EMERGENCY RESPONSE ACTION PLAN

Springfield, MA

Prepared for:

ExxonMobil Oil Corporation
3225 Gallows Road
Fairfax, Virginia 22037

Prepared by:

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EMERGENCY RESPONSE ACTION PLAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Figure 1.1

- Facility Information
- Qualified Individual Information
- Additional Facility Information

Notifications

- Internal Notification References
- Notification Data Sheet
- External Notification Flowchart
- External Notification References

Initial Response Actions

- Specific Incident Response Checklist
- Incident Management Team - Command Structure

Resources

- Facility Response Equipment
- Contracted Response Resources

Evacuation

- Evacuation Plan

Maps and Diagrams

- Facility Diagram
- Evacuation Diagram
- Drainage Diagram
- Environmental Sensitivity Map(s)
- Additional Supporting Diagrams

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FIGURE 1.1

FACILITY INFORMATION

GENERAL INFORMATION		
Facility Name:	Springfield, MA	
	Physical Address 145 Albany Street Springfield, Massachusetts 01105	***Mailing Address*** 145 Albany Street Springfield, Massachusetts 01105
24 hr Telephone #:	(888) 337-5002	
Fax #:	(413) 736-1886	
EPA FRP #:	FRP-01A-0008	
NAICS:	424710	
(b) (7)(F)	[redacted]	
Dun & Bradstreet Number:	12-757-5116	
Company:	***Owner: Physical Address*** ExxonMobil Oil Corporation 3225 Gallows Road Fairfax, Virginia 22037	***Operator: Physical Address*** ExxonMobil Oil Corporation 145 Albany Street Springfield, Massachusetts 01105

FACILITY LOCATION				
County:	Hampden			
Area Map:	See Map at end of ERAP			
Facility Diagram:	See Map at end of ERAP			
Wellhead Protection Area:	N/A			
Facility Distance to Navigable Water:	☐	0 - 1/4 mile	☐	1/2 - 1 mile
	☐	1/4 - 1/2 mile	☒	>1 mile

Landside Directions: Facility is 22 miles north of Bradley International Airport in Hartford, CT. Directions from airport: I-91 North to Springfield, MA exit 8 I-291 East. I-291 East to Exit 3 Armory Street. Armory Street south to Albany Street. Left on Albany St. Terminal is 0.2 miles on right.

Waterside Directions: N/A

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QUALIFIED INDIVIDUAL

Certification: The Company grants full authority to the designated Qualified and Alternate Qualified Individuals to implement the Facility Response Plan and to:

- Activate and engage in contracting with oil spill removal organizations,
- Act as liaison with the pre-designated Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC), and
- Obligate funds required to carryout response activities.

Qualified Individual:

Robert Schattgen Springfield Terminal and MA Pipeline Superintendent	145 Albany St Springfield, Massachusetts 01105	(413) 246-2628 (24 Hr.) (b) (6)

Training Comments:

Alt. Qualified Individual:

Timothy Andre Storage & Handling Leader	84 Valley View Drive Hampden, Massachusetts 01036	(b) (6) (413) 896-6381 (Cellular)

Training Comments:

Alt. Qualified Individual:

Bart Wittmer Terminal Superintendent / Incident Commander	Rhode Island	(b) (6) (401) 787-1143 (Cellular)

Training Comments:

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PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION - GENERAL

Description of Operation:

- ExxonMobil Springfield, MA Terminal is a wholesale plant facility distributing gasoline's and diesel fuel. Tank trucks are loaded through a controlled automated loading rack, operated by the vehicle driver. The load rack area drains inside the bermed concrete load rack, flows to a (b) (7)(F) holding sump tank. Access to the loading rack is limited to authorized personnel. Equipment installed on the loading rack and on the tank truck is designed to shut off the flow of product should a possible overfill/spill condition occur.
- The Facility's total aboveground oil storage capacity is(b) (7)(F) . Daily throughput is approximately 20574 barrels per day.
- There are a total of 17 aboveground storage tanks and 0 drum/tote storage areas. (b) (7)
- The Facility operates 24/7
- (b) (7)(F)

Date of Initial Storage: 1919

Products Handled:

- Petroleum Products
- Ethanol

Note: The Facility also maintains MSDS reference information on the products stored.

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PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION - DOT/PHMSA OPERATIONS

General Pipeline Operations:

Breakout tanks receive product via the ExxonMobil Pipeline System.

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PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION - TRUCK AND RAIL TRANSFER

Truck Rack

Description of Operation:

The facility has six loading lanes for trucks. Tank trucks are loaded through a controlled automated loading rack, operated by the vehicle driver. Access to the loading rack is limited to authorized personnel. Equipment installed on the loading rack and on the tank truck is designed to shut off the flow of product should a possible overfill/spill condition occur.

Loading Rate: 600 gpm

(b) (7)(F)

(b) (7)(F)

Discharge Prevention:

The load rack area drains inside the bermed concrete load rack, (b) (7)(F)

Methods/Equipment to prevent premature vehicle departure

- (b) (7)(F)

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DATES AND TYPES OF SUBSTANTIAL EXPANSIONS

This plan describes all current operations and equipment, related to oil spill prevention and mitigation at the Springfield Terminal. The facility has been in operation since 1919. The facility has undergone numerous expansions or modifications since its original construction, such as the addition of new tankage, a vehicle loading rack, secondary containment, spill drainage and containment structures at the loading areas.

OTHER FACILITY DATA

The facility has been in operation since 1919. It consists of an office building, loading rack, tank farm, garage and lab, and has undergone numerous expansions or modifications since its original construction. The Springfield Terminal is located at 145 Albany Street, Springfield MA, 01105. The Albany Street area is a very industrialized area with a large variety of businesses (i.e. several petroleum tank farms, warehouses, and small manufacturers). There are approximately 26 businesses located in the immediate vicinity. The Connecticut River is located 1.6 miles southwest. The Springfield Terminal is divided into three separate areas: (1) Upper Tank Farm, (2) Load Rack Area and (3) Lower Tank Farm.

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FIGURE 2.1

INTERNAL NOTIFICATION REFERENCES

INTERNAL NOTIFICATIONS - INCIDENT MANAGEMENT TEAM				
NAME/ POSITION/TITLE	RESPONSE TIME	OFFICE	(b) (6)	OTHER
Bart Wittmer Terminal Superintendent / Incident Commander	.75 Hour	(401) 434-2901		(401) 787-1143 CELL
Robert Schattgen Springfield Terminal and MA Pipeline Superintendent	30 min	(413) 736-0239		(413) 246-2628 CELL
Timothy Andre Storage & Handling Leader	0.5 Hour	(413) 736-1883		(413) 896-6381 CELL
Joseph Moorer Contractor Safety & Security Advisor	8 Hours	(713) 656-3504		(562) 233-3921 CELL
Patrick Henretty Public & Government Affairs Manager	8.0 hours	(713) 656-5431		(214) 435-3489 CELL
Paul Merritt Safety Advisor	8 Hours	(713) 656-3777		(713) 249-0889 CELL
Jimmy Davis GSD Security	8 Hours	(281) 654-2474		(713) 203-2636 CELL

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Internal Notifications Comments

Personnel training requirements are addressed in FRP Appendix D.3; Training records are maintained at the site; Responsibility of the response team is addressed in Section 4 of the FRP.

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FIGURE 2.2

OIL SPILL REMOVAL ORGANIZATIONS

USCG CLASSIFIED OIL SPILL REMOVAL ORGANIZATIONS (OSRO)			
COMPANY	RESPONSE TIME	LOCATION	TELEPHONE
Marine Spill Response Corporation (MSRC)	2 Hours	Boston, Massachusetts	24 Hr - (800) 645-7745

NON-CLASSIFIED OIL SPILL REMOVAL ORGANIZATIONS (OSRO)			
COMPANY	RESPONSE TIME	LOCATION	TELEPHONE
Tradebe Environmental Services, LLC	1-1.5 Hour	Meriden, Connecticut	24 Hr - (203) 238-6745
CYN Environmental Services	1 Hour	Stoughton, Massachusetts	(800) 242-5818

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FIGURE 2.3

NOTIFICATION DATA SHEET

Date of Incident: _____ ***Time of Incident:*** _____

INCIDENT DESCRIPTION

Reporter's Full Name: _____ ***Position:*** _____

Day Phone Number: _____ ***Evening Phone Number:*** _____

Company: ExxonMobil Oil Corporation ***Organization Type:*** _____

Facility Address: 145 A bany Street Springfield , Massachusetts 01105 ***Owner's Address:*** 3225 Gallows Road Fairfax , Virginia 22037

(b) (7)(F) [redacted]

Incident Address/Location: _____

(if not at Facility): _____

On-Scene Weather Conditions: _____

Responsible Party's Name: _____ ***Phone Number:*** _____

Responsible Party's Address: _____

Source and/or cause of discharge (Description): _____

Nearest City: _____

County/Parish: Hampden ***State:*** Massachusetts ***Zip Code:*** 01105

Section: _____ ***Township:*** _____ ***Range:*** _____ ***Borough:*** _____

Distance from City: _____ ***Unit of Measure:*** _____ ***Direction from City:*** _____

Container Type: _____ ***Container Storage Capacity:*** _____ ***Unit of Measure:*** _____

Facility Oil Storage Capacity: _____ ***Unit of Measure:*** _____

Were Materials Discharged? (Y / N) **Confidential?** (Y / N)

CHRIS Code	Total Quantity Released	Water Impact (*YES or NO*)	Quantity into Water	Unit of Measure

RESPONSE ACTION(S)

Action(s) taken to Correct, Control, or Mitigate Incident: _____

Number of Injuries: _____ ***Number of Deaths:*** _____ ***Evacuation(s):*** (Y / N) ***Number Evacuated:*** _____

Was there any damage? (Y / N) ***Medium Affected:*** _____

Description: _____

More information about impacted medium: _____

CALLER NOTIFICATIONS

National Response Center (NRC): 1-800-424-8802

Additional Notifications (Circle all applicable): ***USCG*** ***EPA*** ***State*** ***OSHA*** ***Other*** _____

Describe: _____

NRC Incident Assigned No.: _____

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Any information about the incident not recorded elsewhere in this report:

Meeting Federal Obligations to Report (Y / N) **Date Called** _____

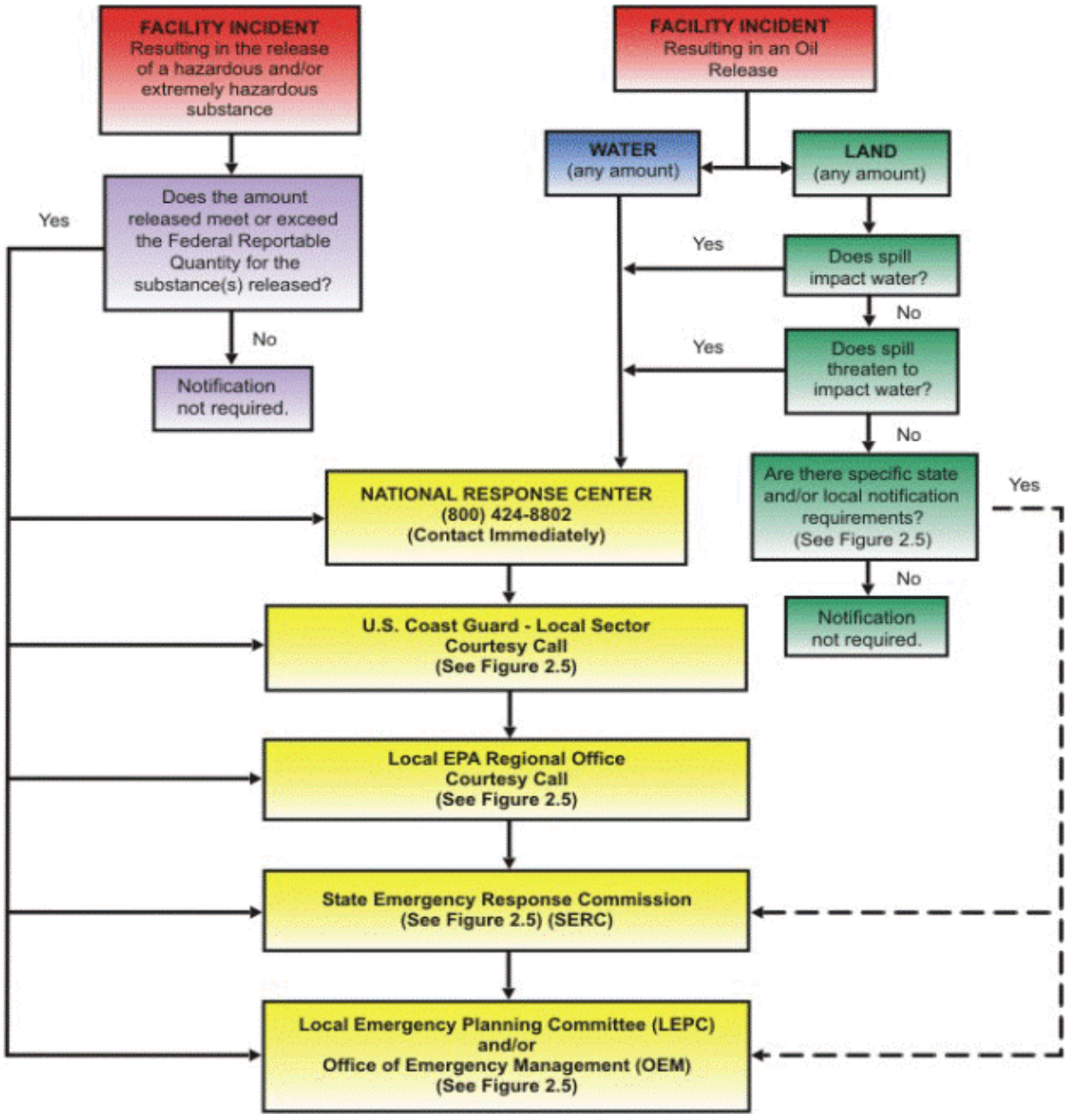
Calling for Responsible Party? (Y / N) **Time Called** _____

NOTE: DO NOT DELAY NOTIFICATION PENDING COLLECTION OF ALL INFORMATION.

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FIGURE 2.4

EXTERNAL NOTIFICATION FLOWCHART



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FIGURE 2.5

EXTERNAL NOTIFICATION REFERENCES

REQUIRED NOTIFICATIONS

National Response Center (NRC)

c/o United States Coast Guard (CG-5335) - Stop 7581, 2100 2nd Street, SW Washington, District Of Columbia 20593-0001	(800) 424-8802, (202) 267-2180 (24 Hr.) (202) 267-2675 (Day Phone)

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

TYPE:	Any discharge or sighting of oil on navigable waters.
VERBAL:	Immediate notification required (within 2 hours).
WRITTEN:	If an RQ limit is reached, refer to state requirements for written report requirements.
NOTE:	A call to the NRC must also be made for spills or releases of hazardous substances that meet or exceed their RQ.

Massachusetts Dept of Environmental Protection

One Winter Street Boston, Massachusetts 02108	(888) 304-1133 (24 Hr.) (617) 292-5500 (Day Phone)

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

TYPE:	1) Notify Department as soon as possible, but not more than 2 hours after retaining knowledge of release; 2) Within 2 hours after obtaining knowledge about a threat or release meeting recordable qua
VERBAL:	2 hours or 72 hours depending upon the type of release.
WRITTEN:	Within 60 days for incidents requiring a 2 hour or 72 hour verbal notification. The 120 day notification is a written notification report and is the same as the 2 hour and 72 hour written report.
NOTE:	The Massachusetts spill reporting requirements are lengthy and complex. Refer to Title 330, Chapter 40, Sections 40.0311 through 40.0318 of the Code of Massachusetts Regulations for clarification.

Massachusetts SERC

Farmingham, Massachusetts	(800) 982-6846 (24 Hr.)

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

TYPE:	Immediately for spills that impact or threaten navigable waters or adjoining shoreline.
VERBAL:	Immediately.
WRITTEN:	As requested by agency.
NOTE:	

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REQUIRED NOTIFICATIONS (Cont'd)

Office of Pipeline Safety and Hazardous Material

Department of Transportation for DOT Jurisdiction 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE-E-22-321 Washington, District Of Columbia 20590	(202) 366-4595 (24 Hr.) (202) 267-2675 NRC Direct (Day Phone) (202) 366-4433 PHMSA Switchboard (Night Phone)

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

TYPE: In addition to the reporting of accidents to the NRC, a written accident report may be required for incidents .

VERBAL: Call to the NRC meets the required verbal notification under DOT reporting requirement.

WRITTEN: As soon as practicable, an accident meeting any of the requisite criteria must be reported on PHMSA Form 7000-1.

NOTE: N/A

ExxonMobil

Brian Magruder	(713) 898-5736 (24 Hr.)

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

TYPE:

VERBAL:

WRITTEN:

NOTE: Caller needs to reach contact. If not, call until you speak with a Manager. Once contact is made, this person will make the required calls to other members of ExxonMobil management.

ExxonMobil

Karen Tyrone	(713) 656-2227 (Day Phone) (214) 604-7228 (Cellular)

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

TYPE:

VERBAL:

WRITTEN:

NOTE: Caller needs to reach contact. If not, call until you speak to a Manager. Once contact is made, this person will make the required calls to other members of ExxonMobil Management.

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OTHER POTENTIAL REQUIRED NOTIFICATIONS

EPA New England, Region 1

5 Post Office Square, Suite 100 Boston, Massachusetts 02109-3912	(617) 723-8928 (24 Hr.) (617) 918-1236 (Day Phone)

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

TYPE: Any oil discharge that has impacted or threatens to impact navigable waters or release of hazardous substances in an amount equal to or greater than the reportable quality.

VERBAL: Notification to the EPA is typically accomplished by the call to the NRC.

WRITTEN: For oil discharge, within 60 days, in accordance with applicable SPCC RQ.

NOTE: Per SPCC requirements, a written report must be submitted within 60 days for a spill in excess of 1,000 gals (approximately 24 Bbls) in a single event or 2 spill events within a 12 month period.

Massachusetts Emergency Management Agency

400 Worcester Road Framingham, Massachusetts 01702-5399	(508) 820-2000 (24 Hr.)

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

TYPE: Immediately for spills that impact or threaten navigable waters or adjoining shoreline.

VERBAL: Immediately.

WRITTEN: As requested by agency.

NOTE:

North America Regional Response Team (NARRT)

Fairfax, Virginia	(800) 759-8888 (Cell) / (800) 759-7243 (Pager) (24 Hr.)

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

TYPE: Immediately for spills that impact or threaten navigable waters or adjoining shoreline.

VERBAL: Immediately.

WRITTEN: As requested by agency.

NOTE:

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OTHER POTENTIAL REQUIRED NOTIFICATIONS (Cont'd)

Office of Emergency Preparedness

Springfield, Massachusetts	(413) 787-6720 (Day Phone) (413) 454-5175 (Night Phone)

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

TYPE: Immediately for spills that impact or threaten navigable waters or adjoining shoreline.

VERBAL: Immediately.

WRITTEN: As requested by agency.

NOTE:

OSHA - Federal

Springfield, Massachusetts	(413) 785-0123 (Day Phone)

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

TYPE: Fatality from a work related incident or the inpatent hospitalization of three (3) or more employees as a result of a work related incident (29 CFR 1904.39).

VERBAL: Immediately

WRITTEN: As requested by the agency.

NOTE: N/A

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, NE Division

Amherst, Massachusetts	(413) 253-8615 (Day Phone)

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

TYPE: Wildlife Protection / Rehabilitation

VERBAL: Immediately

WRITTEN: As the agency may request depending on circumstances.

NOTE:

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OTHER POTENTIAL REQUIRED NOTIFICATIONS (Cont'd)	
MA Division of Fisheries and Wildlife	
Belchertown, Massachusetts	(413) 323-7632 (Day Phone)

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

TYPE: Wildlife / Rehabilitation

VERBAL: Immediately

WRITTEN: As requested by agency.

NOTE:

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FIRE, POLICE, HOSPITALS		
DIAL 911 for all Police, Fire, and Ambulance Emergencies		
AGENCY	LOCATION	TELEPHONE
Springfield Fire Department	Springfield, Massachusetts	(413) 787-6400
Springfield Police Department	Springfield, Massachusetts	(413) 787-6302
Springfield State Police	Springfield, Massachusetts	(413) 736-8390
FBI	Springfield, Massachusetts	(617) 742-5533
Bay State Hospital	Springfield, Massachusetts	(413) 794-0000
Bay State Hospital Emergency Room	Springfield, Massachusetts	(413) 794-3233
Shriner's Hospital	Springfield, Massachusetts	(413) 787-2000
Mercy Hospital	Springfield, Massachusetts	(413) 748-9000
US Veterans Outpatient Clinic	Springfield, Massachusetts	(413) 731-6000

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MEDIA NOTIFICATIONS		
AGENCY	LOCATION	TELEPHONE
Local Television (NBC)WWLP TV22	Springfield, Massachusetts	(413) 786-2200 / (413) 377-1160
Local Television (ABC)	Springfield, Massachusetts	(413) 733-4040
Local Radio WNEK FM	Springfield, Massachusetts	(413) 782-1582
Local Radio WHYN AM & FM	Springfield, Massachusetts	(413) 781-1944
Boston Globe (Newspaper)	Boston, Massachusetts	(617) 929-2000
Springfield Union News	Springfield, Massachusetts	(413) 788-1303 / (413) 788-1216
National Weather Service	Taunton, Massachusetts	(508) 823-1983

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OTHER PUBLIC/INDUSTRY CONTACTS		
COMPANY	LOCATION	TELEPHONE
Agawam Middle School	Springfield, Massachusetts	(413) 789-1400
Alfred Zanetti Elementary	Springfield, Massachusetts	(413) 787-7400
Bill Nathan Park	Springfield, Massachusetts	(413) 787-2798
Blunt Park	Springfield, Massachusetts	(413) 787-6220
Boland Elementary School	Springfield, Massachusetts	(413) 750-2511
Chapin Center Nursing Home	Springfield, Massachusetts	(413) 737-4756
Chicopee Parks and Recreation	Springfield, Massachusetts	(413) 594-3481
Columbia-Bay State Gas Company	Springfield, Massachusetts	(413) 781-9200
Cyr Arena Park	Springfield, Massachusetts	(413) 787-6438
Diocese of Springfield Schools	Springfield, Massachusetts	(413) 732-3175
Forest Park	Springfield, Massachusetts	(413) 787-6440
Genalco, Inc.	Springfield, Massachusetts	(413) 781-4170
Hampden House Rest Home	Springfield, Massachusetts	(413) 737-4756
Joseph Freedman Company	Springfield, Massachusetts	(413) 781-4444
L. E. Belcher (Armory Street)	Springfield, Massachusetts	(413) 781-8417
L. E. Belcher (St. James Street)	Springfield, Massachusetts	(413) 736-8324
Melha Shrine Circus	Springfield, Massachusetts	(413) 733-0126
National Park Service	Springfield, Massachusetts	(413) 734-6477
North Star Academy	Springfield, Massachusetts	(413) 732-1495
Northeast Utilities Service Company	Springfield, Massachusetts	(800) 286-2000
Our Lady of Hope School	Springfield, Massachusetts	(413) 734-4125
Precision Industries	Springfield, Massachusetts	(413) 785-1673

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OTHER PUBLIC/INDUSTRY CONTACTS (Cont'd)		
COMPANY	LOCATION	TELEPHONE
Pride Stations and Stores	Springfield, Massachusetts	(413) 737-6993
Saint Bernard School West	Springfield, Massachusetts	(860) 745-5275
Smead Arena Park	Springfield, Massachusetts	(413) 781-2599
Springfield Label and Tape Co.	Springfield, Massachusetts	(413) 733-6634
Springfield Water And Sewer Commission	Springfield, Massachusetts	(413) 787-6206
Springfield Water Department	Springfield, Massachusetts	(413) 787-6206
Suffield Academy	Springfield, Massachusetts	(860) 668-7315
Town Recreation	Springfield, Massachusetts	(413) 263-3284
Transitional Alternative Program	Springfield, Massachusetts	(413) 732-9242
United Refrigeration, Inc.	Springfield, Massachusetts	(413) 737-3984
Valley Plating, Inc.	Springfield, Massachusetts	(413) 788-7375
Van Horn Park	Springfield, Massachusetts	(413) 787-6059
Windsor Locks Middle School	Springfield, Massachusetts	(860) 292-5012
Zoo in Forest Park	Springfield, Massachusetts	(413) 733-2251

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ADDITIONAL RESPONSE RESOURCES		
Planning and Incident Support		
COMPANY	**LOCATION**	**TELEPHONE**
CSX Railroad	Jacksonville, Florida	(800) 232-0144
Acme Metals and Recycling, Inc.	Springfield, Massachusetts	(413) 737-3112
Bell Pump Co.	Springfield, Massachusetts	(413) 781-4500
W&I Construction	Agawam, Massachusetts	(413) 246-1080
RJ Guiou Construction	Douglas, Massachusetts	(508) 476-8994
Securitas Security Services USA, Inc.	Springfield, Massachusetts	(413) 221-3394
Kellco Products, Inc.	Springfield, Massachusetts	(413) 732-1177
Connecticut River Watershed Council	Greenfield, Massachusetts	(413) 772-2020
Tri-State Bird Rescue and Research	Newark, Delaware	(302) 737-9543
FAA Flight Standards Duty Officer (FSDO)	Windsor Locks, Connecticut	(860) 654-1000
Groundwater and Environmental Services Inc.	Springfield, Massachusetts	(860) 688-9023

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External Notification Comments

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FIRE / EXPLOSION INCIDENTS

Fire Response

This plan describes immediate actions to be taken in the event of a fire in any of the specified areas of the Terminal. Each contingency briefly outlines the immediate personnel assignments for both day and night operations. ***The primary goal of this plan is to protect lives and to prevent injury to personnel and to the public.*** All terminal personnel should be familiar with this plan in the event of a drill or real emergency.

The immediate response team is composed of Terminal Management and Terminal Operators. Additional ExxonMobil employees, i.e., ExxonMobil drivers, garage mechanics, and clerical staff could be called upon for secondary response. Contractor employees working in the Terminal can also be used to assist in emergency fire response.

Special Considerations: *Personnel safety should never be compromised in the application of these procedures. Safe implementation of these guidelines requires the application of proper judgment in response to the specific circumstances involved in the fire.*

Person in Charge: During normal business hours, Monday through Friday, the Terminal Superintendent will be the primary person in charge. In the Superintendent's absence, the alternate person in charge (usually the Working Foreman or a Terminal Operator) can vary depending on the incident. Consult the response plan scenarios for leadership responsibilities. In a fire emergency situation, any terminal employee can initiate response mobilization and actions.

- Upon hearing an alarm all employees and contractors should proceed to the designated safe haven. If employees/contractors can not get to the designated safe haven, radio your location in the terminal.
- The person that initiates the alarm also announces over the radio the location of the fire.
- If the alarm is found to be a false alarm, the Superintendent or person that sounded the alarm announces an all clear over the radio.

Fire Response Procedure:

- Terminal employees evaluate each fire situation. A fire judged to be an incipient stage fire should be extinguished by employees who are trained in the use of fire extinguishers.
  - An incipient stage fire is a fire which is in the beginning stage and can be controlled / extinguished by portable fire extinguishers, without the need for protective clothing or breathing apparatus.
- If employees judge the fire to be uncontrollable, the following actions are taken:
  - The employee notifies the Superintendent by radio or activates fire alarm pull station.
  - The Superintendent instructs terminal employees via radio to evacuate the area by the planned evacuation routes and instructs an employee to place a call to 911.
  - Once the employees are evacuated, the Superintendent or his designee conducts a head count. If it is determined that one or more persons is missing, the Superintendent or his designee will immediately advise the Fire Department.
- The Superintendent coordinates the activities during an emergency.
  - If terminal support equipment (air compressor, natural gas system, electrical supply, etc.) is causing or affecting the fire, the Superintendent dispatches a trained employee to immediately shut down or remove power from the affected equipment.
  - The Superintendent directs Employees to begin preparing the fire hydrants in the fire area to expedite connections once fire trucks arrive on the scene.

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- Once Fire Department arrives the Superintendent should become the Incident Commander, along with the Fire Chief, providing terminal information and support for the fire departments fire fighting activities.
- Terminal Employees should not actively participate in fire fighting activities, but should provide support for those activities such as monitoring of fire water pumps, fire water loop pressures.

Response Team: The response team is mobilized via the Terminal radio system. Upon notification of a fire, a call for personnel to mobilize will be given. In that call, responders will be given initial instructions as to where to report Terminal personnel are to carry hand held units at during emergencies.

Response Actions: In all response to fire emergencies, the following steps must be taken:

- ***Call 911***
- Deploy one response employee to the Terminal main gate area to meet Fire Department and to lead responding fire vehicles to appropriate area.
  - Prior to leading responding vehicles and personnel to the incident site, the responding employee will be briefed on the incident to include:
    - Type of incident - i.e. fire, explosion, spill, etc.
    - Products involved
    - Product hazards
    - Potential problems
    - Areas to avoid
    - Recommended response actions
- One operator equipped with a radio is to remain at a telephone to maintain outside communications. During night and weekend hours, off duty personnel can be called in

(b) (7)(F) [redacted]

- Order shutdown of all contractor activity and direct contractor personnel to exercise Terminal evacuation procedures.
- Notify up line ExxonMobil management.
- The TS handles reporting through LPS.

Fire in the Office Building / Garage

Person in Charge:

- Day:
  - Primary: Terminal Superintendent
  - Alternate: Terminal Supervisor or Terminal Operator
- Night:
  - Primary: On-duty Terminal Supervisor / Terminal Operator

Response:

- Activate Audible Alarm
- ***Call 911***
- Shut down loading rack
- Remove tanker trucks/vehicles to safety, away from building/fire area
- Notify neighbors
- Evacuate office building and garage
  - Notify garage employees

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    - Check all rooms in building - unlock and close all office doors
    - Monitor/direct personnel to appropriate exit
    - Assemble and account for personnel in Safe Haven
    - After personnel are evacuated, shutoff the audible alarm
- Restrict access to Terminal
- ExxonMobil personnel to direct Fire Dept to fire area
- Station ExxonMobil personnel to lead responding fire fighters through building
- If directed by the Fire Dept - ExxonMobil to shut off power to building
- Notify ExxonMobil up line management
- The TS handles reporting through LPS

Fire Involving Non-ExxonMobil Adjoining Property / Buildings

Person in Charge:

- Day:
    - Primary: Terminal Superintendent
    - Alternate: Terminal Supervisor or Terminal Operator
- Night:
    - Primary: On-duty Terminal Supervisor / Terminal Operator

Response:

- ***Call 911***
- Sound alarm
- If necessary, shut down loading rack
- Restrict access to terminal
- Be ready to evacuate if so instructed by Fire Department
- Be alert to airborne debris falling into terminal
- The TS handles reporting through LPS

Fire in Tank Farm

Person in Charge:

- Day:
    - Primary: Terminal Superintendent
    - Alternate: Terminal Supervisor or Terminal Operator
- Night:
    - Primary: On-duty Terminal Supervisor / Terminal Operator

Response:

- ***Call 911***
- Sound alarm via radio system
- Stop all product transfers
- Shut down loading rack. Remove all trucks from loading rack.
- If possible, shut all tank inlet and outlet valves.
- Evacuate Tank Farm

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- Notify office and garage personnel to standby for possible evacuation. If it is necessary to evacuate, follow the steps in "Fire in the Office Building/Garage".
- Notify neighbors
- Close all Tank Farm and loading rack entrances to unauthorized access
- Remove all trucks from garage area
- Notify upline ExxonMobil management
- The TS handles reporting through LPS

Fire at Loading Rack

Person in Charge:

- Day:
  - Primary: Terminal Superintendent
  - Alternate: Terminal Supervisor or Terminal Operator
- Night:
  - Primary: On-duty Terminal Supervisor / Terminal Operator

Response:

- Ensure activation of loading rack foam/water fire suppression system
- ***Call 911***
- Follow steps for fire in Tank Farm
- For fire involving spill of product which enters drainage system:
  - Keep vehicular traffic away from drainage pathway between loading rack and separator
  - Monitor drainage path for hydrocarbon vapors
  - Shutdown oil/water separator pumps
- Notify ExxonMobil upline management
- The TS handles reporting through LPS

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HAZARDOUS MATERIAL OR OIL SPILL / RELEASE INCIDENTS

Vapor Release

Gas Release from Off-Site

When the Superintendent receives information that indicates a threat to terminal employees, he should notify employees by radio transmission to immediately proceed to the terminal building or to evacuate the terminal site. A wind sock is installed to observe wind direction.

The Superintendent would make a judgment based on his discussion with the outside reporting party about whether to shutdown equipment before seeking shelter or evacuating the plant. If the Superintendent orders an evacuation of the terminal, he should also instruct employees on direction of evacuation and where to assemble off-site so that all employees/contractors can be accounted for.

Safe Haven

The Terminal has no area designated as a Safe Haven from toxic vapors in the sense that it is a specially equipped room designed to protect personnel from toxic vapors. Safe Haven will be used in the context of this document to refer to a location in the terminal that would be deemed the safest location possible under the circumstances.

If the Fire alarm sounds and/or an ExxonMobil Employee announces over the radio for all employees to go to a designated location, the following actions should be taken immediately:

- SAFE HAVEN WILL BE ANNOUNCED OVER THE RADIO SINCE CONDITIONS OF THE EMERGENCY MAY DICTATE THE LOCATION. IF NO ANNOUNCEMENT IS MADE, ALL EMPLOYEES SHOULD REPORT TO THAT LOCATION.
- All employees should immediately proceed to the Safe Haven.

The following describes general steps that should be taken to manage a hypothetical situation.

Under no circumstances should an individual undertake any of the following if there is any indication, at the time and location of the event, that implementing the action would put the individual at risk of personal injury.

- **Notification** - Employee reporting potential or confirming a Vapor Release should immediately contact the Terminal Superintendent via radio.
- **Threat Evaluation** - The Terminal Superintendent shall make an assessment of the risk and response with the aid of the reporting party. Without additional undue risk, the employee reporting the release should relay all readily apparent information about the release, including but not limited to:
  - Estimated location, type of product and amount
  - Visible response actions, if any
  - Release status, (stopped, increasing, diminishing, unknown, liquid spill associated with vapor release, etc.)
  - Apparent weather, wind conditions (prevailing wind strength & direction, etc.)
  - Other conditions that may create heightened risk

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Terminal Initial Response

Upon announcement of a potential release over the radio, all terminal personnel shall cease their current activities and prepare to respond as described below, while staying in radio contact for further instructions.

Action Steps - Terminal Shutdown/Evacuation

The Terminal Superintendent shall direct the activities and make the decision on implementation of Phase I or II of this Plan. Initial efforts are in accordance with the Emergency Response Plan. Activities will be segregated into two Phases. Phase I will be limited to initial stand down and preparation for Phase II. If the circumstances warrant, Phase II, plant evacuation, will be initiated. Both Phases are described below.

Phase I Response

All existing operations shall cease in a controlled fashion. Possible areas of operation for shut down are listed below along with additional duties to be performed:

- Loading Rack: Cease loading; shut-off all engines, escort drivers to Safe Haven/designated location
- Laboratory: Cease all testing; extinguish heat/spark producing equipment
- Boiler/Compressors: Shutdown systems
- Onsite Contract/Visitor Hot Work Permits: Retract all Hot work permits and escort all visitors into designated location/safe haven
- Air Testing: Test environment for airborne hazards
- Motor Vehicle Operation: Cease all motor vehicle operation/use of internal combustion engines in plant
- Main Power Supply: Prepare to initiate shutoff
- Gate Access: Unlock perimeter gates in preparation for evacuation, as needed
- Incident Coordination: Coordinate activities of plant personnel
- Roll Call: Call roll to account for all terminal employees
- Notification/Communication: Notify 911

Phase II Response

Upon completion of Phase I, employees should standby for further instructions. If the situation deteriorates, Phase II, Controlled Shutdown and Evacuation will commence.

- Electric Power Cutoff: Shut off main power
- Evacuation/Route: Initiate evacuation/select route & rendezvous location
- Final Notifications: As directed

Employees should follow instructions closely for evacuation. A priority is to ensure the safety of all terminal personnel. Personal and Company possessions should be considered disposable in a Phase II situation.

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Emergency Shutdown

Basic Shutdown Process

- Shut down pumps.
- Shut down loading and unloading facilities.
- Drain all product lines.
- Shut down boilers.
- Shut down manufacturing process equipment according to normal operating procedures.
- Immediately notify Upline management. A shutdown of all or part of the facility, including pipeline/dock valves, pump islands, electricity, gas, water and sewer is the responsibility of the QI. After shutdown of a facility, reactivation approval is required from the QI.

Equipment Malfunction

- Failure of manifold, mechanical loading arm, or other transfer equipment
  - Hit Emergency STOP
  - Close valve at manifold if possible
  - Notify vessel
  - Notify Supervisor
  - Prevent spill from entering water
  - If spill impacts water, deploy boats & boom for containment
  - Implement spill response plan
- Tank Overfill
  - Manually close dock valve or trip Brodie valve at Pipeline manifold
  - Hit Emergency STOP
  - Notify Supervisor
  - Activate fire/foam system and stand by
  - Initiate product removal
- Tank Failure
  - Notify Supervisor
  - Check to assure dike drainage valves are closed
  - Cease all receipts and/or shipments
  - Activate fire/foam system and stand by
  - Initiate product removal
- Piping Rupture
  - Cease product movement
  - Notify Supervisor
  - Close valves to isolate rupture location
  - Prevent spill from entering water
  - If spill impacts water, deploy boats and boom for containment
  - Initiate product removal
  - Call Maintenance
- Piping Leak - Under Pressure
  - Cease product movement to relieve pressure
  - Notify Supervisor
  - Close valves to isolate leaking section
  - Prevent spill from entering water
  - If spill impacts water, deploy boats and boom for containment
  - Initiate product removal
  - Call Maintenance

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- Piping Leak - Static Pressure
  - Notify Supervisor
  - Close valves to isolate leaking section
  - Prevent spill from entering water
  - If spill impacts water, deploy boats and boom for containment
  - Initiate product removal
  - Call Maintenance
- Pumping System Equipment Failure
  - Notify Supervisor
  - Close valves to isolate pump
  - Verify pad drain is closed
  - Prevent spill from entering water
  - If spill impacts water, deploy boats & boom for containment
  - Initiate product removal
  - Call Maintenance

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PIPELINE INCIDENTS

- Notify Control Center and immediate supervisor of incident.
- Control Center perform shut down procedures outlined in Procedural Manual.
- Qualified personnel should use Combustible Gas Indicator, O2 meter, proper colormetric indicator and/or other air sampling measurements to ensure that areas are safe to enter for continued response operations.
    - Mitigate spreading of the product, as the situation demands. Potential containment strategies include:
        - Earthen dike/berm
        - Ditching
        - Spreading sorbent material over the spill
    - Prevent the spill from entering the waterways, sewer, etc. to the greatest extent possible.
- Inform local operators such as utilities, telephone company, railway.
- If located within containment area, ensure that drainage valve(s) is "closed".
- If the spill escapes the containment area, review the location of socio-economic and environmentally sensitive areas identified in Section 6.0 and the ACP. Determine which of these may be threatened by the spill and direct the response operation to these locations. Initiate protection and recovery actions.
- Determine the direction and expected duration of spill movement. Refer to the maps in Appendix G.
- Make all necessary repairs.
- Clean up spilled product to eliminate any possible environmental problems. Be alert for underground cables.
- Return the line to service when repairs are complete.
- Complete follow-up and written reporting, as the situation demands.

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ABNORMAL PIPELINE OPERATIONS

- If an increase or decrease in pressure or flow rate outside normal operating limits occurs and **no emergency condition exists** immediately investigate the pipeline operations.
- Verify whether a true safety problem, equipment malfunction, or operator error is present.
- If the situation is due to malfunctioning equipment, determine if transfer operations can continue safely? If yes, then bypass, if appropriate, the faulty equipment until the completion of the transfer and make appropriate repairs. **Note: In all cases, safety for personnel, the general public, and property and compliance with all applicable policies, procedures and regulations will govern actions taken.**
- Monitor affected systems until normal operations are resumed.
- Check variations from normal operation after abnormal operations have ended at sufficient time and critical locations in the system to determine continued integrity and safe operation.
- If the transfer cannot continue safely, stop operations after making all necessary communication that ensure a safe shutdown make appropriate repairs before continuing operations. **Note: Corrective action will only be done by qualified personnel to perform the type of work involved.**
- Complete follow-up and written reporting, as the situation demands. Review the response of operator personnel to determine the effectiveness of the procedures controlling abnormal operation and taking corrective action where deficiencies are found.

Note: Abnormal operations are further detailed in the pipeline operator's Operations & Maintenance (O&M) Manual.

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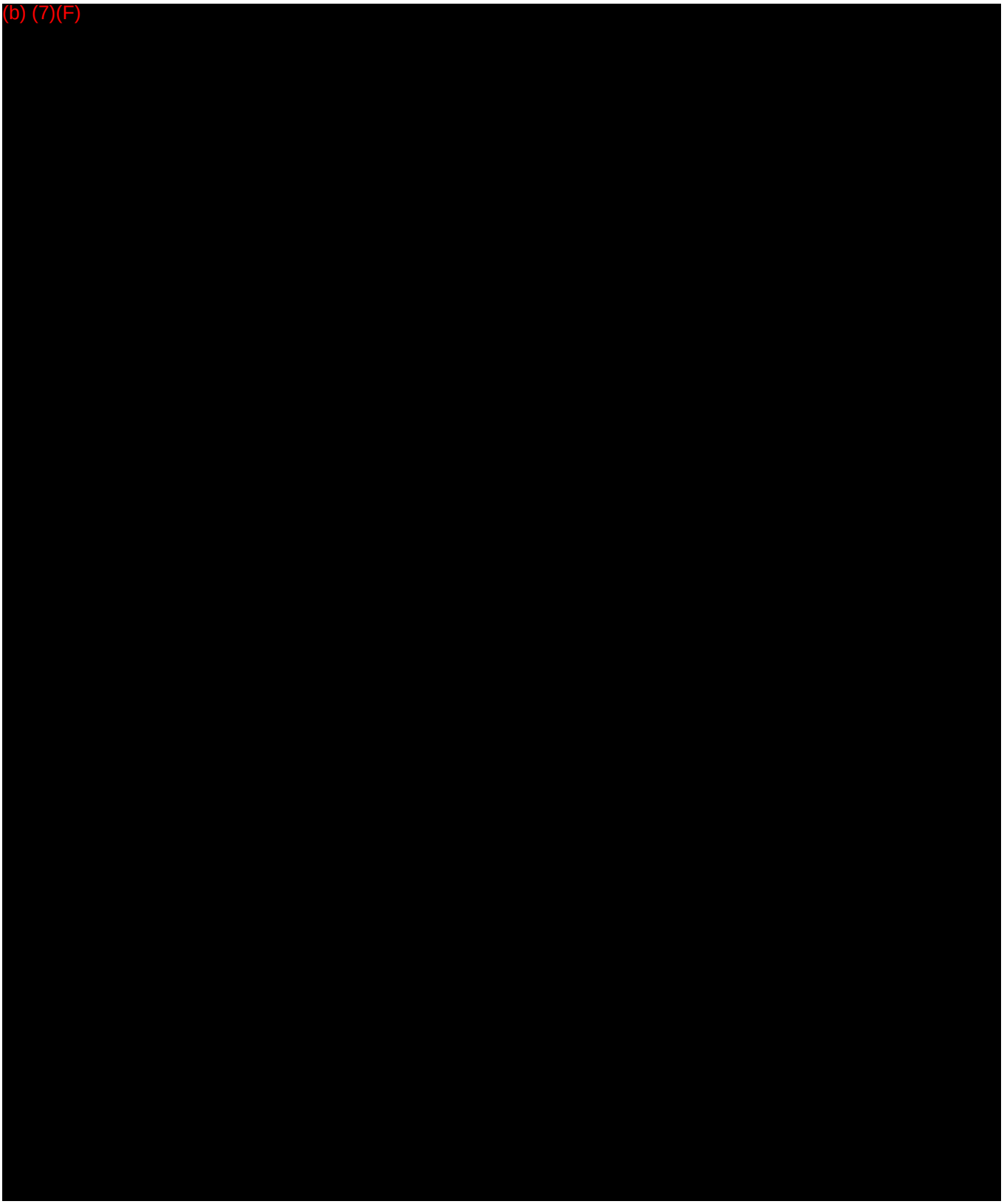
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INCLEMENT WEATHER INCIDENTS

Tornado

Warning times for tornadoes may be very short and the information not very precise. The Superintendent should notify all employees of any tornado watch or tornado warning announced by the Weather Bureau.

The REST ROOMS are designated as the Emergency Tornado Shelters.

If a tornado is sighted:

- The Superintendent should announce the sighting over the Terminal Radio System and tell all employees to report immediately to the Emergency Tornado Shelters.
- All Employees should proceed immediately to the Tornado shelters.
- After the Tornado is over, the Superintendent will organize search and rescue teams if anyone is not accounted for.
- Handle any injured personnel according to the severe injury procedure outlined in the beginning of this section.
- The Terminal Superintendent will assess the situation to determine the best approach to follow in returning to normal operations.

Severe Cold Weather

- Terminal Superintendent should make decision on fleet operation.
- Assign terminal personnel to snow removal and sanding.
- Review deliveries with Customer Service Center.
- Review work schedules.

Terminal Superintendent and terminal employees should make preparations in advance when the weather forecast predicts below freezing temperatures. To protect equipment against freezing before the temperature reaches 32 degrees F, or prior to leaving equipment overnight. Protect equipment as follows:

- Drain or insulate outside water lines or establish a minimum flow.
- Check outside steam and condensate lines for properly functioning traps. Replace defective traps. Open steam lines and tracers where appropriate.
- For icing conditions arrange to spread sand around loading spots.
- Decide whether to drain the fire water spray system leaving it in condition to reactivate through a single valve.
- Verify operation of Emergency room heaters.

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POWER OUTAGE INCIDENTS

Electrical Utility Failure

- Loss of electrical power to the Terminal will result in shut down of essentially all operations. Specifically, the following can be anticipated:
  - Loss of lighting. Battery operated emergency lighting will provide only enough light for safe movement into and out of the buildings. There will not be sufficient light to permit continuing operations. Do not operate equipment in unlighted areas.
  - Shut down of phone and radio system.
  - Shut down of the computer equipment and administration systems.
  - Shut down of all loading, unloading, blending pumps and VRU.
- Notify the electric utility of the power outage
- Personnel should proceed with caution to the designated Safe Haven

Steam Generation Loss

- Steam is used for tank heating, tank car and stations. Loss of steam will not necessarily create immediate operating problems. However, operation will be hampered by loss of steam over extended periods.
  - Determine the reason for loss of steam. Check for supply of electrical power, natural gas fuel and potable water makeup. For loss of any of these utilities follow the appropriate section for that utility.
  - When all utilities are available, follow the start up procedure for the boiler.
  - Bring the firing load up gradually and allow the steam to pressure the distribution system gradually.
  - Bleed air out of the system at utility stations and drain condensate at low point drains to minimize hammering in the lines.

Compressed Air Loss

- If compressor will not operate and an extended repair time is anticipated, rent a portable air compressor.
- Check system for moisture, purge.
- Protect from freezing.

Potable Water Loss

- Potable water provides the drinking water.
- If potable water is lost, call the City Water Department.

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EARTHQUAKE INCIDENTS

EARTHQUAKE INTENSITY SCALE	
MAGNITUDE ON RICHTER SCALE	DESCRIPTION
2.0≤	Imperceptible
2.0 – 2.9	Potentially Perceptible
3.0 – 3.9	Generally Felt
4.0 – 4.9	Minor (slight damage)
5.0 – 5.9	Moderate (damaging)
6.0 – 6.9	Large (destructive)
7.0 – 7.9	Major (destructive)
8.0+	Great (destructive)

An earthquake is a sudden, unpredictable shift of the earth's subsurface along a huge fracture or fault in the rock formation that makes up the earth's crust. Most injuries caused by an earthquake are not caused by the actual movement of the earth, but from falling objects and debris, the collapse of buildings and other structures, or from the subsequent fires, downed power lines, or panic.

When a major earthquake occurs, local firefighting units will be overwhelmed. The facility will be responsible for its own well being probably for a minimum of 72 hours while local police, fire, and rescue services re-establish their response capabilities. Facility employees should be prepared to extinguish minor fires and be able to administer first aid to the injured. More importantly, employees should be made aware of dangers involved with earthquakes and the response procedures to take when an earthquake occurs.

Actions to Take Before an Earthquake

- Prepare Survival Kits
  - For each safe area provide emergency survival equipment to sustain life for each person for a minimum of 72 hours.
- Train Personnel
  - Train personnel in the actions they should take during an earthquake.
- Building or Zone Supervisor
  - If feasible, assign building supervisors for each building or work zone at the facilty.

Actions to Take During an Earthquake

- Seek Safe Refuge
  - Find Cover
  - Move under a solid object, such as a desk or table. This will help minimize your exposure to falling objects. When a desk or table is not available, move to the corner of a room away from windows and mirrors. Watch for falling objects or furniture that could topple.

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- Remain Indoors
  - Remain indoors until your supervisor instructs you to evacuate the building. Do not rush for the stairs because they may be broken. Avoid using elevators because electric power may fail. Do not run outdoors when an earthquake strikes. This increases the risk of being injured by falling buildings, bricks, and flying glass. If you are in immediate danger, your supervisor will instruct you to leave the building.
- When Inside a Vehicle
  - When traveling in a motor vehicle, you will be safest if you remain inside the vehicle and away from underpasses, large structures, and machinery. Make safe lane changes and come to a stop along the shoulder of the road. If you continue to drive along the road, you risk hitting other vehicles or objects that may have fallen across the road.
- When Riding a Bicycle or Motorcycle
  - When riding a bicycle, stop your forward momentum as quickly and as safely as possible. Come to a stop along the shoulder of the road. Move away from underpasses, large structures, and machinery. If you continue to move along the road, you risk hitting other vehicles or objects that may have fallen across the road.
- Walking Outside
  - Move away from buildings, structures, telephone poles, electric lines, large machinery, scaffolding, and ladders. The safest place is an isolated area away from structural hazards. If you are in immediate danger, leave the vicinity or proceed to the facility's safe assembly area.

Actions to Take Immediately After an Earthquake

- Do not evacuate a building or work area until your supervisor has inspected the structure or area and tells you where to go and the safest route to take.
- Check yourself and fellow co workers for injuries.
- Do not attempt to move seriously injured persons unless they are in immediate danger or at risk of further injury.
- Check for fires and other hazards in your area and take appropriate response actions.
- Shut off utilities (electrical power, natural gas, and water lines) if you suspect damage.
- Report all damages to the Terminal Superintendent.
- Do not use matches or open flame devices.
- Do not touch downed power lines or objects touched by downed power lines
- Immediately clean up spilled materials that are potentially harmful.
- Exercise extreme caution and use the required personal protective equipment when performing cleanup operations.
- If the water service is off due to a broken water main, emergency water rations may be obtained from water -coolers, bottled water, survival kits at safe areas, melted ice cubes, or other sources.
- Do not eat or drink anything from open containers that were located near shattered glass. If glass contamination exists or is suspected, liquids can be strained through a clean handkerchief or cloth.
- **Use the telephone for emergencies only. Use the hand held radio for emergencies only (stating "Clear the air, I have an emergency"). Turn on an AM/FM radio for instructions from the emergency broadcasts and listen for damage information.**
- Check your building for structural damage. Use extreme caution, check for objects that are likely to fall or cause additional damage, and secure them if possible. Report damage to the Terminal Superintendent.
- When checking the inside of your building or trailer, use your personal protective equipment, such as a hard hat, leather gloves, steel toe shoes, safety glasses, and coveralls).
- Be prepared for additional earthquakes called aftershocks. These aftershocks may be smaller than the initial earthquake, but could still cause significant damage.
- Cooperate fully with local authorities and other relief organizations.

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Post Earthquake Actions

- Return to the facility at the first opportunity.
- The supervisor, foreman, or facility manager should make a preliminary safety survey of the damage and report findings to the required affiliate Managers.
- Determine the structural integrity and soundness of buildings, equipment, and fixtures prior to re entry
- Inspect bulk storage tanks, packaged products, and other hazardous materials to determine if they have been damaged.
- Conduct a thorough fire prevention inspection before cleaning up and resuming operations.
- Take photographs or video recordings to document damages for insurance and claims.
- Advise local government of your ability to deliver products, if needed.
- Assist employees in contacting family members and in recovering from the disaster.
- Begin rehabilitation of the facility.
- Do not reconnect utilities until an authorized ExxonMobil representative determines that they are safe. Make sure that no electric sparks occur in areas where vapors may be present.
- Inspect electrical equipment, bringing equipment on line only after she local power company conducts a thorough inspection. Use proper lock out/tag out and isolation procedures.
- Clean up debris.
- Clean up equipment (i.e. pumps, meters, compressors, etc.), flush lines, and clean the boiler system, if necessary.
- Drain rainwater from tanks, dikes, pits, etc.
- Request the assistance of the engineering department, if necessary.
- Resume normal operations.
- Maintain written records of all extraordinary expenses incurred due to the earthquake and the damages it caused.

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FLOODING INCIDENTS

Inform the Terminal Superintendent of any severe weather predictions.

Occasionally, sustained heavy rainfall may result in the area. Approaching hurricanes may be preceded by such rain over a 12 to 24 hour period covering wide areas around the actual hurricane path.

- When possible flooding conditions are predicted, operate the oily water drain system to keep the outside areas cleaned up. Pump all water through the separator to remove any oil. The Holding pond should be kept pumped down to maximize the amount of water retention capabilities of the structure.
- When possible, take necessary action to remove the petroleum inventory from the separator.
- If the loading/unloading spots become flooded all loading/unloading operations should be suspended.
- The Customer Service Center should be requested to notify customers not to send trucks to the Terminal until they receive confirmation that flooding has abated.
- If the flooding results in uncontained oil moving on the water surface to ditches outside the oily water drain system, handle this as a spill emergency.

Severe weather conditions will normally be predicted well in advance. As part of the daily routine during high-risk periods, a designated employee should check the weather predictions. Phone numbers for the National Weather Service and Local TV/Radio station phone numbers are in Section 2.

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SPECIAL HAZARD INCIDENTS

Transportation Accident Involving Our Products

If a **carrier driver** carrying products from the terminal is involved in an accident after leaving our premises, responsibility for **on-scene management rests with local authorities** (police, fire departments, etc.) **and the carrier**, not with ExxonMobil. However, ExxonMobil has a vital interest in ensuring proper handling of such incidents. Depending upon circumstances, support from ExxonMobil personnel may be required.

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MEDICAL EMERGENCY / RESCUE INCIDENTS

First Aid Guidelines

- Notify the ExxonMobil Supervisor of all injuries immediately. Take action to minimize additional injury if safe to do so.
- Provide first aid care only if properly trained, and follow universal precautionary guidelines as outlined in the Blood Borne Pathogens program.
- Act quickly for severe bleeding, stoppage of breathing, poisoning or shock.
  - Protect the injured person from further injury.
  - Move victim if the location is unsafe.
  - If breathing stops, a trained person should initiate mouth-to-mouth resuscitation immediately.
  - If the heart has stopped, initiate cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR), followed by mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.
  - Keep victim lying down and comfortable.
- The TS handles reporting through LPS.

Personnel Injuries Requiring Professional Medical Attentionq

- Only employees who are currently authorized to administer first response first aid/CPR are permitted to attend to an injured employee.
- Notify responder trained in first aid/CPR by radio or telephone and give the following information
  - Identify yourself
  - State location of the injured person
  - Brief information on the type of injury
- The trained responder renders first aid and assesses the seriousness of the injury.
- Send an available terminal employee to the gate to direct EMS to the injured employee.
- If the trained first aid responder is not available, the TS should call 911 and request EMS assistance.
- If the injury requires professional medical treatment or observation, but does not require transportation by Ambulance, the TS or designated employee contacts the hospital to authorize treatment, to relay the type of injury, and to relay when the injured employee should arrive. TS accompanies employee to the medical treatment facility.
- The TS follows-up with a call to the Area Manager relating to the treatment, condition, and work status of the employee.
- If the injury is serious and requires an Ambulance to transport the injured employee to the hospital, the following actions must be taken:
  - The TS or his designee contacts the Ambulance (911) and relays to them the type of injury and the area of the plant where the injured employee is located.
  - The TS sends an employee to the gate to meet the incoming ambulance and direct it to the location of the injured employee.
  - The Area Manager and TS, if he/she is not on site, are contacted as soon as possible if not already aware of the incident.
  - Trained first aid Responder renders appropriate first aid until the Ambulance personnel arrive.
  - The Terminal Superintendent or his designee notifies the Hospital, if possible, of the injury, authorizes treatment and requests that a doctor be at the hospital upon arrival of the ambulance.
  - The TS goes to the hospital to follow-up on the treatment, condition, and work status of the employee.
  - The TS keeps the Area Manager informed of all pertinent information.

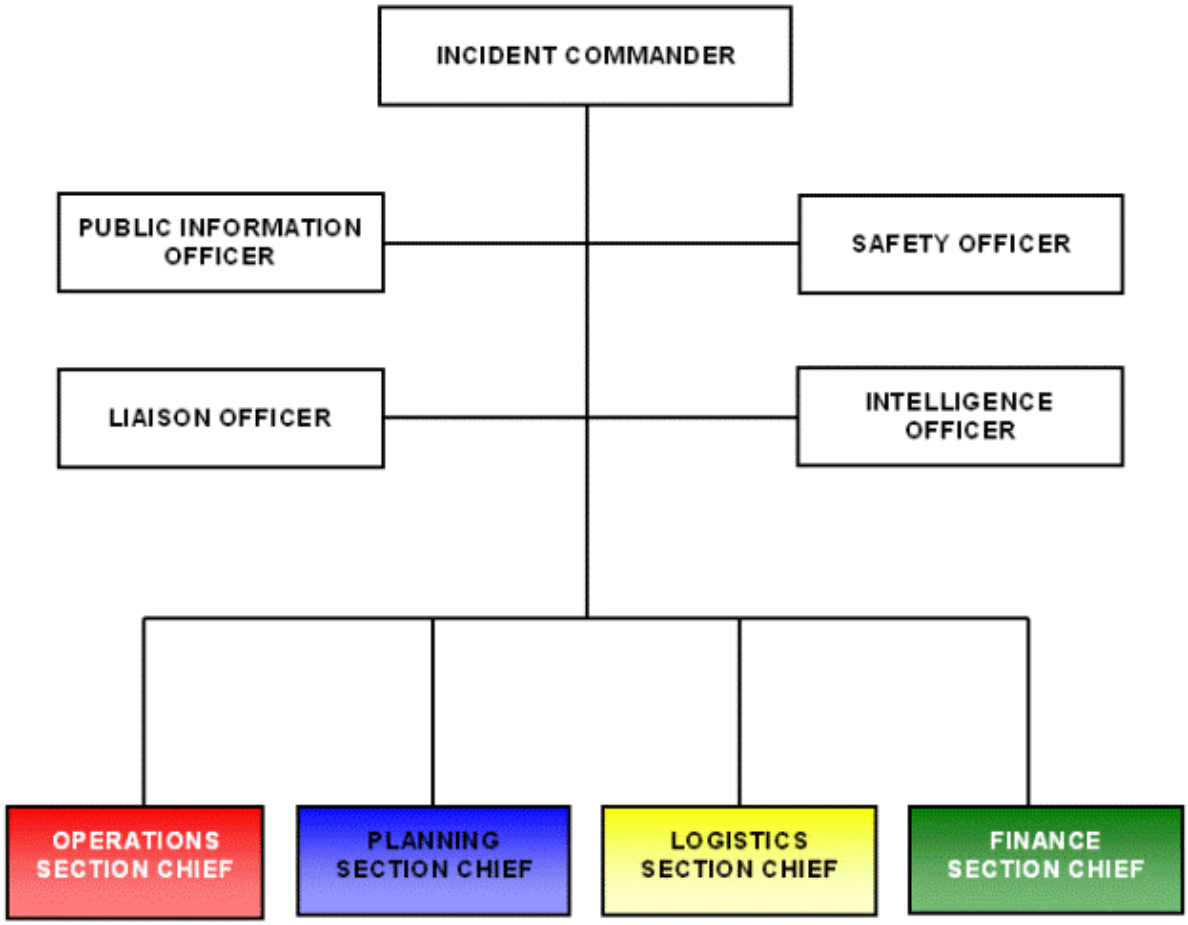
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    - In the event an employee is seriously injured requiring hospitalization, prompt notification will be given to the employee's family. In addition to informing them in a sensitive, understanding manner, this call should be used to assist them in reaching the employee. Responsibility for this initial call is the Superintendent's. Information as to which hospital is involved, who is the attending physician, etc. should be available. Determine from the family whether there are any problems, such as transportation to the hospital, with which ExxonMobil can help.
- Any requests for information from the public or media must be referred to the Area Manager.
- Release of medical information on injured employee to the employee's immediate family should be handled by the Terminal Superintendent, Area Manager, or by the injured employee.
- The TS handles reporting through LPS.

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FIGURE 4.5

INCIDENT MANAGEMENT TEAM - COMMAND STRUCTURE



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FIGURE A.1

EMERGENCY RESPONSE EQUIPMENT	
Date of Last Update:	**Last Inspection or Response Equipment Test Date:**
Inspected By:	**Last Deployment Drill Date:**
Inspection Frequency:	**Deployment Frequency:**
Fire/Rescue Equipment:	

Fire Fighting and Rescue Equipment			
Type/Year/Shelf Life	**Operational Status**	**Quantity**	**Location(s)**
Wheeled 350# Fire Extinguisher / Note 1 / Note 1	Ready	1	Springfield Facility
Foam System / N/A / N/A	Ready	1 - 1,000 gals	Springfield Facility
Fire Extinguisher Serial #AL128160 / 1972 / Note 1	Ready	1	Front Door
Fire Extinguisher Serial #KS910763 / 1993 / Note 1	Ready	1	Basement Stairs
Fire Extinguisher Serial #SC616964 / 2001 / Note 1	Ready	1	Boiler Room
Fire Extinguisher Serial #AC397371 / 1970 / Note 1	Ready	1	LTF Back Door
Fire Extinguisher Serial #AL967752 / 1972 / Note 1	Ready	1	LTF Ethanol Pumps
Fire Extinguisher Serial #PT194684 / 1999 / Note 1	Ready	1	Batch House Area
Fire Extinguisher Serial #EM329662 / 1983 / Note 1	Ready	1	LTF Separator Area
Fire Extinguisher Serial #LZ340001 / 1994 / Note 1	Ready	1	Garage Bay #8
Fire Extinguisher Serial #AG337853 / 1971 / Note 1	Ready	1	Foam Room
Fire Extinguisher Serial #DW671726 / 1981 / Note 1	Ready	1	Garage Bay #5
Fire Extinguisher Serial #LZ340001 / 1994 / Note 1	Ready	1	Lab Room Door

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Fire Extinguisher Serial #HD129676 / 1987 / Note 1	Ready	1	Garage Bay #4
Fire Extinguisher Serial #HK197824 / 1987 / Note 1	Ready	1	Garage Bay #1
Fire Extinguisher Serial #PT194704 / 1999 / Note 1	Ready	1	Rack 2 Card Reader

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Fire Fighting and Rescue Equipment (Cont'd)			
Type/Year Shelf Life	Operational Status	Quantity	Location(s)
Fire Extinguisher Serial #PT194605 / 1999 / Note 1	Ready	1	Rack 2 West Side
Fire Extinguisher Serial #SC616934 / 2001 / Note 1	Ready	1	Rack 4 Card Reader
Fire Extinguisher Serial #AG337862 / 1971 / Note 1	Ready	1	Rack 4 West Side
Fire Extinguisher Serial #PT184622 / 1999 / Note 1	Ready	1	Rack 6 Card Reader
Fire Extinguisher Serial #SO616960 / 2001 / Note 1	Ready	1	Rack 6 West Side
Fire Extinguisher Serial #AG337863 / 1971 / Note 1	Ready	1	Rack 7 Card Reader
Fire Extinguisher Serial #BH716245 / 1975 / Note 1	Ready	1	Rack 7 West Side
Fire Extinguisher Serial #BE340025 / 1975 / Note 1	Ready	1	North Side 300 Lbs
Fire Extinguisher Serial #AZ615927 / 1973 / Note 1	Ready	1	VRU
Fire Extinguisher Serial #AJ967144 / 1974 / Note 1	Ready	1	UTF by Tk #17
Fire Extinguisher Serial #MB823332 / 1994 / Note 1	Ready	1	Pump Back
Fire Extinguisher Serial #RX413422 / 2001 / Note 1	Ready	1	Bol Shack
Fire Extinguisher Serial #RW272499 / 2000 / Note 1	Ready	1	Fort Lift
Fire Extinguisher Serial #F363096 / 1987 / Note 1	Ready	1	Pickup
Fire Extinguisher Serial #TA 910327 / 2002 / Note 1	Ready	1	Spare

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Emergency Response Equipment Comments

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FIGURE A.2

FACILITY RESPONSE EQUIPMENT	
Date of Last Update:	**Last Inspection or Response Equipment Test Date:**
Inspected By:	**Last Deployment Drill Date:**
Inspection Frequency:	**Deployment Frequency:**
Hazardous Material/Oil Spill Equipment:	

SKIMMERS/PUMPS						
Type/Model/ Year/Shelf Life	Operational Status	Quantity	Capacity bbl/day	Daily Effective Recovery Rate	Storage Location(s)	Date Fuel Last Changed
		None				

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FACILITY RESPONSE EQUIPMENT (Cont'd)	
Date of Last Update:	**Last Inspection or Response Equipment Test Date:**
Inspected By:	**Last Deployment Drill Date:**
Inspection Frequency:	**Deployment Frequency:**
Hazardous Material/Oil Spill Equipment:	

BOOM				
Type/Model/Year/ Shelf Life	**Operational Status**	**Size (Length)**	**Containment Area**	**Storage Location(s)**
Sorbent Boom 10'x5" / N/A / N/A	Ready	6, 2 gals each	10'x5"	Springfield Facility
Sorbent Boom 10'x8" / N/A / N/A	Ready	1 - 12 gals	10'x8"	Springfield Facility

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FACILITY RESPONSE EQUIPMENT (Cont'd)	
Date of Last Update:	**Last Inspection or Response Equipment Test Date:**
Inspected By:	**Last Deployment Drill Date:**
Inspection Frequency:	**Deployment Frequency:**
Hazardous Material/Oil Spill Equipment:	

CHEMICAL DISPERSANTS

Type/Year/ Shelf Life	Operational Status	Quantity/ Amount	Date Purchased	Treatment Capacity	Storage Location (s)	Date Changed
		None				

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FACILITY RESPONSE EQUIPMENT (Cont'd)	
Date of Last Update:	**Last Inspection or Response Equipment Test Date:**
Inspected By:	**Last Deployment Drill Date:**
Inspection Frequency:	**Deployment Frequency:**
Hazardous Material/Oil Spill Equipment:	

DISPERSANT DISPENSING EQUIPMENT				
Type/Year/Shelf Life	**Operational Status**	**Capacity**	**Storage Location(s)**	**Response Time**
	None			

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FACILITY RESPONSE EQUIPMENT (Cont'd)	
Date of Last Update:	**Last Inspection or Response Equipment Test Date:**
Inspected By:	**Last Deployment Drill Date:**
Inspection Frequency:	**Deployment Frequency:**
Hazardous Material/Oil Spill Equipment:	

SORBENTS

Type/Year/Shelf Life	Operational Status	Size	Treatment Capacity	Storage Location(s)
Absorbent Pads (17"x15") / N/A / N/A	Ready	4 bales, 100 pads each (400 pads)	124 gals	Springfield Facility

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FACILITY RESPONSE EQUIPMENT (Cont'd)	
Date of Last Update:	**Last Inspection or Response Equipment Test Date:**
Inspected By:	**Last Deployment Drill Date:**
Inspection Frequency:	**Deployment Frequency:**
Hazardous Material/Oil Spill Equipment:	

HAND TOOLS			
Type/Year/Shelf Life	**Operational Status**	**Quantity**	**Storage Location(s)**
	None		

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FACILITY RESPONSE EQUIPMENT (Cont'd)	
Date of Last Update:	**Last Inspection or Response Equipment Test Date:**
Inspected By:	**Last Deployment Drill Date:**
Inspection Frequency:	**Deployment Frequency:**
Hazardous Material/Oil Spill Equipment:	

COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT			
Type/Year	**Operational Status**	**Quantity**	**Storage Location(s)/ Number**
Two-way Radios / N/A / N/A	Ready	5	Springfield Facility
Base Radio Station / N/A / N/A	Ready	1	Springfield Facility

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FACILITY RESPONSE EQUIPMENT (Cont'd)	
Date of Last Update:	**Last Inspection or Response Equipment Test Date:**
Inspected By:	**Last Deployment Drill Date:**
Inspection Frequency:	**Deployment Frequency:**
Hazardous Material/Oil Spill Equipment:	

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT			
Type/Year/Shelf Life	**Operational Status**	**Quantity**	**Storage Location(s)**
	None		

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FACILITY RESPONSE EQUIPMENT (Cont'd)	
Date of Last Update:	**Last Inspection or Response Equipment Test Date:**
Inspected By:	**Last Deployment Drill Date:**
Inspection Frequency:	**Deployment Frequency:**
Hazardous Material/Oil Spill Equipment:	

OTHER EQUIPMENT			
Type/Year/Shelf Life	**Operational Status**	**Quantity**	**Storage Location(s)**
	None		

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FACILITY RESPONSE EQUIPMENT (Cont'd)	
Date of Last Update:	**Last Inspection or Response Equipment Test Date:**
Inspected By:	**Last Deployment Drill Date:**
Inspection Frequency:	**Deployment Frequency:**
Hazardous Material/Oil Spill Equipment:	

BOATS AND MOTORS			
Type/Year/Shelf Life	**Operational Status**	**Quantity**	**Storage Location(s)**
	None		

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Facility Response Equipment Comments

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FIGURE A.3
CONTRACTED RESPONSE RESOURCES

USCG CLASSIFIED OIL SPILL REMOVAL ORGANIZATION (OSRO)							
OSRO Name	Response Time	Environment Type	Facility Classification Level				High Volume
			MM	W1	W2	W3	
MSRC	2 Hours	River/Canal	Y	Y	Y	Y	No
		Inland	Y	Y	Y	Y	

Note: Classification ratings taken from the USCG's internet site
www.uscg.mil/hq/nsfweb/nsfcc/ops/ResponseSupport/RRAB/osroclassifiedguidelines.asp

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NON-CLASSIFIED OIL SPILL REMOVAL ORGANIZATION (OSRO)			
OSRO Name	**Containment Equipment**	**Skimming Equipment**	**Temporary Storage**
CYN Environmental Services	Stoughton, MA	See Figure A.5	See Figure A.5
Tradebe Environmental Services, LLC	Meriden, CT	See Figure A.5	See Figure A.5

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OSRO CONTRACTS

Click to view the file - Springfield 1 MSRC - ExxonMobil Refining Supply_25_6_2013_16_35_21.pdf

Click to view the file - Springfield 2 SPA Cyn Envin Services_25_6_2013_16_35_33.pdf

Click to view the file - Springfield 3 NHDES 2010-2013 IR Contract Tables CYN ENVIRONMENTAL_25_6_2013_16_35_46.pdf

Click to view the file - Springfield 4 Tradebe Contract_25_6_2013_16_35_57.pdf

Click to view the file - Springfield 5 Tradebe Trans USCG Equip List_25_6_2013_16_36_8.pdf

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MARINE SPILL RESPONSE CORPORATION
SERVICE AGREEMENT

EXECUTION INSTRUMENT

The **MSRC SERVICE AGREEMENT** attached hereto (together with this execution instrument, the "Agreement"), a standard form of agreement amended and restated as of September 27, 1996, is hereby entered into by and between

ExxonMobil Refining & Supply Company, a division of Exxon Mobil Corporation

a Corporation located in Fairfax, Virginia
with its principal offices located at 3225 Gallows, Fairfax, Virginia

(the "**COMPANY**"), and **MARINE SPILL RESPONSE CORPORATION**, a nonprofit corporation organized under the laws of Tennessee ("**MSRC**"), and shall be identified as

SERVICE AGREEMENT No. 6MPA132

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto each have caused this Agreement to be duly executed and effective as of January 21, 2002.

ExxonMobil Refining & Supply Company

By: J.S. Simon IV

J.S. Simon

Title: President

Address: 3225 Gallows Road

Fairfax, Virginia 22037

Contact: John V. Zimmer, Emergency Response Advisor
Telephone: 703-846-2549 Fax: 703-846-2553

MARINE SPILL RESPONSE CORPORATION:

By: Judith A. Roos

Judith A. Roos
Marketing & Customer Service Manager
455 Spring Park Place, Suite 200
Herndon, Virginia 20170

(703) 326-5617; Fax: (703) 326-5660

STANDARD PROCUREMENT AGREEMENT FOR DOWNSTREAM OR CHEMICAL SERVICES WITH INCIDENTAL GOODS ("AGREEMENT")

Enabling Articles Of The Agreement ("Articles")

Agreement No: A2070878 **Effective Date: 02/01/2007** **Expiration Date:* 01/31/2012**

**(If expiration date is blank, agreement continues until terminated by either party upon not less than 30-days prior written notice.)*

"Company": Procurement, a division of ExxonMobil Global Services Company, a Delaware corporation

"Supplier": Cyn Environmental Services a Massachusetts corporation

1. Description of Services and Pricing. **"Services" and pricing shall be as follows:**

Emergency Response Services in support of Emergency Spill Response Cleanup or more fully described in Exhibits A and D if attached or in the applicable Order.

2. Exhibits; Addenda. **Exhibits which are marked below are incorporated into each Order issued under this Agreement:**

☑	A - Scope of Work	☑	H - Drug and Alcohol Policy
☑	B - Order Form	☐	J - Site Specific Attachments
☑	C -Change Order Form	☐	J - Contractor Employee Hours Reporting Procedures
☑	D - Compensation	☑	K - Workplace Harassment
☑	E - Invoicing Procedures	☐	M - Minority/Women Owned Business Enterprise
☑	F - Federal Contract Supplement	☑	N - Background Checks for Contract Workers
☑	G - Health and Safety Requirements	☑	R - Cellular Telephone Use
		☐	Other: _____

The following addenda are incorporated into each Order issued under this Agreement: _____

3. Notices. ***Questions, information, and any notices under this Agreement must be directed to the following addresses. Notices regarding this Agreement by one party to the other shall be in writing and either deposited in the United States mail with first class postage prepaid, delivered in person or by private prepaid courier, or sent by facsimile with confirmation. Either Company or Supplier may change its address below by written notice to the other party.***

Company: ExxonMobil Business Support Center Argentina S.R.L., Service-provider to ExxonMobil Global Services Company
Address: Carlos M. Della Paolera 265
City, State, Zip: Buenos Aires, Argentina, C1001DA
Attn: Claudia G. Cozzi Bader
Phone: 713-507-8939 ext. 7680
Fax: 262-314-0316
E-Mail: claudia.g.cozzi@exxonmobil.com

Supplier: Cyn Environmental Services
Address: 100 Tosca Drive
City, State, Zip: Stoughton, MA, 02072
Attn: Mr. J. Steven Tucci
Phone: (781) 341-1777 x 112
Fax: (781) 297-9382
E-Mail: steven_tucci@cynenv.com

4. Purpose and Operation. The Agreement consists of the Enabling Articles, the General Terms and Conditions, and the attached Exhibits and Addenda. The purpose of the Agreement is to provide terms and conditions to be incorporated into orders that may be issued by Affiliates (as defined in Section 1 of the General Terms and Conditions) to request Services from Supplier ("Orders"). Each Order will incorporate the terms of the General Terms and Conditions and the designated Exhibits and Addenda. The Affiliate that issues an Order ("Purchaser") is solely responsible for performance of Purchaser's obligations under such Order. Company shall not be responsible for obligations under any Order except any Order issued by Company designating itself as Purchaser. Each Order will constitute a legal contract between Purchaser and Supplier, separate and distinct from any other Order or this Agreement.

5. No Exclusivity or Minimums. This Agreement does not require exclusivity of business dealings by either party or commit any Purchaser to purchase any specific amount of Services. Commitments of Affiliates to purchase, if any, are set forth in Orders.

6. Early Termination. This Agreement may be terminated by either Company or Supplier before the Expiration Date upon at least 30 days prior written notice to the other party. Termination of the Agreement does not affect the rights and obligations of Purchasers and Supplier under any outstanding Orders.

7. Governing Law. The validity and interpretation of these Enabling Articles will be governed by the laws of the State of Texas, without reference to that State's principles of conflicts of law. The parties hereby agree to submit to the exclusive jurisdiction of the courts of Texas, including municipal, state and /or federal courts as appropriate, with respect to these Enabling Articles.

8. Usage Reports. At Company's request, Supplier shall provide usage reports to Company setting out descriptions of Services provided to Purchasers, locations where Services are performed, dollars expended, and such other reasonable usage documentation as Company requests.

9. Entire Agreement; Amendment; Assignment. This Agreement constitutes the entire agreement between Supplier and Company concerning the subject matter hereof. The Agreement supersedes all prior negotiations, representations, or agreements, either oral or written, related to this Agreement. Any amendment to the Agreement must be agreed in writing by Company and Supplier. Supplier shall not assign the Agreement, in whole or in part, without the prior written approval of Company.

10. Other Terms. Supplier agrees not to use any Affiliate's name, trademark or trade name publicly without written permission of Company. Supplier agrees to hold in confidence all technical and business information made available to Supplier by any Affiliate. This Article 10 shall survive termination of these Enabling Articles.

The parties indicate their agreement below:

Procurement, a division of ExxonMobil Global Services Company
By: _____
Print Name: Kelvin Chow
Authorized Title: Procurement Associate
Date: January 12, 2007

Supplier: Cyn Environmental Services
By: _____
Print Name: J. Steven Tucci
Authorized Title: President
Date: Jan. 12, 2007

NHDES REQUEST FOR STATEMENTS OF QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE
CONTAMINATED SITE RESPONSE AND CLEANUP

Table 1 - Company Information

Company Name:	Cyn Environmental Services
Main/Corporate Office Address:	100 Tosca Drive, Stoughton, MA 02072
Preferred Contact Phone Number:	Shelley Tamis (603)749-4969
Preferred Contact Email:	shelley_tamis@cynenv.com
President or Chief Operating Officer:	Steven Tucci

Person(s) Completing Tables 2 - 5:	Shelley Tamis
	Richard Bell
	Richard LaMothe

Interview Team Members & Titles:	Steven Tucci
	Shelley Tamis
	Richard Bell
	Rick LaMothe

Location of Primary Shop Serving New Hampshire:	
Street Address:	8 Progress Drive
City:	Dover
State:	NH

Designate only one location (either in New Hampshire or out-of-state) as the Primary Shop serving New Hampshire.

NHDES REQUEST FOR STATEMENTS OF QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE
CONTAMINATED SITE RESPONSE AND CLEANUP

Table 2 - Company Experience Including References

DES is expected to respond to a large variety of incidents including; oil spills, hazardous materials incidents, sites where terrorist activity has taken place, clandestine drug labs, and a number of other scenarios. Therefore, it is important that our contractors have the expertise and equipment to respond to this same variety of incidents. It should be emphasized our goal is to evaluate, to the extent possible, the capabilities of the contractor personnel and equipment that will respond to New Hampshire incidents. Given that, when completing the table below, please include only experiences from resources assigned to locations that are capable of responding to New Hampshire incidents.

INSTRUCTIONS: For each response area list the location of the shops ***that will service New Hampshire*** , and the overall number of responses for the 36 months prior to **February *1, 2009*** , performed by the crews located at that shop. Attach a pdf document lising each incident for all the response areas, including client name, incident date and incident location (street address, city and state). Select one significant incident for each response area and submit a narrative (in PDF) describing the incident and the details of the response - circumstances, duration of response, size of response crew, equipment used, objective of response, quantity of soil removed, gallons of free product recovered, etc. Provide the contact information for the selected incident.

Response Area (see descriptions below the table)	Shop Location(s)	Number of Responses from Shop Location During the Past 36 Months	DES Scoring Column (leave this column blank)	Name and Location of One Significant Incident for Each Response Area Managed by Your Company (if any). Submit a Narrative of the Circumstances, See Attached Example Narrative for a Truck Rollover.	Contact Information of Client for Significant Incident		DES Scoring Column (leave this column blank)	Total Score (leave this column blank)
Example	***Somewhere, NH***	***12***			***Company Name:***	***The Smith Company***		
	Nowhere, MA	***42***			***Response Location:***	***Concord, NH***		
					Contact Person:	***John Smith***		
					Contact Telephone:	***603-555-3131***		
1. On-Premise-Use Heating Oil Spills (30 points max)	Dover, NH	56			Company Name:	Cecilia Stanchina		
	Stoughton, MA	28			Response Location:	Farmington, NH		
					Contact Person:	Cecilia Stanchina		
					Contact Telephone:	(603)332-1932		
2. Solid Waste and Hazardous Material Incidents (30 points max)	Dover, NH	94			Company Name:	Friendly Ice Cream		
	Stoughton, MA	1251			Response Location:	Wilbraham, MA		
					Contact Person:	Mike Lesniak/Bruce Diltz		
					Contact Telephone:	(413)731-4311		
3. Planned Remediation at Contaminated Sites (30 points max)	Dover, NH	59			Company Name:	GZA		
	Stoughton, MA	143			Response Location:	Waltham, MA		
					Contact Person:	Randy Meuse		
					Contact Telephone:	(781)278-3842		
4. Removal of AST/UST Storage Tanks (27 points max)	Dover, NH	25			Company Name:	Crystal St. Property		
	Stoughton, MA	67			Response Location:	Haverhill, MA		
					Contact Person:	Paul Garabedian		
					Contact Telephone:	(603)898-2878		
5. Tractor-trailer Truck Rollovers (24 points max)	Dover, NH	1			Company Name:	Brewer Petroleum		
	Stoughton, MA	7			Response Location:	Route 128 Needham MA		
					Contact Person:	Robert Sullivan		
					Contact Telephone:	(781)284-4770		

6. Contain, Transport and Dispose of Unknowns - Gasses, Solids, Liquids (21 points max)	Dover, NH	12			Company Name:	Benmont Mill Properties		
	Stoughton, MA	35			Response Location:	Bennington, VT		
					Contact Person:	William R. Wilcox Jr.		
					Contact Telephone:	(802)496-4747		
7. Recovery of Submerged Petroleum Powered Vehicles or Containers (18 points max)	Dover, NH	0			Company Name:			
	Stoughton, MA	0			Response Location:			
					Contact Person:			
					Contact Telephone:			
8. Response to Swift Water Environment Spills (18 points max)	Dover, NH	1			Company Name:	Fenstermaker Residence		
	Stoughton, MA	1			Response Location:	Raymond, NH		
					Contact Person:	Evelyn Fenstermaker		
					Contact Telephone:	(603)895-3903		
9. Spill Response Preparedness Excerises (15 points max)	Dover, NH	1			Company Name:	NH DES/NH COOP		
	Stoughton, MA	0			Response Location:	Hilton Park, Dover NH		
					Contact Person:	Carol Brown		
					Contact Telephone:	(603)271-3000		
10. Oiled Wildlife Rescue (15 points max)	Dover, NH	0			Company Name:			
	Stoughton, MA	0			Response Location:			
					Contact Person:			
					Contact Telephone:			

11. Clandestine Drug Labs (12 points max)	Dover, NH	0			Company Name:			
	Stoughton, MA	0			Response Location:			
					Contact Person:			
					Contact Telephone:			
12. Terrorist Incidents (9 points max)	Dover, NH	0			Company Name:			
	Stoughton, MA	0			Response Location:			
					Contact Person:			
					Contact Telephone:			
		Total Score:				**Total Score:**		

Response Area Descriptions:

1. On-premise use oil spills	Each year the DES responds to numerous releases of heating oil, primarily residential, but also commercial, and industrial. These releases come from aboveground and below ground heating oil systems, and can result in impacts to soil, groundwater and surface water. The contractor should have the knowledge and equipment to respond to such an incident. Experience has shown that there are many possible scenarios for heating oil releases, with some requiring more technical expertise than others. Some of the possible tasks that need to be accomplished at these spill sites include; field screening, sample collection and analysis, removal of free phase product, removal of contaminated soil, indoor air sampling, installation of recovery wells and interceptor trenches, conducting technical site investigations.
2. Solid Waste and Hazardous Materials incidents	In addition to the hazardous materials scenarios discussed elsewhere in this write-up, there are many other situations where a response involving hazardous materials and solid waste could be required. These include response to transportation related accidents as well as, releases at fixed facilities. Also incidents could include abandoned containers of hazardous waste, or illegal dumping of hazardous or solid waste. Any response to uncontrolled hazardous waste sites, requires that the personnel have the necessary OSHA training and certification, in addition to the technical knowledge required to operate safely and effectively. The contractor should have the ability and knowledge required to select and use the proper PPE. Further, the contractor should have the ability to successfully remediate and dispose of the hazardous material.
3. Planned Remediaiton at Contaminated Sites	Planned remediation projects involve following a scope of work and specification developed by a professsional engineer or professional geologist. Projects may include contamianted soil excavation and disposal at a petroleum or hazardous waste site; waste tires removal and disposal at a non-compliant or illegal solid waste facility; installation,operation and maintenance of a soil or groundwater treatment system (both in-situ and ex-situ); and installation, operation and maintenance of free product recovery system
4. Removal of AST/UST storage tanks	This may include sites where releases have occurred. If gasoline, or some other hazardous material, has been released then there may be a need to recover free phase gasoline and gasoline contaminated soil. This involves the clean-up, handling, transportation, and disposal of hazardous waste. The contractor must have the proper equipment, training, experience, and certifications to accomplish those tasks. The contractor should have the ability to conduct field screening, and sampling. It may be necessary to install a product recovery system, interceptor trenches, and a system to handle vapor intrusion.
5. Tractor- trailer truck rollovers	When an accident occurs, it is imperative that a quick and efficient response be conducted, in order to insure that traffic flow is returned to normal as expeditiously as possible. The DES is a member of the State-wide Incident Management Committee. This group been tasked with insuring that motor vehicle accidents which result in highway closures are dealt with immediately. The goal of the Committee is to have highways re-opened within two hours. This may not always be possible but it points out the need for a rapid and effective response. Contractors should have the necessary equipment and training to be able to off-load an overturned tanker truck; regardless of the type of cargo. In addition, to stopping any on-going release, and preventing any further spillage, it is necessary to ensure that any product that has been released is confined and cleaned up. This may involve free phase product recovery, removal of contaminated soil, and or containment and remediation of impacted surface or ground water.
6. Contain, Transport and Dispose of Unknowns (gases, solids, liquids)	There are numerous scenarios for situations where a response to unknown contaminants may be necessary. Possible scenarios include responding to a site where drums have been abandoned, reports of strange odors, or strange looking substances, or other related complaints. The contractor should have the resources and knowledge to be able to identify the substance in question and to develop a strategy for safe removal and disposal for the material.

7. Recovery of submerged petroleum powered vehicles or petroleum containers	DES is charged with ensuring that any submerged petroleum powered vehicles or petroleum containers are removed from surface waters as soon as safety and weather conditions permit. This includes, but is not limited to cars, trucks, motorcycles, snowmobiles, motorized boats, off highway recreational vehicles, all terrain vehicles, construction equipment, trains, airplanes, drums, barrels, tanks, pails, cans, jugs, or equipment containing oil. Removal of the aforementioned may have to be accomplished regardless of the time of year, whether in open-water, or under the ice. Contractors should have the necessary training and equipment to accomplish the task at hand. It is recognized that the recovery of submerge vehicles and containers can present some case specific unique and difficult challenges, and that the DES spill response contractor assigned to the case may not have the necessary resources readily available. However, the contractor assigned should have the information and contacts available to provide the required resources. Those overseeing the project should have the experience necessary to devise a safe and efficient salvage strategy. The project will include developing a strategy for containing any petroleum that may be released, and also removing the petroleum form the vehicle or container in question.
8. Response to spills in swift water environments	Whenever a spill occurs in fast flowing water a rapid response is needed to contain the oil quickly and limit the environmental damage. The swift water environment presents many challenges and requires that those responding are properly trained and equipped. The contractor must ensure that their employees have boat handling experience, and the requisite boating certifications. They must have the proper type of containment boom for the area in which they are operating; (proper floatation, skirt length, freeboard), and the necessary amount of boom for the task at hand. The contractors should have the necessary expertise to ensure that the boom is placed at the proper angle to prevent carry-under and to direct the oil to the location selected. The contractor should have the proper anchors, and line and the knowledge to develop and deploy the needed anchoring systems. Also, the contractor should have the proper size boats, with the necessary horsepower for the location where they are working. This need is clearly evident when operating in the Piscataqua River.
9. Spill response prepared exercises	Preparedness for a coastal spill involves attending exercises, understanding the dynamics of the environment and testing of pre-designed protection strategies. As such, the contractor will be expected to provide responders for required coastal oil spill exercises. These responders tasks may include: boom deployment and recovery, boat launching and handling, Incident Command Post presence, marine radio communications, interpretation of response strategies and managing an oiled wildlife rehabilitation center. All responders shall work under the Unified Command system. Responders skills shall include: knowledge in handling line and knot tying, managing boom deployment and recovery from boats, barges and skimmers. Additionally, the contractor will be expected to provide responders to attend strategy testing exercises which are intended to assist in designing and verifying protections. As such, the contractor must have map reading capability, marine radios and knowledge on their use and boom handling skills. Additionally, the contractor must be able to work with and for other supervisors within the Unified Command system.
10. Oiled wildlife rescue	A large oil spill, particularly in the coastal environment, has the potential to have an adverse effect on wildlife, particularly waterfowl. DES has worked closely with Tri State Bird Rescue, to increase the State's ability to respond to such an event, and to develop a contingency plan, for handling oiled wildlife. It is recognized that many spill response contractors don't have the resources and personnel necessary to capture and rehabilitate oiled wildlife. However, contractors should have an understanding of the potential needs and requirements for such an event, and where to obtain the necessary personnel and equipment. DES anticipates that the contractor will develop the necessary agreements and arrangements to be able to effectively handle requirements for a response to an incident where wildlife are impacted.

11. Clandestine drug labs	These labs can cause a variety of environmental issues, including contamination of air, soil, groundwater, and surface water. While law enforcement officials typically remove the manufacturing materials and the perpetrators, often contamination, requiring proper clean-up and disposal, is left behind. A contractor responding at the request of DES must have the proper equipment, and expertise to deal with the unique challenges created by these labs. Some of the tasks which may be required include; characterization, packaging, transportation, and disposal of chemicals, sampling and analysis of air, soil, and water, and remediation of contaminated structures and properties.
12. Terrorist Incidents	Whenever an act of terrorism occurs which contaminates, or has the potential to contaminate the environment, the DES will be expected to respond. The response will involve assessing the extent of the environmental impact, developing a remedial action plan, assessing the threat to human health, and developing a plan for the handling and disposal of any contaminated material. DES will utilize the services of it's' contractor(s) to attain the objectives previously listed. Contractors responding to such an incident will have to have the proper training and equipment to operate at the scene. Incidents of this type could include chemical, biological, or radiological contaminants. Scenarios where a response may be required could include; contamination from a dirty bomb, a white powder incident, or contamination of critical infrastructure such as a water supply or a wastewater treatment plant. Large incidents, or situations where there are multiple agencies with jurisdiction, require the use of the Unified Command System. Contractor personnel working on such incidents should have the appropriate level of ICS and NIMS training for the specific task which they are assigned.

NHDES REQUEST FOR STATEMENTS OF QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE
CONTAMINATED SITE RESPONSE AND CLEANUP
Table 3 - Primary Shop Location & Qualifications of Technical Personnel

INSTRUCTIONS: For each personnel category in the table provide the names education licenses held initial response experience training and employee score for each person (see examples). NOTE: only list permanent full-time personnel who are stationed at your company'sPrimary Shop serving ***New Hampshire as designated in Table 1,*** and employed as ***of February 1, 2009.*** List each person only once based on ***their primary role with your company*** . Submit copies of training certificates. ***Insert additional rows as necessary to list all personnel.***

Personnel Category	Personnel		Education & Professional Licenses		Response Experience		OSHA/Hazmat Training		Special Response Training		Employee Total Score
	Employee Name	Score 1 pt for each employee	List the Highest Level of Education & Professional Licenses Held by Each Employee	Score P.E./P.G. - 5 pts PhD - 4 pts Masters Degree - 3 pts Associates/Bachelors Degree - 2 pts High School - 1 pt	List the Years of Related Experience for Each Employee	Score 12+ years - 5 pts 9-11 years - 4 pts 6-8 years - 3 pts 2-5 years - 2 pts <2 years - 1 pt	List the Highest Level of OSHA/Hazmat Training for Each Employee	Score Hazmat Technician - 3 pts Hazmat Operations - 2 pts Basic 40 hr - 1 pt	List One Applicable Special Response Training Cetificate for Each Employee (leave blank if none)	Score 2 pts for any *one applicable* certificate per employee (See Note Below)	
Example Proj. Manager	***Debra Smith***	***1***	***P.E.***	***5***	***5 years***	***2***	***Basic 40 hr***	***1***			***9***
Example Lic. Driver	***Ike Turner***	***1***	***High School***	***1***	***1.5 years***	***1***			***Scube Dirver***	***2***	***5***
Program/Operations Mgr.	Shelley Tamis	1	B.S. in Engineering	2	20	5	Basic 40 hr	1		0	9
Project Managers											
	Robert Moore	1	High School	1	15	5	Basic 40 hr	1	DOT HazMat Transportation/Ship Papers	2	10
Engineers/Geologists	Elizabeth Strachan	1	Masters Degree	3	8	3	Basic 40 hr	1	Cold Weather Response[1]	2	10
Field Chemists											
Field Supervisor											
Field Foreman	David Baillargeon	1	High School	1	18	5	Basic 40 hr	1	IFCI/Tank Decommisioning	2	10

NHDES REQUEST FOR STATEMENTS OF QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE
CONTAMINATED SITE RESPONSE AND CLEANUP
Table 3 - Primary Shop Location & Qualifications of Technical Personnel

INSTRUCTIONS: For each personnel category in the table provide the names education licenses held initial response experience training and employee score for each person (see examples). NOTE: only list permanent full-time personnel who are stationed at your company'sPrimary Shop serving ***New Hampshire as designated in Table 1,*** and employed as ***of February 1, 2009.*** List each person only once based on ***their primary role with your company*** . Submit copies of training certificates. ***Insert additional rows as necessary to list all personnel.***

Personnel Category	Personnel		Education & Professional Licenses		Response Experience		OSHA/Hazmat Training		Special Response Training		Employee Total Score
	Employee Name	Score 1 pt for each employee	List the Highest Level of Education & Professional Licenses Held by Each Employee	Score P.E./P.G. - 5 pts PhD - 4 pts Masters Degree - 3 pts Associates/Bachelors Degree - 2 pts High School - 1 pt	List the Years of Related Experience for Each Employee	Score 12+ years - 5 pts 9-11 years - 4 pts 6-8 years - 3 pts 2-5 years - 2 pts <2 years - 1 pt	List the Highest Level of OSHA/Hazmat Training for Each Employee	Score Hazmat Technician - 3 pts Hazmat Operations - 2 pts Basic 40 hr - 1 pt	List One Applicable Special Response Training Cetificate for Each Employee (leave blank if none)	Score 2 pts for any *one applicable* certificate per employee (See Note Below)	
Example Proj. Manager	***Debra Smith***	***1***	***P.E.***	***5***	***5 years***	***2***	***Basic 40 hr***	***1***			***9***
Example Lic. Driver	***Ike Turner***	***1***	***High School***	***1***	***1.5 years***	***1***			***Scube Dirver***	***2***	***5***
Field Technicians	Steven Vachon	1	High School	1	1.5	1	Basic 40 hr	1	Confined Space Rescue	2	6
Licensed Truck Drivers	Todd Markusic	1	High School	1	25	5	Basic 40 hr	1	DOT HazMat Transportation/Ship Papers	2	10
	Brian Hines	1	High School	1	13	5	Basic 40 hr	1	DOT HazMat Transportation/Ship Papers	2	10
	Stephen House	1	High School	1	15	5	Basic 40 hr	1	DOT HazMat Transportation/Ship Papers	2	10
Licensed Equipment Operators											
Health & Safety Officer											

NHDES REQUEST FOR STATEMENTS OF QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE
CONTAMINATED SITE RESPONSE AND CLEANUP
Table 3 - Primary Shop Location & Qualifications of Technical Personnel

INSTRUCTIONS: For each personnel category in the table provide the names education licenses held initial response experience training and employee score for each person (see examples). NOTE: only list permanent full-time personnel who are stationed at your company'sPrimary Shop serving ***New Hampshire as designated in Table 1***, and employed as ***of February 1, 2009.*** List each person only once based on ***their primary role with your company*** . Submit copies of training certificates. ***Insert additional rows as necessary to list all personnel.***

Personnel Category	Personnel		Education & Professional Licenses		Response Experience		OSHA/Hazmat Training		Special Response Training		Employee Total Score
	Employee Name	Score 1 pt for each employee	List the Highest Level of Education & Professional Licenses Held by Each Employee	Score P.E./P.G. - 5 pts PhD - 4 pts Masters Degree - 3 pts Associates/Bachelors Degree - 2 pts High School - 1 pt	List the Years of Related Experience for Each Employee	Score 12+ years - 5 pts 9-11 years - 4 pts 6-8 years - 3 pts 2-5 years - 2 pts <2 years - 1 pt	List the Highest Level of OSHA/Hazmat Training for Each Employee	Score Hazmat Technician - 3 pts Hazmat Operations - 2 pts Basic 40 hr - 1 pt	List One Applicable Special Response Training Cetificate for Each Employee (leave blank if none)	Score 2 pts for any *one applicable* certificate per employee (See Note Below)	
Example Proj. Manager	*Debra Smith*	*1*	*P.E.*	*5*	*5 years*	*2*	*Basic 40 hr*	*1*			*9*
Example Lic. Driver	*Ike Turner*	*1*	*High School*	*1*	*1.5 years*	*1*			*Scube Dirver*	*2*	*5*
										Subtotal Personnel Score:	75
										Is Your Primary Operations Center/Shop Serving New Hampshire Also Located in New Hampshire? If Yes, Add 10 Additional pts:	10
										Total Score:	85

¡No certificates handed out at class but several DES reps attended

NHDES REQUEST FOR STATEMENTS OF QUALIFICATION AND EXPERIENCE
CONTAMINATED SITE RESPONSE AND CLEANUP
Table 4 - Availability of Operable Equipment & In-House Disposal/Recycling Services

INSTRUCTIONS: For each item in the table fill in the quantity that is owned by your company, in the possession of your company through written agreements, or a combination. ***The items must be availalble as of February 1, 2009, and for same-day deployment to N.H..*** Certain items also require capacity or type information. Score each item based on the quantity available, but only up to the maximum points indicated. If the item is not company-owned, include a copy of the agreement. One agreement may cover various items. For in-house liquids disposal/recycling, indicate whether your company provides the service for the liquid types listed. Leave the quantity and score blank for any item not provided by your company ***as of February 1, 2009.***

Item		Allowable Scoring	Quantity available and how available, or Yes/No for In-house disposal/recycling - as of February 1, 2009	Score
Example equipment A		**2 pts each, or 6 pts maximum**	***4 owned***	***6***
Example equipment B		**2 pts each, or 6 pts maximum**	***1 owned and 1 leased from ABC Equipment Co.***	***4***
Boats with motor - ***Registered in NH:***	Less than or equal to 18 feet	2 pts each, or 6 pts maximum	3 Owned	6
	Greater than 18 feet but less than 30 feet	2 pts each, or 6 pts maximum	1 Agreement/CAB Svcs	2
	Greater than 30 feet	3 pts each, or 6 pts maximum	None	0
Containment Booms:	Total length of 18 inch or less boom, minimum 400 feet	2 pts for 400 ft - 2,000 ft; 3 pts for more than 2,000 ft	3000 Feet	3
	Total length of 24 inch boom, minimum 400 feet	2 pts for 400 ft - 2,000 ft; 3 pts for more than 2,000 ft	400 - 2000 FT Agreement/CAB Svcs	2
	Total length of 36 inch boom, minimum 400 feet	2 pts for 400 ft - 2,000 ft; 3 pts for more than 2,000 ft	None	0
Excavators	Mini type	4 pts each, or 12 pts maximum	2 Owned 2 - Written Agreement/ATS	12
	150 type	5 pts each, or 15 pts maximum	1 Owned 2 - Written Agreement/ATS	15
	PC 300 type	6 pts each, or 18 pts maximum	2 Owned 1 Written Agreement/ATS	18

Table 4 - Availability of Operable Equipment & In-House Disposal/Recycling Services

INSTRUCTIONS: For each item in the table fill in the quantity that is owned by your company, in the possession of your company through written agreements, or a combination. ***The items must be availalble as of February 1, 2009, and for same-day deployment to N.H..*** Certain items also require capacity or type information. Score each item based on the quantity available, but only up to the maximum points indicated. If the item is not company-owned, include a copy of the agreement. One agreement may cover various items. For in-house liquids disposal/recycling, indicate whether your company provides the service for the liquid types listed. Leave the quantity and score blank for any item not provided by your company ***as of February 1, 2009.***

Item		Allowable Scoring	Quantity available and how available, or Yes/No for In-house disposal/recycling - as of February 1, 2009	Score
Loaders	Bobcat type	4 pts each, or 12 pts maximum	3 Owned 2 Written Agreement/ATS	12
	Bobcat attachment: (list type below) Sweepers & Breakers	2 pts maximum	Sweepers - 3 Owned Breakers - 1 Written Agreement/ATS	2
	Bobcat attachment: (list type below) Plow & Preparator & Forks	2 pts maximum	Plow - 1 Owned Preparator - 1 Owned Forks - 2 Owned	2
	3 CY Bucket	2 pts maximum	3 Backhoes Owned 1 Written Agreement/ATS	2
Meters & Detectors:	Water level probe	2 pts each, or 3 pts maximum	3 Owned	3
	Metal detector	2 pts maximum	2 Owned	2
	Interface probe	2 pts each, or 3 pts maximum	2 Owned	3
	PID/O2/CGI	2 pts each, or 3 pts maximum	3 Owned	3
	Multi-Gas	2 pts each, or 3 pts maximum	8 Owned	3
	Smith's Hazmat ID/or equivalent	2 pts maximum	None	0
	Ahura TruDefender	2 pts maximum	None	0
	Mercury Vapor Analyzer	2 pts maximum	1 Owned	2

Table 4 - Availability of Operable Equipment & In-House Disposal/Recycling Services

INSTRUCTIONS: For each item in the table fill in the quantity that is owned by your company, in the possession of your company through written agreements, or a combination. ***The items must be availalble as of February 1, 2009, and for same-day deployment to N.H..*** Certain items also require capacity or type information. Score each item based on the quantity available, but only up to the maximum points indicated. If the item is not company-owned, include a copy of the agreement. One agreement may cover various items. For in-house liquids disposal/recycling, indicate whether your company provides the service for the liquid types listed. Leave the quantity and score blank for any item not provided by your company ***as of February 1, 2009.***

Item		Allowable Scoring	Quantity available and how available, or Yes/No for In-house disposal/recycling - as of February 1, 2009	Score
Pumps:	1.5 to 3 inch pneumatic diaphragm	2 pts each, or 6 pts maximum	8 Owned	6
	1.5 to 3 inch centrifugal	2 pts each, or 6 pts maximum	10 Owned	6
	Skimmer	2 pts each, or 6 pts maximum	2 Owned	4
	2 to 4 inch trash	2 pts each, or 6 pts maximum	7 Owned	6
	Drum vacuum	2 pts each, or 6 pts maximum	8 Owned	6
Roll-Offs:	Roll-Off Truck	3 pts each, or 9 pts maximum	2 Owned 2 - Written Agreement/Adler	9
	Roll-Off Trailor	3 pts each, or 9 pts maximum	2 - Written Agreement/Adler	6
	Roll-Off Containers List Capacities:			
	25 CY	3 pts each, or 9 pts maximum	3 Owned	9
	30 CY	3 pts each, or 9 pts maximum	14 Owned	9
	20 CY	3 pts each, or 9 pts maximum	3 Written Agreement/CAB	9
Storage tanks, list capacities, 500 gallon minimum:	500 - 2,000 Gallon	3 pts each, or 9 pts maximum	3 Owned	9
	5,000 Gallon	3 pts each, or 9 pts maximum	3 Owned	9

Table 4 - Availability of Operable Equipment & In-House Disposal/Recycling Services

INSTRUCTIONS: For each item in the table fill in the quantity that is owned by your company, in the possession of your company through written agreements, or a combination. ***The items must be availalble as of February 1, 2009, and for same-day deployment to N.H..*** Certain items also require capacity or type information. Score each item based on the quantity available, but only up to the maximum points indicated. If the item is not company-owned, include a copy of the agreement. One agreement may cover various items. For in-house liquids disposal/recycling, indicate whether your company provides the service for the liquid types listed. Leave the quantity and score blank for any item not provided by your company ***as of February 1, 2009.***

Item		Allowable Scoring	Quantity available and how available, or Yes/No for In-house disposal/recycling - as of February 1, 2009	Score
	10,000 Gallon	3 pts each, or 9 pts maximum	1 Owned 2 Written Agreement/Adler	9
	21,000 Gallon Frac	3 pts each, or 9 pts maximum	1 Owned 6 - Written Agreement/Adler	9
Tools:	Compactors - walk behind type; double drum type	2 pts each, or 3 pts maximum	5 Owned	3
	Compressor, jackhammer, with bit and hose	2 pts each, or 3 pts maximum	6 Owned	3
	Concrete corer - 4" to 8" diameter	2 pts each, or 3 pts maximum	2 Owned	3
	Concrete Saw	2 pts each, or 3 pts maximum	9 Owned	3
	Explosion proof blower/exhaust fan	2 pts each, or 3 pts maximum	12 Owned	3
	Generator, up to 5000 watts	2 pts each, or 3 pts maximum	9 Owned	3
	Light tower w/generator	2 pts each, or 3 pts maximum	1 Owned 1 Written Agreement/ATS	3
	Steam Cleaner – 800 psi	2 pts each, or 3 pts maximum	2 Owned	3
	Pressure washer - gas operated, 2,200 PSI minimum	2 pts each, or 3 pts maximum	3 Owned	3
Trucks & Trailers:	Box Truck	3 pts each, or 9 pts maximum	4 Owned	9

Table 4 - Availability of Operable Equipment & In-House Disposal/Recycling Services

INSTRUCTIONS: For each item in the table fill in the quantity that is owned by your company, in the possession of your company through written agreements, or a combination. ***The items must be availalble as of February 1, 2009, and for same-day deployment to N.H..*** Certain items also require capacity or type information. Score each item based on the quantity available, but only up to the maximum points indicated. If the item is not company-owned, include a copy of the agreement. One agreement may cover various items. For in-house liquids disposal/recycling, indicate whether your company provides the service for the liquid types listed. Leave the quantity and score blank for any item not provided by your company ***as of February 1, 2009.***

Item		Allowable Scoring	Quantity available and how available, or Yes/No for In-house disposal/recycling - as of February 1, 2009	Score
	Dump Truck - 12 C.Y.	3 pts each, or 9 pts maximum	1 Owned 1 Written Agreement/CAB Svcs	6
	Dump Truck - 6 C.Y.	3 pts each, or 9 pts maximum	2 Owned	6
	Flat Bed 10 ton Trailer	3 pts each, or 9 pts maximum	5 Owned	9
	Fully-equipped Initial Response Trailer/Van - ***See Minimum Specifications Listed on the Worksheet Included With These Tables***	3 pts each, or 9 pts maximum	3 Owned	9
	Lowboy 20 ton trailer with tractor	3 pts each, or 9 pts maximum	1 Owned 1 Written Agreement/Selitto Trucking	6
	Pickup Truck	3 pts each, or 9 pts maximum	30 Owned	9
	Rack Truck with lift gate	3 pts each, or 9 pts maximum	1 Written Agreement/CAB Svcs	3
	Transport Tankers, 3000 gallon min	3 pts each, or 9 pts maximum	12 Owned	9
	Vactor truck	6 pts each, or 12 pts maximum	3 Owned	12
	Vacuum truck	4 pts each, or 12 pts maximum	9 Owned	12
In-House disposal and/or recycling of contaminated liquids:	Gasoline	3 pts if yes	No	0

Table 4 - Availability of Operable Equipment & In-House Disposal/Recycling Services

INSTRUCTIONS: For each item in the table fill in the quantity that is owned by your company, in the possession of your company through written agreements, or a combination. ***The items must be availalble as of February 1, 2009, and for same-day deployment to N.H..*** Certain items also require capacity or type information. Score each item based on the quantity available, but only up to the maximum points indicated. If the item is not company-owned, include a copy of the agreement. One agreement may cover various items. For in-house liquids disposal/recycling, indicate whether your company provides the service for the liquid types listed. Leave the quantity and score blank for any item not provided by your company ***as of February 1, 2009.***

Item		Allowable Scoring	Quantity available and how available, or Yes/No for In-house disposal/recycling - as of February 1, 2009	Score
	Fuel/waste oil	3 pts if yes	Yes - 200,000 gallons in MA Yes - 10,000 gallons in NH	3
	Hazardous materials/waste	3 pts if yes	Yes - PCB in NH	3
Regular Inventory:	Bales sorbent boom, 25 minimum	1 pt for 25 - 75, or 2 pts maximum	100 bales	2
	Bales sorbent pads, 25 minimum	1 pt for 25 - 75, or 2 pts maximum	100 bales	2
	Drums (attach a PDF list of sizes/and number on hand), 3 minimum	1 pt for 3 - 10; 2 pts for 11 - 25; 3 pts maximum	See Attached	3
	Level A suits, 4 minimum	2 pts for 4 - 10, or 3 pts maximum	4 owned	2
	Level B suits, 4 minimum	1 pt for 4 - 10, or 2 pts maximum	10 Owned	1
	SCBAs, 4 minimum	1 pt for 4 - 10, or 2 pts maximum	14 Owned	2
			Total Score:	333

NHDES REQUEST FOR STATEMENTS OF QUALIFICATION AND EXPERIENCE
CONTAMINATED SITE RESPONSE AND CLEANUP
Table 5 - Major Equipment Mobilization

INSTRUCTIONS: For each major equipment response category fill in the shop location, whether the equipment is owned or available by agreement, the mileage from the shop to each N.H. community shown, availability score, mileage score, and total score for each community. Make only one entry/score for each community based on the closest shop location. **NOTE:** All the equipment must be ***immediately available as of February 1, 2009*** at the indicated shop location(s), either owned by your company or available through established written agreements. If by written agreement, a copy of the agreement must be provided. (This could be the same agreement(s) used for Table 4.) The same equipment cannot be designated as being stationed at more than one shop location. For example, if your company owns only one Initial Response Trailer/Van, then the shop location listed would be the same for all destination communities.

