmental hazard.

2003.1 Collecting agents may be used only when authorized by the On Scene Coordinator on a case by case basis. The OSC can authorize that use only after considering the effects on the performance of the collecting agent of ambient temperatures, wind, wave action, debris and other foreign material in the water, type of oil, and availability of removal operations to remove the collected oil. Technical guidance on application techniques and dosage rates will be provided by EPA.

#### 2004 Sinking Agents

Sinking agents shall not be used for oil and hazardous substances pollution control.

#### 2005 Authorities Controlling Use of Chemical Agents

##### 2005.1 Major and Medium Discharges

Chemical agents may be used in any place, at any time, and in quantities designated by the On Scene Coordinator, when their use will:

2005.1-1 In the judgment of the OSC, prevent or substantially reduce hazard to human life or limb or substantially reduce explosion or fire hazard to property;

2005.1-2 In the judgment of EPA, in consultation with appropriate State agencies, result in the least overall environmental damage, or interference with designated water uses; and

2005.1-3 In the judgment of EPA, in consultation with appropriate State agencies, prevent or reduce substantial hazard to a major segment of the population(s) of vulnerable species of waterfowl.

##### 2005.2 Minor Discharge

The provisions of section 2005.1-1 shall apply. The use of chemical agents in any other situation shall be subject to this Schedule except in States where State laws, regulations, or written policies that govern the prohibition, use, quantity, or type of chemical are in effect. In such States, the State laws, regulations or written policies shall be followed during the removal operation.

## 2006 Restrictions on Use of Chemical Agents for Pollution Control Purposes

Except as noted in 2005.1 above, chemical agents shall not be applied to the waters to remove discharges:

- 2006.1 of distillate fuel oils;
- 2006.2 of less than 200 barrels of oil;
- 2006.3 from any beach;
- 2006.4 in waters less than 100 feet deep;
- 2006.5 in waters, identified in this Plan, containing major populations, or breeding or passage areas of species of fish or marine life which may be damaged or rendered commercially less marketable by exposure to chemical agents or dispersed pollutants;
- 2006.6 in waters where winds and/or currents are of such velocity and direction that chemically treated mixtures would likely, in the judgment of EPA, be carried to shore areas within 24 hours; or
- 2006.7 on any waters where such use may affect surface drinking water supplies.

## 2007 Chemical Agent Use

Chemical agents may be used for removal of oil discharges in accordance with this Schedule if other control methods are judged to be inadequate or infeasible, and if:

2007.1 Technical information on the physical, chemical, and toxicity characteristics of the chemical agents has been submitted in duplicate to the DOHM, EPA, Washington, D.C., 20460, at least 60 days prior to the chemical agent's use. The submission shall include the information required in sections 2007.3 and 2007.4 as well as dispersant effectiveness and toxicity data obtained in accordance with the EPA standard analytical procedures specified in "Standard Dispersant Effectiveness and Toxicity Test" (EPA R2-73-201, May 1973).

2007.2 Information furnished in accordance with section 2007.1 shall be maintained on file by EPA to provide technical guidance to pre-designated OSC's on the acceptable circumstances of use and dosage rates for the chemical agent(s).

2007.3 Chemical agent containers shall be labeled with the following information:

2007.3-1 Name, brand or trademark, if any, under which the chemical agent is sold;

2007.3-2 Name and address of the manufacturer, importer or vendor;

2007.3-3 Flash point;

2007.3-4 Freezing or pour point;

2007.3-5 Viscosity;

2007.3-6 Special handling, storage or worker safety precautions;

2007.3-7 Recommend application procedure(s), concentration(s), and conditions for use depending upon water salinity, water temperature, and types and ages of the pollutants; and

2007.3-8 Date of production and shelf life.

2007.4 Information to be supplied to EPA:

2007.4-1 Chemical agent name and percentage of each component;

2007.4-2 Specific gravity;

2007.4-3 Solubility in fresh or salt waters at 15°C;

2007.4-4 Concentrations of potentially hazardous trace materials, including, but not necessarily being limited to arsenic, chromium, copper, lead, mercury, nickel or zinc; or chlorinated hydrocarbons; and

2007.4-5 Description of the analytical methods employed and results obtained in determining the chemical and biological characteristics of the chemical agent. This information shall be described in an official report from a recognized laboratory.

2007.5 For purposes of research, development and demonstration, EPA may authorize use of chemicals in specified amounts and locations under controlled conditions irrespective of the provisions of this Schedule. Guidelines have been published (Federal Register, Vol. 36, No. 75, April 17, 1971) for this purpose.

Note: In addition to those agents defined and described in section 2002 above, the following materials which are not a part of this Schedule, with cautions on their use, should be considered:

1. Biological agents - are microbiological cultures or enzymes or nutrient additives that are deliberately introduced into an oil or hazardous substance spill for the specific purpose of encouraging or speeding biodegradations to mitigate the effects of a spill. These agents may be used only when such use is the most desirable technique for removing oils or hazardous substances and only after obtaining approval from the appropriate state and local public health and water pollution control officials. Biological agents may be used only when a listing of organisms or other ingredients contained in the agent is provided to EPA in sufficient time for review before its use.

2. Burning agents - are those materials which, through physical or chemical means, improve the combustibility of the materials to which they are applied. Burning agents may be used and are acceptable so long as they do not in themselves, or in combination with the material to which they are applied, increase the pollution hazard and their use is approved by appropriate Federal, State and local fire prevention officials.

## ANNEX XI

### 2100 NON-FEDERAL INTERESTS

#### 2101 General Policy

2101.1 The policy of the Federal government is to initiate discharge removal operations when required and action is not being taken by the discharger or other private or public organization.

#### 2102 Planning and Preparedness

2102.1 The planning and preparedness functions incorporated in regional contingency plans also apply to non-Federal resources. The State and local governments and private interests are to be encouraged to participate in Regional planning and preparedness functions.

2102.2 State and local government agencies are encouraged to include contingency planning for discharge removal in existing and future emergency and disaster planning activities. States are invited to provide observers to the planning activities of the appropriate RRT (Sec. 1510.34(c) of the Plan).

#### 2103 Pollution Emergency Response Operations

2103.1 State agencies may be reimbursed from the fund established by Sec. 311(k) of the Act for reasonable costs incurred in the removal of oil and hazardous substances discharges from the waters and shorelines of the United States. The procedures to be followed are detailed in Section 1905, Annex IX.

2103.2 Regional Contingency Plans should provide for coordination with local government organizations such as county and city or town governments. This is especially important for purposes of traffic control, land access and disposal of pollutants removed in response operations.

#### 2104 Volunteers

2104.1 In many pollution emergency situations in the coastal areas, volunteers desiring to assist in mitigating the effects of the pollution discharge response effort present themselves at the scene. Regional contingency plans should provide for this possibility and through the direct participation of State observers in plan development, should establish procedures that will result in organized and worthwhile employment of these persons.

2104.2 Regional plans should provide for the organization and directing of volunteers by USCG, other Federal, local or State officials knowledgeable in contingency operations and capable of providing mature, responsive and practical leadership.

2104.3 Regional plans should also provide specific areas in which volunteers should be used 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. Specifically, if a substance is toxic to humans, volunteers should not be permitted at on-scene operations.

2104.4 Information for and education of volunteer personnel on general contingency operations and procedures as well as specific details of the discharge is mandatory if response efforts are to be effective and conclusive. Regional plans should provide for this volunteer education and training program for rapid, on-site use.

2104.5 During contingency plan operations, information on the discharge and removal efforts should be provided to volunteers frequently to insure coordinated effort and a sense of meaningful participation.



## ANNEX XII

### 2200 HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE SPILL

Once a spill has been discovered, the OSC must determine the severity of the spill and the course of action required. A major concern in the control of hazardous material spills must be the protection of emergency response personnel from dangers of the spilled chemicals which are often extremely toxic, corrosive and explosive.

#### 2201 Identification of Pollutant

2201.1 The polluting hazardous substance must be identified as soon as possible. If it is not identified, samples should immediately be taken to the Edison Laboratory for analysis.

#### 2202 Safety Measures

2202.1 Extreme care should be exercised in the sample collection to prevent personal injury. The hazardous polluting substances should not be allowed to come in contact with the unprotected skin or eyes, and inhalation of vapors should be avoided. If it is necessary to enter a spill area, complete protective clothing should be worn as well as a self-contained breathing apparatus. Approach to the spill should be made from the upwind side.

#### 2203 Sources of Information and Assistance

2203.1 The OSC, after determining the identity of the spill substance, must have information detailing chemical toxicity in the aquatic environment, flammability, and explosive nature. He should request this comprehensive information from the manufacturer. He may also request any information available from:

##### Chemical Emergencies:

Manufacturing Chemists Association      800-424-9300 (WATTS Line, Toll Free)  
CHEMTREK (Chemical Transportation Emergency Center)  
Washington, D. C.

Type of Assistance: Technical experience in handling emergency. Can also provide additional emergency numbers to contact for emergencies other than chemical; when in doubt, contact this number.

Pesticides, Class B Poisons:

National Agricultural Chemical Association      513-961-4300  
Pesticides Safety Team Network  
Cincinnati, Ohio

Type of Assistance: Can furnish personnel, equipment, and expertise  
for cleanup and decontamination

Railroad Incident:

American Association of Railroads      202-293-4000  
Bureau of Explosives  
Washington, D. C.

Type of Assistance: Hazardous materials incidents involving trains.

Oil & Hazardous Materials - Technical Assistance Data System (OHMTAD):

Its purpose is to describe the oil and hazardous materials and its application to emergency situations, when an OSC would need fast, accurate data on the degree of hazard involved, the countermeasures to be utilized, and the personnel safety precautions to be taken.  
Phone: 201-548-8730

2204 Countermeasures

2204.1 Eleven possible steps including defensive and offensive measures that can be employed in responding to a spill have been identified and are listed below.

2204.1-1 Notify all water users on the receiving body of water, especially domestic water plants. In the case of moving streams, downstream users should be alerted in the same sequence as the progression of the spill from the initial site.

2204.1-2 Physically remove all bags, barrels, and/or other containers that may still be leaking to the water body.

2204.1-3 Add basic compounds such as sodium bicarbonate, sodium carbonate, or calcium hydroxide to neutralize acid conditions or suppress generation of reaction products.

2204.1-4 Add acidic compounds such as acetic acid to neutralize basic solutions.<sup>1</sup>

2204.1-5 Add specific complexing, chelating, or precipitating agents for the formation of solids or compounds less toxic than the originally spilled contaminant.

---

<sup>1</sup>Other bases or acids could be employed. Those recommended were judged to have the least potential for creating detrimental side effects.

2204.1-6 Utilize 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 powdered carbon. Granular activated carbon can be added to water treatment plant filters. After the contaminant has passed, the carbon can be treated as a solid waste.

2204.1-7 Physically remove flocs, solids and liquid which have sunk to the bottom. In some cases, this could possibly be achieved with equipment similar to swimming pool suction cleaning systems.

2204.1-8 Boom and skim light solids or liquids floating on the surface. Oil removal equipment may be utilized.

2204.1-9 Aid natural dilution to reduce concentrations to a level below critical concentrations by methods such as flow augmentation and mechanical mixing.

2204.1-10 Contain spilled soluble materials so as to prevent diffusion throughout the aquatic environment. Most counter-measures are more effective with concentrated solutions.

2204.1-11 Burn off floating volatile materials where air pollution and safety considerations permit.

