



U.S. Department  
of Transportation

**Pipeline and Hazardous  
Materials Safety Administration**

1200 New Jersey Avenue, S.E.  
Washington, D.C. 20590

*The following Oil Spill Response Plan has been submitted to the Department of Transportation (DOT) Pipeline Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) in HyperText Markup Language (HTML) format, and has since been converted to Portable Document Format (PDF) form. Any hyperlink included in the PDF file is NOT functional, and materials referenced in the links have been attached as an addendum at the end of the document.*



Gibson  
Spill Response Plan  
Terminals



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Developed by:







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Terminals

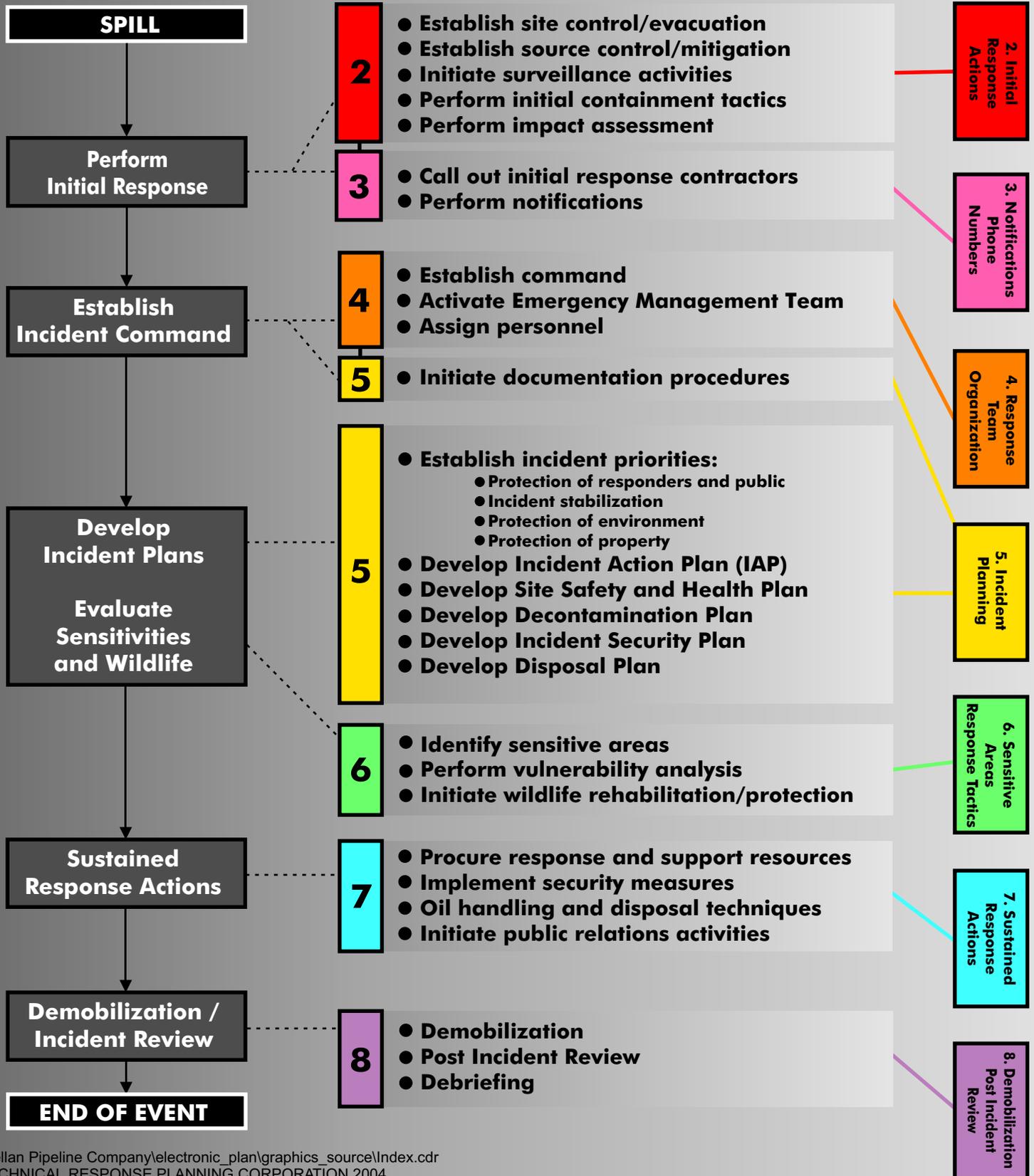
Developed by:



*TECHNICAL RESPONSE PLANNING*  
CORPORATION

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# Response Procedures Flow Chart



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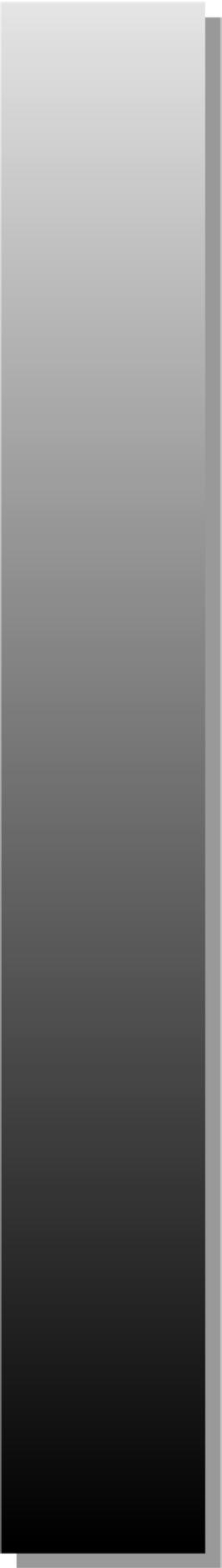
SECTION 1

Last revised: April 27, 2011

**INTRODUCTION**

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## FIGURE 1-1 - RECORD OF CHANGES

Changes to this Plan will be documented on this page. Plan review and modifications will be initiated and coordinated by the Environmental, Health, Safety and Security Department (EHS&S) in conjunction with the Area Supervisor/Manager of Operations.

DATE OF CHANGE	DESCRIPTION OF CHANGE	PAGE NUMBER
11/14/2008	Appendix C Figure C-1	
3/17/2009	Section 6.7 and ERAP Section 6.0	
3/19/2009	Section 6.7 and ERAP Section 6.0	
3/25/2010	Appendix C Figure C-13	
1/5/2011	Section 3 Figure 3.1-3 and ERAP Figure 3-2	
1/11/2011	Section 3 Figure 3.1-3, Appendix A Figure A.2-3 and ERAP Figure 3-2	
2/16/2011	Section 1.3	
2/16/2011	Section 7.1.1 and ERAP Figure 4-2	
2/24/2011	Section 3 Figure 3.1-3, Appendix A Figure A.2-3 and ERAP Figure 3-2 from Company Personnel Import	
4/27/2011	Appendix C Figure C-3	
4/27/2011	Section 1 Figure 1-3	
4/27/2011	Section 6.6 and ERAP Section 6.0	

## FIGURE 1-1 - RECORD OF CHANGES

Changes to this Plan will be documented on this page. Plan review and modifications will be initiated and coordinated by the Environmental, Health, Safety and Security Department (EHS&S) in conjunction with the Area Supervisor/Manager of Operations.

DATE OF CHANGE	DESCRIPTION OF CHANGE	PAGE NUMBER
4/28/2011	Section 3 Figure 3.1-3 and ERAP Figure 3-2	
4/28/2011	Section 3 Figure 3.1-3 and ERAP Figure 3-2	
4/29/2011	Section 6.7 and ERAP Section 6.0	
4/29/2011	Section 6.7 and ERAP Section 6.0	
4/29/2011	Section 6.7 and ERAP Section 6.0	
4/29/2011	Section 6.7 and ERAP Section 6.0	
5/3/2011	Section 3 Figure 3.1-3 and ERAP Figure 3-2	

FIGURE 1-2 - DISTRIBUTION LIST

Paper copies of this plan are located in the facility office and are accessible to facility employees and online versions of the plans are available to all employees with computer access.

PLAN HOLDER	ADDRESS	NUMBER OF COPIES		INITIAL DISTRIBUTION DATE
		PAPER	ELECTRONIC	
EPA, Region VI, Contingency Planning Section (62 EP)	1445 Ross Avenue Dallas, TX 75202-2733	1	0	
Response Plans Officer, Pipeline and Hazardous Material Safety	U.S. Department of Transportation 1200 New Jersey Ave SE., Room E22-210 Washington, DC 20590	1	0	
Gibson Terminal	160 Old Spanish Trail Road Gibson, LA 70356	1	1	
Mr. Chris Nelson, Environmental Specialist	Magellan, P.O. Box 3102, Mail Drop 27-3 Tulsa, OK 74172	1	1	
Mr. John (Wes) O'Neil	1802 Poth Lane Corpus Christi, Texas 78408	0	1	
U.S. Coast Guard	MSO - 1615 Poydras Ave. New Orleans, LA 70112	1	0	
Environmental Safety & Health Consulting	1730 Coteau Road Houma, LA 70364	1	0	3/2009

**FIGURE 1-3 - GIBSON INFORMATION SUMMARY**

<b>Owner/Operator:</b>	Magellan Terminals Holdings, L.P. One Williams Center, MD 27-3, P.O. Box 22186 Tulsa, OK 74121-2186
<b>Owner Telephone:</b>	(918) 574-7000
<b>Facility Name:</b>	Gibson
<b>Facility Address:</b>	160 Old Spanish Trail Road Gibson, LA 70356
<b>Facility Latitude/Longitude:</b>	(b) (7)(F)
<b>Facility Telephone/Fax:</b>	(985) 872-3831 / (985) 575-9924
<b>Facility EPA FRP #:</b>	FRP-06-LA-00776
<b>Facility USCG FRP #:</b>	MORM MM100
<b>Facility PHMSA OSRP #:</b>	1620
<b>Description of Facility:</b>	<p>Magellan Terminals Holdings, L.P. is a bulk storage terminal for distribution of crude oil from oil and gas production sites to refineries. The product is transported to the terminal via marine barges and tank trucks. The Facility also has two sales lines of 6-inch and 8-inch diameters which transport crude oil to larger bulk storage facilities. Crude oil is offloaded into five (5) aboveground storage tanks from two (2) marine docks or two (2) offloading racks for tank trucks. Personnel at the facility include a facility manager and several plant operators.</p> <p>The facility is located on land adjacent to Bayou Black. At dock one, the oil is routed from the marine vessel to the storage tank through 35 feet of 6 inch rubber hose which feeds a 10" x 115" receiving pipeline to complete the transfer. The capacity of this piping system is approximately 12.4 bbls of oil. At dock two, the oil is routed from the marine vessel to the storage tank through 35 feet of 8 inch rubber hose which feeds a 12" x 5200" receiving pipeline to complete the transfer. The capacity of this piping system is approximately 729 bbls of oil. Loading operations are continuous when a barge arrives at the dock. Loading of oil is accomplished during daylight hours. The facility has two DOT regulated transfer pipelines to move crude oil to larger storage facilities.</p>

**FIGURE 1-3 - GIBSON INFORMATION SUMMARY**

\*24 Hour Numbers

Qualified Individuals: (Refer to APPENDIX A, FIGURE A.2-3 for QI Training Records)		Work	Home
	Winfred Johnson Terminal Operator Sr 985/872-3831 (Office) (b) (6) (Home)	160 Old Spanish Trail Gibson, LA 70356	
	Greg Schleismann Supv Area Qualified Individual 504/371-3901 (Office) (b) (6) (Home) 504/491-5758 *(Mobile)	5000 River Road Marrero, LA 70072	
	Dani Hardy Supv Operations II 504/371-3906 (Office) (b) (6) (Home) 504/210-7023 *(Mobile)	5000 River Road Marrero, LA 70072	

**FIGURE 1-3 - GIBSON INFORMATION SUMMARY, CONTINUED**

<b>Line Sections / Products Handled: (Refer to Product Characteristics and Hazards, <u>FIGURE D.9-1</u>)</b>			
<b>LINE NUMBER</b>	<b>SECTION</b>	<b>LENGTH (miles)</b>	<b>PRODUCTS</b>
7660	6" Gibson Crude Line	6.7 miles	Crude Oil
7665	8" Gibson Crude Line	6.7 miles	Crude Oil
<b>Description of Zone:</b>	The pipeline carries refined oil (including ) in the areas shown in <b><u>FIGURE 1-4</u></b> and <b><u>FIGURE 1-5</u></b>		
<b>Response Zone Consists of the Following Counties:</b>	Terrebonne Parish		
<b>Alignment Maps (Piping, Plan Profiles):</b>	Maintained at: Terminal office and FRP Plan manual		
<b>Worst Case Discharge:</b>	8" Gibson Crude Line and 6" Gibson crude line (6.7 miles long each) - (b) (7)(F)		
<b>Statement of Significant and Substantial Harm:</b>	The response zones in this system all contain pipelines greater than 6 5/8 inches and are longer than ten miles. (b) (7)(F)  Therefore, in accordance with 49 CFR 194.103(c), each entire response zone described in this Plan will be treated as if expected to cause significant and substantial harm.		

**FIGURE 1-3 - GIBSON INFORMATION SUMMARY, CONTINUED**

<b>Facility Data</b>				
<b>Location (Address and County)</b>	<b>Hours of Operations/ Manning</b>	<b>Throughput</b>	<b>Date of Startup</b>	<b>Wellhead Protection Area</b>
160 Old Spanish Trail Road Gibson, Terrebonne Parish, LA 70356	The facility is operated and manned on a 24- hour basis, seven days per week.	This facility has a total throughput of approximately (b) (7)(F) for the 8-inch sales line and 500 bbl/hr for the 6- inch sales line.	1940s	N/A
<b>Date and Type of Substantial Expansion</b>				
The only facility expansions that have occurred are additions of various tanks. Refer to <b>FIGURE C-4</b> for tank data.				
<b>Current Operations</b>				
Magellan Terminals Holdings, L.P. is a bulk storage terminal for distribution of crude oil from oil and gas production sites to refineries.				

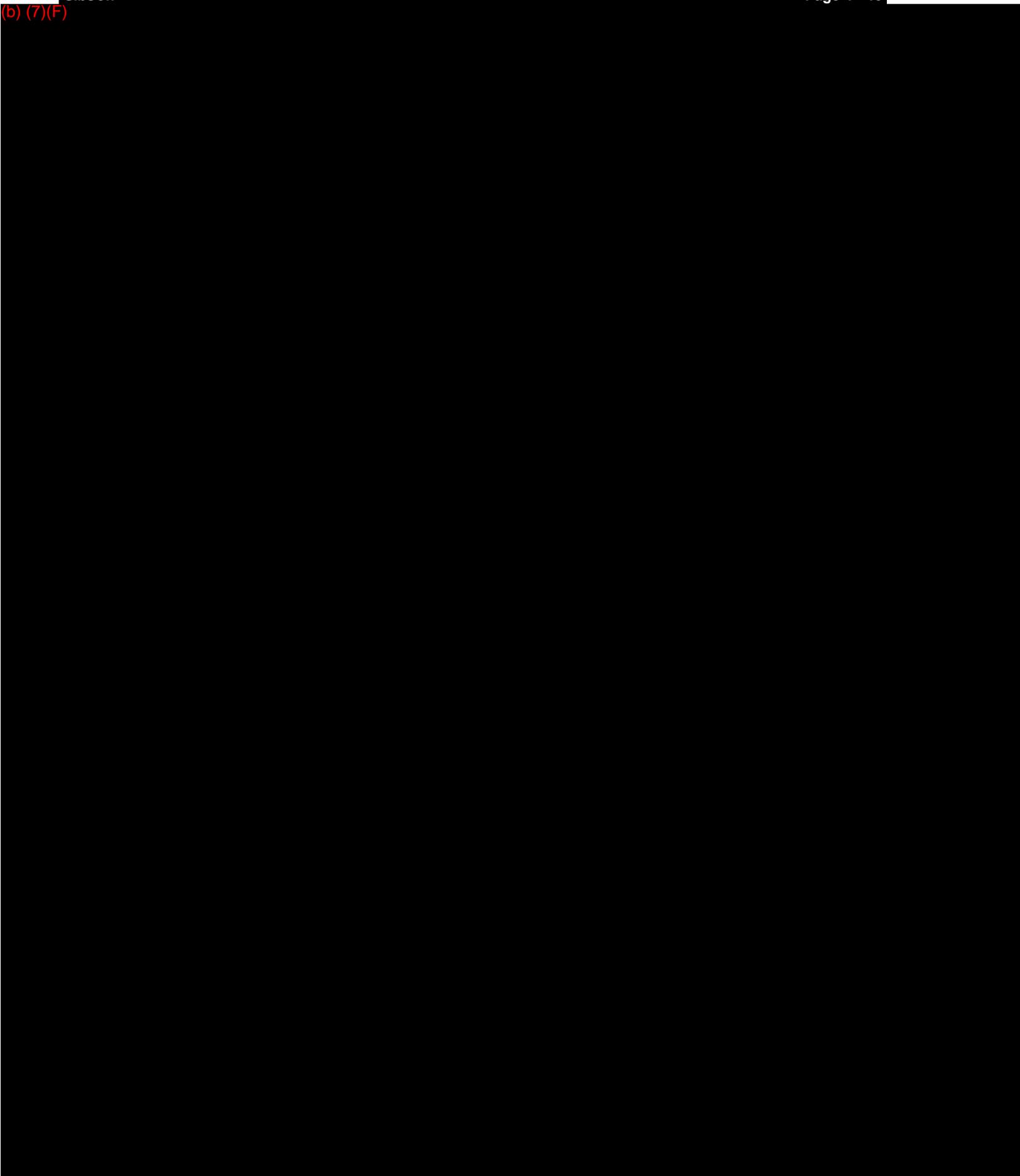
**FIGURE 1-3 - GIBSON INFORMATION SUMMARY, CONTINUED**

<b>Size, Type, and Number of Vessels the Facility can Transfer Oil to or from Simultaneously:</b>	
<p>Dock #1 can accommodate one 44' x 200' marine barge with a draft of 7 feet. This size marine barge typically holds approximately (b) (7)(F) . Typically, these barges are accompanied by a 400 - 1200 horsepower tug boat. The draft of the waterway adjacent to Dock #1 is limited to 7 feet due to the water control structure near the dock.</p> <p>Dock #2 can accommodate one 54' x 400' marine barge. This size marine barge typically holds approximately (b) (7)(F) . Typically a 1200 horsepower or larger tugboat accompanies these barges.</p>	
<b>Spill Detection and Mitigation Procedures:</b>	Refer to <b><u>SECTION 2</u></b> and <b><u>APPENDIX D</u></b> .
<b>Date Prepared:</b>	

The information contained in this Plan is intended to be used as guidelines for the spill responder. Actual circumstances will vary and will dictate the procedures to be followed, some of which may not be included in this manual.

NOTE: For further information on the Qualified Individuals' training and qualifications, refer to **SECTION 4.5** and **APPENDIX A.2** in this Plan.

(b) (7)(F)



**FIGURE 1-5 - PIPELINE OVERVIEW**

[Click here to view the Pipeline Overview](#)

## 1.1 PURPOSE / SCOPE OF PLAN

The purpose of this Spill Response Plan (Plan) is to provide guidelines to quickly, safely, and effectively respond to a spill. The Facility is owned and operated by Magellan Terminals Holdings, L.P. , herein referred to as "Company."

This Plan is intended to satisfy the requirements of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA 90), and has been prepared in accordance with the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) and applicable Area Contingency Plans (ACP), EPA Region VI Regional Contingency Plan and Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality Spill Prevention and Control Plan. Specifically, this Plan is intended to satisfy:

- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requirements for an OPA 90 plan (40 CFR 112.20)
- U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) requirements for an OPA 90 plan (33 CFR 154.1035)
- Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA), U.S. Department of Transportation requirements for an OPA 90 plan (49 CFR 194)
- EPA requirements for a Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) Plan (40 CFR 112.7)
- Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) requirements for emergency response plans (EAP and ERP) (29 CFR 1910)
- Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (LADEQ) requirements for a spill prevention and control plan (LAC 33:IX.907)

## 1.2 PLAN REVIEW AND UPDATE PROCEDURE

In accordance with 40 CFR 112.20, this Plan will be reviewed annually and modified to address new or different operating conditions or information included in the Plan. Company internal policy states that the Plan will be reviewed at least annually and modified as appropriate. In the event the Company experiences a Worst Case Discharge, the effectiveness of the plan will be evaluated and updated as necessary. If a new or different operating condition or information would substantially effect the implementation of the Plan, the Company will modify the Plan to address such a change and, within 30 days of making such a change, submit the change to PHMSA. EPA must receive the change within 60 days.

Upon review of the response plan for each five-year period, revisions will be submitted to PHMSA provided that changes to the current plan are needed, or a letter stating will be submitted to PHMSA stating that the plan is still current.

The U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) requires that plan changes be submitted in a timely manner. The plan review must occur within one (1) month of the anniversary date of the USCG approval letter. If no revisions are required, the facility owner or operator shall indicate the completion of the annual review on the record of changes page.

Examples of changes in operating conditions that would cause a significant change to the Plan include:

<b>CONDITIONS REQUIRING REVISIONS AND SUBMISSIONS</b>	<b>EPA</b>	<b>USCG</b>	<b>PHMSA</b>
Relocation or replacement of the transportation system in a way that substantially effects the information included in the Plan, such as a change to the Worst Case Discharge volume.	X		X
A change in the Facility's configuration that materially alters the information included in the Plan.	X	X	
A change in the type of oil handled, stored, or transferred that materially alters the required response resources.	X	X	X
A change in key personnel (Qualified Individuals).	X		X
Material change in capabilities of the Oil Spill Removal Organization(s) (OSROs) that provide equipment and personnel.	X		X
Material change in the Facility's spill prevention and response equipment or emergency response procedures.	X	X	
Any other changes that materially affect the implementation of the Plan.	X	X	X
A change in the name of the Oil Spill Removal Organization (OSRO).		X	
A change in the Facilities operating area that includes ports or geographic area.		X	

A change in the NCP or ACP that has significant impact on the equipment appropriate for response activities.			x
--	--	--	---

All requests for changes must be made through the Plan Coordinator and will be submitted to EPA by the Environmental, Health, Safety and Training Department (EHS&T).

## 1.3 CERTIFICATION OF ADEQUATE RESOURCES

**CERTIFICATION**  
**Pursuant to the Clean Water Act Section**  
**311(j)(5)(F)**

Magellan Terminals Holdings, L.P.

The Magellan Terminals Holdings, L.P., hereby certify to the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration of the Department of Transportation that they have obtained, through contract or other approved means, the necessary private personnel and equipment to respond, to the maximum extent practicable, to a worst case discharge or a substantial threat of such a discharge.



Wes O'Neil  
Area Supervisor / QI

## 1.4 AGENCY SUBMITTAL / APPROVAL LETTERS

**[Click here to view USCG Approval Letter](#)**

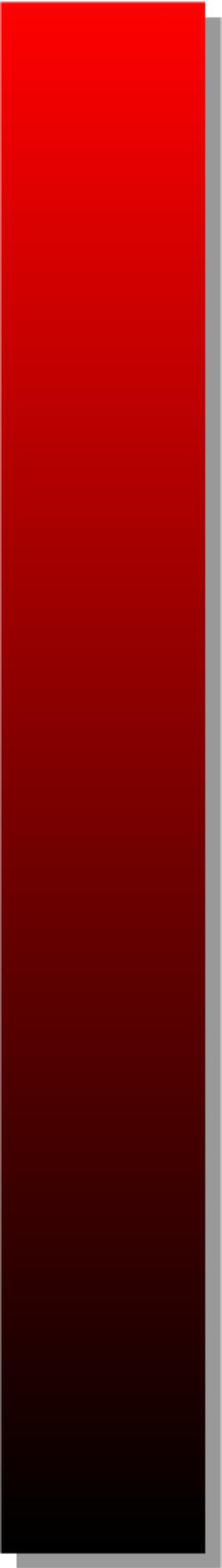
## SECTION 2

Last revised: January 2005

**INITIAL RESPONSE ACTIONS**

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Figure 2-1 - Initial Response Action Checklist**2.1 Spill Response**Figure 2.1-1 - Spill Response Action Checklist**2.1.1 Spill Detection and Mitigation Procedures**Figure 2.1-2 - Spill Mitigation Procedures**2.1.2 Spill Surveillance Guidelines**Figure 2.1-3 - Spill Surveillance Checklist**2.1.3 Spill Volume Estimating**Figure 2.1-4 - Spill Estimation Factors2.1.4 Estimating Spill Trajectories**2.1.5 Initial Containment Actions**2.1.6 Safety Considerations**2.2 Fire and/or Explosion****2.3 Evacuation****2.4 Medical****2.5 Tornado****2.6 Flood**2.7 Ice/Snow Storm2.8 Bomb Threat2.9 Hurricane Preparedness



## SECTION 2

**INITIAL RESPONSE ACTIONS, CONTINUED**

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2.10 Flammable Vapor Cloud Release Response Action Checklist2.11 Hydrogen Sulfide (H<sub>2</sub>S) Release2.11.1 General RequirementsFigure 2.11-1 - Hydrogen Sulfide EffectsFigure 2.11-2 - Hydrogen Sulfide Initial Response Action Checklist2.11.2 Personal Respiratory Protection



## FIGURE 2-1 - INITIAL RESPONSE ACTION CHECKLIST

To be used in conjunction with Section 2.2 through 2.7

SPECIFIC RESPONSE ACTIONS	COMMENT
<b>First Person On-Scene</b>	
Assume the role of Incident Commander until relieved.	
Take appropriate personal protective measures.	
Notify Emergency Responders (911).	
Alert personnel in the area of any potential threat and/ or initiate evacuation procedures.	
Eliminate possible sources of ignition in the vicinity of any spilled product.	
Notify the Magellan Spill Reporting Number.	
Notify Qualified Individual.	
<b>Qualified Individual</b>	
The Qualified Individual will assume or assign the role of Incident Commander.	
Restrict access to the incident scene and surrounding area as the situation demands. Take any other steps necessary to minimize any threat to health and safety.	
Initiate the appropriate Initial Response Actions ( <b>SECTION 2</b> ).	
Ensure medical assistance has been requested for any injury.	
Ensure the Magellan Spill Reporting Number has been called to make appropriate regulatory notifications.	
Verify the type of product and quantity released, request/obtain Material Safety Data Sheets as necessary.	
Identify/isolate the source and minimize the loss of product.	
Coordinate further initial response actions with local supervision and Incident Commander.	
<b>Environmental Specialist</b>	
<p>Notify appropriate regulatory agencies per the state reporting matrix and update any significant changes (<b>FIGURE 3.1-3</b>).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Send out initial release report to Company personnel.</li> <li>• Work assigned role in Spill Management Team, as needed.</li> <li>• Contact environmental contractors, as needed.</li> </ul>	

FIGURE 2-1 - INITIAL RESPONSE ACTION CHECKLIST, CONTINUED

To be used in conjunction with Section 2.2 through 2.7

SPECIFIC RESPONSE ACTIONS	COMMENT
<b>Incident Commander/Qualified Individual</b>	
Activate the Spill Management Team (SMT), as the situation demands ( <b>SECTION 4</b> ).	
Activate additional response contractors and local response resources, as the situation demands ( <b>SECTION 3</b> ).	
Evaluate the Severity, Potential Impact, Safety Concerns, and Response Requirements based on the initial information provided by the First Person On-Scene.	
Classify the incident ( <b>SECTION 3.1</b> ).	
Confirm safety aspects at site, including need for personal protective equipment, sources of ignition, and potential need for evacuation.	
If necessary to ensure the safety of employees, reduce the potential for accidental ignition, or to mitigate further damage, take action to safely halt vehicular and/or railroad traffic in the affected area. Coordinate all requests for halting railroad traffic through the local police or fire authorities. All required vehicular and/or railroad traffic control activities will be conducted with the approval of the local police and/or fire authorities.	
Notify Manager of Operations or Director, as appropriate. Provide incident briefing and coordinate activation of Corporate Spill Management Team (SMT), as the situation demands.	
Coordinate/complete additional Internal and External Notifications ( <b>SECTION 3</b> ).	
Proceed to incident site and direct response and clean-up operations.	
Designated SMT personnel will immediately respond to an incident at the Facility as the situation demands.	
Perform response/cleanup operations as directed or coordinated by the Incident Commander.	
Assist as directed at the incident scene.	

## 2.1 SPILL RESPONSE

Emergencies are unplanned, significant events or conditions that require time-urgent response from outside the immediate or affected area of the incident. Incidents that do not pose a significant safety or health hazard to employees in the immediate vicinity and that can be controlled by employees in the immediate area or affected facility are not classified as emergencies that would invoke the emergency plan.

FIGURE 2.1-1 - SPILL RESPONSE ACTION CHECKLIST

RESPONSE ACTION	PERSON TAKING ACTION (INITIALS)	DATE/TIME ACTION TAKEN
<b>First Person to Discover Spill</b>		
Take appropriate action to protect life and ensure safety of personnel. Contact the appropriate local emergency responders or request the office to do so.		
Obtain the information necessary to complete the Release/Spill Report Form ( <b>FIGURE 3.1-2</b> ) and phone this information to the Magellan Spill Reporting number to make appropriate regulatory notifications.		
Notify the Qualified Individual.		
(b) (7)(F)		
<p>Secure the scene:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Isolate the spill scene to assure the safety of people and the environment. Establish a SECURITY PERIMETER with barriers, roadblocks and fencing if possible. Keep non-essential personnel and onlookers outside the SECURITY PERIMETER. As soon as possible, assign security personnel to monitor roadblocks and other barriers, keep records of arriving responders, and to deny entry to unauthorized personnel.</li> <li>2. Establish an EXCLUSION ZONE encompassing all free liquids, hazardous vapors, or any potential hazards such as fire or explosion. As soon as possible define the Hotline with a physical barrier (such as warning tape), and if possible upgrade the hotline to safety fencing as soon as materials are available.</li> <li>3. All responders inside the SECURITY PERIMETER should wear high-visibility reflective vests for identification purposes.</li> <li>4. Personnel should not be permitted to enter the EXCLUSION</li> </ol>		

ZONE unless they are wearing appropriate PPE, and have been directed by the Incident Commander to cross the Hotline.		
<b>Qualified Individual</b>		
Assume role of Incident Commander until relieved.		
Conduct preliminary assessment of health and safety hazards.		
Evacuate non-essential personnel, notify emergency response agencies to provide security, and evacuate surrounding area (if necessary).		
Notify Local Emergency Responders, if necessary.		
Call out spill response contractors ( <b>FIGURE 3.1-3</b> ).		

FIGURE 2.1-1 - SPILL RESPONSE ACTION CHECKLIST, CONTINUED

RESPONSE ACTION	PERSON TAKING ACTION (INITIALS)	DATE/TIME ACTION TAKEN
<b>Qualified Individual, Continued</b>		
If safe to do so, direct facility responders to shut down potential ignition sources in the vicinity of the spill, including motors, electrical pumps, electrical power, etc. Keep drivers away from truck rack if spill occurs there.		
If safe to do so, direct facility responders to shut down and control the source of the spill. Be aware of potential hazards associated with product and ensure that lower explosive limits (LELs) are within safe levels before sending personnel into the spill area.		
If safe to do so, direct facility responders to stabilize and contain the situation. This may include berming or deployment of containment and/or sorbent boom.		
For low flash oil (<100°F); consider applying foam over the oil, using water spray to reduce vapors, grounding all equipment handling the oil, and using non-sparking tools.		
If there is a potential to impact shorelines, consider lining shoreline with sorbent or diversion boom to reduce impact.		
<b>Environmental Specialist</b>		
Notify appropriate regulatory agencies per the state reporting matrix, and update any significant changes ( <b>FIGURE 3.1-3</b> ).		
Send out initial release report to Company personnel.		
Work assigned role in spill management team, as needed.		
Contact environmental contractors, as needed.		
<b>On-Scene Coordinator/Qualified Individual</b>		
Activate all or a portion of Spill Management Team (SMT) (as necessary). Environmental Specialist will maintain contact with notified regulatory agencies.		
Ensure the SMT has mobilized spill response contractors (if necessary). It is much better to demobilize equipment and personnel, if not needed, than to delay contacting them if they are needed.		
Document all response actions taken, including notifications, agency/media meetings, equipment and personnel mobilization and		

deployment, and area impacted. (Refer to <b><u>SECTION 5</u></b> for documentation.)		
Initiate spill tracking and surveillance operations. Determine extent of pollution via surveillance aircraft or vehicle. Estimate volume of spill utilizing information in <b><u>SECTION 2.2</u></b> and <b><u>SECTION 2.3</u></b> . Send photographer / videographer, if safe.		

FIGURE 2.1-1 - SPILL RESPONSE ACTION CHECKLIST, CONTINUED

RESPONSE ACTION	PERSON TAKING ACTION (INITIALS)	DATE/TIME ACTION TAKEN
<b>SECONDARY RESPONSE ACTIONS</b> (Refer to SMT job descriptions in <b>SECTION 4.6</b> )		
<b>FACILITY SPECIFIC RESPONSE CONSIDERATIONS</b> (Refer to the <b>EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN</b> and <b>SECTION 6</b> for maps and sensitivity information).		
<b>SITE SPECIFIC ACTIONS</b>		
<b>DOCUMENT ALL ACTIONS TAKEN</b>		<b>INITIALS</b>
<b>First Priority</b>		
Account for all personnel and visitors.		
Identify and assess fire/safety hazards.		
<b>Second Priority</b>		
Secure spill source, if possible.		
Assure all required notifications are conducted.		
Secure all drainage leading from facility.		
<b>Third Priority</b>		
Facility drainage and secondary containment will be adequate to contain a spill of small or medium size, preventing it from reaching Bayou Black. Once the spill has been contained, resources are present at the Facility to recover spilled product, safety conditions permitting.		
If unable to contain a spill to Facility property, refer to SECTION 6.8 of the FRP or SECTION 7.0 of the ERAP for location of booming strategy.		
Once deployment of response equipment has been completed, initiate recovery of product.		
Upon arrival of SMT, assure all information is accurate and complete prior to being released.		
Assure proper documentation has been completed from initial discovery of spill to finish; reference <b>SECTION 5</b> in the <b>Spill Response Plan</b> .		

FIGURE 2.1-1 - SPILL RESPONSE ACTION CHECKLIST, CONTINUED

RESPONSE ACTION	PERSON TAKING ACTION (INITIALS)	DATE/TIME ACTION TAKEN
<b>Cold Weather Response</b>		
<p>PPE is essential; use a layered approach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Base Layer - lightweight, snug fitting, and has the ability to wick perspiration away from the body (silk, polypropylene, etc.)</li> <li>• Mid Layer - insulating and wicking material (fleece, wool, microfiber, etc.)</li> <li>• Waterproof Outer Layer - wind proof, water repellent material, breathable (nylon, gore-tex, down, etc.)</li> <li>• Footwear - thin socks (nylon, silk, wool), heavier socks (wool), overboots (rubber, waterproof &amp; insulated)</li> <li>• Hand and Head Protection - layer with liners and waterproof shells as appropriate, 40-80% of heat loss is through the head (gore-tex, fleece, wool, down, etc.)</li> </ul> <p>Remember the COLD method; Clean (keep insulating layers clean), Overheating (adjust layers of clothing as needed), Loose Layers (wear several layers that don't impede circulation), Dry (stay dry, avoid cotton).</p>		
<p>Watch for signs of hypothermia (shivering, apathy, slurred speech, confusion, poor coordination and unconsciousness). Call for medical assistance if symptoms are present.</p>		
<p>If spill involves a water body, assess water body conditions including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Location of release and product</li> <li>• Current and direction of movement (spill movement will be slower under ice)</li> </ul>		
<p>Conducting oil recovery operations on iced bodies of water can be dangerous. Only personnel or OSROs trained in cold weather response tactics should undertake this type of effort.</p>		
<p>Rules and Tactics for Ice recovery operations by trained and qualified personnel:</p>		

- |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Always use a buddy system and wear harnesses when working on ice.</li><li>• Do not stand over slotted ice.</li><li>• Determine thickness of ice (A powered auger can be used to determine ice conditions). Note: River Ice will be less stable than Lake Ice.</li><li>• Slotting involves cutting and removing ice blocks at a 30 degree angle to the current. The end of the slot should be wide enough to house an oil skimmer.</li><li>• Slots should be cut with a slight “J” curve to provide current slow toward the shoreline recovery area.</li><li>• Effective barriers can be installed by augering holes next to each other and installing plywood sheets to divert product to a sump area.</li></ul> |  |  |
|--|--|--|

FIGURE 2.1-1 - SPILL RESPONSE ACTION CHECKLIST, CONTINUED

RESPONSE ACTION	PERSON TAKING ACTION (INITIALS)	DATE/TIME ACTION TAKEN
<b>Cold Weather Response</b>		
<p>Snow can absorb released product. Depending on the moisture content of the snow, it can act as a wick, pulling product away from the release site. Impacted snow can be addressed by techniques including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Temporary storage in a side dump to reduce or eliminate any leakage from melting snow or product</li> <li>• Stockpiling under a rack so melt water and product drain to a sump</li> <li>• Using a “thawzall” heating system to melt snow stockpiled under a rack or in a side dump.</li> </ul>		
Well-compacted snow lined with plastic can be used as a berming material.		
<p>Employ standard spill response procedures, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish incident command.</li> <li>• Making proper notifications.</li> <li>• Identify and Isolate the source.</li> <li>• Monitor weather conditions.</li> <li>• Use appropriate PPE.</li> <li>• Monitor vapors.</li> <li>• Establish site control.</li> </ul>		

### 2.1.1 Spill Detection and Mitigation Procedures

See **APPENDIX D.3** for spill detection protocols.

Each spill mitigation situation is unique and must be treated according to the circumstance present. In every situation, however, personnel safety must be assessed as the first priority. The potential for ignition and/or toxic exposure must be promptly evaluated. Spill mitigation procedures are listed in **FIGURE 2.1-1**. Discharge volume calculations are provided in **APPENDIX D**.

**FIGURE 2.1-2 - SPILL MITIGATION PROCEDURES**

TYPE	MITIGATION PROCEDURE
Failure of Transfer Equipment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Personnel safety is the first priority. Evacuate nonessential personnel or personnel at high risk.</li> <li>2. Terminate transfer operations and close block valves.</li> <li>3. Drain product into containment areas if possible.</li> <li>4. Eliminate sources of vapor cloud ignition by shutting down all engines and motors.</li> </ol>
Tank Overfill/Failure	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Personnel safety is the first priority. Evacuate nonessential personnel or personnel at high risk.</li> <li>2. Shut down or divert source of incoming flow to tank.</li> <li>3. Transfer fluid to another tank with adequate storage capacity (if possible).</li> <li>4. Shut down source of vapor cloud ignition by shutting down all engines and motors.</li> <li>5. Ensure that dike discharge valves are closed.</li> <li>6. Monitor diked containment area for leaks and potential capacity limitations.</li> <li>7. Begin transferring spilled product to another tank as soon as possible.</li> </ol>
Piping Rupture/Leak (under pressure and no pressure)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Personnel safety is the first priority. Evacuate nonessential personnel or personnel at high risk.</li> <li>2. Shut down pumps. Close the closest block valves on each side of the rupture.</li> <li>3. Drain the line back into contained areas (if possible). Alert nearby personnel of potential safety hazards.</li> <li>4. Shut down source of vapor cloud ignition by shutting down all engines and motors.</li> <li>5. If piping is leaking and under pressure, then relieve pressure by draining into a containment area or back to a tank (if possible). Then repair line according to established procedures.</li> </ol>

Fire/Explosion	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Personnel safety is the first priority. Evacuate nonessential personnel or personnel at risk of injury.</li><li>2. Notify local fire and police departments.</li><li>3. Attempt to extinguish fire if it is in incipient (early) stage and <b>if it can be done safely</b>.</li><li>4. Shut down transfer or pumping operation. Attempt to divert or stop flow of product to the hazardous area (if it can be done safely).</li><li>5. Eliminate sources of vapor cloud ignition shutting down all engines and motors.</li><li>6. Control fire before taking steps to contain spill.</li></ol> <p style="text-align: center;">See also fire/explosion response steps in <b>SECTION 2.2</b>.</p>
Manifold Failure	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Personnel safety is the first priority. Evacuate nonessential personnel or personnel at high risk.</li><li>2. Terminate transfer operations immediately.</li><li>3. Isolate the damaged area by closing block valves on both sides of the leak/rupture.</li><li>4. Shut down source of vapor cloud ignition by shutting down all engines and motors.</li><li>5. Drain fluids back into containment areas (if possible).</li></ol>

### 2.1.2 Spill Surveillance Guidelines

- Surveillance of an oil spill should begin as soon as possible following discovery to enable response personnel to assess spill size, movement, and potential impact locations
- Dispatch observers to crossings downstream or down gradient to determine the spill's maximum reach
- Clouds, shadows, sediment, floating organic matter, submerged sand banks or wind-induced patterns on the water may resemble an oil slick if viewed from a distance
- Use surface vessels to confirm the presence of any suspected oil slicks (if safe to do so); consider directing the vessels and photographing the vessels from the air, the latter to show their position and size relative to the slick
- It is difficult to adequately observe oil on the water surface from a boat, dock, or shoreline
- Spill surveillance is best accomplished through the use of helicopters or small planes; helicopters are preferred due to their superior visibility and maneuverability
- If fixed-wing planes are to be used, high-wing types provide better visibility than low-wing types
- All observations should be documented in writing and with photographs and/or videotapes
- Describe the approximate dimensions of the oil slick based on available reference points (i.e. vessel, shoreline features, facilities); use the aircraft or vessel to traverse the length and width of the slick while timing each pass; calculate the approximate size and area of the slick by multiplying speed and time
- Record aerial observations on detailed maps, such as topographic maps
- In the event of reduced visibility, such as dense fog or cloud cover, boats may have to be used to patrol the area and document the location and movements of the spill; however, this method may not be safe if the spill involves a highly flammable product
- Surveillance is also required during spill response operations to gauge the effectiveness of response operations; to assist in locating skimmers; and assess the spill's size, movement, and impact
- An Spill Surveillance Checklist is provided in **FIGURE 2.1-3**

## FIGURE 2.1-3 - SPILL SURVEILLANCE CHECKLIST

Record your observations of spilled oil either in a notebook or directly on a chart of the area under observation. This checklist is an aid for organizing your observations.

<b>General Information</b>	
Date:	Tidal or river stage (flood, ebb, slack, low water):
Time:	On-scene weather (wind, sea state, visibility):
Incident name:	Platform (helicopter, fixed-wing aircraft, boat):
Observer's name:	Flight path/trackline:
Observer's affiliation:	Altitude where observation taken:
Location of source (if known):	Areas not observed (i.e. foggy locations, restricted air spaces, shallow water areas):
<b>Oil Observations</b>	
Slick location(s):	Color and appearance (i.e. rainbow, dull or silver sheen, black or brown in color or mousse):
Slick dimensions:	Percent coverage:
Orientation of slick(s):	Is oil recoverable (Y/N)?:
Distribution of oil (i.e. windrows, streamers, pancakes or patches):	
<b>Considerations</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• During surveillance flights, travel beyond known impacted areas to check for additional oil spill sites</li> <li>• Include the name and phone number of the person making the observations</li> <li>• Clearly describe the locations where oil is observed and the areas where no oil has been seen</li> </ul>	
<b>Other Observations</b>	
<b>Response Operations</b>	
Equipment deployment (general locations where equipment is working and whether they are working in the heaviest concentration of oil):	
Boom deployment (general locations of boom, whether the boom contains oil, and whether the oil entrains under the boom):	

**Environmental Observations**

Locations of convergence lines, terrain, and sediment plumes:

Locations of debris and other features that could be mistaken for oil:

Wildlife present in area (locations and approximate numbers):

### 2.1.3 Spill Volume Estimating

Early in a spill response, estimation of spill volume is required in order to:

- Report to agencies
- Determine liquid recovery requirements
- Determine personnel and equipment requirements
- Estimate disposal and interim storage requirements

Some rapid methods to estimate spill size are:

- Transfer operations: Multiply the pumping rate by the elapsed time that the leak was in progress, plus the drainage volume of the line between the two closest valves or isolation points (volume loss = pump rate [bbls/min] x elapsed time [min] + line contents [bbl])
- Tank overfills: Elapsed time multiplied by the pumping rate
- Visual assessment of the surface area and thickness (**FIGURE 2.1-4**); the method may yield unreliable results because:
  - Interpretation of sheen color varies with different observers
  - Appearance of a slick varies depending upon amount of available sunlight, sea-state, and viewing angle
  - Different products may behave differently, depending upon their properties

**FIGURE 2.1-4 - SPILL ESTIMATION FACTORS**

OIL THICKNESS ESTIMATIONS				
Standard Form	Approx. Film Thickness		Approx. Quantity of Oil in Film	
	inches	mm		
Barely Visible	0.0000015	0.00004	25 gals/mile <sup>2</sup>	44 liters/km <sup>2</sup>
Silvery	0.000003	0.00008	50 gals/mile <sup>2</sup>	88 liters/km <sup>2</sup>
Slightly colored	0.000006	0.00015	100 gals/mile <sup>2</sup>	179 liters/km <sup>2</sup>
Brightly colored	0.000012	0.0003	200 gals/mile <sup>2</sup>	351 liters/km <sup>2</sup>
Dull	0.00004	0.001	666 gals/mile <sup>2</sup>	1,167 liters/km <sup>2</sup>
Dark	0.00008	0.002	1,332 gals/mile <sup>2</sup>	2,237 liters/km <sup>2</sup>

Thickness of light oils: 0.0010 inches to 0.00010 inches
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Thickness of heavy oils: 0.10 inches to 0.010 inches
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### 2.1.4 Estimating Spill Trajectories

In some cases, oil spill trajectories should be estimated in order to predict direction and speed of the slick movement. Trajectory calculations provide an estimate of where oil slicks may impact shorelines and other sensitive areas, and also provide an estimate of the most effective location in which to mobilize spill response resources for protection, containment, and recovery.

Oil spill trajectories can be estimated using vector addition or with computer programs. Hand calculations typically utilize the following assumptions:

- Oil moves at approximately the same direction and speed as the water currents, unless the winds are strong
- Wind speed can be multiplied by 0.034 to determine the effect of winds on speed and direction of spill movement
- The combined effects of winds and currents can be added to estimate spill movement speed and direction

More sophisticated predictions can be obtained from computer programs. Oil spill trajectory services can be obtained from:

- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) through the Federal On-Scene Commander (FOSC)
- Private consulting firms

### 2.1.5 Initial Containment Actions

Initial containment actions will focus on utilizing containment on site in the most effective manner to:

- Prevent the oil from impacting water, thereby reduce the surface area and the shoreline to be cleaned
- Concentrate the oil (when safe to do so), making physical recovery more efficient
- Limit the environmental impact to the immediate spill area

Selection of the appropriate location and method will depend upon:

- Length of time spill occurs before being noticed
- Amount of spill
- Area of coverage

- Environmental factors such as wind speed and direction
- Oil's characteristics

### 2.1.6 Safety Considerations

- Containment actions should not be conducted during inclement weather or unsafe conditions such as high winds, fast currents, or unstable terrain
- Eliminate all ignition sources
- Avoid contact with the spilled product
- Use respiratory protection (if applicable)
- Ensure that the area remains secure to air traffic

## 2.2 FIRE AND/OR EXPLOSION

**Your first consideration is always the safety of people  
in the immediate area, including your own.**

**The first responder's initial objective is site management.**

### FIRE AND/OR EXPLOSION CHECKLIST

TASK	INITIALS
<b>At a manned facility</b>	
Evaluate the situation; approach cautiously from upwind; do not rush in	
<p><b>Warnings, Notifications, and Evacuation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Alert co-workers or others on-site; use alarm systems</li> <li>• Account for all personnel</li> <li>• Notify local police and fire departments (911), provide detailed information regarding material, product and equipment involved, wind direction</li> <li>• Notify the Qualified Individual</li> <li>• Notify the utility companies if on-site utilities, such as gas and electric, may be affected by the fire</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Site Control:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Account for all personnel; use an entry/exit log that includes names, company and time</li> <li>• Prepare evacuation routes and monitor incident for changes requiring evacuation</li> <li>• Keep outside personnel from entering the facility; enlist aid from law enforcement</li> <li>• Establish safety zones</li> <li>• Meet fire personnel at gate; have copy of emergency plans and data on affected tank(s)</li> <li>• Establish a safe media assembly area</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Fire Fighting:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trained company personnel, firefighters, or fire and hazard control techs may attempt to extinguish the fire if it is in the incipient (early) stage and IF IT CAN BE DONE SAFELY; personnel should be prepared to evacuate if fire is beyond their capabilities to fight</li> <li>• If fire is too large for a Hazmat Tech to fight, the person sounding the alarm or</li> </ul>	

making the phone call to 911 should stand by at a safe distance to direct the fire department and to keep personnel from entering the danger area	
<b>Establish Command:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Establish Incident Command</li><li>• Establish a Command Post and lines of communication; use radios and cell phones</li><li>• Provide fire department with contact numbers or facility radio</li><li>• Appoint a recorder</li></ul>	
<b>Additional Resources:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Call in additional resources if on scene personnel and equipment are inadequate to handle the emergency<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Air Monitoring contractors should be contacted for any large fire</li><li>• Specialty Fire-fighting services</li><li>• Oil Spill Removal Organizations (OSROs)</li></ul></li></ul>	
Conduct a post-emergency evaluation and report	

**2.2 FIRE AND/OR EXPLOSION, CONTINUED**

**Your first consideration is always the safety of people  
in the immediate area, including your own.**

**The first responder's initial objective is site management.**

**FIRE AND/OR EXPLOSION CHECKLIST, CONTINUED**

TASK	INITIALS
<b>At an unmanned facility</b>	
Handle the call	
<p><b>Warnings and Notifications:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Notify local police and fire departments (911)</li> <li>• Notify the Qualified Individual</li> <li>• Notify the utility companies if on-site utilities, such as gas and electric, may be affected by the fire</li> <li>• Notify railroads or local emergency officials to halt traffic If roads or railroads are in the affected area</li> </ul>	
Go to the incident scene to evaluate the situation; approach cautiously from upwind; do not rush in	
<p><b>Site Control:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Account for all personnel</li> <li>• Prepare evacuation routes and monitor incident for changes requiring evacuation</li> <li>• Keep outside personnel from entering area – enlist aid from law enforcement</li> <li>• Establish safety zones</li> <li>• Meet fire personnel at scene; have copy of emergency plans and data on affected lines</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Valves and Controls:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If the fire/explosion is a result of a pipe rupture, isolate product release by closing valves outside the affected area</li> <li>• Stay in contact with Qualified Individual to update on valve closings</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Establish Command:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish Incident Command</li> </ul>	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Establish a Command Post and lines of communication -use radios and cell phones</li><li>• Provide fire department with contact numbers</li><li>• Appoint a recorder</li></ul>	
<b>Additional Resources:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Call in additional resources if on-scene personnel and equipment are inadequate to handle the emergency</li><li>• Air monitoring contractors should be contacted for any large fire</li><li>• Specialty firefighting services</li><li>• Oil Spill Removal Organizations (OSROs)</li></ul>	
Conduct a post-emergency evaluation and report	

## 2.3 EVACUATION

EVACUATION CHECKLIST	
TASK	INITIALS
Request assistance from off-site agencies; convey Command Post's location	
Assemble personnel at predetermined safe location: upwind/up gradient of release (regrouping area)	
Account for Company and contractor personnel	
Assess casualties (number/type/location)	
Determine probable location of missing personnel	
Secure site, establish re-entry point and check-in/check-out procedures	
Develop list of known hazards (confined spaces, electrical hazards, physical hazards, vapors, oxygen deficiency, fire/explosion, etc.)	
Monitor situation (weather, vapors, product migration) for significant changes	
Assist in developing a Rescue Plan if necessary	

## 2.3 EVACUATION, CONTINUED

EVACUATION FACTORS	
FACTOR	DESCRIPTION
Stored material location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Located in oil storage area</li> <li>• Identified in facility Plot Plan (<u>APPENDIX C</u>)</li> </ul>
Spilled material hazards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hazard is fire/explosion</li> </ul>
Water currents, tides or wave conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not applicable</li> </ul>
Evacuation routes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Routes are summarized on Evacuation Plan Diagram (<u>APPENDIX C</u>)</li> <li>• Criteria for determining safest evacuation routes from facility may include: wind direction, potential exposure to toxins and carcinogens, intense heat, potential for explosion/fire, and blockage of planned route by fire, debris, or released liquid</li> </ul>
Alternate evacuation routes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Alternate routes may exist; refer to Evacuation Plan Diagram (<u>APPENDIX C</u>)</li> </ul>
Injured personnel transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Emergency vehicles can be mobilized to the facility</li> </ul>
Alarm/Notification system location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Air horn will be used as notification of an emergency situation</li> <li>• One three-second blast = emergency constituting evacuation of location</li> <li>• Three one-second blasts = emergency constituting going to a designated weather shelter</li> </ul>
Community evacuation plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Company may request local police, county sheriff and/or state police assistance. Community evacuations are the responsibility of these agencies.</li> <li>• None Specific ? Hwy 90 west to Morgan City, Hwy 90 east to Houma, Hwy 20 Northeast to Thibadaux</li> </ul>
Spill flow direction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The spill flow direction will be toward the curb drains.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identified in facility drainage diagram (<b><u>APPENDIX C</u></b>)</li> </ul>
Prevailing wind direction and speed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seasonal weather conditions are somewhat predictable. From May to October, winds are most frequently observed from ESE to SSW. From November to April, winds are most frequently observed from ESE to NNE with sometimes strong winds from NNW to NE (storm conditions). Evacuation of the facility should not be affected by wind direction, wind speed, water currents, tides, or wave conditions unless a storm environment exists in which case air transportation and water transportation to and from the facility could be affected.</li> <li>• Because wind direction varies with weather conditions, consideration for evacuation routing will depend in part on wind direction</li> </ul>
Emergency personnel/response equipment arrival route	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hwy 90 east from Houma to Old Spanish Road</li> <li>• Directions to nearest medical facility provided below</li> </ul>

## 2.3 EVACUATION, CONTINUED

EVACUATION FACTORS	
FACTOR	DESCRIPTION
Centralized check-in area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Boom Storage Area will be the central check in area to conduct a roll call.</li> <li>Supervisor is responsible for head count</li> </ul>
Mitigation Command Center location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Initial Command Center located at The Incident Commander or his alternate will establish a mobile command center, if necessary, for a spill event. The Operations Manager's office in Tulsa, Oklahoma may also serve as the command center.</li> <li>Mobile Command Posts may be established as necessary</li> </ul>
Facility Shelter Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Intersection of Old Spanish Trail Road and Old Highway 90 (200 yards N.E. of terminal)</li> <li>Not a safe harbor from fires, explosions, vapor clouds, or other significant emergencies; however, may be used for temporary shelter from inclement weather</li> </ul>
Directions to nearest medical facility	<p>Directions to Terrebone Medical Center :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Northwest from terminal on Old Spanish Trail toward Hwy 90; left on Bayou Black Road, Right onto Hwy 20 then right on Hwy 90 east. Hwy 90 east to LA-24 exit ? Houma, LA, right on E. Main Street, arrive at 8166 Main Street, Houma.</li> </ul>

ALARM DESIGNATION	ALARM DESCRIPTION (Audio and Visual Signals)	ANNOUNCEMENTS (Public Address or Intercom)	IMMEDIATE ACTIONS (Non-Emergency Personnel)
Facility Evacuation	This tone is an alternating 16 second up and 8 second down tone for a total of 1 1/2 minutes. This alarm is to be used for emergencies requiring local	Details and instructions provided as necessary via PA System.	Follow established Evacuation Procedures ( <b>SECTION 7</b> ).

	evacuation.		
--	-------------	--	--

## 2.4 MEDICAL

<b>MEDICAL CHECKLIST</b>	
<b>TASK</b>	<b>INITIALS</b>
Summon Emergency Medical Services (EMS) to the scene	
Do not move the patient unless a situation (such as a fire) threatens their life	
If trained, provide first aid until the EMS arrives at the scene	
As the situation warrants, try to stop the bleeding and keep the patient breathing until the EMS arrives at the scene	
<p>The rescuer's role includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Removing the patient from any situation threatening their life or the lives of rescuers</li> <li>• Correcting life-threatening problems and immobilizing injured parts before transporting the patient</li> <li>• Transporting the patient in a way that minimizes further damage to injured parts</li> <li>• Administering essential life support while the patient is being transported</li> <li>• Observing and protecting the patient until medical staff can take over</li> <li>• Administering care as indicated or instructed</li> </ul>	

## 2.5 TORNADO

<b>TORNADO CHECKLIST</b>	
<b>TASK</b>	<b>INITIALS</b>
Use television or radio to monitor news weather reports	
When a tornado warning is issued, sound the local alarm	
<p><b>Tornado Watch:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tornado watch means conditions are favorable for tornadoes</li> <li>• Monitor television, radio or weather alert radio reports for approaching storms</li> <li>• Be prepared to take action if the watch is upgraded to a warning</li> <li>• Pre-Identify facility shelter locations               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sturdy building</li> <li>• Bottom floor</li> <li>• Innermost room with the maximum number of walls between occupants and outside</li> <li>• Minimum number of windows</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
<p><b>Tornado Warning:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tornado warning means a tornado has been sighted. A warning may come from emergency officials but may also come from facility personnel who site a funnel formation and hear a roar similar to a jet engine               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>People in its path should take shelter immediately</b></li> </ul> </li> <li>• Sound the local alarm</li> <li>• Have location personnel report to a designated shelter area</li> <li>• Consider shutting down operations if it can be done safely</li> <li>• Account for all personnel</li> <li>• Take shelter; under furniture using arms to protect head and neck</li> </ul>	
<p><b>After High Winds or Tornadoes:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Account for all personnel; check for injuries and contact emergency medical assistance, if needed</li> <li>• Evaluate the facility</li> <li>• Use caution when entering damaged buildings</li> <li>• Check for down power lines</li> <li>• Update the Qualified Individual/Supervisor</li> </ul>	
Perform Initial Response Actions functions as stated in <b>FIGURE 2-1</b>	

Conduct post-emergency evaluation and report	
--	--

## 2.6 FLOOD

<b>FLOOD CHECKLIST</b>	
<b>TASK</b>	<b>INITIALS</b>
Perform continuous monitoring of the situation by listening to radio and/or television reports. Consider utilizing your local LEPC contacts	
Flood watch means flooding is possible	
Flood warning means flooding is occurring or is imminent	
Update the Qualified Individual/Supervisor, Management, Commercial and Operations Control when flooding is imminent	
Consider preparing a site specific shutdown procedure prior to the actual flooding event and share this information with location personnel. Use a site specific shutdown procedure when flooding is imminent	
Pre-establish an evacuation plan and action levels for executing shutdown and evacuation ( <b>SECTION 2.3</b> )	
Take preliminary actions to secure the facility before flooding and mandatory evacuation	
Forecast staffing requirements and plan accordingly.	
Consider obtaining the following services early in the process to ensure availability: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sandbags</li> <li>• Portable pumps and hoses</li> <li>• Power generators</li> </ul>	
Remove product from underground storage tanks (i.e., sumps and separators, if applicable) and replace with water to prevent them from floating out of the ground	
Keep at least a normal bottom in all above ground tankage, more if possible	
If time allows, consider removing pumps and motors that may be affected by a flood Plug all rack drains and facility drains connected to the sump	
Anchor, move or otherwise protect all bulk additive tanks, fuel barrels, empty drums, and propane tanks (if applicable)	
Monitor locations of 30 day retention samples and gasoline cans	
Remove all vehicles from potential flood area	
Maintain contact with OSROs before and during flooding conditions	
Continually update Qualified Individual/Supervisor, Management, Commercial and Operations Control on facility status	
Back up computer files	

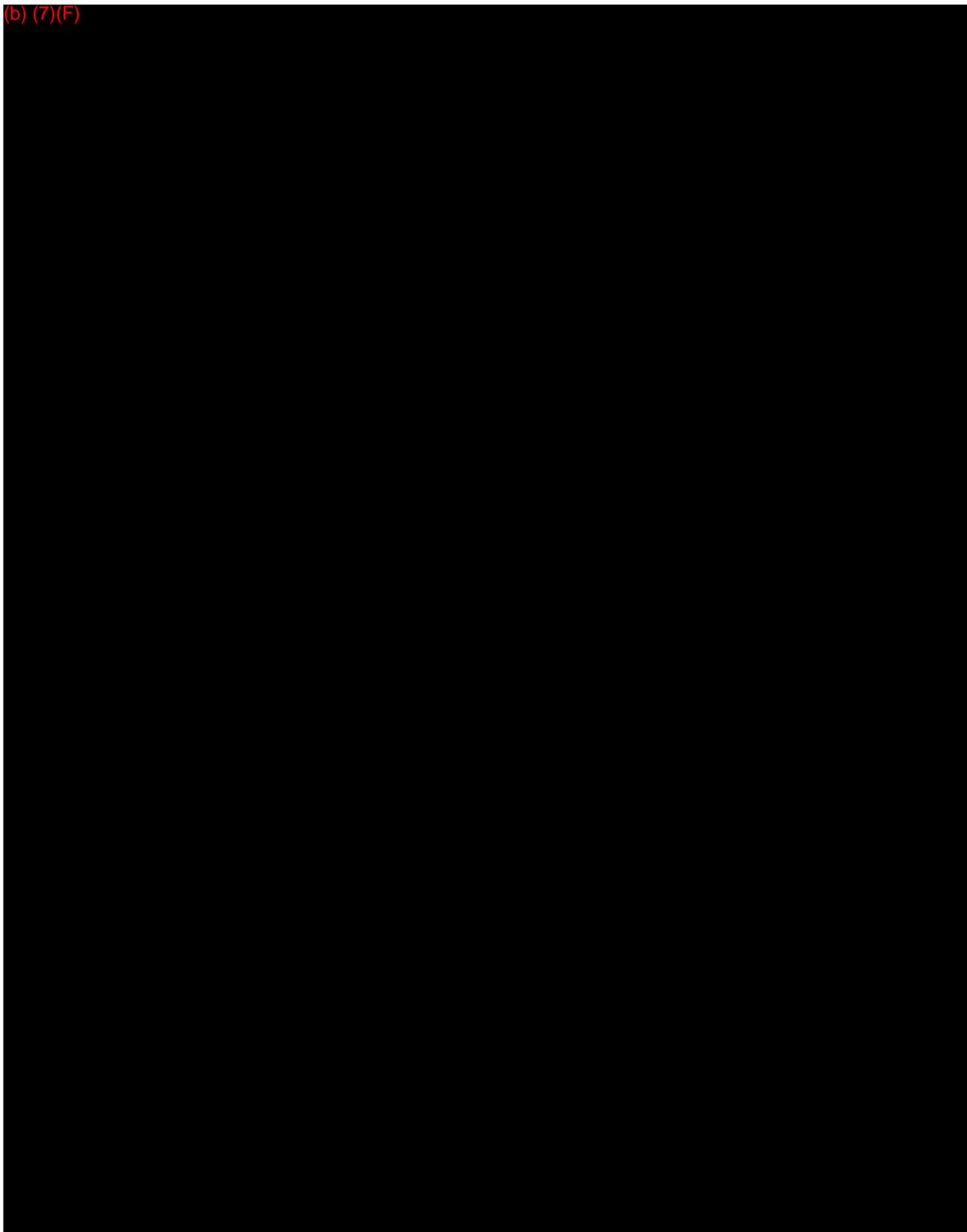
Remove or move to higher elevation assets such as files, computers, and spare parts	
Communicate potential for shutting off high voltage power and natural gas lines to energy providers	
Close all valves on product and additive storage tanks	
Before evacuation, know where all the employees or contractors will be residing and obtain phone numbers so they can be contacted if additional emergencies occur	
Conduct a post-emergency evacuation and report	
Maintain hazards awareness: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Structural damage</li><li>• Downed power lines</li><li>• Leaking natural gas, water, and sewer lines</li><li>• Poisonous snakes and other wildlife sheltering in structures, vehicles, and furniture</li><li>• Avoid direct contact with flood water, mud, and animal carcasses</li></ul>	

## 2.7 ICE/SNOW STORM

<b>ICE/SNOW STORM CHECKLIST</b>	
<b>TASK</b>	<b>INITIALS</b>
Monitor news and weather reports on television or the radio	
Alert co-workers or others on-site that severe weather is approaching	
Be aware of the dangers posed by ice and snow falling from equipment	
Be aware of product release danger posed by ice falling on exposed piping	
Monitor ice and snow accumulation on tanks	
Obtain snow or ice removal equipment	
Obtain generators, if necessary to re-power facilities	
Use cold weather response techniques when responding to product spills as released product may flow under ice or snow	
Establish and maintain communication with personnel in remote areas	
Ensure that vehicles have a full tank of gas and are functioning (heater, windshield wipers, etc.)	
Consider limiting vehicle traffic	
Obtain fresh water supplies	
Notify the supervisor/Qualified individual if the facility loses power or is otherwise unable to operate	

## 2.8 BOMB THREAT

(b) (7)(F)



## 2.9 Hurricane Preparedness

Refer to Terminals separate Hurricane Preparedness Plan if applicable

## 2.10 FLAMMABLE VAPOR CLOUD RELEASE RESPONSE ACTION CHECKLIST

Not applicable at this facility.

## 2.11 HYDROGEN SULFIDE (H<sub>2</sub>S) RELEASE

One of the most toxic substances in crude oil transportation is hydrogen sulfide gas.

All crude oils contain some concentration of hydrogen sulfide (H<sub>2</sub>S). Basically, crude oils are classified as either a sweet crude or sour crude, depending on the percent (by weight) concentration of sulfur contained within that specific type of crude.

Sweet crude containing sulfur in solution may not present an H<sub>2</sub>S hazard, but H<sub>2</sub>S analysis must be conducted to be sure.

- Sweet Crude - 0 to 0.50% sulfur (by weight)
- Sour Crude - over 0.50% sulfur (by weight)

Hydrogen sulfide is an extremely dangerous gas that may cause fatalities. It is colorless, may have a distinct rotten egg odor, is heavier than air, is soluble in fresh and salt water, and is highly flammable.

The key to handling sour crude safely is being knowledgeable of:

- established safety procedures to be followed,
- the hazards of H<sub>2</sub>S and where they can be encountered in the work place, and
- the proper use and maintenance of H<sub>2</sub>S monitoring and personal protective equipment.

H<sub>2</sub>S can be in either a gas (air) or liquid (oil) state. H<sub>2</sub>S levels can be higher in the air than in the oil from which it came.

### 2.11.1 General Requirements

- Employees will be aware of Hydrogen Sulfide and/or potential Hydrogen Sulfide work areas.
- Employees will monitor known and/or potential H<sub>2</sub>S work areas with the appropriate atmospheric monitoring equipment and observe all warnings signs and wind indicators.
- All atmospheric monitoring equipment will be calibrated on a monthly basis and any problems with the equipment reported to the immediate Supervisor for repair/replacement.
- Employees will don a SCBA when H<sub>2</sub>S levels are above 20 ppm.
- All company employees will implement the Buddy System when H<sub>2</sub>S levels reach >100 ppm or when appropriate.

Potential effects of H<sub>2</sub>S are listed in **FIGURE 2.11-1**. The levels at which these effects occur are guidelines and may be experienced at lower levels during certain health conditions (i.e. such as when you have a cold, allergies, or are taking medication).

Questions regarding H<sub>2</sub>S exposure shall be communicated to the Safety Representative and/or the HSE Manager's representative the operations Supervisor in charge.

**FIGURE 2.11-1 - HYDROGEN SULFIDE EFFECTS**

LEVEL	EFFECTS
1 ppm	Rotten egg odor detectable.
10 ppm	OSHA, PEL Limit (8-hour) May experience eye and/or throat irritation.
15 ppm	OSHA, STEL Limit (15-minute) May experience eye and/or throat irritation.
100 ppm	Sense of smell loss in seconds; increased eye/throat irritation.
300 ppm	OSHA, IDLH Limit (Immediately Dangerous) Sense of smell loss; severe eye/throat irritation; headache, dizziness or nausea may occur.
>500 ppm	Rapid unconsciousness and respiratory paralysis; death can occur within minutes unless rescued promptly and given CPR.

FIGURE 2.11-2 - HYDROGEN SULFIDE INITIAL RESPONSE ACTION CHECKLIST

<b>ACTION</b>
1. Keep people away. Avoid contact with gas.
2. Wear a full faced self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or goggles and a half faced SCBA.
3. Shut off ignition sources and call the fire department.
4. Evacuate area in case of large discharges.
5. Stay upwind.
6. Notify local health and pollution control agencies.
7. Protect water intakes.
<b>If there is fire:</b>
Flashback along vapor trail may occur and may explode if ignited in an enclosed area.
1. Wear a full faced self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or goggles and a half faced SCBA.
2. Stop flow if possible.
3. Cool exposed containers and personnel effecting shutoff with water.
<b>If there is exposure:</b>
1. Call for medical aid. Vapor is poisonous if inhaled. It is also irritating to eyes.
2. If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration.
3. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen.
4. If in EYES, hold eyelids open and flush with plenty of water.
<b>If there is water pollution:</b>
1. Protect water intakes.
2. Notify local health and wildlife officials. H <sub>2</sub> S is harmful to aquatic life in very low concentrations.
3. Notify operators of nearby water intakes.

Source: Chemical Hazards Response Information System (CHRIS) Hazardous Chemical Data Manual, U.S. Department of Transportation, United States Coast Guard, 1998

### 2.11.2 Personal Respiratory Protection

Company Safety Standard "Respiratory Protection" in the HES Field Safety Manual defines selection, wearing, maintenance and inspection of respirators. Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) is the only approved respiratory protective equipment that can be used when working in a H<sub>2</sub>S contaminated environment.



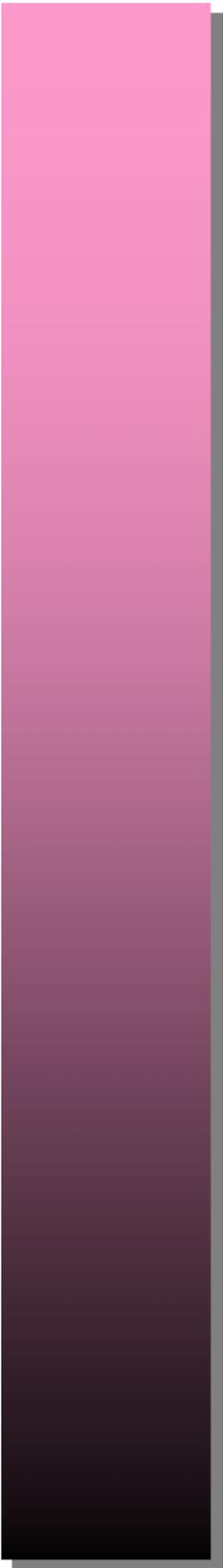
SECTION 3

Last revised: May 3, 2011

**NOTIFICATIONS / TELEPHONE NUMBERS**

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3.1 Emergency Information and Notification Procedures**Figure 3.1-1 - Emergency Notification Flow Chart**Figure 3.1-2 - Release / Spill Report FormFigure 3.1-3 - Notifications and Telephone Numbers



### 3.1 EMERGENCY INFORMATION AND NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES

The notification sequence for a spill is as follows:

- Facility personnel will identify and control the source of a spill, if safe to do so, then will notify the Qualified Individual and Operations Control Center.
- The Qualified Individual will assume or assign the role of Incident Commander, and will conduct notifications as illustrated in the Notification Flow Chart (**FIGURE 3.1-1**).

The priority of actions and response procedures will depend upon actual circumstances and will be determined by the Incident Commander.

This section also contains the following:

- **FIGURE 3.1-2** provides a Release/Spill Report Form. This form is utilized for initial and follow-up notifications. Follow-up notifications are the responsibility of the Liaison Officer.
- **FIGURE 3.1-3** provides a notification summary and documentation form to assist in documenting notifications.

Paper copies of this plan are located in the facility office and are accessible to facility employees and online versions of the plans are available to all employees with computer access.