Equipment Category	Shop Location(s):	Availability Owned - 5 pts By Agreement 2 pts	One-Way Mobilization Mileage to: Colebrook	Keene	Lebanon	Manchester	Portsmouth	Availability Score	Mileage Score 0-50 miles - 5 pts 51-100 miles - 3 pts 101-150 miles - 2 pts 151+ miles - 1 pt	Total Score
Major equipment A	***Dover, NH***	***Owned***			***101 miles***			***5***	***2***	***7***
Major equipment B	***Nowhere, MA***	***Agreement***		***75 miles***				***2***	***3***	***5***
Fully-equipped Initial Response Trailer/Van - ***See Minimum Specifications Listed on the Worksheet Included With These Tables***	Dover, NH	Owned	153					5	1	6
				93				5	3	8
					101			5	2	7
						40		5	5	10
							12	5	5	10
Minimum of 16 Foot spill Response Boat With Minimum of 30 HP Motor ***Registered in NH & With NH Certified Operator***	Dover, NH	Agreement	153					2	1	3
				93				2	3	5
					101			2	2	4
						40		2	5	7
							12	2	5	7
Soil Excavation Equipment: 150 Type Excavator & Bobcat Type Loader & Dump Truck(s) or Roll-off(s) **	Dover, NH	Owned	153					5	1	6
				93				5	3	8
					101			5	2	7
						40		5	5	10
							12	5	5	10
Vactor Truck	Stoughton, MA	Owned	225					5	1	6
				93				5	3	8
					142			5	2	7
						73		5	3	8
							77	5	3	8
Vacuum Truck	Dover, NH	Owned	153					5	1	6
				93				5	3	8
					101			5	2	7
						40		5	5	10
							12	5	5	10
							Total Score:	**110**	76	186

**** If the different components of the soil excavation equipment are located at several shops, use the farthest travel distance.**

Minimum Equipment Requirements for an Initial Response Trailer or Van

Item	Minimum Quantity
Row Boat with oars or small outboard motor	1
Flashlights (explosion proof)	2
Utility Knives	2
Waders	2 pair
Hard Hats	6
Safety Glasses	6 pair
Ear Plug sets	6 pair
Level C Personal Protective Equipment	4
Personal Flotation Device	3
Containment Boom, 18-inch diam.	200 feet
Sorbent Boom, 40 feet per bag, 8-inch diam.	3 bags
Sorbent Pads, 100 per bale	6 bales
Speedy Dry or equivalent, 50 lb/bag	6 bags
Latex Over Boots	12 pair
Nitrile Gloves	12 pair
Leather Work Gloves	4 pair
Drum Repair Kit	1
Long Handled Shovels	2 round, 2 square point
Steel Pry Bar	1
Sledge Hammer, 3-lb	1
Grade Stakes	1 bundle
Tyvek Suits	12
Polyethylene Shipping Drums, 55 gallon	2 drums
Twisted Polypropylene Rope, ¼ inch by 200 feet	1
Street Broom	2
Poly Bags, 6-mil, 30 gallon capacity, 50/carton	1
Poly rolls, 6-mil, 24'x100'	1 roll
Guzzler Pump with 1 inch diam. Hose	1
PVC pipe, 4-inch diam., Schedule. 20	20 feet
Duct Tape	3 rolls
Rope	100 feet
24" Plug Rug (or equivalent for sealing catch basins)	2
Road Caution Cones	4
Caution Tape (Do Not Enter)	2 rolls
Rags	1 box

The Contractor's Incident Response Trailer(s) or Van(s) shall also include all equipment necessary to safely stabilize, bond, and ground as well as off-load an overturned tanker vehicle. The specific equipment necessary to accomplish these tasks shall be left to the Contractor's discretion.

DES may inspect a trailer or van at any time without notice. If any of the equipment and supplies listed above are missing or are in sub-standard condition, the Contractor shall be removed from the Assignment List and will not be re-listed until the deficiencies are corrected.

	Berlin	Claremont	Colebrook	Concord	Conway	Dover	Franklin	Hinsdale	Jaffrey	Keene	Laconia	Lancaster	Lebanon	Lincoln	Littleton	Manchester	Nashua	Peterborough	Plymouth	Portsmouth	Rochester	Somersworth	Woodsville
Berlin		139	51	108	40	102	96	180	154	161	84	28	115	60	45	126	141	178	73	114	92	99	67
Claremont	139		140	51	102	90	47	44	57	40	59	104	22	77	85	64	83	54	66	98	88	95	66
Colebrook	51	140		138	91	153	119	179	184	185	117	36	125	80	55	156	174	195	94	165	143	150	77
Concord	108	51	138		68	39	19	71	46	52	24	101	54	68	87	18	36	43	43	47	37	44	88
Conway	40	102	91	68		62	56	144	114	125	44	57	90	37	54	86	101	130	45	74	52	59	60
Dover	102	90	153	39	62		51	110	82	93	45	119	101	98	109	40	47	75	65	12	10	5	109
Franklin	96	47	119	19	56	51		86	61	67	12	83	43	98	69	37	55	59	25	63	43	50	69
Hinsdale	180	44	179	71	144	110	86		29	19	95	143	66	142	124	71	64	40	111	105	110	117	110
Jaffrey	154	57	184	46	114	82	61	29		17	73	144	84	135	130	42	35	7	86	82	81	87	117
Keene	161	40	185	52	125	93	67	19	17		76	138	61	127	119	53	48	24	92	100	92	98	100
Laconia	84	59	117	24	44	45	12	95	73	76		81	61	45	67	42	60	75	23	57	35	42	67
Lancaster	28	104	36	101	57	119	83	143	144	138	81		95	40	19	119	137	155	58	131	109	116	41
Lebanon	115	22	125	54	90	101	43	66	84	61	61	95		55	67	67	93	73	48	111	94	101	45
Lincoln	60	77	80	68	37	98	98	142	135	127	45	40	55		23	92	104	119	23	106	84	95	25
Littleton	45	85	55	87	54	109	69	124	130	119	67	19	67	23		105	123	140	44	121	99	113	22
Manchester	126	64	156	18	86	40	37	71	42	53	42	119	67	92	105		18	36	61	47	39	45	105
Nashua	141	83	174	36	101	47	55	64	35	48	60	137	93	104	123	18		30	79	47	49	52	123
Peterborough	178	54	195	43	130	75	59	40	7	24	75	155	73	119	140	36	30		96	87	77	84	118
Plymouth	73	66	94	43	45	65	25	111	86	92	23	58	48	23	44	61	79	96		77	55	62	44
Portsmouth	114	98	165	47	74	12	63	105	82	100	57	131	111	106	121	47	47	87	77		22	17	121
Rochester	92	88	143	37	52	10	43	110	81	92	35	109	94	84	99	39	49	77	55	22		7	99
Somersworth	99	95	150	44	59	5	50	117	87	98	42	116	101	95	113	45	52	84	62	17	7		106
Woodsville	67	66	77	88	60	109	69	110	117	100	67	41	45	25	22	105	123	118	44	121	99	106	

TRADEBE
Environmental Services™

Tradebe Environmental Services, LLC.
47 Gracey Avenue, Meriden, CT 06451
Toll Free: (888) 276-0887
www.tradebeusa.com

May 14, 2013

Mr. Greg Ferrone
Exxon Mobil
145 Albany St.
Springfield, MA 01105

Dear Mr. Ferrone:

This letter is in reference to your request for Tradebe Environmental Services, LLC (Tradebe) to serve as your primary Emergency Spill Responder.

Tradebe is pleased to acknowledge your request. This agreement is effective from **May 1, 2013 to May 1, 2014.**

We appreciate your interest in Tradebe, and look forward to being of service. Should you have any questions, comments or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,

TRADEBE ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, LLC

By: _____

Name: Joseph A. Verrastro, Sr.

Title: Special Projects Manager

Date: 5/14/13

ACCEPTED:

By: _____

Name: GREGORY FERRONE

Title: AREA MANAGER

Date: 5/14/13

Gregory J. Ferrone

***Please sign and return by mail, or fax to (203) 630-4415.**

Tradebe Transportation, LLC
Consumable Equipment:

Harbor containment boom - 18"		1,000 feet
Containment mini boom		500 feet
Polyethylene sheeting - 20' x 100'		15 rolls
Absorbent Material:		
	Sausage boom, 5" x 10'	200 sections
	Sausage boom, 8" x 10'	100 sections
	Pads, 18" x 18"	180 bundles
	All purpose pads, 18" x 18"	30 bales
	Speedi Dry	100 bags
Rope:	½" polyethylene	500 feet
	½" nylon	500 feet
Personal Protective Equipment:		
	Rubber gloves	2 gross
	Safety glasses/goggles	30 pair
	Rubber boots	24 pair
	Disposable boots	150 pair
	Tyvek suits	10 boxes
	Tyvek QC or equivalent	6 boxes
Clean Up and Disposal Equipment:		
	Non-sparking shovels	10
	Disposable poly trash bags	10 boxes
	Drums, 55 gallon	50
Safety Equipment:		
	First aid kit	10 standard
	Warning tape (temporary barrier)	10 rolls
	Explosion proof flashlights	5
	Fire extinguishers, dry chemical	10 (25 lb. each)

Capital Equipment Available for Response through Tradebe Transportation, LLC's Dispatch Office:

Boat	16 foot aluminum work boat with 25 HP motor on trailer
Boat	16 foot aluminum work boat, no motor on trailer
Boat	12 foot aluminum work boat, no motor on trailer
Boat	21 foot fiberglass work boat with 90 HP motor
Trailer	16 foot flatbed with one 30 KW diesel generator with built-in lights and circuit breakers
Trailer	40 foot flatbed
Trailer	14 foot box equipped with pumping system for ground water remediation
Trailer	50 GPM oil/water separator
Pump	1-Godwin 4" HL80M diesel
Pumps	3-portable 3" Roper positive displacement pumps; trailer mounted; diesel powered
Pumps	6-portable 3" double diaphragm, air operated
Pump	4-portable 2" double diaphragm, air operated

Pumps	2-Godwin Heidra 100 hydraulic submersible
Pressure Washer	1-2.5 GPM electric/hot water; 1,500 psi
Pressure Washers	4-5.0 GPM diesel and gas/hot water-steam; 3,000 psi
Pressure Washer	1-6.0 GPM diesel/hot water-steam; 150 psi
Pressure Washer	1-6 GPM; 20,000 psi

Attached below is Tradebe Transportation, LLC's current vehicle list.

Tradebe Transportation, LLC Vehicle/Vessel List

TruckNumber	Type	ContainerType	Variant	Year	Make	Model	Plate	VIN
BT-01	BOX TRAILER	Container Truck	Box Trailer 105 drum capacity	1996	TRAILMOBILE	01JA1UAL	V31324	1PT01JAH0T9002435
BT-02	BOX TRAILER	Container Truck	Box Trailer 105 drum capacity	1996	TRAILMOBILE	4801JA	V56790	1PT01JAH9T9002420
BT-06	BOX TRAILER	Container Truck	Box Trailers	1984	FRUEHAUF	SEMI-TRAILER		1H2V04820EH034703
BT-12	BOX TRAILER	Container Truck	Box Trailer 105 drum capacity	1997	UTILITY	TRAILER	V42541	1UYVS2489VC192201
BT-13	BOX TRAILER	Container Truck	Box Trailers	1979	BUDD	SEMI	V54723	18139OE
BT-15	BOX TRAILER	Container Truck	Box Trailer 105 drum capacity	1988	HONDA	TRAILER	TR2300	1H2V04820JB016912
BT-16	BOX TRAILER	Container Truck	Box Trailer 105 drum capacity	1988	GREAT DANE	TRAILER	V59864	1GRAA9624JS025915
BT-18	BOX TRAILER	Container Truck	Box Trailers	1987	TIMP	VAN	TY3715	1TDJ48023HB064574
BT-19	BOX TRAILER	Container Truck	Box Trailers	1987	UTILITY			1L01A4828H1073901
BT-20	BOX TRAILER	Container Truck	Box Trailer 105 drum capacity	2005	HYUNDAI	V12480072-JS	V70792	3H3V482C95T222002
BT-21	BOX TRAILER	Container Truck	Box Trailer 97 drum capacity	2005	HYUNDAI	V12480072-JS	V70323	3HEV482C75T222001
BT-22	BOX TRAILER	Container Truck	Box Trailer 105 drum capacity	2005	HYUNDAI	V12480072-JS	V70343	3H3V482C05T222003
BT-23	BOX TRAILER	Container Truck	Box Trailer 105 drum capacity	2007	HYUNDAI	V12480072-JS	V78607	3H3V482C67T102001
BT-24	BOX TRAILER	Container Truck	Box Trailer 105 drum capacity	2007	HYUNDAI	V12480072-JS	V78608	3H3V482C87T102002
BT-25	BOX TRAILER	Container Truck	Box Trailers	2002	TRAILMOBILE	TRLR	V80690	2MN01AAH521003327
BT-26	BOX TRAILER	Container Truck	Box Trailer 105 drum capacity	2003	HYUNDAI		V80664	3H3V482C13T125003
BT-27	BOX TRAILER	Container Truck	Box Trailers	2000	Great Dane	1GR	W11938	1GRAA0622YB082619
BT-28	BOX TRAILER	Container Truck	Box Trailers	2000	Great Dane	1GR	W11937	1GRAA0625YB082517
BT-29	BOX TRAILER	Container Truck	Box Trailers	2000	Great Dane	1GR	W11936	1GRAA0623YB082659
BT-30	BOX TRAILER	Container Truck	Box Trailers	2000	Great Dane	1GR	W11935	1GRAA0626YB082557
DT-01	DUMP TRAILER	Volume Truck	8500 gallon	1995	DORSEY	SEMI GY	AE86078	1DTD38P27SG038261
DT-02	DUMP TRAILER	Volume Truck	9000 Gallon	1999	TRAIL KING	SEMI GY	1150C6	1TKFA3925XB071506
DT-03	DUMP TRAILER	Volume Truck	9000 Gallon	1998	RAVEN	TL	V79848	1R1D34036WJ098057
DTK-04	DUMP TRUCK	Volume Truck	6500 Gallon	2001	FREIGHTLINER	F12	44293A	1FVHBGAN91HJ31645
DTK-05	DUMP TRUCK	Volume Truck	6500 Gallon	1986	GMC	J9C042	37383A	1GDP9C1CXGV532878
FT-01	FLATBED TRAILER	Container Truck	48ft 92 Capacity Trailer	1985	DORSEY	FLAT BED	V34276	1DTP36W22FA168234
FT-02	FLATBED TRAILER	Container Truck	48ft 92 Capacity Trailer	1978	VULCAN	FLAT BED	V24219	VT416578
FT-03	FLATBED TRAILER	Container Truck	48ft 92 Capacity Trailer	2005	TRAILKING	SEMI	V81601	1TKJ044215B119512
FM-03	FLEET MAINTENANCE	Container Truck	Service Van	1994	MISTSUBISHI	FH100	1764202	JW6CEG1G6RL004732
Vessel 1	MARINE VESSELS			1987	STARCRAFT	MR210	CT6673AG	STRU1053L687
Vessel 2	MARINE VESSELS			1986	STARCRAFT	2048-1	CT9508BB	STRR8731K586
Vessel 3	MARINE VESSELS			1988	STARCRAFT	SEAFAR	CT5568AJ	STRX1370C888
BO-1	MISCELLANEOUS TRAILERS			1973	FRUHAUF			CHR167350
MISC 01	MISCELLANEOUS TRAILERS			1988	CUSTOM CRAFT	FB7000	V3910	30045
MISC 03	MISCELLANEOUS TRAILERS			1987	BOAT TRAILER	S16 13	525581	11M1DHC14HA004895
MISC 05	MISCELLANEOUS TRAILERS			1995	TRAILFLITE	6610T	V25171	41GT61028SB000009
MISC 07	MISCELLANEOUS TRAILERS			1995	TRAILFLITE	6610T	V25146	41GT61029SB000004

Tradebe Transportation, LLC Vehicle/Vessel List

TruckNumber	Type	ContainerType	Variant	Year	Make	Model	Plate	VIN
MISC 09	MISCELLANEOUS TRAILERS			1994	BLACK	TILT	V31381	47F7E0817PR002489
MISC 10	MISCELLANEOUS TRAILERS			1996	PARKER	LIGHT AN	V32516	13ZLA1228T1006684
MISC 11	MISCELLANEOUS TRAILERS			1984	TRAILFLITE	6616	V32589	4207
MISC 12	MISCELLANEOUS TRAILERS			1996	HOMEMADE	TRAILER	V32590	CT36180
MISC 13	MISCELLANEOUS TRAILERS			1987	HOMEMADE	TRAILER	V34207	CT33514
MISC 15	MISCELLANEOUS TRAILERS			1986	SEMARK	2100	CT6686AH	PORC2020A686
MISC 16	MISCELLANEOUS TRAILERS			1986	POLARCRAFT	PLR77	CT6531AL	PLR77279F585
MISC 19	MISCELLANEOUS TRAILERS			2002	DOOLITTLE	UTILITY	V58146	1DGRS14292M045653
MISC 20	MISCELLANEOUS TRAILERS			2003	PACE	CS814TA3	V61451	40LAB14203P088134
MISC 22	MISCELLANEOUS TRAILERS			2004	HAULMARK	KD7X12WT	V66886	16HPB12224P039674
MISC 23	MISCELLANEOUS TRAILERS			1995	REDI-HAUL	FSL12E	V93263	47SS122T1S1009833
MISC 24	MISCELLANEOUS TRAILERS			1995	REDI-HAUL	R25210PE	V65599	47SF252T6S1009830
MISC 25	MISCELLANEOUS TRAILERS			2005	HOMEMADE	HOMEMADE	V69427	CTTRL15983
MISC 26	MISCELLANEOUS TRAILERS			2005	JETSTREAM	3500	V73236	5065
MISC 27	MISCELLANEOUS TRAILERS			2005	DOOLITTLE	UTILITY	V74123	1DGRS142X5M064345
MISC 28	MISCELLANEOUS TRAILERS			2006	RINGO	U6X16LSS	V74150	5M7UF16216P000151
MISC 29	MISCELLANEOUS TRAILERS			2006	RINGO	U6X16LSS	V74151	5M7UF16236P000152
MISC 30	MISCELLANEOUS TRAILERS			2006	RINGO	U6X16LSS	T154194	5M7UF16256P000153
MISC 31	MISCELLANEOUS TRAILERS			2005	VALLEY	26016	V79566	17EEL162853095223
MISC 32	MISCELLANEOUS TRAILERS			2006	FIVE STAR	5R470022TB2	V78485	5A4KNES2662003670
MISC 33	MISCELLANEOUS TRAILERS			1981	SHORE	R20	V78643	1VR105763BY030649
MISC 34	MISCELLANEOUS TRAILERS			2001	SUPER	FLAT BED	W16339	4M8FS18211D002818
MISC 35	MISCELLANEOUS TRAILERS			2008	DERCO	HURRICANE	V85301	1D9BV15228W048003
MISC 36	MISCELLANEOUS TRAILERS			1988	COX	CF1000G	V87405	1CZBF12S8J1057743
MISC 37	MISCELLANEOUS TRAILERS			2009	PACE AMERICAN	JT714TA2	V91046	40LUB14279P153647
MISC 38	MISCELLANEOUS TRAILERS			2008	AMER HAUL	AF714TA2	V91051	5N6200F2481021995
MISC 39	MISCELLANEOUS TRAILERS			2003	Sullair	375PQJD	V93262	4142391
MISC 40	MISCELLANEOUS TRAILERS			2007	Pipehunter	3844	V92400	1T9P318147P391318
MISC 41	MISCELLANEOUS TRAILERS	Container Truck	Van	2012	Suretrack	STRT8416	W15384	5JWTC1624C1059967
2011-03	PICKUP TRUCK			2011	GMC	SIERRA	2556CJ	3GTP2VE3XBG388992
2011-04	PICKUP TRUCK			2011	GMC	SIERRA	2557CJ	3GTP2VE3XBG366510
CCT-01	PICKUP TRUCK	Container Truck	Pickup Truck	2006	CHEVY			1GBHC24U76E236096
P-02	PICKUP TRUCK	Container Truck	Pickup Truck	2004	CHEVROLET	2500	2638837	1GCHC23U54F219365
P-03	PICKUP TRUCK	Container Truck	Pickup Truck	2004	CHEVY	SILVERADO	K14398	1GCHC23U04F238146
P-06	PICKUP TRUCK			1992	FORD	F 155	665CYS	1FTEF15Y1NNA69279
P-07	PICKUP TRUCK	Container Truck	Pickup Truck	1994	CHEVROLET	CC20903	2C3714	1GCFC24H6RE195339
P-10	PICKUP TRUCK	Container Truck	Pickup Truck	1999	Ford	F250	2603930	1FTNF21L9XEB01642

Tradebe Transportation, LLC Vehicle/Vessel List

TruckNumber	Type	ContainerType	Variant	Year	Make	Model	Plate	VIN
P-11	PICKUP TRUCK	Container Truck	Pickup Truck	1999	FORD	F250	1431452	1FTNF21L7XED37870
P-12	PICKUP TRUCK	Container Truck	Pickup Truck	2000	FORD	F18	1581606	2FTPF18LOYCA43646
P-18	PICKUP TRUCK	Container Truck	Pickup Truck	2006	CHEVROLET	1500	2029945	2GCEK19BX61109296
P-19	PICKUP TRUCK	Container Truck	Pickup Truck	2006	CHEVROLET	SILVERADO	K34784	1GBHC23U56F162432
P-20	PICKUP TRUCK	Container Truck	Pickup Truck	2006	CHEVROLET	SILVERADO	K34785	1GBHC23U26F161397
P-21	PICKUP TRUCK	Container Truck	Pickup Truck	1996	FORD	LGT CONV	K36271	1FTHX26F5TEB18106
P-22	PICKUP TRUCK	Container Truck	Pickup Truck	1997	FORD	LGT CONV	K36220	1FTHX26F4VEB38642
P-25	PICKUP TRUCK	Container Truck	Pickup Truck	2004	FORD	F250	K59036	1FTNW21P34EB34411
P-26	PICKUP TRUCK	Container Truck	Pickup Truck	2008	CHEVY	SILVERADO	65CA34	2GCEK13M481159060
P-27	PICKUP TRUCK	Container Truck	Pickup Truck	2006	GMC	C2500	J78726	1GDHC23U96F113743
P-28	PICKUP TRUCK			2005	Ford	F150	EPG5720	1FTPW14525KE84662
P-29	PICKUP TRUCK			2007	Ford		14641JK	1FTRF12237NA75704
P-30	PICKUP TRUCK	Container Truck	Pickup Truck	2010	Chevrolet	C2500	K82253	1GB4CVBK6AF149486
P-31	PICKUP TRUCK	Container Truck	Pickup Truck	2011	GMC	SIERRA	2555CJ	3GTP2VE36BG399147
P-32	PICKUP TRUCK	Container Truck	Pickup Truck	2013	Chevrolet	Silverado	2965515	1GB1CVCG6DF126663
P-33	PICKUP TRUCK	Container Truck	Pickup Truck	2011	Chevrolet	Silverado	2965513	1GB1CVCG7BF255069
P-34	PICKUP TRUCK	Container Truck	Pickup Truck	2011	Chevrolet	Silverado	2965514	1GB1CVCG5BF253482
P-35	PICKUP TRUCK	Container Truck	Pickup Truck	2011	Chevrolet	Silverado	2965516	1GB1CVCG0DF127081
MISC 08	PRESSURE WASHER TRAILER			1996	PARKER	LI AN	V31376	13ZLA122XT1006685
MISC 14	PRESSURE WASHER TRAILER			1993	JAMES	UTILITY	V34242	4JCUT1027PM002411
MISC 17	PRESSURE WASHER TRAILER			1995	TRAILFLITE	6610T	V21745	41GT61027SB000003
MISC 21	PRESSURE WASHER TRAILER			2002	RELIABLE PUMP	RD100DT	V59170	U1241
RT-05	ROLL OFF TRAILER	Container Truck	dump trailers	1993	CLEMENT	RT3645ET	V34421	1C9EB36B9PM110231
RT-06	ROLL OFF TRAILER	Container Truck	dump trailers	1993	CLEMENT	RT3645ET	V34274	1C9EB36B0PM110232
RT-08	ROLL OFF TRAILER	Container Truck	dump trailers	1983	GALBREATH	AS OR 25	V35112	4.83E+12
RT-11	ROLL OFF TRAILER	Container Truck	dump trailers	1997	MCCLAIN	MMHLP40	V35184	1M9RT2327V1309003
RT-13	ROLL OFF TRAILER	Container Truck	dump trailers	1999	BETTER BUILT	SEMI MR	1160C7	1B91D4825X2777088
RT-15	ROLL OFF TRAILER	Container Truck	dump trailers	2001	ESPM	TCT1153	V53000	1E9RS482311229153
RT-18	ROLL OFF TRAILER	Container Truck	dump trailers	2002	E.S.P.M.	TRLR MR	2143B3	1E9RS482721229190
RT-19	ROLL OFF TRAILER	Container Truck	dump trailers	2002	E.S.P.M.	TRLR MR	2144B3 NY	1E9RS482921229191
RT-21	ROLL OFF TRAILER	Container Truck	dump trailers	2006	DRAGON TCT	TCT 440	V55579	1UNSH48236C034518
RTR-01	ROLL OFF TRUCK	Container Truck	dump trailers	1995	MACK	DM688S	48108A	1M2B212C7SM003422
RTR-02	ROLL OFF TRUCK	Container Truck	dump trailers	1987	MACK	DM6865X	21903A	1M2B128C5HA014817
RTR-12	ROLL OFF TRUCK	Container Truck	dump trailers	1999	PETERBILT	357	5839AR	1NPAX6TX5XD457006
RTR-14	ROLL OFF TRUCK	Container Truck	Dump Truck	1984	Mack	600	K74631	2M2B126C8EC009740
RTR-16	ROLL OFF TRUCK	Container Truck	dump trailers	1999	MACK	RD688S	AR7284	1M2P270CXXM044419
RTR-17	ROLL OFF TRUCK	Container Truck	dump trailers	1993	KENWORTH	TK	46502A	1NKWL69XXPS612594

Tradebe Transportation, LLC Vehicle/Vessel List

TruckNumber	Type	ContainerType	Variant	Year	Make	Model		Plate	VIN
RTR-20	ROLL OFF TRUCK	Container Truck	dump trailers	2005	PETERBUILT		378	39284A	1NPFLBTXX5D852001
J-10	S-SERIES LARGE ENGINE			1998	NTERNATIONAL		4000	49444A	1HTSDAAN0WH565441
S-22	S-SERIES LARGE ENGINE	Container Truck	Service Van	1996	PETERBUILT		357	27525A	1XPAL59X7TN413290
S-35	S-SERIES LARGE ENGINE	Container Truck	Service Van	1994	FORD	Y90		32126A	1FDYY90L2RVA24533
S-70	S-SERIES LARGE ENGINE	Container Truck	Service Van	2007	KENWORTH	T300		8369AR	2NKMLD9XX7M167283
S-71	S-SERIES LARGE ENGINE	Container Truck	Van	2009	KENWORTH	T370		95598PA	2NKHLN9X89M243674
S-75	S-SERIES LARGE ENGINE	Container Truck	Van	2001	Intl		4000	46977A	1HTSDAANX1H345619
S-77	S-SERIES LARGE ENGINE	Container Truck	Service Van	2008	Kenworth	T300		AP4592	2NKMLN9X68M217460
S-34	S-SERIES SMALL ENGINE	Container Truck	Service Van	1995	GMC		5000	J73396	J8DF5A123S3700337
S-39	S-SERIES SMALL ENGINE	Container Truck	Service Van	1996	GMC	TW5R042			J8DF5A128T3700142
S-43	S-SERIES SMALL ENGINE	Container Truck	Service Van	1996	ISUZU	NRR1A2		2481253	JALF5A12XT3700031
S-43B	S-SERIES SMALL ENGINE	Volume Truck	2200 gallon	1996	ISUZU			2481253	JALF5A12XT3700031
S-44	S-SERIES SMALL ENGINE	Container Truck	Service Van	1999	CHEVROLET		5500	J10457	J8BE4B140X7901207
S-45	S-SERIES SMALL ENGINE	Container Truck	Service Van	2005	MITSUBISHI			J73014	JL6BDH1S95K000268
S-60	S-SERIES SMALL ENGINE	Container Truck	Service Van	2004	MITSUBISHI	FH		2209978	JL6CCH1G14K012108
S-64	S-SERIES SMALL ENGINE	Container Truck	Box Trailers	2001	GMC	T6500		K38858	1GDJ6C1C71J506039
S-69	S-SERIES SMALL ENGINE	Container Truck	Service Van	2001	GMC	WT5		K47436	J8DF5C13117700817
S-72	S-SERIES SMALL ENGINE	Container Truck	Van	2008	FREIGHTLINER	SPRINTER		79CA95	WDYPE745X85276090
S-73	S-SERIES SMALL ENGINE	Container Truck	Van	2008	FREIGHTLINER	SPRINTER		79CA94	WDYPE745485266607
S-74	S-SERIES SMALL ENGINE	Container Truck	Van	2003	Chevrolet	C4E042		K63491	1GBE4D1153F517809
S-76	S-SERIES SMALL ENGINE	Container Truck	Van	2004	FORD	F550		K69902	1FDAF56P44EA65927
V-01 NH	STRAIGHT VAC	Volume Truck	2800 Gallon	1983					
V-07	STRAIGHT VAC	Volume Truck	4000 Gallon	1988	MACK	RD688S		7462A	1M2P141CXJW006636
V-09	STRAIGHT VAC	Volume Truck	4000 Gallon	1989	PETERBILT		378	8573AR	1XPFL59X6KN271762
V-10	STRAIGHT VAC	Volume Truck	3600 Gallon	2004	KENWORTH	T800B		2487AR	1NKDXUEX94J067334
V-15	STRAIGHT VAC	Volume Truck	3000 Gallon	2006	KENWORTH	T800B		40297A	1NKDXBEX26J104330
V-18	STRAIGHT VAC	Volume Truck	4400 Gallons	2003	VOLVO	VHD64VF		2126AR	4V5KC9GH23N347661
V-19	STRAIGHT VAC	Volume Truck	4400 Gallons	2003	STERLING			77080PA	2FZHAZAN33AK65408
V-21	STRAIGHT VAC	Volume Truck	4000 Gallon	1989	WHITE GMC	ACL		42285A	4V2SCBJE4KU502122
V-22	STRAIGHT VAC	Volume Truck	3500 Gallon	2000	FREIGHTLINER	MEDCON		8572AR	1FVXTWDB9YHF56462
V-24	STRAIGHT VAC	Volume Truck	2200 gallon	1998	INTERNATIONAL	4000 SER		44829A	1HTSDAAN1WH565433
V-25	STRAIGHT VAC	Volume Truck	2800 Gallon	1988	FORD		8000	10212A	1FDXR82A8JVA05231
V-03	STRAIGHT VAC W/BACK DOOR	Volume Truck	4200 Gallon	1989	PETERBILT		357	8430A	1XPAL2EX5KN279186
V-05	STRAIGHT VAC W/BACK DOOR	Volume Truck	4000 Gallon	2000	PETERBILT		357	29294A	1NPAL60X1YN520601
V-06	STRAIGHT VAC W/BACK DOOR	Volume Truck	4400 Gallons	2000	PETERBILT		357	8787AR	1NPAL60XXYN520600
V-08	STRAIGHT VAC W/BACK DOOR	Volume Truck	4000 Gallon	2005	KENWORTH	T-800B		39380A	1NKDXBTX65J102842
V-11	STRAIGHT VAC W/BACK DOOR	Volume Truck	4000 Gallon	2004	MACK		6000	23244A	1M3P114K04M002396

Tradebe Transportation, LLC Vehicle/Vessel List

TruckNumber	Type	ContainerType	Variant	Year	Make	Model		Plate	VIN
V-13	STRAIGHT VAC W/BACK DOOR	Volume Truck	4200 Gallon	2001	PETERBILT		357	8785AR	1NPAL60X61N540557
V-14	STRAIGHT VAC W/BACK DOOR	Volume Truck	4000 Gallon	2001	PETERBILT		357	8786AR	1NPAL60X81N540558
V-20	STRAIGHT VAC W/BACK DOOR	Volume Truck	3000 Gallon	2006	KENWORTH	T800B		5911AR	1NKDXBEX76J150381
V-23	STRAIGHT VAC W/BACK DOOR	Volume Truck	4000 Gallon	2007	STERLING	LT9500		95597PA	2FZHAZCV97AY02494
V-26	STRAIGHT VAC W/BACK DOOR	Volume Truck	3500 Gallon	2008	KENWORTH	T800		8722AR	1NKDL40XX8J937407
V-27	STRAIGHT VAC W/BACK DOOR	Volume Truck	4000 Gallon	2001	FREIGHTLINER	F12		AP1476	1FVHBGAN51HJ31643
V-28	STRAIGHT VAC W/BACK DOOR	Volume Truck	2200 gallon	2007	Freightliner	CL11		49096A	1FVHF0CV97LY61649
RTR-16 Vac	STRAIGHT VAC-YARD	Volume Truck	4000 Gallon	1999				AR7284	1M2P270CXXM044419
V-01	STRAIGHT VAC-YARD	Volume Truck	3500 Gallon	1987	MACK	DM690S		85862PA	1M2B179C9HA001631
SV-01	SV-SERIES	Container Truck	Service Van	1999	CHEVROLET	G30		62934JC	1GCHG35R1X1054628
SV-02	SV-SERIES	Container Truck	Van	1999	CHEVROLET	EXPRESS		K22708	1GCHG35R8X1089991
SV-04	SV-SERIES	Container Truck	Service Van	1994	FORD	E350		675MOH	1FBHE31H9RHB84948
SV-05	SV-SERIES	Container Truck	Service Van	2000	CHEVROLET	EXPRESS		1780514	1GCHG35R1Y1156030
SV-06	SV-SERIES	Container Truck	Service Van	1998	ISUZU	NPR		J66308	JALB4B1K2W7004011
SV-08	SV-SERIES	Container Truck	Service Van	2002	CHEVROLET	EXPRESS		2361114	1GCHG35R421210587
SV-09	SV-SERIES	Container Truck	Service Van	2003	CHEVROLET	EXPRESS		1732323	1GCHG35U331139100
SV-10	SV-SERIES	Container Truck	Service Van	2003	CHEVROLET	EXPRESS		1732324	1GCHG35U731178711
SV-13	SV-SERIES	Container Truck	Service Van	1994	GMC		400	Not Regist	J8DC4B1K0R7004341
SV-14	SV-SERIES	Container Truck	Van	2006	CHEVROLET	EXPRESS		2172131	1GCHG35U061157123
BH-01	TANKER	Volume Truck	3000 Gallon	1981	LIBERTY	LIBERTY		Not Regist	LDS471401
BH-02	TANKER	Volume Truck	3000 Gallon	1982	LIBERTY	TRAILER		Not Regist	ALDS474901
Dana_01	TANKER	Volume Truck	5000 Gallon	2012					
Dana_02	TANKER	Volume Truck	5000 Gallon	2012					
Dana_03	TANKER	Volume Truck	5000 Gallon	2012					
Dana_04	TANKER	Volume Truck	5000 Gallon	2012					
Dana_05	TANKER	Volume Truck	5000 Gallon	2012					
TA-02	TANKER	Volume Truck	6000 Gallon	1986	FRUEHAUF	TEV F2 R		S9751	1H4T04324GK003904
TA-05	TANKER	Volume Truck	6500 Gallon	2005	BRENNER	SS		V70324	10BGB62S55F0B6060
TA-06	TANKER	Volume Truck	5500 Gallon	1984	PRESVAC	PVST 500		V17860	2P9S25284E1005027
TA-07	TANKER	Volume Truck	6000 Gallon	1986	IME	S 55		V21932	1A9S205B1FAF01003
TA-09	TANKER	Volume Truck	7000 Gallon	2005	Brenner	TRLR GY		1149C6	10BGB62S95F0B6059
TA-13	TANKER	Volume Truck	6000 Gallon	2005	BRENNER	SEMI GY		1022B3	10BGB62S75F0B6058
TA-15	TANKER	Volume Truck	5000 Gallon	1985	PRESVAC	PVST500		T230055	2P9S2528XF1005020
TA-16	TANKER	Volume Truck	6000 Gallon	1990	PRESVAC	TANKER		V57302	2P9S6528XL1005003
TA-17	TANKER	Volume Truck	6500 Gallon	1995	PRESVAC	PVT55000		V26579	2P9S15283S1005034
TA-18	TANKER	Volume Truck	6000 Gallon	1995	PRESVAC	PVT55009		V26580	2P9S15287S1005036
TA-19	TANKER	Volume Truck	6500 Gallon	1981	FRUEHAUF	IH 4T		V32503	1H4T04120BK007301

Tradebe Transportation, LLC Vehicle/Vessel List

TruckNumber	Type	ContainerType	Variant	Year	Make	Model	Plate	VIN
TA-20	TANKER	Volume Truck	5000 Gallon	1984	PRESVAC	PUT5000	V35139	2P9S15282E1005028
TA-21	TANKER	Volume Truck	5500 Gallon	1982	PRESVAC	PVST5000	V34255	2P9S25285C1005020
TA-22	TANKER	Volume Truck	6000 Gallon	1997	PRESVAC	SEMI GY	1191B3	2P9S15281V1005019
TA-23	TANKER	Volume Truck	6000 Gallon	1997	PRESVAC	SEMI GY	4571B3	2P9S1528XV1005018
TA-24	TANKER	Volume Truck	5500 Gallon	1999	PRESVAC	SEMI MR	1161C7	2P9S55288X1005025
TA-25	TANKER	Volume Truck	5500 Gallon	1980	PRESVAC	SEMI	V50766	PVST50005580183
TA-26	TANKER	Volume Truck	6000 Gallon	1988	THOMPSON	SEMI TRA	V50794	1T9TE4029J1068861
TA-27	TANKER	Volume Truck	5500 Gallon	1980	HEIL	SEMI	V51925	H38138
TA-30	TANKER	Volume Truck	6000 Gallon	1986	PRESVAC	COM-VAC	T193937	2P9S15289G1005014
TA-32	TANKER	Volume Truck	6000 Gallon	1981	THOMPSON	TANKER	TL4211	TTM1126
TA-35	TANKER	Volume Truck	5500 Gallon	1988	DAYO	TANK	T352666	1P9TAA200J1021140
TA-42	TANKER	Volume Truck	8000 GALLON	1998	NOVA	SEMI GY	1190B3	1N9S74229WA044141
TA-45	TANKER	Volume Truck	8000 GALLON	2006	TREMCAR	SEMI GY	1214B3	2TLSL43266B001699
TA-48	TANKER	Volume Truck	6500 Gallon	2007	STNTE	SEMI GY	1002B3	1S9T2422670017075
TA-49	TANKER	Volume Truck	6500 Gallon	2007	STNTE	SEMI GY	1006B3	1S9T2422870017076
TA-50	TANKER	Volume Truck	6500 Gallon	2008	STNTE	SEMI GY	1213B3	1S9T2423880017072
TA-51	TANKER	Volume Truck	6000 Gallon	2008	STNTE	SEMI GY	1224B3	1S9T2423X80017073
TR-12	TRACTOR			1985	MACK	R686	21503A	2M2N179Y8FC095862
TR-14	TRACTOR	Volume Truck	2200 gallon	1988	MACK	86ST	22081A	1M2N179Y9JA008948
TR-18	TRACTOR			1992	KENWORTH	T800	23726A	1XKDDB9X9NJ570232
TR-21	TRACTOR			1994	KENWORTH	T800B	32167PA	2XKDDB9X6RM639439
TR-26	TRACTOR			1988	KENWORTH	T800	26226A	2XKDDA9X1JM503170
TR-28	TRACTOR			2000	PETERBILT		378 32162PA	1XPFD69X0YN520598
TR-29	TRACTOR	Volume Truck	5000 Gallon	2000	PETERBILT		378 95502PA	1XPFD69X2YN520599
TR-30	TRACTOR			2000	PETERBILT		378 32166PA	1XPFD69X4YN544516
TR-31	TRACTOR	Container Truck	48ft 92 Capacity Trailer	2000	PETERBILT		378 32165PA	1XPFD69X2YN540559
TR-32	TRACTOR	Container Truck	Van	2001	PETERBILT		378 91125PA	1XPFD69X11N540560
TR-35	TRACTOR	Container Truck	Van	1993	MACK	CH613	8120AR	1M2AA14Y5PW023297
TR-39	TRACTOR			2000	FREIGHTLINER	FLD120SD	13351PA	1FUYFWEB1YLF29980
TR-42	TRACTOR	Container Truck	48ft 92 Capacity Trailer	2000	FREIGHTLINER	FLD120SD	93115PA	1FUYFWEBXYLF29976
TR-44	TRACTOR			2000	PETERBUILT		378 AR9715	1XPFDB9X83D807579
TR-45	TRACTOR			2003	PETERBILT		378 53787PA	1XPFDB9X63D807578
TR-46	TRACTOR			2004	KENWORTH	T800B	53448PA	1XKDDB9X74J396983
TR-47	TRACTOR			2004	KENWORTH	T800B	54718PA	1XKDDB9X94J396984
TR-48	TRACTOR			2004	KENWORTH	T800B	56786PA	1XKDDB9X04J396985
TR-49	TRACTOR			2004	KENWORTH	T800B	57199PA	1XKDDB9XX4J054265
TR-54	TRACTOR			2005	KENWORTH	T800B	39294A	1XKDDU8X25J109449

Tradebe Transportation, LLC Vehicle/Vessel List

TruckNumber	Type	ContainerType	Variant	Year	Make	Model	Plate	VIN
TR-55	TRACTOR			2006	PETERBILT		378 71024PA	1XPFDB9X96N890051
TR-56	TRACTOR			2005	PETERBUILT		378 72210PA	1XPFDB0X45D852017
TR-57	TRACTOR			2006	PETERBILT		378 4385AR	1XPFDB0X46D852018
TR-58	TRACTOR			2006	PETERBILT		379 42866A	1NP5GGGG50D670321
TR-59	TRACTOR			2006	KENWORTH	T800B	77794PA	1XKDDB9X86J119049
TR-61	TRACTOR			2006	FREIGHTLINER	CL120	78879PA	1FUJA6CK56LW64201
TR-62	TRACTOR			2005	PETERBILT		378 78881PA	1XPFDB9X15N850335
TR-63	TRACTOR			2007	KENWORTH	T800B	92941PA	1XKDDB9X57J198780
TR-64	TRACTOR	Container Truck	Van	1992	PETERBILT		379 45451A	1XP5DB9X3NN314434
TR-65	TRACTOR	Container Truck	Van	2009	STERLING	AT9500	95503PA	2FWJA3CV19AAJ2642
TR-66	TRACTOR	Container Truck	Van	2009	STERLING	AT9500	96471PA	2FWJA3CVX9AAJ2641
U-01	UNIBIN TRUCK	Volume Truck	8000 GALLON	1993	KENWORTH	T-40	24111A	1NKBLA9X6PJ589547
U-03	UNIBIN TRUCK	Volume Truck	8000 GALLON	2007	Mack		700 9843AR	1M2AG11C07M059806

3.7 EVACUATION

This evacuation plan shall be implemented in the event of an incident which requires the evacuation of one or more areas of the Facility.

The primary responsibility of the Incident Commander is to account for all employees and visitors in the emergency area.

Evacuation Planning

The primary evacuation routes were developed with the following factors taken into consideration:

- location of stored materials;
- hazard imposed by spilled material;
- spill flow direction;
- prevailing wind direction and speed;
- water currents, tides, or wave conditions (if applicable);
- arrival route of emergency response personnel and response equipment;
- evacuation routes;
- alternative routes of evacuation;
- transportation of injured personnel to nearest emergency medical facility;
- location of alarm/notification systems;
- the need for a centralized check-in area for evacuation validation (roll call);
- selection of a mitigation command center; and
- location of shelter at the facility as an alternative to evacuation.

All employees and contractors have been trained to evaluate the safety of the primary route prior to using it for evacuation.

The Evacuation Diagram at the end of this ERAP shows the primary evacuation routes throughout the Facility.

Evacuation Response

Terminal employees will evacuate through the main entrance. An evacuation route for locations within the terminal is located in Appendix G on the Evacuation Diagram. Any community evacuation will be coordinated with local emergency response organizations.

Location of Stored Materials

- Tank farm (tanks listed in Appendix C)

Hazards Imposed by Spilled Materials

- Found in MSDB sheets located at the terminal.
- The gasolines are flammable when in sufficient concentration. They tend to evaporate entirely and quickly. Due to very low flash point and high volatility, containment and removal activities may be limited to maintaining safety zone around spill area to eliminate any source of ignition. Any environmental or economic sensitive areas that could be affected by gasoline spill may

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require exclusion booming. This booming must be performed well ahead of arrival of spill to ensure that vessels towing exclusion boom are not required to come in contact with spilled product.
- The light diesel fuels may be flammable when fresh. These oils are identified as having high fluidity, clarity, rapid spreading rate, strong odor, and high evaporation rate. They do not tend to adhere to surfaces and can largely be removed by flushing.
- Diesel fuels tend to evaporate more slowly than gasolines. This would permit containment and removal activities, as the danger of igniting the spill is much lower. In higher wave action areas, these oils may form unstable emulsions. These oils may tend to penetrate porous surfaces, requiring more extensive cleanup activities if the oils impact a shore area. Light oils are considered toxic.

Spill Flow Direction

- An on-site leak which occurs at any of the storage, process or transfer areas will have minimal potential of migrating off-site due to the diked areas and diversion systems that exist.

In the event that a catastrophic release occurs and it is not contained on-site, the material could migrate in a southerly direction.

- A small spill that escaped secondary containment from an open valve in Springfield Terminal would likely travel toward the wooded area near tanks 16, 17, and 29, the end of Napier Street and Interstate 291. In the Lower Tank Farm any product which escaped secondary containment would flow towards Albany Street.
- A medium spill that escapes secondary containment from an open valve would travel in a southerly direction.
- A worst case spill from the terminal would travel in a southerly direction.

Prevailing Wind Speed and Direction

- Data from the National Weather Service show the average monthly wind direction is predominantly from the southwest, with monthly average speeds between 8-12 miles per hour.

Water Currents, Tides, or Wave Conditions

- The Connecticut River is located 1.6 miles to the southwest, but is non-tidal as it runs through Springfield due to heavy regulation. Because of the regulation the level does not fluctuate widely with normal weather patterns. Flooding would have to be severe to impact the Springfield Terminal.

Arrival Route of Emergency Response Personnel and Equipment

- Emergency Response Personnel arriving from the North will take I-91 south to I-291 (north/northeast) to Armory Street (south). Make a left onto Albany Street. The facility is located at 145 Albany Street.
- Emergency Response Personnel arriving from the South will take I-91 north to I-291 (north/northeast) to Armory Street (south). Make a left onto Albany Street. The facility is located at 145 Albany Street.

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Evacuation Routes

- Terminal employees will evacuate through the main entrance located on Albany Street. Any community evacuation will be coordinated with local emergency response organizations.

Alternative Routes of Evacuation

- If the main entrance is blocked, employees will be able to exit the terminal through the back entrance (at back of tank field) onto Glen Road.

Transportation of Injured Personnel to nearest Emergency Medical Facility

- Turn left out of the Terminal onto Albany Street. Make a right onto Armory Street. Armory Street becomes Liberty Street. Make a left onto Stafford Street, and a right back onto Armory Street. Take a left onto Carew Street. Make a right onto Chestnut Street and Baystate Medical Center is located at 759 Chestnut Street #1.

Location of Alarm / Notification Systems

- The facility does have fire alarms. They are located throughout the facility including the main office building, tank farm, and the loading rack area.

Roll Call Area

- The roll call area will be the terminal parking lot.

Alternate Roll Call Area

- If the terminal parking lot is unavailable, the roll call area will be the office building located at 145 Albany Street.

Location of Mitigation Command Center

- (b) (7)(F) [redacted]

Alternate Mitigation Command Center

- (b) (7)(F) [redacted]

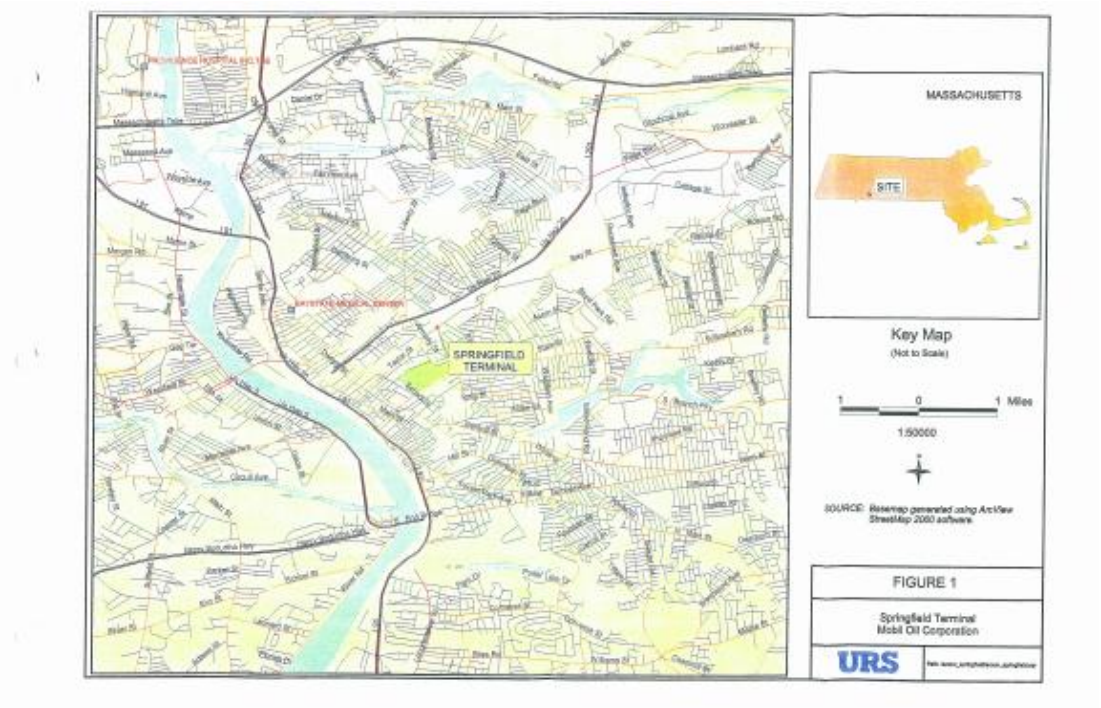
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Community Evacuation Plans

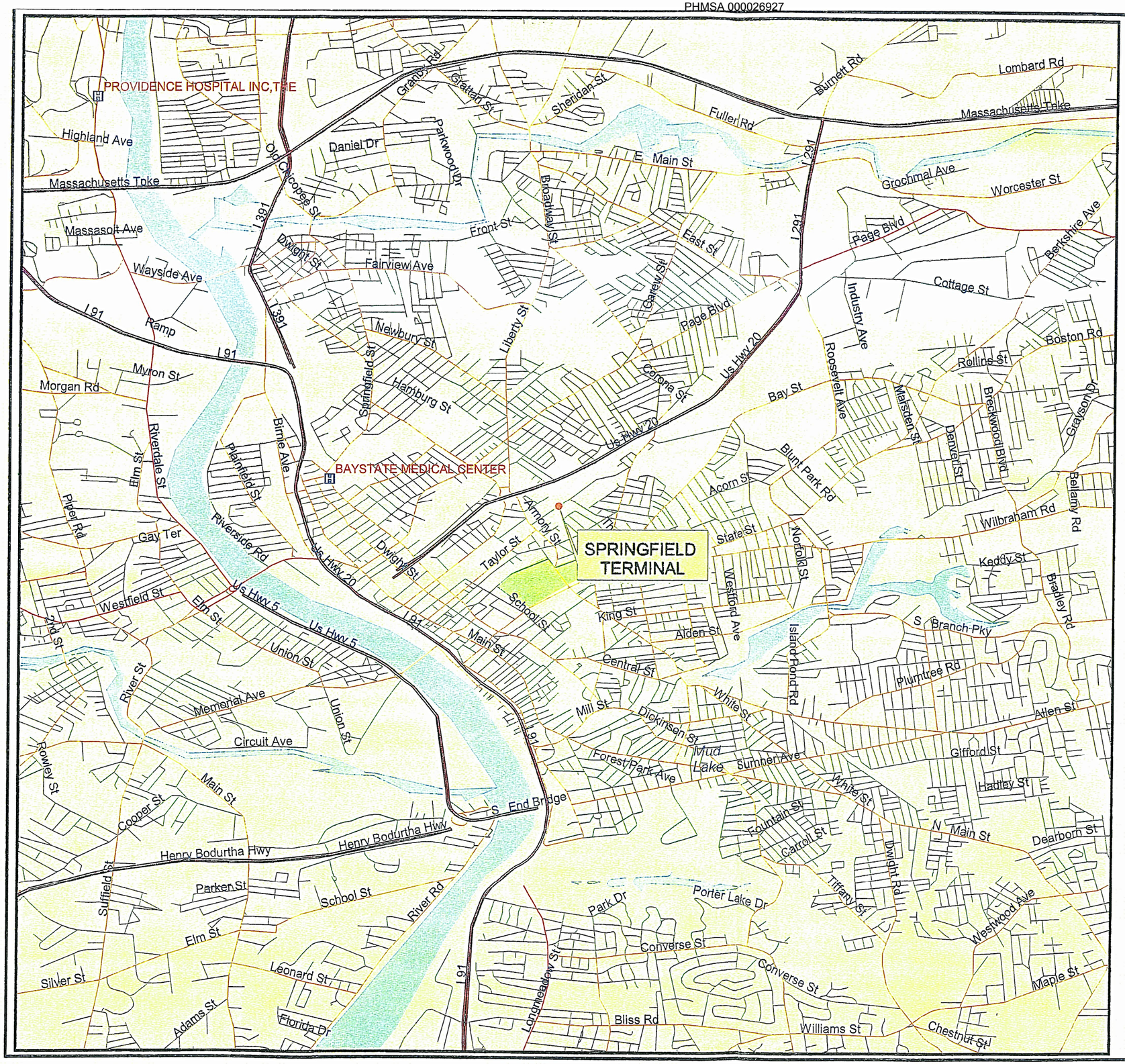
- After 911 has been notified of a hazardous materials incident, the Office of Emergency Preparedness (OEP) will be notified and will determine if any evacuations need to take place or if terminal personnel should shelter in place. **If a shelter in place order is given by the OEP, personnel may shelter in the terminal office. The OEP with the assistance of the Fire and Police Departments will notify the surrounding community if evacuation or shelter in place is appropriate.**

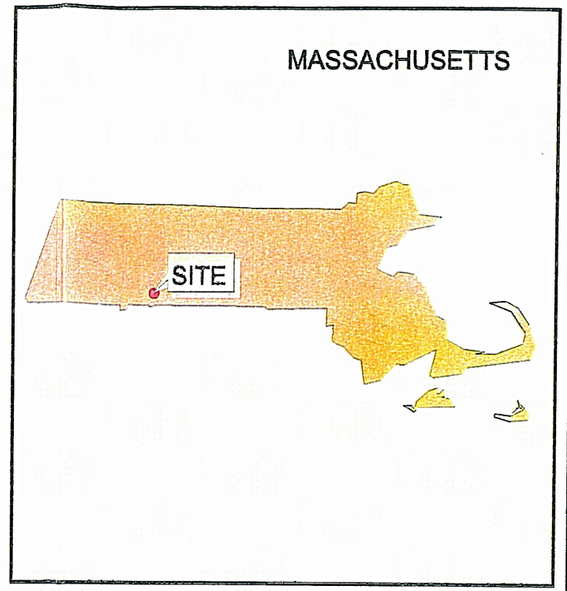
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Area Map



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Key Map

(Not to Scale)

1 0 1 Miles

1:50000

N

SOURCE: Basemap generated using ArcView StreetMap 2000 software.

FIGURE 1

Springfield Terminal
Mobil Oil Corporation

URS

Path: /exxon_springfield/exxon_springfield.apr

(b) (7)(F)



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(b) (7)(F)

(b) (7)(F)



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(b) (7)(F)

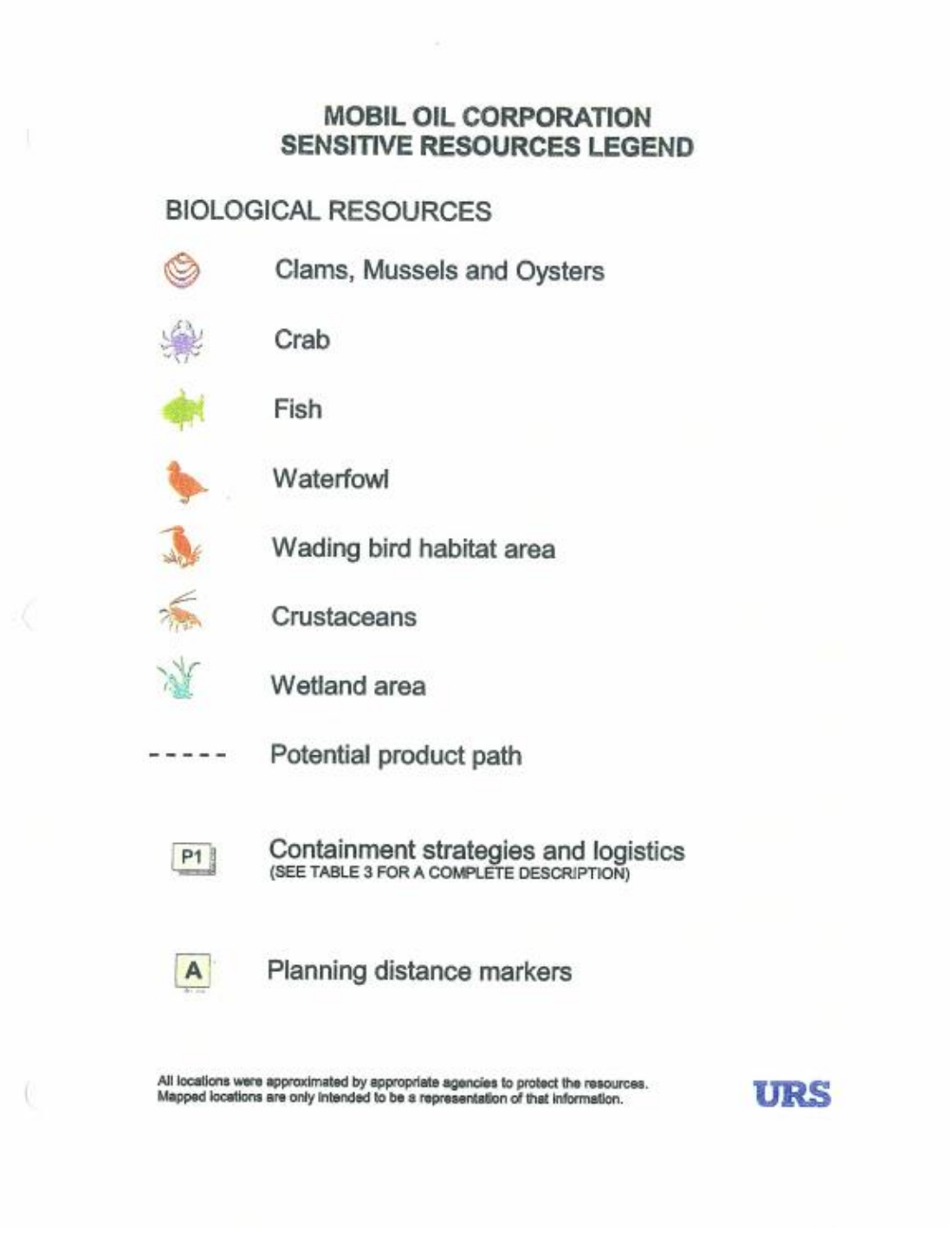
(b) (7)(F)



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(b) (7)(F)

Environmental Sensitivity Map
Sensitive Resources Legend



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MOBIL OIL CORPORATION
SENSITIVE RESOURCES LEGEND

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES


Clams, Mussels and Oysters


Crab


Fish


Waterfowl


Wading bird habitat area


Crustaceans


Wetland area

- - - - - Potential product path

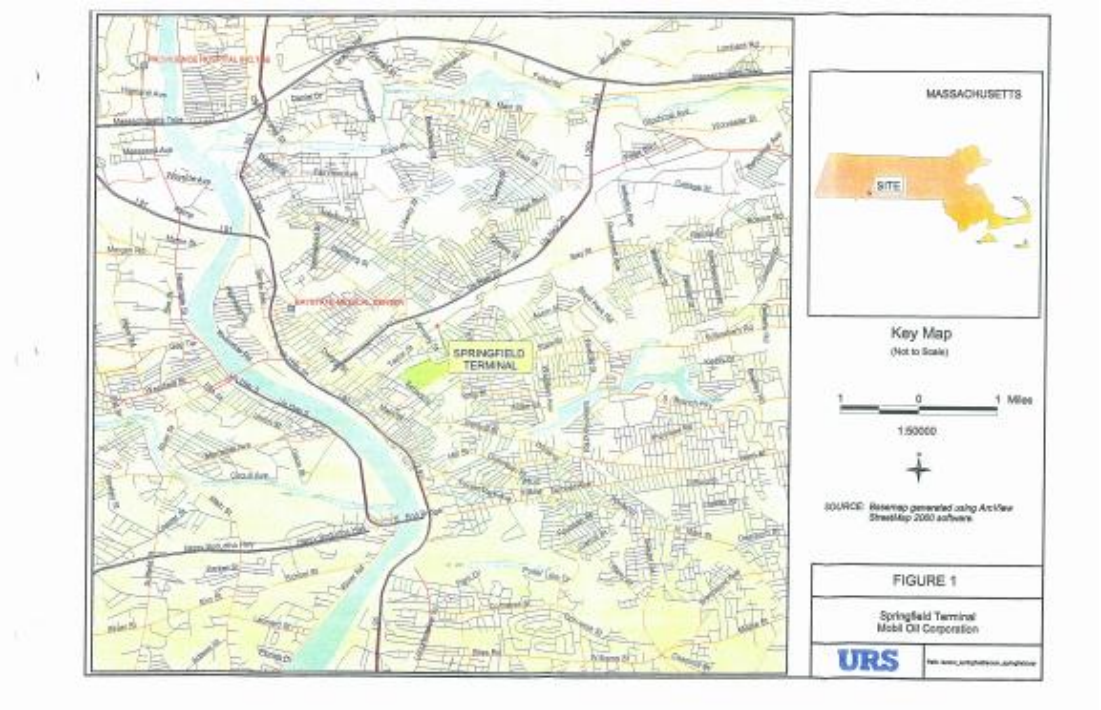
P1 Containment strategies and logistics
(SEE TABLE 3 FOR A COMPLETE DESCRIPTION)

A Planning distance markers

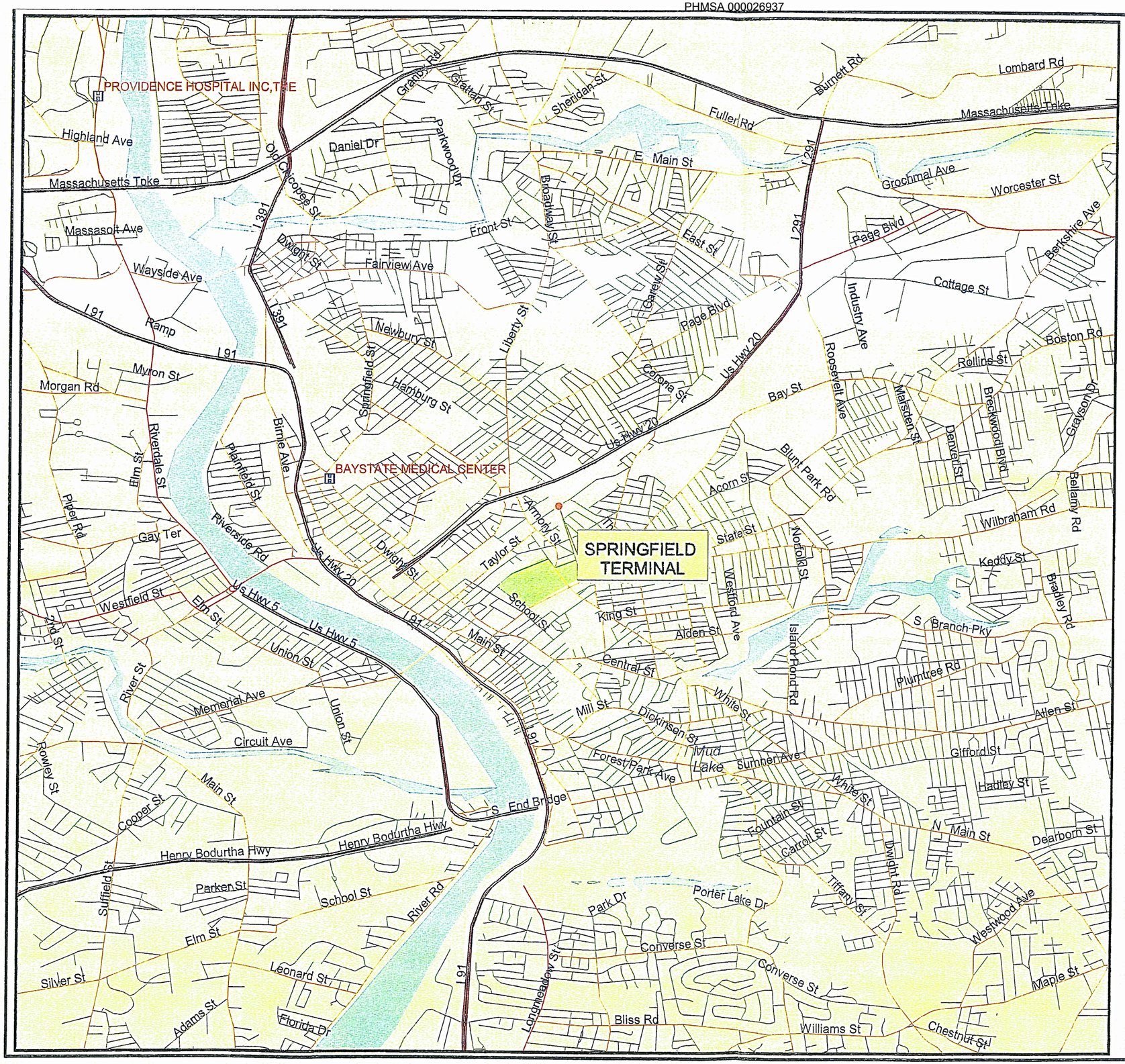
All locations were approximated by appropriate agencies to protect the resources.
Mapped locations are only intended to be a representation of that information.

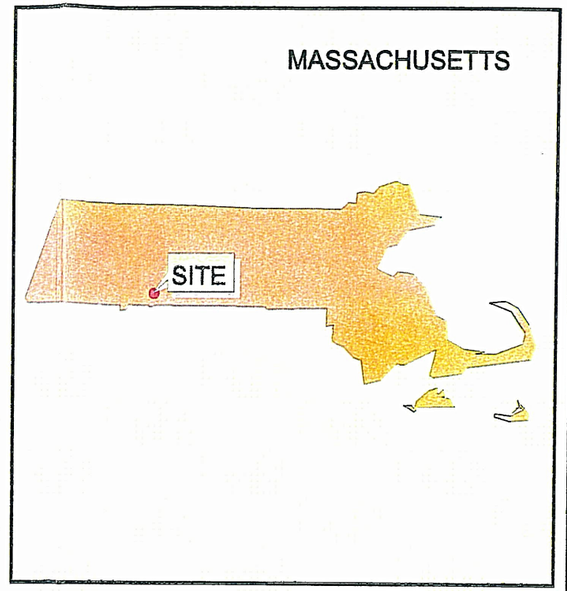
URS

ESM Figure 1



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Key Map

(Not to Scale)

1 0 1 Miles

1:50000

N

SOURCE: Basemap generated using ArcView StreetMap 2000 software.

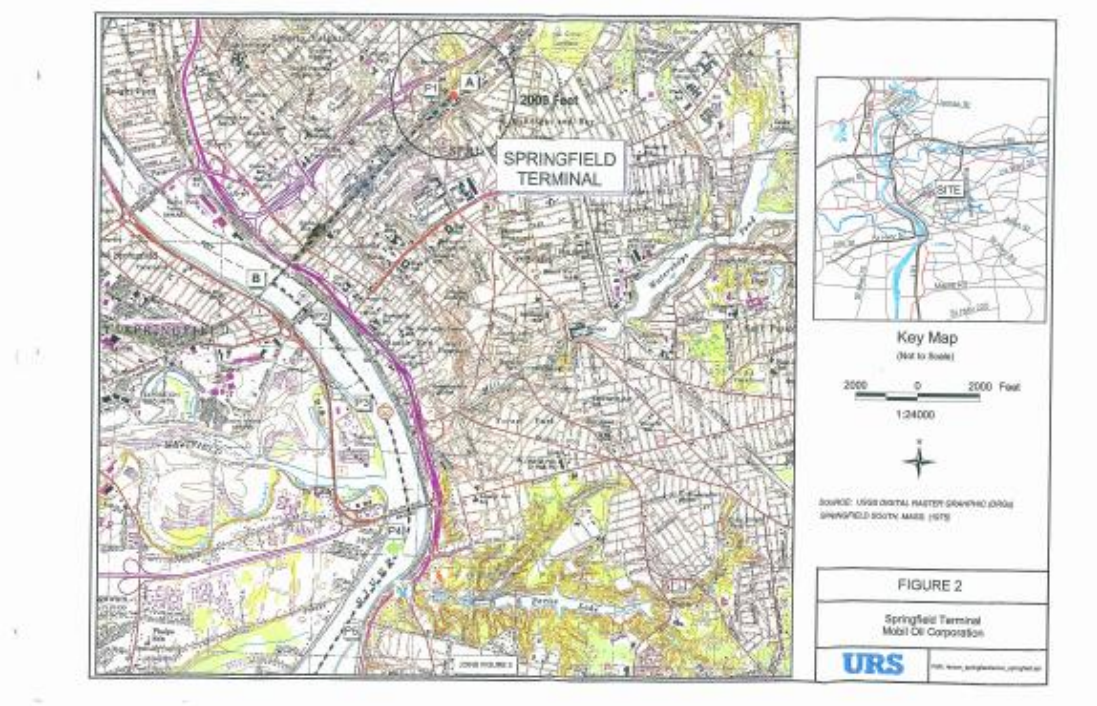
FIGURE 1

Springfield Terminal
Mobil Oil Corporation

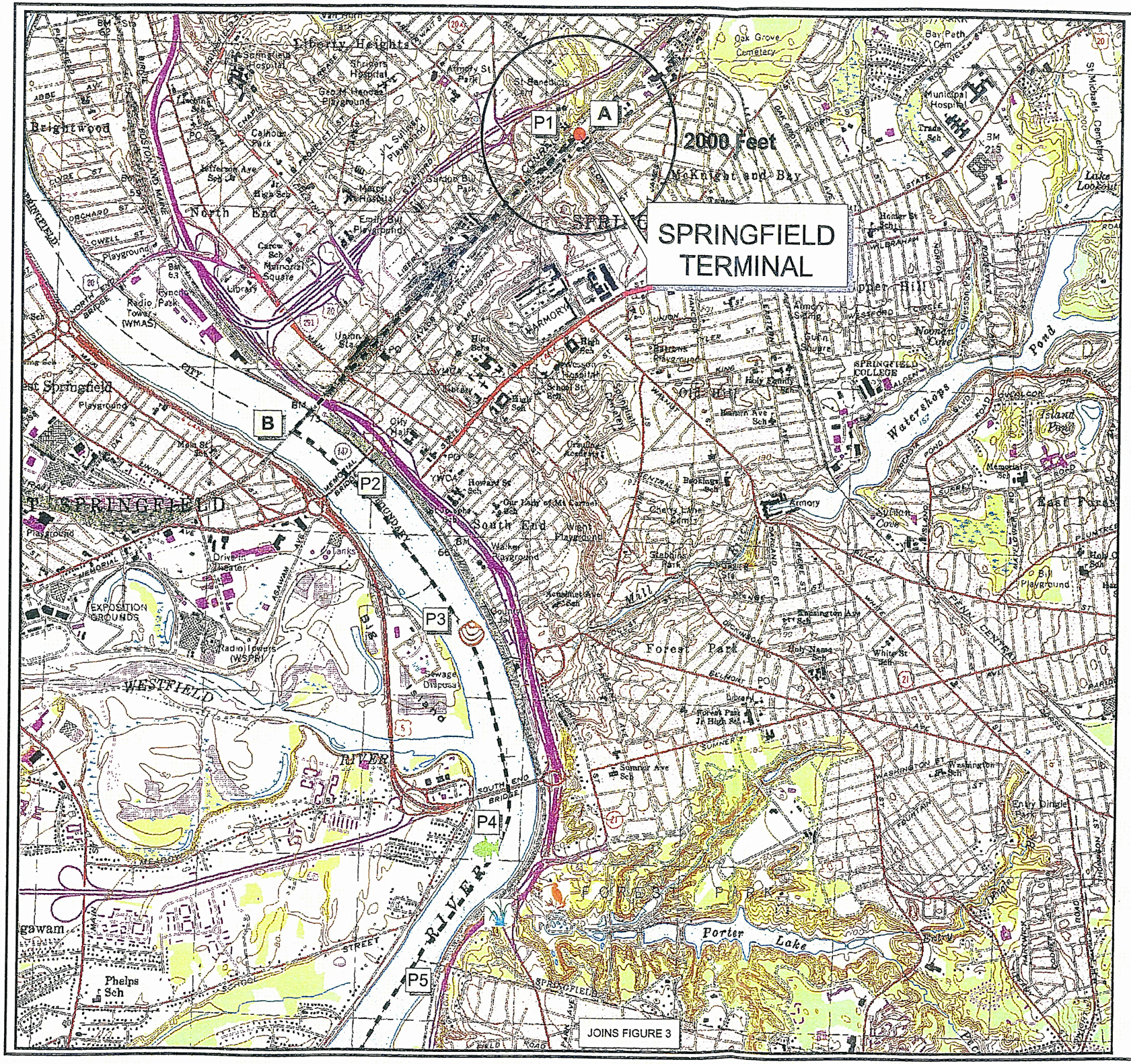
URS

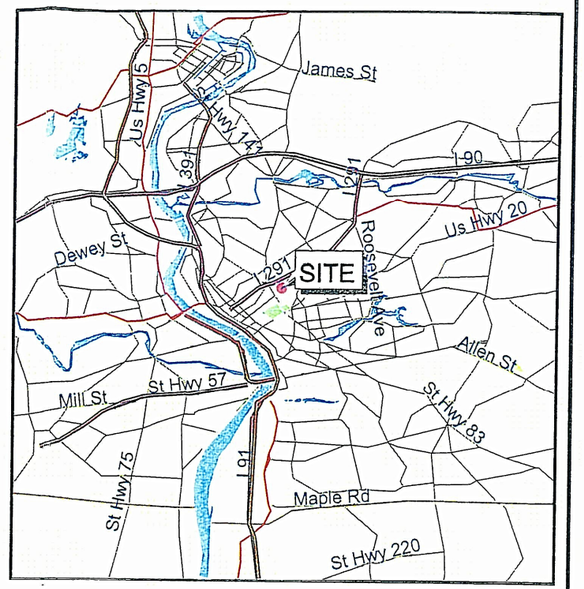
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ESM Figure 2



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Key Map

(Not to Scale)

2000 0 2000 Feet

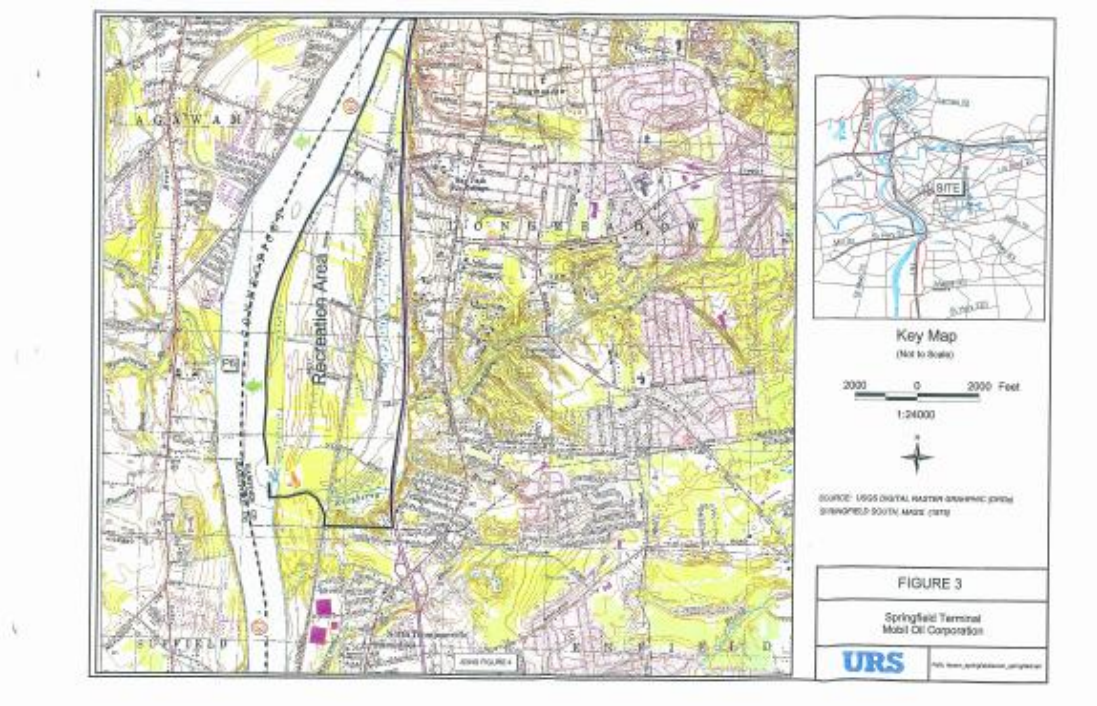
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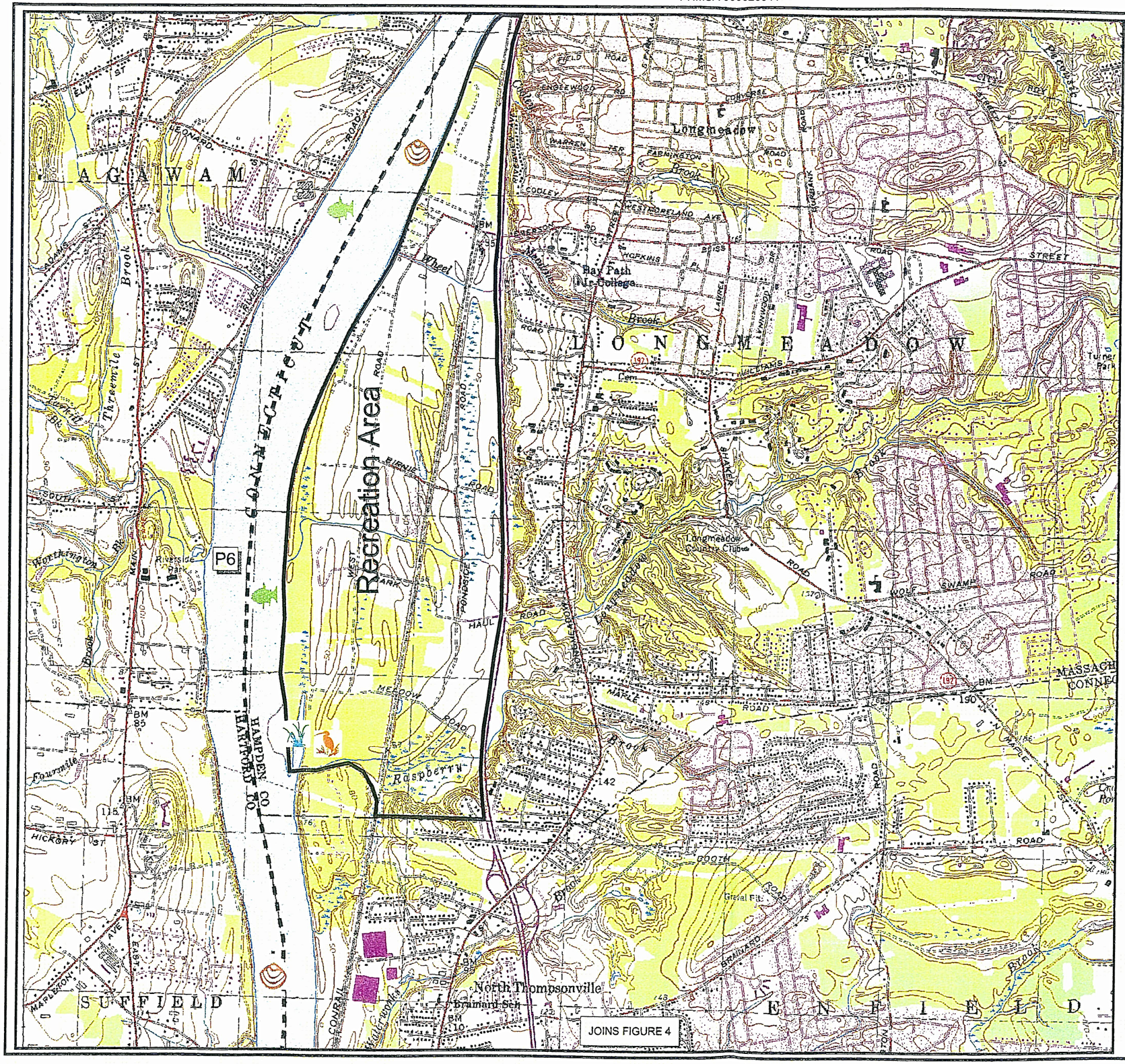
SOURCE: USGS DIGITAL RASTER GRAHPHIC (DRGs) SPRINGFIELD SOUTH, MASS. (1975)

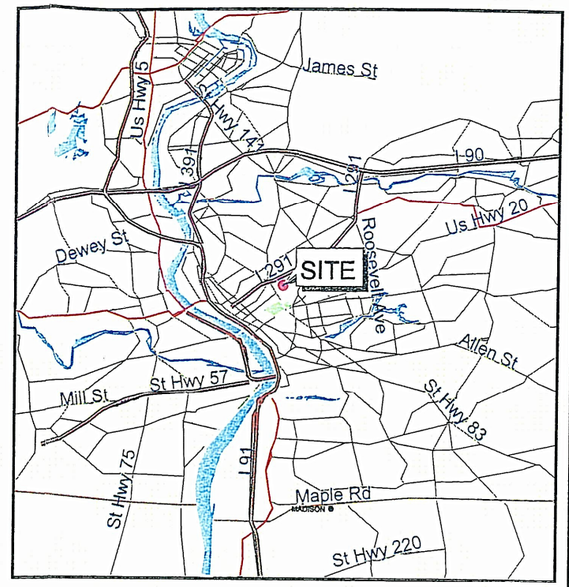
FIGURE 2	
Springfield Terminal Mobil Oil Corporation	
URS	Path: /exxon_springfield/exxon_springfield.apr

ESM Figure 3



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Key Map

(Not to Scale)

2000 0 2000 Feet

1:24000

N

SOURCE: USGS DIGITAL RASTER GRAHPHIC (DRGs)
SPRINGFIELD SOUTH, MASS. (1975)

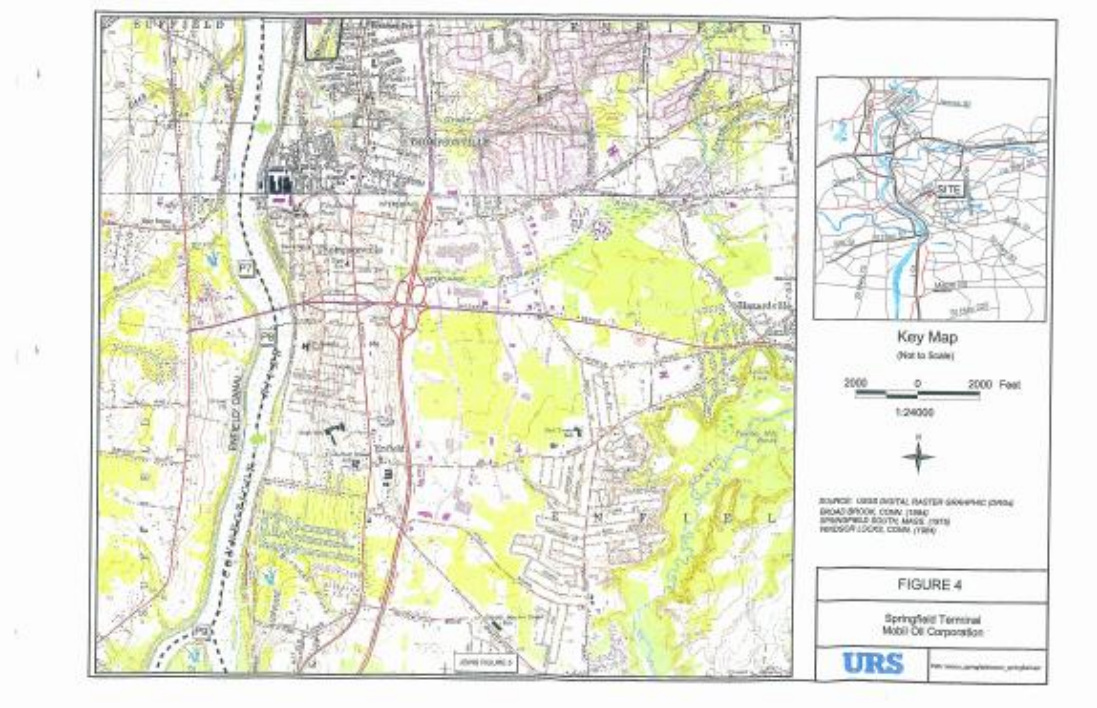
FIGURE 3

Springfield Terminal
Mobil Oil Corporation

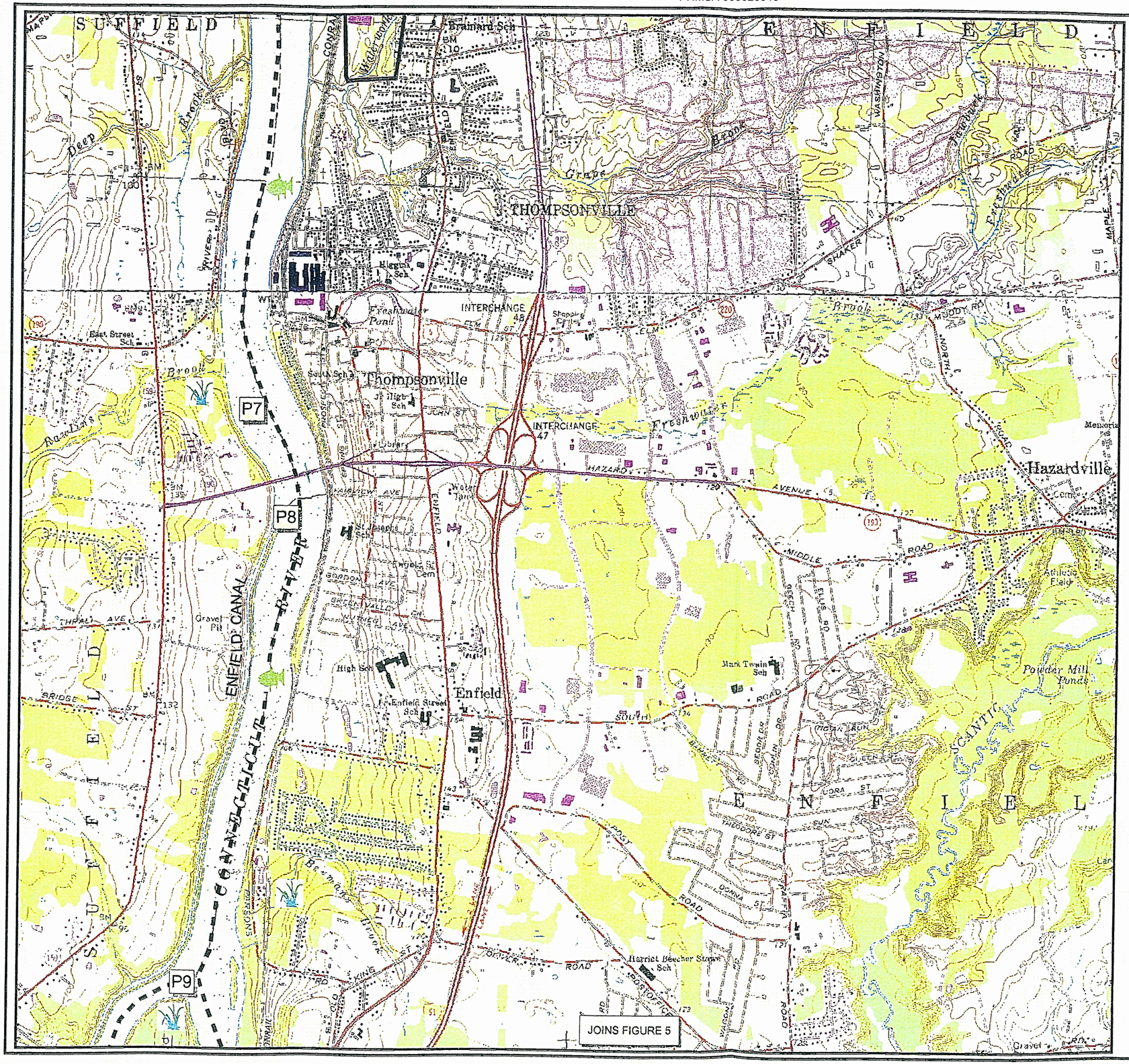
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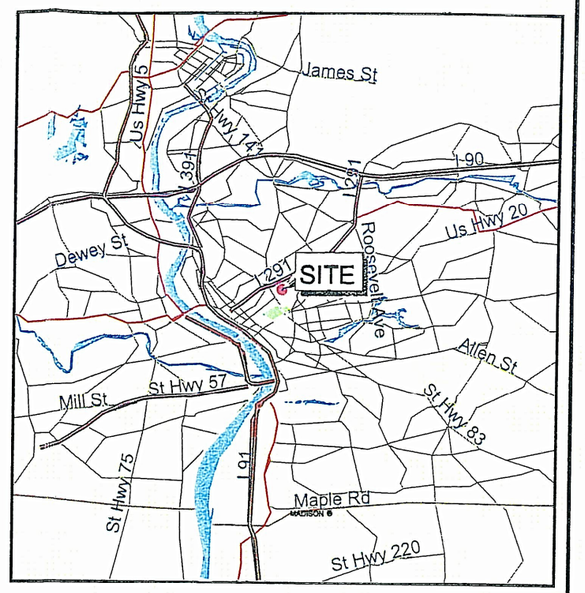
Path: /exxon_springfield/exxon_springfield.apr

ESM Figure 4



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Key Map

(Not to Scale)

2000 0 2000 Feet

1:24000

N

SOURCE: USGS DIGITAL RASTER GRAHPHIC (DRGs)
BROAD BROOK, CONN. (1984)
SPRINGFIELD SOUTH, MASS. (1975)
WINDSOR LOCKS, CONN. (1984)

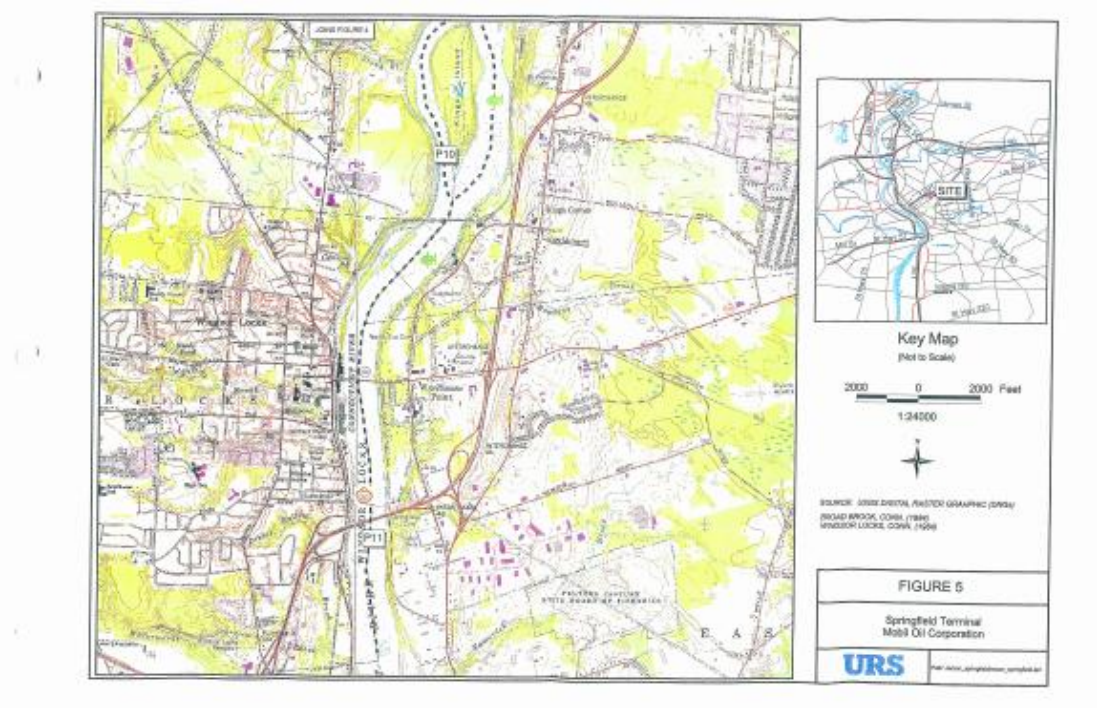
FIGURE 4

Springfield Terminal
Mobil Oil Corporation

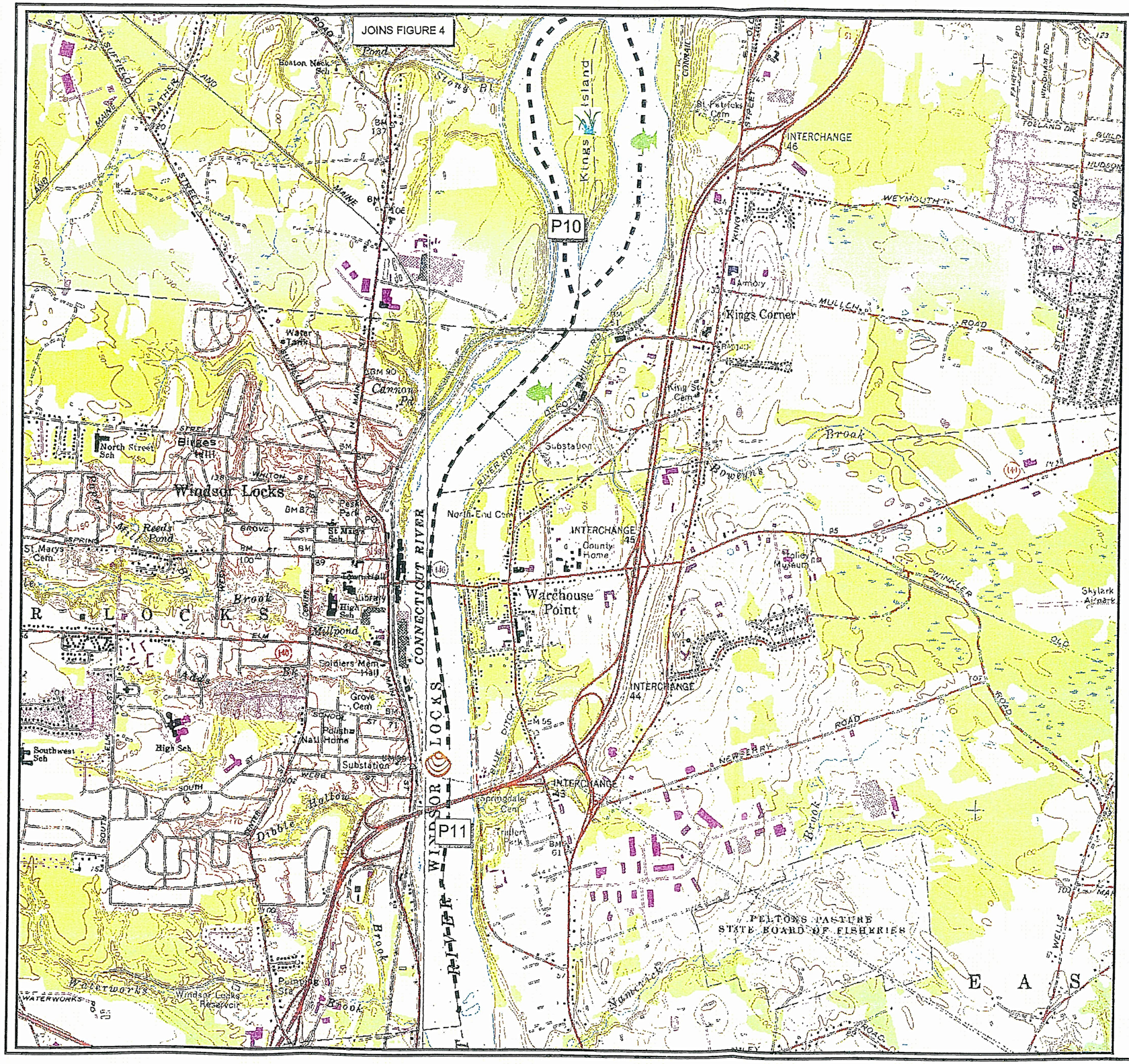
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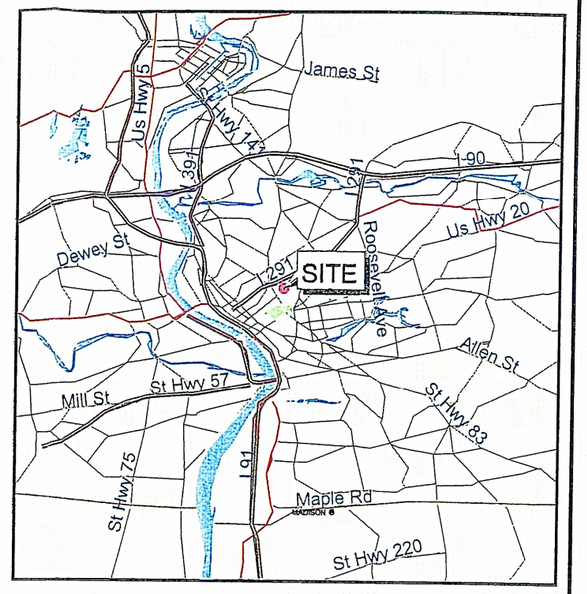
Path: /exxon_springfield/exxon_springfield.apr

ESM Figure 5



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Key Map

(Not to Scale)

2000 0 2000 Feet

1:24000

N

SOURCE: USGS DIGITAL RASTER GRAHPHIC (DRGs)

BROAD BROOK, CONN. (1984)
WINDSOR LOCKS, CONN. (1984)

FIGURE 5

Springfield Terminal
Mobil Oil Corporation

URS

Path: /exxon_springfield/exxon_springfield.apr

Additional Supporting Diagrams
Digital Photography Log Image 1

DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHY
LOG

Amplifying Information

Frame: Image 01
Project: Mobil Springfield PREP Drill

Location: 145 Albany Street
Springfield, Ma

Scene: Across Albany Street, northwesterly, toward loading area and "upper Tank Farm". Tank #32 is in the trees to the right.