## 2205 Listing of Hazardous Substances

2205.1 The elements, compounds or their isomers, ions or mixtures listed below, or mixtures or compounds thereof, may present an imminent and substantial danger to the public health or welfare because of poisonous biologically accumulative, persistent, lethal, corrosive, irritating, strongly sensitizing, highly biodegradable, growth inhibiting or stimulating or radioactive properties:

- (1) radioactive materials;
- (2) the active ingredients of economic poisons registered in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended (7 U.S.C. 135 et seq.) other than those active ingredients included within the provisions of subsection (a)(3) of this section;
- (3) and the following:

abietic acid  
acetaldehyde  
acetamide  
acetanilide  
acetic acid  
acetic anhydride  
acetone cyanohydrin  
acetonitrile  
acetophenone  
acetyl bromide  
acetylene  
acridine  
acrylic acid  
acrylonitrile  
adipic acid  
adiponitrile  
alkyldimethyl-3,4-dichlorobenzylammonium chloride  
alkyldimethylbenzylammonium chloride  
alkyldimethylbenzyltrimethylammonium chloride  
alkylethylbenzyltrimethylammonium chloride  
allyl alcohol  
allyl chloride  
aluminum fluoride  
aluminum sulfate  
aminoethyl ethanol amine  
ammonia  
ammonium acetate  
ammonium carbonate  
ammonium chloride  
ammonium chromate  
ammonium dichromate  
ammonium ferricyanide  
ammonium ferrocyanide  
ammonium nitrate  
ammonium perchlorate  
ammonium peroxydisulfate  
ammonium phosphate  
ammonium picrate  
ammonium sulfate  
ammonium sulfide  
ammonium thiocyanate  
amyl acetate  
aniline  
antimony potassium tartrate  
antimony trichloride  
antimony trifluoride  
antimony trioxide

barium chloride  
barium cyanide  
barium hydroxide  
barium nitrate  
benzene  
benzoic acid  
benzonitrile  
benzoyl chloride  
benzylamine  
beryllium chloride  
beryllium nitrate  
beryllium sulfate  
boranes  
boric acid  
bromine  
butyl acetate  
butyl acrylate  
butyl alcohol  
butylamine  
butylene glycol  
butyl mercaptan  
cadmium chloride  
cadmium nitrate  
cadmium sulfate  
calcium carbide  
calcium cyanide  
calcium hypochlorite  
calcium phosphide  
carbon disulfide  
carbon monoxide  
carbon tetrachloride  
cetyldimethylammonium bromide  
cetyldimethylbenzylammonium chloride  
cetylpyridinium chloride  
cetyltrimethylammonium bromide  
cetyltrimethylethylammonium bromide  
chloramine  
chlorine  
chloroacetic acid  
chlorobenzene  
chlorobutadiene  
chloroform  
chloroplatinic acid  
chlorosulfonic acid  
chlorothiazide  
citric acid  
cobalt chloride

cobalt nitrate  
cobalt sulfate  
copper chloride  
copper nitrate  
copper sulfate  
cresol  
crotonaldehyde  
cyanamide  
cyanoacetic acid  
cyanobutadiene  
cyanogen bromide  
cyanogen chloride  
cyclohexane  
diaminoethane  
diamylamine  
dibutyl phthalate  
dichlorobenzene  
dichloroethane  
dichloromethane  
dichlorophenol  
dichloropropane  
diethanolamine  
diethylamine  
diethyl phthalate  
di-ethylhexyl phthalate  
diisobutylcresoxyethoxyethyl dimethylbenzylammonium chloride  
diisobutylphenoxyethoxyethyl dimethylbenzylammonium chloride  
diisopropanolamine  
diisopropylamine  
dimethylamine  
dimethylbenzylammonium chloride  
dimethyl sulfate  
dimethyl sulfoxide  
dinitrobenzene  
dinitrophenol  
disodium dibutylphenylphenoldisulfonate  
epichlorohydrin  
ethanolamine  
ethyl acrylate  
ethyl alcohol  
ethylamine  
ethylbenzene  
ethylene  
ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA)  
ethylene glycol  
ethylene glycol diacetate  
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether  
ethyleneimine

ferric hydroxide  
ferric chloride  
ferric sulfate  
ferrous hydroxide  
ferrous sulfate  
ferrous sulfite  
fluorine  
formaldehyde  
fumaric acid  
furfural  
furfuryl alcohol  
gallic acid  
gluconic acid  
glucose  
glycerol  
heptanol  
hexamethylene diamine  
hexanol  
hydrazine  
hydrochloric acid  
hydrocyanic acid  
hydrofluoric acid  
hydrogen peroxide  
hydroquinone  
hydroxylamine  
hypochlorous acid  
indole  
isoprene  
lactic acid  
lanthanum acetate  
lauryldimethylbenzylammonium chloride  
lead acetate  
lead arsenate  
lead chloride  
lead nitrate  
lead sulfate  
lead tetraethyl  
lead tetramethyl  
linoleic acid  
lithium choride  
maleic anhydride  
maltose  
mercury  
methanethiol  
methanol  
methyl acetate  
methyl acrylate

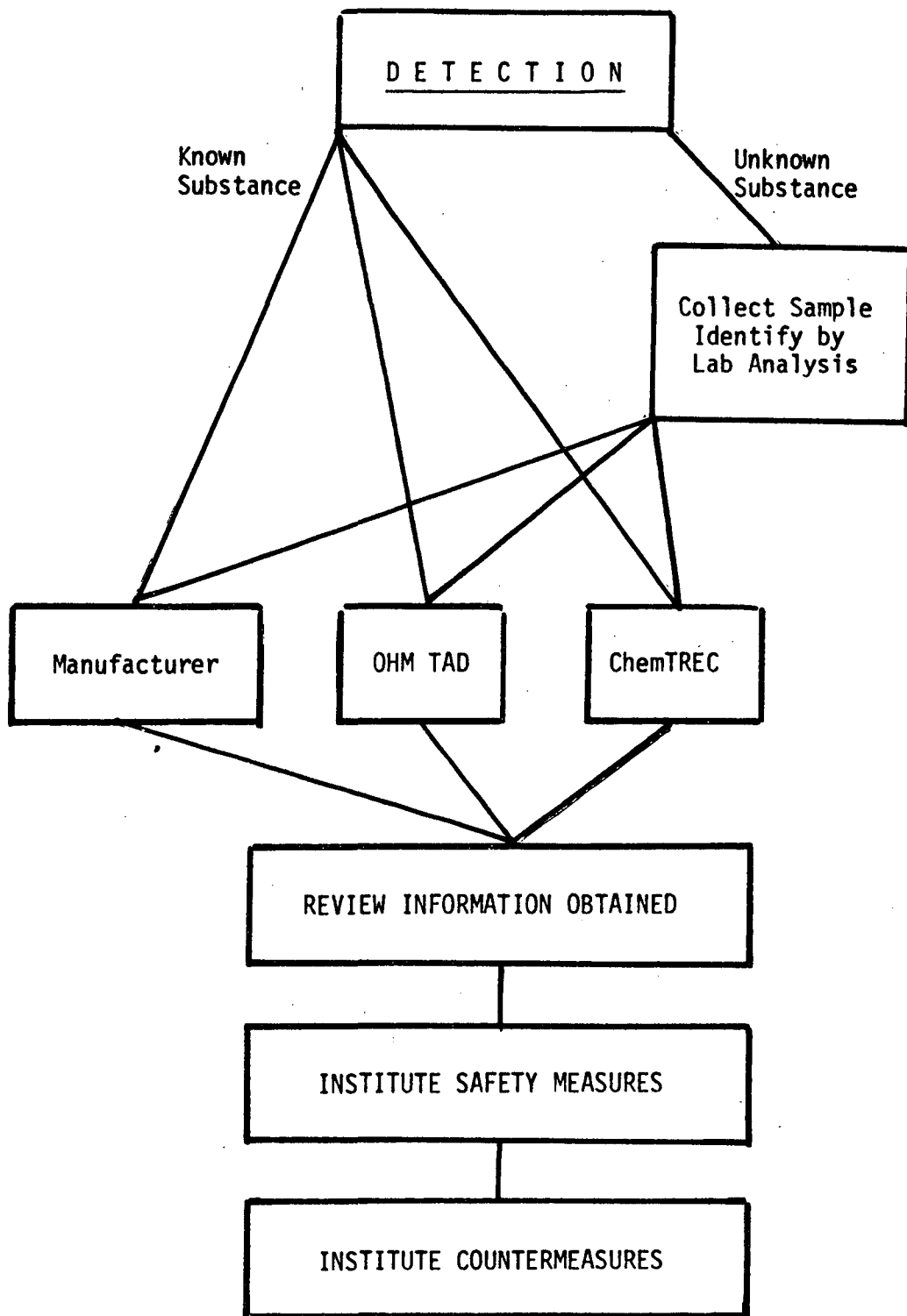
methyllamine  
methyl azide  
methylethyl pyridine  
methybisobutyl ketone  
methybmethacrylate  
molasses  
molybdc trioxide  
mustard gas  
naphthalene  
naphthalic acid  
naphthenic acid  
naphthol  
naphthylamine  
nickel ammonium sulfate  
nickel chloride  
nickel nitrate  
nickel sulfate  
nitric acid  
nitrilotriacetic acid (NTA)  
nitroaniline  
nitrobenzene  
nitrochlorobenzene  
nitrocresol  
nitrophenol  
nitropropane  
nitroxylene  
octadecenyl dimethylethyl ammonium bromide  
octyl alcohol  
oleic acid  
oxalic acid  
oxydipropionitrile  
paraformaldehyde  
pentanal  
pentane  
pentanol  
pentene  
phenobarbital  
phenol  
phenylcarbylamine chloride  
phosgene  
phosphoric acid  
phosphorus  
phosphorus oxychloride  
phosphorus pentasulfide  
phosphorus trichloride  
polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB's)



polyglycol ether  
potassium chromate  
potassium cyanide  
potassium dichromate  
potassium hydroxide  
potassium permanganate  
propanal  
propanoic acid  
propanoic anhydride  
propanolamine  
propyl alcohol  
propylamine  
propylene oxide  
pyridine  
pyrocatechol  
pyrogallol  
quinacrine hydrochloride  
quinhydrone  
quinine  
quinoline  
quinone  
resorcinol  
salicylaldehyde  
salicylic acid  
selenium  
silver nitrate  
sludge, chemical  
sludge, digested sewage  
sludge, raw, undigested sewage  
sodium  
sodium anthraquinone sulfonate  
sodium arsenate  
sodium azide  
sodium bisulfite  
sodium bromobenzene sulfonate  
sodium butyldiphenyl sulfonate  
sodium butylphenylphenol monosulfonate  
sodium chromate  
sodium cyanate  
sodium cyanide  
sodium decylbenzene sulfonate  
sodium dichlorobenzene sulfonate  
sodium dichromate  
sodium dodecylbenzene sulfonate  
sodium ferricyanide  
sodium ferrocyanide  
sodium fluoride

sodium fluosilicate  
sodium hydrosulfide  
sodium hydroxide  
sodium lauryl sulfate  
sodium methylate  
sodium naphthalene sulfate  
sodium nitrite  
sodium nitrochlorobenzene sulfonate  
sodium octyl sulfate  
sodium oleate  
sodium palmitate  
sodium phosphate  
sodium selenite  
sodium silicate  
sodium stearate  
sodium sulfide  
sodium sulfite  
sodium thiocyanate  
sodium tungstate  
stannous chloride  
strontium chloride  
strontium nitrate  
styrene  
sulfur chloride  
sulfuric acid  
sulfurous acid  
superphosphate  
tannic acid  
tetraethylene pentamine  
thallic oxide  
thallium acetate  
thioglycolic acid  
thorium chloride  
thorium nitrate  
titanium chloride  
titanium nitrate  
titanium sulfate  
toluene  
toluene diisocyanate  
toluidine  
trichlorophenol  
triethanolamine  
triethylamine  
triethylenetetramine  
trimethylamine  
vanadyl sulfate  
vinyl acetate  
vinyl bromide

vinyl chloride  
xylene  
xylenol  
zinc chloride  
zinc nitrate  
zinc sulfate  
zirconium sulfate



ANNEX XVI

2400 REGIONAL CONTINGENCY PLANS

2401 General

2401.1 Regional Contingency Plans have been developed for all U. S. coastal and inland navigable waters.

2401.2 These plans are available for review at the local District or Regional offices of the U.S.C.G. and EPA respectively.