FIGURE 3.1-1 - EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION FLOW CHART

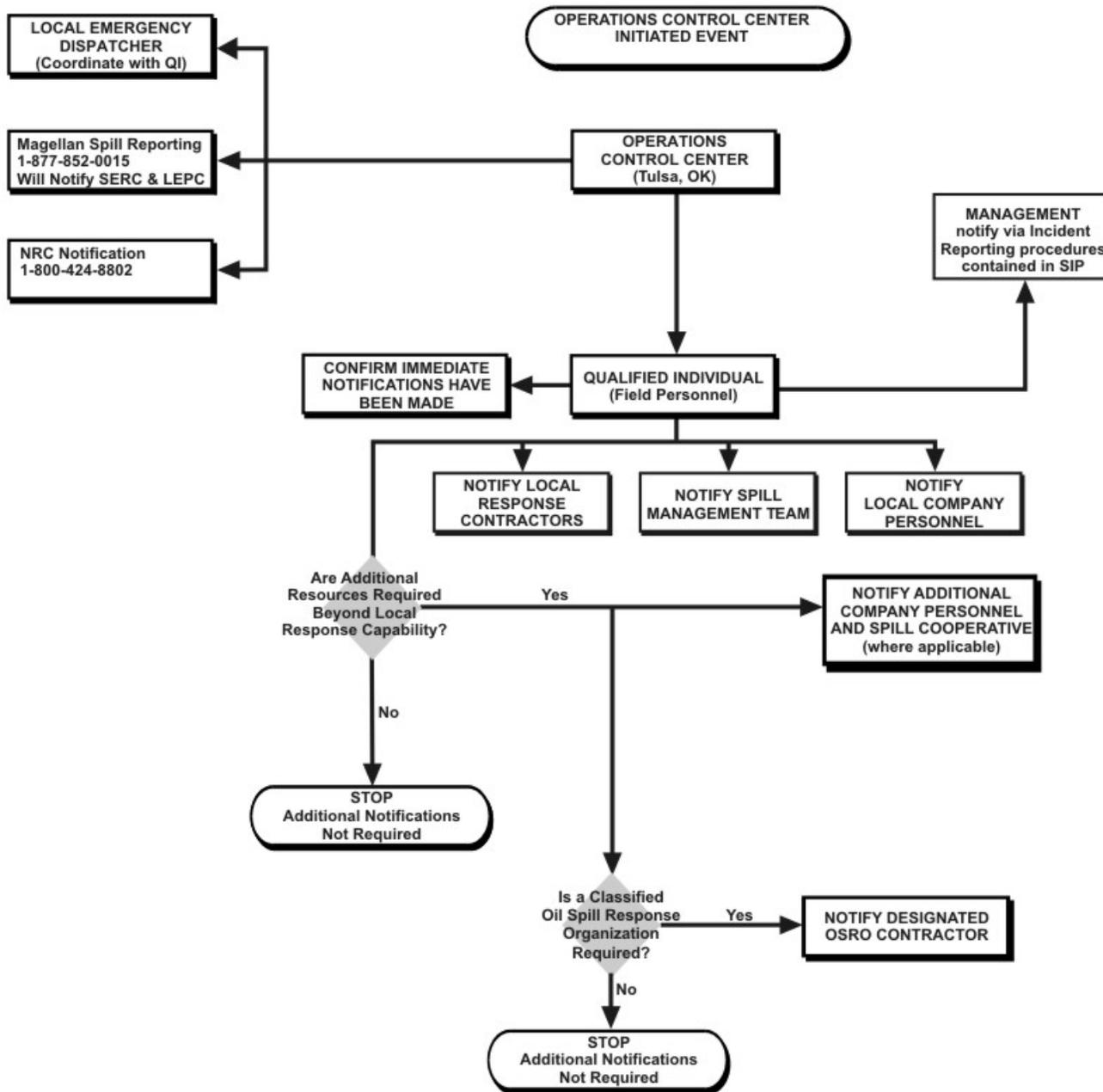


FIGURE 3.1-1 - EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION FLOW CHART, CONTINUED

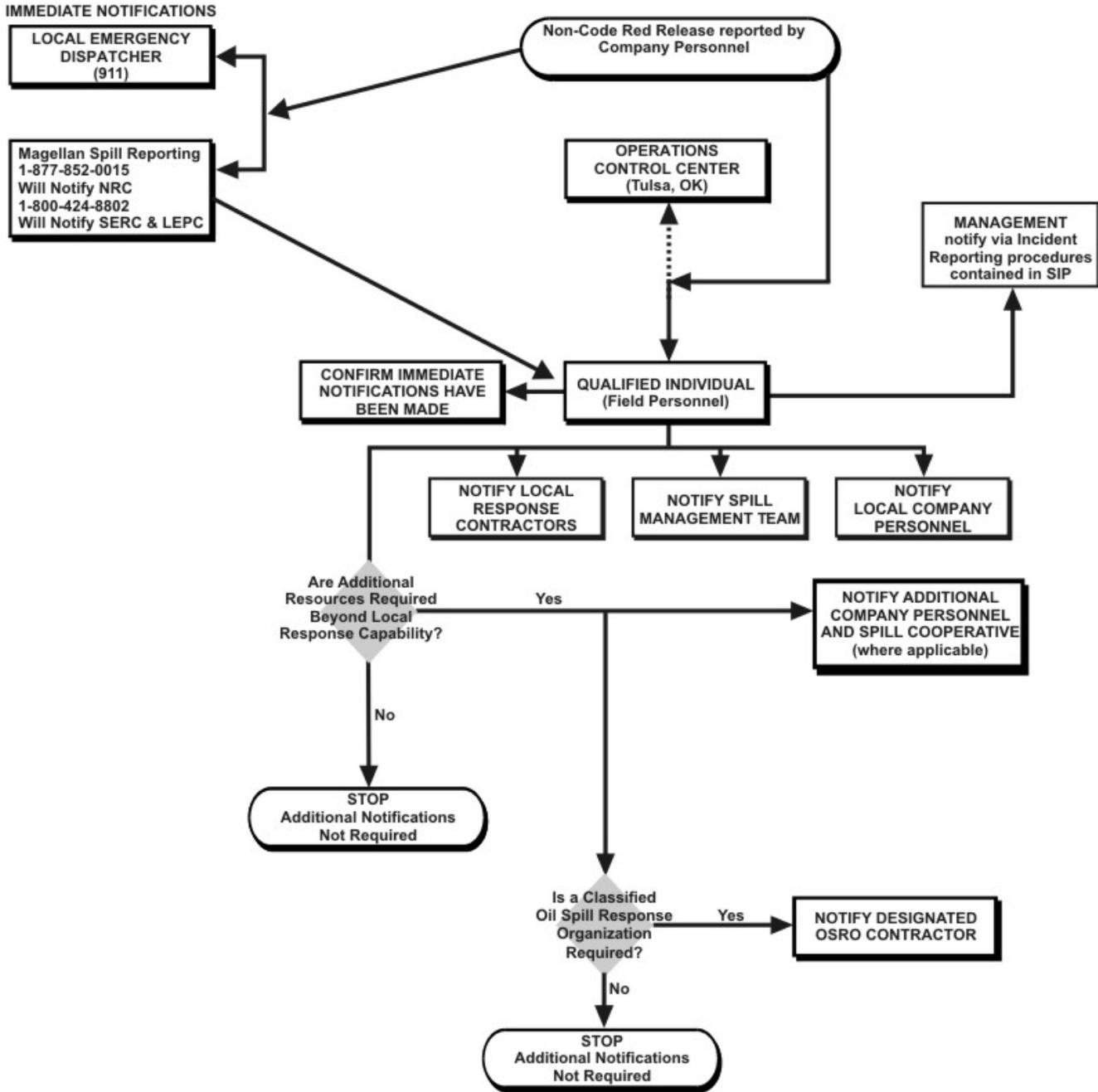


FIGURE 3.1-2 - RELEASE / SPILL REPORT FORM

Call Magellan Spill Reporting at 1-877-852-0015 to report all releases (suspected or confirmed)

Is this a drill:  Type of Drill:  

Reporter's Name:  Report Time:   
 Reporter's Company:  Job Title:   
**Company address:**  
 Phone Number:

Date Release Occurred:  
 Month  Day  Year  State

Material:	<input type="text"/>	<b>Estimated Released</b>	<input type="text"/> 0 (gallons)
CHRIS Code	<input type="text"/>	<b>Estimated Discharge to Water</b>	<input type="text"/> 0 (gallons)
		<b>Estimated Free Liquids Recovered</b>	<input type="text"/> 0 (gallons)
*Released to:	<input type="text"/>	<b>Estimated Amount Recovered Soil</b>	<input type="text"/> 0 (gallons)
		<b>Estimated Total Amount Recovered</b>	<input type="text"/> 0 (gallons)
Define Other:	<input type="text"/>	<b>Estimated Amount Not Recovered</b>	<input type="text"/> 0 (gallons)

**Note: \*For a release to be contained inside of a "dike" it must be a permanent dike designed specifically to contain releases.**

Was maintenance being performed at the time of the incident?  Intentional Blowdown?

Release Reportable?  Waterway Affected?  Waterway Name:

**AGENCY NOTIFICATIONS**

It is not necessary to wait for all information before calling NRC. National Response Center? 1-800-424-8802 or direct telephone: 202?267?2675.

Report	Date	Number	Time	Name	Title	City	State
NRC <input type="checkbox"/>							
SERC <input type="checkbox"/>							

Was a written report

	requested?			Time Frame		Days
TNRCC <input type="checkbox"/>						
	If a written report is requested, do not provide it. Contact Environmental Specialist.					
LEPC <input type="checkbox"/>						
Other <input type="checkbox"/>						

Facility Name Release Occurred:  Facility Type:

Facility Capacity:  Tank Capacity:

Did release occur on loading rack or non-breakout tank/piping?  If yes, Ignore Pipeline Information

AND/OR

Pipeline Name Release Occurred:

Pipeline Interstate Asset?

**Incident Description:** (Include details of container type, and facility and container volumes in gallons, and the distance and direction from the nearest city in miles and degrees)

Response Actions:

**Impact:** (Include description of the medium affected and any relevant additional information; and in addition, provide the details of any evacuations, including the number of persons evacuated)

FIGURE 3.1-2 - RELEASE / SPILL REPORT FORM - CONTINUED

Call Magellan Spill Reporting at 1-877-852-0015 to report all releases (suspected or confirmed)					
Release Discovered by:	<input type="text"/>	Discover Time:	<input type="text"/>		
Release Verified:	<input type="text"/>	Verification Time:	<input type="text"/>	Release Stop Time:	<input type="text"/>
BU:	<input type="text"/>	District:	<input type="text"/>	Area:	<input type="text"/>
Area Supervisor:	<input type="text"/>	Asset Integrity Contact:	<input type="text"/>	(COM/Maint Supervisor)	
Address of Release:	<input type="text"/>			City:	<input type="text"/>
Distance from Nearest City:	<input type="text"/>	County:	<input type="text"/>	Zip Code:	<input type="text"/>
Caller's E-mail Address:	<input type="text"/>			Provide spelling of e-mail address.	
Suspected Responsible Party (if other than Magellan)	<input type="text"/>				
Address	<input type="text"/>				
<b>Pipeline Address:</b>					
Section	<input type="text"/>	Township	<input type="text"/>	Range	<input type="text"/>
		Milepost	<input type="text"/>	Tract #	<input type="text"/>
		Latitude	<input type="text"/>	Longitude	<input type="text"/>
Engineering Stationing Number:	<input type="text"/>				
Origin of Release:	<input type="text"/>				
Cause (pre-investigation) Check all that apply:					
<input type="checkbox"/> Third Party Damage	<input type="checkbox"/> Human Error - Contractor	<input type="checkbox"/> Equipment Failure			
<input type="checkbox"/> Internal Corrosion	<input type="checkbox"/> Human Error - Company Personnel	<input type="checkbox"/> Unknown			
<input type="checkbox"/> External Corrosion	<input type="checkbox"/> Human Error - Driver	<input type="checkbox"/> Other			
<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Forces	<input type="checkbox"/> Pipe or Weld Failure - Other than Corrosion				
Temp	<input type="text"/>	Relative Humidity	<input type="text"/>	Precipitation:	<input type="text"/>
Cloud Cover	<input type="text"/>	Wind Speed	<input type="text"/>	Wind Direction:	<input type="text"/>

Injury  Fire  Fatality  Explosion  Unconsciousness

Injury Requiring Hospitalization?  Significant News Coverage:

Incident Classification:  Loss/Damage Estimate:

Loss and damage estimate should include all costs associated with clean-up (maintenance, cleanup, product loss).

Environmental Contact for release:

Safety Contact for this release:

Form completed by:  Completion Date:

*Latest revision date for form 04/03/11  
Replaces previous revision date 06/16/08*

Magellan Midstream Partners, L.P.  
One Williams Center, P.O. Box 3102  
Tulsa, OK 74172

**FIGURE 3.1-3 - NOTIFICATIONS AND TELEPHONE NUMBERS**  
(Phone numbers have been verified and are updated as needed)

\*24 Hour Number

<b>FACILITY RESPONSE TEAM</b>		
<b>NAME/TITLE</b>	<b>PHONE NUMBER</b>	<b>RESPONSE TIME (hours)</b>
Winfred Johnson Terminal Operator Sr <b>Qualified Individual</b>	985/872-3831 (Office) (b) (6) (Home)	0.5
Greg Schleismann Supv Area <b>Qualified Individual</b>	504/371-3901 (Office) (b) (6) (Home) 504/491-5758 *(Mobile)	>1
Dani Hardy Supv Operations II <b>Qualified Individual</b>	504/371-3906 (Office) (b) (6) (Home) 504/210-7023 *(Mobile)	1

Refer to **APPENDIX A, FIGURE A.2-3** for personnel training records. Refer to **FIGURE 1-1** for last date revised.

FIGURE 3.1-3 - NOTIFICATIONS AND TELEPHONE NUMBERS, CONTINUED  
(Phone numbers have been verified and are updated as needed)

\*24 Hour Number

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PERSONNEL						
NAME/TITLE	PHONE NUMBER	RESPONSE TIME (hours)	RESPONSIBILITY DURING RESPONSE ACTION	RESPONSE TRAINING TYPE <sup>1</sup>		
				1	2	3
Winfred Johnson Terminal Operator Sr <b>Qualified Individual</b>	985/872-3831 (Office) (b) (6) (Home)	.5	Spill Management Team	x		x
Dani Hardy Supv Operations II <b>Qualified Individual</b>	504/371-3906 (Office) (b) (6) (Home) 504/210-7023 * (Mobile)	1	Spill Management Team	x	x	x
Greg Schleismann Supv Area <b>Qualified Individual</b>	504/371-3901 (Office) (b) (6) (Home) 504/491-5758 * (Mobile)	>1	Spill Management Team	x	x	x
Robert Silva Special Assignment Supervisor <b>Qualified Individual</b>	504/371-4287 (Office) (b) (6) (Home) 985/637-8201 * (Mobile)	>1	Spill Management Team	x	x	x
Rick Bondy ER Preparedness Prog	918/574-7363 (Office) (b) (6) (Home)	12	SMT Coordinator	x	x	x

Coordinator	918/629-8207 * (Mobile)				
Amber Kistler Safety Specialist	651/635-4277 (Office) (b) (6) (Home) 651/236-0313 * (Mobile)	12	Spill Management Team	x	x
Chris Nelson Environmental Specialist II	918/574-7380 (Office) (b) (6) (Home) 918/706-6162 * (Mobile)	12	Agency Liason	x	
Bruce Heine Dir Government & Media Affairs	918/574-7010 (Office) (b) (6) (Home) 918/645-8989 * (Mobile)	12	Spill management team - media relations	x	x
EMERGENCY RESPONSE TRAINING TYPE					
TYPE	DESCRIPTION				
1	29 CFR 1910.120 HazWoper				
2	OPA (Training Reference for Oil Spill Response) All Facility Personnel, SMT, QI Components				
3	Qualified Individual/Incident Command Training				

NOTE: Refer to **APPENDIX A** for training dates.

FIGURE 3.1-3 - NOTIFICATIONS AND TELEPHONE NUMBERS, CONTINUED  
(Phone numbers have been verified and are updated as needed)

\*24 Hour Number

EMERGENCY RESPONSE CONTRACTORS						
NAME/TITLE	PHONE NUMBER	RESPONSE TIME (hours)	RESPONSIBILITY DURING RESPONSE ACTION	RESPONSE TRAINING TYPE <sup>1</sup>		
				1	2	3
Environmental Safety & Health Consulting Services	(985) 851-5350	1		x	x	x
EMERGENCY RESPONSE TRAINING TYPE						
TYPE	DESCRIPTION					
1	29 CFR 1910.120 HazWoper					
2	OPA (Training Reference for Oil Spill Response) All Facility Personnel, SMT, QI Components					
3	Qualified Individual/Incident Command Training					

NOTE: Refer to **APPENDIX A** for training dates.

FIGURE 3.1-3 - NOTIFICATIONS AND TELEPHONE NUMBERS, CONTINUED  
(Phone numbers have been verified and are updated as needed)

\*24 Hour Number

AFFILIATION	PHONE NUMBER	TIME CONTACTED
<b>Initial</b>		
3E (MSDS only)	1-800-451-8346	
Magellan Spill Reporting	(877) 852-0015*	
National Response Center (NRC)	(800) 424-8802* (202) 267-2675*	
<b>Recommended</b>		
<b>Federal Agencies</b>		
Environmental Protection Agency, Region VI 24-hr Hotline	(866) 372-7745*	
PHMSA-OPS	(202) 366-4595	
U.S. Coast Guard ? Houma Marine Safety Unit	(985) 851-1692	
U.S. Coast Guard, Marine Safety Office ? Morgan City	(985) 380-5320	
<b>State Agencies</b>		
Louisiana Dept. of Environmental Quality	(225) 342-1234 (504) 736-7701 - SE Regional Office (877) 925-6595 - LA One Call (225) 925-6595 - LA One Call	
Louisiana One Call - State Police, LDEQ, LEPC, SERC, Louisiana State Hazardous Materials Hotline	(877) 925-6595 (225) 925-6595	
Louisiana State Police - Troop B - Kenner	(800) 964-8076 (504) 471-2775 (877) 925-6595 - LA	

	One Call (225) 925-6595 - LA One Call	
Louisiana State Police ? Troop C	(985) 857-3680	
State Emergency Response Commission	(225) 342-1234 (877) 925-6595 - LA One Call (225) 925-6595 - LA One Call	
State Fire Marshall - New Orleans District Office	(888) 634-7689	
<b>Local Agencies</b>		
Terrebonne Parish Office of Emergency Preparedness	(985) 873-6357 (985) 850-4630	
<b>Police Departments</b>		
City of Houma Police Department	911* (985) 868-5500	

FIGURE 3.1-3 - NOTIFICATIONS AND TELEPHONE NUMBERS, CONTINUED  
(Phone numbers have been verified and are updated as needed)

\*24 Hour Number

AFFILIATION	PHONE NUMBER	TIME CONTACTED
<b>Recommended, Continued</b>		
<b>Police Departments</b>		
Terrebonne Parish Sheriff's Office	(985) 876-2500	
<b>Fire Departments</b>		
Local Fire Dept.	911*	
<b>Emergency Medical Services</b>		
Acadian Ambulance	911* (800) 259-2222	
Chabert Medical Center	(985) 873-2200 (985) 873-1294 emergency room	
Terrebonne General Medical Center	(985) 873-4141 (985) 873-4150 emergency room	
Thibodaux Regional Medical Center	(985) 447-5500	
<b>Service Providers</b>		
Center for Toxicology & Environmental Health (CTEH)	(615) 591-6616	
Williams Fire & Hazard Control (Tank Firefighting & Equipment)	281-999-0276 409-727-2347	
<b>USCG Classified OSRO's</b>		
Environmental Safety & Health Consulting Services Houma, LA	(985) 851-5350	
<b>Radio Stations</b>		

KCIL FM 107.5, KJIN 1490 AM	(985) 851-1020	
<b>Television Stations</b>		
HTV-TV	(985) 876-3456	
<b>Weather</b>		
National Weather Service - New Orleans/Baton Rouge Forecast Office	(504) 522-7330	
National Weather Service - Slidell	(504) 649-0357	
<b>Waste Management</b>		
Diversified Petroleum Inc. db/a Reclamation Resources - Oil City, LA	(318) 985-6298	
International Petroleum Corp. Inter-National Oil Services - New Orleans, LA, Attn: Dwight Daigle	(504) 254-9021	

FIGURE 3.1-3 - NOTIFICATIONS AND TELEPHONE NUMBERS, CONTINUED  
 (Phone numbers have been verified and are updated as needed)

\*24 Hour Number

AFFILIATION	PHONE NUMBER	TIME CONTACTED
<b>Recommended, Continued</b>		
<b>Waste Management</b>		
Newpark Environmental Services, Inc. - Lafayette, LA	(318) 984-4445	
Rollins Environmental Services - Baton Rouge, LA, Attn: Dave Hagerman	(504) 778-1234	
Rollins Environmental Services - Plaquemine, LA	(504) 659-2434	
SWDI, Inc. - Houma, LA	(985) 851-0278	
<b>Water Intakes</b>		
Houma Water Treatment Plan	(985) 857-9633 (985) 857-9519	
Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Water District	(985) 879-2495 (985) 446-7509	

SECTION 4  
RESPONSE TEAM ORGANIZATION

Last revised: January 2005

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4.1 Description

4.2 Activation Procedures

4.3 Team Member Response Times

4.4 Incident Command System / Unified Command

4.5 Qualified Individual (QI)

Figure 4.5-1 - Spill Management Team (SMT) Activation  
Procedure

Figure 4.5-2 - Spill Management Team (SMT) Organization Chart

4.6 Spill Management Team (SMT) Job Descriptions and Guidelines



## 4.1 DESCRIPTION

The Spill Management Team (SMT) has been created and organized to plan for and manage oil spills. (The SMT may also respond to other emergencies.) The SMT is composed of Company personnel from offices within the Area. Additional personnel from outlying offices can be used (if needed). The SMT will develop strategies and priorities for a response, then will supervise contractors, handle safety and security matters, and will provide logistical support for contractor personnel. The SMT will handle all communications with the media and the public. Job descriptions for each SMT member are provided in **SECTION 4.6**. The SMT will train by participating in exercises as noted in **APPENDIX A**.

## 4.2 ACTIVATION PROCEDURES

Activation of the SMT may be accomplished in stages. Initially, the First Responder assumes the role of Incident Commander (IC). During a spill incident, the initial IC may be able to respond without assistance from the SMT. If the situation requires more resources, he may request additional personnel or management support from the SMT. This request is made to the Qualified Individual (QI). Depending on the situation, the QI may then assume the role of Incident Commander. The QI would then call out the other SMT members. The SMT activation procedure is provided in **FIGURE 4.5-1**.

## 4.3 TEAM MEMBER RESPONSE TIMES

See **FIGURE 3.1-3** for each team member's response time EPA Terminals only.

## 4.4 INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM / UNIFIED COMMAND

The Incident Command System (ICS) will be used by the Company SMT for spill response. The SMT organization chart is provided in **FIGURE 4.5-2**. The organization can be expanded or contracted as necessary.

Because a spill may cross geographic boundaries, involve multiple government levels or involve different statutory responsibilities, several entities may be affected. The Unified Command System (UCS) is the accepted method of organizing key spill management entities within the Incident Command System. The primary entities may include:

- Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC)
- State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC)
- Magellan Incident Commander
- Local Emergency Response Agency

In order to be a member of a Unified Command, the entity or agency should:

- Have jurisdictional authority or functional responsibility under a law or contingency plan,
- Be specifically charged with commanding or coordinating a major portion of the response,
- Have the resources to participate in the response, and
- Be impacted by the event.

#### 4.4 INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM / UNIFIED COMMAND, CONTINUED

The Unified Command shares decision-making authority within the Incident Command System. Other responders, such as state, local or private contractors, are integrated into the system as appropriate for their function. OSROs and other spill contractors are generally managed by the Operation Section Chief. Police, Fire, and other Emergency Agencies may be managed by a Deputy Operations Section Chief who is a member of their department. In some cases the Emergency Agencies may be managed by an Operations Section Chief who is a member of their department, with a Magellan employee as a deputy who is managing the spill response.

Other agencies may be represented by the Liaison and not otherwise represented in the Unified Command Structure.

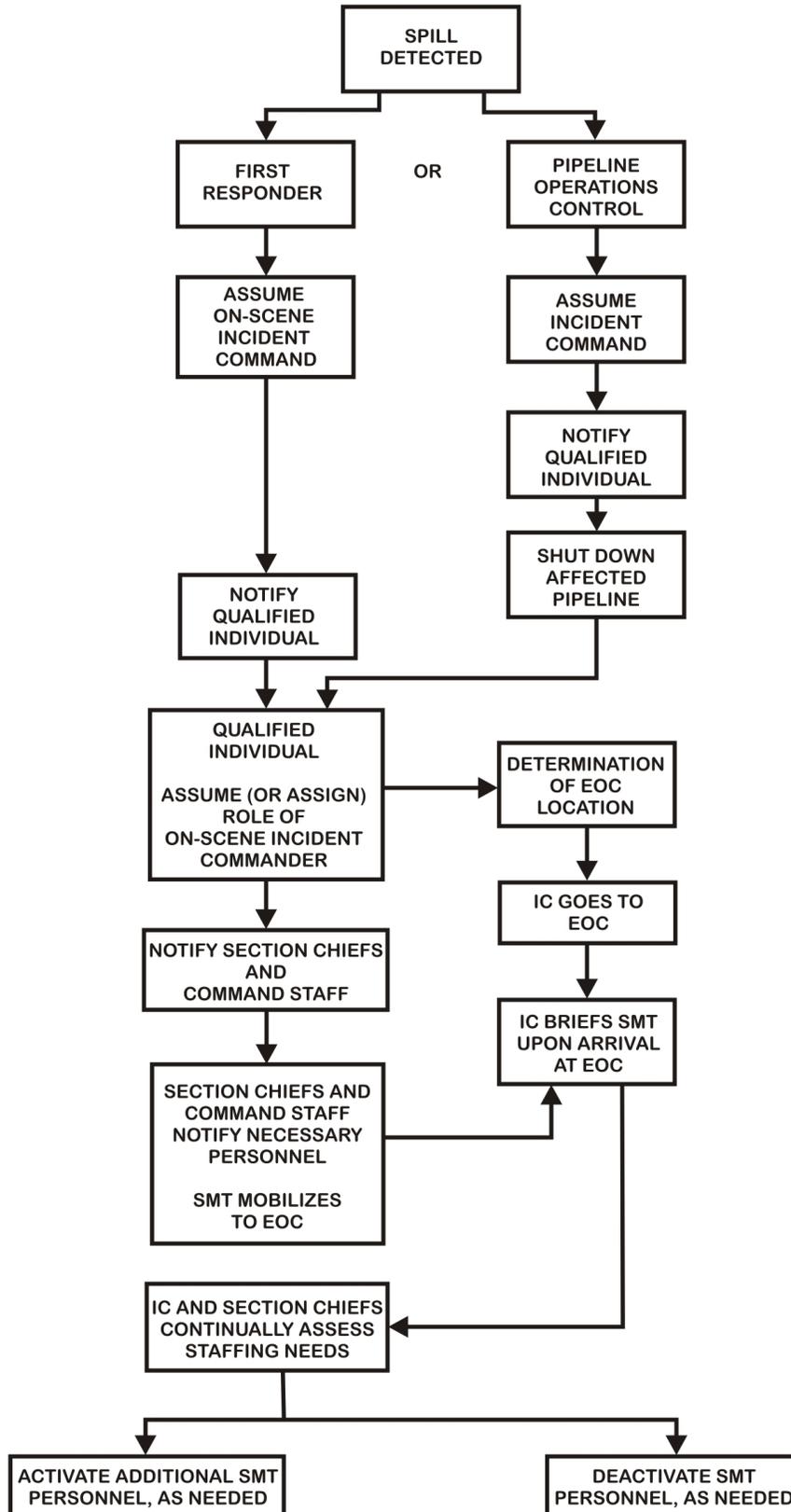
#### 4.5 QUALIFIED INDIVIDUAL (QI)

The Qualified Individual (QI) is an English-speaking representative, available on a 24-hour basis, and trained in the responsibilities outlined in this section. The QI has the following responsibilities and authorities as required by the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA 90):

- Activate internal alarm and hazard communication systems to notify all appropriate personnel
- Notify all response personnel and contractors (as needed)
- Identify the character, exact source, amount, and extent of the release and other necessary items needed for notifications
- Notify and provide information to appropriate federal, state and local authorities
- Assess the interaction of the spilled substance with water and/or other substances stored at the facility and notify on-scene response personnel of assessment
- Assess possible hazards to human health and the environment
- Assess and implement prompt removal actions
- Coordinate rescue and response actions
- Access company funds to initiate clean-up activities
- Direct cleanup activities until properly relieved of the responsibility or the incident is terminated

For further information on Qualified Individual's training, refer to **APPENDIX A**. Phone numbers for Qualified Individuals are provided in **FIGURE 1-3** and **FIGURE 3.1-3**.

FIGURE 4.5-1 - SPILL MANAGEMENT TEAM (SMT) ACTIVATION PROCEDURE



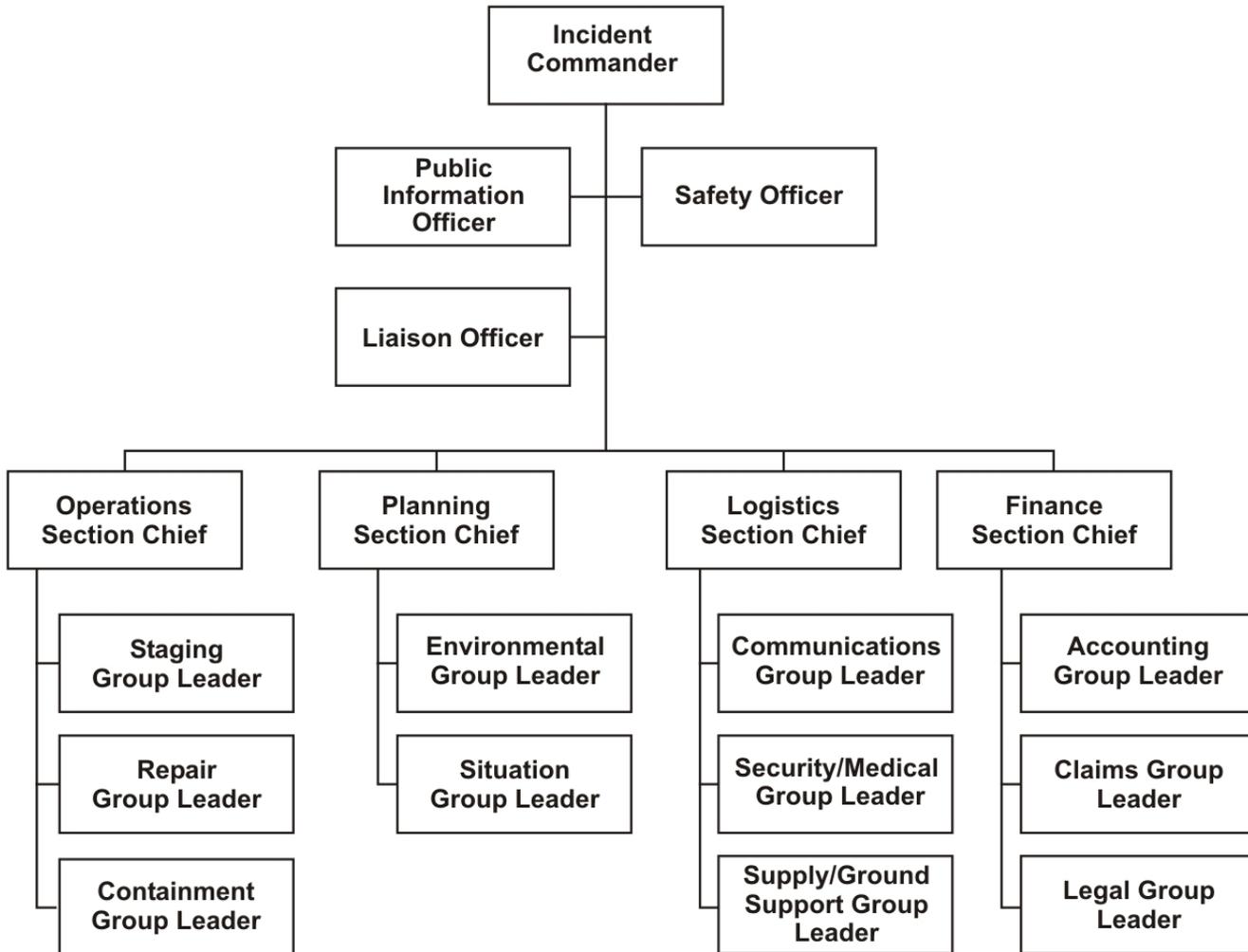
EOC - Emergency Operations Center

IC - Incident Commander

QI - Qualified Individual

SMT - Spill Management Team

FIGURE 4.5-2 - SPILL MANAGEMENT TEAM (SMT) ORGANIZATION CHART



#### 4.6 SPILL MANAGEMENT TEAM (SMT) JOB DESCRIPTIONS AND GUIDELINES

The following job descriptions and guidelines are intended to be used as a tool to assist SMT members in their particular positions within the Incident Command System (ICS).

- Incident Commander
- Public Information Officer
- Liaison Officer
- Safety Officer
- Operations Section Chief
- Staging Group Leader
- Repair Group Leader
- Containment Group Leader
- Planning Section Chief
- Environmental Group Leader
- Situation Group Leader
- Logistics Section Chief
- Communications Group Leader
- Security/Medical Group Leader
- Supply/Ground Support Group Leader
- Finance Section Chief
- Accounting Group Leader
- Claims Group Leader
- Legal Group Leader

## INCIDENT COMMANDER

The Incident Commander (IC) manages all activities related to an emergency response and acts as Qualified Individual (QI). As such, the Incident Commander needs to be familiar with the contents of the Facility Response Plan (FRP), Oil Spill Response Plan (OSRP), Emergency Response Action Plan (ERAP), and the Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan (SPCC). The Incident Commander (IC) must also be familiar with the operation of the Incident Command System (ICS) and the Unified Command Structure (UCS).

The primary goal of this system is to establish and maintain control of the emergency response. If the emergency involves a multi-jurisdictional response (Federal and State), the Unified Command Structure (UCS) should be established. **Realize that the Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) does have the authority to override the Incident Commander and assume control of the response.** Every effort should be made to establish a collaborative relationship to manage the incident site with the appropriate responding agencies.

As soon as possible but not later than one (1) week following an incident, the Incident Commander shall conduct a critique of the response and follow-up of action items. Participants shall include Operations Control personnel, Company supervisors, and employees and outside agencies involved in the response. An Incident Debriefing Form is provided in **SECTION 8.3**.

### **Responsibilities:**

- Maintain Activity Log.
- Establish Incident Command/Unified Command Post.
- Activate necessary section(s) of the Incident Command System (ICS) to deal with the emergency. Fill out the appropriate section(s) of the Incident Command organization chart and post it at the Incident Command Center.
- Develop goals and objectives for response.
- Work with Safety Officer and Planning Section Chief to develop a Site Safety Plan (SSP).
- Approve, authorize, and distribute Incident Action Plan (IAP) and SSP.
- Conduct planning meetings and briefings with the section chiefs.
- As Qualified Individual coordinate actions with Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) and State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC).
- In a multi-jurisdictional response, ensure that all agencies are represented in the ICS.
- Coordinate and approve media information releases with the FOSC, SOSC, and Public Information Officer (PIO).
- Keep management informed of developments and progress.
- Authorize demobilization of resources as they are no longer needed.
- Complete Standard Incident Debriefing Form (**FIGURE 8.3-1**).



## **PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER**

The Public Information Officer (PIO) provides critical contact between the media/public and the emergency responders. The PIO is responsible for developing and releasing information about the incident to the news media, incident personnel, appropriate agencies and public. When the response is multi-jurisdictional (involves the federal and state agencies), the PIO must coordinate gathering and releasing information with these agencies.

The PIO needs to communicate that the Company is conducting an effective response to the emergency. The PIO is responsible for communicating the needs and concerns of the public to the Incident Commander (IC).

### **Responsibilities:**

- Maintain Activity Log.
- Obtain briefing from IC.
- Participate in all planning meetings and briefings.
- Obtain outside information that may be useful to incident planning.
- Develop goals and objectives regarding public information.
- Arrange for necessary workspace, materials, telephones and staffing for Public Information Center (PIC).
- Establish a PIC, ensuring all appropriate agencies participate.
- Provide a single point of media contact for the IC.
- Coordinate media access to the response site as approved by the IC.
- Obtain approval for release of information from the IC.
- Arrange for meetings between media and emergency responders.
- Maintain list of all media present.
- Participate in Post Incident Review (**SECTION 8.3**)

## LIAISON OFFICER

If a Unified Command Structure is not established a Liaison Officer is appointed as the point of contact for personnel assigned to the incident from assisting or cooperating agencies.

### **Responsibilities:**

- Maintain Activity Log.
- Obtain briefing from Incident Commander (IC).
- Participate in planning meetings and briefings.
- Identify and maintain communications link with agency representatives, assisting, and coordinating agencies.
- Identify current or potential inter-organizational issues and advise IC as appropriate.
- Coordinate with Legal Group Leader and Public Information Officer (PIO) regarding information and documents released to government agencies.
- Participate in Post Incident Review (**SECTION 8.3**).

## SAFETY OFFICER

The Safety Officer is responsible for assessing and monitoring hazardous and unsafe situations at the emergency response site(s). The Safety Officer must develop measures that assure the safety of the public and response personnel. This involves maintaining an awareness of active and developing situations, ensuring the preparation and implementation of the Site Safety Plan (SSP) and assessing safety issues related to the Incident Action Plans (IAP).

### **Responsibilities:**

- Maintain Activity Log.
- Obtain briefing from Incident Commander (IC).
- Develop, implement, and disseminate SSP with IC and section chiefs.
- Participate in planning meetings and briefings.
- Establish safety staff if necessary.
- Identify emergency contact numbers. Fill out emergency contact chart and post in the Incident Command Center.
- Conduct safety briefings with all emergency responders.
- Investigate accidents that have occurred during emergency response.
- Ensure proper hazard zones are established. (See Hazard Zones.)
- Ensure all emergency responders have appropriate level of training.
- Ensure proper Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is available and used.
- Advise Security/Medical Group Leader concerning PPE requirements.
- Ensure emergency alarms/warning systems are in place as needed.
- Participate in Post Incident Review (**SECTION 8.3**).

## OPERATIONS SECTION CHIEF

The Operations Section Chief is responsible for the management of all operations applicable to the field response and site restoration activities. Operations directs field activities based on the Incident Action Plan (IAP) and Site Safety Plan (SSP). The duties of the Operations Section Chief also include coordination and management of Oil Spill Removal Organization's (OSROs) activities.

### **Responsibilities:**

- Maintain Activity Log.
- Obtain briefing from Incident Commander (IC).
- Participate in Incident Command planning meetings and briefings.
- Conduct planning meetings and briefings for Operations Section.
- Develop operations portion of IAP.
- Supervise the implementation of the IAP.
- Make or approve expedient changes to the IAP.
- Request resources needed to implement IAP.
- Approve list of resources to be released.
- Ensure safe tactical operations.
- Establish a staging area for personnel and equipment.
- Confirm first responder actions.
- Confirm the completion of rescue/evacuation and administering of first aid.
- Confirm site perimeters have been established.
- Coordinate activities of public safety responders, contractors and mutual assistance organizations.
- Participate in Post Incident Review (**SECTION 8.3**).

## STAGING GROUP LEADER

The Staging Group Leader is responsible for managing all activities within the staging area(s). The Staging Group Leader will collect, organize, and allocate resources to the various response locations as directed by Operations Section Chief.

### Responsibilities:

- Maintain Activity Log.
- Obtain briefing from Operations Section Chief.
- Participate in Operations' planning meetings and briefings.
- Advise Operations Section Chief of equipment location and operational status.
- Periodically advise Operations Section Chief on inventory status of consumable items (sorberent pads, sorberent boom, etc.).
- Coordinate with Logistics Section Chief regarding inbound equipment, personnel and supplies.
- Participate in development of Operations' portion of Incident Action Plan (IAP).
- Establish check-in function and inventory control as appropriate.
- Allocate personnel/equipment to site(s) as requested.
- Establish and maintain boundaries of staging area(s).
- Demobilize/relocate staging area as needed.
- Post signs for identification and traffic control.
- Participate in Post Incident Review (**SECTION 8.3**)

## REPAIR GROUP LEADER

The Repair Group Leader is responsible for supervising the repair and restoration of pipeline facilities.

### **Responsibilities:**

- Maintain Activity Log.
- Obtain briefing from Operations Section Chief.
- Periodically advise Operations Section Chief on status of restoration activities.
- Conduct frequent hazard assessments and coordinate safety needs with Operations Section Chief and Safety Officer.
- Participate in Operations' planning meetings and briefings.
- Participate in development of Operations' portion of Incident Action Plan (IAP).
- Conduct facility restoration activities in accordance with Company procedures, Site Safety Plan (SSP) and IAP.
- Determine and request additional materials, equipment and personnel as needed.
- Ensure all equipment is decontaminated prior to being released.
- Participate in Post Incident Review (**SECTION 8.3**).

## CONTAINMENT GROUP LEADER

The Containment Group Leader is responsible for supervising the containment and recovery of spilled product and contaminated environmental media both on land and on water.

### **Responsibilities:**

- Maintain Activity Log.
- Obtain briefing from Operations Section Chief.
- Participate in Operations' planning meetings and briefings.
- Participate in development of Operations' portion of Incident Action Plan (IAP).
- Conduct activities in accordance with the IAP.
- Assess overall situation for containment and recovery needs and supervise group activities.
- Periodically advise the Operations Section Chief on the status of containment and recovery actions.
- Ensure hazard zones are established and maintained.
- Ensure adequate communication equipment for the containment group response.
- Determine and request additional resources as needed.
- Participate in Post Incident Review (**SECTION 8.3**).

## PLANNING SECTION CHIEF

The Planning Section Chief is responsible for collecting, evaluating, and disseminating information related to the current and future events of the response effort. The Planning Section Chief must understand the current situation; predict the future course of events; predict future needs; develop response and cleanup strategies, and review the incident once complete.

The Planning Section Chief must coordinate activities with the Incident Commander (IC) and other Section Chiefs to ensure that current and future needs are appropriately handled.

### **Responsibilities:**

- Maintain Activity Log.
- Obtain briefing from the IC.
- Establish and maintain communication with IC and other Section Chiefs.
- Advise IC on any significant changes of incident status.
- Conduct planning meetings and briefings for Planning section.
- Coordinate and provide input to the preparation of the Incident Action Plan (IAP).
- Participate in Incident Command planning meetings and briefings.
- In a multi-jurisdictional response, ensure that all agencies are represented in the Planning Section.
- Coordinate future needs for the emergency response.
- Determine response personnel needs.
- Determine personnel needs and request personnel for Planning section.
- Assign technical specialists (archaeologists, historians, biologists, etc.) where needed.
- Collect and analyze information on the situation.
- Assemble information on alternative response and cleanup strategies.
- Ensure situation status unit has a current organization chart of the Incident Command Organization.
- Provide periodic spill movement/migration prediction.
- Participate in Post Incident Review (**SECTION 8.3**).

## ENVIRONMENTAL GROUP LEADER

The Environmental Group Leader is responsible for ensuring that all areas impacted by the release are identified and cleaned up following company and regulatory standards. The Environmental Group Leader supports Planning and Operations to minimize and document the environmental impact of the release. The Environmental Group Leader must plan for future site considerations such as long-term remediation and alternative response strategies in unusually sensitive areas. In a Unified Command Structure (UCS), representatives from the federal and state responding agencies will be included in this group.

### **Responsibilities:**

- Maintain Activity Log.
- Obtain briefing from the Planning Section Chief.
- Participate in Planning section meetings and briefings.
- Participate in development of Planning's portion of Incident Action Plan (IAP).
- Coordinate environmental activities with responding regulatory agencies.
- Periodically advise the Planning Section Chief on status of group activities.
- Request additional personnel/specialists to support response effort.
- Determine environmental group resource needs.
- Identify and develop a prioritized list of natural, cultural and economic (NCE) resources at risk.
- Initiate and coordinate Natural Resources Damage Assessment (NRDA) activities.
- Develop a management plan for recovered contaminated media and ensure coordination with Containment Group Leader.
- Ensure proper management of injured/oiled wildlife.
- Determine alternative cleanup strategies for response.
- Participate in Post Incident Review (**SECTION 8.3**).

## SITUATION GROUP LEADER

The Situation Group Leader is responsible for the collection, evaluation, display, and dissemination of all information related to the emergency response effort. The Situation Group Leader must establish and maintain communications with all portions of the Incident Command and the response site in order to collect the information. The Situation Group Leader also attempts to predict spill movement/migration and identifies areas that may be impacted by the emergency.

### **Responsibilities:**

- Maintain Activity Log.
- Obtain briefing from the Planning Section Chief.
- Participate in Planning section meetings and briefings.
- Participate in development of Planning's portion of Incident Action Plan (IAP).
- Maintain a master list of response resources ordered, in staging and in use.
- Collect and display current status of requested response resources.
- Collect and display current status of resources, current spill location, personnel and weather.
- Analyze current information to determine spill trajectory and potential impacts.
- Disseminate information concerning the situation status upon request from the emergency responders.
- Provide photographic services and maps.
- Establish periodic reconnaissance of impacted area to support information needs.
- Collect information on the status of the implementation of Incident Action Plans. Display this information in the Incident Command Center.
- Participate in Post Incident Review (**SECTION 8.3**).

## LOGISTICS SECTION CHIEF

The Logistics Section Chief is responsible for procuring facilities, services and material in support of the emergency response effort.

### **Responsibilities:**

- Maintain Activity Log.
- Obtain briefing from the Incident Commander (IC).
- Participate in Incident Command planning meetings and briefings.
- Conduct planning meetings and briefings for Logistics section.
- Participate in the preparation of the Incident Action Plan (IAP).
- Identify service and support requirements for planned operations.
- Identify sources of supply for identified and potential needs.
- Advise IC on current service and support requirements.
- Procure needed materials, equipment and services from sources by means consistent with the timing requirements of the IAP and Operations.
- Ensure all purchases are documented.
- Participate in Post Incident Review (**SECTION 8.3**).

## COMMUNICATIONS GROUP LEADER

The Communications Group Leader is responsible for ensuring that the Incident Command and emergency responders have reliable and effective means of communication. This may involve activation of multiple types of communications equipment and coordination among multiple responding agencies and contractors.

### **Responsibilities:**

- Maintain Activity Log.
- Obtain briefing from Logistics Section Chief.
- Periodically advise Logistics Section Chief on status of communications group.
- Participate in Logistics section planning meetings and briefings.
- Participate in development of Logistics' portion of Incident Action Plan (IAP).
- Establish an Incident Command communications center.
- Ensure Incident Commander (IC) has communications compatible with other response agencies.
- Identify all communications circuits/equipment used by emergency responders and keep a chart updated with this information.
- Determine the type and amount of communications required to support the response effort (computer, radio, telephone, fax, etc.).
- Ensure timely establishment of adequate communications equipment and systems.
- Advise Logistics Section Chief on communications capabilities/limitations.
- Establish an equipment inventory control system for communications gear.
- Ensure all equipment is tested and repaired.
- Participate in Post Incident Review (**SECTION 8.3**).

## SECURITY/MEDICAL GROUP LEADER

The Security/Medical Group Leader is responsible for developing a plan to deal with medical emergencies, obtaining medical aid and transportation for emergency response personnel, and preparation of reports and records.

The Security/Medical Group Leader is responsible for providing safeguards needed to protect personnel and property from loss or damage. The Security/Medical Group Leader also controls access to the emergency site and Incident Command Center.

### **Responsibilities:**

- Maintain Activity Log.
- Obtain briefing from Logistics Section Chief.
- Periodically advise Logistics Section Chief on the status of security and medical problems.
- Participate in Logistics meetings and briefings.
- Participate in development of Logistics' portion of Incident Action Plan (IAP).
- Determine and develop security/medical support plan needs.
- Request medical or security personnel, as needed.
- Work with Safety Officer to identify/coordinate local emergency medical services.
- Coordinate with Safety Officer and Operations Section Chief to establish the Site Safety Plan (SSP) with site boundaries, hazard zones, escape routes, staging areas, command Center and Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) requirements.
- Coordinate/develop an identification system in order to control access to the incident site.
- Participate in Post Incident Review (**SECTION 8.3**).

## SUPPLY/GROUND SUPPORT GROUP LEADER

The Supply/Ground Support Group Leader is responsible for procurement and the disposition of personnel, equipment and supplies; receiving and storing all supplies for the incident; maintaining an inventory of supplies; and servicing non-expendable supplies and equipment. The Supply/Ground Support Group Leader supports the following: transportation of personnel; supplies, food, equipment; and fueling, service, maintenance and repair of vehicles and equipment.

### **Responsibilities:**

- Maintain Activity Log.
- Obtain briefing from Logistics Section Chief.
- Periodically advise Logistics Section Chief on status of supply/ground support group.
- Participate in Logistics meetings and briefings.
- Participate in development of Logistics' portion of Incident Action Plan (IAP).
- Communicate with Staging Group Leader concerning material, equipment and personnel that are inbound and the approximate time of arrival.
- Coordinate with other Section Chiefs to ascertain the priority of needed materials, equipment and services.
- Coordinate with Finance Section Chief to establish accounts, purchase orders, AFEs and procedures as necessary.
- Establish an inventory control system for materials and equipment.
- Maintain roads, when necessary.
- Participate in Post Incident Review (**SECTION 8.3**).

## FINANCE SECTION CHIEF

The Finance Section Chief is responsible for accounting, legal, right-of-way and risk management functions that support the emergency response effort. In this role, the primary responsibility is supporting the Command Staff and Logistics Section matters pertaining to expenses during and following the emergency response.

### **Responsibilities:**

- Maintain Activity Log.
- Obtain briefing from Incident Commander (IC).
- Participate in Incident Command planning meetings and briefings.
- Conduct planning meetings and briefings for Finance section.
- Participate in preparation of the Incident Action Plan (IAP).
- Participate in planning meetings.
- Participate in Unified Command System (UCS) as incident warrants.
- Request assistance of corporate accounting, legal, right-of-way or risk management as needed.
- Assist with contracting administration.
- Participate in Post Incident Review (**SECTION 8.3**).

## ACCOUNTING GROUP LEADER

The Accounting Group Leader is responsible for accumulating and dispensing funding during an emergency response. All charges directly attributed to the incident should be accounted for in the proper charge areas.

### **Responsibilities:**

- Maintain Activity Log.
- Obtain briefing from Finance Section Chief.
- Periodically advise Finance Section Chief.
- Participate in Finance planning meetings and briefings.
- Participate in development of Finance's portion of Incident Action Plan (IAP).
- Make recommendations for cost savings to Finance and Logistics Section Chiefs.
- Establish accounts as necessary to support the Logistics section.
- Ensure all invoices are documented, verified and paid accordingly.
- Involve corporate accounting group for assistance as necessary.
- Participate in Post Incident Review (**SECTION 8.3**).

## CLAIMS GROUP LEADER

The Claims Group Leader is responsible for managing all risk management and right-of-way issues at, during and following an emergency response. It is important that all claims are investigated and handled expediently.

### **Responsibilities:**

- Maintain Activity Log.
- Obtain briefing from Finance Section Chief.
- Participate in Finance planning meetings and briefings.
- Participate in development of Finance's portion of Incident Action Plan (IAP).
- Periodically inform affected parties of status of emergency response.
- Review and authorize payment of all claims.
- Provide needs of evacuated persons or groups.
- Purchase or acquire property.
- Inform and update necessary insurance groups and underwriters.
- Involve corporate Risk Management or Land, Records and Claims as needed.
- Participate in Post Incident Review (**SECTION 8.3**).

## LEGAL GROUP LEADER

The Legal Group Leader is responsible for advising the Incident Command Staff and Section Chiefs on all matters that may involve legal issues.

### **Responsibilities:**

- Maintain Activity Log.
- Obtain briefing from Finance Section Chief.
- Periodically advise Finance Section Chief of status.
- Participate in Finance planning meetings and briefings.
- Participate in development of Finance's portion of Incident Action Plan (IAP).
- Conduct investigations per Incident Commander's (IC) request.
- Provide skilled negotiators.
- Communicate to all affected emergency response personnel if work product is declared "Attorney-Client Privilege. "
- Participate in Post Incident Review (**SECTION 8.3**).

SECTION 5  
INCIDENT PLANNING

Last revised: January 2005

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5.1 Documentation Procedures

5.2 ICS Forms

5.2.1 Incident Briefing ICS 201-CG

5.2.2 Incident Action Plan (IAP) Cover Sheet

5.2.3 Incident Objectives ICS 202-OS

5.2.4 Organization Assignment List ICS 203-OS

5.2.5 Assignment List ICS 204-OS

5.2.6 Communications Plan ICS 205-OS

5.2.7 Medical Plan ICS 206-OS

5.2.8 Incident Status Summary ICS 209-OS

5.3 Site Safety and Health Plan

Figure 5.3-1 - Site Safety Plan Cover Sheet

Figure 5.3-2 - Preliminary Safety Plan

Figure 5.3-3 - Safety Meeting Log

Figure 5.3-4 - Site Safety and Health Plan

5.4 Decontamination Plan

5.5 Disposal Plan

5.6 Incident Security Plan

5.7 Demobilization Plan



## 5.1 DOCUMENTATION PROCEDURES

Documentation of a spill response provides a historical record, keeps management informed, serves as a legal instrument, and is a means to account for the clean-up costs.

Documentation should begin immediately upon spill notification and continue until termination of all operations. Documentation should include the following:

- Spill origin and characteristics
- Sampling surveys
- Photographic surveys
- Climatological data
- Labor and equipment accounting
- Copies of all logs, contracts, contacts, and plans prepared for incident

## 5.2 ICS FORMS

- **INCIDENT BRIEFING FORM - ICS 201 (Initial Report Only)**

For use by the Command Staff to gather information on the Emergency Management Team's (EMT) efforts to implement applicable response plans. It is prepared by the initial Incident Commander (IC) for providing documentation of the initial response.

- **INCIDENT ACTION PLAN**

For use by the Planning Section to plan each day's response actions. This plan consists of the portions identified on the IAP cover page and must be approved by the Incident Commander, Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOOSC), and State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC).

In addition, these Incident Command System (ICS) forms may be found on the U. S. Coast Guard web page: <http://www.uscg.mil/pacarea/pm/icsforms/ics.htm>

- **INCIDENT ACTION PLAN (IAP) COVER SHEET**

For use in presenting initial information, signature approval, and table of contents of forms contained in the IAP.

- **INCIDENT OBJECTIVES - ICS 202**

Describes the basic incident strategy, control objectives, and provides weather, tide and current information, and safety considerations for use during the next operational period.

- **ORGANIZATION ASSIGNMENT LIST - ICS 203**

Provides ICS personnel with information on the units that are currently activated and the names of personnel staffing each position/unit.

- **ASSIGNMENT LIST - ICS 204**

Submits assignments at the level of Division and Groups.

- **COMMUNICATIONS PLAN - 205**

Is used to provide, in location, information on all radio frequency assignments down to Division/Group level for each operation period.

- **MEDICAL PLAN - ICS 206**

Provides information in incident medical aid stations, transportation services, hospitals,

and medical emergency procedures.

- **INCIDENT STATUS SUMMARY - ICS 209**

Used to inform personnel about the status of response efforts. It is not included in the IAP.

### 5.2.1 Incident Briefing ICS 201-CG

1. Incident Name	2. Prepared By: (name)  Date:                      Time:	INCIDENT BRIEFING ICS 201-CG
3. Map/Sketch (Include sketch, showing the total area of operations, the incident site/area, overflight results, trajectories, impacted shorelines, or other graphics depicting situational and response status)		
4. Current Situation		

INCIDENT BRIEFING	ICS 201-CGOS (pg 1 of 4) (Rev 08/04)

**5.2.1 Incident Briefing ICS 201-CG, Continued**

1. Incident Name	2. Prepared By: (name)  Date:                      Time:	INCIDENT BRIEFING ICS 201-CG
5. Initial Response Objectives, Current Actions, Planned Actions, Potential		



## 5.2.1 Incident Briefing ICS 201-CG, Continued

1. Incident Name	2. Prepared By: (name)  Date:                      Time:	INCIDENT BRIEFING ICS 201-CG
<p>6. Current Organization (fill in additional appropriate organization)</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> <pre> graph TD     IC[Incident Commander] --- PIO[Public Information Officer]     IC --- SO[Safety Officer]     IC --- LO[Liaison Officer]     IC --- OSC[Operations Section Chief]     IC --- PSC[Planning Section Chief]     IC --- LSC[Logistics Section Chief]     IC --- FSC[Finance Section Chief]          OSC --- SGL[Staging Group Leader]     OSC --- RGL[Repair Group Leader]     OSC --- CGL[Containment Group Leader]          PSC --- EGL[Environmental Group Leader]     PSC --- SGL2[Situation Group Leader]          LSC --- CGL2[Communications Group Leader]     LSC --- SMGL[Security/Medical Group Leader]     LSC --- SGL3[Supply/Ground Support Group Leader]          FSC --- AGL[Accounting Group Leader]     FSC --- CL[Claims Group Leader]     FSC --- LGL[Legal Group Leader] </pre> </div>		






INCIDENT BRIEFING

ICS 201-CG (pg 4 of 4) (Rev 08/04)

**5.2.2 Incident Action Plan (IAP) Cover Sheet**

1. Incident Name	2. Operational Period to be covered by IAP (Date/Time)	IAP COVER SHEET
From:	To:	
<b>3. Approved by:</b>		
FOSC		
SOSC		
IC		
<p><b>INCIDENT ACTION PLAN</b></p> <p>The items checked below are included in this Incident Action Plan:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> ICS 202-OS (Incident Objectives)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> ICS 203-OS (Organization Assignment List)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> ICS 204-OS (Assignment List)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> ICS 205-OS (Communications Plan)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> ICS 206-OS (Medical Plan)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> ICS 209-OS (Incident Status Summary)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p>		
<b>4. Prepared By:</b> (Planning Section Chief)		<b>Date/Time:</b>
IAP COVER SHEET		March, 2000





<b>10. Prepared By:</b> (Planning Section Chief)	<b>Date/Time:</b>	
INCIDENT OBJECTIVES	March, 2000	ICS 202-OS

### 5.2.4 Organization Assignment List ICS 203-OS

1. Incident Name	2. Operational Period (Date/Time)  From:                      To:	<b>ORGANIZATION ASSIGNMENT LIST</b> <b>ICS 203-OS</b>																																																																																																																				
<p>3. 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Compensation Unit		Helicopter Coordinator	
Cost Unit		Fixed-wing Coordinator	
a. Support Branch		8. Finance Section	
Director		Chief	
Supply Unit		Deputy	
Facilities Unit		Time Unit	
Transportation Unit		Procurement Unit	
Vessel Support Unit		Compensation Unit	
Ground Support Unit		Cost Unit	
b. Service Branch			
Director			
Communications Unit			
Medical Unit			
Food Unit			

9. Prepared by: (Resources Unit)	Date/Time
ORGANIZATION ASSIGNMENT LIST	March, 2000
	ICS 203-OS

## 5.2.5 Assignment List ICS 204-OS

1. Incident Name	2. Operational Period (Date/Time) From: _____ To: _____		ASSIGNMENT LIST ICS 204-OS	
3. Branch		4. Division/Group		
<b>5. Operations Personnel</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Affiliation</b>	<b>Contact # (s)</b>	
Operations Section Chief:				
Branch Director:				
Division/Croup Supervisor:				
<b>6. Resources Assigned This Period</b>	?X? indicates 204a attachment with special instructions			
<b>Strike Team/Task Force/ Resource Identifier</b>	<b>Leader</b>	<b>Contact Info. #</b>	<b># of Persons</b>	<b>Notes/Remarks</b>
<b>7. Assignments</b>				
<b>8. Special Instruction for Division/Group</b>				
<b>9. Communications (radio and/or phone contact numbers needed for this assignment)</b>				
<b>Name/Function</b>	<b>Radio: Freq./System/ Channel</b>	<b>Phone</b>	<b>Pager</b>	
Emergency Communications				
Medical	Evacuation	Other		

<b>10. Prepared By</b> (Resources Unit Leader)	Date/Time	<b>11. Approved By</b> (Planning Section Chief)	Date/Time
ASSIGNMENT LIST	June, 2000		ICS 204-OS



4. Prepared By (Communications Unit)	Date/Time
COMMUNICATIONS PLAN	March, 2000 ICS 205-OS




**6. Special Medical Emergency Procedures**

7. Prepared By (Medical Unit Leader)	Date/Time	8. Reviewed By (Safety Officer)	Date/Time
MEDICAL PLAN	March, 2000		ICS 206-OS

## 5.2.8 Incident Status Summary ICS 209-OS

1. Incident Name		2. Period Covered By Report From:                      To:		Time of Report	INCIDENT STATUS SUMMARY ICS 209-OS	
3. Spill Status (Estimated, in Barrels)			[OPS/EUL/SSC]			
Source Status:		Remaining Potential (bbl):				
		Rate of Spillage (bbl/hr):				
Secured	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unsecured	<input type="checkbox"/>			
		Since Last Report	Total			
Volume Spilled						
<b>Mass Balance/Oil Budget</b>						
Recovered Oil						
Evaporation						
Natural Dispersion						
Chemical Dispersion						
Burned						
Floating, Contained						
Floating, Uncontained						
Onshore						
		Total Spilled Oil Accounted For:				
4. Waste Management (Estimated)			[OPS/Disposal]			
		Recovered	Stored	Disposed		
Oil (bbl)						
Oily Liquids (bbl)						
Liquids (bbl)						
Oily Solids (tons)						
Solids (tons)						
5. Shoreline Impacts (Estimated, in miles)			[PSC/EUL/SSC]			
Degree of Oiling	Affected	Cleaned	To Be Cleaned			
Light						
Medium						
Heavy						
Total						
6. Wildlife Impacts			[OPS/Wildlife Br.]			
Numbers in ( ) indicate subtotal that are threatened / endangered species.					Died in Facility	
	Captured	Cleaned	Released	DOA	Euth.	Other
Birds						
Mammals						
7. Safety Status			[Safety Officer]			
			Since Last Report		Total	
Responder Injury						
Public Injury						
8. Equipment Resources					[RUL]	
Description	Ordered	Available / Staged	Assigned	Out of Service		
Spill Resp. Vsls						
Fishing Vessels						
Tugs						
Barges						
Other Vessels						
Skimmers						
Boom (ft.)						
Sbnt/Snr Bm. (ft.)						
Vacuum Trucks						
Helicopters						
Fixed Wing						
9. Personnel Resources			[RUL]			
Description	People in Cmd. Post	People in the Field	Total People On Scene			
Federal						
State						
Local						
RP						
Contract Personnel						
Volunteers						
Total Response Personnel From All Organizations:						
10. Special Notes						

Reptiles							
Fish							
Total							

11. Prepared By (Situation Unit Leader)	Date/Time
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INCIDENT STATUS SUMMARY	March, 2000	ICS 209-OS
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## 5.3 SITE SAFETY AND HEALTH PLAN

FIGURE 5.3-1 - SITE SAFETY PLAN COVER SHEET

1. Incident Name	2. Operational Period to be covered by SSHP (Date/Time)		SSHP COVER SHEET
	From:	To:	
<b>3. Approved by:</b>			
FOSC			
SOSC			
IC			
<b>SITE SAFETY AND HEALTH PLAN</b>			
<b>The Preliminary Safety Plan:</b>			
<p>The Preliminary Safety Plan (PSP) is based on Form ICS 215A-OS, the Incident Action Plan Safety Analysis. The Company On-Scene Incident Commander or the senior Company responder present at the spill site must ensure that:</p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A PSP is completed prior to commencing any work at the spill site.</li> <li>• The PSP is updated as conditions change, or at least hourly.</li> <li>• The PSP message is communicated to all responders as conditions change, or at least hourly.</li> </ul>			
<p>Updating the PSP consists of verifying the site hazards, risks, and risk mitigation. If a complete revision of the PSP is made on a new form, the old form should be retained and the box labeled SUPERSEDED BY REVISED PSP should be checked.</p>			
<p>All active or superseded revisions of the PSP, Safety Message Briefings, the Site Safety Plan, and the Medical Plan shall all be maintained together beneath the Site Safety Plan Cover Sheet.</p>			
<b>Risk Analysis:</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Hazard</b> is an observed danger to life safety. Typical hazards have been identified on the form - add others as appropriate.</li> <li>• <b>Risk</b> is the probability that a hazard will impact responders or the public. Risk is evaluated as None, Med, or High.</li> </ul>			
<p><b>Mitigation</b> is a measure to counteract the hazard, such as PPE or evacuation. Consider the suggested measures or take others, as appropriate.</p>			

**The items checked below are included in this Site Safety Plan:**

- Preliminary Safety Plan
  - First Version      Date / Time \_\_\_\_\_
  - First Revision      Date / Time \_\_\_\_\_
  - Second Revision      Date / Time \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_      Date / Time \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_      Date / Time \_\_\_\_\_
  
- Site Safety Plan      Date / Time \_\_\_\_\_
  
- ICS 206-OS (Medical Plan)      Date / Time \_\_\_\_\_

**4. Submitted By:**

SSHP COVER SHEET

March, 2000

FIGURE 5.3-2 - PRELIMINARY SAFETY PLAN

[Click here to view](#)

FIGURE 5.3-2 - PRELIMINARY SAFETY PLAN, CONTINUED

[Click here to view](#)

FIGURE 5.3-2 - PRELIMINARY SAFETY PLAN, CONTINUED

[Click here to view](#)

FIGURE 5.3-2 - PRELIMINARY SAFETY PLAN, CONTINUED

[Click here to view](#)




FIGURE 5.3-4 - SITE SAFETY AND HEALTH PLAN

PLAN REVIEW:		
Incident Safety Officer:		
APPROVALS:		
Incident Commander:		
Operations Officer:		
Haz Mat Division Officer:		
PLAN PREPARED:	DATE:	TIME:
Incident Location:		
Incident Number:		
HAZARDOUS SITUATION:	(Known or suspected, contaminated media, type storage container, type occupancy, obvious leaks, spills or breaches, physical damage)	
RESPONDING AGENCIES:		
Agency:	Name:	
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		

9.	
10.	

All government and contractor personnel who enter the exclusion zones or use air purifying respirators must be enrolled in a medical monitoring program.

## FIGURE 5.3-4 - SITE SAFETY AND HEALTH PLAN, CONTINUED

## GENERAL SAFETY RULES AND EQUIPMENT:

1. There will be no eating, drinking, or smoking in the exclusion zone or the contamination reduction zone.
2. All personnel must pass through the contamination reduction zone to enter or exit the exclusion zone (hot zone).
3. As a minimum, Decontamination Team members must be in one (1) level of protection lower than that of the entry teams.
4. All decontamination equipment and systems must be in place before an entry can be made.
5. Entry team will consist of a minimum of two members with the same number of personnel assigned to a backup team. All entry personnel will adhere to the buddy system.
6. At the end of the incident, or directly after a possible exposure, each entry team member will take a full body shower and launder any personal clothing used at the scene.
7. All breathing air shall be certified as Grade D or better.
8. Where practical, all tools shall be of the nonsparking type.
9. Fire equipment shall be on hand when the situation warrants such support. At a minimum, fire extinguishers shall be available on scene.
10. Since incident evacuation may be necessary if an explosion, fire, or other event occurs; an individual shall be assigned to sound, alert, and notify the responsible command personnel and public officials (if required). The evacuation signal shall be four short blasts on an air horn every 30 seconds until all personnel are known to be evacuated.
11. An adequately stocked Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Unit shall be on site at all times.
12. The location and telephone number of the nearest medical facility shall be posted and known to all personnel.

## GENERAL SAFETY BRIEFING:

Before any incident actions are taken, a briefing from the Command Staff will be accomplished with all personnel present. Personnel will sign a log sheet, attesting to being present at the briefing. Topics discussed should include known and suspected hazards along with the operation's goals and objectives.





FIGURE 5.3-4 - SITE SAFETY AND HEALTH PLAN, CONTINUED

## LIST OF ACCESS AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL (Outside Agencies):


### SPECIALIZED TASK ASSIGNMENTS:


### LEVELS OF PROTECTION SELECTED:

Initial Site Survey:	A	B	C	D
Entry Team:	A	B	C	D
Backup Team:	A	B	C	D
Decon Team:	A	B	C	D

SKETCH OR ATTACH PLOT PLAN HERE:

## FIGURE 5.3-4 - SITE SAFETY AND HEALTH PLAN, CONTINUED

## RESPONSE SAFETY CHECK-OFF SHEET

TYPE OF RESPONSE:			
Highway	Industrial		
Railway	Marine		
Residential	Other		
Specify:			
TYPE OF SAFETY PLAN:			
Federal	State		
Local	Other		
Specify:			
SUSPECTED CHEMICALS INVOLVED:			
1.	2.		
3.	4.		
5.	6.		
7.	8.		
9.	10.		
INITIAL LEVEL OF PROTECTION: (If level D you must justify)			
A	B	C	D
INITIAL MEDICAL SCREENING COMPLETE: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No			
If no, justify:			
In the event of fire or explosion:			

In the event of potential or actual ionizing radiation exposure:

FIGURE 5.3-4 - SITE SAFETY AND HEALTH PLAN, CONTINUED

In the event of spread of contamination beyond the boundaries of the incident:
EMERGENCY SERVICES:
Emergency medical facility:
Ambulance service:
Poison Control Center:
Chemical manufacturer's representative:
EMERGENCY PROCEDURES (in the event of personnel exposure):
EMERGENCY PROCEDURES (in the event of personnel injury):
HAZARD ASSESSMENT:
Attach Hazardous Materials Safety Data Sheets (MSDS), or other reference materials, for chemicals involved to this document.
MONITORING PROCEDURES:
Monitoring the incident to identify concentration of contaminants in all media. List the instruments to be used and what areas to be monitored.

Hot Zone (Excursion Zone)
Warm Zone (Contamination Reduction Zone)
Cold Zone (Support Zone)

FIGURE 5.3-4 - SITE SAFETY AND HEALTH PLAN, CONTINUED

MEDICAL MONITORING: (What procedures to be used to monitor personnel for evidence of personal exposure.)


PERSONNEL POTENTIALLY EXPOSED TO HAZARDOUS MATERIALS:

NAME	POSITION	DATE/TIME

DECONTAMINATION PROCEDURES:

(Contaminated personnel, surfaces, materials, instruments, other equipment.)


DECONTAMINATION SOLUTIONS USED:


DISPOSAL PROCEDURES:

--

Authorized By:

FIGURE 5.3-4 - SITE SAFETY AND HEALTH PLAN, CONTINUED

POST RESPONSE:			
Level of protection used:			
A	B	C	D
Justify			
EQUIPMENT DECONTAMINATION:			
	Clothing	SCBA/Resp.	Monitoring
Disposed:			
Cleaned:			
No Action:			
Specify:			
TOTAL APPROXIMATE TIME IN HOT ZONE:		Days	Hours
DATE PREPARED:		PREPARED BY:	
Reviewed By:			
Assistance in preparing this safety plan can be obtained from Haz Mat personnel.			