A. Photo By: David W. Tordoff
B. Time: Abt. 1230
C. Day: 20 Mar. 2001
D. Sky Condition: Scattered Clouds
E. Camera Used: Kodak DC 50
F. Software: Photo Enhancer
G. Setting: Normal
H. Witnesses:
G. Franzheim START
L. Mobley Exxon Mobil
J. Czarnecki Exxon Mobil



photo #1

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DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHY LOG

Amplifying Information

Frame: Image 01
Project: Mobil Springfield PREP Drill

Location: 145 Albany Street
Springfield, Ma

Scene: Across Albany Street, northwesterly, toward loading area and "upper Tank Farm". Tank #32 is in the trees to the right.

A.	Photo By:	David W. Tordoff
B.	Time:	Abt. 1230
C.	Day:	20 Mar. 2001
D.	Sky Condition:	Scattered Clouds
E.	Camera Used:	Kodak DC 50
F.	Software:	Photo Enhancer
G.	Setting:	Normal
H.	Witnesses:	
G.	Franzheim	START
L.	Mobley	Exxon Mobil
J.	Czarnecki	Exxon Mobil

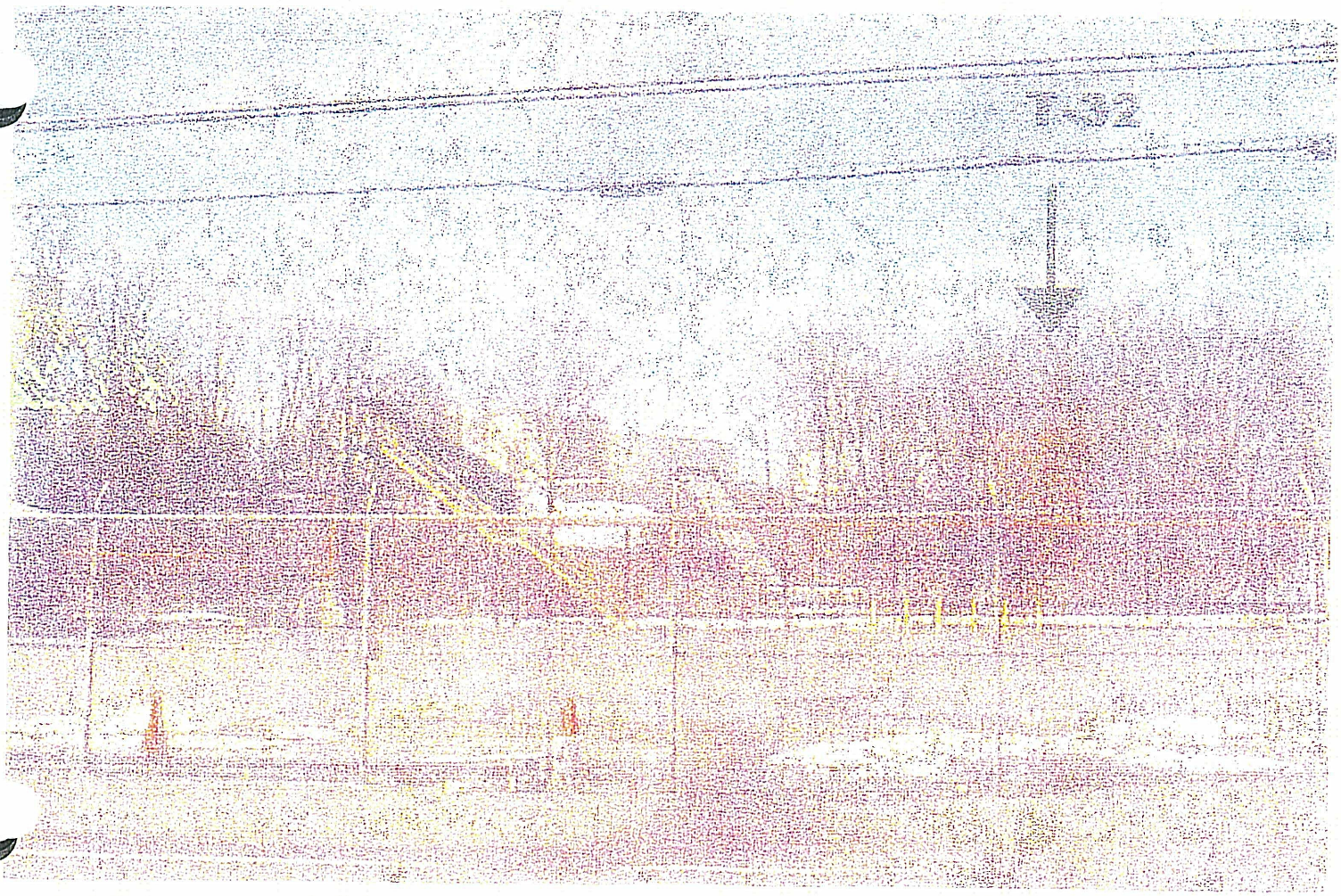


photo #1

Digital Photography Log Image 2

DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHY
LOG

Amplifying Information

Frame: Image 02
Project: Mobil Springfield PREP Drill

Location: 145 Albany Street
Springfield, Ma

Scene: Across Albany Street, northwesterly, toward loading area and "upper Tank Farm". Tank #32 is in the trees to the right.

Note: Vapor Recovery System
Heat treater

A. Photo By: David W. Tordoff
B. Time: Abt. 1230
C. Day: 20 Mar. 2001
D. Sky Condition: Scattered Clouds
E. Camera Used: Kodak DC 50
F. Software: Photo Enhancer
G. Setting: Normal
H. Witnesses:
G. Franzheim START
L. Mobley Exxon Mobil
J. Czarnecki Exxon Mobil



photo #2

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DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHY LOG

Amplifying Information

Frame: Image 02
Project: Mobil Springfield PREP Drill

Location: 145 Albany Street
Springfield, Ma

Scene: Across Albany Street, northwesterly, toward loading area and "upper Tank Farm". Tank #32 is in the trees to the right.

Note: Vapor Recovery System
Heat treater

A. Photo By: David W. Tordoff
B. Time: Abt. 1230
C. Day: 20 Mar. 2001
D. Sky Condition: Scattered Clouds
E. Camera Used: Kodak DC 50
F. Software: Photo Enhancer
G. Setting: Normal
H. Witnesses:

G. Franzheim START
L. Mobley Exxon Mobil
J. Czarnecki Exxon Mobil



photo #2

Digital Photography Log Image 3

DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHY
LOG

Amplifying Information

Frame: Image 03
Project: Mobil Springfield PREP Drill
Location: 145 Albany Street
Springfield, Ma

Scene: Along Albany Street, northeasterly, toward St James St. loading area is to the left. The office is to the right.

A. Photo By: David W. Tordoff
B. Time: Abt. 1230
C. Day: 20 Mar. 2001
D. Sky Condition: Scattered Clouds
E. Camera Used: Kodak DC 50
F. Software: Photo Enhancer
G. Setting: Normal
H. Witnesses:

G. Franzheim START
L. Mobley Exxon Mobil
J. Czarnecki Exxon Mobil



photo #3

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DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHY LOG

Amplifying Information

Frame: Image 03
Project: Mobil Springfield PREP Drill

Location: 145 Albany Street
Springfield, Ma

Scene: Along Albany Street, northeasterly, toward St James St. loading area is to the left. The office is to the right.

A. Photo By: David W. Tordoff
B. Time: Abt. 1230
C. Day: 20 Mar. 2001
D. Sky Condition: Scattered Clouds
E. Camera Used: Kodak DC 50
F. Software: Photo Enhancer
G. Setting: Normal
H. Witnesses:

G. Franzheim START
L. Mobley Exxon Mobil
J. Czarnecki Exxon Mobil



photo #3

Digital Photography Log Image 4

DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHY
LOG

Amplifying Information

Frame: Image 04
Project: Mobil Springfield PREP Drill

Location: 145 Albany Street
Springfield, Ma

Scene: Along Albany Street, southwesterly, toward Armory Street, catch basins appear to be 75' to 100' apart. Slope is up at the far end.

A. Photo By: David W. Tordoff
B. Time: Abt. 1230
C. Day: 20 Mar. 2001
D. Sky Condition: Scattered Clouds
E. Camera Used: Kodak DC 50
F. Software: Photo Enhancer
G. Setting: Normal
H. Witnesses:
G. Franzheim START
L. Mobley Exxon Mobil
J. Czarnecki Exxon Mobil

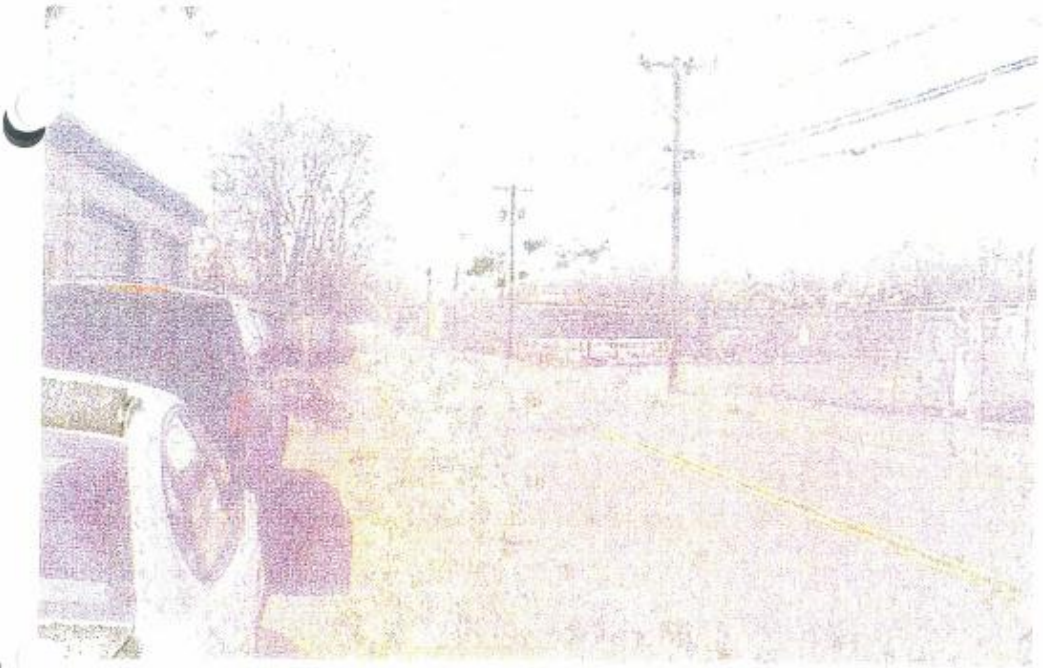


photo #4

©2013 Witt O' Brien's

DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHY LOG

Amplifying Information

Frame: Image 04
Project: Mobil Springfield PREP Drill

Location: 145 Albany Street
Springfield, Ma

Scene: Along Albany Street, southwesterly, toward Armory Street, catch basins appear to be 75' to 100' apart. Slope is up at the far end.

A. Photo By: David W. Tordoff
B. Time: Abt. 1230
C. Day: 20 Mar. 2001
D. Sky Condition: Scattered Clouds
E. Camera Used: Kodak DC 50
F. Software: Photo Enhancer
G. Setting: Normal
H. Witnesses:
G. Franzheim START
L. Mobley Exxon Mobil
J. Czarnecki Exxon Mobil



photo #4

Digital Photography Log Image 5

DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHY
LOG

Amplifying Information

Frame: Image 05
Project: Mobil Springfield PREP Drill

Location: 145 Albany Street
Springfield, Ma

Scene: Northeasterly tanks #33 (Left) and #31 of the Upper Tank Farm.

A. Photo By: David W. Tordoff
B. Time: Abt. 1245
C. Day: 20 Mar. 2001
D. Sky Condition: Scattered Clouds
E. Camera Used: Kodak DC 50
F. Software: Photo Enhancer
G. Setting: Normal
H. Witnesses:
G. Franzheim START
L. Mobley Exxon Mobil
J. Czarnecki Exxon Mobil



photo #5

©2013 Witt O' Brien's

DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHY LOG

Amplifying Information

Frame: Image 05
Project: Mobil Springfield PREP Drill

Location: 145 Albany Street
Springfield, Ma

Scene: Northeasterly tanks #33 (Left) and #31 of the Upper Tank Farm.

A.	Photo By:	David W. Tordoff
B.	Time:	Abt. 1245
C.	Day:	20 Mar. 2001
D.	Sky Condition:	Scattered Clouds
E.	Camera Used:	Kodak DC 50
F.	Software:	Photo Enhancer
G.	Setting:	Normal
H.	Witnesses:	
G.	Franzheim	START
L.	Mobley	Exxon Mobil
J.	Czarnecki	Exxon Mobil

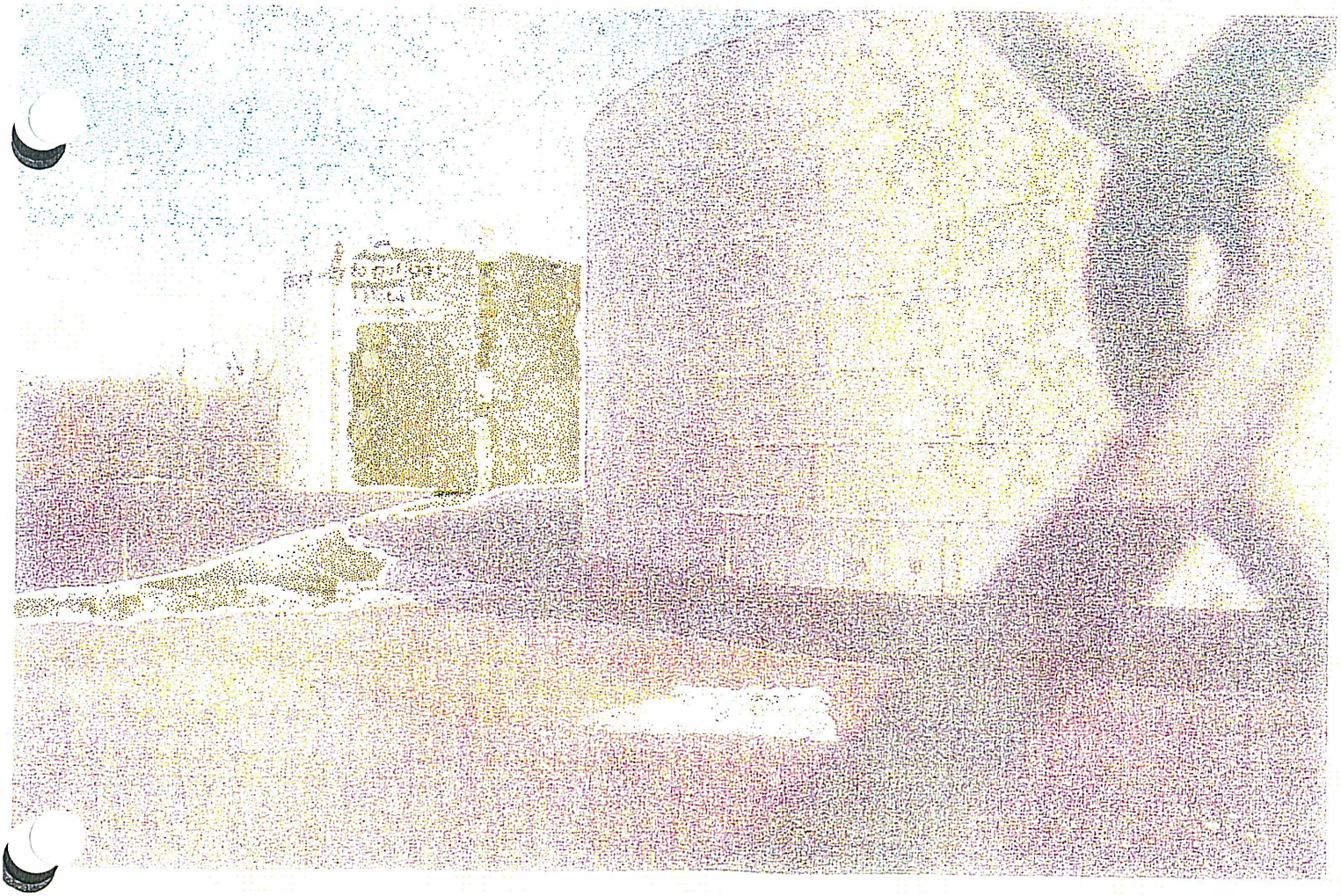


photo #5

Digital Photography Log Image 6

DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHY
LOG

Amplifying Information

Frame: Image 06
Project: Mobil Springfield PREP Drill

Location: 145 Albany Street
Springfield, Ma

Scene: Northeasterly tanks #33 (Left) and #31 of the Upper Tank Farm.

A. Photo By: David W. Tordoff
B. Time: Abt. 1245
C. Day: 20 Mar. 2001
D. Sky Condition: Scattered Clouds
E. Camera Used: Kodak DC 50
F. Software: Photo Enhancer
G. Setting: Normal
H. Witnesses:
G. Franzheim START
L. Mobley Exxon Mobil
J. Czarnecki Exxon Mobil

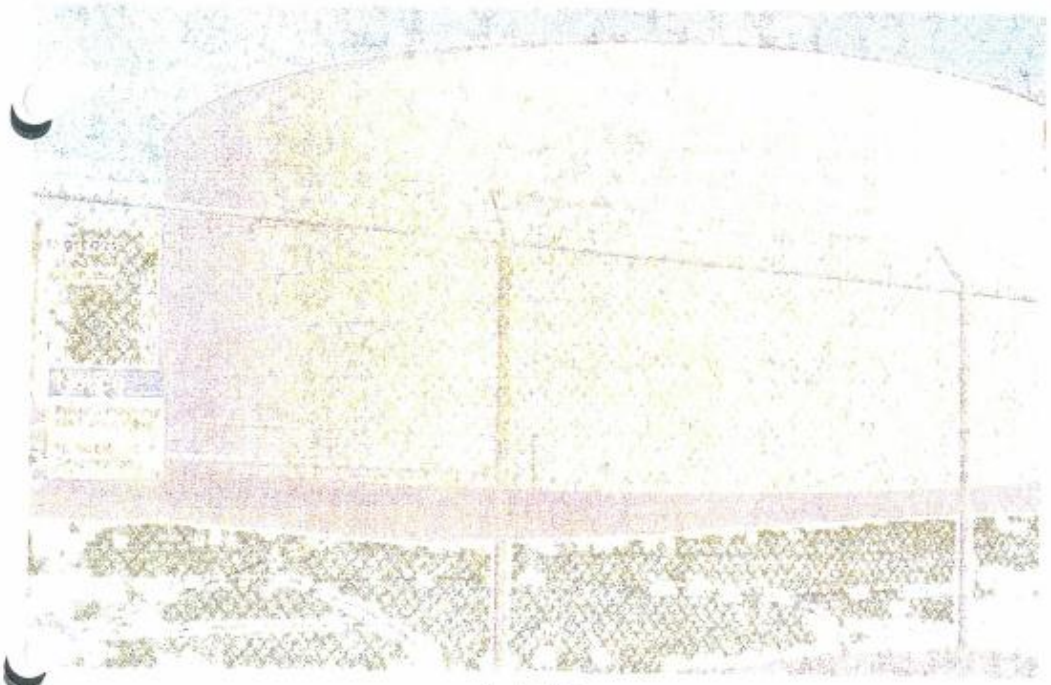


photo #6

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DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHY LOG

Amplifying Information

Frame: Image 06
Project: Mobil Springfield PREP Drill

Location: 145 Albany Street
Springfield, Ma

Scene: Northeasterly tanks #33 (Left) and #31 of the Upper Tank Farm.

A. Photo By: David W. Tordoff
B. Time: Abt. 1245
C. Day: 20 Mar. 2001
D. Sky Condition: Scattered Clouds
E. Camera Used: Kodak DC 50
F. Software: Photo Enhancer
G. Setting: Normal
H. Witnesses:
G. Franzheim START
L. Mobley Exxon Mobil
J. Czarnecki Exxon Mobil

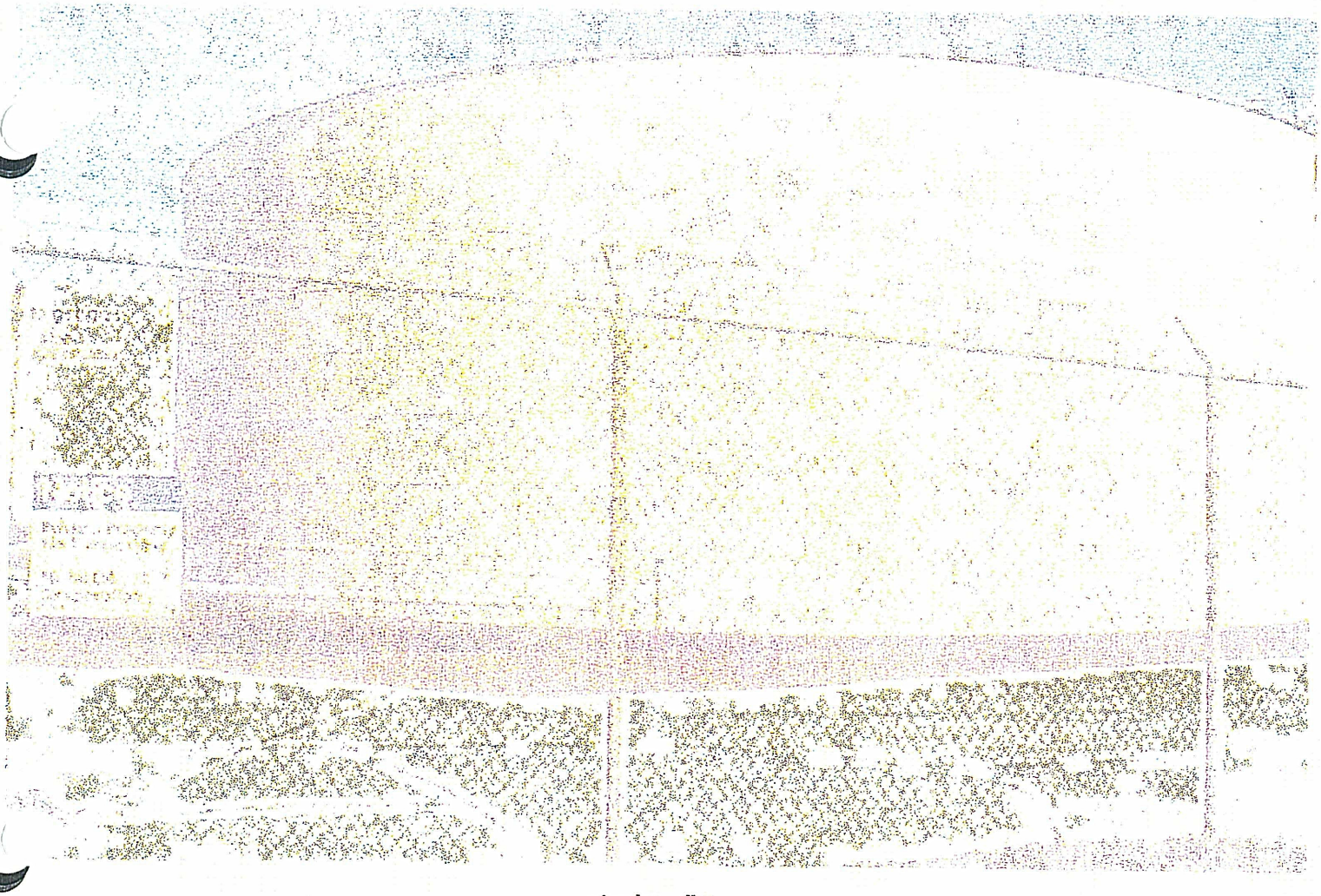


photo #6

Digital Photography Log Image 7

DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHY
LOG

Amplifying Information

Frame: Image 07
Project: Mobil Springfield PREP Drill

Location: 145 Albany Street
Springfield, Ma

Scene: Southeasterly, toward tank #29's dike. A catchbasin is located where the road turns to the right.

A. Photo By: David W. Tordoff
B. Time: Abt. 1245
C. Day: 20 Mar. 2001
D. Sky Condition: Scattered Clouds
E. Camera Used: Kodak DC 50
F. Software: Photo Enhancer
G. Setting: Normal
H. Witnesses:
G. Franzheim START
L. Mobley Exxon Mobil
J. Czarnecki Exxon Mobil



photo #7

©2013 Witt O' Brien's

DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHY LOG

Amplifying Information

Frame: Image 07
Project: Mobil Springfield PREP Drill

Location: 145 Albany Street
Springfield, Ma

Scene: Southeasterly, toward tank #29's dike. A catchbasin is located where the road turns to the right.

A. Photo By: David W. Tordoff
B. Time: Abt. 1245
C. Day: 20 Mar. 2001
D. Sky Condition: Scattered Clouds
E. Camera Used: Kodak DC 50
F. Software: Photo Enhancer
G. Setting: Normal
H. Witnesses:
G. Franzheim START
L. Mobley Exxon Mobil
J. Czarnecki Exxon Mobil



photo #7

Digital Photography Log Image 8

DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHY
LOG

Amplifying Information

Frame: Image 08
Project: Mobil Springfield PREP Drill

Location: 145 Albany Street
Springfield, Ma

Scene: Westerly, away from "Upper Tank Farm", toward abandoned vehicles and junk.

A. Photo By: David W. Tordoff
B. Time: Abt. 1245
C. Day: 20 Mar. 2001
D. Sky Condition: Scattered Clouds
E. Camera Used: Kodak DC 50
F. Software: Photo Enhancer
G. Setting: Normal
H. Witnesses:
G. Franzheim START
L. Mobley Exxon Mobil
J. Czarnecki Exxon Mobil



photo #8

©2013 Witt O' Brien's

DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHY LOG

Amplifying Information

Frame: Image 08
Project: Mobil Springfield PREP Drill

Location: 145 Albany Street
Springfield, Ma

Scene: Westerly, away from "Upper Tank Farm", toward abandoned vehicles and junk.

A. Photo By: David W. Tordoff
B. Time: Abt. 1245
C. Day: 20 Mar. 2001
D. Sky Condition: Scattered Clouds
E. Camera Used: Kodak DC 50
F. Software: Photo Enhancer
G. Setting: Normal
H. Witnesses:
G. Franzheim START
L. Mobley Exxon Mobil
J. Czarnecki Exxon Mobil



photo #8

Digital Photography Log Image 9

DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHY
LOG

Amplifying Information

Frame: Image 09
Project: Mobil Springfield PREP Drill

Location: 145 Albany Street
Springfield, Ma

Scene: A catchbasin is located in front of the metal box at the road's curve.

A. Photo By: David W. Tordoff
B. Time: Abt. 1245
C. Day: 20 Mar. 2001
D. Sky Condition: Scattered Clouds
E. Camera Used: Kodak DC 50
F. Software: Photo Enhancer
G. Setting: Normal
H. Witnesses:
G. Franzheim START
L. Mobley Exxon Mobil
J. Czarnecki Exxon Mobil



photo #9

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DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHY LOG

Amplifying Information

Frame: Image 09
Project: Mobil Springfield PREP Drill

Location: 145 Albany Street
Springfield, Ma

Scene: A catchbasin is located in front of the metal box at the road's curve.

A. Photo By: David W. Tordoff
B. Time: Abt. 1245
C. Day: 20 Mar. 2001
D. Sky Condition: Scattered Clouds
E. Camera Used: Kodak DC 50
F. Software: Photo Enhancer
G. Setting: Normal
H. Witnesses:
G. Franzheim START
L. Mobley Exxon Mobil
J. Czarnecki Exxon Mobil



photo #9

Digital Photography Log Image 10

DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHY
LOG

Amplifying Information

Frame: Image 10
Project: Mobil Springfield PREP Drill

Location: 145 Albany Street
Springfield, Ma

Scene: A catchbasin is located in front of the metal box at the road's curve.

Tank #31 is to the left, Tank #32 is out of sight, in the center.

A. Photo By: David W. Tordoff
B. Time: Abt. 1245
C. Day: 20 Mar. 2001
D. Sky
Condition: Scattered Clouds
E. Camera Used: Kodak DC 50
F. Software: Photo Enhancer
G. Setting: Normal
H. Witnesses:
G. Franzheim START
L. Mobley Exxon Mobil
J. Czarnecki Exxon Mobil



photo #10

©2013 Witt O' Brien's

DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHY
LOG

Amplifying Information

Frame: Image 10
Project: Mobil Springfield PREP Drill

Location: 145 Albany Street
Springfield, Ma

Scene: A catchbasin is located in front of the metal box at the road's curve.

Tank #31 is to the left, Tank #32 is out of sight, in the center.

David W. Tordoff

A. Photo By: David W. Tordoff
B. Time: Abt. 1245
C. Day: 20 Mar. 2001
D. Sky Condition: Scattered Clouds
E. Camera Used: Kodak DC 50
F. Software: Photo Enhancer
G. Setting: Normal
H. Witnesses:
G. Franzheim START
L. Mobley Exxon Mobil
J. Czarnecki Exxon Mobil

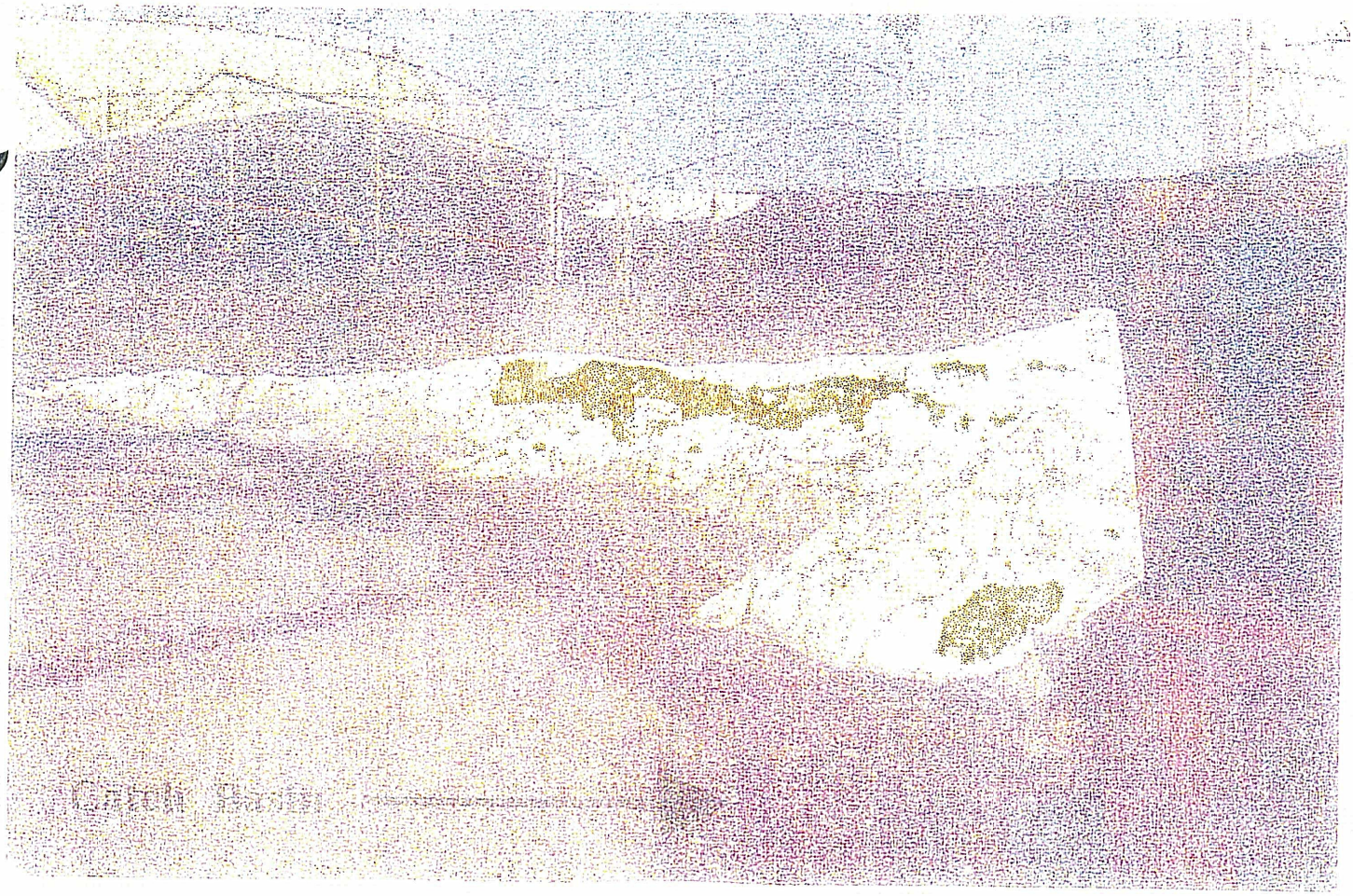


photo #10

Digital Photography Log Image 11

DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHY
LOG

Amplifying Information

Frame: Image 11
Project: Mobil Springfield PREP Drill

Location: 145 Albany Street
Springfield, Ma

Scene: Looking from the catchbasin, near the tank farm westerly, along Napier St toward an abandoned railroad spur.

Note: The water in the road ends at the spur, where a catchbasin is located on each side of the road.

A. Photo By: David W. Tordoff
B. Time: Abt. 1245
C. Day: 20 Mar. 2001
D. Sky Condition: Scattered Clouds
E. Camera Used: Kodak DC 50
F. Software: Photo Enhancer
G. Setting: Normal
H. Witnesses:
G. Franzheim START
L. Mobley Exxon Mobil
J. Czarnecki Exxon Mobil

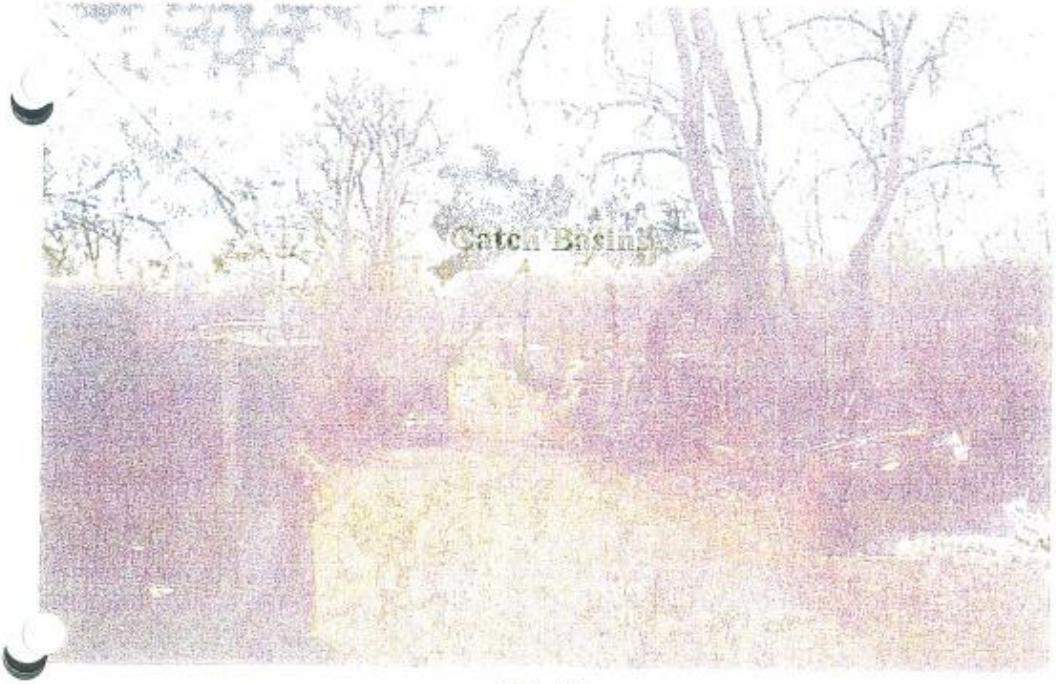


photo #11

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DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHY LOG

Amplifying Information

Frame: Image 11
Project: Mobil Springfield PREP Drill

Location: 145 Albany Street
Springfield, Ma

Scene: Looking from the catchbasin, near the tank farm westerly, along Napier St toward an abandoned railroad spur.

Note: The water in the road ends at the spur, where a catchbasin is located on each side of the road.

A. Photo By: David W. Tordoff
B. Time: Abt. 1245
C. Day: 20 Mar. 2001
D. Sky Condition: Scattered Clouds
E. Camera Used: Kodak DC 50
F. Software: Photo Enhancer
G. Setting: Normal
H. Witnesses:
G. Franzheim START
L. Mobley Exxon Mobil
J. Czarnecki Exxon Mobil



photo #11

Digital Photography Log Image 12

DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHY
LOG

Amplifying Information

Frame: Image 12
Project: Mobil Springfield PREP Drill

Location: 145 Albany Street
Springfield, Ma

Scene: Looking from the catch basin, uphill toward Tank #29.

A. Photo By: David W. Tordoff
B. Time: Abt. 1245
C. Day: 20 Mar. 2001
D. Sky Condition: Scattered Clouds
Camera Used: Kodak DC 50
Software: Photo Enhancer
. Setting: Normal
H. Witnesses:
G. Franzheim START
L. Mobley Exxon Mobil
J. Czarnecki Exxon Mobil

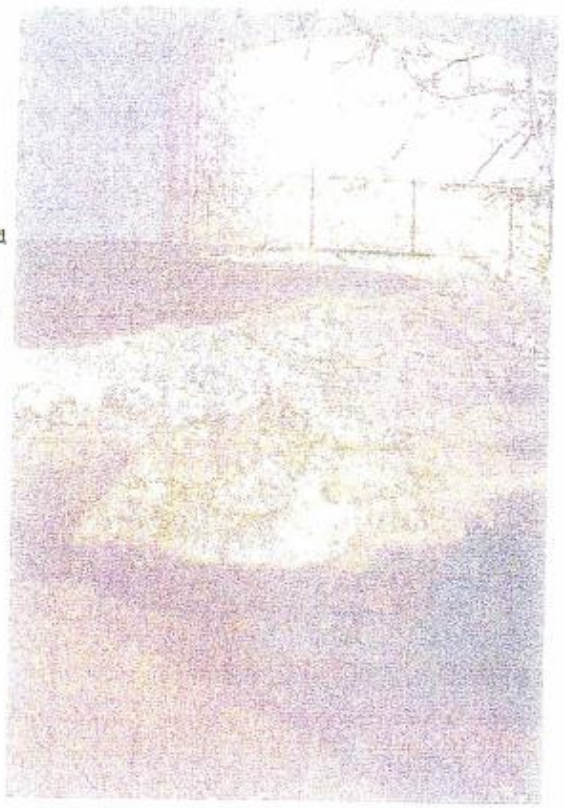


photo #12

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DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHY LOG

Amplifying Information

Frame: Image 12
Project: Mobil Springfield PREP Drill

Location: 145 Albany Street
Springfield, Ma

Scene: Looking from the catch basin, uphill toward Tank #29.



A. Photo By: David W. Tordoff
B. Time: Abt. 1245
C. Day: 20 Mar. 2001
D. Sky Condition: Scattered Clouds
E. Camera Used: Kodak DC 50
F. Software: Photo Enhancer
G. Setting: Normal
H. Witnesses:
G. Franzheim START
L. Mobley Exxon Mobil
J. Czarnecki Exxon Mobil

Digital Photography Log Image 13

DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHY
LOG

Amplifying Information

Frame: Image 13
Project: Mobil Springfield PREP Drill

Location: 145 Albany Street
Springfield, Ma

Scene: Looking from the
catch basin, uphill toward
Tank #29.

A. Photo By: David W. Tordoff
B. Time: Abt. 1245
C. Day: 20 Mar. 2001
D. Sky
Condition: Scattered Clouds
E. Camera Used: Kodak DC 50
F. Software: Photo Enhancer
Setting: Normal
Witnesses:
. Franzheim START
L. Mobley Exxon Mobil
J. Czarnecki Exxon Mobil



photo #13

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DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHY LOG

Amplifying Information

Frame: Image 13
Project: Mobil Springfield PREP Drill

Location: 145 Albany Street
Springfield, Ma

Scene: Looking from the catch basin, uphill toward Tank #29.

A. Photo By: David W. Tordoff
B. Time: Abt. 1245
C. Day: 20 Mar. 2001
D. Sky Condition: Scattered Clouds
E. Camera Used: Kodak DC 50
F. Software: Photo Enhancer
G. Setting: Normal
H. Witnesses:
I. Franzheim START
L. Mobley Exxon Mobil
J. Czarnecki Exxon Mobil



photo #13

Digital Photography Log Image 14

DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHY
LOG

Amplifying Information

Frame: Image 14
Project: Mobil Springfield PREP Drill A. Photo By: David W. Tordoff

Location: 145 Albany Street
Springfield, Ma

Scene: Looking from the upper catchbasin, downhill toward The railroad spur and two catchbasins.

B. Time: Abt. 1245
C. Day: 20 Mar. 2001
D. Sky Condition: Scattered Clouds
E. Camera Used: Kodak DC 50
F. Software: Photo Enhancer
G. Setting: Full Telephoto
H. Witnesses:
G. Franzheim START
L. Mobley Exxon Mobil
J. Czarnecki Exxon Mobil



photo #14

©2013 Witt O' Brien's

DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHY
LOG

Amplifying Information

Frame: Image 14
Project: Mobil Springfield PREP Drill

A. Photo By: David W. Tordoff

Location: 145 Albany Street
Springfield, Ma

Scene: Looking from the upper catchbasin, downhill toward The railroad spur and two catchbasins.

B. Time: Abt. 1245
C. Day: 20 Mar. 2001
D. Sky Condition: Scattered Clouds
E. Camera Used: Kodak DC 50
F. Software: Photo Enhancer
G. Setting: Full Telephoto
H. Witnesses:
G. Franzheim START
L. Mobley Exxon Mobil
J. Czarnecki Exxon Mobil

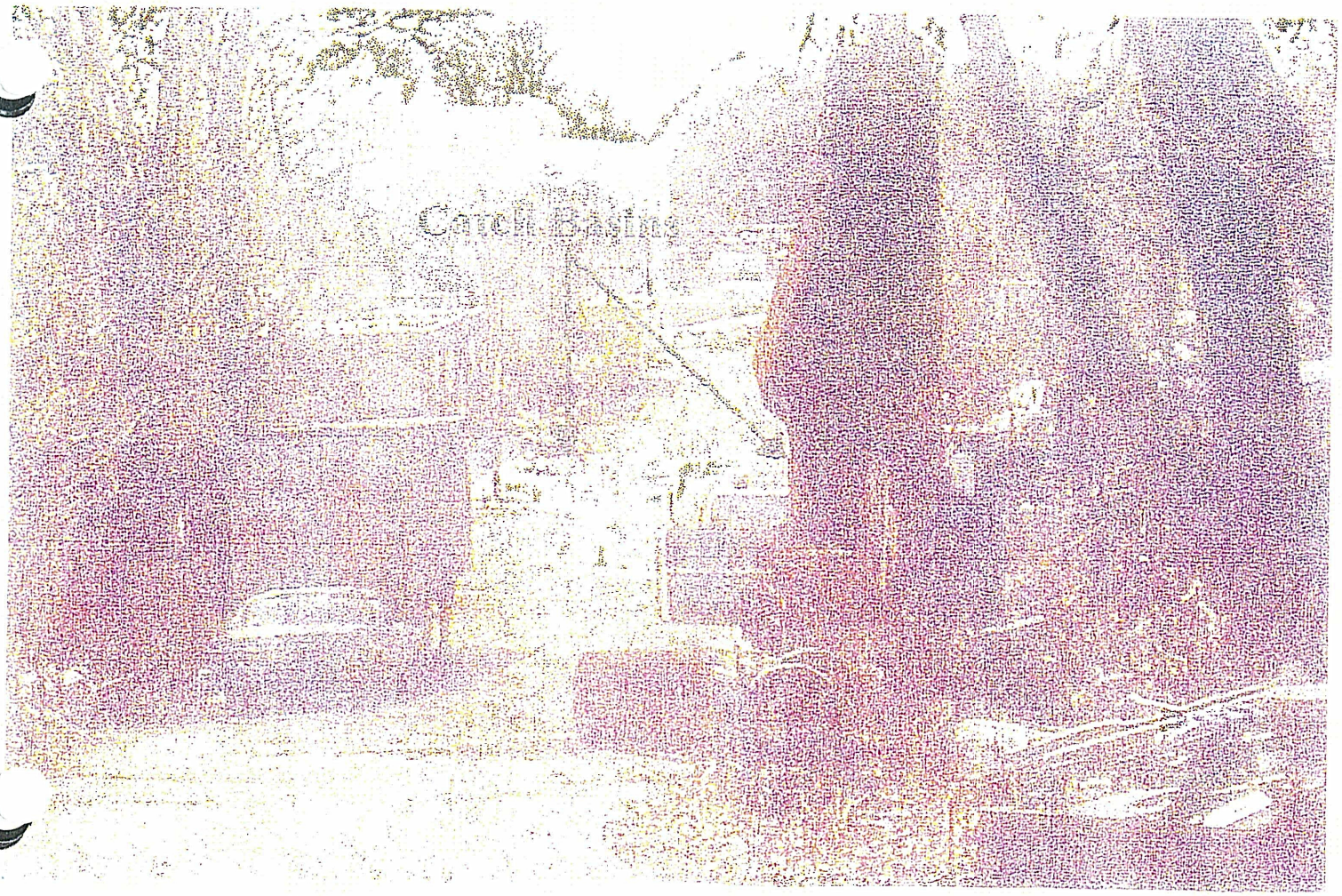


photo #14

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FACILITY RESPONSE PLAN

Springfield, MA

Prepared for:

ExxonMobil Oil Corporation
3225 Gallows Road
Fairfax, Virginia 22037

Prepared by:

Witt O'Brien's
818 Town & Country Blvd., Suite 200
Houston, TX 77024-4564
Phone: (281) 320-9796 I Fax: (281) 320-9700
wittobriens.com

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GENERAL INFORMATION	
Owner of Facility:	ExxonMobil Oil Corporation
Owner's Address:	3225 Gallows Road Fairfax, Virginia 22037
Owner's Telephone Numbers:	(888) 337-5002
Operator of Facility:	ExxonMobil Oil Corporation
Operator's Address:	145 Albany Street Springfield, Massachusetts 01105
Operator's Telephone Numbers:	(888) 337-5002
Facility Name:	Springfield, MA
Facility's Physical Address:	145 Albany Street Springfield, Massachusetts 01105
Facility's Phone Number:	(413) 736-1883
(b) (7)(F) [redacted]	
Dun & Bradstreet Number:	12-757-5116
North American Industry Classification System (NAICS):	424710
Protected Waterways or Environmentally Sensitive Areas:	Refer to Environmental Sensitivity Maps in Appendix G.
Acreage:	12.5
Start Date:	1919
Number of Aboveground Oil Storage Tanks:	17 (Aboveground Storage Tanks) 0 (Drum/Tote Storage Areas) 0 (Buried Storage Tanks) 0 (Manufacturing and Operational) 0 (Surface Impoundments)
Capacity of Largest Aboveground Oil Storage Tank:	(b) (7)(F) [redacted]
Maximum Oil Storage Capacity:	(b) (7)(F) [redacted]
(b) (7)(F) [redacted]	[redacted]
Facility Distance to Navigable Water:	☐ 0 - 1/4 mile ☐ 1/2 - 1 mile ☐ 1/4 - 1/2 mile ☒ >1 mile

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CERTIFICATION OF THE APPLICABILITY OF THE EPA SUBSTANTIAL HARM CRITERIA

FACILITY NAME: Springfield, MA

FACILITY ADDRESS: 145 Albany Street

Springfield, Massachusetts 01105

1. 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_____ No___✓___

2. Does the facility have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 1 million gallons ***and*** 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 within any aboveground oil storage tank area? Yes_____ No___✓___

3. Does the facility have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 1 million gallons ***and*** is the facility located at a distance (as calculated using the appropriate formula in Attachment C-III to 40 CFR Part 112 or a comparable formula1) such that a discharge from the facility could cause injury to fish and wildlife and sensitive environments? For further description of fish and wildlife and sensitive environments, see Appendices I, II, and III to DOC/NOAA's "Guidance for Facility and Vessel Response Plans: Fish and Wildlife and Sensitive Environments" (59 FR 14713, March 29, 1994) and the applicable Area Contingency Plan. Yes___✓___ No_____

4. Does the facility have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 1 million gallons ***and*** is the facility located at a distance (as calculated using the appropriate formula in Attachment C-III to 40 CFR Part 112 or a comparable formula1) such that a discharge from the facility would shut down a public drinking water intake? Yes_____ No___✓___

5. Does the facility have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 1 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 5 years? Yes_____ No___✓___

1. If a comparable formula is used, documentation of the reliability and analytical soundness of the comparable formula must be attached to this form.
2. For the purposes of 40 CFR part 112, public drinking water intakes are analogous to public water systems as described at 40 CFR 143.2(c).

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 this information, I believe that the submitted information is true, accurate, and complete.
- To the United States Coast Guard that the Company has ensured, by contract or other approved means as described in section 154.1028(a), the availability of the necessary private personnel and equipment to respond, to the maximum extent practicable to a worst case discharge or substantial threat of such a discharge from the Facility and that the plan meets the requirements of Subpart F to Part 154.



Terminal Superintendent

Signature | Title

Robert Schattgen | 06/02/2011

Name (please type or print) | Date

NOTE: The information and procedures in this Plan must be treated as guidelines only. The user should determine to what extent it is practical and advisable to follow them. This decision may involve considerations not discussed in this Plan. O'Brien's Response Management Inc. (O'Brien'sRM) provided consulting and plan development services in the preparation of this plan utilizing data provided by the owner/operator and/or the Facility. O'Brien'sRM assumes no liability for injury, loss, or damage of any kind resulting directly or indirectly from the use of the regulatory interpretation, response planning, or information contained in this plan.

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OPERATOR'S STATEMENT - SIGNIFICANT AND SUBSTANTIAL HARM AND CERTIFICATION OF RESPONSE RESOURCES

FACILITY NAME: Springfield, MA

FACILITY ADDRESS: 145 Albany Street

Springfield, Massachusetts 01105

1. Is the pipeline greater than 6 and 5/8 inches (168 mm) in outside nominal diameter, greater than 10 miles (16 km) in length? and

   Yes_____ No__✓__

2. Has any line section experienced a release greater than 1,000 barrels (159 cu. meters) within the previous five years? or

   Yes_____ No__✓__

3. Has any line section experienced two or more reportable releases, as defined in Sec. 195.50, within the previous five years? or

   Yes_____ No__✓__

4. Does any line section contain any electric resistance welded pipe, manufactured prior to 1970 and operates at a maximum operating pressure established under Sec. 195.406 that corresponds to a stress level greater than 50 percent of the specified minimum yield strength of the pipe? or

   Yes_____ No__✓__

5. Is any line located within a 5-mile (8 km) radius of potentially affected public drinking water intakes and could reasonably be expected to reach public drinking water intakes? or

   Yes_____ No__✓__

6. Is any line located within a 1-mile (8 km) radius of potentially affected environmentally sensitive areas and could reasonably be expected to reach these areas?

   Yes__✓__ No_____

ExxonMobil Oil Corporation hereby certifies to the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration of the Department of Transportation that we have identified and ensured, by contract or by other means, the availability of personnel and equipment to respond, to the maximum extent practicable, to a worst case discharge.



Signature	Terminal Superintendent
Title	
Robert Schattgen	06/02/2011
Name (please type or print)	Date

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NOTE: It is the responsibility of the holder of this Plan to ensure that all changes and updates are made. The Plan Holder must:

- Remove and discard obsolete pages.
- Replace obsolete pages with the updated pages.

REVISION RECORD		
CHANGE DATE	**AFFECTED PAGE NUMBER(S)**	**DESCRIPTION OF CHANGE(S)**
July, 2010	Entire Plan	Plan converted to ePlanPro® format.
December, 2010	ERAP, FWD, Sec. 2, App. A.	Modified distribution list. Updated contacts. Updated equipment table.
March, 2011	ERAP, FWD, Sec. 1, Sec. 2, App. A, App. C.	Modified distribution list. Updated contacts. Updated Facility contact information. Updated equipment table. Modified tank table and comments. Added oil spill history.
January, 2012	ERAP, FWD, Sec 2, Sec 4, App B, App D.	Updated contacts and Strike Team info.
March, 2012		Facility has been updated.
August, 2012		Updated Contract Safety Advisor and Public Affairs Manager.
August, 2012	ERAP, FWD, Sec 2.	Updated internal notifications.
November, 2012		Shared Contact has been updated.
November, 2012		Shared Contact has been updated.
November, 2012		Shared Contact has been updated.
February, 2013	ERAP, FWD, Sec 1, Sec 2, Sec 3, App A, App B, App C, App F.	Updated facility information, notifications, specific incident response, response equipment, WCD, tank table, oil spill history, and forms.
May, 2013	ERAP, FWD, Sec 1, Sec 2, App A, App C, App F, App G.	Updated facility information, notifications, equipment, diagrams, OSRO contracts.
July, 2013		Shared Contact has been updated.
August, 2013		Shared Contact has been updated.
October, 2013		Updated NARRT notification.

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REVISION RECORD (Cont'd)		
CHANGE DATE	AFFECTED PAGE NUMBER(S)	DESCRIPTION OF CHANGE(S)
October, 2013	ERAP-5, 11, 65, 66; FWD-6; 1-9; 2-7; A-21, 22; B-3, 5, 17.	Updated DOT WCD and OSRO information.
October, 2013		Shared Contact has been updated.

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DISTRIBUTION LIST	
COPY NUMBER	**PLAN HOLDER**
SPG-1	Robert Schattgen Terminal Superintendent 145 Albany Street Springfield, Massachusetts 01105
SPG-2	Federal On Scene Coord. Emergency Response Section 5 Post Office Square Suite 100 Boston, Massachusetts 02109-3912
SPG-3, SPG-4 (Electronic Copies)	Office of Pipeline Safety Pipeline & Hazardous Material Safety Admin 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE-E-22-321 Washington, District Of Columbia 20590
SPG-5 (Electronic Copy)	Springfield Fire Department Office of Emergency Response Planning 605 Worthington St. Springfield, Massachusetts 01109
SPG-6 (Electronic Copy)	Springfield Police Department Office of Emergency Response Planning 130 Pearl St. Springfield, Massachusetts 01105
SPG-7 (Electronic Copy)	MA DEP Western Regional Office 436 Dwight St. Springfield, Massachusetts 01103
ExxonMobil ePlanPro(r) System	ExxonMobil ePlanPro(r) Enterprise System Accessible to all Responsible Personnel Hosted Online

NOTE: The Distribution of this Plan is controlled by the Copy Number located on the front cover or CD label. The Plan Distribution Procedures provided in Section 1.3 and the Plan Review and Update Procedures provided in Section 1.4 should be followed when making any and all changes.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION AND PLAN CONTENT

1.1 Plan Purpose/Objectives

1.2 Format and Scope of Plan

1.3 Plan Distribution Procedures

1.4 Plan Review and Update Procedures

1.5 Regulatory Compliance

Figure 1.1 Facility Information

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1.1 PLAN PURPOSE/OBJECTIVES

The purpose of this Facility Response Plan ("Plan") is to assist the Springfield, MA ("Facility") personnel prepare for and respond quickly and safely to an incident at the Facility. The Plan provides techniques and guidelines for achieving an efficient, coordinated and effective response to an incident which may occur at the Facility.

The specific objectives of the Plan are to:

- Establish an Emergency Response Team, assign individuals to fill the positions on the team and define the roles and responsibilities of team members.
- Define notification, activation, and mobilization procedures to be followed when an incident occurs.
- Define organizational lines of responsibility to be adhered to during a response operation.
- Ensure compliance with certain federal, state, and local regulatory requirements. A summary of the applicable regulations addressed by this plan is provided in Section 1.5.
- Ensure consistency with the National Contingency Plan and Area Contingency Plan(s) for the area of operation.

1.2 FORMAT AND SCOPE OF PLAN

This Plan has been developed under the general guidance published in the Federal Register by the EPA entitled "The National Response Team's Integrated Contingency Plan" (61 FR 28642). The NRT guidance was developed in conjunction with the Environmental Protection Agency, Department of Transportation (U.S. Coast Guard, Research and Special Programs Administration, replaced by PHMSA), Department of the Interior (Minerals Management Service, replaced by BSSE), and the Department of Labor (Occupational Safety and Health Administration). This guidance also provides for state and local contingency planning requirements to be incorporated into the Plan.

This Plan contains prioritized procedures for Facility personnel to mitigate or prevent any discharge resulting from the operations of the Facility. A description of the operations conducted at the Facility is provided in Figure 1.1 with additional information provided in the "Hazard Evaluation" located in Appendix C.

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1.3 PLAN DISTRIBUTION PROCEDURES

Distribution will be handled in the following manner:

- This plan is designed to be electronically based. Access to the Plan will be through an interactive computer interface, which will provide efficient and straightforward guidance for the response team.
- In the event that the electronic plan is inaccessible, bound copies of the plan are available to the response team for their use during an emergency incident.
- Distribution of copies of the Plan is controlled by the number on the front cover. A Distribution List is provided in the Foreword to facilitate control.
- Company personnel who may be called upon to provide assistance during emergency response activities will have access to the Plan for their use and training.
- Certain individuals will be assigned to maintain bound copies of the Plan. It is the responsibility of any person holding a copy of the Plan to ensure that the copy is transferred to their replacement in the event of reassignment or change in responsibility.
- Copies of the Plan will also be distributed to various regulatory agencies. The list of agencies and control numbers is provided in the Distribution List.

1.4 PLAN REVIEW AND UPDATE PROCEDURES

Annual Review/Update

The Facility will coordinate the following Plan review and update procedures.

- Annually review the relevant portions of the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) and applicable Area Contingency Plan(s) and, if necessary, revise the FRP to ensure consistency.
- At least once each year, review and make appropriate revisions as required by operational or organizational changes.
- At least once each year, review and make appropriate revisions as required by changes in the names and telephone numbers detailed in Section 2.0.
- Opportunities may occur during response team tabletop exercises or actual emergency responses which may initiate Plan review/update.

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Federal Agency Review/Revision Requirements

AGENCY TIMING REQUIREMENTS	EPA	DOT/PHMSA
Timing for Plan reviews.	Periodically but not to exceed five (5) years.	Periodically but not to exceed five (5) years.
Timing for submission of significant Plan revisions as detailed in the table below.	60 days	30 days

EPA Requires any significant changes (see below) that materially may affect the response to a Worst Case Discharge to be submitted within 60 days of the change to the EPA's Regional Office [40 CFR 112.20(d)(1)]. If the Facility is a significant and substantial harm facility, EPA will review the Plan periodically (not to exceed five years). The Facility will submit non-material changes to EPA as the revisions occur.

DOT/PHMSA The Facility shall revise and resubmit changes to the Pipeline Response Plans Officer within 30 days for new or different operating conditions or information which will substantially affect the implementation of the response plan [49 CFR 194.121]. For a substantial harm facility, the Facility will review the Plan at least every five years of the most recent date of submission and resubmit changed portions of the Plan. For a significant and substantial harm facility, the review will be conducted within 5 years of the date of approval. If the Plan is still current, the Agency will accept a letter which serves as the resubmitted plan for PHMSA to review for completeness.

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The Facility shall revise and resubmit revised portions of the Plan for each change that may materially affect the response to a Worst Case Discharge, including:

CONDITIONS REQUIRING CHANGES	EPA	DOT/ PHMSA
Material change in the Facility's spill prevention and emergency response procedures.	✓	✓
Change in the Facility's configuration that materially alters the information included in the Plan.	✓	✓
Change in the type of oil handled, stored, or transferred that materially alters the required response resources.	✓	✓
Material change in capabilities of the Oil Spill Removal Organization(s) (OSROs) that provide equipment and personnel.	✓	✓
Any other changes that materially affect the implementation of the Plan.	✓	✓
A change in the name of the Oil Spill Removal Organization (OSRO).		✓
A change in the listings of economically important or environmentally sensitive areas identified in the applicable ACP in effect six (6) months prior to the plan review.		✓
Relocation or replacement of portions of the Facility (including the Pipeline) which in any way substantially affect the information included in the Plan, such as a change to the Worst Case Discharge Volume.		✓
Emergency response procedures.		✓
An extension of the existing pipeline or construction of a new pipeline in a response zone not covered by the previously approved plan.		✓
The qualified individual.		✓
A change in the NCP or an ACP that has significant impact on the equipment appropriate for response activities.		✓

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1.5 REGULATORY COMPLIANCE

The development, maintenance, and utilization of this Plan implements company policy and addresses the following regulatory requirements and guidelines:

- Federal Oil Pollution Act of 1990: U.S. EPA Final Rule for Non-Transportation Related On-shore Facilities as published in 40 CFR Part 112.20.
- Federal Oil Pollution Act of 1990: U.S. DOT Final Rule for Transportation Related On-shore Facilities as published in 49 CFR 194.
- OSHA's HAZWOPER Regulation as published in 29 CFR 1910.120.
- OSHA's Emergency Action Plan Regulation as published in 29 CFR 1910.38(a), as applicable.

This Plan is consistent with the most recent version of the applicable Area Contingency Plans (ACPs). The applicable ACPs for the Facility are:

- Environmental Protection Agency's Inland Area Contingency Plan for Region I - New England

This Plan is consistent with the most recent version of the National Contingency Plan (NCP). The NCP for the Facility is:

- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency; National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan; Final Rule.

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FIGURE 1.1
FACILITY INFORMATION

GENERAL INFORMATION		
Facility Name:	Springfield, MA	
	Physical Address 145 Albany Street Springfield, Massachusetts 01105	***Mailing Address*** 145 Albany Street Springfield, Massachusetts 01105
24 hr Telephone #:	(888) 337-5002	
Fax #:	(413) 736-1886	
EPA FRP #:	FRP-01A-0008	
NAICS:	424710	
(b) (7)(F)	[redacted]	
Dunn & Bradstreet Number:	12-757-5116	
Company:	***Owner: Physical Address*** ExxonMobil Oil Corporation 3225 Gallows Road Fairfax, Virginia 22037	***Operator: Physical Address*** ExxonMobil Oil Corporation 145 Albany Street Springfield, Massachusetts 01105

FACILITY LOCATION				
County:	Hampden			
Area Map:	See Appendix G			
Facility Diagram:	See Appendix G			
Wellhead Protection Area:	N/A			
Facility Distance to Navigable Water:	☐	0 - 1/4 mile	☐	1/2 - 1 mile
	☐	1/4 - 1/2 mile	☒	>1 mile

Landside Directions: Facility is 22 miles north of Bradley International Airport in Hartford, CT. Directions from airport: I-91 North to Springfield, MA exit 8 I-291 East. I-291 East to Exit 3 Armory Street. Armory Street south to Albany Street. Left on Albany St. Terminal is 0.2 miles on right.

Waterside Directions: N/A

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QUALIFIED INDIVIDUAL		
Certification:	The Company grants full authority to the designated Qualified and Alternate Qualified Individuals to implement the Facility Response Plan and to: • Activate and engage in contracting with oil spill removal organizations, • Act as liaison with the pre-designated Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC), and • Obligate funds required to carry out response activities.	
Qualified Individual:		
Robert Schattgen Springfield Terminal and MA Pipeline Superintendent	145 Albany St Springfield, Massachusetts 01105	(413) 246-2628 (24 Hr.) (b) (6)
Training Comments:		

Alt. Qualified Individual:		
Timothy Andre Storage & Handling Leader	84 Valley View Drive Hampden, Massachusetts 01036	(b) (6) (413) 896-6381 (Cellular)
Training Comments:		

Alt. Qualified Individual:		
Bart Wittmer Terminal Superintendent / Incident Commander	Rhode Island	(b) (6) (401) 787-1143 (Cellular)
Training Comments:		

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PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION - GENERAL

Description of Operation:

- ExxonMobil Springfield, MA Terminal is a wholesale plant facility distributing gasoline's and diesel fuel. Tank trucks are loaded through a controlled automated loading rack, operated by the vehicle driver. The load rack area drains inside the bermed concrete load rack, (b) (7)(F) [redacted]. Access to the loading rack is limited to authorized personnel. Equipment installed on the loading rack and on the tank truck is designed to shut off the flow of product should a possible overfill/spill condition occur.
- The Facility's total aboveground oil storage capacity is (b) (7)(F) [redacted]. Daily throughput is approximately 20574 barrels per day.
- There are a total of 17 aboveground storage tanks and 0 drum/tote storage areas. (b) (7) [redacted]
- The Facility operates 24/7
- (b) (7)(F) [redacted]

Date of Initial Storage: 1919

Products Handled:

- Petroleum Products
- Ethanol

Note: A Product Specific Response Consideration sheet is provided at the end of Section 3.0. The Facility also maintains MSDS reference information on the products stored.

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PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION - DOT/PHMSA OPERATIONS
General Pipeline Operations:
Breakout tanks receive product via the ExxonMobil Pipeline System.

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PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION - TRUCK AND RAIL TRANSFER

Truck Rack

Description of Operation:

The facility has six loading lanes for trucks. Tank trucks are loaded through a controlled automated loading rack, operated by the vehicle driver. Access to the loading rack is limited to authorized personnel. Equipment installed on the loading rack and on the tank truck is designed to shut off the flow of product should a possible overfill/spill condition occur.

Loading Rate: 600 gpm

Largest Truck Capacity: (b) (7)(F)

Transfer Loading Volume: 12,000 gallons

Discharge Prevention:

The load rack area drains inside the bermed concrete load rack (b) (7)(F)

Methods/Equipment to prevent premature vehicle departure

- (b) (7)(F)

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DATES AND TYPES OF SUBSTANTIAL EXPANSIONS

This plan describes all current operations and equipment, related to oil spill prevention and mitigation at the Springfield Terminal. The facility has been in operation since 1919. The facility has undergone numerous expansions or modifications since its original construction, such as the addition of new tankage, a vehicle loading rack, secondary containment, spill drainage and containment structures at the loading areas.

OTHER FACILITY DATA

The facility has been in operation since 1919. It consists of an office building, loading rack, tank farm, garage and lab, and has undergone numerous expansions or modifications since its original construction. The Springfield Terminal is located at 145 Albany Street, Springfield MA, 01105. The Albany Street area is a very industrialized area with a large variety of businesses (i.e. several petroleum tank farms, warehouses, and small manufacturers). There are approximately 26 businesses located in the immediate vicinity. The Connecticut River is located 1.6 miles southwest. The Springfield Terminal is divided into three separate areas: (1) Upper Tank Farm, (2) Load Rack Area and (3) Lower Tank Farm.

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2.0 NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES

2.1 **Internal Notifications**

2.2 **External Notifications**

Figure 2.1 **Internal Notification References**

Figure 2.2 **Oil Spill Removal Organizations**

Figure 2.3 **Notification Data Sheet**

Figure 2.4 **External Notification Flowchart**

Figure 2.5 **External Notification References**

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This Section is a guide for notification procedures that should be implemented immediately after discovering an emergency incident. Internal and external notifications are described separately for clarification purposes only. All notifications are of extreme importance and must be completed in a timely manner.

2.1 INTERNAL NOTIFICATIONS

The following internal notifications should be made for each emergency incident to the extent that the incident demands. In no event shall notification be delayed because the immediate supervisor is inaccessible. Authorization is given to bypass management levels if necessary to provide timely notification to appropriate management. The typical notification responsibilities for each person potentially involved in the initial response are listed below.

Person Discovering Incident

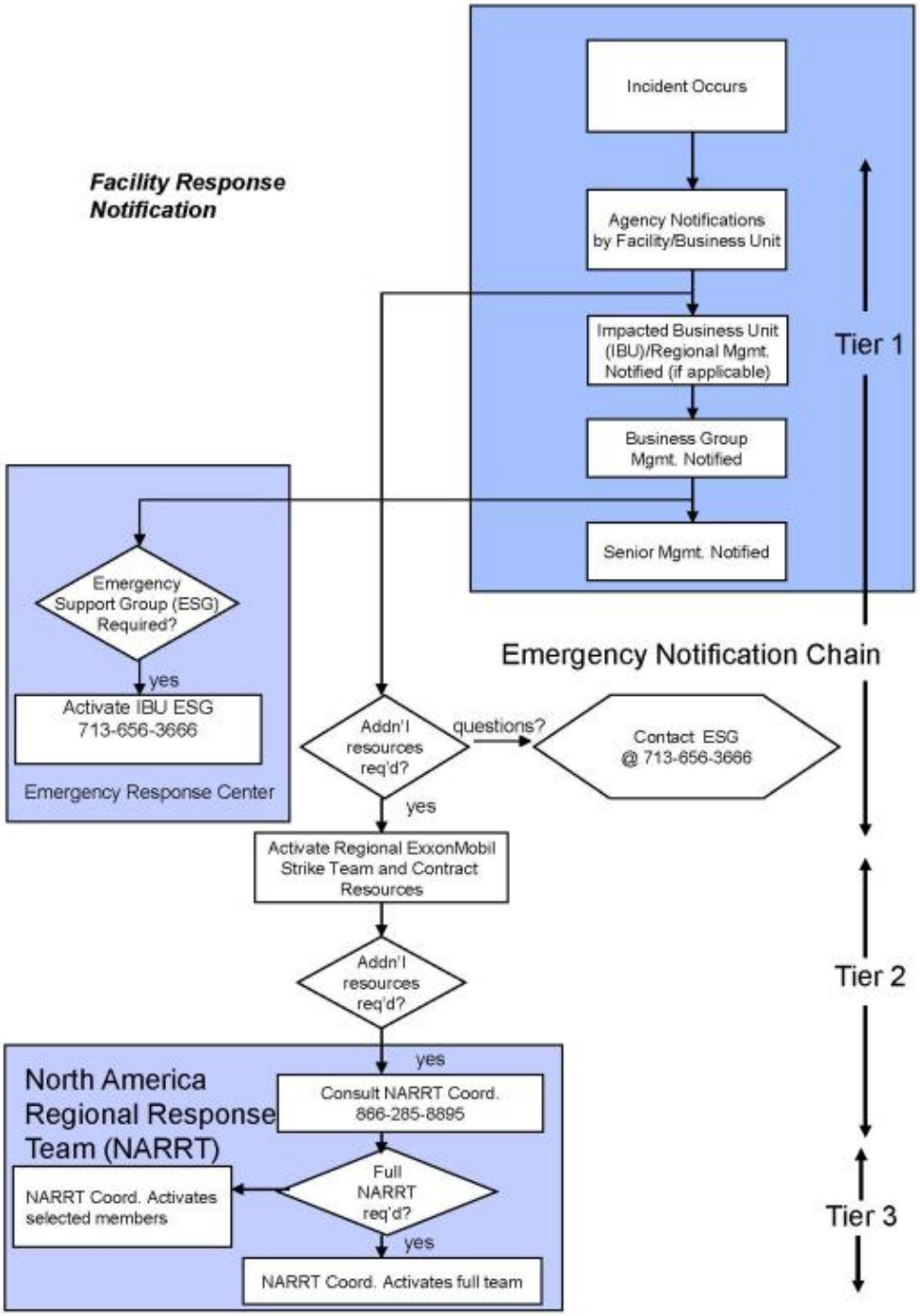
In the case of a spill to land or other emergencies at the Springfield Terminal, the person discovering the incident must instruct personnel in the area to immediately begin emergency response activities. He must then notify:

- the Fire and Police Departments by calling 911,
- ExxonMobil Pipeline, if applicable, and
- the Terminal Superintendent or his alternate and advise the nature of the incident.

Terminal Superintendent

The Terminal Superintendent or his alternate is the Communications Coordinator for the Plant and he will determine who should be called and who will do the notifications. The organizations, agencies and individuals called will depend on the type and size of the spill, the time of day, day of the week, and other circumstances regarding the spill. All facility personnel names in the plan are familiar with its contents and will be able to operate according to the plan.

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2.2 EXTERNAL NOTIFICATIONS

Depending on the type and level of incident, certain external notification may be necessary. Responsibilities for each person potentially involved in the external notifications are listed below.

Terminal Superintendent

The Terminal Superintendent or his designee will determine which agencies / organizations / individuals are to be notified depending upon the nature of the emergency. The sequence of government notifications for a major incident would be as follows:

- National Response Center
- Department of Emergency Services
- EPA Region 1

Concurrent with these external notifications, facility personnel and the primary spill response contractor would be called to report to the terminal. Telephone numbers and alternate means of reaching personnel or organizations are listed where applicable and available on the following page.

In addition, ExxonMobil management would be notified.

The Spill Response Notification Form should be used to gather and disseminate critical information. The person calling the NRC should not wait for all information before calling.

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FIGURE 2.1

INTERNAL NOTIFICATION REFERENCES

INTERNAL NOTIFICATIONS - INCIDENT MANAGEMENT TEAM				
NAME/ POSITION/TITLE	RESPONSE TIME	OFFICE	(b) (6)	OTHER
Bart Wittmer Terminal Superintendent / Incident Commander	.75 Hour	(401) 434-2901	[redacted]	(401) 787-1143 CELL
Robert Schattgen Springfield Terminal and MA Pipeline Superintendent	30 min	(413) 736-0239		(413) 455-5060 CELL
Timothy Andre Storage & Handling Leader	0.5 Hour	(413) 736-1883		(413) 896-6381 CELL
Joseph Moorer Contractor Safety & Security Advisor	8 Hours	(713) 656-3504		(562) 233-3921 CELL
Patrick Henretty Public & Government Affairs Manager	8.0 hours	(713) 656-5431		(214) 435-3489 CELL
Paul Merritt Safety Advisor	8 Hours	(713) 656-3777		(713) 249-0889 CELL
Jimmy Davis GSD Security	8 Hours	(281) 654-2474		(713) 203-2636 CELL

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Internal Notification Comments

Personnel training requirements are addressed in FRP Appendix D.3; Training records are maintained at the site; Responsibility of the response team is addressed in Section 4 of the FRP.

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FIGURE 2.2

OIL SPILL REMOVAL ORGANIZATIONS

USCG CLASSIFIED OIL SPILL REMOVAL ORGANIZATIONS (OSRO)			
COMPANY	RESPONSE TIME	LOCATION	TELEPHONE
Marine Spill Response Corporation (MSRC)	2 Hours	Boston, Massachusetts	24 Hr - (800) 645-7745

NON-CLASSIFIED OIL SPILL REMOVAL ORGANIZATIONS (OSRO)			
COMPANY	RESPONSE TIME	LOCATION	TELEPHONE
Tradebe Environmental Services, LLC	1-1.5 Hour	Meriden, Connecticut	24 Hr - (203) 238-6745
CYN Environmental Services	1 Hour	Stoughton, Massachusetts	(800) 242-5818

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FIGURE 2.3

NOTIFICATION DATA SHEET

Date of Incident: _____ *Time of Incident:* _____

INCIDENT DESCRIPTION

Reporter's Full Name: _____ *Position:* _____

Day Phone Number: _____ *Evening Phone Number:* _____

Company: ExxonMobil Oil Corporation *Organization Type:* _____

Facility Address: 145 A bany Street, Springfield , Massachusetts 01105 *Owner's Address:* 3225 Gallows Road, Fairfax , Virginia 22037

(b) (7)(F) _____

Incident Address/Location: _____

(if not at Facility): _____

On-Scene Weather Conditions: _____

Responsible Party's Name: _____ *Phone Number:* _____

Responsible Party's Address: _____

Source and/or cause of discharge (Description): _____

Nearest City: _____

County/Parish: Hampden *State:* Massachusetts *Zip Code:* 01105

Section: _____ *Township:* _____ *Range:* _____ *Borough:* _____

Distance from City: _____ *Unit of Measure:* _____ *Direction from City:* _____

Container Type: _____ *Container Storage Capacity:* _____ *Unit of Measure:* _____

Facility Oil Storage Capacity: _____ *Unit of Measure:* _____

Were Materials Discharged? (Y / N) Confidential? (Y / N)

CHRIS Code	Total Quantity Released	Water Impact (*YES or NO*)	Quantity into Water	Unit of Measure

RESPONSE ACTION(S)

Action(s) taken to Correct, Control, or Mitigate Incident: _____

Number of Injuries: _____ *Number of Deaths:* _____ *Evacuation(s):* (Y / N) *Number Evacuated:* _____

Was there any damage? (Y / N) *Medium Affected:* _____

Description: _____

More information about impacted medium: _____

CALLER NOTIFICATIONS

National Response Center (NRC): 1-800-424-8802

Additional Notifications (Circle all applicable): *USCG* *EPA* *State* *OSHA* *Other*_____

Describe: _____

NRC Incident Assigned No.: _____

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Any information about the incident not recorded elsewhere in this report:

Meeting Federal Obligations to Report (Y / N) Date Called _____

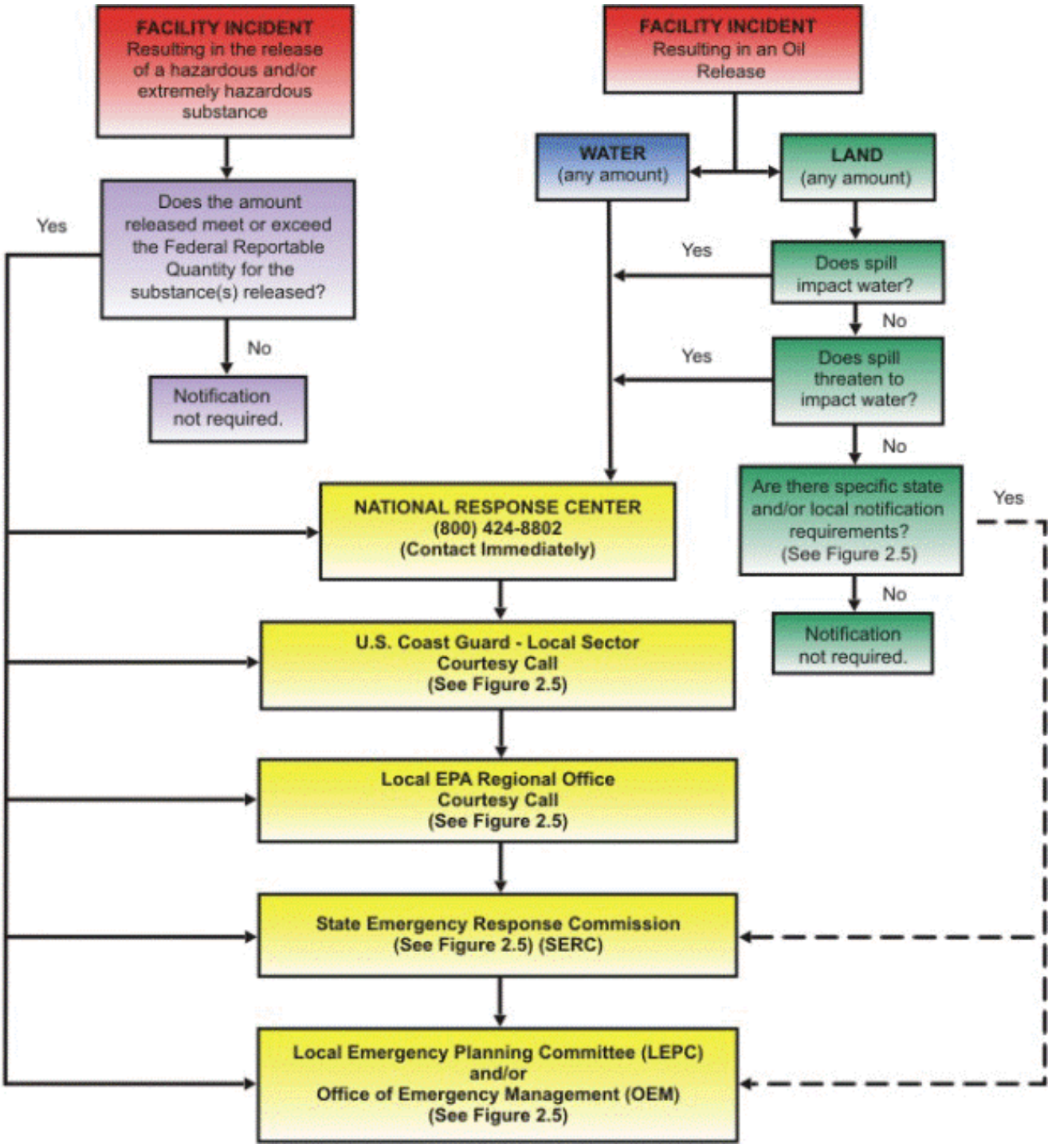
Calling for Responsible Party? (Y / N) Time Called _____

NOTE: DO NOT DELAY NOTIFICATION PENDING COLLECTION OF ALL INFORMATION.

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FIGURE 2.4

EXTERNAL NOTIFICATION FLOWCHART



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FIGURE 2.5

EXTERNAL NOTIFICATION REFERENCES

REQUIRED NOTIFICATIONS

National Response Center (NRC)

c/o United States Coast Guard (CG-5335) - Stop 7581, 2100 2nd Street, SW Washington, District Of Columbia 20593-0001	(800) 424-8802, (202) 267-2180 (24 Hr.) (202) 267-2675 (Day Phone)

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

TYPE:	Any discharge or sighting of oil on navigable waters.
VERBAL:	Immediate notification required (within 2 hours).
WRITTEN:	If an RQ limit is reached, refer to state requirements for written report requirements.
NOTE:	A call to the NRC must also be made for spills or releases of hazardous substances that meet or exceed their RQ.

Massachusetts Dept of Environmental Protection

One Winter Street Boston, Massachusetts 02108	(888) 304-1133 (24 Hr.) (617) 292-5500 (Day Phone)

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

TYPE:	1) Notify Department as soon as possible, but not more than 2 hours after retaining knowledge of release; 2) Within 2 hours after obtaining knowledge about a threat or release meeting recordable qua
VERBAL:	2 hours or 72 hours depending upon the type of release.
WRITTEN:	Within 60 days for incidents requiring a 2 hour or 72 hour verbal notification. The 120 day notification is a written notification report and is the same as the 2 hour and 72 hour written report.
NOTE:	The Massachusetts spill reporting requirements are lengthy and complex. Refer to Title 330, Chapter 40, Sections 40.0311 through 40.0318 of the Code of Massachusetts Regulations for clarification.

Massachusetts SERC

Farmingham, Massachusetts	(800) 982-6846 (24 Hr.)

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

TYPE:	Immediately for spills that impact or threaten navigable waters or adjoining shoreline.
VERBAL:	Immediately.
WRITTEN:	As requested by agency.
NOTE:	

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REQUIRED NOTIFICATIONS (Cont'd)

Office of Pipeline Safety and Hazardous Material

Department of Transportation for DOT Jurisdiction 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE-E-22-321 Washington, District Of Columbia 20590	(202) 366-4595 (24 Hr.) (202) 267-2675 NRC Direct (Day Phone) (202) 366-4433 PHMSA Switchboard (Night Phone)

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

TYPE: In addition to the reporting of accidents to the NRC, a written accident report may be required for incidents .

VERBAL: Call to the NRC meets the required verbal notification under DOT reporting requirement.

WRITTEN: As soon as practicable, an accident meeting any of the requisite criteria must be reported on PHMSA Form 7000-1.

NOTE: N/A

ExxonMobil

Brian Magruder	(713) 898-5736 (24 Hr.)

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

TYPE:

VERBAL:

WRITTEN:

NOTE: Caller needs to reach contact. If not, call until you speak with a Manager. Once contact is made, this person will make the required calls to other members of ExxonMobil management.

ExxonMobil

Karen Tyrone	(713) 656-2227 (Day Phone) (214) 604-7228 (Cellular)

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

TYPE:

VERBAL:

WRITTEN:

NOTE: Caller needs to reach contact. If not, call until you speak to a Manager. Once contact is made, this person will make the required calls to other members of ExxonMobil Management.

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OTHER POTENTIAL REQUIRED NOTIFICATIONS

EPA New England, Region 1

5 Post Office Square, Suite 100 Boston, Massachusetts 02109-3912	(617) 723-8928 (24 Hr.) (617) 918-1236 (Day Phone)

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

TYPE: Any oil discharge that has impacted or threatens to impact navigable waters or release of hazardous substances in an amount equal to or greater than the reportable quality.

VERBAL: Notification to the EPA is typically accomplished by the call to the NRC.

WRITTEN: For oil discharge, within 60 days, in accordance with applicable SPCC RQ.

NOTE: Per SPCC requirements, a written report must be submitted within 60 days for a spill in excess of 1,000 gals (approximately 24 Bbls) in a single event or 2 spill events within a 12 month period.

Massachusetts Emergency Management Agency

400 Worcester Road Framingham, Massachusetts 01702-5399	(508) 820-2000 (24 Hr.)

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

TYPE: Immediately for spills that impact or threaten navigable waters or adjoining shoreline.

VERBAL: Immediately.

WRITTEN: As requested by agency.

NOTE:

North America Regional Response Team (NARRT)

Fairfax, Virginia	(800) 759-8888 (Cell) / (800) 759-7243 (Pager) (24 Hr.)

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

TYPE: Immediately for spills that impact or threaten navigable waters or adjoining shoreline.

VERBAL: Immediately.

WRITTEN: As requested by agency.

NOTE:

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OTHER POTENTIAL REQUIRED NOTIFICATIONS (Cont'd)

Office of Emergency Preparedness

Springfield, Massachusetts	(413) 787-6720 (Day Phone) (413) 454-5175 (Night Phone)

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

TYPE: Immediately for spills that impact or threaten navigable waters or adjoining shoreline.

VERBAL: Immediately.

WRITTEN: As requested by agency.

NOTE:

OSHA - Federal

Springfield, Massachusetts	(413) 785-0123 (Day Phone)

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

TYPE: Fatality from a work related incident or the inpatent hospitalization of three (3) or more employees as a result of a work related incident (29 CFR 1904.39).

VERBAL: Immediately

WRITTEN: As requested by the agency.

NOTE: N/A

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, NE Division

Amherst, Massachusetts	(413) 253-8615 (Day Phone)

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

TYPE: Wildlife Protection / Rehabilitation

VERBAL: Immediately

WRITTEN: As the agency may request depending on circumstances.

NOTE:

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OTHER POTENTIAL REQUIRED NOTIFICATIONS (Cont'd)	
MA Division of Fisheries and Wildlife	
Belchertown, Massachusetts	(413) 323-7632 (Day Phone)

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

TYPE: Wildlife / Rehabilitation

VERBAL: Immediately

WRITTEN: As requested by agency.

NOTE:

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FIRE, POLICE, HOSPITALS		
DIAL 911 for all Police, Fire, and Ambulance Emergencies		
AGENCY	LOCATION	TELEPHONE
Springfield Fire Department	Springfield, Massachusetts	(413) 787-6400
Springfield Police Department	Springfield, Massachusetts	(413) 787-6302
Springfield State Police	Springfield, Massachusetts	(413) 736-8390
FBI	Springfield, Massachusetts	(617) 742-5533
Bay State Hospital	Springfield, Massachusetts	(413) 794-0000
Bay State Hospital Emergency Room	Springfield, Massachusetts	(413) 794-3233
Shriner's Hospital	Springfield, Massachusetts	(413) 787-2000
Mercy Hospital	Springfield, Massachusetts	(413) 748-9000
US Veterans Outpatient Clinic	Springfield, Massachusetts	(413) 731-6000

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MEDIA NOTIFICATIONS		
AGENCY	LOCATION	TELEPHONE
Local Television (NBC)WWLP TV22	Springfield, Massachusetts	(413) 786-2200 / (413) 377-1160
Local Television (ABC)	Springfield, Massachusetts	(413) 733-4040
Local Radio WNEK FM	Springfield, Massachusetts	(413) 782-1582
Local Radio WHYN AM & FM	Springfield, Massachusetts	(413) 781-1944
Boston Globe (Newspaper)	Boston, Massachusetts	(617) 929-2000
Springfield Union News	Springfield, Massachusetts	(413) 788-1303 / (413) 788-1216
National Weather Service	Taunton, Massachusetts	(508) 823-1983

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OTHER PUBLIC/INDUSTRY CONTACTS		
COMPANY	LOCATION	TELEPHONE
Agawam Middle School	Springfield, Massachusetts	(413) 789-1400
Alfred Zanetti Elementary	Springfield, Massachusetts	(413) 787-7400
Bill Nathan Park	Springfield, Massachusetts	(413) 787-2798
Blunt Park	Springfield, Massachusetts	(413) 787-6220
Boland Elementary School	Springfield, Massachusetts	(413) 750-2511
Chapin Center Nursing Home	Springfield, Massachusetts	(413) 737-4756
Chicopee Parks and Recreation	Springfield, Massachusetts	(413) 594-3481
Columbia-Bay State Gas Company	Springfield, Massachusetts	(413) 781-9200
Cyr Arena Park	Springfield, Massachusetts	(413) 787-6438
Diocese of Springfield Schools	Springfield, Massachusetts	(413) 732-3175
Forest Park	Springfield, Massachusetts	(413) 787-6440
Genalco, Inc.	Springfield, Massachusetts	(413) 781-4170
Hampden House Rest Home	Springfield, Massachusetts	(413) 737-4756
Joseph Freedman Company	Springfield, Massachusetts	(413) 781-4444
L. E. Belcher (Armory Street)	Springfield, Massachusetts	(413) 781-8417
L. E. Belcher (St. James Street)	Springfield, Massachusetts	(413) 736-8324
Melha Shrine Circus	Springfield, Massachusetts	(413) 733-0126
National Park Service	Springfield, Massachusetts	(413) 734-6477
North Star Academy	Springfield, Massachusetts	(413) 732-1495
Northeast Utilities Service Company	Springfield, Massachusetts	(800) 286-2000
Our Lady of Hope School	Springfield, Massachusetts	(413) 734-4125
Precision Industries	Springfield, Massachusetts	(413) 785-1673

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OTHER PUBLIC/INDUSTRY CONTACTS (Cont'd)		
COMPANY	LOCATION	TELEPHONE
Pride Stations and Stores	Springfield, Massachusetts	(413) 737-6993
Saint Bernard School West	Springfield, Massachusetts	(860) 745-5275
Smead Arena Park	Springfield, Massachusetts	(413) 781-2599
Springfield Label and Tape Co.	Springfield, Massachusetts	(413) 733-6634
Springfield Water And Sewer Commission	Springfield, Massachusetts	(413) 787-6206
Springfield Water Department	Springfield, Massachusetts	(413) 787-6206
Suffield Academy	Springfield, Massachusetts	(860) 668-7315
Town Recreation	Springfield, Massachusetts	(413) 263-3284
Transitional Alternative Program	Springfield, Massachusetts	(413) 732-9242
United Refrigeration, Inc.	Springfield, Massachusetts	(413) 737-3984
Valley Plating, Inc.	Springfield, Massachusetts	(413) 788-7375
Van Horn Park	Springfield, Massachusetts	(413) 787-6059
Windsor Locks Middle School	Springfield, Massachusetts	(860) 292-5012
Zoo in Forest Park	Springfield, Massachusetts	(413) 733-2251

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ADDITIONAL RESPONSE RESOURCES		
Planning and Incident Support		
COMPANY	LOCATION	TELEPHONE
CSX Railroad	Jacksonville, Florida	(800) 232-0144
Acme Metals and Recycling, Inc.	Springfield, Massachusetts	(413) 737-3112
Bell Pump Co.	Springfield, Massachusetts	(413) 781-4500
W&I Construction	Agawam, Massachusetts	(413) 246-1080
RJ Guiou Construction	Douglas, Massachusetts	(508) 476-8994
Securitas Security Services USA, Inc.	Springfield, Massachusetts	(413) 221-3394
Kellco Products, Inc.	Springfield, Massachusetts	(413) 732-1177
Connecticut River Watershed Council	Greenfield, Massachusetts	(413) 772-2020
Tri-State Bird Rescue and Research	Newark, Delaware	(302) 737-9543
FAA Flight Standards Duty Officer (FSDO)	Windsor Locks, Connecticut	(860) 654-1000
Groundwater and Environmental Services Inc.	Springfield, Massachusetts	(860) 688-9023

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External Notification Comments

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3.0 RESPONSE ACTIONS

3.1 Initial Response Actions

3.2 Incident Specific Response Actions

- Fire / Explosion Incidents
- Medical Emergency/Rescue Incidents
- Hazardous Material Or Oil Spill/Release Incidents
- Pipeline Incidents
- Abnormal Pipeline Operations
- Security Incidents
- Inclement Weather Incidents
- Power Outage Incidents
- Earthquake Incidents
- Flooding Incidents
- Special Hazard Incidents

3.3 Product Specific Response Considerations

3.4 Air Monitoring

3.5 Decontamination

3.6 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

3.7 Evacuation

3.8 Documentation of Initial Response Actions

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3.1 INITIAL RESPONSE ACTIONS

Establish an Emergency Response Team, assign individuals to fill the positions on the team and define the roles and responsibilities of team members. Initial response actions are those actions taken by personnel immediately upon becoming aware of a discharge or emergency incident, before the appropriate Emergency Response Team (ERT) (described in Section 4.0) is formed and functioning. Timely implementation of these initial steps is of the utmost importance because they can greatly affect the overall response operation.

It is important to properly classify the emergency level to ensure a proper response. The emergency level of the incident will affect the notifications and the initial response to the incident.

It is important to note that **the actions described in this section are intended only as guidelines. The appropriate response to a particular incident may vary depending on the nature and severity of the incident and on other** factors that are not readily addressed. Note that, **without exception, personnel and public safety is first priority.**

INITIAL RESPONSE ACTIONS - SUMMARY

1. Assume responsibility and control of the situation.
2. Assess the incident - Personnel and Public Safety is first priority. Provide immediate aid to the injured.
3. Eliminate any sources of ignition.
4. Isolate the source of a discharge, eliminate, or minimize further flow and initiate containment.
5. Conduct immediate notification to activate the alarm system and mobilize the Spill Management Team or Local Response Team, Fire Department, Oil Spill Response Team, or Hazmat Team as necessary.
6. Notify federal/state/local agencies and other contacts per notification tables in Section 2 (NRC, OSC, etc.).
7. Control the area - Evacuate as needed and prevent personnel from entering the area until trained responders have arrived.

Section 3.2 discusses initial response actions for specific incidents.

The first Company employee on scene will function as the Person-in-Charge until relieved by an authorized supervisor who will assume the role of on-scene Incident Commander. Transfer of command will take place as more senior management respond to the incident.

The person functioning as **Incident Commander** during the initial response period **has the authority to take the steps necessary to control the situation and must not be constrained by these general guidelines** .

3.2 INCIDENT SPECIFIC RESPONSE ACTIONS

Remember, without exception, personnel safety is the first priority, excessive exposure to the vapor and liquid stages of the spilled product should be avoided.

The following figures describe initial response activity for specific types of incidents. They are intended as guidelines. Each individual responsible for a response action must evaluate each action to ensure Personal Safety prior to conducting that action.

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FIRE / EXPLOSION INCIDENTS

Fire Response

This plan describes immediate actions to be taken in the event of a fire in any of the specified areas of the Terminal. Each contingency briefly outlines the immediate personnel assignments for both day and night operations. ***The primary goal of this plan is to protect lives and to prevent injury to personnel and to the public.*** All terminal personnel should be familiar with this plan in the event of a drill or real emergency.

The immediate response team is composed of Terminal Management and Terminal Operators. Additional ExxonMobil employees, i.e., ExxonMobil drivers, garage mechanics, and clerical staff could be called upon for secondary response. Contractor employees working in the Terminal can also be used to assist in emergency fire response.

Special Considerations: *Personnel safety should never be compromised in the application of these procedures. Safe implementation of these guidelines requires the application of proper judgment in response to the specific circumstances involved in the fire.*

Person in Charge: During normal business hours, Monday through Friday, the Terminal Superintendent will be the primary person in charge. In the Superintendent's absence, the alternate person in charge (usually the Working Foreman or a Terminal Operator) can vary depending on the incident. Consult the response plan scenarios for leadership responsibilities. In a fire emergency situation, any terminal employee can initiate response mobilization and actions.

- Upon hearing an alarm all employees and contractors should proceed to the designated safe haven. If employees/contractors can not get to the designated safe haven, radio your location in the terminal.
- The person that initiates the alarm also announces over the radio the location of the fire.
- If the alarm is found to be a false alarm, the Superintendent or person that sounded the alarm announces an all clear over the radio.

Fire Response Procedure:

- Terminal employees evaluate each fire situation. A fire judged to be an incipient stage fire should be extinguished by employees who are trained in the use of fire extinguishers.
  - An incipient stage fire is a fire which is in the beginning stage and can be controlled / extinguished by portable fire extinguishers, without the need for protective clothing or breathing apparatus.
- If employees judge the fire to be uncontrollable, the following actions are taken:
  - The employee notifies the Superintendent by radio or activates fire alarm pull station.
  - The Superintendent instructs terminal employees via radio to evacuate the area by the planned evacuation routes and instructs an employee to place a call to 911.
  - Once the employees are evacuated, the Superintendent or his designee conducts a head count. If it is determined that one or more persons is missing, the Superintendent or his designee will immediately advise the Fire Department.
- The Superintendent coordinates the activities during an emergency.
  - If terminal support equipment (air compressor, natural gas system, electrical supply, etc.) is causing or affecting the fire, the Superintendent dispatches a trained employee to immediately shut down or remove power from the affected equipment.
  - The Superintendent directs Employees to begin preparing the fire hydrants in the fire area to expedite connections once fire trucks arrive on the scene.

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- Once Fire Department arrives the Superintendent should become the Incident Commander, along with the Fire Chief, providing terminal information and support for the fire departments fire fighting activities.
- Terminal Employees should not actively participate in fire fighting activities, but should provide support for those activities such as monitoring of fire water pumps, fire water loop pressures.

Response Team: The response team is mobilized via the Terminal radio system. Upon notification of a fire, a call for personnel to mobilize will be given. In that call, responders will be given initial instructions as to where to report Terminal personnel are to carry hand held units at during emergencies.

Response Actions: In all response to fire emergencies, the following steps must be taken:

- ***Call 911***
- Deploy one response employee to the Terminal main gate area to meet Fire Department and to lead responding fire vehicles to appropriate area.
  - Prior to leading responding vehicles and personnel to the incident site, the responding employee will be briefed on the incident to include:
    - Type of incident - i.e. fire, explosion, spill, etc.
    - Products involved
    - Product hazards
    - Potential problems
    - Areas to avoid
    - Recommended response actions
- One operator equipped with a radio is to remain at a telephone to maintain outside communications. During night and weekend hours, off duty personnel can be called in.

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- Order shutdown of all contractor activity and direct contractor personnel to exercise Terminal evacuation procedures.
- Notify up line ExxonMobil management.
- The TS handles reporting through LPS.

Fire in the Office Building / Garage

Person in Charge:

- Day:
  - Primary: Terminal Superintendent
  - Alternate: Terminal Supervisor or Terminal Operator
- Night:
  - Primary: On-duty Terminal Supervisor / Terminal Operator

Response:

- Activate Audible Alarm
- ***Call 911***
- Shut down loading rack
- Remove tanker trucks/vehicles to safety, away from building/fire area
- Notify neighbors
- Evacuate office building and garage

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    - Notify garage employees
    - Check all rooms in building - unlock and close all office doors
    - Monitor/direct personnel to appropriate exit
    - Assemble and account for personnel in Safe Haven
    - After personnel are evacuated, shutoff the audible alarm
- Restrict access to Terminal
- ExxonMobil personnel to direct Fire Dept to fire area
- Station ExxonMobil personnel to lead responding fire fighters through building
- If directed by the Fire Dept - ExxonMobil to shut off power to building
- Notify ExxonMobil up line management
- The TS handles reporting through LPS

Fire Involving Non-ExxonMobil Adjoining Property / Buildings

Person in Charge:

- Day:
    - Primary: Terminal Superintendent
    - Alternate: Terminal Supervisor or Terminal Operator
- Night:
    - Primary: On-duty Terminal Supervisor / Terminal Operator

Response:

- ***Call 911***
- Sound alarm
- If necessary, shut down loading rack
- Restrict access to terminal
- Be ready to evacuate if so instructed by Fire Department
- Be alert to airborne debris falling into terminal
- The TS handles reporting through LPS

Fire in Tank Farm

Person in Charge:

- Day:
    - Primary: Terminal Superintendent
    - Alternate: Terminal Supervisor or Terminal Operator
- Night:
    - Primary: On-duty Terminal Supervisor / Terminal Operator

Response:

- ***Call 911***
- Sound alarm via radio system
- Stop all product transfers
- Shut down loading rack. Remove all trucks from loading rack.
- If possible, shut all tank inlet and outlet valves.
- Evacuate Tank Farm

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- Notify office and garage personnel to standby for possible evacuation. If it is necessary to evacuate, follow the steps in "Fire in the Office Building/Garage".
- Notify neighbors
- Close all Tank Farm and loading rack entrances to unauthorized access
- Remove all trucks from garage area
- Notify upline ExxonMobil management
- The TS handles reporting through LPS

Fire at Loading Rack

Person in Charge:

- Day:
  - Primary: Terminal Superintendent
  - Alternate: Terminal Supervisor or Terminal Operator
- Night:
  - Primary: On-duty Terminal Supervisor / Terminal Operator

Response:

- Ensure activation of loading rack foam/water fire suppression system
- ***Call 911***
- Follow steps for fire in Tank Farm
- For fire involving spill of product which enters drainage system:
  - Keep vehicular traffic away from drainage pathway between loading rack and separator
  - Monitor drainage path for hydrocarbon vapors
  - Shutdown oil/water separator pumps
- Notify ExxonMobil upline management
- The TS handles reporting through LPS

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HAZARDOUS MATERIAL OR OIL SPILL / RELEASE INCIDENTS

Vapor Release

Gas Release from Off-Site

When the Superintendent receives information that indicates a threat to terminal employees, he should notify employees by radio transmission to immediately proceed to the terminal building or to evacuate the terminal site. A wind sock is installed to observe wind direction.