2402 Cross References

2402.1 State Standard Administrative Regions, U.S.C.G. District and EPA Regions are as follows:

<u>States</u>	<u>Coast Guard District (Coastal)</u>	<u>EPA Region (Inland)</u>
(REGION I)		
Maine	1st	Region I
New Hampshire	1st	"
Vermont		"
Massachusetts	1st	"
Connecticut	3rd	"
Rhode Island	1st	"
(REGION II)		
New York		
(Coastal Area)	3rd	Region II
(Great Lakes Area)	9th	"
New Jersey	3rd	"
Puerto Rico & Virgin Islands	7th	"
(REGION III)		
Pennsylvania		
(East Coast)	3rd	Region III
(Lakeside)	9th	"
Maryland	5th	"
Delaware	3rd	"
West Virginia		"
Virginia	5th	"

<u>States</u>	<u>Coast Guard District</u> (Coastal)	<u>EPA Region</u> (Inland)
(REGION IV)		
Kentucky	2nd	Region IV
Tennessee	2nd	"
North Carolina	5th	"
South Carolina	7th	"
Georgia	7th	"
Florida		
(ATLANTIC & GULF COASTS)	7th	"
(PANHANDLE)	8th	"
Alabama	8th	"
Mississippi	8th	"
Canal Zone	7th	"
(REGION V)		
Minnesota	9th	Region V
Wisconsin	9th	"
Michigan	9th	"
Illinois	9th	"
Indiana	9th	"
Ohio	9th	"
(REGION VI)		
New Mexico	8th	Region VI
Texas	8th	"
Oklahoma	2nd	"
Arkansas	2nd	"
Louisiana	8th	"
(REGION VII)		
Nebraska	2nd	Region VII
Iowa	2nd	"
Kansas	2nd	"
Missouri	2nd	"
(REGION VIII)		
Montana	13th	Region VIII
Wyoming	2nd	"
Utah	12th	"
Colorado	2nd	"
North Dakota	2nd	"
South Dakota	2nd	"

<u>States</u>	<u>Coast Guard District</u> (Coastal)	<u>EPA Region</u> (Inland)
(REGION IX)		
California		
(Northern)	12th	Region IX
(Southern)	11th	"
Nevada	12th	"
Arizona	11th	"
Hawaiian Islands	14th	"
(REGION X)		
Washington	13th	Region X
Oregon	13th	"
Idaho	13th	"
Alaska	17th	"

## ANNEX XV

### 2500 TECHNICAL INFORMATION

#### 2501 Technical Library

2501.1 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 OSC and instructional to less experienced personnel.

#### 2502 Specific References

2502.1 As a minimum the following reference documents will be maintained in the NRC and in each RRC technical library.

2502.1-1 Current National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan.

2502.1-2 Current Regional and State Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan.

2502.1-3 Current Directory of the American Council of Independent Laboratories.

2502.1-4 The Encyclopedia of Geochemistry and Environmental Sciences, Vol. IVA - Fairbridge; Van Nostrand Reinhold Company, New York, 1972.

2502.1-5 Encyclopedia of Chemical Technology, Vol. 18; Kirk-Othmer, Interscience Publishers, 1969.

2502.1-6 Control of Spillage of Hazardous Polluting Substances; USDOl, FWQA Publication 15090 FOZ, October 1970.

2502.1-7 "Regulations, Practices and Plans for the Prevention of Spills of Oil and Hazardous Polluting Substances"; Vol. I, (EPA Report OHM 75-05-002).

2502.1-8 Chemical Data Guide for Bulk Shipment by Water (U. S. Coast Guard CG-388).

2502.1-9 "The Restoration of Oil Contaminated Beaches" (USDOl-FWPCA Publication 15080 EOS, March 1970).

2502.1-10 U. S. Corps of Engineers' Regulations ER 500-1-1 and ER 500-1-8 Emergency Employment of Army Resources (Natural Disaster Activities).



2502.1-11 Natural Disaster Manual for State and Local Applicants (OEP Circular 4000.4A, 1968).

2502.1-12 Handbook for Federal Agency Inspectors (OEP Circular 4000.6A, February 1969).

2502.1-13 Handbook of Toxicology (National Academy of Sciences/National Research Council).

2502.1-14 Character and Control of Sea Pollution by Oil (American Petroleum Institute, October 1963).

2502.1-15 Manual for the Prevention of Water Pollution During Marine Oil Terminal Transfer Operations (American Petroleum Institute, 1964).

2502.1-16 46 CFR-146, Transportation or Storage of Explosives or other Dangerous Articles or Substances, and Combustible Liquids on Board Vessels.

2502.1-17 33 CFR, 3, 6, 121, 122, 124-6. Security of Vessels and Waterfront Facilities (USCG CG 239).

2502.2 In addition to the library specified above, the RRC should have provision, either in publications or by computer terminals, for access to the EPA Technical Assistance Data System (TADS) and the USCG Chemical Hazard Response Information System (CHRIS) when these systems are available.

### 2503 Definitions of Terms

2503.1 API GRAVITY: An empirical scale for measuring the density of liquid petroleum products, the unit being called the "degree API".

2503.2 ASH: Inorganic residue remaining after ignition of combustible substances determined by definite prescribed methods.

2503.3 ASPHALTS: Black, solid or semisolid bitumens which occur in nature or are obtained as residues during petroleum refining.

2503.4 BILGE OIL: Waste oil which accumulates, usually in small quantities, in the lower spaces in a ship, just inside the shell plating. Usually mixed with larger quantities of water.

2503.5 BLOWOUT: A sudden violent escape of gas and oil from an oil well when high pressure gas is encountered and preventive measures have failed.

2503.6 BOILING POINT: The temperature at which the vapor pressure of a liquid is equal to the pressure of the atmosphere.

2503.7 BUNKER "C" OIL: A general term used to indicate a heavy viscous fuel oil.

2503.8 BUNKER FUEL: A general term for heavy oils used as fuel on ships and in industry. It often refers to No. 5 and 6 fuel oils.

2503.9 BUNKERING: The process of fueling a ship.

2503.10 COKER FEED (OR FUEL): A special fuel oil used in a coker furnace, one of the operating elements of a refinery.

2503.11 CONVERSION TABLES:

<u>Knowing</u>	<u>Multiply by factor below to obtain</u>				
	<u>Gallon</u> <u>U.S.</u>	<u>Barrel</u> <u>U.S.</u>	<u>Gallon</u> <u>Imperial</u>	<u>Cubic</u> <u>Feet</u>	<u>Liter</u>
Gallon (U.S.)	1.000	0.023810	0.83268	0.13368	3.7853
Barrel	42.0*	1.0000	34.9726	5.6146	158.984
Gallon (Imp.)	1.2009	0.02859	1.000	0.1605	4.546
Cubic Feet	7.4805	0.1781	6.2288	1.000	28.316
Liters	0.2641	0.00629	0.2199	0.03532	1.000
	<u>Pound</u>	<u>Ton</u> <u>(Short)</u>	<u>Ton</u> <u>(Long)</u>	<u>Ton</u> <u>(Metric)</u>	
Pounds	1.00	0.00050	0.000446	0.00045359	
Ton (Short)	2000.0*	1.0000	0.89286	0.90718	
Ton (Long)	2240.0*	1.120	1.0000	1.0160	
Ton (Metric)	2204.6	1.1023	0.98421	1.000	

One Hectoliter equals 100 Liter.

One Ton (Metric) equals 1000 Kilograms.

Conversions marked (\*) are exact by definition.

2503.12 APPROXIMATE CONVERSIONS:

<u>Material</u>	<u>Barrels Per Ton (Long)</u>
crude oils	6.7 - 8.1
aviation gasolines	8.3 - 9.2
motor gasolines	8.2 - 9.1
kerosenes	7.7 - 8.3
gas oils	7.2 - 7.9

## Approximate Conversions (Continued)

<u>Material</u>	<u>Barrels Per Ton (Long)</u>
diesel oils	7.0 - 7.9
lubricating oils	6.8 - 7.6
fuel oils	6.6 - 7.0
asphaltic bitumens	5.9 - 6.5

(As a general rule-of-thumb use 6.5 barrels or 250 gallons per ton of oil.)

2503.13 CRUDE OIL: Petroleum as it is extracted from the earth. There may be several thousands of different substances in crude oil, some of which evaporate quickly while others persist indefinitely. The physical characteristics of crude oils may vary widely. Crude oils are often identified in trade jargon by their regions of origin. This identification may not relate to the apparent physical characteristics of the oil. Commercial gasoline, kerosene, heating oils, diesel oils, lubricating oils, waxes, and asphalts are all obtained by refining crude oil.

2503.14 DEMULSIBILITY: The resistance of an oil to emulsification, or the ability of an oil to separate from any water with which it is mixed. The better the demulsibility rating, the more quickly the oil separates from water.

2503.15 DENSITY: Density is the term meaning the mass of a unit volume. Its numerical expression varies with the units selected.

2503.16 EMULSION: A mechanical mixture of two liquids which do not naturally mix as oil and water. Water-in-oil emulsions have the water as the internal phase and oil as the external. Oil-in-water emulsions have water as the external phase and the internal phase is oil.

2503.17 FIRE POINT: The lowest temperature at which an oil vaporizes rapidly enough to burn for at least 5 seconds after ignition, under standard conditions.

2503.18 FLASH POINT: The lowest temperature at which an oil gives off sufficient vapor to form a mixture which will ignite, under standard conditions.

2503.19 FRACTION: Refinery term for a product of fractional distillation having a restricted boiling point.

2503.20 FUEL OIL GRADE: Numerical ratings ranging from 1 to 6. The lower the grade number, the thinner the oil is and the more easily it evaporates. A high number indicates a relatively thick, heavy oil. No.

1 and No. 2 fuel oils are usually used in domestic heaters, and the others are used by industry and ships. No. 5 and 6 oils are solids which must be liquified by heating. Kerosene, coal oils, and range oil are all No. 1 oil. No. 3 fuel oil is no longer used as a standard term.

2503.21 INNAGE: Space occupied in a product container.

2503.22 IN PERSONEM: An action in personem is instituted against an individual, usually through the personal service of process, and may result in the imposition of a liability directly upon the person of a defendant.

2503.23 IN REM: An action in rem is one in which the vessel or thing itself is treated as offender and made defendant without any proceeding against the owners or even mentioning their names. The decree in an action in rem is enforced directly against the res by a condemnation and sale thereof.

2503.25 LOAD ON TOP: A procedure for ballasting and cleaning unloaded tankers without discharging oil. Half of the tanks are first filled with seawater while the others are cleaned by hosing. Then oil from the cleaned tanks, along with oil which has separated out in the full tanks, is pumped into a single slop tank. The clean water in the full tanks is then discharged while the freshly-cleaned tanks are filled with seawater. Ballast is thus constantly maintained.

2503.25 OIL FILMS: A slick thinner than .0001 inch and may be classified as follows:

<u>Standard Term</u>	<u>Gallons of Oil Per Square Mile</u>	<u>Appearance</u>
"barely visible"	25	barely visible under most favorable light conditions
"silvery"	50	visible as a silvery sheen on surface water
"slightly colored"	100	first trace of color may be observed
"brightly colored"	200	bright bands of color are visible
"dull"	666	colors begin to turn dull brown

Oil Films (Continued)

<u>Standard Term</u>	<u>Gallons of Oil Per Square Mile</u>	<u>Appearance</u>
"dark"	1332	Much darker brown
<u>NOTE:</u> Each one-inch thickness of oil equals 5.61 gallons per square yard or 17,378,709 gallons per square mile.		
2503.26 <u>OUTAGE</u> : Space left in a product container to allow for expansion during temperature changes it may undergo during shipment and use. Measurement of space not occupied.		
2503.27 <u>pH</u> : Term used to express the apparent acidity or alkalinity of aqueous solutions; values below 7 indicate acid solutions and values above 7 indicate alkaline solutions.		
2503.28 <u>POUR POINT</u> : The lowest temperature at which an oil will flow or can be poured under specified conditions of test.		
2503.29 <u>RESIDUAL OIL</u> : A general term used to indicate a heavy viscous fuel oil.		
2503.30 <u>SCUPPERS</u> : Openings around the deck of a vessel which allow water falling onto the deck to flow overboard. Should be plugged during fuel transfer.		
2503.31 <u>SLUDGE OIL</u> : Muddy impurities and acid which have settled from a mineral oil.		
2503.32 <u>SPECIFIC GRAVITY</u> : The ratio of the weight of a given volume of the material at a stated temperature to the weight of an equal volume of distilled water at a stated temperature.		
2503.33 <u>SPONTANEOUS IGNITION TEMPERATURE (S.I.T.)</u> : The temperature at which an oil ignites of its own accord in the presence of air oxygen under standard conditions.		
2503.34 <u>STOKE</u> : The unit of kinematic viscosity.		
2503.35 <u>TONNAGE</u> : There are various tonnages applied to merchant ships. The one commonly implied is gross tonnage although in these days tankers and other bulk-carriers are often referred to in terms of deadweight.		

2503.35-1 Gross tonnage: 100 cubic feet of permanently enclosed space is equal to one gross ton -- nothing whatever to do with weight. This is usually the registered tonnage although it may vary somewhat according to the classifying authority or nationality.

2503.35-2 Wet tonnage: The earning capacity of a ship. The gross tonnage after deduction of certain spaces, such as engine and boiler rooms, crew accommodation, stores, equipment, etc. Port and harbor dues are based on this tonnage.