## FIGURE 5.3-4 - SITE SAFETY AND HEALTH PLAN, CONTINUED

## HEALTH AND SAFETY/RESPONSE PLAN

APPLIES TO SITE:			
DATE:			
PRODUCTS:			(ATTACH MSDS)
<p>SITE CHARACTERIZATION</p> <p>Water</p> <p>Land</p> <p>Use</p> <p>Weather</p> <p>Pathways for Dispersion</p> <p>Site Hazards</p>			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Marine vessel	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pipeline	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Storage facility	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Truck/Rail car	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Shoreline	<input type="checkbox"/>	Wetlands
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rocky	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other
<input type="checkbox"/>	River	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sandy
		<input type="checkbox"/>	Muddy
		<input type="checkbox"/>	Other
<input type="checkbox"/>	Mountains	<input type="checkbox"/>	Creek
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	Canal
		<input type="checkbox"/>	Bay
		<input type="checkbox"/>	Ocean
<input type="checkbox"/>	Public	<input type="checkbox"/>	Government
<input type="checkbox"/>	Recreational	<input type="checkbox"/>	Residential
		<input type="checkbox"/>	Commercial
<input type="checkbox"/>	Temp _____?F	<input type="checkbox"/>	Industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/>	Farmland
		<input type="checkbox"/>	Other
<input type="checkbox"/>	Snow	<input type="checkbox"/>	Wind/Dir. _____ mph
		<input type="checkbox"/>	Rain
<input type="checkbox"/>	Air	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ice
<input type="checkbox"/>	Water	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other
<input type="checkbox"/>	Land	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other
<input type="checkbox"/>	Chemical Hazards	<input type="checkbox"/>	Boats
<input type="checkbox"/>	Slips, trips, falls	<input type="checkbox"/>	Helicopters
<input type="checkbox"/>	Heat stress	<input type="checkbox"/>	Noise
<input type="checkbox"/>	Cold stress	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pumps, hoses
<input type="checkbox"/>	Weather	<input type="checkbox"/>	Steam, hot water
<input type="checkbox"/>	Drowning	<input type="checkbox"/>	Fire/Explosion
<input type="checkbox"/>	Heavy equipment	<input type="checkbox"/>	Poor visibility
<input type="checkbox"/>	Drum handling	<input type="checkbox"/>	Motor vehicles
<input type="checkbox"/>	Wildlife/plants	<input type="checkbox"/>	Confined spaces (see attachment/appendix)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Hand/power tools	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ionizing radiation
<input type="checkbox"/>	Lifting	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other
Air Monitoring			
% LEL	% O <sub>2</sub>	PPM Benzene	PPM H <sub>2</sub> S
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)			
<input type="checkbox"/> See attachment - Monitoring Results/Methods			
CONTROL MEASURES:			

**Engineering Controls**

- Source of release secured     Valve(s) closed     Facility shut down  
 Site secured  
 Other

**Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) HAZWOPER Coordination with OSRO**

- PVC suits     PE/TYVEK suits     Respirator  
 Site secured     PVC gloves     Other  
 Other     Hard hats     Eye protection

## FIGURE 5.3-4 - SITE SAFETY AND HEALTH PLAN, CONTINUED

## HEALTH AND SAFETY/RESPONSE PLAN

## CONTROL MEASURES (cont'd):

## Decontamination

- Stations established (see site map)

## Sanitation

- Facilities provided per OSHA 1910.120(n)

## Illumination

- Facilities provided per OSHA 1910.120(m)

## Medical Surveillance

- Facilities provided per OSHA 1910.120(f)

## WORK PLAN: (buddy system must be used.)

- Booming                       Skimmers                       Vac. trucks                       Pumping                       Excavation  
 Heavy equipment                       Sorbent pads                       Patching                       Hot work                       Shoring  
 Appropriate permits issued  
 Other (describe):

## TRAINING(HAZWOPER training program):

- Verified site workers trained per OSHA 1910.120

## ORGANIZATION (See Incident Command System chart.):

## EMERGENCY PLAN (See site map and Daily Medical Plan - ICS 206.):

## SITE SECURITY:

- Pre-entry briefing

Security level

Low

Medium

High

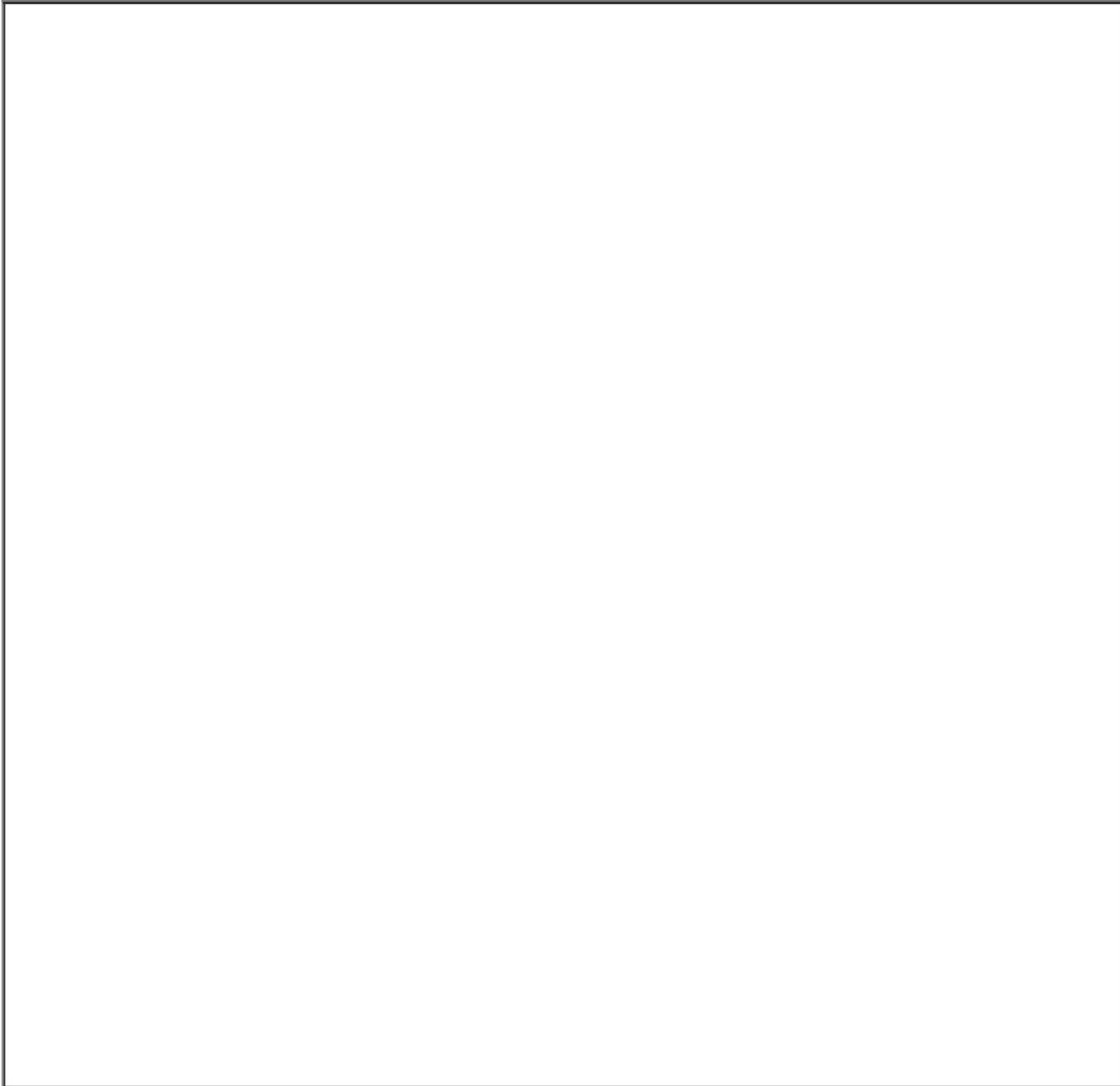
Other topics

DATE/TIME/PLAN COMPLETED:

By:

## FIGURE 5.3-4 - SITE SAFETY AND HEALTH PLAN, CONTINUED

## SITE DIAGRAM



## GENERAL DIAGRAM INSTRUCTIONS

1. Site Diagram should include the following (label the items drawn with corresponding letter):
  - A. Sketch with major feature locations  
(buildings, drainage paths, roads, etc.)
  - B. Hazardous substance location
  - F. Routes of entry
  - G. Wind direction
  - H. Emergency evacuation routes

- C. Work zones (exclusion, contamination reduction, support)
- D. Command center and decontamination area
- E. Access and access restrictions

- I. Assembly points
- J. First aid locations
- K. Communication system

## 5.4 DECONTAMINATION PLAN

Incident Name:	Location:
Effective Date of Plan:	Effective Time Period of Plan:
Spill Location:	Plan Prepared By:

- Work Zones:
  - Support (cold) zone
  - Contamination reduction (warm) zone
  - Exclusion (hot) zone

These zones are identified by signs, barrier tape or other means. Decontamination is performed in the contamination reduction zone. When responders exit the exclusion zone they must be decontaminated.

Crews are available to assist in decontamination procedures as needed. The crews must wear appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE), and are responsible for packaging and labeling of contaminated PPE.

- Decontamination Stations:

Decontamination is performed within the contamination reduction zone, which is appropriately lined to prevent the spread of contaminants. Dikes are installed under the lining to contain runoff.

## 5.4 DECONTAMINATION PLAN, CONTINUED

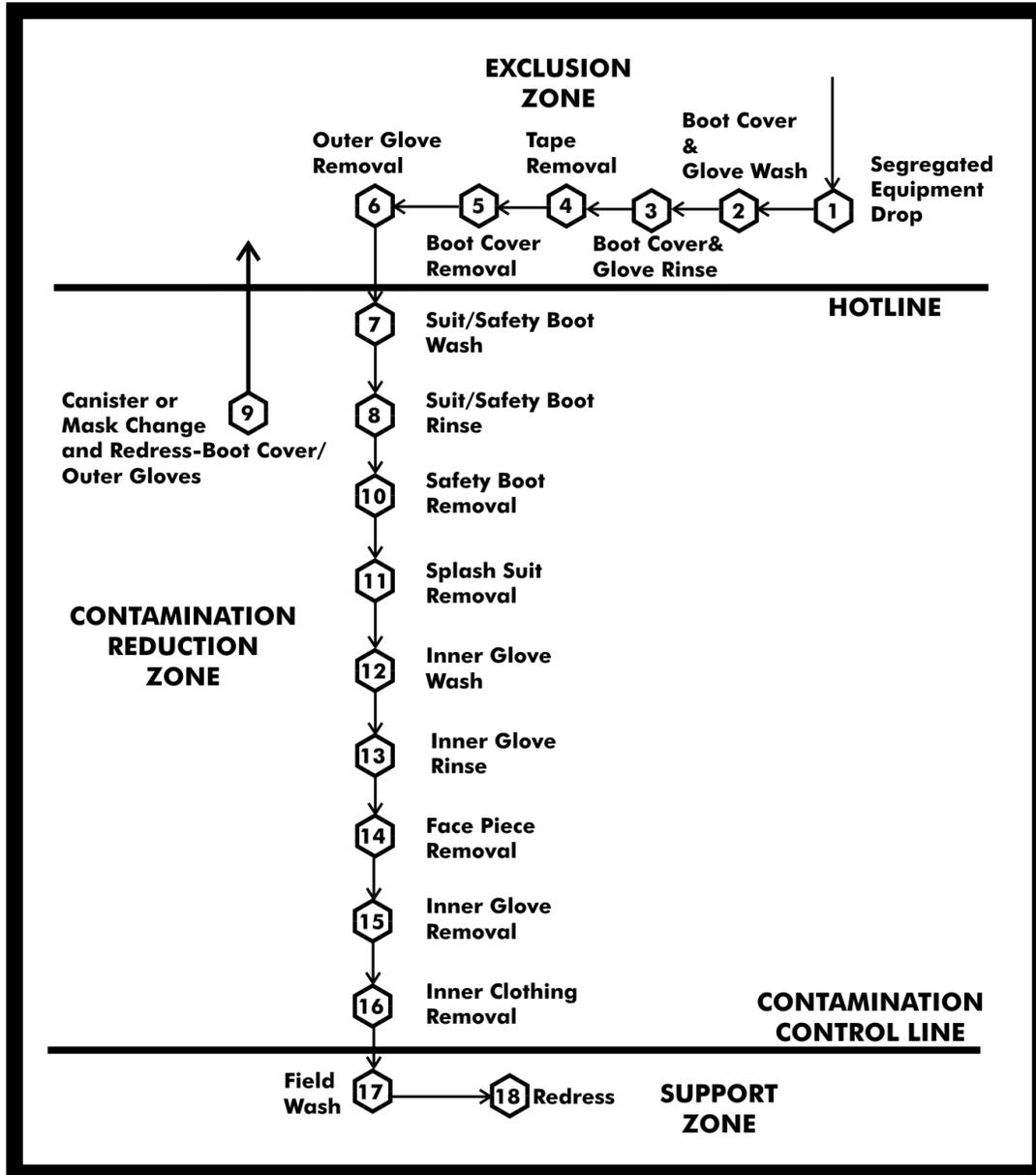
Procedures for these stations are as follows:

MAXIMUM MEASURES FOR DECONTAMINATION		
STATION 1	Segregated equipment drop	Deposit equipment used on site (tools, sampling devices and containers, monitoring instruments, radios, clipboards, etc.) on plastic drop cloths or in different containers with plastic liners. Segregation at the drop reduces the probability of cross contamination. During hot weather operations, a cool down station may be set up within this area.
STATION 2	Boot cover and glove wash	Scrub outer boot cover and gloves with decontamination solution or detergent and water.
STATION 3	Boot cover and glove rinse	Rinse off decontamination solution from Station 2 using copious amounts of water.
STATION 4	Tape removal	Remove tape around boots and gloves and deposit in container with plastic liner.
STATION 5	Boot cover removal	Remove boot covers and deposit in containers with plastic liner.
STATION 6	Outer glove removal	Remove outer gloves and deposit in container with plastic liner.
STATION 7	Suit and boot wash	Wash splash suit, gloves, and safety boots. Scrub with long-handled scrub brush and decontamination solution.
STATION 8	Suit and boot and glove rinse	Rinse off decontamination solution using water. Repeat as many times as necessary.
STATION 9	Canister or mask change	If worker leaves exclusion zone to change canister or this is the last step in the decontamination procedure; worker's canister is exchanged, new outer gloves and boot covers are donned, joints are taped, and the worker returns to duty.
STATION 10	Safety boot removal	Remove safety boots and deposit in container with plastic liner.
STATION 11	Splash suit removal	With assistance of helper, remove splash suit. Deposit in container with plastic liner.
STATION 12	Inner glove wash	Wash inner gloves with decontamination solution.

STATION 13	Inner glove rinse	Rinse inner gloves with water.
STATION 14	Face piece removal	Remove face piece. Deposit in container with plastic liner. Avoid touching face with fingers.
STATION 15	Inner glove removal	Remove inner gloves and deposit in lined container.
STATION 16	Inner clothing removal	Remove clothing soaked with perspiration and place in lined container. Do not wear inner clothing off-site since there is a possibility that small amounts of contamination might have been transferred in removing the protective suit.
STATION 17	Field wash	Shower if highly toxic, skin-corrosive or skin-absorbable materials are known or suspected to be present. Wash hands and face if shower is not available.
STATION 18	Re-dress	Put on clean clothes.

## 5.4 DECONTAMINATION PLAN, CONTINUED

## DECONTAMINATION PROCEDURES, MAXIMUM DECONTAMINATION LAYOUT

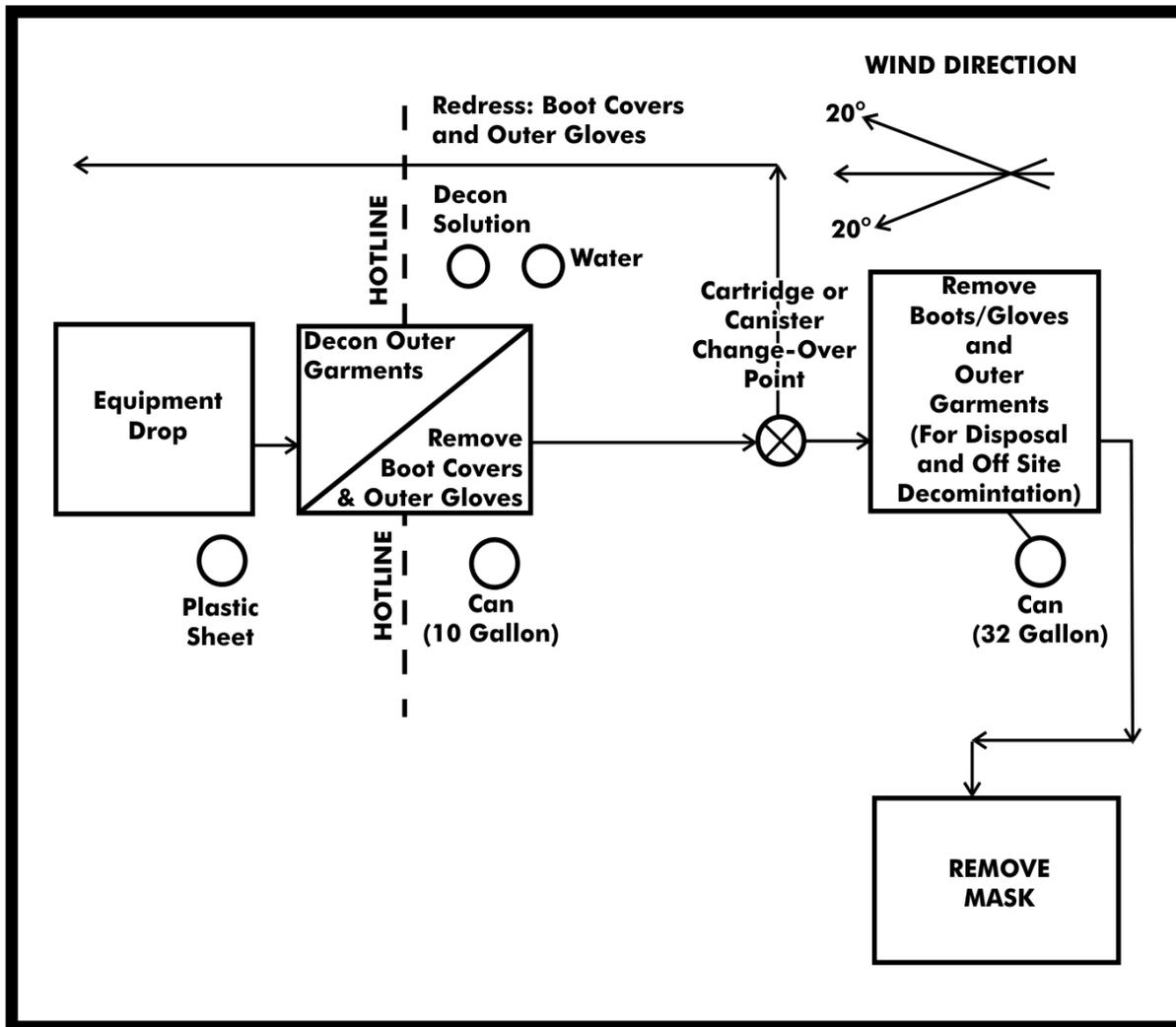


## 5.4 DECONTAMINATION PLAN, CONTINUED

MINIMUM MEASURES FOR DECONTAMINATION		
STATION 1	Equipment drop	Deposit equipment used on site (tools, sampling devices and containers, monitoring instruments, radios, clipboards, etc.) on plastic drop cloths. Segregation at the drop reduces the probability of cross contamination. During hot weather operations, a cool down station may be set up within this area.
STATION 2	Outer garment, boots and gloves wash, and rinse	Scrub outer boots, outer gloves, and splash suit with decontamination solution or detergent and water. Rinse off using copious amounts of water.
STATION 3	Outer boot and glove removal	Remove outer boots and gloves. Deposit in container with plastic liner.
STATION 4	Canister or mask change	If worker leaves exclusion zone to change canister (or mask) or this is the last step in the decontamination procedures; worker's canister is exchanged, new outer gloves and boot covers are donned, joints are taped, the worker returns to duty.
STATION 5	Boot, gloves, and outer garment removal	Boots, chemical-resistant splash suit, inner gloves removed and deposited in separate containers lined with plastic.
STATION 6	Face piece removal	Face piece is removed. Avoid touching face with fingers. Face piece deposited on plastic sheet.
STATION 7	Field wash	Hands and face are thoroughly washed. Shower as soon as possible.

## 5.4 DECONTAMINATION PLAN, CONTINUED

## DECONTAMINATION PROCEDURES, MINIMUM DECONTAMINATION LAYOUT



## 5.5 DISPOSAL PLAN

Date:	Location:
Source of release:	
Amount of release:	
Incident name:	
State On-Scene Coordinator:	
Federal On-Scene Coordinator:	
Time required for temporary storage:	
Proposed storage method:	

## Disposal priorities:

Sample date:	Sample ID:
Analysis required (type):	
Laboratory performing analysis:	

## Disposal options:

	Available	Likely	Possible	Unlikely
Landfill:				
In situ/ bio-remediation:				
In situ burn:				
Pit burning:				
Hydrocyclone:				
Off site incineration:				
Reclaim:				
Recycle:				

## Resources required for disposal options:


## General information:

Generator name:	US EPA ID#:
Waste properties:	Waste name:
US EPA waste code:	State waste code:
EPA hazardous waste:	
Waste storage and transportation:	
Proposed storage method:	
Proposed transportation method:	

**5.5 DISPOSAL PLAN, CONTINUED**

Permits required for storage:
Permits required for transportation:
Estimated storage capacity:
Number and type of storage required:
Local storage available for temporary storage of recovered oil:

PPE required for waste handling:	
Waste coordinator:	Date:

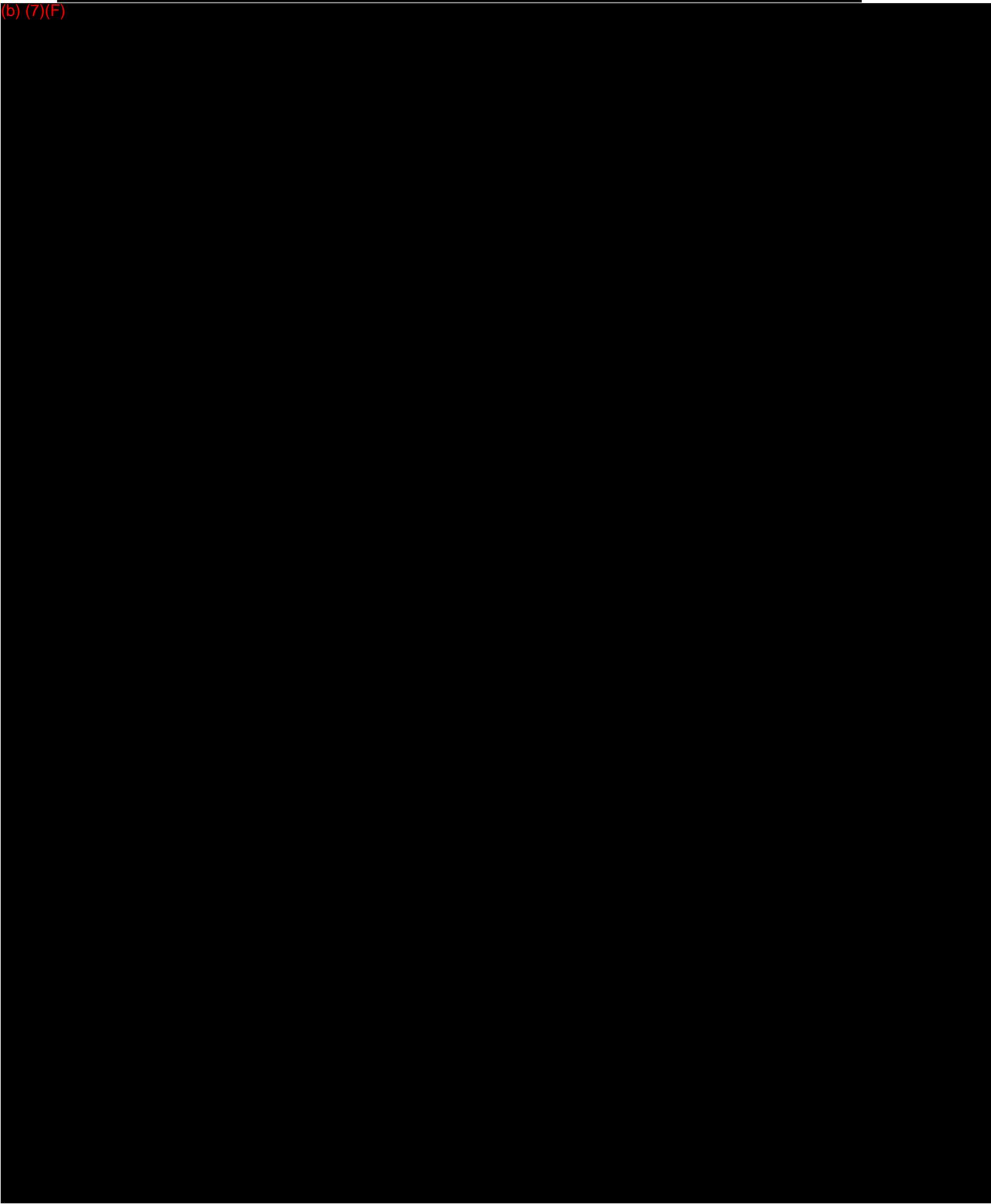
Resources required for disposal options:


Incident name:	
Sample number:	Date sent:
Source of sample:	
Date sample data received:	
Waste hazardous:	Non-hazardous:
Permits/variances requested:	
Approval received on waste profile:	
Date disposal can begin:	
Disposal facilities:	
Profile number:	

Storage contractors:
Waste transporters:
PPE designated and agrees with Site Safety and Health Plan:

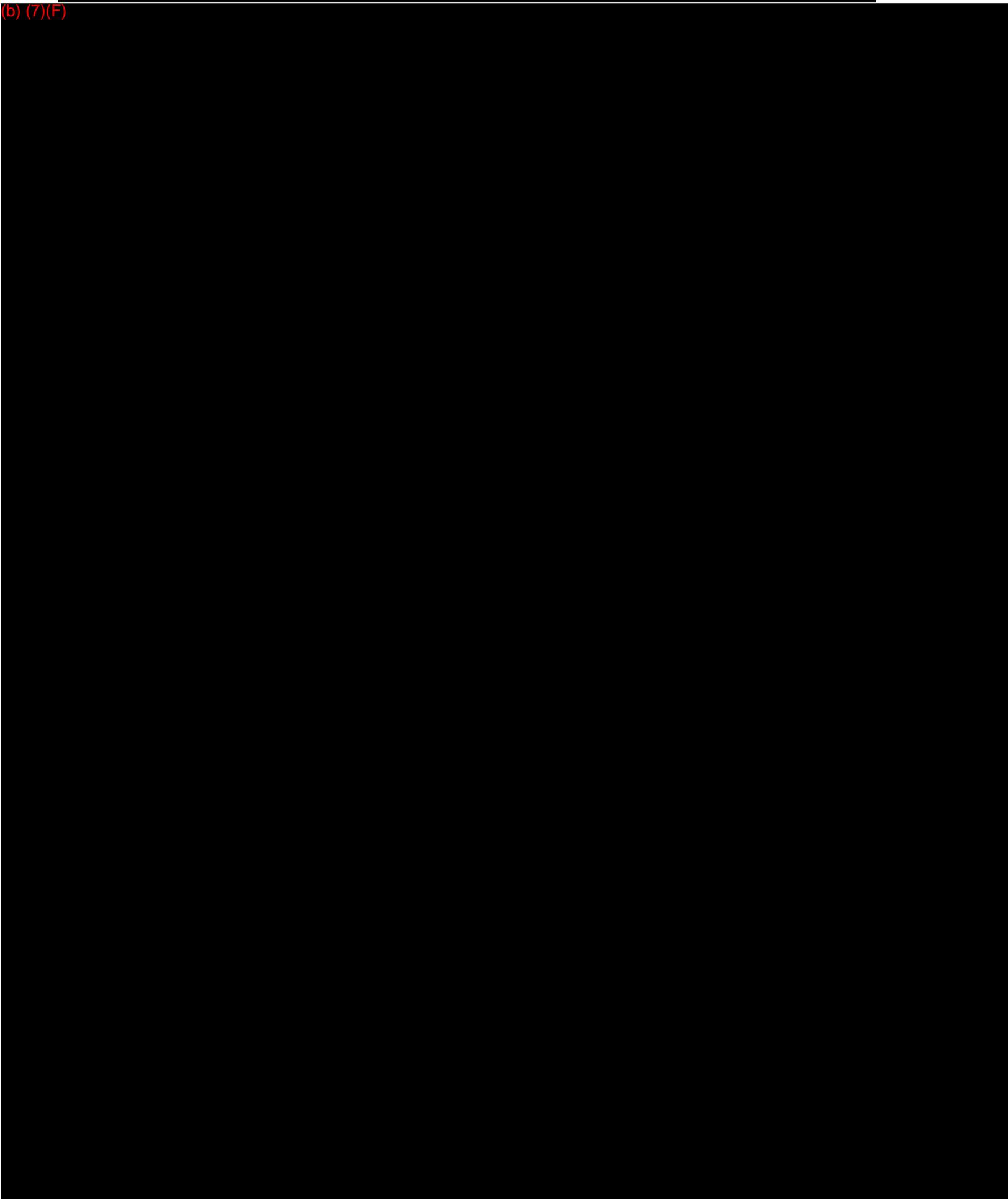


(b) (7)(F)





(b) (7)(F)



## 5.7 DEMOBILIZATION PLAN

<b>Incident name:</b>	<b>Location:</b>
<b>Effective date of plan:</b>	<b>Effective time period of plan:</b>
<b>Spill location:</b>	<b>Plan prepared by:</b>

## Demobilization procedures:

- Operations Section will determine which resources are ready for release from a specific collection site
- The Planning Section will provide guidance on release priorities and demobilization recommendations
- Information maintained by the Planning Section will be utilized to assist in the prioritization
- Each incident will require a Decontamination Area
- Decontaminated equipment will be returned to appropriate staging area for release or re-deployment
- Transports for equipment will be required if remote from staging area
- The Planning Section will document all demobilization and decontamination activities
- Equipment designated for re-assignment will be mobilized to the appropriate staging area
- The Supervisor will ensure a log is maintained documenting that proper decontamination procedures are performed for each piece of equipment
- The Operations Section will ensure that redeployed personnel receive proper rest prior to returning to duty
- The Planning Section Chief will monitor personnel redeployment activities to ensure number of hours worked is within acceptable guidelines
- The Operations Section Chief must approve the Demobilization Plan before decontamination, release, or redeployment of any resources

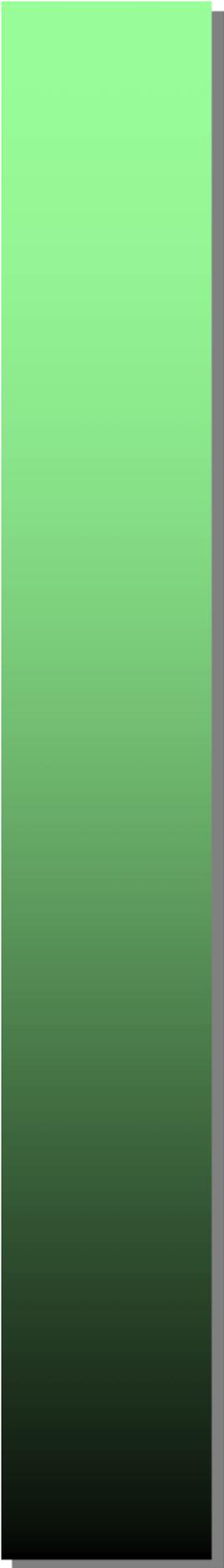
## SECTION 6

Last revised: April 29, 2011

## SENSITIVE AREAS / RESPONSE TACTICS

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6.1 Area Description6.2 Spill Containment / RecoveryFigure 6.2-1 - Response Tactics for Various ShorelinesFigure 6.2-2 - Response to Oil Spills in Urban Environments6.3 Sensitive Area ProtectionFigure 6.3-1 - Sensitive Area Protection Implement SequenceFigure 6.3-2 - Summary of Shoreline and Terrestrial Cleanup Techniques6.4 Wildlife Protection and Rehabilitation6.5 Endangered and Threatened Species By State6.6 Terminal Map Feature Index6.7 Terminal Sensitivity Maps6.8 Tactical Plans6.9 Pipeline Sensitivity Maps



## 6.1 AREA DESCRIPTION

Description of shoreline types and specific shoreline protection and clean-up techniques are presented in **FIGURE 6.2-1** and **FIGURE 6.3-2**. The strategies and response examples are guidelines and must be evaluated during the response to ensure that the selected response methods are appropriate for the situation.

Sensitivity maps are provided in **SECTION 6.7**.

## 6.2 SPILL CONTAINMENT / RECOVERY

Containment and recovery refer to techniques that can be employed to contain and recover terrestrial and aquatic petroleum spills.

Terrestrial spills typically result from pipeline or tank leaks. The Company is equipped with secondary containment systems for areas with non-pressurized breakout tanks. Spills occurring within the secondary containment area or along the pipeline areas should be contained at or near their source to minimize the size of the cleanup area and quantity of soil affected.

Containment is most effective when conducted near the source of the spill, where the oil has not spread over a large area and the contained oil is of sufficient thickness to allow effective recovery and/or cleanup. The feasibility of effectively implementing containment and recovery techniques is generally dependent upon the size of the spill, available logistical resources, implementation time, and environmental conditions or nature of the terrain in the spill area.

For terrestrial spills, trenches and earthen berms or other dams are most often used to contain oil migration on the ground surface. Recovery of free oil is best achieved by using pumps, vacuum sources, and/or sorbents.

Spills that reach water spread faster than those on land. They also have greater potential to contaminate water supplies, to affect wildlife and populated areas, and to impact manmade structures and human activities. Responses on water should therefore emphasize stopping the spill, containing the oil near its source, and protecting sensitive areas before they are impacted.

Sorbents are used to remove minor on-water spills. For larger spills, booming is used to protect sensitive areas and to position oil so it can be removed with skimmers or vacuum trucks.

Due to entrainment, booming is not effective when the water moves faster than one knot or waves exceed 1.5 feet in height. Angling a boom will minimize entrainment. Using multiple, parallel booms will also improve recovery in adverse conditions. A summary of booming techniques is provided below.

- Containment/Diversion Berming**
- Berms are constructed ahead of advancing surface spills to contain spill or divert spill to a containment area
  - May cause disturbance of soils and some increased soil penetration
- Blocking/Flow-Through Dams**
- Construct dam in drainage course/stream bed to block and contain flow of spill. Cover with plastic sheeting. If water is flowing install inclined pipes during dam construction to pass water underneath dam
  - May increase soil penetration
- Culvert Blocking**
- Block culvert with plywood, sandbags, sediments, etc. to prevent oil from entering culvert
- Interception Trench**
- Excavate ahead of advancing surface spill to contain spill and prevent further advancement; cover bottom and gradients with plastic
  - May cause disturbance of soils and increased soil penetration
- Containment booming**
- Boom is deployed around free oil
  - Boom may be anchored or left to move with the oil
- Diversion booming**
- Boom is deployed at an angle to the approaching oil
  - Oil is diverted to a less sensitive area
  - Diverted oil may cause heavy oil contamination to the shoreline downwind and down current
  - Anchor points may cause minor disturbance to the environment

**Exclusion booming**

- Boom is placed around a sensitive area or across an inlet, a river mouth, a creek mouth, or a small bay
- Approaching oil is contained or deflected (diverted) by the boom
- Anchor points may cause minor disturbance to the environment

**Sorbent booming**

- Used only on quiet water with minor oil contamination
- Boom is anchored along a shoreline or used in a manner described above
- May use boom made of sorbent material or may pack sorbent material between multiple booms placed parallel to each other

Other cleanup methods include: natural recovery, manual removal/scraping, low-pressure flushing, warm water washing, and burning. Berms and dams are also used in shallow waterways to protect areas.

Cleanup methods are provided in the appropriate Area Contingency Plan (ACP), NOAA's "Shoreline Assessment Manual," and NOAA's "Options for Minimizing Environmental Impacts of Freshwater Spill Response." (See <http://response.restoration.noaa.gov> for the latter two.)

FIGURE 6.2-1 - RESPONSE TACTICS FOR VARIOUS SHORELINES

TYPES	DESCRIPTION	PREDICTED OIL IMPACT	RECOMMENDED CLEANUP ACTIVITY
Developed/ Unforested land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This class includes towns, cities, farms, pastures, fields, reclaimed wetlands, and other altered areas</li> <li>• Organisms and algae may be common in riprap structures and on pilings</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oil would percolate easily between the gravel and boulders of riprap structures</li> <li>• Oil would coat the intertidal areas of solid structures</li> <li>• Biota would be damaged or killed under heavy accumulations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• May require high pressure spraying:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To remove oil</li> <li>• To prepare substrate for recolonization of barnacle and oyster communities</li> <li>• For aesthetic reasons</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Freshwater Flat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mud or organic deposits located along the shore or in shallow portions of nontidal freshwater lakes and ponds</li> <li>• They are exposed to low wave and current energy</li> <li>• They are often areas of heavy bird use</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oil is expected to be deposited along the shoreline</li> <li>• Penetration of spilled oil into the water-saturated sediments of the flat will not occur</li> <li>• When sediments are contaminated, oil may persist for years</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These areas require high priority for protection against oil contamination</li> <li>• Cleanup of freshwater flats is nearly impossible because of soft substrate</li> <li>• Cleanup is usually not even considered because of the likelihood of mixing oil deeper into the sediments during the cleanup effort</li> <li>• Passive efforts, such as sorbent boom can be used to retain oil as it is naturally removed</li> </ul>
Fresh Marsh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Found along freshwater ponds and lakes</li> <li>• These marshes have various types of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Small amounts of oil will contaminate the outer marsh fringe only; natural removal by wave action can</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Marshes require the highest priority for shoreline protection</li> <li>• Natural recovery is recommended when:</li> </ul>

	<p>vegetative cover, including floating aquatic mats, vascular submerged vegetation, needle and broad-leaved deciduous scrubs and shrubs, and broad-leaved evergreen scrubs and shrubs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Birds and mammals extensively use fresh marshes for feeding and breeding purposes</li> </ul>	<p>occur within months</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Large spills will cover more area and may persist for decades</li> <li>• Oil, particularly the heavy fuel oils, tends to adhere readily to marsh grasses</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A small extent of marsh is affected</li> <li>• A small amount of oil impacts the marsh fringe</li> <li>• The preferred cleanup method is a combination of low-pressure flushing, sorption, and vacuum pumping performed from boats</li> <li>• Any cleanup activities should be supervised closely to avoid excessive disturbances of the marsh surface or roots</li> <li>• Oil wrack and other debris may be removed by hand</li> </ul>
Swamp	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Swamps are freshwater wetlands having varying water depths with vegetation types ranging from shrubs and scrubs to poorly drained forested wetlands. Major vegetative types include: scrubs, shrubs, evergreen trees, and hardwood forested woodlands</li> <li>• Birds and mammals use swamps during feeding and breeding activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Even small amounts of spilled oil can spread through the swamp</li> <li>• Large spills will cover more area and may persist for decades since water-flushing rates are low</li> <li>• Oil, particularly the heavy fuel oils, will adhere to swamp vegetation</li> <li>• Unlike mangroves, the roots of swamp forest trees are not exposed; thus, little damage to trees is expected. Any underbrush vegetation, however, would be severely impacted</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No cleanup recommended under light conditions</li> <li>• Under moderate to heavy accumulations, to prevent chronic oil pollution of surrounding areas placement of sorbent along fringe swamp forest (to absorb oil as it is slowly released) may be effective under close scientific supervision</li> <li>• Proper strategic boom placement may be highly effective in trapping large quantities of oil, thus reducing oil impact to interior swamp forests</li> <li>• Oil trapped by boom can be reclaimed</li> </ul>

			through the use of skimmers and vacuums
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FIGURE 6.2-1 - RESPONSE TACTICS FOR VARIOUS SHORELINES, CONTINUED

TYPES	DESCRIPTION	PREDICTED OIL IMPACT	RECOMMENDED CLEANUP ACTIVITY
Open water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Have ocean like waves and currents</li> <li>• Weather changes effect on-water conditions</li> <li>• River mouths present problems</li> <li>• Thermal stratification occurs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Most organisms are mobile enough to move out of the spill area</li> <li>• Aquatic birds are vulnerable to oiling</li> <li>• Human usage (such as transportation, water intakes, and recreational activities) may be restricted</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Booming, skimming, vacuuming, and natural recovery are the preferred cleanup methods</li> <li>• Should not use sorbents, containment booming, skimming, and vacuuming on gasoline spills</li> <li>• Cleanup options include physical herding, sorbents, and debris/vegetation removal</li> </ul>
Large rivers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• May have varying salinities, meandering channels, and high flow rates</li> <li>• May include manmade structures (such as dams and locks)</li> <li>• Water levels vary seasonally</li> <li>• Floods generate high suspended sediment and debris loads</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fish and migratory birds are of great concern</li> <li>• Under flood conditions, may impact highly sensitive areas in floodplains</li> <li>• Human usage may be high</li> <li>• When sediments are contaminated, oil may persist for years</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Booming, skimming, and vacuuming are the preferred cleanup methods</li> <li>• Should not use sorbents, containment booming, skimming, and vacuuming on gasoline spills</li> <li>• Cleanup options include natural recovery, physical herding, sorbents, and debris/vegetation removal</li> </ul>
Small lakes and ponds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water surface can be choppy</li> <li>• Water levels can fluctuate widely</li> <li>• May completely</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wildlife and socioeconomic areas likely to be impacted</li> <li>• Wind will control the oil's distribution</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Booming, skimming, vacuuming, and sorbents are the preferred cleanup methods</li> </ul>

	<p>freeze in winter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bottom sediments near the shore can be soft and muddy</li> <li>• Surrounding area may include wet meadows and marshes</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Should not use containment booming, vacuuming, sorbents, and skimming on gasoline spills</li> <li>• Cleanup options include physical herding, sorbents, and debris/vegetation removal</li> </ul>
Small rivers and streams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wide range of water bodies - fast flowing streams to slow moving bayous with low muddy banks and fringed with vegetation</li> <li>• May include waterfalls, rapids, log jams, mid-channel bars, and islands</li> <li>• Weathering rates may be slower because spreading and evaporation are restricted</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Usually contaminate both banks and the water column, exposing a large number of biota to being oiled</li> <li>• Water intakes for drinking water, irrigation, and industrial use likely to be impacted</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Booming, skimming, vacuuming, sorbents, barriers, and berms are the preferred cleanup methods</li> <li>• Should not use containment booming, sorbents, vacuuming, and skimming on gasoline spills</li> <li>• Cleanup options include physical herding, natural recovery, debris removal, vegetation removal, and in-situ burn</li> </ul>

FIGURE 6.2-2 - RESPONSE TO OIL SPILLS IN URBAN ENVIRONMENTS

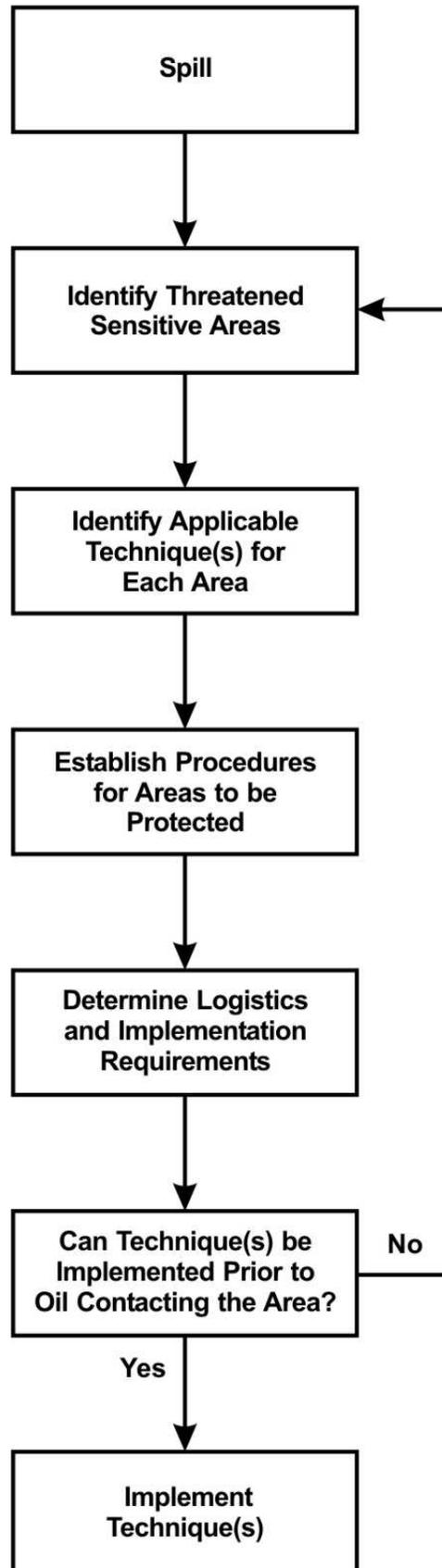
APPLICABILITY	DESCRIPTION	RECOMMENDED EQUIPMENT	POTENTIAL ISSUES
<p>Storm Sewers:</p> <p>Spilled product may be able to infiltrate a storm sewer, either directly, via a grate, or indirectly through cracks or gaps in underground pipes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Flushing ? Use of high pressure water to move suspended product to a collection area.</li> <li>• Jet-Flushing ? Specialized sewer cleaning equipment to remove suspended product as well as silt and debris.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vac Truck</li> <li>• Frac Tank</li> <li>• Jet Flushing Truck</li> <li>• Pumps</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Simple flushing may not be able to remove product that has infiltrated silt or "hung up" in corrugated sides of storm piping. Jet flushing may be required.</li> <li>• Jet flushing may result in accumulation of solid wastes to be managed. Sewer inspection may require confined space entry.</li> <li>• Product may follow the outside of sewer lines.</li> <li>• Sewer system may have to be rerouted during response to eliminate recontamination.</li> <li>• Storm sewers may be part of a combined sewer system (See Sanitary Sewer System).</li> <li>• As part of initial assessment, dye marking may be required along with marking manhole covers to identify locations</li> <li>• Collect upstream and downstream water quality samples.</li> </ul>
<p>Stormwater Retention Ponds</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aeration/Sparging ? Use of compressors to inject air into the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vac Truck</li> <li>• Frac Tank</li> <li>• Compressors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Storm water ponds are designed for the temporary storage of</li> </ul>

	<p>water to volatilize hydrocarbons.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Booming - Using sorbent and/or containment booms to contain and recover petroleum products.</li> <li>• Skimming ? Skimmers may be used depending on concentration of flowing product.</li> <li>• Shoreline Cleanup ? See Shoreline tactics.</li> <li>• Underflow Dams</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Containment Boom</li> <li>• Sorbent Boom</li> </ul>	<p>storm water. Water conditions may result in the pond overflowing to a storm sewer, to another pond, or to a river. Conditions must be monitored to ensure boom placement matches changing water height.</p>
<p>Sanitary Sewers:</p> <p>Spilled product may be able to infiltrate a sanitary sewer indirectly through cracks or gaps in underground pipes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Flushing ? Use of high pressure water to move suspended product to a collection area.</li> <li>• Jet-Flushing ? Specialized sewer cleaning equipment to remove suspended product as well as solids.</li> <li>• Biological/Cleaning Agents ? Specialized cleaning agents used with flushing to remove petroleum products. Helpful bacteria may remain to assist in cleaning any residual petroleum products.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vac Truck</li> <li>• Frac Tank</li> <li>• Jet Flushing Truck</li> <li>• Pumps</li> <li>• Cleaning Agent</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Simple flushing may not be able to remove product that has infiltrated solids or "hung up" in high or low spot in piping. Jet flushing may be required. Jet flushing will result in accumulation of solid wastes to be managed.</li> <li>• Sewer system may have to be rerouted upstream of impacted area during response to eliminate recontamination.</li> <li>• Product may follow the outside of sewer lines.</li> <li>• Any flushing and recovery will result in accumulation of biological wastes which must be stored and handled separately from other recovered petroleum or contact water.</li> <li>• Municipalities may not</li> </ul>

			<p>allow cleaning agents to be released to their water treatment plants, requiring recovery downstream of the injection point.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• As part of the initial assessment, dye marking, manhole marking and air monitoring may be required.</li><li>• Check residential and business properties for vapors that may have migrated through dry traps.</li><li>• Permits may be required to discharge treated water.</li></ul>
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### 6.3 SENSITIVE AREA PROTECTION

Protection refers to the implementation of techniques or methods to prevent oil from making contact with a shoreline or aquatic area that is determined to be sensitive for environmental, economic, cultural, or human use reasons. Implementation of sensitive area protection techniques must consider a number of factors such as sensitive features, priorities for areas to be protected, and potential degree of impact. In the event a product spill reaches a major area waterway, it may be necessary to protect downstream sensitive areas if it appears that local containment and recovery efforts will not be sufficient to control the entire spill. Major waterways and specific sensitive areas located downstream of the pipeline are provided in SECTION 6.7.

**FIGURE 6.3-1 - SENSITIVE AREA PROTECTION IMPLEMENT SEQUENCE**

**FIGURE 6.3-2 - SUMMARY OF SHORELINE AND TERRESTRIAL CLEANUP TECHNIQUES**

TECHNIQUE	DESCRIPTION	RECOMMENDED EQUIPMENT	APPLICABILITY	POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS
<b>Removal</b>				
1. Manual Removal	Hand tool (scrapers, wire brushes, shovels, cutting tools, wheel barrows, etc.) are used to scrape oil off surfaces or recover oiled sediments, vegetation, or debris where oil conditions are light or sporadic and/or access is limited.	<u>Equipment</u> misc. hand tools <u>Personnel</u> 10-20 workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Can be used on all habitat types</li> <li>• Light to moderate oiling conditions for stranded oil or heavy oils that have formed semi-solid to solid masses</li> <li>• In areas where roosting or birthing animals cannot or should not be disturbed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sediment disturbance and erosion potential</li> </ul>
2. Mechanical Removal	Mechanical earthmoving equipment is used to remove oiled sediments and debris from heavily impacted areas with suitable access.	<u>Equipment</u> motor grader, backhoe, dump truck elevating scrapers <u>Personnel</u> 2-4 workers plus equipment operators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On land, wherever surface sediments are accessible to heavy equipment</li> <li>• Large amounts of oiled materials</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Removes upper 2 to 12 inches of sediments</li> </ul>

3. Sorbent Use	Sorbents are applied manually to oil accumulations, coatings, sheens, etc. to remove and recover the oil.	<u>Equipment</u> misc. hand tools misc. sorbents <u>Personnel</u> 2-10 workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Can be used on all habitat types</li> <li>• Free-floating oil close to shore or stranded on shore, secondary treatment method after gross oil removal</li> <li>• Sensitive areas where access is restricted</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sediment disturbance and erosion potential</li> <li>• Trampling of vegetation and organisms</li> <li>• Foot traffic can work oil deeper into soft sediments</li> </ul>
4. Vacuum / Pumps / Skimmers	Pumps, vacuum trucks, skimmers are used to remove oil accumulations from land or relatively thick floating layers from the water.	<u>Equipment</u> 1-2 50- to 100-bbl vacuum trucks w/hoses 1-2 nozzle screens or skimmer heads <u>Personnel</u> 2-6 workers plus truck operators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Can be used on all habitat types</li> <li>• Stranded oil on the substrate</li> <li>• Shoreline access points</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Typically does not remove all oil</li> <li>• Can remove some surface organisms, sediments, and vegetation</li> </ul>
<b>Washing</b>				
5. Flooding	High volumes of water at low pressure are used to flood the oiled area to float oil off and out of sediments and back into the water or to a containment area where it can be recovered.? Frequently used with flushing.	<u>Equipment</u> 1-5 100- to 200-gpm pumping systems 1 100-ft perforated header hose per system 1-2 200-ft containment booms per system 1 oil recovery device per system <u>Personnel</u> 6-8 workers per system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All shoreline types except steep intertidal areas</li> <li>• Heavily oiled areas where the oil is still fluid and adheres loosely to the substrate</li> <li>• Where oil has penetrated into gravel</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Can impact clean downgradient areas</li> <li>• Can displace some surface organisms if present</li> <li>• Sediments transported into water can affect water quality</li> </ul>

			<p>sediments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Used with other washing techniques</li></ul>	
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**FIGURE 6.3-2 - SUMMARY OF SHORELINE AND TERRESTRIAL CLEANUP  
TECHNIQUES,  
CONTINUED**

TECHNIQUE	DESCRIPTION	RECOMMENDED EQUIPMENT	APPLICABILITY	POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS
Washing, Continued				
6. Flushing	Water streams at low to moderate pressure, and possibly elevated temperatures, are used to remove oil from surface or near-surface sediments through agitation and direct contact.? Oil is flushed back into the water or a collection point for subsequent recovery.? May also be used to flush out oil trapped by shoreline or aquatic vegetation.	<u>Equipment</u> 1-5 50- to 100-gpm/100-psi pumping systems with manifold 1-4 100-ft hoses and nozzles per system 1-2 200-ft containment booms per system 1 oil recovery device per system <u>Personnel</u> 8-10 workers per system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Substrates, riprap, and solid man-made structures</li> <li>• Oil stranded onshore</li> <li>• Floating oil on shallow intertidal areas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Can impact clean downgradient areas</li> <li>• Will displace many surface organisms if present</li> <li>• Sediments transported into water can affect water quality</li> <li>• Hot water can be lethal to many organisms</li> <li>• Can increase oil penetration depth</li> </ul>
7. Spot (High Pressure Washing)	High pressure water streams are used to remove oil coatings from hard surfaces in small areas where flushing is ineffective.? Oil is directed back into water or	<u>Equipment</u> 1-5 1,200- to 4,000-psi units with hose and spray wand 1-2 100-ft containment booms per unit 1 oil recovery device per unit <u>Personnel</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bedrock, man-made structures, and gravel substrates</li> <li>• When low-pressure flushing is not effective</li> <li>• Directed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will remove most organisms if present</li> <li>• Can damage surface being cleaned</li> <li>• Can affect clean downgradient or nearby areas</li> </ul>

	collection point for subsequent recovery.	2-4 workers per unit	water jet can remove oil from hard to reach sites	
<b>In Situ</b>				
8. Passive Collection	Sorbent/snare booms or other sorbent materials are anchored at the waterline adjacent to heavily oiled areas to contain and recover oil as it leaches from the sediments.	<u>Equipment</u> 1,000-2,000 ft sorbent/snare boom 200-400 stakes or anchor systems <u>Personnel</u> 4-10 workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All shoreline types</li> <li>• Calm wave action</li> <li>• Slow removal process</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Significant amounts of oil can remain on the shoreline for extended periods of time</li> </ul>
9. Sediment Tilling	Mechanical equipment or hand tools are used to till lightly to moderately oiled surface sediments to maximize natural degradation processes.	<u>Equipment</u> 1 tractor fitted with tines, dicer, ripper blades, etc. or 1-4 rototillers or 1 set of hand tools <u>Personnel</u> 2-10 workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Any sedimentary substrate that can support heavy equipment</li> <li>• Sand and gravel beaches with subsurface oil</li> <li>• Where sediment is stained or lightly oiled</li> <li>• Where oil is stranded above normal high waterline</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Significant amounts of oil can remain on the shoreline for extended periods of time</li> <li>• Disturbs surface sediments and organisms</li> </ul>

**FIGURE 6.3-2 - SUMMARY OF SHORELINE AND TERRESTRIAL CLEANUP  
TECHNIQUES,  
CONTINUED**

TECHNIQUE	DESCRIPTION	RECOMMENDED EQUIPMENT	APPLICABILITY	POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS
<b>In Situ, Continued</b>				
10. In Situ Bioremediation	Fertilizer is applied to lightly to moderately oiled areas to enhance microbial growth and subsequent biodegradation of oil.	<u>Equipment</u> 1-2 fertilizer applicators 1 tilling device if required <u>Personnel</u> 2-4 workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Any shoreline habitat type where nutrients are deficient</li> <li>Moderate to heavily oiled substrates</li> <li>After other techniques have been used to remove free product on lightly oiled shorelines</li> <li>Where other techniques are destructive or ineffective</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Significant amounts of oil can remain on the shoreline for extended periods of time</li> <li>Can disturb surface sediments and organisms</li> </ul>
11. Log/Debris?? Burning	Oiled logs, driftwood, vegetation, and debris are burned to minimize material handling and disposal requirements.? Material should be stacked in tall	<u>Equipment</u> 1 set of fire control equipment 2-4 fans 1 supply of combustion promoter <u>Personnel</u> 2-4 workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On most habitats except dry muddy substrates where heat may impact the biological productivity of the habitat</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Heat may impact local near-surface organisms</li> <li>Substantial smoke may be generated</li> <li>Heat may impact adjacent vegetation</li> </ul>

	piles and fans used to ensure a hot, clean burn.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Where heavily oiled items are difficult or impossible to move</li> <li>• Many potential applications on ice</li> </ul>	
12. Natural Recovery	No action is taken and oil is allowed to degrade naturally.	None required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All habitat types</li> <li>• When natural removal rates are fast</li> <li>• Degree of oiling is light</li> <li>• Access is severely restricted or dangerous to cleanup crews</li> <li>• When cleanup actions will do more harm than natural removal</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oil may persist for significant periods of time</li> <li>• Remobilized oil or sheens may impact other areas</li> <li>• Higher probability of impacting wildlife</li> </ul>
13. Dispersants (Pursuant to Texas Administrative Code, Title 31, Part 1, Chapter 19, Subchapter B, Rule 19.13 (c) (10) - Under no circumstances will any facility personnel who	Dispersants are used to reduce the oil/water interfacial tension thereby decreasing the energy needed for the slick to break into small particles and mix into the water column. ? Specially	Dispersants Boat or aircraft	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water bodies with sufficient depth and volume for mixing and dilution</li> <li>• When the impact of the floating oil has been determined to be greater</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use in shallow water could affect benthic resources</li> <li>• May adversely impact organisms in the upper 30 feet of the water column</li> <li>• Some water-surface and shoreline impacts could occur</li> </ul>

<p>might be involved in an oil spill response, disperse detergents or other surfactants. These products are prohibited from being used on an oil spill in water; such usage requires written approval of the Regional Response Team, consisting of federal and state agency representatives that coordinate oil spill response efforts)</p>	<p>formulated products containing surface-active agents are sprayed from aircraft or boats onto the slick.</p>		<p>than the impact of dispersed oil on the water-column community</p>	
<p>1 - Per 1000 feet of shoreline or oiled area</p>				

Cleanup methods are provided in the appropriate Area Contingency Plan (ACP), NOAA's "Shoreline Assessment Manual," and NOAA's "Options for Minimizing Environmental Impacts of Freshwater Spill Response." (See <http://response.restoration.noaa.gov> for the latter two.)

## 6.4 WILDLIFE PROTECTION AND REHABILITATION

- The Company will support wildlife protection and rehabilitation efforts during the response, but will not typically directly manage these efforts.
- Company personnel will not attempt to rescue or clean affected wildlife, because such actions may cause harm to the individuals or may place the animals at further risk.
- Federal and state agencies responsible for wildlife capture and rehabilitation will typically coordinate capturing and rehabilitating oiled wildlife; a list of these agencies are included in **FIGURE 3.1-3**.
- Wildlife rehabilitation specialists may be utilized to assist in capturing and rehabilitating oiled animals as well as deterring unaffected animals away from the spill site.

## 6.5 ENDANGERED AND THREATENED SPECIES BY STATE

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	HABITAT	STATUS	STATE
(No common name)	<i>Geocarpon minimum</i>	Grazing land	T	Louisiana
Bear, Louisiana black	<i>Ursus americanus luteolus</i>	Forest - mixed, woodland	T	Louisiana
Chaffseed, American	<i>Schwalbea americana</i>	Acidic, sandy or peaty soils in open pine flatwoods	E	Louisiana
Heelsplitter, Alabama (=inflated)	<i>Potamilus inflatus</i>	Sand, mud, silt, and sandy-gravel substrates	T	Louisiana
Manatee, West Indian	<i>Trichechus manatus</i>	Shallow coastal waters, estuaries, bays, rivers, and lakes	E	Louisiana
Mucket, pink (pearlymussel)	<i>Lampsilis abrupta</i>	Sand and gravel substrates	E	Louisiana
Pearlshell, Louisiana	<i>Margaritifera hembeli</i>	Small sandy creeks with stable sand and gravel substrates	T	Louisiana
Plover, piping except Great Lakes watershed	<i>Charadrius melodus</i>	Sandy beaches, islands	T	Louisiana
Pocketbook, fat	<i>Potamilus capax</i>	Sand, mud, and fine gravel substrates	E	Louisiana
Quillwort, Louisiana	<i>Isoetes louisianensis</i>	Shallow blackwater streams in riparian woodland	E	Louisiana
Sawfish, smalltooth	<i>Pristis pectinata</i>	Shallow coastal waters of tropical seas and estuaries; sheltered bays, on shallow banks, and in estuaries or river mouths	E	Louisiana
Sea turtle, green except where endangered	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Coasts, open sea	T	Louisiana
		Clear offshore waters		

Sea turtle, hawksbill	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	off the mainland and on island shelves	E	Louisiana
Sea turtle, Kemp's ridley	<i>Lepidochelys kempii</i>	Sand/duneShallow areas with sandy and muddy bottoms	E	Louisiana
Sea turtle, leatherback	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	Warm sands of tropical beaches	E	Louisiana
Sea turtle, loggerhead	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Estuaries, coastal streams and salt marshes	T	Louisiana
Sturgeon, gulf	<i>Acipenser oxyrinchus desotoi</i>	Free-flowing riverine	T	Louisiana
Sturgeon, pallid	<i>Scaphirhynchus albus</i>	Free-flowing riverine	E	Louisiana
Tern, least interior pop.	<i>Sterna antillarum</i>	Open sandy or gravelly beach, dredge spoil and other open shoreline areas	E	Louisiana
Tortoise, gopher W of of Mobile/Tombigbee Rs.	<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	Grassland/herbaceous	T	Louisiana

T - Threatened

E - Endangered

## 6.5 ENDANGERED AND THREATENED SPECIES BY STATE

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	HABITAT	STATUS	STATE
Turtle, ringed map	<i>Graptemys oculifera</i>	Clean, clear, limestone, spring-fed rivers and their tributaries	T	Louisiana
Whale, finback	<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>	Offshore ocean waters	E	Louisiana
Whale, humpback	<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	Surface of the ocean	E	Louisiana
Woodpecker, red-cockaded	<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Open pine forests with large, widely-spaced older trees	E	Louisiana

T - Threatened

E - Endangered

## 6.6 TERMINAL MAP FEATURE INDEX

MAP ID#	MAP NAME	FEATURE	NAME
1	Sensitivity Figure 3	Transportation Route	DuPonts Landing Pier (Edgemoor 2)
2	Sensitivity Figure 3	Water Intake	Surface Water Intake: DuPont Edgemoor

## 6.7 TERMINAL SENSITIVITY DESCRIPTION

### **EXPLANATION OF THE VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS:**

A Vulnerability Analysis has been conducted for the terminal using the following general methodology (in accordance with 40CFR 112, Appendix F, paragraph 1.4.2 and 1.4.3, and external references provided therein):

- Hazards identified in **FIGURE C-4** of this terminal Integrated Contingency Plan (ICP) are carefully reviewed for spill potential.
- Worst-case, Medium and Small Spill Scenarios are developed on the basis of spill history of the terminal; vulnerability to natural disaster; the operator's knowledge and experience related to the terminal's spill history, container age and other factors; and the sensitivities identified within the calculated planning distance.
- Sensitive receptors are reviewed, and Tactical Plans are developed to mitigate the risk of exposure of the identified receptors to an oil spill.
- Tactical exercises and oil spill prevention meetings are conducted to increase awareness, decrease the probability of oil spills, and increase the effectiveness of mitigation techniques employed should a spill occur.

Within this ICP, the Vulnerability Analysis required under Pt 112, App. F is split across three sections in the document. **APPENDIX C** comprises the hazard analysis (Spill Prevention Containment and Countermeasures Plan); **APPENDIX D** comprises the hazard analysis continuation, scenario analysis and downstream planning distance calculations; and **SECTION 6** comprises the sensitivity analysis ? this is also where the detailed Tactical Site Plans are located.

## 6.7 TERMINAL SENSITIVITY MAPS

[\(Click here for Sensitivity of Coastal Environments and Wildlife Index\) 1](#)

## 6.7 TERMINAL SENSITIVITY MAPS, CONTINUED

[\(Click here for Sensitivity of Coastal Environments and Wildlife Legend\) 2](#)

## 6.7 TERMINAL SENSITIVITY MAPS, CONTINUED

[\(Click here for Sensitivity of Coastal Environments and Wildlife Map 107\)](#) 3

## 6.7 TERMINAL SENSITIVITY MAPS, CONTINUED

[\(Click here for Sensitivity of Coastal Environments and Wildlife Map 115\)](#) 4

## 6.8 TACTICAL PLANS

[\(Click here for Tactical Plans\)](#)

## 6.9 PIPELINE SENSITIVITY MAPS

[\(Click here for Sensitivity Maps\) 1](#)

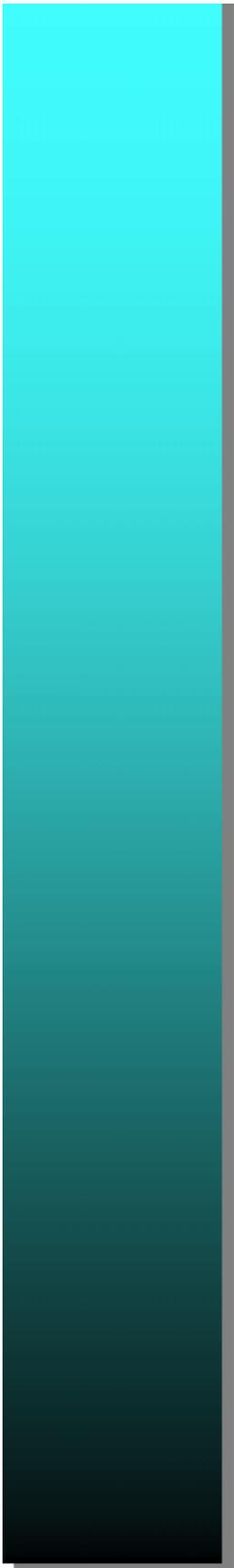
## SECTION 7

Last revised: February 16, 2011

## SUSTAINED RESPONSE ACTIONS

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7.1 Response Resources7.1.1 Response EquipmentFigure 7.1-1 - Equipment/Response Capabilities and Limitations7.1.2 Response Equipment Inspection and Maintenance7.1.3 Contractors, Contractor Equipment, and Labor7.1.4 Command PostFigure 7.1-2 - Command Post Checklist7.1.5 Staging Area7.1.6 Communications PlanFigure 7.1-3 - Communications Checklist7.2 Site Security MeasuresFigure 7.2-1 - Site Security Checklist7.3 Waste ManagementFigure 7.3-1 - Waste Management Flow ChartFigure 7.3-2 - General Waste Containment and Disposal Checklist7.3.1 Waste StorageFigure 7.3-3 - Temporary Storage Methods7.3.2 Waste Transfer7.3.3 Waste DisposalFigure 7.3-4 - Facility Specific Disposal Plan7.4 Public AffairsFigure 7.4-1 - Incident Fact Sheet



## 7.1 RESPONSE RESOURCES

## 7.1.1 Response Equipment

CATEGORY	TYPE/MODEL	QUANTITY	SIZE	YEAR PURCHASED	OPERATIONAL STATUS/ CONTAINMENT CAPACITY	LOCATION AT FACILITY
Boom	18" Containment / Abasco	4 sections	100' sections	1998	Standby / 79,577 sq. ft.	Gibson Dock #1 Storage Building
Boat	Flat bottom boat with 25 HP outboard motor	1	16' boat	Unknown	Standby	trailer at Gibson terminal office
Sorbent Pads	Polypropylene	6 bales	N/A	Various	Standby / 40 gallons	Lab
Sorbent Pads	Polypropylene	2 Bales	N/A	Various	Standby / 40 gallons	Back Dock Boom Box
Sorbent Boom		4 Bags	Unknown	Various	Standby	Lab
Sorbent Boom		1 Bag	Unknown	Various	Standby	Back Dock Boom Box

**\*Note:** Response equipment is tested and deployed as described in **APPENDIX A** of the Spill Response Plan. Response equipment not included in the above table is not maintained at this facility for response (i.e. weirs, booms, etc.). Containment capacity for sorbents is equivalent to absorption capacity.

**FIGURE 7.1-1 - EQUIPMENT/RESPONSE CAPABILITIES AND LIMITATIONS**

\* USCG Classified OSRO for facility

COMPANY/CONTRACTOR	EQUIPMENT	RESPONSE TIME
*Environmental Safety & Health Consulting Services Houma, LA	Full Response Capability	1 hours

### 7.1.2 Response Equipment Inspection and Maintenance

Depending on the region, Company response resources consist of:

- Strategically located response trailers containing primarily safety and emergency response

equipment

- Facility based equipment designed for releases at or near facilities.

In general, regional response contractors as well as one or more trailers can be mobilized to any location along the pipeline within six to 12 hours to meet the federal Tier 1 response planning requirements. Vacuum truck contractors can also respond to most locations along the pipeline system within six hours and multiple regional response contractors can respond to any location within 30 to 36 hours to meet the Tier 2 and Tier 3 response requirements.

Company response equipment is tested and inspected as noted below. The Manager of Operations is responsible for ensuring that the following response equipment and testing procedures are implemented. These consist of:

**Containment boom** During boom deployment exercises, boom will be inspected for signs of structural deficiencies. If tears in fabric or rotting is observed, boom will be repaired or replaced. In addition, end connectors will be inspected for evidence of corrosion. If severe corrosion is detected, equipment will be repaired or replaced.

**Miscellaneous equipment** Other response equipment identified in this Plan will be inventoried and tested on a semiannual basis to ensure that the stated quantities are in inventory and in proper working order. The equipment inspection and deployment exercises are recorded and maintained at the facility and retained for a period of five years. Exercise requirements are listed in **APPENDIX A**. A Spill/Exercise Documentation form is in **FIGURE A.1-3**. **FIGURE A.1-4** provides a log for response equipment testing and deployment drills.

### **7.1.3 Contractors, Contractor Equipment, and Labor**

- The Company's primary response contractors' names and phone numbers, as well as other companies who can provide spill response services are provided in **SECTION 3**
- The Company has ensured by contract the availability of private personnel and equipment necessary to respond, to the maximum extent practicable, to the worst case discharge or the substantial threat of such discharge
- Contractors without USCG classification deploy and inspect boom to meet PREP guidelines. Company requires that these exercises are completed annually
- **APPENDIX B** contains evidence of contracts for the Company's primary response contractors and equipment lists of contractors without USCG classification

#### 7.1.4 Command Post

In the event of a major spill, both an off-site Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and a Command Post would be established. For a minor spill, only a Command Post would be established. Refer to **FIGURE 7.1-2** for guidelines in establishing a Command Post.

FIGURE 7.1-2 - COMMAND POST CHECKLIST

COMMAND POST CHECKLIST	INITIALS	DATE/TIME	DATE/TIME
------------------------	----------	-----------	-----------

COMMAND POST CHECKLIST	INITIALS	STARTED	COMPLETED
Ensure adequate space for size of staff.			
Ensure 24 hour accessibility.			
Ensure personal hygiene facilities.			
Ensure suitability of existing communications resources (phone/fax/radio).			
Ensure suitability of private conference and briefing rooms.			
Identify Command Post security requirements, safe location.			
Notify other parties of Command Post location; provide maps/driving directions.			
Determine staging areas and incident base locations.			
Identify future need to move, upgrade facilities.			

### 7.1.5 Staging Area

In a major spill response, numerous staging areas may be required to support containment and clean-up operations.

In selecting a suitable staging area, the following criteria should be considered:

- Accessibility to impacted areas
- Proximity to secure parking, airports, docks, pier, or boat launches
- Accessibility to large trucks and trailers which may be used to transfer equipment

In addition, the staging area should:

- Be in a large open area in order to provide storage for equipment and not interfere with equipment loading and offloading operations
- Have a dock/pier on site for deploying equipment
- Have moorage available for vessels to aid the loading/offloading of personnel

### 7.1.6 Communications Plan

Normal Company communications to each facility are conducted via telephone lines, cellular telephones, two way radios, e-mail, fax machines, and pagers.

Additional communications equipment (VHF portable radios with chargers and accessories, command post with UHF, VHF, single sideband, marine, aeronautical, telephone, and hard-line capability) may be provided by the Company or leased from a communications company in the area. Communications with government agencies, state police, and contractors can be conducted on portable radios. Refer to **FIGURE 7.1-3** for guidelines to setup communications.

It is the responsibility of the Qualified Individual to provide an adequate communications system. The Communications Plan, written at the time of an incident, will identify telephone numbers and radio

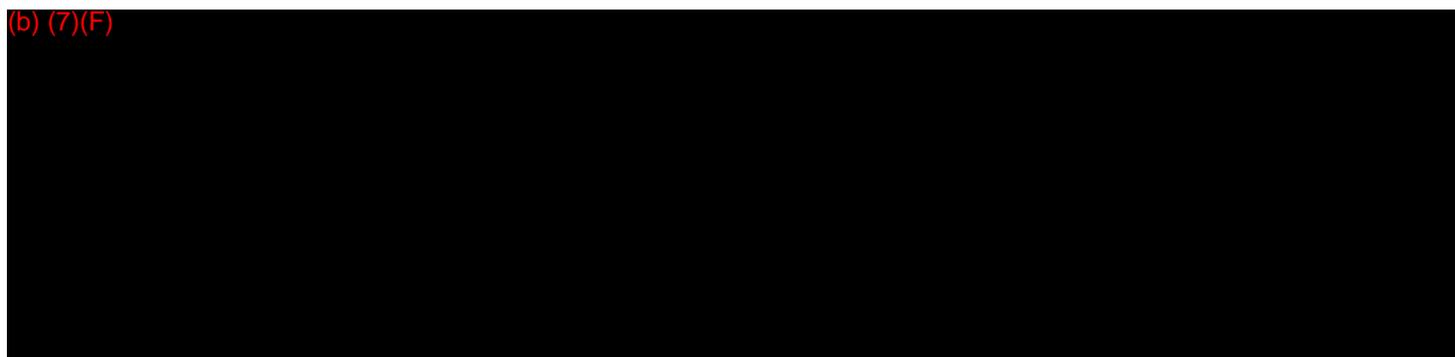
frequencies used by responders. This may also involve activation of multiple types of communications equipment and coordination among multiple responding agencies and contractors.

FIGURE 7.1-3 - COMMUNICATIONS CHECKLIST

COMMUNICATIONS CHECKLIST	INITIALS	DATE/TIME STARTED	DATE/TIME COMPLETED
Develop a Communications Plan.			
Ensure adequate phone lines per staff element - contact local provider.			
Ensure adequate fax lines - contact local provider.			
Internet access necessary?			
Ensure recharging stations for cellular phones.			
VHF radio communications: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish frequencies</li> <li>• Assign call signs</li> <li>• Distribute radios</li> <li>• Establish communications schedule</li> </ul>			
Ensure recharging stations for VHF radios.			
Determine need for VHF repeaters.			
Ensure copy machine available.			
Ensure communications resource accountability.			
Ensure responders have capability to communicate with aircraft.			

Note: Actions on this checklist may not be applicable or may be continuous activities.