The Superintendent would make a judgment based on his discussion with the outside reporting party about whether to shutdown equipment before seeking shelter or evacuating the plant. If the Superintendent orders an evacuation of the terminal, he should also instruct employees on direction of evacuation and where to assemble off-site so that all employees/contractors can be accounted for.

Safe Haven

The Terminal has no area designated as a Safe Haven from toxic vapors in the sense that it is a specially equipped room designed to protect personnel from toxic vapors. Safe Haven will be used in the context of this document to refer to a location in the terminal that would be deemed the safest location possible under the circumstances.

If the Fire alarm sounds and/or an ExxonMobil Employee announces over the radio for all employees to go to a designated location, the following actions should be taken immediately:

- SAFE HAVEN WILL BE ANNOUNCED OVER THE RADIO SINCE CONDITIONS OF THE EMERGENCY MAY DICTATE THE LOCATION. IF NO ANNOUNCEMENT IS MADE, ALL EMPLOYEES SHOULD REPORT TO THAT LOCATION.
- All employees should immediately proceed to the Safe Haven.

The following describes general steps that should be taken to manage a hypothetical situation.

Under no circumstances should an individual undertake any of the following if there is any indication, at the time and location of the event, that implementing the action would put the individual at risk of personal injury.

- **Notification** - Employee reporting potential or confirming a Vapor Release should immediately contact the Terminal Superintendent via radio.
- **Threat Evaluation** - The Terminal Superintendent shall make an assessment of the risk and response with the aid of the reporting party. Without additional undue risk, the employee reporting the release should relay all readily apparent information about the release, including but not limited to:
  - Estimated location, type of product and amount
  - Visible response actions, if any
  - Release status, (stopped, increasing, diminishing, unknown, liquid spill associated with vapor release, etc.)
  - Apparent weather, wind conditions (prevailing wind strength & direction, etc.)
  - Other conditions that may create heightened risk

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Terminal Initial Response

Upon announcement of a potential release over the radio, all terminal personnel shall cease their current activities and prepare to respond as described below, while staying in radio contact for further instructions.

Action Steps - Terminal Shutdown/Evacuation

The Terminal Superintendent shall direct the activities and make the decision on implementation of Phase I or II of this Plan. Initial efforts are in accordance with the Emergency Response Plan. Activities will be segregated into two Phases. Phase I will be limited to initial stand down and preparation for Phase II. If the circumstances warrant, Phase II, plant evacuation, will be initiated. Both Phases are described below.

Phase I Response

All existing operations shall cease in a controlled fashion. Possible areas of operation for shut down are listed below along with additional duties to be performed:

- Loading Rack: Cease loading; shut-off all engines, escort drivers to Safe Haven/designated location
- Laboratory: Cease all testing; extinguish heat/spark producing equipment
- Boiler/Compressors: Shutdown systems
- Onsite Contract/Visitor Hot Work Permits: Retract all Hot work permits and escort all visitors into designated location/safe haven
- Air Testing: Test environment for airborne hazards
- Motor Vehicle Operation: Cease all motor vehicle operation/use of internal combustion engines in plant
- Main Power Supply: Prepare to initiate shutoff
- Gate Access: Unlock perimeter gates in preparation for evacuation, as needed
- Incident Coordination: Coordinate activities of plant personnel
- Roll Call: Call roll to account for all terminal employees
- Notification/Communication: Notify 911

Phase II Response

Upon completion of Phase I, employees should standby for further instructions. If the situation deteriorates, Phase II, Controlled Shutdown and Evacuation will commence.

- Electric Power Cutoff: Shut off main power
- Evacuation/Route: Initiate evacuation/select route & rendezvous location
- Final Notifications: As directed

Employees should follow instructions closely for evacuation. A priority is to ensure the safety of all terminal personnel. Personal and Company possessions should be considered disposable in a Phase II situation.

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Emergency Shutdown

Basic Shutdown Process

- Shut down pumps.
- Shut down loading and unloading facilities.
- Drain all product lines.
- Shut down boilers.
- Shut down manufacturing process equipment according to normal operating procedures.
- Immediately notify Upline management. A shutdown of all or part of the facility, including pipeline/dock valves, pump islands, electricity, gas, water and sewer is the responsibility of the QI. After shutdown of a facility, reactivation approval is required from the QI.

Equipment Malfunction

- Failure of manifold, mechanical loading arm, or other transfer equipment
  - Hit Emergency STOP
  - Close valve at manifold if possible
  - Notify vessel
  - Notify Supervisor
  - Prevent spill from entering water
  - If spill impacts water, deploy boats & boom for containment
  - Implement spill response plan
- Tank Overfill
  - Manually close dock valve or trip Brodie valve at Pipeline manifold
  - Hit Emergency STOP
  - Notify Supervisor
  - Activate fire/foam system and stand by
  - Initiate product removal
- Tank Failure
  - Notify Supervisor
  - Check to assure dike drainage valves are closed
  - Cease all receipts and/or shipments
  - Activate fire/foam system and stand by
  - Initiate product removal
- Piping Rupture
  - Cease product movement
  - Notify Supervisor
  - Close valves to isolate rupture location
  - Prevent spill from entering water
  - If spill impacts water, deploy boats and boom for containment
  - Initiate product removal
  - Call Maintenance
- Piping Leak - Under Pressure
  - Cease product movement to relieve pressure
  - Notify Supervisor
  - Close valves to isolate leaking section
  - Prevent spill from entering water
  - If spill impacts water, deploy boats and boom for containment
  - Initiate product removal
  - Call Maintenance

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- Piping Leak - Static Pressure
  - Notify Supervisor
  - Close valves to isolate leaking section
  - Prevent spill from entering water
  - If spill impacts water, deploy boats and boom for containment
  - Initiate product removal
  - Call Maintenance
- Pumping System Equipment Failure
  - Notify Supervisor
  - Close valves to isolate pump
  - Verify pad drain is closed
  - Prevent spill from entering water
  - If spill impacts water, deploy boats & boom for containment
  - Initiate product removal
  - Call Maintenance

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PIPELINE INCIDENTS

- Notify Control Center and immediate supervisor of incident.
- Control Center perform shut down procedures outlined in Procedural Manual.
- Qualified personnel should use Combustible Gas Indicator, O2 meter, proper colormetric indicator and/or other air sampling measurements to ensure that areas are safe to enter for continued response operations.
    - Mitigate spreading of the product, as the situation demands. Potential containment strategies include:
        - Earthen dike/berm
        - Ditching
        - Spreading sorbent material over the spill
    - Prevent the spill from entering the waterways, sewer, etc. to the greatest extent possible.
- Inform local operators such as utilities, telephone company, railway.
- If located within containment area, ensure that drainage valve(s) is "closed".
- If the spill escapes the containment area, review the location of socio-economic and environmentally sensitive areas identified in Section 6.0 and the ACP. Determine which of these may be threatened by the spill and direct the response operation to these locations. Initiate protection and recovery actions.
- Determine the direction and expected duration of spill movement. Refer to the maps in Appendix G.
- Make all necessary repairs.
- Clean up spilled product to eliminate any possible environmental problems. Be alert for underground cables.
- Return the line to service when repairs are complete.
- Complete follow-up and written reporting, as the situation demands.

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ABNORMAL PIPELINE OPERATIONS

- If an increase or decrease in pressure or flow rate outside normal operating limits occurs and **no emergency condition exists** immediately investigate the pipeline operations.
- Verify whether a true safety problem, equipment malfunction, or operator error is present.
- If the situation is due to malfunctioning equipment, determine if transfer operations can continue safely? If yes, then bypass, if appropriate, the faulty equipment until the completion of the transfer and make appropriate repairs. **Note: In all cases, safety for personnel, the general public, and property and compliance with all applicable policies, procedures and regulations will govern actions taken.**
- Monitor affected systems until normal operations are resumed.
- Check variations from normal operation after abnormal operations have ended at sufficient time and critical locations in the system to determine continued integrity and safe operation.
- If the transfer cannot continue safely, stop operations after making all necessary communication that ensure a safe shutdown make appropriate repairs before continuing operations. **Note: Corrective action will only be done by qualified personnel to perform the type of work involved.**
- Complete follow-up and written reporting, as the situation demands. Review the response of operator personnel to determine the effectiveness of the procedures controlling abnormal operation and taking corrective action where deficiencies are found.

Note: Abnormal operations are further detailed in the pipeline operator's Operations & Maintenance (O&M) Manual.

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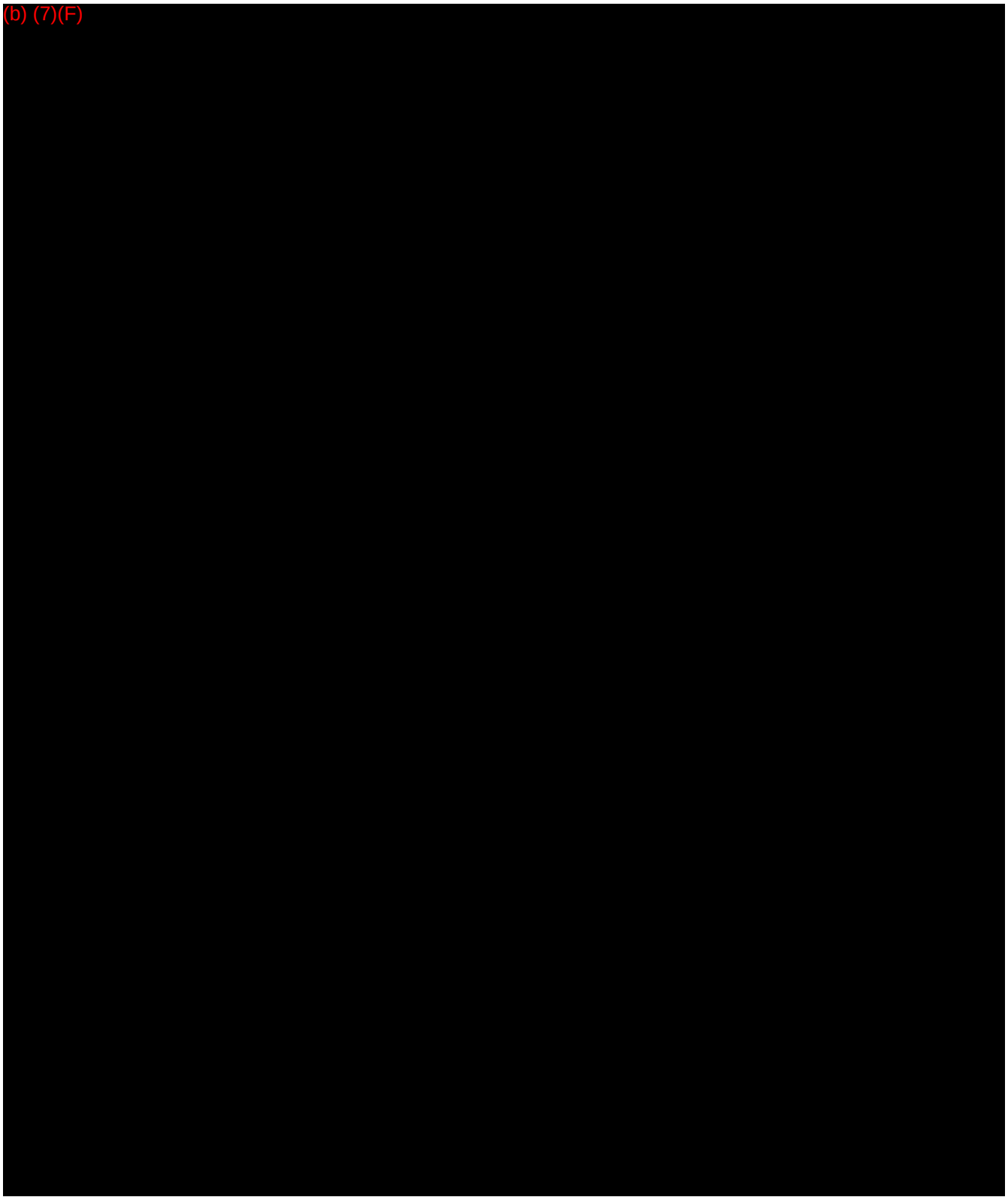
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INCLEMENT WEATHER INCIDENTS

Tornado

Warning times for tornadoes may be very short and the information not very precise. The Superintendent should notify all employees of any tornado watch or tornado warning announced by the Weather Bureau.

The REST ROOMS are designated as the Emergency Tornado Shelters.

If a tornado is sighted:

- The Superintendent should announce the sighting over the Terminal Radio System and tell all employees to report immediately to the Emergency Tornado Shelters.
- All Employees should proceed immediately to the Tornado shelters.
- After the Tornado is over, the Superintendent will organize search and rescue teams if anyone is not accounted for.
- Handle any injured personnel according to the severe injury procedure outlined in the beginning of this section.
- The Terminal Superintendent will assess the situation to determine the best approach to follow in returning to normal operations.

Severe Cold Weather

- Terminal Superintendent should make decision on fleet operation.
- Assign terminal personnel to snow removal and sanding.
- Review deliveries with Customer Service Center.
- Review work schedules.

Terminal Superintendent and terminal employees should make preparations in advance when the weather forecast predicts below freezing temperatures. To protect equipment against freezing before the temperature reaches 32 degrees F, or prior to leaving equipment overnight. Protect equipment as follows:

- Drain or insulate outside water lines or establish a minimum flow.
- Check outside steam and condensate lines for properly functioning traps. Replace defective traps. Open steam lines and tracers where appropriate.
- For icing conditions arrange to spread sand around loading spots.
- Decide whether to drain the fire water spray system leaving it in condition to reactivate through a single valve.
- Verify operation of Emergency room heaters.

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POWER OUTAGE INCIDENTS

Electrical Utility Failure

- Loss of electrical power to the Terminal will result in shut down of essentially all operations. Specifically, the following can be anticipated:
  - Loss of lighting. Battery operated emergency lighting will provide only enough light for safe movement into and out of the buildings. There will not be sufficient light to permit continuing operations. Do not operate equipment in unlighted areas.
  - Shut down of phone and radio system.
  - Shut down of the computer equipment and administration systems.
  - Shut down of all loading, unloading, blending pumps and VRU.
- Notify the electric utility of the power outage
- Personnel should proceed with caution to the designated Safe Haven

Steam Generation Loss

- Steam is used for tank heating, tank car and stations. Loss of steam will not necessarily create immediate operating problems. However, operation will be hampered by loss of steam over extended periods.
  - Determine the reason for loss of steam. Check for supply of electrical power, natural gas fuel and potable water makeup. For loss of any of these utilities follow the appropriate section for that utility.
  - When all utilities are available, follow the start up procedure for the boiler.
  - Bring the firing load up gradually and allow the steam to pressure the distribution system gradually.
  - Bleed air out of the system at utility stations and drain condensate at low point drains to minimize hammering in the lines.

Compressed Air Loss

- If compressor will not operate and an extended repair time is anticipated, rent a portable air compressor.
- Check system for moisture, purge.
- Protect from freezing.

Potable Water Loss

- Potable water provides the drinking water.
- If potable water is lost, call the City Water Department.

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EARTHQUAKE INCIDENTS

EARTHQUAKE INTENSITY SCALE	
MAGNITUDE ON RICHTER SCALE	DESCRIPTION
2.0≤	Imperceptible
2.0 – 2.9	Potentially Perceptible
3.0 – 3.9	Generally Felt
4.0 – 4.9	Minor (slight damage)
5.0 – 5.9	Moderate (damaging)
6.0 – 6.9	Large (destructive)
7.0 – 7.9	Major (destructive)
8.0+	Great (destructive)

An earthquake is a sudden, unpredictable shift of the earth's subsurface along a huge fracture or fault in the rock formation that makes up the earth's crust. Most injuries caused by an earthquake are not caused by the actual movement of the earth, but from falling objects and debris, the collapse of buildings and other structures, or from the subsequent fires, downed power lines, or panic.

When a major earthquake occurs, local firefighting units will be overwhelmed. The facility will be responsible for its own well being probably for a minimum of 72 hours while local police, fire, and rescue services re-establish their response capabilities. Facility employees should be prepared to extinguish minor fires and be able to administer first aid to the injured. More importantly, employees should be made aware of dangers involved with earthquakes and the response procedures to take when an earthquake occurs.

Actions to Take Before an Earthquake

- Prepare Survival Kits
  - For each safe area provide emergency survival equipment to sustain life for each person for a minimum of 72 hours.
- Train Personnel
  - Train personnel in the actions they should take during an earthquake.
- Building or Zone Supervisor
  - If feasible, assign building supervisors for each building or work zone at the facilty.

Actions to Take During an Earthquake

- Seek Safe Refuge
  - Find Cover
  - Move under a solid object, such as a desk or table. This will help minimize your exposure to falling objects. When a desk or table is not available, move to the corner of a room away from windows and mirrors. Watch for falling objects or furniture that could topple.

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- Remain Indoors
  - Remain indoors until your supervisor instructs you to evacuate the building. Do not rush for the stairs because they may be broken. Avoid using elevators because electric power may fail. Do not run outdoors when an earthquake strikes. This increases the risk of being injured by falling buildings, bricks, and flying glass. If you are in immediate danger, your supervisor will instruct you to leave the building.
- When Inside a Vehicle
  - When traveling in a motor vehicle, you will be safest if you remain inside the vehicle and away from underpasses, large structures, and machinery. Make safe lane changes and come to a stop along the shoulder of the road. If you continue to drive along the road, you risk hitting other vehicles or objects that may have fallen across the road.
- When Riding a Bicycle or Motorcycle
  - When riding a bicycle, stop your forward momentum as quickly and as safely as possible. Come to a stop along the shoulder of the road. Move away from underpasses, large structures, and machinery. If you continue to move along the road, you risk hitting other vehicles or objects that may have fallen across the road.
- Walking Outside
  - Move away from buildings, structures, telephone poles, electric lines, large machinery, scaffolding, and ladders. The safest place is an isolated area away from structural hazards. If you are in immediate danger, leave the vicinity or proceed to the facility's safe assembly area.

Actions to Take Immediately After an Earthquake

- Do not evacuate a building or work area until your supervisor has inspected the structure or area and tells you where to go and the safest route to take.
- Check yourself and fellow co workers for injuries.
- Do not attempt to move seriously injured persons unless they are in immediate danger or at risk of further injury.
- Check for fires and other hazards in your area and take appropriate response actions.
- Shut off utilities (electrical power, natural gas, and water lines) if you suspect damage.
- Report all damages to the Terminal Superintendent.
- Do not use matches or open flame devices.
- Do not touch downed power lines or objects touched by downed power lines
- Immediately clean up spilled materials that are potentially harmful.
- Exercise extreme caution and use the required personal protective equipment when performing cleanup operations.
- If the water service is off due to a broken water main, emergency water rations may be obtained from water -coolers, bottled water, survival kits at safe areas, melted ice cubes, or other sources.
- Do not eat or drink anything from open containers that were located near shattered glass. If glass contamination exists or is suspected, liquids can be strained through a clean handkerchief or cloth.
- **Use the telephone for emergencies only. Use the hand held radio for emergencies only (stating "Clear the air, I have an emergency"). Turn on an AM/FM radio for instructions from the emergency broadcasts and listen for damage information.**
- Check your building for structural damage. Use extreme caution, check for objects that are likely to fall or cause additional damage, and secure them if possible. Report damage to the Terminal Superintendent.
- When checking the inside of your building or trailer, use your personal protective equipment, such as a hard hat, leather gloves, steel toe shoes, safety glasses, and coveralls).
- Be prepared for additional earthquakes called aftershocks. These aftershocks may be smaller than the initial earthquake, but could still cause significant damage.
- Cooperate fully with local authorities and other relief organizations.

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Post Earthquake Actions

- Return to the facility at the first opportunity.
- The supervisor, foreman, or facility manager should make a preliminary safety survey of the damage and report findings to the required affiliate Managers.
- Determine the structural integrity and soundness of buildings, equipment, and fixtures prior to re entry
- Inspect bulk storage tanks, packaged products, and other hazardous materials to determine if they have been damaged.
- Conduct a thorough fire prevention inspection before cleaning up and resuming operations.
- Take photographs or video recordings to document damages for insurance and claims.
- Advise local government of your ability to deliver products, if needed.
- Assist employees in contacting family members and in recovering from the disaster.
- Begin rehabilitation of the facility.
- Do not reconnect utilities until an authorized ExxonMobil representative determines that they are safe. Make sure that no electric sparks occur in areas where vapors may be present.
- Inspect electrical equipment, bringing equipment on line only after she local power company conducts a thorough inspection. Use proper lock out/tag out and isolation procedures.
- Clean up debris.
- Clean up equipment (i.e. pumps, meters, compressors, etc.), flush lines, and clean the boiler system, if necessary.
- Drain rainwater from tanks, dikes, pits, etc.
- Request the assistance of the engineering department, if necessary.
- Resume normal operations.
- Maintain written records of all extraordinary expenses incurred due to the earthquake and the damages it caused.

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FLOODING INCIDENTS

Inform the Terminal Superintendent of any severe weather predictions.

Occasionally, sustained heavy rainfall may result in the area. Approaching hurricanes may be preceded by such rain over a 12 to 24 hour period covering wide areas around the actual hurricane path.

- When possible flooding conditions are predicted, operate the oily water drain system to keep the outside areas cleaned up. Pump all water through the separator to remove any oil. The Holding pond should be kept pumped down to maximize the amount of water retention capabilities of the structure.
- When possible, take necessary action to remove the petroleum inventory from the separator.
- If the loading/unloading spots become flooded all loading/unloading operations should be suspended.
- The Customer Service Center should be requested to notify customers not to send trucks to the Terminal until they receive confirmation that flooding has abated.
- If the flooding results in uncontained oil moving on the water surface to ditches outside the oily water drain system, handle this as a spill emergency.

Severe weather conditions will normally be predicted well in advance. As part of the daily routine during high-risk periods, a designated employee should check the weather predictions. Phone numbers for the National Weather Service and Local TV/Radio station phone numbers are in Section 2.

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SPECIAL HAZARD INCIDENTS

Transportation Accident Involving Our Products

If a **carrier driver** carrying products from the terminal is involved in an accident after leaving our premises, responsibility for **on-scene management rests with local authorities** (police, fire departments, etc.) **and the carrier**, not with ExxonMobil. However, ExxonMobil has a vital interest in ensuring proper handling of such incidents. Depending upon circumstances, support from ExxonMobil personnel may be required.

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MEDICAL EMERGENCY / RESCUE INCIDENTS

First Aid Guidelines

- Notify the ExxonMobil Supervisor of all injuries immediately. Take action to minimize additional injury if safe to do so.
- Provide first aid care only if properly trained, and follow universal precautionary guidelines as outlined in the Blood Borne Pathogens program.
- Act quickly for severe bleeding, stoppage of breathing, poisoning or shock.
  - Protect the injured person from further injury.
  - Move victim if the location is unsafe.
  - If breathing stops, a trained person should initiate mouth-to-mouth resuscitation immediately.
  - If the heart has stopped, initiate cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR), followed by mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.
  - Keep victim lying down and comfortable.
- The TS handles reporting through LPS.

Personnel Injuries Requiring Professional Medical Attentionq

- Only employees who are currently authorized to administer first response first aid/CPR are permitted to attend to an injured employee.
- Notify responder trained in first aid/CPR by radio or telephone and give the following information
  - Identify yourself
  - State location of the injured person
  - Brief information on the type of injury
- The trained responder renders first aid and assesses the seriousness of the injury.
- Send an available terminal employee to the gate to direct EMS to the injured employee.
- If the trained first aid responder is not available, the TS should call 911 and request EMS assistance.
- If the injury requires professional medical treatment or observation, but does not require transportation by Ambulance, the TS or designated employee contacts the hospital to authorize treatment, to relay the type of injury, and to relay when the injured employee should arrive. TS accompanies employee to the medical treatment facility.
- The TS follows-up with a call to the Area Manager relating to the treatment, condition, and work status of the employee.
- If the injury is serious and requires an Ambulance to transport the injured employee to the hospital, the following actions must be taken:
  - The TS or his designee contacts the Ambulance (911) and relays to them the type of injury and the area of the plant where the injured employee is located.
  - The TS sends an employee to the gate to meet the incoming ambulance and direct it to the location of the injured employee.
  - The Area Manager and TS, if he/she is not on site, are contacted as soon as possible if not already aware of the incident.
  - Trained first aid Responder renders appropriate first aid until the Ambulance personnel arrive.
  - The Terminal Superintendent or his designee notifies the Hospital, if possible, of the injury, authorizes treatment and requests that a doctor be at the hospital upon arrival of the ambulance.
  - The TS goes to the hospital to follow-up on the treatment, condition, and work status of the employee.
  - The TS keeps the Area Manager informed of all pertinent information.

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- In the event an employee is seriously injured requiring hospitalization, prompt notification will be given to the employee's family. In addition to informing them in a sensitive, understanding manner, this call should be used to assist them in reaching the employee. Responsibility for this initial call is the Superintendent's. Information as to which hospital is involved, who is the attending physician, etc. should be available. Determine from the family whether there are any problems, such as transportation to the hospital, with which ExxonMobil can help.

- Any requests for information from the public or media must be referred to the Area Manager.
- Release of medical information on injured employee to the employee's immediate family should be handled by the Terminal Superintendent, Area Manager, or by the injured employee.
- The TS handles reporting through LPS.

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3.3 PRODUCT SPECIFIC RESPONSE CONSIDERATIONS

The following emergency response guides may be used by first responders during the initial phases of a hazardous material incident.

FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS (Non-Polar/Water-Immiscible)

The following information provides the initial responder(s) with data that may be useful in making quick decisions and executing prompt response actions. The information is intended for guideline purposes only.

HEALTH

GUIDE NO. 128	• Inhalation or contact with material may irritate or burn skin and eyes. • Fire may produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases. • Vapors may cause dizziness or suffocation. • Runoff from fire control or dilution water may cause pollution.

FIRST AID

- Move victim to fresh air.
- Call 911 or emergency medical service.
- Give artificial respiration if victim is not breathing.
- Administer oxygen if breathing is difficult.
- Remove and isolate contaminated clothing and shoes.
- In case of contact with substance, immediately flush skin or eyes with running water for at least 20 minutes.
- Wash skin with soap and water.
- In case of burns, immediately cool affected skin for as long as possible with cold water. Do not remove clothing if adhering to skin.
- Keep victim warm and quiet.
- Effects of exposure (inhalation, ingestion or skin contact) to substance may be delayed.
- Ensure medical personnel are aware of materials involved and take precautions to protect themselves.

PUBLIC SAFETY

- **CALL Emergency Response Telephone Number on Shipping Paper first. If Shipping Paper not available or no answer, refer to appropriate telephone number listed on the inside back cover.**
- Isolate spill or leak area immediately for at least 50 meters (150 feet) in all directions.
- Keep unauthorized personnel away.
- Stay upwind.
- Keep out of low areas.
- Ventilate closed spaces before entering.

EVACUATION	**Large Spill** • Consider initial downwind evacuation for at least 300 meters (1,000 feet). **Fire** • If tank, rail car or tank truck is involved in a fire, ISOLATE for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions; also, consider initial evacuation for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions.

Information provided by the Emergency Response Guidebook 2012.

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FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS (Polar/Water-Miscible)

The following information provides the initial responder(s) with data that may be useful in making quick decisions and executing prompt response actions. The information is intended for guideline purposes only.

HEALTH

GUIDE NO. 127	• Inhalation or contact with material may irritate or burn skin and eyes. • Fire may produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases. • Vapors may cause dizziness or suffocation. • Runoff from fire control or dilution water may cause pollution.

FIRST AID

- Move victim to fresh air.
- Call 911 or emergency medical service.
- Give artificial respiration if victim is not breathing.
- Administer oxygen if breathing is difficult.
- Remove and isolate contaminated clothing and shoes.
- In case of contact with substance, immediately flush skin or eyes with running water for at least 20 minutes.
- Wash skin with soap and water.
- In case of burns, immediately cool affected skin for as long as possible with cold water. Do not remove clothing if adhering to skin.
- Keep victim warm and quiet.
- Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved and take precautions to protect themselves

PUBLIC SAFETY

- **CALL Emergency Response Telephone Number on Shipping Paper first. If Shipping Paper not available or no answer, refer to appropriate telephone number listed on the inside back cover.**
- As an immediate precautionary measure, isolate spill or leak area for at least 50 meters (150 feet) in all directions.
- Keep unauthorized personnel away.
- Stay upwind.
- Keep out of low areas.
- Ventilate closed spaces before entering.

EVACUATION	**Large Spill** • Consider initial downwind evacuation for at least 300 meters (1,000 feet). **Fire** • If tank, rail car or tank truck is involved in a fire, ISOLATE for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions; also, consider initial evacuation for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions.

Information provided by the Emergency Response Guidebook 2012.

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FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - TOXIC

The following information provides the initial responder(s) with data that may be useful in making quick decisions and executing prompt response actions. The information is intended for guideline purposes only.

HEALTH

GUIDE NO. 131

- **TOXIC; may be fatal if inhaled, ingested or absorbed through skin.**
- Inhalation or contact with some of these materials will irritate or burn skin and eyes.
- Fire will produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases.
- Vapors may cause dizziness or suffocation.
- Runoff from fire control or dilution water may cause pollution.

FIRST AID

- Move victim to fresh air.
- Call 911 or emergency medical service.
- Give artificial respiration if victim is not breathing.
- **Do not use mouth-to-mouth method if victim ingested or inhaled the substance; give artificial respiration with the aid of a pocket mask equipped with a one-way valve or other proper respiratory medical device.**
- Administer oxygen if breathing is difficult.
- Remove and isolate contaminated clothing and shoes.
- In case of contact with substance, immediately flush skin or eyes with running water for at least 20 minutes.
- Wash skin with soap and water.
- In case of burns, immediately cool affected skin for as long as possible with cold water. Do not remove clothing if adhering to skin.
- Keep victim warm and quiet.
- Effects of exposure (inhalation, ingestion or skin contact) to substance may be delayed.
- Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved, and take precautions to protect themselves.

PUBLIC SAFETY

- **CALL Emergency Response Telephone Number on Shipping Paper first. If Shipping Paper not available or no answer, refer to appropriate telephone number listed on the inside back cover.**
- As an immediate precautionary measure, isolate spill or leak area for at least 50 meters (150 feet) in all directions.
- Keep unauthorized personnel away.
- Stay upwind.
- Keep out of low areas.
- Ventilate closed spaces before entering

EVACUATION

Large Spill

- See the **Emergency Response Guidebook Table 1** for evacuation distances.

Fire

- If tank, rail car or tank truck is involved in a fire, ISOLATE for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions; also, consider initial evacuation for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions.

Information provided by the Emergency Response Guidebook 2012.

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GASES - FLAMMABLE (Unstable)

The following information provides the initial responder(s) with data that may be useful in making quick decisions and executing prompt response actions. The information is intended for guideline purposes only.

HEALTH

GUIDE NO. 116	• Vapors may cause dizziness or asphyxiation without warning. • Some may be toxic if inhaled at high concentrations. • Contact with gas or liquefied gas may cause burns, severe injury and/or frostbite. • Fire may produce irritating and/or toxic gases.

FIRST AID

- Move victim to fresh air.
- Call 911 or emergency medical service.
- Give artificial respiration if victim is not breathing.
- Administer oxygen if breathing is difficult.
- Remove and isolate contaminated clothing and shoes.
- In case of contact with liquefied gas, thaw frosted parts with lukewarm water.
- In case of burns, immediately cool affected skin for as long as possible with cold water. Do not remove clothing if adhering to skin.
- Wash skin with soap and water.
- Keep victim warm and quiet.
- Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved, and take precautions to protect themselves.

PUBLIC SAFETY

- **CALL Emergency Response Telephone Number on Shipping Paper first. If Shipping Paper not available or no answer, refer to appropriate telephone number listed on the inside back cover.**
- As an immediate precautionary measure, isolate spill or leak area for at least 100 meters (330 feet) in all directions.
- Keep unauthorized personnel away.
- Stay upwind.
- Many gases are heavier than air and will spread along ground and collect in low or confined areas (sewers, basements, tanks).
- Keep out of low areas.

EVACUATION	**Large Spill** • Consider initial downwind evacuation for at least 800 meters (1/2 mile). **Fire** • If tank, rail car or tank truck is involved in a fire, ISOLATE for 1600 meters (1 mile) in all directions; also, consider initial evacuation for 1600 meters (1 mile) in all directions.

Information provided by the Emergency Response Guidebook 2012.

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SUBSTANCES (Low to Moderate Hazard)

The following information provides the initial responder(s) with data that may be useful in making quick decisions and executing prompt response actions. The information is intended for guideline purposes only.

HEALTH

GUIDE NO. 171

- Inhalation of material may be harmful.
- Contact may cause burns to skin and eyes.
- Inhalation of Asbestos dust may have a damaging effect on the lungs.
- Fire may produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases.
- Some liquids produce vapors that may cause dizziness or suffocation.
- Runoff from fire control may cause pollution.

FIRST AID

- Move victim to fresh air.
- Call 911 or emergency medical service.
- Give artificial respiration if victim is not breathing.
- Administer oxygen if breathing is difficult.
- Remove and isolate contaminated clothing and shoes.
- In case of contact with substance, immediately flush skin or eyes with running water for at least 20 minutes.
- Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved, and take precautions to protect themselves.

PUBLIC SAFETY

- **CALL Emergency Response Telephone Number on Shipping Paper first. If Shipping Paper not available or no answer, refer to appropriate telephone number listed on the inside back cover.**
- As an immediate precautionary measure, isolate spill or leak area in all directions for at least 50 meters (150 feet) for liquids and at least 25 meters (75 feet) for solids.
- Keep unauthorized personnel away.
- Stay upwind.

EVACUATION

Large Spill

- See the **Emergency Response Guidebook Table 1** for evacuation distances.

Fire

- If tank, rail car or tank truck is involved in a fire, ISOLATE for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions; also, consider initial evacuation for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions.

Information provided by the Emergency Response Guidebook 2012.

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3.4 AIR MONITORING

During an incident in which oil or hazardous material has been spilled or potentially could affect the response, prior to engaging in **any** spill response activity, air monitoring should be conducted in the affected area.

It is imperative that all air monitoring equipment is operated and their data interpreted by trained personnel thoroughly familiar with the equipment.

- The air monitoring equipment should be calibrated before and after every use using the equipment manufacturer's recommended procedures and standards.
- Air monitoring measurements which are to be made prior to entry into the spill area include:
  - Lower Explosive Limit (LEL)
  - Oxygen content
- LEL readings above 10% require immediate evacuation of the area and elimination of ignition sources.
- Oxygen readings below 19.5% require the use of air supplied respiratory protection.
- Where unknown and multiple contaminants may be present, instrument readings should be interpreted conservatively.

The Incident Commander is responsible for industrial hygiene monitoring in the post discovery period and may refer to the Safety Officer.

3.5 DECONTAMINATION

Decontamination facilities shall be designed to allow effective, efficient removal, and containment of contaminants. Decontamination facilities should be in place prior to employee/contractor entrance to areas where potential for exposure to contaminants exists.

Regardless of the decontamination facilities, all efforts to minimize personnel exposure should be taken.

Particular attention shall be paid to personal hygiene, i.e., wash hands prior to eating, drinking, or smoking, etc.

A separate decontamination area should be established to allow for emergency decontamination of personnel requiring life saving medical attention. Appropriate MSDS's shall be stored at this area at all times and be provided to health professionals involved in the care of injured workers.

Decontamination facilities shall be designed to prevent further contamination of the environment and allow efficient movement of workers through the area.

Incorporated into the decontamination area will be a "tool drop" area to serve as a temporary storage area for items that will be reused in the contaminated area such as rakes, shovels, brooms, etc.

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3.6 PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

The following table represents OSHA/EPA designated PPE levels for responding to emergencies, post emergency cleanup sites, and/or Temporary Storage and Disposal (TSD) sites. The responder's PPE should be chosen based on his/her level of training and assigned job duties.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT(PPE)	
LEVEL A Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) (worn inside suit) Encapsulated Chemical Protective Suit Chemical Protective Gloves Chemical Protective Boots Hard Hat	LEVEL B SCBA (worn outside suit) Chemical Protective Suit w/Hood Chemical Protective Boots Chemical Protective Gloves Hard Hat
LEVEL C Air Purifying Respirator (APR) APR ½ Face / Full Face Hard Hat Glasses (worn with ½ face APR) Chemical Protective Boots Chemical Protective Gloves Chemical Protective Suit/Tyvek	LEVEL D Hard Hat Safety Glasses Work Uniform / Clothes Leather Gloves Safety Boots
MODIFIED LEVEL C Same as Level C except no APR requirements	

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3.7 EVACUATION

This evacuation plan shall be implemented in the event of an incident which requires the evacuation of one or more areas of the Facility.

The primary responsibility of the Incident Commander is to account for all employees and visitors in the emergency area.

Evacuation Planning

The primary evacuation routes were developed with the following factors taken into consideration:

- location of stored materials;
- hazard imposed by spilled material;
- spill flow direction;
- prevailing wind direction and speed;
- water currents, tides, or wave conditions (if applicable);
- arrival route of emergency response personnel and response equipment;
- evacuation routes;
- alternative routes of evacuation;
- transportation of injured personnel to nearest emergency medical facility;
- location of alarm/notification systems;
- the need for a centralized check-in area for evacuation validation (roll call);
- selection of a mitigation command center; and
- location of shelter at the facility as an alternative to evacuation.

All employees and contractors have been trained to evaluate the safety of the primary route prior to using it for evacuation.

The Evacuation Diagram in Appendix G shows the primary evacuation routes throughout the Facility.

Evacuation Response

Terminal employees will evacuate through the main entrance. An evacuation route for locations within the terminal is located in Appendix G on the Evacuation Diagram. Any community evacuation will be coordinated with local emergency response organizations.

Location of Stored Materials

- Tank farm (tanks listed in Appendix C)

Hazards Imposed by Spilled Materials

- Found in MSDB sheets located at the terminal.
- The gasolines are flammable when in sufficient concentration. They tend to evaporate entirely and quickly. Due to very low flash point and high volatility, containment and removal activities may be limited to maintaining safety zone around spill area to eliminate any source of ignition. Any environmental or economic sensitive areas that could be affected by gasoline spill may require exclusion booming. This booming must be performed well ahead of arrival of spill to ensure that vessels towing exclusion boom are not required to come in contact with spilled product.

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- The light diesel fuels may be flammable when fresh. These oils are identified as having high fluidity, clarity, rapid spreading rate, strong odor, and high evaporation rate. They do not tend to adhere to surfaces and can largely be removed by flushing.
- Diesel fuels tend to evaporate more slowly than gasolines. This would permit containment and removal activities, as the danger of igniting the spill is much lower. In higher wave action areas, these oils may form unstable emulsions. These oils may tend to penetrate porous surfaces, requiring more extensive cleanup activities if the oils impact a shore area. Light oils are considered toxic.

Spill Flow Direction

- An on-site leak which occurs at any of the storage, process or transfer areas will have minimal potential of migrating off-site due to the diked areas and diversion systems that exist.

In the event that a catastrophic release occurs and it is not contained on-site, the material could migrate in a southerly direction.

- A small spill that escaped secondary containment from an open valve in Springfield Terminal would likely travel toward the wooded area near tanks 16, 17, and 29, the end of Napier Street and Interstate 291. In the Lower Tank Farm any product which escaped secondary containment would flow towards Albany Street.
- A medium spill that escapes secondary containment from an open valve would travel in a southerly direction.
- A worst case spill from the terminal would travel in a southerly direction.

Prevailing Wind Speed and Direction

- Data from the National Weather Service show the average monthly wind direction is predominantly from the southwest, with monthly average speeds between 8-12 miles per hour.

Water Currents, Tides, or Wave Conditions

- The Connecticut River is located 1.6 miles to the southwest, but is non-tidal as it runs through Springfield due to heavy regulation. Because of the regulation the level does not fluctuate widely with normal weather patterns. Flooding would have to be severe to impact the Springfield Terminal.

Arrival Route of Emergency Response Personnel and Equipment

- Emergency Response Personnel arriving from the North will take I-91 south to I-291 (north/northeast) to Armory Street (south). Make a left onto Albany Street. The facility is located at 145 Albany Street.
- Emergency Response Personnel arriving from the South will take I-91 north to I-291 (north/northeast) to Armory Street (south). Make a left onto Albany Street. The facility is located at 145 Albany Street.

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Evacuation Routes

- Terminal employees will evacuate through the main entrance located on Albany Street. Any community evacuation will be coordinated with local emergency response organizations.

Alternative Routes of Evacuation

- If the main entrance is blocked, employees will be able to exit the terminal through the back entrance (at back of tank field) onto Glen Road.

Transportation of Injured Personnel to nearest Emergency Medical Facility

- Turn left out of the Terminal onto Albany Street. Make a right onto Armory Street. Armory Street becomes Liberty Street. Make a left onto Stafford Street, and a right back onto Armory Street. Take a left onto Carew Street. Make a right onto Chestnut Street and Baystate Medical Center is located at 759 Chestnut Street #1.

Location of Alarm / Notification Systems

- The facility does have fire alarms. They are located throughout the facility including the main office building, tank farm, and the loading rack area.

Roll Call Area

- The roll call area will be the terminal parking lot.

Alternate Roll Call Area

- If the terminal parking lot is unavailable, the roll call area will be the office building located at 145 Albany Street.

Location of Mitigation Command Center

- (b) (7)(F) [redacted]

Alternate Mitigation Command Center

- (b) (7)(F) [redacted]

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Community Evacuation Plans

- After 911 has been notified of a hazardous materials incident, the Office of Emergency Preparedness (OEP) will be notified and will determine if any evacuations need to take place or if terminal personnel should shelter in place. **If a shelter in place order is given by the OEP, personnel may shelter in the terminal office. The OEP with the assistance of the Fire and Police Departments will notify the surrounding community if evacuation or shelter in place is appropriate.**

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3.8 DOCUMENTATION OF INITIAL RESPONSE ACTIONS

The Incident Commander, starting with the initial responder, must document the events and communications occurring around an incident. Initially, events and communications may be written in a personal notepad and transcribed to a more formal format at a later time. Once the Incident Management Team is activated, all records are to be kept using the appropriate ICS forms. When recording information during an event, it is important to capture only the pertinent facts as related to response activities.

The criteria for incident documentation varies according to the type of incident. Any incident requiring documentation under applicable Federal, State and or local regulations will be documented and maintained as follows:

- ☐ Agency notification logs will be filed and be maintained.
- ☐ Any follow-up letters required by regulation will be maintained.
- ☐ A root cause investigation will be performed for the facility in which the incident occurred. The investigation report as well as records of follow-up actions and activities generated by the investigation will be maintained.
- ☐ When a formal response critique occurs, the incident response critique and records of follow-up activities will be maintained.
- ☐ If drill or exercise credit under the National Preparedness for Response Exercise Program (PREP) is to be taken for an actual response, the appropriate PREP documentation will be maintained.
- ☐ All records of Lessons Learned during actual incidents will also be maintained.

Examples of what to record:

- Record only facts.
- Record the recommendations, instructions, and actions taken by government/regulatory officials.
- Document conversations (telephone or in person) with government/ regulatory officials.
- **Request that government/regulatory officials document and sign their orders or recommendations (especially if Company personnel do not agree with their suggestions, instructions, or actions).**

Examples of what **NOT** to put into the records.

- × Speculations.
- × Criticisms of efforts and/or methods of other people/operations.
- × Skipping lines or making erasures unless an error is made. If an error is made, then line through it, add the correct entry above or below it, and initial the change.

If response to an actual event is to be used for PREP credit, the following information will be included in the documentation:

- ☐ The type of response
- ☐ Date and time of the response
- ☐ A description of the incident and the response
- ☐ The Plan components addressed in the response (see Appendix D - Training and Drills)
- ☐ The PREP requirements fulfilled by the response
- ☐ Lessons learned

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4.0 RESPONSE TEAMS

4.1 Introduction

4.2 Qualified Individual

4.3 Incident Command System

4.4 Unified Command

4.5 National Response Framework

Figure 4.1 Response Organization

Figure 4.2 Federal Representation on National Response Team

Figure 4.3 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Regional Offices

Figure 4.4 U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) Districts

Figure 4.5 Incident Management Team - Command Structure

Figure 4.6 ICS Roles and Responsibilities

Figure 4.7 Facility Specific Incident Management

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4.1 INTRODUCTION

This section describes organizational features and duties of the Qualified Individual and the Springfield, MA Incident Command System (ICS).

The Springfield, MA ICS is based upon the National Incident Management System and is consistent with the ICS procedures utilized by many agencies and the oil industry around the world.

ExxonMobil Field Response Teams manage the on scene tactical response to an incident. All Field Response Teams will be organized in accordance with the Incident Command System (ICS). The exact composition of the Field Response Team depends on the magnitude of the incident. The composition of the Field Response Team will vary depending on the size and significance of the Incident.

Tier I Incidents:

Tier I incidents are smaller operational events that usually occur at or near an ExxonMobil facility. For these incidents, the Field Response Team will be composed of facility personnel and other local area responders (e.g., Fire Department/Hazmat, local contractors).

Tier II Incidents:

Tier II incidents are events that require a level of response that exceeds the resources of the local facility. For Tier II incidents, the field support team will be composed of the facility personnel supplemented by (1) personnel from other ExxonMobil facilities (e.g. Strike Team), other ExxonMobil offices, (2) regional contractors, (3) industry mutual aid personnel, and/or (4) government response personnel.

STRIKE TEAM OVERVIEW

Area	Description
Mandate	To provide quick, competent and caring response to any incident at the request of a business unit.
Response Scenarios	Provide assistance in Emergency Management i.e. management of contractors and on-site response personnel for: • Safety (Casualty); Natural disasters; Fires; Oil, Chemical and NGL spills; Other environmental incidents; Security; Toxic gas releases, Equipment deployment (USA only).

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STRIKE TEAM OVERVIEW (Cont'd)

Area	Description
Responsibilities	• Provide technical and tactical assistance as requested. • Provides response and incident management coverage at local sites, facilities or units for Tier 2 and Tier 1 (when requested) incidents. • Provides advice on response actions to Tiers 1 and 2 incidents. • Provides incident assessment. • Provides incident response oversight to contractors, on-site personnel, external agencies and non-government organizations. • Provides additional resources (equipment and people).
Geographic Coverage	The North American Strike Teams are: • Western Gulf Coast • Eastern Gulf Coast • West Coast US • Mid-West US and Canada • Central US • Western Canada • Eastern Canada • North-East Canada & US Remote areas will be supported by a sub-set of the Strike Team known as the Rapid Assessment Team. Their role is to travel to remote locations to complete a response action plan analysis.
Number of Team Members	Approximately 10 to 50 members per sub-team.
Make-up of Team	• Cross-functional teams (professional specialists) - Downstream and Upstream. • Technical advisors and other support groups.

Tier III Incidents / NARRT:

Tier III incidents are events that exceed significantly the resources of the local facility personnel. The response operation will likely be subject to governmental control or direction. For Tier III Incidents, the Field Response Team will be composed of (1) ExxonMobil personnel from many locations, led by an ExxonMobil IC, (2) local and national contractors, and (3) governmental officials. For major oil spills, the ExxonMobil personnel that participate on the Field Response Team are known collectively as the North America Regional Response Team (NARRT).

In the event of an emergency, the Strike Team will be organized under the Incident Command System. The Incident Commander will head the management team. During the initial stages of a response, one person may fulfill more than one position on the team. If there were still insufficient resources to mount an effective spill response after a Strike Team, the NARRT would be activated.

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North America Regional Response Team (NARRT):

The main responsibility of the NARRT is to respond to incidents that are beyond local and regional capability to manage. The NARRT is capable of providing resources from other Strike Teams in addition to a complete emergency response management and support team of other functional groups to work with affiliate/facility personnel and government officials in response to a major spill release or other emergency. Each NARRT position has several primary and alternates assigned to provide two complete teams for additional support and for relief of first responders. The NARRT is designed to be rapidly deployed and members are geographically distributed to minimize the time required to have trained personnel on scene. Goals for response are that upon activation every member will be en route to the spill within 4 hours and will arrive on scene within 8 to 12 hours of activation depending upon transportation schedules, connections, weather and other variables. The NARRT will merge with facility, affiliate and personnel who have local knowledge and contacts to assist in the response by combining local expertise with trained emergency responders. ExxonMobil will provide an effective response to minimize environmental and economic damages in a cost effective manner. The NARRT will remain on scene until the emergency response can be managed effectively by the facility or affiliate.

The NARRT is organized according to the Incident Command System (ICS), which standardizes roles and responsibilities, provides flexibility for expansion and facilitates integration with government and commercial response organizations to form a unified command and response team. The NARRT Incident Commander is their person in charge and responsible for managing all NARRT activities. The Incident Commander works closely with and reports directly to senior management in the affiliate or division that is responsible for the oil emergency response.

The NARRT also conducts national training and exercises, oversees regional response training and exercises, and serves as a source of specialists for the local and regional teams.

Activation of the NARRT begins by contacting the NARRT Coordinator at 1-866 285 8895.

Marine Spill Response Corporation (MSRC):

ExxonMobil is a charter member of the Marine Preservation Association (MPA), the funding corporation for the incorporated Marine Spill Response Corporation (MSRC). It maintains three (3) regional offices (Edison, NJ; Lake Charles, LA; Everett, WA), equipment and personnel to provide response to contracting companies and the U.S. Coast Guard in cleaning up spills of persistent oil in U.S. coastal and tidal waters. Each of the three regional centers is designed to provide a response to clean up an oil spill of approximately 30,000 tons. In smaller spills, MSRC will provide equipment and response assistance whenever contracted by the U.S. Coast Guard or whenever assistance is required to companies beyond the infrastructure and capabilities of other local oil spill response cooperatives and contractors.

ExxonMobil will contract directly with MSRC for this spill response assistance as available and as appropriate. It is intended that MSRC will respond to a request from either the U.S. Coast Guard or ExxonMobil.

The 24-hour number in the U.S. is 800-259-6772 or 800-645-7745. Outside the U.S. the number is 732-417-0175.

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The U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) requires that organizations which respond to emergencies involving hazardous materials adopt a nationally recognized Incident Command System [29 CFR 1910.120(q)(3)(i)]. The Incident Management System (IMS) is based upon *The National Incident Management System (NIMS)* , as developed by the Department of Homeland Security. Personnel assigned specific positions on response teams are thoroughly familiar with their roles and responsibilities, and participate in specified training programs and exercises simulating oil spill events.

The NIMS Incident Command System (ICS) is used to manage emergency response activities. Because ICS is a management tool that is readily adaptable to incidents of varying magnitude, it will typically be used for all emergency incidents. Staffing levels will be adjusted to meet specific response team needs based on incident size, severity, and type of emergency.

The USCG Incident Management Handbook (IMH) contains an in-depth description of all ICS positions, ICS development, response objectives and strategies, command responsibilities, ICS specific glossary/acronyms, resource typing, the Incident Action Plan (IAP) process, and meetings.

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4.2 QUALIFIED INDIVIDUAL

The Qualified Individual (QI) is responsible for the full implementation of the Facility Response Plan and is trained for these responsibilities. The Designated Alternate provides relief to the QI as needed to ensure that at least one QI is available to respond on a 24 hour basis. The QI/AQI is responsible for implementing response plans, directing response operations, and resolving internal conflicts that arise during response operations either directly or through the use of qualified designees.

It is the responsibility of the Qualified Individual (QI) or his/her designee to coordinate with the Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) and State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC) throughout the response.

Vital duties of the Qualified Individual (QI) include:

- Initiate internal notifications and hazard communication systems to notify all Facility personnel.
- Notify all response personnel, as needed.
- Identify the character, exact source, amount, and extent of the release, as well as the other items needed for notification.
- Notify and provide necessary information to the appropriate Federal, State, and local authorities with designated response roles, including the National Response Center (NRC), State Emergency Response Commission (SERC), and local response agencies.
- Assess the interaction of the spilled substance with water and/or other substances stored at the Facility and notify response personnel at the scene of that assessment.
- Assess the possible hazards to human health and the environment due to the release. This assessment must consider both the direct and indirect effects of the release (i.e., the effects of any toxic, irritating, or asphyxiating gases that may be generated or the effects of any hazardous surface water runoffs from water or chemical agents used to control fire and heat-induced explosion).
- Assess and implement prompt removal actions to contain and remove the substance released.
- Coordinate rescue and response actions as previously arranged with all response personnel.
- Activate and engage in contracting with oil spill removal organizations.
- Use authority to immediately access Company funding to initiate cleanup activities.
- Direct cleanup activities until properly relieved of this responsibility.
- Arrangements will be made to ensure that the Qualified Individual (QI) or the Alternate Qualified Individual (AQI) is available on a 24-hour basis and is able to arrive at the Facility in a reasonable time.
- The AQI shall replace the QI in the event of his/her absence and have the same responsibilities and authority.

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4.3 INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

The Incident Command System is intended to be used as an emergency management tool to aid in mitigating all types of emergency incidents. This system is readily adaptable to very small emergency incidents as well as more significant or complex emergencies. The Incident Command System utilizes the following criteria as key operational factors:

- Assigns overall authority to one individual
- Provides structured authority, roles and responsibilities during emergencies
- The system is simple and familiar and is used routinely at all incidents
- Communications are structured
- There is a structured system for response and assignment of resources
- The system provides for expansion, escalation, and transfer/transition of roles and responsibilities
- The system allows for "Unified Command" where agency involvement at the command level is required

Effective establishment and utilization of the Incident Command System during response to all types of emergencies can:

- Provide for increased safety
- Shorten emergency mitigation time by providing more effective and organized mitigation
- Cause increased confidence and support from local, state, federal and public sector emergency response personnel
- Provide a solid cornerstone for emergency planning efforts

The Incident Command structure for the Springfield, MA, including incident specific Operations Section command structure is shown in Figure 4.5. A description of each ICS position, the primary responsibilities, and pre-emergency planning activities are provided in Figure 4.6.

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4.4 UNIFIED COMMAND

As a component of an ICS, the Unified Command (UC) is a structure that brings together the Incident Commanders of all major organizations involved in the incident to coordinate an effective response while still meeting their own responsibilities. The UC links the organizations responding to the incident and provides a forum for the Responsible Party and responding agencies to make consensus decisions. Under the UC, the various jurisdictions and/or agencies and responders may blend together throughout the organization to create an integrated response team. The ICS process requires the UC to set clear objectives to guide the on-scene response resources.

Multiple jurisdictions may be involved in a response effort utilizing Unified Command. These jurisdictions could be represented by any combination of:

- Geographic boundaries
- Government levels
- Functional responsibilities
- Statutory responsibilities

The participants of Unified Command for a specific incident will be determined taking into account the specifics of the incident and existing response plans and/or decisions reached during the initial meeting of the UC. The UC may change as an incident progress in order to account for changes in the situation.

The UC is responsible for overall management of an incident. The UC directs incident activities and approves and releases resources. The UC structure is a vehicle for coordination, cooperation and communication which is essential to an effective response.

UC representatives must be able to:

- Agree on common incident objectives and priorities
- Have the capability to sustain a 24-hour-7-day-a-week commitment to the incident
- Have the authority to commit agency or company resources to the incident
- Have the authority to spend agency or company funds
- Agree on an incident response organization
- Agree on the appropriate Command and General Staff assignments
- Commit to speak with “one voice” through the Public Information Officer or Joint Information Center
- Agree on logistical support procedures
- Agree on cost-sharing procedures

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4.5 NATIONAL RESPONSE FRAMEWORK

National Response Framework

The National Response Framework (NRF) presents the guiding principles that enable all response partners to prepare for and provide a unified national response to disasters and emergencies - from the smallest incident to the largest catastrophe. The Framework defines the key principles, roles and structures that organize the way we respond as a Nation. It describes how communities, tribes States, the Federal Government, and private-sector and nongovernmental partners apply these principles for a coordinated, effective national response. The National Response Framework is always in effect, and elements can be implemented at any level at any time.

Emphasis on Local Response

All incidents are handled at the lowest possible organizational and jurisdictional level. Police, fire, public health and medical, emergency management, and other personnel are responsible for incident management at the local level. For those events that rise to the level of an Incident of National Significance, the Department of Homeland Security provides operational and/or resource coordination for Federal support to on-scene incident command structures.

Proactive Federal Response to Catastrophic Events

The National Response Framework provides mechanisms for expedited and proactive Federal support to ensure critical life-saving assistance and incident containment capabilities are in place to respond quickly and efficiently to catastrophic incidents. These are high-impact, low-probability incidents, including natural disasters and terrorist attacks that result in extraordinary levels of mass casualties, damage, or disruption severely affecting the population, infrastructure, environment, economy, national morale, and/or government functions.

Multi-Agency Coordination Structures

The National Response Framework establishes multi-agency coordinating structures at the field, regional and headquarters levels. These structures:

- Enable the execution of the responsibilities of the President through the appropriate Federal department and agencies;
- Integrate Federal, State, local, tribal, non-governmental organization, and private-sector efforts; and
- Provide a national capability that addresses both site-specific incident management activities and broader regional or national issues, such as impacts to the rest of the country, immediate regional or national actions required to avert or prepare for potential subsequent events, and the management of multiple incidents.

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New Coordinating Mechanisms Include:

Homeland Security Operations Center (HSOC)

The HSOC serves as the primary national-level multi-agency situational awareness and operational coordination center. The HSOC includes elements of the Department of Homeland Security and other Federal departments and agencies.

- *National Response Coordination Center (NRCC)*

The NRCC, a functional component of the HSOC, is a multi-agency center that provides overall Federal response coordination.

- *Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC)*

At the regional level, the RRCC coordinates regional response efforts and implements local Federal program support until a Joint Field Office is established.

Interagency Incident Management Group (IIMG)

A tailored group of senior level Federal interagency representatives who provide strategic advice to the Secretary of Homeland Security during an actual or potential Incident of National Significance.

Joint Field Office (JFO)

A temporary Federal facility established locally to provide a central point for Federal, State, local, and tribal representatives with responsibility for incident support and coordination.

Principal Federal Official (PFO)

A PFO may be designated by the Secretary of Homeland Security during a potential or actual Incident of National Significance. While individual Federal officials retain their authorities pertaining to specific aspects of incident management, the PFO works in conjunction with these officials to coordinate overall Federal incident management efforts.

National Contingency Plan

In 1968, the National Oil and Hazardous Substance Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) was established to coordinate Federal activities for preventing oil spills and mitigating environmental damages when spills occur. During June 1970, this plan was incorporated as part of the Code of Federal Regulations and applied to all navigable waters and adjoining shore lines of the United States. The plan was modified (September 1994) to implement changes made to the Clean Water Act by the Oil Pollution Act of 1990.

To ensure adequate preplanning and provisions for responding to oil spills, the National Contingency Plan established the National Response Center, the National Response Team, the Regional Response Center, Regional Response Teams and the On-Scene Coordinator (Figure 4.1).

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National Response Team (NRT)

National planning and coordination for oil spill response is the responsibility of the National Response Team (NRT). The NRT is responsible for evaluating methods for responding to oil spills and hazardous substances spills, and recommending changes to the National Contingency Plan. The NRT also develops procedures to coordinate activities for Federal, State and local governments, and private response organizations.

The NRT consists of representatives from each of the agencies shown in Figure 4.2. Normally, the NRT is chaired by the EPA representative while the USCG representative serves as the Vice-Chairman. If it is activated for spills within the coastal zone of the United States, the USCG representative will hold the Chair.

The NRT can be activated when an oil spill exceeds the capability of the Regional Response Team in which it occurs, crosses national boundaries, or presents a significant threat to a population, national policy, property, or national resources; or when requested by any NRT member.

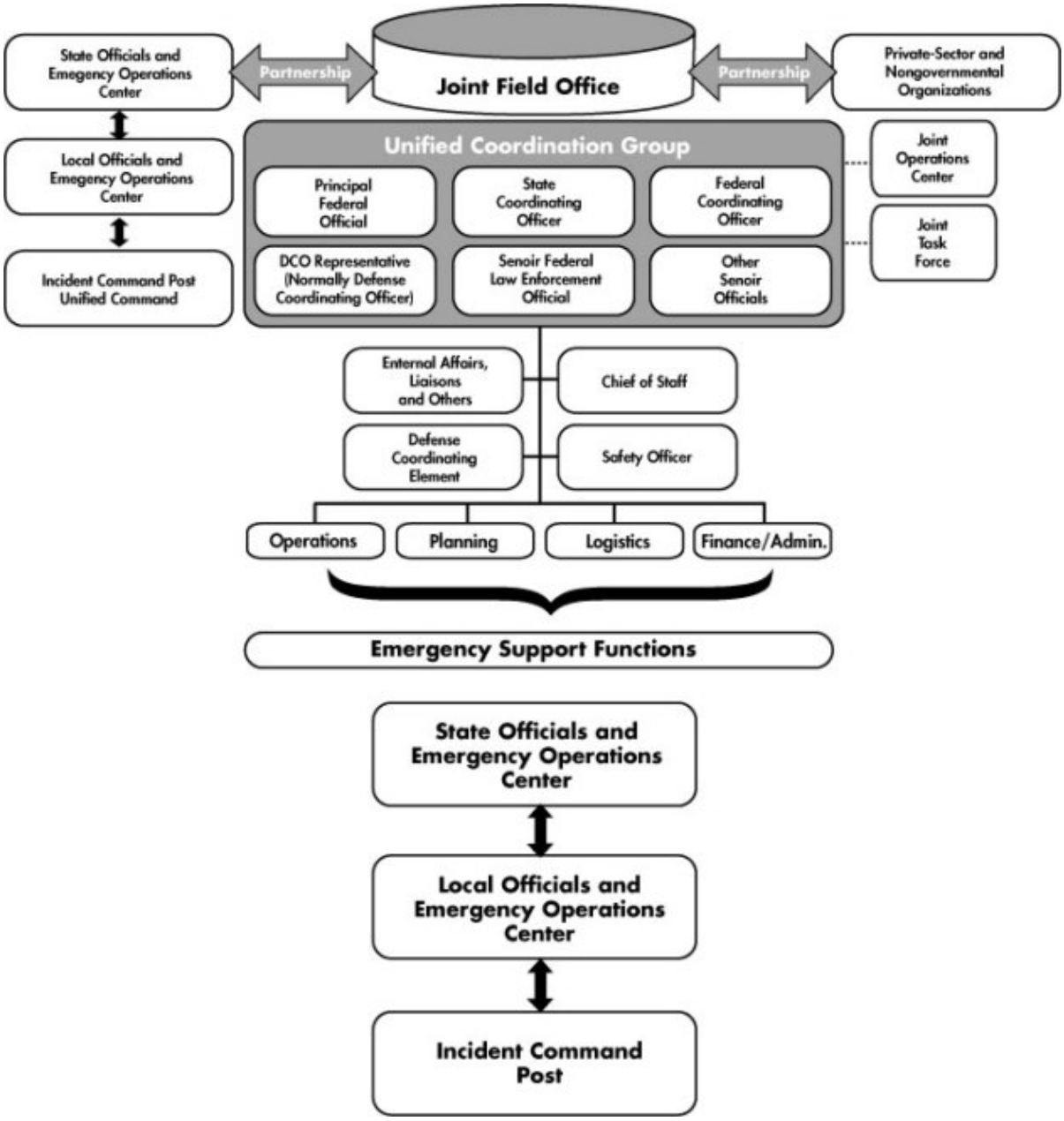
Once activated, the NRT may:

1. Monitor the spill, evaluate reports from the On-Scene Coordinator (OSC), and recommend appropriate actions for abating the spill.
2. Request oil spill response resources from Federal, State and local governments or private agencies.
3. Coordinate the supply of equipment, personnel, or technical advice to the affected region from other regions or districts.
4. Since the NCP is a regulation subject to notice and comment requirements, modifications will require future rulemaking not available at this time.

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FIGURE 4.1

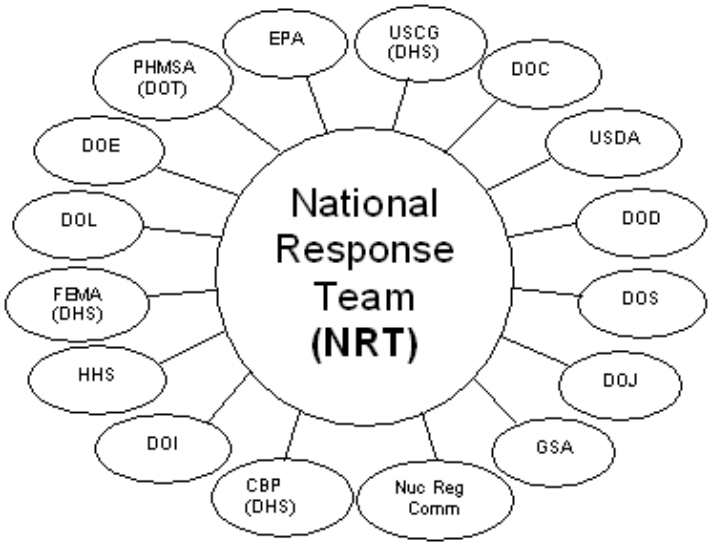
RESPONSE ORGANIZATION



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FIGURE 4.2

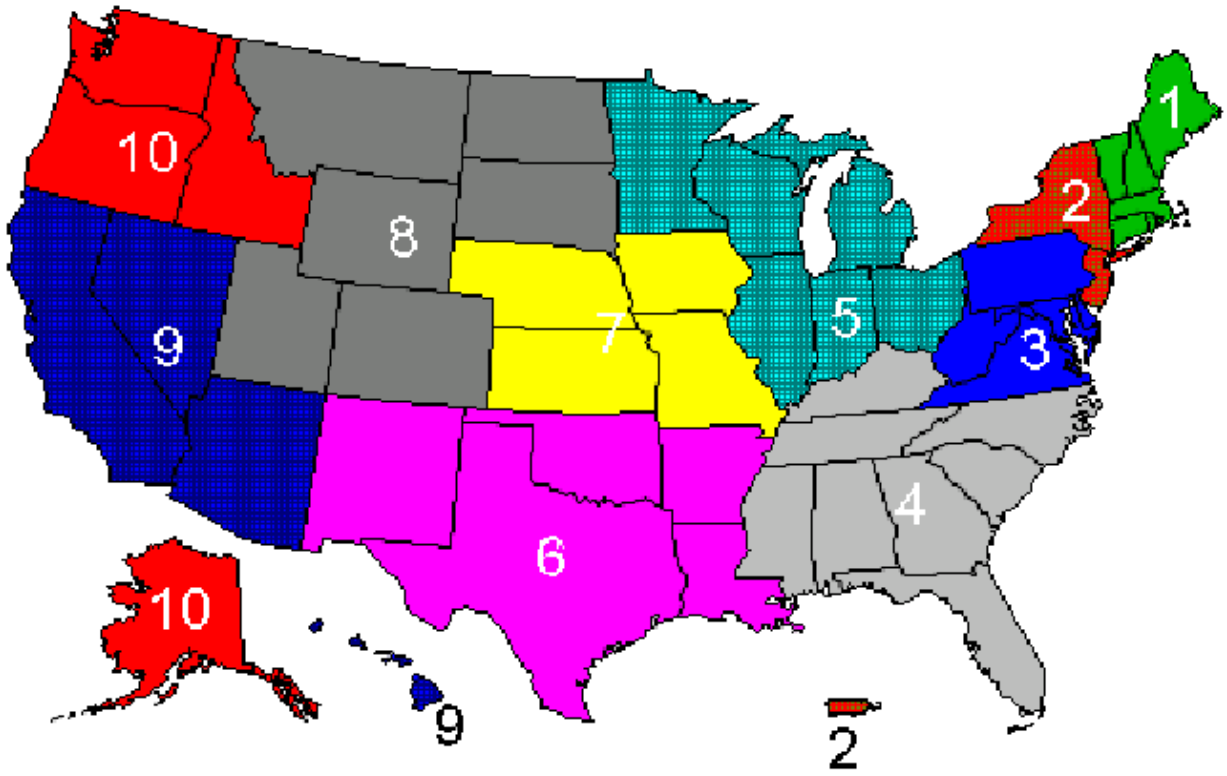
FEDERAL REPRESENTATION ON NATIONAL RESPONSE TEAM



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FIGURE 4.3

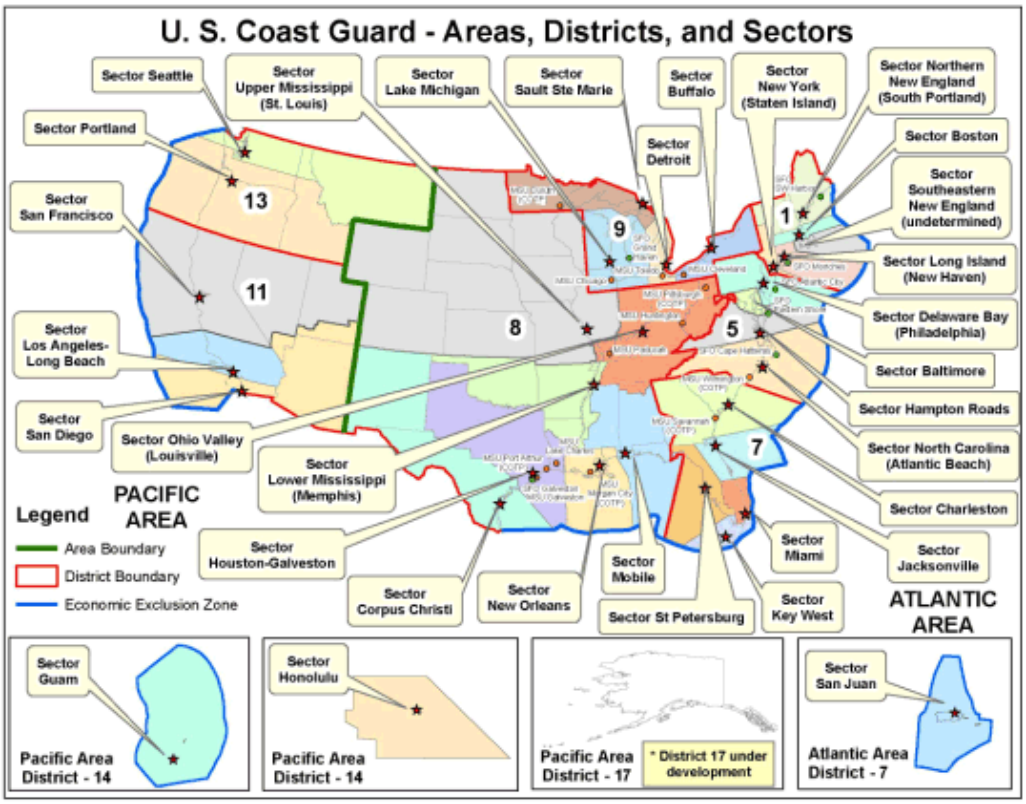
U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA) REGIONAL OFFICES



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FIGURE 4.4

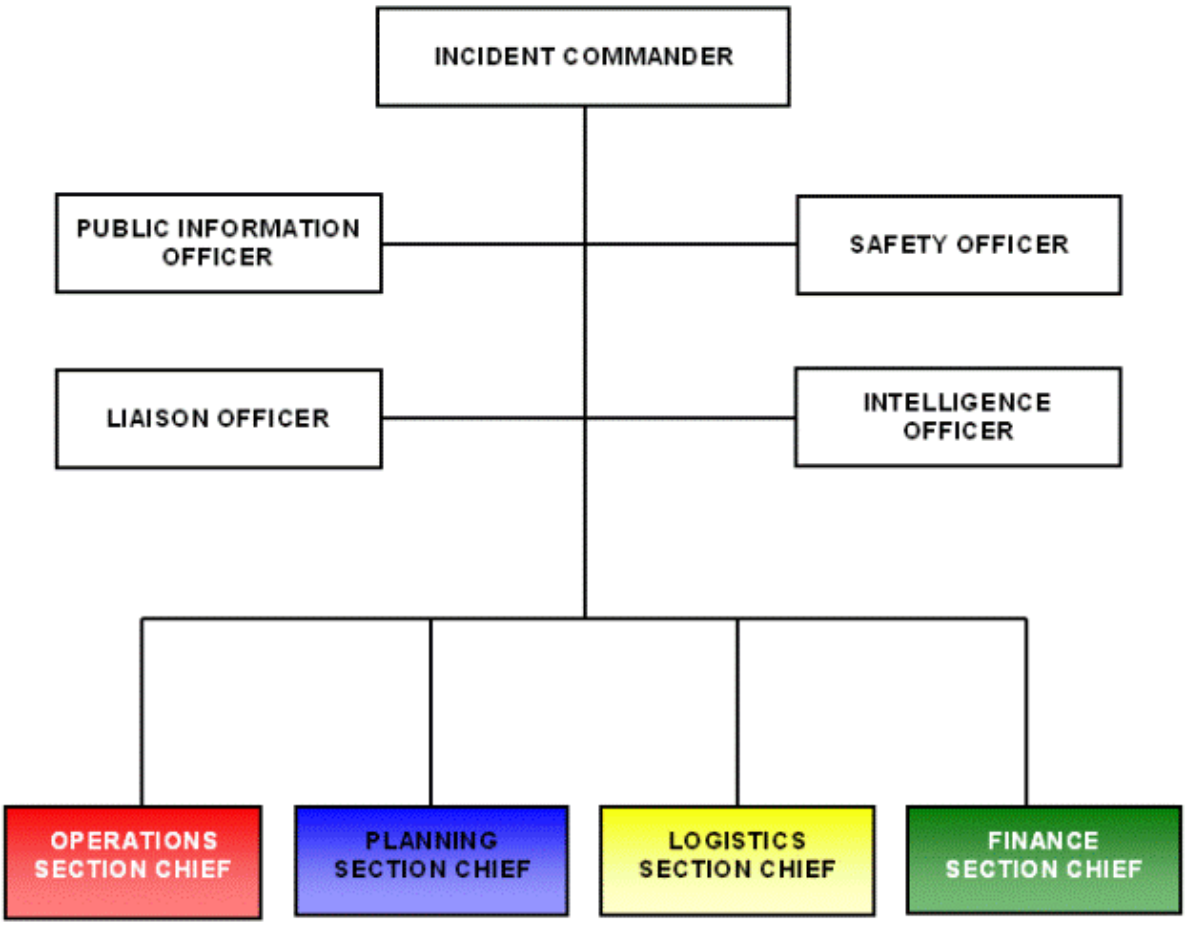
U.S. COAST GUARD (USCG) DISTRICTS



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FIGURE 4.5

INCIDENT MANAGEMENT TEAM - COMMAND STRUCTURE



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FIGURE 4.6

ICS ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

COMMON RESPONSIBILITIES

The following is a checklist applicable to all personnel in an ICS organization:

- ☐ Receive assignment, including:
  - Job assignment
  - Resource order number and request number
  - Reporting location
  - Reporting time
  - Travel instructions
  - Special communications instructions
- ☐ Upon arrival, check-in at designated check-in location.
- ☐ Receive briefing from immediate supervisor.
- ☐ Acquire work materials.
- ☐ Supervisors maintain accountability for assigned personnel.
- ☐ Organize and brief subordinates.
- ☐ Know your assigned radio frequency(s) and ensure communications equipment is operating properly.
- ☐ Use clear text and ICS terminology (no codes) in all communications.
- ☐ Complete forms and reports required of the assigned position and send to Documentation Unit.
- ☐ Maintain unit records, including Unit/Activity Log (ICS Form 214).
- ☐ Response to demobilization orders and brief subordinates regarding demobilization.

UNIT LEADER RESPONSIBILITIES

In ICS, a Unit Leader's responsibilities are common to all units in all parts of the organization. Common responsibilities of Unit Leaders are listed below.

- ☐ Review common responsibilities.
- ☐ Receive briefing from Incident Commander, Section Chief or Branch Director, as appropriate.
- ☐ Participate in incident planning meetings, as required.
- ☐ Determine current status of unit activities.
- ☐ Order additional unit staff, as appropriate.
- ☐ Determine resource needs.
- ☐ Confirm dispatch and estimated time of arrival of staff and supplies.
- ☐ Assign specific duties to staff; supervise staff.
- ☐ Develop and implement accountability, safety, and security measures for personnel and resources.
- ☐ Supervise demobilization of unit, including storage of supplies.
- ☐ Provide Supply Unit Leader with a list of supplies to be replenished.
- ☐ Maintain unit records, including Unit/Activity Log (ICS Form 214).

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COMMAND

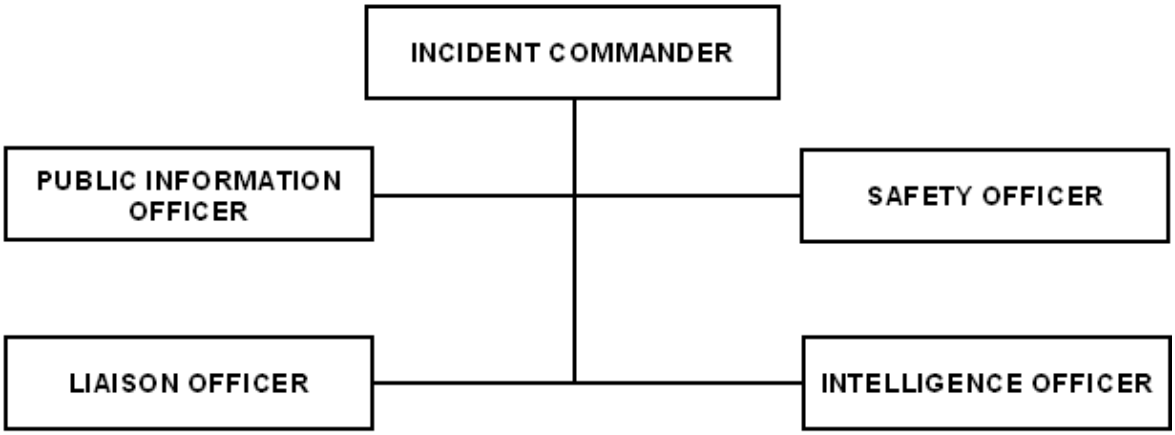
Incident Commander

Public Information Officer

Liaison Officer

Safety Officer

Intelligence Officer



INCIDENT COMMANDER

- ☐ Assess the situation and/or obtain a briefing from the prior IC.
- ☐ Determine Incident Objectives and strategy.
- ☐ Establish the immediate priorities.
- ☐ Establish an FRP.
- ☐ Brief Command Staff and Section Chiefs.
- ☐ Review meetings and briefings.
- ☐ Establish an appropriate organization.
- ☐ Ensure planning meetings are scheduled as required.
- ☐ Approve and authorize the implementation of an IAP.
- ☐ Ensure that adequate safety measures are in place.
- ☐ Coordinate activity for all Command and General Staff.
- ☐ Coordinate with key people and officials.
- ☐ Approve requests for additional resources or for the release of resources.
- ☐ Keep agency administrator informed of incident status.
- ☐ Approve the use of trainees, volunteers, and auxiliary personnel.
- ☐ Authorize release of information to the news media.
- ☐ Ensure incident Status Summary (ICS Form 209) is completed and forwarded to appropriate higher authority.
- ☐ Order the demobilization of the incident when appropriate.

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PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER

- ☐ Determine from the IC if there are any limits on information release.
- ☐ Develop material for use in media briefings.
- ☐ Obtain IC approval of media releases.
- ☐ Inform media and conduct media briefings.
- ☐ Arrange for tours and other interviews or briefings that may be required.
- ☐ Obtain media information that may be useful to incident planning.
- ☐ Maintain current information summaries and/or displays on the incident and provide information on the status of the incident to assigned personnel.

LIAISON OFFICER

- ☐ Be a contact point for Agency Representatives.
- ☐ Maintain a list of assisting and cooperating agencies and agency representatives. Monitor check-in sheets daily to ensure that all agency representatives are identified.
- ☐ Assist in establishing and coordinating interagency contacts.
- ☐ Keep agencies supporting the incident aware of incident status.
- ☐ Monitor incident operations to identify current or potential inter-organizational problems.
- ☐ Participate in planning meetings, providing current resource status, including limitations and capability of assisting agency resources.
- ☐ Coordinate response resource needs for Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration (NRDAR) activities with the OPS during oil and HAZMAT responses.
- ☐ Coordinate response resource needs for incident investigation activities with the OPS.
- ☐ Ensure that all required agency forms, reports, and documents are completed prior to demobilization.
- ☐ Coordinate activities of visiting dignitaries.

SAFETY OFFICER

- ☐ Participate in planning meetings.
- ☐ Identify hazardous situations associated with the incident.
- ☐ Review the IAP for safety implications.
- ☐ Exercise emergency authority to stop and prevent unsafe acts.
- ☐ Investigate accidents that have occurred within the incident area.
- ☐ Review and approve the Medical Plan.
- ☐ Develop the Site Safety Plan and publish Site Safety Plan summary (ICS Form 208) as required.

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INTELLIGENCE OFFICER

- ☐ Participate in meetings and briefings as required.
- ☐ Collect and analyze incoming intelligence information from all sources.
- ☐ Determine the applicability, significance, and reliability of incoming intelligence information.
- ☐ As requested, provide intelligence briefings to the IC/UC.
- ☐ Review the IAP for intelligence implications.
- ☐ Answer intelligence questions and advise Command and General Staff as appropriate.
- ☐ Supervise, coordinate, and participate in the collection, analysis, processing, and dissemination of intelligence.
- ☐ Establish liaison with all participating law enforcement agencies including the CGIS, FBI/JTTF, State and local police departments.
- ☐ Prepare all required intelligence reports and plans.
- ☐ Ensure that all required agency forms, reports and documents are completed prior to demobilization.

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OPERATIONS

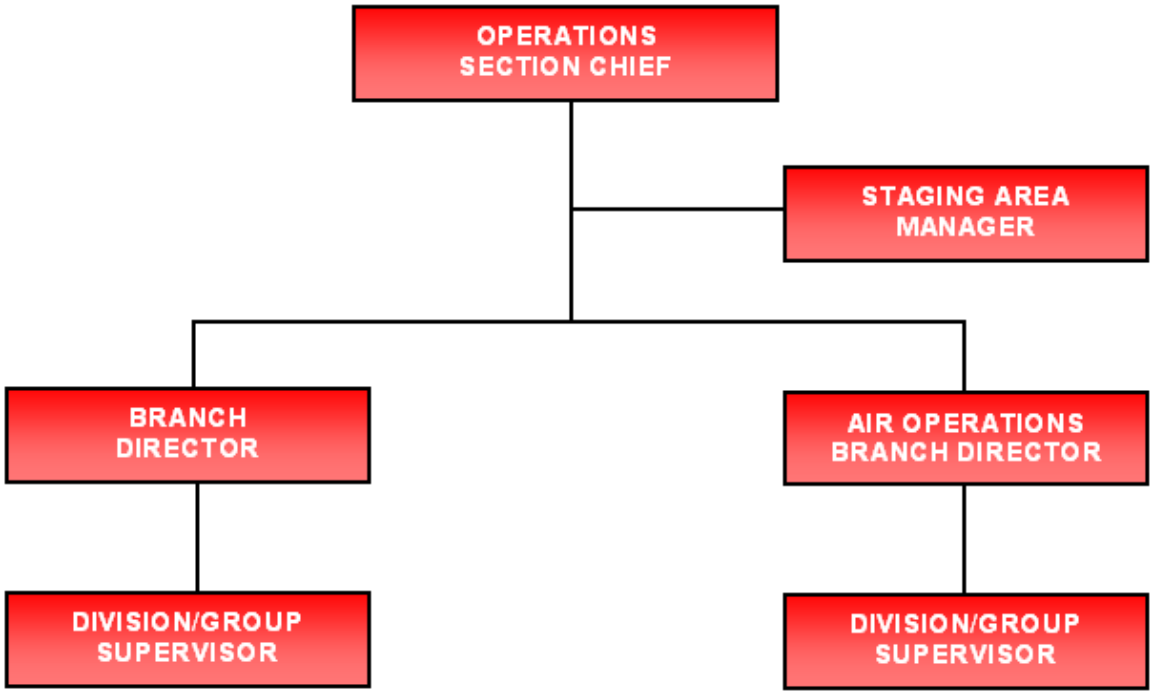
Operations Section Chief

Branch Director

Division/Group Supervisor

Staging Area Manager

Air Operations Branch Director



OPERATIONS SECTION CHIEF

- ☐ Develop operations portion of IAP.
- ☐ Brief and assign Operations Section personnel in accordance with the IAP.
- ☐ Supervise Operations Section.
- ☐ Determine need and request additional resources.
- ☐ Review suggested list of resources to be released and initiate recommendation for release of resources.
- ☐ Assemble and disassemble strike teams assigned to the Operations Section.
- ☐ Report information about special activities, events, and occurrences to the IC.
- ☐ Respond to resource requests in support of NRDAR activities.

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BRANCH DIRECTOR

- ☐ Develop with subordinates alternatives for Branch control operations.
- ☐ Attend planning meetings at the request of the OPS.
- ☐ Review Division/Group Assignment Lists (ICS Form 204) for Divisions/Groups within the Branch. Modify lists based on effectiveness of current operations.
- ☐ Assign specific work tasks to Division/Group Supervisors.
- ☐ Supervise Branch operations.
- ☐ Resolve logistic problems reported by subordinates.
- ☐ Report to OPS when: the IAP is to be modified; additional resources are needed; surplus resources are available; or hazardous situations or significant events occur.
- ☐ Approve accident and medical reports originating within the Branch.

DIVISION/GROUP SUPERVISOR

- ☐ Implement IAP for Division/Group.
- ☐ Provide the IAP to Strike Team Leaders, when available.
- ☐ Identify increments assigned to the Division/Group.
- ☐ Review Division/Group assignments and incident activities with subordinates and assign tasks.
- ☐ Ensure that the IC and/or Resources Unit are advised of all changes in the status of resources assigned to the Division/Group.
- ☐ Coordinate activities with adjacent Division/Group.
- ☐ Determine need for assistance on assigned tasks.
- ☐ Submit situation and resources status information to the Branch Director or the OPS.
- ☐ Report hazardous situations, special occurrences, or significant events (e.g., accidents, sickness, discovery of unanticipated sensitive resources) to the immediate supervisor.
- ☐ Ensure that assigned personnel and equipment get to and from assignments in a timely and orderly manner.
- ☐ Resolve logistics problems within the Division/Group.
- ☐ Participate in the development of Branch plans for the next operational period.

STAGING AREA MANAGER

- ☐ Establish Staging Area layout.
- ☐ Determine any support needs for equipment, feeding, sanitation and security.
- ☐ Establish check-in function as appropriate.
- ☐ Post areas for identification and traffic control.
- ☐ Request maintenance service for equipment at Staging Area as appropriate.
- ☐ Respond to request for resource assignments
- ☐ Obtain and issue receipts for radio equipment and other supplies distributed and received at Staging Area.
- ☐ Determine required resource levels from the OPS.
- ☐ Advise the OPS when reserve levels reach minimums.
- ☐ Maintain and provide status to Resource Unit of all resources in Staging Area.
- ☐ Demobilize Staging Area in accordance with the Incident Demobilization Plan.

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AIR OPERATIONS BRANCH DIRECTOR

- ☐ Organize preliminary air operations.
- ☐ Request declaration (or cancellation) of restricted air space
- ☐ Participate in preparation of the IAP through the OPS. Ensure that the air operations portion of the IAP takes into consideration the Air Traffic Control requirements of assigned aircraft.
- ☐ Perform operational planning for air operations.
- ☐ Prepare and provide Air Operations Summary Worksheet (ICS Form 220) to the Air Support Group and Fixed-Wing Bases.
- ☐ Determine coordination procedures for use by air organization with ground Branches, Divisions, or Groups.
- ☐ Coordinate with appropriate Operations Section personnel.
- ☐ Supervise all air operations activities associated with the incident.
- ☐ Evaluate helibase locations.
- ☐ Establish procedures for emergency reassignment of aircraft.
- ☐ Schedule approved flights of non-incident aircraft in the restricted air space area.
- ☐ Coordinate with the Operations Coordination Center (OCC) through normal channels on incident air operations activities.
- ☐ Inform the Air Emergency Group Supervisor of the air traffic situation external to the incident.
- ☐ Consider requests for non-emergency use of incident aircraft.
- ☐ Resolve conflicts concerning non-incident aircraft.
- ☐ Coordinate with FAA.
- ☐ Update air operations plans.
- ☐ Report to the OPS on air operations activities.
- ☐ Report special incidents/accidents.
- ☐ Arrange for an accident investigation team when warranted.

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PLANNING

Planning Section Chief

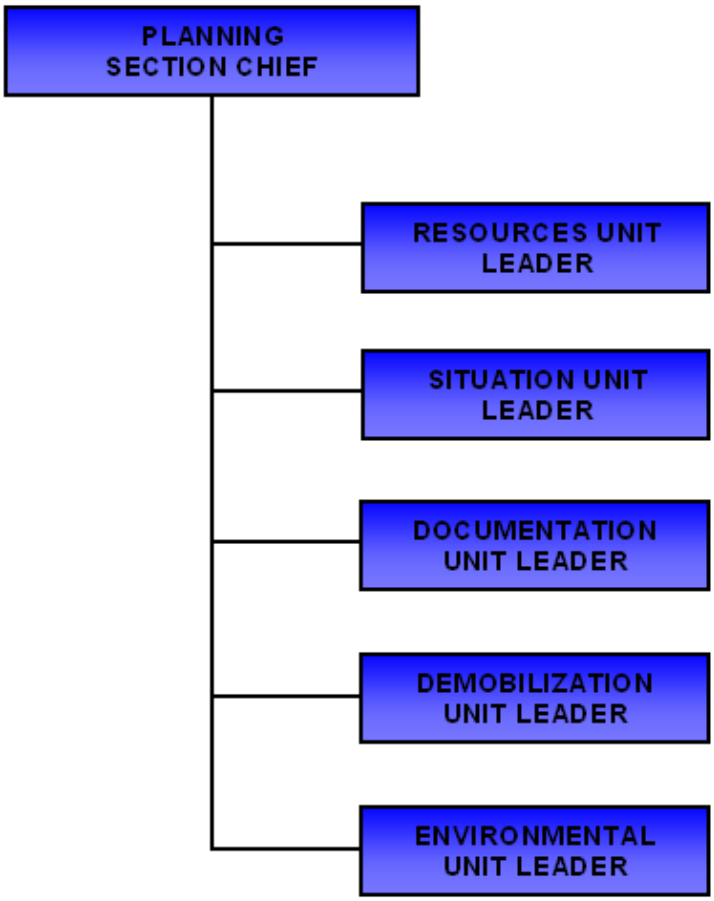
Resources Unit Leader

Situation Unit Leader

Documentation Unit Leader

Demobilization Unit Leader

Environmental Unit Leader



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PLANNING SECTION CHIEF

- ☐ Collect and process situation information about the incident.
- ☐ Supervise preparation of the IAP.
- ☐ Provide input to the IC and the OPS in preparing the IAP.
- ☐ Chair planning meetings and participate in other meetings as required.
- ☐ Reassign out-of-service personnel already on-site to ICS organizational positions as appropriate.
- ☐ Establish information requirements and reporting schedules for Planning Section Units (e.g., Resources, Situation Units).
- ☐ Determine the need for any specialized resources in support of the incident.
- ☐ If requested, assemble and disassemble Strike Teams and Task Forces not assigned to Operations.
- ☐ Establish special information collection activities as necessary (e.g., weather, environmental, toxics, etc.).
- ☐ Assemble information on alternative strategies.
- ☐ Provide periodic predictions on incident potential.
- ☐ Report any significant changes in incident status.
- ☐ Compile and display incident status information.
- ☐ Oversee preparation and implementation of the Incident Demobilization Plan.
- ☐ Incorporate plans (e.g., Traffic, Medical, Communications, Site Safety) into the IAP.

RESOURCE UNIT LEADER

- ☐ Establish the check-in function at incident locations.
- ☐ Prepare Organization Assignment List (ICS Form 203) and Organization Chart (ICS Form 207).
- ☐ Prepare appropriate parts of Division Assignment Lists (ICS Form 204).
- ☐ Prepare and maintain the FRP display (to include organization chart and resource allocation and deployment).
- ☐ Maintain and post the current status and location of all resources.
- ☐ Maintain master roster of all resources checked in at the incident.

SITUATION UNIT LEADER

- ☐ Begin collection and analysis of incident data as soon as possible.
- ☐ Prepare, post, or disseminate resource and situation status information as required, including special requests.
- ☐ Prepare periodic predictions or as requested by the PSC.
- ☐ Prepare the Incident Status Summary Form (ICS Form 209).
- ☐ Provide photographic services and maps if required.

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DOCUMENTATION UNIT LEADER

- ☐ Set up work area; begin organization of incident files.
- ☐ Establish duplication service; respond to requests.
- ☐ File all official forms and reports.
- ☐ Review records for accuracy and completeness; inform appropriate units of errors or omissions.
- ☐ Provide incident documentation as requested.
- ☐ Store files for post-incident use.

DEMOBILIZATION UNIT LEADER

- ☐ Participate in planning meetings as required.
- ☐ Review incident resource records to determine the likely size and extent of demobilization effort.
- ☐ Based on the above analysis, add additional personnel, workspace, and supplies as needed.
- ☐ Coordinate demobilization with Agency Representatives.
- ☐ Monitor the on-going Operations Section resource needs.
- ☐ Identify surplus resources and probable release time.
- ☐ Develop incident check-out function for all units.
- ☐ Evaluate logistics and transportation capabilities to support demobilization.
- ☐ Establish communications with off-incident facilities, as necessary.
- ☐ Develop an Incident Demobilization Plan detailing specific responsibilities and release priorities and procedures.
- ☐ Prepare appropriate directories (e.g., maps, instructions, etc.) for inclusion in the Demobilization Plan.
- ☐ Distribute Demobilization Plan (on and offsite).
- ☐ Provide status reports to appropriate requestors.
- ☐ Ensure that all Sections/Units understand their specific demobilization responsibilities.
- ☐ Supervise execution of the Incident Demobilization Plan.
- ☐ Brief the PSC on demobilization progress.

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ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT LEADER

- ☐ Participate in Planning Section meetings.
- ☐ Identify sensitive areas and recommend response priorities.
- ☐ Following consultation with natural resource trustees, provide input on wildlife protection strategies (e.g., pre-emptive capture, hazing, and/or capture and treatment).
- ☐ Determine the extent, fate, and effects of contamination.
- ☐ Acquire, distribute, and provide analysis of weather forecasts.
- ☐ Monitor the environmental consequences of cleanup actions.
- ☐ Develop shoreline cleanup and assessment plans. Identify the need for, and prepare any special advisories or orders.
- ☐ Identify the need for, and obtain, permits, consultations, and other authorizations including Endangered Species Act (ESA) provisions.
- ☐ Following consultation with the FOSC's Historical/Cultural Resources Technical Specialist, identify and develop plans for protection of affected historical/cultural resources.
- ☐ Evaluate the opportunities to use various response technologies.
- ☐ Develop disposal plans.
- ☐ Develop a plan for collecting, transporting, and analyzing samples.

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LOGISTICS

Logistics Section Chief

Service Branch Director

Communications Unit Leader

Medical Unit Leader

Food Unit Leader

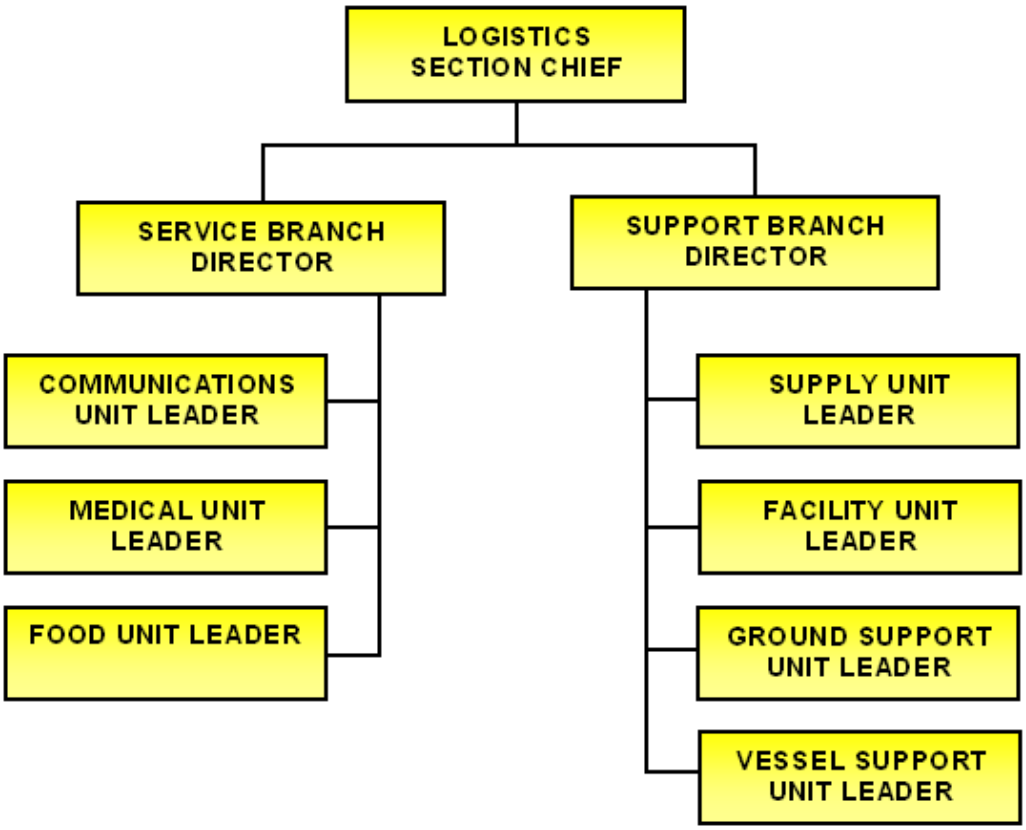
Support Branch Director

Supply Unit Leader

Facility Unit Leader

Ground Support Unit Leader

Vessel Support Unit Leader



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LOGISTICS SECTION CHIEF

- ☐ Plan the organization of the Logistics Section.
- ☐ Assign work locations and preliminary work tasks to Section personnel.
- ☐ Notify the Resources Unit of the Logistics Section units activated including names and locations of assigned personnel.
- ☐ Assemble and brief Branch Directors and Unit Leaders.
- ☐ Participate in preparation of the IAP.
- ☐ Identify service and support requirements for planned and expected operations.
- ☐ Provide input to and review the Communications Plan, Medical Plan, and Traffic Plan.
- ☐ Coordinate and process requests for additional resources.
- ☐ Review the IAP and estimate Section needs for the next operational period.
- ☐ Advise on current service and support capabilities.
- ☐ Prepare service and support elements of the IAP.
- ☐ Estimate future service and support requirements.
- ☐ Receive Incident Demobilization Plan from Planning Section.
- ☐ Recommend release of Unit resources in conformity with Incident Demobilization Plan.
- ☐ Ensure the general welfare and safety of Logistics Section personnel.

SERVICE BRANCH DIRECTOR

- ☐ Determine the level of service required to support operations.
- ☐ Confirm dispatch of Branch personnel.
- ☐ Participate in planning meetings of Logistics Section personnel.
- ☐ Review the IAP.
- ☐ Organize and prepare assignments for Service Branch personnel.
- ☐ Coordinate activities of Branch Units.
- ☐ Inform the LSC of Branch activities.
- ☐ Resolve Service Branch problems.

COMMUNICATIONS UNIT LEADER

- ☐ Prepare and implement the Incident Radio Communications Plan (ICS Form 205).
- ☐ Ensure the Incident Communications Center and the Message Center is established.
- ☐ Establish appropriate communications distribution/maintenance locations within the Base/Camp(s).
- ☐ Ensure communications systems are installed and tested.
- ☐ Ensure an equipment accountability system is established.
- ☐ Ensure personal portable radio equipment from cache is distributed per Incident Radio Communications Plan.
- ☐ Provide technical information as required on:

  - Adequacy of communications systems currently in operation.
  - Geographic limitation on communications systems.
  - Equipment capabilities/limitations.
  - Amount and types of equipment available.
  - Anticipated problems in the use of communications equipment.

- ☐ Supervise Communications Unit activities.
- ☐ Maintain records on all communications equipment as appropriate.
- ☐ Ensure equipment is tested and repaired.
- ☐ Recover equipment from Units being demobilized.

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MEDICAL UNIT LEADER

- ☐ Participate in Logistics Section/Service Branch planning activities.
- ☐ Prepare the Medical Plan (ICS Form 206).
- ☐ Prepare procedures for major medical emergency.
- ☐ Declare major emergency as appropriate.
- ☐ Respond to requests for medical aid, medical transportation, and medical supplies.
- ☐ Prepare and submit necessary documentation.

FOOD UNIT LEADER

- ☐ Determine food and water requirements.
- ☐ Determine the method of feeding to best fit each facility or situation.
- ☐ Obtain necessary equipment and supplies and establish cooking facilities.
- ☐ Ensure that well-balanced menus are provided.
- ☐ Order sufficient food and potable water from the Supply Unit.
- ☐ Maintain an inventory of food and water.
- ☐ Maintain food service areas, ensuring that all appropriate health and safety measures are being followed.
- ☐ Supervise caterers, cooks, and other Food Unit personnel as appropriate.

SUPPORT BRANCH DIRECTOR

- ☐ Determine initial support operations in coordination with the LSC and Service Branch Director.
- ☐ Prepare initial organization and assignments for support operations.
- ☐ Assemble and brief Support Branch personnel.
- ☐ Determine if assigned Branch resources are sufficient.
- ☐ Maintain surveillance of assigned units work progress and inform the LSC of their activities.
- ☐ Resolve problems associated with requests from the Operations Section.

SUPPLY UNIT LEADER

- ☐ Participate in Logistics Section/Support Branch planning activities.
- ☐ Determine the type and amount of supplies enroute.
- ☐ Review the IAP for information on operations of the Supply Unit.
- ☐ Develop and implement safety and security requirements.
- ☐ Order, receive, distribute and store supplies, and equipment.
- ☐ Receive and respond to requests for personnel, supplies, and equipment.
- ☐ Maintain an inventory of supplies and equipment.
- ☐ Service reusable equipment.
- ☐ Submit reports to the Support Branch Director.

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FACILITY UNIT LEADER

- ☐ Review the IAP.
- ☐ Participate in Logistics Section/Support Branch planning activities.
- ☐ Determine requirements for each facility, including the FRP.
- ☐ Prepare layouts of incident facilities.
- ☐ Notify Unit Leaders of facility layout.
- ☐ Activate incident facilities.
- ☐ Provide Base and Camp Managers and personnel to operate facilities.
- ☐ Provide sleeping facilities.
- ☐ Provide security services.
- ☐ Provide facility maintenance services (e.g., sanitation, lighting, cleanup).
- ☐ Demobilize Base and Camp facilities.
- ☐ Maintain facility records

GROUND SUPPORT UNIT LEADER

- ☐ Participate in Support Branch/Logistics Section planning activities.
- ☐ Develop and implement the Traffic Plan.
- ☐ Support out-of-service resources.
- ☐ Notify the Resources Unit of all status changes on support and transportation vehicles.
- ☐ Arrange for and activate fueling, maintenance, and repair of ground resources.
- ☐ Maintain Support Vehicle Inventory and transportation vehicles (ICS Form 218).
- ☐ Provide transportation services, IAW requests from the LSC or Support Branch Director.
- ☐ Collect information on rented equipment.
- ☐ Requisition maintenance and repair supplies (e.g., fuel, spare parts, etc.).
- ☐ Maintain incident roads.
- ☐ Submit reports to Support Branch Director as directed.