2503.35-3 Displacement Tonnage: The actual weight in tons, varying according to whether a vessel is in light or loaded condition. Warships are always spoken of by this form of measurement.

2503.35-4 Deadweight tonnage: The actual weight in tons of cargo, stores, etc., required to bring a vessel down to her load line, from the light condition. Cargo deadweight is, as its name implies, the actual weight in tons of the cargo when loaded, as distinct from stores, ballast, etc.

2503.36 ULLAGE: The amount by which a tank or vessel lacks being filled (See also OUTAGE).

2503.37 VISCOSITY: The property of liquids which causes them to resist instantaneous change of shape, or instantaneous rearrangement of their parts, due to internal friction. The resistance which the particles of a liquid offer to a force tending to move them in relation to each other. Viscosity of oils is usually expressed as the number of seconds at a definite temperature required for a standard quantity of oil to flow through a standard apparatus.

2503.38 VISCOUS: Thick, resistant to flow, having a high viscosity.

2503.39 VOLATILE: Evaporates easily.

ANNEX XXX

3000 NEW YORK/NEW JERSEY  
ALERTING/NOTIFICATION & EQUIPMENT

3001 Area of Responsibility

The New York/New Jersey subregional areas comprise all U. S. inland waters within those respective states.

3002 Critical Water Use Areas

The present water uses are broken down into several categories such as: water supply, bathing, fishing, agriculture, industrial water supply, navigation and transportation and fire protection. The uses should be identified immediately and should guide the OSC in his approach to the problem along any given body of water.

3003 Chemical/Oil Industrial Complexes

There are heavy concentrations of oil and chemical complexes in northern New Jersey, the Delaware Bay area, southern New York State, and at many points along the Mohawk River. Due to the high tonnage of oil and hazardous materials handled, used, and stored in these areas, the spill potential is high.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Region II

(24-Hour Emergency Phone - 201-548-8730)

Mr. Howard J. Lamp'1 - Chief, Oil & Hazardous Materials Section

Telephone (Office)	Commercial	201-548-3347, ext. 515
	FTS	201-548-3515
	Non-Duty	201-846-4475

Mr. Paul R. Elliot - Investigator, Oil & Hazardous Materials Section

Telephone (Office)	Commercial	201-548-3347, ext. 548
	FTS	201-548-3548
	Non-Duty	201-846-4806

Mr. William Librizzi - Chief, Emergency Response Branch

Telephone (Office)	Commercial	201-548-3347, ext. 592
	FTS	201-548-3592
	Non-Duty	201-449-9247

Mr. Richard T. Dewling - Director, Surveillance & Analysis Division

Telephone (Office)	Commercial	201-548-3347, ext. 401
	FTS	201-548-3401
	Non-Duty	201-635-5681

IN ADDITION:

Mr. Everett L. MacLeman - Chief, Water Supply Branch

Telephone	Commercial	212-264-1800
-----------	------------	--------------

Mr. L. R. Moriarty - Rochester Field Office

Telephone	Commercial	716-275-4513
	Non-Duty	716-482-6213

(24-Hour Emergency Phone - 716-544-8581)



ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Region I

(24-Hour Emergency Phone - 617-223-7265)

Mr. John F. Conlon - Oil Spill Coordinator, Oil & Hazardous Materials

Telephone (Office)	Commercial	617-223-7265
	Non-Duty	617-526-4054

Region III

(24-Hour Emergency Phone - 215-597-9898)

Mr. Maleofny O. Castor - Oil Spill Coordinator, Oil & Hazardous Materials

Telephone (Office)	Commercial	215-597-9898
	Non-Duty	609-234-3579

Region V

Mr. Russ Diefenbach

Telephone (Office)	Commercial	312-353-5253
	Non-Duty	312-896-9835

Mr. Chester Marcyn

Telephone (Office)	Commercial	312-353-5253
	Non-Duty	312-562-4117

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

3rd U. S. Coast Guard District  
Governors Island  
New York, New York 10004

Duty Officer . . . . . Office 212-264-4800

Chief, Marine Environmental Protection Branch. . . . Office 212-264-4916

Captain of the Port (New York)  
Governors Island  
New York, New York 10004

Duty Officer . . . . . Office 212-264-8770

Captain of the Port (Albany, N.Y.)  
U. S. Post Office & Court House

Albany, New York . . . . . Office 518-472-6111

Sandy Hook Group  
Sandy Hook Coast Guard Station  
Fort Hancock, New Jersey 07732

Duty Officer . . . . . Office 201-872-0300

Atlantic City Group  
Atlantic City Coast Guard Station  
Atlantic City, New Jersey 08401

Duty Officer . . . . . Office 609-344-6594

Cape May Group  
Coast Guard Training Center  
Cape May, New Jersey 08204

Duty Officer . . . . . Office 609-884-8451

Captain of the Port (Philadelphia)  
Coast Guard Base  
Gloucester, New Jersey 08030

Duty Officer . . . . . Office 609-456-1370

9th U. S. Coast Guard District  
Federal Building  
Cleveland, Ohio 44144

Chief, Marine Environmental Protection Branch . . . Office 216-522-3932

Captain of the Port (Buffalo, N.Y.)

440 Federal Building

121 Ellicott Street

Buffalo, New York 14203

Duty Officer . . . . .	Office	716-842-2000
	Non-Duty	716-842-2191

Captain of the Port (Oswego, N.Y.)

U. S. Coast Guard

Oswego, New York 13126

Duty Officer . . . . .	Office	315-343-6581
------------------------	--------	--------------

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Region II  
26 Federal Plaza  
New York, New York 10007

GSA Transportation and Communication Service will provide whatever facilities and resources are requested by the On Scene Coordinator. The Coordinator's request will have priority over normal TSC operations.

Requests should be made to the appropriate Communication District Office.

DISTRICT ONE

Mr. Edward M. Schwalback, Communication Supervisor  
GSA TCS, Room 710  
90 Church Street  
New York, New York 10007

Telephone . . . . .	Office	212-264-7514
	Home	212-276-2473

Description of District - The boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx in New York City.

DISTRICT TWO

Mr. David J. Julsey, Communications Supervisor  
GSA, TCS, Room 512  
U.S.P.O. & Courthouse  
402 East State Street  
Trenton, New Jersey 08608

Telephone . . . . .	Office	609-599-3444
	Home	609-423-1721

Description of District - The boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond in New York City, Long Island and the States of New Jersey, Connecticut and Rhode Island.

DISTRICT THREE

Mr. Michael F. Cagney, Communications Supervisor  
GSA TCS, Room 323  
U.S.P.O. & Courthouse  
445 Broadway  
Albany, New York 12201

Telephone . . . . .	Office	518-472-7543
	Home	518-273-9529

Description of District - States of Vermont, Maine and New Hampshire, all of New York State with the exception of New York City and Long Island.

INTERSTATE SANITATION COMMISSION

Mr. Thomas R. Glenn Jr.  
Director-Chief Engineer  
10 Columbus Circle  
New York, New York 10019

Office 212-582-0380  
Non-Duty 201-545-6218

Dr. Allen Mytelka  
Assistant Chief Engineer

Office 212-582-0280  
Non-Duty 201-469-0314

DELAWARE RIVER BASIN COMMISSION

25 West Police Drive  
West Trenton, New Jersey

Ralph W. Manning  
15 Del Rio Drive  
Yardley, Pennsylvania

Office 609-883-9500, ext. 268  
Non-Duty 215-493-3967

Seymour P. Gross  
24 Beaverdale Lane  
Willingboro, New Jersey

Office 609-883-9500, ext. 269  
Non-Duty 609-877-6079

David P. Pollison  
527 Greenway Avenue  
Trenton, New Jersey

Office 609-883-9500, ext. 275  
Non-Duty 609-882-1743

Ralph Porges  
561 Hammond Drive  
Morrisville, Pennsylvania

Office 609-883-9500, ext. 274  
Non-Duty 215-295-1391

Herbert A. Howlett  
2305 Stackhouse Drive  
Yardley, Pennsylvania

Office 609-883-9500, ext. 202  
Non-Duty 215-493-4544

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

DIVISION OF PURE WATERS

Ronald E. Maylath, P.E. - Chief, Water Quality Surveillance Section

Office 518-457,7469  
Non-Duty 518-459-5836

David Cuffe - Assistant Sanitary Engineer

Office 518-457,7363, 7362  
Non-Duty 518-283-2519

Sylvester Braswell, P.E. - Assistant Sanitary Engineer

Office 518-457-7363, 7362  
Non-Duty 518-684-6523

William Miner - Principal Engineering Technician

Office 518-457-7363, 7362  
Non-Duty 518-283-4706

Donald B. Stevens, P.E. - Director, Bureau of Water Quality Management

Office 518-457-7360  
Non-Duty 518-439-3569

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

P. O. Box 2809

Trenton, New Jersey 08625

Pollution Control Number (24 hours) - 609-292-7172

David Longstreet . . . . .	Office	609-292-5560
	Non-Duty	201-261-6892

Karl F. Birns . . . . .	Office	609-292-5560
	Non-Duty	609-871-4931

John Vernam . . . . .	Office	609-292-5560
	Non-Duty	609-882-0879



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

The National Weather Service (NWS) Weather Service Forecast Offices, (WSFOs), River Forecast Centers (RFCs) and Weather Service Offices (WSOs) should be called upon to provide support services to responsible agencies in the event of an oil or hazardous substance spill.

All reports and/or requests for meteorological or hydrologic forecast input for oil or hazardous substance spills should be forwarded immediately to the Weather Service Forecast Office (WSFO) or River Forecast Center (RFC) having service responsibility for the area as outlined herein.

Meteorological support will usually be in the form of:

1. A description of carrier movement (particularly in inland waters):
2. Aviation forecasts of ceiling visibility and weather for aircraft observation and supply missions.
3. On scene weather forecasts of wind, weather and visibility. In ocean and coastal waters, wind and sea forecasts are particularly important for deployment of containing booms. Communications can usually be established to the on scene coordinator for current observations.

Hydrologic support will usually be in the form of:

1. Twenty-four, forty-eight and seventy-two hour mean daily discharge forecasts.
2. Twenty-four, forty-eight and seventy-two hour mean daily velocity forecasts.
3. Water temperature forecasts when appropriate.
4. Thirty-day water supply forecasts when appropriate.

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE OFFICES

<u>WSFO</u>	<u>Telephone</u>	<u>Area</u>
Albany, N.Y.	FTS: 518-472-6586 Comm: 518-869-0433	Vermont, Eastern New York except Rockland and Westchester Counties, N.Y.

<u>WSFO</u>	<u>Telephone</u>	<u>Area</u>
Buffalo, N.Y.	FTS: 716-842-3311* 632-2223 Comm: 716-632-2223	Western New York.
Cleveland, Ohio	FTS: 216-522-4949 Comm: 216-267-0069	Ohio, Lake Erie, Lake Ontario.
New York, N.Y.	FTS: 212-971-5624 Comm: 212-584-0327	Northern New Jersey, Rockland and Westchester Counties, Connecticut, Long Island coastal marine responsibilities from Long Island Sound to Block Island, New York Harbor and lower Hudson River.
Philadelphia, Pa.	FTS: 215-597-7203 Comm: 215-726-7511	Eastern Pa., Southern N.J., Coastal marine responsibility from Manasquan, N.J. to Cape May, N.J., and Delaware Bay.

#### RFC

Harrisburg, Pa.	FTS: 717-782-3488 Comm: 717-782-2256**	Atlantic Slope Drainage from below the mouth of the Hudson River to and including the James River Basin in Virginia.
Hartford, Conn.	FTS: 203-244-2178 Comm: 203-244-2042**	Rivers in New England; Lake Champlain Drainage; and the Hudson River and tributaries in New York.

#### RIVER DISTRICT OFFICES

WSO Rochester, N.Y.	FTS: 716-546-4900* 328-2772 Comm: 716-328-2772	Genesee River and tributaries.
------------------------	--	--------------------------------

#### NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE

Dr. J. Pierce  
National Marine Fisheries Service  
Biology Laboratory  
Highlands, New Jersey                      Phone: Office 201-872-0200

---

Comm. - Commercial  
\* - FTS Ass't. Operator  
\*\* - 24-hr telephone answering service.