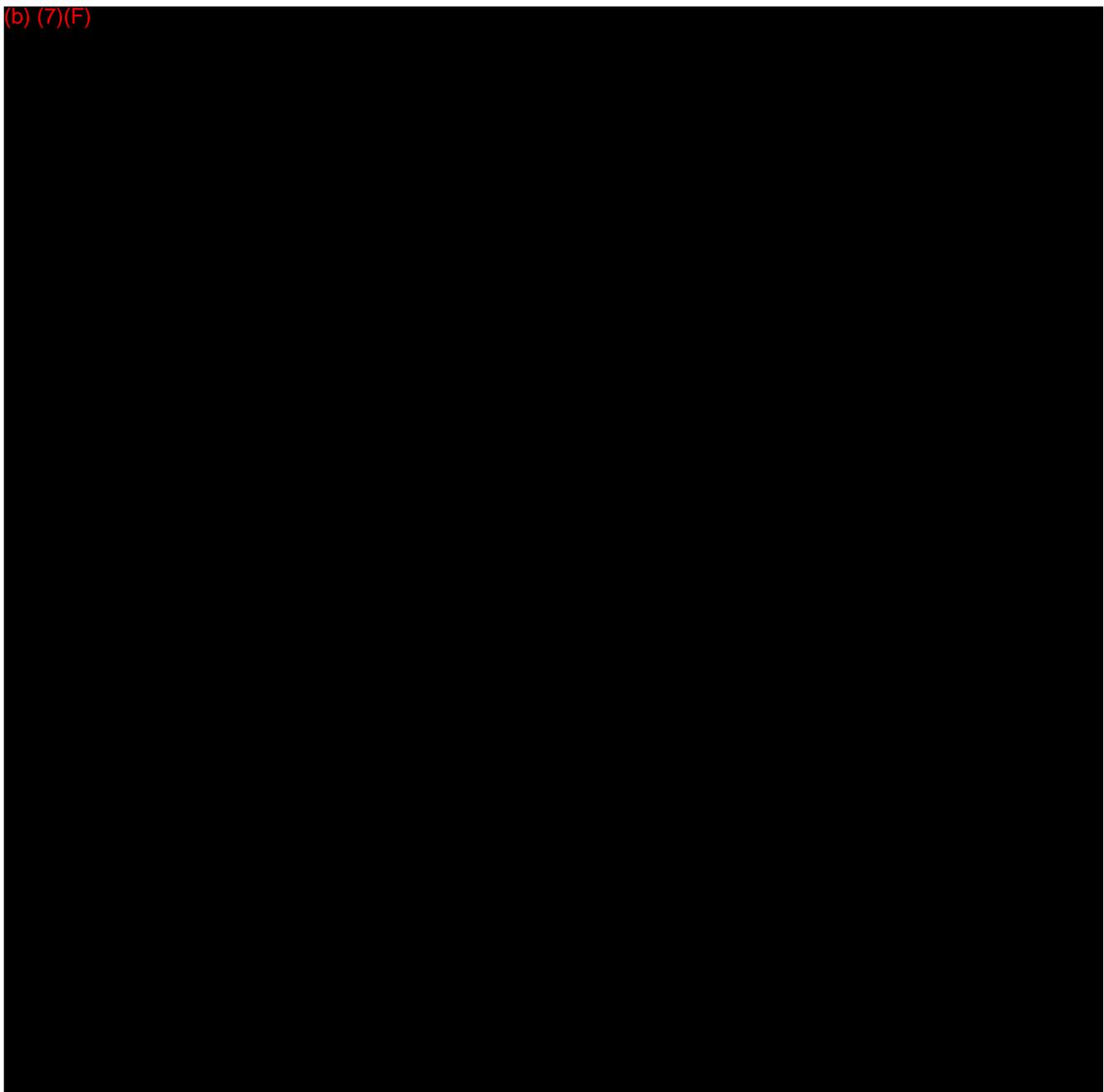
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### 7.3 WASTE MANAGEMENT

Initial oil handling and disposal needs may be overlooked in the emergency phase of a response, which could result in delays and interruptions of cleanup operations. Initially, waste management concerns should address:

- Equipment capacity
- Periodic recovery of contained oil
- Adequate supply of temporary storage capacity and materials

The following action items should be conducted during a spill response:

- Development of a Site Safety and Health Plan (**SECTION 5.3**) addressing the proper PPE and waste handling procedures
- Notify and inform State Environmental Agency and local agencies
- Development of a Disposal Plan (**SECTION 5.5**) in accordance with any federal, state, and/or local regulations

- Continuous tracking of oil disposition in order to better estimate amount of waste that could be generated over the short and long-term
- Organization of waste collection, segregation, storage, transportation, and proper disposal
- Minimization of risk of any additional pollution
- Regulatory review of applicable laws to ensure compliance and (if appropriate) obtain permits
- Documentation of all waste handling and disposal activities
- Disposal of all waste in a safe and approved manner

Good hazardous waste management includes:

- Reusing materials when possible
- Recycling or reclaiming waste
- Treating waste to reduce hazards or reducing amount of waste generated

- The management of the wastes generated in cleanup and recovery activities must be conducted with the overall objective of ensuring:
  - Worker safety
  - Waste minimization
  - Cost effectiveness
  - Minimization of environmental impacts
- Proper disposal
- Minimization of present and future environmental liability

Solid wastes such as sorbents, PPE, debris, and equipment will typically be transported from the collection site to a designated facility for:

- Storage
- Waste segregation
- Packaging
- Transportation

Once this process is complete, the waste will be shipped off-site to an approved facility for required

disposal.

A general flow chart for waste management guidelines is provided in **FIGURE 7.3-1**. An overall checklist for containment and disposal is provided in **FIGURE 7.3-2**.

**FIGURE 7.3-1 - WASTE MANAGEMENT FLOW CHART**

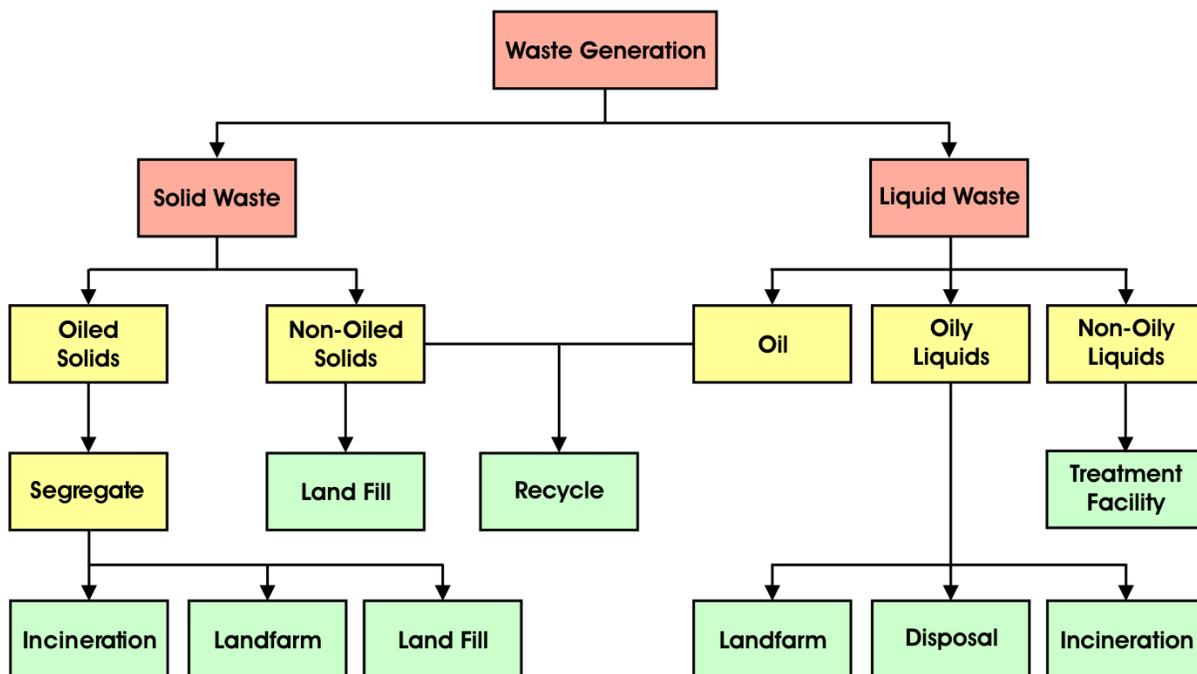


FIGURE 7.3-2 - GENERAL WASTE CONTAINMENT AND DISPOSAL CHECKLIST

CONSIDERATION	YES/NO/NA
Is the material being recovered a waste or reusable product?	
Has all recovered waste been containerized and secured so there is no potential for further leakage while the material is being stored?	
Has each of the discrete waste streams been identified?	
Has a representative sample of each waste stream been collected?	
Has the sample been sent to an approved laboratory for the appropriate analysis, (i.e. hazardous waste determination)?	
Has the appropriate waste classification and waste code number(s) for the individual waste streams been received?	
Has a temporary EPA identification number and generator number(s) been received, if they are not already registered with EPA?	
Have the services of a registered hazardous waste transporter been contracted, if waste is hazardous?	
If the waste is nonhazardous, is the transporter registered?	
Is the waste being taken to an approved disposal site?	
Is the waste hazardous or Class I nonhazardous?	
If the waste is hazardous or Class I nonhazardous, is a manifest being used?	
Is the manifest properly completed?	



Drums	X	X	X				0.2-0.5 yd <sup>3</sup>
Bags		X	X	X			1.0-2.0 yd <sup>3</sup>
Boxes		X	X	X			1-5 yd <sup>3</sup>
Open top rolloff	X	X	X	X	X	X	8-40 yd <sup>3</sup>
Roll top rolloff	X	X	X	X	X	X	15-25 yd <sup>3</sup>
Vacuum box	X	X					15-25 yd <sup>3</sup>
Frac tank	X	X					500-20,000 gal
Poly tank	X	X					200-4,000 gal
Vacuum truck	X	X	X				2,000-5,000 gal
Tank trailer	X	X					2,000-4,000 gal
Barge	X	X					3,000+gal
Berm, 4 ft		X	X	X	X	X	1 yd <sup>3</sup>
Bladders	X	X					25 gal-1,500 gal

### 7.3.2 Waste Transfer

In most oil spill response operations, it would be necessary to transfer recovered oil and oil debris from one point to another several times before the oil and oily debris are ultimately disposed of at a state approved disposal site. Depending on the location of response operations, any or all of the following transfer operations may occur.

- Directly into the storage tank of a vacuum device.
- Directly in to impermeable bags that, in turn, are placed in impermeable containers.
- From a vacuum device storage tank to a truck.
- From containers to trucks.
- From trucks to lined pits.
- From lined pits to incinerators and/or landfills.
- From a tank truck to a processing system (i.e., oil/water separator).
- From a processing system to a recovery system and or incinerator.
- From a skimming vessel or flexible bladder to a barge.
- From a barge to a tank truck.
- Directly into the storage tank on a dredge.
- From portable or vessel mounted skimmers into flexible bladder tanks, the storage tanks of the skimming vessel itself, or a barge.

There are four general classes of transfer systems that could be employed to effect oily waste transfer

There are four general classes of transfer systems that could be employed to effect oily waste transfer operations. The following is a brief description of the four transfer systems:

### **Pumps**

Rotary pumps, such as centrifugal pumps, may be used when transferring large volumes of oil, but they may not be appropriate for pumping mixtures of oil and water. The extreme shearing action of centrifugal pumps tends to emulsify oil and water, thereby increasing the viscosity of the mixture and causing low, inefficient transfer rates.

The resultant emulsion would also be more difficult to separate into oil and water fractions. Lobe or "positive displacement" pumps work well on heavy, viscous oils, and do not emulsify the oil/water

mixture. Double-acting piston and double acting diaphragm pumps are reciprocating pumps that may also be used to pump oily wastes.

### **Vacuum Systems**

Vacuum systems, such as air conveyors, vacuum trucks and portable vacuum units, may be used to transfer viscous oils and debris but they usually pick up a very high water/oil ratio.

### **Belt/Screw Conveyors**

Conveyor may be used to transfer oily wastes containing a large amount of debris. These systems can transfer weathered debris laden oil either horizontally or vertically for short distances but are bulky and difficult to operate.

### **Wheeled Vehicles**

Wheeled vehicles may be used to transfer liquid waste of oily debris to storage or disposal sites. These vehicles are readily available but have a limited rate (i.e., 100 bbls) and require good site access.

## **7.3.3 Waste Disposal**

In order to obtain the best overall Incident Disposal Plan, a combination of methods should be used. There is no template or combination of methods that can be used in every spill situation. Each incident should be reviewed carefully to ensure an appropriate combination of disposal techniques are employed.

The following is a brief description of some disposal techniques available for recovered oil and oily debris.

### **Recycling**

Recycling involves processing discarded materials for another use.

### **Incineration**

This technique entails the destruction of the recovered oil by high temperature thermal oxidation reactions. There are licensed incineration facilities as well as portable incinerators that may be brought to a spill site. Incineration may require the approval of the local Air Pollution Control Authority.

### **In Situ Burning/Open Burning**

Burning techniques entail igniting oil or oiled debris allowing it to burn under ambient conditions. These disposal techniques are subject to restrictions and permit requirements established by federal, state, and local laws. Permission for in situ burning may be difficult to obtain when the burn takes place near populated areas.

As a general rule, in situ burning would be appropriate only when atmospheric conditions will allow the

smoke to rise several hundred feet and rapidly dissipate. Smoke from burning oil will normally rise until its temperature drops to equal the ambient temperature. Afterwards, it will travel in a horizontal direction under the influence of prevailing winds.

**Landfill Disposal**

This technique entails burying the recovered oil in a approved landfill in accordance with regulatory procedures. Landfill disposal of free liquids is prohibited by federal law in the United States.

FIGURE 7.3-4 - FACILITY SPECIFIC DISPOSAL PLAN

MATERIAL	DISPOSAL FACILITY	LOCATION
Recovered Product	Rollins Environmental Services (2 locations)	<p>Rollins Environmental Services P.O. Box 73877 Baton Rouge, LA 70807 Contact: Dave Hagerman</p> <p>Rollins Environmental Services Route 2, Box 1200 Plaquemine, LA 70764</p>
Contaminated Soil	Rollins Environmental Services (2 locations)	<p>Rollins Environmental Services P.O. Box 73877 Baton Rouge, LA 70807 Contact: Dave Hagerman</p> <p>Rollins Environmental Services Route 2, Box 1200 Plaquemine, LA 70764</p>
Contaminated Equipment	Rollins Environmental Services (2 locations)	<p>Rollins Environmental Services P.O. Box 73877 Baton Rouge, LA 70807 Contact: Dave Hagerman</p> <p>Rollins Environmental Services Route 2, Box 1200 Plaquemine, LA 70764</p>

Personnel Protective Equipment	Rollins Environmental Services Rollins Environmental Services (2 locations)	<p>Rollins Environmental Services P.O. Box 73877 Baton Rouge, LA 70807 Contact: Dave Hagerman</p> <p>Rollins Environmental Services Route 2, Box 1200 Plaquemine, LA 70764</p>
Decontamination Solutions	Rollins Environmental Services (2 locations)	<p>Rollins Environmental Services P.O. Box 73877 Baton Rouge, LA 70807 Contact: Dave Hagerman</p> <p>Rollins Environmental Services Route 2, Box 1200 Plaquemine, LA 70764</p>
Adsorbents and Spent Chemicals	Rollins Environmental Services (2 locations)	<p>Rollins Environmental Services P.O. Box 73877 Baton Rouge, LA 70807 Contact: Dave Hagerman</p> <p>Rollins Environmental Services Route 2, Box 1200 Plaquemine, LA 70764</p>

## 7.4 PUBLIC AFFAIRS

This section contains guidelines for dealing with the media during an emergency. The Incident Commander will play a key role in providing the initial public assessment and taking the first steps to provide the Company's public response. Information in this section includes:

- Guidelines for dealing with the media
- Incident Fact Sheet (**FIGURE 7.4-1**)

---

## GUIDELINES FOR DEALING WITH THE MEDIA

- You as a Company Manager are the most logical person for reporters to seek out for information
- Reporters will look elsewhere to find out what happened if you do not answer their questions; however, if you do not have this information or are not prepared to answer a particular question, say so then say when they can expect the answers to their questions (such as one hour)
- It is important to be courteous to all media representatives and to provide a safe place for them to wait until a company representative can meet them; you may need to provide an initial statement

### **Provide**

- A brief, general description of what happened
- Number of injured or killed, if known
- Steps being taken to handle the emergency

### **Don't provide**

- Names of deceased or seriously injured employees until the next of kin have been notified
- Speculation about the cause of the emergency
- Any statement implying personal or company negligence
- Cost estimates of damage

### **Other considerations**

- Safety considerations should always receive priority in determining access to company property
- Anticipate likely questions
- There are only six questions that can be asked about any subject: who, what, when, where, why, and how
- Keep answers short and understandable
- Answer only the question that is asked by the reporter
- Give the most important facts first
- Talk to the public's concern about the incident such as whether these were deaths, injuries, any threat to the public, or danger of explosion or fire
- If you don't know the answer to a question, don't be afraid to say "I don't know"; make note of the question and tell the reporter that you will try to get the answer for him - then do it

- Don't be defensive

**Other considerations,  
continued:**

- There is no such thing as "Talking off the record"; assume that anything and everything you say to a reporter is going to be printed and/or used in the story.

printed and/or used in the story

- Avoid "What If?" or speculative questions; these questions should be answered with a restatement of the problem and what is being done to control it
- Don't speculate about the cause of the incident
- Don't minimize the situation

FIGURE 7.4-1 - INCIDENT FACT SHEET

What occurred:
----------------

When (time):
Where (location):
What are hazards:
How is the situation being handled:
How many people involved:
Confirmed injuries/fatalities:
Treatment location:
Name of injured (release only after next of kin are notified):
Name of fatalities (release only after next of kin are notified):
What agencies have been notified:
On scene? (yes/no):
Who is in-charge:
Has outside help been requested:
Who:
On scene? (yes/no):
Is there danger to the plant:
Is there danger to the community:
What:
Is there an environmental hazard:
What is the environmental hazard:
What is being done to minimize environmental threat:
Is there a need for evacuation:

## SECTION 8

Last revised: January 2005

## DEMOBILIZATION / POST-INCIDENT REVIEW

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8.1 Terminating the Response8.2 DemobilizationFigure 8.2-1 - Demobilization Checklist8.3 After Action ReviewFigure 8.3-1 - Standard Incident Debriefing Form8.3.1 After Action Review Guidelines



## 8.1 TERMINATING THE RESPONSE

- A team of federal, state, and company personnel must certify that each area is clean before halting cleanup operations
- Demobilize equipment and personnel at the first opportunity in order to reduce cost
- Consider which resources should be demobilized first; for example, berthing expenses can be saved by demobilizing out-of-area contractors before local ones
- Equipment may need both maintenance and decontamination before being demobilized
- All facilities (staging area, Command Post, etc.) should be returned to their pre-spill condition before terminating operations
- Determine what documentation should be maintained, where, and for how long
- Contract personnel may be more susceptible to "suffering" injuries as they approach termination
- Some activities will continue after the cleanup ends; examples include incident debriefing, bioremediation, NRDA studies, claims, and legal actions
- Consider expressing gratitude to the community, police department, fire department, and emergency crews for their work during the response

## 8.2 DEMOBILIZATION

The Company can reduce costs considerably by developing a Demobilization Plan (**SECTION 5.7**). Therefore, emphasis must be placed on establishing efficient demobilization procedures. A Demobilization Checklist is provided in **FIGURE 8.2-1**.

FIGURE 8.2-1 - DEMOBILIZATION CHECKLIST

DEMOBILIZATION CHECKLIST	INITIALS	DATE/TIME STARTED	DATE/TIME COMPLETED
Assign personnel to identify surplus resources and probable release times.			
Establish demobilization priorities.			
Develop decontamination procedures.			
Initiate equipment repair and maintenance.			
Develop a Disposal Plan.			
Identify shipping needs.			
Identify personnel travel needs.			
Develop impact assessment and statements.			
Obtain concurrence of Planning and Operations Group Leaders before release of personnel or equipment.			

### 8.3 AFTER ACTION REVIEW

All facility personnel involved in the incident shall be debriefed by the Company Incident Commander. A Standard Incident Debriefing Form is provided in **FIGURE 8.3-1**. This form should be completed by the Incident Commander, and all members of the ICS Command Staff and General Staff involved in the incident within two weeks after termination of emergency operations.

The primary purpose of the After Action Review is to identify actual or potential deficiencies in this Plan and to determine the changes required to correct the deficiencies. The After Action Review is also intended to identify which response procedures, equipment, and techniques were or were not effective and the reasons why or why not. This type of information is very helpful in the development of a functional Plan by eliminating or modifying those response procedures that are less effective and emphasizing those that are highly effective.

The After Action Review process should also be used for evaluating training and exercises. Key agency personnel that were involved in the response will be invited to attend the After Action Review.



Name:
Title:
Signature:

### 8.3.1 After Action Review Guidelines

1. **Purpose.** The purpose of this document is to provide guidance on the conduct of after-action reviews or AARs.
2. **Overview.** To improve the effectiveness of our operations, we must continuously improve and learn from both our successes and failures. AARs are effective means to this end. Fundamental to the success of an AAR is the spirit in which it is conducted. Incident Commanders and ICS Staff should openly and honestly discuss what actually transpired in sufficient detail and clarity so that everyone understands what happened and why, and then implement process improvements.
3. **Definition and Purpose of the AAR.** A professional discussion of an event focused on improving the performance of the organization or team. The heart of the AAR is identifying what was supposed to happen, what actually happened, why it happened, and how to sustain strengths and improve weaknesses. An AAR is not a critique, problem solving, or allocating blame. Feedback generated during the AAR process compares the actual output of a process with the expected outcome.
4. **Formal versus Informal AARs.** AARs are either formal or informal. Both follow the same general format and involve the exchange of observations and ideas. Both types should be appropriately documented so lessons learned may be shared across functional and geographic boundaries, and so that implementation of improvements can be tracked.
  - a. A formal AAR is more structured, requires planning and takes longer to conduct. The formal AAR usually occurs immediately or soon after an event is completed. It may also occur while the event is in-progress. A neutral third party should facilitate a formal AAR.
  - b. Informal AARs are less structured, require much less preparation and planning and can be conducted anywhere, anytime, for any event, by anyone. Incident Commanders, Section Leaders, Safety Officers or other interested parties may facilitate their own informal AARs.
5. **Agenda for an AAR.** Formal AARs will follow this simple format:
  - Introduction and ground rules
  - Analysis of the Incident according to the 15 National Preparedness for Response (PREP) Response Plan Core Components (**FIGURE A.1-1**):

For each PREP Core Component:

- What was supposed to happen?
- What actually happened?
- Why did it happen that way?

- What will we do to improve the way we do it next time?
- Closing comments and agreement on next steps

### 8.3.1 After Action Review Guidelines, Continued

6. **AAR Planning and Execution Sequence.** Schedule AARs as close to the completion of the event as possible. The amount of planning and preparation required for an AAR will vary based on the type of AAR conducted; however, the process for both informal and formal AARs has three steps:

Planning and Preparation:

- Schedule the AAR
- Select a facilitator
- Notify participants
- Establish the AAR agenda

Conduct:

- Seek maximum participation
- Maintain focus on AAR objectives
- Review key points learned
- Record the AAR and maintain accurate meeting attendance list

Follow up:

- Prepare an After Action Review Report (memorandum or e-mail), and distribute the report to all participants
- Consider publishing lessons learned to the entire Company
- Develop action plan to resolve deficiencies (revise procedure, develop a new process, etc.)

7. **Role of the AAR Facilitator.** The AAR facilitator's role should be to ensure the goals of the AAR are met. The AAR facilitator:

- Remains unbiased throughout the process
- Speaks only to draw out comments from all participants
- Ensures the discussion remains professional and focused on continuous improvement
- Keeps AAR on track and determines when to move on to discuss other points
- Does not allow personal attacks
- Does not offer solutions; allows the participants to do that.

### 8.3.1 After Action Review Guidelines, Continued

#### 8. **Ground Rules for Conducting the AAR.**

- Participants are participants, not a passive audience. The facilitator should prepare leading questions and may have to ask it of several people
- An AAR is a dynamic, candid, professional discussion of events and projects, focusing on performance against the known standards and/or expected outcomes. Everyone involved with the event should participate to share an insight, observation or question that will help identify areas for improvement.
- An AAR is not a critique. No one, regardless of position has all of the information and answers. AARs maximize learning and continuous improvement by allowing everyone to learn from each other.
- An AAR does not grade success or failure. There are always areas of improvement and strengths to improve as well.
- Set ground rules up front, e.g. no personal attacks, focus on how to improve, commit to getting to the heart of the issue, etc.

9. **Conclusion.** An AAR is both an art and science. What makes AARs so powerful is that they can be applied across a wide spectrum of events from two individuals conducting a 5-minute AAR at the end of a short meeting to a longer AAR held by a Spill Management Team at the end of a large emergency. Individuals involved may absorb lessons learned on the spot and they can be documented in a format that can be shared with a wider audience. A properly conducted AAR can also have a powerful influence on the climate of the organization. It is a part of the communication process that educates and motivates people and focuses them on organizational priorities to improve procedures across the organization.

### 8.3.1 After Action Review Guidelines, Continued

#### MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: (Document name of the incident for which the AAR was conducted)

1. Begin the memo with an overview/introduction. Identify the Incident Commander and briefly describe the project or event. Document what kind of AAR was conducted and how. For informal AARs, detail how the AAR was conducted (via meeting, teleconference, etc.) and who provided feedback. For formal AARs, identify all participants.

2. Following are the results of the AAR:

a. **Issue:** Analysis of the incident according to a (or a logical grouping) PREP Core Component. The intent is to leave a record of the analysis so others may learn. (What should have happened?)

**Discussion:** Succinctly discuss the emergency response in terms of the PREP Core Components (or logical grouping) so the reader can understand why the component or group was important or relevant, what the ramifications were, and so on. (What actually happened and why?)

**Recommendation:** Present a recommendation with respect to any issues raised during the discussion. In the case of issues where something positive occurred, the recommendation may simply be to continue to follow processes/procedures. In the case where the issue represented a problem, recommend a solution to prevent the problem from occurring in the future. (How do we improve or sustain success?)

**Action Taken:** Present an action taken or to be taken by the stakeholders. Commit to doing what is written here. Examples of actions taken for successes: verified current procedures are valid; provided a copy of AAR to all affected parties and so on. Examples of actions taken for problems: coordinated with PPM and changed SOP; published information paper on small business contracting requirements and briefed the District; changed specifications to reflect new wall covering, etc. Clearly identify the “action owner” in this paragraph. For example: Revise PMPB SOP on accepting new work. Action: PPMD.

b. **Repeat** the above for each of the 15 PREP Response Plan Core Components.

3. Conclude by summarizing key lessons learned, noting when and where the AAR will be published for others to access. The Incident Commander shall sign and date the AAR Report.

**Note:** AAR writers are to be mindful that documented AARs may be the subject of litigation or a media report. Accordingly, AARs are to present accurate, factual information and solid, focused

recommendations.

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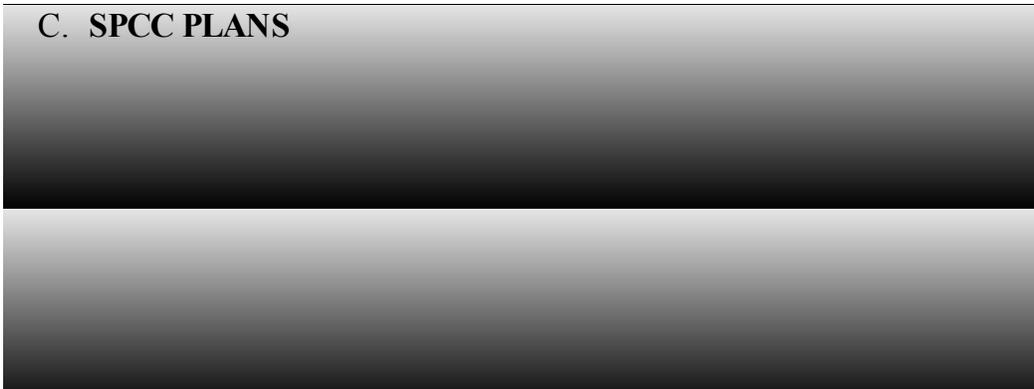
**A. TRAINING / EXERCISES**



**B. CONTRACTOR RESPONSE EQUIPMENT**



**C. SPCC PLANS**



**D. HAZARD EVALUATION AND RISK ANALYSIS**



**E. CROSS-REFERENCES**



# APPENDICES

## F. ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS

**APPENDIX A**  
**TRAINING / EXERCISES**

Last revised: January 11, 2011

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A.1 Exercise Requirements and Schedules

Figure A.1-1 - PREP Response Plan Core Components

Figure A.1-2 - Exercise Requirements

Figure A.1-3 - Spill / Exercise Documentation Form

Figure A.1-4 - EPA Required Response Equipment Testing and  
Deployment Drill Log

Figure A.1-5 - Qualified Individual Notification Drill Log

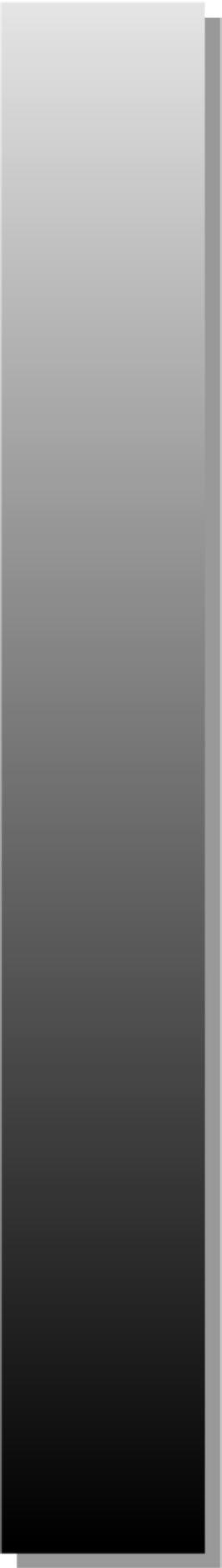
Figure A.1-6 - Spill Management Team Tabletop Exercise Log

A.2 Training Program

Figure A.2-1 - Training Requirements

Figure A.2-2 - PREP Training Program Matrix

Figure A.2-3 - Personnel Response Training Log



## A.1 EXERCISE REQUIREMENTS AND SCHEDULES

- The Company participates in the National Preparedness for Response Exercise Program (PREP)
- During each triennial cycle, all components of the Plan (**FIGURE A.1-1**) must be exercised at least once
- The District Manager is responsible for the following aspects:
  - Scheduling
  - Maintaining records
  - Implementing
  - Evaluation of the Company's training and exercise program
  - Post-drill evaluation improvements
- **FIGURE A.1-2** provides descriptions of exercise requirements, **FIGURE A.1-3** provides a Spill/Exercise Documentation form or corresponding Company form may be used, and **FIGURE A.1-4** provides a log for response equipment testing and deployment drill

FIGURE A.1-1 - PREP RESPONSE PLAN CORE COMPONENTS

CORE COMPONENTS	DESCRIPTION
1. Notifications	Test the notifications procedures identified in the Area Contingency Plan (ACP) and the Spill Response Plan.
2. Staff mobilization	Demonstrate the ability to assemble the spill response organization identified in the ACP and the Spill Response Plan.
3. Ability to operate within the response management system described in the Plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unified Command</li> <li>• Response management system</li> </ul>	<p>Demonstrate the ability of the spill response organization to work within a unified command.</p> <p>Demonstrate the ability of the response organization to operate within the framework of the response management system identified in their respective plans.</p>
4. Discharge control	Demonstrate the ability of the spill response organization to control and stop the discharge at the source.
5. Assessment	Demonstrate the ability of the spill response organization to provide initial assessment of the discharge and provide continuing assessments of the effectiveness of the tactical operations.
6. Containment	Demonstrate the ability of the spill response organization to contain the discharge at the source or in various locations for recovery operations.
7. Recovery	Demonstrate the ability of the spill response organization to recover the discharged product.
8. Protection	Demonstrate the ability of the spill response organization to protect the environmentally and economically sensitive areas identified in the ACP and the respective industry response plan.
9. Disposal	Demonstrate the ability of the spill response organization to dispose of the recovered material and contaminated debris.
10. Communications	Demonstrate the ability to establish an effective communications system for the spill response organization.
11. Transportation	Demonstrate the ability to establish multi-mode transportation both for execution of the discharge and support functions.
12. Personnel support	Demonstrate the ability to provide the necessary support of all

	personnel associated with response.
13. Equipment maintenance and support	Demonstrate the ability to maintain and support all equipment associated with the response.
14. Procurement	Demonstrate the ability to establish and effective procurement system.
15. Documentation	Demonstrate the ability of the spill response organization to document all operational and support aspects of the response and provide detailed records of decisions and actions taken.

FIGURE A.1-2 - EXERCISE REQUIREMENTS

EXERCISE TYPE	EXERCISE CHARACTERISTICS
Facility/QI notification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conducted quarterly (one per year must be performed during non-business hours)</li> <li>• The facility initiates mock spill notification to QI</li> <li>• The Qualified Individual documents time/date of notification, name, and phone number of individual contacted</li> <li>• Document in accordance with form in <b><u>FIGURE A.1-3</u></b></li> </ul>
Equipment deployment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Terminals with response equipment such as boom will conduct semiannually</li> <li>• Terminals without response equipment will obtain documentation from OSRO response contractors indicating participation in annual deployment exercise</li> <li>• Conducted annually (Pipeline)</li> <li>• Document in accordance with form in <b><u>FIGURE A.1-3</u></b></li> </ul>
SMT tabletop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conducted annually</li> <li>• Tests SMT's response activities/responsibilities</li> <li>• Documents Plan's effectiveness</li> <li>• Must exercise worst case discharge scenario once every three years</li> <li>• Must test all Plan components at least once every three years</li> <li>• Document in accordance with form in <b><u>FIGURE A.1-3</u></b></li> </ul>
Unannounced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Company will either participate in unannounced tabletop exercise or equipment deployment exercise on an annual basis, if selected</li> <li>• Company may take credit for participation in government initiated unannounced drill in lieu of drill required by PREP guidelines</li> <li>• Plan holders who have participated in a PREP government-initiated unannounced exercise will not be required to participate in another one for at least 36 months from the date of the exercise</li> </ul>
Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An industry plan holder that participates in an Area Exercise would not be required to participate in another Area Exercise for a minimum of six years</li> </ul>

**OTHER EXERCISE CONSIDERATIONS**

Drill program evaluation procedures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Company conducts post-exercise meetings to discuss positive items, areas for improvement, and to develop action item checklist to be implemented later</li></ul>
Records of drills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Company will maintain exercise records for five years following completion of each exercise</li><li>• Records will be made available to applicable agencies upon request</li><li>• Company will verify appropriate records are kept for each spill response contractor listed in Plan as required by PREP guidelines (annual equipment deployment drill, triennial unannounced drill, etc.)</li></ul>

**FIGURE A.1-3 - SPILL / EXERCISE DOCUMENTATION FORM**

Retain this form for a minimum of five years.

1. Date(s) performed:		
2. <input type="checkbox"/> Exercise <input type="checkbox"/> Actual spill		
If exercise:		
<input type="checkbox"/> Announced <input type="checkbox"/> Unannounced <input type="checkbox"/> Deployment <input type="checkbox"/> Notification <input type="checkbox"/> Tabletop		
If exercise, frequency:		
<input type="checkbox"/> Quarter <input type="checkbox"/> 1st <input type="checkbox"/> 2nd <input type="checkbox"/> 3rd <input type="checkbox"/> 4th <input type="checkbox"/> Annual		
3. Location of exercise/spill:		
4. Time started:		
5. Description of scenario or spill including volume and content (crude oil, condensate, etc.)		
6. Describe how the following objectives were exercised:		
<b>Team's knowledge of the Oil Spill Response Plan:</b>		
	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
Was briefing meeting conducted	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Established field Command Post	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Confirmed source was stopped	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Developed Site Safety and Health Plan	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Prepared ICS 201	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Established work zones and perimeter security	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Developed short range tactical plan	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Developed long range tactical plan	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Proper Notifications:</b>		
Qualified Individual (or designee)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
EHS&T Department	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Release/Spill Report Form completed	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Notification to agencies completed (attach log)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Transportation/Communication System:</b>		
Established primary/secondary communication system	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Primary: cellular phone <input type="checkbox"/> two way radio <input type="checkbox"/> land telephone line <input type="checkbox"/>		
Secondary: cellular phone <input type="checkbox"/> two way radio <input type="checkbox"/> land telephone line <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> Other		

FIGURE A.1-3 - SPILL / EXERCISE DOCUMENTATION FORM, CONTINUED

<b>Transportation/Communication System, Continued:</b>		
	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
Motor vessel deployed	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Provider name:		
Helicopter/Sea plane deployed	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Call sign:		
Describe function (i.e., transportation, surveillance, dispersant application):		
<b>Ability to access contracted Oil Spill Removal Organizations (OSROs):</b>		
Who contacted - (name of individual and OSRO):		
When contacted:		
Response time projection for deployment:		
Type and amount of containment used:		
Spill material recovered	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Spilled material disposed	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Where?		
<b>Ability to coordinate spill response with on-scene coordinator, state, and applicable agencies:</b>		
Was regulatory on-scene coordinator(s) contacted	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
List person and agency represented:		

<b>Ability to access sensitive site and resource information in the Area Contingency Plan (ACP):</b>		
Was pre-impact assessment conducted?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Were pre-impact samples taken?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Were pre-impact photographs taken?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Were NRDA specialists mobilized?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Were deficiencies identified?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
If yes, changes implemented?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
If no, why were changes not implemented?		
<b>LESSONS LEARNED</b>	<b>PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR FOLLOW-UP OF CORRECTIVE MEASURES</b>	
	Name:	
	Position:	
	Certifying Signature:	

**FIGURE A.1-4 - EPA REQUIRED RESPONSE EQUIPMENT TESTING  
AND DEPLOYMENT DRILL LOG**

Item:	Date of Last Update:
<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>INFORMATION</b>
Last inspection or response equipment test date	
Inspection frequency	
Last deployment drill date	
Deployment frequency	
OSRO Certification (if applicable)	

Item:	Date of Last Update:
<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>INFORMATION</b>
Last inspection or response equipment test date	
Inspection frequency	
Last deployment drill date	
Deployment frequency	
OSRO Certification (if applicable)	

Item:	Date of Last Update:
<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>INFORMATION</b>
Last inspection or response equipment test date	
Inspection frequency	
Last deployment drill date	
Deployment frequency	
OSRO Certification (if applicable)	

Item:	Date of Last Update:
<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>INFORMATION</b>
Last inspection or response equipment test date	
Inspection frequency	
Last deployment drill date	

Deployment frequency	
OSRO Certification (if applicable)	

FIGURE A.1-5 - QUALIFIED INDIVIDUAL NOTIFICATION DRILL LOG

Company:	Date:
<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>INFORMATION</b>
Qualified Individual(s) Contacted	
Emergency Scenario	
Evaluation	
Changes to be Implemented	
Time Table for Implementation	

Company:	Date:
<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>INFORMATION</b>
Qualified Individual(s) Contacted	
Emergency Scenario	
Evaluation	
Changes to be Implemented	
Time Table for Implementation	

Company:	Date:
<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>INFORMATION</b>
Qualified Individual(s) Contacted	
Emergency Scenario	
Evaluation	
Changes to be Implemented	
Time Table for Implementation	

Company:	Date:
<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>INFORMATION</b>
Qualified Individual(s) Contacted	
Emergency Scenario	
Evaluation	
Changes to be Implemented	

Time Table for Implementation	
-------------------------------	--

FIGURE A.1-6 - SPILL MANAGEMENT TEAM TABLETOP EXERCISE LOG

Company:	Date:
ACTIVITY	INFORMATION
Qualified Individual(s)	
Participants	
Emergency Scenario	
Evaluation	
Changes to be Implemented	
Time Table for Implementation	

Company:	Date:
ACTIVITY	INFORMATION
Qualified Individual(s)	
Participants	
Emergency Scenario	
Evaluation	
Changes to be Implemented	
Time Table for Implementation	

Company:	Date:
ACTIVITY	INFORMATION
Qualified Individual(s)	
Participants	
Emergency Scenario	
Evaluation	
Changes to be Implemented	
Time Table for Implementation	

Company:	Date:
ACTIVITY	INFORMATION
Qualified Individual(s)	

Participants	
Emergency Scenario	
Evaluation	
Changes to be Implemented	
Time Table for Implementation	

## A.2 TRAINING PROGRAM

**FIGURE A.2-1** provides training requirements for spill responders. **FIGURE A.2-2** provides the program matrix. **FIGURE A.2-3** provides a personnel response training log.

**FIGURE A.2-1 - TRAINING REQUIREMENTS**

TRAINING TYPE	TRAINING CHARACTERISTICS
Training in use of spill response plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All field personnel will be trained to properly report/monitor spills</li> <li>• Plan will be reviewed annually with all employees and contract personnel</li> <li>• Plan will be reviewed with all employees and contract personnel:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When the plan is developed or the employee is assigned initially to a job;</li> <li>• When the employee's responsibilities under the plan change; and</li> <li>• When the plan is changed.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The Personnel Response Training Log is located in <b><u>FIGURE A.2-3</u></b></li> </ul>
OSHA training requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All Company responders designated in Plan must have 24 hours of initial spill response training</li> <li>• Laborers having potential for minimal exposure must have 24 hours of initial oil spill response instruction and eight hours of actual field experience</li> <li>• Spill responders having potential exposure to hazardous substances at levels exceeding permissible exposure limits must have 40 hours of initial training offsite and 24 hours of actual field experience</li> <li>• On-site management/supervisors required to receive same training as equipment operators/general laborers plus eight hours of specialized hazardous waste management training</li> <li>• Managers/employees require eight hours of annual refresher training</li> </ul>
Spill management team personnel training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See recommended PREP Training Matrix (<b><u>FIGURE A.2-2</u></b>)</li> </ul>
Training for casual laborers or volunteers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Company will not use casual laborers/volunteers for operations requiring HAZWOPER training</li> </ul>

Wildlife	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Only trained personnel approved by USFWS and appropriate state agency will be used to treat oiled wildlife</li></ul>
Training documentation and record maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Training activity records will be retained five years for all personnel following completion of training</li><li>• Company will retain training records indefinitely for individuals assigned specific duties in the Plan</li><li>• Training records will be retained at each facility or pipeline office; Manager of Operations will document all applicable training</li></ul>

FIGURE A.2-2 - PREP TRAINING PROGRAM MATRIX

TRAINING ELEMENT	QUALIFIED INDIVIDUAL (QI)	SPILL MANAGEMENT TEAM (SMT)	FACILITY PERSONNEL
Captain of the Port (COTP) Zones or Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Regions in which the facility is located	x	x	x
Notification procedures and requirements for facility owners or operators; internal response organizations; federal and state agencies; and contracted oil spill removal organizations (OSROs) and the information required for those organizations	x	x	x
Communication system used for the notifications	x	x	x
Information on the products stored, used, or transferred by the facility, including familiarity with the material safety data sheets (MSDS), special handling procedures, health and safety hazards, spill and fire fighting procedures	x	x	x
Procedures the facility personnel may use to mitigate or prevent any discharge or a substantial threat of a discharge of oil resulting from facility operational activities associated with internal or external cargo transfers, storage, or use	x		
Facility personnel responsibilities and procedures for use of facility equipment which may be available to mitigate or prevent an oil discharge	x	x	x
Operational capabilities of the contracted OSRO's to respond small, medium, and large discharges	x	x	x
Responsibilities and authority of the Qualified Individual (QI) as described in the Spill Response Plan and Company response organization	x	x	x
The organization structure that will be used to	x	x	x

manage the response actions including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Command and control</li> <li>• Public information</li> <li>• Safety</li> <li>• Liaison with government agencies</li> <li>• Spill response operations</li> <li>• Planning</li> <li>• Logistics support</li> <li>• Finance</li> </ul>			
The responsibilities and duties of each spill management team (SMT) within the organization structure	x	x	
The drill and exercise program to meet federal and state regulations as required under Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA 90)	x	x	x
The role of the QI in the post discharge review of the Plan to evaluate and validate its effectiveness	x		
The Area Contingency Plan (ACP) for the area in which the facility is located	x	x	x
The National Contingency Plan (NCP)	x	x	x
Roles and responsibilities of federal and state agencies in pollution response	x	x	x

**FIGURE A.2-2 - PREP TRAINING PROGRAM MATRIX, CONTINUED**

TRAINING ELEMENT	QUALIFIED INDIVIDUAL (QI)	SPILL MANAGEMENT TEAM (SMT)	FACILITY PERSONNEL
Available response resources identified in the Plan	x	x	
Contracting and ordering procedures to acquire OSRO resources identified in the Plan	x	x	
OSHA requirements for worker health and safety (29 CFR 1910.120)	x	x	x
Incident Command System/Unified Command System	x	x	
Public affairs	x	x	
Crisis management	x	x	
Procedures for obtaining approval for dispersant use or in-situ burning of the spill	x		
Oil spill trajectory analyses	x		
Sensitive biological areas	x	x	
This training procedure as described in the Plan for members of the SMT		x	
Procedures for the post discharge review of the plan to evaluate and validate its effectiveness		x	
Basic information on spill operations and oil spill clean-up technology including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oil containment</li> <li>• Oil recovery methods and devices</li> <li>• Equipment limitations and uses</li> <li>• Shoreline cleanup and protection</li> <li>• Spill trajectory analysis</li> <li>• Use of dispersants, in-situ burning, bioremediation</li> <li>• Waste storage and disposal considerations</li> </ul>		x	

Hazard recognition and evaluation		X	
Site safety and security procedures		X	
Personnel management, as applicable to designated job responsibilities		X	
Procedures for directing the deployment and use of spill response equipment, as applicable to designated job responsibilities		X	X
Specific procedures to shut down effected operations			X
Procedures to follow in the event of discharge, potential discharge, or emergency involving the following equipment or scenarios: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tank overfill</li> <li>• Tank rupture</li> <li>• Piping or pipeline rupture</li> <li>• Piping or pipeline leak, both under pressure or not under pressure, if applicable</li> <li>• Explosion or fire</li> <li>• Equipment failure</li> <li>• Failure of secondary containment system</li> </ul>			X
QI's name and how to contact him or her			X

FIGURE A.2-3 - PERSONNEL RESPONSE TRAINING LOG

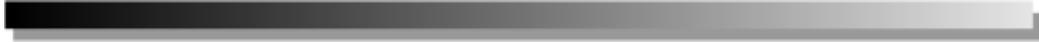
NAME	RESPONSE TRAINING/DATE AND NUMBER OF HOURS	PREVENTION TRAINING/DATE AND NUMBER OF HOURS
Rick Bondy	7/15/2010 - 8hr Hazwoper Refresher	7/15/2010 - 8hr Hazwoper Refresher
*Dani Hardy	11/2/10 - 8hr Hazwoper Refresher	11/2/10 - 8hr Hazwoper Refresher
*Winfred Johnson	1/23/08 - 8hr Hazwoper Refresher	1/23/08 - 8hr Hazwoper Refresher
Chris Nelson	10/4/10 - 8hr Hazwoper Refresher Training	10/4/10 - 8hr Hazwoper Refresher Training
*Greg Schleismann	6/17/2010 - 8hr Hazwoper Refresher	6/17/2010 - 8hr Hazwoper Refresher
*Robert Silva	6/17/2010 - 8hr Hazwoper Refresher	6/17/2010 - 8hr Hazwoper Refresher

\*Qualified Individual

APPENDIX B  
CONTRACTOR RESPONSE EQUIPMENT

Last revised: January 2005

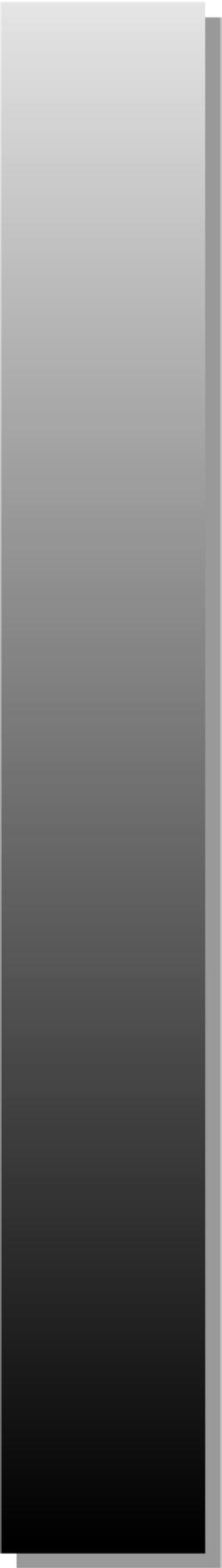
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B.1 Cooperatives and Contractors

B.1.1 OSRO Classification

Figure B.1-1 - Evidence of Contracts and Equipment Lists





The following contractors retained by the Company, but are not USCG classified OSRO's within this Area, are as follows:

**FIGURE B.1-1** provides evidence of contracts with OSRO's and equipmentlists for contractors without USCG classification. **FIGURE 7.1-1** provides local response contractor's equipment lists and response times.

## FIGURE B.1-1 - EVIDENCE OF CONTRACTS AND EQUIPMENT LISTS

- Center for Toxicology & Environmental Health (CTEH),  
Franklin, TN
- Environmental Safety & Health Consulting Services,  
Houma, LA

APPENDIX C  
SPCC PLANS

Last revised: April 27, 2011

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Figure C-1 - Professional Engineer Certification

Figure C-2 - SPCC Review Record

Figure C-3 - SPCC

Figure C-4 - Potential Spill Sources

Figure C-5 - Addendum 1

Figure C-6 - Drainage Diagram

Figure C-7 - Evacuation Diagram

Figure C-8 - Piping Diagram

Figure C-9 - Discharge Prevention Meeting Log

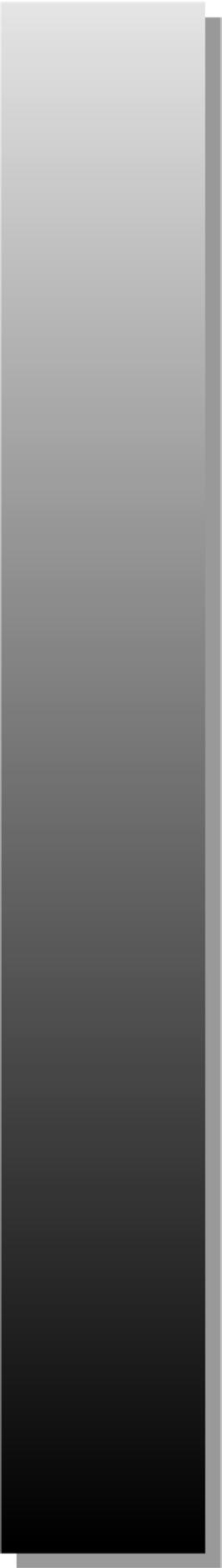
Figure C-10 - Inspection Procedures

Figure C-11 - Facility Monthly Inspection Record

Figure C-12 - Secondary Containment Drainage Log

Figure C-13 - Reportable Spill History

Figure C-14 - Management Approval and Review



**SPILL PREVENTION, CONTROL, AND  
COUNTERMEASURE (SPCC) PLAN**

Gibson  
160 Old Spanish Trail Road  
Gibson, LA 70356

## FIGURE C-1 - PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER CERTIFICATION

### 40 CFR, Part 112.3(d) Professional Engineer Certification

Being familiar with the provisions of 40 CFR, Part 112, I attest to the following:

- I am familiar with the requirements of this part
- I or my agent has visited and examined the Facility
- The Plan has been prepared in accordance with good engineering practice, including consideration of applicable industry standards, and with the requirements of this part
- Procedures for required inspections and testing have been established
- The Plan is adequate for the Facility

**Note: Certification is conditional pending satisfactory resolution of the required improvements listed in Addendum 1.**

Printed Name of Registered Professional Engineer:	Randall R. Walker
Signature of Registered Professional Engineer:	
Date:	11/06/2008
Registration No.:	78360 Texas

Seal:









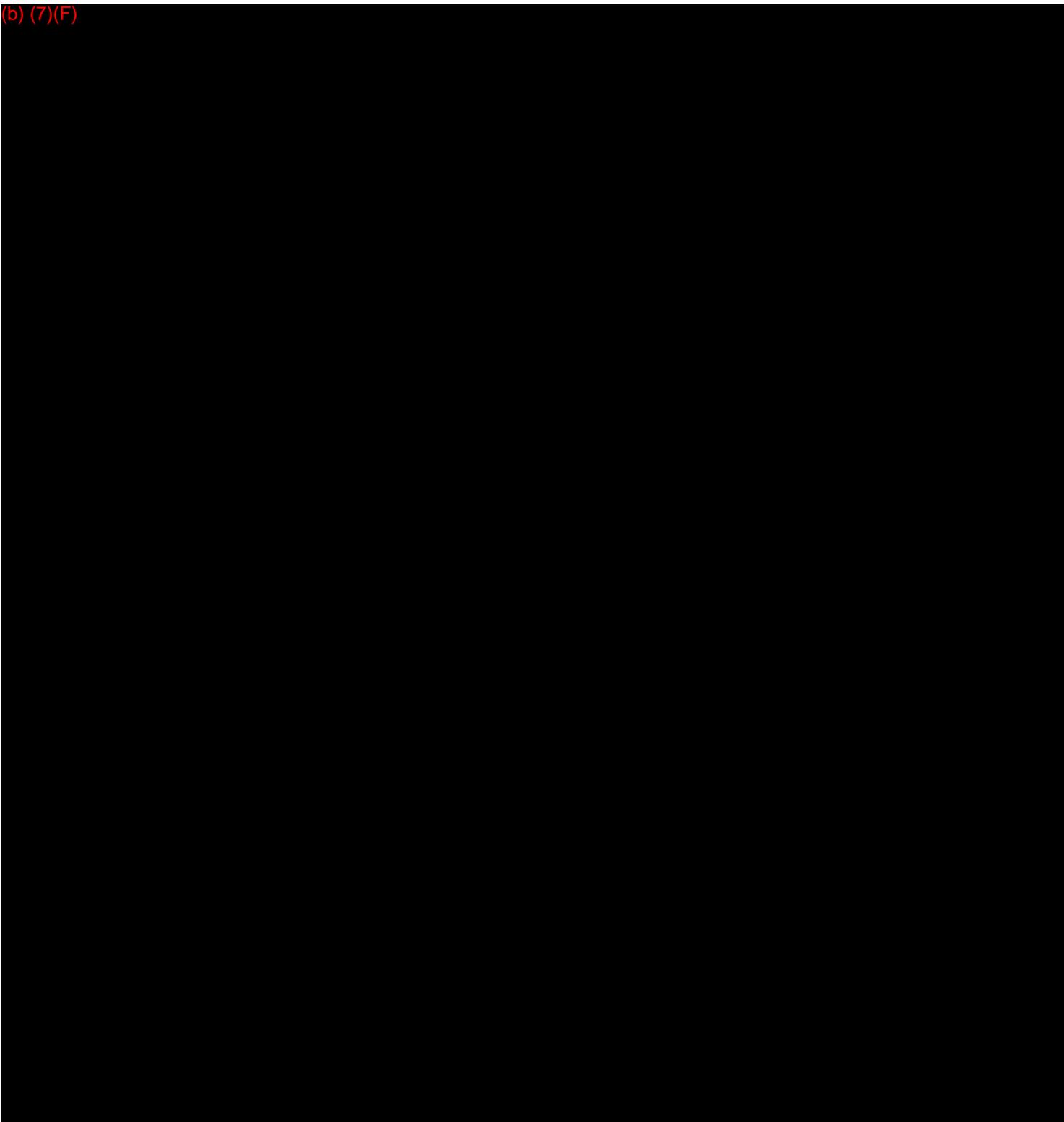
FIGURE C-3 - SPCC

FACILITY INFORMATION			
<b>Name of Facility:</b>	Gibson	<b>Type of Facility:</b>	Onshore/Non Production
<b>Location of Facility:</b>	160 Old Spanish Trail Road Gibson , LA 70356	<b>Name &amp; Address of Owner or Operator:</b>	Magellan Terminals Holdings, L.P. One Williams Center, MD 27-3, P.O. Box 22186 Tulsa , OK 74121- 2186
<b>Latitude/ Longitude:</b>	(b) (7)(F)	<b>Designated Personnel Accountable for Oil Spill Prevention at the Facility:</b>	Dani Hardy
<b>40 CFR, 112.7</b>			
<b>(a) GENERAL REQUIREMENTS</b>			
(1) Include a discussion of your facilities conformance with the requirements listed in this part			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The plan meets the general requirements of 40 CFR 112.7 and the specific requirements identified in 40 CFR 112.8.</li> </ul>		
(2) Comply with all applicable requirement listed in this part. Your Plan may deviate from some requirements if you provide additional protection or explanation			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No deviations/nonconformances have been noted from the rule.</li> </ul>		
(3) Describe in your Plan the physical layout of the facility and include a facility diagram. You must also address in your plan:			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Diagrams displaying the physical layout of the property are included as FIGURES C-6, C-7, and C-8.</li> </ul>		
i. The type of oil in each container and its storage capacity			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Oil types and container storage capacities are listed in Figure C-4.</li> </ul>		
ii. Discharge prevention measures			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Discharge prevention measures are included in this FRP.</li> </ul>		
iii. Discharge or drainage controls			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to FIGURE C-3 [40 CFR 112.8 (b)].</li> </ul>		
iv. Countermeasures for discharge			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to Section 2.</li> </ul>		
v. Methods of disposal			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to Section 7.</li> </ul>		
vi. Contact list and phone numbers			

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to FIGURE 3.1-3.</li> </ul>
(4)	Unless you have submitted a response plan, provide information and procedures to report a discharge
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A Response Plan has been submitted to the Regional Administrator.</li> </ul>
(5)	Unless you have submitted a response plan, describe procedures you will use when a discharge occurs
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A Response Plan has been submitted to the Regional Administrator.</li> </ul>
<b>(b) PREDICTION OF THE DIRECTION, RATE OF FLOW, AND TOTAL QUANTITY OF OIL WHICH COULD BE DISCHARGED FROM THE FACILITY AS A RESULT OF EACH TYPE OF MAJOR EQUIPMENT FAILURE</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Direction, rate of flow, and total quantity of oil that could be discharged are listed in FIGURE C-4.</li> </ul>
<b>(c) PROVIDE APPROPRIATE CONTAINMENT</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Appropriate containment/diversionary structures are in place to prevent a discharge from leaving a containment system before cleanup occurs. Refer to FIGURE C-4.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All areas that store oil have secondary containment, including dikes, berms, walls, curbing, and catch basins.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sorbent materials will be kept available and used, where needed, to contain spilled materials at the facility. Containment boom is also kept on-site and can be deployed in the event of a spill into Bayou Black.</li> </ul>
<b>(d) PRACTICABILITY OF SECONDARY CONTAINMENT</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Company has determined that use of the containment and diversionary structures are readily available equipment to prevent discharged oil from reaching navigable waters is practical and effective at this facility.</li> </ul>

**FIGURE C-3 - SPCC, CONTINUED**

<b>40 CFR, 112.7</b>	
<b>(d) PRACTICABILITY OF SECONDARY CONTAINMENT</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Valves and piping are tested to applicable API 570 standards.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Containers are tested to applicable API 653 standards.</li> </ul>
<b>(e) INSPECTIONS, TESTS, AND RECORDS</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Operators perform daily visual inspections when the facility is manned. Inspection procedures are outlined in FIGURE C-10.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monthly visual inspections of all containers and associated equipment are documented. Inspection documentation is maintained at the facility for three (3) years. Repairs are made as necessary.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Containers are tested to applicable API 653 standards.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A record of containment drainage is maintained in the SPCC file.</li> </ul>
<b>(f) PERSONNEL TRAINING AND DISCHARGE PREVENTION PROCEDURES</b>	
<b>(1) PERSONNEL TRAINING</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Employees also are trained in the contents of the facility SPCC plan and applicable pollution control laws, rules, and regulations.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drivers are trained in proper loading procedures before loading cards are issued.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Employees are trained in safe operation of the facility and equipment to prevent spills, and on procedures for spill discovery and notification.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Records of employee training are maintained at the facility or Area Office.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Non-Company personnel (contractors) are required to meet with Company personnel prior to working at the facility.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proper operation of vehicles to prevent damage to piping is addressed when applicable.</li> </ul>
<b>(2) DESIGNATED PERSON</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Refer to FIGURE C-3, Facility Information, for the "Designated Personnel Accountable for Oil Spill Prevention at the Facility".</li> </ul>
<b>(3) SPILL PREVENTION BRIEFINGS</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Employees review spill prevention procedures and the contents of the SPCC Plan at least annually.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Spill events are reviewed and discussed in safety meetings.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Employees are instructed in operations and maintenance of equipment, applicable pollution control laws, rules, and regulations.</li> </ul>



**(h)? FACILITY TANK CAR AND TANK TRUCK LOADING/UNLOADING RACK**

**(1) TRANSFER AREA DRAINAGE**

- Loading/unloading procedures meet or exceed DOT requirements.
- All drivers are trained by facility operators on approved transfer procedures.
- Drivers conduct and monitor all transfers from start to finish.
- Natural drainage patterns are illustrated on the Plot Plan, refer to FIGURE C-6, Drainage Diagram.

FIGURE C-3 - SPCC, CONTINUED

<b>40 CFR, 112.7</b>	
<b>(h)? FACILITY TANK CAR AND TANK TRUCK LOADING/UNLOADING RACK</b>	
<b>(1) TRANSFER AREA DRAINAGE</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A Company employee is present when materials are loaded/unloaded to assure that the delivery personnel follow proper procedures.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Any spillage will be immediately cleaned up in accordance with this plan.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The offloading of tank trucks is conducted on a limestone driveway at two areas.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In the event of a catastrophic failure of the tank truck, the oil would be curbed with boom and other absorbent material to prevent flow into navigable waters.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The spill could drain to the storm water culvert along side the road next to the terminal where it could also be boomed and contained.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A drum of spill boom and other materials is located at each of the two off-loading areas.</li> </ul>
<b>(2) INTERLOCKED WARNING LIGHT OR PHYSICAL BARRIER</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In the event that a vehicle departs the facility while connected to the offloading pipeline, the check valve within the pipeline will prevent the discharge of oil from the facility's tank.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A Company employee is present when materials are loaded/unloaded to assure that the delivery personnel follow proper procedures.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Warning signs are posted at all loading/unloading areas to prevent vehicular departure before complete disconnecting of flexible or fixed transfer lines.</li> </ul>
<b>(3) TRUCK DRAIN / OUTLET EXAMINATION</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Periodic inspections will be conducted of all hoses and hoses will be replaced as needed.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A Company employee is present when materials are loaded/unloaded to assure that the delivery personnel follow proper procedures.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All delivering companies are required to closely examine all valves and piping systems of the tank truck for leakage prior to filling or departure; and if necessary, tighten, adjust, or replace the leaking part to prevent liquid leakage while in transit.</li> </ul>
<b>(i) BRITTLE FRACTURE EVALUATION REQUIREMENTS</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When field-constructed aboveground containers undergo (1) a repair, (2) alteration, (3) reconstruction, or (4) change in service that might affect the risk of a discharge or failure due to brittle fracture or other catastrophe, or (5) has discharged oil or failed due to brittle fracture failure or other catastrophe, the container will be evaluated for the risk of discharge or failure due to brittle fracture or other catastrophe.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Containers are tested to applicable API 653 standards.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Upon identification of a brittle fracture or other catastrophe, appropriate action will be taken.</li> </ul>
<b>(j) STATE DISCHARGE PREVENTION REQUIREMENTS</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Louisiana Oil Spill Prevention and Response Act requires spill prevention and response plans.</li> </ul>

**FIGURE C-3 - SPCC, CONTINUED**

<b>40 CFR, 112.7</b>	
<b>(k) QUALIFIED OIL-FILLED EQUIPMENT</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Qualified oil-filled equipment identified in Figure C6 Drainage Diagram or Figure C4 Spill Sources</li></ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Containment in accordance with Section (c) of this section or covered by facility inspections in accordance with alternative requirements of this section.</li></ul>

**FIGURE C-3 - SPCC, CONTINUED**

<b>40 CFR, 112.8</b>	
<b>(a) GENERAL REQUIREMENTS</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The plan meets the general requirement of 40 CFR 112.7 and the specific requirements identified in 40 CFR 112.8</li> </ul>
<b>(b)? FACILITY DRAINAGE</b>	
<b>(1) DRAINAGE FROM DIKED AREAS</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The sump is mechanically drained utilizing a pump after a careful examination for an oil sheen has been conducted and documented by the plant operator.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The pump engages manually, but it turns off automatically.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If inspection of the water within the containment determines that it is clean and free of contaminants, it is pumped from the containment sump and into a ditch adjacent to the facility thence into Bayou Black via gravity flow drainage.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rainfall accumulation in the secondary containment, which contains all the tanks located at the facility, flows to a sump in the northwest corner of the containment.</li> </ul>
<b>(2) DRAIN VALVES AND DROP PIPES</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This valve is normally kept in a closed and locked position except during times of discharge.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The discharge valve is connected to a mechanical pump that is operated by facility personnel.</li> </ul>
<b>(3) FACILITY DRAINAGE SYSTEM FROM UNDIKED AREAS</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>These areas are located adjacent to a drainage ditch on the southern side of the facility.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Should this event occur, the spill could be contained inside the subsurface culvert drainage system with oil spill pollution control equipment kept on-site.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Natural drainage patterns are illustrated on the Plot Plan.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tank truck loading/unloading operations are located in undiked areas.</li> </ul>
<b>(4) DIVERSION SYSTEM</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In the event that an oil sheen or oil was to drain off the facility from human error or mechanical failure, the facility is equipped with oil spill cleanup equipment (i.e., sorbent pads) to contain the spill before it reaches Bayou Black.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All facility drainage systems and equipment are described in 40 CFR 112.8(b)(1) through (4).</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aboveground piping exists outside secondary containment tank dikes, primarily near the manifold area and product off-loading area.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>According to the Professional Engineer, due to the frequency of visual inspections, location of the pipes and the property's natural drainage patterns, additional containment or other countermeasures are not necessary to control oil originating from leaks in above-grade piping outside of diked areas.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Terminal personnel are trained and equipped with spill response equipment on-site (i.e., absorbent boom).</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Operators perform daily inspections during normal operating activities of aboveground valves/piping and monthly inspections are also performed, documented, and retained at the facility</li> </ul>

and repairs are made as necessary.

(5) TREATED DRAINAGE WATERS

- Not Applicable

**(c) BULK STORAGE CONTAINERS**

(1) CONTAINER CONSTRUCTION AND MATERIALS

- Tanks are constructed in accordance with applicable local codes and API standards.
- Tanks are constructed of welded steel and are compatible with the products stored.

**FIGURE C-3 - SPCC, CONTINUED**

<b>40 CFR, 112.8</b>	
<b>(c) BULK STORAGE CONTAINERS</b>	
<b>(1) CONTAINER CONSTRUCTION AND MATERIALS</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tanks 8000, 8001, and 8002 are closed top with internal floating roofs and tanks 8003 and 8004 are closed top tanks.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All tanks have interior and exterior coatings.</li> </ul>
<b>(2) SECONDARY CONTAINMENT</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The containment has been designed to be sufficiently impervious to contain an oil spill from the largest tank.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is adequate secondary containment for the contents of the largest tank plus sufficient freeboard for precipitation.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to the "Potential Spill Sources", FIGURE C-4, for secondary containment type and volume.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The bulk storage is constructed of an earthen and shell levee covered with grass.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The containment area is designed to allow for an oil spill to be contained within the volume of the basin.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The secondary containment is also designed to contain an oil spill with a volume which is 110% of the largest tank. The freeboard volume is taken into account through the additional 10% added to the volume of the largest tank.</li> </ul>
<b>(3) RAINWATER DRAINAGE</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rainwater that collects in the secondary containment flows to a sump in the northwest corner of the containment area. The valve remains closed at all times and is to be locked until the containment area collects enough rainwater to require draining.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>After an inspection of the water to determine if any pollutants are present, the secondary containment is drained through a manually operated pump.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A drainage discharge report will be maintained which indicates the date when the containment was de-watered, the person conducting the de-watering, and a brief description of the water (i.e., oily sheen, clear, slightly turbid, oily smell, etc.).</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rainwater is inspected for sheen prior to draining to assure compliance with applicable water quality standards.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If sheen is observed, appropriate actions are taken to comply with 40 CFR 110.</li> </ul>
<b>(4) BURIED METALLIC STORAGE TANKS</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are no buried metallic storage tanks at the facility.</li> </ul>
<b>(5) PARTIALLY BURIED METALLIC STORAGE TANKS</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are no partially buried metallic storage tanks at the facility. Installation of partially buried tanks should be avoided in the future.</li> </ul>
<b>(6) ABOVEGROUND CONTAINERS</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>See FIGURE C-10 for visual and routine inspection procedures. Tanks are constantly observed</li> </ul>

	by facility personnel during operating hours.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Integrity testing completed on a regular schedule per industry standards.</li></ul>
--	---

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Refer to the "Potential Spill Sources" table.</li></ul>
--	---

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Formal inspections are documented using the report forms found in the Company Forms section of this plan.</li></ul>
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(7) INTERNAL HEATING COILS
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The tanks at the facility do not have internal heating coils.</li></ul>
--	---

**FIGURE C-3 - SPCC, CONTINUED**

<b>40 CFR, 112.8</b>	
<b>(c) BULK STORAGE CONTAINERS</b>	
<b>(8) FAIL SAFE ENGINEERING</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All tanks located at the facility were installed with visual and sound high level alarms that operate on a float system.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Filling procedures allow tanks to be filled to a safe height, which is designated to be 90% of the tank capacity.</li> </ul>
<b>(9) FACILITY EFFLUENTS</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The only discharge from the facility is rainfall that has collected inside of the secondary containment.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This water is inspected for oil/oil sheen before it is allowed to be discharged unto the adjacent drainage canal.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An inspection form is utilized to document the inspection for oil.</li> </ul>
<b>(10) VISIBLE OIL LEAKS</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The tanks are constructed of welded steel. If any visible oil leaks are observed, they are reported to the facility manager and repaired immediately.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In the event that a leak is observed, every effort will be taken to minimize and mitigate the leak, while awaiting repair.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Any spilled oil is cleaned up immediately by facility personnel with spill mitigation supplies located on-site.</li> </ul>
<b>(11) MOBILE/PORTABLE STORAGE CONTAINERS</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are no more than two (2) fifty-five gallon drums of mineral spirits in the terminal storage building. Secondary containment is provided for these drums in the form of spill pans the drums set in.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are no mobile or portable oil storage tanks located at the site.</li> </ul>
<b>(d) FACILITY TRANSFER OPERATIONS, PUMPING, AND FACILITY PROCESSES</b>	
<b>(1) BURIED PIPING INSTALLATIONS</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pipelines are wrapped and coated to reduce corrosion.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Corrosion controls are installed, operated, and maintained to applicable industry standards.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Underground piping associated with the facility consists of transfer lines from the marine barge offloading docks. These pipes are controlled on each end by valves which are kept in the closed position when not in use transferring oil.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In the event of a leak being detected in the piping, it will be identified, pressure tested, day lighted and repaired if necessary.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Any buried piping that is uncovered for any reason will be visually inspected.</li> </ul>
<b>(2) PIPELINE OUT OF SERVICE</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Terminal connections in the tank truck unloading and the marine transfer facilities are capped with a blank flange or "quick connect" cap when not in use.</li> </ul>

- |   |
|---|
| • The tank truck unloading area and the marine transfer facilities are equipped with drip containment.    |
| • Pipelines that are out of service are evacuated and blank flanged.                                      |
| • All piping is identified and mapped. The pipeline maps are available in facility.                       |
| • Out of service pipelines are disconnected and plugged in accordance with applicable industry standards. |

**FIGURE C-3 - SPCC, CONTINUED**

<b>40 CFR, 112.8</b>	
<b>(d) FACILITY TRANSFER OPERATIONS, PUMPING, AND FACILITY PROCESSES</b>	
<b>(3) PIPING SUPPORTS</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All pipe supports are designed to minimize abrasion, corrosion, and allow for expansion and contraction.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pipe supports are constructed of steel, which provides support for the piping at the facility.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All pipe supports are inspected weekly for damage or corrosion.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Any pipe supports that exhibit damage or corrosion are immediately repaired.</li> </ul>
<b>(4) ABOVEGROUND VALVES AND PIPELINES</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• With the exception of the buried piping described in 40 CFR 112.8(d)(1), all piping located at the facility is aboveground.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monthly inspections are also performed, documented, and retained at the facility.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Repairs are made as necessary.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pressure testing is performed as warranted.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Operators perform daily visual inspections during normal operating activities.</li> </ul>
<b>(5) VEHICULAR TRAFFIC</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The majority of the aboveground piping located at the facility is located within the four feet high secondary containment area. The remaining above ground piping is protected by fencing or barricades.</li> </ul>

FIGURE C-4 - POTENTIAL SPILL SOURCES

Container/ Source	Failure/Cause	Total Capacity (gal)	Secondary Containment Volume Type (gal)	Tank Type	Year Constructed/ Installed	Quantity Stored (gal)	Direction of Flow/Rate (See Plot Plan)	Product Stored
<b>ABOVEGROUND CONTAINERS - Total:</b> (b) (7)(F)								
8000	Leak/ Rupture/ Overfill/ Spill	(b) (7)(F)		Internal Floating Roof		(b) (7)(F)	Northwest/ Instantaneous	Crude
8001	Leak/ Rupture/ Overfill/ Spill			Internal Floating Roof			Northwest/ Instantaneous	Crude
8002	Leak/ Rupture/ Overfill/ Spill			Internal Floating Roof			Northwest/ Instantaneous	Crude
8003	Leak/ Rupture/ Overfill/ Spill			Fx			Northwest/ Instantaneous	Crude
8004	Leak/ Rupture/ Overfill/ Spill			Fx			Northwest/ Instantaneous	Crude
<b>MISCELLANEOUS - Total: Varies</b>								
Tank Truck Unloading Rack	Rupture/ Failure	Varies	N/A	-			South/ Instantaneous	Crude
<b>Facility Total:</b> (b) (7)(F)								

Note: There are no underground storage tanks or surface impoundments located at this Facility

\* Not in Containment Area \*\* Curbing and containment system

**Containment Type:** 1-Earthen Berm and Floor, 2-Concrete Berm and Floor, 3-Metal Berm and Floor, 4-Portable Containment or Inside Building, 5-Double Walled, 6-Earthen Floor and Concrete Walls

**Tank / Roof Type:** C =Conical or Cone, D = Dome, H = Horizontal, L = Lifter, S = Spheroid, V = Vertical, G = Geodesic, Fx = Fixed, F = Floating, W = Welded, R = Riveted, IF = Internal Floating Roof, EF = External Floating Roof

**FIGURE C-5 - ADDENDUM 1**

Certification of this Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure plan is contingent upon correction of all discrepancies listed in this Addendum. The discrepancies for this facility are:

REGULATION	DISCREPANCY	COMMENTS
None		

## FIGURE C-6 - DRAINAGE DIAGRAM

[\(Click here for Drainage Diagram\)](#)

This ICP is based on a database design that was intended to be maintained through a worldwide web interface. As a result, global references are made within the plan text to certain components of the plan, such as drawings, which are not titled after those database references. For example, the Drawing entitled "Evacuation Plan" is referred to within the ICP (body and cross reference) as Figure C-7, but the actual drawing is entitled "Figure 1: Evacuation Plan" on the hard copy. This is an inevitable consequence of the design of the plan. This naming convention is important to consider when using the hard copy cross reference during a regulatory review; however, when using the plan as intended or reviewing the plan on a computer, the database naming convention does not affect the utility or cogency of the plan. For further explanation please contact the plan holder or TRP.