VESSEL SUPPORT UNIT LEADER

- ☐ Participate in Support Branch/Logistics Section planning activities.
- ☐ Coordinate development of the Vessel Routing Plan.
- ☐ Coordinate vessel transportation assignments with the Protection and Recovery Branch or other sources of vessel transportation.
- ☐ Coordinate water-to-land transportation with the Ground Support Unit, as necessary.
- ☐ Maintain a prioritized list of transportation requirements that need to be scheduled with the transportation source.
- ☐ Support out-of-service vessel resources, as requested.
- ☐ Arrange for fueling, dockage, maintenance, and repair of vessel resources, as requested.
- ☐ Maintain inventory of support and transportation vessels.

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FINANCE/ADMINISTRATION

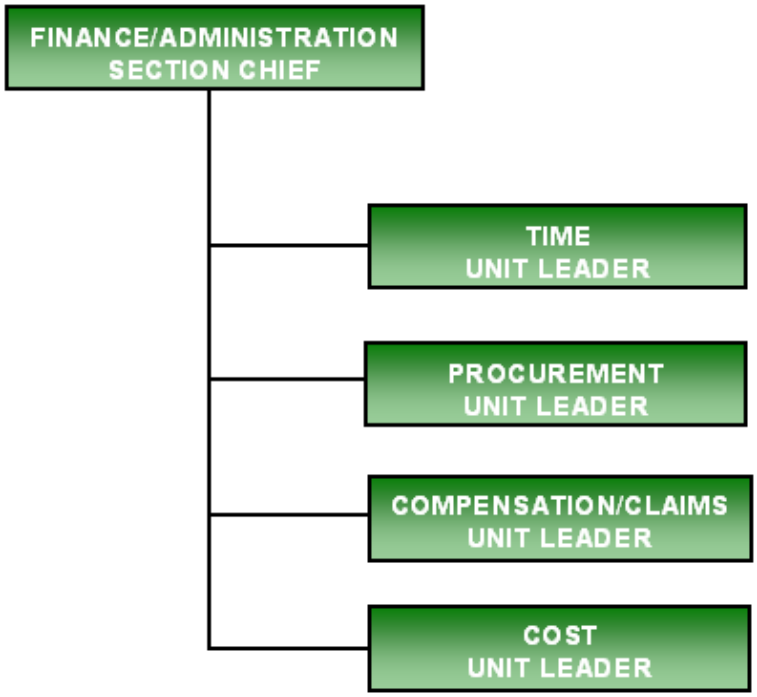
Finance/Administration Section Chief

Time Unit Leader

Procurement Unit Leader

Compensation/Claims Unit Leader

Cost Unit Leader



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FINANCE / ADMINISTRATION SECTION CHIEF

- ☐ Attend planning meetings as required.
- ☐ Manage all financial aspects of an incident.
- ☐ Provide financial and cost analysis information as requested.
- ☐ Gather pertinent information from briefings with responsible agencies.
- ☐ Develop an operating plan for the Finance/Admin. Section; fill supply and support needs.
- ☐ Determine the need to set up and operate an incident commissary.
- ☐ Meet with assisting and cooperating agency representatives as needed.
- ☐ Maintain daily contact with agency(s) administrative headquarters on Finance/Admin. matters.
- ☐ Ensure all personnel time records are accurately completed and transmitted, according to policy.
- ☐ Provide financial input to demobilization planning.
- ☐ Ensure all obligation documents initiated at the incident are properly prepared and completed.
- ☐ Brief administrative personnel on all incident-related financial issues needing attention or follow-up prior to leaving incident.

TIME UNIT LEADER

- ☐ Determine incident requirements for time recording function.
- ☐ Determine resource needs.
- ☐ Contact appropriate agency personnel/representatives.
- ☐ Ensure that personnel time recording documents are prepared in compliance with policy.
- ☐ Establish time unit objectives.
- ☐ Maintain separate logs for overtime hours.
- ☐ Establish commissary operation on larger or long-term incidents as needed.
- ☐ Submit cost estimate data forms to the Cost Unit, as required.
- ☐ Maintain records security.
- ☐ Ensure that all records are current and complete prior to demobilization.
- ☐ Release time reports from assisting agency personnel to the respective agency representatives prior to demobilization.
- ☐ Brief the Finance/Administration Section Chief on current problems and recommendations, outstanding issues, and follow-up requirements.

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PROCUREMENT UNIT LEADER

- ☐ Review incident needs and any special procedures with Unit Leaders, as needed.
- ☐ Coordinate with local jurisdiction on plans and supply sources.
- ☐ Obtain the Incident Procurement Plan.
- ☐ Prepare and authorize contracts and land-use agreements.
- ☐ Draft memoranda of understanding as necessary.
- ☐ Establish contracts and agreements with supply vendors.
- ☐ Provide for coordination between the Ordering Manager, agency dispatch, and all other procurement organizations supporting the incident.
- ☐ Ensure that a system is in place that meets agency property management requirements. Ensure proper accounting for all new property.
- ☐ Interpret contracts and agreements; resolve disputes within delegated authority.
- ☐ Coordinate with the Compensation/Claims Unit for processing claims.
- ☐ Coordinate use of impress funds, as required.
- ☐ Complete final processing of contracts and send documents for payment.
- ☐ Coordinate cost data in contracts with the Cost Unit Leader.
- ☐ Brief the Finance/Administration Section Chief on current problems and recommendations, outstanding issues, and follow-up requirements.

COMPENSATION / CLAIMS UNIT LEADER

- ☐ Establish contact with the incident Safety Officer (SO) and Liaison Officer (LO) (or agency representatives if no LO is assigned).
- ☐ Determine the need for Compensation for Injury and Claims Specialists and order personnel as needed.
- ☐ Establish a Compensation for Injury work area within or as close as possible to the Medical Unit.
- ☐ Review Incident Medical Plan (ICS Form 206).
- ☐ Ensure that Compensation/Claims Specialists have adequate workspace and supplies.
- ☐ Review and coordinate procedures for handling claims with the Procurement Unit.
- ☐ Brief the Compensation/Claims Specialists on incident activity.
- ☐ Periodically review logs and forms produced by the Compensation/Claims Specialists to ensure that they are complete, entries are timely and accurate, and that they are in compliance with agency requirements and policies.
- ☐ Ensure that all Compensation for Injury and Claims logs and forms are complete and routed appropriately for post-incident processing prior to demobilization.
- ☐ Keep the Finance/Administration Section Chief briefed on Unit status and activity.
- ☐ Demobilize unit in accordance with the Incident Demobilization Plan.

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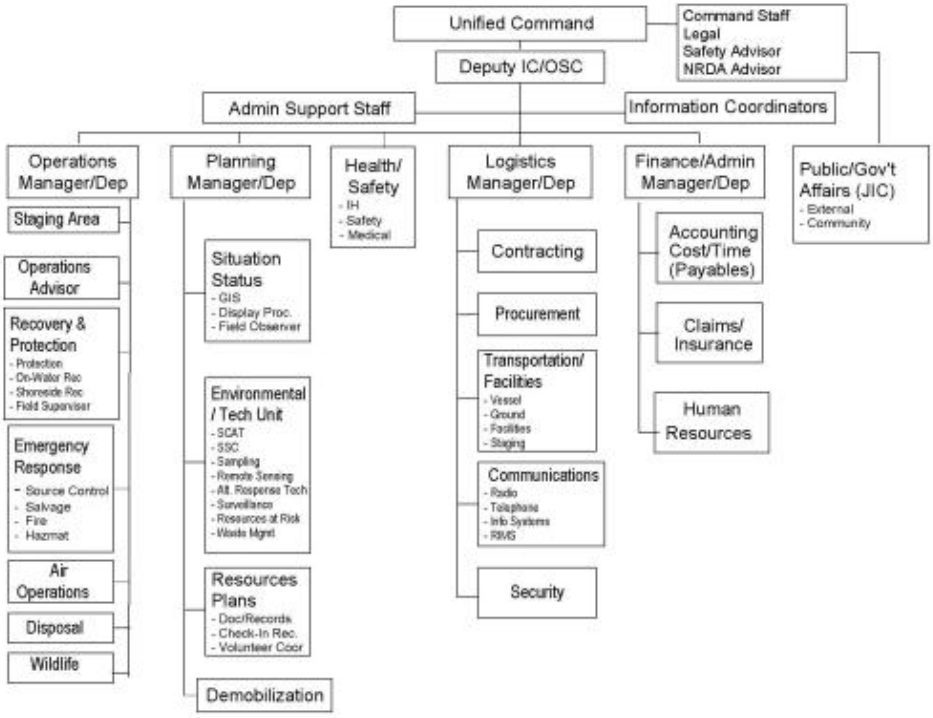
COST UNIT LEADER

- ☐ Coordinate cost reporting procedures.
- ☐ Collect and record all cost data.
- ☐ Develop incident cost summaries.
- ☐ Prepare resources-use cost estimates for the Planning Section.
- ☐ Make cost-saving recommendations to the Finance/Administration Section Chief.
- ☐ Ensure all cost documents are accurately prepared.
- ☐ Maintain cumulative incident cost records.
- ☐ Complete all records prior to demobilization.
- ☐ Provide reports to the Finance/Administration Section Chief.

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FIGURE 4.7

FACILITY SPECIFIC INCIDENT MANAGEMENT



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Qualified Individual

- Activate and contract with necessary oil spill removal organizations.
- Act as liaison with the predesignated Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC).
- Activate internal alarms and hazard communication systems to notify all facility personnel.
- Notify all response personnel, as needed.
- Identify the character, exact source, amount, and extent of the release, as well as the other items needed for notification.
- Notify and provide necessary information to the appropriate Federal, State and local authorities with designated response roles, including the National Response Center, State Emergency Response Commission, and Local Emergency Planning Committee.
- Assess the interaction of the spilled substance with water and/or other substances stored at the facility and notify response personnel at the scene of that assessment.
- Assess the possible hazards to human health and the environment due to the release.
- Assess and implement prompt removal actions to contain and remove the substance released.
- Coordinate rescue and response actions as previously arranged with all response personnel.
- Has authority to immediately access company funding to initiate cleanup activities.
- Direct cleanup activities until properly relieved of this responsibility.

Incident Commander

Scope of Responsibility:

- Initial Responder (person discovering the spill) acts as Incident Commander until relieved by Qualified Individual (QI). Person discovering spill is responsible for initially completing the Initial Site Assessment (ICS-201-2). This form should be given to the Planning Chief.
- Responsible for activating response personnel, directing response operations, making notifications, and for reporting the progress and the plans of the response operations to the Unified Command and ExxonMobil Management.

JOB DUTIES:

Initial Response:

- Mobilize local responders to ready standby
- Ensure that the safety of response personnel is accorded the highest priority in all aspects and phases of response

"Emergency":

- Assess the incident. Work with Safety Officer and use Fire Department/Hazmat to complete Site Safety and Control Analysis (ICS-201-3)
- Eliminate ignition sources
- Report nature and location
- Secure the source
- Minimize the threat
- Establish response organization (ICS-201-4)
- Notify upline management
- Begin clean-up
- Complete Summary of Current Actions (ICS-201-1)
- Ensure completion of Initial Incident Briefing document (ICS201)

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- Conduct initial briefing with response team
- Document all actions and activities

On-Going Response:

- Establish objectives and response priorities (Complete ICS-202)
- Ensure that response personnel have the equipment, materials, and supplies necessary to carry out their duties in a safe, effective, and efficient fashion

Transition to "Post-Emergency":

- Support the Public Information Officer
- Ensure development of the Incident Action Plan (IAP)
- Review the IAP with the Unified Command and obtain concurrence
- Conduct daily briefing meetings
- Ensure adequate records are maintained
- Complete response organization chart (ICS-204)

Deputy / Alternate Incident Commander

Reports directly to the IC in fulfilling his/her responsibilities. The Deputy IC is available to perform critical duties which demand the experience and knowledge of a senior manager to represent ExxonMobil. The Deputy IC is expected to assume the responsibilities of the IC, when the IC is unavailable.

Operations Section Chief

Scope of Responsibility:

- Responsible for the management and supervision of all containment, recovery, shoreline protection and cleanup, aerial surveillance, and waste disposal operations that occur during response operations.

JOB DUTIES:

Initial Response:

- Obtain initial briefing
- Make personal safety the highest priority throughout the response operations

"Emergency":

- Supervise on land, on-water, near-shore, and shoreline response operations
- Work with Safety Officer and use Fire Department/Hazmat to complete Site Safety and Control Analysis (ICS-201-3). Provide to Planning Chief, as needed.
- Document all actions and activities

On-Going Response:

- Ensure safety of field personnel
- Work with Planning and Logistics personnel to develop an Incident Action Plan for response operations

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Transition to "Post-Emergency":

- Provide Logistics Chief with a detailed list of personnel, equipment, material, and supply needs for day to day operations
- Provide information and make recommendations to the IC and Planning Chief
- Serve as field contact person for government agencies
- Work with Public Affairs to assist in preparation or review of information to be released to the media, government agencies, and/or the public
- Ensure adequate records are maintained

Logistics Section Chief

Scope of Responsibility:

- Responsible for coordinating all air, marine, and land transportation services; and the procurement of equipment, materials, and supplies.

JOB DUTIES:

Initial Response:

- Obtain initial briefing
- Set up Command Center

"Emergency":

- Ensure that all services are provided in a manner that maximizes personnel safety and health
- Complete Resource Summary (ICS-201-5). Provide to Planning Chief, as needed.
- Document all actions and activities

On-Going Response:

- Work with IC and Planning Chief to develop an Incident Action Plan for response operations.
- Work with the Operations Section Chief to identify and ensure timely and efficient provision of field support services.

Transition to "Post-Emergency":

- If requested by the IC, secure an "800" telephone number for the public to call regarding problems and claims.
- Ensure adequate records are maintained.

Planning Section Chief

Scope of Responsibility:

- Responsible for coordinating the development and prioritizing the response activities by collecting and evaluating information about the spill trajectory and areas impacted and status of resources available in consultation with regulatory agencies.

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JOB DUTIES:

Initial Response:

- Obtain initial briefing.
- Ensure that all plans are developed to maximize personnel safety and health.

"Emergency":

- Interface with the FOSC and regulatory agencies to gain consensus on objectives and response priorities.
- Obtain information on the size, location, direction, type, or potential impact of spill.
- Complete Spill Notification Form (ICS-201-6).
- Prepare Initial Incident Briefing (ICS-201) package for IC, as requested.
- Document all actions and activities.

On-Going Response:

- Interface with the IC and the Operations Section Chief to develop consensus on operations strategy to implement priority concerns jointly developed with FOSC and regulatory agencies.

Transition to "Post-Emergency":

- Work with Logistics Section Chief to ensure adequate resources are available for operations
- Supervise the preparation of the Incident Action Plan
- Develop a meeting schedule with the Unified Command
- Respond to request for information from government agencies
- Assist in the preparation or review of information to be released
- Ensure that company and/or contract personnel are available to provide technical advice on any and all aspects of response operations
- Ensure adequate records are maintained

Safety Officer

Scope of Responsibility:

- Responsible for coordinating the development of the Site Safety and Control Analysis (ICS-201-3) and the Site Safety & Health Plan, advising on safe practices and procedures to be followed during the conduct of response operations, and visit all areas of the response operation to monitor personnel activities.

JOB DUTIES:

Initial Response:

- Obtain initial briefing.
- Make personal safety the highest priority throughout the response operations.

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"Emergency":

- Use Fire Department/Hazmat to complete the Site Safety and Control Analysis (ICS-201-3). Provide to Planning Chief, as requested.
- Document all actions and activities

On-Going Response:

- Issue appropriate safety guidelines to be observed during response operations, addressing chemical/physical hazards associated with response.

Transition to "Post-Emergency":

- Work on the publication of safety reminders.
- Work with medical responders to establish first aid stations in field.
- Investigate accidents that occur.
- Maintain a record of all accidents/injuries.
- Serve as a liaison with government safety officials.
- Monitor field operations to ensure safety compliance and advise Operations Chief immediately should it be necessary to halt any activity. (Safety Officer has the authority to halt any activities which are against legal or company requirements or pose hazardous conditions to response personnel).
- Prepare the Site Safety & Health Plan (see Appendix D of the OSRP for fill-in-the-blank form) and provide to Planning Chief.
- Ensure adequate records are maintained.

Finance Section Officer

Scope of Responsibility:

- Responsible for overseeing all of the financial and cost analysis aspects of the incident and for supervising members of the Finance/Administration Section.
- During the initial stages of an incident, the Incident Commander will assume the role of the Finance Section Chief.

JOB DUTIES:

Initial Response:

- Obtain initial briefing
- Attend planning meetings to gather information on overall strategy.

"Emergency":

- Determine resource needs.
- Develop an operating plan for Finance/Administration function on incident.
- Prepare work objectives for section staff.
- Document all actions and activities.

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On-Going Response:

- Inform Unified Command when Section is fully operational
- Prepare and post Financial Section organization
- Facilitate preparation of guidelines, procedures, forms and data management systems necessary to account for expenditures made during response operations
- Ensure that all personnel time records are maintained
- Meet with agency representatives as required.
- Provide input in all planning sessions on financial and cost analysis matters.

Transition to "Post-Emergency":

- Ensure all obligation documents initiated at the incident are properly prepared and completed.
- Approve all obligation documents
- Brief agencies on all incident related business management issues needing attention and follow-up prior to leaving incident.
- Provide Unified Command with regular financial reports
- Document all actions
- Ensure adequate records are maintained.

Public Information Officer

Scope of Responsibility

- Responsible for developing and releasing information about the incident to the news media, to incident personnel, and to other appropriate agencies and organizations.
- The PIO is part of the Command Group. Assistants of the PIO will be located in the Joint Information Center (JIC).

JOB DUTIES:

Initial Response:

- Obtain initial briefing
- Determine from the Incident Commander if there are any limits on information release.

"Emergency":

- Develop material for use in media briefings.
- Obtain Incident Commander approval for media releases.

On-Going Response:

- Inform media and conduct media briefings.
- Arrange for tours and other interviews or briefings that may be required.
- Obtain media information that may be useful to incident planning.
- Maintain current information summaries and/or displays on the incident and provide information on status of incident to assigned personnel.

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Transition to "Post-Emergency":

- Maintain Unit/Activity
- Proactively work with media.
- Obtain Unified Command approval for media releases.

Legal Advisor

Is responsible for advising the IC and other NARRT response personnel concerning legal liabilities and ramifications that could result from the response actions. The Legal Advisor reports to the IC.

Vessel Salvage Platform Manager / Source Control

Responsible for source control from the stricken vessel or platform. Members filling these positions are provided completely by SeaRiver or from ExxonMobil Exploration and Production from their emergency response teams.

Emergency Support Group (ESG)

- Maintain communications between the Field Response Team and ExxonMobil senior management.
- Provide information or services to the Field Response Team upon request.
- Identify issues of overall strategic importance to ExxonMobil arising out of the incident or the response.
- Establish a high-level external communications strategy.
- Advisie senior management and the Executive Team on issues of strategic importance.

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5.0 RESPONSE PLANNING

5.1 Incident Action Plan

5.2 Planning P

5.3 Site Safety Plan

Figure 5.1 Incident Briefing

Figure 5.2 ICS IAP Cover

Figure 5.3 Incident Objectives

Figure 5.4 Organization Assignment List

Figure 5.5 Assignment List

Figure 5.6 Incident Radio Communications Plan

Figure 5.7 Medical Plan

Figure 5.8 Unit Log

Figure 5.9 Resources at Risk Summary

Figure 5.10 Site Safety Plan

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5.1 INCIDENT ACTION PLAN

Emergency response activities are planned and coordinated through the use of an Incident Action Plan (IAP) which is developed for each Operational Period of a response by the Incident Management Team. For small responses, an ICS 201 (Incident Briefing Form provided in Figure 5.1), may be used as the IAP and, for all incidents, the ICS 201 will serve as the initial IAP.

For larger or more complex incidents a more complete IAP will be necessary. These IAPs are generally created through the completion and compilation of several standard ICS forms. These forms include, but are not limited to:

ICS FORM NUMBER	FORM TITLE	PREPARED BY*	PLAN LOCATION
201	Incident Briefing	Initial Response IC	Figure 5.1
None	ICS IAP Cover	Situation Unit Leader	Figure 5.2
202	Incident Objectives	Planning Section Chief	Figure 5.3
203	Organization Assignment List	Resources Unit Leader	Figure 5.4
204	Assignment List	Operations Section Chief & Resources Unit Leader	Figure 5.5
205	Incident Radio Communications Plan	Communications Unit Leader	Figure 5.6
206	Medical Plan	Medical Unit Leader	Figure 5.7
214	Unit Log	All Sections	Figure 5.8
232	Resources at Risk Summary	Situation Unit Leader	Figure 5.9
SSP	Site Safety Plan	Safety Officer	Figure 5.10

* The Planning Section Chief may assign preparation of forms to other personnel on the Incident Management Team if identified position is unassigned or vacant when the IAP is produced.

Depending on the nature and severity of the emergency, additional documents may be included in the IAP. These may include:

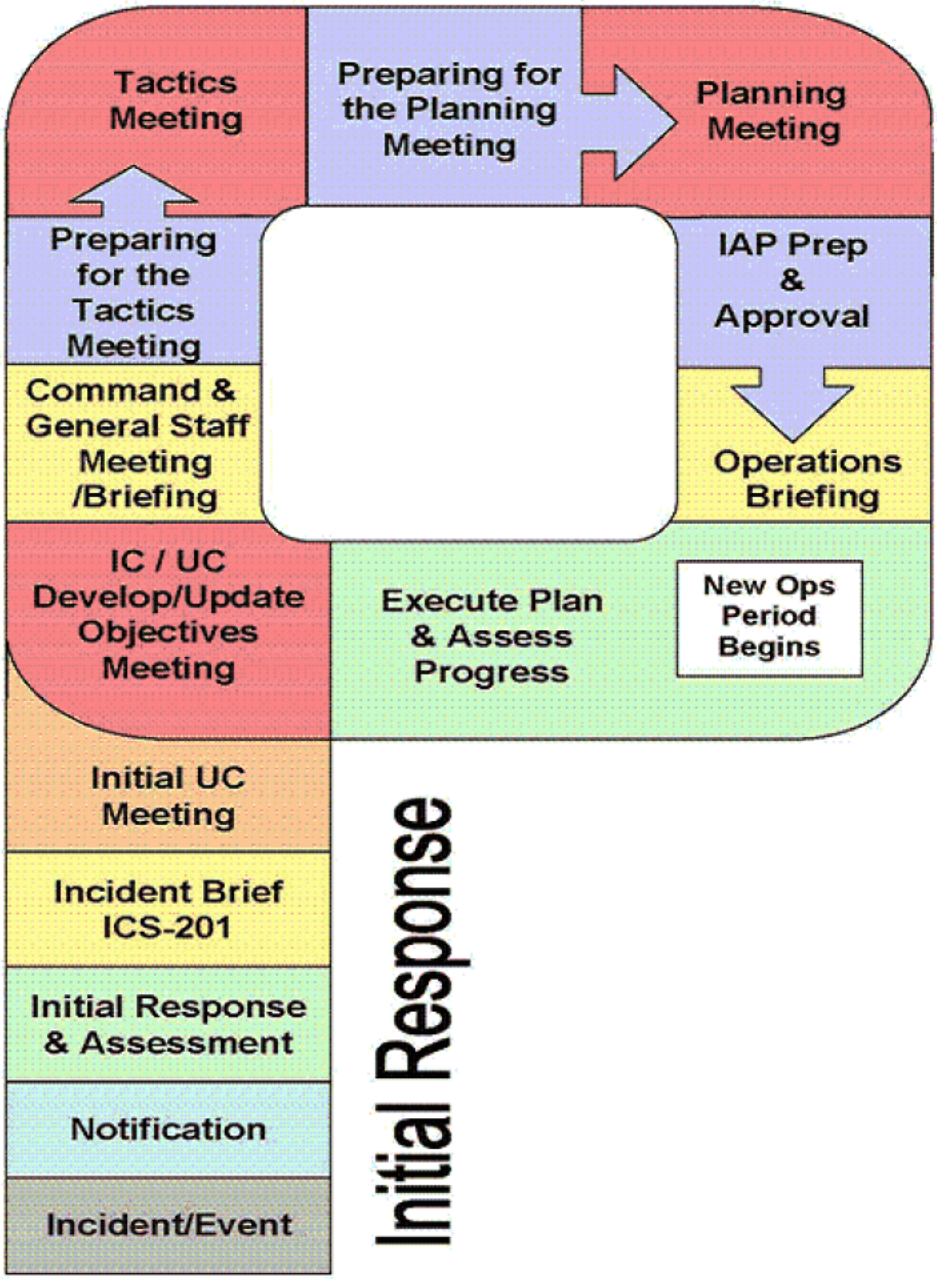
- Sensitivity Maps (Provided in Appendix G)
- Waste Management & Disposal Plans (Provided in Appendix E)
- Plans for use of Alternative Technologies (Dispersant/In-situ Burn/Bioremediation)
- Security Plans
- Decontamination Plans
- Traffic Plans

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5.2 PLANNING P

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD
Operations Period Planning

The Operational Planning "P"



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5.3 SITE SAFETY PLAN

Site Safety Plans (SSP) are required by OSHA (29CFR1910.120(b)(4)) for all hazardous waste operations. The SSP should address all on-site operations and hazardous as well as on-site emergency procedures. A template for use in producing an SSP is provided as Figure 5.10.

The SSP is typically prepared by the Safety Officer and approved by the Incident Commander or the Unified Command. All personnel must be familiar with the contents of the SSP and the SSP must be updated as conditions, operations and hazards associated with the response change

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FIGURE 5.1

INCIDENT BRIEFING

NRC Incident No. #_____

1. Incident Name	2. Prepared by: (name)	INCIDENT BRIEFING ICS 201-CG
	Date: Time:	

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-CG (pg 1 of 4) (Rev 4/04)

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NRC Incident No. #_____

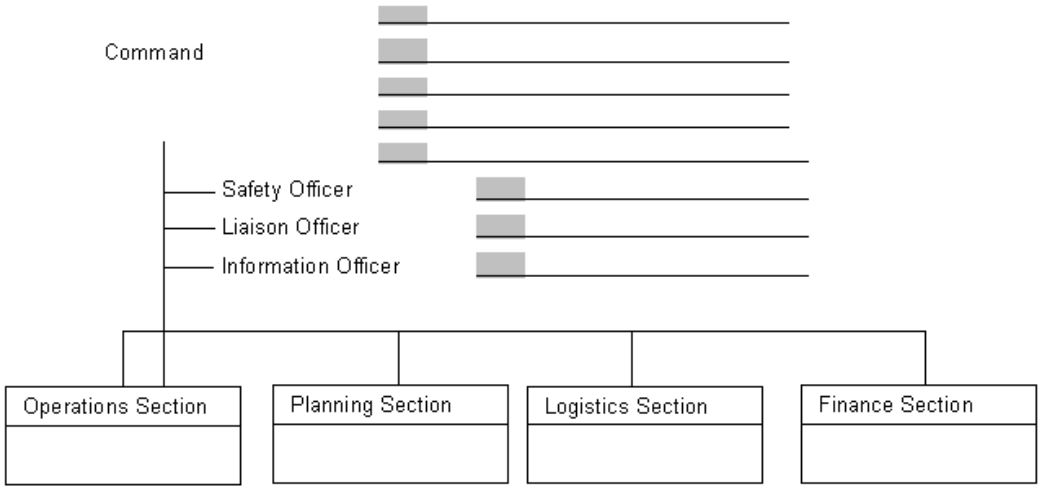
1. Incident Name	2. Prepared by: (name) Date: Time:	INCIDENT BRIEFING ICS 201-CG

5. Initial Response Objectives, Current Actions, Planned Actions	

NRC Incident No. #_____

1. Incident Name	2. Prepared by: (name)	INCIDENT BRIEFING ICS 201-CG
	Date: Time:	

6. Current Organization (fill in additional appropriate organization)



INCIDENT BRIEFING ICS 201-CG (pg 3 of 4) (Rev 4/04)

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NRC Incident No. #_____

1. Incident Name	2. Prepared by: (name) Date: Time:	INCIDENT BRIEFING ICS 201-CG

7. Resources Summary Resource	Resource Identifier	Date Time Ordered	ETA	On-Scene (X)	NOTES: (Location/Assignment/Status)

FIGURE 5.2

ICS IAP COVER

1. Incident Name	2. Operational Period to be covered by IAP (Date/Time)	CG IAP COVER SHEET
	From: To:	

3. Approved by Incident Commander(s):

ORG	NAME

INCIDENT ACTION PLAN

The items checked below are included in this Incident Action Plan:

- ☐ ICS 202-CG (Response Objectives)
- ☐ ICS 203-CG (Organization List) – OR – ICS 207-CG (Organization Chart)
- ☐ ICS 204-CGs (Assignment Lists)
  One Copy each of any ICS 204-CG attachments:
- ☐ ICS 205-CG (Communications Plan)
- ☐ ICS 206-CG (Medical Plan)
- ☐ ICS 208-CG (Site Safety Plan) or Note SSP Location _____
- ☐ Map/Chart
- ☐ Weather forecast / Tides/Currents

Other Attachments

- ☐ _____
- ☐ _____
- ☐ _____
- ☐ _____
- ☐ _____
- ☐ _____
- ☐ _____
- ☐ _____
- ☐ _____
- ☐ _____

4. Prepared by: **Date/Time**

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FIGURE 5.3

INCIDENT OBJECTIVES

1. Incident Name	2. Operational Period (Date/Time) From: To:	INCIDENT OBJECTIVES ICS 202-CG

3. Objective(s)

4. Operational Period Command Emphasis (Safety Message, Priorities, Key Decisions/Directions)

Approved Site Safety Plan Located at:

5. Prepared by: (Planning Section Chief) **Date/Time**

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FIGURE 5.4

ORGANIZATION ASSIGNMENT LIST

1. Incident Name	2. Operational Period (Date/Time) From: To:	ORGANIZATION ASSIGNMENT LIST ICS 203-CG

3. Incident Commander(s) and Staff

Agency	IC	Deputy

Safety Officer:	
Information Officer:	
Liaison Officer:	

4. Agency Representatives

Agency	Name

5. PLANNING/INTEL SECTION

Chief	
Deputy	
Resources Unit	
Situation Unit	
Intel Unit	
Scientific Unit	
Documentation Unit	
Demobilization Unit	
Technical Specialists	

6. LOGISTICS SECTION

Chief	
Deputy	
a. Support Branch	
Director	
Supply Unit	
Facilities Unit	
Transportation Unit	
Vessel Support Unit	
Ground Support Unit	
b. Service Branch	
Director	
Communications Unit	
Medical Unit	
Food Unit	

7. OPERATION SECTION

Chief		
Deputy		
Deputy		
Staging Area Manager		
Staging Area Manager		
Staging Area Manager		
a. Branch – Division Groups		
Branch Director		
Deputy		
Division Group		
Division Group		
Division Group		
Division/Group		
Division/Group		
b. Branch – Division/Groups		
Branch Director		
Deputy		
Division/Group		
Division/Group		
Division/Group		
Division/Group		
Division/Group		
c. Branch – Division/Groups		
Branch Director		
Deputy		
Division/Group		
Division/Group		
Division/Group		
Division/Group		
Division/Group		
d. Air Operations Branch		
Air Operations Br. Dir		
Helicopter Coordinator		

8. FINANCE/ADMINISTRATION SECTION

Chief	
Deputy	
Time Unit	
Procurement Unit	
Compensation/Claims Unit	
Cost Unit	

9. Prepared By: (Resources Unit)	Date/Time

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FIGURE 5.5

ASSIGNMENT LIST

1. Incident Name	2. Operational Period (Date/Time) From: To:	Assignment List ICS 204-CG
3. Branch	4. Division/Group/Staging	

5. Operations Personnel Name Affiliation Contact # (s)

Operations Section Chief:
Branch Director:
Division/Group Supervisor/STAM:

6. Resources Assigned "X" indicates 204a attachment with additional instructions

Strike Team/Task Force/Resource Identifier	Leader	Contact Info. #	# Of Persons	Reporting Info/Notes/Remarks	
					☐
					☐
					☐
					☐
					☐
					☐
					☐
					☐
					☐
					☐

7. Work Assignments

8. Special Instructions

9. Communications (radio and/or phone contact numbers needed for this assignment)

Name/Function	Radio: Freq./System/Channel	Phone	Cell/Pager	

Emergency Communications

Medical Evacuation Other

10. Prepared by: Date/Time	11. Reviewed by (PSC): Date/Time	12. Reviewed by (OSC): Date/Time

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1. Incident Name	2. Operational Period (Date/Time) From: To:	ASSIGNMENT LIST ATTACHMENT ICS 204a-CG
3. Branch	4. Division/Group	
5. Strike Team/Task Force/Resource (Identifier)	6. Leader	7. Assignment Location
8. Work Assignment Special Instructions, Special Equipment/Supplies Needed for Assignment, Special Environmental Considerations, Special Site Specific Safety Considerations		
Approved Site Safety Plan Located at:		
9. Other Attachments (as needed) ☐ Map/Chart ☐ Weather Forecast/Tides/Currents ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐		
10. Prepared by: Date/Time	11. Reviewed by (PSC): Date/Time	12. Reviewed by (OSC): Date/Time

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FIGURE 5.6

INCIDENT RADIO COMMUNICATIONS PLAN

1. Incident Name	2. Operational Period (Date / Time) From: To:	INCIDENT RADIO COMMUNICATIONS PLAN ICS 205-CG

3. BASIC RADIO CHANNEL USE

SYSTEM / CACHE	CHANNEL	FUNCTION	FREQUENCY	ASSIGNMENT	REMARKS

4. Prepared by: (Communications Unit) **Date / Time**

INCIDENT RADIO COMMUNICATIONS PLAN ICS 205-CG (Rev.07/04)

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1. Incident Name	2. Operational Period (Date / Time) From: To:	COMMUNICATIONS LIST ICS 205A-CG

3. Basic Local Communications Information

Assignment	Name	Method(s) of contact (radio frequency, phone, pager, cell #(s), etc.)

4. Prepared by: (Communications Unit) **Date / Time**

COMMUNICATIONS LIST ICS 205a-CG (Rev. 07/04)

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FIGURE 5.7

MEDICAL PLAN

1. Incident Name	2. Operational Period (Date / Time) From: To:	MEDICAL PLAN ICS 206-CG

3. Medical Aid Stations

Name	Location	Contact #	Paramedics On site (Y/N)

4. Transportation

Ambulance Service	Address	Contact #	Paramedics On board (Y/N)

5. Hospitals

Hospital Name	Address	Contact #	Travel Time		Burn Ctr?	Heli-Pad?
			Air	Ground		

6. Special Medical Emergency Procedures

7. Prepared by: (Medical Unit Leader)	Date/Time	8. Reviewed by: (Safety Officer)	Date/Time

MEDICAL PLAN ICS 206-CG (Rev 05/05)

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FIGURE 5.8

UNIT LOG

1. Incident Name	2. Operational Period (Date/Time) From: To:	UNIT LOG ICS 214-CG
3. Unit Name/Designators	4. Unit Leader (Name and ICS Position)	

5. Personnel Assigned

NAME	ICS POSITION	HOME BASE

6. Activity Log (Continue on Reverse)

TIME	MAJOR EVENTS

7. Prepared by: **Date/Time**

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1. Incident Name	2. Operational Period (Date/Time) From: To:	UNIT LOG (CONT.) ICS 214a-CG

6. Activity Log (Continue on Reverse)

TIME	MAJOR EVENTS

FIGURE 5.9

RESOURCES AT RISK SUMMARY

1. Incident Name	2. Operational Period (Date/Time) From: To:	RESOURCES AT RISK SUMMARY ICS 232-OS

3. Environmentally-Sensitive Areas and Wildlife Issues

Site #	Priority	Site Name and/or Physical Location	Site Issues

Narrative

4. Archaeo-cultural and Socio-economic Issues

Site #	Priority	Site Name and/or Physical Location	Site Issues

Narrative

5. Prepared by: (Environmental Unit Leader) **Date/Time**

RESOURCES AT RISK SUMMARY June 2000 ICS 232-OS

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FIGURE 5.10

Date: _____ NRC Assigned Number: _____

SITE SAFETY PLAN

I. General

☐ Platform	☐ Air	☐ Spill to Water	☐ Excavation	☐ Other:_____	AFE #:_____

Facility: Springfield, MA
Location: _____
Work to be performed: _____

Issuing Date: _____ Time: _____
Temperature: _____
Wind Direction: _____
Humidity: _____

II. Hazards to be Evaluated

Y	N		Y	N		Y	N	
☐	☐	Oxygen Deficient/Enriched	☐	☐	Ingestion / Skin Absorption	☐	☐	
☐	☐	Flammable Atmosphere	☐	☐	Chemical/MSDS #_____	☐	☐	
		(Explosion Fire)			(Must be attached)	☐	☐	
☐	☐	Toxic Atmosphere:_____	☐	☐	Physical Hazard _____	☐	☐	
☐	☐	Boat Operations	☐	☐	Vapor Cloud	☐	☐	
☐	☐	Confined Space				☐	☐	
						☐	☐	Other (see comments)_____

III. Testing & Monitoring (Check required items)

Tests are to be performed in the order listed.

Y	N		Continuous	Frequency	ACCEPTABLE ENTRY CONDITIONS: No Respiratory Protection Needed	Special Work Practices or PPE Required	Leave Area Work Efforts Should Be Directed At Reducing Concentrations
☐	☐	Oxygen Level	☐ Y ☐ N	_____ every _____	19.5 - 23.0% in air	<19.5% or 23.0% in air	<16.0 or >23.5% in air
☐	☐	LEL	☐ Y ☐ N	_____ every _____	<10% in air	≥10.0 but <20.0% in air	≥20.0% in air
☐	☐	Hydrogen Sulfide	☐ Y ☐ N	_____ every _____	<10 ppm	≥10 but <100 ppm	≥100 ppm
☐	☐	Benzene	☐ Y ☐ N	_____ every _____	<.5 ppm	≥.5 but <10 ppm	≥10 ppm
☐	☐	Total Hydrocarbons	☐ Y ☐ N	_____ every _____	<300 ppm	≥300 but <750 ppm	≥750 ppm
☐	☐	Other:_____	☐ Y ☐ N	_____ every _____	As allowed by applicable standard(s) Acceptable for 5325 feet of elevation and below. Hot work is not permitted when LEL is greater than 10% in air.		

IV. Required Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) (Check for required use)

General	Eye Prot.	Respiratory Prot.	Hearing Prot.	Gloves	Footwear	Clothing
☐ Hard Hat	☐ Safety Glasses	☐ SCBA/Air Line w/Escape	☐ Ear Plugs	☐ Leather	☐ Steel-toes	☐ F.R. Coveralls
☐ Safety Harness	☐ Goggles	☐ Air Line	☐ Ear Muffs	☐ Rubber	☐ Rubber	☐ Tyvek
☐ PFD	☐ Face-shield	☐ Air Purifying (Full Mask)	☐ Combination	☐ Nitrile	☐ Hip-boots	☐ Coated Tyvek
	☐ Tinted Lens	Cartridge Type: ☐ OV ☐ Hepa-OVV		☐ PVC	☐ _____	☐ Saranyx
				☐ _____		☐ _____

Any other special PPE: _____

V. Emergency Information and Rescue Services

Emergency Contact Person:		Contact by:	
Fire Department:	911	Contact by:	
Ambulance:	911	Contact by:	
Hospital:	911	Contact by:	
Rescue Services: (if not provided by above)	911	Contact by:	

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Date: _____ NRC Assigned Number: _____

VI. Required Safety & Rescue Equipment (on site)

☐ Lights	☐ Fall Protection	☐ First Aid Kit	☐ Drinking Water	☐ Fire Extinguisher	☐ Tripod	☐ Other:_____
☐ Ladder	☐ Retrieval Lines	☐ Resuscitator	☐ Communication Method _____			

VII. Comments or Special Work Procedures

VIII. Report All Injuries Immediately

IX. Control Measures

• Isolation & Lockout (identify items to be locked out)	• Ventilation ☐ Natural ☐ Mechanical
• Establish Work Zones when completed	• Continuous ☐ No ☐ Yes
☐ Hot Zone = Red Ribbon	• Flagman / Watchman ☐
☐ Warm Zone = Yellow Ribbon	• Confined Space - Safety Watch ☐
☐ Cold Zone = Blue Ribbon	(See Exhibit "B" for Permit)
	☐ Air Horn - Emergency
	☐ Primary Route
	☐ Secondary Route

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Date: _____ NRC Assigned Number: _____

X. Control Measures	Zone													
Oxygen	Time													
	Level													
	By													
LEL	Time													
	Level													
	By													
Hydrogen Sulfide	Time													
	Level													
	By													
Benzene	Time													
	Level													
	By													
VOC	Time													
	Level													
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	Level													
	By													

Equipment: Type: _____ Mfger: _____ Calibration/Expiration _____

Type: _____ Mfger: _____ Calibration/Expiration _____

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Date: _____ NRC Assigned Number: _____

XI. Work Area Diagram

Please include wind direction, exclusion zone, support zone, decon zone, evacuation routes and significant landmarks.

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Date: _____ NRC Assigned Number: _____

XII. Work Site Signatures

	Signature		
Incident Commander			
Safety Officer			
Other Site Personnel	Signature	Other Site Personnel	Signature

XIII. Authorizing Signature

Site Safety Manager: Printed Name: _____ Signature: _____

I hereby acknowledge and authorize the above work to be performed in accordance with the conditions outlined on this permit. If the work procedures or conditions change creating any unsafe conditions, then this permit is void and work is to be suspended. I understand and affirm that the conditions of this work permit will be followed prior to and during entry into a confined space. I also agree to order the work to be stopped and the confined space evacuated in the event that conditions of the pe mitted work area fail to meet the permit requirements.

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6.0 SPILL IMPACT CONSIDERATIONS

6.1 Critical Areas to Protect

6.2 Environmental/Socio-Economic Sensitivities

6.3 Wildlife Protection and Rehabilitation

6.4 Staging Areas

6.5 Vulnerability Analysis

6.6 General Industry Standards for Containment and Recovery

6.7 Industry Standards for Shoreline & Habitat Response Zone Cleanup

6.8 Environmental Sensitivity Maps

6.9 Booming Strategies

6.10 Alternative Response Strategies

Figure 6.1 Animals
Figure 6.2 Plants

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6.1 CRITICALS AREAS TO PROTECT

The critical areas to protect are classified as having high, moderate, or low sensitivity to oil. Because a shoreline's sensitivity and type can change over time, the Shoreline Cleanup Assessment Team (SCAT) should perform on-site confirmations of sensitivity levels at the time of a spill. The Federal, State, and local authorities will further clarify these categories at the time of the response. The categories are defined as follows:

HIGH SENSITIVITY

- Areas which are high in productivity, abundant in many species, extremely sensitive, difficult to rehabilitate, or inhabited by threatened or endangered species.
- Areas which consist of forested areas, brush/grassy areas, wooded lake areas, freshwater marshes, wildlife sanctuaries/refuges, and vegetated river and stream banks with vegetation present.

MODERATE SENSITIVITY

- Areas of moderate productivity, somewhat resistant to the effects of drilling.
- Areas which consist of degraded marsh habitat, clay/silt banks with vegetated margins, gravel/cobble beaches.

LOW SENSITIVITY

- Areas of low productivity, man-made structures, and/or high energy.
- Areas which consist of gravel, sand or clay material, barren/rocky riverbanks and lake edges, man-made structures and concrete/compacted earthen drainage ditches.

6.2 ENVIRONMENTAL/SOCIO-ECONOMIC SENSITIVITIES

Environmental/Socio-economic sensitive areas are of extreme importance and must be considered when planning a response effort. Protection of the health and safety of the public and the environment, as well as the protection of the various socio-economic sensitivities, must also be promptly addressed in order to mitigate the extent of damage and minimize the cost of the clean-up effort.

All environmental and socio-economic sensitive areas worthy of protection, but must be prioritized during a response effort. When making decisions on which areas to designate as collection areas and which to protect, the following sources may be consulted:

- ☐ U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and related state agencies
- ☐ Applicable Area Contingency Plans
- ☐ Maps showing environmentally sensitive areas
- ☐ Other industry and private experts

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The environmental and socio-economic sensitive areas in the vicinity of the Facility have been broken down into specific categories and identified in this Section.

Priority consideration will be given to those areas in the immediate vicinity of the Facility property. Specific actions that will be considered (as appropriate) include:

- Containment of the spill as close as possible to Facility property.
- Protection of shoreline areas to minimize environmental impact.
- Protection of the public boat ramps and private marinas.
- Protection of Public Parks.
- Protection of neighboring facility docks.
- Protection of the water intakes.
- Protection of fleeted vessels/barges in the area.

To further clarify the location of the sensitive areas of concern, Environmental Sensitivity Maps are provided in Appendix G.

6.3 WILDLIFE PROTECTION AND REHABILITATION

The Company will work with Federal, State, and local agency personnel to provide labor and transportation to retrieve, clean, and rehabilitate wildlife affected by an oil spill, as necessary. Oversight of the Company's wildlife preservation activities and coordination with Federal, State, and local agencies during an oil spill is the responsibility of the Incident Commander.

Special consideration should be given to the protection and rehabilitation of endangered species and other wildlife and their habitat in the event of an oil spill and subsequent response. Jurisdictional authorities should be notified and worked with closely on all response/clean-up actions related to wildlife protection and rehabilitation. Laws with significant penalties are in place to ensure appropriate protection of these species.

Endangered/Threatened Species

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and related state agencies classify the status of various wildlife species in the potentially affected states. A summary of critical birds, reptiles, mammals, and plant species status as related to the Facility's operating area is presented in Figure 6.1 and Figure 6.2.

Wildlife Rescue

The following are items which should be considered for wildlife rescue and rehabilitation during a spill response:

- Bird relocation can be accomplished using a variety of deterrents encouraging birds to avoid spill impacted areas. Care must be taken to avoid taking actions that could be construed as disturbing the wildlife instead of being a deterrent.
    - Use of visual stimuli, such as inflatable bodies, owls, stationary figures, or helium balloons, etc.
    - Use of auditory stimuli, such as propane cannons, recorded sounds, or shell crackers.
    - Use of herding with aircraft, boats, vehicles, or people (as appropriate).
    - Use of capture and relocation.

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Wildlife Rescue - Points to Consider

- **The Company's involvement should be limited to offering assistance as needed or requested by the agencies.**
- Prior to initiating any organized search and rescue plan, **authorization must be obtained from the appropriate federal/state agency.**
- **Initial search and rescue efforts, if needed, should be left up to the appropriate agencies.** They have the personnel, equipment, and training to immediately begin capturing contaminated wildlife.
- With or without authorization, it must be anticipated that volunteer citizens will aid distressed/contaminated wildlife on their own. It is important to communicate to the public that it may be illegal to handle wildlife without express authority from appropriate agencies. Provisions should be made to support an appropriate wildlife rehabilitation organization; however **no support should be given to any unauthorized volunteer rescue efforts.**
- The regulatory agencies and response personnel should be provided the name and location of a qualified rehabilitator in the event contaminated wildlife is captured.
- Resources and contacts that can assist with wildlife rescue and rehabilitation are provided in Section 2. This list includes:
    - Outside rehabilitation organizations
    - Local regulatory agencies
    - Other resources

6.4 STAGING AREAS

When establishing personnel and equipment staging areas for a response to a Facility discharge, the following criteria should be evaluated:

- Access to waterborne equipment launching facilities and/or land equipment.
- Access to open space for staging/deployment of heavy equipment and personnel.
- Access to public services utilities (electricity, potable water, public phone, restroom and washroom facilities, etc.)
- Access to the environmental and socio-economically sensitive areas which are projected for impact.

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6.5 VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS

Water Intakes

There are no water intakes identified within the planning distance from the Facility that may be potentially impacted by a discharge originating from the Facility.

Residential Areas

Residential areas are located both north and south of the terminal. Various other residential communities are located within the study area along the Connecticut River.

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(b) (7)(F)



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Businesses

A release could impact property and disrupt business activities. Businesses located within the planning distance are shown in the following table:

BUSINESSES	LOCATION/DISTANCE
Approximately 26 businesses	Located in the immediate vicinity

Any evacuation efforts for these areas will be coordinated by the local emergency assistance agencies (police department, fire department, etc.).

Wetlands and other Sensitive Environments

No known wetlands are located within a 2,000-foot radius of the terminal. Various emergent, scrub-shrub, and riparian wetlands are located along the perimeter of the Connecticut River.

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Fish and Wildlife

The Connecticut River and its adjacent wetlands and tributaries support an abundant and diverse biological community. Riparian and wetland habitats along the river and adjacent tributaries support wildlife and bird populations. The Connecticut River supports a number of finish species including the following known migratory species within the study area: Alewife (Alosa pseudoharengus), American Shad (Alosa sapidissima), Blueback Herring (Alosa aestivalis), Sea Lamprey (Petromyzon marinus), and Striped Bass (Morone saxatilis). Invasive species (i.e., Zebra Mussels, Common Reed) have also populated areas along the Connecticut River.

Lakes and Streams

The following waterbodies could be impacted by a release from the Facility within the planning distance:

LAKES AND STREAMS
Connecticut River - 1.6 miles Southwest from terminal
Westfield River - 3.3 river miles West from terminal
Porter Lake - 4.1 river miles from terminal
Cooley Creek - 4.9 river miles Southeast from terminal
Wheel Creek - 5.6 river miles East from terminal
Worthington Brook - 6.7 river miles West from terminal
Raspberry Creek - 7.8 river miles East from terminal
Waterworks Creek - 9.1 river miles Northeast from terminal
Deep Brook - 9.1 river miles Southwest from terminal
Rawlins Brook - 10.3 river miles West river miles from terminal
Besmans Brook - 12.2 river miles Southeast from terminal
Stoney Brook - 12.9 river miles West from terminal
Cannon Pond - 14.1 river miles from terminal
Chicopee River - 1.5 miles North from terminal
Watershops Pond - 1.75 miles Southeast from terminal

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Endangered Flora and Fauna

The endangered flora and fauna that may be potentially impacted by a discharge originating at the Facility are detailed in Figure 6.1 and Figure 6.2. USFWS and applicable state agencies will be contacted for information regarding endangered species.

Recreational Areas

There are four recreational areas located in the vicinity of the Springfield Terminal and along the planning distance: Forest Park, Six Flags New England Amusement Park, Pynchon Park, and Blunt Park.

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Transportation Routes (air, land, and water)

There are various public roadways and waterways which may be potentially affected by a discharge originating from the Facility.

TRANSPORTATION ROUTES	LOCATION/DISTANCE
Connecticut River	1.6 miles Southwest from terminal
Amtrak Railroad	Runs adjacent to the terminal and extends south along the Connecticut River
US Interstate 291	Near the terminal
Interstate 91	Located along the Connecticut River

The local emergency assistance agencies (police department, fire department, etc.) and Federal agencies (i.e. USCG, DOT, FAA) would be contacted, as needed, for traffic control in the area of the discharge.

Utilities

There are no power plants or hydro plants within the planning distance.

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Other Areas of Economic Importance

Several cultural and archaeological resources were found within the study area. These resources are presented as follows with their location to the terminal: McKnight District - 1200 feet East; Upper Worthington Historic District - 1800 feet Southwest; Downtown Historic District - 1.7-2.0 miles Southwest; Bigelow-Hartford Carpet Mills - 7.8 miles South-Southwest; St. John's Episcopal Church - 17.3 miles South-Southwest; Enfield Canal - 7.8 miles South-Southwest; Memorial Hall - 17.3 miles South-Southwest; Windsor Locks Passenger Station - 17.3 miles South-Southwest.

Other Areas of Potential Impacts

The Connecticut River Greenway State Park has two locations located on the east bank of the Connecticut River. The first section is located approximately 3.3 miles south of the Springfield Terminal and is south of Forest Park. The second section is located approximately 4.75 miles south of the terminal. The Connecticut River Greenway State Park includes protected shoreline and access points to the river. The entire Connecticut River watershed (which crosses four states (Vermont, New Hampshire, Connecticut, and Massachusetts) is part of the Silvio O. Conte National Fish and Wildlife Refuge. The Connecticut River is also designated as an American Heritage River. There are four conservation areas and preserves within the planning distance including the Silvio O. Conte National Fish and Wildlife Refuge, the Town of the Lexington Conservation Area and Floodplain, and the Fanny Stebbins Memorial Wildlife Refuge.

6.6 GENERAL INDUSTRY STANDARDS FOR CONTAINMENT AND RECOVERY

General descriptions of various specific response techniques that may be applied during a response effort are discussed below. The Company's responders are free to use all or any combination of these methods as incident conditions require, provided they meet the agency approval, appropriate safety standards and other requirements relative to the situation encountered. Data was obtained from reports, manuals and pamphlets prepared by the American Petroleum Institute, Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Coast Guard. The most effective cleanup of a product spill will result from an integrated combination of clean-up methods. Each operation should complement and assist related operations and not merely transfer spillage problems to areas where they could be more difficult to handle. Also, see Section 6.9 for Facility specific booming strategies.

The spill should be assessed as soon as possible to determine the source, extent and location of travel. Terrain and other physical conditions downgradient of the spill site will determine the methods of control at a point in advance of the moving product. Often, the bulk of a spill can be contained at a single location or a few key locations in the immediate vicinity of the source point. When possible, the execution of this type of initial containment strategy helps confine a spill to a relatively limited area.

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Spill on Land (Soil Surfaces)

- **Confinement Methods**

  Product can be trapped in ditches and gullies by earth dams. Where excavating machinery is available, dams can be bulldozed to contain lakes of product. Dams, small and large, should be effectively employed to protect priority areas such as inlets to drains, sewers, ducts and watercourses. These can be constructed of earth, sandbags, absorbents, or any other effective method. If time does not permit a large dam, many small ones can be made, each one holding a portion of the spill as it advances. The terrain will dictate the placement of the dams. If the spill is minor, natural dams or earth absorption will usually stop the product before it advances a significant distance. Cleanup is the main concern in such situations.

  In situations where vapors from a spill present a clear and present danger to property or life (possible ignition because of passing automobiles, nearby houses, or work vehicles approaching the area), spraying the surface of the spill with dispersant will greatly reduce the release of additional vapors from the product. This method is especially adapted to gasoline spills on soil surfaces.

  Prior to the use of dispersant agents, ensure that permission has been granted by government authorities and local landowner. Local government authorities to be contacted may include city council, county board of commissioners, city or county fire chiefs, the county forestry commission or firetower, and the local environmental protection agency. In seeking permission from these authorities, be prepared to convince them that adequate safety precautions have been and will be taken during the operation.

- **Removal Methods**

  The recovery and removal of free product from soil surfaces is a difficult job. The best approaches at present seem to be:

  - Removal with suction equipment to tank truck if concentrated in volumes large enough to be picked up. Channels can be formed to drain pools of product into storage pits. The suction equipment can then be used.
  - Small pockets may have to be dipped up by hand.

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Spill on Small to Medium Size Streams (Fast-Flowing Creeks)

- **Confinement Methods**

  The techniques used for product containment on fast-flowing shallow streams are quite different from the ones used on lakes, ponds, or other still bodies of water. The containment and removal processes require a calm stretch of water to allow the product to separate onto the surface of the water. If a calm stretch of water does not exist naturally, a deep slow-moving area should be created by damming. The dam can be constructed by using sandbags, planks or earth. If a dam is required, it should be situated at an accessible point where the stream has high enough banks. The dam should be constructed soundly and reinforced to support the product and water pressure.

  - Underflow dam - The underflow dam is one method that can be used, especially on small creeks. The water is released at the bottom, of the dam using a pipe or pipes which are laid during construction of the dam. The flow rate through the pipe must be sufficient to keep the dam from overflowing. One method is to lay the pipe at an angle through the dam (while dam is being constructed) so that the height of the downstream end of the pipe will determine the height the water will rise behind the dam.

  - Overflow dam - Another method of containment is the overflow type dam. The dam is constructed so that water flows over the dam, but a deep pool is created which slows the surface velocity of the water. Therefore, the condition of a calm stretch of water is met. The overflow dam may be used where larger flow rates (medium size creeks) of water are involved.

    With this type dam, a separate barrier (floating or stationary boom) must be placed across the pool created by the dam. The separate barrier arrests the surface layer of product. At the same time, the water is flowing under the barrier and over the top of the dam. The barrier should be placed at an angle of 45 % across the pool to decrease the effective water velocity beneath it. Also, it helps to concentrate the product at the bank and not all along the barrier. A second barrier should be placed approximately 10 to 15 feet downstream of the first one as a secondary back-up.

    The stationary boom type barrier should be made of wood planks or other suitable material. The stationary boom should be soundly constructed and sealed against the bank. The ends of the planks can be buried in the banks of the stream and timber stakes driven into the stream bed for support as needed. The necessary length of the boom will be approximately 1-1/2 times the width of the waterway.

    The plank boom should extend six to eight inches deep into the water and about two inches or higher above the water level. If the increase in velocity under the stationary boom is causing release of trapped product, it should be moved upward slightly. At no time should barrier be immersed more than 20% of the depth of the pool at the barrier location; that is, if the pool created by damming is three feet deep, do not exceed an immersion depth of seven inches with the barrier at the position the barrier is installed.

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Another method used with the underflow dam is having the pipe or pipes sized to carry only a portion of the flow needed. The pipe would be placed at the bottom of the dam and level with the creek bed. The remaining flow of the creek could be siphoned or preferably pumped around the dam from a point away from the dam and from the deepest portion of the pool. The pumping or siphoning can be controlled to maintain the desired water level at the dam. The key is the removal of water through or around the dam at the lowest point in the basin. This prevents the oil from escaping with the released water.

A floating boom can be used in place of the stationary type if the created pool's size (bank to bank) and depth will permit. Since changing the depth and/or length of a standard floating boom in a small stream is difficult, the use of the stationary type permits adjustments to be made in depth to provide for a better separation of product and water. The advantages of using a floating boom are the speed of deployment and the fact that there is not a need for additional support as with the stationary boom.

- Multiple Impoundments - Since emergency built dams (either underflow or overflow) are seldom perfect, a series of dams is usually required. The first one or two will trap the bulk and the ones that are downstream will trap the last traces of product. Precautions should be taken to ensure that the foundations of emergency dams are not washed away by the released water. If earth is used to construct an overflow dam, a layer of earth-filled bags should be placed on top of the dam so erosion will not take place.

- **Removal Methods**

Once the containment dams are constructed, the problem or removal of the product from the water surface should be the prime consideration. The removal must be continuous or else build-up of product behind the dams or booms might lead to product escaping the traps.

The type of removal procedures used depends largely on the amount of product being trapped in a given span of time, if the amount of product moving down the stream is of sufficient quantity, the first dam or fixed boom would quite possibly trap enough for the floating skimmer to work efficiently. The skimmer will pump the product and possibly some water to a tank truck or other holding tank. Separated water may be released from the bottom of the tank truck if it becomes necessary. The absorbents could then be used at downstream dams or booms. It is inadvisable to place an absorbent in the stream prior to or at the first dam in anticipation of the arriving product. Let the product accumulate at the first dam and use the floating skimmer to recover the product.

Disposal of gross amount of product-soaked absorbent would not then be a problem. Follow directions on use of each absorbent. Some are designed to be placed on water before product arrives; others are intended only to be placed on the product after it accumulates on the water. Plastic sheets should be used to place the product-soaked absorbent on as it is hand skimmed from the water. Alternatively, the material may be placed in drums or lined roll-off boxes.

The containment and removal of spilled product on small to medium fast-flowing streams might require a combination of underflow or overflow dams, fixed booms, skimmers, and absorbents, to ensure a complete cleanup.

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Spill on Large Streams and Rivers

- **Confinement Methods**

The containment techniques differ considerably on large streams and rivers versus small streams. First, the smooth calm area of water necessary for product-water separation must be found along the stream or river rather than making one as with small streams. Floating booms (rather than fixed booms or dams) must be used to trap the surfaced product.

Local conditions of current and wind must be considered when selecting the site for the boom. A point with a low water velocity near the bank, sufficient depth to operate the product removal equipment, and good access are required. The fact that wind may tend to concentrate the product against one bank must be considered. A smooth, undisturbed area of water is required immediately upstream of the boom to ensure that the product has opportunity to separate out onto the surface. The boom should be positioned where the current is at a minimum. It is more effective to boom at a wide, slow position than on a narrow, fast stretch of water.

If the current of the entire river is 1/2 knot (0.8 ft/sec) or less, then a boom can be positioned straight across the river or large stream, but angled slightly in relation of the banks. By placing the boom at an angle to the banks, product on the surface is diverted along the boom to the side of the river.

The current velocity is usually much slower near the river bank than in the center and the product will move along the boom toward the bank for removal. A water-tight seal between the bank and the boom is essential. A secondary boom should be set up immediately downstream of the first one to capture the amounts that escape the upstream boom. A boom can be employed parallel to the river flow at the bank to form the seal with the booms used to trap the product.

Where the current velocity of the chosen site exceeds 1/2 knot, the boom should be positioned in two smooth curves from a point of maximum velocity (usually the center of the river) to both banks. However, this double-boom required product to be removed from both sides of the river. To determine the appropriate angle of boom placement and support (mooring) needed to hold the booms in position, the current velocity should be measured by timing a floating object which is 80% submerged over a distance of 100 feet. A time of 60 seconds over this distance indicates a water current of approximately 1 knot.

For currents from 1 to 2.5 knots (1.7 to 4.2 ft./sec.), the more the boom will have to be angled acute to the bank. The length of the boom will have to be such to reach the center of the river. For currents between 1/2 and 1 knot (0.8 and 1.7 ft./sec.), the angle of employment can be enlarged.

The major load on the boom is taken by the terminal moorings, particularly the one in the center of the river. However, intermediate moorings are also required both to maintain the smooth curve of the boom to prevent breaking of the boom and to assist with preventing skirt deflection. The intermediate moorings are preferably positioned every 25 feet and must be adjusted to avoid the formation of indentations in the boom profile. These trap product in pockets, prevent its deflection to the bank, and also encourage diving currents. The moorings' ropes should be five times the water depth.

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In certain situations, it might be advantageous to position booms to deflect the approaching spilled product to a slower moving area. Naturally, additional booms would have to be positioned around this slower moving area prior to deflecting the product to the area. This approach has been used along river which has lagoons, etc., with a very low current action. The recovery would take place in the lagoons and not along the river bank.

- **Removal Methods**

The product collected upstream of the floating booms in a large stream or river should be removed from the water surface as it accumulates. Regular suction equipment, a floating skimmer, and/or absorbents (including absorbent booms) should be used to remove the product as appropriate to the quantity being trapped in a given span of time. If the amount moving down the stream is of sufficient quantity, the primary floating boom would possibly trap enough for the floating skimmer to work efficiently. The skimmer will pump the product and some water to a tank truck or other holding tank.

The absorbents would then be used upstream of the secondary boom to absorb the underflow from the primary boom. An absorbent boom can also be placed between the primary and secondary booms to help the other absorbents control the underflow from the primary boom.

It is best to hand skim the saturated absorbents and place on plastic sheets. However, if the absorbent used can be pumped after product absorption and speed of removal is a necessity, the floating skimmer can be used to remove the product-soaked absorbent.

The disadvantage of pumping the product-soaked absorbent to a truck is the volume that will accumulate (skimmer will pump excess water) and the disposal problems associated with the large water/product-soaked absorbent mixture.

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Spill on Stream which Flows into Lake or Pond

In certain locations where streams (small and large ones) flow into lakes or ponds at relatively short distances, it is conceivable that a spill could reach the lake before containment and recovery operations are set up. If time permits for containment operations to be set up on the stream in question, it then would be handled as described above depending upon the stream size involved.

However, if product in the stream is near the lake site or if product is flowing into the lake with a significant amount yet to arrive, a different containment should be employed.

- **Confinement Methods**

  Product on a stream flowing into a lake should be boomed as close to the entrance as possible. The boom should be positioned on the lake at an angle to the residential stream current so as to direct the surface water to a slower moving area. The area where the product is being deflected should be enclosed by booms to contain it. An additional boom for sweeping the product to the bank will be required. This area of containment should not have a current velocity of more than 1/2 knot (0.8 ft./sec.), preferably less.

- **Removal Methods**

  The removal of product from the lake or pond's surface would be handled as described earlier.

  For sizable releases, collected product will usually be pumped into tank trucks and transported to a storage facility. Tank trucks are available at several locations throughout.

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6.7 INDUSTRY STANDARDS FOR SHORELINE & HABITAT RESPONSE ZONE CLEANUP

Spills in Inland Environment

Wetland Habitats

- **Description**
  - Wetlands are characterized by water, unique soils that differ from adjacent upland areas, and vegetation adapted to wet conditions.
  - Wetlands include a range of habitats such as marshes, bogs, and bottomland.
  - Substrate, vegetation, hydrology, seasonality, and biological use of inland wetlands are highly variable, making characterization difficult.
  - The surfaces of wetlands usually have a low gradient and vegetated areas are typically at or under the water level.
  - There can be distinct channels or drainages with flowing water, except at the exposed outer fringe; however, natural physical processes are minimal.
  - Water levels may vary seasonally, and the wetland may be simply a zone of water-saturated soils during the dry season.
- **Predicted Oil Behavior**
  - The threat of or direct oiling of endangered/threatened species using the wetland often drives efforts to remove the oil.
  - If oil and/or cleanup efforts causes a loss of the more sensitive plants or modifies the ecosystem structure, then feeding and breeding of dependent wildlife may be affected.
- **Response Considerations**
  - Natural recovery may be appropriate where destruction of sensitive habitats may have greater impact on endangered/threatened species.
  - Sorbents are useful but care must be taken during placement and recovery to minimize disturbance of substrate and vegetation.
  - Vacuum removal is most effective where access is good and substrate can support vehicles and oil is pooled; however, in soft substrate, it will probably cause extensive physical disruption.

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Vegetated Shoreline Habitats

- **Description**
  - Vegetated shoreline habitats consist of the non-wetland vegetated banks that are common features of river systems and lakes.
  - Bank slopes may be gentle or steep, and the vegetation consists of grasses, bushes, or trees common to the adjacent terrestrial habitats.
  - The substrate is not water-saturated and can range from clay to gravel.
  - The banks may flood seasonally and are exposed to relatively high-energy removal processes, at least periodically.
  - Along undeveloped shorelines, there can be leafy litter and woody debris trapped among the vegetation.
  - In developed areas, yards and gardens may abut the lake or river.
- **Predicted Oil Behavior**
  - Vegetated shoreline habitats are considered to have medium to high sensitivity to oil spills.
  - They are not particularly important habitats for sensitive animals and plants, although many animals use vegetated banks for drinking, washing food, crossing bodies of water, and feeding.
  - Bank plants oiled during a flood period could be susceptible, especially if the flood rapidly subsides, allowing oil to penetrate into bank sediments and to contact root systems.
  - Stranded oil could remain in the habitat until another flood reaches the same level and provides a mechanism for natural flushing.
  - On steep banks, the oil is likely to form a band, or multiple bands, at the waterline.
  - On gentle banks, there is a greater potential for oil to accumulate in pools, penetrate the substrate, and coat large areas of vegetation, thus raising the issue of shoreline cleanup.
  - In developed urban and suburban areas, human use and aesthetics would be the main reasons for cleanup.
- **Response Considerations**
  - Natural recovery may be appropriate for small spills and lighter oils where the product will not be transported to more sensitive habitats
  - Flooding may be appropriate for gentle banks where persistent oil has pooled, assuming the released oil can be directed towards recovery devices
  - Low-pressure, cold-water flushing may be effective for washing lighter oil stranded on the banks into the water for recovery
  - Vegetation cover minimizes the potential for sediment erosion from flushing
  - Sorbents are useful for recovering sheens, even for gasoline spills
  - Vacuum removal is most effective where access is good and substrate can support vehicles and oil is pooled

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Spills on Ice

Accessible and Inaccessible

- **Description**
  - Ice forms on the water surface during winter in cold climates and can persist for several months.
  - Most water surface ice is floating but can be frozen to the bottom.
  - Accessible ice can safely support the personnel and equipment suitable for response to a particular oil spill on, in, under, or adjacent to solid ice.
  - Inaccessible ice cannot safely support response personnel and response equipment.
- **Predicted Oil Behavior**
  - Ice along the shoreline can act as a natural barrier, reducing the amount of oil that might otherwise make contact with the shoreline substrate.
  - During the ice growth phase, oil in or under the ice can become encapsulated within the ice.
  - During a thaw, or if the surface of the ice is melting and wet, oil is unlikely to adhere to the ice surface and will tend to remain on the water surface or in leads.
  - In the spring, before the ice becomes inaccessible, oil in or below the ice will often migrate through channels to the surface.
- **Response Considerations**
  - The ice habitat presents unique safety issues in terms of cold, ice stability, and wildlife interactions.
  - Oil spills on, in, under, or adjacent to brash ice, small or fast moving flows, or other ice types which are "inaccessible" must be treated from the air or from vessels working in, or alongside, the ice.
  - Some methods, including flooding, debris removal, sediment reworking, vegetation cutting and removal, high-pressure flushing, sand blasting, solidifiers, and shoreline cleaning agents, are not considered suitable for use in these environments.

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6.8 ENVIRONMENTAL SENSITIVITY MAPS

Environmental Sensitivity Maps have been prepared to assist in locating areas that will need protection during a hazardous material spill incident. Environmental Sensitivity Maps are located in Appendix G. These maps are to be utilized as guidelines only. During a real response effort Federal, State, and Local agencies should be contacted to provide further assistance in the proper identification and protection of the various environmental and socio-economic sensitive areas. The Company places maximum priority upon the protection of the environment that may be endangered, and the immediate commitment of response resources to protect all sensitive and endangered areas.

6.9 BOOMING STRATEGIES

Refer to Booming Strategies in Appendix I or the Other Document Library of ePlanPro(r).

6.10 ALTERNATIVE RESPONSE STRATEGIES

There are no pre-approved response options for inland spills within the United States. Any plans to use dispersants or in situ burn by the Company will be submitted to the Federal On-Scene Coordinator for Regional Response Team approval prior to such action being taken. All Facility response personnel have been informed that detergents or other surfactants are prohibited for use on water and that dispersants can only be used with the approval of the Federal Regional Response Team and the SOSC.

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FEDERAL ENDANGERED/THREATENED SPECIES LISTING

(The following list of species is taken from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Website http://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/StateListing.)

FIGURE 6.1

ANIMALS (Massachusetts)		
Status	**Species Name**	**Scientific Name**
E	Beetle, American burying	*Nicrophorus americanus*
E	Butterfly, Karner blue	*Lycaeides melissa samuelis*
E	Curlew, Eskimo	*Numenius borealis*
T	Plover, piping except Great Lakes watershed	*Charadrius melodus*
E	Plymouth Red-Bellied Turtle	*Pseudemys rubriventris bangsi*
E	Puma (=cougar), eastern	*Puma (=Felis) concolor couguar*
E	Sea turtle, hawksbill	*Eretmochelys imbricata*
E	Sea turtle, Kemp's ridley	*Lepidochelys kempii*
E	Sea turtle, leatherback	*Dermochelys coriacea*
T	Sea turtle, loggerhead	*Caretta caretta*
E	Sturgeon, shortnose	*Acipenser brevirostrum*
E	Tern, roseate northeast U.S. nesting pop.	*Sterna dougallii dougallii*
T	Tiger beetle, northeastern beach	*Cicindela dorsalis dorsalis*
T	Tiger beetle, Puritan	*Cicindela puritana*
T	Turtle, bog (=Muhlenberg) northern	*Clemmys muhlenbergii*
E	Wedgemussel, dwarf	*Alasmidonta heterodon*
E	Whale, blue	*Balaenoptera musculus*
E	Whale, finback	*Balaenoptera physalus*
E	Whale, humpback	*Megaptera novaeangliae*
E	Whale, right	*Balaena glacialis (incl. australis)*
E	Whale, Sei	*Balaenoptera borealis*
E	Wolf, gray Lower 48 States, except where delisted and where EXPN. Mexico.	*Canis lupus*

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FIGURE 6.2

PLANTS (Massachusetts)		
Status	**Species Name**	**Scientific Name**
T	Amaranth, seabeach	*Amaranthus pumilus*
E	Bulrush, Northeastern	*Scirpus ancistrochaetus*
E	Chaffseed, American	*Schwalbea americana*
E	Gerardia, sandplain	*Agalinis acuta*
T	Pogonia, small whorled	*Isotria medeoloides*

E = Endangered
T = Threatened

Federally Endangered Species: Any species which is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

Federally Threatened Species: Any species which is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

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APPENDIX A

RESPONSE EQUIPMENT / RESOURCES

A.1 Emergency Response Equipment

A.2 Contract Resources

A.3 Cooperative/Mutual Aid Resources

A.4 Experts and Consultants

A.5 Volunteers

A.6 Communications

Figure A.1 Emergency Response Equipment

Figure A.2 Facility Response Equipment

Figure A.3 Contracted Response Resources

Figure A.4 USCG OSRO Classifications

Figure A.5 OSRO Contracts

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A.1 EMERGENCY RESPONSE EQUIPMENT

The Facility is equipped with emergency response equipment which is listed in Figure A.1 and A.2. This equipment should be sufficient to handle minor emergencies at the facility. For larger emergencies, contracted resources may need to be used.

The facility owned response equipment is inspected as per the regulations using the appropriate company response equipment inspection checklist. Inspection records are maintained on file for a minimum of five (5) years.

Note: Equipment that is listed in Figure A.1 and A.2 as operational status ready may be temporarily unavailable due to maintenance needs or under current operation. Equipment that will be out of service for longer than three months will be noted as such on the equipment list.

The Qualified Individual has the authority to activate other Company resources or that of private contractors and other experts and consultants as the situation demands.

A.2 CONTRACT RESOURCES

The Facility has agreements in place with the OSRO(s) that would be activated if necessary. These resources are contracted to ensure that sufficient personnel and equipment is available to protect environmentally and economically sensitive areas during a worst case discharge as described in Appendix B. Figure A.3 provides a quick reference to the Oil Spill Removal Organizations and details their response capability and estimated response times. **Telephone reference is provided in Figure 2.2.** Figure A.4 is a description of the USCG classifications according to the OSRO response capabilities. Figure A.5 includes the current OSRO contracts. These resources along with Company personnel, as necessary, will provide trained personnel and equipment to conduct a spill response for at least seven days. *(Note:* The Company receives annual PREP letters to ensure that each OSRO has a comprehensive maintenance program and applicable training/drills programs in place.)

Site has multiple contracts with Level E OSROs. Contracts are evergreen, as such, have no expiration date. Every 3 years the prices are renegotiated but contracts remain in place. A copy of contract with Site's primary OSRO is included at end of this App.

A.3 COOPERATIVE/MUTUAL AID RESOURCES

The Facility is not currently associated with a Cooperative/ Mutual Aid system. All response resources would be either Company owned or contracted.

A.4 EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS

The Company maintains a relationship with various environmental and technical consultants that can provide support in the event of an emergency incident. These consultants can provide expertise and support in the areas of emergency response management, environmental services, site assessment, permitting, waste treatment, recycling, dewatering, hazardous waste disposal, and remediation.

A.5 VOLUNTEERS

Volunteers will not be utilized by the Company for the response operations. All volunteers will be referred to the State or Federal On-Scene Coordinator.

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A.6 COMMUNICATIONS

Effective and efficient communications systems are essential for emergency response at every level. The communications system will be utilized to gather information and current status reports as well as to provide coordination and direction to widely separated work groups involved in search, containment/diversion, repair, traffic control, public control or evacuation, and restoration. *(Note:* All communication equipment used during a response within an area that may potentially contain a flammable atmosphere will be intrinsically safe. During regular operations, any device that is not intrinsically safe will not be allowed in transfer areas, safety zones, or any other area containing flammable atmospheres.)

Communication Types

Telephone (Conventional)- Conventional land-line telephones are the most effective means of communication for regulatory and advisory notifications during response operations. Additional telephone lines can be installed in the event of a prolonged response operation.

Telephone (Cellular)- Cellular telephones allow for added mobility and response effectiveness. Cellular phones are commonly maintained by certain Company personnel. Additional cellular phones can be secured in the event of a prolonged response operation.

Radios- Handheld and vehicle mounted radio sets are the most effective means of communication for the field response operation. The units are battery operated, multi-channeled, and have a typical range that will cover the area of the response operation. Additional radio sets and battery packs/charges will be necessary in the event of a prolonged response operation.

Pagers- Pagers are used for rapid notification to field personnel when radio and telephone resources are limited. Most response team members carry a pager.

FAX Machines- FAX machines allow for a rapid transfer of information/ documentation such as status reports/updates, written notifications, and purchase orders.

Computers- Computers are commonly used in networks which allow access to various other locations and company personnel. Computers also speed the consolidation of information and preparation of written report.

Sirens- Sirens, when present, are used to rapidly communicate basic emergency information Plant-wide. The system is loud enough to be heard by all personnel on the facility.

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Prearranged Communications

Prearranged communication channels are of the utmost importance in dealing with Company emergencies. The notification procedures and telephone contacts documented in Section 2 will be reviewed in accordance with the earlier documented updating procedures. The predetermined communications channels include the following:

- A list of emergency telephone numbers for internal management and emergency response personnel (Figures 2.1).
- A list of emergency telephone numbers for various external resources such as the fire and police department, medical, and regulatory agencies (Figure 2.5).
- A list of emergency telephone numbers for contract response resources (Figure 2.2).
- Pre-determined radio frequencies are used for incident communications. A description of these radio frequencies is provided later in this section.

During a spill incident, the communication between the Company and the responsible government agencies in the Federal Regional Response Team (RRT) will occur between the Incident Commander and the Federal On-Scene Coordinator.

Communications Equipment

Telephones

Telephone (Conventional)- Conventional land-line telephones are the most effective means of communication for regulatory and advisory notifications during response operations. Additional telephone lines can be installed in the event of a prolonged response operation.
Telephone (Cellular)- Cellular telephones allow for added mobility and response effectiveness. Cellular phones are commonly maintained by certain Company personnel. Additional cellular phones can be secured in the event of a prolonged response operation.

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Radios

Handheld and vehicle mounted radio sets are the most effective means of communication for the field response operation. The units are battery operated, multi-channeled, and have a typical range that will cover the area of the response operation. Additional radio sets and battery packs/charges will be necessary in the event of a prolonged response operation.

Channel	Group	No. Units	Frequency (MHz)	
			Transmit	Receive
-	Two-way portable radios	5	153.09500	153.09500

Pagers

Pagers not applicable in this facility

Fax Machines

FAX machines allow for a rapid transfer of information/ documentation such as status reports/updates, written notifications, and purchase orders.

Computers

Computers are commonly used in networks which allow access to various other locations and company personnel. Computers also speed the consolidation of information and preparation of written report.

Sirens

Sirens, when present, are used to rapidly communicate basic emergency information Plant-wide. The system is loud enough to be heard by all personnel on the facility.

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FIGURE A.1

EMERGENCY RESPONSE EQUIPMENT	
Date of Last Update:	**Last Inspection or Response Equipment Test Date:**
Inspected By:	**Last Deployment Drill Date:**
Inspection Frequency:	**Deployment Frequency:**
Fire/Rescue Equipment:	

Fire Fighting and Rescue Equipment			
Type/Year/Shelf Life	**Operational Status**	**Quantity**	**Location(s)**
Wheeled 350# Fire Extinguisher / Note 1 / Note 1	Ready	1	Springfield Facility
Foam System / N/A / N/A	Ready	1 - 1,000 gals	Springfield Facility
Fire Extinguisher Serial #AL128160 / 1972 / Note 1	Ready	1	Front Door
Fire Extinguisher Serial #KS910763 / 1993 / Note 1	Ready	1	Basement Stairs
Fire Extinguisher Serial #SC616964 / 2001 / Note 1	Ready	1	Boiler Room
Fire Extinguisher Serial #AC397371 / 1970 / Note 1	Ready	1	LTF Back Door
Fire Extinguisher Serial #AL967752 / 1972 / Note 1	Ready	1	LTF Ethanol Pumps
Fire Extinguisher Serial #PT194684 / 1999 / Note 1	Ready	1	Batch House Area
Fire Extinguisher Serial #EM329662 / 1983 / Note 1	Ready	1	LTF Separator Area
Fire Extinguisher Serial #LZ340001 / 1994 / Note 1	Ready	1	Garage Bay #8
Fire Extinguisher Serial #AG337853 / 1971 / Note 1	Ready	1	Foam Room
Fire Extinguisher Serial #DW671726 / 1981 / Note 1	Ready	1	Garage Bay #5
Fire Extinguisher Serial #LZ340001 / 1994 / Note	Ready	1	Lab Room Door

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1			
Fire Extinguisher Serial #HD129676 / 1987 / Note 1	Ready	1	Garage Bay #4
Fire Extinguisher Serial #HK197824 / 1987 / Note 1	Ready	1	Garage Bay #1
Fire Extinguisher Serial #PT194704 / 1999 / Note 1	Ready	1	Rack 2 Card Reader

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Fire Fighting and Rescue Equipment (Cont'd)			
Type/Year/Shelf Life	Operational Status	Quantity	Location(s)
Fire Extinguisher Serial #PT194605 / 1999 / Note 1	Ready	1	Rack 2 West Side
Fire Extinguisher Serial #SC616934 / 2001 / Note 1	Ready	1	Rack 4 Card Reader
Fire Extinguisher Serial #AG337862 / 1971 / Note 1	Ready	1	Rack 4 West Side
Fire Extinguisher Serial #PT184622 / 1999 / Note 1	Ready	1	Rack 6 Card Reader
Fire Extinguisher Serial #SO616960 / 2001 / Note 1	Ready	1	Rack 6 West Side
Fire Extinguisher Serial #AG337863 / 1971 / Note 1	Ready	1	Rack 7 Card Reader
Fire Extinguisher Serial #BH716245 / 1975 / Note 1	Ready	1	Rack 7 West Side
Fire Extinguisher Serial #BE340025 / 1975 / Note 1	Ready	1	North Side 300 Lbs
Fire Extinguisher Serial #AZ615927 / 1973 / Note 1	Ready	1	VRU
Fire Extinguisher Serial #AJ967144 / 1974 / Note 1	Ready	1	UTF by Tk #17
Fire Extinguisher Serial #MB823332 / 1994 / Note 1	Ready	1	Pump Back
Fire Extinguisher Serial #RX413422 / 2001 / Note 1	Ready	1	Bol Shack
Fire Extinguisher Serial #RW272499 / 2000 / Note 1	Ready	1	Fort Lift
Fire Extinguisher Serial #F363096 / 1987 / Note 1	Ready	1	Pickup
Fire Extinguisher Serial #TA 910327 / 2002 / Note 1	Ready	1	Spare

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Emergency Response Equipment Comments

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FIGURE A.2

FACILITY RESPONSE EQUIPMENT	
Date of Last Update:	**Last Inspection or Response Equipment Test Date:**
Inspected By:	**Last Deployment Drill Date:**
Inspection Frequency:	**Deployment Frequency:**
Hazardous Material/Oil Spill Equipment:	

SKIMMERS/PUMPS						
Type/Model/ Year/Shelf Life	Operational Status	Quantity	Capacity bbl/day	Daily Effective Recovery Rate	Storage Location(s)	Date Fuel Last Changed
		None				

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FACILITY RESPONSE EQUIPMENT (Cont'd)	
Date of Last Update:	**Last Inspection or Response Equipment Test Date:**
Inspected By:	**Last Deployment Drill Date:**
Inspection Frequency:	**Deployment Frequency:**
Hazardous Material/Oil Spill Equipment:	

BOOM				
Type/Model/Year/ Shelf Life	**Operational Status**	**Size (Length)**	**Containment Area**	**Storage Location(s)**
Sorbent Boom 10'x5" / N/A / N/A	Ready	6, 2 gals each	10'x5"	Springfield Facility
Sorbent Boom 10'x8" / N/A / N/A	Ready	1 - 12 gals	10'x8"	Springfield Facility

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FACILITY RESPONSE EQUIPMENT (Cont'd)	
Date of Last Update:	**Last Inspection or Response Equipment Test Date:**
Inspected By:	**Last Deployment Drill Date:**
Inspection Frequency:	**Deployment Frequency:**
Hazardous Material/Oil Spill Equipment:	

CHEMICAL DISPERSANTS

Type/Year/ Shelf Life	Operational Status	Quantity/ Amount	Date Purchased	Treatment Capacity	Storage Location (s)	Date Changed
		None				

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FACILITY RESPONSE EQUIPMENT (Cont'd)	
Date of Last Update:	**Last Inspection or Response Equipment Test Date:**
Inspected By:	**Last Deployment Drill Date:**
Inspection Frequency:	**Deployment Frequency:**
Hazardous Material/Oil Spill Equipment:	

DISPERSANT DISPENSING EQUIPMENT				
Type/Year/Shelf Life	**Operational Status**	**Capacity**	**Storage Location(s)**	**Response Time**
	None			

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FACILITY RESPONSE EQUIPMENT (Cont'd)	
Date of Last Update:	**Last Inspection or Response Equipment Test Date:**
Inspected By:	**Last Deployment Drill Date:**
Inspection Frequency:	**Deployment Frequency:**
Hazardous Material/Oil Spill Equipment:	

SORBENTS				
Type/Year/ Shelf Life	**Operational Status**	**Size**	**Treatment Capacity**	**Storage Location(s)**
Absorbent Pads (17"x15") / N/A / N/A	Ready	4 bales, 100 pads each (400 pads)	124 gals	Springfield Facility

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FACILITY RESPONSE EQUIPMENT (Cont'd)	
Date of Last Update:	**Last Inspection or Response Equipment Test Date:**
Inspected By:	**Last Deployment Drill Date:**
Inspection Frequency:	**Deployment Frequency:**
Hazardous Material/Oil Spill Equipment:	

HAND TOOLS			
Type/Year/Shelf Life	**Operational Status**	**Quantity**	**Storage Location(s)**
	None		

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FACILITY RESPONSE EQUIPMENT (Cont'd)	
Date of Last Update:	**Last Inspection or Response Equipment Test Date:**
Inspected By:	**Last Deployment Drill Date:**
Inspection Frequency:	**Deployment Frequency:**
Hazardous Material/Oil Spill Equipment:	

COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT			
Type/Year	**Operational Status**	**Quantity**	**Storage Location(s)/ Number**
Two-way Radios / N/A / N/A	Ready	5	Springfield Facility
Base Radio Station / N/A / N/A	Ready	1	Springfield Facility

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FACILITY RESPONSE EQUIPMENT (Cont'd)	
Date of Last Update:	**Last Inspection or Response Equipment Test Date:**
Inspected By:	**Last Deployment Drill Date:**
Inspection Frequency:	**Deployment Frequency:**
Hazardous Material/Oil Spill Equipment:	

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT			
Type/Year/Shelf Life	**Operational Status**	**Quantity**	**Storage Location(s)**
	None		

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FACILITY RESPONSE EQUIPMENT (Cont'd)	
Date of Last Update:	**Last Inspection or Response Equipment Test Date:**
Inspected By:	**Last Deployment Drill Date:**
Inspection Frequency:	**Deployment Frequency:**
Hazardous Material/Oil Spill Equipment:	

OTHER EQUIPMENT			
Type/Year/Shelf Life	**Operational Status**	**Quantity**	**Storage Location(s)**
	None		

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FACILITY RESPONSE EQUIPMENT (Cont'd)	
Date of Last Update:	**Last Inspection or Response Equipment Test Date:**
Inspected By:	**Last Deployment Drill Date:**
Inspection Frequency:	**Deployment Frequency:**
Hazardous Material/Oil Spill Equipment:	

BOATS AND MOTORS			
Type/Year/Shelf Life	**Operational Status**	**Quantity**	**Storage Location(s)**
	None		

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Facility Response Equipment Comments

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FIGURE A.3
CONTRACTED RESPONSE RESOURCES

USCG CLASSIFIED OIL SPILL REMOVAL ORGANIZATION (OSRO)							
OSRO Name	Response Time	Environment Type	Facility Classification Level				High Volume
			MM	W1	W2	W3	
MSRC	2 Hours	River/Canal	Y	Y	Y	Y	No
		Inland	Y	Y	Y	Y	

Note: Classification ratings taken from the USCG's internet site
www.uscg.mil/hq/nsfweb/nsfcc/ops/ResponseSupport/RRAB/osroclassifiedguidelines.asp

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NON-CLASSIFIED OIL SPILL REMOVAL ORGANIZATION (OSRO)			
OSRO Name	Containment Equipment	Skimming Equipment	Temporary Storage
CYN Environmental Services	Stoughton, MA	See Figure A.5	See Figure A.5
Tradebe Environmental Services, LLC	Meriden, CT	See Figure A.5	See Figure A.5

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FIGURE A.4
USCG OSRO CLASSIFICATIONS

The USCG has classified OSROs according to their response capabilities, within each Captain of the Port (COTP) zone, for vessels and for facilities in four types of environments. Response capabilities are rated MM, W1, W2, or W3 as described below.

MINIMUM EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR OSRO CLASSIFICATIONS						
Classification	**Resource Quantity Guidelines**		**Maximum Facility Response Times**		**Maximum Vessel Response Times**	
Rivers/Canals						
MM	Protective Boom: EDRC: TSC:	4,000*ft 1,200 bbls 2,400 bbls	High Volume Ports: Other Ports:	6 hours 12 hours	High Volume Ports: Other Ports:	12 hours 24 hours
W 1	Protective Boom: EDRC: TSC:	25,000*ft 1,875 bbls 3,750 bbls	High Volume Ports: Other Ports:	12 hours 24 hours	High Volume Ports: Other Ports:	12 hours 24 hours
W 2	Protective Boom: EDRC: TSC:	25,000*ft 3,750 bbls 7,500 bbls	High Volume Ports: Other Ports:	30 hours 36 hours	High Volume Ports: Other Ports:	36 hours 48 hours
W 3	Protective Boom: EDRC: TSC:	25,000*ft 7,500 bbls 15,000 bbls	High Volume Ports: Other Ports:	54 hours 60 hours	High Volume Ports: Other Ports:	60 hours 72 hours
Great Lakes						
MM	Protective Boom: EDRC: TSC:	6,000*ft 1,250 bbls 2,500 bbls	All Ports:	6 hours	All Ports:	12 hours
W 1	Protective Boom: EDRC: TSC:	30,000*ft 6,250 bbls 12,500 bbls	High Volume Ports: Other Ports:	12 hours 24 hours	High Volume Ports: Other Ports:	12 hours 24 hours
W 2	Protective Boom: EDRC: TSC:	30,000*ft 12,500 bbls 25,000 bbls	All Ports:	36 hours	All Ports:	42 hours
W 3	Protective Boom: EDRC: TSC:	30,000*ft 25,000 bbls 50,000 bbls	All Ports:	60 hours	All Ports:	66 hours

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The USCG has classified OSROs according to their response capabilities, within each Captain of the Port (COTP) zone, for vessels and for facilities in four types of environments. Response capabilities are rated MM, W1, W2, or W3 as described below.

MINIMUM EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR OSRO CLASSIFICATIONS			
Classification	**Resource Quantity Guidelines**	**Maximum Facility Response Times**	**Maximum Vessel Response Times**
Inland			
MM	Protective Boom: 6,000*ft EDRC: 1,200 bbls TSC: 2,400 bbls	High Volume Ports: 6 hours Other Ports: 12 hours	High Volume Ports: 12 hours Other Ports: 24 hours
W 1	Protective Boom: 30,000* ft EDRC: 12,500 bbls TSC: 25,000 bbls	High Volume Ports: 12 hours Other Ports: 24 hours	High Volume Ports: 12 hours Other Ports: 24 hours
W 2	Protective Boom: 30,000* ft EDRC: 25,000 bbls TSC: 50,000 bbls	High Volume Ports: 30 hours Other Ports: 36 hours	High Volume Ports: 36 hours Other Ports: 48 hours
W 3	Protective Boom: 30,000* ft EDRC: 50,000 bbls TSC: 100,000 bbls	High Volume Ports: 54 hours Other Ports: 60 hours	High Volume Ports: 60 hours Other Ports: 72 hours
Nearshore			
MM	Protective Boom: 8,000* ft EDRC: 1,200 bbls TSC: 2,400 bbls	High Volume Ports: 6 hours Other Ports: 12 hours	High Volume Ports: 12 hours Other Locations: 24 hours (for open ocean, plus travel time from shore)
W 1	Protective Boom: 30,000* ft EDRC: 12,500 bbls TSC: 25,000 bbls	High Volume Ports: 12 hours Other Ports: 24 hours	High Volume Ports: 12 hours Other Locations: 24 hours
W 2	Protective Boom: 30,000* ft EDRC: 25,000 bbls TSC: 50,000 bbls	High Volume Ports: 30 hours Other Locations: 36 hours	High Volume Ports: 36 hours Other Locations: 48 hours
W 3	Protective Boom: 30,000* ft EDRC: 50,000 bbls TSC: 100,000 bbls	High Volume Ports: 54 hours Other Locations: 60 hours (for open ocean, plus travel time from shore)	High Volume Ports: 60 hours Other Locations: 72 hours (for open ocean, plus travel time from shore)

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The USCG has classified OSROs according to their response capabilities, within each Captain of the Port (COTP) zone, for vessels and for facilities in four types of environments. Response capabilities are rated MM, W1, W2, or W3 as described below.

MINIMUM EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR OSRO CLASSIFICATIONS						
Classification	**Resource Quantity Guidelines**		**Maximum Facility Response Times**		**Maximum Vessel Response Times**	
Offshore						
MM	Protective Boom: EDRC: TSC:	8,000* ft 1,200 bbls 2,400 bbls	High Volume Ports: Other Ports:	6 hours 12 hours	High Volume Ports: Other Ports:	12 hours 24 hours
W 1	Protective Boom: EDRC: TSC:	15,000* ft 12,500 bbls 25,000 bbls	High Volume Ports: Other Ports:	24 hours 48 hours	High Volume Ports: Other Ports:	24 hours 48 hours
W 2	Protective Boom: EDRC: TSC:	15,000* ft 25,000 bbls 50,000 bbls	High Volume Ports: Other Ports:	30 hours 36 hours	High Volume Ports: Other Ports:	36 hours 48 hours
W 3	Protective Boom: EDRC: TSC:	15,000* ft 50,000 bbls 100,000 bbls	High Volume Ports: Other Ports:	54 hours 60 hours	High Volume Ports: Other Ports:	60 hours 72 hours
Open Ocean						
MM	Protective Boom: EDRC: TSC:	0 ft 1,200 bbls 2,400 bbls	High Volume Ports: Other Ports:	6 hours 12 hours	High Volume Ports: Other Locations:	12 hours 24 hours
W 1	Protective Boom: EDRC: TSC:	0 ft 12,500 bbls 25,000 bbls	High Volume Ports: Other Ports:	6 hours 12 hours	High Volume Ports: Other Locations:	12 hours 24 hours
W 2	Protective Boom: EDRC: TSC:	0 ft 25,000 bbls 50,000 bbls	High Volume Ports: Other Locations:	30 hours 36 hours	High Volume Ports: Other Locations:	36 hours 48 hours
W 3	Protective Boom: EDRC: TSC:	0 ft 50,000 bbls 100,000 bbls	High Volume Ports: Other Locations:	54 hours 60 hours	High Volume Ports: Other Locations:	60 hours 72 hours

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FIGURE A.5
OSRO CONTRACTS

Click to view the file - Springfield 1 MSRC - ExxonMobil Refining Supply_25_6_2013_16_35_21.pdf

Click to view the file - Springfield 2 SPA Cyn Envin Services_25_6_2013_16_35_33.pdf

Click to view the file - Springfield 3 NHDES 2010-2013 IR Contract Tables CYN ENVIRONMENTAL_25_6_2013_16_35_46.pdf

Click to view the file - Springfield 4 Tradebe Contract_25_6_2013_16_35_57.pdf

Click to view the file - Springfield 5 Tradebe Trans USCG Equip List_25_6_2013_16_36_8.pdf

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MARINE SPILL RESPONSE CORPORATION
SERVICE AGREEMENT

EXECUTION INSTRUMENT

The **MSRC SERVICE AGREEMENT** attached hereto (together with this execution instrument, the "Agreement"), a standard form of agreement amended and restated as of September 27, 1996, is hereby entered into by and between

ExxonMobil Refining & Supply Company, a division of Exxon Mobil Corporation

a Corporation located in Fairfax, Virginia
with its principal offices located at 3225 Gallows, Fairfax, Virginia

(the "**COMPANY**"), and **MARINE SPILL RESPONSE CORPORATION**, a nonprofit corporation organized under the laws of Tennessee ("**MSRC**"), and shall be identified as

SERVICE AGREEMENT No. 6MPA132

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto each have caused this Agreement to be duly executed and effective as of January 21, 2002.

ExxonMobil Refining & Supply Company

By: J.S. Simon IV

J.S. Simon

Title: President

Address: 3225 Gallows Road

Fairfax, Virginia 22037

Contact: John V. Zimmer, Emergency Response Advisor
Telephone: 703-846-2549 Fax: 703-846-2553

MARINE SPILL RESPONSE CORPORATION:

By: Judith A. Roos

Judith A. Roos
Marketing & Customer Service Manager
455 Spring Park Place, Suite 200
Herndon, Virginia 20170

(703) 326-5617; Fax: (703) 326-5660

STANDARD PROCUREMENT AGREEMENT FOR DOWNSTREAM OR CHEMICAL SERVICES WITH INCIDENTAL GOODS ("AGREEMENT")

Enabling Articles Of The Agreement ("Articles")

Agreement No: A2070878 **Effective Date: 02/01/2007** **Expiration Date:* 01/31/2012**

**(If expiration date is blank, agreement continues until terminated by either party upon not less than 30-days prior written notice.)*

"Company": Procurement, a division of ExxonMobil Global Services Company, a Delaware corporation

"Supplier": Cyn Environmental Services a Massachusetts corporation

1. *Description of Services and Pricing.* **"Services" and pricing shall be as follows:**

Emergency Response Services in support of Emergency Spill Response Cleanup or more fully described in Exhibits A and D if attached or in the applicable Order.

2. *Exhibits; Addenda.* **Exhibits which are marked below are incorporated into each Order issued under this Agreement:**

☑	A - Scope of Work	☑	H - Drug and Alcohol Policy
☑	B - Order Form	☐	J - Site Specific Attachments
☑	C -Change Order Form	☐	J - Contractor Employee Hours Reporting Procedures
☑	D - Compensation	☑	K - Workplace Harassment
☑	E - Invoicing Procedures	☐	M - Minority/Women Owned Business Enterprise
☑	F - Federal Contract Supplement	☑	N - Background Checks for Contract Workers
☑	G - Health and Safety Requirements	☑	R - Cellular Telephone Use
		☐	Other: _____

The following addenda are incorporated into each Order issued under this Agreement: _____

3. *Notices.* ***Questions, information, and any notices under this Agreement must be directed to the following addresses. Notices regarding this Agreement by one party to the other shall be in writing and either deposited in the United States mail with first class postage prepaid, delivered in person or by private prepaid courier, or sent by facsimile with confirmation. Either Company or Supplier may change its address below by written notice to the other party.***

Company: ExxonMobil Business Support Center Argentina S.R.L., Service-provider to ExxonMobil Global Services Company
Address: Carlos M. Della Paolera 265
City, State, Zip: Buenos Aires, Argentina, C1001DA
Attn: Claudia G. Cozzi Bader
Phone: 713-507-8939 ext. 7680
Fax: 262-314-0316
E-Mail: claudia.g.cozzi@exxonmobil.com

Supplier: Cyn Environmental Services
Address: 100 Tosca Drive
City, State, Zip: Stoughton, MA, 02072
Attn: Mr. J. Steven Tucci
Phone: (781) 341-1777 x 112
Fax: (781) 297-9382
E-Mail: steven_tucci@cynenv.com

4. *Purpose and Operation. The Agreement consists of the Enabling Articles, the General Terms and Conditions, and the attached Exhibits and Addenda. The purpose of the Agreement is to provide terms and conditions to be incorporated into orders that may be issued by Affiliates (as defined in Section 1 of the General Terms and Conditions) to request Services from Supplier ("Orders"). Each Order will incorporate the terms of the General Terms and Conditions and the designated Exhibits and Addenda. The Affiliate that issues an Order ("Purchaser") is solely responsible for performance of Purchaser's obligations under such Order. Company shall not be responsible for obligations under any Order except any Order issued by Company designating itself as Purchaser. Each Order will constitute a legal contract between Purchaser and Supplier, separate and distinct from any other Order or this Agreement.*

5. *No Exclusivity or Minimums. This Agreement does not require exclusivity of business dealings by either party or commit any Purchaser to purchase any specific amount of Services. Commitments of Affiliates to purchase, if any, are set forth in Orders.*

6. *Early Termination. This Agreement may be terminated by either Company or Supplier before the Expiration Date upon at least 30 days prior written notice to the other party. Termination of the Agreement does not affect the rights and obligations of Purchasers and Supplier under any outstanding Orders.*

7. *Governing Law. The validity and interpretation of these Enabling Articles will be governed by the laws of the State of Texas, without reference to that State's principles of conflicts of law. The parties hereby agree to submit to the exclusive jurisdiction of the courts of Texas, including municipal, state and /or federal courts as appropriate, with respect to these Enabling Articles.*

8. *Usage Reports. At Company's request, Supplier shall provide usage reports to Company setting out descriptions of Services provided to Purchasers, locations where Services are performed, dollars expended, and such other reasonable usage documentation as Company requests.*

9. *Entire Agreement; Amendment; Assignment. This Agreement constitutes the entire agreement between Supplier and Company concerning the subject matter hereof. The Agreement supersedes all prior negotiations, representations, or agreements, either oral or written, related to this Agreement. Any amendment to the Agreement must be agreed in writing by Company and Supplier. Supplier shall not assign the Agreement, in whole or in part, without the prior written approval of Company.*

10. *Other Terms. Supplier agrees not to use any Affiliate's name, trademark or trade name publicly without written permission of Company. Supplier agrees to hold in confidence all technical and business information made available to Supplier by any Affiliate. This Article 10 shall survive termination of these Enabling Articles.*

The parties indicate their agreement below:

Procurement, a division of ExxonMobil Global Services Company
By: _____
Print Name: Kelvin Chow
Authorized Title: Procurement Associate
Date: January 12, 2007

Supplier: Cyn Environmental Services
By: _____
Print Name: J. Steven Tucci
Authorized Title: President
Date: Jan. 12, 2007

NHDES REQUEST FOR STATEMENTS OF QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE
CONTAMINATED SITE RESPONSE AND CLEANUP

Table 1 - Company Information

Company Name:	Cyn Environmental Services
Main/Corporate Office Address:	100 Tosca Drive, Stoughton, MA 02072
Preferred Contact Phone Number:	Shelley Tamis (603)749-4969
Preferred Contact Email:	shelley_tamis@cynenv.com
President or Chief Operating Officer:	Steven Tucci

Person(s) Completing Tables 2 - 5:	Shelley Tamis
	Richard Bell
	Richard LaMothe

Interview Team Members & Titles:	Steven Tucci
	Shelley Tamis
	Richard Bell
	Rick LaMothe

Location of Primary Shop Serving New Hampshire:	
Street Address:	8 Progress Drive
City:	Dover
State:	NH

Designate only one location (either in New Hampshire or out-of-state) as the Primary Shop serving New Hampshire.

NHDES REQUEST FOR STATEMENTS OF QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE
CONTAMINATED SITE RESPONSE AND CLEANUP

Table 2 - Company Experience Including References

DES is expected to respond to a large variety of incidents including; oil spills, hazardous materials incidents, sites where terrorist activity has taken place, clandestine drug labs, and a number of other scenarios. Therefore, it is important that our contractors have the expertise and equipment to respond to this same variety of incidents. It should be emphasized our goal is to evaluate, to the extent possible, the capabilities of the contractor personnel and equipment that will respond to New Hampshire incidents. Given that, when completing the table below, please include only experiences from resources assigned to locations that are capable of responding to New Hampshire incidents.

INSTRUCTIONS: For each response area list the location of the shops ***that will service New Hampshire*** , and the overall number of responses for the 36 months prior to **February *1, 2009*** , performed by the crews located at that shop. Attach a pdf document lising each incident for all the response areas, including client name, incident date and incident location (street address, city and state). Select one significant incident for each response area and submit a narrative (in PDF) describing the incident and the details of the response - circumstances, duration of response, size of response crew, equipment used, objective of response, quantity of soil removed, gallons of free product recovered, etc. Provide the contact information for the selected incident.