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

Mr. John T. Garrett - Regional Director  
14 Elm Street  
Gloucester, Massachusetts 01930

Telephone . . . . .	Office	617-281-0640
	Non-Duty	617-546-6487

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

Mr. Richard C. Griffith - Regional Director - Northeast Region  
United States Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife  
Post Office and Courthouse Building  
Boston, Massachusetts 02109

Telephone . . . . .	FTS & Commercial	617-223-2961
	Non-Duty	617-969-8604

Mr. Rolland Handley - Regional Director - Northeast Region  
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation  
421 Cherry Street  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Telephone . . . . .	Office	215-597-7989
---------------------	--------	--------------

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

U. S. Attorneys

Northern District of New York

Post Office Building

Clinton Square

Syracuse, New York 13201 . . . . . FTS 315-473-6660

Eastern District of New York

Federal Building

Brooklyn, New York 11201 . . . . . FTS 212-596-5700

Southern District of New York

Foley Square

New York, New York 10007 . . . . . FTS 212-264-6118

Western District of New York

502 U. S. Courthouse

Buffalo, New York 14202 . . . . . FTS 716-842-3484

District of New Jersey

Federal Building

970 Broad Street

Newark, New Jersey 07102 . . . . . FTS 201-645-2155

OIL SPILL CLEANUP CONTRACTORS

1. Coastal Services, Inc. (Joe Joyce)  
632 South Front Street  
Elizabeth, New Jersey . . . . . 201-355-8880  
and  
85 Riverview Avenue  
Paulsboro, New Jersey . . . . . 609-423-2700  
  
(a) Barges - vacuum trucks, boom, Rheinwerft  
skimmer - absorbent material.
2. Samson Tank Cleaning Corp. (Bob Beyer)  
101 East 21st Street  
Bayonne, New Jersey 07002 . . . . . 201-437-1044  
  
(a) Vacuum trucks - a Medusa skimmer on order.
3. Metropolitan Petroleum Co., Inc. (Lee Green)  
25 Caven Point  
Jersey City, New Jersey . . . . . 201-434-4451  
  
(a) Vacuum trucks, skimmers, boom, absorbent.
4. Gandolfo Sweeper Service (Bob Gandolfo)  
P. O. Box 435  
East Canaan, Connecticut. . . . . 203-824-7145  
  
(a) Four high-velocity 12" hose vacuum trucks.
5. W. W. Andress Co. (Bill Disanza)  
18 Homestead Place  
Bergenfield, New Jersey 07621 . . . . . 201-384-6561  
  
(a) Four high-velocity 12" hose vacuum trucks.
6. Slickbar, Inc. (John P. Sullivan)  
Box 295  
Saugatuck Station  
Westport, Connecticut . . . . . 203-277-0859  
  
(a) Skimmers, Boom, absorbent.
7. Clean Waters, Inc. (Paul Preus)  
P. O. Box 1002  
Toms River, New Jersey . . . . . 201-349-0762

8. Standard Tank Cleaning Co. (Nathan Berman)  
1 Ingham Avenue  
Bayonne, New Jersey . . . . . 212-442-0648  
  
(a) Two vacuum barges - 1000 & 3000 bbl. capacity  
vacuum trucks.
9. Paul P. Pruss & Son, Inc.  
Bayonne, Linden and Sewaren, N.J. . . . . 201-636-7244  
  
(a) Boom, absorbents; equipment at Sewaren, N.J.  
on Staten Island Kills.
10. Underwater Technics, Inc. (Dave Stith)  
North 7th Street & Delaware River  
Camden, New Jersey . . . . . 609-963-4460  
  
(a) Booms, skimmer, vacuum trucks, boats,  
absorbent, chemicals, manpower.
11. J. V. Polsinello, Inc.  
P. O. Box 229  
Rensselaer, N.Y. 12144 . . . . . 518-436-1187  
  
(a) Vacuum trucks - earth moving equipment -  
absorbent.
12. Hitchcock Oil Pollution Systems (Richard Brown)  
A Division of the Hitchcock Gas Engine Co.  
40 California Street  
Bridgeport, Connecticut 06608 . . . . . 203-334-2161  
  
(a) Workboats; Vac All Equipment; booms;  
absorbent, etc.
13. Elmwood Tank Cleaning Corp. (Mr. C. Hitchcock)  
Buffalo, New York . . . . . 716-853-5960  
  
(a) Vac All trucks and Vacuum trucks.
14. New England Pollution Control Co., Inc. (Ellie Varricchio)  
95 Water Street  
West Haven, Connecticut . . . . . 203-934-6646

15. Blue-Bowl Sani-Jonn (Mr. H. J. ElHage)  
Fulton, New York . . . . . 315-593-3258  
(24-hr #)  
(a) Septic tank cleaning firm with one 2000-gal.  
tank truck, one 1000-gal. truck and one 500-gal.  
truck. Two dump trucks; racks and shovels;  
one pay-loader.
16. Sealand Environmental Engineering, Inc.  
P. O. Box 45  
Woodmont Station  
Milford, Connecticut . . . . . 203-878-5557  
(24-hr #)
17. Almo Anti-Pollution Services Corporation  
East Academy Street  
Clayton, New Jersey . . . . . 609-337-4333  
(24-hr #)
18. Duane Marine Corporation  
Box 435 - Great Kills  
Staten Island, New York . . . . . 212-984-5566  
(24-hr #)
19. Hughes Brothers  
501 Lacey Road  
Forked River, New Jersey . . . . . 609-693-7817



## POLLUTION ABATEMENT COMMITTEES

### New Jersey:

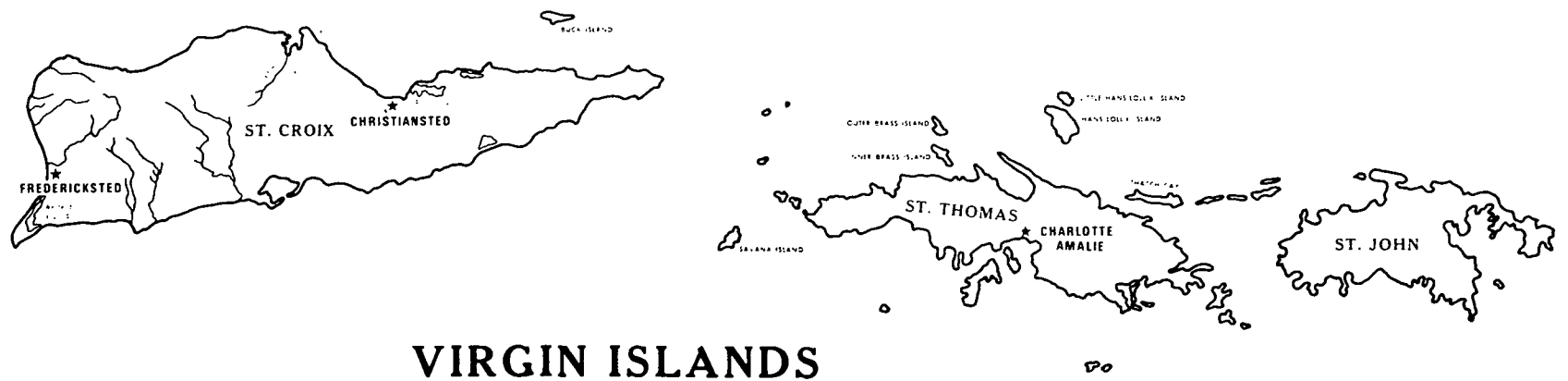
1. "Arthur Kill Mutual Aid Group," Arthur Kill River and vicinity; March 1970; H. G. Weidman, Exxon Co., P. O. Box 222, Linden, New Jersey 07036; 201-474-7532.
2. "Hackensack River Petroleum Cooperative," Hackensack River, 3 miles N. of Rt. 46 Bridge; J. F. O'Hara, Gulf Oil Co., P. O. Box 219, Ridgely Park, New Jersey 07660.
3. "Newark Bay-Bayonne Harbor Pollution Abatement Committee," Newark Bay-Lower New York Harbor; September 1969; David F. Coleman, Metropolitan Petroleum Co., 380 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10017; 212-867-4141.
4. "Oil Control Coordinating Committee," Delaware River and Bay; August 1968; C. C. Shannon, Meenan Oil Co., Levittown, Pennsylvania 19054; 215-943-3500.

### New York:

1. "Albany Harbor Pollution Abatement Committee," Port of Albany and vicinity; April 1968; Edwin Donovan, Exxon Company, U.S.A., Rte. 144, Genmont, New York 12201; 518-463-4125.
2. "Buffalo River & Harbor Oil Spill, Containment and Removal Committee", Buffalo River and Harbor; January 1972; Ray Gritzko, Mobil Oil Corp., 635 Elk Street, Buffalo, New York 14240; 716-825-8500, ext. 315.
3. "Central New York Oil Spill Cooperative-Rochester Area Committee," Genesee River Barge Canal, Rochester Harbor (Lake Ontario), Canandaigua Lake, Finger Lakes, March 1971; William Weber, Mobil Oil Corporation, 675 Brooks Avenue, Rochester, New York 14610; 716-328-7070.
4. "Central New York Oil Spill Cooperative-Syracuse Area Committee", N.Y.S. Barge Canal, Oneida Lake, Seneca Lake, Cayuga Lake, Lake Onondaga, Finger Lakes, December 1970; R. R. Johmann, Shell Oil Company, P. O. Box 1079, Solar Street, Syracuse, N.Y. 13201; 315-422-0243.
5. "Hutchinson River Water Quality Committee," Hutchinson River; September 1970; W. D. Pavlick, Suburban Fuel Oil Service, Inc., Canal Street, Mt. Vernon, N.Y. 10551; 914-668-3900.

6. "Inwood Oil Spill Cooperative," East end of Jamaica Bay; October 1971; Edward F. Farrelly, East Avenue, N. Lawrence, New York; 516-374-4780.
7. "Newburgh Water Pollution Abatement Committee," Hudson River from West Point to Milton; November 1970; J. Wida, Texaco, Inc., Texaco Terminal, River Road, New Windsor, New York 12550; 914-562-0567.
8. "Oil City Petroleum Cooperative Committee," South shore of Long Island-Middle Bay; October 1971; Charles J. Claus, Oil Products Inc., P. O. Box 250, Washington Avenue, Island Park, New York 11558; 516-423-3900.
9. "Oswego-Fulton Oil Spill Project," Water frontage of Oswego County, Oswego R. & Lake Ontario; February 1969; Roy E. Gilpren, USCG, Port Safety Office, Oswego, New York 13126; 315-343-1551.
10. "Plattsburgh-Lake Champlain Oil Spill Control Committee," Northeastern portion of Lake Champlain as far south as containment equipment, stored at Plattsburgh, can be of use; October 1970; Joe Reid, Exxon Co., Cumberland Avenue, Plattsburgh, New York 12901; 518-561-6453.
11. "St. Lawrence County Mutual Aid and Oil Pollution Control Board", St. Lawrence River from Seaway Locks to Cape Vincent, adjacent rivers and bays; October 1970; George E. Briggs, Fire Coordinator, S. Lawrence County Bureau of Fires, Norfolk, New York 13667; 315-387-4645.
12. "Utica-Rome Oil Pollution Control Committee," Utica-Rome area; July 1972; Roger Munsell, Mohawk Valley Oil, 9754 Rt. 49, Marcy, New York 13403; 315-735-6411.
13. "Ulster-Green Pollution Control Program," Hudson River, area of Kingston, New York; November 1971; Arthur Motzkin, P. O. Box 788, Port Ewen, New York; 914-331-0770.

T-XXXX  
XXXX-1



ANNEX XXXV

3500 PUERTO RICO/VIRGIN ISLANDS  
ALERTING/NOTIFICATION & EQUIPMENT

3501 Area of Responsibility

The Puerto Rico and Virgin Island subregional area comprises all navigable inland waters within the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the U. S. Virgin Islands.

3502 Critical Water Use Areas

3502.1 Because of the importance of the tourist trade to both the Puerto Rico and Virgin Island economies, beach and hotel areas would be affected most seriously by a moderate or major oil spill. Because most spills occur in or at the entrance to harbors, emphasis is placed on calm water techniques.

3502.2 Population centers in the subregion are marked. Potential fire hazards and dangers to the various shipping and boating communities must be considered should the pollutant be highly flammable.

3502.3 The primary commercial fishing areas are on the east and west coasts of Puerto Rico. Secondary areas are in the San Juan area and the waters off Santa Isabel on the south coast. Both Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands have large numbers of sport fishermen who use the waters around the larger population centers. While the fishing industry does not use very sophisticated techniques, the catch is valued at over one million dollars a year. Pollution in these areas could threaten the economic survival of the fishermen.