## FIGURE C-7 - EVACUATION DIAGRAM

[\(Click here for Evacuation Diagram\)](#)

This ICP is based on a database design that was intended to be maintained through a worldwide web interface. As a result, global references are made within the plan text to certain components of the plan, such as drawings, which are not titled after those database references. For example, the Drawing entitled "Evacuation Plan" is referred to within the ICP (body and cross reference) as Figure C-7, but the actual drawing is entitled "Figure 1: Evacuation Plan" on the hard copy. This is an inevitable consequence of the design of the plan. This naming convention is important to consider when using the hard copy cross reference during a regulatory review; however, when using the plan as intended or reviewing the plan on a computer, the database naming convention does not affect the utility or cogency of the plan. For further explanation please contact the plan holder or TRP.

## FIGURE C-8 - PIPING DIAGRAM

[\(Click here for Piping Diagram\) 1](#)

This ICP is based on a database design that was intended to be maintained through a worldwide web interface. As a result, global references are made within the plan text to certain components of the plan, such as drawings, which are not titled after those database references. For example, the Drawing entitled "Evacuation Plan" is referred to within the ICP (body and cross reference) as Figure C-7, but the actual drawing is entitled "Figure 1: Evacuation Plan" on the hard copy. This is an inevitable consequence of the design of the plan. This naming convention is important to consider when using the hard copy cross reference during a regulatory review; however, when using the plan as intended or reviewing the plan on a computer, the database naming convention does not affect the utility or cogency of the plan. For further explanation please contact the plan holder or TRP.





**FIGURE C-10 - INSPECTION PROCEDURES**

INSPECTION PROCEDURES	DATE
<b>A. ROUTINE VISUAL INSPECTIONS (EACH SHIFT)</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check tank connections for leaks and localized dead vegetation</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check tanks for gaps between tank and foundation and damage caused by vegetation roots</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check valves and packing for leaks</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check drains and sumps for accumulation of oil and proper operation of level controls and pumps</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check tank seams for leaks, including drips, puddles, discolored area or localized dead vegetation</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check all tank and piping surfaces for signs of external corrosion</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check base of tanks for evidence of settling, leaks, including drips, puddles or discolored areas</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check piping for bowing between supports, leaks, including drips, puddles, discolored area, or localized dead vegetation</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check vent system outlets to ensure that they are not obstructed</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check secondary containment for discoloration and cracks or holes. Special attention should be given to seams and locations where piping goes through the deck, curbing or dikes. Ensure dike valves are closed and sealed</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check secondary containment for permeability, debris, erosion, location/status of pipes, inlets, drainage beneath tanks, and level of precipitation in dike vs. available capacity</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check secondary containment for presence of water in diked area. Follow appropriate Company procedures after visual inspection of the water to determine if sheen is present on the water</li> </ul>	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check all gates to ensure that only the entrances/exits currently in use by authorized personnel are open and unlocked</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check facility lighting to ensure all are functioning</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check facility fencing for damages that would allow unauthorized entry</li> </ul>	
<b>B. MONTHLY INSPECTIONS</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inspect drains for accumulation of oil</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inspect sumps for the accumulation of oil</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inspect diked/curbed areas for the accumulation of oil</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inspect drip pans on lift stations for the accumulation of oil</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inspect all tanks for proper operation including gauges, sight glasses, level controls and pressure controls</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inspect valves and valve glands for proper operation and ensure complete valve closure (leak proof)</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inspect sump for proper operation. Manually gauge sump and pump out if level is high</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Examine the outside of the tank for signs of corrosion, damaged paint surfaces and signs of leaking</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inspect pipelines for signs of leaking or damage</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inspect flanges for signs of leaking or damage</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inspect joints for signs of leaking or damage</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If applicable, inspect retention and drainage ponds for available capacity, the presence of spilled or leaked material, signs of erosion, debris, and or stressed vegetation.</li> </ul>	

**FIGURE C-10 - INSPECTION PROCEDURES, CONTINUED**

INSPECTION PROCEDURES, CONTINUED	DATE
<b>C. RECORD KEEPING</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All inspections, except routine, are to be documented on the forms provided in the Appendix and retained at the Facility. Records shall be maintained for a period of five (5) years. The following is a list of documentation forms available in the Appendix:</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facility Monthly Inspection Record (<b><u>FIGURE C-11</u></b>)</li> </ul>	

**Note:** More stringent inspections, as required by Company procedures and documented on other forms, may be used to supplement or replace SPCC inspection records. These documents must be retained for five (5) years.








**SECONDARY CONTAINMENT DRAINAGE PROCEDURES**

1. Inspect water inside containment for sheen. Indicate sheen/no sheen in comments. If sheen observed, stop, do not drain secondary containment, contact supervisor.
2. Open valve or start pump.
3. Monitor drainage.
4. Close valve and secure with seal or lock/secure pump.
5. Fill out drainage log and sign.

**FIGURE C-13 - REPORTABLE SPILL HISTORY\***

<b>Date of Discharge(s):</b>	2/1/2010
<b>List of Discharge Causes:</b>	Leaking Bonnett on Vavle
<b>Material(s) Discharged:</b>	Crude
<b>Amount of Discharges in Gallons:</b>	20 (gals)
<b>Amount That Reached Navigable Waters (if applicable):</b>	None ()
<b>Effectiveness and Capacity of Secondary Containment:</b>	100% contained
<b>Cleanup Actions Taken:</b>	ES&H excavated contaminated soils and used a bioremediation agent to remove product.
<b>Steps Taken to Reduce Possibility of Reoccurrence:</b>	Ensure facility inspections are thorough and consistently performed.
<b>Total Oil Storage Capacity of Tank(s) or Impoundment(s) From Which Material Discharged:</b>	(b) (7)(F)
<b>Enforcement Actions:</b>	None.
<b>Effectiveness of Monitoring Equipment:</b>	N/A
<b>Spill Detection:</b>	Sheen found on sump water at manifold.

\*Reportable spill, as defined in 40 CFR Part 110, is a discharge of oil that violates applicable water quality standards or a discharge into or upon the navigable waters of the United States or adjoining shorelines in harmful quantities.

**FIGURE C-13 - REPORTABLE SPILL HISTORY\***

<b>Date of Discharge(s):</b>	2/16/2005
<b>List of Discharge Causes:</b>	release from Dock #1 to Bayou Black
<b>Material(s) Discharged:</b>	Crude
<b>Amount of Discharges in Gallons:</b>	3 (gals)
<b>Amount That Reached Navigable Waters (if applicable):</b>	3 (gals)
<b>Effectiveness and Capacity of Secondary Containment:</b>	N/A
<b>Cleanup Actions Taken:</b>	All of this product was recovered.
<b>Steps Taken to Reduce Possibility of Reoccurrence:</b>	N/A
<b>Total Oil Storage Capacity of Tank(s) or Impoundment(s) From Which Material Discharged:</b>	N/A
<b>Enforcement Actions:</b>	N/A
<b>Effectiveness of Monitoring Equipment:</b>	N/A
<b>Spill Detection:</b>	N/A

\*Reportable spill, as defined in 40 CFR Part 110, is a discharge of oil that violates applicable water quality standards or a discharge into or upon the navigable waters of the United States or adjoining shorelines in harmful quantities.

**FIGURE C-13 - REPORTABLE SPILL HISTORY\***

<b>Date of Discharge(s):</b>	3/25/2003
<b>List of Discharge Causes:</b>	release from transfer lines to Bayou Black
<b>Material(s) Discharged:</b>	Crude
<b>Amount of Discharges in Gallons:</b>	11 (gals)
<b>Amount That Reached Navigable Waters (if applicable):</b>	11 (gals)
<b>Effectiveness and Capacity of Secondary Containment:</b>	N/A
<b>Cleanup Actions Taken:</b>	This product was recovered with minimal impact.
<b>Steps Taken to Reduce Possibility of Reoccurrence:</b>	N/A
<b>Total Oil Storage Capacity of Tank(s) or Impoundment(s) From Which Material Discharged:</b>	N/A
<b>Enforcement Actions:</b>	N/A
<b>Effectiveness of Monitoring Equipment:</b>	N/A
<b>Spill Detection:</b>	N/A

\*Reportable spill, as defined in 40 CFR Part 110, is a discharge of oil that violates applicable water quality standards or a discharge into or upon the navigable waters of the United States or adjoining shorelines in harmful quantities.

**FIGURE C-14 - MANAGEMENT APPROVAL AND REVIEW**

I hereby approve the contents of the Facility's Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan (SPCC Plan) and have the authority to commit the necessary resources to implement the SPCC Plan, as set forth in this document, in accordance with the federal requirements of 40 CFR Part 112.

<b>Name:</b>	Wes O'Neil	<b>Signature:</b>	
<b>Title:</b>	Area Supervisor	<b>Date:</b>	01/03/2008

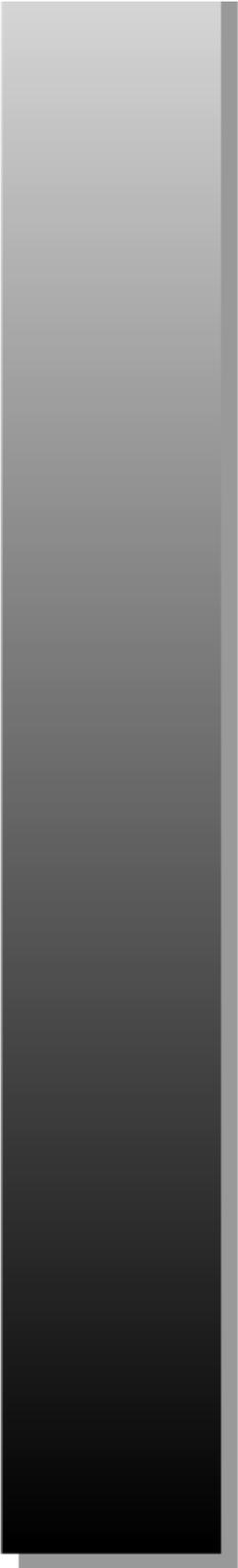
## APPENDIX D

Last revised: January 2005

## HAZARD EVALUATION AND RISK ANALYSIS

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D.1 Facility Hazard EvaluationD.2 Vulnerability AnalysisD.2.1 Analysis of the Potential for a SpillD.3 Inspection and Spill DetectionFigure D.3-1 - Response Equipment InspectionD.4 Planning Distance CalculationsFigure D.4-1 - Horizontal Range of SpillFigure D.4-2 - Planning Distance CalculationsD.5 Discharge ScenariosD.5.1 Small and Medium Discharge ScenariosD.5.2 Worst Case Discharge (WCD) Scenario DiscussionD.5.3 Description of Factors Effecting Response EffortsD.6 Planning Volume CalculationsD.7 Spill Volume CalculationsD.7.1 USCG Portion of FacilityD.7.2 EPA Portion of the Facility (non-transportation related)D.7.3 DOT/PHMSA Portion of Pipeline/FacilitiesD.8 Pipeline - Abnormal ConditionsD.9 Product Characteristics and HazardsFigure D.9-1 - Summary of Commodity Characteristics



#### D.1 FACILITY HAZARD EVALUATION

A list of potential spill sources at each facility is identified in the appropriate SPCC Plan ([APPENDIX C](#)).

This figure describes type and volumes of secondary containment areas along with tank manufacturer dates. All liquid storage tanks are visually inspected on a weekly basis. A description of facility operations is included in **FIGURE 1-3**.

## D.2 VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS

A vulnerability analysis was performed to address the potential effects of an oil spill within the planning distance of facilities listed in this Plan. The following features may be impacted by a spill:

Water Intakes	Schools	Medical Facilities	Residential Areas	Businesses	Wetlands or other Sensitive Environments	Fish and Wildlife	Lakes and Streams	Endangered Flora and Fauna	Recreational Areas	Transportation Routes (air, land, water)	Utilities	Other Applicable Areas
			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		

### D.2.1 Analysis of the Potential for a Spill

The probability of a spill occurring at one of these facilities is minimal for the following reasons:

- Tanks are constructed in accordance with applicable engineering standards
- Tank age is reviewed as a potential factor (refer to **APPENDIX C**)
- Tank age is reviewed with respect to the inspection interval and frequency identified within API Standard 653, "Tank Inspection, Repair, Alteration, and Reconstruction." All field-erected storage tanks within the Company system are inspected in accordance with API Standard 653.
- The absolute tank age is less of a factor in conducting a spill analysis than the time since the last internal ("out-of-service") inspection conducted in accordance with API Standard 653. After each internal inspection, the API-certified tank inspector approves the tank as being suitable for continued service until the date of the next required internal inspection. Typically, the interval between internal inspections is between 10 and 20 years, in accordance with API Standard 653.
- All necessary repairs identified by the certified API 653 inspector during the internal inspection are completed in accordance with the repair requirements of API Standard 653. A follow-up inspection is conducted by the inspector before the tank is certified for continued service.
- The internal inspection reports prepared by the certified API 653 inspector are retained for the life of the tank.
- Truck loading facilities are equipped with concrete pads with a spill collection drain system which returns spills to the recovery system
- All trucks are monitored during tank unloading procedures
- Product transfers are monitored and only conducted when facilities are manned
- Facilities are inspected frequently for evidence of corrosion and leaks according to applicable API standards

- Personnel are trained in procedures to prevent pollution
- The horizontal range of a spill is dependent upon the topography and distance to the nearest water body described in more detail in **FIGURE D.4-1**
- Natural disasters are not likely at these facilities; however, these facilities may experience flooding, tornadoes or a lightening strike
- Company personnel prepare for natural disasters by monitoring weather reports and warnings





## Detection

Detection of a discharge from the Company system may occur in a number of ways including:

- Visual detection by Company personnel
- Visual detection by the public

### **AVAILABILITY - ALL TANKS AND ALL LINES**

(b) (7)(F)

All new personnel are required to read and understand the FRP (OPA-90 Plan), Operating Procedures Guide (System Integrity Plan), Product Terminals Operations Guide, attend a 24-hour HAZWOPER initial training class along with a two week internal training conducted at the corporate office.

### **Visual detection by Company personnel**

**Patrols are conducted in a combination of ways, either aerial flights, driven or walked. The intent of the patrol is to observe the area directly over the pipeline right-of-way for leaks, exposed pipes, washes, missing markers and other unusual conditions. Construction on either side of the pipeline right-of-way is also monitored.**

Discharges to the land or surface waters may also be detected by Company personnel during regular operations and inspections. Should a leak be detected, the appropriate actions are taken including but not limited to:

- Notifications as per **SECTION 3**
- A preliminary assessment of the incident area
- If appropriate, initiate initial response actions per **SECTION 2**

**FIGURE 2-1** provides a checklist for initial response actions.

### **Visual detection by the public**

Right-of-way marker signs are installed and maintained at road crossing and other noticeable points and provide an Operations Control 24-hour number for reporting emergency situations. The Company

and provide an Operations Control 24-hour number for reporting emergency situations. The Company also participates in the "call before you dig" or "One Call" utility notification services which can be contacted to report a leak and determine the owner/operator of the pipeline. If the notification is made to a local office or pump station, the Company representative receiving the call will generally implement the following actions:

The public should call the 800 number located on the company gates which will in turn:

- Dispatch Company field personnel to the site to confirm discharge and conduct preliminary assessment, who then would
- Notify their immediate area supervisor and provide assessment results

### **Pipeline shutdown**

If any of these situations are outside the expected values, abnormal conditions are considered to exist. If abnormal conditions exist, Pipeline Control will take the appropriate actions to ensure that a release does not occur. If a discharge has occurred, Pipeline Control will take actions to limit the magnitude. In either case, appropriate actions taken by Company personnel could include, but are not limited to:

- Shut down affected line segment if there is an indication of a leak
- Isolate line segment
- Depressurize line
- Start internal and external notifications
- Mobilize additional personnel as required

#### D.4 PLANNING DISTANCE CALCULATIONS

To evaluate the potential risk to sensitive resources in the area, should a spill occur, a planning distance was calculated based on the following characteristics of each terminal site and vicinity according to 40 CFR 112, Attachment C-III. Factors utilized are provided in **FIGURE D.4-1**.

**FIGURE D.4-2** provides the planning distance calculation worksheets for each facility.

FIGURE D.4-1 - HORIZONTAL RANGE OF SPILL

FACTOR	Description
	<b>Gibson</b>
Distance to the nearest body of moving water	60? from terminal
Distance to the nearest storm sewer	None in area
Distance to the nearest drainage ditch or swale	20? in front of terminal which runs parallel to Old Spanish Trail Road
Geology	Coastal sands and silts
Topography of the terminal and surrounding area	generally flat lower Louisiana coastal basin areas
Prevailing weather conditions	

FIGURE D.4-2 - PLANNING DISTANCE CALCULATIONS

The total planning distance equals d.

	<b>Gibson - Bayou Black - tidally influenced</b>
First receptor	N/A
First receptor location (miles)	N/A
$\infty$ (feet)	N/A
? (miles)	N/A
s (feet/mile)	N/A
Avg. mid-channel depth (feet)	N/A
r (feet)	N/A
n	N/A
v (feet/second)	N/A
t (hours)	N/A
c (seconds per mile/hours per foot)	N/A
d (total planning distance)	15 miles

FIGURE D.4-2 - PLANNING DISTANCE CALCULATION, CONTINUED

**Intermediate Calculations**

$\Delta$  = elevation (in feet) = [stream elevation @ facility] - [stream elevation @ receptor (or 20 mile point)]

$L$  = horizontal distance from facility to receptor (or 20 mile point) in miles

$s$  = average stream slope =  $\Delta / L / 5280$

$r$  = hydraulic radius (in feet) = average mid channel depth x 0.667

$n$  = Manning's roughness coefficient from Table B

To calculate stream velocity (in ft./sec.), use:  $v = 1.48 / n \times r^{2/3} \times s^{1/2}$

**Calculation of PLANNING DISTANCE**

$d$  = calculated planning distance (miles)

$v$  = Chezy-Manning based stream velocity (ft./Sec.)

$t$  = spill response time interval (from Table A)

$c$  = 0.68 (sec-mile/hr-ft conversion factor)

$d = v \times t \times c$  = planning distance equation

<b>Table A</b>	
Substantial Harm Planning Time Port Areas as Identified in 40 CFR § 112	
Boston, MA	15
New York, NY	15
Delaware Bay and River to Philadelphia	15
St. Croix, VI	15
Pascagoula, MS	15

<b>Table B</b>	
Manning's Roughness Coefficient for Various Natural Stream Types (n)	
Minor Streams (Top width < 100)	
Clean:	
Straight	.03
Winding	.04
Sluggish (woody, deep pools):	
No trees/brush	.06
Trees and/or brush	.10

Mississippi River from Southwest Pass, LA to Baton Rouge, LA	15
Louisiana Offshore Oil Port (LOOP)	15
Lake Charles, LA	15
Sabine-Natchez River, TX	16
Galveston Bay and Houston Ship Channel	16
Corpus Christi, TX	16
Los Angeles/Long Beach Harbor, CA	16
San Francisco Bay, San Pablo Bay, Carquinez Strait, and Suisun Bay to Antioch, CA	16
Straits of Juan de Fuca from Port Angeles, WA to and including Puget Sound	16
Prince William Sound, AK	16
Others are specified by RA for EPA Region	16
Allow other lakes, rivers canals inland and near shore areas	27

Major Streams (Top width > 100)	
Regular section:	
No boulders/brush	.036
Irregular section:	
Brush	.06

**If Tidally Influenced**

Planning distance calculations are based on the following factors and guidelines in accordance with 40 CFR Part 112 Attachment C-III, 4.2:

- The horizontal range of a potential oil spill is influenced by the wind direction and tidal stage; however, it is expected to spread quickly.
- Resulting planning distance is 15 miles for persistent oils or 5 miles for non-persistent oils from each Facility down current during ebb tide and to the point of maximum tidal influence and 15 miles for persistent oils or 5 miles for non-persistent oils, whichever is less, during flood tide.

## D.5 DISCHARGE SCENARIOS

The equipment and personnel to respond to a spill are available from several sources and are provided with the equipment and contractors in **SECTION 7** and **APPENDIX B**. The following sections are discussions of these scenarios. This facility is a EPA and DOT complex facility.

### D.5.1 Small and Medium Discharge Scenarios

- The purpose of this section is to identify the sources and sizes of small and medium discharges as defined by OPA 90 regulations
- Potential spill scenarios may include tank overflow, valve failure, tank failure, pipe failure, hose failure, or pump seal failure; these spills would likely be in contained areas and would be unlikely to travel offsite
- The Company would respond to these types of incidents in the same manner as a worst case discharge, but at a level appropriate to the incident size; differences in response are described in the worst case scenario discussion described in this Appendix. The Companies' response in such an event would in no way obviate the liability of any other responsible parties.
- Oil Storage capacity for a small/medium discharge would be available either on-site or via contracted resources listed in **FIGURE 7.1-1**.
- Resources are identified in **SECTION 3**, **SECTION 7**, **APPENDIX B**, and **EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN (ERP) SECTION 4**
- All resources shall be capable of arriving at the Facility within the applicable response tier requirements (Tier 1 = 12 hours; Tier 2 = 36 hours; Tier 3 = 60 hours)

The following table lists various facility operations and corresponding components which might be the source of a small, medium, and worst case discharge:

<b>FACILITY OPERATIONS AND COMPONENTS</b>	<b>SMALL DISCHARGE (up to 2,100 gallons)</b>	<b>MEDIUM DISCHARGE (2,100 to 36,000 gallons)</b>	<b>WORST CASE DISCHARGE (volume largest tank)</b>
Oil transfer operations	Hose failure	Hose failure	Not applicable
Facility maintenance operations	Leak from periodic maintenance, line not completely drained when opened	Seal failure Overfill	Not applicable

Facility piping	Flange, gasket, threaded connection	Seal failure Overfill	Not applicable
Pumps and sumps	Seal failure Overfill	Seal failure Overfill	Not applicable
Oil storage tanks	Overfill	Overfill	Catastrophic failure of largest tank
Age and condition of facility and components	Flange, gasket, threaded connector	Pipeline failure Seal failure	Catastrophic failure of largest tank

The following table describes Facility Specific small and medium discharge scenarios.

<p>A thorough engineering assessment of the Facility determined that the secondary containment structures and catchment basins on the Facility would contain the majority of small and medium discharges so an offsite spill would be unlikely. Factors that increase the likelihood of a spill or affect the effectiveness of response activities include adverse weather conditions such as thunderstorms, tornados, icing, and flooding.</p>					
<p><b>Small Discharge Scenario</b></p>					
<p>The most probable location for a small discharge for this Facility would be at one of the two docks. This would typically involve a loading hose/connection failure and could result in a release directly to the Bayou Black. The probability of this type of discharge may be greatest at the dock but does not preclude a spill in the terminal itself. The first discharge scenario is the spilling of product within a containment area. Examples of this type of spill would include mechanical failure (or other means) inside the dike areas. Small discharges in any of these areas would be fully contained, and would present minimal environment impact, other than contaminated soil. There is minimal probability that any of the product would travel offsite (if in the containment dike at the terminal). Recovery techniques would be greatly enhanced in that no additional containment would be necessary.</p>					
<p>The second discharge scenario would involve a spill outside the containment area. Examples of this type of spill would include mechanical failure (or other means) outside of the dike area at a pipe connection and/or valve area (however a low probability). Small discharges in these areas may not be initially contained and could represent environmental impact. As the spill volume increases, the probability that the product would travel off-site increases since the terminal is only 60 feet from the bayou.</p>					
SPILL INFORMATION				RESOURCES NEEDED	
Volume	Oil Type	Spill Path	Collection	Personnel	Equipment
Up to 2,100 gallons  A small discharge at this Facility was determined to be 2,100 gallons.	Crude Oil	Bayou Black	ES& H (Environmental Safety & Health) Booms and Adsorbents	The Facility will use a combination of personnel provided by the Facility but primarily those from an OSRO. The operator has arranged for ES&H to be the OSRO to respond to a small discharge at this Facility.	The Facility will use a combination of equipment provided by the Facility (boom, sorbents) but primarily from the OSRO. ES&H will provide the following minimum resources: vacuum trucks & oil skimmers with minimum oil recovery capacity of  50 bbls/day and capable of being on-site initially within 1 hour and oil storage

					containers with a minimum capacity of 100 bbls.
--	--	--	--	--	---

The likelihood of chain reaction failures is small.					
---	--	--	--	--	--

**Note:** Equipment and manpower resources are detailed in **SECTION 3**, **SECTION 7** and **APPENDIX B**.

The following table describes Facility Specific small and medium discharge scenarios.

Medium Discharge Scenario
---------------------------

The most probable location for a medium discharge for this Facility would be at one of the two
--

docks. This would typically involve a loading hose/connection failure and could result in a release directly to the Bayou Black. The probability of this type of discharge may be greatest at the dock but does not preclude a spill in the terminal itself. The first discharge scenario is the spilling of product within a containment area. Examples of this type of spill would include mechanical failure (or other means) inside the dike areas. Small discharges in any of these areas would be fully contained, and would present minimal environment impact, other than contaminated soil. There is minimal probability that any of the product would travel offsite (if in the containment dike at the terminal). Recovery techniques would be greatly enhanced in that no additional containment would be necessary.

The second discharge scenario would involve a spill outside the containment area. Examples of this type of spill would include mechanical failure (or other means) outside of the dike area at a pipe connection and/or valve area (however a low probability). Small discharges in these areas may not be initially contained and could represent environmental impact. As the spill volume increases, the probability that the product would travel off-site increases since the terminal is only 60 feet from the bayou.

SPILL INFORMATION				RESOURCES NEEDED	
Volume	Oil Type	Spill Path	Collection	Personnel	Equipment
2,100 to 36,000 gallons  A medium discharge at this Facility was determined to be 36,000 gallons.	Crude Oil	Bayou Black	ES& H (Environmental Safety & Health) Booms and Adsorbents	The Facility will use a combination of personnel provided by the Facility but primarily those from an OSRO. The operator has arranged for ES&H to be the OSRO to respond to a small discharge at this Facility.	The Facility will use a combination of equipment provided by the Facility (boom, sorbents) but primarily from the OSRO. ES&H will provide the following minimum resources: vacuum trucks & oil skimmers with minimum oil recovery capacity of 1200 bbls/day and capable of being on-site initially within 1 hour and oil storage containers with a minimum capacity of 2400 bbls.
The likelihood of chain reaction failures is small.					

**Note:** Equipment and manpower resources are detailed in **SECTION 3**, **SECTION 7** and **APPENDIX B**.

#### D.5.2 Worst Case Discharge (WCD) Scenario Discussion

**APPENDIX D.7** provides worst case discharge calculations. Discussion of this scenario is as follows:

Upon discovery of a spill, the following procedures would be followed:

1. The First Responder would notify the Area Supervisor/Manager of Operations and notifications would be initiated in accordance with **FIGURE 2-1**.
2. The Area Supervisor/Manager of Operations would assume the role of Incident Commander/Qualified Individual until relieved and would initiate response actions and

notifications in accordance with **SECTION 2**. If this were a small spill, the local/company personnel may handle all aspects of the response. Among those actions would be to:

- Conduct safety assessment in accordance with **FIGURE 2-1** and evacuate personnel as needed in accordance with **SECTION 2**
  - Direct facility responders to shut down ignition sources
  - Direct facility personnel to position resources in accordance with **SECTION 2.4**
  - Complete spill report form in accordance with **SECTION 3** and notify 3E Company or Environmental Specialist
  - Ensure regulatory agencies are notified
3. If this were a small or medium spill, the Qualified Individual/Incident Commander may elect for the First Responder to remain the Incident Commander or to activate selected portions of the Spill Management Team. However, for a large spill, the Qualified Individual would assume the role of Incident Commander and would activate the entire Spill Management Team in accordance with activation procedures described in **SECTION 4.2**.
4. The Incident Commander would then initiate spill assessment procedures including surveillance operations, trajectory calculations, and spill volume estimating in accordance with **SECTION 2.3**.
5. The Incident Commander would then utilize checklists in **SECTION 4.6** as a reminder of issues to address. The primary focus would be to establish incident priorities and objectives and to brief staff accordingly.
6. The Spill Management Team would develop the following plans, as appropriate (some of these plans may not be required during a small or medium spill):
- Site Safety and Health
  - Incident Action
  - Disposal
  - Site Security
  - Decontamination
  - Demobilization

Plan templates are included in **SECTION 5**.

7. The response would continue until an appropriate level of cleanup is obtained.

### D.5.3 Description of Factors Effecting Response Efforts

There are many factors which may effect the ability to respond to an incident. These factors are described in the following table:

FACTORS	CONSIDERATIONS EFFECTING RESPONSE EFFORTS
Size of spill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Location of spill in relation to identified sensitivities and/or sensitive areas</li> <li>• Spread and spill movement</li> </ul>
Proximity to down gradient water intakes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b><u>SECTION 6</u></b> and <b><u>EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN</u></b> for maps showing proximity to down gradient water intakes</li> </ul>
Proximity to fish and wildlife and sensitive environments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A release could impact fish, wildlife and sensitive environments as described in <b><u>SECTION 6</u></b> and <b><u>EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN</u></b></li> </ul>

	<b><u>EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN</u></b>
Likelihood that discharge will travel offsite	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A small spill is unlikely to travel offsite</li> <li>• A medium spill has the potential to travel offsite via adjacent waterways</li> <li>• A worst case discharge has the greatest potential to travel offsite if secondary containment is breached</li> </ul>
Location of material spilled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See facility information and drainage located in <b><u>SECTION 1</u></b> and <b><u>APPENDIX C</u></b>. Facility tankage, piping, and transfer areas are displayed on drawings provided in <b><u>APPENDIX C</u></b> and <b><u>EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN</u></b></li> </ul>
Material discharged	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Typically Crude Oil ,</li> <li>• Product is considered non-persistent but not highly volatile</li> </ul>
Weather or aquatic conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The areas have the potential to be affected by tornadoes, flooding, and lightning strikes</li> </ul>
Available remediation equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Company has response equipment available</li> <li>• Resources are available through oil spill response contractors in quantities sufficient to meet applicable planning standards</li> </ul>
Probability of a chain reaction or failures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potential for a chain reaction or failure is remotely possible but not anticipated; secondary containment, response contractors and trained personnel minimize the potential of such events</li> </ul>
Direction of spill pathway	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Refer to sensitivity maps in the <b><u>SECTION 6</u></b> and <b><u>EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN</u></b></li> <li>• Wind direction and speed combined with currents, will determine spill trajectory</li> </ul>

## D.6 PLANNING VOLUME CALCULATIONS

Once the worst case discharge volume has been calculated, response resources must be identified to meet the requirements of 40 CFR 112.20(h). Calculations to determine sufficient amount of response equipment necessary to respond to a worst case discharge is described below. A demonstration of the planning volume calculations is provided below.

## D.7 SPILL VOLUME CALCULATIONS

### D.7.1 USCG Portion of Facility

The Worst Case Discharge was formulated assuming a release from the Marine Transportation Related portion of the Facility, as directed by 33 CFR 154.1029.

The Worst Case Discharge is based on a catastrophic failure of all piping carrying oil between the marine transfer manifold(s) and the non-transportation related portion(s) of the Facility. For the Gibson Terminal, this volume is calculated as noted below. Actual Worst Case Discharge volumes for all facilities are provided in **FIGURE D.7-1**. Oil spill response equipment available to respond to this spill is included in **SECTION 7.1.1** and **APPENDIX B.1.1**.

- **Worst Case Discharge (WCD)** = [(maximum time to discover + maximum time to shutdown flow) x maximum flow rate] + piping capacity = (b) (7)(F)

- **Average Most Probable Discharge**

The Average Most Probable Discharge (AMPD) is defined by 33 CFR 154 as the lesser of 50 barrels or 1% of the Worst Case Discharge. One percent of the Worst Case Discharge is approximately (b) (7)(F), therefore, the average most probable discharge is (b) (7)(F).

- **Maximum Most Probable Discharge**

The Maximum Most Probable Discharge (MMPD) is defined by 33 CFR 154 as the discharge of the lesser of 1,200 barrels or 10% of the volume of the Worst Case Discharge. Ten percent of the Worst Case Discharge is approximately (b) (7)(F), therefore, the maximum most probable discharge is (b) (7)(F).

#### D.7.2 EPA Portion of the Facility (non-transportation related)

The WCD for the EPA portion of the facilities, as defined in 40 CFR 112, Appendix D, Part A, is calculated as:

- For multiple tank facilities with adequate secondary containment, the WCD is calculated as the capacity of the largest single aboveground oil storage tank within an adequate secondary containment area or the combined capacity of a group of aboveground oil storage tanks permanently manifolded together, whichever is greater

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	PRODUCT	WCD VOLUME (BBLs)
Multiple tank with secondary containment	(b) (7)(F)	Crude	(b) (7)(F)

Given below is planning volume data.

**FIGURE D.7-1 - WORST CASE DISCHARGE (WCD) CALCULATIONS (IN BBLs)**

USCG					EPA
Product	Group	WCD	Avg. Most Probable	Max. Most Probable	
Crude - Dock 1	1	(b) (7)(F)			
Crude - Dock 2	1				

## EPA PLANNING VOLUME DATA

STEP	PARAMETER	Gibson
(A)	WCD (bbls)	(b) (7)(F)
(B)	Oil group	I
(C)	*Geographic area	Rivers and Canals
(D1)	Percent lost to natural dissipation	80
(D2)	Percent recovered floating oil	10
(D3)	Percent oil onshore	10
(E1)	On water recovery (bbls)	(b) (7)(F)
(E2)	Shoreline recovery (bbls)	(b) (7)(F)
(F)	Emulsification Factor	1.0
(G)	On water recovery resource mobilization factor	
(G1)	Tier I	0.30
(G2)	Tier II	0.40
(G3)	Tier III	0.60
Part II	On water recovery capacity (bbls/day)	
	Tier I	(b) (7)(F)
	Tier II	
	Tier III	
Part III	Shoreline cleanup volume (bbls/day)	(b) (7)(F)

Part IV	On water response capacity by operating area (bbls/day)	
(J1)	Tier I	(b) (7)(F)
(J2)	Tier II	
(J3)	Tier III	
Part V	On water amount needed to be identified, but not contracted for in advance	
	Tier I	0
	Tier II	0
	Tier III	0

\* R = Rivers and canals

N = Nearshore/Inland

### D.7.3 DOT/PHMSA Portion of Pipeline/Facilities

The worst case discharge (WCD) for the DOT portion of the pipeline and facilities, as defined in 49 CFR 194.105(b), as the largest volume of the following:

1. The pipeline's maximum shut-down response time in hours (based on historic discharge data or in the absence of such data, the operators best estimate), multiplied by the maximum flow rate expressed in barrels per hour (based on the maximum daily capacity of the pipeline), plus the largest drainage volume after shutdown of the line section(s) in the response zone expressed in barrels; or
2. The largest foreseeable discharge for the line section(s) within a response zone, expressed in barrels (cubic meters), based on the maximum historic discharge, if one exists, adjusted for any subsequent corrective or preventative action taken; or
3. If the response zone contains one or more breakout tanks, the capacity of the single largest tank or battery of tanks within a single secondary containment system, adjusted for the capacity or size of the secondary containment system, expressed in barrels.

Under PHMSA's current policy, operators are allowed to reduce the worst case discharge volume derived from 49 CFR 194.105(b)(3) by no more than 75% if an operator is taking certain spill prevention measures for their breakout tanks and presents supporting information in the response plan. An operator can reduce the worst case discharge volume based on breakout tanks in the response zones as follows:

SPILL PREVENTION MEASURES	PERCENT REDUCTION ALLOWED
Secondary containment capacity greater than 100% capacity of tank and designed according to NFPA 30	50%
Tank built, rebuilt, and repaired according to API Std 620/650/653	10%
Automatic high-level alarms/shutdowns designed according to NFPA/API RP 2350	5%
Testing/cathodic protection designed according to API Std 650/651/653	5%
Tertiary containment/drainage/treatment per NFPA 30	5%*
Maximum allowable credit or reduction	75%

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\* Note: The facilities do not have tertiary containment.

**The worst case discharge for each response zone was based on the largest volume of the three criteria given above.**

**The Company has determined the worst case discharge volume to be a catastrophic line failure of the largest line section with the greatest drainage capacity in each response zone or 30 percent of the volume of the largest tank in each zone.**

The line sections with the highest throughput and largest drainage volume between block valves on pump stations were chosen to calculate the pipeline worst case discharge. Although the entire discharge volume of each line was used for the worst case discharge, in an actual spill event, it would take days to drain the line completely. The line would be sealed early in the response effort.

All of the breakout tanks in the pipeline system are within adequate secondary containment, therefore, the discharge volumes for the largest tank was determined by adjusting the total tank volume downward by % per the company guidelines.

Considering the volume of release from a line break compared to that of historic discharge in each zone and to the volumes released from a tank failure, the tank failure was found to represent the worst case scenario.

The maximum historic discharge is not applicable for WCD covered by this plan. Given below are the tank and pipeline WCD calculations for this plan.

The worst case discharge for each pipeline segment is the largest breakout tank. These tank volumes are as follows:

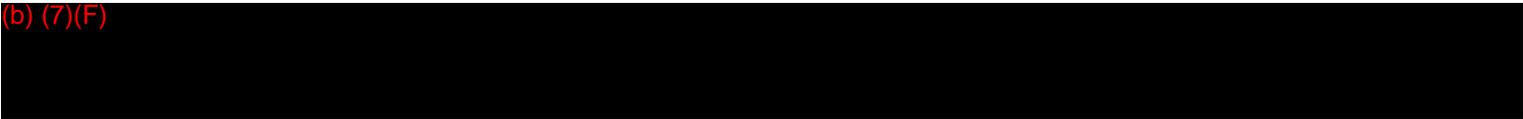
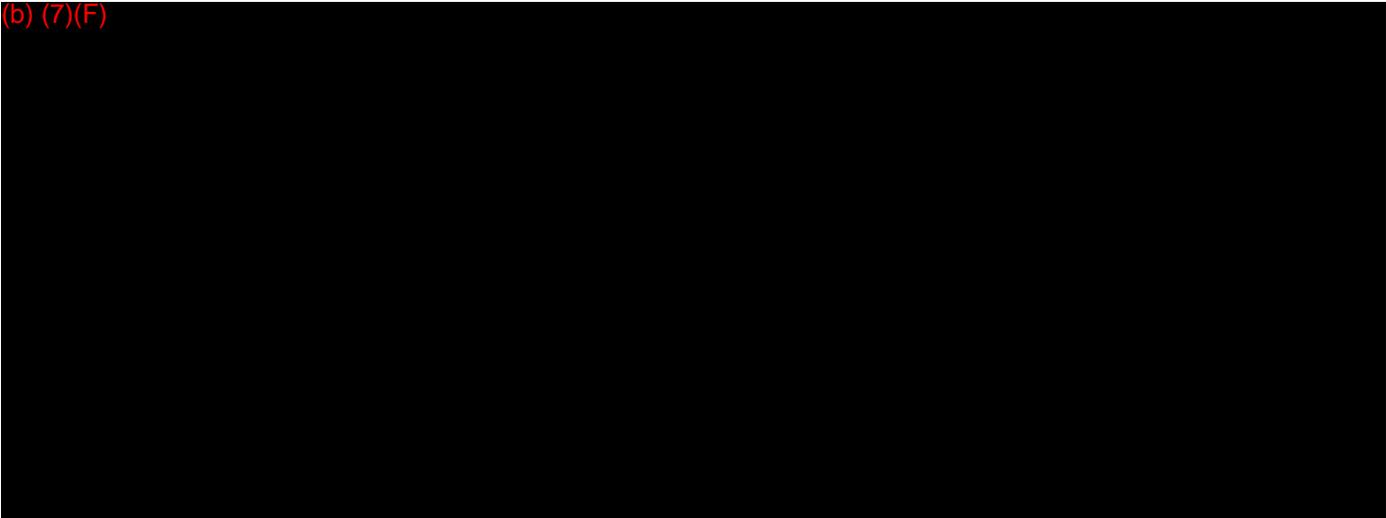
LOCATION	VOLUME (BBLs)
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The worst case tank volume is calculated as follows:

Largest tank x Credit for containment tank standards = Tank standards credit

The Company has implemented all of the spill prevention measures, listed on the previous page, except tertiary containment. Therefore, the percent reduction allowed for credit equals % and the worst case discharge volume is % of the total volume.

The worst case discharge for the pipeline segment is calculated at the 8" Gibson Crude Line and 6" Gibson crude line (6.7 miles long each) .



**D.8 PIPELINE - ABNORMAL CONDITIONS**

Because PHMSA considers the "substantial threat" term in 49 CFR Part 194.115(a) equivalent to the "abnormal conditions" term under 49 CFR Part 195.402(d), procedures to identify events and conditions that can pose a threat of worst case discharge, and actions to take for preventing and mitigating such events and conditions are described in the System Integrity Plan.

**D.9 PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS AND HAZARDS**

Pipeline systems described in this plan may transport various types of commodities including but not limited to:

- Crude Oil

The key chemical and physical characteristics of each of these oils and/or other small quantity products/chemicals are identified in MSDS. MSDS can be obtained by the facility online through the Compass website or via fax from the MSDS Hotline (**FIGURE 3.1-3**). Telephone information concerning the potential hazards can also be obtained from the hotline.

**FIGURE D.9-1** describes primary oils handled.

FIGURE D.9-1 - SUMMARY OF COMMODITY CHARACTERISTICS

						<b>HEALTH</b>
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COMMON NAME	MSDS NAME	HEALTH HAZARD	FLASH POINT	SPECIAL HAZARD	REACTIVITY	HEALTH HAZARD WARNING STATEMENT
Crude Oil	Appropriate product name	1	3	C, H <sub>2</sub> S	0	May contain benzene, a carcinogen, or hydrogen sulfide, which is harmful if inhaled; flash point varies widely
<b>Health Hazard</b>	<b>4 = Extremely Hazardous</b> <b>3 = Hazardous</b> <b>2 = Warning</b> <b>1 = Slightly Hazardous</b> <b>0 = No Unusual Hazard</b>			<b>Fire Hazard (Flash Point)</b>	<b>4 = Below 73? F, 22? C</b> <b>3 = Below 100? F, 37? C</b> <b>2 = Below 200? F, 93? C</b> <b>1 = Above 200? F, 93? C</b> <b>0 = Will not burn</b>	
<b>Special Hazard</b>	<b>A = Asphyxiant</b> <b>C = Contains Carcinogen</b> <b>W = Reacts with Water</b> <b>Y = Radiation Hazard</b> <b>COR = Corrosive</b> <b>OX = Oxidizer</b> <b>H<sub>2</sub>S = Hydrogen Sulfide</b> <b>P = Contents under Pressure</b> <b>T = Hot Material</b>			<b>Reactivity Hazard</b>	<b>4 = May Detonate at Room Temperature</b> <b>3 = May Detonate with Heat or Shock</b> <b>2 = Violent Chemical Change with High Temperature and Pressure</b> <b>1 = Not Stable if Heated</b> <b>0 = Stable</b>	

APPENDIX E  
CROSS-REFERENCES

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**Figure E-1 - EPA / FRP Cross-Reference**

**Figure E-2 - EPA / SPCC Cross-Reference**

**Figure E-3 - EPA / RCRA Cross-Reference**

**Figure E-4 - USCG / FRP Cross-Reference**

**Figure E-5 - DOT / PHMSA 194 Cross-Reference**

**Figure E-6 - OSHA Cross-Reference**

**Figure E-7 - EPA Response Plan Cover Sheet**

**Figure E-8 - State Cross-Reference**

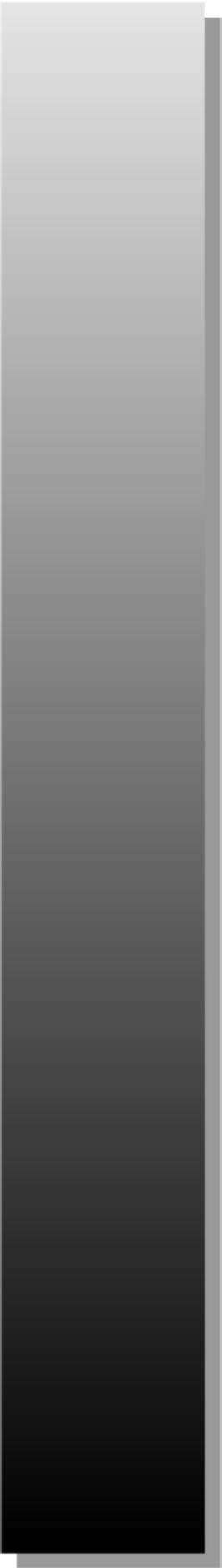


FIGURE E-1 - EPA / FRP CROSS-REFERENCE

EPA FRP REQUIREMENTS	LOCATION
<b>Facility Information</b>	
<b>General Information (1.0)</b>	
• Facility Name	<u>Figure 1-3</u>
• FRP #	<u>Figure 1-3</u>
• Facility Address	<u>Figure 1-3</u>
• Facility Telephone	<u>Figure 1-3</u>
• Facility Owner	<u>Figure 1-3</u>
• Owner Address	<u>Figure 1-3</u>
• Owner Telephone	<u>Figure 1-3</u>
• Name of Protected Waterway/ Environmentally Sensitive Area	<u>Figure D.4-1, Figure D.4-2</u>
• Distance from Facility	<u>Figure D.4-1, Figure D.4-2</u>
<b>Standard Facility Response Plan (sec. 1.0)</b>	
<b>Emergency Response Action Plan (ERAP) (sec. 1.1)</b>	
Qualified Individual (QI) information (sec. 1.2) partial	<u>ERAP - Figure 3-2</u>
Emergency notification phone list (sec. 1.3.1) partial	<u>ERAP - Figure 3-2</u>
Spill response notification form (sec. 1.3.1) partial	<u>ERAP - Figure 3-1</u>
Response equipment list and location (sec. 1.3.2) complete	<u>ERAP - Figure 4-2, Figure 4-3</u>
Response equipment testing and deployment (sec. 1.3.4) complete	<u>ERAP - Figure 4-4</u>
Facility response team list (sec. 1.3.4) partial	<u>ERAP - Figure 3-2</u>
Facility evacuation plan (sec. 1.3.5) condensed	<u>ERAP - Section 2.3, Figure 5-2</u>
Immediate actions (sec. 1.7.1) complete	<u>ERAP - Section 2</u>

Facility diagrams (sec. 1.9) complete	<u>ERAP - Figure 5-1,</u> <u>Figure 5-2</u>
<b>Facility Information (sec. 1.2)</b>	
Facility name and location (sec. 1.2.1)	<u>Figure 1-3</u>
Latitude and longitude (sec. 1.2.2)	<u>Figure 1-3, Appendix C,</u> <u>Appendix E</u>
Wellhead protection area (sec. 1.2.3)	<u>Figure 1-3</u>
Owner/ operator (both names included, if different (sec. 1.2.4)	<u>Figure 1-3</u>
Qualified Individual (sec. 1.2.5) (name, position, home and work address, phone numbers) and specific response training experience	<u>Figure 1-3</u>
Date of oil storage start-up (sec. 1.2.6)	<u>Figure 1-3</u>
Current operation (sec. 1.2.7)	<u>Figure 1-3</u>
Date and type of substantial expansion (sec. 1.2.8)	<u>Figure 1-3</u>

FIGURE E-1 - EPA / FRP CROSS-REFERENCE, CONTINUED

EPA FRP REQUIREMENTS	LOCATION
<b>Emergency Response Information (sec. 1.3)</b>	
<b>Notification (sec. 1.3.1)</b>	
National Response Center phone number	<u>Figure 3.1-3</u> (Initial)
Qualified Individual (day and evening) phone numbers	<u>Figure 1-3</u> , <u>Figure 3.1-3</u>
Company Response Team (day and evening) phone numbers	<u>Figure 3.1-3</u>
Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) and/ or Regional Response Center (day and evening) phone numbers	<u>Figure 3.1-3</u> (Federal)
Local response team phone numbers (fire department/ cooperatives)	<u>Figure 3.1-3</u>
Fire marshal (day and evening) phone numbers	<u>Figure 3.1-3</u> (Fire Departments)
State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) phone number	<u>Figure 3.1-3</u> (State Agencies)
State police phone number	<u>Figure 3.1-3</u> (Police Departments)
Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) phone number	<u>Figure 3.1-3</u> (Local Agencies)
Local water supply system (day and evening) phone numbers	<u>Figure 3.1-3</u> (Water Intakes)
Weather report phone number	<u>Figure 3.1-3</u> (Weather)
Local TV/ radio phone number(s) for evacuation notification	<u>Figure 3.1-3</u> (Radio/Television Stations)
Hospital phone number	<u>Figure 3.1-3</u> (Emergency Medical Services)
<b>Spill Response Notification Form</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reporter's name</li> </ul>	<u>Figure 3.1-2</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Company information</li> </ul>	<u>Figure 3.1-2</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Incident description</li> </ul>	<u>Figure 3.1-2</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Materials</li> </ul>	<u>Figure 3.1-2</u>

• Response actions	<u>Figure 3.1-2</u>
• Impact	<u>Figure 3.1-2</u>
<b>Response Equipment List (Identify if Facility, OSRO, CO-OP owned by letters O, F, or C) (sec. 1.3.2)</b>	
Equipment list	<u>Figure 7.1-1</u>
Equipment location	<u>Figure 7.1-1</u>
Release handling capabilities and limitations	<u>Figure 7.1-1</u>

FIGURE E-1 - EPA / FRP CROSS-REFERENCE, CONTINUED

EPA FRP REQUIREMENTS	LOCATION
<b>Response Equipment Testing/ Deployment (sec. 1.3.3)</b>	
Last inspection or equipment test date	<u>Figure A.1-4</u>
Inspection frequency	<u>Figure A.1-4</u>
Last deployment drill date	<u>Figure A.1-4</u>
Deployment frequency	<u>Figure A.1-4</u>
OSRO certification (if applicable)	<u>Figure A.1-4</u>
<b>Response Personnel (sec. 1.3.4)</b>	
Emergency response personnel list	<u>Figure 3.1-3</u>
Emergency response contractors	<u>Figure 3.1-3</u> , <u>Figure 7.1-1</u> , <u>Appendix B</u>
Evidence of response capability	<u>Appendix B</u>
Facility response team list (sec. 1.3.4)	<u>Figure 3.1-3</u>
<b>Evacuation Plans (sec. 1.3.5)</b>	
Facility-wide evacuation plan	<u>Section 2.3</u>
Reference to existing community evacuation plans (sec. 1.3.5.3)	<u>Section 2.3</u>
Evacuation routes shown on diagram	<u>Figure C-7</u>
<b>Qualified Individual's Duties (sec. 1.3.6)</b>	
Description of duties	<u>Section 4.5</u>
Consistent with requirements	<u>Section 4.5</u>
<b>Hazard Evaluation (sec. 1.4)</b>	
<b>Hazard Identification (sec. 1.4.1)</b>	
<b>Schematic Diagram</b>	
Labeled schematic drawing	<u>Figure C-6</u> , <u>Figure C-8</u>
Above-ground tanks identified separately	<u>Figure C-6</u>
Below-ground tanks identified separately	<u>Figure C-6</u>
Surface impoundments identified separately	N/A
<b>Tank Form:</b>	
Tank number	<u>Figure C-4</u>

Substance stored	<u>Figure C-4</u>
Quantity stored	<u>Figure C-4</u>
Tank type and year installed	<u>Figure C-4</u>
Maximum capacity	<u>Figure C-4</u>
Failure/ Cause	<u>Figure C-4</u>

FIGURE E-1 - EPA / FRP CROSS-REFERENCE, CONTINUED

EPA FRP REQUIREMENTS	LOCATION
<b>Surface Impoundment Form:</b>	
Surface impoundment number	N/A
Substance stored	N/A
Quantity stored	N/A
Surface area/ year	N/A
Maximum capacity	N/A
Failure/ Cause	N/A
<b>Facility Operations Description:</b>	
Loading and unloading procedures	<u>Figure 1-3</u> (Current Operations)
Day to day operations	<u>Figure 1-3</u> (Facility Data)
Secondary containment	<u>Figure C-4</u>
Daily throughput	<u>Figure 1-3</u> (Facility Data)
<b>Vulnerability Analysis (sec. 1.4.2)</b>	
<b>Vulnerability of:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water intakes</li> </ul>	<u>Section 6.6, Section 6.7, Appendix D.2</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Schools</li> </ul>	<u>Section 6.6, Section 6.7, Appendix D.2</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Medical facilities</li> </ul>	<u>Section 6.6, Section 6.7, Appendix D.2</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Residential areas</li> </ul>	<u>Section 6.6, Section 6.7, Appendix D.2</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Business</li> </ul>	<u>Section 6.6, Section 6.7, Appendix D.2</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wetlands or other environmentally sensitive areas</li> </ul>	<u>Section 6.6, Section 6.7, Appendix D.2</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fish and wildlife</li> </ul>	<u>Section 6.6, Section 6.7, Appendix D.2</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lakes and streams</li> </ul>	<u>Section 6.6, Section 6.7,</u>

	<u>Appendix D.2</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Endangered flora and fauna</li></ul>	<u>Section 6.6, Section 6.7, Appendix D.2</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Recreational areas</li></ul>	<u>Section 6.6, Section 6.7, Appendix D.2</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Transportation routes (air, land, and water)</li></ul>	<u>Section 6.6, Section 6.7, Appendix D.2</u>

FIGURE E-1 - EPA / FRP CROSS-REFERENCE, CONTINUED

EPA FRP REQUIREMENTS	LOCATION
<b>Vulnerability Analysis (sec. 1.4.2), continued</b>	
<b>Vulnerability of:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Utilities</li> </ul>	<u>Section 6.6, Section 6.7, Appendix D.2</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Other applicable areas (List below)</li> </ul>	<u>Section 6.6, Section 6.7, Appendix D.2</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Other areas:</li> </ul>	<u>Section 6.6, Section 6.7, Appendix D.2</u>
<b>Analysis of Potential for a Spill (sec. 1.4.3)</b>	
Probability of spill occurring at the facility	<u>Appendix D.2.1</u>
<b>Incorporates Factors:</b>	
Tank age	<u>Figure C-4 (Year Constructed/Installed)</u>
Spill history	<u>Figure C-13</u>
Horizontal range of a potential spill	<u>Figure D.4-1</u>
Vulnerability to natural disaster	<u>Appendix D.2.1</u>
<b>Facility Reportable Oil Spill History Description (sec. 1.4.4)</b>	
Date of discharge	<u>Figure C-13</u>
List of discharge causes	<u>Figure C-13</u>
Materials discharged	<u>Figure C-13</u>
Amount discharged in gallons	<u>Figure C-13</u>
Amount of discharge that reached navigable waters	<u>Figure C-13</u>
Effectiveness and capacity of secondary containment	<u>Figure C-13</u>
Clean-up actions taken	<u>Figure C-13</u>
Steps taken to reduce possibility of reoccurrence	<u>Figure C-13</u>
Total oil storage capacity of tank(s) or impoundment(s) from which material is discharged	<u>Figure C-13</u>
Effectiveness of monitoring equipment	<u>Figure C-13</u>
Description of how each spill was detected	<u>Figure C-13</u>



FIGURE E-1 - EPA / FRP CROSS-REFERENCE, CONTINUED

EPA FRP REQUIREMENTS	LOCATION
<b>Discharge Scenarios (sec. 1.5)</b>	
<b>Small and Medium Volume Discharges (sec. 1.5.1)</b>	
<b>Small Volume Discharges</b>	
Small volume discharge calculation for a facility	<a href="#">Appendix D.5</a>
Facility-specific spill potential analysis	<a href="#">Appendix D.5</a>
Average most probable discharge for "complexes"	N/A
1,000 feet of boom (1 hour deployment time)	<a href="#">Section 7.1.1</a> , <a href="#">Figure 7.1-1</a> , <a href="#">Appendix B</a> , <a href="#">Appendix D.5.1</a>
Correct amount of boom for "complexes"	N/A
Oil recovery devices equal to small discharge (2 hour recovery time)	<a href="#">Section 7.1.1</a> , <a href="#">Figure 7.1-1</a> , <a href="#">Appendix B</a>
Oil storage capacity for recovered material	<a href="#">Section 7.1.1</a> , <a href="#">Figure 7.1-1</a> , <a href="#">Appendix B</a>
<b>Medium Volume Discharges</b>	
Medium volume discharge calculation for a facility	<a href="#">Appendix D.5</a>
Facility-specific spill potential analysis	<a href="#">Appendix D.5</a>
Maximum most probable discharge for "complexes"	N/A
Oil recovery devices equal to medium discharge	<a href="#">Section 7.1.1</a> , <a href="#">Figure 7.1-1</a> , <a href="#">Appendix B</a>
Availability of sufficient quantity of boom	<a href="#">Section 7.1.1</a> , <a href="#">Figure 7.1-1</a> , <a href="#">Appendix B</a>
Oil storage capacity for recovered material	<a href="#">Section 7.1.1</a> , <a href="#">Figure 7.1-1</a> , <a href="#">Appendix B</a>
<b>Worst Case Discharge (WCD) (sec. 1.5.2)</b>	
Correct WCD calculations	<a href="#">Appendix D.7</a>
Correct WCD for "complexes"	N/A
Sufficient response resources for WCD	<a href="#">Appendix D.7</a> , <a href="#">Figure 7.1-1</a> , <a href="#">Appendix B</a>
Sources and quantity of equipment for response to WCD	<a href="#">Appendix D.7</a> , <a href="#">Figure 7.1-</a>

	<u>1, Appendix B</u>
Oil storage capacity for recovered material	<u>Appendix D.7, Figure 7.1-1, Appendix B</u>

FIGURE E-1 - EPA / FRP CROSS-REFERENCE, CONTINUED

EPA FRP REQUIREMENTS	LOCATION
<b>Discharge Detection Systems (sec. 1.6)</b>	
<b>Discharge Detection by Personnel (sec. 1.6.1)</b>	
Detection procedures	<u>Appendix D.3</u>
Discussion of facility inspections	<u>Figure C-10, Appendix D.3</u>
Initial response actions	<u>Figure 2-1</u>
<b>Automated Discharge Detection (sec. 1.6.2)</b>	
Equipment description	<u>Figure C-3, Appendix D.3</u>
Alarm verification procedures	<u>Appendix D.3</u>
Initial response actions	<u>Figure 2-1</u>
<b>Plan Implementation (sec. 1.7)</b>	
<b>Response Resources (sec. 1.7.1)</b>	
Demonstration of accessibility of proper response personnel and equipment	<u>Appendix B</u>
Emergency plans for spill response	<u>Section 2</u>
Additional training	<u>Appendix A.2</u>
Additional contracted help	<u>Appendix B</u>
Access to additional equipment/ experts	<u>Appendix B</u>
Ability to implement plan, including training and practice drills	<u>Appendix A</u>
Immediate Actions Form for small, medium, and worst-case spills	<u>Figure 2-1</u>
<b>Disposal Plans (sec. 1.7.2)</b>	
How and where materials will be disposed	<u>Section 5.5, Section 7.3</u>
Disposal permits	<u>Section 5.5, Section 7.3</u>
<b>Containment and Drainage Planning (sec. 1.7.3)</b>	
<b>Incorporates Factors:</b>	
Available volume of containment	<u>Figure C-4, Figure C-3 (112.8(c)(2))</u>
Route(s) of drainage	<u>Figure C-6</u>
Construction materials used in drainage troughs	<u>Figure C-3</u>

Type and number of valves separators	<u>Figure C-6,</u> <u>Figure C-8,</u> <u>Figure C-3</u>
Sump pump capacities	<u>Figure C-4,</u> <u>Figure C-6</u>
Containment capacity of weirs and booms	<u>Section 7.1.1, Appendix B,</u> <u>Section 6.8</u>
Other clean up materials	<u>Section 7.1.1, Appendix B,</u> <u>Section 6.8</u>

FIGURE E-1 - EPA / FRP CROSS-REFERENCE, CONTINUED

EPA FRP REQUIREMENTS	LOCATION
<b>Self-Inspection, Drills/ Exercises, and Response Training (sec. 1.8)</b>	
<b>Facility Self-Inspection (sec. 1.8.1)</b>	
Inspection checklist (with dates)	<u>Figure C-10</u>
Records maintained for five years	<u>Figure C-10, Figure C-11</u>
<b>Tank Inspection (sec. 1.8.1.1)</b>	
Tank leaks	<u>Figure C-10</u>
Tank foundations	<u>Figure C-10</u>
Tank piping	<u>Figure C-10</u>
<b>Response Equipment Inspection (sec. 1.8.1.2)</b>	
Inventory (item and quantity)	<u>Figure D.3-1</u>
Storage location (time to access and respond)	<u>Figure D.3-1</u>
Operation status/ condition	<u>Figure D.3-1</u>
Actual use/ testing (last test date and frequency of testing)	<u>Figure D.3-1</u>
Shelf life	<u>Figure D.3-1</u>
<b>Secondary Containment Inspection (sec. 1.8.1.3)</b>	
Dike or berm system	<u>Figure C-10</u>
Secondary containment	<u>Figure C-10</u>
Retention and drainage ponds	<u>Figure C-10</u>
<b>Facility Drills/ Exercises (sec. 1.8.2)</b>	
Facility drills/ exercise description	<u>Appendix A.1</u>
Equipment deployment exercise	<u>Appendix A.1</u>
Unannounced exercise	<u>Appendix A.1</u>
Area exercises	<u>Appendix A.1</u>
Qualified Individual Notification Drills	<u>Appendix A.1</u>
Qualified Individual Notification Drill Log (sec. 1.8.2.1) (date, company, qualified individual, other contacted, emergency scenario, evaluation)	<u>Appendix A.1</u>
Spill Management Team Tabletop Exercises	<u>Appendix A.1</u>

Spill Management Team Tabletop Drill Log (sec. 1.8.2.2) (date, company, qualified individual, participants, emergency scenario, evaluation, changes to be implemented, time table for implementation)

Appendix A.1

FIGURE E-1 - EPA / FRP CROSS-REFERENCE, CONTINUED

EPA FRP REQUIREMENTS	LOCATION
<b>Response Training (sec. 1.8.3)</b>	
Description of response training program (including topics)	<u>Figure A.2-2</u>
Personnel Response Training Logs (name, response training date/ and number of hours, prevention training date/ and number of hours)	<u>Figure A.2-3</u>
Discharge Prevention Meeting Log (date, attendees)	<u>Figure C-9</u>
<b>Diagrams (sec. 1.9)</b>	
<b>Site Diagram includes:</b>	
Entire facility to scale	<u>Figure C-6 or Figure 1, Figure C-7 or Figure 1</u>
Above and below-ground bulk storage tanks	<u>Figure C-6 or Figure 1, Figure C-7 or Figure 1</u>
Contents and capacities of bulk storage tanks	<u>Figure C-4</u>
Contents and capacities of drum storage areas	<u>Figure C-4</u>
Contents and capacities of surface impoundments	N/A
Process buildings	<u>Figure C-6 or Figure 1, Figure C-7 or Figure 1</u>
Transfer areas	<u>Figure C-6 or Figure 1</u>
Secondary containment systems	<u>Figure C-6 or Figure 1, Figure C-7 or Figure 1</u>
Structures where hazardous materials are used and capacity	<u>Figure C-6 or Figure 1, Figure C-7 or Figure 1</u>
Location of communication and emergency response equipment	<u>Figure C-6 or Figure 1, Figure C-7 or Figure 1</u>
Location of electrical equipment which contains oil	<u>Figure C-6 or Figure 1</u>
If a "complex" facility, interface between EPA and other regulating agencies	N/A

FIGURE E-1 - EPA / FRP CROSS-REFERENCE, CONTINUED

EPA FRP REQUIREMENTS	LOCATION
<b>Site Drainage Diagram</b>	
Major sanitary and storm sewers, manholes, and drains	<u>Figure C-6 or Figure 1</u>
Weirs and shut-off valves	<u>Figure C-6 or Figure 1</u>
Surface water receiving streams	<u>Figure C-6 or Figure 1</u>
Fire fighting water sources	<u>Figure C-6 or Figure 1</u>
Other utilities	<u>Figure C-6 or Figure 1</u>
Response personnel ingress and egress	<u>Figure C-7 or Figure 1</u>
Equipment transportation routes	<u>Figure C-6 or Figure 1, Figure C-7 or Figure 1</u>
Direction of spill flow from release points	<u>Figure C-4, Figure C-6 or Figure 1</u>
<b>Site Evacuation Diagram includes:</b>	
Site plan diagram with evacuation routes	<u>Figure C-7 or Figure 1</u>
Location of evacuation regrouping areas	<u>Figure C-7 or Figure 1</u>
<b>Site Security (sec. 1.10)</b>	
Emergency cut-off locations	<u>Figure C-3, Appendix D.3</u>
Enclosure	<u>Figure C-3</u>
Guards and their duties, day and night	<u>Figure C-3</u>
Lighting	<u>Figure C-3</u>
Valve and pump locks	<u>Figure C-3</u>
Pipeline connection caps	<u>Figure C-3</u>
<b>Response Plan Cover Sheet (sec. 2.0)</b>	
Owner/ operator of facility	<u>Figure E-6</u>
Facility name	<u>Figure E-6</u>
Facility address	<u>Figure E-6</u>
Facility phone number	<u>Figure E-6</u>
Latitude and longitude	<u>Figure E-6</u>
Dun and Bradstreet number	<u>Figure E-6</u>

North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) Code	<u>Figure E-6</u>
Largest oil tank storage capacity	<u>Figure E-6</u>
Maximum oil storage capacity	<u>Figure E-6</u>
Number of oil storage tanks	<u>Figure E-6</u>
Worst case discharge amount	<u>Figure E-6</u>
Facility distance to navigable waters	<u>Figure E-6</u>
Applicability of substantial harm criteria	<u>Figure E-6</u>
Certification	<u>Figure E-6</u>

**FIGURE E-2 - EPA / SPCC CROSS-REFERENCE**

EPA SPCC REQUIREMENTS (40 CFR 112.7 and 112.8)	LOCATION
<b>112.7 General requirements for Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plans</b>	
a. General requirements	
1. Include a discussion of your facility's conformance with the requirements listed in this part	<u>Appendix C</u>
3. Describe in your Plan the physical layout of the facility and include a facility diagram	<u>Figure 1-3, Figure C-6, Figure C-7</u>
i. The type of oil in each container and its storage capacity	<u>Figure C-4</u>
ii. Discharge prevention measures	<u>Section 2, Figure C-3</u>
iii. Discharge or drainage controls	<u>Figure C-6</u>
iv. Countermeasures for discharge	<u>Section 2</u>
v. Methods of disposal	<u>Section 7</u>
vi. Contact list and phone numbers	<u>Section 3</u>
4. Unless you have submitted a response plan, provide information and procedures to report a discharge	N/A
5. Unless you have submitted a response plan, describe procedures you will use when a discharge occurs	N/A
b. Prediction of the direction, rate of flow, and total quantity of oil which could be discharged from the facility as a result of each type of major equipment failure	<u>Figure C-4</u>
c. Provide appropriate containment	<u>Figure C-4</u>
d. If you determine that the installation of any of the structures or pieces of equipment is not practicable, you must clearly explain in	<u>Appendix C</u>

<p>your Plan why such measures are not practicable; for bulk storage containers, conduct both periodic integrity testing of the containers and periodic integrity and leak testing of the valves and piping; and, unless you have submitted a response plan under § 112.20, provide in your Plan the following:</p>	
<p>1. An oil spill contingency plan following the provisions of part 109 of this chapter</p>	N/A
<p>2. A written commitment of manpower, equipment, and materials</p>	N/A
<p>e. Inspections, tests, and records</p>	<u>Appendix C</u>
<p>f. Personnel, training, and discharge prevention procedures</p>	<u>Appendix C</u>
<p>1. Oil-handling personnel training</p>	<u>Appendix C</u>
<p>2. Person accountable for discharge prevention</p>	<u>Appendix C</u>
<p>3. Schedule and conduct discharge prevention briefings</p>	<u>Appendix C</u>

**FIGURE E-2 - EPA / SPCC CROSS-REFERENCE, CONTINUED**

EPA SPCC REQUIREMENTS (40 CFR 112.7 and 112.8)	LOCATION
<b>112.7 General requirements for Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plans, continued</b>	
g. Security (excluding oil production facilities)	<u>Figure C-3</u>
1. Facility fencing	<u>Figure C-3</u>
2. Master flow, drain valves, and other valves remain in closed position	<u>Figure C-3</u>
3. Lock the starter control on each oil pump in "off" position	<u>Figure C-3</u>
4. Securely cap or blank-flange the loading/ unloading connections	<u>Figure C-3</u>
5. Provide facility lighting	<u>Figure C-3</u>
i. Discovery of discharges occurring during hours of darkness	<u>Figure C-3</u>
ii. Prevention of discharges occurring through acts of vandalism	<u>Figure C-3</u>
h. Facility tank car and tank truck loading/ unloading rack (excluding offshore facilities)	<u>Figure C-3</u>
1. Catchment basin, treatment facility, or quick drainage system	<u>Figure C-3</u>
2. Provide vehicular disconnect warning system	<u>Figure C-3</u>
3. Inspect for discharges of the lower most drain	<u>Figure C-3</u>
i. Aboveground container brittle fracture evaluation	<u>Figure C-3</u>
j. Discussion of conformance with the applicable requirements	<u>Figure C-3</u>
k. Qualified Oil-filled Operational Equipment	<u>Figure C-3</u>

1. Qualification Criteria - Reportable Discharge History	<u>Figure C-3</u>
2. Alternative Requirements to General Secondary Containment	<u>Figure C-3</u>
i. Establish and document the facility procedures for inspections or a monitoring program to detect equipment failure and/or a discharge; and	<u>Figure C-3</u>
ii. Unless you have submitted a response plan under ? 112.20, provide in your Plan the following:	<u>Figure C-3</u>
A. An oil spill contingency plan following the provisions of part 109 of this chapter	<u>Figure C-3</u>
B. A written commitment of manpower, equipment, and materials required to expeditiously control and remove any quantity of oil discharged that may be harmful	<u>Figure C-3</u>

**FIGURE E-2 - EPA / SPCC CROSS-REFERENCE, CONTINUED**

EPA SPCC REQUIREMENTS (40 CFR 112.7 and 112.8)	LOCATION
<b>112.8 Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan requirements for onshore facilities (excluding production facilities)</b>	
b. Facility drainage	<u>Figure C-3</u>
1. Restrain drainage from diked storage areas except where facility systems are designed to control such discharge	<u>Figure C-3</u>
2. Use valves of manual, open-and-closed design, for the drainage of diked areas	<u>Figure C-3</u>
3. Design facility drainage systems from undiked areas with a potential for a discharge to flow into ponds, lagoons, or catchment basins designed to retain oil or return it to the facility	<u>Figure C-3</u>
4. Equip the final discharge of all ditches inside the facility with a diversion system that would, in the event of an uncontrolled discharge, retain oil in the facility	<u>Figure C-3</u>
5. Where drainage waters are treated in more than one treatment unit and such treatment is continuous, and pump transfer is needed, provide two "lift" pumps and permanently install at least one of the pumps	<u>Figure C-3</u>
c. Bulk storage containers	<u>Figure C-3</u>
1. Not use a container for the storage of oil unless its material and construction are compatible with the material stored and conditions of storage such as pressure and temperature	<u>Figure C-3</u>
2. Provide a secondary means of containment for the entire capacity of the largest single container and sufficient freeboard to contain precipitation	<u>Figure C-3</u>
3. Not allow drainage of uncontaminated rainwater from the diked area into a storm drain or discharge of an effluent into an open watercourse, lake, or pond, bypassing the	<u>Figure C-3</u>

facility treatment system unless you:	
i. Normally keep the bypass valve sealed closed	<u>Figure C-3</u>
ii. Inspect the retained rainwater to ensure that its presence will not cause a discharge as described in § 112.1(b)	<u>Figure C-3</u>
iii. Open the bypass valve and reseal it following drainage under responsible supervision; and	<u>Figure C-3</u>
iv. Keep adequate records of such events, for example, any records required under permits issued in accordance with §§ 122.41(j)(2) and 122.41(m)(3) of this chapter	<u>Figure C-3</u>
4. Protect completely buried metallic storage tanks from corrosion	<u>Figure C-3</u>
5. Protect partially buried and bunkered tanks from corrosion	<u>Figure C-3</u>
6. Test each aboveground container for integrity on a regular schedule	<u>Figure C-3</u>
7. Control leakage through defective internal heating coils	<u>Figure C-3</u>

**FIGURE E-2 - EPA / SPCC CROSS-REFERENCE, CONTINUED**

EPA SPCC REQUIREMENTS (40 CFR 112.7 and 112.8)	LOCATION
<b>112.8 Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan requirements for onshore facilities (excluding production facilities), continued</b>	
8. Engineer or update each container installation in accordance with good engineering practice to avoid discharges. You must provide at least one of the following devices:	<u>Figure C-3</u>
i. High liquid level alarms with an audible or visual signal	<u>Figure C-3</u>
ii. High liquid level pump cutoff devices	<u>Figure C-3</u>
iii. Direct audible or code signal communication between the container gauger and the pumping station	<u>Figure C-3</u>
iv. A fast response system	<u>Figure C-3</u>
v. Regularly test liquid level sensing devices to ensure proper operation	<u>Figure C-3</u>
9. Observe effluent treatment facilities frequently enough to detect possible system upsets that could cause a discharge as described in § 112.1(b)	<u>Figure C-3</u>
10. Promptly correct visible discharges which result in a loss of oil from the container	<u>Figure C-3</u>
11. Position or locate mobile or portable oil storage containers to prevent a discharge	<u>Figure C-3</u>
d. Facility transfer operations, pumping, and facility process	<u>Figure C-3</u>
1. Provide protection of buried piping that is installed or replaced on or after August 16, 2002	<u>Figure C-3</u>

2. Cap or blank-flange the terminal connection at the transfer point	<u>Figure C-3</u>
3. Properly design pipe supports to minimize abrasion and corrosion and allow for expansion and contraction	<u>Figure C-3</u>
4. Regularly inspect all aboveground valves, piping, and appurtenances	<u>Figure C-3</u>
5. Warn all vehicles entering the facility to be sure that no vehicle will endanger aboveground piping or other oil transfer operations	<u>Figure C-3</u>

FIGURE E-3 - EPA / RCRA CROSS-REFERENCE

EPA / RCRA REQUIREMENTS (40 CFR PART 265.50 - 265.56)		LOCATION
<b>? 265.50</b>	<b>Applicability</b>	
	The regulations in this subpart apply to owners and operators of all hazardous waste facilities, except as 265.1 provides otherwise.	<u>Section 1.1</u>
<b>? 265.51</b>	<b>Purpose and Implementation of Contingency Plan</b>	
a	Each owner or operator must have a contingency plan for his facility.? The contingency plan must be designed to minimize hazards to human health or the environment from fires, explosions, or any unplanned sudden or non-sudden release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents to air, soil, or surface water.	<u>Section 1.1</u>
b	The provisions of the plan must be carried out immediately whenever there is a fire, explosion, or release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents that could threaten human health or the environment.	<u>Section 1.1</u>
<b>? 265.52</b>	<b>Content of Contingency Plan</b>	
a	The contingency plan must describe the actions facility personnel must take to comply with 265.51 and 265.56 in response to fires, explosions, or any unplanned sudden or non-sudden release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents to air, soil, or surface water at the facility.	<u>Section 2</u>
b	If the owner or operator has already prepared a Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan in accordance with Part 112 of this chapter, or Part 1510 of Chapter V, or some other emergency or contingency plan, he need only amend that plan to incorporate hazardous waste management provisions that are sufficient to comply with the requirements of this part.	<u>Section 7.3</u>
c	The plan must describe arrangements agreed to by local police departments, fire departments, hospitals, contractors, and State and local emergency response teams to coordinate emergency services, pursuant to 265.37.	<u>Figure 3.1-3</u>

d	<p>The plan must list names, addresses, and phone numbers (office and home) of all persons qualified to act as emergency coordinator (see 265.55), and this list must be kept up to date.? Where more than one person is listed, one must be named as primary emergency coordinator and others must be listed in the order in which they will assume responsibility as alternates.</p>	<p><u>Figure 1-3</u></p>
e	<p>The plan must include a list of all emergency equipment at the facility (such as fire extinguishing systems, spill control equipment, communications and alarm systems (internal and external), and decontamination equipment), where this equipment is required.? This list must be kept up to date.? In addition, the plan must include the location and a physical description of each item on the list, and a brief outline of its capabilities.</p>	<p><u>Figure 4-2</u></p>

**FIGURE E-3 - EPA / RCRA CROSS-REFERENCE, CONTINUED**

EPA / RCRA REQUIREMENTS (40 CFR PART 265.50 - 265.56)		LOCATION
<b>? 265.52</b>	Content of Contingency Plan, Continued	
f	The plan must include an evacuation plan for facility personnel where there is a possibility that evacuation could be necessary.? This plan must describe signal(s) to be used to begin evacuation, evacuation routes, and alternate evacuation routes (in cases where the primary routes could be blocked by releases of hazardous waste or fires).	<u>Section 2.3</u> , <u>Section 5-Figure 2</u>
<b>? 265.53</b>	Copies of Contingency Plan	
	A copy of the contingency plan and all revisions to the plan must be:	-----
a	Maintained at the facility, and	<u>Section 1.2</u> ; <u>Figure 2.2</u>
b	Submitted to all local police departments, fire departments, hospitals, and State and local emergency response teams that may be called upon to provide emergency services.	<u>Section 1.2</u> ; <u>Figure 2.2</u>
<b>? 265.54</b>	Amendment of Contingency Plan	
	The contingency plan must be reviewed, and immediately amended, if necessary, whenever:	-----
a	Applicable regulations are revised;	<u>Section 1.2</u>
b	The plan fails in an emergency;	<u>Section 1.2</u>
c	The facility changes in its design, construction, operation, maintenance, or other circumstances in a way that materially increases the potential for fires, explosions, or releases of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents, or changes the response necessary in an emergency;	<u>Section 1.2</u>
d	The list of emergency coordinators changes; or	<u>Section 1.2</u>
e	The list of emergency equipment changes.	<u>Section 1.2</u>
<b>? 265.55</b>	Emergency Coordinator	
	At all times, there must be at least one employee either on the facility premises or on call (i.e., available to respond to an emergency by reaching the facility within a short period of time) with the responsibility for coordinating all emergency response measures.? This emergency coordinator must be thoroughly familiar with all aspects of	<u>Figure 1-3</u> ; <u>Section 4.5</u> ; <u>Appendix A</u>

the facility's contingency plan, all operations and activities at the facility, the location and characteristics of waste handled, the location of all records within the facility, and the facility layout. In addition, this person must have the authority to commit the resources needed to carry out the contingency plan.