Response Area (see descriptions below the table)	Shop Location(s)	Number of Responses from Shop Location During the Past 36 Months	DES Scoring Column (leave this column blank)	Name and Location of One Significant Incident for Each Response Area Managed by Your Company (if any). Submit a Narrative of the Circumstances, See Attached Example Narrative for a Truck Rollover.	Contact Information of Client for Significant Incident		DES Scoring Column (leave this column blank)	Total Score (leave this column blank)
Example	***Somewhere, NH***	***12***			***Company Name:***	***The Smith Company***		
	Nowhere, MA	***42***			***Response Location:***	***Concord, NH***		
					Contact Person:	***John Smith***		
					Contact Telephone:	***603-555-3131***		
1. On-Premise-Use Heating Oil Spills (30 points max)	Dover, NH	56			Company Name:	Cecilia Stanchina		
	Stoughton, MA	28			Response Location:	Farmington, NH		
					Contact Person:	Cecilia Stanchina		
					Contact Telephone:	(603)332-1932		
2. Solid Waste and Hazardous Material Incidents (30 points max)	Dover, NH	94			Company Name:	Friendly Ice Cream		
	Stoughton, MA	1251			Response Location:	Wilbraham, MA		
					Contact Person:	Mike Lesniak/Bruce Diltz		
					Contact Telephone:	(413)731-4311		
3. Planned Remediation at Contaminated Sites (30 points max)	Dover, NH	59			Company Name:	GZA		
	Stoughton, MA	143			Response Location:	Waltham, MA		
					Contact Person:	Randy Meuse		
					Contact Telephone:	(781)278-3842		
4. Removal of AST/UST Storage Tanks (27 points max)	Dover, NH	25			Company Name:	Crystal St. Property		
	Stoughton, MA	67			Response Location:	Haverhill, MA		
					Contact Person:	Paul Garabedian		
					Contact Telephone:	(603)898-2878		
5. Tractor-trailer Truck Rollovers (24 points max)	Dover, NH	1			Company Name:	Brewer Petroleum		
	Stoughton, MA	7			Response Location:	Route 128 Needham MA		
					Contact Person:	Robert Sullivan		
					Contact Telephone:	(781)284-4770		

6. Contain, Transport and Dispose of Unknowns - Gasses, Solids, Liquids (21 points max)	Dover, NH	12			Company Name:	Benmont Mill Properties		
	Stoughton, MA	35			Response Location:	Bennington, VT		
					Contact Person:	William R. Wilcox Jr.		
					Contact Telephone:	(802)496-4747		
7. Recovery of Submerged Petroleum Powered Vehicles or Containers (18 points max)	Dover, NH	0			Company Name:			
	Stoughton, MA	0			Response Location:			
					Contact Person:			
					Contact Telephone:			
8. Response to Swift Water Environment Spills (18 points max)	Dover, NH	1			Company Name:	Fenstermaker Residence		
	Stoughton, MA	1			Response Location:	Raymond, NH		
					Contact Person:	Evelyn Fenstermaker		
					Contact Telephone:	(603)895-3903		
9. Spill Response Preparedness Excerises (15 points max)	Dover, NH	1			Company Name:	NH DES/NH COOP		
	Stoughton, MA	0			Response Location:	Hilton Park, Dover NH		
					Contact Person:	Carol Brown		
					Contact Telephone:	(603)271-3000		
10. Oiled Wildlife Rescue (15 points max)	Dover, NH	0			Company Name:			
	Stoughton, MA	0			Response Location:			
					Contact Person:			
					Contact Telephone:			

11. Clandestine Drug Labs (12 points max)	Dover, NH	0			Company Name:			
	Stoughton, MA	0			Response Location:			
					Contact Person:			
					Contact Telephone:			
12. Terrorist Incidents (9 points max)	Dover, NH	0			Company Name:			
	Stoughton, MA	0			Response Location:			
					Contact Person:			
					Contact Telephone:			
		Total Score:				**Total Score:**		

Response Area Descriptions:

1. On-premise use oil spills	Each year the DES responds to numerous releases of heating oil, primarily residential, but also commercial, and industrial. These releases come from aboveground and below ground heating oil systems, and can result in impacts to soil, groundwater and surface water. The contractor should have the knowledge and equipment to respond to such an incident. Experience has shown that there are many possible scenarios for heating oil releases, with some requiring more technical expertise than others. Some of the possible tasks that need to be accomplished at these spill sites include; field screening, sample collection and analysis, removal of free phase product, removal of contaminated soil, indoor air sampling, installation of recovery wells and interceptor trenches, conducting technical site investigations.
2. Solid Waste and Hazardous Materials incidents	In addition to the hazardous materials scenarios discussed elsewhere in this write-up, there are many other situations where a response involving hazardous materials and solid waste could be required. These include response to transportation related accidents as well as, releases at fixed facilities. Also incidents could include abandoned containers of hazardous waste, or illegal dumping of hazardous or solid waste. Any response to uncontrolled hazardous waste sites, requires that the personnel have the necessary OSHA training and certification, in addition to the technical knowledge required to operate safely and effectively. The contractor should have the ability and knowledge required to select and use the proper PPE. Further, the contractor should have the ability to successfully remediate and dispose of the hazardous material.
3. Planned Remediaiton at Contaminated Sites	Planned remediation projects involve following a scope of work and specification developed by a professsional engineer or professional geologist. Projects may include contamianted soil excavation and disposal at a petroleum or hazardous waste site; waste tires removal and disposal at a non-compliant or illegal solid waste facility; installation,operation and maintenance of a soil or groundwater treatment system (both in-situ and ex-situ); and installation, operation and maintenance of free product recovery system
4. Removal of AST/UST storage tanks	This may include sites where releases have occurred. If gasoline, or some other hazardous material, has been released then there may be a need to recover free phase gasoline and gasoline contaminated soil. This involves the clean-up, handling, transportation, and disposal of hazardous waste. The contractor must have the proper equipment, training, experience, and certifications to accomplish those tasks. The contractor should have the ability to conduct field screening, and sampling. It may be necessary to install a product recovery system, interceptor trenches, and a system to handle vapor intrusion.
5. Tractor- trailer truck rollovers	When an accident occurs, it is imperative that a quick and efficient response be conducted, in order to insure that traffic flow is returned to normal as expeditiously as possible. The DES is a member of the State-wide Incident Management Committee. This group been tasked with insuring that motor vehicle accidents which result in highway closures are dealt with immediately. The goal of the Committee is to have highways re-opened within two hours. This may not always be possible but it points out the need for a rapid and effective response. Contractors should have the necessary equipment and training to be able to off-load an overturned tanker truck; regardless of the type of cargo. In addition, to stopping any on-going release, and preventing any further spillage, it is necessary to ensure that any product that has been released is confined and cleaned up. This may involve free phase product recovery, removal of contaminated soil, and or containment and remediation of impacted surface or ground water.
6. Contain, Transport and Dispose of Unknowns (gases, solids, liquids)	There are numerous scenarios for situations where a response to unknown contaminants may be necessary. Possible scenarios include responding to a site where drums have been abandoned, reports of strange odors, or strange looking substances, or other related complaints. The contractor should have the resources and knowledge to be able to identify the substance in question and to develop a strategy for safe removal and disposal for the material.

7. Recovery of submerged petroleum powered vehicles or petroleum containers	DES is charged with ensuring that any submerged petroleum powered vehicles or petroleum containers are removed from surface waters as soon as safety and weather conditions permit. This includes, but is not limited to cars, trucks, motorcycles, snowmobiles, motorized boats, off highway recreational vehicles, all terrain vehicles, construction equipment, trains, airplanes, drums, barrels, tanks, pails, cans, jugs, or equipment containing oil. Removal of the aforementioned may have to be accomplished regardless of the time of year, whether in open-water, or under the ice. Contractors should have the necessary training and equipment to accomplish the task at hand. It is recognized that the recovery of submerge vehicles and containers can present some case specific unique and difficult challenges, and that the DES spill response contractor assigned to the case may not have the necessary resources readily available. However, the contractor assigned should have the information and contacts available to provide the required resources. Those overseeing the project should have the experience necessary to devise a safe and efficient salvage strategy. The project will include developing a strategy for containing any petroleum that may be released, and also removing the petroleum form the vehicle or container in question.
8. Response to spills in swift water environments	Whenever a spill occurs in fast flowing water a rapid response is needed to contain the oil quickly and limit the environmental damage. The swift water environment presents many challenges and requires that those responding are properly trained and equipped. The contractor must ensure that their employees have boat handling experience, and the requisite boating certifications. They must have the proper type of containment boom for the area in which they are operating; (proper floatation, skirt length, freeboard), and the necessary amount of boom for the task at hand. The contractors should have the necessary expertise to ensure that the boom is placed at the proper angle to prevent carry-under and to direct the oil to the location selected. The contractor should have the proper anchors, and line and the knowledge to develop and deploy the needed anchoring systems. Also, the contractor should have the proper size boats, with the necessary horsepower for the location where they are working. This need is clearly evident when operating in the Piscataqua River.
9. Spill response prepared exercises	Preparedness for a coastal spill involves attending exercises, understanding the dynamics of the environment and testing of pre-designed protection strategies. As such, the contractor will be expected to provide responders for required coastal oil spill exercises. These responders tasks may include: boom deployment and recovery, boat launching and handling, Incident Command Post presence, marine radio communications, interpretation of response strategies and managing an oiled wildlife rehabilitation center. All responders shall work under the Unified Command system. Responders skills shall include: knowledge in handling line and knot tying, managing boom deployment and recovery from boats, barges and skimmers. Additionally, the contractor will be expected to provide responders to attend strategy testing exercises which are intended to assist in designing and verifying protections. As such, the contractor must have map reading capability, marine radios and knowledge on their use and boom handling skills. Additionally, the contractor must be able to work with and for other supervisors within the Unified Command system.
10. Oiled wildlife rescue	A large oil spill, particularly in the coastal environment, has the potential to have an adverse effect on wildlife, particularly waterfowl. DES has worked closely with Tri State Bird Rescue, to increase the State's ability to respond to such an event, and to develop a contingency plan, for handling oiled wildlife. It is recognized that many spill response contractors don't have the resources and personnel necessary to capture and rehabilitate oiled wildlife. However, contractors should have an understanding of the potential needs and requirements for such an event, and where to obtain the necessary personnel and equipment. DES anticipates that the contractor will develop the necessary agreements and arrangements to be able to effectively handle requirements for a response to an incident where wildlife are impacted.

11. Clandestine drug labs	These labs can cause a variety of environmental issues, including contamination of air, soil, groundwater, and surface water. While law enforcement officials typically remove the manufacturing materials and the perpetrators, often contamination, requiring proper clean-up and disposal, is left behind. A contractor responding at the request of DES must have the proper equipment, and expertise to deal with the unique challenges created by these labs. Some of the tasks which may be required include; characterization, packaging, transportation, and disposal of chemicals, sampling and analysis of air, soil, and water, and remediation of contaminated structures and properties.
12. Terrorist Incidents	Whenever an act of terrorism occurs which contaminates, or has the potential to contaminate the environment, the DES will be expected to respond. The response will involve assessing the extent of the environmental impact, developing a remedial action plan, assessing the threat to human health, and developing a plan for the handling and disposal of any contaminated material. DES will utilize the services of it's' contractor(s) to attain the objectives previously listed. Contractors responding to such an incident will have to have the proper training and equipment to operate at the scene. Incidents of this type could include chemical, biological, or radiological contaminants. Scenarios where a response may be required could include; contamination from a dirty bomb, a white powder incident, or contamination of critical infrastructure such as a water supply or a wastewater treatment plant. Large incidents, or situations where there are multiple agencies with jurisdiction, require the use of the Unified Command System. Contractor personnel working on such incidents should have the appropriate level of ICS and NIMS training for the specific task which they are assigned.

NHDES REQUEST FOR STATEMENTS OF QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE
CONTAMINATED SITE RESPONSE AND CLEANUP
Table 3 - Primary Shop Location & Qualifications of Technical Personnel

INSTRUCTIONS: For each personnel category in the table provide the names education licenses held initial response experience training and employee score for each person (see examples). NOTE: only list permanent full-time personnel who are stationed at your company'sPrimary Shop serving ***New Hampshire as designated in Table 1,*** and employed as ***of February 1, 2009.*** List each person only once based on ***their primary role with your company*** . Submit copies of training certificates. ***Insert additional rows as necessary to list all personnel.***

Personnel Category	Personnel		Education & Professional Licenses		Response Experience		OSHA/Hazmat Training		Special Response Training		Employee Total Score
	Employee Name	Score 1 pt for each employee	List the Highest Level of Education & Professional Licenses Held by Each Employee	Score P.E./P.G. - 5 pts PhD - 4 pts Masters Degree - 3 pts Associates/Bachelors Degree - 2 pts High School - 1 pt	List the Years of Related Experience for Each Employee	Score 12+ years - 5 pts 9-11 years - 4 pts 6-8 years - 3 pts 2-5 years - 2 pts <2 years - 1 pt	List the Highest Level of OSHA/Hazmat Training for Each Employee	Score Hazmat Technician - 3 pts Hazmat Operations - 2 pts Basic 40 hr - 1 pt	List One Applicable Special Response Training Cetificate for Each Employee (leave blank if none)	Score 2 pts for any *one applicable* certificate per employee (See Note Below)	
Example Proj. Manager	***Debra Smith***	***1***	***P.E.***	***5***	***5 years***	***2***	***Basic 40 hr***	***1***			***9***
Example Lic. Driver	***Ike Turner***	***1***	***High School***	***1***	***1.5 years***	***1***			***Scube Dirver***	***2***	***5***
Program/Operations Mgr.	Shelley Tamis	1	B.S. in Engineering	2	20	5	Basic 40 hr	1		0	9
Project Managers											
	Robert Moore	1	High School	1	15	5	Basic 40 hr	1	DOT HazMat Transportation/Ship Papers	2	10
Engineers/Geologists	Elizabeth Strachan	1	Masters Degree	3	8	3	Basic 40 hr	1	Cold Weather Response[1]	2	10
Field Chemists											
Field Supervisor											
Field Foreman	David Baillargeon	1	High School	1	18	5	Basic 40 hr	1	IFCI/Tank Decommisioning	2	10

NHDES REQUEST FOR STATEMENTS OF QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE
CONTAMINATED SITE RESPONSE AND CLEANUP
Table 3 - Primary Shop Location & Qualifications of Technical Personnel

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Personnel Category	Personnel		Education & Professional Licenses		Response Experience		OSHA/Hazmat Training		Special Response Training		Employee Total Score
	Employee Name	Score 1 pt for each employee	List the Highest Level of Education & Professional Licenses Held by Each Employee	Score P.E./P.G. - 5 pts PhD - 4 pts Masters Degree - 3 pts Associates/Bachelors Degree - 2 pts High School - 1 pt	List the Years of Related Experience for Each Employee	Score 12+ years - 5 pts 9-11 years - 4 pts 6-8 years - 3 pts 2-5 years - 2 pts <2 years - 1 pt	List the Highest Level of OSHA/Hazmat Training for Each Employee	Score Hazmat Technician - 3 pts Hazmat Operations - 2 pts Basic 40 hr - 1 pt	List One Applicable Special Response Training Cetificate for Each Employee (leave blank if none)	Score 2 pts for any *one applicable* certificate per employee (See Note Below)	
Example Proj. Manager	***Debra Smith***	***1***	***P.E.***	***5***	***5 years***	***2***	***Basic 40 hr***	***1***			***9***
Example Lic. Driver	***Ike Turner***	***1***	***High School***	***1***	***1.5 years***	***1***			***Scube Dirver***	***2***	***5***
Field Technicians	Steven Vachon	1	High School	1	1.5	1	Basic 40 hr	1	Confined Space Rescue	2	6
Licensed Truck Drivers	Todd Markusic	1	High School	1	25	5	Basic 40 hr	1	DOT HazMat Transportation/Ship Papers	2	10
	Brian Hines	1	High School	1	13	5	Basic 40 hr	1	DOT HazMat Transportation/Ship Papers	2	10
	Stephen House	1	High School	1	15	5	Basic 40 hr	1	DOT HazMat Transportation/Ship Papers	2	10
Licensed Equipment Operators											
Health & Safety Officer											

NHDES REQUEST FOR STATEMENTS OF QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE
CONTAMINATED SITE RESPONSE AND CLEANUP
Table 3 - Primary Shop Location & Qualifications of Technical Personnel

INSTRUCTIONS: For each personnel category in the table provide the names education licenses held initial response experience training and employee score for each person (see examples). NOTE: only list permanent full-time personnel who are stationed at your company'sPrimary Shop serving ***New Hampshire as designated in Table 1***, and employed as ***of February 1, 2009.*** List each person only once based on ***their primary role with your company*** . Submit copies of training certificates. ***Insert additional rows as necessary to list all personnel.***

Personnel Category	Personnel		Education & Professional Licenses		Response Experience		OSHA/Hazmat Training		Special Response Training		Employee Total Score
	Employee Name	Score 1 pt for each employee	List the Highest Level of Education & Professional Licenses Held by Each Employee	Score P.E./P.G. - 5 pts PhD - 4 pts Masters Degree - 3 pts Associates/Bachelors Degree - 2 pts High School - 1 pt	List the Years of Related Experience for Each Employee	Score 12+ years - 5 pts 9-11 years - 4 pts 6-8 years - 3 pts 2-5 years - 2 pts <2 years - 1 pt	List the Highest Level of OSHA/Hazmat Training for Each Employee	Score Hazmat Technician - 3 pts Hazmat Operations - 2 pts Basic 40 hr - 1 pt	List One Applicable Special Response Training Cetificate for Each Employee (leave blank if none)	Score 2 pts for any *one applicable* certificate per employee (See Note Below)	
Example Proj. Manager	*Debra Smith*	*1*	*P.E.*	*5*	*5 years*	*2*	*Basic 40 hr*	*1*			*9*
Example Lic. Driver	*Ike Turner*	*1*	*High School*	*1*	*1.5 years*	*1*			*Scube Dirver*	*2*	*5*
										Subtotal Personnel Score:	75
										Is Your Primary Operations Center/Shop Serving New Hampshire Also Located in New Hampshire? If Yes, Add 10 Additional pts:	10
										Total Score:	85

¡No certificates handed out at class but several DES reps attended

NHDES REQUEST FOR STATEMENTS OF QUALIFICATION AND EXPERIENCE
CONTAMINATED SITE RESPONSE AND CLEANUP
Table 4 - Availability of Operable Equipment & In-House Disposal/Recycling Services

INSTRUCTIONS: For each item in the table fill in the quantity that is owned by your company, in the possession of your company through written agreements, or a combination. ***The items must be availalble as of February 1, 2009, and for same-day deployment to N.H..*** Certain items also require capacity or type information. Score each item based on the quantity available, but only up to the maximum points indicated. If the item is not company-owned, include a copy of the agreement. One agreement may cover various items. For in-house liquids disposal/recycling, indicate whether your company provides the service for the liquid types listed. Leave the quantity and score blank for any item not provided by your company ***as of February 1, 2009.***

Item		Allowable Scoring	Quantity available and how available, or Yes/No for In-house disposal/recycling - as of February 1, 2009	Score
Example equipment A		**2 pts each, or 6 pts maximum**	***4 owned***	***6***
Example equipment B		**2 pts each, or 6 pts maximum**	***1 owned and 1 leased from ABC Equipment Co.***	***4***
Boats with motor - ***Registered in NH:***	Less than or equal to 18 feet	2 pts each, or 6 pts maximum	3 Owned	6
	Greater than 18 feet but less than 30 feet	2 pts each, or 6 pts maximum	1 Agreement/CAB Svcs	2
	Greater than 30 feet	3 pts each, or 6 pts maximum	None	0
Containment Booms:	Total length of 18 inch or less boom, minimum 400 feet	2 pts for 400 ft - 2,000 ft; 3 pts for more than 2,000 ft	3000 Feet	3
	Total length of 24 inch boom, minimum 400 feet	2 pts for 400 ft - 2,000 ft; 3 pts for more than 2,000 ft	400 - 2000 FT Agreement/CAB Svcs	2
	Total length of 36 inch boom, minimum 400 feet	2 pts for 400 ft - 2,000 ft; 3 pts for more than 2,000 ft	None	0
Excavators	Mini type	4 pts each, or 12 pts maximum	2 Owned 2 - Written Agreement/ATS	12
	150 type	5 pts each, or 15 pts maximum	1 Owned 2 - Written Agreement/ATS	15
	PC 300 type	6 pts each, or 18 pts maximum	2 Owned 1 Written Agreement/ATS	18

Table 4 - Availability of Operable Equipment & In-House Disposal/Recycling Services

INSTRUCTIONS: For each item in the table fill in the quantity that is owned by your company, in the possession of your company through written agreements, or a combination. ***The items must be availalble as of February 1, 2009, and for same-day deployment to N.H..*** Certain items also require capacity or type information. Score each item based on the quantity available, but only up to the maximum points indicated. If the item is not company-owned, include a copy of the agreement. One agreement may cover various items. For in-house liquids disposal/recycling, indicate whether your company provides the service for the liquid types listed. Leave the quantity and score blank for any item not provided by your company ***as of February 1, 2009.***

Item		Allowable Scoring	Quantity available and how available, or Yes/No for In-house disposal/recycling - as of February 1, 2009	Score
Loaders	Bobcat type	4 pts each, or 12 pts maximum	3 Owned 2 Written Agreement/ATS	12
	Bobcat attachment: (list type below) Sweepers & Breakers	2 pts maximum	Sweepers - 3 Owned Breakers - 1 Written Agreement/ATS	2
	Bobcat attachment: (list type below) Plow & Preparator & Forks	2 pts maximum	Plow - 1 Owned Preparator - 1 Owned Forks - 2 Owned	2
	3 CY Bucket	2 pts maximum	3 Backhoes Owned 1 Written Agreement/ATS	2
Meters & Detectors:	Water level probe	2 pts each, or 3 pts maximum	3 Owned	3
	Metal detector	2 pts maximum	2 Owned	2
	Interface probe	2 pts each, or 3 pts maximum	2 Owned	3
	PID/O2/CGI	2 pts each, or 3 pts maximum	3 Owned	3
	Multi-Gas	2 pts each, or 3 pts maximum	8 Owned	3
	Smith's Hazmat ID/or equivalent	2 pts maximum	None	0
	Ahura TruDefender	2 pts maximum	None	0
	Mercury Vapor Analyzer	2 pts maximum	1 Owned	2

Table 4 - Availability of Operable Equipment & In-House Disposal/Recycling Services

INSTRUCTIONS: For each item in the table fill in the quantity that is owned by your company, in the possession of your company through written agreements, or a combination. ***The items must be availalble as of February 1, 2009, and for same-day deployment to N.H..*** Certain items also require capacity or type information. Score each item based on the quantity available, but only up to the maximum points indicated. If the item is not company-owned, include a copy of the agreement. One agreement may cover various items. For in-house liquids disposal/recycling, indicate whether your company provides the service for the liquid types listed. Leave the quantity and score blank for any item not provided by your company ***as of February 1, 2009.***

Item		Allowable Scoring	Quantity available and how available, or Yes/No for In-house disposal/recycling - as of February 1, 2009	Score
Pumps:	1.5 to 3 inch pneumatic diaphragm	2 pts each, or 6 pts maximum	8 Owned	6
	1.5 to 3 inch centrifugal	2 pts each, or 6 pts maximum	10 Owned	6
	Skimmer	2 pts each, or 6 pts maximum	2 Owned	4
	2 to 4 inch trash	2 pts each, or 6 pts maximum	7 Owned	6
	Drum vacuum	2 pts each, or 6 pts maximum	8 Owned	6
Roll-Offs:	Roll-Off Truck	3 pts each, or 9 pts maximum	2 Owned 2 - Written Agreement/Adler	9
	Roll-Off Trailor	3 pts each, or 9 pts maximum	2 - Written Agreement/Adler	6
	Roll-Off Containers List Capacities:			
	25 CY	3 pts each, or 9 pts maximum	3 Owned	9
	30 CY	3 pts each, or 9 pts maximum	14 Owned	9
	20 CY	3 pts each, or 9 pts maximum	3 Written Agreement/CAB	9
Storage tanks, list capacities, 500 gallon minimum:	500 - 2,000 Gallon	3 pts each, or 9 pts maximum	3 Owned	9
	5,000 Gallon	3 pts each, or 9 pts maximum	3 Owned	9

Table 4 - Availability of Operable Equipment & In-House Disposal/Recycling Services

INSTRUCTIONS: For each item in the table fill in the quantity that is owned by your company, in the possession of your company through written agreements, or a combination. ***The items must be availalble as of February 1, 2009, and for same-day deployment to N.H..*** Certain items also require capacity or type information. Score each item based on the quantity available, but only up to the maximum points indicated. If the item is not company-owned, include a copy of the agreement. One agreement may cover various items. For in-house liquids disposal/recycling, indicate whether your company provides the service for the liquid types listed. Leave the quantity and score blank for any item not provided by your company ***as of February 1, 2009.***

Item		Allowable Scoring	Quantity available and how available, or Yes/No for In-house disposal/recycling - as of February 1, 2009	Score
	10,000 Gallon	3 pts each, or 9 pts maximum	1 Owned 2 Written Agreement/Adler	9
	21,000 Gallon Frac	3 pts each, or 9 pts maximum	1 Owned 6 - Written Agreement/Adler	9
Tools:	Compactors - walk behind type; double drum type	2 pts each, or 3 pts maximum	5 Owned	3
	Compressor, jackhammer, with bit and hose	2 pts each, or 3 pts maximum	6 Owned	3
	Concrete corer - 4" to 8" diameter	2 pts each, or 3 pts maximum	2 Owned	3
	Concrete Saw	2 pts each, or 3 pts maximum	9 Owned	3
	Explosion proof blower/exhaust fan	2 pts each, or 3 pts maximum	12 Owned	3
	Generator, up to 5000 watts	2 pts each, or 3 pts maximum	9 Owned	3
	Light tower w/generator	2 pts each, or 3 pts maximum	1 Owned 1 Written Agreement/ATS	3
	Steam Cleaner – 800 psi	2 pts each, or 3 pts maximum	2 Owned	3
	Pressure washer - gas operated, 2,200 PSI minimum	2 pts each, or 3 pts maximum	3 Owned	3
Trucks & Trailers:	Box Truck	3 pts each, or 9 pts maximum	4 Owned	9

Table 4 - Availability of Operable Equipment & In-House Disposal/Recycling Services

INSTRUCTIONS: For each item in the table fill in the quantity that is owned by your company, in the possession of your company through written agreements, or a combination. ***The items must be availalble as of February 1, 2009, and for same-day deployment to N.H..*** Certain items also require capacity or type information. Score each item based on the quantity available, but only up to the maximum points indicated. If the item is not company-owned, include a copy of the agreement. One agreement may cover various items. For in-house liquids disposal/recycling, indicate whether your company provides the service for the liquid types listed. Leave the quantity and score blank for any item not provided by your company ***as of February 1, 2009.***

Item		Allowable Scoring	Quantity available and how available, or Yes/No for In-house disposal/recycling - as of February 1, 2009	Score
	Dump Truck - 12 C.Y.	3 pts each, or 9 pts maximum	1 Owned 1 Written Agreement/CAB Svcs	6
	Dump Truck - 6 C.Y.	3 pts each, or 9 pts maximum	2 Owned	6
	Flat Bed 10 ton Trailer	3 pts each, or 9 pts maximum	5 Owned	9
	Fully-equipped Initial Response Trailer/Van - ***See Minimum Specifications Listed on the Worksheet Included With These Tables***	3 pts each, or 9 pts maximum	3 Owned	9
	Lowboy 20 ton trailer with tractor	3 pts each, or 9 pts maximum	1 Owned 1 Written Agreement/Selitto Trucking	6
	Pickup Truck	3 pts each, or 9 pts maximum	30 Owned	9
	Rack Truck with lift gate	3 pts each, or 9 pts maximum	1 Written Agreement/CAB Svcs	3
	Transport Tankers, 3000 gallon min	3 pts each, or 9 pts maximum	12 Owned	9
	Vactor truck	6 pts each, or 12 pts maximum	3 Owned	12
	Vacuum truck	4 pts each, or 12 pts maximum	9 Owned	12
In-House disposal and/or recycling of contaminated liquids:	Gasoline	3 pts if yes	No	0

Table 4 - Availability of Operable Equipment & In-House Disposal/Recycling Services

INSTRUCTIONS: For each item in the table fill in the quantity that is owned by your company, in the possession of your company through written agreements, or a combination. ***The items must be availalble as of February 1, 2009, and for same-day deployment to N.H..*** Certain items also require capacity or type information. Score each item based on the quantity available, but only up to the maximum points indicated. If the item is not company-owned, include a copy of the agreement. One agreement may cover various items. For in-house liquids disposal/recycling, indicate whether your company provides the service for the liquid types listed. Leave the quantity and score blank for any item not provided by your company ***as of February 1, 2009.***

Item		Allowable Scoring	Quantity available and how available, or Yes/No for In-house disposal/recycling - as of February 1, 2009	Score
	Fuel/waste oil	3 pts if yes	Yes - 200,000 gallons in MA Yes - 10,000 gallons in NH	3
	Hazardous materials/waste	3 pts if yes	Yes - PCB in NH	3
Regular Inventory:	Bales sorbent boom, 25 minimum	1 pt for 25 - 75, or 2 pts maximum	100 bales	2
	Bales sorbent pads, 25 minimum	1 pt for 25 - 75, or 2 pts maximum	100 bales	2
	Drums (attach a PDF list of sizes/and number on hand), 3 minimum	1 pt for 3 - 10; 2 pts for 11 - 25; 3 pts maximum	See Attached	3
	Level A suits, 4 minimum	2 pts for 4 - 10, or 3 pts maximum	4 owned	2
	Level B suits, 4 minimum	1 pt for 4 - 10, or 2 pts maximum	10 Owned	1
	SCBAs, 4 minimum	1 pt for 4 - 10, or 2 pts maximum	14 Owned	2
			Total Score:	333

NHDES REQUEST FOR STATEMENTS OF QUALIFICATION AND EXPERIENCE
CONTAMINATED SITE RESPONSE AND CLEANUP
Table 5 - Major Equipment Mobilization

INSTRUCTIONS: For each major equipment response category fill in the shop location, whether the equipment is owned or available by agreement, the mileage from the shop to each N.H. community shown, availability score, mileage score, and total score for each community. Make only one entry/score for each community based on the closest shop location. **NOTE:** All the equipment must be ***immediately available as of February 1, 2009*** at the indicated shop location(s), either owned by your company or available through established written agreements. If by written agreement, a copy of the agreement must be provided. (This could be the same agreement(s) used for Table 4.) The same equipment cannot be designated as being stationed at more than one shop location. For example, if your company owns only one Initial Response Trailer/Van, then the shop location listed would be the same for all destination communities.

Equipment Category	Shop Location(s):	Availability Owned - 5 pts By Agreement 2 pts	One-Way Mobilization Mileage to: Colebrook	Keene	Lebanon	Manchester	Portsmouth	Availability Score	Mileage Score 0-50 miles - 5 pts 51-100 miles - 3 pts 101-150 miles - 2 pts 151+ miles - 1 pt	Total Score
Major equipment A	***Dover, NH***	***Owned***			***101 miles***			***5***	***2***	***7***
Major equipment B	***Nowhere, MA***	***Agreement***		***75 miles***				***2***	***3***	***5***
Fully-equipped Initial Response Trailer/Van - ***See Minimum Specifications Listed on the Worksheet Included With These Tables***	Dover, NH	Owned	153					5	1	6
				93				5	3	8
					101			5	2	7
						40		5	5	10
							12	5	5	10
Minimum of 16 Foot spill Response Boat With Minimum of 30 HP Motor ***Registered in NH & With NH Certified Operator***	Dover, NH	Agreement	153					2	1	3
				93				2	3	5
					101			2	2	4
						40		2	5	7
							12	2	5	7
Soil Excavation Equipment: 150 Type Excavator & Bobcat Type Loader & Dump Truck(s) or Roll-off(s) **	Dover, NH	Owned	153					5	1	6
				93				5	3	8
					101			5	2	7
						40		5	5	10
							12	5	5	10
Vactor Truck	Stoughton, MA	Owned	225					5	1	6
				93				5	3	8
					142			5	2	7
						73		5	3	8
							77	5	3	8
Vacuum Truck	Dover, NH	Owned	153					5	1	6
				93				5	3	8
					101			5	2	7
						40		5	5	10
							12	5	5	10
							Total Score:	**110**	76	186

**** If the different components of the soil excavation equipment are located at several shops, use the farthest travel distance.**

Minimum Equipment Requirements for an Initial Response Trailer or Van

Item	Minimum Quantity
Row Boat with oars or small outboard motor	1
Flashlights (explosion proof)	2
Utility Knives	2
Waders	2 pair
Hard Hats	6
Safety Glasses	6 pair
Ear Plug sets	6 pair
Level C Personal Protective Equipment	4
Personal Flotation Device	3
Containment Boom, 18-inch diam.	200 feet
Sorbent Boom, 40 feet per bag, 8-inch diam.	3 bags
Sorbent Pads, 100 per bale	6 bales
Speedy Dry or equivalent, 50 lb/bag	6 bags
Latex Over Boots	12 pair
Nitrile Gloves	12 pair
Leather Work Gloves	4 pair
Drum Repair Kit	1
Long Handled Shovels	2 round, 2 square point
Steel Pry Bar	1
Sledge Hammer, 3-lb	1
Grade Stakes	1 bundle
Tyvek Suits	12
Polyethylene Shipping Drums, 55 gallon	2 drums
Twisted Polypropylene Rope, ¼ inch by 200 feet	1
Street Broom	2
Poly Bags, 6-mil, 30 gallon capacity, 50/carton	1
Poly rolls, 6-mil, 24'x100'	1 roll
Guzzler Pump with 1 inch diam. Hose	1
PVC pipe, 4-inch diam., Schedule. 20	20 feet
Duct Tape	3 rolls
Rope	100 feet
24" Plug Rug (or equivalent for sealing catch basins)	2
Road Caution Cones	4
Caution Tape (Do Not Enter)	2 rolls
Rags	1 box

The Contractor's Incident Response Trailer(s) or Van(s) shall also include all equipment necessary to safely stabilize, bond, and ground as well as off-load an overturned tanker vehicle. The specific equipment necessary to accomplish these tasks shall be left to the Contractor's discretion.

DES may inspect a trailer or van at any time without notice. If any of the equipment and supplies listed above are missing or are in sub-standard condition, the Contractor shall be removed from the Assignment List and will not be re-listed until the deficiencies are corrected.

	Berlin	Claremont	Colebrook	Concord	Conway	Dover	Franklin	Hinsdale	Jaffrey	Keene	Laconia	Lancaster	Lebanon	Lincoln	Littleton	Manchester	Nashua	Peterborough	Plymouth	Portsmouth	Rochester	Somersworth	Woodsville
Berlin		139	51	108	40	102	96	180	154	161	84	28	115	60	45	126	141	178	73	114	92	99	67
Claremont	139		140	51	102	90	47	44	57	40	59	104	22	77	85	64	83	54	66	98	88	95	66
Colebrook	51	140		138	91	153	119	179	184	185	117	36	125	80	55	156	174	195	94	165	143	150	77
Concord	108	51	138		68	39	19	71	46	52	24	101	54	68	87	18	36	43	43	47	37	44	88
Conway	40	102	91	68		62	56	144	114	125	44	57	90	37	54	86	101	130	45	74	52	59	60
Dover	102	90	153	39	62		51	110	82	93	45	119	101	98	109	40	47	75	65	12	10	5	109
Franklin	96	47	119	19	56	51		86	61	67	12	83	43	98	69	37	55	59	25	63	43	50	69
Hinsdale	180	44	179	71	144	110	86		29	19	95	143	66	142	124	71	64	40	111	105	110	117	110
Jaffrey	154	57	184	46	114	82	61	29		17	73	144	84	135	130	42	35	7	86	82	81	87	117
Keene	161	40	185	52	125	93	67	19	17		76	138	61	127	119	53	48	24	92	100	92	98	100
Laconia	84	59	117	24	44	45	12	95	73	76		81	61	45	67	42	60	75	23	57	35	42	67
Lancaster	28	104	36	101	57	119	83	143	144	138	81		95	40	19	119	137	155	58	131	109	116	41
Lebanon	115	22	125	54	90	101	43	66	84	61	61	95		55	67	67	93	73	48	111	94	101	45
Lincoln	60	77	80	68	37	98	98	142	135	127	45	40	55		23	92	104	119	23	106	84	95	25
Littleton	45	85	55	87	54	109	69	124	130	119	67	19	67	23		105	123	140	44	121	99	113	22
Manchester	126	64	156	18	86	40	37	71	42	53	42	119	67	92	105		18	36	61	47	39	45	105
Nashua	141	83	174	36	101	47	55	64	35	48	60	137	93	104	123	18		30	79	47	49	52	123
Peterborough	178	54	195	43	130	75	59	40	7	24	75	155	73	119	140	36	30		96	87	77	84	118
Plymouth	73	66	94	43	45	65	25	111	86	92	23	58	48	23	44	61	79	96		77	55	62	44
Portsmouth	114	98	165	47	74	12	63	105	82	100	57	131	111	106	121	47	47	87	77		22	17	121
Rochester	92	88	143	37	52	10	43	110	81	92	35	109	94	84	99	39	49	77	55	22		7	99
Somersworth	99	95	150	44	59	5	50	117	87	98	42	116	101	95	113	45	52	84	62	17	7		106
Woodsville	67	66	77	88	60	109	69	110	117	100	67	41	45	25	22	105	123	118	44	121	99	106	

TRADEBE
Environmental Services™

Tradebe Environmental Services, LLC.
47 Gracey Avenue, Meriden, CT 06451
Toll Free: (888) 276-0887
www.tradebeusa.com

May 14, 2013

Mr. Greg Ferrone
Exxon Mobil
145 Albany St.
Springfield, MA 01105

Dear Mr. Ferrone:

This letter is in reference to your request for Tradebe Environmental Services, LLC (Tradebe) to serve as your primary Emergency Spill Responder.

Tradebe is pleased to acknowledge your request. This agreement is effective from **May 1, 2013 to May 1, 2014.**

We appreciate your interest in Tradebe, and look forward to being of service. Should you have any questions, comments or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,

TRADEBE ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, LLC

By: _____

Name: Joseph A. Verrastro, Sr.

Title: Special Projects Manager

Date: 5/14/13

ACCEPTED:

By: _____

Name: GREGORY FERRONE

Title: AREA MANAGER

Date: 5/14/13

Gregory J. Ferrone

***Please sign and return by mail, or fax to (203) 630-4415.**

Tradebe Transportation, LLC
Consumable Equipment:

Harbor containment boom - 18"		1,000 feet
Containment mini boom		500 feet
Polyethylene sheeting - 20' x 100'		15 rolls
Absorbent Material:		
	Sausage boom, 5" x 10'	200 sections
	Sausage boom, 8" x 10'	100 sections
	Pads, 18" x 18"	180 bundles
	All purpose pads, 18" x 18"	30 bales
	Speedi Dry	100 bags
Rope:	½" polyethylene	500 feet
	½" nylon	500 feet
Personal Protective Equipment:		
	Rubber gloves	2 gross
	Safety glasses/goggles	30 pair
	Rubber boots	24 pair
	Disposable boots	150 pair
	Tyvek suits	10 boxes
	Tyvek QC or equivalent	6 boxes
Clean Up and Disposal Equipment:		
	Non-sparking shovels	10
	Disposable poly trash bags	10 boxes
	Drums, 55 gallon	50
Safety Equipment:		
	First aid kit	10 standard
	Warning tape (temporary barrier)	10 rolls
	Explosion proof flashlights	5
	Fire extinguishers, dry chemical	10 (25 lb. each)

Capital Equipment Available for Response through Tradebe Transportation, LLC's Dispatch Office:

Boat	16 foot aluminum work boat with 25 HP motor on trailer
Boat	16 foot aluminum work boat, no motor on trailer
Boat	12 foot aluminum work boat, no motor on trailer
Boat	21 foot fiberglass work boat with 90 HP motor
Trailer	16 foot flatbed with one 30 KW diesel generator with built-in lights and circuit breakers
Trailer	40 foot flatbed
Trailer	14 foot box equipped with pumping system for ground water remediation
Trailer	50 GPM oil/water separator
Pump	1-Godwin 4" HL80M diesel
Pumps	3-portable 3" Roper positive displacement pumps; trailer mounted; diesel powered
Pumps	6-portable 3" double diaphragm, air operated
Pump	4-portable 2" double diaphragm, air operated

Pumps	2-Godwin Heidra 100 hydraulic submersible
Pressure Washer	1-2.5 GPM electric/hot water; 1,500 psi
Pressure Washers	4-5.0 GPM diesel and gas/hot water-steam; 3,000 psi
Pressure Washer	1-6.0 GPM diesel/hot water-steam; 150 psi
Pressure Washer	1-6 GPM; 20,000 psi

Attached below is Tradebe Transportation, LLC's current vehicle list.

Tradebe Transportation, LLC Vehicle/Vessel List

TruckNumber	Type	ContainerType	Variant	Year	Make	Model	Plate	VIN
BT-01	BOX TRAILER	Container Truck	Box Trailer 105 drum capacity	1996	TRAILMOBILE	01JA1UAL	V31324	1PT01JAH0T9002435
BT-02	BOX TRAILER	Container Truck	Box Trailer 105 drum capacity	1996	TRAILMOBILE	4801JA	V56790	1PT01JAH9T9002420
BT-06	BOX TRAILER	Container Truck	Box Trailers	1984	FRUEHAUF	SEMI-TRAILER		1H2V04820EH034703
BT-12	BOX TRAILER	Container Truck	Box Trailer 105 drum capacity	1997	UTILITY	TRAILER	V42541	1UYVS2489VC192201
BT-13	BOX TRAILER	Container Truck	Box Trailers	1979	BUDD	SEMI	V54723	18139OE
BT-15	BOX TRAILER	Container Truck	Box Trailer 105 drum capacity	1988	HONDA	TRAILER	TR2300	1H2V04820JB016912
BT-16	BOX TRAILER	Container Truck	Box Trailer 105 drum capacity	1988	GREAT DANE	TRAILER	V59864	1GRAA9624JS025915
BT-18	BOX TRAILER	Container Truck	Box Trailers	1987	TIMP	VAN	TY3715	1TDJ48023HB064574
BT-19	BOX TRAILER	Container Truck	Box Trailers	1987	UTILITY			1L01A4828H1073901
BT-20	BOX TRAILER	Container Truck	Box Trailer 105 drum capacity	2005	HYUNDAI	V12480072-JS	V70792	3H3V482C95T222002
BT-21	BOX TRAILER	Container Truck	Box Trailer 97 drum capacity	2005	HYUNDAI	V12480072-JS	V70323	3HEV482C75T222001
BT-22	BOX TRAILER	Container Truck	Box Trailer 105 drum capacity	2005	HYUNDAI	V12480072-JS	V70343	3H3V482C05T222003
BT-23	BOX TRAILER	Container Truck	Box Trailer 105 drum capacity	2007	HYUNDAI	V12480072-JS	V78607	3H3V482C67T102001
BT-24	BOX TRAILER	Container Truck	Box Trailer 105 drum capacity	2007	HYUNDAI	V12480072-JS	V78608	3H3V482C87T102002
BT-25	BOX TRAILER	Container Truck	Box Trailers	2002	TRAILMOBILE	TRLR	V80690	2MN01AAH521003327
BT-26	BOX TRAILER	Container Truck	Box Trailer 105 drum capacity	2003	HYUNDAI		V80664	3H3V482C13T125003
BT-27	BOX TRAILER	Container Truck	Box Trailers	2000	Great Dane	1GR	W11938	1GRAA0622YB082619
BT-28	BOX TRAILER	Container Truck	Box Trailers	2000	Great Dane	1GR	W11937	1GRAA0625YB082517
BT-29	BOX TRAILER	Container Truck	Box Trailers	2000	Great Dane	1GR	W11936	1GRAA0623YB082659
BT-30	BOX TRAILER	Container Truck	Box Trailers	2000	Great Dane	1GR	W11935	1GRAA0626YB082557
DT-01	DUMP TRAILER	Volume Truck	8500 gallon	1995	DORSEY	SEMI GY	AE86078	1DTD38P27SG038261
DT-02	DUMP TRAILER	Volume Truck	9000 Gallon	1999	TRAIL KING	SEMI GY	1150C6	1TKFA3925XB071506
DT-03	DUMP TRAILER	Volume Truck	9000 Gallon	1998	RAVEN	TL	V79848	1R1D34036WJ098057
DTK-04	DUMP TRUCK	Volume Truck	6500 Gallon	2001	FREIGHTLINER	F12	44293A	1FVHBGAN91HJ31645
DTK-05	DUMP TRUCK	Volume Truck	6500 Gallon	1986	GMC	J9C042	37383A	1GDP9C1CXGV532878
FT-01	FLATBED TRAILER	Container Truck	48ft 92 Capacity Trailer	1985	DORSEY	FLAT BED	V34276	1DTP36W22FA168234
FT-02	FLATBED TRAILER	Container Truck	48ft 92 Capacity Trailer	1978	VULCAN	FLAT BED	V24219	VT416578
FT-03	FLATBED TRAILER	Container Truck	48ft 92 Capacity Trailer	2005	TRAILKING	SEMI	V81601	1TKJ044215B119512
FM-03	FLEET MAINTENANCE	Container Truck	Service Van	1994	MISTSUBISHI	FH100	1764202	JW6CEG1G6RL004732
Vessel 1	MARINE VESSELS			1987	STARCRAFT	MR210	CT6673AG	STRU1053L687
Vessel 2	MARINE VESSELS			1986	STARCRAFT	2048-1	CT9508BB	STRR8731K586
Vessel 3	MARINE VESSELS			1988	STARCRAFT	SEAFAR	CT5568AJ	STRX1370C888
BO-1	MISCELLANEOUS TRAILERS			1973	FRUHAUF			CHR167350
MISC 01	MISCELLANEOUS TRAILERS			1988	CUSTOM CRAFT	FB7000	V3910	30045
MISC 03	MISCELLANEOUS TRAILERS			1987	BOAT TRAILER	S16 13	525581	11M1DHC14HA004895
MISC 05	MISCELLANEOUS TRAILERS			1995	TRAILFLITE	6610T	V25171	41GT61028SB000009
MISC 07	MISCELLANEOUS TRAILERS			1995	TRAILFLITE	6610T	V25146	41GT61029SB000004

Tradebe Transportation, LLC Vehicle/Vessel List

TruckNumber	Type	ContainerType	Variant	Year	Make	Model	Plate	VIN
MISC 09	MISCELLANEOUS TRAILERS			1994	BLACK	TILT	V31381	47F7E0817PR002489
MISC 10	MISCELLANEOUS TRAILERS			1996	PARKER	LIGHT AN	V32516	13ZLA1228T1006684
MISC 11	MISCELLANEOUS TRAILERS			1984	TRAILFLITE	6616	V32589	4207
MISC 12	MISCELLANEOUS TRAILERS			1996	HOMEMADE	TRAILER	V32590	CT36180
MISC 13	MISCELLANEOUS TRAILERS			1987	HOMEMADE	TRAILER	V34207	CT33514
MISC 15	MISCELLANEOUS TRAILERS			1986	SEMARK	2100	CT6686AH	PORC2020A686
MISC 16	MISCELLANEOUS TRAILERS			1986	POLARCRAFT	PLR77	CT6531AL	PLR77279F585
MISC 19	MISCELLANEOUS TRAILERS			2002	DOOLITTLE	UTILITY	V58146	1DGRS14292M045653
MISC 20	MISCELLANEOUS TRAILERS			2003	PACE	CS814TA3	V61451	40LAB14203P088134
MISC 22	MISCELLANEOUS TRAILERS			2004	HAULMARK	KD7X12WT	V66886	16HPB12224P039674
MISC 23	MISCELLANEOUS TRAILERS			1995	REDI-HAUL	FSL12E	V93263	47SS122T1S1009833
MISC 24	MISCELLANEOUS TRAILERS			1995	REDI-HAUL	R25210PE	V65599	47SF252T6S1009830
MISC 25	MISCELLANEOUS TRAILERS			2005	HOMEMADE	HOMEMADE	V69427	CTTRL15983
MISC 26	MISCELLANEOUS TRAILERS			2005	JETSTREAM	3500	V73236	5065
MISC 27	MISCELLANEOUS TRAILERS			2005	DOOLITTLE	UTILITY	V74123	1DGRS142X5M064345
MISC 28	MISCELLANEOUS TRAILERS			2006	RINGO	U6X16LSS	V74150	5M7UF16216P000151
MISC 29	MISCELLANEOUS TRAILERS			2006	RINGO	U6X16LSS	V74151	5M7UF16236P000152
MISC 30	MISCELLANEOUS TRAILERS			2006	RINGO	U6X16LSS	T154194	5M7UF16256P000153
MISC 31	MISCELLANEOUS TRAILERS			2005	VALLEY	26016	V79566	17EEL162853095223
MISC 32	MISCELLANEOUS TRAILERS			2006	FIVE STAR	5R470022TB2	V78485	5A4KNES2662003670
MISC 33	MISCELLANEOUS TRAILERS			1981	SHORE	R20	V78643	1VR105763BY030649
MISC 34	MISCELLANEOUS TRAILERS			2001	SUPER	FLAT BED	W16339	4M8FS18211D002818
MISC 35	MISCELLANEOUS TRAILERS			2008	DERCO	HURRICANE	V85301	1D9BV15228W048003
MISC 36	MISCELLANEOUS TRAILERS			1988	COX	CF1000G	V87405	1CZBF12S8J1057743
MISC 37	MISCELLANEOUS TRAILERS			2009	PACE AMERICAN	JT714TA2	V91046	40LUB14279P153647
MISC 38	MISCELLANEOUS TRAILERS			2008	AMER HAUL	AF714TA2	V91051	5N6200F2481021995
MISC 39	MISCELLANEOUS TRAILERS			2003	Sullair	375PQJD	V93262	4142391
MISC 40	MISCELLANEOUS TRAILERS			2007	Pipehunter	3844	V92400	1T9P318147P391318
MISC 41	MISCELLANEOUS TRAILERS	Container Truck	Van	2012	Suretrack	STRT8416	W15384	5JWTC1624C1059967
2011-03	PICKUP TRUCK			2011	GMC	SIERRA	2556CJ	3GTP2VE3XBG388992
2011-04	PICKUP TRUCK			2011	GMC	SIERRA	2557CJ	3GTP2VE3XBG366510
CCT-01	PICKUP TRUCK	Container Truck	Pickup Truck	2006	CHEVY			1GBHC24U76E236096
P-02	PICKUP TRUCK	Container Truck	Pickup Truck	2004	CHEVROLET	2500	2638837	1GCHC23U54F219365
P-03	PICKUP TRUCK	Container Truck	Pickup Truck	2004	CHEVY	SILVERADO	K14398	1GCHC23U04F238146
P-06	PICKUP TRUCK			1992	FORD	F 155	665CYS	1FTEF15Y1NNA69279
P-07	PICKUP TRUCK	Container Truck	Pickup Truck	1994	CHEVROLET	CC20903	2C3714	1GCFC24H6RE195339
P-10	PICKUP TRUCK	Container Truck	Pickup Truck	1999	Ford	F250	2603930	1FTNF21L9XEB01642

Tradebe Transportation, LLC Vehicle/Vessel List

TruckNumber	Type	ContainerType	Variant	Year	Make	Model	Plate	VIN
P-11	PICKUP TRUCK	Container Truck	Pickup Truck	1999	FORD	F250	1431452	1FTNF21L7XED37870
P-12	PICKUP TRUCK	Container Truck	Pickup Truck	2000	FORD	F18	1581606	2FTPF18LOYCA43646
P-18	PICKUP TRUCK	Container Truck	Pickup Truck	2006	CHEVROLET	1500	2029945	2GCEK19BX61109296
P-19	PICKUP TRUCK	Container Truck	Pickup Truck	2006	CHEVROLET	SILVERADO	K34784	1GBHC23U56F162432
P-20	PICKUP TRUCK	Container Truck	Pickup Truck	2006	CHEVROLET	SILVERADO	K34785	1GBHC23U26F161397
P-21	PICKUP TRUCK	Container Truck	Pickup Truck	1996	FORD	LGT CONV	K36271	1FTHX26F5TEB18106
P-22	PICKUP TRUCK	Container Truck	Pickup Truck	1997	FORD	LGT CONV	K36220	1FTHX26F4VEB38642
P-25	PICKUP TRUCK	Container Truck	Pickup Truck	2004	FORD	F250	K59036	1FTNW21P34EB34411
P-26	PICKUP TRUCK	Container Truck	Pickup Truck	2008	CHEVY	SILVERADO	65CA34	2GCEK13M481159060
P-27	PICKUP TRUCK	Container Truck	Pickup Truck	2006	GMC	C2500	J78726	1GDHC23U96F113743
P-28	PICKUP TRUCK			2005	Ford	F150	EPG5720	1FTPW14525KE84662
P-29	PICKUP TRUCK			2007	Ford		14641JK	1FTRF12237NA75704
P-30	PICKUP TRUCK	Container Truck	Pickup Truck	2010	Chevrolet	C2500	K82253	1GB4CVBK6AF149486
P-31	PICKUP TRUCK	Container Truck	Pickup Truck	2011	GMC	SIERRA	2555CJ	3GTP2VE36BG399147
P-32	PICKUP TRUCK	Container Truck	Pickup Truck	2013	Chevrolet	Silverado	2965515	1GB1CVCG6DF126663
P-33	PICKUP TRUCK	Container Truck	Pickup Truck	2011	Chevrolet	Silverado	2965513	1GB1CVCG7BF255069
P-34	PICKUP TRUCK	Container Truck	Pickup Truck	2011	Chevrolet	Silverado	2965514	1GB1CVCG5BF253482
P-35	PICKUP TRUCK	Container Truck	Pickup Truck	2011	Chevrolet	Silverado	2965516	1GB1CVCG0DF127081
MISC 08	PRESSURE WASHER TRAILER			1996	PARKER	LI AN	V31376	13ZLA122XT1006685
MISC 14	PRESSURE WASHER TRAILER			1993	JAMES	UTILITY	V34242	4JCUT1027PM002411
MISC 17	PRESSURE WASHER TRAILER			1995	TRAILFLITE	6610T	V21745	41GT61027SB000003
MISC 21	PRESSURE WASHER TRAILER			2002	RELIABLE PUMP	RD100DT	V59170	U1241
RT-05	ROLL OFF TRAILER	Container Truck	dump trailers	1993	CLEMENT	RT3645ET	V34421	1C9EB36B9PM110231
RT-06	ROLL OFF TRAILER	Container Truck	dump trailers	1993	CLEMENT	RT3645ET	V34274	1C9EB36B0PM110232
RT-08	ROLL OFF TRAILER	Container Truck	dump trailers	1983	GALBREATH	AS OR 25	V35112	4.83E+12
RT-11	ROLL OFF TRAILER	Container Truck	dump trailers	1997	MCCLAIN	MMHLP40	V35184	1M9RT2327V1309003
RT-13	ROLL OFF TRAILER	Container Truck	dump trailers	1999	BETTER BUILT	SEMI MR	1160C7	1B91D4825X2777088
RT-15	ROLL OFF TRAILER	Container Truck	dump trailers	2001	ESPM	TCT1153	V53000	1E9RS482311229153
RT-18	ROLL OFF TRAILER	Container Truck	dump trailers	2002	E.S.P.M.	TRLR MR	2143B3	1E9RS482721229190
RT-19	ROLL OFF TRAILER	Container Truck	dump trailers	2002	E.S.P.M.	TRLR MR	2144B3 NY	1E9RS482921229191
RT-21	ROLL OFF TRAILER	Container Truck	dump trailers	2006	DRAGON TCT	TCT 440	V55579	1UNSH48236C034518
RTR-01	ROLL OFF TRUCK	Container Truck	dump trailers	1995	MACK	DM688S	48108A	1M2B212C7SM003422
RTR-02	ROLL OFF TRUCK	Container Truck	dump trailers	1987	MACK	DM6865X	21903A	1M2B128C5HA014817
RTR-12	ROLL OFF TRUCK	Container Truck	dump trailers	1999	PETERBILT	357	5839AR	1NPAX6TX5XD457006
RTR-14	ROLL OFF TRUCK	Container Truck	Dump Truck	1984	Mack	600	K74631	2M2B126C8EC009740
RTR-16	ROLL OFF TRUCK	Container Truck	dump trailers	1999	MACK	RD688S	AR7284	1M2P270CXXM044419
RTR-17	ROLL OFF TRUCK	Container Truck	dump trailers	1993	KENWORTH	TK	46502A	1NKWL69XXPS612594

Tradebe Transportation, LLC Vehicle/Vessel List

TruckNumber	Type	ContainerType	Variant	Year	Make	Model	Plate	VIN
RTR-20	ROLL OFF TRUCK	Container Truck	dump trailers	2005	PETERBUILT	378	39284A	1NPFLBTXX5D852001
J-10	S-SERIES LARGE ENGINE			1998	NTERNATIONAL	4000	49444A	1HTSDAAN0WH565441
S-22	S-SERIES LARGE ENGINE	Container Truck	Service Van	1996	PETERBUILT	357	27525A	1XPAL59X7TN413290
S-35	S-SERIES LARGE ENGINE	Container Truck	Service Van	1994	FORD	Y90	32126A	1FDYY90L2RVA24533
S-70	S-SERIES LARGE ENGINE	Container Truck	Service Van	2007	KENWORTH	T300	8369AR	2NKMLD9XX7M167283
S-71	S-SERIES LARGE ENGINE	Container Truck	Van	2009	KENWORTH	T370	95598PA	2NKHLN9X89M243674
S-75	S-SERIES LARGE ENGINE	Container Truck	Van	2001	Intl	4000	46977A	1HTSDAANX1H345619
S-77	S-SERIES LARGE ENGINE	Container Truck	Service Van	2008	Kenworth	T300	AP4592	2NKMLN9X68M217460
S-34	S-SERIES SMALL ENGINE	Container Truck	Service Van	1995	GMC	5000	J73396	J8DF5A123S3700337
S-39	S-SERIES SMALL ENGINE	Container Truck	Service Van	1996	GMC	TW5R042		J8DF5A128T3700142
S-43	S-SERIES SMALL ENGINE	Container Truck	Service Van	1996	ISUZU	NRR1A2	2481253	JALF5A12XT3700031
S-43B	S-SERIES SMALL ENGINE	Volume Truck	2200 gallon	1996	ISUZU		2481253	JALF5A12XT3700031
S-44	S-SERIES SMALL ENGINE	Container Truck	Service Van	1999	CHEVROLET	5500	J10457	J8BE4B140X7901207
S-45	S-SERIES SMALL ENGINE	Container Truck	Service Van	2005	MITSUBISHI		J73014	JL6BDH1S95K000268
S-60	S-SERIES SMALL ENGINE	Container Truck	Service Van	2004	MITSUBISHI	FH	2209978	JL6CCH1G14K012108
S-64	S-SERIES SMALL ENGINE	Container Truck	Box Trailers	2001	GMC	T6500	K38858	1GDJ6C1C71J506039
S-69	S-SERIES SMALL ENGINE	Container Truck	Service Van	2001	GMC	WT5	K47436	J8DF5C13117700817
S-72	S-SERIES SMALL ENGINE	Container Truck	Van	2008	FREIGHTLINER	SPRINTER	79CA95	WDYPE745X85276090
S-73	S-SERIES SMALL ENGINE	Container Truck	Van	2008	FREIGHTLINER	SPRINTER	79CA94	WDYPE745485266607
S-74	S-SERIES SMALL ENGINE	Container Truck	Van	2003	Chevrolet	C4E042	K63491	1GBE4D1153F517809
S-76	S-SERIES SMALL ENGINE	Container Truck	Van	2004	FORD	F550	K69902	1FDAF56P44EA65927
V-01 NH	STRAIGHT VAC	Volume Truck	2800 Gallon	1983				
V-07	STRAIGHT VAC	Volume Truck	4000 Gallon	1988	MACK	RD688S	7462A	1M2P141CXJW006636
V-09	STRAIGHT VAC	Volume Truck	4000 Gallon	1989	PETERBILT	378	8573AR	1XPFL59X6KN271762
V-10	STRAIGHT VAC	Volume Truck	3600 Gallon	2004	KENWORTH	T800B	2487AR	1NKDXUEX94J067334
V-15	STRAIGHT VAC	Volume Truck	3000 Gallon	2006	KENWORTH	T800B	40297A	1NKDXBEX26J104330
V-18	STRAIGHT VAC	Volume Truck	4400 Gallons	2003	VOLVO	VHD64VF	2126AR	4V5KC9GH23N347661
V-19	STRAIGHT VAC	Volume Truck	4400 Gallons	2003	STERLING		77080PA	2FZHAZAN33AK65408
V-21	STRAIGHT VAC	Volume Truck	4000 Gallon	1989	WHITE GMC	ACL	42285A	4V2SCBJE4KU502122
V-22	STRAIGHT VAC	Volume Truck	3500 Gallon	2000	FREIGHTLINER	MEDCON	8572AR	1FVXTWDB9YHF56462
V-24	STRAIGHT VAC	Volume Truck	2200 gallon	1998	INTERNATIONAL	4000 SER	44829A	1HTSDAAN1WH565433
V-25	STRAIGHT VAC	Volume Truck	2800 Gallon	1988	FORD	8000	10212A	1FDXR82A8JVA05231
V-03	STRAIGHT VAC W/BACK DOOR	Volume Truck	4200 Gallon	1989	PETERBILT	357	8430A	1XPAL2EX5KN279186
V-05	STRAIGHT VAC W/BACK DOOR	Volume Truck	4000 Gallon	2000	PETERBILT	357	29294A	1NPAL60X1YN520601
V-06	STRAIGHT VAC W/BACK DOOR	Volume Truck	4400 Gallons	2000	PETERBILT	357	8787AR	1NPAL60XXYN520600
V-08	STRAIGHT VAC W/BACK DOOR	Volume Truck	4000 Gallon	2005	KENWORTH	T-800B	39380A	1NKDXBTX65J102842
V-11	STRAIGHT VAC W/BACK DOOR	Volume Truck	4000 Gallon	2004	MACK	6000	23244A	1M3P114K04M002396

Tradebe Transportation, LLC Vehicle/Vessel List

TruckNumber	Type	ContainerType	Variant	Year	Make	Model	Plate	VIN
V-13	STRAIGHT VAC W/BACK DOOR	Volume Truck	4200 Gallon	2001	PETERBILT	357	8785AR	1NPAL60X61N540557
V-14	STRAIGHT VAC W/BACK DOOR	Volume Truck	4000 Gallon	2001	PETERBILT	357	8786AR	1NPAL60X81N540558
V-20	STRAIGHT VAC W/BACK DOOR	Volume Truck	3000 Gallon	2006	KENWORTH	T800B	5911AR	1NKDXBEX76J150381
V-23	STRAIGHT VAC W/BACK DOOR	Volume Truck	4000 Gallon	2007	STERLING	LT9500	95597PA	2FZHAZCV97AY02494
V-26	STRAIGHT VAC W/BACK DOOR	Volume Truck	3500 Gallon	2008	KENWORTH	T800	8722AR	1NKDL40XX8J937407
V-27	STRAIGHT VAC W/BACK DOOR	Volume Truck	4000 Gallon	2001	FREIGHTLINER	F12	AP1476	1FVHBGAN51HJ31643
V-28	STRAIGHT VAC W/BACK DOOR	Volume Truck	2200 gallon	2007	Freightliner	CL11	49096A	1FVHF0CV97LY61649
RTR-16 Vac	STRAIGHT VAC-YARD	Volume Truck	4000 Gallon	1999			AR7284	1M2P270CXXM044419
V-01	STRAIGHT VAC-YARD	Volume Truck	3500 Gallon	1987	MACK	DM690S	85862PA	1M2B179C9HA001631
SV-01	SV-SERIES	Container Truck	Service Van	1999	CHEVROLET	G30	62934JC	1GCHG35R1X1054628
SV-02	SV-SERIES	Container Truck	Van	1999	CHEVROLET	EXPRESS	K22708	1GCHG35R8X1089991
SV-04	SV-SERIES	Container Truck	Service Van	1994	FORD	E350	675MOH	1FBHE31H9RHB84948
SV-05	SV-SERIES	Container Truck	Service Van	2000	CHEVROLET	EXPRESS	1780514	1GCHG35R1Y1156030
SV-06	SV-SERIES	Container Truck	Service Van	1998	ISUZU	NPR	J66308	JALB4B1K2W7004011
SV-08	SV-SERIES	Container Truck	Service Van	2002	CHEVROLET	EXPRESS	2361114	1GCHG35R421210587
SV-09	SV-SERIES	Container Truck	Service Van	2003	CHEVROLET	EXPRESS	1732323	1GCHG35U331139100
SV-10	SV-SERIES	Container Truck	Service Van	2003	CHEVROLET	EXPRESS	1732324	1GCHG35U731178711
SV-13	SV-SERIES	Container Truck	Service Van	1994	GMC	400	Not Regist	J8DC4B1K0R7004341
SV-14	SV-SERIES	Container Truck	Van	2006	CHEVROLET	EXPRESS	2172131	1GCHG35U061157123
BH-01	TANKER	Volume Truck	3000 Gallon	1981	LIBERTY	LIBERTY	Not Regist	LDS471401
BH-02	TANKER	Volume Truck	3000 Gallon	1982	LIBERTY	TRAILER	Not Regist	ALDS474901
Dana_01	TANKER	Volume Truck	5000 Gallon	2012				
Dana_02	TANKER	Volume Truck	5000 Gallon	2012				
Dana_03	TANKER	Volume Truck	5000 Gallon	2012				
Dana_04	TANKER	Volume Truck	5000 Gallon	2012				
Dana_05	TANKER	Volume Truck	5000 Gallon	2012				
TA-02	TANKER	Volume Truck	6000 Gallon	1986	FRUEHAUF	TEV F2 R	S9751	1H4T04324GK003904
TA-05	TANKER	Volume Truck	6500 Gallon	2005	BRENNER	SS	V70324	10BGB62S55F0B6060
TA-06	TANKER	Volume Truck	5500 Gallon	1984	PRESVAC	PVST 500	V17860	2P9S25284E1005027
TA-07	TANKER	Volume Truck	6000 Gallon	1986	IME	S 55	V21932	1A9S205B1FAF01003
TA-09	TANKER	Volume Truck	7000 Gallon	2005	Brenner	TRLR GY	1149C6	10BGB62S95F0B6059
TA-13	TANKER	Volume Truck	6000 Gallon	2005	BRENNER	SEMI GY	1022B3	10BGB62S75F0B6058
TA-15	TANKER	Volume Truck	5000 Gallon	1985	PRESVAC	PVST500	T230055	2P9S2528XF1005020
TA-16	TANKER	Volume Truck	6000 Gallon	1990	PRESVAC	TANKER	V57302	2P9S6528XL1005003
TA-17	TANKER	Volume Truck	6500 Gallon	1995	PRESVAC	PVT55000	V26579	2P9S15283S1005034
TA-18	TANKER	Volume Truck	6000 Gallon	1995	PRESVAC	PVT55009	V26580	2P9S15287S1005036
TA-19	TANKER	Volume Truck	6500 Gallon	1981	FRUEHAUF	IH 4T	V32503	1H4T04120BK007301

Tradebe Transportation, LLC Vehicle/Vessel List

TruckNumber	Type	ContainerType	Variant	Year	Make	Model	Plate	VIN
TA-20	TANKER	Volume Truck	5000 Gallon	1984	PRESVAC	PUT5000	V35139	2P9S15282E1005028
TA-21	TANKER	Volume Truck	5500 Gallon	1982	PRESVAC	PVST5000	V34255	2P9S25285C1005020
TA-22	TANKER	Volume Truck	6000 Gallon	1997	PRESVAC	SEMI GY	1191B3	2P9S15281V1005019
TA-23	TANKER	Volume Truck	6000 Gallon	1997	PRESVAC	SEMI GY	4571B3	2P9S1528XV1005018
TA-24	TANKER	Volume Truck	5500 Gallon	1999	PRESVAC	SEMI MR	1161C7	2P9S55288X1005025
TA-25	TANKER	Volume Truck	5500 Gallon	1980	PRESVAC	SEMI	V50766	PVST50005580183
TA-26	TANKER	Volume Truck	6000 Gallon	1988	THOMPSON	SEMI TRA	V50794	1T9TE4029J1068861
TA-27	TANKER	Volume Truck	5500 Gallon	1980	HEIL	SEMI	V51925	H38138
TA-30	TANKER	Volume Truck	6000 Gallon	1986	PRESVAC	COM-VAC	T193937	2P9S15289G1005014
TA-32	TANKER	Volume Truck	6000 Gallon	1981	THOMPSON	TANKER	TL4211	TTM1126
TA-35	TANKER	Volume Truck	5500 Gallon	1988	DAYO	TANK	T352666	1P9TAA200J1021140
TA-42	TANKER	Volume Truck	8000 GALLON	1998	NOVA	SEMI GY	1190B3	1N9S74229WA044141
TA-45	TANKER	Volume Truck	8000 GALLON	2006	TREMCAR	SEMI GY	1214B3	2TLSL43266B001699
TA-48	TANKER	Volume Truck	6500 Gallon	2007	STNTE	SEMI GY	1002B3	1S9T2422670017075
TA-49	TANKER	Volume Truck	6500 Gallon	2007	STNTE	SEMI GY	1006B3	1S9T2422870017076
TA-50	TANKER	Volume Truck	6500 Gallon	2008	STNTE	SEMI GY	1213B3	1S9T2423880017072
TA-51	TANKER	Volume Truck	6000 Gallon	2008	STNTE	SEMI GY	1224B3	1S9T2423X80017073
TR-12	TRACTOR			1985	MACK	R686	21503A	2M2N179Y8FC095862
TR-14	TRACTOR	Volume Truck	2200 gallon	1988	MACK	86ST	22081A	1M2N179Y9JA008948
TR-18	TRACTOR			1992	KENWORTH	T800	23726A	1XKDDB9X9NJ570232
TR-21	TRACTOR			1994	KENWORTH	T800B	32167PA	2XKDDB9X6RM639439
TR-26	TRACTOR			1988	KENWORTH	T800	26226A	2XKDDA9X1JM503170
TR-28	TRACTOR			2000	PETERBILT		378 32162PA	1XPFD69X0YN520598
TR-29	TRACTOR	Volume Truck	5000 Gallon	2000	PETERBILT		378 95502PA	1XPFD69X2YN520599
TR-30	TRACTOR			2000	PETERBILT		378 32166PA	1XPFD69X4YN544516
TR-31	TRACTOR	Container Truck	48ft 92 Capacity Trailer	2000	PETERBILT		378 32165PA	1XPFD69X2YN540559
TR-32	TRACTOR	Container Truck	Van	2001	PETERBILT		378 91125PA	1XPFD69X11N540560
TR-35	TRACTOR	Container Truck	Van	1993	MACK	CH613	8120AR	1M2AA14Y5PW023297
TR-39	TRACTOR			2000	FREIGHTLINER	FLD120SD	13351PA	1FUYFWEB1YLF29980
TR-42	TRACTOR	Container Truck	48ft 92 Capacity Trailer	2000	FREIGHTLINER	FLD120SD	93115PA	1FUYFWEBXYLF29976
TR-44	TRACTOR			2000	PETERBUILT		378 AR9715	1XPFDB9X83D807579
TR-45	TRACTOR			2003	PETERBILT		378 53787PA	1XPFDB9X63D807578
TR-46	TRACTOR			2004	KENWORTH	T800B	53448PA	1XKDDB9X74J396983
TR-47	TRACTOR			2004	KENWORTH	T800B	54718PA	1XKDDB9X94J396984
TR-48	TRACTOR			2004	KENWORTH	T800B	56786PA	1XKDDB9X04J396985
TR-49	TRACTOR			2004	KENWORTH	T800B	57199PA	1XKDDB9XX4J054265
TR-54	TRACTOR			2005	KENWORTH	T800B	39294A	1XKDDU8X25J109449

Tradebe Transportation, LLC Vehicle/Vessel List

TruckNumber	Type	ContainerType	Variant	Year	Make	Model	Plate	VIN
TR-55	TRACTOR			2006	PETERBILT		378 71024PA	1XPFDB9X96N890051
TR-56	TRACTOR			2005	PETERBUILT		378 72210PA	1XPFDB0X45D852017
TR-57	TRACTOR			2006	PETERBILT		378 4385AR	1XPFDB0X46D852018
TR-58	TRACTOR			2006	PETERBILT		379 42866A	1NP5GGGG50D670321
TR-59	TRACTOR			2006	KENWORTH	T800B	77794PA	1XKDDB9X86J119049
TR-61	TRACTOR			2006	FREIGHTLINER	CL120	78879PA	1FUJA6CK56LW64201
TR-62	TRACTOR			2005	PETERBILT		378 78881PA	1XPFDB9X15N850335
TR-63	TRACTOR			2007	KENWORTH	T800B	92941PA	1XKDDB9X57J198780
TR-64	TRACTOR	Container Truck	Van	1992	PETERBILT		379 45451A	1XP5DB9X3NN314434
TR-65	TRACTOR	Container Truck	Van	2009	STERLING	AT9500	95503PA	2FWJA3CV19AAJ2642
TR-66	TRACTOR	Container Truck	Van	2009	STERLING	AT9500	96471PA	2FWJA3CVX9AAJ2641
U-01	UNIBIN TRUCK	Volume Truck	8000 GALLON	1993	KENWORTH	T-40	24111A	1NKBLA9X6PJ589547
U-03	UNIBIN TRUCK	Volume Truck	8000 GALLON	2007	Mack		700 9843AR	1M2AG11C07M059806

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APPENDIX B

WORST CASE DISCHARGE ANALYSIS AND SCENARIO

B.1 Introduction

B. 2 Response Planning Volume Calculations

B. 3 Response Capability Scenarios

Small/Average Most Probable Discharge

Medium/Maximum Most Probable Discharge

EPA Worst Case Discharge

DOT/PHMSA Worse Case Discharge

B. 4 Planning Distance Calculation

Table B-1 EPA/USCG Tables for Worst Case Discharge Response Resources Determination and Removal Capacity Planning

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B.1 INTRODUCTION

The Springfield, MA is classified as a "Complex Facility".

"**Complex Facility**" means a facility possessing a combination of transportation-related and non-transportation-related components that is subject to the jurisdiction of more than one Federal agency under section 311(j) of the Clean Water Act (CWA).

Complex Facilities must perform discharge calculations for each jurisdictional agency and plan for the largest Worst Case Discharge Volume pursuant to the respective regulations. The discharge volume calculations are described as follows:

EPA Discharge Volume Calculation

- **Worst Case Discharge (WCD)**
  100% of the largest single tank

- **Medium Discharge (MD)**
  Discharge greater than 2,100 gallons (50 Bbls) and less than or equal to 36,000 gallons (857 Bbls) or 10% of the capacity of the largest tank, whichever is less and not to exceed the WCD

- **Small Discharge (SD)**
  Discharge of less than or equal to 2,100 gallons (50 Bbls), not to exceed the WCD

DOT - PHMSA Discharge Volume Calculation

- **Worst Case Discharge(WCD)**
  The largest volume (Bbls) of the following:

  - *Pipeline's maximum release time (hrs), plus the maximum shutdown response time (hrs), multiplied by the maximum flow rate (Bbls/hr.), plus the largest line drainage volume after shutdown of the line section.*

  -- OR --

  - *Largest foreseeable discharge for the line section is based on the maximum historic discharge, if one exists, adjusted for any subsequent corrective action or preventative action taken.*

  -- OR --

  - *Capacity of the single largest breakout tank or battery of tanks within a single secondary containment system, adjusted for the capacity or size of the secondary containment system.*

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The following planning volume calculations must be performed to determine the required response resources for a Worst Case Discharge:

Planning Volume for On-Shore Recovery (OSR)

OSR = WCD * % Oil on Shore * Emulsification Factor

Planning Volume for On-Water Recovery (OWR)

OWR = WCD * % Recovered Floating Oil * Emulsification Factor

Recovery Capacity (RC)

RC = OWR * On-Water Recovery Resource Mobilization Factors

The recovery capacity determined by these equations is compared to the appropriate response capability caps from the EPA tables. The actual contracted response amount is the lesser of the two values. If the calculated capacity exceeds the capability caps, sufficient response resources should be available for twice the amount of the caps or up to the total planning volume, whichever is less.

B.2 RESPONSE PLANNING VOLUME CALCULATIONS

Assumptions and factors are provided in 40 CFR 112 and Appendix C to 33 CFR Part 154 for Worst Case Discharge resources and removal capacity planning determination. This information is summarized in the table entitled “EPA/USCG Tables for Worst Case Discharge Response Resources Determination and Removal Capacity Planning”.

Response planning volume calculations were developed using the largest Worst Case Discharge for each of the oil groups. These calculations are summarized herein. The results, as shown in the summary below, provide the WCD planning volume and are used in the subsequent response resource calculation.

Discharge Scenario	Potential Oil Group	Planning Volumes (bbls)		
		EPA	DOT/PHMSA	Complex Maximum
Small / Average Most Probable	1	50	N/A	50
Medium / Maximum Most Probable	1	857	N/A	857
(b) (7)(F)	[redacted]			

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TABLE B-1

EPA/USCG TABLES
FOR WORST CASE DISCHARGE RESPONSE RESOURCES DETERMINATION AND REMOVAL CAPACITY PLANNING

Spill Location	Rivers & Canals			Nearshore/Inland/Great Lakes		
Sustainability of on-water oil recovery	3 Days			4 Days		
Oil Group	% Natural Dissipation	% Recovered Floating Oil	% Oil On Shore	% Natural Dissipation	% Recovered Floating Oil	% Oil On Shore
1. Non-persistent oils	80	10	10	80	20	10
2. Light Crudes	40	15	45	50	50	30
3. Medium crudes and fuels	20	15	65	30	50	50
4. Heavy crudes and fuels	5	20	75	10	50	70

EMULSION FACTORS

NON-PERSISTENT OIL	
Group 1	1.0
PERSISTENT OIL	
Group 2	1.8
Group 3	2.0
Group 4	1.4
Group 5	1.0

RESPONSE CAPABILITY CAPS (bbls/day)
(Maximum Required Recovery levels)

AREA	TIER 1	TIER 2	TIER 3
Rivers and Canals	1,875	3,750	7,500
Great Lakes	6,350	12,300	25,000
Inland/Nearshore	12,500	25,000	50,000

ON-WATER OIL RECOVERY RESOURCE MOBILIZATION FACTORS

AREA	TIER 1	TIER 2	TIER 3
River	.30	.40	.60
Inland/Nearshore Great Lakes	.15	.25	.40

NOTE: These mobilization factors are for total resources mobilized, not incremental response resources.

RESPONSE TIME (hours)

AREA	TIER 1	TIER 2	TIER 3
Higher volume port area	6	30	54
All Other	12	36	60

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Springfield, MA

Response Planning Volume Calculations for DOT:

Location Data			
Location Type			Nearshore/ Inland
Port Type			Non-High Volume Area
WCD Product Type			Gasoline
Product Group			1
(b) (7)(F)			

Discharge Volumes/Calculations			
(b) (7)(F)			

Selected Calculation Factors (Based on EPA Tables)			
Removal Capacity Planning Volume - Percent Natural Dissipation			80%
Removal Capacity Planning Volume - Percent Recovered Floating Oil			20%
Removal Capacity Planning Volume - Percent Oil Onshore			10%
Emulsification Factor			1
Tier 1 - On Water Oil Recovery Resource Mobilization Factor			15%
Tier 2 - On Water Oil Recovery Resource Mobilization Factor			25%
Tier 3 - On Water Oil Recovery Resource Mobilization Factor			40%

Response Planning Volume Calculation			
On-Water Recovery Volume (bbls)			444
Shoreline Recovery Volume (bbls)			222
Shoreline Cleanup Volume (bbls)			222
	Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3
On-Water Recovery Cpcty (bbls/day)	67	111	178
Shallow Water Resp Cpblty (bbls/day)	13	22	36
Storage Capacity (bbls/day)	133	222	355
On-Water Response Caps (bbls/day)	12,500	25,000	50,000
Additional Response Req'd (bbls/day)	0	0	0
Response Time (hrs)	12	36	60

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Springfield, MA

Response Planning Volume Calculations for EPA:

Location Data			
Location Type			Nearshore/ Inland
Port Type			Non-High Volume Port or Great Lakes
WCD Product Type			Gasoline
Product Group			1
(b) (7)(F)			
Discharge Volumes/Calculations			
Average Most Probable or Small Discharge (bbls)			50
Maximum Most Probable or Medium Discharge (bbls)			857
(b) (7)(F)			
EPA WCD Calculation: 100% * Capacity of the Largest Single Tank			
Selected Calculation Factors (Based on EPA Tables)			
Removal Capacity Planning Volume - Percent Natural Dissipation			80
Removal Capacity Planning Volume - Percent Recovered Floating Oil			20
Removal Capacity Planning Volume - Percent Oil Onshore			10
Emulsification Factor			1
Tier 1 - On Water Oil Recovery Resource Mobilization Factor			15%
Tier 2 - On Water Oil Recovery Resource Mobilization Factor			25%
Tier 3 - On Water Oil Recovery Resource Mobilization Factor			40%
Response Planning Volume Calculation			
On-Water Recovery Volume (bbls)			6,665
Shoreline Recovery Volume (bbls)			3,333
Shoreline Cleanup Volume (bbls)			3,333
	Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3
On-Water Recovery Cpcty (bbls/day)	1,000	1,666	2,666
Shallow Water Resp Cpblty (bbls/day)	200	333	533
Storage Capacity (bbls/day)	2,000	3,333	5,332
On-Water Response Caps (bbls/day)	12,500	25,000	50,000
Additional Response Req'd (bbls/day)	0	0	0
Response Time (hrs)	12	36	60

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B.3 RESPONSE CAPABILITY SCENARIOS

The occurrence of a Small, Medium, or Worst Case Discharge could be the result of any number of scenarios at the Facility including:

- Failure of manifold, mechanical loading arm, other transfer equipment, or hoses, as appropriate.
- Tank overfill and/or failure.
- Piping line, valve, or flange leak and/or rupture.
- Tank truck and/or tank car loading overfill and/or failure.
- Explosion or fire.
- Equipment failure (e.g. pumping system failure, relief valve failure, or other general equipment relevant to operational activities associated with internal or external facility transfers).

Events and conditions that pose a substantial threat of a Worst Case Discharge might include:

- Tank and associated piping fire.
- Catastrophic tank shell failure.
- Natural disaster induced tank shell or major piping failure.

A sudden release of tank contents due to the above potential threats could result in a breach of the tank basin secondary containment.

Actions to prevent or mitigate a Worst Case Discharge due to the above potential threats include:

- Periodic inspection of the tank to confirm integrity.
- Periodic inspection of the tank basin secondary containment to confirm integrity.
- Preventive maintenance as appropriate of the tank and associated piping.
- Training of facility personnel on the proper procedures in event of a natural disaster to minimize the potential impact.

Abnormal operations, which could result in a substantial threat of a worst case discharge, may include:

- Unintended closure of valves.
- Pressure differential exceeds or drops below the normal operating limits.
- Loss of communications.
- Operations of any safety device (i.e., relief valve or rupture disc).

If any of these events occur, the affected system will be investigated, corrective action initiated, and the situation monitored by pipeline personnel. All corrective actions will be performed by qualified personnel appropriate to the task.

The response actions to each of these scenarios are outlined in Section 3. The response resources, including detail on equipment and manpower, are identified in Appendix A. Facility response personnel list/telephone numbers and other internal/external resources telephone numbers are detailed in Figures 2.2 and 2.5.

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Small/Average Most Probable Discharge = 50 Bbls (EPA)

A small discharge is a spill of 2,100 gallons (50 bbls) or less.

Description

Given the age and condition of this facility, the most likely cause of a small spill would be a release from piping during routine maintenance. In most causes, a spill of this nature would be contained within secondary containment. A spill in the lower tank farm could drain into the oil/water separator below Tank 14.

If the piping involved was near the loading rack instead of within secondary containment, or if an overfill during truck loading occurred, the spilled product would contact the concrete pad beneath the loading rack and be contained in (b) (7)(F) [redacted]. Product that overflowed the spill tank or flowed off the concrete pad at the rack will travel through the parking lot drainage, and if not isolated, onto Albany Street.

Additional Comments

Factors Affecting Response Efforts for Small Discharge Scenarios

Proximity to downgradient wells, waterways, and drinking water intakes - The Connecticut River is located 1.6 miles southwest of the terminal. There are no water intakes located in the vicinity.

Proximity to Fish and Wildlife and Sensitive Environments - See Section 6 Vulnerability Analysis for discussion of proximity to fish, wildlife and sensitive environments.

Likelihood discharge will travel off-site (Topography, drainage) - A small/medium discharge would most likely be contained in secondary containment. Any product that escaped secondary containment would follow the natural gradient of the facility.

Location of material spilled - The loading rack, tanks, and pipes are surrounded by impermeable secondary containment. Any product spilled will be collected and recovered.

Material discharged - Materials stored include diesel fuel and gasoline. Material Safety Data Sheets for all products stored are located at the terminal. The light diesel fuels may be flammable when fresh. These oils are identified as high fluidity, clarity, rapid spreading rate, strong odor, and high evaporation rate. They do not tend to adhere to surfaces and can largely be removed by flushing.

The gasolines are flammable when in sufficient concentration. Gasolines tend to evaporate entirely and quickly. Due to the very low flash point and high volatility, containment and removal activities may be limited to maintaining safety zone around the spill area to eliminate any source of ignition. Any environmental or economic extremely sensitive area that could be affected be a gasoline spill may require exclusion booming. This booming must be performed well ahead of the arrival of the spill to ensure that the vessels towing the exclusion boom are not required to come in contact with the spilled product.

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Weather or Aquatic Conditions - If the weather is hot, more of the spilled product will evaporate, and the spill will likely not travel as far off-site. If the weather is rainy, the product will likely travel further than in dry weather. If the product is diesel or fuel oil, less will evaporate and the spill may therefore travel further, especially during moderate temperatures. Conversely, in cold weather, heavier products may flow less freely.

Available Remediation Equipment - Remediation equipment is available through the ExxonMobil Remediation and through OSROs.

Probability of a Chain Reaction of Failures - The probability of a chain reaction of failures and spills is unlikely due to the nature of petroleum storage.

Direction of Spill Pathway - If product escapes secondary containment, it will follow the natural gradient of the facility.

Disposal - To be handled according to State, Federal and ExxonMobil requirements as described in the Disposal Plan.

Response Requirement

The Facility shall identify sufficient resources, by contract or other approved means, to respond to a Small Discharge. The response resources shall, as appropriate, include:

- 1,000' of containment boom and a means of deploying it within one (1) hour of the discovery of a spill.
- Oil recovery devices with an effective daily recovery capacity (50 bbls/day) equal to the amount of oil discharged in a *Small Discharge* which is available at the Facility within two (2) hours of the detection of an oil discharge.
- Oil storage capacity (100 bbls) for recovered oily material equivalent to twice the effective daily recovery rate.

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Facility Response Resources/Capability

The Facility will respond to a ***Small Discharge*** with the manpower detailed in Figures 2.1 as well as local contract resources as detailed in Figure 2.2 and Appendix A.

- 1000' of boom and a means to deploy it is available from OSROs.
- Response equipment daily recovery capacity is equal to the discharge volume.
- Recovery equipment is capable of being deployed within 2 hours of spill.
- Temporary storage is equal to twice the effective daily recovery capacity of the response equipment and is available through facility tankage and OSRO provided frac tanks.

Notes

- Equipment and personnel resources are detailed in Section 4.0 and Appendix A.
- Telephone notification and contact references are provided in Figures 2.1, 2.2, and 2.5.
- Response personnel are trained for responding to small discharges through regularly scheduled tabletop exercises, discharge prevention/safety meetings, FRP reviews, and actual responses to spills.

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Medium/Maximum Most Probable Discharge = 857 Bbls (EPA)

A medium discharge is a spill between 2,100 and 36,000 gallons.

Description

Given the age/condition of the facility, the most likely cause of a medium spill would be the rupture of piping, with the valve behind it failing. This would most likely occur during maintenance or as the result of construction in the vicinity of the line. In most cases a spill of this nature would be contained within secondary containment. Any portion of the spill that escaped secondary containment in the Upper Tank Farm from an open valve would likely travel toward the wooded area near tanks 16, 17 and 29, the end of Napier Street and Interstate 291. In the Lower Tank Farm any product which escaped containment would flow towards Albany Street. A spill of this nature in the lower tank farm would flow to the oil/water separator below Tank 14.

Another cause of a medium spill could be a truck turnover or a collision with the loading rack that caused a rupture of a full truck compartment. The spilled product would initially contact concrete and/or asphalt, and some of the product would be contained in the spill tank or diversion system at the loading rack. Product that overflowed the (b) (7)(F) spill tank or flowed off the concrete pad at the rack will travel to parking lot drainage and Albany Street.

Additional Comments

Factors Affecting Response Efforts for Medium Discharge Scenarios

Proximity to downgradient wells, waterways, and drinking water intakes - The Connecticut River is located 1.6 miles southwest of the terminal. There are no water intakes located in the vicinity.

Proximity to Fish and Wildlife and Sensitive Environments - See Section 6 Vulnerability Analysis.

Likelihood discharge will travel off-site - A medium discharge would most likely be contained on site. Any product that escaped secondary containment would follow the natural gradient of the facility.

Location of material spilled - The loading rack, tanks, and pipes are surrounded by impermeable secondary containment. Any product spilled will be collected and recovered.

Material discharged - Materials stored include diesel fuel and gasoline. MSDS located at terminal.

Weather or Aquatic Conditions - If the weather is hot, more of the spilled product will evaporate. If it's rainy, the product will likely travel further. If product is diesel, less will evaporate and spill may travel further, especially during moderate temperatures. In cold weather, heavier products may flow less freely.

Available Remediation Equipment - Available through OSROs.

Probability of a Chain Reaction of Failures - Unlikely due to the nature of petroleum storage.

Direction of Spill Pathway - If product escapes secondary containment, it will follow the natural gradient of the facility.

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Disposal - Handled per State, Federal and ExxonMobil requirements as described in the Disposal Plan.

Response Requirement

The Facility shall identify sufficient response resources, by contract or other approved means, to respond to a Medium Discharge. The response resources shall, as appropriate, include:

- Oil recovery devices with an effective daily recovery capacity equal to 50% of the *Medium Discharge* volume that is capable of arriving on scene within the required time limits. (See Recovery Times on Table B-1.)
- Sufficient quantity of containment boom must arrive within the required time limits for oil collection and containment and for protection of fish and wildlife and sensitive environments, as appropriate. (See Recovery Times on Table B-1.)
- Temporary storage capacity equal to twice the daily recovery capacity.

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Facility Response Resources/Capability

The Facility will initially respond to a ***Medium Discharge*** with a similar response to the Small Discharge. Additional response resources will be activated from an Oil Spill Removal Organization (s) (OSRO) as detailed in Figure 2.2 and Appendix A.

- Spill removal equipment capable of recovering 600 barrels per day of spilled oil within 6 hours of spill detection. Equipment to be provided by OSROs.
- Boom sufficient of providing collection, containment, and shoreline protection for the environmentally and economically sensitive areas surrounding the facility which could be impacted. Equipment supplied by OSROs.
- Recovered oil storage equal to twice the effective daily recovery capacity of the equipment.
- Temporary storage is equal to twice the daily recovery capacity. On-site storage can be utilized as well as frac tanks supplied by the OSROs.

The Strike Team/NARRT are available to respond if requested by facility.

Notes

- Equipment and personnel resources are detailed in Section 4.0 and Appendix A.
- Telephone notification and contact references are provided in Figures 2.1, 2.2, and 2.5.
- Spill response personnel, including Facility members, are continually trained to respond to medium discharges through regularly scheduled tabletop exercises, discharge prevention/ safety meetings, FRP reviews, HAZWOPER training, and other PREP training.

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(b) (7)(F)

The worst case discharge for this facility is (b) (7)(F) t the facility.

Description

The facility oil storage tanks are not designed, installed and/or operated in such a manner that the multiple tanks function as one storage unit.

The most likely cause of a worst case discharge is a total storage tank failure. This would most likely occur as the result of a weather event.

In the event of a worst case discharge, the most likely direction of product flow would be towards Albany Street, Napier Street or Interstate 291. A vulnerability analysis for the Springfield Terminal took into consideration the local topography that directly effects the likely flow of product. Following the impact to those streets and roads, the communities and businesses located on Napier Street, Albany Street and Interstate 291 could potentially be affected.

Additional Comments

If the weather is hot, more of the spilled product will evaporate, and the spill will likely not travel as far off-site. If the weather is rainy, the product will likely travel farther than in dry weather. If the product spilled is diesel or fuel oil, less will evaporate and the spill may therefore travel further, especially during moderate temperatures. Conversely, in cold weather, heavier products may flow less freely.

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Response Requirement

The Facility shall identify sufficient response resources, by contract or other approved means, to respond to a Worst Case Discharge to the maximum extent practicable. The response resources shall, as appropriate, include:

- Oil recovery devices with an effective daily recovery capacity equal to the lesser of the WCD Response Planning Volume Calculation or the response caps. If the daily recovery rate exceeds the applicable contracting caps (see Table), then the Facility must identify additional resources equal to twice the cap or the amount necessary to reach the calculated planning volume.
- Temporary storage capacity equal to twice the daily recovery capacity.
- At least 20% of the on-water response equipment should be capable of operating in water of 6 feet or less depth.
- Containment boom for oil collection and containment and for protection of areas of environmental sensitivity or economic importance.
- Identify resources capable of responding to a shoreline clean-up operation involving the calculated volume of oil and emulsified oil that might impact the affected shoreline.
- The above Response Planning Volume requirements, including response times, are based on Attachment E-1 of Appendix E to 40 CFR Part 112. (See Recovery Times on Table B-1.)

Facility Response Resources/Capability

The Facility will respond to a Worst Case Discharge (WCD) initially with a similar response as identified for a Small or Medium Discharge. Facility Management will initiate “response actions” located in Section 3 immediately upon discovering a spill. Additional OSRO(s) will be activated as the situation demands. The response resources will be capable of arriving within the required response tiers and will include:

Response resources with fire fighting capabilities are provided by the local fire department. The QI is the individual who will work with the fire department when these resources are needed.

OSRO certified contractors can supply:

- Effective daily recovery capabilities.
- Location of response resources for each planning tier.
- Sufficient quantities of boom for oil containment/collection for protection of wildlife and sensitive environments.
- Approximately 20 percent of equipment capable of functioning in shallow water less than or equal to 6 feet in depth.
- Resources with fire fighting capability will be provided by the Fire Department. The QI has been identified to work with the Fire Department.

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Notes

- Equipment and personnel resources are detailed in Section 4.0 and Appendix A.
- Telephone notification and contact references are provided in Figures 2.1, 2.2 and 2.5.
- Spill response personnel, including Facility members, are continually trained to respond to worst case discharges through regularly scheduled PREP exercises (i.e. TTX, QI notification, equipment deployment), discharge prevention/safety meetings, FRP reviews, and HAZWOPER training. A minimum of one tabletop exercise (TTX) in a triennial cycle will involve a Worst Case Discharge scenario.

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DOT/PHMSA Worst Case Discharge (b) (7)(F)

Description

The facility does not contain any pipeline segments.

(b) (7)(F) is the only breakout tank at the terminal. It is a breakout tank because it relieves surges from the pipeline system supplying oil to the terminal. The other tanks are not breakout tanks because they do not relieve surges from the pipeline system nor do they store oil transported by pipeline for reinjection and continued transportation by pipeline.

(b) (7)(F) There is no spill history for this tank.

Volume

Capacity of the single largest breakout tank or battery of tanks within a single secondary containment system, adjusted for the capacity or size of the secondary containment system

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%
Overfill protection Designed according to API RP 2350	5%
Testing/cathodic protection designed according to API Std 650/651/653.	5%
Maximum allowable credit or reduction	70 (sum of above)

Largest Breakout Tank * Maximum Allowable Credit = **Breakout Tank Worse Case Discharge**

(b) (7)(F)

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B.4 PLANNING DISTANCE CALCULATION

In the event of a large release, petroleum product could be directly discharged into the Connecticut River via the City of Springfield's combined sewer system. Product would flow south from the discharge point in the Connecticut River for approximately 16.13 miles.

Calculation of the planning distance is based on the following terminal and vicinity characteristics presented below in segments as shown on Figures 2 through 5:

- The nearest moving body of water located near the terminal is the Connecticut River.
- Petroleum product released from the terminal would likely flow toward the railroad tracks and may enter the sewer drain. The product would flow via the sewer system to the Connecticut River, as described below for Segments A-B.

Calculation of the planning distance for the transport of petroleum product on moving water was based on guidelines provided in 40 CFR 112 and the use of the following equation:

$$d = v * t * c$$

where:

d = the distance, in miles, downstream from a facility within which an environmentally sensitive area could be injured or a drinking water intake would be shut down in the event of an oil discharge.

v = velocity, in feet per second, of the flowing water of concern as determined by the Chezy-Manning equation or by a verifiable study to determine an average velocity of the flowing water.

t = planning time interval, in hours, as specified in Table 3 of Attachment C-III for the 40 CFR 112 Final Rule, dated July 1, 1994. The specified time interval accounts for the response contractor arrival time and deployment time. The specified time interval for a Higher Volume Port Area is 15 hours; for a Great Lakes area is 27 hours; and for all other rivers, canals, inland, and near shore areas is 27 hours.

c = constant conversion factor of 0.68 seconds-mile/hour-foot.

To estimate the stream or river velocity, v, where a verifiable study had not been previously performed to determine the average velocity of the stream, the Chezy-Manning equation was used:

$$v = (1.5/n)*r^{2/3}*s^{1/2}$$

where:

n = roughness coefficient for natural streams as specified in Table 1 of Attachment C-III of the 40 CFR 112 Final Rule, dated July 1, 1994.

r = hydraulic radius under average flow conditions. For parabolic channels, the hydraulic radius is estimated as the average mid channel depth multiplied by a factor of 0.667.

s = slope of the stream or river.

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Calculation of the planning distance for the terminal consists of two segments over a 27-hour time interval as specified for "all other areas":

- Segment A: Approximately 1.75 miles of flow in the storm sewer from the depressional area near the railroad tracks to the Connecticut River would take approximately 36 minutes as computed conservatively using the typical velocity values in the range of 2 to 25 feet/second for flow in enclosed storm sewer provided in Section 5.2 of Attachment C-III to 40 CFR 112.

- Segment B: Approximately 16.13 miles of flow in the Connecticut River which would take approximately 26.4 hours as computed by utilizing historical discharge and flow velocity data and estimating an average flow rate of 0.9 feet/second (Dazies, 2001).

The following is a summary of segment distances and times for the terminal:

Segment A:	Sewer drain	1.75 miles	0.6 hours
Segment B:	Connecticut River	16.13 miles	26.4 hours
Total Planning Distance:		**17.88 miles**	**27.0 hours**

Based on the calculations presented above and the characteristics of the terminal and vicinity, the planning distance is estimated to be 17.88 miles downstream from the sewer discharge into the Connecticut River, along the above-described path of flow.

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APPENDIX C

HAZARD EVALUATION

C. 1 Hazard Identification

C. 2 Discharge Detection

C. 3 Facility Self-Inspections

C. 4 Analysis of the Potential for a Spill

C. 5 Reportable Spill History

Table C-1 Reportable Oil Spill History

Table C-2 Potential Spill Sources and Container Identification Tables

Figure C.1 Tank Inspection Checklist

Figure C.2 Secondary Containment Inspection Checklist

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C.1 HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Loading / Unloading of Transportation Vehicles

Truck Receipt:

- Gasoline additive and ethanol are received by tank truck and releases could occur. Occasionally product is received from another terminal and likewise could result in a release. Gasoline release volume could be as much as 9.2 kG, by hose, valve, pipe or pump failure.

Truck Loading:

- Truck loading procedures, although there are many safeguards, could result in release. This release volume could range from a drip to 9.2 kG (largest tanker). Causes could be line failure, loading arm failure, meter failure, trailer valve or tank shell rupture.

Day-to-Day Operations

Release could occur during normal M&R such as valve replacement, pump replacement, line replacement or repair. Failure to close proper valves, drain lines, or follow safe repair maintenance guidelines could result in releases of up to 100 gallons. The probability of this is greatly reduced by our procedure requiring the working foreman or Terminal Superintendent to be present while this type work is being done.

The immediate danger of a release at this facility is the danger of fire or explosion. Upon discovery of a release operations should be shut down immediately to minimize sources of ignition. All personnel in the facility should be alerted by two-way communications or by sounding the fire alarm. They should then proceed to the designated areas and proceed with emergency response notification and response plans. Before re-entering the release area appropriate personal protective equipment should be donned and the area checked with an explosive meter and also for benzene content in the air.

Transfer Piping

Release could occur due to pipeline rupture, valve failure, sample line failure, gasket failure at flange, pressure relief line failure, tank overfill or catastrophic tank failures.

Secondary Containment Drainage

Available Volume Of Containment:

- Contaminated drainage from undiked and uncontained areas will be minimal and, if required, will be cleaned up with absorbent materials before entering terminal drainage facilities which eventually discharge to (b) (7)(F) [redacted]. The capacity of each secondary containment system equals the capacity of the largest tank within that system plus sufficient freeboard.

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Drainage Route From Oil Storage And Transfer Areas:

- A spill that escaped secondary containment from an open valve at the Springfield Terminal would likely travel toward the south inside the facility overland. Any product that overflowed the spill tank or flowed off the concrete pad beneath the loading rack and much of the spill would thereafter be contained in the spill tank or diversion system at the loading rack. Product that overflowed the spill tank or flowed off the concrete pad at the rack would likely travel toward the south. The spill tank is checked daily and emptied by vacuum truck when necessary.

Construction Materials Used In Drainage Troughs:

- Diked areas are designed in accordance with accepted industry standards to contain spilled oil until a safe and effective cleanup can be conducted. Also, the facility's extensive paving, curbing and drainage system guards against the release of oil from the facility. The drainage system for the loading rack is constructed of concrete, steel and cast iron. All of the systems described above are compatible with the potential spilled materials.

Type And Number Of Valves And Separators Used In The Drainage System:

- Facility drainage from the lower tank farm diked areas is controlled by a manually operated positive closing gate valve, located outside the diked area, and opened only at the direction of supervisory personnel. Drainage from the lower tank farm dike is processed through a gravity oil/water separator prior to discharge. As the water is discharged, it is monitored in accordance with the requirement of the POTW pretreatment requirements.

(b) (7)(F)



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(b) (7)(F)



Hazard Identification Tank Tables

Hazard Identification Tank Tables are located in Table C-2.

C.2 DISCHARGE DETECTION

The Facility has a discharge detection program which is intended to limit the effects of a hazardous material release.

Detection by Personnel

Facility personnel conduct a daily **undocumented** walk-through inspection of the operational areas (tank farm, loading rack, etc.) looking for signs of discharge.

Employees conducting inspections are instructed to inspect for the following conditions:

- Tank leaks, corrosion, cracks, oil stains
- Tank foundation cracks, discoloration, settling
- Piping corrosion, discoloration, leaks
- Dike erosion, oil stains
- Damage to tanks, dikes or piping caused by vegetation roots and/or animals

In the event that a release is detected, the following is an action list that should be followed:

- Shutdown the flow of product
- Obtain positive product identification and evaluate the situation for personnel safety hazards
- Contact person in charge

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(b) (7)(F)

C.3 FACILITY SELF-INSPECTIONS

Written procedures for and record of the Facility inspections of tanks and secondary containment are documented in this section. The Facility self-inspection requires two steps: 1) a checklist of items to inspect, and 2) a method of recording the actual inspection findings. All inspection records are maintained for a minimum of 5 years.