COOPERATING AGENCIES AND INDUSTRIES

I. Government Agencies

3503 Federal Agencies

3503.1 U. S. Coast Guard, San Juan, P. O. Box S2029, San Juan, P.R. 00903

Captain of the Port (Monday-Friday 0700-1530)	725-2943 or 725-5761 Ext. 37 or 38
--	------------------------------------

Rescue Coordination Center (All other times)	722-2943 or 725-5761 Ext. 37 or 38
---	------------------------------------

Commanding Officer, CG Activities U. S. Virgin Islands	774-2121 (b) 774-0955 (h)
---	---------------------------

3503.2 Environmental Protection Agency, 1225 Ponce de Leon Avenue,  
Case Building, Suite 804, Santurce, P.R. 00910

Mr. Weems Clevenger	725-7825 (b)	723-9013 (h)
Mr. David Guthrie	725-7825 (b)	768-9074 (h)

EPA San Juan may be reached by TELEX: 345-3195 "PURITY"

3503.3 Army Corps of Engineers, P. O. Box 3829, San Juan, P.R. 00904

Lt. Col. James Scott	723-0133 (b)	783-2424 Ext. 8210 (h)
Mr. Roberto Lluch	723-0133 (b)	722-4229 (h)

3503.4 U. S. Naval Station, Roosevelt Roads, P. R.

Cdr. C. M. Moore	863-2000 Ext. 4030 (b)	Ext. 4844 (h)
	Ext. 4043 (b)	
Cwo. Brantley	863-2000 Ext. 4068 (b)	Ext. 4592 (h)
	Ext. 5357 (b)	

#### 3504 Local Government Agencies

##### Puerto Rico

3504.1 Department of Natural Resources

Mr. Cruz Matos	723-3090 (b)	783-2147 (h)
----------------	--------------	--------------

3504.2 Environmental Quality Board, Box 11785, Santurce, P. R. 00910

Mr. Carlos Jimenez Barber	725-8898 (b)	767-1200 Channel (060) (h)
Mr. Lorenzo Iglestos	725-8692 (b)	767-1200 Channel (062) (h)
Mr. Carl Soderberg	725-8992 (b)	766-7906 (h)

3504.3 Department of Public Works, Minillas Center, San Juan, P.R.

Mr. Andreau	722-2297 (b)	785-9483 (h)
Mr. de Jesus	724-0170 (b)	876-8001 (h)
Mr. S. Ramirez	725-6881 (b)	782-2029 (h)

3504.4 Puerto Rico National Guard, Puerto de Tierra, San Juan, P. R.

Maj. Gen. Carlos F. Chardon	723-4086 (b)	
Col. Ernest J. Crisson	723-4086 (b)	723-3315 (h)

3504.5 Office of Civil Defense, Bldg. 213, Ft. San Cristobel, San Juan, P.R.

Mrs. Santiago de Hernandez	724-7962 (24 Hr)	
Col. Munare	724-7961 (24 Hr)	
Mr. Iriznery (Duty Officer)	722-3000 (Governor's Office)	

3504.6 Puerto Rico Ports Authority, GPO Box 2929, San Juan, P. R. 00936

Mr. Julio Maymi Pagan	723-0698 (b)	
Mr. Ysern de la Cruz	724-6439 (b)	743-3216 (h)
Mrs. Jose Garcia	725-8412 (b)	
Capt. Betances Gallardo	724-3262 (b)	766-2082 (h)

3505 U. S. Virgin Islands

3505.1 Department of Public Works, St. Croix, USVI 00820

Mr. A. M. Nelthropp	773-1789 (b)	773-0525 (h)
Mr. R. George	773-1290 (b)	772-0510 (h)

3505.2 Department of Health, Division of Environmental Health, St. Croix, USVI 00820

Mr. S. B. Stolz	773-0565	773-2236
Mr. K. Cooper	773-0565	773-0453

3505.3 Department of Health, Division of Environmental Health, St. Thomas, USVI 00801

Mr. P. A. Francois	774-6880	774-1562
Mr. D. C. Francois	774-6880	774-3133

3505.4 Ports Authority, P. O. Box 36, St. Thomas, USVI 00801

Mr. B. R. Yates	774-2333	774-6743
Mr. A. M. Monsanto	774-2333	774-2308

3505.5 Water and Power Authority, St. Thomas, USVI 00801

Mr. R. Crowther	774-0813	
Mr. J. Elmour	774-8110	
Shift Supervisor	774-8110 (24 Hr)	

3505.6 Water and Power Authority, St. Croix, USVI 00820

Mr. G. T. Jones	774-2796	
Mr. J. Cleary	773-2250	
Shift Supervisor	774-2796	

PUERTO RICO

SPILL CALLS



USCG - SAN JUAN  
CAPTAIN OF THE PORT  
809-725-0857 or 725-5761, x55  
Mon. thru Fri. (0700 - 1530)  
RESCUE COORDINATION CENTER  
809-722-2943 or 725-5761, x37, x38



USCG - MIAMI - 7th DIST  
Admiral A. C. Wagner  
Capt. Montgomery  
Chief, Marine Safety Div  
305-350-5651/2 Office  
305-251-2782 Off-Duty

EPA - SAN JUAN  
Mr. Weems Clevenger  
809-722-4686  
Mr. David Guthrie  
809-725-7825

P.R. ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY BOARD  
Mr. Carlos Jimenez Barber  
809-725-8898-Office 767-1200 Chan-  
Mr. Cruz Matos nel 60  
809-725-8898-Office 783-2147-Home  
Mr. Cruz Perez  
809-725-8992-Office 761-2223-Home  
Dr. Gene Berkquist  
809-725-8992-Office

COE - SAN JUAN  
Lt. Col. James Scott  
809-723-1333 Office  
809-783-2424 Home  
Mr. Robert Llunch  
809-723-0131 Office  
809-722-4229 Home



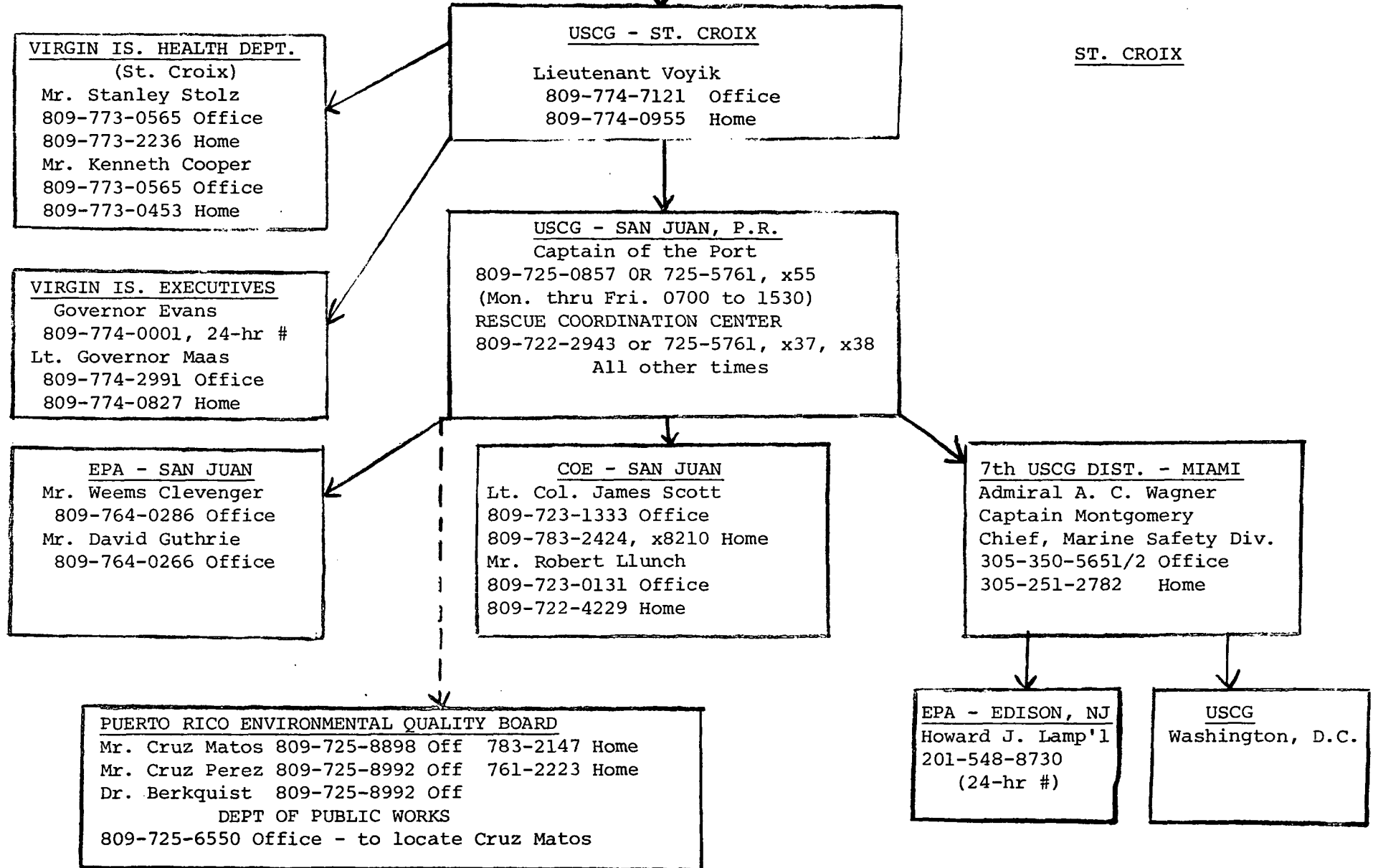
EPA - EDISON, NJ  
Howard J. Lamp'l  
201-548-8730

USCG  
Washington, DC

DEPT OF PUBLIC WORKS  
809-725-6550  
Fish & Wildlife  
(to locate Cruz Matos)

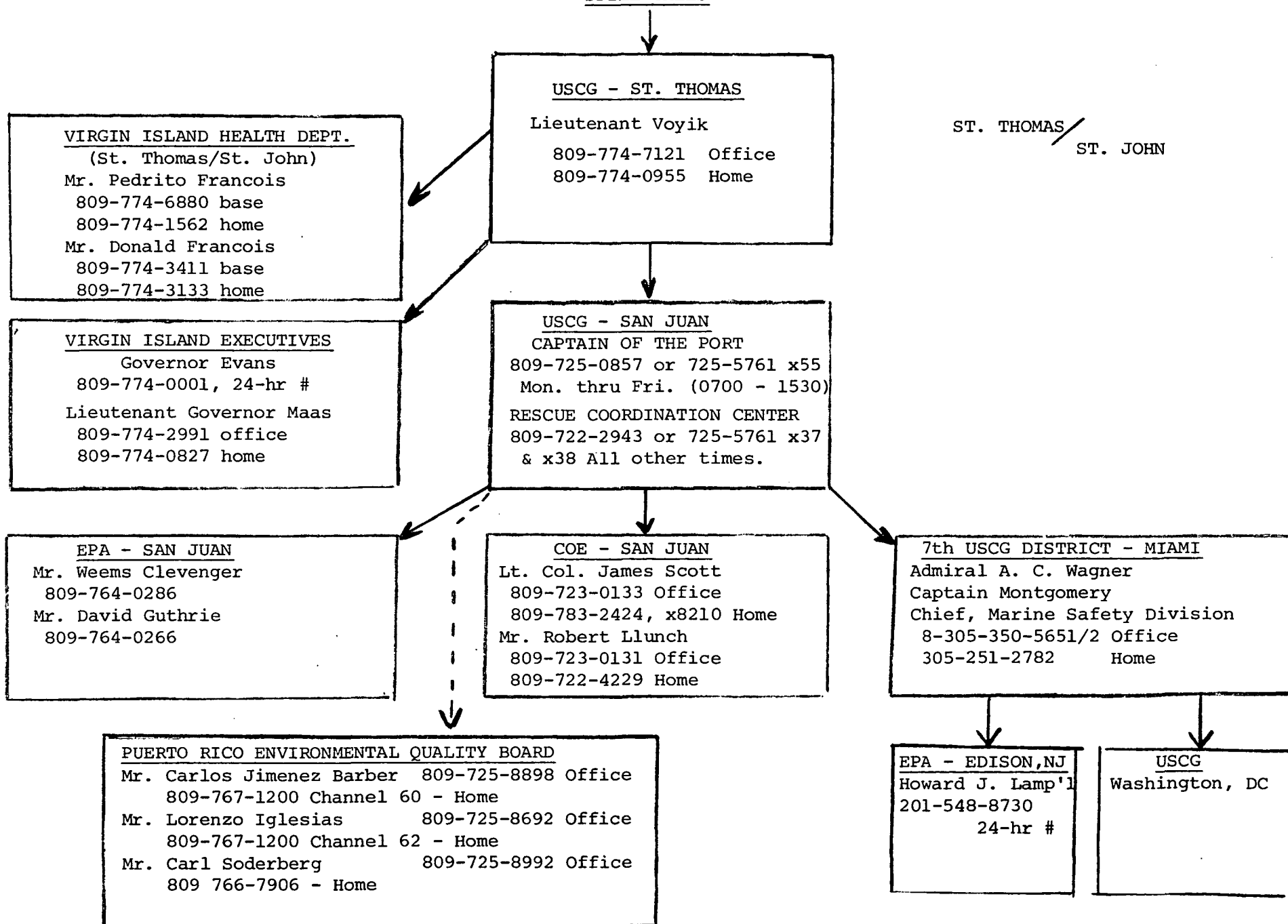
5-XXXX

SPILL CALLS





SPILL CALLS



XXXX-7

3506 Industry

3506.1 AFAB Corporation

Mr. Pedro Llera	783-5194 (b)	764-7378 (h)
Mr. R. B. Cahill	783-5194 (b)	783-5194 (h)