*[Comment: The emergency coordinator's responsibilities are more fully spelled out in 265.56. Applicable responsibilities for the emergency coordinator vary, depending on factors such as type and variety of waste(s) handled by the facility, and type and complexity of the facility].*

FIGURE E-3 - EPA / RCRA CROSS-REFERENCE, CONTINUED

EPA / RCRA REQUIREMENTS (40 CFR PART 265.50 - 265.56)		LOCATION
? 265.56	Emergency Procedures	
a	Whenever there is an imminent or actual emergency situation, the emergency coordinator (or his designee when the emergency coordinator is on call) must immediately:	<u>Section 4.5</u>
a(1)	Activate internal facility alarms or communication systems, where applicable, to notify all facility personnel; and	<u>Section 4.5</u>
a(2)	Notify appropriate State or local agencies with designated response roles if their help is needed.	<u>Section 4.5</u>
b	Whenever there is a release, fire, or explosion, the emergency coordinator must immediately identify the character, exact source, amount, and a real extent of any released materials.? He may do this by observation or review of facility records or manifests and, if necessary, by chemical analysis.	<u>Section 4.5</u>
c	Concurrently, the emergency coordinator must assess possible hazards to human health or the environment that may result from the release, fire, or explosion.? This assessment must consider both direct and indirect effects of the release, fire, or explosion (e.g., the effects of any toxic, irritating, or asphyxiating gases that are generated, or the effects of any hazardous surface water run-offs from water or chemical agents used to control fire and heat-induced explosions).	<u>Section 4.5</u>
d	If the emergency coordinator determines that the facility has had a release, fire, or explosion which could threaten human health, or the environment, outside of the facility, he must report his findings as follows:	<u>Section 4.5</u>
d(1)	<b>If his assessment indicates that evacuation of local areas may be advisable, he must immediately notify appropriate local authorities.? He must be available to help appropriate officials decide whether local</b>	<u>Section 4.5</u>

	<b>areas should be evacuated; and</b>	
d(2)	He must immediately notify either the government official designated as the on-scene coordinator for that geographical area (in the applicable regional contingency plan under Part 1510 of this Title), or the National Response Center (using their 24-hour toll free number 800/424-8802).? The report must include:	<u>Section 4.5; Figure 3.1-2</u>
d(2)(i)	Name and telephone number of reporter:	<u>Figure 3.1-2</u>
d(2)(ii)	Name and address of facility;	<u>Figure 3.1-2</u>
d(2)(iii)	Time and type of incident (e.g., release, fire);	<u>Figure 3.1-2</u>
d(2)(iv)	Name and quantity of material(s) involved, to the extent known;	<u>Figure 3.1-2</u>
d(2)(v)	The extent of injuries, if any; and	<u>Figure 3.1-2</u>
d(2)(vi)	The possible hazards to human health, or the environment, outside the facility.	<u>Figure 3.1-2</u>

FIGURE E-3 - EPA / RCRA CROSS-REFERENCE, CONTINUED

EPA / RCRA REQUIREMENTS (40 CFR PART 265.50 - 265.56)		LOCATION
<b>? 265.56</b>	<b>Emergency Procedures (Cont?d)</b>	
e	During an emergency, the emergency coordinator must take all reasonable measures necessary to ensure that fires, explosions, and releases do not occur, recur, or spread to other hazardous waste at the facility.? These measures must include, where applicable, stopping processes and operations, collecting and containing released waste, and removing or isolating containers.	<u>Section 2; Figure 2.1-1</u>
f	If the facility stops operations in response to a fire, explosion or release, the emergency coordinator must monitor for leaks, pressure buildup, gas generation, or ruptures in valves, pipes or other equipment, wherever this is appropriate.	<u>Section 2; Figure 2.1-1</u>
g	Immediately after an emergency, the emergency coordinator must provide for treating, storing, or disposing of recovered waste, contaminated soil or surface water, or any other material that results from a release, fire, or explosion at the facility.  <i>[Comment: Unless the owner or operator can demonstrate, in accordance with ? 261.3(c) or (d) of this chapter, that the recovered material is not a hazardous waste, the owner or operator becomes a generator of hazardous waste and must manage it in accordance with all applicable requirements of Parts 262, 263, and 265 of this chapter].</i>	<u>Section 7.3; Section 5.5</u>
h	The emergency coordinator must ensure that, in the affected areas(s) of the facility:	-----
h(1)	No waste that may be incompatible with the released material is treated, stored, or disposed of until cleanup procedures are completed; and	<u>Section 7.3; Section 5.5</u>
h(2)	All emergency equipment listed in the contingency plan is cleaned and fit for its intended use before operations are resumed.	<u>Section 5.4</u>
i	The owner or operator must notify the Regional Administrator, and appropriate State and local authorities, that the facility is in	<u>Figure 3.1-3</u>

	compliance with paragraph (h) of this section before operations are resumed in the affected area(s) of the facility.	
j	The owner or operator must note in the operating record the time, date, and details of any incident that requires implementing the contingency plan.? Within 15 days after the incident, he must submit a written report on the incident to the Regional Administrator.? The report must include:	<u>Section 8.3</u>
j(1)	Name, address, and telephone number of the owner or operator;	<u>Section 8.3</u>
j(2)	Name, address, and telephone number of the facility;	<u>Section 8.3</u>
j(3)	Date, time, and type of incident (e.g., fire, explosion);	<u>Section 8.3</u>

**FIGURE E-3 - EPA / RCRA CROSS-REFERENCE, CONTINUED**

<b>EPA / RCRA REQUIREMENTS (40 CFR PART 265.50 - 265.56)</b>		<b>LOCATION</b>
<b>? 265.56</b>	<b>Emergency Procedures (Cont?d)</b>	
j(4)	Name and quantity of material(s) involved;	<u>Section 8.3</u>
j(5)	The extent of injuries, if any;	<u>Section 8.3</u>
j(6)	An assessment of actual or potential hazards to human health or the environment, where this is applicable; and	<u>Section 8.3</u>
j(7)	Estimated quantity and disposition of recovered material that resulted from the incident.	<u>Section 8.3</u>

**FIGURE E-4 - USCG / FRP CROSS-REFERENCE**

<b>USCG OPA 90 REQUIREMENTS (33 CFR 154.1035)</b>	<b>LOCATION IN THIS PLAN</b>
<b><i>a) Introduction and Plan Content</i></b>	
1. Facility Name and Location (address, city, county, state, zip, phone number, fax number).	<u>Figure 1-3</u>
2. Facility Directions (including but not limited to maps, landmarks and river mile that could aid a responder and reviewer).	<u>Figure 1-3, Figure 1-4</u>
3. Name, address and procedures for contacting the facility's owner or operator on a 24 hour basis.	<u>Figure 1-3, Figure 3.1-3</u>
4. Table of contents.	<u>Table of Contents</u>
5. Period when submitted plan does not have to conform to the subpart, a cross index, if appropriate.	<u>Figure E-4</u>
6. Record of change(s) to record information on plan updates.	<u>Figure 1-1</u>
<b><i>b) Emergency Response Action Plan</i></b>	
1. Notification procedures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prioritized list of facility response personnel.</li> <li>• Federal, State or local agencies, as required</li> <li>• Spill response notification forms to Federal, State, local agencies. Form must state that initial notification must not be delayed by collection of data.</li> <li>• Notification of the National Response Center.</li> </ul>	<u>Figure 3.1-1, Figure 3.1-2, Figure 3.1-3</u>
2. Facility's spill mitigation procedures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Describe volume and oil groups that would be involved in the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Average, maximum and worse discharge from the MTR facility.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Where applicable, the worst case discharge from the non-transportation-related facility.</li> </ul>	<u>Section 2.1.1, Figure 2.1-2, Appendix D</u>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prioritized list of procedures and facility personnel (identified by job title). Procedures must address actions to be taken in the event of a discharge, potential discharge or emergency involving the following equipment and scenarios:</li> <li>• Transfer equipment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tank overfill or failure</li> <li>• Piping rupture, leak both under pressure and not under pressure</li> <li>• Explosion or fire</li> <li>• Equipment failure</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Listing of equipment and the responsibilities of facility personnel to mitigate an average most probable discharge</li> </ul>	
3. Facility's response activities	
i. Responsibilities of facility personnel to initiate a response and supervise response resources pending arrival of qualified individuals.	<u>Figure 2-1</u>
ii. Responsibilities and authority of the qualified individual and alternate as required in § 154.1026.	<u>Section 4.5</u>

**FIGURE E-4 - USCG / FRP CROSS-REFERENCE, CONTINUED**

<b>USCG OPA 90 REQUIREMENTS (33 CFR 154.1035)</b>	<b>LOCATION IN THIS PLAN</b>
<p>iii. Apply the following organizational structure to manage response actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Command and control</li> <li>• Public information</li> <li>• Safety</li> <li>• Liaison with government agencies</li> <li>• Spill operations</li> <li>• Planning</li> <li>• Logistics support</li> <li>• Finance</li> </ul>	<u>Section 4.6, Figure 4.5-2</u>
<p>iv. Identify oil spill removal organizations and the spill management teams to be capable of providing the following response resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Equipment and supplies to meet § 154.1045, 154.1047, as appropriate</li> <li>• Trained personnel for response to be on hand for the first 7 days of the response</li> <li>• Job descriptions for each spill management team member within the organizational structure in a response action.</li> </ul>	<u>Section 7.1, Appendix B</u>
<p>v. For mobile facilities in more than one COTP zone, oil spill removal organizations and the spill management teams must be identified from paragraph (3)(iv) and included in each COTP zone.</p>	N/A
<p>4. Sensitive areas</p>	
<p>i. Identify areas of economic importance and environmental sensitivities as identified in the ACP, which are potentially impacted by a worst case discharge.</p>	<u>Section 6.6</u>
<p>ii. For a worst case discharge the plan must address the following:</p>	<u>Appendix D.5</u>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• List all sensitive elements identified in ACP that are potentially impacted by a discharge.</li><li>• Describe all response actions anticipated to protect sensitive elements.</li><li>• Contain map or chart that depicts each response action anticipated.</li></ul>	<u>Section 6</u>
<p>iii. Identify appropriate equipment and personnel as described in § 154.1028 to protect sensitive elements by one of the following calculations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Persistent oils and non-petroleum oils discharged into non-tidal waters, the distance from the facility reached in 48 hours at maximum current.</li></ul>	<u>Section 7.1, Appendix B, Appendix D</u>

FIGURE E-4 - USCG / FRP CROSS-REFERENCE, CONTINUED

USCG OPA 90 REQUIREMENTS (33 CFR 154.1035)	LOCATION IN THIS PLAN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Persistent and non-petroleum oils discharged into tidal waters, 15 miles from the facility down current during ebb tide and to the point of maximum tidal influence or 15 miles, whichever is less, during flood tide.</li> <li>• Non-persistent oils discharged into non-tidal waters, the distance from the facility reached in 24 hours at maximum current.</li> <li>• Non-persistent oils discharged into tidal waters, 5 miles from the facility down current during ebb tide and to the point of maximum tidal influence or 5 miles, whichever is less, during flood tide.</li> <li>• Spill trajectory or model maybe substituted if acceptable to COTP.</li> <li>• Procedures contained in the Environmental Protection's Agency's regulations on oil pollution prevention may be substituted for non-tidal and tidal waters.</li> <li>• COTP may require additional sensitive elements to be protected depending on trajectory.</li> </ul>	<a href="#">Section 7.1</a> , <a href="#">Appendix B</a> , <a href="#">Appendix D</a>
<p>5. Disposal plan Describe actions and procedures that adhere to Federal, state or local requirements.</p>	<a href="#">Section 5.5</a> , <a href="#">Section 7.3</a>
<b><i>c) Training and Exercises</i></b>	
<p>1. Training procedures of the facility owner or operator must meet requirements of § 154.1050.</p>	<a href="#">Appendix A</a>
<p>2. Drill procedures of the facility owner or operator must meet requirements of § 154.1055.</p>	<a href="#">Appendix A</a>
<b><i>d) Plan Review and Update Procedures</i></b>	
<p>Plan review and update procedures of the facility owner or operator must meet requirements of §154.1065 and any post-discharge review of the plan to evaluate and validate its</p>	<a href="#">Section 1.2</a>

effectiveness.	
<b><i>e) Appendices</i></b>	
1. Facility-specific information - principal characteristics	
i. There must be a physical description of the facility including a plan of the facility showing the mooring areas, transfer locations, control stations, locations of safety equipment, and the location and capacities of all piping and storage tanks.	<u>Figure 1-3</u> , <u>Figure C-4</u> , <u>Figure C-7</u>
ii. Identify sizes, types and number of vessels the facility can transfer oil to or from simultaneously.	<u>Figure 1-3</u>

**FIGURE E-4 - USCG / FRP CROSS-REFERENCE, CONTINUED**

USCG OPA 90 REQUIREMENTS (33 CFR 154.1035)	LOCATION IN THIS PLAN
<p>iii. Identify the first valve(s) on facility piping separating the transportation-related and non-transportation-related portion of the facility, if any. For piping leading to a manifold located on a dock serving tank vessels, this valve is the first valve inside the secondary containment required by 40 CFR part 112.</p>	<p><u>Figure C-6</u></p>
<p>iv. The oil(s) and hazardous material handled, stored or transported at the facility in bulk. A material safety data sheet meeting the requirements of 29 CFR 19010.1200, 33 CFR 154.310(a)(5) or an equivalent will meet this requirement. This information can be maintained separately providing it is readily available and the appendix identifies its location. This information must include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Generic/chemical name</li> <li>• Description of appearance and odor</li> <li>• Physical and chemical characteristics</li> <li>• Hazards involved with handling or discharge</li> <li>• Firefighting procedures and extinguishing agents for oil/hazardous materials</li> </ul>	<p><u>Appendix D.9</u></p>
<p>v. Other information which the facility owner or operator determines to be pertinent to an oil spill response.</p>	<p><u>Section 2</u></p>
<p>2. List of contacts must include primary and alternate personnel, personnel from paragraph (b) (3) (iv), and Federal, state and local officials.</p>	<p><u>Figure 3.1-3, Figure 3.1-4</u></p>
<p>3. Equipment list and records must include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• List of equipment and facility personnel required to respond to an average most probable discharge, as defined by §154.1020</li> <li>• List of equipment belonging to an oil spill removal organization as described in §154.1028; unless the</li> </ul>	<p><u>Section 7, Appendix B</u></p>

organization has been classified by the Coast Guard to equal or exceed the response capability needed by the facility

- When it is necessary for the appendix to contain a listing of response equipment, it shall include the following: skimmers; booms; dispersant application; in-situ burning; bioremediation equipment and supplies and other equipment used to apply other chemical agents on the NCP Product Schedule; communications, firefighting and beach cleaning equipment; boats and motors; and heavy equipment

**FIGURE E-4 - USCG / FRP CROSS-REFERENCE, CONTINUED**

<b>USCG OPA 90 REQUIREMENTS (33 CFR 154.1035)</b>	<b>LOCATION IN THIS PLAN</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This list must also include specifications for each piece of equipment as follows:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. type, make, model and year of manufacture,</li> <li>2. for oil recovery devices, the effective daily recovery rate,</li> <li>3. for containment boom, the overall boom height and type of end connectors,</li> <li>4. spill scenario in which the equipment will be used,</li> <li>5. total daily capacity for storage and disposal of recovered daily oil</li> <li>6. for communication equipment, the type and amount of equipment intended for use during response activities,</li> <li>7. location of equipment, and</li> <li>8. date of last inspection.</li> </ol> </li> </ul>	
<p>4. Communications plan must describe the primary and alternate method of communication during discharges, including communications at the facility and at remote locations.</p>	<u>Section 7.1.6</u>
<p>5. Site specific safety and health plan must describe the safety and health plan to be implemented. This appendix may reference another existing plan requiring under 29 CFR 1910.120</p>	<u>Section 5.3</u>
<p>6. List of acronyms and definitions must include all definitions that are critical to understanding the response plan.</p>	<u>Appendix F</u>

FIGURE E-5 - DOT / PHMSA 194 CROSS-REFERENCE

OPA 90 REQUIREMENTS (49 CFR 194)	LOCATION
<b>Information Summary</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For the core plan:</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Name and address of operator</li> </ul>	<u>Figure 1-3</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For each Response Zone which contains one or more line sections that meet the criteria for determining significant and substantial harm (§194.103), listing and description of Response Zones, including county(s) and state(s)</li> </ul>	<u>Figure 1-3</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For each Response Zone appendix:</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Information summary for core plan</li> </ul>	<u>Section 1</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>QI names and telephone numbers, available on 24-hr basis</li> </ul>	<u>Figure 1-3</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Description of Response Zone, including county(s) and state(s) in which a worst case discharge could cause substantial harm to the environment</li> </ul>	<u>Figure 1-3</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>List of line sections contained in Response Zone, identified by milepost or survey station or other operator designation</li> </ul>	<u>Figure 1-3</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Basis for operator's determination of significant and substantial harm</li> </ul>	<u>Figure 1-3</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The type of oil and volume of the worst case discharge</li> </ul>	<u>Appendix D</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Certification that the operator has obtained, through contract or other approved means, the necessary private personnel and equipment to respond, to the maximum extent practicable, to a worst case discharge or threat of such discharge</li> </ul>	<u>Section 1.3,</u> <u>Appendix B</u>
<b>Notification Procedures</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Notification requirements that apply in each area of operation of pipelines covered by the plan, including applicable state or local</li> </ul>	<u>Section 3</u>

requirements	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Checklist of notifications the operator or Qualified Individual is required to make under the response plan, listed in the order of priority</li></ul>	<u>Section 3.1</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Name of persons (individuals or organizations) to be notified of discharge, indicating whether notification is to be performed by operating personnel or other personnel</li></ul>	<u>Section 3.1, Figure 3.1-3</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Procedures for notifying Qualified Individuals</li></ul>	<u>Figure 3.1-1, Section 4.5, Figure 4.5-1</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Primary and secondary communication methods by which notifications can be made</li></ul>	<u>Section 7.1.6</u>

FIGURE E-5 - DOT / PHMSA 194 CROSS-REFERENCE, CONTINUED

OPA 90 REQUIREMENTS (49 CFR 194)	LOCATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Information to be provided in the initial and each follow-up notification, including the following:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Name of pipeline</li> <li>• Time of discharge</li> <li>• Location of discharge</li> <li>• Name of oil recovered</li> <li>• Reason for discharge (e.g. material failure, excavation damage, corrosion)</li> <li>• Estimated volume of oil discharged</li> <li>• Weather conditions on scene</li> <li>• Actions taken or planned by persons on scene</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<u>Figure 3.1-2</u>
<b>Spill Detection and On-Scene Spill Mitigation Procedures</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Methods of initial discharge detection</li> </ul>	<u>Appendix D.3</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Procedures, listed in order of priority, that personnel are required to follow in responding to a pipeline emergency to mitigate or prevent any discharge from the pipeline</li> </ul>	<u>Section 2</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• List of equipment that may be needed in response activities based on land and navigable waters including:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transfer hoses and pumps</li> <li>• Portable pumps and ancillary equipment</li> <li>• Facilities available to transport and receive oil from a leaking pipeline</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<u>Section 7.1.1,</u> <u>Appendix B</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification of the availability, location, and contact phone numbers to obtain equipment for response activities on a 24-hour basis</li> </ul>	<u>Figure 3.1-3,</u> <u>Appendix B</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification of personnel and their location, telephone numbers, and responsibilities for use of equipment in response activities on a 24-hour basis</li> </ul>	<u>Figure 3.1-3,</u> <u>Appendix B</u>
<b>Response Activities</b>	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Responsibilities of, and actions to be taken by, operating personnel to initiate and supervise response actions pending the arrival of the Qualified Individual or other response resources identified in the response plan</li></ul>	<u>Section 2, Section 4.5, Appendix B</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Qualified Individual's responsibilities and authority, including notification of the response resources identified in the response plan</li></ul>	<u>Section 4.5</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Procedures for coordinating the actions of the operator or Qualified Individual with the action of the OSC responsible for monitoring or directing those actions</li></ul>	<u>Section 4.4, Section 4.5</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Oil spill response organizations (OSRO) available through contract or other approved means, to respond to a worst case discharge to the maximum extent practicable</li></ul>	<u>Appendix B</u>

FIGURE E-5 - DOT / PHMSA 194 CROSS-REFERENCE, CONTINUED

OPA 90 REQUIREMENTS (49 CFR 194)	LOCATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For each organization identified under paragraph (d), a listing of:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Equipment and supplies available</li> <li>• Trained personnel necessary to continue operation of the equipment and staff the oil spill removal organization for the first seven days of the response</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<u>Appendix B</u>
List of Contacts	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• List of persons the Plan requires the operator to contact</li> </ul>	<u>Figure 3.1-1</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Qualified individuals for the operator's areas of operation</li> </ul>	<u>Figure 1-3</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Applicable insurance representatives or surveyors for the operator's areas of operation</li> </ul>	<u>Figure 3.1-1</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Persons or organizations to notify for activation of response resources</li> </ul>	<u>Figure 3.1-1</u>
Training Procedures	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Description of training procedures and programs of the operations</li> </ul>	<u>Appendix A.2</u>
Drill Procedures	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Announced and unannounced drills</li> </ul>	<u>Appendix A.1</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Types of drills and their frequencies; for example:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Manned pipeline emergency procedures and qualified individual notification drills conducted quarterly</li> <li>• Drills involving emergency actions by assigned operating or maintenance personnel and notification of qualified individual on pipeline facilities which are normally unmanned, conducted quarterly</li> <li>• Shore-based spill management team (SMT) tabletop drills conducted yearly</li> <li>• Oil spill removal organization field equipment deployment</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<u>Appendix A.1</u>

<p>drills conducted yearly</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A drill that exercises entire response plan for each Response Zone, would be conducted at least once every three years</li> </ul>	
<b>Response Plan review and update procedures</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Procedures to meet §194.121</li> </ul>	<u>Section 1.2</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Procedures to review plan after a worst case discharge and to evaluate and record the plan's effectiveness</li> </ul>	<u>Section 1.2, Appendix C</u>
<b>Response zone appendices</b>	
Each response zone appendix would provide the following information:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Name and telephone number of the qualified individual</li> </ul>	<u>Figure 1-3</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Notification procedures</li> </ul>	<u>Section 3</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Spill detection and mitigation procedures</li> </ul>	<u>Section 2.1, Appendix C</u>

FIGURE E-5 - DOT / PHMSA 194 CROSS-REFERENCE, CONTINUED

OPA 90 REQUIREMENTS (49 CFR 194)	LOCATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Name, address, and telephone number of oil spill response organization</li> </ul>	<p><u>Figure 3.1-1, Appendix B</u></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Response activities and response resources including:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Equipment and supplies necessary to meet §194.115</li> <li>• Trained personnel necessary to sustain operation of the equipment and to staff the oil spill response organization and spill management team for the first seven days of the response</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p><u>Appendix A, Appendix B</u></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Names and telephone numbers of federal, state, and local agencies which the operator expects to assume pollution response responsibilities</li> </ul>	<p><u>Figure 3.1-3</u></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Worst case discharge volume</li> </ul>	<p><u>Appendix C</u></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Method used to determine the worst case discharge volume, with calculations</li> </ul>	<p><u>Appendix C</u></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A map that clearly shows:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Location of worst case discharge</li> <li>• Distance between each line section in the Response Zone:                 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Each potentially affected public drinking water intake, lake, river, and stream within a radius of five miles of the line section</li> <li>• Each potentially affected environmentally sensitive area within a radius of one mile of the line section</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p><u>Figure 1-4, Section 6.6, Section 6.7</u></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Piping diagram and plan-profile drawing of each line section; may be kept separate from the response plan if the location is identified</li> </ul>	<p><u>Figure 1-3</u></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For every oil transported by each pipeline in the response zone, emergency response data that:</li> </ul>	<p><u>Figure D.9-1</u></p>

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Include name, description, physical and chemical characteristics, health and safety hazards, and initial spill-handling and firefighting methods</li><li>• Meet 29 CFR 1910.1200 or 49 CFR 172.602</li></ul> |  |
|--|--|

FIGURE E-6 - OSHA CROSS-REFERENCE

<b>OSHA EMPLOYEE EMERGENCY PLANS AND FIRE PREVENTION PLANS (29 CFR 1910.38 AND 1910.39)</b>	<b>LOCATION</b>
<b>Emergency Action Plans (29 CFR 1910.38)</b>	
(c) Minimum elements of an emergency action plan. An emergency action plan must include at a minimum:	
(c)(1) Procedures for reporting a fire or other emergency;	<a href="#">Figure 2-1</a>
(c)(2) Procedures for emergency evacuation, including type of evacuation and exit route assignments;	<a href="#">Figure C-7</a>
(c)(3) Procedures to be followed by employees who remain to operate critical plant operations before they evacuate;	<a href="#">Section 2.3</a>
(c)(4) Procedures to account for all employees after evacuation;	<a href="#">Section 2.3</a>
(c)(5) Procedures to be followed by employees performing rescue or medical duties; and	<a href="#">Section 2.4</a>
(c)(6) The name or job title of every employee who may be contacted by employees who need more information about the plan or an explanation of their duties under the plan.	<a href="#">Figure 3.1-3</a> , <a href="#">Section 4.6</a>
(d) Employee alarm system. An employer must have and maintain an employee alarm system. The employee alarm system must use a distinctive signal for each purpose and comply with the requirements in §1910.165.	<a href="#">Section 2.3</a>
(e) Training. An employer must designate and train employees to assist in a safe and orderly evacuation of other employees.	<a href="#">Figure A.2-1</a>
(f) Review of emergency action plan. An employer must review the emergency action plan with each employee covered by the plan:	
(f)(1) When the plan is developed or the employee is assigned initially to a job;	<a href="#">Figure A.2-1</a>
(f)(2) When the employee's responsibilities under the plan change; and	<a href="#">Figure A.2-1</a>
(f)(3) When the plan is changed.	<a href="#">Figure A.2-1</a>

<b>HAZARDOUS WASTE OPERATIONS AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE (29 CFR 1910.120)</b>	<b>LOCATION</b>
(l)(2) Elements of an emergency response plan. The employer shall develop an emergency response plan for emergencies which shall address, as a minimum, the following:	

(I)(2)(i) Pre-emergency planning.	<u>Appendix C, Appendix D</u>
(I)(2)(ii) Personnel roles, lines of authority, training, and communication.	<u>Section 4</u>
(I)(2)(iii) Emergency recognition and prevention.	<u>Section 2.1</u>
(I)(2)(iv) Safe distances and places of refuge.	<u>Figure C-7</u>
(I)(2)(v) Site security and control.	<u>Figure 2.1-1, Section 5.6, Section 7.2</u>
(I)(2)(vi) Evacuation routes and procedures.	<u>Section 2.3, Figure C-7</u>
(I)(2)(vii) Decontamination procedures which are not covered by the site safety and health plan.	<u>Section 5.4</u>
(I)(2)(viii) Emergency medical treatment and first aid.	<u>Section 5.4</u>

FIGURE E-6 - OSHA CROSS-REFERENCE, CONTINUED

<b>HAZARDOUS WASTE OPERATIONS AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE (29 CFR 1910.120)</b>	<b>LOCATION</b>
(I)(2)(ix) Emergency alerting and response procedures.	<u>Section 2.3</u>
(I)(2)(x) Critique of response and follow-up.	<u>Section 8.3</u>
(I)(2)(xi) PPE and emergency equipment.	<u>Section 5.4, Section 7.1.1</u>
(I)(3) Procedures for handling emergency incidents.	
(I)(3)(i) In addition to the elements for the emergency response plan required in paragraph (I)(2) of this section, the following elements shall be included for emergency response plans:	
(I)(3)(i) Site topography, layout, and prevailing weather (A) conditions.	<u>Figure 1-2, Figure D.4-1</u>
(I)(3)(i) Procedures for reporting incidents to local, state, (B) and federal governmental agencies.	<u>Figure 3.1-1</u>
(I)(3)(ii) The emergency response plan shall be a separate section of the Site Safety and Health Plan.	<u>Section 5.3</u>
(I)(3)(iii) The emergency response plan shall be compatible and integrated with the disaster, fire and/or emergency response plans of local, state, and federal agencies.	<u>Section 1.1</u>
(I)(3)(iv) The emergency response plan shall be rehearsed regularly as part of the overall training program for site operations.	<u>Figure A.2-1</u>
(I)(3)(v) The site emergency response plan shall be reviewed periodically and, as necessary, be amended to keep it current with new or changing site conditions or information.	<u>Section 1.2</u>
(I)(3)(vi) An employee alarm system shall be installed in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.165 to notify employees of an emergency situation, to stop work activities if necessary, to lower background noise in order to speed communication, and to begin emergency procedures.	<u>Section 2.3</u>
(I)(3)(vii) Based upon the information available at time of the emergency, the employer shall evaluate the incident and the site response capabilities and proceed with the appropriate steps to implement the site emergency response plan.	<u>Figure 2-1, Section 2.1</u>



FIGURE E-7 - EPA RESPONSE PLAN COVER SHEET

Owner/ operator of facility:	Magellan Terminals Holdings, L.P.
Facility name:	Gibson
Facility address (street address or route):	160 Old Spanish Trail Road
City, state, and U.S. zip code	Gibson, LA 70356
Facility mailing address:	As above
Facility phone number.:	(985) 872-3831
Latitude:	(b) (7)(F)
Longitude:	(b) (7)(F)
Dun & Bradstreet number:	93-823-9068
Largest above ground oil storage tank capacity (gallons):	1,575,000
Number of above ground oil storage tanks:	5 (including additive tanks)
North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS):	486110
Maximum oil storage capacity (gallons):	(b) (7)(F)
Worst case oil discharge amount (bbls.):	(b) (7)(F)
Facility distance to navigable water; mark the appropriate line.	
0-1/4 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1/4-1/2 mile <input type="checkbox"/> 1/2 - 1 mile <input type="checkbox"/> > 1 mile <input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>APPLICABILITY OF SUBSTANTIAL HARM CRITERIA</b>	
Does the facility transfer oil over water to or from vessels and does the facility have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 42,000 gallons?	
YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>	
Does the facility have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to one million gallons and, within any storage area, does the facility lack secondary containment that is sufficiently large to contain the capacity of the largest aboveground oil storage tank plus sufficient freeboard to allow for precipitation?	
YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Does the facility have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to one million gallons and is the facility located at a distance (as calculated using the appropriate formula in or a comparable formula) such that a discharge from the facility could cause injury to fish and wildlife and sensitive environments?	
YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>	
Does the facility have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to one million gallons and is the	

facility located at a distance (using the appropriate formula in or a comparable formula) such that a discharge from the facility would shut down a drinking water intake?

YES  NO

Does the facility have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to one million gallons and has the facility experienced a reportable oil spill in an amount greater than or equal to 10,000 gallons within the last five years?

YES  NO

### CERTIFICATION

I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this document and that based on my inquiry of those individuals responsible for obtaining information, I believe that the submitted information is true, accurate, and complete.

<p>Signature: </p>	<p>Date:</p>
<p>Name: Wes O'Neil</p>	<p>Title: Area Supervisor</p>

01/03/2008

FIGURE E-8 - STATE CROSS-REFERENCE

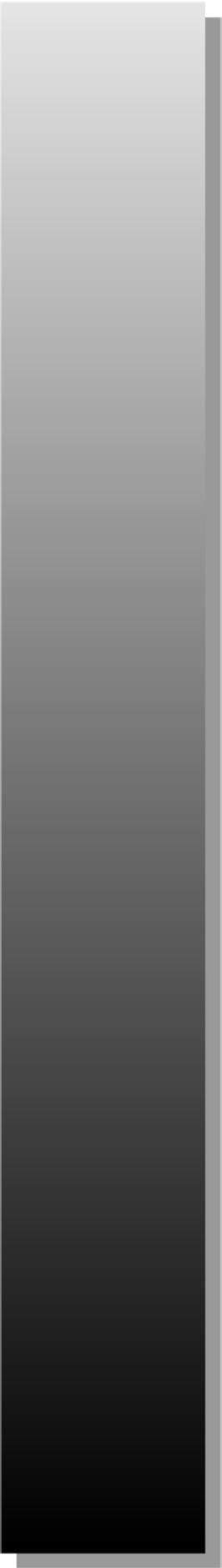
## APPENDIX F

Last revised: January 2005

## ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS

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F.1 AcronymsF.2 Definitions



## F.1 ACRONYMS

ACP	Area Contingency Plan
AFFF	Aqueous Film Forming Foam
ASTM	American Society of Testing Materials
BBL	Barrel(s)
BLM	Bureau of Land Management (USDOI)
BPD	Barrels Per Day
BPH	Barrels Per Hour
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation & Liability Act of 1980, as amended
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CO <sub>2</sub>	Carbon Dioxide
COTP	Captain of the Port (USCG)
CRZ	Contamination Reduction Zone
CWA	Clean Water Act of 1977 (Federal)
EAP	Emergency Action Plan
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EPA	U. S. Environmental Protection Agency
EPCRA	Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act
ERAP	Emergency Response Action Plan
ERP	Emergency Response Plan
ERT	Emergency Response Team
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FOSC	Federal On-Scene Coordinator
FRP	Facility Response Plan
FRT	Facility Response Team
FWPCA	Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972
GIS	Geographic Information System

GPM	Gallons Per Minute
HAZMAT	Hazardous Materials
HMIS	Hazardous Material Information System
IC	Incident Commander
ICS	Incident Command System
JIC	Joint Information Center
LEL	Lower Explosive Limit

**F.1 ACRONYMS, CONTINUED**

LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
LEPD	Local Emergency Planning District
LNG	Liquid Natural Gas
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
MPC	Magellan Pipeline Company, L.P.
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheets
MTR	Marine Transportation Related
N/A	Not Applicable
NCP	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan
NIIMS	National Interagency Incident Management System
NM	Nautical Miles
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NRC	National Response Center
NRDA	National Resource Damage Assessment
NRT	National Response Team
OBA	Oxygen Breathing Apparatus
OPA 90	Oil Pollution Act of 1990
OSC	On-Scene Coordinator/Commander
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration (USDH)
PHMSA	Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (DOT)
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PREP	(National) Preparedness for Response Exercise Program
QI	Qualified Individual
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976
RQ	Reportable Quantity
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SCADA	Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (System)
SCBA	Self Contained Breathing Apparatus
SDWA	Safe Drinking Water Act of 1986

SERC	State Emergency Response Commission
SETS	Safety Environment and Training Services
SI	Surface Impoundment
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification (Code)
SMT	Spill Management Team
SOSC	State On-Scene Coordinator
SPCC	Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures (Plan)

**F.1 ACRONYMS, CONTINUED**

SSC	Scientific Support Coordinator (NOAA)
UCS	Unified Command System
UEL	Upper Explosive Limit
USACOE	U. S. Army Corps of Engineers
USCG	U. S. Coast Guard
USDOD	U. S. Department of Defense
USDL	U. S. Department of Labor
USDOE	U. S. Department of Energy
USDOI	U. S. Department of the Interior
USDOJ	U. S. Department of Justice
USDOT	U. S. Department of Transportation
USFWS	U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USDOI)
USGS	U. S. Geological Survey (USDOI)

## F.2 DEFINITIONS

### **Adverse Weather**

The weather conditions that will be considered when identifying response systems and equipment in a response plan for the applicable operating environment. Factors to consider include significant wave height, ice, temperature, weather-related visibility, and currents with the Captain of the Port (COTP) zone in which the systems or equipment are intended to function.

### **Aqueous Film Forming Foam**

A fluoro-carbon surfactant that acts as an effective vapor securing agent due to its effect on the surface tension of the water. Its physical properties enable it to float and spread across surfaces of a hydrocarbon fuel with more density than protein foam.

### **Average Most Probable Discharge (USCG)**

A discharge of the lesser of 50 barrels (2100 gallons) or one percent of the volume of the worst case discharge.

### **Barrel**

Measure of space occupied by 42 U. S. gallons at 60 degrees Fahrenheit.

### **Bleve**

**A boiling liquid-expanding vapor explosion; failure of a liquefied flammable gas container caused by fire exposure. Pronounced "blevey."**

### **Boilover**

**Occurs when the heat from a fire in a tank travels down to the bottom of the tank causing water that is already there to boil and push part of the tank's contents over the side.**

### **Carbon Dioxide**

**A heavy, colorless, odorless, asphyxiating gas, that does not normally support combustion. It is one and one-half times heavier than air and when directed at the base of a fire its action is to dilute the fuel vapors to a lean mixture to extinguish the fire.**

### **Class A Fire**

**A fire involving common combustible materials which can be extinguished by the use of water or water solutions. Materials in this category include wood and wood-based materials, cloth, paper, rubber and certain plastics.**

### **Class B Fire**

**A fire involving flammable or combustible liquids, flammable gases, greases and similar products. Extinguishment is accomplished by cutting off the supply of oxygen to the fire or by preventing flammable vapors from being given off.**

### **Class C Fire**

**A fire involving energized electrical equipment, conductors or appliances. Nonconducting extinguishing agents must be used for the protection of firefighters.**

### **Class D Fire**

**A fire involving combustible metals, for example, sodium, potassium, magnesium, titanium and aluminum. Extinguishment is accomplished through the use of heat-absorbing extinguishing agents such as certain dry powders that do not react with the burning metals.**



## **F.2 DEFINITIONS, CONTINUED**

### **Cold (Support) Zone**

An area free of contaminants so that Personal Protection Equipment (PPE) is not required for personnel working in this area. Command functions and supporting operations are carried out here.

### **Command Post**

A site located at a safe distance from the spill site where response decisions are made, equipment and manpower deployed, and communications handled. The Incident Commander and the On-Scene Coordinators may direct the on-scene response from this location.

### **Communication Equipment**

Equipment that will be utilized during response operations to maintain communication between employees, contractors, federal/state/local agencies.

### **Containment Boom**

A flotation/freeboard device, made with a skirt/curtain, longitudinal strength member, and ballast unit/weight designed to entrap and contain the product for recovery.

### **Contamination Reduction Zone**

Same as the warm zone, a buffer between the hot and cold zones. Decontamination activities take place there. Equipment needed to support the primary response operation may be staged in the warm zone.

### **Contingency Plan**

A document used by: (1) federal, state, and local agencies to guide planning and response procedures regarding spill of oil, hazardous substances, or other emergencies; (2) a document used by industry as a response plan to spills of oil, hazardous substances, or other emergencies occurring upon their vessels or at their facilities.

### **Contract or Other Approved Means**

Includes:

- A written contractual agreement with a response contractor. The agreement should identify and ensure the availability of the specified personnel and equipment described under U.S.C.G. Regulations within stipulated response times in the specified geographic areas
- Certification by the facility owner or operator that the specified personnel and equipment described under USCG Regulations are owned, operated, or under the direct control of the facility owner or operator, and are available within stipulated times in the specified geographic areas
- Active membership in a local or regional oil spill removal organization that has identified specified personnel and equipment described under USCG Regulations that are available to respond to a

discharge within stipulated times in the specified geographic areas

- A document which:
  - Identifies the personnel, equipment, services, capable of being provided by the response contractor within stipulated response times in specified geographic areas
  - Sets out the parties' acknowledgment that the response contractor intends to commit the resources in the event of a response
  - Permits the Coast Guard to verify the availability of the response resources identified through tests, inspections, drills
  - Is incorporated by reference in the Response Plan
- For a facility that could reasonably be expected to cause substantial harm to the environment, with the consent of the response contractor or oil spill removal organization, the identification of a response contractor or oil spill removal organization with specified equipment and personnel which are available within stipulated response times in specific geographic areas.

## F.2 DEFINITIONS, CONTINUED

### Demand Breathing Apparatus

A type of self-contained breathing apparatus that provides air or oxygen from a supply carried by the user.

### Dispersants

Those chemical agents that emulsify, disperse, or solublize oil into the water column or promote the surface spreading of oil slicks to facilitate dispersal of the oil into the water column.

### Diversion Boom

A flotation/freeboard device, made with a skirt/curtain, longitudinal strength member, and ballast unit/weight designed to deflect or divert the product towards a pick up point, or away from certain areas.

### Environmentally Sensitive Areas

Streams and water bodies, aquifer recharge zones, springs, wetlands, agricultural areas, bird rookeries, endangered or threatened species (flora and fauna) habitat, wildlife preserves or conservation areas, parks, beaches, dunes, or any other area protected or managed for its natural resource value.

### Exclusion Zone

Same as hot zone, the area where a hazard exists. This is the hazardous location on site, therefore entry requires personal protective equipment (PPE). It must be big enough for both mitigation activities and protection of personnel in the warm zone should an explosion, fire, change of wind direction, or an unexpected release occur during response activities.

### Explosive Range

Flammable range; the range of the mixture of air and flammable gas or flammable vapor of liquids that must be present in the proper proportions for the mixture to be ignited. The range has upper and lower limits; any mixture above the upper explosive limit or below the lower explosive limit will not burn.

### Facility

Any pipeline, structure, equipment, or device used for handling oil including, but not limited to, underground and aboveground storage tanks, impoundments, mobile or portable drilling or workover rigs, barge mounted drilling or workover rigs, and portable fueling facilities located offshore or on or adjacent to coastal waters or any place where a discharge of oil from the facility could enter coastal waters or threaten to enter the coastal waters.

### Federal Fund

The oil spill liability trust fund established under OPA.

### First Responders, First Response Agency

A public health or safety agency (i.e., fire service or police department) charged with responding to a spill during the emergency phase and alleviating immediate danger to human life, health, safety, or

property.

#### Flashover

The ignition of combustibles in an area heated by convection, radiation, or a combination of the two.

The action may be a sudden ignition in a particular location followed by rapid spread or a "flash" of the entire area.

## F.2 DEFINITIONS, CONTINUED

### Flash Point

The temperature at which a liquid fuel gives off sufficient vapor to form an ignitable mixture near its surface.

### Foam

A blanket of bubbles that extinguishes fire mainly by smothering. The blanket prevents flammable vapors from leaving the surface of the fire and prevents oxygen from reaching the fuel. The water in the foam also has a cooling effect.

### Hazardous Material

Any nonradioactive solid, liquid, or gaseous substance which, when uncontrolled, may be harmful to humans, animals, or the environment. Including but not limited to substances otherwise defined as hazardous wastes, dangerous wastes, extremely hazardous wastes, oil, or pollutants.

### Hazardous Substance

Any substance designed as such by the Administrator of EPA pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; regulated pursuant to Section 311 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.

### Hazardous Waste

Any solid waste identified or listed as a hazardous waste by the Administrator of the EPA pursuant to the federal Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended by the Resources Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), 42 U.S.C., Section 6901, et seq as amended. The EPA Administrator has identified the characteristics of hazardous wastes and listed certain wastes as hazardous in Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 261, Subparts C and D respectively.

### Higher Volume Port Area

Ports of:

- Boston, MA
- New York, NY
- Delaware Bay and River to Philadelphia, PA
- St. Croix, VI
- Pascagoula, MS
- Mississippi River from Southwest Pass, LA to Baton Rouge, LA
- Louisiana Offshore Oil Port (LOOP), LA
- Lake Charles, LA
- Sabine-Natchez River, TX
- Galveston Bay and Houston Ship Channel, TX
- Corpus Christi, TX
- Los Angeles/Long Beach Harbor, CA
- San Francisco Bay, San Pablo Bay, Carquinez Strait, Suisun Bay to Antioch, CA

- Straits of Juan de Fuca and Puget Sound, WA
- Prince William Sound, AK

#### Hot (Exclusion) Zone

The area where a hazard exists. This is the hazardous location on site, therefore entry requires personal protective equipment (PPE). It must be big enough for both mitigation activities and protection of personnel in the warm zone should an explosion, fire, change of wind direction, or an unexpected release occur during response activities.

## F.2 DEFINITIONS, CONTINUED

### Hyperthermia

A dangerously high fever that can damage nerve centers. This condition can result from exposure to excessive heat over an extended period of time.

### Ignition Temperature

The lowest temperature at which a fuel will burn without continued application of an ignition source.

### Incident Commander (IC)

The one individual in charge at any given time of an incident. The Incident Commander will be responsible for establishing a unified command with all on-scene coordinators.

### Incident Command System

A method by which the response to an extraordinary event, including a spill, is categorized into functional components and responsibility for each component assigned to the appropriate individual or agency.

### Interim Storage Site

A site used to temporarily store recovered oil or oily waste until the recovered oil or oily waste is disposed of at a permanent disposal site. Interim storage sites include trucks, barges, and other vehicles, used to store waste until the transport begins.

### Lead Agency

The government agency that assumes the lead for directing the spill response.

### Lead Federal Agency

The agency which coordinates the federal response to incidents on navigable waters. The lead Federal agencies are:

- **U. S. Coast Guard (USCG):** Oil and chemically hazardous materials incidents on navigable waters
- **Environmental Protection Agency (EPA):** Oil and chemically hazardous materials incidents on most inland waters and in the inland zone

### Lead State Agency

The agency which coordinates state support to Federal and/or Local governments or assumes the lead in the absence of a Federal spill response.

### Lower Flammable Limit

Minimum flammable concentration of a particular gas in the air.

### Marine Transportation-Related Facility (MTR Facility)

An onshore facility, including piping and any structure used to transfer oil to or from a vessel, subject to

regulation under 33 CFR Part 154 and any deepwater port subject to regulation under 33 CFR Part 150.

#### Maximum Extent Practicable

The planning values derived from the planning criteria used to evaluate the response resources described in the response plan to provide the on-water recovery capability and the shoreline protection and clean-up capability to conduct response activities for a worst case discharge from a facility in adverse weather.

#### Maximum Most Probable Discharge (USCG)

A discharge of the lesser of 2,500 barrels or ten percent of the volume of a worst case discharge.

## F.2 DEFINITIONS, CONTINUED

### Medium Discharge (EPA)

Same as maximum most probable discharge.

### National Contingency Plan

The plan prepared under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 United States Code '1321 et seq) and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 United State Code '9601 et seq), as revised from time to time.

### Nearshore Area

The area extending seaward 12 miles from the boundary lines defined in 46 CFR Part 7, except in the Gulf of Mexico. In the Gulf of Mexico, it means the area extending seaward 12 miles from the line of demarcation (COLREG) lines) defined in '80.740 - 80.850 of Title 33 of the CFR.

### Non-Persistent or Group I Oil

A petroleum-based oil that, at the time of shipment, consists of hydrocarbon fractions:

- At least 50% of which by volume, distill at a temperature of 340EC (645EF)
- At least 95% of which volume, distill at a temperature of 370EC (700EF)

### Non-Petroleum Oil

Oil of any kind that is not petroleum-based. It includes, but is not limited to, animal and vegetable oils.

### Offshore Area

The area beyond 12 nautical miles measured from the boundary lines defined in 46 CFR Part 7 extending seaward to 50 nautical miles, except in the Gulf of Mexico. In the Gulf of Mexico it is the area beyond 12 nautical miles of the line of demarcation (COLREG lines) defined in '80-740 - 80.850 of Title 33 of the CFR extending seaward to 50 nautical miles.

### Oil or Oils

Naturally occurring liquid hydrocarbons at atmospheric temperature and pressure coming from the earth, including condensate and natural gasoline, and any fractionation thereof, including, but not limited to, crude oil, petroleum gasoline, fuel oil, diesel oil, oil sludge, oil refuse, and oil mixed with wastes other than dredged spoil. Oil does not include any substance listed in Table 302.4 of 40 CFR Part 302 adopted August 14, 1989, under Section 101(14) of the Federal Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, as amended by P.L. 99-499.

### Oil Spill Removal Organization (OSRO)

An entity that provides oil spill response resources, and includes any for profit or not-for-profit contractor, cooperative, or in-house response resources that have been established in a geographic area to provide required response resources.

### Operating Area

The rivers and canals, inland, nearshore, Great Lakes, or offshore geographic location(s) in which a facility is handling, storing, or transporting oil.

#### Operating Environment

Rivers and canals, inland, Great Lakes, or ocean. These terms are used to define the conditions in which response equipment is designed to function.

#### Overhaul

A procedure following a fire whereby the area is examined for hidden fire and fire extension and the fire area is cleaned up.

## F.2 DEFINITIONS, CONTINUED

### **Owner or Operator**

Any person, individual, partnership, corporation, association, governmental unit, or public or private organization of any character.

### **Persistent Oil**

A petroleum-based oil that does not meet the distillation criteria for a non-persistent oil. For the purposes of this Appendix, persistent oils are further classified based on specific gravity as follows:

- Group II - specific gravity less than .85
- Group III - specific gravity between .85 and less than .95
- Group IV - specific gravity .95 to and including 1.0
- Group V - specific gravity greater than 1.0

### **Primary Response Contractor(s)**

An individual, company, or cooperative that has contracted directly with the plan holder to provide equipment and/or personnel for the containment or cleanup of spilled oil.

### **Qualified Individual(s)**

An English-speaking representative(s) of the facility identified in the plan, located in the United States, available on a 24-hour basis, familiar with implementation of the facility response plan, and trained in his or her responsibilities under the plan. This person must have full written authority to implement the facility's response plan. This includes:

- Activating and engaging in contracting with identified oil spill removal organization(s)
- Acting as a liaison with the predesignated of Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOCS)
- Obligating, either directly or through prearranged contracts, funds required to carry out all necessary or directed response activities

### **Regional Response Team**

**The Federal Response Organization (consisting of representatives from selected Federal and State agencies) which acts as a regional body responsible for planning and preparedness before an oil spill occurs and providing advice to the FOSC in the event of a major or substantial spill.**

### **Reid Vapor Pressure Method**

Method used by the American Society of Testing Materials to test vapor pressure. It is a measure of the volatility, or tendency to vaporize, of a liquid.

### **Responsible Party**

Any person, owner/operator, or facility that has control over an oil or hazardous substance immediately

before entry of the oil or hazardous substance into the atmosphere or in or upon the water, surface, or subsurface land of the state.

#### Rivers and Canals

A body of water confined within the inland area that has a projected depth of 12 feet or less, including the Intracoastal Waterway and other waterways artificially created for navigation.

## F.2 DEFINITIONS, CONTINUED

### Skimmers

Mechanical devices used to skim the surface of the water and recover floating oil. Skimmers fall into four basic categories (suction heads, floating weirs, oleophilic surface units, and hydrodynamic devices) which vary in efficiency depending on the type of oil and size of spill.

### Slopover

An event that occurs when water is introduced into a tank of very hot liquid, causing the liquid to froth and spatter.

### Small Discharge (EPA)

Same as average most probable discharge.

### Sorbents

Materials ranging from natural products to synthetic polymeric foams placed in confined areas to soak up small quantities of oil. Sorbents are very effective in protecting walkways, boat decks, working areas, and previously uncontaminated or cleaned areas.

### Spill Management Team

The personnel identified to staff the organizational structure identified in a response plan to manage response plan implementation.

### Spontaneous Ignition

A fire that occurs without a flame, spark, hot surface, or other outside source of ignition.

### Staging Areas

Designated areas near the spill site accessible for gathering and deploying equipment and/or personnel.

### State Emergency Response Commission (SERC)

A group of officials appointed by the Governor to implement the provisions of Title III of the Federal Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA). The SERC approves the State Oil and Hazardous Substance Discharge Prevention and Contingency Plan and Local Emergency Response Plans.

### Static Electricity

Charges of electricity accumulated on opposing and usually moving surfaces having negative and positive charges, respectively. A hazard exists where the static potential is sufficient to discharge a spark in the presence of flammable vapors or combustible dusts.

### Support Zone

Same as cold zone, an area free of contaminants so that personal protection equipment (PPE) is not required for personnel working in this area. Command functions and supporting operations are carried out here.

### Tornado Warning

A tornado has been sighted.

Tornado Watch

Conditions are favorable for tornados to form.

## F.2 DEFINITIONS, CONTINUED

### Unified Command

The method by which local, state, and federal agencies will work with the Incident Commander to:

- Determine their roles and responsibilities for a given incident
- Determine their overall objectives for management of an incident
- Select a strategy to achieve agreed upon objectives
- Deploy resources to achieve agreed-upon objectives

### Warm (Contamination Reduction) Zone

A buffer between the hot and cold zones. Decontamination activities take place there. Equipment needed to support the primary response operation may be staged in the warm zone.

### Waste

Oil or contaminated soil, debris, and other substances removed from coastal waters and adjacent waters, shorelines, estuaries, tidal flats, beaches, or marshes in response to an unauthorized discharge. Waste means any solid, liquid, or other material intended to be disposed of or discarded and generated as a result of an unauthorized discharge of oil. Waste does not include substances intended to be recycled if they are in fact recycled within 90 days of their generation or if they are brought to a recycling facility within that time.

### Wildlife Rescue

Efforts made in conjunction with federal and state agencies to retrieve, clean, and rehabilitate birds and wildlife affected by an oil spill.



Gibson

Emergency Response Action Plan

Developed by:



*TECHNICAL RESPONSE PLANNING*  
CORPORATION

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EMERGENCY RESPONSE ACTION PLAN

Last revised: May 3, 2011

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EMERGENCY RESPONSE ACTION PLAN, CONTINUED

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## RECORD OF CHANGES

Changes to this Plan will be documented on this page. Plan review and modifications will be initiated and coordinated by the Environmental, Health, Safety, and Training Department (EHS&T) in conjunction with the Area Supervisor/Manager of Operations.

DATE OF CHANGE	DESCRIPTION OF CHANGE	PAGE NUMBER
11/14/2008	Appendix C Figure C-1	
3/17/2009	Section 6.7 and ERAP Section 6.0	
3/19/2009	Section 6.7 and ERAP Section 6.0	
3/25/2010	Appendix C Figure C-13	
1/5/2011	Section 3 Figure 3.1-3 and ERAP Figure 3-2	
1/11/2011	Section 3 Figure 3.1-3, Appedix A Figure A.2-3 and ERAP Figure 3-2	
2/16/2011	Section 1.3	
2/16/2011	Section 7.1.1 and ERAP Figure 4-2	
2/24/2011	Section 3 Figure 3.1-3, Appedix A Figure A.2-3 and ERAP Figure 3-2 from Company Personnel Import	
4/27/2011	Appendix C Figure C-3	
4/27/2011	Section 1 Figure 1-3	
4/27/2011	Section 6.6 and ERAP Section 6.0	
4/28/2011	Section 3 Figure 3.1-3 and ERAP Figure 3-2	
4/28/2011	Section 3 Figure 3.1-3 and ERAP Figure 3-2	
4/29/2011	Section 6.7 and ERAP Section 6.0	
4/29/2011	Section 6.7 and ERAP Section 6.0	
4/29/2011	Section 6.7 and ERAP Section 6.0	
4/29/2011	Section 6.7 and ERAP Section 6.0	
5/3/2011	Section 3 Figure 3.1-3 and ERAP Figure 3-2	

## DISTRIBUTION LIST

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Purpose / Scope of Plan

This Gibson Emergency Response Action Plan (ERAP) provides guidelines to assist in managing an emergency. The primary goal of this Plan is to provide tools to enable an efficient, coordinated, and effective response to emergencies.

The ERAP is not meant to replace common sense or actions not specifically described herein. Responders should continually evaluate the effectiveness of actions called for in this Plan and make the appropriate adjustments based on past experience and training.

This ERAP contains tactical response plans that identify site-specific potential response strategies. Response strategies, equipment and manpower requirements and site conditions are based on conditions that were present during site assessments. Actual conditions at the time of a response may vary significantly and may necessitate the need for a different strategy and/or equipment requirements. The strategies and equipment lists contained in this plan should be used as guidelines only.

This document is intended to satisfy the requirements of 29 CFR 1910.38(a)(2) and 1910.120(l)(2) (OSHA Emergency Response Plan and Emergency Action Plan) and 40 CFR Part 112.20 (EPA Emergency Response Action Plan). Cross references for these regulations are located in **APPENDIX E** of the Spill Response Plan.

### 1.2 Plan Review and Updating Procedures

The ERAP will be reviewed and modified as appropriate to address new information.

Plan revisions will be numbered sequentially and entered on the Record of Changes Form. The change numbers, date, and description of change will also be entered on the form. These changes are then to be distributed to all plan holders on the Distribution List.

### 1.3 Facility Description

Magellan Terminals Holdings, L.P. is a bulk storage terminal for distribution of crude oil from oil and gas production sites to refineries. The product is transported to the terminal via marine barges and tank trucks. The Facility also has two sales lines of 6-inch and 8-inch diameters which transport crude oil to larger bulk storage facilities. Crude oil is offloaded into five (5) aboveground storage tanks from two (2) marine docks or two (2) offloading racks for tank trucks. Personnel at the facility include a facility manager and several plant operators.

The facility is located on land adjacent to Bayou Black. At dock one, the oil is routed from the marine vessel to the storage tank through 35 feet of 6 inch rubber hose which feeds a 10' x 115' receiving pipeline to complete the transfer. The capacity of this piping system is approximately (b) (7)(F) of oil. At dock two, the oil is routed from the marine vessel to the storage tank through 35 feet of 8 inch rubber hose which feeds a 12' x 5200' receiving pipeline to complete the transfer. The capacity of this piping system is approximately (b) (7)(F) of oil. Loading operations are continuous when a barge arrives at the dock. Loading of oil is accomplished during daylight hours. The facility has two DOT regulated transfer pipelines to move crude oil to larger storage facilities.



## 2.0 RESPONSE STEPS

Emergencies are unplanned, significant events or conditions that require time-urgent response from outside the immediate or affected area of the incident. Incidents that do not pose a significant safety or health hazard to employees in the immediate vicinity and that can be controlled by employees in the immediate area or affected facility are not classified as emergencies that would invoke the emergency plan.

## 2.1 Fire and/or Explosion

**Your first consideration is always the safety of people in the immediate area, including your own.**

**The first responder's initial objective is site management.**

### FIRE AND/OR EXPLOSION CHECKLIST

TASK	INITIALS
<b>At a manned facility</b>	
Evaluate the situation; approach cautiously from upwind; do not rush in	
<p><b>Warnings, Notifications, and Evacuation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Alert co-workers or others on-site; use alarm systems</li> <li>• Account for all personnel</li> <li>• Notify local police and fire departments (911), provide detailed information regarding material, product and equipment involved, wind direction</li> <li>• Notify the Qualified Individual and Operations Control</li> <li>• Notify the utility companies if on-site utilities, such as gas and electric, may be affected by the fire</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Site Control:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Account for all personnel; use an entry/exit log that includes names, company and time</li> <li>• Prepare evacuation routes and monitor incident for changes requiring evacuation</li> <li>• Keep outside personnel from entering the facility; enlist aid from law enforcement</li> <li>• Establish safety zones</li> <li>• Meet fire personnel at gate; have copy of emergency plans and data on affected tank(s)</li> <li>• Establish a safe media assembly area</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Fire Fighting:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trained company personnel, firefighters, or fire and hazard control techs may attempt to extinguish the fire if it is in the incipient (early) stage and IF IT CAN BE DONE SAFELY; personnel should be prepared to evacuate if fire is beyond their capabilities to fight</li> <li>• If fire is too large for a Hazmat Tech to fight, the person sounding the alarm or making the phone call to 911 should stand by at a safe distance to direct the fire department and to keep personnel from entering the danger area</li> </ul>	

<b>Establish Command:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Establish Incident Command</li><li>• Establish a Command Post and lines of communication; use radios and cell phones</li><li>• Provide fire department with contact numbers or facility radio</li><li>• Appoint a recorder</li></ul>	
<b>Additional Resources:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Call in additional resources if on scene personnel and equipment are inadequate to handle the emergency<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Air Monitoring contractors should be contacted for any large fire</li><li>• Specialty Fire-fighting services</li><li>• Oil Spill Removal Organizations (OSROs)</li></ul></li></ul>	
Conduct a post-emergency evaluation and report	

## 2.1 Fire and/or Explosion, Continued

**Your first consideration is always the safety of people  
in the immediate area, including your own.**

**The first responder's initial objective is site management.**

### FIRE AND/OR EXPLOSION CHECKLIST, CONTINUED

TASK	INITIALS
<b>At an unmanned facility or on the pipeline right of way</b>	
Handle the call	
<p><b>Warnings and Notifications:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Notify local police and fire departments (911)</li> <li>• Notify the Qualified Individual and Operations Control</li> <li>• Notify the utility companies if on-site utilities, such as gas and electric, may be affected by the fire</li> <li>• Notify railroads or local emergency officials to halt traffic If roads or railroads are in the affected area</li> </ul>	
Go to the incident scene to evaluate the situation; approach cautiously from upwind; do not rush in	
<p><b>Site Control:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Account for all personnel</li> <li>• Prepare evacuation routes and monitor incident for changes requiring evacuation</li> <li>• Keep outside personnel from entering area – enlist aid from law enforcement</li> <li>• Establish safety zones</li> <li>• Meet fire personnel at scene; have copy of emergency plans and data on affected lines</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Valves and Controls:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If the fire/explosion is a result of a pipe rupture, isolate product release by closing valves outside the affected area</li> <li>• Stay in contact with Operations Control to update on valve closings</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Establish Command:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish Incident Command</li> <li>• Establish a Command Post and lines of communication -use radios and cell phones</li> <li>• Provide fire department with contact numbers</li> <li>• Appoint a recorder</li> </ul>	

<b>Additional Resources:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Call in additional resources if on-scene personnel and equipment are inadequate to handle the emergency</li><li>• Air monitoring contractors should be contacted for any large fire</li><li>• Specialty firefighting services</li><li>• Oil Spill Removal Organizations (OSROs)</li></ul>	
Conduct a post-emergency evaluation and report	

## 2.2 Spill

RESPONSE ACTION	PERSON TAKING ACTION (INITIALS)	DATE/TIME ACTION TAKEN
<b>First Person to Discover Spill</b>		
Take appropriate action to protect life and ensure safety of personnel. Contact the appropriate local emergency responders or request the office to do so.		
Obtain the information necessary to complete the Release/Spill Report Form ( <b>FIGURE 3-1</b> ) and phone this information to the Magellan Spill Reporting number to make appropriate regulatory notifications.		
Notify the Qualified Individual, and if necessary, the Operations Control Center.		
Immediately shutdown pipeline (if applicable). Remotely controlled motor operated valves will be closed by the Operations Center as soon as a leak is detected.		
Secure the scene: 1. Isolate the spill scene to assure the safety of people and the environment. Establish a SECURITY PERIMETER with barriers, roadblocks and fencing if possible. Keep non-essential personnel and onlookers outside the SECURITY PERIMETER. As soon as possible, assign security personnel to monitor roadblocks and other barriers, keep records of arriving responders, and to deny entry to unauthorized personnel. 2. Establish an EXCLUSION ZONE encompassing all free liquids, hazardous vapors, or any potential hazards such as fire or explosion. As soon as possible define the Hotline with a physical barrier (such as warning tape), and if possible upgrade the hotline to safety fencing as soon as materials are available. 3. All responders inside the SECURITY PERIMETER should wear high-visibility reflective vests for identification purposes. 4. Personnel should not be permitted to enter the EXCLUSION ZONE unless they are wearing appropriate PPE, and have been directed by the Incident Commander to cross the Hotline.		
<b>Qualified Individual</b>		
Assume role of Incident Commander until relieved.		
Conduct preliminary assessment of health and safety hazards.		
Evacuate non-essential personnel, notify emergency response agencies to provide security, and evacuate surrounding area (if necessary).		

Notify Local Emergency Responders, if necessary.		
Call out spill response contractors ( <b>FIGURE 3-2</b> ).		

## 2.2 Spill, Continued

RESPONSE ACTION	PERSON TAKING ACTION (INITIALS)	DATE/TIME ACTION TAKEN
<b>Qualified Individual, Continued</b>		
If safe to do so, direct facility responders to shut down potential ignition sources in the vicinity of the spill, including motors, electrical pumps, electrical power, etc. Keep drivers away from truck rack if spill occurs there.		
If safe to do so, direct facility responders to shut down and control the source of the spill. Be aware of potential hazards associated with product and ensure that lower explosive limits (LELs) are within safe levels before sending personnel into the spill area.		
If safe to do so, direct facility responders to stabilize and contain the situation. This may include berming or deployment of containment and/or sorbent boom.		
For low flash oil (<100°F); consider applying foam over the oil, using water spray to reduce vapors, grounding all equipment handling the oil, and using non-sparking tools.		
If there is a potential to impact shorelines, consider lining shoreline with sorbent or diversion boom to reduce impact.		
<b>Environmental Specialist</b>		
Notify appropriate regulatory agencies per the state reporting matrix, and update any significant changes ( <b>FIGURE 3-2</b> ).		
Send out initial release report to Company personnel.		
Work assigned role in spill management team, as needed.		
Contact environmental contractors, as needed.		
<b>Incident Commander/Qualified Individual</b>		
Activate all or a portion of Spill Management Team (SMT) (as necessary). Environmental Specialist will maintain contact with notified regulatory agencies.		
Ensure the SMT has mobilized spill response contractors (if necessary). It is much better to demobilize equipment and personnel, if not needed, than to delay contacting them if they are needed.		
Document all response actions taken, including notifications, agency/media meetings, equipment and personnel mobilization and deployment, and area impacted. (Refer to <b>SECTION 5</b> of the Spill Response Plan for documentation.)		
Initiate spill tracking and surveillance operations. Determine extent of		

pollution via surveillance aircraft or vehicle. Estimate volume of spill utilizing information in <b>SECTION 2.1.3</b> and <b>SECTION 2.1.4</b> of the Spill Spill Response Plan. Send photographer / videographer, if safe.		
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## 2.2 Spill, Continued

RESPONSE ACTION	PERSON TAKING ACTION (INITIALS)	DATE/TIME ACTION TAKEN
<b>SECONDARY RESPONSE ACTIONS</b> (Refer to SMT job descriptions in <b>SECTION 4.6</b> of the Spill Response Plan)		
<b>FACILITY SPECIFIC RESPONSE CONSIDERATIONS</b> (Refer to <b>SECTION 6</b> of the Spill Response Plan for maps and sensitivity information).		
<b>SITE SPECIFIC ACTIONS</b>		
<b>DOCUMENT ALL ACTIONS TAKEN</b>		<b>INITIALS</b>
<b>First Priority</b>		
Account for all personnel and visitors.		
Identify and assess fire/safety hazards.		
<b>Second Priority</b>		
Secure spill source if possible.		
Assure all required notifications are conducted.		
Secure all drainage leading from facility.		
<b>Third Priority</b>		
Facility drainage and secondary containment will be adequate to contain a spill of small or medium size, preventing it from reaching Bayou Black. Once the spill has been contained, resources are present at the Facility to recover spilled product, safety conditions permitting.		
If unable to contain a spill to Facility property, refer to SECTION 6.8 of the FRP or SECTION 7.0 of the ERAP for location of booming strategy.		
Once deployment of response equipment has been completed, initiate recovery of product.		
Upon arrival of SMT, assure all information is accurate and complete prior to being released.		
Assure proper documentation has been completed from initial discovery of spill to finish; reference <b>SECTION 5</b> in the <b>Spill Response Plan</b> .		

## 2.2 Spill, Continued

RESPONSE ACTION	PERSON TAKING ACTION (INITIALS)	DATE/TIME ACTION TAKEN
<b>Cold Weather Response</b>		
<p>PPE is essential; use a layered approach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Base Layer - lightweight, snug fitting, and has the ability to wick perspiration away from the body (silk, polypropylene, etc.)</li> <li>• Mid Layer - insulating and wicking material (fleece, wool, microfiber, etc.)</li> <li>• Waterproof Outer Layer - wind proof, water repellent material, breathable (nylon, gore-tex, down, etc.)</li> <li>• Footwear - thin socks (nylon, silk, wool), heavier socks (wool), overboots (rubber, waterproof &amp; insulated)</li> <li>• Hand and Head Protection - layer with liners and waterproof shells as appropriate, 40-80% of heat loss is through the head (gore-tex, fleece, wool, down, etc.)</li> </ul> <p>Remember the COLD method; Clean (keep insulating layers clean), Overheating (adjust layers of clothing as needed), Loose Layers (wear several layers that don't impede circulation), Dry (stay dry, avoid cotton).</p>		
<p>Watch for signs of hypothermia (shivering, apathy, slurred speech, confusion, poor coordination and unconsciousness). Call for medical assistance if symptoms are present.</p>		
<p>If spill involves a water body, assess water body conditions including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Location of release and product</li> <li>• Current and direction of movement (spill movement will be slower under ice)</li> </ul>		
<p>Conducting oil recovery operations on iced bodies of water can be dangerous. Only personnel or OSROs trained in cold weather response tactics should undertake this type of effort.</p>		
<p>Rules and Tactics for Ice recovery operations by trained and qualified personnel:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Always use a buddy system and wear harnesses when working on ice.</li> <li>• Do not stand over slotted ice.</li> <li>• Determine thickness of ice (A powered auger can be used to</li> </ul>		

determine ice conditions). Note: River Ice will be less stable than Lake Ice.