Tank Inspections

All tanks at the facility are inspected according to API Standard 653 - Tank Inspection, Repair, Alteration, and Reconstruction - First Edition, January, 1991. Section 4 of this Standard details the procedures to be followed for both internal and external inspections and for tanks in-service and out-of-service.

Inspection Reports

The Tank/Surface Impoundment Inspection Log is shown in Appendix F of this Plan and is used to keep a record of the inspections.

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FIGURE C.1
TANK INSPECTION CHECKLIST

The tanks are inspected against the following checklist at a minimum:

- Check tanks for leaks, specifically looking for:
  - Drip marks
  - Discoloration of tanks
  - Puddles containing spilled or leaked material
  - Corrosion
  - Cracks
  - Localized dead vegetation
- Check foundation for:
  - Cracks
  - Discoloration
  - Puddles containing spilled or leaked material
  - Settling
  - Gaps between tank and foundations
  - Damage caused by vegetation roots
- Check piping for:
  - Droplets of stored material
  - Discoloration
  - Corrosion
  - Bowing of pipe between supports
  - Evidence of stored material seepage from valves or seals
  - Localized dead vegetation

Records of the inspections are maintained at the Facility. These records are maintained for a period of five (5) years and are available for review at any time at the Facility Office.

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FIGURE C.2
SECONDARY CONTAINMENT INSPECTION CHECKLIST

The Secondary Containment systems are inspected against the following checklist:

- Dike or berm system
    - Level of precipitation in dike/available capacity
    - Operational status of drainage valves
    - Dike or berm permeability
    - Debris
    - Erosion
    - Permeability of the earthen floor of diked area
    - Location/status of pipes, inlets, drainage beneath tanks, etc.
- Secondary containment
    - Cracks
    - Discoloration
    - Presence of spilled or leaked material (standing liquid)
    - Corrosion
    - Valve conditions
- Retention and drainage ponds (as applicable)
    - Erosion
    - Available capacity
    - Presence of spilled or leaked material
    - Debris
    - Stressed vegetation

Records of the inspections are maintained in the Facility. These records are maintained for a period of five (5) years and are available for review at any time at the Facility Office.

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C.4 ANALYSIS OF THE POTENTIAL FOR A SPILL

The potential for a spill has been analyzed and deemed to be present, but unlikely. The probability of tank failure for single-wall storage tanks is 1.0×10^{-4} spill/tank-year (U.S. DOT, FEMA, and U.S. EPA Handbook of Chemical Hazard Analysis Procedures). The facility has 17 single-wall tanks which gives a spill frequency of 0.0017 spills/year.

Oil Spill History

Refer to the Reportable Oil Spill History portion of this Appendix for details concerning spill history for the life of the Facility.

Tank Age

Refer to the Hazard Identification Table located in this Appendix for the year of construction of each of the bulk storage containers at the Facility.

Horizontal Range of a Spill

Secondary containment dikes at the Facility will in most cases prevent the horizontal migration of a spill. Attenuations of any spilled material which might escape a diked area would be accomplished through the implementation of spill response activities by: (1) Facility personnel, or if necessary, (2) the spill response contractor listed in this Plan.

Vulnerability to a Natural Disaster

Vulnerability to spills due to equipment and facility damage from external natural forces caused by earthquakes, floods, blizzards, hurricanes, tornadoes, etc. is slight. In the case of most weather-related occurrences, prior notice is given, and appropriate measures can be taken well in advance to mitigate and/or prevent a spill potential. Written preparatory procedures for such weather related incidents are included in ExxonMobil's "Engineering Field Practices". Procedures include the termination of loading and transfer activities, securing of equipment, and evacuation of product.

Other Factors

There are no other factors that may increase the likelihood of a spill located within the planning distance of the facility.

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C.5 REPORTABLE OIL SPILL HISTORY

NRC Reports subject to OPA 90 regulations as of the publication date of this Plan are summarized in the following table. Details obtained from Incident Reports are maintained on-site.

The reports contain the below listed information to the extent that such information is reasonably identifiable.

- Date of discharge.
- Location of discharge.
- Discharge cause(s)
- Material(s) discharged.
- Amount discharged.
- Amount of discharge that reached navigable waters.
- Amount recovered.
- Effectiveness and capacity of secondary containment.
- Clean-up actions taken.
- Steps taken to reduce possibility of recurrence.
- Total storage capacity of the tank(s) or impoundment(s) from which the material discharged.
- Enforcement actions.
- Effectiveness of monitoring equipment.
- Description of how spill was detected.

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TABLE C-1

REPORTABLE OIL SPILL HISTORY	
Date of discharge:	02/01/2002
Location of discharge:	N/A
Discharge cause(s):	Truck owner's overfill prevention device was faulty
Material(s) discharged:	Gasoline
Amount discharged:	187 gallons (10 outside secondary containment)
Amount of discharge that reached navigable waters:	None
Amount recovered:	N/A
Effectiveness and capacity of secondary containment:	N/A
Clean-up actions taken:	Responders using hose lines washed some of the spilled gasoline (10 gallons) off the truck and out of the rack containment. Responders recovered gasoline from terminal storm drains.
Steps taken to reduce possibility of recurrence:	The truck owner repaired the truck's overfill prevention device and retrained driver.
Total storage capacity of the tank(s) or impoundment(s) from which the material discharged:	(b) (7)(F) [redacted]
Enforcement actions:	None. All applicable local, state, & federal agencies notified within 1 hour of incident.
Effectiveness of monitoring equipment:	N/A
Description of how spill was detected:	Detected by driver

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REPORTABLE OIL SPILL HISTORY	
Date of discharge:	11/19/2009
Location of discharge:	Additive Tank 2
Discharge cause(s):	Operator incorrectly lined up additive tank off load valving during a delivery. Overflowed additive tank.
Material(s) discharged:	Additive - AP 6000
Amount discharged:	15 gallons, ~1 gallon went to soil
Amount of discharge that reached navigable waters:	None
Amount recovered:	All recovered.
Effectiveness and capacity of secondary containment:	Secondary containment has rain guards to keep rain out. Rain guards diverted product from entering secondary containment.
Clean-up actions taken:	Excavated and removed soil. Pressure washed tank and asphalt with water and detergent. Water was collected and disposed.
Steps taken to reduce possibility of recurrence:	Relabeled lines. Disciplinary action of operator.
Total storage capacity of the tank(s) or impoundment(s) from which the material discharged:	(b) (7)(F) [redacted]
Enforcement actions:	None. All applicable agencies notified within 1 hour.
Effectiveness of monitoring equipment:	Detected by operator.
Description of how spill was detected:	Detected by operator.

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REPORTABLE OIL SPILL HISTORY	
Date of discharge:	01/30/2006
Location of discharge:	Additive Tank Piping near tank A2
Discharge cause(s):	Leak from piping.
Material(s) discharged:	Diesel Fuel Additive - HiTEC 4130N
Amount discharged:	30 to 50 gallons
Amount of discharge that reached navigable waters:	None
Amount recovered:	All recovered.
Effectiveness and capacity of secondary containment:	Pump secondary containment was overfilled.
Clean-up actions taken:	Vacuum trucks collected liquid and soil was excavated and disposed.
Steps taken to reduce possibility of recurrence:	Faulty fitting was replaced.
Total storage capacity of the tank(s) or impoundment(s) from which the material discharged:	(b) (7)(F) [redacted]
Enforcement actions:	N/A
Effectiveness of monitoring equipment:	Detected by Operator.
Description of how spill was detected:	Detected by Operator.

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REPORTABLE OIL SPILL HISTORY	
Date of discharge:	01/17/2012
Location of discharge:	Vapor Recover Unit
Discharge cause(s):	Gasket Failure
Material(s) discharged:	Gasoline
Amount discharged:	150
Amount of discharge that reached navigable waters:	Zero
Amount recovered:	150
Effectiveness and capacity of secondary containment:	
Clean-up actions taken:	OSRO Response
Steps taken to reduce possibility of recurrence:	Replaced all Wet line gaskets on VRU
Total storage capacity of the tank(s) or impoundment(s) from which the material discharged:	N/A
Enforcement actions:	N/A
Effectiveness of monitoring equipment:	N/A
Description of how spill was detected:	Terminal Operator during rounds

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TABLE C-2

POTENTIAL SPILL SOURCES AND CONTAINER IDENTIFICATION
(Any container that stores oil)

Container I.D.	Substance Stored *(Oil & Haz. Substance)*	(b) (7)(F)	Container Type *(i.e. floating roof, fixed roof, etc.)*	Year Built	(b) (7)(F)
			TAINERS		
1*	Mobil Additive		HORZ	1991	
2	Diesel Additive		HORZ	1992	
3	Shell Additive		HORZ	1996	
4	Sunoco Additive		HORZ	1997	
5	Generic Additive		HORZ	1997	
6	Winter Diesel Additive		HORZ	2001	
1-A	Distillate		HORZ	1988	
11	Gasoline		CRRIF	1919	
12	Gasoline		CRRIF	1924	
13	Ethanol		CRRIF	1929	
14	Gasoline		CRRIF	1929	
16	Distillate		CRR	1932	
17	Distillate		CRR	1932	
29	Distillate		CRRIF	1919	
31	Distillate		CRR	1940	
32	Gasoline		CRWIF	1953	
33	Gasoline		CRWIF	1953	

Comments

HORZ - Horizontal Free-Standing/No Fixed Roof; CRR - Cone Roof Riveted; CRWIF - Cone Roof Welded Internal Floating; CRW - Cone Roof Welded

Based on tank strapping charts, Tank A28 is permanently closed.

Tank containment includes rain shield (freeboard for precipitation is not required).

* Tank 1 containment is an irregularly shaped area - modified in October 2004.

Response Equipment List/Location - See Fiq. A.2 & Appendix F

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POTENTIAL SPILL SOURCES AND CONTAINER IDENTIFICATION (Any container that stores oil)						
Container I.D.	**Substance Stored** *(Oil & Haz. Substance)*	**Average Quantity Stored** *(Gallons)*	**Maximum Capacity** *(Gallons)*	**Container Type** *(i.e. floating roof, fixed roof, etc.)*	**Year Built**	**Secondary Containment Capacity** *(Volume - Gallons)*
DRUM/TOTE STORAGE CONTAINERS						
There are no regulated Drum Storage containers at this facility.						

Comments

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POTENTIAL SPILL SOURCES AND CONTAINER IDENTIFICATION (Any container that stores oil)						
Container I.D.	**Substance Stored** *(Oil & Haz. Substance)*	**Average Quantity Stored** *(Gallons)*	**Maximum Capacity** *(Gallons)*	**Container Type** *(i.e. floating roof, fixed roof, etc.)*	**Year Built**	**Secondary Containment Capacity** *(Volume - Gallons)*
OIL FILLED OPERATIONAL EQUIPMENT						
There is no regulated Operational Equipment at this facility.						

Comments

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POTENTIAL SPILL SOURCES AND CONTAINER IDENTIFICATION (Any container that stores oil)						
Container I.D.	**Substance Stored** *(Oil & Haz. Substance)*	**Average Quantity Stored** *(Gallons)*	**Maximum Capacity** *(Gallons)*	**Container Type** *(i.e. floating roof, fixed roof, etc.)*	**Year Built**	**Secondary Containment Capacity** *(Volume - Gallons)*
OIL FILLED MANUFACTURING EQUIPMENT						
There is no regulated Manufacturing Equipment at this facility.						

Comments

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POTENTIAL SPILL SOURCES AND CONTAINER IDENTIFICATION (Any container that stores oil)						
Container I.D.	**Substance Stored** *(Oil & Haz. Substance)*	**Average Quantity Stored** *(Gallons)*	**Maximum Capacity** *(Gallons)*	**Container Type** *(i.e. floating roof, fixed roof, etc.)*	**Year Built**	**Secondary Containment Capacity** *(Volume - Gallons)*
COMPLETELY BURIED TANKS						
There are no regulated Buried Containers at this facility.						

Comments

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POTENTIAL SPILL SOURCES					
SI Number	**Substance Stored** *(Oil & Haz. Substance)*	**Average Quantity Stored** *(Gallons)*	**Maximum Capacity** *(Gallons)*	**Surface Area**	**Year Built**
SURFACE IMPOUNDMENT					
There are no Surface Impoundments at this facility.					

Comments

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STORAGE TANK FAILURE			
Container I.D.	Substance Stored *(Oil & Haz. Substance)*	Date of Failure	Cause
NONE			

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APPENDIX D

TRAINING AND DRILLS

D.1 General Training

D.2 Hazwoper Training

D.3 Response Team Training

D.4 Response Team Exercises

D.5 Purpose of Review and Evaluation

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D.1 GENERAL TRAINING

The objective of ExxonMobil's training and drill program is to improve our ability to respond to a spill in a quick, competent, and caring manner. A need for continuous training, particularly that involving tabletop simulations and drills, has been shown to be a most effective method of insuring response readiness. The program is structured such that it will continuously assess the strengths and weaknesses of the facility response, the Strike Team and NARRT teams and enable these organizations to enhance their capabilities by implementing any improvements that may be identified. The focus of the program is on facility-specific training and on the facility/Strike Team/NARRT transition process. The bulk of the facility's training is the responsibility of the facility. The Strike Team training is the responsibility of the local Strike Team organization. Each facility responder will obtain whatever individual training he requires to be able to competently perform his assigned duties and responsibilities. ExxonMobil's Oil Spill Response Group and the Training Coordinators assist personnel and facilities in identifying appropriate sources for this training.

D.2 HAZWOPER TRAINING

HAZWOPER (29 CFR 1910.120)

OSHA HAZWOPER training requirements are shown in the table below.

OSHA HAZWOPER TRAINING REQUIREMENTS		
Responder Classification	**Required Training Hours**	**Refresher**
29CFR 1910.120(q) Emergency Response		
First Responder - Employee Awareness Level	2 - 4 hrs demonstration of competency	Same
First Responder - Operations Level	24 hrs plus competency	8 hrs*
Incident Commander	24 hrs plus competency	8 hrs*

* Or sufficient content and duration to maintain competency.

All personnel responding to an incident must satisfy the applicable HAZWOPER training requirements of 29 CFR 1910.120. Personnel are trained to the level of HAZWOPER necessary to perform their emergency response duties. Team members are required under state and federal regulations to have appropriate up-to-date HAZWOPER training necessary to function in their assigned positions. Refresher training or a demonstration of competency is required annually to maintain HAZWOPER qualifications.

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D.3 RESPONSE TEAM TRAINING

Qualified Individuals

Persons designated in the Plan as Qualified Individuals (QI's) have received the necessary training required to fulfill their responsibilities as described in Section 4.2.

Various training programs are in place to furnish these Qualified Individuals with required training.

Qualified Individual personnel are provided general information regarding the background and requirements of OPA 90 and the contents/purpose of the facility's response plan. These individuals may also be assigned other responsibilities within the response, such as Incident Commander, and will receive additional training for those roles, as required.

Additional personnel will receive the same training and will act as alternates to ensure 24 hour availability.

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Incident Management Team

Assigned IC team members will receive ICS training and may also receive supplemental training in other related general topics.

Incident Commander: IC is trained to assume control of an incident. Training includes the Company's Incident Command System, how to implement the Facility's Response Plan, the associated risks of employees working in chemical protective clothing, decontamination procedures, how to implement the local emergency response plan, and knowledge of the state emergency response plan and of the Federal Regional Response Team.

Other Response Support

Personnel from other aspects of the Response Team can be made available depending on the spill event.

Other personnel whose skills are needed temporarily to perform immediate emergency support work (such as dump truck drivers and crane operators) are not required to meet the training requirements discussed above. However, these personnel must be briefed on the potential hazards and the duties to be performed at the site before participating in response operations. They must also receive instruction in the use of any safety and personal protective equipment needed and on all other appropriate safety and health precautions.

Company and Other Specialist Support

Experts would provide technical advice or guidance during response to a spill incident. Examples of such specialists might include chemists, biologists, industrial hygienists, physicians, or others with skills useful during a spill response operation. Such persons must receive appropriate training or demonstrate competency in their specialty. There are no specific requirements on training content or hours of training for these persons. However, the training must be sufficient for the individuals to maintain competency in their specific area of expertise. Training and demonstration of competency for skilled support personnel and specialists should be documented.

Contractor Training

The Company also recognizes that contract personnel must also have sufficient training in responding to emergency situations in accordance with HAZWOPER training requirements. The Company communicates this training need to its key contractors during contract negotiations and often specifically spells out this requirement in its contracts. The Company also tends to use well-known spill response contractors whose reputation and experience levels help ensure personnel who respond will be trained to appropriate levels.
If contractors sub-contract to labor pools, documentation as to the training of casual laborers will be required.

The Company does not intend to utilize volunteer labor during response activities.

However, should Unified Command specify the use of volunteers, the Training Coordinator will be responsible for training volunteers to the standards specified in 29CFR1910.120 (OSHA).

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Training Records and Maintenance

Training records for team members will be maintained at the Facility according to Federal, State, and local government requirements. Records must be maintained for personnel as long as they have response duties in this plan.

D.4 RESPONSE TEAM EXERCISES

ERT/IMT members, government agencies, contractors, and other resources must participate in response exercises required by Federal, State, or local regulations and as detailed in the "National Preparedness for Response Exercise Program (PREP) Guidelines." The Company will conduct announced and unannounced drills to maintain compliance. The following table lists the triennial exercise cycle for facilities (see PREP Guidelines for full details).

TRIENNIAL CYCLE		
Total Number	**Frequency**	**Exercise Type/Description**
12	Quarterly	QI Notification Exercise
12 (optional)	Quarterly	Emergency Procedures Exercise
6	Semi-Annual (Annually-DOT)	Equipment Deployment Exercise *(Facility-owned equipment)*
3	Annual	Response Team Tabletop Exercise
3	Annual	Equipment Deployment Exercise *(facilities with OSRO-owned equipment)*
3	Annual	Unannounced Exercise *(not a separate exercise)* Actual response can be considered as an unannounced exercise.

NOTE: All response plan components must be exercised at least once in the Cycle.

Quarterly QI Notification Exercise

- **Scope:** Exercise communication between facility personnel and the QI(s) and/or designated alternate(s). At least once each year, one of the notification exercises should be conducted during non-business hours.
- **Objective:** Contact must be made with a QI or designated alternate, as identified in the Plan.
- **General:** All personnel receiving notification shall respond to the notification and verify their receipt of the notification. Personnel who do not respond should be contacted to determine whether or not they received the notification.

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Emergency Procedure Exercise (optional)

- **Scope:** Exercise the emergency procedures for the facility to mitigate or prevent any discharge or substantial threat of a discharge of oil or hazardous material from facility operational activities associated with oil transfers.

- **Objective:** Conduct an exercise of the facility's emergency procedures to ensure personnel knowledge of the actions to be taken to mitigate a spill. This exercise may be a walk-through of the emergency procedures.

- **Optional:** This is offered as an optional exercise to provide facilities with an exercise that may be conducted unannounced to fulfill the internal unannounced exercise requirement.

Semi-Annual/Annual Equipment Deployment Exercise (for facilities with equipment)

- **Scope:** Deploy and operate facility response equipment identified in the response plan. The equipment to be deployed must include the following, at a minimum:

  - 1,000 feet of representative type of boom;
  - one of each type of skimming system; or
  - the equipment necessary to respond to the facility's Small/Average Most Probable Discharge (AMPD), whichever is less.

- **Objective:** Demonstrate personnel's ability to deploy and operate response equipment. Ensure that the response equipment is in proper working order.

- **General:** The Facility may take credit for actual equipment deployment to a spill, or for training sessions, as long as the activities are properly documented.

Annual Equipment Deployment Exercise(OSRO-owned equipment)

- **Review:** The Facility should verify that the OSRO(s) has completed the equipment deployment exercise requirements and has maintained the necessary documentation. The OSRO may deploy equipment at any location, so long as it occurs within an operating environment similar to the Facility's.

- **Scope:** USCG certified OSRO's must ensure and document that an exercise or response has been conducted in each response area in which they are certified. Non-certified OSRO's must deploy and operate response equipment identified in this response plan. The equipment to be deployed must include the following, at a minimum:

  - 1,000 feet of each type of boom listed in the plan.
  - One of each type of skimming system listed in the plan.

- **Objective:** OSRO must demonstrate the ability of the personnel (OSRO) to deploy and operate response equipment (OSRO). Ensure that the response equipment (OSRO) is in proper working order.

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Annual Response Team Tabletop Exercise

- **Scope:** Exercise the response team's organization, communication, and decision-making in managing a spill response. Each team identified within the plan must conduct an annual Response Team Tabletop Exercise.

- **Objective:** Exercise the response team in a review of the following:

  - Knowledge of the Plan.
  - Proper notifications.
  - Communications system.
  - Ability to access an OSRO.
  - Coordination of internal spill response personnel.
  - Review of the transition from a local team to a regional team.
  - Ability to effectively coordinate response activity with the National Response System (NRS) Infrastructure.
  - Ability to access information in the Area Contingency Plan.

- **General:** A minimum of one Response Team Tabletop Exercise in a triennial cycle will involve a Worst-Case Discharge scenario.

Unannounced Exercise

- An unannounced exercise is not a separate exercise. Any of the previously described exercises may be used as an unannounced exercise, except for the Quarterly QI Notification and annual OSRO-owned Equipment Deployment. An unannounced exercise is where the exercise participants do not have prior knowledge of the exercise, as would be the situation in an actual spill incident.

Government-Initiated Unannounced Exercise

- **Scope:** The Facility is required to participate in only one unannounced exercise every 36 months from the date of the last government-initiated unannounced exercise.

  - Exercises are limited to approximately four hours in duration.
  - Exercises would involve response to a Small/Average Most Probable Discharge scenario.
  - Exercise would involve equipment deployment to respond to a spill scenario.

- **Objective:** Conduct proper notifications to respond to unannounced scenario of a Small/Average Most Provable Discharge.

  - Demonstrate that the response is timely, conducted with an adequate amount of equipment for the scenario, and properly conducted.

- **General:** This exercise is only applicable to those facilities which are randomly chosen.

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Area Exercises

- **Objective:** The purpose of the area exercise is to exercise the entire response community in a particular area. An area is defined as “that geographic area for which a separate and distinct Area Contingency Plan has been prepared, as described in OPA 90.” The response community includes the Federal, State, and local government and industry. The area exercises are designed to exercise the government and industry interface for spill response.

- **General:** The goal is to ensure that all areas of the country are exercised triennially. All of the area exercises will be developed by an exercise design team. The exercise design team is comprised of representatives from the Federal, State, and local government and industry. A Lead Plan Holder would lead each area exercise. The Lead Plan Holder is the organization (government or industry) that holds the primary plan that is exercised in the area exercise. The Lead Plan Holder would have the final word on designing the scope and scenario of the exercise.

Exercise Documentation

- All exercises should be documented and maintained at the facility; documentation should specify:

  - The type of exercise;
  - Date and time of the exercise;
  - A description of the exercise;
  - The objectives met in the exercise;
  - The components of the response plan exercised; and
  - Lessons learned.

- Exercise documentation should be kept on file for the required length of time depending on the regulating agency (three (3) years for the U.S. Coast Guard and/or DOT/PHMSA and five (5) years for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency).

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D.5 PURPOSE OF REVIEW AND EVALUATION

This section provides procedures and information useful to responders for post incident/exercise review and evaluation. Post incident/exercise reviews should be conducted in a timely manner following an incident/exercise. The Plan should be evaluated to determine its usefulness during the incident/exercise and appropriate revisions should be made. All incident/exercise documentation should be included in the Plan evaluation process.

Attendees

The following individuals should be in attendance at the Critique, as appropriate.

1. Emergency Response Coordinator
2. Incident Commander
3. Section Chiefs / Leaders
4. Safety Officers
5. Participating Managers / Supervisors
6. Representative from Environmental
7. Response Team Members
8. Designated Scribe
9. Facilitator / Discussion Leader
   (To be appointed by the Emergency Response Coordinator)

Critique Tracking Number

1. A Critique Tracking Number must be obtained from the Safety Department Incident Investigation Tracker.

2. Once the Critique is completed, it will be circulated through the Managers for review and sign off.

3. Critiques will be posted for review.

4. All Critiques will be filed in the Safety Office by the Emergency Response Coordinator.

Agenda for Critique

The Critique should be considered by the following agenda.

Specific follow-up questions are listed following this agenda.

Notification

- Immediate area of the emergency
- Total Facility
- Community (as appropriate to the incident; could include notification of the appropriate agencies)
- ERT

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Response to Notification

- Emergency Responders
- Total Facility
- Community (as appropriate)

Management of Incident (Incident Command Staff)

- Incident assessment of scene
- Security (of immediate area / reminder of plant)
- Communication / Information needs and flow
- Equipment / Training
- Medical Aspects
- Continuing Supplies / Manpower
- Cleanup / Decontamination
- All Clear

Outline of Review

Given below are items a team composed of outside people knowledgeable in spill response and key members of the response teams should examine. These questions are intended as guidelines only; many other questions are likely to be appropriate at each stage of a critique.

- ***Detection***

  - Was the spill detected promptly?
  - How was it detected?
  - By whom?
  - Could it have been detected earlier? How?
  - Are any instruments or procedures available to consider which might aid in spill detection?

- ***Notification***

  - Were proper procedures followed in notifying government agencies? Were notifications prompt?
  - Was management notified promptly?
  - Was management response appropriate?
  - Was the Facility / Company notified promptly? If so, why, how, and who? If not, why not?

- ***Assessment/Evaluation***

  - Was the magnitude of the problem assessed correctly at the start?
  - What means were used for this assessment?
  - Are any guides or aids needed to assist spill evaluation?
  - What sources of information were available on winds and on water currents?
  - Is our information adequate?
  - Was this information useful (and used) for spill trajectory forecasts? Were such forecasts realistic?
  - Do we have adequate information on product properties?
  - Do we need additional information on changes of product properties with time, i.e., as a result of weathering and other processes?

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- ***Mobilization***

  - What steps were taken to mobilize spill countermeasures?
  - What resources were used?
  - Was mobilization prompt?
  - Could it have been speeded up or should it have been?
  - What about mobilization of manpower resources?
  - Was the local spill cooperative used appropriately?
  - How could this be improved?
  - Was it appropriate to mobilize the Facility/company resources and was this promptly initiated?
  - What other corporate resources are available and have they been identified and used adequately?

- ***Response - Strategy***

  - Is there an adequate spill response plan for the location?
  - Is it flexible enough to cope with unexpected spill events?
  - Does the plan include clear understanding of local environmental sensitivities?
  - What was the initial strategy for response to this spill?
  - Is this strategy defined in the spill plan?
  - How did the strategy evolve and change during this spill and how were these changes implemented?

    - What caused such changes?
    - Are there improvements needed? More training?

- ***Response - Resources Used***

  - What resources were mobilized?
  - How were they mobilized?
  - How did resource utilization change with time? Why?
  - Were resources used effectively?

    - Contractors
    - Government agencies
    - Company resources
    - Cooperatives
    - Volunteers
    - Consultants
    - Other (e.g., bird rescue centers)

  - What changes would have been useful?
  - Do we have adequate knowledge of resource availability?
  - Do we have adequate knowledge of waste disposal capabilities?

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- ***Response - Effectiveness***

  - Was containment effective and prompt?
  - How could it have been improved?
  - Should the location or the local cooperative have additional resources for containment?
  - Was recovery effective and prompt?
  - How could it have been improved?
  - Should the location or the local cooperative have additional resources for recovery of spilled product?
  - Was contaminated equipment disposed of promptly and safely?
  - Was there adequate in-house product separation, recovery, and disposal?
  - How could it have been improved?
  - Was there adequate outside disposal resources available?

- ***Command Structure***

  - Who was initially in charge of spill response?
  - What sort of organization was initially set up?
  - How did this change with time? Why?
  - What changes would have been useful?
  - Was there adequate surveillance?
  - Should there be any changes?
  - Were communications adequate?
  - What improvements are needed?
  - How did the strategy evolve and change during this spill and how were these changes implemented?
  - What caused such changes? Should financial procedures be developed to handle such incidents?

- ***Measurement***

  - Was there adequate measurement or estimation of the volume of product spilled?
  - Was there adequate measurement or estimation of the volume of product recovered?
  - Was there adequate measurement or estimation of the volume of product disposed of?
  - Should better measurement procedures be developed for either phase of operations?
  - If so, what would be appropriate and acceptable?

- ***Government Relations***

  - What are the roles and effects of the various government agencies which were involved?
  - Was there a single focal point among the government agencies for contact?
  - Were government agencies adequately informed at all stages?
  - Should there have been better focus of communications to the agencies?
  - Were government agencies adequately informed at all stages?
  - Were too many agencies involved?

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- Are any changes needed in procedures to manage government relations?

  - Examples of affected U.S. agencies (there may be others):

    - U.S. Coast Guard
    - Environmental Protection Agency
    - National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
    - Dept of Fish and Wildlife
    - State Parks
    - Harbors and Marinas
    - States
    - Cities
    - Counties

  - Was there adequate agreement with the government agencies on disposal methods?
  - Was there adequate agreement with the government agencies on criteria for cleanup?
  - How was this agreement developed?
  - Were we too agreeable with the agencies in accepting their requests for specific action items (e.g., degree of cleanup)?
  - Should there be advance planning of criteria for cleanup, aimed at specific local environmentally sensitive areas? (Such criteria should probably also be designed for different types of product.)

- ***Public Relations***

  - How were relations with the media handled?
  - What problems were encountered?
  - Are improvements needed?
  - How could public outcry have been reduced? Was it serious?
  - Would it be useful to undertake a public information effort to "educate" reporters about product and effects to it if spilled?
  - These areas should be investigated shortly after the incident to assure that actions taken are fresh in people's minds.

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APPENDIX E

DISPOSAL PLAN

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DISPOSAL PLAN

ExxonMobil has a proprietary system in place to continuously confirm the permit status and evaluate the quality of its waste disposal contractors. As a result, it is not possible to predict which disposal sites will remain on future lists. Each Distribution terminal has the current version of the Approved Waste Site List (AWSL) in their RCRA Industrial and Hazardous Waste Compliance Manual. At the time of an incident, preferred contractors will be entered into the matrix on the following page.

The AWSL contains the following information:

- The name, address and telephone number of all currently approved disposal sites.
- The date and results of the last ExxonMobil audit of the facility. (ExxonMobil conducts biennial audits of each facility to assure that they follow the regulatory requirements of Transfer, Storage and Disposal (TSD) facilities in the handling of hazardous and/or industrial waste.)
- Whether or not the facility is RCRA permitted.
- Comments regarding the material(s) that can be handled by the facility.

All Distribution facilities will use one, or more, sites on the Approved Waste Site List to recover, reuse, decontaminate, or dispose of materials after a discharge has taken place.

Smaller amounts of hazardous waste would be stored in DOT approved hazardous waste drums until disposed of at one of the approved hazardous waste disposal sites.

Interim storage of recovered product or contaminated soil would be in the following order of preference.

Recovered product portable storage devices bermed and lined with plastic or visqueen sheets without joints prior to receiving loose and bagged debris.

Recovered Product

Preference	Storage Practice/Container	Storage Location
1	Return to an available storage tank	Upper or Lower Tank Farm
2	Portable Storage Tank (i.e. Baker Tanks)	Upper Tank Farm
3	Portable Storage Tank (i.e. Baker Tanks)	The northeastern end of the truck loading area

Petroleum Contaminate Soil and Debris

Preference	Storage Practice/Container	Storage Location
1	Poli-lined and covered roll off boxes	Upper Tank Farm
2	Poli-lined and covered roll off boxes	The northeastern end of the truck loading area
3	Rangler Boxes	Upper Tank Farm
4	Rangler Boxes	The northeastern end of the truck loading area

The Terminal will handle, transport and dispose of all waste in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local regulations.

Disposal of spill related waste will be handled as indicated on the Waste Disposal Process Chart on the following page.

WASTE DISPOSAL PROCESS CHART

	DISPOSAL FACILITY			
MATERIAL	**NAME**	**LOCATION**	**RCRA PERMIT**	**COMMENTS**
Recovered Product*				
Contaminated Soil				
Contaminated Equipment/Materials (i.e. Drums, Valves)				
Absorbents				
Personnel Protective Equipment				
Spent Chemicals				

* Not generally handled as waste

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APPENDIX F

SAMPLE MISCELLANEOUS FORMS

Bomb Threats Record Form

Click to view the file - 1 Bomb Threats Record Form_27_5_2010_19_19_40.pdf

Tank / Surface Impoundment Inspection Log

Click to view the file - 2 Tank-Surface Impoundment Inspection Log_27_5_2010_19_19_54.pdf

Secondary Containment Inspection Log

Click to view the file - 3 Secondary Containment Inspection Log_27_5_2010_19_20_6.pdf

Response Equipment Deployment Exercise

Click to view the file - Equipment Deployment Exercise_7_2_2013_14_51_44.pdf

QI Notification Exercise

Click to view the file - Qualified Individual (QI) Notification Exercise_7_2_2013_14_51_9.pdf

Spill Management Team Tabletop Exercise

Click to view the file - Spill Management Team Tabletop Exercise_7_2_2013_14_50_12.pdf

Personnel Response Training Log

Click to view the file - 7 Personnel Response Trng Log_27_5_2010_19_21_6.pdf

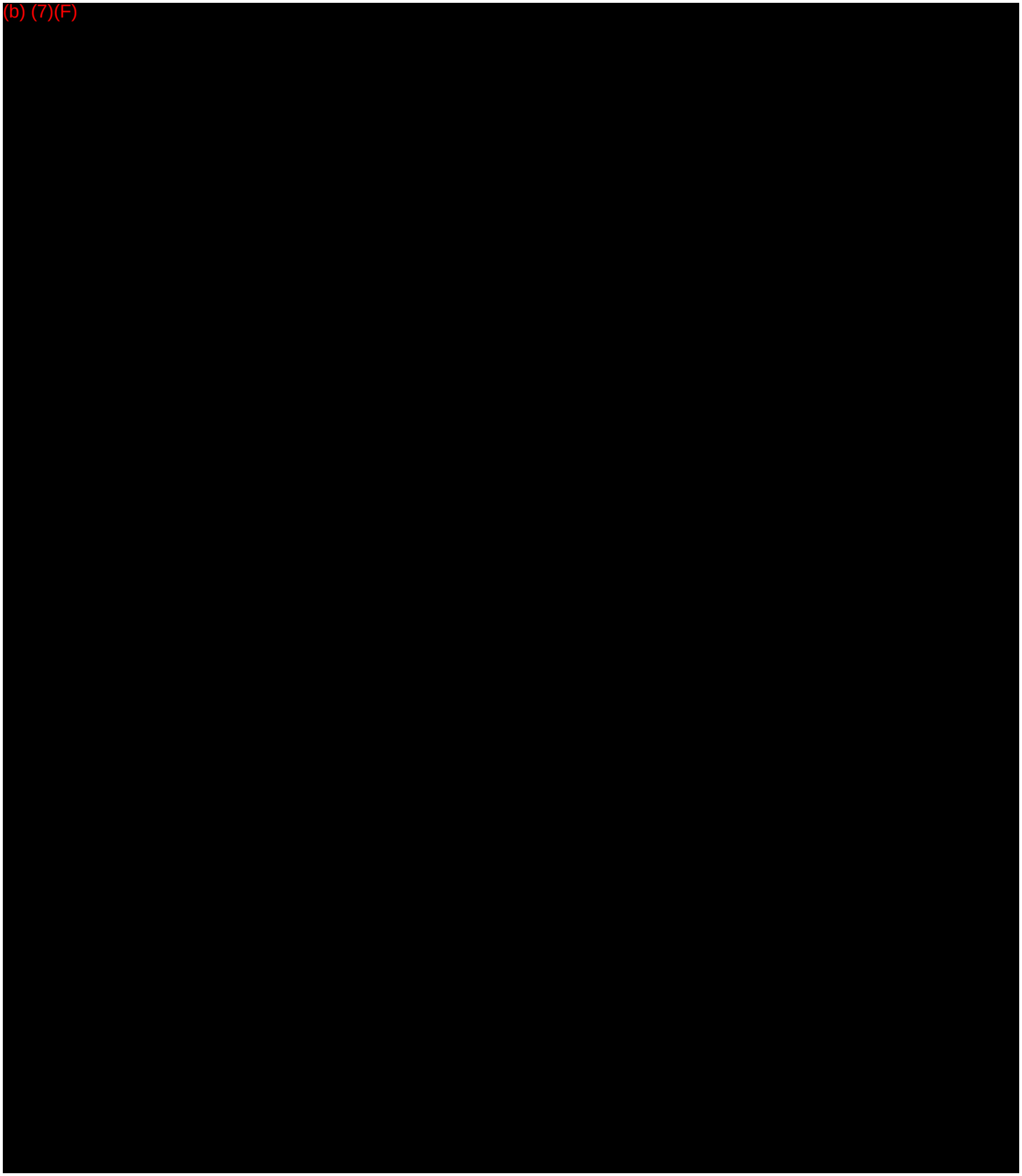
Discharge Prevention Meeting Log

Click to view the file - 8 Discharge Prevention Mtg Log_27_5_2010_19_21_20.pdf

Response Equipment Inspection Log

Click to view the file - 4 Response Equipment Inspection Log_8_2_2013_11_22_16.pdf

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(b) (7)(F)

TANK/SURFACE IMPOUNDMENT INSPECTION LOG

TANK/SI #	DATE	INSPECTOR	COMMENTS

SECONDARY CONTAINMENT INSPECTION LOG

SYSTEM/ SECTION	DATE	INSPECTOR	COMMENTS

Internal Exercise Documentation Form
(Semiannual)

Equipment Deployment Exercise

1. Date(s) performed: _____
   Date of last update: _____

2. Exercise or actual response? _____
   If an exercise, announced or unannounced? _____

3. Deployment location(s):

4. Time started: _____
   Time completed: _____

5. Equipment deployed was:
   _____ Facility - owned
   _____ Oil spill removal organization - owned if so, which OSRO? _____
   _____ Both

6. List type and amount of all equipment (e.g., boom and skimmers) deployed and number of support personnel employed:

7. Describe goals of the equipment deployment and list any Area Contingency Plan strategies tested (Attach a sketch of equipment deployments and booming strategies):

8. For deployment of facility-owned equipment, was the amount of equipment deployed <u>at least</u> the amount necessary to respond to your facility's average most probable spill?

   Was the equipment deployed in its intended operating environment?

Internal Exercise Documentation Form
(Semiannual)

Equipment Deployment Exercise (Cont'd)

9. For deployment of OSRO - owned equipment, was a representative sample (at least 1000 feet of each boom type and at least one of each skimmer type) deployed?

   Was the equipment deployed in its intended operating environment?

10. Are all facility personnel that are responsible for response operations involved in a comprehensive training program, and all pollution response equipment involved in a comprehensive maintenance program? _____

    If so, describe the program: _____

    Date of last equipment inspection: _____
    Inspection frequency: _____

    Last deployment drill date: _____
    Deployment frequency: _____

11. Was the equipment deployed by personnel responsible for its deployment in the event of an actual spill? _____

12. Was all deployed equipment operational? If not, why not?

13. Oil Spill Removal Organization Certification (if applicable): _____

Response Equipment Inspection Log

Inspector	Date	Comments

Qualified Individual (QI) Notification Exercise

Internal Exercise Documentation

1. Date performed: _____
2. Company: _____
3. Exercise or actual response: _____
4. Person initiating exercise: _____
5. Name of person notified: _____
   Is this person identified in the response plan as the: ☐ QI ☐ AQI
6. Time initiated: _____
   Time QI or AQI responded: _____
7. Method used to contact:
   ☐ Telephone ☐ Pager ☐ Radio
   ☐ Other _____
8. Description of emergency scenario:

   _____

   _____
9. Evaluation:

   _____

   _____
9. Changes to be implemented and provide timetable for implementation of those items:

   _____

   _____
10. Identify which components of your response plan were exercised during this particular exercise:

Organizational Design

- ☐ Notifications
- ☐ Staff mobilization
- ☐ Ability to operate within the response management system described in the plan

Operational Response

- ☐ Discharge control
- ☐ Assessment of discharge
- ☐ Containment of discharge
- ☐ Recovery of spilled material
- ☐ Protection of economically and environmentally sensitive areas
- ☐ Disposal of recovered product

Response Support

- ☐ Communications
- ☐ Transportation
- ☐ Personnel support
- ☐ Equipment maintenance and support
- ☐ Procurement
- ☐ Documentation

Certifying Signature: _____ Name (Printed): _____
Date: _____

Spill Management Team Tabletop Exercise

Internal Exercise Documentation

1. Date(s) performed: _____
2. Company: _____
3. Exercise or actual response: _____
   Exercise type: ☐ Announced ☐ Unannounced
4. Location of exercise: _____
5. Time started: _____
   Time completed: _____
6. Response plan scenario used (check one):
   ☐ Small ☐ Medium ☐ Worst case discharge
   Size of (simulated) spill _____ Bbls
7. Describe how the following objectives were exercised:
   a) Response Team's knowledge of oil spill response plan:

   b) Proper notifications:

   c) Communications System:

   d) Response Team's ability to access contracted OSRO:

Spill Management Team Tabletop Exercise

Internal Exercise Documentation (Cont'd)

e) Response Team's ability to coordinate spill response with OSC, state and applicable agencies:

_____

_____

_____

f) Response Team's ability to access sensitive site and resource information in Area Contingency Plan:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

8. Identify which components of your response plan were exercised:

_____

_____

_____

_____

9. Changes to be implemented and timetable for implementation of those changes:

_____

_____

_____

_____

10. Attach description of lesson(s) learned and person(s) responsible for follow up of corrective measures.

Certifying Signature: _____ Name (Printed): _____

Date: _____

PERSONNEL RESPONSE TRAINING LOG

Name	Response Training/ Date and number of hours	Prevention Training/ Date and number of hours

DISCHARGE PREVENTION MEETING LOG

Date:	
Attendees:	

Subject/Issue	Required Action	Implementation

RESPONSE EQUIPMENT INSPECTION LOG

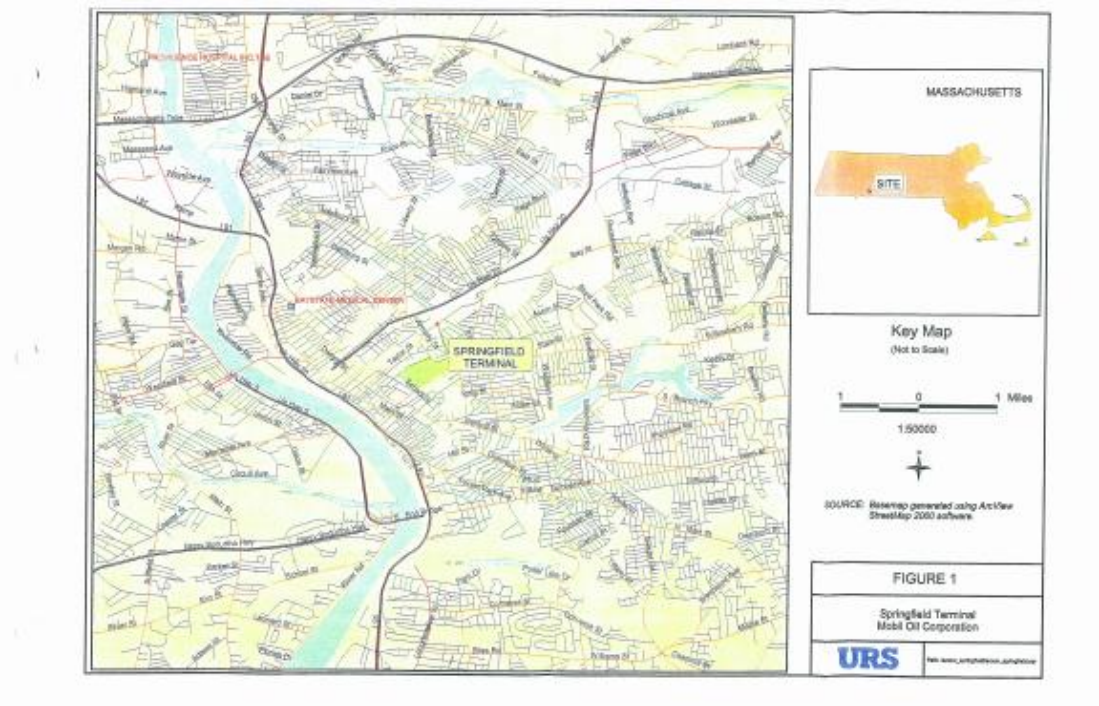
EQUIPMENT TYPE	DESCRIPTION - MODEL, STYLE, SIZE, CAPACITY, OTHER	OPERATIONAL STATUS	LAST TEST DATE	REPLACEMENT DATE	INSPECTION DATE	COMMENTS

APPENDIX G

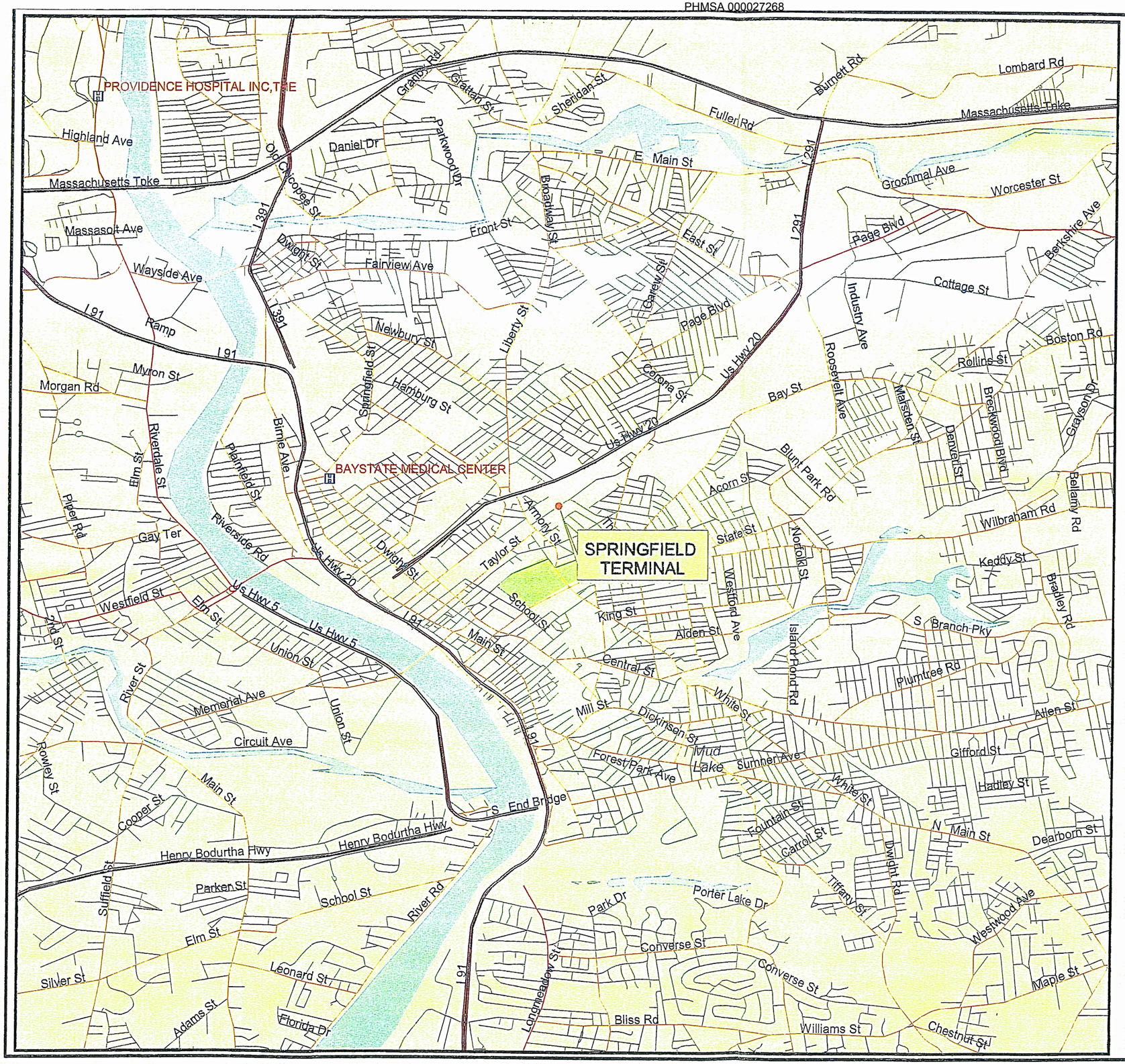
MAPS AND DIAGRAMS

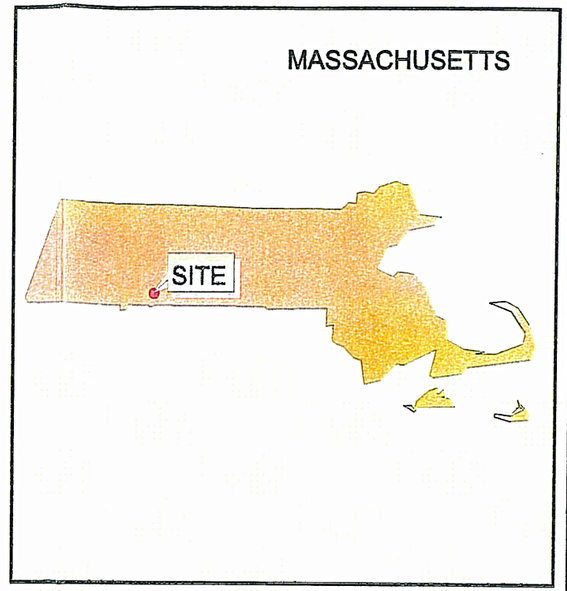
©2013 Witt O' Brien's

Area Map



©2013 Witt O' Brien's





Key Map

(Not to Scale)

1 0 1 Miles

1:50000

N

SOURCE: Basemap generated using ArcView StreetMap 2000 software.

FIGURE 1

Springfield Terminal
Mobil Oil Corporation

URS

Path: /exxon_springfield/exxon_springfield.apr

(b) (7)(F)



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(b) (7)(F)

[redacted]

(b) (7)(F)



©2013 Witt O' Brien's

(b) (7)(F)

(b) (7)(F)

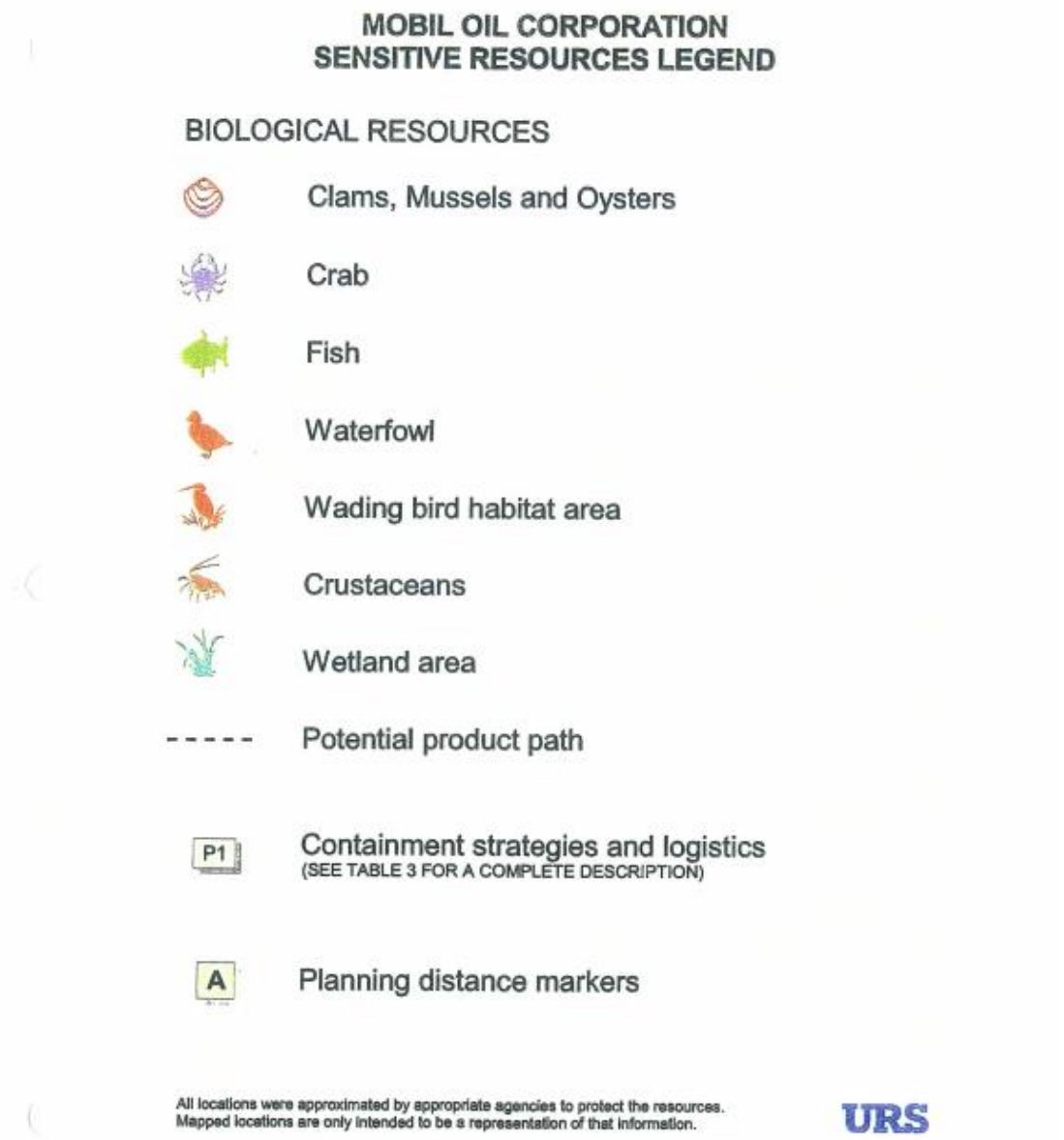


©2013 Witt O' Brien's

(b) (7)(F)

[redacted]

Environmental Sensitivity Map
Sensitive Resources Legend

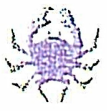


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MOBIL OIL CORPORATION
SENSITIVE RESOURCES LEGEND

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES


Clams, Mussels and Oysters


Crab


Fish


Waterfowl


Wading bird habitat area


Crustaceans


Wetland area

- - - - - Potential product path

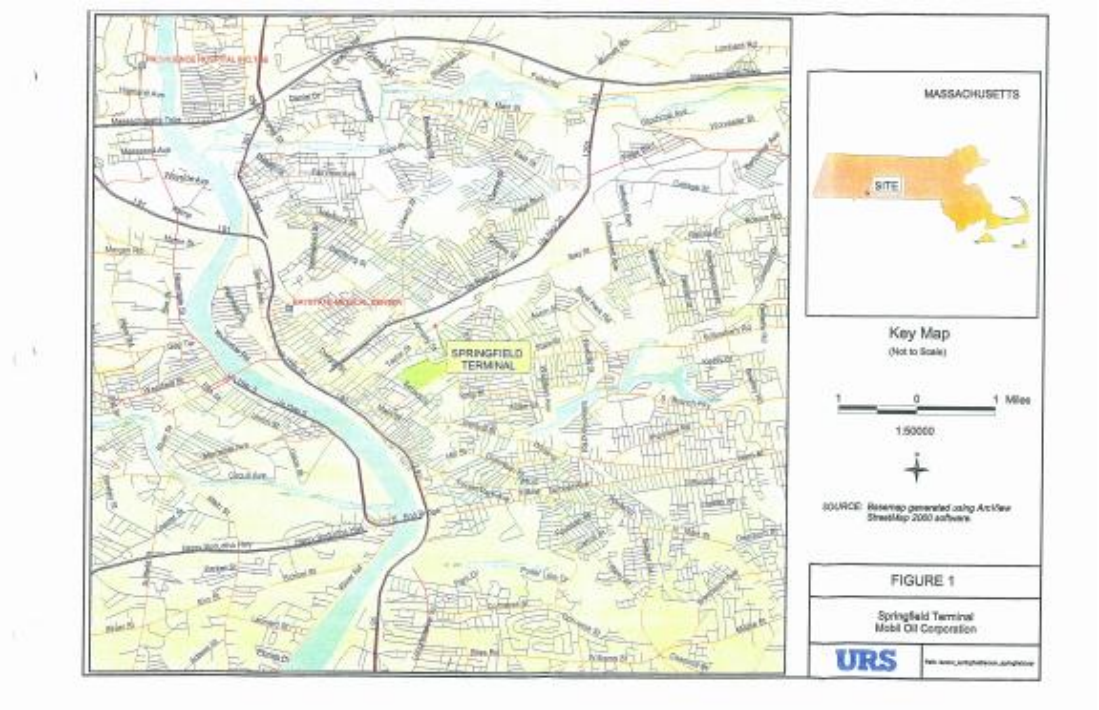
P1 Containment strategies and logistics
(SEE TABLE 3 FOR A COMPLETE DESCRIPTION)

A Planning distance markers

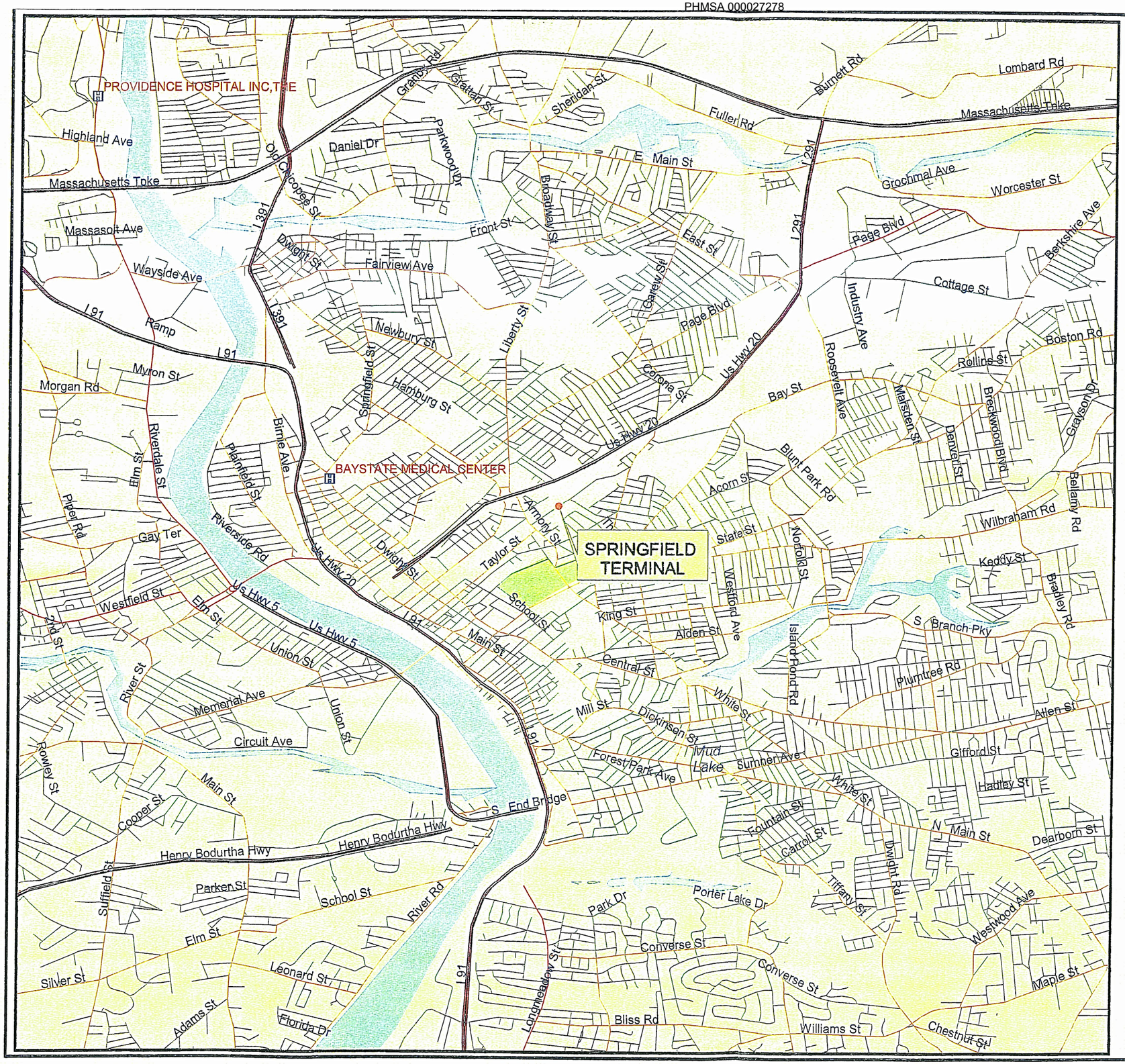
All locations were approximated by appropriate agencies to protect the resources.
Mapped locations are only intended to be a representation of that information.

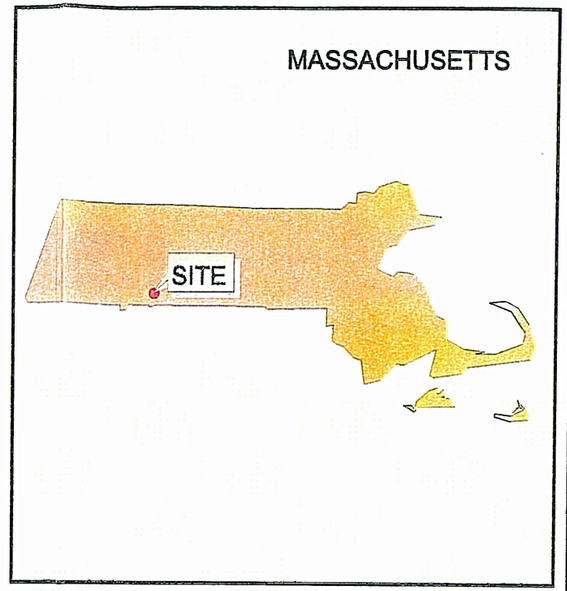
URS

ESM Figure 1



©2013 Witt O' Brien's





Key Map

(Not to Scale)

1 0 1 Miles

1:50000

N

SOURCE: Basemap generated using ArcView StreetMap 2000 software.

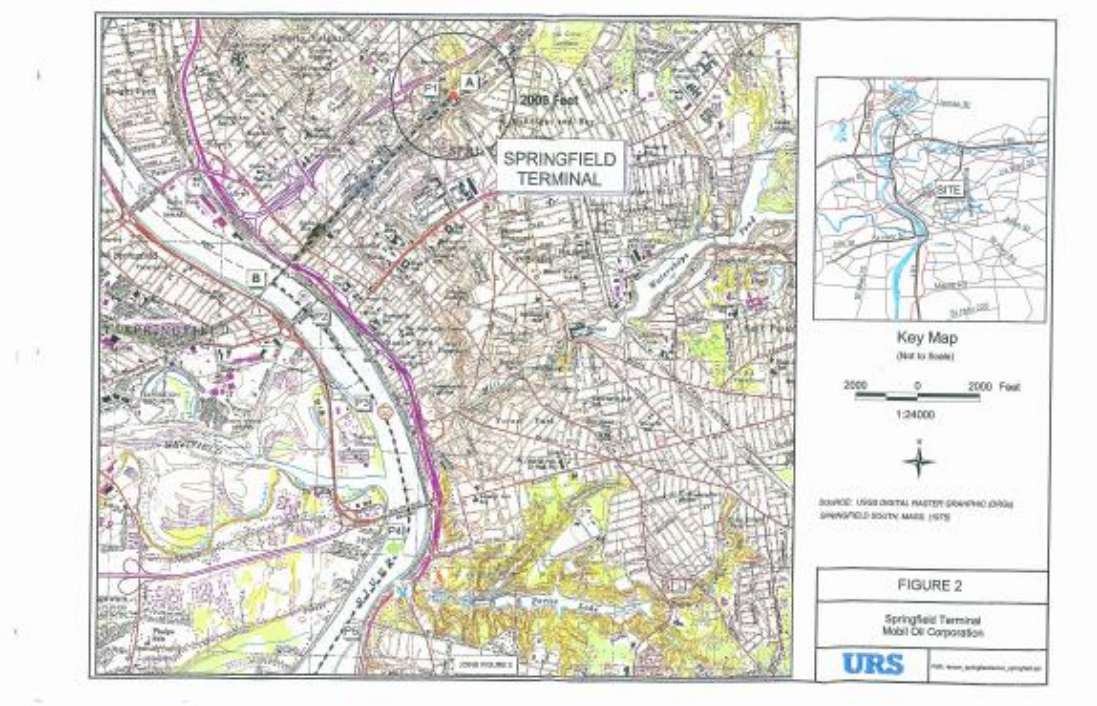
FIGURE 1

Springfield Terminal
Mobil Oil Corporation

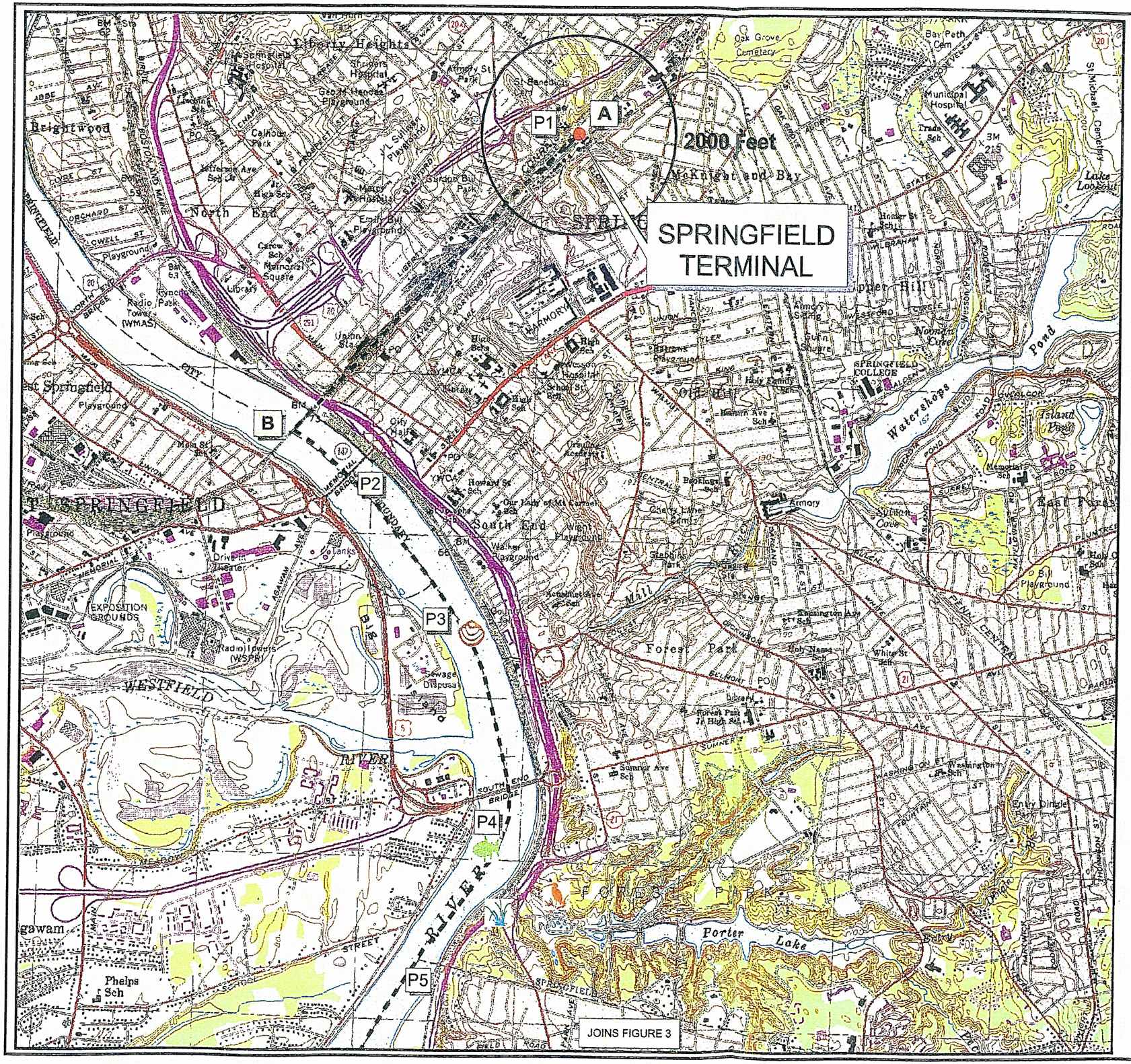
URS

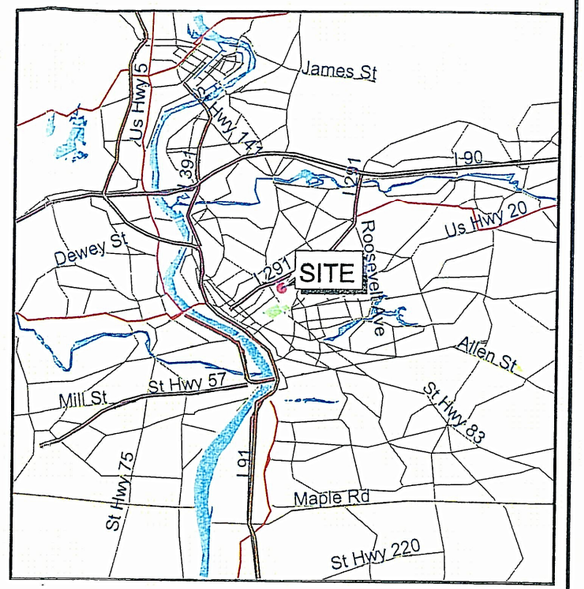
Path: /exxon_springfield/exxon_springfield.apr

ESM Figure 2



©2013 Witt O' Brien's





Key Map

(Not to Scale)

2000 0 2000 Feet

1:24000

N

SOURCE: USGS DIGITAL RASTER GRAHPHIC (DRGs) SPRINGFIELD SOUTH, MASS. (1975)

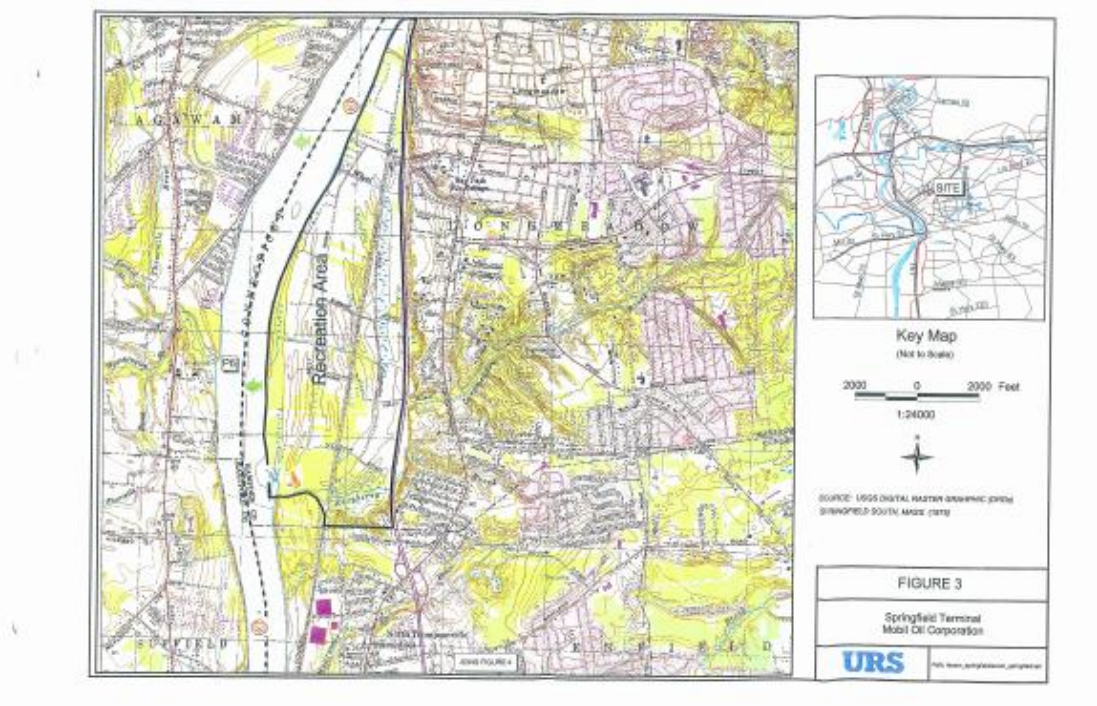
FIGURE 2

Springfield Terminal
Mobil Oil Corporation

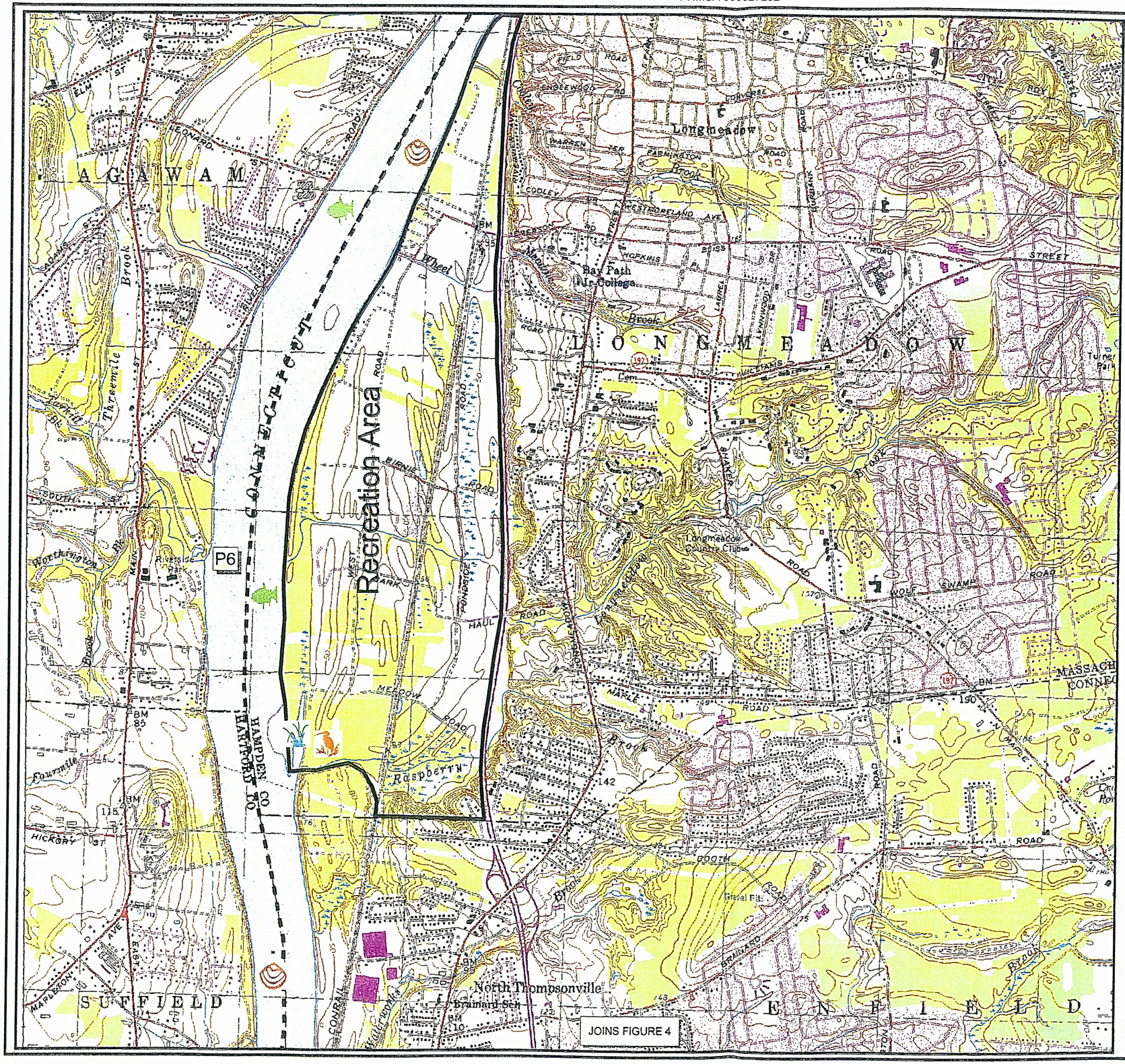
URS

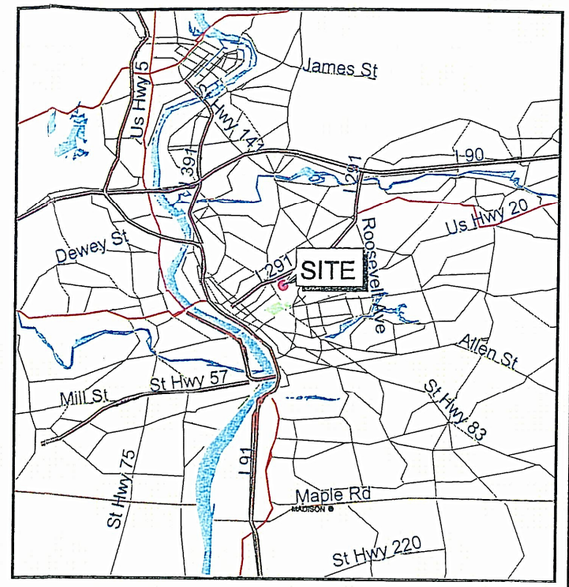
Path: /exxon_springfield/exxon_springfield.apr

ESM Figure 3



©2013 Witt O' Brien's





Key Map

(Not to Scale)

2000 0 2000 Feet

1:24000

N

SOURCE: USGS DIGITAL RASTER GRAHPHIC (DRGs)
SPRINGFIELD SOUTH, MASS. (1975)

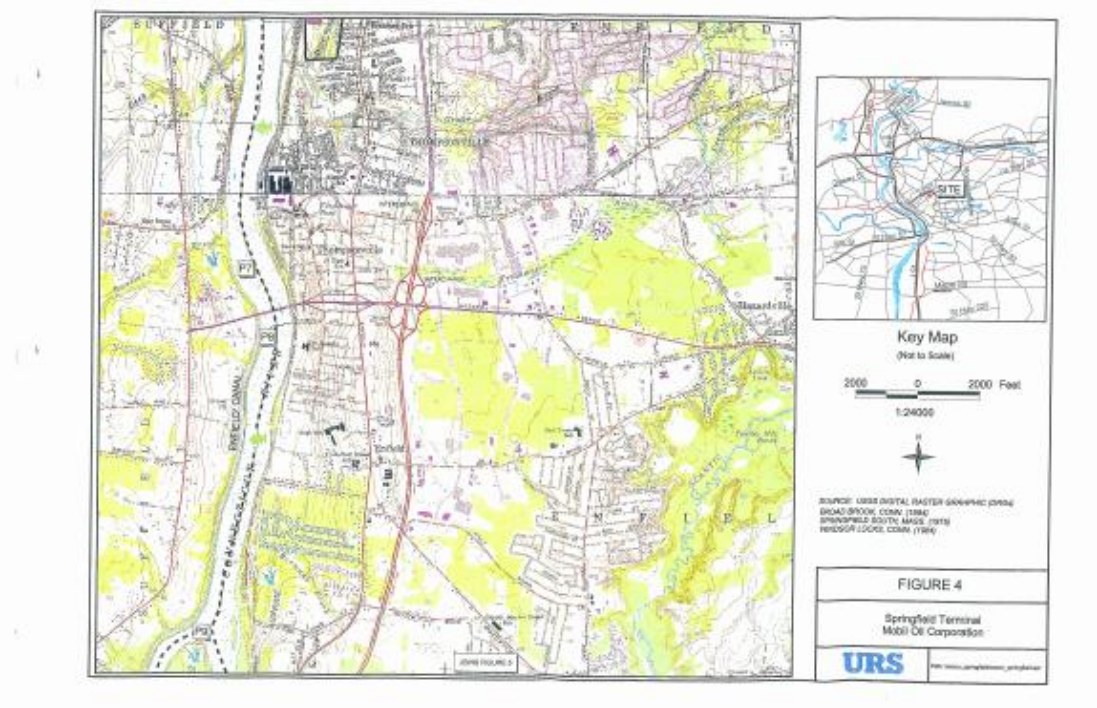
FIGURE 3

Springfield Terminal
Mobil Oil Corporation

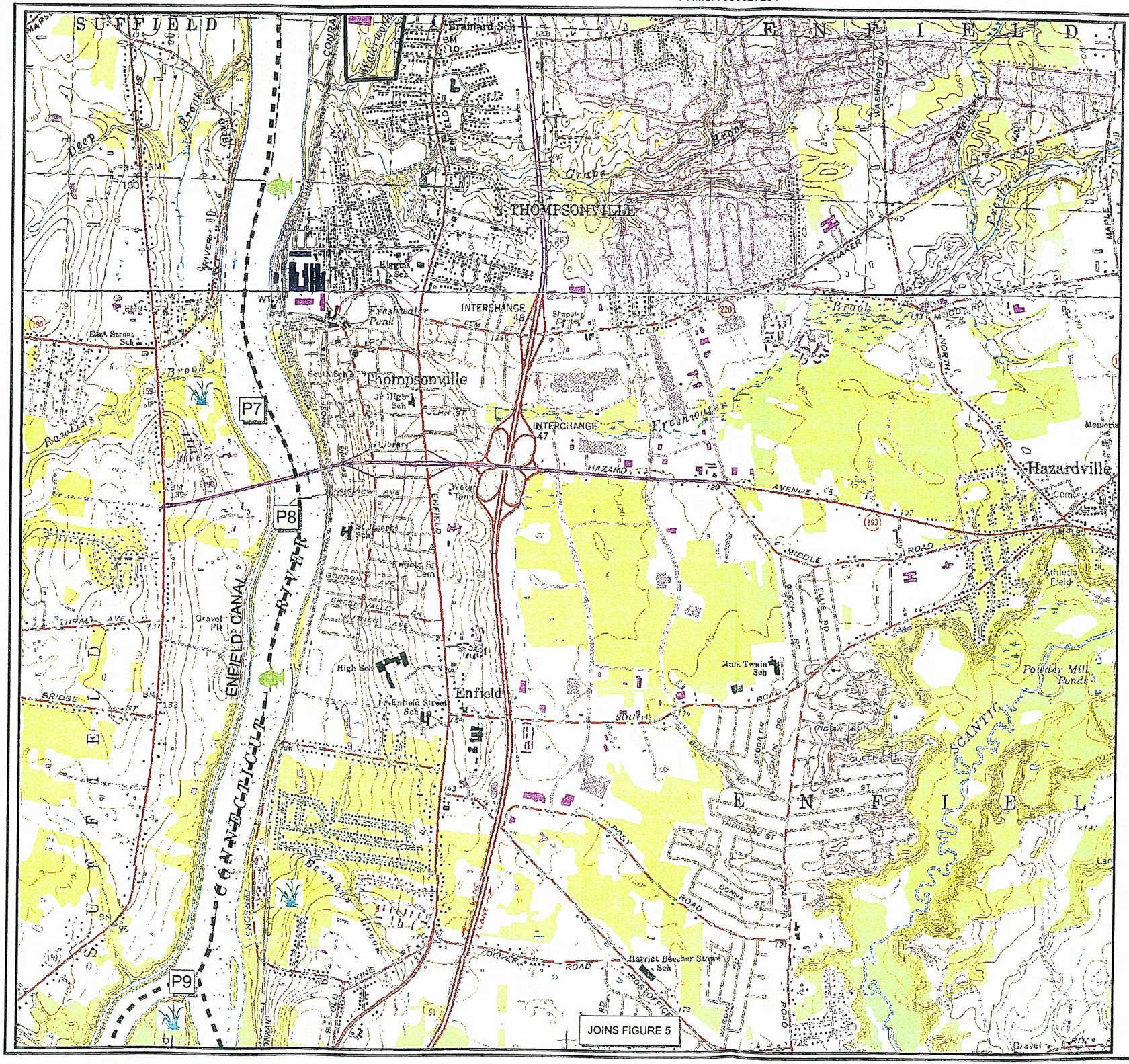
URS

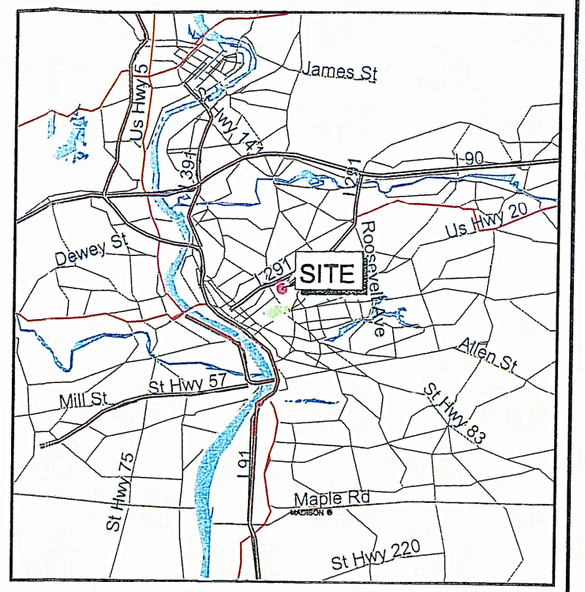
Path: /exxon_springfield/exxon_springfield.apr

ESM Figure 4



©2013 Witt O' Brien's





Key Map

(Not to Scale)

2000 0 2000 Feet

1:24000

N

SOURCE: USGS DIGITAL RASTER GRAHPHIC (DRGs)
BROAD BROOK, CONN. (1984)
SPRINGFIELD SOUTH, MASS. (1975)
WINDSOR LOCKS, CONN. (1984)

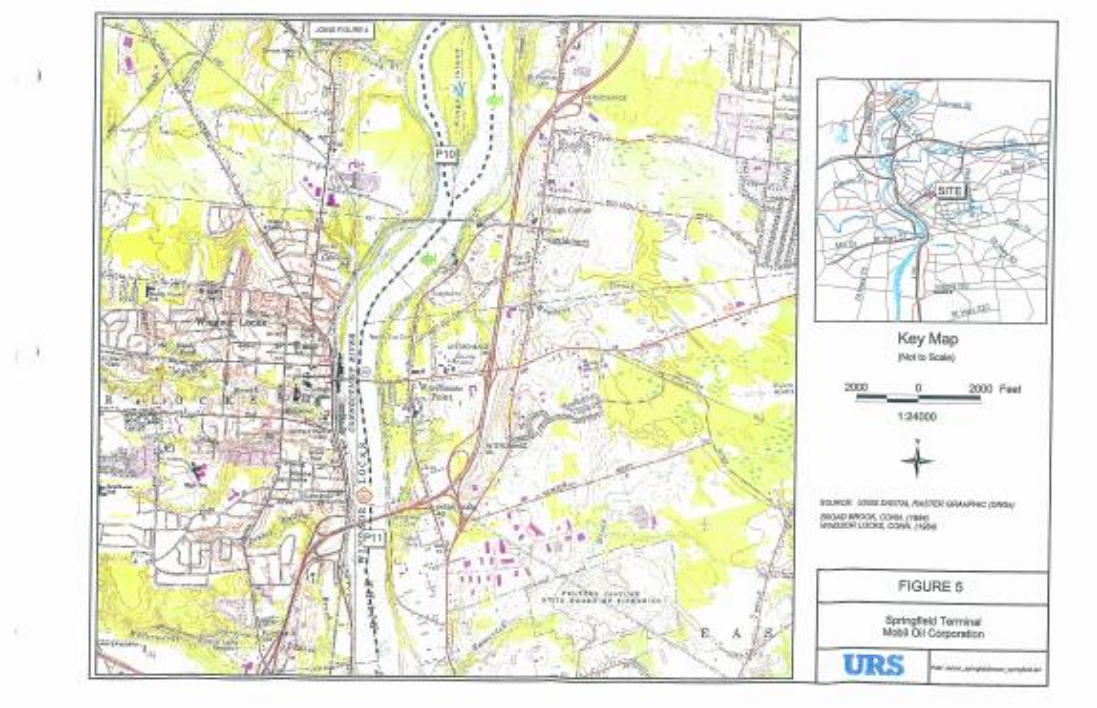
FIGURE 4

Springfield Terminal
Mobil Oil Corporation

URS

Path: /exxon_springfield/exxon_springfield.apr

ESM Figure 5

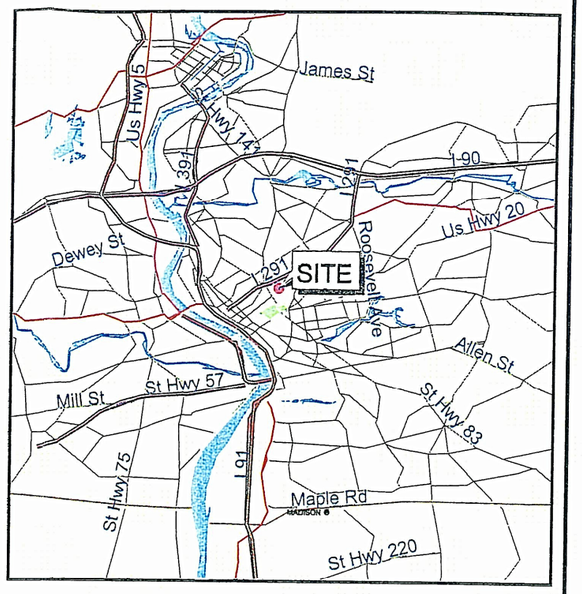


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JOINS FIGURE 4

P10

P11



Key Map

(Not to Scale)

2000 0 2000 Feet

1:24000

N

SOURCE: USGS DIGITAL RASTER GRAHPHIC (DRGs)

BROAD BROOK, CONN. (1984)
WINDSOR LOCKS, CONN. (1984)

FIGURE 5

Springfield Terminal
Mobil Oil Corporation

URS

Path: /exxon_springfield/exxon_springfield.apr

Additional Supporting Diagrams
Digital Photography Log Image 1

DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHY
LOG

Amplifying Information

Frame: Image 01
Project: Mobil Springfield PREP Drill

Location: 145 Albany Street
Springfield, Ma

Scene: Across Albany Street, northwesterly, toward loading area and "upper Tank Farm". Tank #32 is in the trees to the right.

A. Photo By: David W. Tordoff
B. Time: Abt. 1230
C. Day: 20 Mar. 2001
D. Sky Condition: Scattered Clouds
E. Camera Used: Kodak DC 50
F. Software: Photo Enhancer
G. Setting: Normal
H. Witnesses:
G. Franzheim START
L. Mobley Exxon Mobil
J. Czarnecki Exxon Mobil



photo #1

©2013 Witt O' Brien's

DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHY
LOG

Amplifying Information

Frame: Image 01
Project: Mobil Springfield PREP Drill

Location: 145 Albany Street
Springfield, Ma

Scene: Across Albany Street, northwesterly, toward loading area and "upper Tank Farm". Tank #32 is in the trees to the right.

A.	Photo By:	David W. Tordoff
B.	Time:	Abt. 1230
C.	Day:	20 Mar. 2001
D.	Sky Condition:	Scattered Clouds
E.	Camera Used:	Kodak DC 50
F.	Software:	Photo Enhancer
G.	Setting:	Normal
H.	Witnesses:	
G.	Franzheim	START
L.	Mobley	Exxon Mobil
J.	Czarnecki	Exxon Mobil

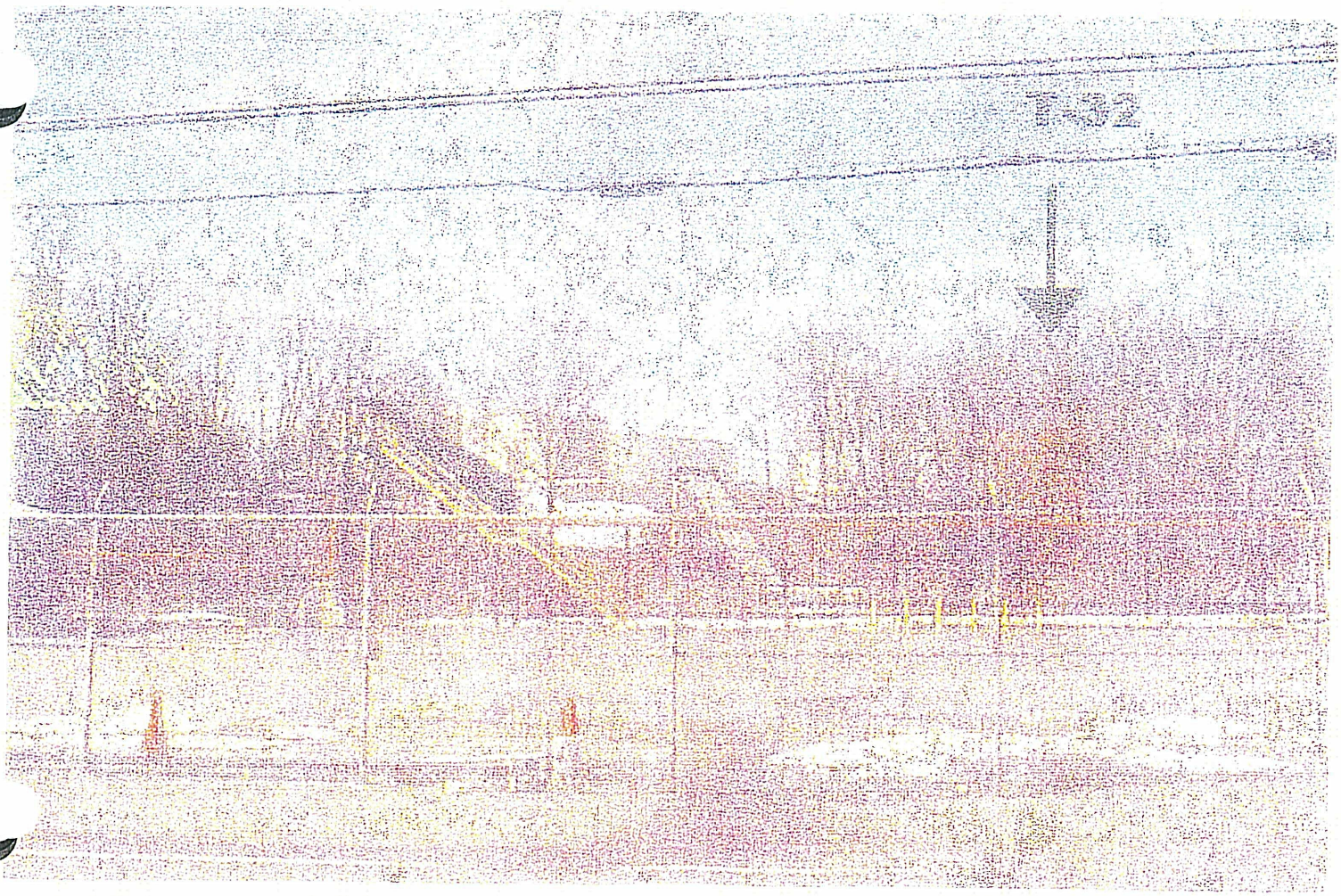


photo #1

Digital Photography Log Image 2

DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHY
LOG

Amplifying Information

Frame: Image 02
Project: Mobil Springfield PREP Drill

Location: 145 Albany Street
Springfield, Ma

Scene: Across Albany Street, northwesterly, toward loading area and "upper Tank Farm". Tank #32 is in the trees to the right.

Note: Vapor Recovery System
Heat treater

A. Photo By: David W. Tordoff
B. Time: Abt. 1230
C. Day: 20 Mar. 2001
D. Sky Condition: Scattered Clouds
E. Camera Used: Kodak DC 50
F. Software: Photo Enhancer
G. Setting: Normal
H. Witnesses:

G. Franzheim START
L. Mobley Exxon Mobil
J. Czarnecki Exxon Mobil



photo #2

©2013 Witt O' Brien's

DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHY LOG

Amplifying Information

Frame: Image 02
Project: Mobil Springfield PREP Drill

Location: 145 Albany Street
Springfield, Ma

Scene: Across Albany Street, northwesterly, toward loading area and "upper Tank Farm". Tank #32 is in the trees to the right.

Note: Vapor Recovery System
Heat treater

A. Photo By: David W. Tordoff
B. Time: Abt. 1230
C. Day: 20 Mar. 2001
D. Sky Condition: Scattered Clouds
E. Camera Used: Kodak DC 50
F. Software: Photo Enhancer
G. Setting: Normal
H. Witnesses:

G. Franzheim	START
L. Mobley	Exxon Mobil
J. Czarnecki	Exxon Mobil



photo #2

Digital Photography Log Image 3

DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHY
LOG

Amplifying Information

Frame: Image 03
Project: Mobil Springfield PREP Drill

Location: 145 Albany Street
Springfield, Ma

Scene: Along Albany Street, northeasterly, toward St James St. loading area is to the left. The office is to the right.

A. Photo By: David W. Tordoff
B. Time: Abt. 1230
C. Day: 20 Mar. 2001
D. Sky Condition: Scattered Clouds
E. Camera Used: Kodak DC 50
F. Software: Photo Enhancer
G. Setting: Normal
H. Witnesses:

G. Franzheim START
L. Mobley Exxon Mobil
J. Czarnecki Exxon Mobil



photo #3

©2013 Witt O' Brien's

DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHY LOG

Amplifying Information

Frame: Image 03
Project: Mobil Springfield PREP Drill

Location: 145 Albany Street
Springfield, Ma

Scene: Along Albany Street, northeasterly, toward St James St. loading area is to the left. The office is to the right.

A. Photo By: David W. Tordoff
B. Time: Abt. 1230
C. Day: 20 Mar. 2001
D. Sky Condition: Scattered Clouds
E. Camera Used: Kodak DC 50
F. Software: Photo Enhancer
G. Setting: Normal
H. Witnesses:

G. Franzheim START
L. Mobley Exxon Mobil
J. Czarnecki Exxon Mobil



photo #3

Digital Photography Log Image 4

DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHY
LOG

Amplifying Information

Frame: Image 04
Project: Mobil Springfield PREP Drill

Location: 145 Albany Street
Springfield, Ma

Scene: Along Albany Street, southwesterly, toward Armory Street, catch basins appear to be 75' to 100' apart. Slope is up at the far end.

A. Photo By: David W. Tordoff
B. Time: Abt. 1230
C. Day: 20 Mar. 2001
D. Sky
Condition: Scattered Clouds
E. Camera Used: Kodak DC 50
F. Software: Photo Enhancer
G. Setting: Normal
H. Witnesses:
G. Franzheim START
L. Mobley Exxon Mobil
J. Czarnecki Exxon Mobil

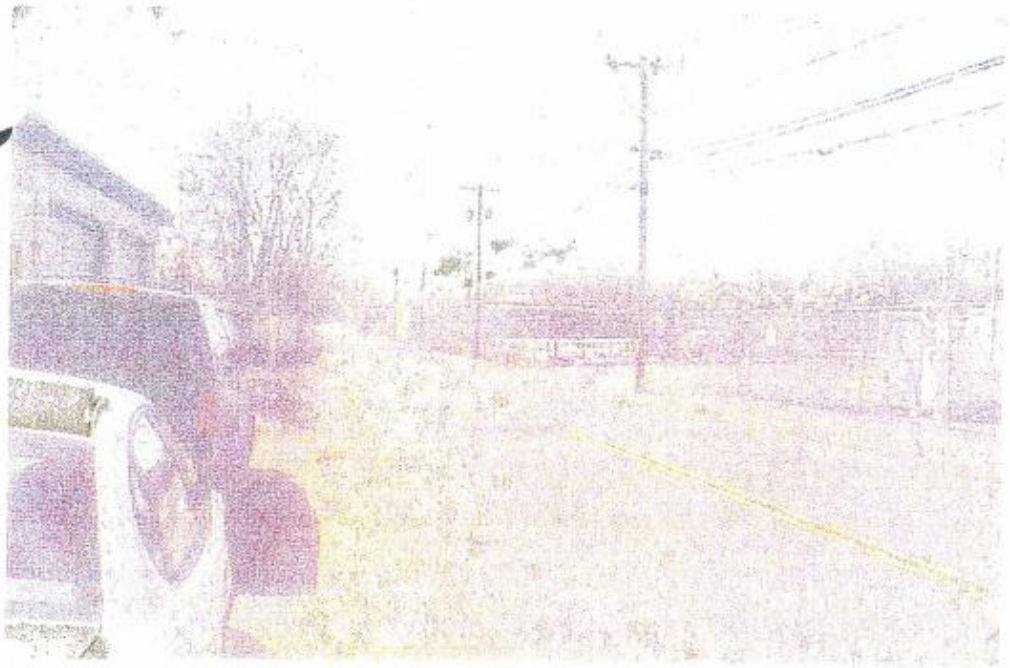


photo #4

©2013 Witt O' Brien's

DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHY LOG

Amplifying Information

Frame: Image 04
Project: Mobil Springfield PREP Drill

Location: 145 Albany Street
Springfield, Ma

Scene: Along Albany Street, southwesterly, toward Armory Street, catch basins appear to be 75' to 100' apart. Slope is up at the far end.

A. Photo By: David W. Tordoff
B. Time: Abt. 1230
C. Day: 20 Mar. 2001
D. Sky Condition: Scattered Clouds
E. Camera Used: Kodak DC 50
F. Software: Photo Enhancer
G. Setting: Normal
H. Witnesses:
G. Franzheim START
L. Mobley Exxon Mobil
J. Czarnecki Exxon Mobil



photo #4

Digital Photography Log Image 5

DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHY
LOG

Amplifying Information

Frame: Image 05
Project: Mobil Springfield PREP Drill

Location: 145 Albany Street
Springfield, Ma

Scene: Northeasterly tanks #33 (Left) and #31 of the Upper Tank Farm.

A. Photo By: David W. Tordoff
B. Time: Abt. 1245
C. Day: 20 Mar. 2001
D. Sky Condition: Scattered Clouds
E. Camera Used: Kodak DC 50
F. Software: Photo Enhancer
G. Setting: Normal
H. Witnesses:
G. Franzheim START
L. Mobley Exxon Mobil
J. Czarnecki Exxon Mobil



photo #5

©2013 Witt O' Brien's

DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHY LOG

Amplifying Information

Frame: Image 05
Project: Mobil Springfield PREP Drill

Location: 145 Albany Street
Springfield, Ma

Scene: Northeasterly tanks #33 (Left) and #31 of the Upper Tank Farm.