3506.2 Caribbean Gulf Refinery, GPO Box 1988, San Juan, P.R. 00936

Mr. W. E. Gardner	785-0520 (b)	
Mr. George Trotter	785-0520 (b)	789-3844 (h)
Mr. Walter Roessler	785-0520 (b)	767-0766 (h)
Mr. F. E. Smith	785-0520 (b)	783-8173 (h)

3506.3 Commonwealth Oil Refining Co., Box 3623, Ponce, P. R. 00731

Mr. Jesse Jackson	843-3030 (b)	Guayanilla
Mr. Edert Ortiz	843-3030 (b)	837-4250 (h)
Mr. Ojeda	843-3030 (b)	843-5764 (h)
Mr. Ruiz	843-3030 (b)	847-6874 (h)

3506.4 Esso Standard Oil Company, P. R. Box 4269, San Juan, P. R. 00936

Mr. C. S. Griffith	782-2920 (b)	
Mr. W. K. Hollis	782-2920 (b)	
Mr. R. S. Soto	782-2920 (b)	767-1039 (h)
Mr. E. de Delva	782-2920 (b)	

3506.5 Goodman Chemical Company, San Juan, P. R.

Mr. J. Chalverus	765-2560 (b)	
------------------	--------------	--

3506.6 Mercer Chemical Corp., Box 4198, Ponce, P. R. 00731

Mr. J. A. Sernigaz	836-1044 (b)	842-7255 (h)
--------------------	--------------	--------------

3506.7 Hess Oil Co., Limetree Bay, St. Croix, USVI

Ms. Rene Sagebien	137-773-1101 (b)	Ext. 203
	773-1101	Ext. 209
Capt. E. Carlson	773-1101 (b)	Ext. 359

3506.8 Martin-Marietta, Kingshill, Box 165, St. Croix, USVI 00850

Mr. J. R. Bou	773-2600 (b)	772-0885 (h)
Capt. H. Olsen	773-2600	Ext. 214 (b)
	772-1037	(h)

3506.9 Moran Tug Co., P. O. Box 3776, Ponce, P. R. 00731

Mr. E. L. Heely 843-0495 842-6546

3506.10 Murati Chemicals, Inc. Camarones Station, Guaynabo, P. R. 00657

Osvaldo Murati 789-6060 (b)

3506.11 Ochoa Fertilizer, Carr. Ochoa Km 1.9, Guanica, P. R. 00653

Mr. O. N. Hinojosa 821-3200  
Mr. J. R. Perez 821-3200 821-4883

3506.12 OXOCHEM Enterprise, Box 4152, Ponce, P. R. 00731

Mr. Borgmen-Pederson 824-4201 (b)  
Mr. J. F. Battistini 842-4201 (b) 856-1907 (h)  
Mr. H. Jove 842-4201 (b) 842-6077 (h)

3506.13 Peerless Chemicals, Box 1270, Ponce, P. R. 00731

Mr. Lenby Varley 836-1280 (b) 842-1712 (h)

3506.14 Phillips Puerto Rico Core, Inc., Guayama, P. R. or Suite 1566,  
Banco Popular Center, Hato Rey, P. R.

Guayama:

Mr. W. E. Barr 864-1515 (b) 853-2405 (h)  
Mr. W. A. Massey 864-1515 (b) 864-1097 (h)  
Mr. W. Clinchard 864-1515 (b) 864-0921 (h)

San Juan:

Mr. Holland 765-2725 (b) 766-8871 (h)  
Mr. Carlos Abello 765-2725 (b) 765-0516 (h)

3506.15 Pittsburg Plate Glass, Box 3472, Ponce, P. R. 00731

Mr. C. E. Drum 835-4700 (b) 843-4392 (h)  
Mr. R. M. Vancamp 835-4700 (b) 765-4392 (h)

3506.16 Pollution Control Products Corp., P. O. Box 4463, San Juan, P.R. 00936

Mr. S. Goodman 724-7435 (24 Hr)

3506.17 Port San Juan, P. O. Box 2895, San Juan, P. R. 00903

Mr. W. J. Coleman 724-2360 791-3267

3506.18 Puerto Rico Lighterage

Mr. F. Martin	723-6164	766-0786
Mr. F. Ramirez	723-6164	761-7007

3506.19 Puerto Rico Water Resources Authority

Mr. E. Hillman	783-4145 (b)	767-8355 (h)
Mr. C. Gonzales	783-4145 (b)	

3506.20 Shell Company (Puerto Rico) Ltd.

Mr. F. Fortesa	722-0150 (b)	764-8265 (h)
Mr. J. Ramirez Poms	782-0560 (b)	761-0890 (h)

3506.21 Sun Oil Company, Banco Popular Center 933, Hato Rey, P.R. 00918

Mr. Hugh Myers	893-2750	
Capt. Bowman	893-2424	852-0164
Mr. Llorens	893-2424	
Mr. Chad Bardone	893-2424	893-2208

3506.22 Texaco Antilles Ltd., P. O. Box 1458, Fredericksted, St. Croix

Mr. V. Khelawan	772-0104	773-0625
Mr. E. Charles	772-0104	773-3644

3506.23 Texaco Antilles Ltd., P. O. Box 3740, St. Thomas, USVI

Mr. J. Quetel	774-3139	774-3010
Mr. C. Friday	774-3139	775-0149

3506.24 Texaco Puerto Rico, Inc., P. O. Box 4429, San Juan, P. R. 00905

Mr. Edgar S. Oliveiri	773-6110 (b)	783-0469 (h)
Mr. L. A. Ruiz	782-0520 (b)	767-4869 (h)

3506.25 Union Carbide de PR, Inc., P. O. Box 964, Ponce, P. R. 00731

Mr. O. Munniz	843-2626 (b) Ext. 276	843-5821 (h)
Mr. O. D. O'Bryan	843-2626 (b) Ext. 216	843-2916 (h)
Mr. Ralph Oben (San Juan)	843-2626 (b)	

3506.26 West Indian Co., P. O. Box 660, St. Thomas, USVI

Mr. R. Federson	774-1780 (b) Ext. 214	774-5825 (h)
Mr. E. Braun	774-1780 (b) Ext. 224	774-0005 (h)

### 3507 Volunteer Groups

3507.1 Industrial Mission of Puerto Rico, Condominium Darlington.  
No. 604, Rio Piedras, P. R.

Mr. Ricardo Gillette 765-4395 (b)

3507.2 Formento Recreative, P. O. Box 2923, San Juan, P. R.

Mr. Emilio A. Casellas 725-1966 (b)

Mr. Rene San Fiorenzo 725-9487 (b)

### 3508 Laboratories and Academic Institutions

3508.1 Formento Industrial Lab., Roosevelt Ave., Hato Rey, P. R.

Dr. Rigau 767-9191 (b)

Dt. Tsai 767-9191 (b)

3508.2 The various oil refineries have laboratory facilities they use to test a vessel's cargo. These can be used in an emergency and should be requested through the contact points in 'Section B Industries' listed above.

3508.3 Scientific Community

Dr. Schneiderman, Institute of Marine Studies 832-4040 (switchboard)  
Mayaguez, P. R.

Dr. Nelson Biaggi, University of Puerto Rico 766-3811  
San Juan, P. R.

Dr. Maximo Cerame Vivae, Institute of Marine 832-4040  
Studies, Mayaguez, P.R.

Mr. H. S. Hilbert, Virgin Island Government 774-0001

Dr. Edward Towle, College of the Virgin Islands

### 3509 Physical Resource Inventory

3509.1 Containment Equipment

(1) Caribbean Gulf Refinery Corp., San Juan 500' Sunshine Chem.  
styrofoam boom  
500' Slickbar boom

(2)	Hess Oil, St. Croix	1760' Uniroyal boom
(3)	Martin Marietta, St. Croix	450' Nierod Plastic boom
(4)	Oxochem Enterprise, Ponce	100' Fiberglass boom
(5)	Phillips Puerto Rico Core, Jobos	500' Uniroyal boom 12' Fruboard 24' skirt
(6)	Texaco Antilles Ltd., St. Thomas	150' Wooden boom (old slickbar)
(7)	Union Carbide, Inc., Guayanilla	1200' Slickbar boom
(8)	Coast Guard, San Juan	2500' Pirelli boom 228' T-T boom
(9)	U. S. Naval Station, Roosevelt Rds	400' Styrofoam boom
(10)	V.I. Gov't-Department of Health Division of Environmental Health	
	St. Thomas	1200' Slickbar boom
	St. Croix	600' Slickbar boom
(11)	V.I. Gov't - Ports Authority	300' Styrofoam boom
(12)	V.I. Gov't - Water & Power Authority, St. Croix	200' Boom
(13)	West India Co., St. Thomas	300' Styrofoam boom
(14)	Yabucoa Sun Oil, Yabucoa	2000' Slickbar boom 800' J-M boom

#### 3509.2 Dispersants

(1)	Caribbean Gulf Refinery, San Juan	(10) 55 gal drums Jansolv
(2)	CORCO, Guayanilla	(60) 55 gal drums Jansolve (60) 55 gal drums Kem
(3)	Phillips Core, Jobos	(8) 55 gal drums Emulsifier
(4)	U. S. Naval Station, Roosevelt Rds	(3) 55 gal drums Jamtol

- |  |                            |
|--|----------------------------|
| (5) V.I. Gov't - Ports Authority                     | (1) 55 gal drum Emulsifier |
| (6) V.I. Gov't - Water & Power Authority, St. Thomas | (3) 55 gal drums Sunshine  |

3509.3 Vacuum Truck and Skimmers

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| (1) Caribbean Gulf Oil Refinery         | (1) 1200 gal Vac. truck                               |
| (2) CORCO, Guayanilla                   | (1) 4200 gal Vac. truck<br>(4) floating pumps 500 gpm |
| (3) Hess Oil, St. Croix                 | (2) 5000 gal Vac. truck<br>(3) Skimmers               |
| (4) Klear Ambient Services, San Juan    | (1) 3000 gal tank truck with gear-pump mounted        |
| (5) Martin-Marietta, St. Croix          | (2) small gas pumps<br>(1) surface skimmer            |
| (6) Murati Chemical, San Juan           | (1) 6" Sykes pump                                     |
| (7) Phillips Core, Jobos                | (1) 2000 gal Vac. truck                               |
| (8) Texaco Antilles Ltd.<br>St. Thomas  | (2) 3000 gal pump mounted tank trucks                 |
| St. Croix                               | (2) 3000 gal pump mounted tank trucks                 |
| (9) Union Carbide, Guayanilla           | (1) 2000 gal Vac. truck                               |
| (10) U. S. Coast Guard, San Juan        | (2) Acme skimmers<br>(2) Watermaster skimmers         |
| (11) U. S. Naval Station, Roosevelt Rds | (2) skimmers  |
| (12) Yabucoa Sun Oil, Yabucoa           | (5) skimmers  |

Miscellaneous portable pumps may be obtained through the Public Works Department of both Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