- Slotting involves cutting and removing ice blocks at a 30 degree angle to the current. The end of the slot should be wide enough to house an oil skimmer.
- Slots should be cut with a slight “J” curve to provide current slow toward the shoreline recovery area.
- Effective barriers can be installed by augering holes next to each other and installing plywood sheets to divert product to a sump area.

## 2.2 Spill, Continued

RESPONSE ACTION	PERSON TAKING ACTION (INITIALS)	DATE/TIME ACTION TAKEN
<b>Cold Weather Response</b>		
<p>Snow can absorb released product. Depending on the moisture content of the snow, it can act as a wick, pulling product away from the release site. Impacted snow can be addressed by techniques including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Temporary storage in a side dump to reduce or eliminate any leakage from melting snow or product</li> <li>• Stockpiling under a rack so melt water and product drain to a sump</li> <li>• Using a “thawzall” heating system to melt snow stockpiled under a rack or in a side dump.</li> </ul>		
<p>Well-compacted snow lined with plastic can be used as a berming material.</p>		
<p>Employ standard spill response procedures, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish incident command.</li> <li>• Making proper notifications.</li> <li>• Identify and Isolate the source.</li> <li>• Monitor weather conditions.</li> <li>• Use appropriate PPE.</li> <li>• Monitor vapors.</li> <li>• Establish site control.</li> </ul>		

## 2.3 Evacuation

EVACUATION CHECKLIST	
TASK	INITIALS
Request assistance from off-site agencies; convey Command Post's location	
Assemble personnel at predetermined safe location: upwind/up gradient of release (regrouping area)	
Account for Company and contractor personnel	
Assess casualties (number/type/location)	
Determine probable location of missing personnel	
Secure site, establish re-entry point and check-in/check-out procedures	
Develop list of known hazards (confined spaces, electrical hazards, physical hazards, vapors, oxygen deficiency, fire/explosion, etc.)	
Monitor situation (weather, vapors, product migration) for significant changes	
Assist in developing a Rescue Plan, if necessary	

## 2.3 Evacuation, Continued

EVACUATION FACTORS	
FACTOR	DESCRIPTION
Stored material location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Located in oil storage area</li> <li>• Identified in facility Plot Plan (<b>SECTION 5.0</b>)</li> </ul>
Spilled material hazards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hazard is fire/explosion</li> </ul>
Water currents, tides or wave conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not applicable</li> </ul>
Evacuation routes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Routes are summarized on Evacuation Plan Diagram (<b>FIGURE 5-2</b>)</li> <li>• Criteria for determining safest evacuation routes from facility may include: wind direction, potential exposure to toxins and carcinogens, intense heat, potential for explosion/fire, and blockage of planned route by fire, debris, or released liquid</li> </ul>
Alternate evacuation routes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Alternate routes may exist; refer to Evacuation Plan Diagram (<b>FIGURE 5-2</b>)</li> </ul>
Injured personnel transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Emergency vehicles can be mobilized to the facility</li> </ul>
Alarm/Notification system location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Air horn will be used as notification of an emergency situation</li> <li>• One three-second blast = emergency constituting evacuation of location</li> <li>• Three one-second blasts = emergency constituting going to a designated weather shelter</li> </ul>
Community evacuation plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Company may request local police, county sheriff and/or state police assistance. Community evacuations are the responsibility of these agencies. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ None Specific ? Hwy 90 west to Morgan City, Hwy 90 east to Houma, Hwy 20 Northeast to Thibadaux</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Spill flow direction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The spill flow direction will be toward the curb drains.</li> <li>• Identified in facility drainage diagram (<b>FIGURE 5-1</b>)</li> </ul>
Prevailing wind direction and speed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seasonal weather conditions are somewhat predictable. From May to October, winds are most frequently observed from ESE to SSW.</li> </ul>

	<p>From November to April, winds are most frequently observed from ESE to NNE with sometimes strong winds from NNW to NE (storm conditions). Evacuation of the facility should not be affected by wind direction, wind speed, water currents, tides, or wave conditions unless a storm environment exists in which case air transportation and water transportation to and from the facility could be affected.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Because wind direction varies with weather conditions, consideration for evacuation routing will depend in part on wind direction</li></ul>
Emergency personnel/response equipment arrival route	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Hwy 90 east from Houma to Old Spanish Road</li><li>• Directions to nearest medical facility provided below</li></ul>

## 2.3 Evacuation, Continued

EVACUATION FACTORS, CONTINUED	
FACTOR	DESCRIPTION
Centralized check-in area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Boom Storage Area will be the central check in area to conduct a roll call.</li> <li>Supervisor is responsible for head count</li> </ul>
Mitigation Command Center location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Initial Command Center located at The Incident Commander or his alternate will establish a mobile command center, if necessary, for a spill event. The Operations Manager's office in Tulsa, Oklahoma may also serve as the command center.</li> <li>Mobile Command Posts may be established as necessary</li> </ul>
Facility Shelter Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Intersection of Old Spanish Trail Road and Old Highway 90 (200 yards N.E. of terminal)</li> <li>Not a safe harbor from fires, explosions, vapor clouds, or other significant emergencies; however, may be used for temporary shelter from inclement weather</li> </ul>
Directions to nearest medical facility	<p>Directions to Terrebone Medical Center :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Northwest from terminal on Old Spanish Trail toward Hwy 90; left on Bayou Black Road, Right onto Hwy 20 then right on Hwy 90 east. Hwy 90 east to LA-24 exit ? Houma, LA, right on E. Main Street, arrive at 8166 Main Street, Houma.</li> </ul>

ALARM DESIGNATION	ALARM DESCRIPTION (Audio and Visual Signals)	ANNOUNCEMENTS (Public Address or Intercom)	IMMEDIATE ACTIONS (Non-Emergency Personnel)
Facility Evacuation	This tone is an alternating 16 second up and 8 second down tone for a total of 1 1/2 minutes. This alarm is to be used for emergencies requiring local evacuation.	Details and instructions provided as necessary via PA System.	Follow established Evacuation Procedures (SECTION 7).

## 2.4 Medical

<b>MEDICAL CHECKLIST</b>	
<b>TASK</b>	<b>INITIALS</b>
Summon Emergency Medical Services (EMS) to the scene	
Do not move the patient unless a situation (such as a fire) threatens their life	
If trained, provide first aid until the EMS arrives at the scene	
As the situation warrants, try to stop the bleeding and keep the patient breathing until the EMS arrives at the scene	
<p>The rescuer's role includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Removing the patient from any situation threatening their life or the lives of rescuers</li> <li>• Correcting life-threatening problems and immobilizing injured parts before transporting the patient</li> <li>• Transporting the patient in a way that minimizes further damage to injured parts</li> <li>• Administering essential life support while the patient is being transported</li> <li>• Observing and protecting the patient until medical staff can take over</li> <li>• Administering care as indicated or instructed</li> </ul>	



## 2.5 Tornado

<b>TORNADO CHECKLIST</b>	
<b>TASK</b>	<b>INITIALS</b>
Use television or radio to monitor news weather reports	
When a tornado warning is issued, sound the local alarm	
<p><b>Tornado Watch:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tornado watch means conditions are favorable for tornadoes</li> <li>• Monitor television, radio or weather alert radio reports for approaching storms</li> <li>• Be prepared to take action if the watch is upgraded to a warning</li> <li>• Pre-Identify facility shelter locations               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sturdy building</li> <li>• Bottom floor</li> <li>• Innermost room with the maximum number of walls between occupants and outside</li> <li>• Minimum number of windows</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
<p><b>Tornado Warning:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tornado warning means a tornado has been sighted. A warning may come from emergency officials but may also come from facility personnel who site a funnel formation and hear a roar similar to a jet engine               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>People in its path should take shelter immediately</b></li> </ul> </li> <li>• Sound the local alarm</li> <li>• Have location personnel report to a designated shelter area</li> <li>• Consider shutting down operations if it can be done safely</li> <li>• Account for all personnel</li> <li>• Take shelter; under furniture using arms to protect head and neck</li> </ul>	
<p><b>After High Winds or Tornadoes:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Account for all personnel; check for injuries and contact emergency medical assistance, if needed</li> <li>• Evaluate the facility</li> <li>• Use caution when entering damaged buildings</li> <li>• Check for down power lines</li> <li>• Update Operations Control and the Qualified Individual/Supervisor</li> </ul>	
Perform Initial Response Actions functions as stated in <b>FIGURE 2-1</b> of the Spill Response Plan	
Conduct post-emergency evaluation and report	



## 2.6 Flood

<b>FLOOD CHECKLIST</b>	
<b>TASK</b>	<b>INITIALS</b>
Perform continuous monitoring of the situation by listening to radio and/or television reports <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Flash flood watch means flooding is possible</li> <li>• Flash flood warning means flooding is occurring or is imminent</li> </ul>	
Update the Qualified Individual/Supervisor and Operations Control when flooding is imminent	
Establish an evacuation plan ( <b>SECTION 2.3</b> )	
Take preliminary actions to secure the facility before flooding and mandatory evacuation	
Consider having sandbags brought to sites that could be affected by the flooding	
Consider obtaining portable pumps and hoses from local suppliers or from other petroleum service locations in the area	
Remove product from underground storage tanks (i.e., sumps and separators, if applicable) and replace with water to prevent them from floating out of the ground	
Keep at least a normal bottom in all above ground tankage, more if possible	
If time allows, consider removing pumps and motors that may be affected by a flood	
Plug all rack drains and facility drains connected to the sump	
Anchor all bulk additive tanks, fuel barrels, empty drums, and propane tanks (if applicable)	
Monitor locations of sample bottles	
Remove all vehicles from potential flood area	
Maintain contact with OSROs before and during flooding conditions	
Locate power generators before flooding is imminent	
Update Qualified Individual/Supervisor and Operations Control on facility status	
Back up computer files	
Remove assets such as files, computers, and spare parts	
Shut off high voltage power and natural gas lines	
Close all valves on product and additive storage tanks	
Before evacuation, know where all the employees will be residing and obtain phone numbers so they can be contacted if additional emergencies occur	
Conduct a post-emergency evacuation and report	

Maintain hazards awareness:

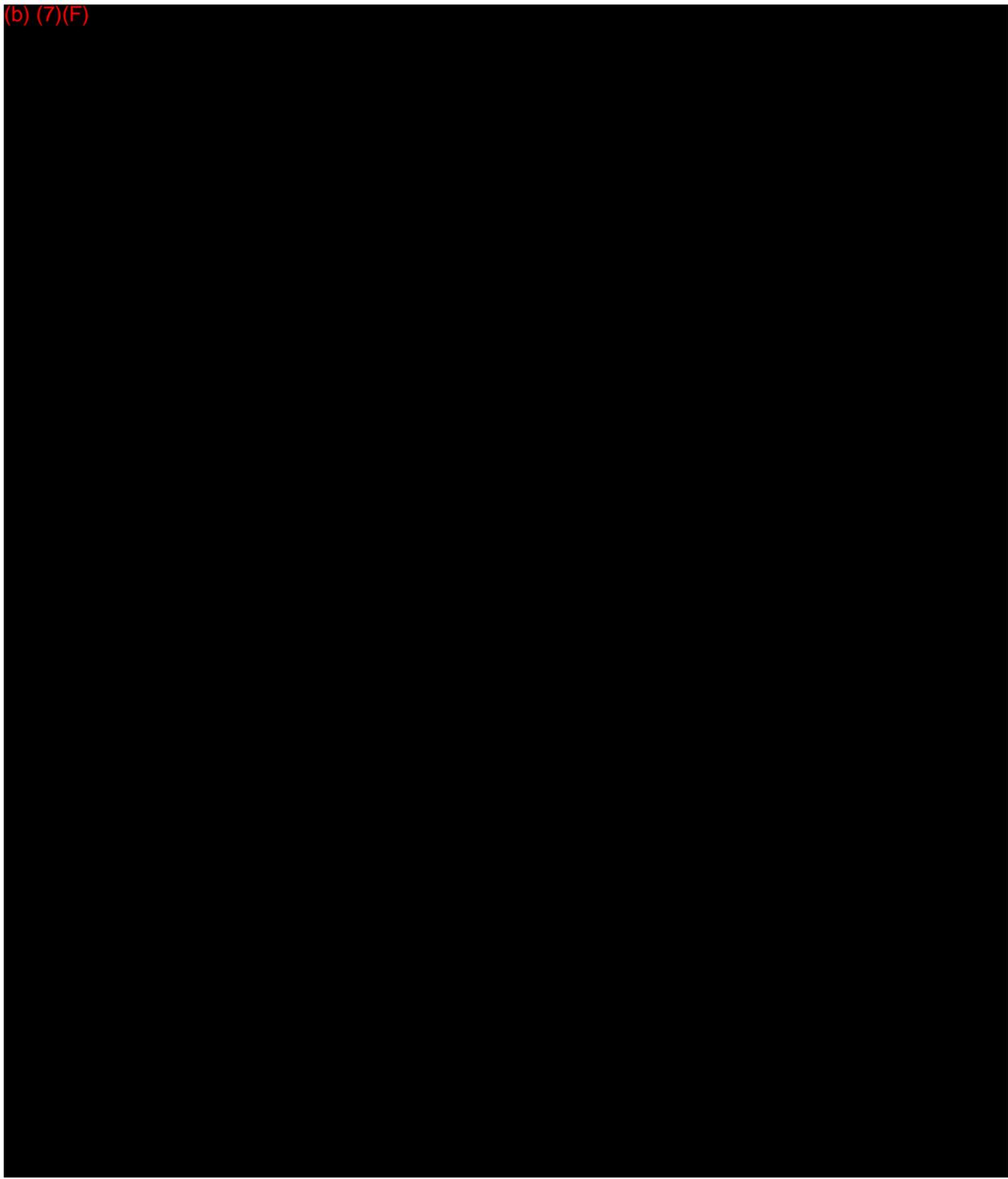
- Structural damage
- Downed power lines
- Leaking natural gas, water, and sewer lines
- Poisonous snakes and other wildlife sheltering in structures, vehicles, and furniture
- Avoid direct contact with flood water, mud, and animal carcasses

## 2.7 Ice/Snow Storm

<b>ICE/SNOW STORM CHECKLIST</b>	
<b>TASK</b>	<b>INITIALS</b>
Monitor news and weather reports on television or the radio	
Alert co-workers or others on-site that severe weather is approaching	
Be aware of the dangers posed by ice and snow falling from equipment	
Be aware of product release danger posed by ice falling on exposed piping	
Monitor ice and snow accumulation on tanks	
Obtain snow or ice removal equipment	
Obtain generators, if necessary to re-power facilities	
Use cold weather response techniques when responding to product spills as released product may flow under ice or snow	
Establish and maintain communication with personnel in remote areas	
Ensure that vehicles have a full tank of gas and are functioning (heater, windshield wipers, etc.)	
Consider limiting vehicle traffic	
Obtain fresh water supplies	
Notify the supervisor/Qualified individual and Operations Control if the facility loses power or is otherwise unable to operate	

## 2.8 Bomb Threat

(b) (7)(F)



## 2.9 Hurricane Preparedness

Refer to Terminals separate Hurricane Preparedness Plan if applicable

## 2.10 FLAMMABLE VAPOR CLOUD RELEASE RESPONSE ACTION CHECKLIST

Not applicable at this facility.

## 2.11 HYDROGEN SULFIDE (H<sub>2</sub>S) RELEASE

One of the most toxic substances in crude oil transportation is hydrogen sulfide gas.

All crude oils contain some concentration of hydrogen sulfide (H<sub>2</sub>S). Basically, crude oils are classified as either a sweet crude or sour crude, depending on the percent (by weight) concentration of sulfur contained within that specific type of crude.

Sweet crude containing sulfur in solution may not present an H<sub>2</sub>S hazard, but H<sub>2</sub>S analysis must be conducted to be sure.

- Sweet Crude - 0 to 0.50% sulfur (by weight)
- Sour Crude - over 0.50% sulfur (by weight)

Hydrogen sulfide is an extremely dangerous gas that may cause fatalities. It is colorless, may have a distinct rotten egg odor, is heavier than air, is soluble in fresh and salt water, and is highly flammable.

The key to handling sour crude safely is being knowledgeable of:

- established safety procedures to be followed,
- the hazards of H<sub>2</sub>S and where they can be encountered in the work place, and
- the proper use and maintenance of H<sub>2</sub>S monitoring and personal protective equipment.

H<sub>2</sub>S can be in either a gas (air) or liquid (oil) state. H<sub>2</sub>S levels can be higher in the air than in the oil from which it came.

### 2.11.1 General Requirements

- Employees will be aware of Hydrogen Sulfide and/or potential Hydrogen Sulfide work areas.
- Employees will monitor known and/or potential H<sub>2</sub>S work areas with the appropriate atmospheric monitoring equipment and observe all warnings signs and wind indicators.
- All atmospheric monitoring equipment will be calibrated on a monthly basis and any problems with the equipment reported to the immediate Supervisor for repair/replacement.
- Employees will don a SCBA when H<sub>2</sub>S levels are above 20 ppm.
- All company employees will implement the Buddy System when H<sub>2</sub>S levels reach >100 ppm or when appropriate.

Potential effects of H<sub>2</sub>S are listed in **FIGURE 2.11-1**. The levels at which these effects occur are guidelines and may be experienced at lower levels during certain health conditions (i.e. such as when you have a cold, allergies, or are taking medication).

Questions regarding H<sub>2</sub>S exposure shall be communicated to the Safety Representative and/or the HSE Manager's representative the operations Supervisor in charge.

**FIGURE 2.11-1 - HYDROGEN SULFIDE EFFECTS**

<b>LEVEL</b>	<b>EFFECTS</b>
1 ppm	Rotten egg odor detectable.
10 ppm	OSHA, PEL Limit (8-hour) May experience eye and/or throat irritation.
15 ppm	OSHA, STEL Limit (15-minute) May experience eye and/or throat irritation.
100 ppm	Sense of smell loss in seconds; increased eye/throat irritation.
300 ppm	OSHA, IDLH Limit (Immediately Dangerous) Sense of smell loss; severe eye/throat irritation; headache, dizziness or nausea may occur.
>500 ppm	Rapid unconsciousness and respiratory paralysis; death can occur within minutes unless rescued promptly and given CPR.

FIGURE 2.11-2 - HYDROGEN SULFIDE INITIAL RESPONSE ACTION CHECKLIST

<b>ACTION</b>
1. Keep people away. Avoid contact with gas.
2. Wear a full faced self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or goggles and a half faced SCBA.
3. Shut off ignition sources and call the fire department.
4. Evacuate area in case of large discharges.
5. Stay upwind.
6. Notify local health and pollution control agencies.
7. Protect water intakes.
<b>If there is fire:</b>
Flashback along vapor trail may occur and may explode if ignited in an enclosed area.
1. Wear a full faced self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or goggles and a half faced SCBA.
2. Stop flow if possible.
3. Cool exposed containers and personnel effecting shutoff with water.
<b>If there is exposure:</b>
1. Call for medical aid. Vapor is poisonous if inhaled. It is also irritating to eyes.
2. If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration.
3. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen.
4. If in EYES, hold eyelids open and flush with plenty of water.
<b>If there is water pollution:</b>
1. Protect water intakes.
2. Notify local health and wildlife officials. H <sub>2</sub> S is harmful to aquatic life in very low concentrations.
3. Notify operators of nearby water intakes.

Source: Chemical Hazards Response Information System (CHRIS) Hazardous Chemical Data Manual, U.S. Department of Transportation, United States Coast Guard, 1998

### 2.11.2 Personal Respiratory Protection

Company Safety Standard "Respiratory Protection" in the HES Field Safety Manual defines selection, wearing, maintenance and inspection of respirators. Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) is the only approved respiratory protective equipment that can be used when working in a H<sub>2</sub>S contaminated environment.

## 3.0 NOTIFICATIONS

FIGURE 3-1 - RELEASE/SPILL REPORT FORM

Call Magellan Spill Reporting at 1-877-852-0015 to report all releases (suspected or confirmed)							
Is this a drill:	<input type="text"/>	Type of Drill:	<input type="text"/>				
Reporter's Name:	<input type="text"/>	Report Time:	<input type="text"/>				
Please provide the correct spelling							
Phone Number:	<input type="text"/>	Job Title:	<input type="text"/>				
Date Release Occurred:							
Month	<input type="text"/>	Day	<input type="text"/>	Year	<input type="text"/>	State	<input type="text"/>
Material:	<input type="text"/>	Estimated Released	<input type="text"/>	0 (gallons)			
CHRIS Code	<input type="text"/>	Estimated Discharge to Water	<input type="text"/>	0 (gallons)			
		Estimated Free Liquids Recovered	<input type="text"/>	0 (gallons)			
*Released to:	<input type="text"/>	Estimated Amount Recovered Soil	<input type="text"/>	0 (gallons)			
		Estimated Total Amount Recovered	<input type="text"/>	0 (gallons)			
Define Other:	<input type="text"/>	Estimated Amount Not Recovered	<input type="text"/>	0 (gallons)			
<b>Note: *For a release to be contained inside of a "dike" it must be a permanent dike designed specifically to contain releases.</b>							
Was maintenance being performed at the time of the incident?	<input type="text"/>	Intentional Blowdown?	<input type="text"/>				
Release Reportable?	<input type="text"/>	Waterway Affected?	<input type="text"/>	Waterway Name:	<input type="text"/>		
Report	Date	Number	Time	Name	Title	City	State
NRC <input type="checkbox"/>							
SERC <input type="checkbox"/>							
	Was a written report requested?		Time Frame	<input type="text"/>	Days		
TNRCC <input type="checkbox"/>							
	If a written report is requested, do not provide it. Contact Environmental Specialist.						
LEPC <input type="checkbox"/>							

Other	<input type="checkbox"/>						
Facility Name Release Occurred:	<input type="text"/>	Facility Type:	<input type="text"/>				
Did release occur on loading rack or non-breakout tank/piping?	<input type="checkbox"/>	If yes, Ignore Pipeline Information					
AND/OR							
Pipeline Name Release Occurred:	<input type="text"/>						
Pipeline Interstate Asset?	<input type="text"/>						
<b>Incident Description:</b> (Include details of container type, and facility and container volumes in gallons, and the distance and direction from the nearest city in miles and degrees)							
Response Actions:							
<b>Impact:</b> (Include description of the medium affected and any relevant additional information; and in addition, provide the details of any evacuations, including the number of persons evacuated)							

FIGURE 3-1 - RELEASE/SPILL REPORT FORM, CONTINUED

Call Magellan Spill Reporting at 1-877-852-0015 to report all releases (suspected or confirmed)		
Release Discovered by:	<input type="text"/>	Discover Time: <input type="text"/>
Release Verified:	<input type="text"/>	Verification Time: <input type="text"/> Release Stop Time: <input type="text"/>
BU:	<input type="text"/>	District: <input type="text"/> Area: <input type="text"/>
Area Supervisor:	<input type="text"/>	Asset Integrity Contact: <input type="text"/> (COM/Maint Supervisor)
Address of Release:	<input type="text"/>	City: <input type="text"/>
Nearest City:	<input type="text"/>	County: <input type="text"/> Zip Code: <input type="text"/>
Caller's E-mail Address:	<input type="text"/>	Provide spelling of e-mail address.
<b>Pipeline Address:</b>		
Section	<input type="text"/>	Township <input type="text"/> Range <input type="text"/> Milepost <input type="text"/> Tract # <input type="text"/>
	Latitude <input type="text"/>	Longitude <input type="text"/>
Engineering Stationing Number:	<input type="text"/>	
Origin of Release:	<input type="text"/>	
Cause (pre-investigation) Check all that apply:		
<input type="checkbox"/> Third Party Damage	<input type="checkbox"/> Human Error - Contractor	<input type="checkbox"/> Equipment Failure
<input type="checkbox"/> Internal Corrosion	<input type="checkbox"/> Human Error - Company Personnel	<input type="checkbox"/> Unknown
<input type="checkbox"/> External Corrosion	<input type="checkbox"/> Human Error - Driver	<input type="checkbox"/> Other
<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Forces	<input type="checkbox"/> Pipe or Weld Failure - Other than Corrosion	
Did weather affect the release in any way?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	If Yes, Explain: <input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Temp	<input type="text"/>	Relative Humidity	<input type="text"/>	Precipitation:	<input type="text"/>
Cloud Cover	<input type="text"/>	Wind Speed	<input type="text"/>	Wind Direction:	<input type="text"/>
Injury	<input type="text"/>	Fire	<input type="text"/>	Fatality	<input type="text"/>
		Explosion	<input type="text"/>	Unconsciousness	<input type="text"/>
Injury Requiring Hospitalization?	<input type="text"/>	Significant News Coverage:	<input type="text"/>		
Incident Classification:	<input type="text"/>	Loss/Damage Estimate:	<input type="text"/>		
Loss and damage estimate should include all costs associated with clean-up (maintenance, cleanup, product loss).					
Environmental Contact for release:	<input type="text"/>				
Safety Contact for this release:	<input type="text"/>				
Form completed by:	<input type="text"/>	Completion Date:	<input type="text"/>		
<i>Latest revision date for form 06/16/08</i>		Magellan Midstream Partners, L.P. One Williams Center, P.O. Box 3102 Tulsa, OK 74172			
<i>Replaces previous revision date 02/20/04</i>					

FIGURE 3-2 - NOTIFICATIONS AND TELEPHONE NUMBERS

\*24 Hour Number

FACILITY RESPONSE TEAM		
NAME/TITLE	PHONE NUMBER	RESPONSE TIME (hours)
Winfred Johnson Terminal Operator Sr <b>Qualified Individual</b>	985/872-3831 (Office) (b) (6) (Home)	0.5
Greg Schleismann Supv Area <b>Qualified Individual</b>	504/371-3901 (Office) (b) (6) (Home) 504/491-5758 *(Mobile)	>1
Dani Hardy Supv Operations II <b>Qualified Individual</b>	504/371-3906 (Office) (b) (6) (Home) 504/210-7023 *(Mobile)	1

Refer to **APPENDIX A, FIGURE A.2-3** of the Spill Response Plan for personnel training records.

Refer to **FIGURE 1-1** of the Spill Response Plan for last date revised.

FIGURE 3-2 - NOTIFICATIONS AND TELEPHONE NUMBERS, CONTINUED

\*24 Hour Number

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PERSONNEL						
NAME/TITLE	PHONE NUMBER	RESPONSE TIME (hours)	RESPONSIBILITY DURING RESPONSE ACTION	RESPONSE TRAINING TYPE <sup>1</sup>		
				1	2	3
Winfred Johnson Terminal Operator Sr <b>Qualified Individual</b>	985/872-3831 (Office) (b) (6) (Home)	.5	Spill Management Team	x		x
Dani Hardy Supv Operations II <b>Qualified Individual</b>	504/371-3906 (Office) (b) (6) (Home) 504/210-7023 * (Mobile)	1	Spill Management Team	x	x	x
Greg Schleismann Supv Area <b>Qualified Individual</b>	504/371-3901 (Office) (b) (6) (Home) 504/491-5758 * (Mobile)	>1	Spill Management Team	x	x	x
Robert Silva Special Assignment Supervisor <b>Qualified Individual</b>	504/371-4287 (Office) (b) (6) (Home) 985/637-8201 * (Mobile)	>1	Spill Management Team	x	x	x
Rick Bondy ER Preparedness Prog Coordinator	918/574-7363 (Office) (b) (6) (Home) 918/629-8207 * (Mobile)	12	SMT Coordinator	x	x	x
	651/635-4277					

Amber Kistler Safety Specialist	(Office) (b) (6) (Home) 651/236-0313 * (Mobile)	12	Spill Management Team	x	x	
Chris Nelson Environmental Specialist II	918/574-7380 (Office) (b) (6) (Home) 918/706-6162 * (Mobile)	12	Agency Liason	x		
Bruce Heine Dir Government & Media Affairs	918/574-7010 (Office) (b) (6) (Home) 918/645-8989 * (Mobile)	12	Spill management team - media relations	x	x	

**EMERGENCY RESPONSE TRAINING TYPE**

<b>TYPE</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>
1	29 CFR 1910.120 HazWoper
2	OPA (Training Reference for Oil Spill Response) All Facility Personnel, SMT, QI Components
3	Qualified Individual/Incident Command Training

NOTE: Refer to **APPENDIX A** of the Spill Response Plan for training dates.

FIGURE 3-2 - NOTIFICATIONS AND TELEPHONE NUMBERS, CONTINUED

\*24 Hour Number

EMERGENCY RESPONSE CONTRACTORS						
NAME/TITLE	PHONE NUMBER	RESPONSE TIME (hours)	RESPONSIBILITY DURING RESPONSE ACTION	RESPONSE TRAINING TYPE <sup>1</sup>		
				1	2	3
Environmental Safety & Health Consulting Services	(985) 851-5350	1		x	x	x
EMERGENCY RESPONSE TRAINING TYPE						
TYPE	DESCRIPTION					
1	29 CFR 1910.120 HazWoper					
2	OPA (Training Reference for Oil Spill Response) All Facility Personnel, SMT, QI Components					
3	Qualified Individual/Incident Command Training					

NOTE: Refer to **APPENDIX A** of the Spill Response Plan for training dates.

FIGURE 3-2 - NOTIFICATIONS AND TELEPHONE NUMBERS, CONTINUED

\*24 Hour Number

AFFILIATION	PHONE NUMBER	TIME CONTACTED
<b>Initial</b>		
3E (MSDS only)	1-800-451-8346	
Magellan Spill Reporting	(877) 852-0015*	
National Response Center (NRC)	(800) 424-8802* (202) 267-2675*	
<b>Recommended</b>		
<b>Federal Agencies</b>		
Environmental Protection Agency, Region VI 24-hr Hotline	(866) 372-7745*	
PHMSA-OPS	(202) 366-4595	
U.S. Coast Guard ? Houma Marine Safety Unit	(985) 851-1692	
U.S. Coast Guard, Marine Safety Office ? Morgan City	(985) 380-5320	
<b>State Agencies</b>		
Louisiana Dept. of Environmental Quality	(225) 342-1234 (504) 736-7701 - SE Regional Office (877) 925-6595 - LA One Call (225) 925-6595 - LA One Call	
Louisiana One Call - State Police, LDEQ, LEPC, SERC, Louisiana State Hazardous Materials Hotline	(877) 925-6595 (225) 925-6595	
Louisiana State Police - Troop B - Kenner	(800) 964-8076 (504) 471-2775 (877) 925-6595 - LA One Call (225) 925-6595 - LA One Call	
Louisiana State Police ? Troop C	(985) 857-3680	

State Emergency Response Commission	(225) 342-1234 (877) 925-6595 - LA One Call (225) 925-6595 - LA One Call	
State Fire Marshall - New Orleans District Office	(888) 634-7689	
<b>Local Agencies</b>		
Terrebonne Parish Office of Emergency Preparedness	(985) 873-6357 (985) 850-4630	
<b>Police Departments</b>		
City of Houma Police Department	911* (985) 868-5500	

FIGURE 3-2 - NOTIFICATIONS AND TELEPHONE NUMBERS, CONTINUED

\*24 Hour Number

AFFILIATION	PHONE NUMBER	TIME CONTACTED
<b>Recommended , Continued</b>		
<b>Police Departments</b>		
Terrebonne Parish Sheriff's Office	(985) 876-2500	
<b>Fire Departments</b>		
Local Fire Dept.	911*	
<b>Emergency Medical Services</b>		
Acadian Ambulance	911* (800) 259-2222	
Chabert Medical Center	(985) 873-2200 (985) 873-1294 emergency room	
Terrebonne General Medical Center	(985) 873-4141 (985) 873-4150 emergency room	
Thibodaux Regional Medical Center	(985) 447-5500	
<b>Service Providers</b>		
Center for Toxicology & Environmental Health (CTEH)	(615) 591-6616	
Williams Fire & Hazard Control (Tank Firefighting & Equipment)	281-999-0276 409-727-2347	
<b>USCG Classified OSRO's</b>		
Environmental Safety & Health Consulting Services Houma, LA	(985) 851-5350	
<b>Radio Stations</b>		
KCIL FM 107.5, KJIN 1490 AM	(985) 851-1020	
<b>Television Stations</b>		

HTV-TV	(985) 876-3456	
<b>Weather</b>		
National Weather Service - New Orleans/Baton Rouge Forecast Office	(504) 522-7330	
National Weather Service - Slidell	(504) 649-0357	
<b>Waste Management</b>		
Diversified Petroleum Inc. db/a Reclamation Resources - Oil City, LA	(318) 985-6298	
International Petroleum Corp. Inter-National Oil Services - New Orleans, LA, Attn: Dwight Daigle	(504) 254-9021	

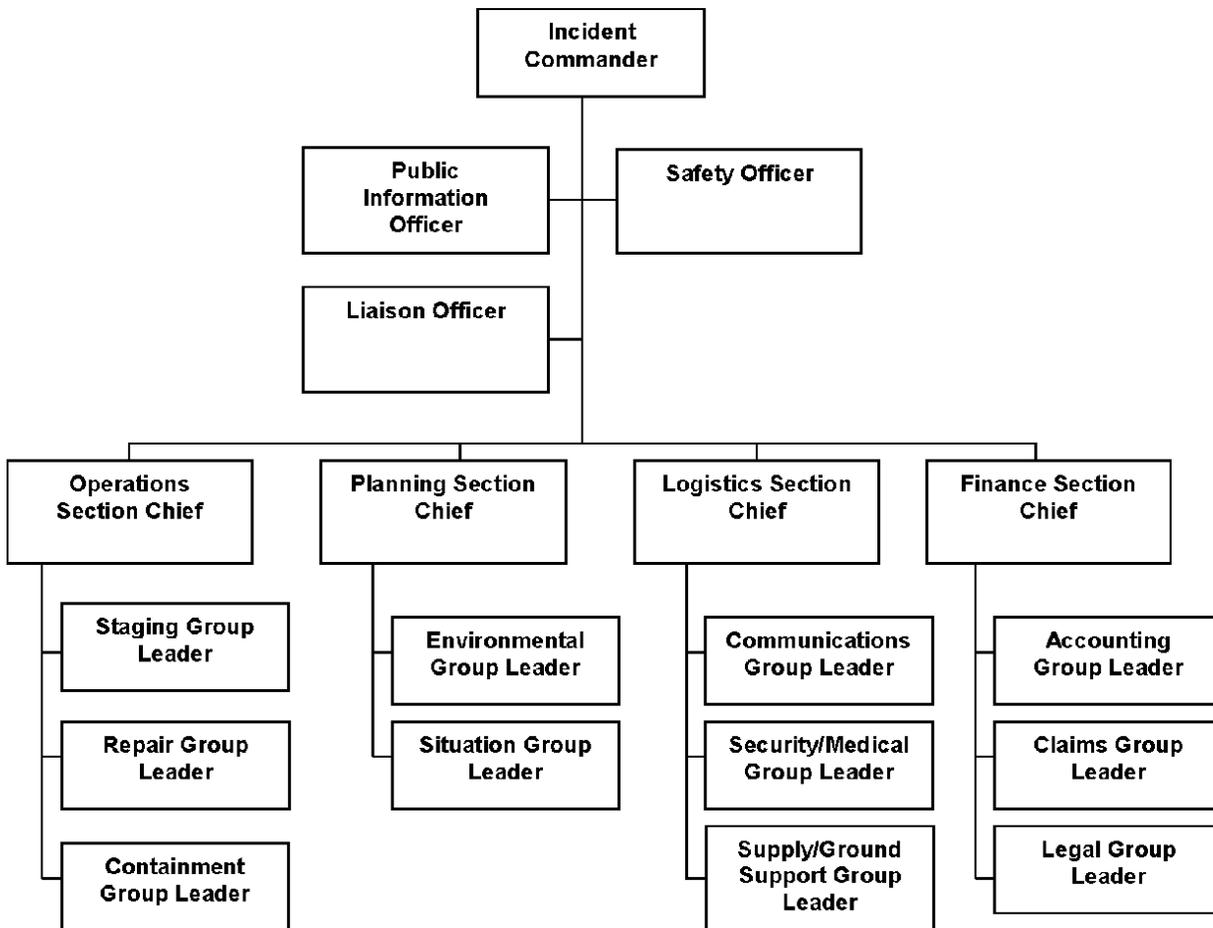
FIGURE 3-2 - NOTIFICATIONS AND TELEPHONE NUMBERS, CONTINUED

\*24 Hour Number

AFFILIATION	PHONE NUMBER	TIME CONTACTED
<b>Recommended , Continued</b>		
<b>Waste Management</b>		
Newpark Environmental Services, Inc. - Lafayette, LA	(318) 984-4445	
Rollins Environmental Services - Baton Rouge, LA, Attn: Dave Hagerman	(504) 778-1234	
Rollins Environmental Services - Plaquemine, LA	(504) 659-2434	
SWDI, Inc. - Houma, LA	(985) 851-0278	
<b>Water Intakes</b>		
Houma Water Treatment Plan	(985) 857-9633 (985) 857-9519	
Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Water District	(985) 879-2495 (985) 446-7509	

## 4.0 RESOURCES

FIGURE 4-1 - RESPONSE TEAM ORGANIZATION CHART\*



\*Note: Job descriptions for each SMT member are provided in the SECTION 4.6 of the Spill Response Plan.

FIGURE 4-2 - FACILITY EQUIPMENT\*

CATEGORY	TYPE/MODEL	QUANTITY	SIZE	YEAR PURCHASED	OPERATIONAL STATUS/ABSORPTION CAPACITY	LOCATION AT FACILITY
Boat	Flat bottom boat with 25 HP outboard motor	1	16' boat	Unknown	Standby	trailer at Gibson terminal office
Boom	18" Containment / Abasco	4 sections	100' sections	1998	Standby / 79,577 sq. ft.	Gibson Dock #1 Storage Building
Sorbent Boom		4 Bags	Unknown	Various	Standby	Lab
Sorbent Boom		1 Bag	Unknown	Various	Standby	Back Dock Boom Box
Sorbent Pads	Polypropylene	6 bales	N/A	Various	Standby / 40 gallons	Lab
Sorbent Pads	Polypropylene	2 Bales	N/A	Various	Standby / 40 gallons	Back Dock Boom Box

\***Note:** Response equipment is tested and deployed as described in APPENDIX A of the Spill Response Plan.

**FIGURE 4-3 - REGIONAL COMPANY AND RESPONSE CONTRACTOR'S  
EQUIPMENT LIST / RESPONSE TIME**

\*USCG Classified OSRO for facility

COMPANY/CONTRACTOR	EQUIPMENT	RESPONSE TIME
*Environmental Safety & Health Consulting Services Houma, LA	Full Response Capability	1 hours

**Note:** Response equipment is tested and deployed as described in APPENDIX A of the Spill Response Plan.

FIGURE 4-4 - EPA REQUIRED RESPONSE EQUIPMENT TESTING AND DEPLOYMENT  
DRILL LOG

Item:	Date of Last Update:
<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>INFORMATION</b>
Last inspection or response equipment test date	
Inspection frequency	
Last deployment drill date	
Deployment frequency	
OSRO Certification (if applicable)	

Item:	Date of Last Update:
<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>INFORMATION</b>
Last inspection or response equipment test date	
Inspection frequency	
Last deployment drill date	
Deployment frequency	
OSRO Certification (if applicable)	

Item:	Date of Last Update:
<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>INFORMATION</b>
Last inspection or response equipment test date	
Inspection frequency	
Last deployment drill date	
Deployment frequency	
OSRO Certification (if applicable)	

Item:	Date of Last Update:
<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>INFORMATION</b>
Last inspection or response equipment test date	
Inspection frequency	
Last deployment drill date	
Deployment frequency	
OSRO Certification (if applicable)	



## 5.0 PLOT PLANS / TANK TABLE

### FIGURE 5-1 - DRAINAGE DIAGRAM

[\(Click here for Drainage Diagram\)](#)

This ICP is based on a database design that was intended to be maintained through a worldwide web interface. As a result, global references are made within the plan text to certain components of the plan, such as drawings, which are not titled after those database references. For example, the Drawing entitled "Evacuation Plan" is referred to within the ICP (body and cross reference) as Figure C-7, but the actual drawing is entitled "Figure 1: Evacuation Plan" on the hard copy. This is an inevitable consequence of the design of the plan. This naming convention is important to consider when using the hard copy cross reference during a regulatory review; however, when using the plan as intended or reviewing the plan on a computer, the database naming convention does not affect the utility or cogency of the plan. For further explanation please contact the plan holder or TRP.

## FIGURE 5-2 - EVACUATION DIAGRAM

[\(Click here for Evacuation Diagram\)](#)

This ICP is based on a database design that was intended to be maintained through a worldwide web interface. As a result, global references are made within the plan text to certain components of the plan, such as drawings, which are not titled after those database references. For example, the Drawing entitled "Evacuation Plan" is referred to within the ICP (body and cross reference) as Figure C-7, but the actual drawing is entitled "Figure 1: Evacuation Plan" on the hard copy. This is an inevitable consequence of the design of the plan. This naming convention is important to consider when using the hard copy cross reference during a regulatory review; however, when using the plan as intended or reviewing the plan on a computer, the database naming convention does not affect the utility or cogency of the plan. For further explanation please contact the plan holder or TRP.

FIGURE 5-3 - TANK TABLE

Container/ Source	Failure/Cause	Total Capacity (gal)	Secondary Containment Volume Type (gal)	Tank Type	Year Constructed/ Installed	Quantity Stored (gal)	Direction of Flow/Rate (See Plot Plan)	Product Stored
<b>ABOVEGROUND CONTAINERS - Total: (b) (7)(F)</b>								
8000	Leak/ Rupture/ Overfill/ Spill	(b) (7)(F)		Internal Floating Roof		(b) (7)(F)	Northwest/ Instantaneous	Crude
8001	Leak/ Rupture/ Overfill/ Spill			Internal Floating Roof			Northwest/ Instantaneous	Crude
8002	Leak/ Rupture/ Overfill/ Spill			Internal Floating Roof			Northwest/ Instantaneous	Crude
8003	Leak/ Rupture/ Overfill/ Spill			Fx			Northwest/ Instantaneous	Crude
8004	Leak/ Rupture/ Overfill/ Spill			Fx			Northwest/ Instantaneous	Crude
<b>MISCELLANEOUS - Total: Varies</b>								
Tank Truck Unloading Rack	Rupture/ Failure	Varies	N/A	-			South/ Instantaneous	Crude
<b>Facility Total: (b) (7)(F)</b>								

Note: There are no underground storage tanks or surface impoundments located at this Facility

\* Not in Containment Area \*\* Curbing and containment system

**Containment Type:**? 1-Earthen Berm and Floor,? 2-Concrete Berm and Floor, 3-Metal Berm and Floor, 4-Portable Containment or Inside Building, 5-Double Walled, 6-Earthen Floor and Concrete Walls

**Tank / Roof Type:** C =Conical or Cone, D = Dome, H = Horizontal, L = Lifter, S = Spheroid, V = Vertical, G = Geodesic,

Fx = Fixed, F = Floating, W = Welded, R = Riveted

## 6.0 ENDANGERED AND THREATENED SPECIES BY STATE AND EPA PLANNING DISTANCE AND SENSITIVITY MAPS

### ENDANGERED AND THREATENED SPECIES BY STATE

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	HABITAT	STATUS	STATE
(No common name)	<i>Geocarpon minimum</i>	Grazing land	T	Louisiana
Bear, Louisiana black	<i>Ursus americanus luteolus</i>	Forest - mixed, woodland	T	Louisiana
Chaffseed, American	<i>Schwalbea americana</i>	Acidic, sandy or peaty soils in open pine flatwoods	E	Louisiana
Heelsplitter, Alabama (=inflated)	<i>Potamilus inflatus</i>	Sand, mud, silt, and sandy-gravel substrates	T	Louisiana
Manatee, West Indian	<i>Trichechus manatus</i>	Shallow coastal waters, estuaries, bays, rivers, and lakes	E	Louisiana
Mucket, pink (pearlymussel)	<i>Lampsilis abrupta</i>	Sand and gravel substrates	E	Louisiana
Pearlshell, Louisiana	<i>Margaritifera hembeli</i>	Small sandy creeks with stable sand and gravel substrates	T	Louisiana
Plover, piping except Great Lakes watershed	<i>Charadrius melodus</i>	Sandy beaches, islands	T	Louisiana
Pocketbook, fat	<i>Potamilus capax</i>	Sand, mud, and fine gravel substrates	E	Louisiana
Quillwort, Louisiana	<i>Isoetes louisianensis</i>	Shallow blackwater streams in riparian woodland	E	Louisiana
Sawfish, smalltooth	<i>Pristis pectinata</i>	Shallow coastal waters of tropical seas and estuaries; sheltered bays, on shallow banks, and in estuaries or river mouths	E	Louisiana
Sea turtle, green except where endangered	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Coasts, open sea	T	Louisiana
		Clear offshore waters		

Sea turtle, hawksbill	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	off the mainland and on island shelves	E	Louisiana
Sea turtle, Kemp's ridley	<i>Lepidochelys kempii</i>	Sand/duneShallow areas with sandy and muddy bottoms	E	Louisiana
Sea turtle, leatherback	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	Warm sands of tropical beaches	E	Louisiana
Sea turtle, loggerhead	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Estuaries, coastal streams and salt marshes	T	Louisiana
Sturgeon, gulf	<i>Acipenser oxyrinchus desotoi</i>	Free-flowing riverine	T	Louisiana

## 6.0 ENDANGERED AND THREATENED SPECIES BY STATE AND EPA PLANNING DISTANCE AND SENSITIVITY MAPS

### ENDANGERED AND THREATENED SPECIES BY STATE

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	HABITAT	STATUS	STATE
Sturgeon, pallid	<i>Scaphirhynchus albus</i>	Free-flowing riverine	E	Louisiana
Tern, least interior pop.	<i>Sterna antillarum</i>	Open sandy or gravelly beach, dredge spoil and other open shoreline areas	E	Louisiana
Tortoise, gopher W of of Mobile/Tombigbee Rs.	<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	Grassland/herbaceous	T	Louisiana
Turtle, ringed map	<i>Graptemys oculifera</i>	Clean, clear, limestone, spring-fed rivers and their tributaries	T	Louisiana
Whale, finback	<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>	Offshore ocean waters	E	Louisiana
Whale, humpback	<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	Surface of the ocean	E	Louisiana
Woodpecker, red-cockaded	<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Open pine forests with large, widely-spaced older trees	E	Louisiana

**MAP FEATURE INDEX**

<b>MAP ID#*</b>	<b>MAP NAME</b>	<b>FEATURE</b>	<b>NAME</b>
1	Sensitivity Figure 3	Transportation Route	DuPonts Landing Pier (Edgemoor 2)
2	Sensitivity Figure 3	Water Intake	Surface Water Intake: DuPont Edgemoor

\* Map ID# corresponds to sensitivities labeled on the following maps.

## SENSITIVITY DESCRIPTION

### **EXPLANATION OF THE VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS:**

A Vulnerability Analysis has been conducted for the terminal using the following general methodology (in accordance with 40CFR 112, Appendix F, paragraph 1.4.2 and 1.4.3, and external references provided therein):

- Hazards identified in **FIGURE C-4** of this terminal Integrated Contingency Plan (ICP) are carefully reviewed for spill potential.
- Worst-case, Medium and Small Spill Scenarios are developed on the basis of spill history of the terminal; vulnerability to natural disaster; the operator's knowledge and experience related to the terminal's spill history, container age and other factors; and the sensitivities identified within the calculated planning distance.
- Sensitive receptors are reviewed, and Tactical Plans are developed to mitigate the risk of exposure of the identified receptors to an oil spill.
- Tactical exercises and oil spill prevention meetings are conducted to increase awareness, decrease the probability of oil spills, and increase the effectiveness of mitigation techniques employed should a spill occur.

Within this ICP, the Vulnerability Analysis required under Pt 112, App. F is split across three sections in the document. **APPENDIX C** comprises the hazard analysis (Spill Prevention Containment and Countermeasures Plan); **APPENDIX D** comprises the hazard analysis continuation, scenario analysis and downstream planning distance calculations; and **SECTION 6** comprises the sensitivity analysis ? this is also where the detailed Tactical Site Plans are located.

## Sensitivity Map

[\(Click here for Sensitivity Maps\)](#) 1

## Sensitivity Map

[\(Click here for Sensitivity Maps\) 2](#)

## Sensitivity Map

[\(Click here for Sensitivity Maps\)](#) 3

## Sensitivity Map

[\(Click here for Sensitivity Maps\)](#) 4

## Sensitivity Map

[\(Click here for Sensitivity Maps\)](#) 5

# **LINK FILES**



U.S. Department of  
Homeland Security

United States  
Coast Guard



Captain of the Port  
United States Coast Guard  
Marine Safety Unit Morgan City

800 David Drive, Room 232  
Morgan City, LA 70380-1304  
Phone: (985) 380-5305  
FAX: (985) 380-3243

16611  
May 6, 2008

Magellan Midstream Partners  
Attn: Lucas Potratz  
160 Old Spanish Trail  
Gibson, LA 70356

**GIBSON - MORM MM100**

The Coast Guard has completed a final review of your Facility Response Plan submitted to meet the requirements of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA 90). Your plan is hereby approved. **The expiration date of this approval is May 6, 2013.**

As a reminder, in accordance with Title 33 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Parts 154.1030(f) and 154.1065, you shall review this plan annually and submit any revisions to the Captain of the Port and any other plan holders for information or approval as appropriate. Plans submitted for re-approval must be consistent with the National Contingency Plan (NCP) and the applicable Area Contingency Plan (ACP) covering the area in which the facility operates and that are in effect at the time of plan submission. If the NCP or ACP have been revised within 6 months prior to the date of submission, the plan may be based on the prior NCP or ACP.

If you have any questions, please contact our Facilities Division at (985) 380-5320, ext. 326 or 335.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "William White II".

W. WHITE II  
Lieutenant Junior Grade, U. S. Coast Guard  
Response Department  
By direction









# Sensitivity of Coastal Environments and Wildlife to Spilled Oil

## LOUISIANA



*Supported by:*

*In Cooperation with:*



**National Oceanic and  
Atmospheric Administration**

National Ocean Service

Office of Response and Restoration  
Hazardous Materials Response Division  
Seattle, Washington

**Minerals Management Service (MMS)**  
New Orleans, Louisiana

**U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)**  
Lafayette, Louisiana

**The Louisiana Oil Spill Coordinator's Office (LOSCO)**  
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

**Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries (LDWF)**  
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

**Louisiana Department of Natural Resources (LDNR)**  
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

# LOUISIANA

## SHORELINE HABITATS (ESI) 2001 ESI Shoreline Classification

	1B) EXPOSED, SOLID MAN-MADE STRUCTURES
	2A) EXPOSED WAVE-CUT PLATFORMS IN CLAY
	2B) EXPOSED SCARPS AND STEEP SLOPES IN CLAY
	3A) FINE- TO MEDIUM-GRAINED SAND BEACHES
	3B) SCARPS AND STEEP SLOPES IN SAND
	4) COARSE-GRAINED SAND BEACHES
	5) MIXED SAND AND GRAVEL BEACHES
	6A) GRAVEL BEACHES
	6B) RIPRAP
	7) EXPOSED TIDAL FLATS
	8A) SHELTERED ROCKY SHORES AND SHELTERED SCARPS IN MUD OR CLAY
	8B) SHELTERED MAN-MADE STRUCTURES
	8C) SHELTERED RIPRAP
	9A) SHELTERED TIDAL FLATS
	9B) SHELTERED, VEGETATED LOW BANKS
	10A) SALT- AND BRACKISH-WATER MARSHES
	10B) FRESHWATER MARSHES
	10C) FRESHWATER SWAMPS
	10D) SCRUB-SHRUB WETLANDS

## COASTAL HABITATS From 1988 Digital Shoreline

	10A) SALT MARSH
	10A) BRACKISH MARSH
	10A) INTERMEDIATE MARSH
	10B) FRESHWATER MARSH
	10C) FORESTED WETLAND
	10D) SCRUB-SHRUB WETLAND
	SEAGRASS

## SENSITIVE BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

	BIRD		TERRESTRIAL MAMMAL		REPTILE / AMPHIBIAN
	DIVING BIRD		BAT		ALLIGATOR
	GULL / TERN		BEAR		TURTLE
	PASSERINE		SMALL MAMMAL		OTHER REPTILE / AMPHIBIAN
	RAPTOR		INVERTEBRATE		HABITAT
	SHOREBIRD		BIVALVE		PLANT
	WADING BIRD		CEPHALOPOD		SEAGRASS
	WATERFOWL		CRAB		MUTIPLE ELEMENTS
	NESTING SITE		CRAYFISH		THREATENED / ENDANGERED
	FISH		INSECT		RAR NUMBER
	FISH		SHRIMP		

## HUMAN-USE FEATURES

	AIRPORT / HELIPORT		SENIC RIVER		PARISH BOUNDARY
	BOAT RAMP		STATE PARK		MANAGEMENT BOUNDARY
	INDIAN RESERVATION		WILDLIFE REFUGE		MAJOR ROAD
	MARINA		HUMAN-USE NUMBER		MINOR ROAD
	NATIONAL PARK / NATURE CONSERVANCY				SHORELINE FROM 2001 PHOTO INTERPRETATION
					SHORELINE FROM 1988 DIGITAL DATA

## Guidelines for Interpreting ESI Maps

To help users interpret the ESI maps and tabular data, we offer the following guidelines for use in addition to the map legend:

- **Shoreline Habitats.** The “shoreline,” representing the boundary between land and water, is color-coded with the ESI classification. Most shoreline habitats are shown as a line, with no areal dimension. Where there is more than one shoreline type (e.g., a beach in front of a seawall), the colors for each habitat are shown, with the color for the landward habitat on the land side of the shoreline and the color for the seaward habitat on the water side. In areas where the intertidal zone is wide (e.g., wide tidal flats, wave-cut rocky platforms), the habitat from high to low water is filled with the ESI classification color. When data are available, the entire extent of wetlands are filled with colored patterns. The seaward edge of the wetland is color-coded with the ESI classification; the landward extent of the wetland is indicated by a dashed, colored line.
- **Biological Resources.** The distribution of biological resources is shown using many different conventions. The major convention is an icon associated with a point, line, or polygon that shows the species’ areal distribution. The icon’s reference number corresponds to a data table with details on species and life history. Biological resource data are organized into six major groups, each with a reference color: birds (green), mammals (brown), fish (blue), shellfish (orange), reptiles (red), and rare/endangered plants and special habitats (purple). These colors are used to fill hatched polygons and the icons. Each major group has subgroups with unique icons to visually indicate the type of organism or feature present. The icon or group of icons is usually located inside the polygon it represents; however, sometimes a line is connected between the icon and the polygon or point to make it easier to relate the two. Note that icons are used to indicate the types of resources present, but the actual data are the points and polygons. A red box around an icon indicates the presence of a species on the state or Federal list of threatened or endangered species.

The number listed below each icon refers to the first column of a data table for each map. The data tables, organized by group (birds, fish, etc.), include the following information: species name, status as threatened or endangered on state and Federal lists, concentration (specifically for each point or polygon), presence by month, and special life-history time periods. When a polygon contains multiple groups, the one number under the group of icons is listed under each group heading in the data tables. Where possible, the same number is used on multiple maps. For example, all bald eagle nests with the same seasonality could have the same number throughout the atlas, or the same assemblage of fish would have the same number wherever it occurred.

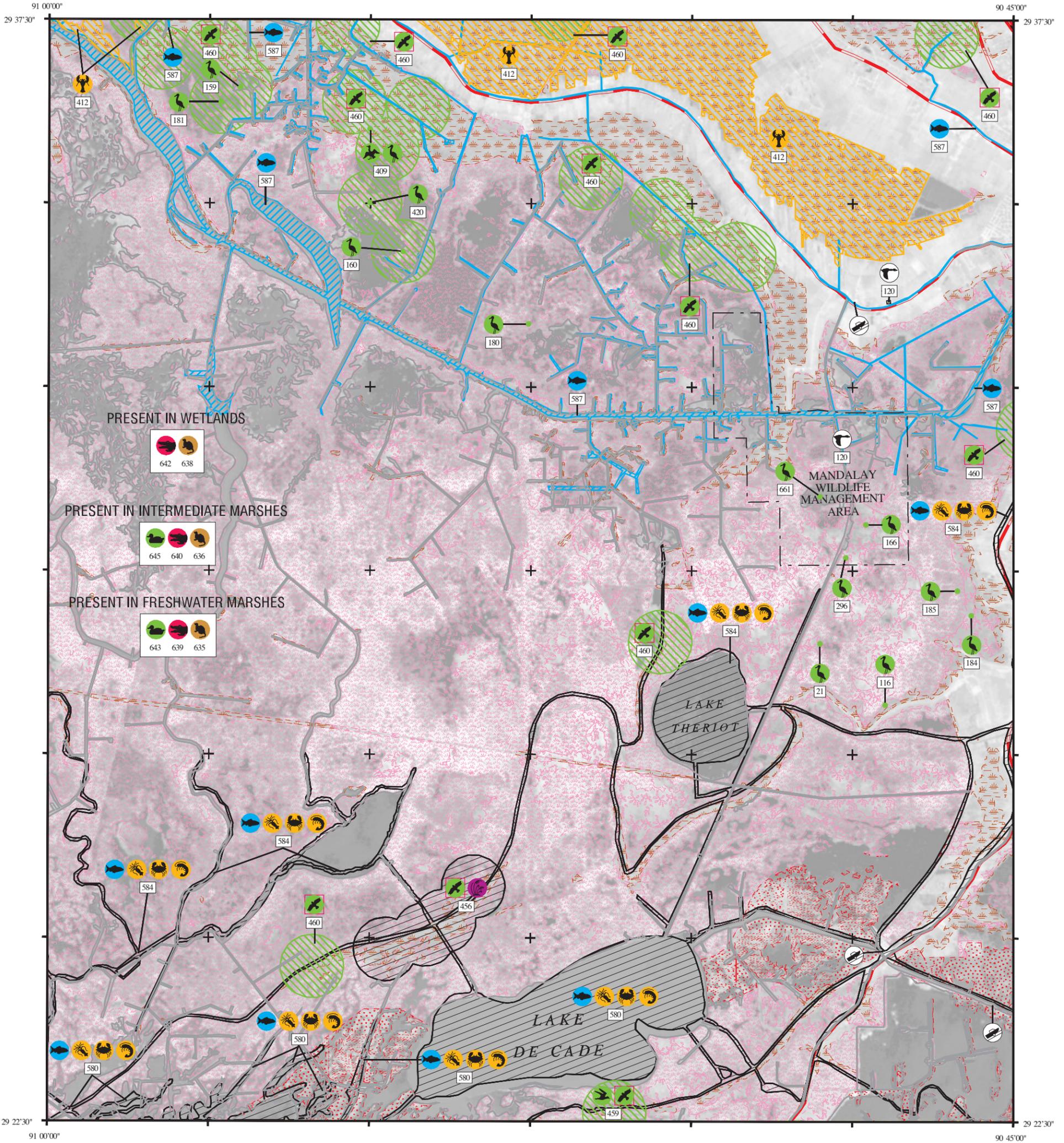
A data table has a separate listing for every unique combination of species, concentration, seasonality, life-history stage, and source. By looking at the monthly seasonality data in the table for each map, the species present at the time of concern can be easily identified. An ‘X’ or number is placed under each month in which any life stage of the species is present in the area represented by the point or polygon. Numbers are used typically for fish and shellfish where data on relative abundance are available. The final columns in the data tables include the months when reproductive activities occur or early life stages are present. Users should pay close attention to the data tables because they contain much of the information needed to identify the most sensitive resources at different times of the year.

Points, lines, and polygons on a map represent the distribution of the resources. Green points show bird nesting sites, including bald eagle nests and dense colonial nesters (e.g., heron rookeries and seabird nesting colonies). Animals and habitats are also represented as: 1) hatched polygons in the color for the animal group (e.g., green for birds); 2) black hatched polygons which contain multiple groups of resources (birds and fish in the same tidal channels); 3) solid lines (usually used for fish in small streams); or 4) in “common in ...” boxes. When showing the biological resource polygons would make the maps too difficult to read (usually when multiple polygons cover a large area), the polygons are not plotted and the presence of the resource is indicated by placing the icon in a box labeled “common in ...” The box contains an appropriate geographic reference. Different boxes can be used on the same map when, for example: “common in Winyah Bay” or “common in tidal creeks.” The data for these resources are still fully present in the database but are not shown to make the maps more readable.

- **Human-use Resources.** Most of the human-use resources are point features indicated by a black-and-white icon. Managed lands, such as refuges and sanctuaries, have their boundaries shown as a dot-dash line with an icon and name placed inside. Where the feature is a known point location (e.g., a drinking water intake, boat ramp, marina), the exact location is shown as a small black dot and a line is drawn from it to the icon. Activities such as commercial and recreational fishing and areas such as recreational beaches are also indicated by an icon placed in the general area without any lines to points or polygons since the boundaries are not readily defined.

Some features, like historic and archaeological sites, are location-sensitive: the agency managing the resource believes the exact location should not be shown in order to protect the site. In these cases, the icon is placed in the general area of the resource, but the exact location is not shown.

# ENVIRONMENTAL SENSITIVITY INDEX MAP



**SHORELINE**  
 1988 SHORELINE  
 2001 SHORELINE

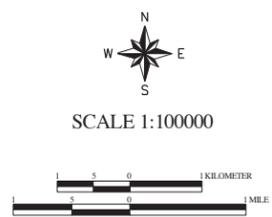
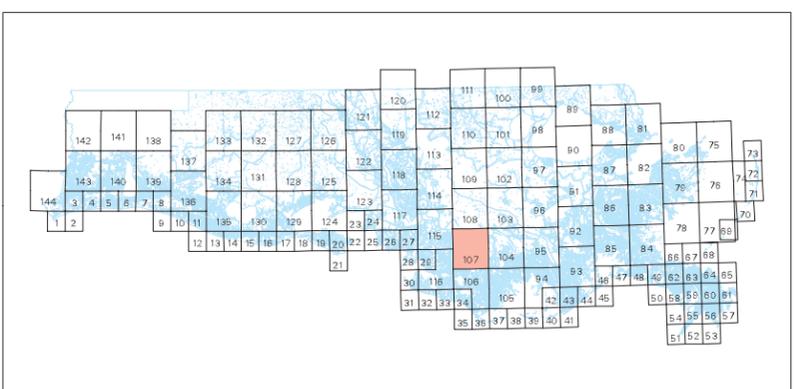
**NOTE FOR COASTAL MAPS:**  
 Due to the dynamic nature of the Louisiana coastline, biological resources may represent historical locations that do not correspond with the depicted shoreline.

**SHORELINE HABITATS (ESI)**  
 2001 ESI Shoreline Classification

- 1B EXPOSED, SOLID MAN-MADE STRUCTURES
- 2A EXPOSED WAVE-CUT PLATFORMS IN CLAY
- 2B EXPOSED SCARPS AND STEEP SLOPES IN CLAY
- 3A FINE- TO MEDIUM-GRAINED SAND BEACHES
- 3B SCARPS AND STEEP SLOPES IN SAND
- 4 COARSE-GRAINED SAND BEACHES
- 5 MIXED SAND AND GRAVEL BEACHES
- 6A GRAVEL BEACHES
- 6B RIPRAP
- 7 EXPOSED TIDAL FLATS
- 8A SHELTERED ROCKY SHORES AND SHELTERED SCARPS IN MUD OR CLAY
- 8B SHELTERED, MAN-MADE STRUCTURES
- 8C SHELTERED RIPRAP
- 9A SHELTERED TIDAL FLATS
- 9B SHELTERED, VEGETATED LOW BANKS
- 10A SALT- AND BRACKISH-WATER MARSHES
- 10B FRESHWATER MARSHES
- 10C FRESHWATER SWAMPS
- 10D SCRUB-SHRUB WETLANDS

**COASTAL HABITATS**  
 Based on 1988 Digital Shoreline

- 10A SALT MARSH
- 10A BRACKISH MARSH
- 10A INTERMEDIATE MARSH
- 10B FRESHWATER MARSH
- 10C FORESTED WETLAND
- 10D SCRUB-SHRUB WETLAND
- SEAGRASS



December 2003  
 Published at Seattle, Washington  
 National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration  
 National Ocean Service  
 Office of Response and Restoration  
 Hazardous Materials Response Division

## Louisiana ESI: ESIMAP 107

## BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES:

## BIRD:

RAR#	Species	S F Conc.	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Nesting	Migrating	Molting
21	Little blue heron	5 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	MAR-JUL	-	-
116	Cattle egret	4 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	APR-AUG	-	-
	Great egret	154 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	FEB-JUL	-	-
	Little blue heron	29 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	MAR-JUL	-	-
	Snowy egret	1 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	MAR-JUL	-	-
	Tricolored heron	2 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	MAR-JUL	-	-
159	Cattle egret	41 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	APR-AUG	-	-
	Little blue heron	121 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	MAR-JUL	-	-
	Snowy egret	32 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	MAR-JUL	-	-
	Tricolored heron	16 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	MAR-JUL	-	-
	White ibis	104 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	APR-AUG	-	-
	White-faced or Glossy ibis	33 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	APR-AUG	-	-
	Yellow-crowned night-heron	1 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	MAR-AUG	-	-
160	Black-crowned night-heron	4 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	MAR-AUG	-	-
	Cattle egret	18 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	APR-AUG	-	-
	Little blue heron	76 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	MAR-JUL	-	-
	Snowy egret	12 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	MAR-JUL	-	-
	Tricolored heron	6 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	MAR-JUL	-	-
	White ibis	125 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	APR-AUG	-	-
	White-faced or Glossy ibis	2 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	APR-AUG	-	-
166	Black-crowned night-heron	23 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	MAR-AUG	-	-
	Cattle egret	16 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	APR-AUG	-	-
	Great egret	26 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	FEB-JUL	-	-
	Little blue heron	218 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	MAR-JUL	-	-
	Snowy egret	176 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	MAR-JUL	-	-
	Tricolored heron	11 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	MAR-JUL	-	-
	White ibis	276 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	APR-AUG	-	-
	White-faced or Glossy ibis	34 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	APR-AUG	-	-
180	Black-crowned night-heron	7 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	MAR-AUG	-	-
	Great egret	2 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	FEB-JUL	-	-
	Little blue heron	15 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	MAR-JUL	-	-
	Snowy egret	12 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	MAR-JUL	-	-
	Tricolored heron	8 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	MAR-JUL	-	-
	White ibis	107 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	APR-AUG	-	-
	White-faced or Glossy ibis	2 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	APR-AUG	-	-
181	Black-crowned night-heron	1 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	MAR-AUG	-	-
	Little blue heron	15 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	MAR-JUL	-	-
	Snowy egret	8 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	MAR-JUL	-	-
	White-faced or Glossy ibis	1 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	APR-AUG	-	-
184	Great egret	51 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	FEB-JUL	-	-
	Little blue heron	71 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	MAR-JUL	-	-
185	Black-crowned night-heron	3 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	MAR-AUG	-	-
	Cattle egret	10 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	APR-AUG	-	-
	Great egret	17 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	FEB-JUL	-	-
	Little blue heron	10 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	MAR-JUL	-	-
	Snowy egret	3 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	MAR-JUL	-	-
296	Little blue heron	80 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	MAR-JUL	-	-
	Roseate spoonbill	3 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	APR-JUL	-	-
	Snowy egret	20 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	MAR-JUL	-	-
	Tricolored heron	23 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	MAR-JUL	-	-
	White ibis	160 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	APR-AUG	-	-
	White-faced or Glossy ibis	13 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	APR-AUG	-	-
409	Anhinga	6 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	MAR-JUN	-	-
	Black-crowned night-heron	2 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	MAR-AUG	-	-
	Cattle egret	17 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	APR-AUG	-	-
	Great blue heron	29 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	FEB-JUL	-	-
	Great egret	305 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	FEB-JUL	-	-
	Little blue heron	36 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	MAR-JUL	-	-
	Roseate spoonbill	2 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	APR-JUL	-	-
	Snowy egret	10 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	MAR-JUL	-	-
	Tricolored heron	6 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	MAR-JUL	-	-
	White ibis	19 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	APR-AUG	-	-
	White-faced or Glossy ibis	6 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	APR-AUG	-	-
420	Black-crowned night-heron	14 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	MAR-AUG	-	-
	Cattle egret	100 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	APR-AUG	-	-
	Great egret	15 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	FEB-JUL	-	-
	Little blue heron	288 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	MAR-JUL	-	-
	Roseate spoonbill	7 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	APR-JUL	-	-
	Snowy egret	77 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	MAR-JUL	-	-
	Tricolored heron	17 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	MAR-JUL	-	-
	White ibis	419 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	APR-AUG	-	-
	White-faced or Glossy ibis	4 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	APR-AUG	-	-
456	Threatened raptor	T	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	OCT-MAY	-	-
459	Colonial waterbirds	T	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	NOV-SEP	-	-
	Threatened raptor	T	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	OCT-MAY	-	-
460	Threatened raptor	T	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	OCT-MAY	-	-
643	American coot	2 TO 215 IND/SQ MI	X	X	X							X	X	X	-	-	-
	American wigeon	1 TO 116 IND/SQ MI	X	X	X							X	X	X	-	-	-
	Blue-winged teal	2 TO 30 IND/SQ MI	X	X	X	X					X	X	X	X	-	-	-
	Canvasback	UP TO 21 IND/SQ MI	X	X	X							X	X		-	-	-
	Gadwall	10 TO 243 IND/SQ MI	X	X	X	X						X	X	X	-	-	-
	Green-winged teal	6 TO 86 IND/SQ MI	X	X	X							X	X	X	-	-	-
	Hooded merganser	PRESENT	X	X	X							X	X		-	-	-
	Lesser scaup	UP TO 41 IND/SQ MI	X	X	X							X	X	X	-	-	-
	Mallard	20 TO 99 IND/SQ MI	X	X	X							X	X	X	-	-	-
	Mottled duck	3 TO 18 IND/SQ MI	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	MAR-SEP	-	-
	Northern pintail	2 TO 70 IND/SQ MI	X	X	X							X	X	X	-	-	-
	Northern shoveler	UP TO 24 IND/SQ MI	X	X	X	X						X	X	X	-	-	-
	Ring-necked duck	UP TO 56 IND/SQ MI	X	X	X							X	X	X	-	-	-
645	American coot	33 TO 165 IND/SQ MI	X	X	X							X	X	X	-	-	-
	American wigeon	3 TO 73 IND/SQ MI	X	X	X	X						X	X	X	-	-	-
	Blue-winged teal	9 TO 34 IND/SQ MI	X	X	X	X						X	X	X	-	-	-
	Canvasback	UP TO 6 IND/SQ MI	X	X	X							X	X		-	-	-
	Gadwall	36 TO 240 IND/SQ MI	X	X	X	X						X	X	X	-	-	-
	Green-winged teal	9 TO 144 IND/SQ MI	X	X	X	X						X	X	X	-	-	-
	Hooded merganser	PRESENT	X	X	X							X	X		-	-	-
	Lesser scaup	2 TO 35 IND/SQ MI	X	X	X							X	X	X	-	-	-
	Mallard	4 TO 66 IND/SQ MI	X	X	X							X	X	X	-	-	-
	Mottled duck	8 TO 15 IND/SQ MI	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	MAR-SEP	-	-
	Northern pintail	UP TO 39 IND/SQ MI	X	X	X							X	X	X	-	-	-
	Northern shoveler	4 TO 34 IND/SQ MI	X	X	X	X						X	X	X	-	-	-
	Ring-necked duck	2 TO 36 IND/SQ MI	X	X	X							X	X	X	-	-	-
661	Black-crowned night-heron	30 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	MAR-AUG	-	-
	Little blue heron	450 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	MAR-JUL	-	-

Biological information shown on the maps represents known concentration areas or occurrences, but does not necessarily represent the full distribution or range of each species. This is particularly important to recognize when considering potential impacts to protected species.