A.	Photo By:	David W. Tordoff
B.	Time:	Abt. 1245
C.	Day:	20 Mar. 2001
D.	Sky Condition:	Scattered Clouds
E.	Camera Used:	Kodak DC 50
F.	Software:	Photo Enhancer
G.	Setting:	Normal
H.	Witnesses:	
G.	Franzheim	START
L.	Mobley	Exxon Mobil
J.	Czarnecki	Exxon Mobil

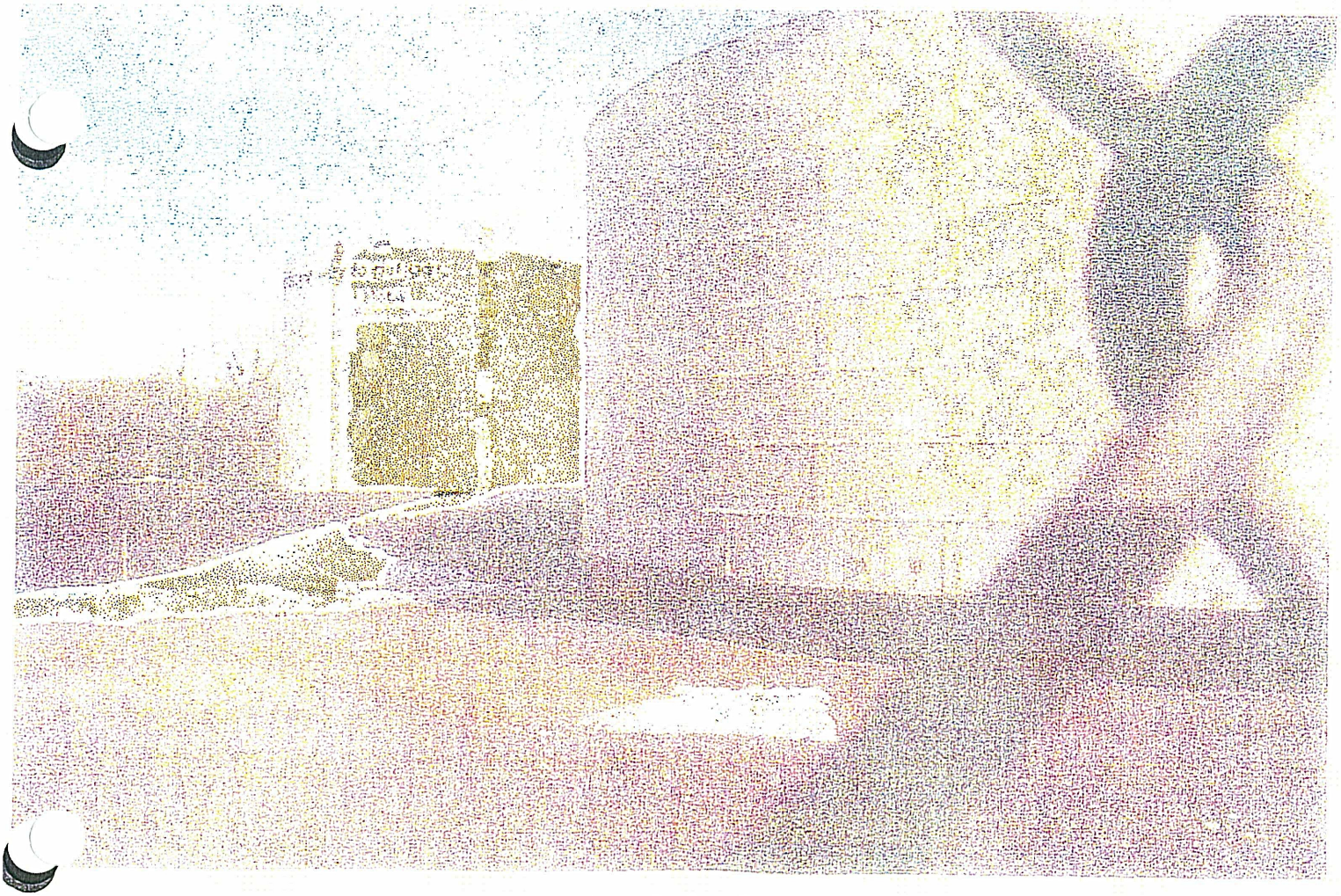


photo #5

Digital Photography Log Image 6

DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHY
LOG

Amplifying Information

Frame: Image 06
Project: Mobil Springfield PREP Drill

Location: 145 Albany Street
Springfield, Ma

Scene: Northeasterly tanks #33 (Left) and #31 of the Upper Tank Farm.

A. Photo By: David W. Tordoff
B. Time: Abt. 1245
C. Day: 20 Mar. 2001
D. Sky Condition: Scattered Clouds
E. Camera Used: Kodak DC 50
F. Software: Photo Enhancer
G. Setting: Normal
H. Witnesses:
G. Franzheim START
L. Mobley Exxon Mobil
J. Czarnecki Exxon Mobil

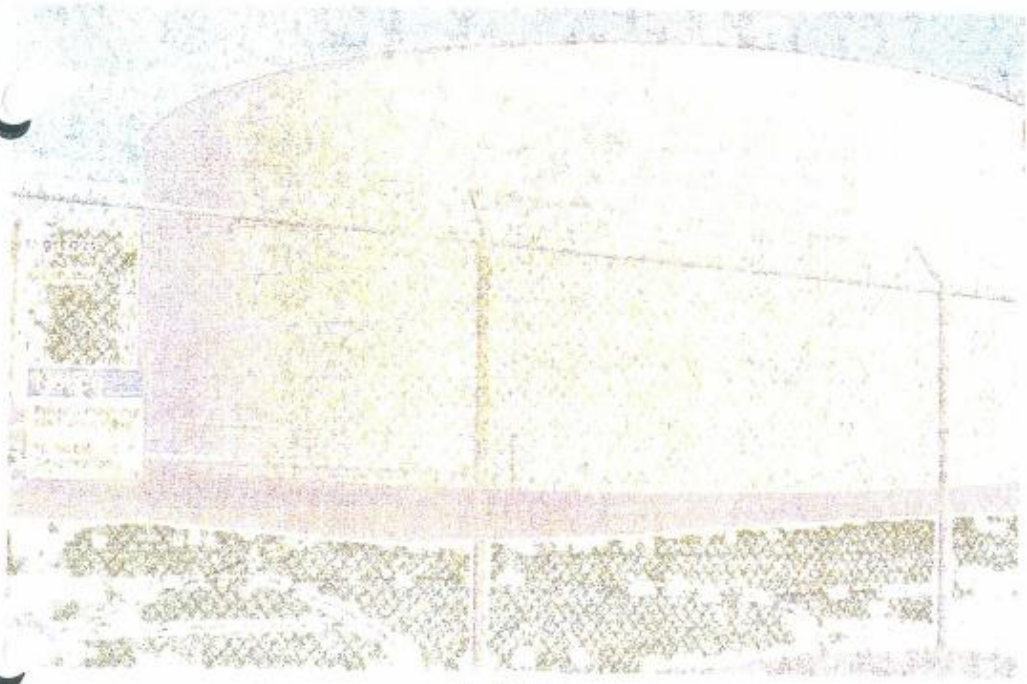


photo #6

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DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHY LOG

Amplifying Information

Frame: Image 06
Project: Mobil Springfield PREP Drill

Location: 145 Albany Street
Springfield, Ma

Scene: Northeasterly tanks #33 (Left) and #31 of the Upper Tank Farm.

A. Photo By: David W. Tordoff
B. Time: Abt. 1245
C. Day: 20 Mar. 2001
D. Sky Condition: Scattered Clouds
E. Camera Used: Kodak DC 50
F. Software: Photo Enhancer
G. Setting: Normal
H. Witnesses:
G. Franzheim START
L. Mobley Exxon Mobil
J. Czarnecki Exxon Mobil

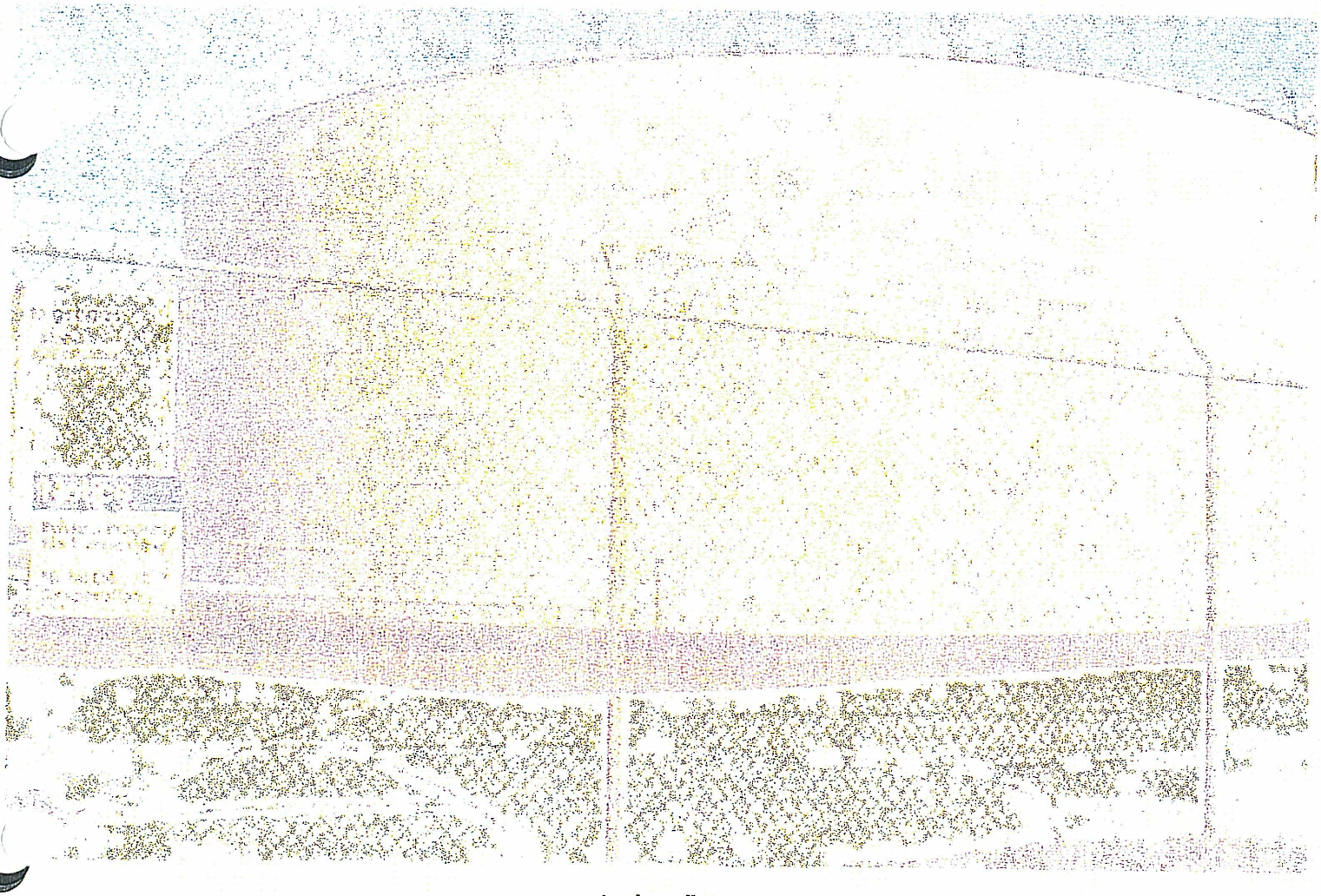


photo #6

Digital Photography Log Image 7

DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHY
LOG

Amplifying Information

Frame: Image 07
Project: Mobil Springfield PREP Drill

Location: 145 Albany Street
Springfield, Ma

Scene: Southeasterly, toward tank #29's dike. A catchbasin is located where the road turns to the right.

A. Photo By: David W. Tordoff
B. Time: Abt. 1245
C. Day: 20 Mar. 2001
D. Sky
Condition: Scattered Clouds
E. Camera Used: Kodak DC 50
F. Software: Photo Enhancer
G. Setting: Normal
H. Witnesses:
G. Franzheim START
L. Mobley Exxon Mobil
J. Czarnecki Exxon Mobil



photo #7

©2013 Witt O' Brien's

DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHY LOG

Amplifying Information

Frame: Image 07
Project: Mobil Springfield PREP Drill

Location: 145 Albany Street
Springfield, Ma

Scene: Southeasterly, toward tank #29's dike. A catchbasin is located where the road turns to the right.

A. Photo By: David W. Tordoff
B. Time: Abt. 1245
C. Day: 20 Mar. 2001
D. Sky Condition: Scattered Clouds
E. Camera Used: Kodak DC 50
F. Software: Photo Enhancer
G. Setting: Normal
H. Witnesses:
G. Franzheim START
L. Mobley Exxon Mobil
J. Czarnecki Exxon Mobil



photo #7

Digital Photography Log Image 8

DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHY
LOG

Amplifying Information

Frame: Image 08
Project: Mobil Springfield PREP Drill

Location: 145 Albany Street
Springfield, Ma

Scene: Westerly, away from "Upper Tank Farm", toward abandoned vehicles and junk.

A. Photo By: David W. Tordoff
B. Time: Abt. 1245
C. Day: 20 Mar. 2001
D. Sky Condition: Scattered Clouds
E. Camera Used: Kodak DC 50
F. Software: Photo Enhancer
G. Setting: Normal
H. Witnesses:
G. Franzheim START
L. Mobley Exxon Mobil
J. Czarnecki Exxon Mobil



photo #8

©2013 Witt O' Brien's

DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHY LOG

Amplifying Information

Frame: Image 08
Project: Mobil Springfield PREP Drill

Location: 145 Albany Street
Springfield, Ma

Scene: Westerly, away from "Upper Tank Farm", toward abandoned vehicles and junk.

A. Photo By: David W. Tordoff
B. Time: Abt. 1245
C. Day: 20 Mar. 2001
D. Sky Condition: Scattered Clouds
E. Camera Used: Kodak DC 50
F. Software: Photo Enhancer
G. Setting: Normal
H. Witnesses:
G. Franzheim START
L. Mobley Exxon Mobil
J. Czarnecki Exxon Mobil



photo #8

Digital Photography Log Image 9

DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHY
LOG

Amplifying Information

Frame: Image 09
Project: Mobil Springfield PREP Drill

Location: 145 Albany Street
Springfield, Ma

Scene: A catchbasin is located in front of the metal box at the road's curve.

A.	Photo By:	David W. Tordoff
B.	Time:	Abt. 1245
C.	Day:	20 Mar. 2001
D.	Sky Condition:	Scattered Clouds
E.	Camera Used:	Kodak DC 50
F.	Software:	Photo Enhancer
G.	Setting:	Normal
H.	Witnesses:	
G.	Franzheim	START
L.	Mobley	Exxon Mobil
J.	Czarnecki	Exxon Mobil

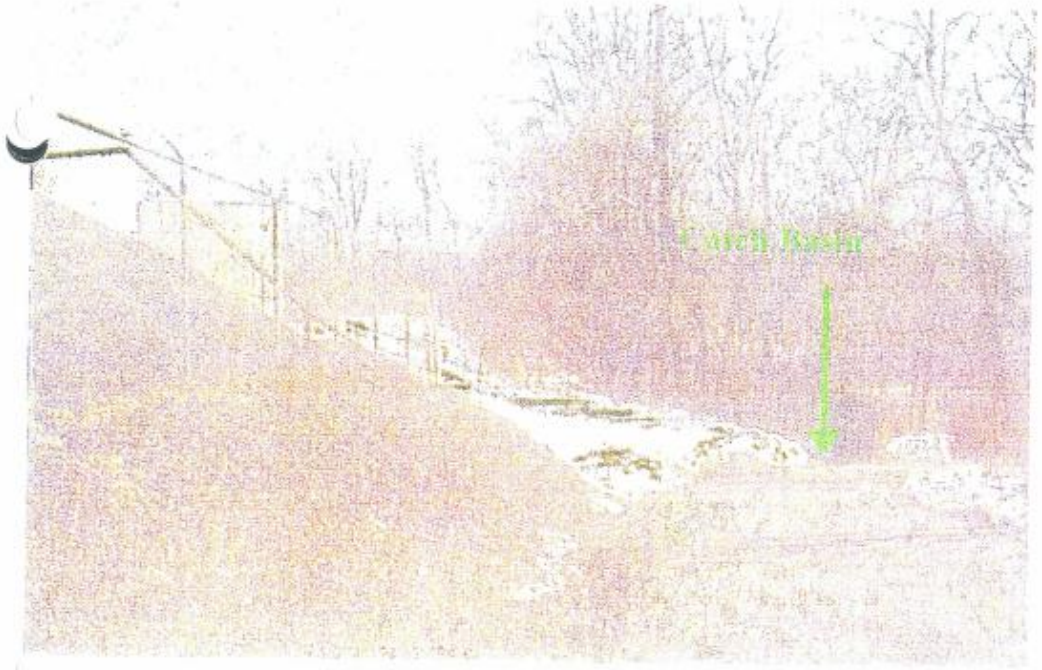


photo #9

©2013 Witt O' Brien's

DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHY LOG

Amplifying Information

Frame: Image 09
Project: Mobil Springfield PREP Drill

Location: 145 Albany Street
Springfield, Ma

Scene: A catchbasin is located in front of the metal box at the road's curve.

A. Photo By: David W. Tordoff
B. Time: Abt. 1245
C. Day: 20 Mar. 2001
D. Sky Condition: Scattered Clouds
E. Camera Used: Kodak DC 50
F. Software: Photo Enhancer
G. Setting: Normal
H. Witnesses:
G. Franzheim START
L. Mobley Exxon Mobil
J. Czarnecki Exxon Mobil



photo #9

Digital Photography Log Image 10

DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHY
LOG

Amplifying Information

Frame: Image 10
Project: Mobil Springfield PREP Drill

Location: 145 Albany Street
Springfield, Ma

Scene: A catchbasin is located in front of the metal box at the road's curve.

Tank #31 is to the left, Tank #32 is out of sight, in the center.

A. Photo By: David W. Tordoff
B. Time: Abt. 1245
C. Day: 20 Mar. 2001
D. Sky
Condition: Scattered Clouds
E. Camera Used: Kodak DC 50
F. Software: Photo Enhancer
G. Setting: Normal
H. Witnesses:
G. Franzheim START
L. Mobley Exxon Mobil
J. Czarnecki Exxon Mobil



photo #10

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DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHY
LOG

Amplifying Information

Frame: Image 10
Project: Mobil Springfield PREP Drill

Location: 145 Albany Street
Springfield, Ma

Scene: A catchbasin is located in front of the metal box at the road's curve.

Tank #31 is to the left, Tank #32 is out of sight, in the center.

A.	Photo By:	David W. Tordoff
B.	Time:	Abt. 1245
C.	Day:	20 Mar. 2001
D.	Sky Condition:	Scattered Clouds
E.	Camera Used:	Kodak DC 50
F.	Software:	Photo Enhancer
G.	Setting:	Normal
H.	Witnesses:	
G.	Franzheim	START
L.	Mobley	Exxon Mobil
J.	Czarnecki	Exxon Mobil

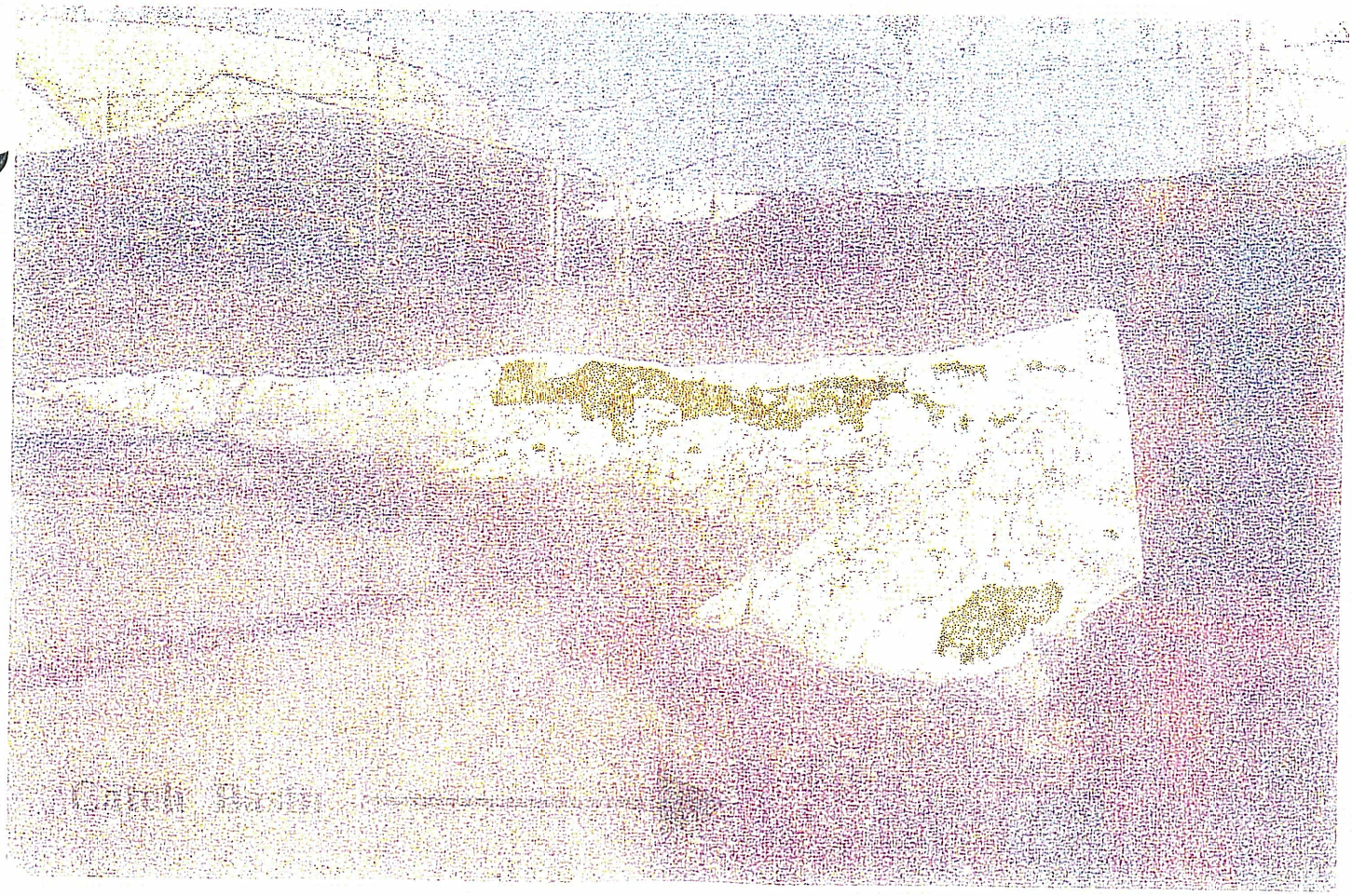


photo #10

Digital Photography Log Image 11

DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHY
LOG

Amplifying Information

Frame: Image 11
Project: Mobil Springfield PREP Drill

Location: 145 Albany Street
Springfield, Ma

Scene: Looking from the catchbasin, near the tank farm westerly, along Napier St toward an abandoned railroad spur.

Note: The water in the road ends at the spur, where a catchbasin is located on each side of the road.

A.	Photo By:	David W. Tordoff
B.	Time:	Abt. 1245
C.	Day:	20 Mar. 2001
D.	Sky Condition:	Scattered Clouds
E.	Camera Used:	Kodak DC 50
F.	Software:	Photo Enhancer
G.	Setting:	Normal
H.	Witnesses:	
G.	Franzheim	START
L.	Mobley	Exxon Mobil
J.	Czarnecki	Exxon Mobil

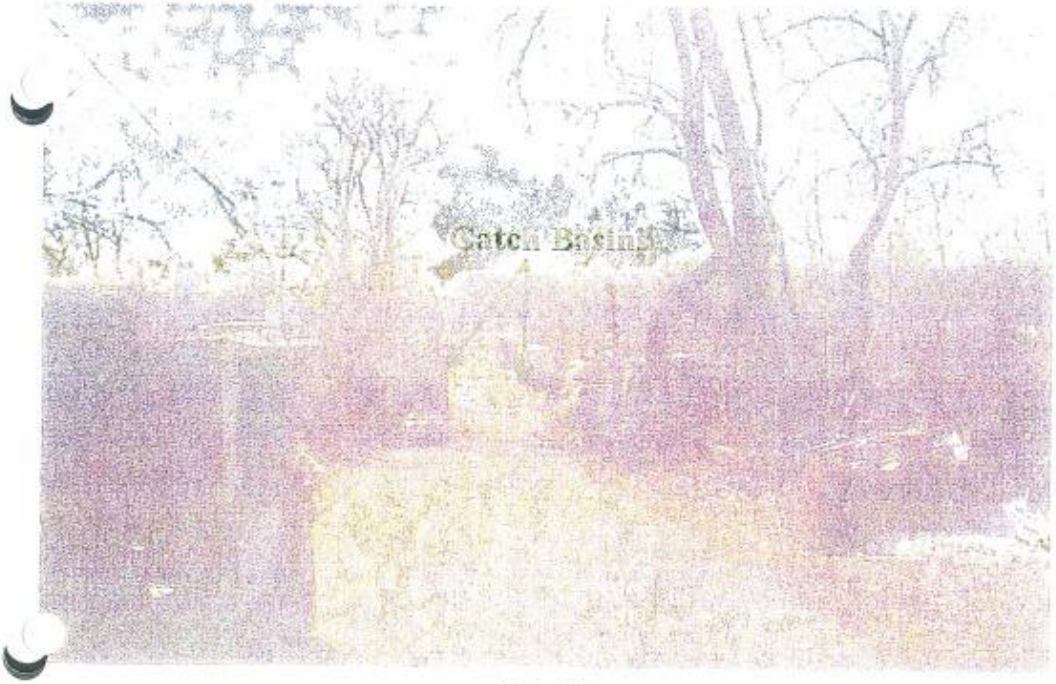


photo #11

©2013 Witt O' Brien's

DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHY LOG

Amplifying Information

Frame: Image 11
Project: Mobil Springfield PREP Drill

Location: 145 Albany Street
Springfield, Ma

Scene: Looking from the catchbasin, near the tank farm westerly, along Napier St toward an abandoned railroad spur.

Note: The water in the road ends at the spur, where a catchbasin is located on each side of the road.

A.	Photo By:	David W. Tordoff
B.	Time:	Abt. 1245
C.	Day:	20 Mar. 2001
D.	Sky Condition:	Scattered Clouds
E.	Camera Used:	Kodak DC 50
F.	Software:	Photo Enhancer
G.	Setting:	Normal
H.	Witnesses:	
G.	Franzheim	START
L.	Mobley	Exxon Mobil
J.	Czarnecki	Exxon Mobil



photo #11

Digital Photography Log Image 12

DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHY
LOG

Amplifying Information

Frame: Image 12
Project: Mobil Springfield PREP
Drill

Location: 145 Albany Street
Springfield, Ma

Scene: Looking from the
catch basin, uphill toward
Tank #29.

A. Photo By: David W. Tordoff
B. Time: Abt. 1245
C. Day: 20 Mar. 2001
D. Sky
Condition: Scattered Clouds
Camera Used: Kodak DC 50
Software: Photo Enhancer
. Setting: Normal
H. Witnesses:
G. Franzheim START
L. Mobley Exxon Mobil
J. Czarnecki Exxon Mobil

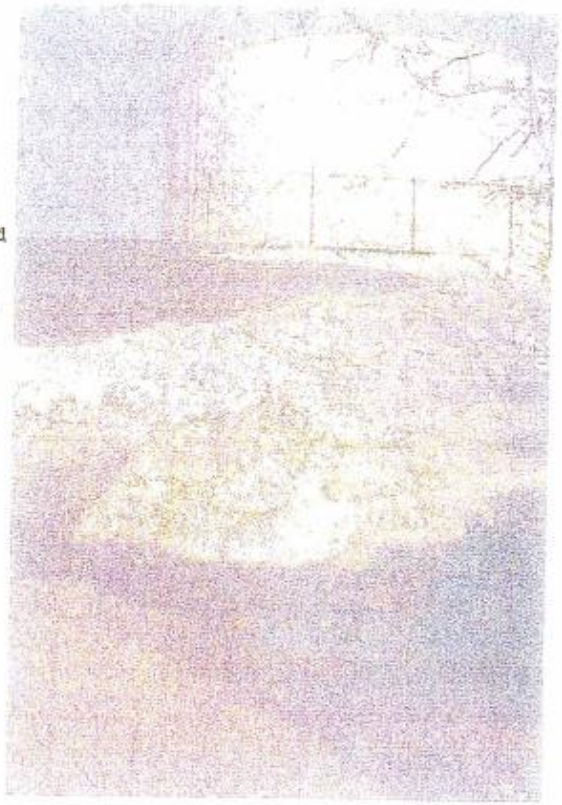


photo #12

©2013 Witt O' Brien's

DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHY LOG

Amplifying Information

Frame: Image 12
Project: Mobil Springfield PREP Drill

Location: 145 Albany Street
Springfield, Ma

Scene: Looking from the catch basin, uphill toward Tank #29.



A. Photo By: David W. Tordoff
B. Time: Abt. 1245
C. Day: 20 Mar. 2001
D. Sky Condition: Scattered Clouds
E. Camera Used: Kodak DC 50
F. Software: Photo Enhancer
G. Setting: Normal
H. Witnesses:
G. Franzheim START
L. Mobley Exxon Mobil
J. Czarnecki Exxon Mobil

Digital Photography Log Image 13

DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHY
LOG

Amplifying Information

Frame: Image 13
Project: Mobil Springfield PREP Drill

Location: 145 Albany Street
Springfield, Ma

Scene: Looking from the catch basin, uphill toward Tank #29.

A. Photo By: David W. Tordoff
B. Time: Abt. 1245
C. Day: 20 Mar. 2001
D. Sky
Condition: Scattered Clouds
E. Camera Used: Kodak DC 50
F. Software: Photo Enhancer
Setting: Normal
Witnesses:
. Franzheim START
L. Mobley Exxon Mobil
J. Czarnecki Exxon Mobil



photo #13

©2013 Witt O' Brien's

DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHY LOG

Amplifying Information

Frame: Image 13
Project: Mobil Springfield PREP Drill

Location: 145 Albany Street
Springfield, Ma

Scene: Looking from the catch basin, uphill toward Tank #29.

A. Photo By: David W. Tordoff
B. Time: Abt. 1245
C. Day: 20 Mar. 2001
D. Sky Condition: Scattered Clouds
E. Camera Used: Kodak DC 50
F. Software: Photo Enhancer
G. Setting: Normal
H. Witnesses:
I. Franzheim START
L. Mobley Exxon Mobil
J. Czarnecki Exxon Mobil



photo #13

Digital Photography Log Image 14

DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHY
LOG

Amplifying Information

Frame: Image 14
Project: Mobil Springfield PREP Drill

A. Photo By: David W. Tordoff

Location: 145 Albany Street
Springfield, Ma

Scene: Looking from the upper catchbasin, downhill toward The railroad spur and two catchbasins.

B. Time: Abt. 1245
C. Day: 20 Mar. 2001
D. Sky Condition: Scattered Clouds
E. Camera Used: Kodak DC 50
F. Software: Photo Enhancer
G. Setting: Full Telephoto
H. Witnesses:
G. Franzheim START
L. Mobley Exxon Mobil
J. Czarnecki Exxon Mobil



photo #14

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DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHY
LOG

Amplifying Information

Frame: Image 14
Project: Mobil Springfield PREP Drill

A. Photo By: David W. Tordoff

Location: 145 Albany Street
Springfield, Ma

Scene: Looking from the upper catchbasin, downhill toward The railroad spur and two catchbasins.

B. Time: Abt. 1245
C. Day: 20 Mar. 2001
D. Sky Condition: Scattered Clouds
E. Camera Used: Kodak DC 50
F. Software: Photo Enhancer
G. Setting: Full Telephoto
H. Witnesses:
G. Franzheim START
L. Mobley Exxon Mobil
J. Czarnecki Exxon Mobil

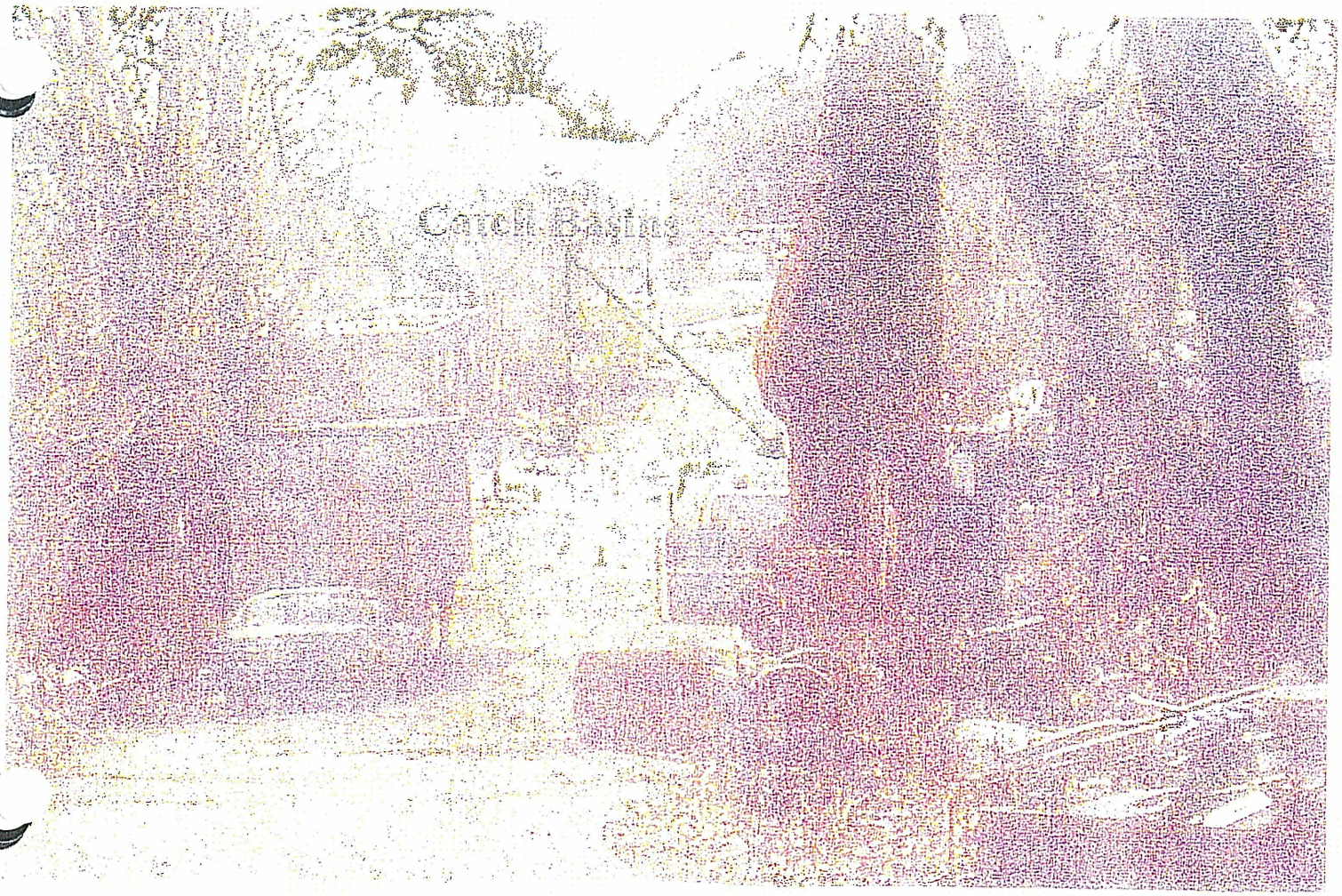


photo #14

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APPENDIX H

STATE REQUIREMENTS

H. 1 State Regulatory Requirements

H. 2 State Notifications

H. 3 State Response Teams

H. 4 State Impact Considerations

H. 5 State Worst Case Discharge

H. 6 Hazard Evaluation

H. 7 Training and Drills

H. 8 Other State Information

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H.1 STATE REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

There are no additional requirements for the State.

H.2 STATE NOTIFICATIONS

There are no additional requirements for the State.

H.3 STATE RESPONSE TEAMS

There are no additional requirements for the State.

H.4 STATE IMPACT CONSIDERATIONS

There are no additional requirements for the State.

H.5 STATE WORST CASE DISCHARGE

There are no additional requirements for the State.

H.6 HAZARD EVALUATION

There are no additional requirements for the State.

H.7 TRAINING AND DRILLS

There are no additional requirements for the State.

H.8 OTHER STATE INFORMATION

There are no additional requirements for the State.

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APPENDIX I

OTHER DOCUMENTS

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SPILL CONTAINMENT STRATEGIES

On Water Response (Moving)

Containment: Spill containment and recovery on moving water (rivers, streams, creeks, ponds and lakes) often present challenges to a spill responder. In flowing waters, petroleum products can be transported miles downstream in a matter of hours. As a result, response actions must be implemented quickly to limit spread of the product. Booming strategies are most commonly used to respond to an on water spill. Additional containment techniques include building a dam (i.e. earth, straw barrier, wood, and spade with water discharge), weir and oil retaining barrier, or a net barrier to collect sorbent materials.

Booming strategies achieve the following objectives:

- Containment: contain and collect oil at preselected sites along the river bank;
- Diversion: divert oil from sensitive areas to help protect them, and
- Exclusion: protect inlets, landings, stream mouths, and other sources.

Booming Techniques:

Containment Booming: Containment booming involves the use of boom to prevent an oil spill from advancing downstream. Containment booming concentrates the oil at a prepared site for collection. Boom deployment should be performed at an angle from bank to bank, with the leading edge towards the approaching slick to collect all, or a portion, of the oil against the boom. The angle of boom deployment should be proportional to the current river speed. As the velocity of the river and boom length increase, the deployment angle relative to the shoreline decreases. Spill responders should achieve the greatest angle of boom deployment possible without causing entrapment of the oil under the boom or failure of the boom itself. To improve stability, boom must be anchored in several places with both ends anchored to the bank of the river if possible. The use of an intermittent buoy between boom and anchor helps to prevent submersion of the boom at anchoring points. It is important that the deployed boom be checked periodically along its length for leakage and twisting. It may be necessary to modify the angle of boom deployment from time to time to accommodate changes in the waterbody. With fast currents, successive booms may be placed at increasingly greater angles to reduce surface turbulence with each leading boom. In addition, shoreline protection boom may need to be deployed to protect the shoreline from oiling if it has not already been contaminated.

Diversion Booming: Diversion boom is deployed at an angle to the approaching slick. Oil is diverted away from a sensitive area or to a less sensitive area for recovery. Diversion booming is typically used on inland streams where currents are greater than 1.6 feet per second, inlets, and river or creek mouths. Diversion boom can be cascaded to reach farther out into the water body. The leading end of the boom is anchored to the shoreline just up current from the deflection area. A vessel then angles the trailing end down current and away from the shoreline. The trailing end can be anchored in place or maintained with the vessel allowing periodic adjustments for changes in wind speed, currents, or oil loading. If the boom is to be anchored in place, multiple anchors should be considered to maintain boom shape and integrity. The angle between the shore and the boom must be smaller in faster currents. The use of an intermittent buoy between boom sections and anchors help to prevent submersion of the boom at anchoring points. It is imperative that the deployed boom be checked periodically along its length for leakage and twisting.

Exclusion Booming: Exclusion booming involves boom deployment across small inlets, streams, or creek mouths, where currents are less than 1.6 feet per second to exclude oil from the area. This technique requires deployment of boom in a static mode, placing or anchoring the boom between two or more stationary points. In many cases, the deployment of a secondary boom behind the primary boom is desirable to contain oil that may spill under or over the primary boom. The secondary boom can be either a containment or sorbent boom. It is sometimes necessary to use containment boom as an exclusion device to prevent an oil spill from contaminating important areas or environmentally sensitive zones such as tidal estuaries, intertidal spawning habitats, shellfish beaches, and salt marshes.

SPILL CONTAINMENT STRATEGIES (Cont'd)

General Information: The specific manpower and equipment requirements for boom deployment depends on the size of the approaching slick and the current velocity. Boom deployed at small angles in fast currents requires greater boom lengths to cover the same width as those deployed at greater angles in fast currents. Table 1 summarizes the logistical requirements for single containment booming with a 50-foot deflection and a velocity of 2.5 feet per second. Current speed and the sensitivity of the riverbanks near the collection point limit containment booming.

TABLE 1
Summary of Protection Techniques

Protection Technique	Description	Primary Logistical Requirement	Limitations
Containment	Boom is deployed from the shoreline at an angle towards the approaching slick and anchored or held in place with a workboat. Oil is diverted towards the shoreline for recovery.	Single Boom, 2.5 ft/s current • Boom - 200 ft. • Boats - 1 (for deep water) • Personnel - boat crew +3 • Miscellaneous - 3 anchors, line, buoys, and recovery unit	Currents> 3.2 ft/s
Deflection/ Diversion	Boom is deployed from the shoreline away from the approaching slick and anchored or held in place with a workboat. Oil is deflected away from the shoreline.	Single Boom, 1.5 ft/s current • Boom - 200 ft • Boats - 1 (for deep water) • Personnel - boat crew +3 • Miscellaneous - 3 anchors, line, buoys, and recovery unit	Currents>3.2 ft/s
Exclusion	Boom is deployed across or around sensitive areas and anchored in place. Approaching oil is deflected or contained by boom.	Per 1,000 ft of Boom • Boats - 1 (for deep water) • Personnel - boat crew +3 • Miscellaneous - 6 anchors, line, buoys, and recovery unit	Currents >1.5 ft/s Water depth >65 ft

Dam construction is an effective technique in small streams where shallow channels and weak currents prevail. Constructing dams to block or divert a channel may be the quickest and most effective technique to contain and recover a spill, provided the equipment and material are readily available.

Recovery Techniques: Oil removal techniques on moving water should be used in conjunction with containment methods. The major part of the oil should be removed while it is still suitable for skimming devices and vacuum pumps to be utilized. Second stage operations include using sorbents for the remaining oil, which may be too thin for effective mechanical recovery. Oil skimmers are typically grouped into five categories: oleophilic, weirs, vacuum, hydrodynamic, and others.

SPILL CONTAINMENT STRATEGIES (Cont'd)

On Water (Static)

Some water bodies such as lakes are classified as static, as they have no currents. These static water bodies can have surface waves from wind. Under the influence of wind, oil will drift over the water. Boom can be used to collect oil utilizing the same methods as in moving water. In conditions where the water is truly static, it may be necessary to tow boom slowly across the water to collect the oil. Once the oil is contained, the moving water recovery methods can be used. If boats are not available, it may be possible to use a jet of water or current of air to push or deflect the oil on the water. It is imperative turbulence to the oil is not caused, as emulsification and dispersion may occur.

Effects of Ice and Snow

Spills on ice: The purpose of under ice oil spill containment and collection is to prevent the spread of oil and allow recovery prior to thawing. Oil can be recovered by cutting trenches through the ice and removing the oil that gathers in the trenches with pumps, skimmers, vacuums, and sorbents. Core holes should be drilled to assist in locating the oil spill under the ice. Oiled ice may be manually or physically recovered for subsequent melting and recovery.

Spills on land during winter: In cold weather conditions frozen ground is impervious to oil. Oil will tend to gather at the lowest point of the affected frozen area. Temporary berms can be made of snow and ice. The cold temperatures increase the oil's viscosity, which reduces the spread of oil. Contaminated snow must be collected for melting and disposal.

Containment Strategies

Containment and protection strategies are highly dependent on the conditions at the time of a spill. The best approach to spill response must be decided by the Incident Commander after consideration of the health and safety of personnel, specific environmental conditions in the area of spill, volume of spill, and the elapsed time since the spill.

The sensitive resource maps located in Appendix G of the FRP depict suggested locations along the anticipated spill flow path where containment, diversion, and exclusion booming strategies may be implemented. A square enclosing the letter P and the sequence number depict selected containment and protection locations. The protection/containment generic strategy for each location is described in Table 2. These generic strategies were developed without a site visit. Information considered during the development included what was identified during the Vulnerability Analysis and found on USGS maps. As the course of a waterway or area around the facility changes, it may be necessary for these strategies to be revisited.

TABLE 2
Containment Strategies and Logistics

Site	Site Description	Strategy	Equipment	Travel Distance and Response Time	Discussion
P1	Inlets including storm drains	On land response / diversion	Shovels Sandbags Sorbent Hand tools	N/A	Close off storm drains and oil/water separator. Use shovels to fill sandbags and build berms to surround intakes and exits to storm sewers as needed. Lay sorbents around berms.
P2	Memorial Bridge Area. West Columbus Avenue at City of Springfield Sewage Discharge Outfall No. 014, Riverside of RR Spur	Containment	Light containment Absorbent boom Light marine craft Skimmer Portable storage Manpower	0.8 mi. 1.3 hr	Deploy containment boom near bridge Potential staging area Caution: Low RR overpass (~10 ft. clearance)
P3	Adjacent to sewage treatment plant on west bank. Water access from P2 to P4. (boat ramp)	Diversion	Light containment Absorbent boom Light marine craft Manpower	1.3 mi. 2 hrs, 10 min	Deploy boom at an angle across river toward the southwest to divert product to west bank.
P4	500' south of south end bridge, west bank. Springfield Yacht and Canoe Club on River Rd. (boat ramp)	Diversion / Containment	Light containment Absorbent boom Light marine craft Skimmer Portable Storage Manpower	2.2 mi. 3 hrs, 35 min	Deploy boom across river from east to west in a northwesterly direction forming several containment lines. Note: this may be a good collection point.
P5	Pioneer Valley Yacht Club near Longmeadow DPW. (water access – boat ramp)	Cascading diversion boom	Light containment Absorbent boom Light marine craft Manpower	3.0 mi. 4 hr, 55 min.	Deploy boom at an angle to shoreline to divert product from sensitive areas. Deploy at 0.5 mile intervals downstream to Six Flags New England.

Site	Site Description	Strategy	Equipment	Travel Distance and Response Time	Discussion
P6	Six Flags New England at Connecticut State Line	Containment	Light containment Absorbent boom Light marine craft Skimmer Portable storage Manpower	6.0 mi. 9 hrs, 48 min.	Deploy boom forming several lines from the west bank to collect product from diversion booming. Note: may be a good collection area.
P7	Rawlins Brook Area on RT 159 South (water access)	Exclusion / Containment	Light containment Shoreline protection Absorbent boom Light marine craft Skimmer Portable storage Manpower	9.4 mi. 15 hrs, 25 min.	Divert product from west bank wetland area. Use natural curve in river for containment.
P8	Opening of Enfield Canal, south of RT 90 Bridge	Exclusion Booming	Shoreline protection Absorbent boom Light marine craft Manpower	9.6 mi. 15 hrs, 45 min.	Block entry of canal with exclusion boom. Deploy series of boom in canal.
P9	King Island Area. Rt 5 to Old King St. to Parsons Dr. at the "Town of Enfield" sign. Turn right to end of street (boat ramp and staging area).	Diversion / Exclusion	Light containment Shoreline protection Absorbent boom Light marine craft Manpower	11.6 mi. 19 hr.	Deploy boom at an angle across east channel from upstream end of King Island to direct product into west channel.
P10	King Island Area	Diversion / Exclusion	Light containment Shoreline protection Absorbent boom Light marine craft Manpower	12.8 mi. 21 hr	Deploy series of containment boom for collection. Deploy cascading boom from north of Stony Brook to north of where channels meet.
P11	I-91 Bridge Area	Containment	Light containment Absorbent boom Light marine craft Skimmer Portable storage Manpower	16.1 mi. 27 hr	Deploy boom to collect product at or near bridge.

ICS-201

INITIAL INCIDENT BRIEFING

(Coordinated by Planning Chief)

Incident Location:_____

Date Plan Prepared:_____

Operational Period Covered by Plan:

Date: Start_____ Finish_____

Time: Start_____ Finish_____

SHIFT DESIGNATION: _____

Approved By: IC _____

FOSC _____

SOSC _____

Weather Forecast for Operational Period:

_____

_____

_____

Tides: High(s)_____ _____ Low(s)_____ _____

Daylight: Sunrise _____ Sunset _____

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Form Number	Owner
☐	Summary of Current Actions (ICS-201-1)	Incident Commander
☐	Initial Site Assessment (ICS-201-2)	Person discovering spill
☐	Site Safety and Control Analysis (ICS-201-3)	Safety Officer
☐	Current Organization (ICS-201-4)	Incident Commander
☐	Resource Summary (ICS-201-5)	Logistics Chief
☐	Spill Notification Form (ICS-201-6)	Planning Chief
☐	Other (maps, photos, etc.)	
	☐ _____	
	☐ _____	

(*Incident Commander)* **ICS 201-1** PAGE 1 of 6

INITIAL BRIEFING Summary of Current Actions

INCIDENT LOCATION:	DATE PREPARED:	OPERATIONAL PERIOD:	DATE	TIME
	TIME PREPARED:	FROM:		
		TO:		

Incident Objectives (check appropriate boxes)

- ❑ Safety of Life & Health
- ❑ Control the Source
- ❑ Containment
- ❑ Complete Notifications
- ❑ Protect Sensitive Areas
- ❑ Other
- ❑ Recover Product
- ❑ Rehabilitate Wildlife/Resources
- ❑ Customize Response Organization
- ❑ Clean Impacted Areas
- ❑ Document Response

Actions Taken to Stop Source (check appropriate boxes)

❑ Call P/L to stop receipt ❑ close valve ❑ tank to tank transfer ❑ shut down pumps

❑ Other

Safety Message

Known Environmental/Socio Economic Sensitivities (i.e. parks, beaches, Interstates, etc.)

Summary of Response Operations

Prepared By	Company Name	ICS Position
Approved By	Company Name	ICS Position

(Person Discovering Spill) **ICS 201-2** PAGE 2 OF 6

INITIAL BRIEFING — Initial Site Assessment

INCIDENT LOCATION:	DATE PREPARED:	OPERATIONAL PERIOD:	DATE	TIME
	TIME PREPARED:	FROM:		
		TO:		

Weather:	Wind Direction:	Wind Speed:

Safe Approach Possible ❑ Yes _____ ❑ No _____
special instructions additional comments

Source of Spill: ❑ valve ❑ piping ❑ truck ❑ tank ❑ Other _____

Estimated spill volume	Status of Source: ❑ Controlled ❑ Unknown ❑ Continuing	Rate of Flow: ❑ Leaking ❑ Spraying ❑ Other _____

Cause: ❑ Equipment failure ❑ Accident ❑ Overfill ❑ Unknown ❑ Other _____

Product Spilled ❑ gasoline ❑ diesel ❑ jet ❑ lubes ❑ other _____ **MSDS Available** ❑ Yes ❑ No

DESCRIBE INCIDENT

_____

_____

_____

CURRENT SITUATION

Direction of product movement _____
Description of contaminated area _____
Known environmental/economic sensitivities _____
Nearest Access Points by land/water _____
Additional information _____

SUGGESTED RESPONSE EQUIPMENT

_____

_____

_____

RESPONSE ACTIONS TAKEN

_____

_____

_____

Prepared By	Company Name	ICS Position
Approved By	Company Name	ICS Position

INITIAL BRIEFING Site Safety and Control Analysis

INCIDENT LOCATION:	DATE PREPARED:	OPERATIONAL PERIOD:	DATE	TIME
	TIME PREPARED:	FROM:		
		TO:		

In the event of a gasoline spill or a spill of an unknown petroleum product, utilize Fire Department, Hazmat or an OSRO to initiate the spill assessment process.

Combustible Gas Reading _____% LEL *Oxygen _____%*

Total Hydrocarbon _____PPM *Benzene_____PPM*

1. Are people injured or trapped? ❑ Unknown Injured Yes❑ No❑ Trapped Yes❑ No❑

2. Are there any immediate signs of potential hazards:
   a. Electrical line down or overhead _____ ❑ Yes ❑ No
   b. Unidentified liquid or solid products visible? _____ ❑ Yes ❑ No
   c. Colored vapors visible? _____ ❑ Yes ❑ No
   d. Smells which are not natural noted? _____ ❑ Yes ❑ No
   e. Fire sparks, nearby sources of ignition present? _____ ❑ Yes ❑ No
   f. Ditches, fast moving water, cliffs, holes, etc. nearby? _____ ❑ Yes ❑ No
   g. Is local traffic a potential problem? _____ ❑ Yes ❑ No
   h. Is the hazard area roped off/identified with placards or signs? _____ ❑ Yes ❑ No
   i. Spill area ❑ Dry ❑ Wet ❑ Icy

3. Approaching the scene from upwind, do you see a change in status of any of the above? ❑ Yes ❑ No

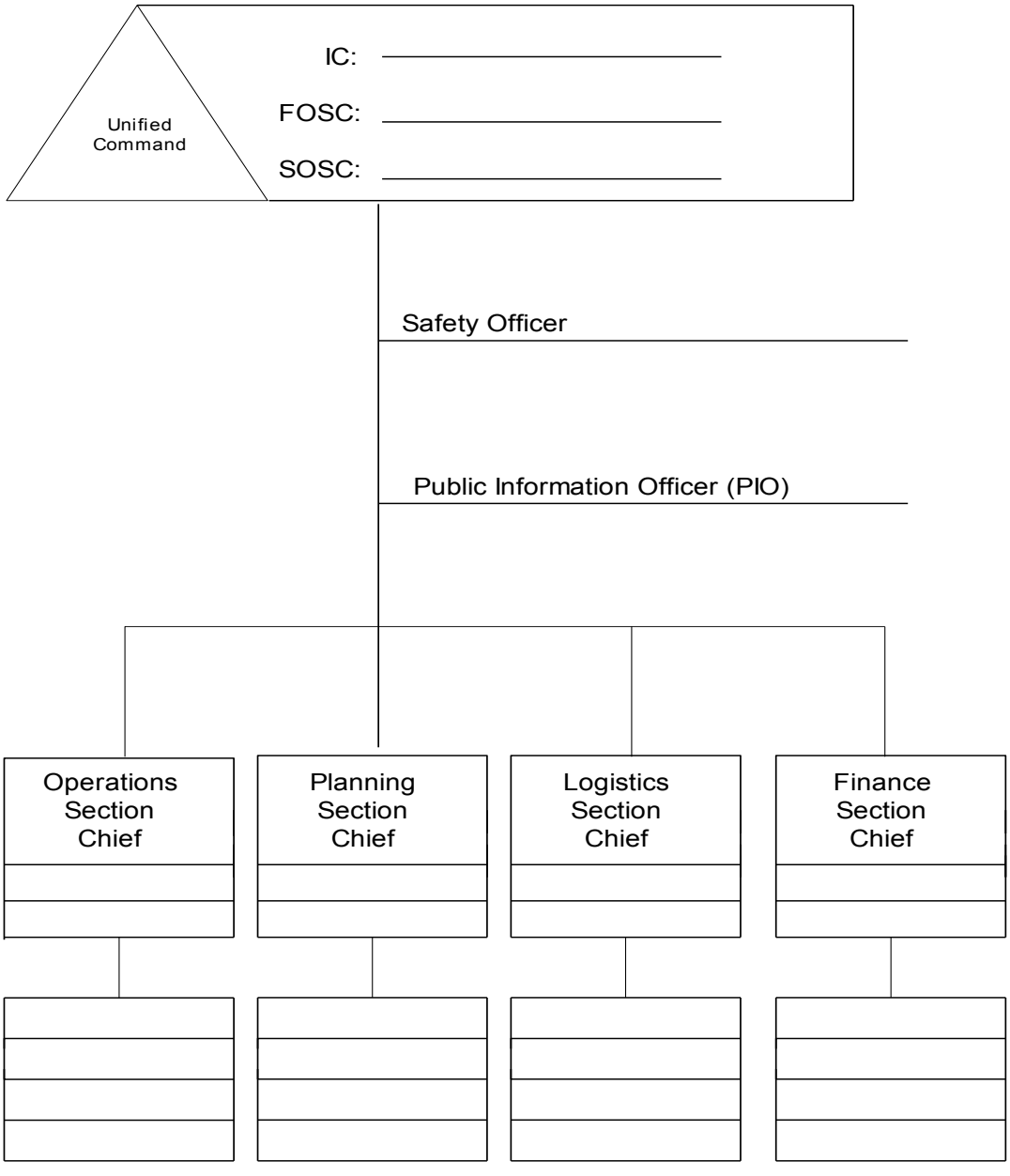
4. What controls/zones have you established?
   _____❑ Exclusion _____ ❑ Decontamination _____ ❑ Support

SAFETY MESSAGE

Prepared By	Company Name	ICS Position
Approved By	Company Name	ICS Position

(Incident Commander)		**ICS 201 - 4** PAGE 4 OF 6		
INITIAL BRIEFING				
NCIDENT LOCATION:	DATE PREPARED:	OPERATIONAL PERIOD:	DATE:	TIME:
	TIME PREPARED:	FROM:		
		TO:		

INCIDENT COMMAND
Current Organization



Prepared By:	Company Name:	ICS Position:
Approved By:	Company Name:	ICS Position:

(Logistics Chief) **ICS 201-5** PAGE 5 of 6

INITIAL BRIEFING		RESOURCE SUMMARY		
INCIDENT LOCATION:	**DATE PREPARED:**	**OPERATIONAL PERIOD:**	**DATE**	**TIME**
	TIME PREPARED:	**FROM:**		
		TO:		

Company Ordered From	Equipment Ordered	Quantity	Time Ordered	ETA Day/Hour	Current location assignment

Prepared By	Company Name	ICS Position
Approved By	Company Name	ICS Position

(Planning Chief) **ICS 201-6** PAGE 6 OF 6

SPILL NOTIFICATION FORM

Reported By_____ **Call Back Number**_____**Time Reported**_____

Time of Spill_____**Date of Spill**_____**Estimated Quantity Spilled** _____

Product/Substance Spilled ❑ Gasoline ❑ Diesel ❑ Jet ❑ Lubes ❑ Other _____

Location Spill Occurred Latitude Degrees Minutes Seconds
Longitude Degrees Minutes Seconds

Address 730 Lower Main Street, Bangor, ME 04401

Dock/Terminal_____**Marine Vessel**_____**Pipeline**_____

Present Conditions: Spill Stopped? ❑ Yes ❑ No Comments:_____

Wind Direction_____ **Weather**_____

Body of Water affected or likely to be affected:

River Name **Mile Marker**_____

Speed of River Current_____ **River Stage**_____

Action Being Taken, if any (Indicate Contractors or Co-Op Called):

_____

_____

_____

Agencies or persons notified (*See ERAP 2.0 for phone numbers*)
NOTE: NRC must be notified within one hour

Time Called	Individual/Agency/ Organization Called	Telephone Number	Contact Name	Comments (i.e. Incident Number Given, Different Contact Name, etc.)

Date:_____ **Time:**_____ **This Form Completed By:**_____

See ERAP Section 2 for Additional Phone Numbers

GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ACRONYMS

Glossary of Terms

Acronyms

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

This glossary contains definitions of terms that will be used frequently during the course of response operations.

Activate: The process of mobilizing personnel and/or equipment within the response organization to engage in response operations.

Activator: An individual in the response organization whose responsibilities include notifying other individuals or groups within the organization to mobilize personnel and/or equipment.

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 within the Captain of the Port (COTP) zone in which the systems or equipment are intended to function.

Agency Representative: Individual assigned to an incident from an agency who has been delegated full authority to make decisions on all matters affecting that agency's participation in response operations.

Area Committee: As defined by Sections 311(a)(18) and (j)(4) of CWA, as amended by OPA, means the entity appointed by the President consisting of members from Federal, State, and local agencies with responsibilities that include preparing an Area Contingency Plan for the area designated by the President. The Area Committee may include ex-officio (i.e., non-voting) members (e.g., industry and local interest groups).

Area Contingency Plan: As defined by Sections 311(a)(19) and (j)(4) of CWA, as amended by OPA, means the plan prepared by an Area Committee, that in conjunction with the NCP, shall address the removal of a discharge including a worst-case discharge and the mitigation or prevention of a substantial threat of such a discharge from a vessel, offshore facility, or onshore facility operating in or near an area designated by the President.

Average Most Probable Discharge: A discharge of the lesser of 50 barrels or 1% of the volume of the worst case discharge.

Barrel (bbl): Measure of space occupied by 42 U.S. gallons at 60 degrees Fahrenheit.

Bioremediation Agents: Means microbiological cultures, enzyme additives, or nutrient additives that are deliberately introduced into an oil discharge and that will significantly increase the rate of biodegradation to mitigate the effects of the discharge.

Boom: A piece of equipment or a strategy used to either contain free floating oil to a confined area or protect an uncontaminated area from intrusion by oil.

Booming Strategies: Strategic techniques which identify the location and quantity of boom required to protect certain areas. These techniques are generated by identifying a potential spill source and assuming certain conditions which would affect spill movement on water.

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Bulk: Material that is stored or transported in a loose, unpackaged liquid, powder, or granular form capable of being conveyed by a pipe, bucket, chute, or belt system.

Chemical Agents: Means those elements, compounds, or mixtures that coagulate, disperse, dissolve, emulsify, foam, neutralize, precipitate, reduce, solubilize, oxidize, concentrate, congeal, entrap, fix, make the pollutant mass more rigid or viscous, or otherwise facilitate the mitigation of deleterious effects or the removal of the oil pollutant from the water. Chemical agents include biological additives, dispersants, sinking agents, miscellaneous oil spill control agents, and burning agents, but do not include solvents.

Cleanup: For the purposes of this document, cleanup refers to the removal and/or treatment of oil, hazardous substances, and/or the waste or contaminated materials generated by the incident. Cleanup includes restoration of the site and its natural resources.

Clean-up Contractor: Persons contracted to undertake a response action to clean up a spill.

Coastal Waters: For the purpose of classifying the size of discharges, means the waters of the coastal zone except for the Great Lakes and specified ports and harbors on inland rivers.

Coastal Zone: As defined for the purpose of the NCP, means all United States waters subject to the tide, United States waters of the Great Lakes, specified ports and harbors on inland rivers, waters of the contiguous zone, other waters of the high seas subject to the NCP, and the land surface or land substrata, ground waters, and ambient air proximal to those waters. The term coastal zone delineates an area of federal responsibility for response action. Precise boundaries are determined by EPA/USCG agreements and identified in federal regional contingency plans.

Coast Guard District Response Group (DRG): As provided for by CWA sections 311(a)(20) and (j)(3), means the entity established by the Secretary of the department in which the USCG is operating within each USCG district and shall consist of: the combined USCG personnel and equipment, including firefighting equipment, of each port within the district; additional prepositioned response equipment; and a district response advisory team.

Command: The act of controlling manpower and equipment resources by virtue of explicit or delegated authority.

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.

Communications Equipment: Equipment that will be utilized during response operations to maintain communication between the Company employees, contractors, Federal/State/Local agencies. (Radio/ telephone equipment and links)

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.

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Contingency Plan: A document used by (1) federal, state, and local agencies to guide their planning and response procedures regarding spills 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: For OPA 90, a written contract with a response contractor; certification by the facility owner or operator that personnel and equipment are owned, operated, or under the direct control of the facility, and available within the stipulated times; active membership in a local or regional oil spill removal organization; and/or the facility's own equipment.

Critical Areas to Monitor: Areas which if impacted by spilled oil may result in threats to public safety or health.

Cultural Resources: Current, historic, prehistoric and archaeological resources which include deposits, structures, ruins, sites, buildings, graves, artifacts, fossils, or other objects of antiquity which provide information pertaining to the historical or prehistorical culture of people in the state as well as to the natural history of the state.

Damage Assessment: The process of determining and measuring damages and injury to the human environment and natural resources, including cultural resources. A Damages include differences between the conditions and use of natural resources and the human environment that would have occurred without the incident, and the conditions and use that ensued following the incident. A Damage assessment includes planning for restoration and determining the costs of restoration.

Decontamination: The removal of hazardous substances from personnel and their equipment necessary to prevent adverse health effects.

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

Dispersants: Means those chemical agents that emulsify, disperse, or solubilize 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 floatation/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.

Drinking Water Supply: As defined by Section 101(7) of CERCLA, means any raw or finished water source that is or may be used by a public water system (as defined in the Safe Drinking Water Act) or as drinking water by one or more individuals.

Economically Sensitive Areas: Those areas of explicit economic importance to the public that due to their proximity to potential spill sources may require special protection and include, but are not limited to: potable and industrial water intakes; locks and dams; and public and private marinas.

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Emergency Management: The personnel identified to staff the organizational structure identified in a response plan to manage response plan implementation.

Emergency Service: Those activities provided by state and local government to prepare for and carry out any activity to prevent, minimize, respond to, or recover from an emergency.

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.

Facility: Either an onshore facility or an offshore facility and includes, but is not limited to structures, equipment, and appurtenances thereto, used or capable of being used to transfer oil to or from a vessel or a public vessel. A facility includes federal, state, municipal, and private facilities.

Facility Operator: The person who owns, operates, or is responsible for the operation of the facility.

Federal Fund: The spill liability trust fund established under OPA.

Federal 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.

Federal Response Plan (FRP): Means the agreement signed by 25 federal departments and agencies in April 1987 and developed under the authorities of the Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1977 and the Disaster Relief Act of 1974, as amended by the Stafford Disaster Relief Act of 1988.

First Responders, First Response Agency: A public health or safety agency (e.g., 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.

Handle: To transfer, transport, pump, treat, process, store, dispose of, drill for, or produce.

Harmful Quantity Of Oil: The presence of oil from an unauthorized discharge in a quantity sufficient either to create a visible film or sheen upon or discoloration of the surface of the water or a shoreline, tidal flat, beach, or marsh, or to cause a sludge or emulsion to be deposited beneath the surface of the water or on a shoreline, tidal flat, beach, or marsh.

Hazardous Material: Any non radioactive 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.

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Hazardous Substance: Any substance designed as such by the Administrator of the EPA pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; regulated pursuant to Section 311 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, or discharged by the SERC.

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 Resource 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.

HAZMAT: Hazardous materials or hazardous substances, exposure to which may result in adverse effects on health or safety of employees.

HAZWOPER: Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response Regulations published by OSHA to cover worker safety and health aspects of response operations.

Heat Stress: Dangerous physical condition caused by over exposure to extremely high temperatures.

Hypothermia: Dangerous physical condition caused by over exposure to freezing temperatures.

Incident: Any event that results in a spill or release of oil or hazardous materials. Action by emergency service personnel may be required to prevent or minimize loss of life or damage to property and/or natural resources.

Incident Briefing Meeting: Held to develop a comprehensive, accurate, and up-to-date understanding of the incident, nature of status of control operations, and nature and status of response operations; ensure the adequacy of control and response operations; begin to organize control and response operations; and prepare for interactions with outside world.

Incident Command Post (ICP): That location at which all primary command functions are executed.

Incident Command System (ICS): The combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure, with responsibility for the management of assigned resources at an incident.

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.

Indian Tribe: As defined in OPA section 1001, means any Indian tribe, band, nation, or other organized group or community, but not including any Alaska Native regional or village corporation, which is recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians and has governmental authority over lands belonging to or controlled by the Tribe.

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Initial Cleanup: Remedial action at a site to eliminate acute hazards associated with a spill. An initial clean-up action is implemented at a site when a spill of material is an actual or potentially imminent threat to public health or the environment, or difficulty of cleanup increases significantly without timely remedial action. All sites must be evaluated to determine whether initial cleanup is total cleanup, however, this will not be possible in all cases due to site conditions (i.e., a site where overland transport or flooding may occur).

Initial Notification: The process of notifying necessary the Company personnel and Federal/ State/Local agencies that a spill has occurred, including all pertinent available information surrounding the incident.

Initial Response Actions: The immediate actions that are to be taken by the spill observer after detection of a spill.

Inland Area: The area shoreward of the boundary lines defined in 46 CFR part 7, except that in the Gulf of Mexico, it means the area shoreward of the lines of demarcation (COLREG lines) as defined in §80.740 through 80.850 of this chapter. The inland area does not include the Great Lakes.

Inland Waters: State waters not considered coastal waters; lakes, rivers, ponds, streams, underground water, et. al.

Inland Zone: Means the environment inland of the coastal zone excluding the Great Lakes, and specified ports and harbors on inland rivers. The term inland zone delineates an area of federal responsibility for response action. Precise boundaries are determined by EPA/USCG agreements and identified in federal regional contingency plans.

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 response activities.

Lead Federal Agency: The agency which coordinates the federal response to incident on navigable waters. The lead federal agencies are:

- **U.S. Coast Guard:** Oil and chemically hazardous materials incidents on navigable waters.
- **Environmental Protection Agency:** Oil and chemically hazardous materials incidents on inland waters.

Lead State Agency: The agency which coordinates state support to federal and/or local governments or assumes the lead in the absence of federal response.

Loading: Transfer from Facility to vehicle.

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Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC): A group of local representatives appointed by the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) to prepare a comprehensive emergency plan for the local emergency planning district, as required by the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-know Act (EPCRA).

Local Response Team: Designated Facility individuals who will fulfill the roles determined in the oil spill response plan in the event of an oil or hazardous substance spill. They will supervise and control all response and clean-up operations.

Lower Explosive Limit: Air measurement utilized to determine the lowest concentration of vapors that support combustion. This measurement must be made prior to entry into a spill area.

Marinas: Small harbors with docks, services, etc. for pleasure craft.

Medium Discharge: Means a discharge greater than 2,100 gallons (50 Bbls) and less than or equal to 36,000 gallons (85+ Bbls) or 10% of the capacity of the largest tank, whichever is less and not to exceed the WCD.

National Contingency Plan: The plan prepared under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 United State 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.

National Pollution Funds Center (NPFC): Means the entity established by the Secretary of Transportation whose function is the administration of the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (OSLTF). Among the NPFC's duties are: providing appropriate access to the OSLTF for federal agencies and states for removal actions and for federal trustees to initiate the assessment of natural resource damages; providing appropriate access to the OSLTF for claims; and coordinating cost recovery efforts.

National Response System (NRS): Is the mechanism for coordinating response actions by all levels of government in support of the OSC. The NRS is composed of the NRT, RRTs, OSC, Area Committees, and Special Teams and related support entities.

National Strike Force (NSF): Is a special team established by the USCG, including the three USCG Strike Teams, the Public Information Assist Team (PIAT), and the National Strike Force Coordination Center. The NSF is available to assist OSCs in their preparedness and response duties.

National Strike Force Coordination Center (NSFCC): Authorized as the National Response Unit by CWA section 311(a)(23) and (j)(2), means the entity established by the Secretary of the department in which the USCG is operating at Elizabeth City, North Carolina, with responsibilities that include administration of the USCG Strike Teams, maintenance of response equipment inventories and logistic networks, and conducting a national exercise program.

Natural Resource: Land, fish, wildlife, biota, air, water, ground water, drinking water supplies, and other such resources belonging to, managed by, held in trust by, appertaining to or otherwise controlled by the state, federal government, private parties, or a municipality.

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Navigable Waters: As defined in section 502(7) of the FWPCA. The term includes:

All navigable waters of the United States, as defined in judicial decisions prior to the passage of the 1972 Amendments of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, (FWPCA) (Pub. L. 92-500) also known as the Clean Water Act (CWA), and tributaries of such waters;

Interstate waters;

Intrastate lakes, rivers, and streams which are utilized by interstate travelers for recreational or other purposes;

Intrastate lakes, rivers, and streams from which fish or shellfish are taken and sold in interstate commerce.

Nearshore Area: For OPA 90, 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 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:

1. At least 50% of which by volume, distill at a temperature of 340 degrees C (645 degrees F);

2. At least 95% of which volume, distill at a temperature of 370 degrees C (700 degrees F).

Ocean: The open ocean, offshore area, and nearshore area as defined in this subpart.

Offshore area: The area up to 38 nautical miles seaward of the outer boundary of the nearshore area.

Oil or Oils: Oil of any kind or in any form, including, but not limited to: fats, oils, or greases of animal, fish, or marine mammal origin; vegetable oils, including oils from seeds, nuts, fruits, or kernels; and, other oils and greases, including petroleum, fuel oil, sludge, synthetic oils, mineral oils, oil refuse, or oil mixed with wastes other than dredged spoil.

Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund: Means the fund established under section 9509 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 9509).

Oily Waste: Product contaminated waste resulting from a spill or spill response operations.

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On-Scene Coordinator (OSC): Means the federal official predesignated by the EPA or the USCG to coordinate and direct response under subpart D.

On-site: Means the area extent of contamination and all suitable areas in very close proximity to the contamination necessary for implementation of a response action.

Open Ocean: Means the area from 38 nautical miles seaward of the outer boundary of the nearshore area, to the seaward boundary of the exclusive economic zone.

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:

1. Group II specific gravity less than .85
2. Group III specific gravity between .85 and less than .95
3. Group IV specific gravity .95 and including 1.0
4. Group V specific gravity greater than 1.0

Plan Holder: The plan holder is the industry transportation related facility for which a response plan is required by federal regulation to be submitted by a vessel or facility's owner or operator.

Post Emergency Response: The portion of a response performed after the immediate threat of a release has been stabilized or eliminated and cleanup of the sites has begun.

Post Emergency: The phase of response operations conducted after the immediate threat of the release has been stabilized, and cleanup operations have begun.

Primary Response Contractors or Contractors: 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 (QI): That person or entity who has authority to activate a spill cleanup contractors, act as liaison with the "On-Scene Coordinator" and obligate funds required to effectuate response activities.

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Regional Response Team (RRT): The Federal response organization (consisting of representatives from selected Federal and State agencies) which acts as a regional body responsible for overall planning and preparedness for oil and hazardous materials releases and for providing advice to the OSC in the event of a major or substantial spill.

Remove or Removal: As defined by section 311(a)(8) of the CWA, refers to containment and removal of oil or hazardous substances from the water and shorelines or the taking of such other actions as may be necessary to minimize or mitigate damage to the public health or welfare (including, but not limited to, fish, shellfish, wildlife, public and private property, and shorelines and beaches) or to the environment. For the purpose of the NCP, the term also includes monitoring of action to remove discharge.

Response Activities: The containment and removal of oil from the water and shorelines, the temporary storage and disposal of recovered oil, or the taking of other actions as necessary to minimize or mitigate damage to public health or welfare, or the environment.

Response Contractors: Persons/companies contracted to undertake a response action to contain and/or clean up a spill.

Response Guidelines: Guidelines for initial response that are based on the type of product involved in the spill, these guidelines are utilized to determine clean-up methods and equipment.

Response Plan: A practical manual used by industry for responding to a spill. Its features include: (1) identifying the notifications sequence, responsibilities, response techniques, etc. in an easy to use format; (2) using decision trees, flowcharts, and checklists to insure the proper response for spills with varying characteristics; and (3) segregating information needed during the response from data required by regulatory agencies to prevent confusion during a spill incident.

Response Priorities: Mechanism used to maximize the effective use of manpower and equipment resources based upon their availability during an operational period.

Response Resources: All personnel and major items of equipment available, or potentially available, for assignment to incident tasks on which status is maintained.

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.

Restoration: The actions involved in returning a site to its former condition.

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Rivers and Canals: A body of water confined within the inland area that has a project depth of 12 feet or less, including the Intracoastal Waterway and other waterways artificially created for navigation.

Securing the Source: Steps that must be taken to stop discharge of oil at the source of the spill.

Sinking Agents: Means those additives applied to oil discharges to sink floating pollutants below the water surface.

Site Characterization: An evaluation of a cleanup site to determine the appropriate safety and health procedures needed to protect employees from identified hazards.

Site Conditions: Details of the area surrounding the facility, including shoreline descriptions, typical weather conditions, socioeconomic breakdowns, etc.

Site Safety and Health Plan: A site specific plan developed at the time of an incident that addresses:

- Safety and health hazard analysis for each operation.
- Persona protective equipment to be used.
- Training requirements for site workers.
- Medical surveillance requirements.
- Air monitoring requirements.
- Site control measures.
- Decontamination procedures.
- Emergency response procedures.
- Confined space entry procedures.

Site Security and Control: Steps that must be taken to provide safeguards needed to protect personnel and property, as well as the general public, to ensure an efficient clean-up operation.

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.

Snare Boom: Oil will adhere to the material of which this boom is made of and thus collect it.

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.

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Spill: An unauthorized discharge of oil or hazardous substance into the waters of the state.

Spill Observer: The first Facility individual who discovers a spill. This individual must function as the first responder and person-in-charge until relieved by an authorized supervisor.

Spill of National Significance (SONS): Means a spill which due to its severity, size, location, actual or potential impact on the public health and welfare or the environment, or the necessary response effort, is so complex that it requires extraordinary coordination of federal, state, local, and responsible party resources to contain and cleanup the discharge.

Spill Management Team: The personnel identified to staff the organizational structure identified in a response plan to manage response plan implementation.

Spill Response: All actions taken in responding to spills of oil and hazardous materials, e.g.: receiving and making notifications; information gathering and technical advisory phone calls; preparation for and travel to and from spill sites; direction of clean-up activities; damage assessments; report writing, enforcement investigations and actions; cost recovery; and program development.

Spill Response Personnel: Federal, state, local agency, and industry personnel responsible for participating in or otherwise involved in spill response. All spill response personnel will be pre-approved on a list maintained in each region.

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 Re-authorization Act of 1986 (SARA). The SERC approves the State Oil and Hazardous Substance Discharge Prevention and Contingency Plan and Local Emergency Response Plans.

Surface Collecting Agents: Means those chemical agents that form a surface film to control the layer thickness of oil.

Surface Washing Agent: Is any product that removes oil from solid surfaces, such as beaches and rocks, through a detergency mechanism and does not involve dispersing or solubilizing the oil into the water column.

Tanker: A self-propelled tank vessel constructed or adapted primarily to carry or hazardous material in bulk in the cargo spaces.

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Tidal Current Tables: Tables which contain the predicted times and heights of the high and low waters for each day of the year for designated areas.

Trajectory Analysis: Estimates made concerning spill size, location, and movement through aerial surveillance or computer models.

Transfer: Any movement of oil to, from, or within a vessel by means of pumping, gravitation, or displacement.

Trustee: Means an official of a federal natural resources management agency designated in subpart G of the NCP or a designated state official or Indian tribe or, in the case of discharges covered by the OPA, a foreign government official, who may pursue claims for damages under section 1006 of the OPA.

Underwriter: An insurer, a surety company, a guarantor, or any other person, other than an owner or operator of a vessel or facility, that undertakes to pay all or part of the liability of an owner or operator.

Unified Command: The method by which local, state, and federal agencies and the responsible party 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.

Unified or Coordinated Command Meeting: Held to obtain agreement on strategic objectives and response priorities; review tactical strategies; engage in joint planning, integrate response operations; maximize use of resources; and minimize resolve conflicts.

Volunteers: An individual who donates their services or time without receiving monetary compensation.

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.

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Wetlands: Those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency or duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include playa lakes, swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas such as sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, prairie river overflows, mudflats, and natural ponds.

Wildlife Rescue: Efforts made in conjunction with Federal and State agencies to retrieve, clean, and rehabilitate birds and wildlife affected by an oil spill.

Worst Case Discharge: The largest foreseeable discharge under adverse weather conditions. For facilities located above the high water line of coastal waters, a worst case discharge includes those weather conditions most likely to cause oil discharged from the facility to enter coastal waters.

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ACRONYMS

AC	Area Committee
AOR	Area of Review
AQI	Alternate Qualified Individual
ACP	Area Contingency Plan
ACPs	Area Contingency Plans
bbl/hr	Barrel per Hour
BIA	Bureau of Indian Affairs
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BPD	Barrels Per Day
BOD	Biological Oxygen Demand
BOEM	Bureau of Ocean Energy Management
BOM	Bureau of Mines
BSEE	Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement
CAER	Community Awareness and Emergency Response
CAS Number	Chemical Abstracts Service
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CG	Coast Guard
CHEMTREC	Chemical Transportation Emergency Center
COE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
COTP	Captain of the Port
CPI	Corrugated Plate Interceptor
CRZ	Contamination Reduction Zone
CST	Civil Support Team
CWA	Clean Water Act (Federal - Public Law 100-4)
CWS	Community Water System
CZM	Coastal Zone Management
DECON	Decontamination
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
DNR	Department of Natural Resources
DOC	Department of Commerce
DOCL	Documentation Unit Leader
DOD	Department of Defense
DOE	Department of Energy
DOI	Department of Interior
DOJ	Department of Justice
DOL	Department of Labor
DOS	Department of State

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DOT	Department of Transportation
EBS	Emergency Broadcast System
EDRC	Estimated Daily Recovery Capability
EET	Environmental Emergency Team
EHS	Extremely Hazardous Substance
EMS	Emergency Management System
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EPA	U. S. Environmental Protection Agency
EPCRA	Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 (Title III of SARA)
EQ	Environmental Quality
ESA	Endangered Species Act
ETA	Estimated Time of Arrival
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FAX	Facsimile Machine
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FCC	Federal Communications Commission
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FIR	Field Investigation Report
FOSC	Federal On-Scene Coordinator
FR	Federal Register
FRDA	Federal Resources Damage Assessment
FRF	Federal Revolving Fund
GIS	Geographic Information System
GSA	General Services Administration
HAZMAT	Hazardous Material
HAZWOPER	Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response Standard
HEPA OVV	High Efficiency Particle Air Device
HF ERW	High Frequency Electric-Resistance Weld
HHS	Department of Health and Human Services
HLS	Homeland Security
HOPD	Head Office Products Distribution
HVAC	Heating, Ventilating, and Air Conditioning
IAP	Incident Action Plan
IBRRC	International Bird Rescue Research Center
IC	Incident Commander
ICS	Incident Command System
ID NO.	Identification Number
IMH	Incident Management Handbook
IMS	Incident Management System
KM	Kilometer
KP	Kilometer Point
LE	Law Enforcement

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LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
LFL	Lower Flammable Limit
LO	Liaison Officer
LOSC	Local On-Scene Coordinator
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
LRT	Local Response Team
LSC	Logistics Section Chief
LF ERW	Low Frequency Electric-Resistance Weld
LEL	Lower Explosive Limit
MBL	Mobile
MEDEVAC	Medical Evacuation
MMS	Minerals Management Service, replaced by BSEE
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheets
MSO	Marine Safety Office
MSRC	Marine Spill Response Corporation
NCP	National Contingency Plan
NCWS	Non-Community Water System
NEECP (CA)	National Environmental Emergencies Contingency Plan
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NOAA	National Oceanographic Atmospheric Administration
NRC	National Response Center
NRDAR	Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration
NRS	National Response System
NRT	National Response Team
NSF	National Strike Force
NSFCC	National Strike Force Coordination Center
O&M	Operations and Maintenance
OCC	Operations Coordination Center
OP	Operational Period
OPA	Oil Pollution Act
OPS	Operations
OSC	On-Scene Coordinator
OSC	Operation Section Chief
OSHA	Occupational Safety & Health Administration
OSLTF	Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund
OSPRA	Oil Spill Prevention and Response Act
OSRO	Oil Spill Removal Organization
OSRP	Oil Spill Response Plan
OSRV	Oil Spill Response Vessel
OV	Organic Vapor

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PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyl's
PFD	Personal Floatation Device
PGR	Pager
PHMSA	Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration
PIAT	Public Information Assist Team
POC	Point of Contact
POLREP	Pollution Report
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PPM	Parts Per Million
PREP	Preparedness for Response Exercise Program
PSC	Planning Section Chief
PSD	Prevention of Significant Deterioration
PVC	Polyvinyl Chloride
PWSD	Public Water Supply District
QI	Qualified Individual
RACT	Reasonably Achievable Control Technology
RCP	Regional Contingency Plan
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RECON	Reconnaissance
REP	Radiological Emergency Preparedness
RERT	Radiological Emergency Response Team
RESL	Resource Leader
RP	Responsible Party
RPIC	Responsible Party Incident Commander
RQ	Reportable Quantity
RRT	Regional Response Team
RSPA	Research and Special Programs Administration (replaced by PHMSA)
R/W	Right-of-Way
RWD	Rural Water District
SAR	Search and Rescue
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SART	Search and Rescue Transporter
SCADA	Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition
SCBA	Self Contained Breathing Apparatus
SDWA	Safe Drinking Water Act
SERC	State Emergency Response Center
SERC	State Emergency Response Commission
SI	Security Incident
SIC	State Implementation Plan
SITL	Situation Unit Leader
SMT	Spill Management Team
SO	Security Officer

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SONS	Spill of National Significance
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SOR	Statutory Orders and Regulations
SORS	Spilled oil Recovery System
SOSC	State On-Scene Coordinator
SPCC	Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure
Sq. Ft.	Square Foot
SSC	Scientific Support Coordinator (NOAA)
SSPs	Site Safety Plans
STAM	Staging Area Manager
STEL	Short Term Exposure Limits
SUPSALV	United States Navy Supervisor of Salvage
SWD	Salt Water Disposal
TBA	To be Assigned
TSB	Transportation Safety Board
TSC	Temporary Storage Capacity
TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act
TSD	Temporary Storage and Disposal
TSDF	Treatment, Storage or Disposal Facility
TWIC	Transportation Worker Identification Credential
UC	Unified Command
UCS	Unified Command System
UN Number	United Nations
US	United States
USACOE	U. S. Army Corps of Engineers
USCG	United States Coast Guard
USDA	U. S. Department of Agriculture
USDL	U. S. Department of Labor
USDOD	U. S. Department of Defense
USDOE	U. S. Department of Energy
USDW	Underground Source of Drinking Water
USEPA	U. S. Environmental Protection Agency
USFWS	U. S. Fish and Wildlife Services
USGS	U. S. Geological Survey
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound
Vol.	Volume
VOSS	Vessel of Opportunity Skimmer System
Vsl.	Vessel
WCD	Worst Case Discharge

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REGULATORY CROSS REFERENCE

U.S. EPA - OPA 90

DOT/PHMSA

OSHA Emergency Action Plans

OSHA HAZWOPER

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U.S. EPA - OPA 90 *40 CFR Part 112.20(h) and Appendix F*			
40 CFR 112.20(h)	**40 CFR 112 Appendix F**	**BRIEF DESCRIPTION**	**LOCATION IN PLAN**
-----	1.0	***Model Facility-Specific Response Plan***	-----
(1)	1.1	***Emergency Response Action Plan***	-----
(1)(i)		1. Qualified Individual Information	ERAP - Fig 1.1 - QI Info
(1)(ii)		2. Emergency Notification Phone List	ERAP - Fig 2.1, Fig 2.2, Fig 2.5
(1)(iii)		3. Spill Response Notification Form	ERAP - Fig 2.3
(1)(iv)		4. Response Equipment List and Location	ERAP - Fig A.1, Fig A.3 - Facility Equipment List
-----		5. Response Equipment Testing and Deployment	ERAP - Fig A.1, Fig A.2 - Facility Equipment List
(1)(v)		6. Facility Response Team	ERAP - Fig 2.1
(1)(vi)		7. Evacuation Plan	ERAP - 3.7 Evacuation and Evacuation Diagram(s)
(1)(vii)		8. Immediate Actions	ERAP - Initial Response Actions
(1)(viii)		9. Facility Diagram	ERAP - Facility Diagram(s)
(2)	1.2	***Facility Information***	-----
		Facility name and location	Fig 1.1
		Latitude and Longitude	Fig 1.1
		Wellhead Protection Area	Fig 1.1
		Owner/operator	Fig 1.1
		Qualified Individual	Fig 1.1, 4.2, App D
		Date of Oil Storage Start-up	Fig 1.1
		Current Operation & NAICS	Fig 1.1
		Dates and Types of Substantial Expansion	Fig 1.1
(3)	1.3	***Emergency Response Information***	-----
(3)(i)	1.3.4	Personnel	Fig 2.1, Fig 2.2, Fig 2.5, App A, App D
	1.3.2	Response Equipment List/Location/Release Capabilities	6.9, App A
(3)(ii)	1.3.3	Evidence of Contracts	App A
(3)(iii)	1.3.1	Notification	2.0

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U.S. EPA - OPA 90 *40 CFR Part 112.20 and Appendix F*			
40 CFR 112.20	**40 CFR 112 Appendix F**	**BRIEF DESCRIPTION**	**LOCATION IN PLAN**
(3)(iv)	----	A description of information to pass to response personnel	Fig 2.3
(3)(v)	----	A description of response personnel capabilities, including:	-----
	----	• duties of persons at the Facility during a response action	3.2, Fig 2.1
	----	• response times and qualifications...	Fig 2.1
(3)(vi)	1.3.3	Response Equipment Testing/Deployment	App A, App D
(3)(vii)	1.3.5	Evacuation Plan/Diagrams	3.7
(3)(viii)	1.3.5	Evacuation Plan/Diagrams	App G
-----	1.3.6	Qualified Individual's Duties	4.2
(3)(ix)		A description of the duties of the qualified individual that include	-----
(3)(ix)(A)		Activate internal alarms and hazard communications systems	4.2
(3)(ix)(B)		Notify all response personnel, as needed	4.2
(3)(ix)(C)		Identify the character, exact source, amount, and extent of release	4.2
(3)(ix)(D)		Notify and provide necessary information to the appropriate Federal, State, and local authorities	4.2
(3)(ix)(E)		Assess the interaction of the spilled substance with water and/or other substances stored at the Facility	4.2
(3)(ix)(F)		Assess the possible hazards to human health and environment	4.2
(3)(ix)(G)		Assess and implement prompt removal actions	4.2
(3)(ix)(H)		Coordinate rescue and response actions	4.2
(3)(ix)(I)		Use authority to immediately access company funding	4.2
(3)(ix)(J)		Direct cleanup activities until properly relieved	4.2
(4)	1.4	***Hazard Evaluation***	-----
	1.4.1	Hazard Identification	Fig 1.1, App C, App G
	1.4.2	Vulnerability Analysis	6.5, B.4
	1.4.3	Analysis of the Potential for an Oil Spill	App C
	1.4.4	Facility Reportable Oil Spill History	C.4, C.5, Table C-1

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U.S. EPA - OPA 90 *40 CFR Part 112.20 and Appendix F*			
40 CFR 112.20	**40 CFR 112 Appendix F**	**BRIEF DESCRIPTION**	**LOCATION IN PLAN**
(5)	1.5	***Discharge Scenarios***	-----
(5)(i)	1.5.2	Worst Case Discharge	App B
(5)(ii)	1.5.1	Small and Medium Discharges	App B
(5)(iii)	1.5.1	Medium Discharges	App B
(6)	1.6	***Discharge Detection Systems***	-----
	1.6.1	Discharge Detection by Personnel	App C.2
	1.6.2	Automated Discharge Detection	App C
(7)	1.7	***Plan Implementation***	-----
(7)(i)	1.7.1	Response actions to be carried out by facility personnel or contracted personnel, Response Resources for Small, Medium, and Worst Case Spills	2.0, 3.1, 3.2, App A, App B, App D
(7)(iii)	1.7.2	Disposal Plans	App E
(7)(iv)	1.7.3	Containment and Drainage Planning	App C.1, Table C-2
(8)	1.8	***Self-Inspection, Drills/Exercises, and Response Training***	-----
(8)(i)	1.8.1	Facility Self-Inspection	App C, App F
	1.8.1.1	Tank Inspection	App C, App F
	1.8.1.2	Response Equipment Inspection	App A, App F
	1.8.1.3	Secondary Containment Inspection	App C, App F
(8)(ii)	1.8.2	Facility Drills/Exercises	App D, App F
	1.8.2.1	Qualified Individual Notification Drill Log	App F
	1.8.2.2	Spill Management Team Tabletop Exercise Log	App F
(8)(iii)	1.8.3	Response Training	App D, App F
(8)(iv)	1.8.3.1	Personnel Response Training Log	App F
	1.8.3.2	Discharge Prevention Meeting Log	App F
(9)	1.9	***Diagrams***	-----
		(1) Site Plan Diagram	App G
		(2) Site Drainage Plan Diagram	App G
		(3) Site Evacuation Plan Diagram	App G
(10)	1.10	***Security***	App C
(11)	2.0	***Response Plan Cover Sheet***	Fwd, Fig 1.1
-----	3.0	***Acronyms***	Glossary and Acronyms Tab

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U.S. EPA - OPA 90 *40 CFR Part 112.20 and Appendix F*			
40 CFR 112.20	**40 CFR 112 Appendix F**	**BRIEF DESCRIPTION**	**LOCATION IN PLAN**
(a)	1.8.2	Develop a training and drill program that satisfies the requirements of this section	App D
(b)	1.8.3	Develop a facility response training program to train personnel involved in response activities.	App D
(b)(1)	1.8.3	Proper instruction of facility personnel in the procedures to respond to discharges of oil and in applicable oil spill response laws, rules, and regulations	App D
(b)(2)	1.8.3	Training shall be functional in nature according to job tasks for both supervisory and non-supervisory operational personnel	App D
(b)(3)	1.8.2	Trainers shall develop specific lesson plans on subject areas relevant to facility personnel involved in oil spill response and cleanup	App D
(c)	1.8.2	Develop a program of facility response drills/ exercises, including evaluation procedures. Can follow PREP.	App D

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DOT/PHMSA *49 CFR Part 194*		
49 CFR 194.105	**BRIEF DESCRIPTION**	**LOCATION IN PLAN**
(a)	... determine the worst case discharge ... provide methodology, including calculations, used to arrive at the volume.	App B
(b)	The worst case discharge is the largest volume, in barrels, of the following:	-----
(b)(1)	... maximum release time in hours, plus the maximum shutdown response time in hours, multiplied by the maximum flow rate expressed in barrels per hour, plus the largest line drainage volume after shutdown of the line section(s) ...; or	App B
(b)(2)	The largest foreseeable discharge for the line section(s) within a response zone, expressed in barrels, based on the maximum historic discharge, if one exists, adjusted for any subsequent corrective or preventative action taken; or	App B
(b)(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.	App B
(b)(4)	Operators may claim prevention credits for breakout tank secondary containment and other specific spill prevention measures as follows:...	App B
49 CFR 194.107		
(a)	Each response plan must plan for resources for responding, to the maximum extent practicable, to a worst case discharge, and to a substantial threat of such a discharge.	5.0, App A
(b)	An operator must certify in the plan ... reviewed NCP and each applicable ACP...	Foreword
(b)(1)	As a minimum to be consistent with the NCP as a facility response plan must:	-----
(b)(1)(i)	Demonstrate an operator's clear understanding of the function of the Federal response structure...	4.5
(b)(1)(ii)	Establish provisions to ensure the protection of safety at the response site; and	5.3
(b)(1)(iii)	Identify the procedures to obtain any required Federal and State permissions for using alternative response strategies such as in-situ burning and dispersants...	6.8, 6.10
(b)(2)	As a minimum, to be consistent with the applicable ACP the plan must:	-----
(b)(2)(i)	Address the removal of a worst case discharge and the mitigation or prevention of a substantial threat of a worst case discharge;	3, App A, App B, App E
(b)(2)(ii)	Identify environmentally and economically sensitive areas;	6.0
(b)(2)(iii)	Describe the responsibilities of the operator and of Federal, State and local agencies in removing a discharge and in mitigating or preventing a substantial threat of a discharge; and	4.0

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DOT/PHMSA *49 CFR Part 194*		
49 CFR 194.107	**BRIEF DESCRIPTION**	**LOCATION IN PLAN**
(b)(2)(iv)	Establish the procedures for obtaining an expedited decision on use of dispersants or other chemicals.	6.8, 6.10
(c)	Each response plan must include:	----
(c)(1)	A core plan consisting of...	----
(c)(1)(i)	An information summary as required in 194.113,	Fig 1.1
(c)(1)(ii)	Immediate notification procedures,	2.0
(c)(1)(iii)	Spill detection and mitigation procedures,	3.0, App B
(c)(1)(iv)	The name, address, and telephone number of the oil spill response organization, if appropriate,	Fig 2.2, App A
(c)(1)(v)	Response activities and response resources,	3.0, App A
(c)(1)(vi)	Names and telephone numbers of Federal, state, and local agencies which the operator expects to have pollution control responsibilities or support,	Fig 2.5
(c)(1)(vii)	Training procedures,	App D
(c)(1)(viii)	Equipment testing,	App A
(c)(1)(ix)	Drill program - an operator will satisfy the requirement for a drill program by following the National Preparedness for Response Exercise Program (PREP) guidelines. An operator choosing not to follow PREP guidelines must have a drill program that is equivalent to PREP. The operator must describe the drill program in the response plan and OPS will determine if the program is equivalent to PREP.	App D
(c)(1)(x)	Plan review and update procedures;	1.4
(c)(2)	An Appendix for each response zone that includes the information required in paragraph (c)(1)(i)-(ix) of this section and the worst case discharge calculations that are specific to that response zone. An operator submitting a response plan for a single response zone does not need to have a core plan and a response zone Appendix The operator of a single response zone onshore pipeline shall have a single summary in the plan that contains the required information in 194.113.7; and.	N/A
(c)(3)	A description of the operator's response management system including the functional areas of finance, logistics, operations, planning, and command. The plan must demonstrate that the operator's response management system uses common terminology and has a manageable span of control, a clearly defined chain of command, and sufficient trained personnel to fill each position.	4.0
49 CFR 194.111		
(a)	Each operator shall maintain relevant portions of its response plan at the operator's headquarters and at other locations from which response activities may be conducted, for example, in field offices, supervisor's vehicles, or spill response trailers.	Foreword Distribution List

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DOT/PHMSA *49 CFR Part 194*		
49 CFR 194.113	**BRIEF DESCRIPTION**	**LOCATION IN PLAN**
(a)	The information summary for the core plan, required by 194.107, must include:	----
(a)(1)	The name and address of the operator.	Fig 1.1
(a)(2)	For each response zone which contains one or more line sections that meet the criteria for determining significant and substantial harm as described in 194.103, a listing and description of the response zones, including county(s) and state (s).	Fig 1.1
(b)	The information summary for the response zone appendix, required in 194.107, must include:	----
(b)(1)	The information summary for the core plan.	Fig 1.1
(b)(2)	The names or titles and 24-hour telephone numbers of the qualified individual(s) and at least one alternate qualified individual(s);	Fig 1.1
(b)(3)	The description of the response zone, including county(s) and state(s), for those zones in which a worst case discharge could cause substantial harm to the environment.	Fig 1.1
(b)(4)	A list of line sections for each pipeline contained in the response zone, identified by milepost or survey station number, or other operator designation.	Fig 1.1
(b)(5)	The basis for the operator's determination of significant and substantial harm.	FWD
(b)(6)	The type of oil and volume of the worst case discharge.	Fig 1.1
49 CFR 194.115		
(a)	Each operator shall identify and ensure, by contract or other approved means, the resources necessary to remove, to the maximum extent practicable, a worst case discharge and to mitigate or prevent a substantial threat of a worst case discharge.	App A
(b)	An operator shall identify in the response plan the response resources which are available to respond within the time specified, after discovery of a worst case discharge, or to mitigate the substantial threat of such a discharge.	App A
49 CFR 194.117		
(a)	Each operator shall conduct training to ensure that:	-----
(a)(1)	All personnel know --	-----
(a)(1)(I)	Their responsibilities under the response plan	App D
(a)(1)(ii)	The name and address of, and the procedure for contacting, the operator on a 24-hour basis	App D
(a)(1)(iii)	The name of, and procedures for contacting, the qualified individual on a 24-hour basis	App D

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DOT/PHMSA *49 CFR Part 194*		
49 CFR 194.117	**BRIEF DESCRIPTION**	**LOCATION IN PLAN**
(a)(2)	Reporting personnel know --	-----
(a)(2)(i)	The content of the information summary of the response plan.	App D
(a)(2)(ii)	The toll-free telephone number of the National Response Center	App D
(a)(2)(iii)	The notification process	App D
(a)(3)	Personnel engaged in response activities know --	-----
(a)(3)(I)	The characteristics and hazards of the oil discharged	App D
a)(3)(ii)	The conditions that are likely to worsen emergencies, including the consequences of facility malfunctions or failures, and the appropriate corrective actions.	App D
(a)(3)(iii)	The steps necessary to control any accidental discharge of oil and to minimize the potential for fire, explosion, toxicity, or environmental damage	App D
(a)(3)(iv)	The proper firefighting procedures and use of equipment, fire suits, and breathing apparatus	App D
(b)	Each operator shall maintain a training record for each individual that has been trained as required by this section. These records must be maintained in the following manner as long as the individual is assigned duties under the response plan	-----
(b)(1)	Records for operator personnel must be maintained at the operator's headquarters	App D
(b)(2)	Records for personnel engaged in response, other than operator personnel, shall be maintained as determined by the operator.	App D
(b)(3)	Nothing in this section relieves an operator from the responsibility to ensure that all response personnel are trained to meet the OSHA standards for emergency response operations in 29 CFR 1910.120 ...	App D
49 CFR 194.119		
(a)	Each owner shall submit two copies...	Distribution
(b)	...PHMSA will notify the operator of any alleged deficiencies...	-----
(c)	The operator...may petition PHMSA for reconsideration within 30 days...	-----
(d)	...PHMSA will approve the Response Plan...	-----
(e)	...The operator may submit a certification to PHMSA...that the operator has obtained, through contract or other approved means, the necessary private personnel and equipment to record, to the maximum extent practicable, to a worst case discharge...	FWD
(f)	...PHMSA may require an operator to provide a copy of the response plan to the OSC...	-----

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OSHA EMERGENCY ACTION PLANS *(29 CFR Part 1910.38) and Employee Alarm Systems (29 CFR Part 1910.165)*		
29 CFR	**BRIEF DESCRIPTION**	**LOCATION IN PLAN**
1910.38	***Emergency action plan:***	
(a)	Application	1.0
(b)	Written and Oral Emergency Plans	Entire Plan
(c)	Elements:	-----
(c)(1)	Procedures for reporting a fire or other emergency;	2.0
(c)(2)	Procedures for emergency evacuation, including type of evacuation and exit route assignments;	3.7
(c)(3)	Procedures to be followed by employees who remain to operate critical plant operations before they evacuate;	3.0
(c)(4)	Procedures to account for all employees after emergency evacuation has been completed.	3.7
(c)(5)	Procedures to be followed by employees performing rescue and medical duties;	3.2
(c)(6)	The name or job titles 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.	2.0
(d)	Alarm system	2.1, 3.7
(e)	Training	App D
(f)	Review of Emergency Action Plan	1.4
1910.165	***Employee alarm systems:***	
(b)	General requirements	2.1
(b)(1)	Purpose of alarm system	2.1, 3.7
(b)(4)	Preferred means of reporting emergencies	2.1
(d)	Maintenance and testing	App A, 3.7

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OSHA HAZWOPER *29 CFR Part 1910.120*		
29 CFR	**BRIEF DESCRIPTION**	**LOCATION IN PLAN**
1910.120(q)	***Emergency response to hazardous substance releases:***	
(1)	Emergency response plan	Entire Plan
(2)	Elements of an emergency response plan:	-----
(i)	Pre-emergency planning and coordination with outside parties	2.0, App A
(ii)	Personnel roles, lines of authority, training, and communication	2.0, 3.0, 4.0, App D
(iii)	Emergency recognition and prevention	3.0
(iv)	Safe distances and places of refuge	3.7
(v)	Site security and control	App C.1
(vi)	Evacuation routes and procedures	3.7, App G
(vii)	Decontamination procedures	3.5
(viii)	Emergency medical treatment and response procedures	3.2
(ix)	Emergency alerting and response procedures	2.0, 3.0
(x)	Critique of response and follow-up	App D.5
(xi)	PPE and emergency equipment	3.6, App A
(xii)	Emergency response plan coordination and integration	1.2
(3)	Procedures for handling emergency response:	-----
(i)	The senior emergency response official responding to an emergency shall become the individual in charge of a site-specific Incident Command System (ICS).	3.0, 4.0, 5.0
(ii)	The individual in charge of the ICS shall identify, to the extent possible, all hazardous substances or conditions, present and shall address as appropriate site analysis, use of engineering controls, maximum exposure limits, hazardous substance handling procedures, and use of any new technologies.	3.0, 4.0, 5.0
(iii)	Implementation of appropriate emergency operations and use of PPE.	3.0, 4.0, 5.0
(iv)	Employees engaged in emergency response and exposed to hazardous substances presenting an inhalation hazard or potential inhalation hazard shall wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus while engaged in emergency response.	3.0, 4.0, 5.0
(v)	The individual in charge of the ICS shall limit the number of emergency response personnel at the emergency site, in those areas of potential or actual exposure to incident or site hazards, to those who are actively performing emergency operations.	3.0, 4.0, 5.0
(vi)	Backup personnel shall stand by with equipment ready to provide assistance or rescue.	3.0, 4.0, 5.0

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OSHA HAZWOPER *29 CFR Part 1910.120*		
29 CFR	**BRIEF DESCRIPTION**	**LOCATION IN PLAN**
1910.120(q)	***Emergency response to hazardous substance releases (cont'd):***	
(vii)	The individual in charge of the ICS shall designate a safety official, who is knowledgeable in the operations being implemented at the emergency response site.	3.0, 4.0, 5.0
(viii)	When activities are judged by the safety official to be an IDLH condition and/or to involve an imminent danger condition, the safety official shall have authority to alter, suspend, or terminate those activities.	3.0, 4.0, 5.0
(ix)	After emergency operations have terminated, the individual in charge of the ICS shall implement appropriate decontamination procedures.	3.0, 4.0, 5.0
(x)	When deemed necessary for meeting the tasks at hand, approved self-contained compressed air breathing apparatus may be used with approved cylinders from other approved self-contained compressed air breathing apparatus provided that such cylinders are of the same capacity and pressure rating.	3.0, 4.0, 5.0
(4)	Skilled support personnel	4.0
(5)	Specialist employees	4.0
(6)	Training	App D
(7)	Trainers	App D
(8)	Refresher training	App D
(9)	Medical surveillance and consultation	App D
(10)	Chemical protective clothing	App D
(11)	Post-emergency response operations	3.0, 5.0, App D

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