3509.4 Tugs, Boats and Barges

(1) Caribbean Gulf Oil Refinery, San Juan	16' Aluminum rowboat
(2) CORCO, Guayanilla	14' Boston Whaler, outboard
(3) Esso, San Juan	(1) 6000 bbl bunker barge
(4) Hess Oil, St. Croix	(2) 155' tugs (3) 105' tugs (1) 45' tug (2) 18' outboards (3) barges
(5) Martin-Marietta, St. Croix	(2) tugs
(6) Moran Towing, Ponce	(2) tugs (1) barge, Petrochemicals only
(7) PPG, Guayanilla	(1) 17' Boston Whaler outboard
(8) Puerto Rico Government	
Department of Public Works	(1) 13' Boston Whaler
Ports Authority	(1) 32' Patrol Boat
	(2) 24' Patrol Boats
Water Resources Authority	(1) 14' Utility Boat
(9) Port San Juan Touring, San Juan	(4) tugs (3) barges
(10) Puerto Rico Lighterage, San Juan	(6) tugs
(11) Texaco Antilles, Ltd.	
St. Thomas	(1) 14' Boston Whaler outboard
St. Croix	(1) 14' Boston Whaler outboard (1) 24' Mercruiser workboat
(12) Union Carbide, Guayanilla	(1) 30' workboat



(13) U. S. Government

Coast Guard	(3) 30' Utility boats
	(1) 16' Utility
	(1) 82' Cutter (San Juan)
	(1) 82' Cutter (St. Thomas)
Naval Station, Roosevelt Rds	(2) YTE's
	(1) YTM
	(1) Boston Whaler
	(2-3) barges

(14) V.I. Gov't - Department of Health  
Division of Environmental Health

St. Thomas	(1) 19' outboard
St. Croix	(1) 18' workboat

(15) V.I. Gov't - Ports Authority

(2) 40' tugs
(1) 43' pilot boat
(1) 20' workboat
(2) outboards

(16) West India Co., St. Thomas

(1) 40' Diesel boat
(1) 18' outboard

(17) Yabucoa Sun Oil, Yabucoa

(2) 25' workboats
(1) 16' rowboat

3509.5 Communication Equipment

The only reliable communications network in the area of responsibility is the Puerto Rico National Guard FM radio net. Repeaters make possible communication with portable equipment anywhere on the island. Base stations can be installed in the emergency pollution control center. Emergency use of the equipment must be requested from the General Headquarters in San Juan: 723-4086.

3509.6 Transportation and Earthmoving Equipment

A. COMMERCIAL SOURCES: In general, use of commercial sources should be given preference over use of public sources.

The below list is only a representative sampling. Numerous other rental companies exist which are listed in the telephone books.

(1) North Coast of Puerto Rico

a. Empire Equipment Company	761-4740
b. B. G. Mecoer	768-1516

- c. Airequipo, Inc. 789-9831
- d. Rafael Mejia, Inc. 767-0053

(2) South Coast of Puerto Rico

- a. Bury Bios, Inc. 842-2130
- b. David Arroyo Chabrier 832-4265
- c. Transporte Gerena 891-1898

(3) St. Thomas

- a. Charley's Trucking 774-4539
- b. Zinke-Smith, Inc. 775-0100

(4) St. Croix

- a. Caribbean Equipment 773-0185
- b. Coast Component and Equipment 773-1385

3510 National Guard Units

The National Guard is a good source of supply for 4-wheel drive vehicles and helicopters for personnel transport. All equipment must be requested through the San Juan Headquarters: 723-4086.

3411 U. S. Navy

The Navy can provide some heavy equipment and vehicles, however, several days notice is necessary. There is a Sea Bee Unit in Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico: MCE-4 Unit, Roos Rds - Ext. 5321 or 5543.

3512 Puerto Rico

Department of Public Works - DPW can provide heavy equipment including pumps for short-term use. Response time is very rapid as heavy equipment depots are located throughout the island.

3513 Virgin Islands

Department of Public Works - main source of heavy equipment throughout the Virgin Islands.

3514 Salvage Contractors

The only commercial contractor located in the area of responsibility is:

El Morro Salvage  
Mr. Ted Tanos 724-3982 (h)

The Navy has diving personnel and salvage equipment located at Roosevelt Roads.

### 3515 Disposal Sites

3515.1 The following facilities can accept oil-water mixtures for processing to separate the oil and water. The concentration of oil should be first maximized by allowing the water to settle out in tanks or tank trucks.

	Capacity
Caribbean Gulf Refinery	300,000 gal
Commonwealth Oil Refining Corp.	8,000,000 gal
Phillips Puerto Rico Core	1,250,000 gal
Hess Oil	2,100,000 gal
Union Carbide Caribe	25,000 gal

3515.2 Contaminated solid waste, including oily absorbent materials, beach sand, etc., may be buried in sanitary land fills operated by the following municipalities in Puerto Rico:

	Name and Phone of Mayor	
Aquadilla	Conchita Igartua de Suarez	891-1005
Arecibo	Alfredo Gonzales Rivera	878-0140
Barceloneta	Vincente Acevedo Ballester	846-3400
Bayamon	Manuel Aponte Borrero	785-3200
Carolina	Manuel Fernandez Corujo	769-0156
Dorado	Alfonso Lopez Chaar	796-1230
Guaynabo	Sontos Riverz Perez	789-2132
Ponce	Luis A. Morales	842-3040
San Juan	Carlos Romero Barcelo	722-0522
Toa Alta	Jaime Morales Ordriquez	794-3445

3515.3 Burial in other sites may be done only with the approval of the Environmental Quality Board in Puerto Rico or the Department of Health in the Virgin Islands.

### 3516 Potential Pollution Sources

Due to the large amount of shipping in this sub-region, major spills are possible along any coast. The largest oil spills in the past have all involved ship groundings, and have on several occasions involved remote areas. However, as a convenience, the major potential pollution sources located on shore are listed below:

#### AREA

#### POTENTIAL POLLUTION

#### San Juan Area

Bacardi Rum, Catafio

Alcohol

Caribbean Gulf Refinery Pier, Catano	Oil
Catano Fuel Oil Pier, Catano	Oil, Gasoline
Palo Seco Power Plant, Catano	Oil
Puerto Nuevo Power Plant, San Juan	Navspec Fuel oil, sulfuric acid
Esso, Shell & Texaco Storage tanks, San Juan	Oil, Gasoline

#### North Coast Puerto Rico

Puerto Rico Chemical Corp., Arecibo	Phenols
Ron Llave Distillery, Arecibo	Alcohol
Ramey Air Force Base Fuel Pier, Aquadilla	Jet Fuel

#### West Coast Puerto Rico

Esso Storage Tanks, Mayaguez	Oil, Gasoline
------------------------------	---------------

#### South Coast Puerto Rico

Commonwealth Oil Refinery, Guayanilla	Oil, Gasoline
Guayanilla Power Plant, Guayanilla	Oil
Pittsburg Plate Glass, Guayanilla	Petro Chemicals
Texaco Storage Tanks, Guayanilla	Oil, Gasoline
Union Carbide, Guayanilla	Ethylene Glycol, Caustic Soda
Romaguera Oil Storage Tanks, Ponce	Oil
Phillips P. R. Core, Inc., Las Mareas	Naptha, Gasoline
Ochoa Fertilizer Plant, Guanica	Anhydrous Ammonia, Sulfuric Acid

#### East Coast Puerto Rico

Sun Oil Company, Yabucoa	Oil, Gasoline
U. S. Naval Station, Roosevelt Roads	Navspec Fuel Oil, Jet Fuel

#### Virgin Islands

Harvey Alumina, Port Harvey, St. Croix	Bauxite
Hess Oil Company, Limetree Bay, St. Croix	Oil, Gasoline
Texaco Company, South Coast, St. Croix	Oil, Gasoline
Submarine Base Pier "P", Charlotte Amalie	Oil
Water Distillation Plant, Krum Bay, St. Thomas	Oil
West India Company, Charlotte Amalie	Oil
Caneel Bay Storage Tank, St. John	Oil

#### 3517 Particularly Hazardous Spill Addendum

3517.1 Introduction - The purpose of this addendum is to segregate information on particularly hazardous chemicals handled within the Puerto Rico-U.S. Virgin Island sub-region. Particularly hazardous chemicals are

defined (for use in this part) as those chemicals, petroleum and non-petroleum, which due to their flammability or toxicity present a particular hazard to human health.

All of the information contained in the previous sections is also applicable to this part.

#### 3517.2 Potential Pollution Sources

Commonwealth Oil Refinery Co., Guayanilla

Benzene  
Butane  
Motor-fuel anti-knock compounds  
Propylene  
Ethylbenzene  
Cyclohexane  
O-Xylene  
Toluene

Union Carbide Co., Guayanilla

Cumene  
Ethyl Acrylate  
Phenol  
Propylene  
Isopropyl Alcohol

Pittsburg Plate Glass, Guayanilla

Caustic Soda  
Ethylene Dichloride  
Vinyl Chloride Monomer  
Chlorine

Phillips Core Puerto Rico, Guayama

Cyclohexane  
Motor-fuel Anti-knock compounds  
Benzene  
O-Xylene  
P-Xylene

### 3517.3 Equipment

Each of the facilities that handles especially hazardous chemicals has special safety equipment for use with those chemicals. This equipment will be used by trained company personnel in the case of a spill or fire.

#### Pittsburgh Plate Glass Inc.

##### Fire Fighting Equipment

- National Foam Fire Truck - 2000 lbs Purple K  
500 gal Foam concentrate
- 5000 ft. 2½" NST Fire Hose
- 1500 ft. 1½" NST Fire Hose
- Full protection clothing for fire fighters

##### Medical Equipment

- Dispensary - 8 oxygen station
- registered nurse Mon-Fri
- Doctor on plant Tues & Thurs
- on call 24 hrs/day
- practical nurse 24 hrs/day
- Mobile dispensary - 8 oxygen stations
- Ambulance

##### Personnel Safety Equipment

- 30 Scott Air Packs - 20 extra cannisters
- 25 Chem-Ox breathing units
- Misc. - rubber suits & hoods, gloves, filter masks

#### Commonwealth Oil Refining Co.

##### Fire Fighting Equipment

- 3 Fire Trucks (2) 1000 gal concentrated foam
- (1) 2500 lbs dry chemical
- 15000 lbs dry chemical reserve
- 8000 gal foam reserve
- Misc. water pumps - portable
- Fire brigades - with plant fire chief

##### Medical Equipment

- Dispensary - doctor (Mon-Fri 8 hrs/day) 24 hrs on call
- practical nurse 24 hrs/day
- oxygen equipment
- (2) Ambulances

Personnel Safety Equipment

- 35 full face oxygen masks
- 12 mechanical face masks with compressors
- 10 gas detectors located throughout plant
- 50 full protection suites - abestos lined
- Safety showers
- Misc. - gloves, goggles, boots

Union Carbide Caribe Inc.

Fire Fighting Equipment

- 2 Fire Trucks - dry chemical and foam concentrate
- Sprinkler system - each dock
- Emergency fire brigade

Medical Equipment

- 1 Ambulance
- Dispensary - Completely equipped
  - registered nurse (Mon-Fri 8 hrs/day)
  - doctor (Mon-Fri 8 hrs/day 24 hrs on call)

Personnel Safety Equipment

- 2 full face oxygen breathing masks/dock
- 4 full face oxygen breathing masks/fire truck
- 4 sets full protective clothing on Phenol dock
- 6 sets full protective clothing on fire truck
- Safety shower/dock
- Misc. - gloves, goggles, filter face masks

Phillips Core of Puerto Rico

Fire Fighting Equipment

- Fire Truck - dry chemical and foam concentrate
- 2500 lb dry chemical extinguisher on trailer
- Plant wide fire hydrant station
- Salt water hydrants on docks

Medical Equipment

- Dispensary - medical technician (24 hrs/day)
  - nurse (24 hrs on call)
  - doctor (24 hours on call)
- Ambulance

Personnel Safety Equipment

3 full face masks

5 full protective clothing suits

Misc. - smaller masks, gloves, goggles

3518 Action Plan

3518.1 If it appears that a quantity of especially hazardous material has been spilled, such that evacuation of an area is warranted, notify the appropriate local governor's office and office of civil defense, as well as police and fire department.

Governor's Offices:

Puerto Rico 722-3000 or 723-0090

Virgin Islands 724-0001

Offices of Civil Defense

Puerto Rico 724-7962 or 724-7961

Virgin Islands 774-2244 (St. Thomas)

773-3877 (St. Croix)

Fire Departments

Puerto Rico 343-2330

Virgin Islands 921

Police Departments

Puerto Rico 343-2020

Virgin Islands 915