**Louisiana ESI: ESIMAP 107 (cont.)**

**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES: (cont.)**

**BIRD:**

RAR#	Species	S F Conc.	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Nesting	Migrating	Molting
661	Snowy egret	375 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	MAR-JUL	-	-
	White ibis	600 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	APR-AUG	-	-
	White-faced or Glossy ibis	45 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	APR-AUG	-	-

**FISH:**

RAR#	Species	S F Conc.	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Spawning	Eggs	Larvae	Juveniles	Adults
580	Atlantic croaker	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	MAR-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	-	
	Bay anchovy	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	-	
	Black drum	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	JAN-MAY	JAN-MAY	JAN-MAY	JAN-DEC	-	
	Crevalle jack	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	-	-	-	-	JAN-DEC	-	
	Florida pompano	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	MAY-AUG	MAY-AUG	MAY-AUG	JAN-DEC	-	
	Gizzard shad	4	3	3	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	MAR-SEP	MAR-SEP	MAR-SEP	JAN-DEC	-	
	Gray snapper	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	-	-	-	-	JAN-DEC	-	
	Gulf menhaden	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	-	AUG-APR	AUG-APR	JAN-DEC	-	
	Red drum	4	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	AUG-MAR	AUG-MAR	AUG-MAR	JAN-DEC	-	
	Sand seatrout	4	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	FEB-OCT	FEB-OCT	FEB-OCT	JAN-DEC	-	
	Sheepshead	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	-	-	JAN-JUL	JAN-DEC	-	
	Silver perch	4	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	MAR-OCT	MAR-OCT	MAR-OCT	JAN-DEC	-	
	Southern flounder	4	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	-	-	SEP-APR	JAN-DEC	-	
	Spanish mackerel	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	-	-	-	-	JAN-DEC	-	
	Spot	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	OCT-APR	OCT-APR	OCT-APR	JAN-DEC	-	
	Spotted seatrout	4	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	3	4	3	3	MAR-OCT	MAR-OCT	MAR-OCT	JAN-DEC	-	
	Striped mullet	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	-	NOV-FEB	OCT-MAY	JAN-DEC	-	
	Tarpon	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	-	-	-	MAY-NOV	JAN-DEC	-	
584	Atlantic croaker	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	MAR-DEC	MAR-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	-	
	Bay anchovy	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	-	
	Black drum	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	FEB-APR	-	FEB-APR	JAN-DEC	-	
	Crevalle jack	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	-	-	-	-	JAN-DEC	-	
	Gizzard shad	4	3	3	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	MAR-SEP	MAR-SEP	MAR-SEP	JAN-DEC	-	
	Gray snapper	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	JAN-DEC	-	
	Gulf menhaden	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	-	-	-	JAN-DEC	-	
	Red drum	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	AUG-DEC	-	AUG-MAR	JAN-DEC	-	
	Sand seatrout	4	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	-	-	-	JAN-DEC	-	
	Sheepshead	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	-	-	-	-	JAN-DEC	-	
	Silver perch	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	MAY-SEP	MAY-SEP	MAY-SEP	JAN-DEC	-	
	Southern flounder	4	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	-	-	-	-	JAN-DEC	-	
	Spanish mackerel	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	-	-	-	-	JAN-DEC	-	
	Spot	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	-	-	-	JAN-DEC	-	
	Spotted seatrout	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	MAR-OCT	MAR-OCT	MAR-OCT	JAN-DEC	-	
	Striped mullet	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	-	-	-	JAN-DEC	-	
	Tarpon	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	JAN-DEC	-	
587	Bay anchovy	2												-	APR-OCT	APR-OCT	-	-	
	Gizzard shad	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	MAR-SEP	MAR-SEP	MAR-SEP	JAN-DEC	-	
	Gulf menhaden	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	-	-	-	JAN-DEC	-	
	Southern flounder	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	JAN-DEC	-	
	Striped mullet	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	-	-	-	JAN-DEC	-	

**HABITAT:**

RAR#	Species	S F Conc.	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
456	Rare plant		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

**INVERTEBRATE:**

RAR#	Species	S F Conc.	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Spawning	Eggs	Larvae	Juveniles	Adults
412	Red swamp crawfish	PRESENT	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	-
	White river crawfish	PRESENT	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	-
580	Bay squid	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	-	
	Blue crab	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	-	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	-	
	Brown shrimp	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	3	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	-	
	Gulf stone crab	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	-	MAR-NOV	MAR-DEC	JAN-DEC	-	
	Pink shrimp	5	3	3	5	5	5	3	3	3	3	3	3	-	-	APR-OCT	JAN-DEC	-	
	White shrimp	5	3	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	APR-NOV	APR-NOV	MAR-DEC	JAN-DEC	-	
584	Bay squid	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	MAR-DEC	MAR-DEC	MAR-DEC	JAN-DEC	-	
	Blue crab	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	-	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	-	
	Brown shrimp	5	3	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	3	-	-	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	-	
	Gulf stone crab	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	-	-	-	JAN-DEC	-	
	Pink shrimp	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	-	-	APR-SEP	JAN-DEC	-	
	White shrimp	5	3	3	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	-	-	APR-DEC	JAN-DEC	-	

**REPTILE:**

RAR#	Species	S F Conc.	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Nesting	Hatching	Interesting	Juveniles	Adults
639	American alligator	661 TO 9 AC/NEST	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	JUN-AUG	AUG-SEP	-	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC
640	American alligator	593 TO 38 AC/NEST	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	JUN-AUG	AUG-SEP	-	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC
642	American alligator	1000 TO 250 AC/NEST	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	JUN-AUG	AUG-SEP	-	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC

**TERRESTRIAL MAMMAL:**

RAR#	Species	S F Conc.	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
635	Common raccoon	86 TO 42 AC/NEST	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Mink	223 TO 179 AC/NEST	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Muskrat	36 TO 17 AC/NEST	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Northern river otter	2036 TO 828 AC/NEST	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Nutria	3 TO 2 AC/NEST	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
636	Common raccoon	77 TO 73 AC/NEST	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Mink	329 TO 220 AC/NEST	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Muskrat	99 TO 6 AC/NEST	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Northern river otter	1258 TO 423 AC/NEST	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Nutria	6 TO 3 AC/NEST	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
638	Common raccoon	25 TO 23 AC/NEST	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Mink	96 TO 56 AC/NEST	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Muskrat	196 TO 53 AC/NEST	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Northern river otter	877 TO 728 AC/NEST	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Nutria	15 TO 3 AC/NEST	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

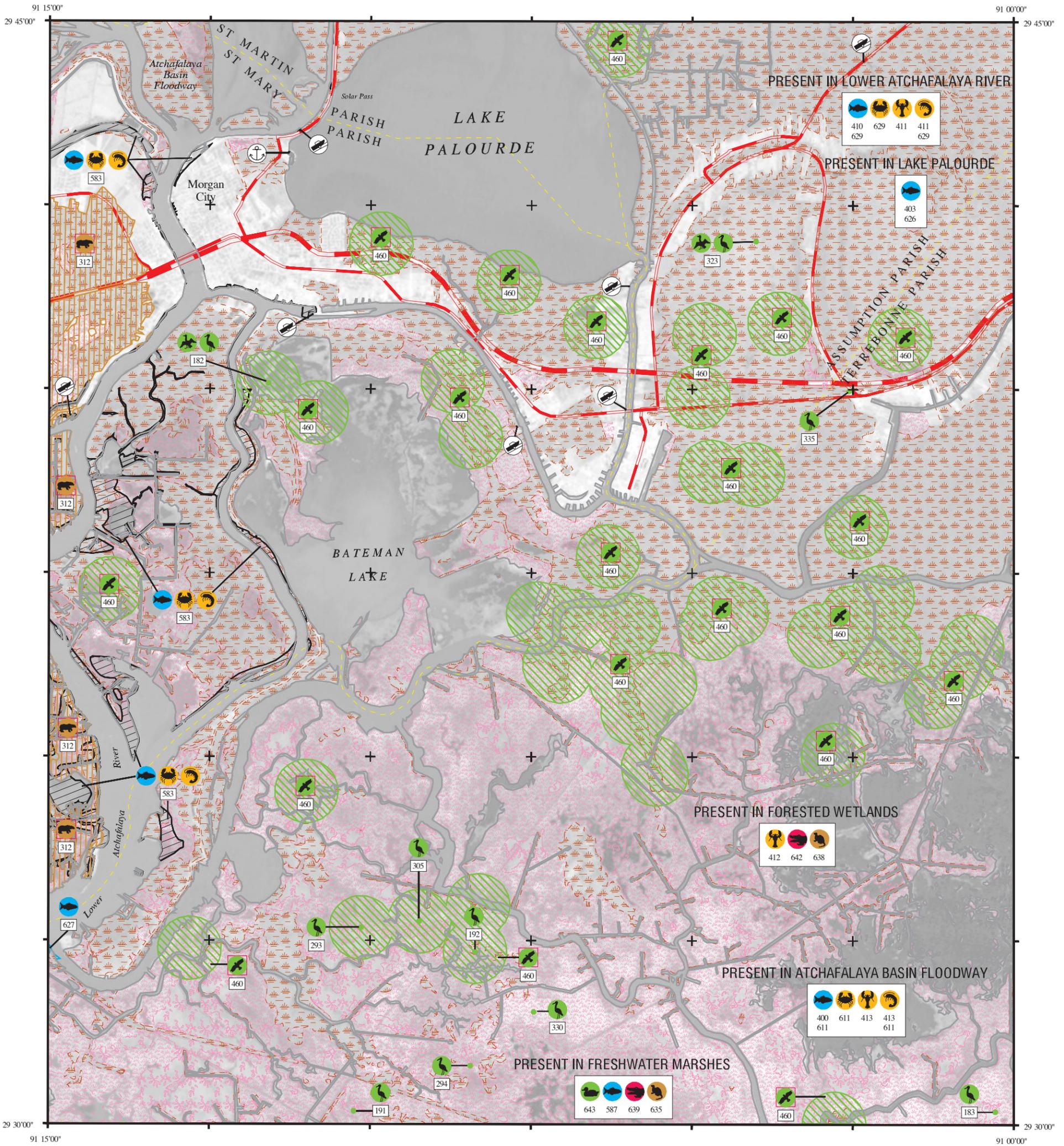
**HUMAN USE RESOURCES:**

**WILDLIFE REFUGE:**

HUN#	Name	Owner	Contact	Phone
120	MANDALAY NWR		USFWS	

Biological information shown on the maps represents known concentration areas or occurrences, but does not necessarily represent the full distribution or range of each species. This is particularly important to recognize when considering potential impacts to protected species.

# ENVIRONMENTAL SENSITIVITY INDEX MAP



**SHORELINE**

- 1988 SHORELINE
- 2001 SHORELINE

**NOTE FOR COASTAL MAPS:**

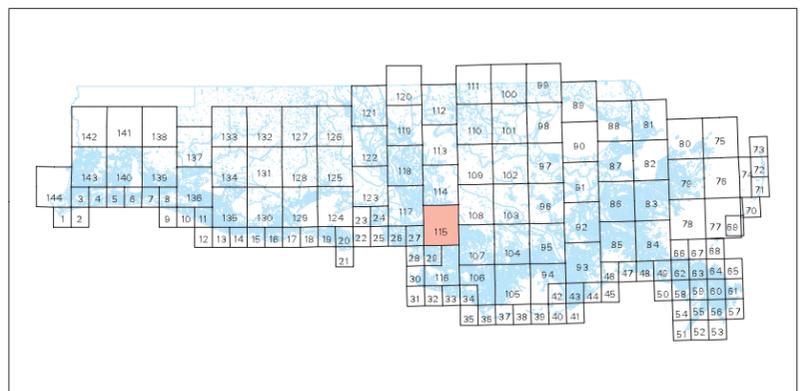
Due to the dynamic nature of the Louisiana coastline, biological resources may represent historical locations that do not correspond with the depicted shoreline.

**SHORELINE HABITATS (ESI)  
2001 ESI Shoreline Classification**

- 1B EXPOSED, SOLID MAN-MADE STRUCTURES
- 2A EXPOSED WAVE-CUT PLATFORMS IN CLAY
- 2B EXPOSED SCARPS AND STEEP SLOPES IN CLAY
- 3A FINE- TO MEDIUM-GRAINED SAND BEACHES
- 3B SCARPS AND STEEP SLOPES IN SAND
- 4 COARSE-GRAINED SAND BEACHES
- 5 MIXED SAND AND GRAVEL BEACHES
- 6A GRAVEL BEACHES
- 6B RIPRAP
- 7 EXPOSED TIDAL FLATS
- 8A SHELTERED ROCKY SHORES AND SHELTERED SCARPS IN MUD OR CLAY
- 8B SHELTERED, MAN-MADE STRUCTURES
- 8C SHELTERED RIPRAP
- 9A SHELTERED TIDAL FLATS
- 9B SHELTERED, VEGETATED LOW BANKS
- 10A SALT- AND BRACKISH-WATER MARSHES
- 10B FRESHWATER MARSHES
- 10C FRESHWATER SWAMPS
- 10D SCRUB-SHRUB WETLANDS

**COASTAL HABITATS  
Based on 1988 Digital Shoreline**

- 10A SALT MARSH
- 10A BRACKISH MARSH
- 10A INTERMEDIATE MARSH
- 10B FRESHWATER MARSH
- 10C FORESTED WETLAND
- 10D SCRUB-SHRUB WETLAND
- SEAGRASS



SCALE 1:100000



Not For Navigation

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National Ocean Service  
Office of Response and Restoration  
Hazardous Materials Response Division

MORGAN CITY LA-115

## Louisiana ESI: ESIMAP 115

## BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES:

## BIRD:

RAR#	Species	S F Conc.	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Nesting	Migrating	Molting
182	Anhinga	34 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	MAR-JUN	-	-
	Cattle egret	16 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	APR-AUG	-	-	
	Great blue heron	86 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	FEB-JUL	-	-	
	Great egret	74 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	FEB-JUL	-	-	
	Little blue heron	2 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	MAR-JUL	-	-	
183	Black-crowned night-heron	4 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	MAR-AUG	-	-	
	Great egret	16 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	FEB-JUL	-	-	
	Little blue heron	13 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	MAR-JUL	-	-	
	Snowy egret	16 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	MAR-JUL	-	-	
	Tricolored heron	3 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	MAR-JUL	-	-	
	White ibis	1 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	APR-AUG	-	-	
	White-faced or Glossy ibis	8 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	APR-AUG	-	-	
191	Little blue heron	35 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	MAR-JUL	-	-	
	Snowy egret	15 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	MAR-JUL	-	-	
192	Great egret	3 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	FEB-JUL	-	-	
	Little blue heron	27 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	MAR-JUL	-	-	
	Snowy egret	27 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	MAR-JUL	-	-	
	Tricolored heron	1 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	MAR-JUL	-	-	
	White-faced or Glossy ibis	3 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	APR-AUG	-	-	
293	Black-crowned night-heron	5 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	MAR-AUG	-	-	
	Great egret	33 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	FEB-JUL	-	-	
	Little blue heron	28 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	MAR-JUL	-	-	
	Snowy egret	10 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	MAR-JUL	-	-	
	White ibis	5 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	APR-AUG	-	-	
	White-faced or Glossy ibis	15 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	APR-AUG	-	-	
294	Great egret	3 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	FEB-JUL	-	-	
	Little blue heron	20 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	MAR-JUL	-	-	
	White ibis	380 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	APR-AUG	-	-	
305	Black-crowned night-heron	5 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	MAR-AUG	-	-	
	Little blue heron	70 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	MAR-JUL	-	-	
	Snowy egret	25 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	MAR-JUL	-	-	
323	Anhinga	3 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	MAR-JUN	-	-	
	Great blue heron	240 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	FEB-JUL	-	-	
	Great egret	183 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	FEB-JUL	-	-	
330	Little blue heron	100 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	MAR-JUL	-	-	
	White-faced or Glossy ibis	5 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	APR-AUG	-	-	
335	Cattle egret	20 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	APR-AUG	-	-	
	Great egret	27 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	FEB-JUL	-	-	
	Little blue heron	200 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	MAR-JUL	-	-	
	Snowy egret	102 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	MAR-JUL	-	-	
	Tricolored heron	12 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	MAR-JUL	-	-	
	White ibis	3 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	APR-AUG	-	-	
	Yellow-crowned night-heron	3 IND (90-99AV)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	MAR-AUG	-	-	
460	Threatened raptor	T	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	OCT-MAY	-	-	
643	American coot	2 TO 215 IND/SQ MI	X	X	X							X	X	X	-	-	-
	American wigeon	1 TO 116 IND/SQ MI	X	X	X	X						X	X	X	-	-	-
	Blue-winged teal	2 TO 30 IND/SQ MI	X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X		-	-	-
	Canvasback	UP TO 21 IND/SQ MI	X	X	X							X	X		-	-	-
	Gadwall	10 TO 243 IND/SQ MI	X	X	X	X						X	X	X	-	-	-
	Green-winged teal	6 TO 86 IND/SQ MI	X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X		-	-	-
	Hooded merganser	PRESENT	X	X	X							X	X		-	-	-
	Lesser scaup	UP TO 41 IND/SQ MI	X	X	X							X	X		-	-	-
	Mallard	20 TO 99 IND/SQ MI	X	X	X							X	X	X	-	-	-
	Mottled duck	3 TO 18 IND/SQ MI	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	MAR-SEP	-	-
	Northern pintail	2 TO 70 IND/SQ MI	X	X	X							X	X	X	-	-	-
	Northern shoveler	UP TO 24 IND/SQ MI	X	X	X	X						X	X	X	-	-	-
	Ring-necked duck	UP TO 56 IND/SQ MI	X	X	X							X	X	X	-	-	-

## FISH:

RAR#	Species	S F Conc.	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Spawning	Eggs	Larvae	Juveniles	Adults
400	Alligator gar	MED	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	-
	Atlantic needlefish	HIGH	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	-
	Bantam sunfish	PRESENT	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	-
	Bay anchovy	MED	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	-
	Bighead carp	PRESENT	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	-
	Bigmouth buffalo	MED	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	-
	Black buffalo	MED	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	-
	Black crappie	MED	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	-
	Blue catfish	MED	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	-
	Blue sucker	PRESENT	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	-
	Bluegill	LOW	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	-
	Bowfin	MED	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	-
	Channel catfish	HIGH	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	-
	Chubsucker	PRESENT	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	-
	Common carp	MED	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	-
	Flathead catfish	MED	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	-
	Freshwater drum	MED	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	-
	Gizzard shad	MED	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	-
	Grass carp	PRESENT	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	-
	Gulf menhaden	PRESENT	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	-
	Gulf pipefish	HIGH	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	-
	Hybrid sunfish	PRESENT	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	-
	Inland silverside	HIGH	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	-
	Largemouth bass	MED	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	-
	Lined sole	HIGH	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	-
	Logperch	MED	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	-
	Longear sunfish	MED	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	-
	Madtoms	LOW	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	-
	Minnows	PRESENT	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	-
	Orangespotted sunfish	HIGH	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	-
	Paddlefish	HIGH	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	-
	Redear sunfish	LOW	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	-
	River carpsucker	PRESENT	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	-
	Shiners	PRESENT	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	-
	Shortnose gar	PRESENT	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	-
	Shovelnose sturgeon	PRESENT	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	-
	Silver carp	PRESENT	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	-
	Skipjack herring	MED	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	-
	Smallmouth buffalo	HIGH	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	-
	Speckled worm eel	MED	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	-
	Spotted bass	MED	X	X	X	X	X	X</											



## Louisiana ESI: ESIMAP 115 (cont.)

## BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES: (cont.)

## FISH:

RAR#	Species	S F Conc.	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Spawning	Eggs	Larvae	Juveniles	Adults
611	Sheepshead	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	-	-	-	JAN-DEC	-
	Silver perch	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	-	-	-	JAN-DEC	-
	Southern flounder	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	-	-	-	JAN-DEC	-
	Spot	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	-	-	-	JAN-DEC	-
	Spotted seatrout	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	JAN-DEC	-
	Tarpon	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	JAN-DEC	-
626	Bay anchovy	2				2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	-	APR-OCT	APR-OCT	-	-
	Gulf menhaden	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	-	-	-	JAN-DEC	-
	Southern flounder	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	JAN-DEC	-
627	Bay anchovy	2				2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	-	APR-OCT	APR-OCT	-	-
	Southern flounder	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	JAN-DEC	-
629	Atlantic croaker	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	-	-	-	JAN-DEC	-
	Bay anchovy	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	-	APR-OCT	APR-OCT	JAN-DEC	-
	Black drum	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	JAN-DEC	-
	Crevalle jack	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	JAN-DEC	-
	Red drum	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	JAN-DEC	-
	Sand seatrout	4	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	-	-	-	JAN-DEC	-
	Sheepshead	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	-	-	-	JAN-DEC	-
	Silver perch	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	-	-	-	JAN-DEC	-
	Southern flounder	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	-	-	-	JAN-DEC	-
	Spot	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	-	-	-	JAN-DEC	-
	Spotted seatrout	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	JAN-DEC	-
	Tarpon	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	JAN-DEC	-

## INVERTEBRATE:

RAR#	Species	S F Conc.	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Spawning	Eggs	Larvae	Juveniles	Adults
411	River shrimp	PRESENT	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	-
	White river crawfish	PRESENT	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	-
412	Red swamp crawfish	PRESENT	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	-
	White river crawfish	PRESENT	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	-
413	Red swamp crawfish	PRESENT	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	-
	River shrimp	PRESENT	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	-
	White river crawfish	PRESENT	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC	-
583	Blue crab	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	-	-	-	JAN-DEC	-
	Brown shrimp	5	3	3	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	-	-	-	JAN-DEC	-
	Pink shrimp	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	JAN-DEC	-
	White shrimp	4	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	-	-	-	JAN-DEC	-
611	Blue crab	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	-	-	-	JAN-DEC	-
	Brown shrimp	5	3	3	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	-	-	-	JAN-DEC	-
	Pink shrimp	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	JAN-DEC	-
	White shrimp	4	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	-	-	-	JAN-DEC	-
629	Blue crab	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	-	-	-	JAN-DEC	-
	Brown shrimp	5	3	3	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	-	-	-	JAN-DEC	-
	Pink shrimp	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	JAN-DEC	-
	White shrimp	4	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	-	-	-	JAN-DEC	-

## REPTILE:

RAR#	Species	S F Conc.	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Nesting	Hatching	Internesting	Juveniles	Adults
639	American alligator	661 TO 9 AC/NEST	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	JUN-AUG	AUG-SEP	-	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC
642	American alligator	1000 TO 250 AC/NEST	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	JUN-AUG	AUG-SEP	-	JAN-DEC	JAN-DEC

## TERRESTRIAL MAMMAL:

RAR#	Species	S F Conc.	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
312	Louisiana black bear	T OCCUPIED	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
635	Common raccoon	86 TO 42 AC/NEST	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Mink	223 TO 179 AC/NEST	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Muskrat	36 TO 17 AC/NEST	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Northern river otter	2036 TO 828 AC/NEST	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Nutria	3 TO 2 AC/NEST	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
638	Common raccoon	25 TO 23 AC/NEST	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Mink	96 TO 56 AC/NEST	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Muskrat	196 TO 53 AC/NEST	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Northern river otter	877 TO 728 AC/NEST	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Nutria	15 TO 3 AC/NEST	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Biological information shown on the maps represents known concentration areas or occurrences, but does not necessarily represent the full distribution or range of each species. This is particularly important to recognize when considering potential impacts to protected species.



(b) (7)(F)

## Sensitivities within 1 Mile

Feature_No	NAME
1	Gibson Elementary School
2	Greenwood Middle School
3	Beulah Church
4	Gibson Church

# Company's Original

Master Services Agreement  
Number 08MMLP152

## Master Services Agreement

This Master Services Agreement ("Agreement") entered into on February 9<sup>th</sup>, 2009 ("Effective Date") between Magellan Midstream Partners, L.P. ("Magellan"), a Delaware limited partnership, whose address is One Williams Center, Tulsa, Oklahoma 74172 and the following "Contractor":

Name:	Center for Toxicology and Environmental Health, L.L.C.
State and Form of Organization:	AR - Limited Liability Company
Address:	5120 North Shore Dr. North Little Rock, AR 72118  501-801-8500

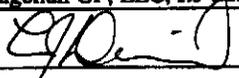
Magellan and Contractor hereinafter are referred to individually as a "Party" or collectively as the "Parties".

I. **Purpose:** Magellan and Contractor have entered into this Agreement because one or more Magellan Affiliates may engage Contractor to perform air modeling and industrial hygiene services. If a Magellan Affiliate wishes to engage Contractor, the Magellan Affiliate and Contractor will enter into a Request for Services. In this Agreement, Magellan and Contractor agree in advance to certain terms and conditions that will be applicable to any Request for Services. This Agreement does not guarantee that either Contractor or any Magellan Affiliate will enter into any Request for Services. However, once a Request for Services is executed between a Magellan Affiliate and Contractor, the terms and conditions expressed in this Agreement will govern the provision of Work under the Request for Services.

II. **Separate Obligations:** Each Request for Services will create a separate contract between Contractor and the Magellan Affiliate that executes the Request for Services. No Magellan Affiliate, other than the Magellan Affiliate that executes the Request for Services, will be liable for the obligations that arise under the Request for Services.

III. **Term:** The initial term of this Agreement will be for a period of one (1) year. This Agreement will automatically extend from month to month thereafter. Either Party may terminate this Agreement at the end of the initial term or at the end of any extension period by providing the other Party with written notice at least thirty (30) days prior to the intended termination date. The terms and conditions of this Agreement will survive and continue to apply to any Request for Services entered into between Contractor and a Magellan Affiliate that was executed prior to the termination of this Agreement.

IV. **Schedules:** The following schedules are attached hereto and incorporated herein: Schedule "A"—General Terms and Conditions; and Schedule "B"—Contractor's Rates.

Magellan Midstream Partners, L.P. By Magellan GP, LLC, Its General Partner	Center for Toxicology and Environmental Health, L.L.C.
By: 	By: 
Name: LARRY J. DAVIED	Name: Troy Chandler
Title: VP, TECHNICAL SERVICES	Title: Controller



**Schedule "A"**  
**General Terms and Conditions**

1. **Definitions:** In addition to the definitions provided elsewhere in this Agreement, the following definitions will apply:
- 1.1 **"Authorized Substance(s)"** means a prescription drug for a current medical condition taken in accordance with a prescription from a licensed physician, and over-the-counter drugs for a current medical condition taken in accordance with the manufacturer's directions.
- 1.2 **"Company"** means the Magellan Affiliate that enters into a Request for Services with Contractor.
- 1.3 **"Claims"** means all causes of actions, claims, damages, judgment, settlement, penalty, fine, lien, demands, liability, costs, losses and expenses, including all expenses of litigation, court costs and reasonable attorney fees.
- 1.4 **"DOT"** means the Department of Transportation.
- 1.5 **"Hazardous Material"** means any hazardous or toxic substance, material, or waste, any pollutant or contaminant, or any other substance that is listed, defined, or regulated by applicable Law including polychlorinated biphenyl, asbestos (friable and non-friable), radon, urea, formaldehyde, gasoline, diesel, oil, and other hydrocarbons.
- 1.6 **"Intellectual Property"** means any intellectual property, including trademarks, trade dress, trade secrets, unregistered copyrights, registered copyrights, patentable inventions, and patents, eligible for protection under Law, including the Trademark Act of 1946, as superceded or amended, the Copyright Act of 1976, as superceded or amended, and the Patent Act, as superceded or amended.
- 1.7 **"Law"** means any and all laws, regulations, rules, ordinances, codes, orders and decrees of any local, state, or federal governmental authority affecting this Agreement, a Request for Services or the Work.
- 1.8 **"Magellan Affiliates"** means Magellan and any of its direct, indirect, present, and future subsidiaries and affiliates. Any entity that is controlled by or under common control with Magellan Midstream Partners, L.P. will be deemed a Magellan Affiliate.
- 1.9 **"PSM"** means Process Safety Management.
- 1.10 **"Reasonable Suspicion"** means a belief that an individual has engaged in prohibited activities based on specific, objective and articulable facts and reasonable inferences drawn from those facts in light of experience.
- 1.11 **"Request for Services"** means a fully-executed written agreement between Company and Contractor entered into pursuant to this Agreement expressing the scope of Work, compensation, commencement date, completion date, insurance requirements, and any additional terms and conditions for the performance of Work.
- 1.12 **"Unauthorized Substance(s)"** means an illegal drug, narcotic drug, controlled substance, alcohol, and any prescription or nonprescription medication that impairs ones judgment, performance, creates a depressant effect on ones central nervous system or is taken in violation of the prescribing physician's or manufacturer's directions.
- 1.13 **"Work"** means the services and/or goods to be provided by Contractor to Company pursuant to a Request for Services.
2. **Work:**
- 2.1 **Scope of Work:** The scope of Work will consist of providing those services and/or goods identified in the applicable Request for Services.

2.2 **Change Orders:** Contractor will not provide any services or goods that are not identified in the applicable Request for Services. In order to modify the scope of a Request for Services, Company and Contractor must agree to any change in writing. No change will be effective unless agreed to by the Parties in writing. If Company proposes a change, Contractor will respond within five (5) days of its receipt thereof with any proposed changes to the compensation and/or time required to perform the Work. If Contractor is unable to assemble the required information within five (5) days, Contractor will provide an explanation for the delay and identify the date on which it will respond.

2.3 **Equipment & Permits:** Unless otherwise provided in the applicable Request for Services, Contractor will furnish all services, goods, equipment, tools, and transportation necessary to perform the Work. Unless otherwise provided in the applicable Request for Services, Contractor will obtain all permits, licenses, and other authorizations and give all notices required by Law to perform the Work.

2.4 **Subcontracts:** Contractor will not subcontract the performance of the Work without the prior written consent of the Company, which will not be unreasonably withheld.

2.5 **Subcontractors:** Contractor shall identify all subcontractors prior to the commencement of the Work. Company shall have the right to veto any subcontractor proposed to be used by Contractor and to require Contractor to use a subcontractor approved by Company. Contractor shall be fully responsible to Company for the acts and/or omissions of its suppliers and subcontractors, and of persons either directly or indirectly employed by them. Contractor shall supervise all Work by its agents and subcontractors, and ensure that its agents and subcontractors meet or exceed the requirements of Contractor under this Agreement and the applicable Request for Services.

### 3. **Compensation:**

3.1 **Rates:** Time-and-materials Work will be performed at the rates specified in Schedule "B." Lump sum or bid Work will be performed at the rate specified in the Request for Services. Rates as specified in a Request for Services may not be changed, except in accordance with Section 2.2 herein. Any Contractor proposed change to Schedule "B" must be provided to Company in writing. No Schedule "B" rate change will be effective unless approved by Company in writing and such change will not apply to any Work under a Request for Services executed prior to the approved change. Contractor will not charge overtime or premium rates unless Company has approved such rates in writing.

3.2 **Invoicing & Payment:** Contractor will invoice Company on a monthly basis or as otherwise specified in the applicable Request for Services. **Each invoice will:** (a) be directed to the address specified in the Request for Services; (b) include the applicable Request for Services number; (c) be accompanied by supporting documentation; and (d) marked either "Partial" or "Final." Contractor's final invoice must be accompanied by a waiver of its lien rights and a waiver of each of its suppliers' and subcontractors' lien rights in a form provided by Company. Final invoices must be submitted promptly after the completion of the Work. Company will pay the undisputed amount of each invoice within thirty (30) days of its receipt thereof, unless otherwise specified in the applicable Request for Services. Contractor will retain all books and records related to the amounts charged to Company pursuant to a Request for Services for a period of two (2) years from the completion of the Work. Company may audit these books and records at Contractor's offices during normal business hours upon request.

3.3 **Taxes:** Payment of the compensation called for in this Agreement and any Request for Services shall include the amount of any taxes levied or assessed by any local, state, or federal body against Contractor, any subcontractor, or Company (except Company income taxes and sales taxes on Company-furnished items) in connection with or incident to the performance of this Agreement and any Request for Services, and Contractor shall remit such tax with the money so collected. Any tax that must be paid or withheld by Contractor shall be itemized in Contractor's invoices.

Contractor agrees to reimburse Company on demand for all taxes and governmental charges, local, state, or federal that Company may be required or deemed necessary to pay for the account of Contractor or Contractor's

employees. Contractor further agrees to furnish Company with all information and/or statements required to enable it to make any necessary reports to government entities and to pay such taxes and charges, and, at its election, Company is authorized to deduct all sums to be paid for taxes and governmental charges from such amounts as may be or become due and owing to Contractor hereunder.

3.4 **Retainage:** Company may at its option, subject to prior notification and approval, retain ten percent (10%) of the invoiced amounts due Contractor until final acceptance of the Work.

4. **Compliance:**

4.1 **Law:** Contractor shall comply and require its suppliers and subcontractors to comply with all Law applicable to the Work. Contractor represents that it is in full compliance with the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1996 and any subsequent amendments thereto, and will only provide Customer with Contractor personnel whose employment eligibility has been verified. Contractor will include this requirement in its agreements with any subcontractors providing work hereunder.

4.2 **The Environment:** Contractor will take all reasonable and necessary precautions to prevent the release of Hazardous Materials into the environment during the performance of the Work. Contractor will provide Company with a list of all Hazardous Materials that it will use during the performance of the Work. In the event of a release of any Hazardous Material by Contractor, its employees, agents, or subcontractors, Contractor will be responsible for the cost of remediation by a contractor designated by Company. Contractor will keep the Work site free of unnecessary accumulations of materials and waste resulting from the performance of the Work.

5. **Independent Contractor:** Contractor will be an independent contractor with respect to the performance of the Work, and Company will have no right to control the performance of the Work by Contractor, except in the results to be obtained. Company will have the right to inspect the Work during the course of performance to determine whether it is being performed in compliance with this Agreement and the applicable Request for Services. The Company's inspection of the Work will not waive any of Company's rights or remedies under this Agreement or any Request for Services or relieve Contractor of any of its obligations under this Agreement or any Request for Services.

6. **One Call Notification Requirements:** If excavation work of any kind is a part of the Work, Contractor shall comply with all federal, state, and local laws, rules, regulations, ordinances, agency orders, decrees, and court orders requiring advance notification to third parties whose assets and facilities may be affected by such work (collectively the "One-Call Notification System"). Contractor shall indemnify, hold harmless, and at Company's option, defend Company, its parents, affiliates, and subsidiaries and their respective officers, directors, employees, agents, and representatives from and against any and all claims, demands, damages, fines, penalties and any other costs arising from or related to Contractor's failure to comply with any and all requirements of the One-Call Notification System

7. **Warranties:**

7.1 **Goods:** CTEH is not a manufacturer of goods. CTEH hereby assigns to Company any warranties provided by the manufacturer of goods provided to Company by CTEH, and will cooperate with Company in enforcing such rights. CTEH DISCLAIMS ANY OTHER WARRANTY FOR THE SALE OF GOODS.

7.2 **Services:** For a period of twelve (12) months from the date the Work is completed in compliance with this Agreement and the applicable Request for Services, Contractor warrants that all services performed in connection with the Work have been performed in accordance with the prevailing industry standards for similar work. Contractor will re-perform, to the extent possible, any services that do not meet this warranty at its own expense and within a reasonable time. The twelve (12) month warranty period for services that are re-performed will begin on the date of their re-performance.

7.3 **Failure to meet Warranty:** Contractor will be responsible for any and all Claims resulting from its failure to meet its warranty obligations hereunder. If Contractor fails to remedy deficient or defective services or goods in a timely manner, Company shall have the right to remedy such defects at the Contractor's expense.

7.4 **Investigations:** Contractor's acceptance of a Request for Services will mean that it has fully investigated the Work to be performed, including the condition of the Work site, reasonably foreseeable complications, hazards, and risks, the availability of goods, labor, equipment, tools, and transportation. In conjunction with Contractor's investigation of the Work to be performed, Company shall disclose to Contractor "known risks and hazards" at that Work site. For purposes of this Section 7.4, "known risks and hazards" means those risks and hazards that Company knows of or should have known in the normal course of business.

8. **Liens:** If Contractor is being paid in compliance with this Agreement and the applicable Request for Services, Contractor will: (a) not file any liens, claims or encumbrances against the Company or its property; (b) shall pay as and when due all obligations incurred in the performance of the Work to Contractor's suppliers and subcontractors; (c) keep the Company's property free and clear of all liens, claims and encumbrances of Contractor's suppliers and subcontractors; and (d) upon notice from Company that any lien, claim or encumbrance has been filed against the Company or its property by Contractor's suppliers or subcontractors, cause the same to be removed by payment or by bond within thirty (30) days. Should Contractor breach this Section 8, then in addition to all other rights that Company may have under Law, Company may withhold any payments as due to Contractor in order to satisfy and cause the release of any such lien or encumbrance.

9. **Liability:**

9.1 **Contractor:** *Contractor will indemnify, defend, and hold harmless Company, its parents, affiliates, partners, and members, and its and their respective officers, directors, employees, agents, and other representatives from and against all Claims arising out of or in connection with the Work, to the extent caused by Contractor's or Contractor's subcontractor's negligence or willful misconduct.*

9.2 **Company:** *Company will indemnify, defend, and hold harmless Contractor, its parents and affiliates, and its and their respective officers, directors, employees, agents, and other representatives from and against all Claims arising out of or in connection with the Work to the extent that any such Claims are caused by the negligence, or willful misconduct of Company.*

9.3 *The indemnities expressed in this Agreement will survive the expiration or termination of this Agreement or any Request for Services.*

9.4 During the performance of the Work, Contractor shall verbally notify a Company representative immediately, with a follow-up written incident report to the identified Company representative within twenty-four (24) hours of (i) any unsafe work condition or hazard of which Contractor has knowledge, or (ii) any event or incident that resulted in or could have reasonably resulted in harm or damage to any person or property. Contractor shall cooperate fully with Company in any post-incident investigation as may be performed by Company.

10. **Insurance:** Contractor shall obtain and maintain, and shall require its subcontractors to obtain and maintain, in full force and effect during the performance of any Work the insurance coverage specified in the applicable Request for Services. Contractor shall provide Company with satisfactory certificates showing evidence of the required insurance coverage as of the effective date of the Request for Services prior to commencing the performance of any Work. The required limits are minimum limits and will not be construed to limit Contractor's liability. The cost of the required insurance will be borne by Contractor. Should the Contractor's insurance policy terminate or expire during the course of the Work, Company shall have the right to terminate the applicable Request for Services for cause and/or immediately suspend the Work.

11. **Termination:**

11.1 **Default:** Either Company or Contractor will be in default if it: (a) breaches this Agreement or the applicable Request for Services; (b) becomes insolvent; or (c) files or has filed against it a petition in

bankruptcy, for reorganization, or for appointment of a receiver or trustee. In the event of a default under (a), the non-defaulting Party will provide the defaulting Party with notice and a five (5) day opportunity to cure. If the defaulting Party fails to cure the default within the cure period, the non-defaulting Party may terminate the applicable Request for Services upon notice to the defaulting Party. In the event of a default under (b) or (c), the non-defaulting Party may terminate the applicable Request for Services upon notice to the defaulting Party.

11.2 **Termination for Cause:** If Company terminates a Request for Services because of the default of Contractor, Company may immediately take possession of the Work site and any goods belonging to or paid for by Company and complete the Work. If the Work cannot be completed for the total amount of compensation yet to be paid to Contractor under the Request for Services, with appropriate mitigation of damages by Company, Contractor will reimburse Company for the amount of any excess within thirty (30) days of the receipt of an invoice from Company. If Company terminates a Request for Services because of the default of Contractor, Company may also pay any of the Contractor's suppliers and subcontractors directly and deduct the amount paid from any amount due to the Contractor. If a court or arbitrator having jurisdiction determines that Company's termination for cause was wrongful, then Company's termination will be deemed to be a termination for convenience subject to subsection 11.3.

11.3 **Convenience:** Company may terminate a Request for Services without cause upon notice to Contractor. In the event of a termination for convenience, Contractor will comply with Company's instructions for stopping the Work. Company will pay the out-of-pocket expenses incurred by Contractor as a direct result of the termination through the fifth (5<sup>th</sup>) business day after a termination for convenience plus ten percent (10%) for overhead and profit.

12. **Intellectual Property:** Any Intellectual Property developed by the Contractor for Company as part of the Work will be the property of the Company, and the Contractor will execute any documents necessary to assign ownership of such Intellectual Property to Company.
13. **Confidentiality:** Except as may be necessary to enforce its rights under this Agreement or a Request for Services, as otherwise may be necessary to respond in any legal proceeding (including any deposition, interrogatory, subpoena, or civil investigative demand), or as otherwise may be necessary to procure any insurance or bonding required by this Agreement or a Request for Services, Contractor will not disclose to any third party, other than Contractor's parents, affiliates, officers, directors, employees, agents, or other representatives, the terms and conditions of this Agreement and any Request for Services or any information provided by Company to Contractor that is identified as confidential or proprietary. This section will not apply to information that was known to Contractor prior to its disclosure by Company, becomes publicly available other than by unauthorized disclosure, or is received from a third party who, to the best of Contractor's knowledge, is under no confidentiality obligation to Company. Contractor's obligations will survive the expiration or termination of this Agreement for a period of two (2) years.

14. **Drug and Alcohol Policy:**

14.1 The Contractor hereby acknowledges that the Company endeavors to provide a safe, healthy and productive environment and utilizes every reasonable measure to maintain a work environment free of Unauthorized Substances. The Contractor recognizes that the use of Unauthorized Substances may impair an individual's job performance and create unsafe working conditions. Contractor shall use every reasonable means to maintain an Unauthorized Substance free work environment while on Company premises or engaged in Work on behalf of Company. The Company will take all reasonable measures to ensure that the Contractor and all of Contractor's employees, agents, representatives and subcontractors performing Work on Company premises or on behalf of Company are not under the influence of Unauthorized Substances. Contractor shall also take every reasonable measure to ensure that Contractor's employees, agents, representatives and subcontractors do not possess, consume, transfer, purchase or sell Unauthorized Substances on Company premises or during the performance of Work on behalf of Company.

14.2 Contractor hereby acknowledges that Authorized Substances may be taken so long as the individual's ability to perform his/her job safely is not impaired. If an individual's use of an Authorized Substance could impair or Reasonable Suspicion exists that the substance is impairing that individual's ability to perform their

job safely, that individual must immediately be removed from that job and either (i) transferred to another job that the individual can perform safely while taking the substance or (ii) be removed from performing Work for Company until such time as the individual can perform their job safely.

14.3 Contractor shall inform its employees, agents, representatives and subcontractors of this Drug and Alcohol Policy and that their performance of any Work for Company or while on Company premises is subject to these requirements. If at any time during the performance of Work for Company or while on Company premises should Company or Contractor have Reasonable Suspicion to believe that a Contractor's employee, agent, representative or subcontractor is in violation of these requirements, Contractor shall require that individual submit to a substance or alcohol test ("Drug Test") upon determination by Company and/or Contractor that Reasonable Suspicion exists. Contractor shall also require an individual to submit to a Drug Test post-accident when Company and/or Contractor has Reasonable Suspicion that a work-related injury was sustained or Company and/or Contractor property was damaged as a result of that individual's violation of this Drug and Alcohol Policy. Any individual found in violation hereof or refusing such Drug Test shall be removed from Company's premises and suspended from the performance of any Work on behalf of Company. Any individual under Reasonable Suspicion or found in violation hereof, is subject to a personal search by Company and/or Contractor, and a search may include their work areas and personal property as located on Company's premises. All testing required hereunder shall be administered in accordance with 49 C.F.R. Part 199.

14.4 Any Drug Test performed hereunder will be conducted with due regard to the privacy of the individual being tested. Test results and information related to testing will be confidential and will not be disclosed by the Contractor to any third parties, except to the extent that Contractor shall communicate such results to Company for the purpose of compliance with this Drug and Alcohol Policy. The Company and Contractor will perform its obligations under this Drug and Alcohol Policy to the fullest extent allowed by applicable Law and any Drug Test performed hereunder will be in accordance with applicable Law.

14.5 Any violation of this Drug and Alcohol Policy shall constitute a default of the Agreement and is subject to termination for cause hereunder in Company's sole discretion.

#### 15. **DOT Regulated Work:**

15.1 If Contractor performs any Work that is regulated by the DOT, Contractor shall comply and require its agents and subcontractors to comply with all applicable DOT regulations. Contractors will provide Company with a list of subcontractors performing DOT regulated Work prior to commencing the Work.

15.2 Any Contractor performing DOT-covered tasks shall furnish qualified individuals to perform the Company's covered tasks. A covered task is an activity that (a) is performed on a pipeline facility and (b) is an operation or maintenance task, and (c) is performed as a requirement of either 49 C.F.R. Part 192 or 49 C.F.R. Part 195, and (d) affects the operation or integrity of the pipeline.

15.3 Contractor shall use the process below for valuation and records retention acceptable to the Company OQ Plan Administrator and in accordance with 49 C.F.R. Part 192.807 and 195.507. Qualification records shall (1) identify the qualified individual; (2) identify the covered tasks the individual is qualified to perform; (3) dates of current qualification; and (4) qualification methods. Records supporting an individual's current qualification shall be maintained while the individual is performing the covered task. Records of prior qualification and records of individuals no longer performing covered tasks shall be retained for a period of five (5) years.

15.4 To the extent the DOT has placed pipeline transportation companies on heightened security alert, Contractor is responsible for heightened security to ensure that persons non-essential to the performance of the Work or foreign objects/items are not permitted at the Work site. Contractor shall implement security background checks for persons performing Work.

15.5 **DOT Drug and Alcohol Testing:** If applicable, Contractor will be responsible for complying with the DOT requirements of 49 CFR Part 199. Contractor represents and warrants that: (a) Contractor has and will

maintain an anti-drug and alcohol program that complies with the requirements of 49 CFR Part 199; (b) Contractor has performed and will continue to perform the pre-employment, random, and post-accident drug and alcohol testing as specified in 49 CFR Part 199 on all of Contractor's personnel that will perform the Work; and (c) none of Contractor's personnel that will perform the Work is prohibited by 49 CFR Part 199 from performing the Work because they have failed or refused to take a drug or alcohol test. Company may audit or have a third party audit Contractor's records to verify Contractor's compliance with 49 CFR Part 199. Contractor shall ensure compliance with these DOT requirements by its agents and subcontractors.

**16. PSM Regulated Work:**

16.1 If Contractor performs any Work that is regulated by PSM, Contractor shall comply and require its agents and subcontractors to comply with all applicable PSM regulations in accordance with 29 C.F.R. 1910.119. Contractor will provide Company with a list of subcontractors performing PSM regulated Work prior to commencing the Work.

16.2 Any Contractor performing PSM work shall furnish qualified individuals to perform the Company's PSM work. PSM work is (a) the process safety management of highly hazardous chemicals, (b) a process which involves a chemical at or above the specified threshold quantities listed in 29 C.F.R. 1910.119, Appendix A, and (c) a process which involves a flammable liquid or gas in a quantity of 10,000 pounds or more, except for (x) hydrocarbon fuels used solely for workplace consumption as a fuel, and (y) flammable liquids stored in atmospheric tanks or transferred which are kept below their normal boiling point without benefit of chilling or refrigeration.

**17. Transportation Worker Identification Credential (TWIC):** To the extent Contractor's performance of the Work requires Contractor access to secured areas of a Magellan maritime facility, then Contractor's personnel, representatives, agents and subcontractors shall have and present a valid Transportation Worker Identification Credential (TWIC) issued by the Transportation Security Administration.

**18. Miscellaneous:**

18.1 Notices: Any notice will be in writing either delivered by overnight courier or faxed with uninterrupted transmission confirmed by transmission report to the address set forth in the Request for Services. Either Party may change their notice address and fax number upon notice to the other Party at least ten (10) days in advance of the effective date of the change.

18.2 No Waiver: No waiver by either Company or Contractor of any right at any time will serve to waive of the same right at any future date.

18.3 Amendment: No amendment to this Agreement or any Request for Services will be effective unless made in writing and signed by both Parties.

18.4 Severability: If any provision of this Agreement or a Request for Services is partially or completely unenforceable pursuant to Law, that provision will be deemed amended to the extent necessary to make it enforceable, if possible. If not possible, then that provision will be deemed deleted. If any provision is so deleted, then the remaining provisions will remain in full force and effect.

18.5 Attorneys' Fees: If either Party institutes suit to enforce any right or obligation arising under this Agreement or a Request for Services, prevailing Party will be entitled to recover reasonable attorneys' fees from the other Party.

18.6 Assignment: Neither Party may assign this Agreement or a Request for Services, in whole or in part, without the prior written consent of the other Party. Notwithstanding the foregoing, Magellan and/or Company may assign this Agreement or a Request for Services, in whole or in part, to any Magellan Affiliates at any time without the consent of the Contractor. Any purported assignment in violation of this provision will be void.

18.7 Conflict of Interest: Neither Company nor Contractor will pay any commission, fee, or rebate to an employee of the other Party or favor an employee of the other Party with any gift or entertainment of significant value.

18.8 No Third Party Beneficiary: Nothing in this Agreement or any Request for Services is intended to provide legal rights to or create any liability for anyone not executing the applicable Request for Services.

18.9 Governing Law: *This Agreement and any Request for Services will be governed and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of Oklahoma, without reference to the choice of law principles thereof.*

18.10 Counterparts: This Agreement and any Request for Services may be executed in one or more counterparts, each of which will be deemed an original and part of one and the same document.

18.11 Entire Agreement; Conflict: This Agreement and the applicable Request for Services represent the entire agreement of Company and Contractor with respect to the matters addressed therein and supersede and replace any previous agreements, oral or written, between the parties with respect to such matters. In the event of a conflict between the terms and conditions in this Agreement and those in any Request for Services, the terms and conditions in this Agreement will control.

18.12 Miscellaneous: References in this Agreement and any Request for Services to "days," "months" or "years" means calendar days, months and years unless otherwise indicated. The word "including" does not limit the preceding words or terms. No provisions of this Agreement or any Request for Services will be construed against or interpreted to the disadvantage of any Party by reason of such Party's having drafted such provision. Except as otherwise provided herein, the remedies provided in this Agreement or any Request for Services are cumulative, not exclusive, and in addition to all other remedies at law or in equity.

--End of Schedule "A"--

**Schedule "B"**  
**Contractor's Rates**

**COMPANY'S ORIGINAL**

MESRA – OSRO Classified  
Contract Number 09MMLP160

**MASTER EMERGENCY  
SPILL RESPONSE AGREEMENT  
(OSRO Classified)**

**by and between**

**Magellan Pipeline Company, L.P.**

**and**

**Environmental, Safety & Health Consulting Services, Inc.  
(ES&H)**

**Contract Number MESRA 09MMLP160**

**Effective August 18, 2009**

**MASTER EMERGENCY SPILL RESPONSE AGREEMENT**

THIS MASTER EMERGENCY SPILL RESPONSE AGREEMENT ("Agreement"), entered into to be effective this 18<sup>th</sup> day of August 2009 by and between, **Environmental Safety and Health Consulting Services, Inc. (ES&H) and its affiliates and subsidiaries, including specifically, but not limited to, ES&H, Inc. d/b/a ES&H Consulting and Training Group, ES&H of Texas, LLC and ES&H Turnaround Service, Inc., together with any other entity owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by Environmental Safety and Health Consulting Services, Inc. ("Contractor")** with its principal place of business in **Houma, Louisiana** ("Contractor") and **MAGELLAN PIPELINE COMPANY, L.P.** a Delaware limited partnership, with its principal place of business in **Tulsa, Oklahoma** ("Company") hereinafter jointly referred to as "Parties" or singularly as "Party".

WHEREAS, Company operates refined petroleum products pipeline system, terminals and ammonia pipeline system and may from time to time experience a release or spill of product that requires emergency response and follow-up services to assist Company in controlling and mitigating such spills;

WHEREAS, Contractor is experienced in providing emergency response and follow-up services to spills such as the type as Company may have;

WHEREAS, Company desires Contractor to assist Company in providing emergency response and follow-up services to spills if requested, and Contractor desires to perform such services when requested; and

NOW THEREFORE, for and in consideration of the mutual promises herein contained and for other good and valuable consideration, the Parties agree as follows:

1. **Definitions**

- 1.1 "Company Spill Response Request" shall mean a request by Company to Contractor for Spill Response Dispatch or Spill Response Standby.
- 1.2 "Hazardous Waste (or Waste)" shall mean Product(s) and/or any material or substances contaminated with the Product(s).
- 1.3 "Laws" shall mean all applicable federal, state, county, local laws, regulations and ordinances, including without limitation, those issued under the auspices of the USCG, MMS, OPS, EPA, OPA 90, OSRO, PREP, Department of Transportation ("DOT"), the Occupational Safety and Health Administration ("OSHA"), RCRA and CERCLA or any other authority having jurisdiction over the work.
- 1.4 "OPA 90" shall mean the Oil Pollution Act of 1990.
- 1.5 "OSRO" shall mean the Oil Spill Removal Organization contained in the Guidelines for the U.S. Coast Guard OSRO Classification Program.

to protect themselves through a written hazard communication program, labels, substance lists, material safety data sheets (“MSDS”), and information and training. In addition, each party will disseminate appropriate health and safety information to their subcontractors and those who handle, use or may be exposed to such hazardous chemicals as defined by this standard.

- 17.5 The Contractor shall be responsible for it and its employees becoming familiar with and reviewing manufacturer’s MSDSs for any product which Company transports, handles or may be applicable to the work, prior to beginning any work. Upon execution of the Agreement, Company shall provide to Contractor MSDSs of products transported on Company’s pipelines.

18. **Notices**

Except as provided herein to the contrary, any notices of communications required or permitted to be given hereunder shall be given to the parties at the following addresses or such other addresses as may from time to time be designated in writing:

Company: **Magellan Pipeline Company, L.P.**  
**One Williams Center – MD 27-3**  
**Tulsa OK 74172**

**Attn: Rick Fahrenkrog, Director of Environmental Health and Safety**  
**918-574-7480**

Contractor: **Environmental, Safety & Health Consulting Services, Inc.**  
**(ES&H)**  
**PO Box 9217**  
**Houma, LA 70361**

**Attn: Brandy Landry**  
**985-851-5350**

Notices sent by properly addressed mail, certified or registered with return receipt requested, and postage prepaid, shall be effective upon receipt. Notices sent in any other manner shall be effective when received by the Parties.

19. **Improper Payments**

Contractor will not use any funds received under this Agreement for illegal or otherwise improper purposes related to the Agreement. Contractor will not pay any commissions, fees, or rebates to any employee of Company nor favor any employee of Company with gifts or entertainment of significant cost or value.

**EXHIBIT G****ANNUAL ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF MASTER EMERGENCY SPILL RESPONSE AGREEMENT (MESRA)**

In order to verify the status of Contractor's response teams, this acknowledgement form must be completed and signed by Contractor, and then submitted to Company not later than the 30<sup>th</sup> day of January annually.

Submittal of this form is required per MESRA paragraph 24 (c); however, failure to submit this document timely does not in any way constitute an abrogation of the terms and conditions of the MESRA.

Execution of this acknowledgement by Contractor's representative will serve as certification that Magellan Pipeline Company, L.P. has complied with the preparedness and prevention sections for securing arrangements with a hazardous materials cleanup contractor **Environmental, Safety & Health Consulting Services, Inc. and Affiliates** as required by the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 and any related regulatory requirements.

PATRICK J. BERGENOW JR.

By: Patrick J. Bergenow Jr.  
 Title: EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT  
 Signature: P. J. Bergenow Jr.  
 Date: January 10, 2011

Complete this form annually and submit to:

Magellan Midstream Partners, L.P.  
 Holly Warner – Project Analyst  
 One Williams Center, MD 30  
 Tulsa, Oklahoma 74172

Email: [holly.warner@magellanlp.com](mailto:holly.warner@magellanlp.com)



January 19, 2010

*Fourchon Response Office*  
 106 17th Street  
 Fourchon, LA 70357

*Golden Meadow Response Office*  
 21148 Hwy 1  
 Golden Meadow, LA 70357

*Houma Response Office*  
 1730 Coteau Road  
 Houma, LA 70364

*Houston Response Office*  
 8930 Lawndale, Ste A  
 Houston, TX 77012

*Lake Charles Response Office*  
 2812 S. Beglis Parkway  
 Sulphur, LA 70663

*Morgan City Response Office*  
 3189 Highway 70  
 Morgan City, LA 70380

*New Iberia Response Office*  
 2917 Fairchild Drive  
 New Iberia, LA 70562

*New Orleans Response Office*  
 3260 Barataria Blvd.  
 Marrero, LA 70072

*Consulting & Training Group*  
 1730 Coteau Road  
 Houma, LA 70364  
 Ph: 985.851.5055  
 Fx: 985.851.7480

*Consulting & Training Group*  
 650 N. Sam Houston Pkwy.  
 E., Suite #313  
 Houston, TX 77060  
 Ph: 281.448.6600  
 Fx: 281.448.6602

*Industrial Group*  
 1085 Bert St.  
 LaPlace, LA 70068  
 Ph: 985.652.4885  
 Fx: 985.652.4854

*Turnaround Service*  
 1085 Bert St.  
 LaPlace, LA 70068  
 Ph: 985.652.4885  
 Fx: 985.652.4854

Magellan Midstream Partners, L.P.  
 One Williams Center  
 P.O. Box 22186  
 Tulsa, OK 74172

Reference: **Unannounced** OSRO Equipment Deployment PREP Certification for 2009

Dear Mr. Bondy:

In accordance with 33 CFR 154.1055(a)(3) and the National Preparedness for Response Exercise Program (PREP), Environmental Safety and Health Consulting Services, Inc. (ES&H) hereby certifies that our response equipment was deployed and operated by ES&H personnel on the following dates and locations for 2009:

Date	Company Name	Location	Parish/County	Job Number
5-14-09	Chevron Pipeline	Sector New Orleans	Plaquemines Parish	05-072-09-09
12-08-09	ES&H Consulting Services, Inc.	Sector Corpus Christi	Nueces County	12-001A-09-02
12-09-09	ES&H Consulting Services, Inc.	Sector Mobile	Mobile County	12-001B-09-09
12-18-09	ES&H Consulting Services, Inc.	Sector Houston/Galveston	Harris County	12-001C-09-02

Objectives met: ES&H demonstrated the effective ability to deploy and operate its equipment. In every deployment, a minimum of 1,000 feet of containment boom and one skimmer were deployed.

All ES&H personnel that took part in each equipment deployment received the necessary training to safely and effectively respond to an oil spill. A record of this training is on file and available upon request.

In accordance with federal law, please retain this document for at least three years.

**Certifying Official**

Kevin J. Lormand  
 Regional Manager

**24-Hour Emergency Response**  
**Hotline: 1.888.422.3622**  
**1.877.437.2634**

www.esandh.com  
 info@esandh.com



**RESPONSE RESOURCE  
SHEET**

**24-HOUR EMERGENCY HOTLINE  
1-877-4ESANDH**

*July 2009*

**\*HOUMA\*FOURCHON\*MORGAN CITY\*  
\*BELLE CHASSE\*LA PLACE\*NEW IBERIA\*MOBILE\*  
\*NORCO\*LAKE CHARLES\*GEISMAR\*GOLDEN MEADOW\*HOUSTON\***

## Response Equipment by Location

H – HOUMA    F – FOURCHON    MC – MORGAN CITY  
 BC – BELLE CHASSE    L – LAPLACE    NI – NEW IBERA  
 N – NORCO    LC – LAKE CHARLES    G – GEISMAR  
 GM – GOLDEN MEADOW    TX – HOUSTON    M - MOBILE

ITEM	RESPONSE EQUIPMENT	H	F	MC	BC	L	NI	N	LC	G	GM	TX	M
1	OIL SPILL UNIT	3	1	1	1	1	1		1		1	1	1
2	HAZ-MAT UNIT	1							1				
3	ASBESTOS TRAILER					1							
4	AIR MONITORING UNITS	14	1	2	4		4		2		1	2	1
5	NORM SURVEY METER SETS	3		1	1		1		1			1	
6	16 FT, 10" BOOM TRAILER	2		1	1		1			1			1
7	16 FT, 18" BOOM TRAILER	2	1		2		1	1	2		1	1	1
8	48 FT, 18" BOOM TRAILER	8	1		2		2		2		2	2	1
9	16 FT, 24" BOOM TRAILER												
10	16 FT, EQUIPMENT TRAILER	3			1	1	1		1		1	1	
11	ADDITIONAL 6" BOOM	5,000 FT	200 FT	300 FT	200 FT		200 FT		200 FT			200 FT	200 FT
12	ADDITIONAL 10" BOOM	10,000 FT		1,500 FT	1000 FT		500 FT		1000 FT	500 FT		500 FT	500 FT
13	ADDITIONAL 18" BOOM	25,000 FT	1,000 FT		2,000 FT		2,000 FT	1,000 FT	2,000 FT	500 FT	1,000 FT	7,500FT	2,000 FT
14	ADDITIONAL 24" BOOM	2,000 FT											
15	ADDITIONAL 36" BOOM	500 FT											
16	MARCO SKIMMER	1										1	
17	LARGE DRUM SKIMMER	8	1		1		1		1			2	1
18	MEDIUM DRUM SKIMMER	5		2	1		2		1		1	5	1
19	SMALL DRUM SKIMMER	2		1									
20	ROPE MOP SKIMMER	3											
21	MANTA RAY SKIMMER	4			1								

ITEM	RESPONSE EQUIPMENT	H	F	MC	BC	L	NI	N	LC	G	GM	TX	M
22	SLURP SKIMMER	2											
23	SKIM PAK SKIMMER	1	1	1					1				
24	38' - 42' BARGE BOAT	2			2		2		2			1	1
25	32' - 36' BARGE BOAT	1			1		2		1			1	
26	26' - 30' BARGE BOAT	2							2				1
27	28' RESPONSE BOAT	1											
28	25' RESPONSE BOAT	1		1	1						1		
29	20' RESPONSE BOAT	1	1	1	1		1		1				
30	26' RESPONSE BOAT	5			2		1				1	3	1
31	16' JOHN BOAT	12	2	2	3		3		4	1		3	2
32	14' JOHN BOAT	25			1		1						
33	14' PIROGUE	10		1	1						1		
34	35 BBL OIL STORAGE BARGE	2											
35	20 BBL OIL STORAGE BARGE	1											
36	DECON POOL (10 X 10)	4											
37	DECON POOL (25 X 50)	6											
38	DECON POOL (50 X 100)	6											
39	PRESSURE WASHER	10		1	2		3				1		
40	STEAM CLEANER	5							1				
41	3" DIESEL DIAPHRAGM PUMP	5				13							
42	2" GAS DIAPHRAGM PUMP	25	3		6	1	4		2		2	3	1
43	2" WASH PUMP UNIT	50	3	3	12		11		8		5	2	2
44	3" AIR DIAPHRAGM	15		2	2				1				
45	1" AIR DIAPHRAGM	12			1		1						
46	SORBENT PADS	2500	50	50	100		50		50	10	100	30	30
47	5" SORBENT BOOM	2000	50	25	100		50		100	10	50	30	30
48	8" SORBENT BOOM	600	25	10	10		50				15		
49	SORBENT ROLL	500	6	10	25		20		8		8	5	
50	SORBENT SWEEP	100		4	20		10		8				
51	POM-POM SNARE ON ROPE	800	10	5	75				8				
52	INDUSTRIAL RUG	200	6	6	20		10		8		10	5	5

ITEM	RESPONSE EQUIPMENT	H	F	MC	BC	L	NI	N	LC	G	GM	TX	M
53	PITCHFORK	50	6	9	20		12		1		10	5	8
54	POLLUTION NETS	50	6	10	20		12		12		8	15	8
55	POLLUTION CANS	30	6	5	20		15		12		5	3	5
56	POLLTION BAGS (ROLL)	2000	40	20	50	50	30		50		20	15	20
57	VISQUEEN (ROLL)	500	10	10	20	50	10		20		10	15	10
58	55 GALLON STEEL DRUM	100	5	10			4						
59	55 GALLON PLASTIC DRUM	300	40	20	50		50		30		20	20	15
60	85 GALLON OVERPACK	20	3										
61	95 GALLON OVERPACK	75		4	12		6		10		6	10	6
62	FULL-FACE RESPIRATOR	100	3	3	8		8		6		3	6	4
63	SCBA	8							4				
64	PVC GLOVES (DOZEN)	600	12	25	21	12	12		10	1	10	10	10
65	NITRILE GLOVES (BOX)	1000	12	12	36	120	2		10		15	12	10
66	TYVEK SUITS (CASE)	1000	10	10	20	32	12		10	6	20	15	12
67	SARANEX SUITS (CASE)	40											
68	LEVEL "B" SUITS (EACH)	100					6						
69	LEVEL "A" SUITS (EACH)								4				
70	10 cfm AIR COMPRESSOR	15	1	2	3	2	3		3		1	2	2
71	SCARE CANNONS	200			6								
72	DRUM TRUCK	1										1	
73	VACUUM BOXES	2											
74	VACUUM TRUCKS	17			2				1		2		
75	BOBTAIL	5			1								
76	DOUBLE RAIL	3											
77	ROLL-OFF CONTAINERS	70			4						2		
78	40 YD ROLL-OFF T.C.	1											
79	TRITON 2000 AIR MOVER					1							
80	225 BBL BARGE SET	1										1	
81	48' EQUIPMENT TRAILER	2			1								
82	48' ABSORBENT TRAILER	5							2				

## EQUIPMENT DESCRIPTIONS

- ITEM 1** – OIL SPILL UNIT, 300FT OF CONTAINMENT BOOM (ANCHORS, ROPE, BOUYS, AND LIGHTS), SKIMMER (INCLUDING STORAGE OF 300 GALLONS OF PRODUCT), WASH PUMPS (SUCTION HOSE, DISCHARGE HOSE, NOZZLE AND FUEL), SORBENTS (PADS, BOOM, ROLLS), PPE (SUPPORT FOR 6 RESPONDERS FOR 3 DAYS), 3 PICKUP TRUCKS, 6 PERSONNEL, 2 RESPONSE BOATS
- ITEM 2** – HAZMAT UNIT, SCBA'S, PPE (LEVEL "A", LEVEL "B", LEVEL "C" DRESS, GLOVES, BOOTIES), SORBENTS (UNIVERSAL PADS, BOOM AND FLOOR DRY), NEUTRALIZERS (SODIUM BICARBONATE, SODA ASH, LIME), 2" DOUBLE DIAPHRAGM CHEMICAL TRANSFER PUMP (SUCTION & DISCHARGE HOSES), STORAGE CONTAINERS (SALVAGE DRUMS, OVERPACK DRUMS), ATMOSPHERIC TESTING EQUIPMENT (LEL, O2, H2S, CO, CHEMICAL SPECIFIC CMS), CASCADE SYSTEM (5 BOTTLE RACK & COMPRESSOR), VARIOUS HAND TOOLS. THIS UNIT SUPPORTS A 4 MAN ENTRY TEAM.
- ITEM 3** – ASBESTOS UNIT, 6 HALF-FACE RESPIRATORS, 2 LADDERS, 3 HEPAVACS, 2 CASES OF TYVEK SUITS, 20 BOXES OF NITRILE GLOVES, 12 DOZEN PVC GLOVES, 1 CASE OF BOOT COVERS, VALVES AND TOOLS
- ITEM 4** - AIR MONITORING UNITS INCLUDE B&W 4 GAS INSTRUMENTS AND DRAGER CMS INSTRUMENTS
- ITEM 5** – NORM SURVEYING INSTRUMENT SETS INCLUDE LUDLUM MODEL 3 WITH 44-2 PROBE AND LUDLUM MODEL 2 WITH 44-9 PROBE
- ITEM 6** - 16 FT, 10" BOOM TRAILER, 1000FT OF 10" CONTAINMENT BOOM (ANCHORS, ROPE, BOUYS, AND LIGHTS)
- ITEM 7**– 16 FT, 18" BOOM TRAILER, 1000FT OF 18" CONTAINMENT BOOM (ANCHORS, ROPE, BOUYS, AND LIGHTS)
- ITEM 8**– 48 FT, 18" BOOM TRAILER, 4000FT TO 6000FT OF 18" CONTAINMENT BOOM (ANCHORS, ROPE, BOUYS, AND LIGHTS)
- ITEM 9**– 16 FT, 24" BOOM TRAILER, 500FT OF 24" CONTAINMENT BOOM (ANCHORS, ROPE, BOUYS, AND LIGHTS)
- ITEM 10**– 16 FT TRAILER FOR TRANSPORTATION OF EQUIPMENT & MATERIALS
- ITEMS 11 – 15** - ADDITIONAL CONTAINMENT BOOM, STORED IN A WHAREHOUSE AT EACH LOCATION THAT IS READY FOR LOAD OUT
- ITEM 16** – MARCO SKIMMER-SELF CONTAINED SHALLOW WATER SKIMMER POWERED BY TWIN OUTBOARD MOTORS WITH 25 BBLs STORAGE CAPACITY. CAPABLE OF SPEEDS UP TO 25 KNOTS. RECOVERY RATE OF 350 GALLONS PER MINUTE
- ITEM 17** – LARGE DRUM SKIMMER, TDS 136; RECOVERY RATE 70 GPM
- ITEM 18** – MEDIUM DRUM SKIMMER, TDS 118; RECOVERY RATE 35 GPM
- ITEM 19** – SMALL DRUM SKIMMER, MAXIUM 15; RECOVERY RATE 20 GPM
- ITEM 20** – ROPE MOP SKIMMER, MODEL II-A; RECOVERY RATE 10 TO 30 BBL/HOUR

- ITEM 21** – MANTA RAY SKIMMER, MADE BY SLICKBAR; RECOVERY RATE 5 TO 95 GPM
- ITEM 22** – SLURP SKIMMER, MADE BY SLICKBAR; RECOVERY RATE 2 TO 40 GPM
- ITEM 23** – SKIM PAK SKIMMER; RECOVERY RATE 35 GPM
- ITEM 24** – 38’ – 42’ BARGE BOAT - LARGE OPEN DECK FOR EQUIPMENT TRANSPORT OR WORK PLATFORM. POWERED BY TWIN OUTBOARD MOTORS
- ITEM 25** – 32’ – 36’ BARGE BOAT - LARGE OPEN DECK FOR EQUIPMENT TRANSPORT OR WORK PLATFORM. POWERED BY TWIN OUTBOARD MOTORS
- ITEM 26** – 26’ – 30’ BARGE BOAT – LARGE OPEN DECK FOR EQUIPMENT TRANSPORT OR WORK PLATFORM. POWERED BY TWIN OUTBOARD MOTORS
- ITEM 27** – 28’ RESPONSE BOAT, ALUMINUM FLAT BOAT WITH TWIN OUTBOARD MOTORS
- ITEM 28** - 25’ RESPONSE BOAT, ALUMINUM FLAT BOAT WITH TWIN OUTBOARD MOTORS
- ITEM 29** – 20’ RESPONSE BOAT, ALUMINUM FLAT BOAT WITH SINGLE OUTBOARD MOTOR
- ITEM 30** – 26’ RESPONSE BOAT, SEMI - V BOTTOM, TWIN 150HP MOTORS, GPS, VHF RADIO
- ITEM 31** – 16’ JOHN BOAT, ALUMINUM FLAT BOAT WITH 25 HP MOTOR
- ITEM 32** – 14’ JOHN BOAT, ALUMINUM FLAT BOAT WITH 15 HP MOTOR
- ITEM 33** – SELF EXPLANATORY
- ITEM 34** – 35 BBL OIL STORAGE BARGE, 16 FT ALUMINUM, PORTABLE
- ITEM 35** – 20 BBL OIL STORAGE BARGE, 16 FT ALUMINUM, PORTABLE
- ITEMS 36 – 38** – HEAVY DUTY RUBBERIZED PLASTIC POOLS USED FOR DECONTAMINATION OF RESPONSE EQUIPMENT
- ITEM 39** – PRESSURE WASHER, COLD WATER 1,500 TO 3,000 PSI
- ITEM 40** – STEAM CLEANER, HOT WATER MACHINE 3,000 TO 4,000 PSI
- ITEMS 41 – 42** – SINGLE DIAPHRAGM PUMP POWERED BY GAS OR DIESEL ENGINE
- ITEM 43** – WASH PUMP UNIT, 2” PUMP, SUCTION HOSE, DISCHARGE HOSE, STRAINER, NOZZLE
- ITEMS 44 – 69** – SELF EXPLANATORY
- ITEM 70** – 10 CFM AIR COMPRESSOR USED TO OPERATE DRUM SKIMMERS
- ITEM 71** – WILDLIFE HAZING CANNON POWERED BY 20LB PROPANE BOTTLE

**ITEM 72** – 2007 KW DRUM TRUCK WITH 40 DRUM CAPACITY

**ITEM 73** – 2002 DRAGON VACUUM BOXES WITH 6” VALVES

**ITEM 74** – VACUUM TRUCKS – INCLUDE 70 BBL AND 130 BBL (DOT 407/412 SPECS)

**ITEM 75** – 2005 INTERNATIONAL 9700, CARRIES ONE ROLL-OFF CONTAINER

**ITEM 76** – 2002 INTERNATIONAL 9400, CARRIES TWO ROLL-OFF CONTAINERS

**ITEM 77** – 2007 DRAGON ROLL TOP, 72 CUBIC YARD CONTAINER,

**ITEM 78** – 2002 DRAGON ROLL TOP, 40 YD ROLL-OFF CONTAINER

**ITEM 79**– CAPABLE OF MOVING FLAMMABLE AND NON-FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS, SLUDGES, AND SOLIDS, AND WITH THE ADDITION OF VARIOUS ATTACHMENTS, CAN ENHANCE THE REMOVAL OF TANK BOTTOMS

**ITEM 80** - 225BBL CAPACITY OIL BARGE SET, 26FT ALUMINUM, PORTABLE (CRANE REQUIRED FOR DEPLOYMENT)

**ITEM 81** – 48’ EQUIPMENT TRAILER – CONTAINS VARIETY OF SPILL RESPONSE EQUIPMENT, INCLUDING PUMPS, SKIMMERS, PPE, DECONTAMINATION EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES, ETC.

**ITEM 82** – 48’ ABSORBENT TRAILER – CONTAINS ABSORBENT PRODUCTS SUCH AS 5” BOOM, 8” BOOM AND PADS. EACH TRAILER MAY CONTAIN DIFFERENT INVENTORY AT ANY GIVEN TIME DUE TO USE OF MATERIALS ON RESPONSE INCIDENTS.

**\*\*\*NOTE – ES&H cannot guarantee to have any specific item listed above at any one of our response locations at any given time. Due to ongoing projects, response equipment may be moved from one location to another to accommodate specific needs. This document indicates the standard inventory amounts designated for each response location. As the demand for a particular item increases at a response location, inventory amounts will be increased to meet the demand.**





