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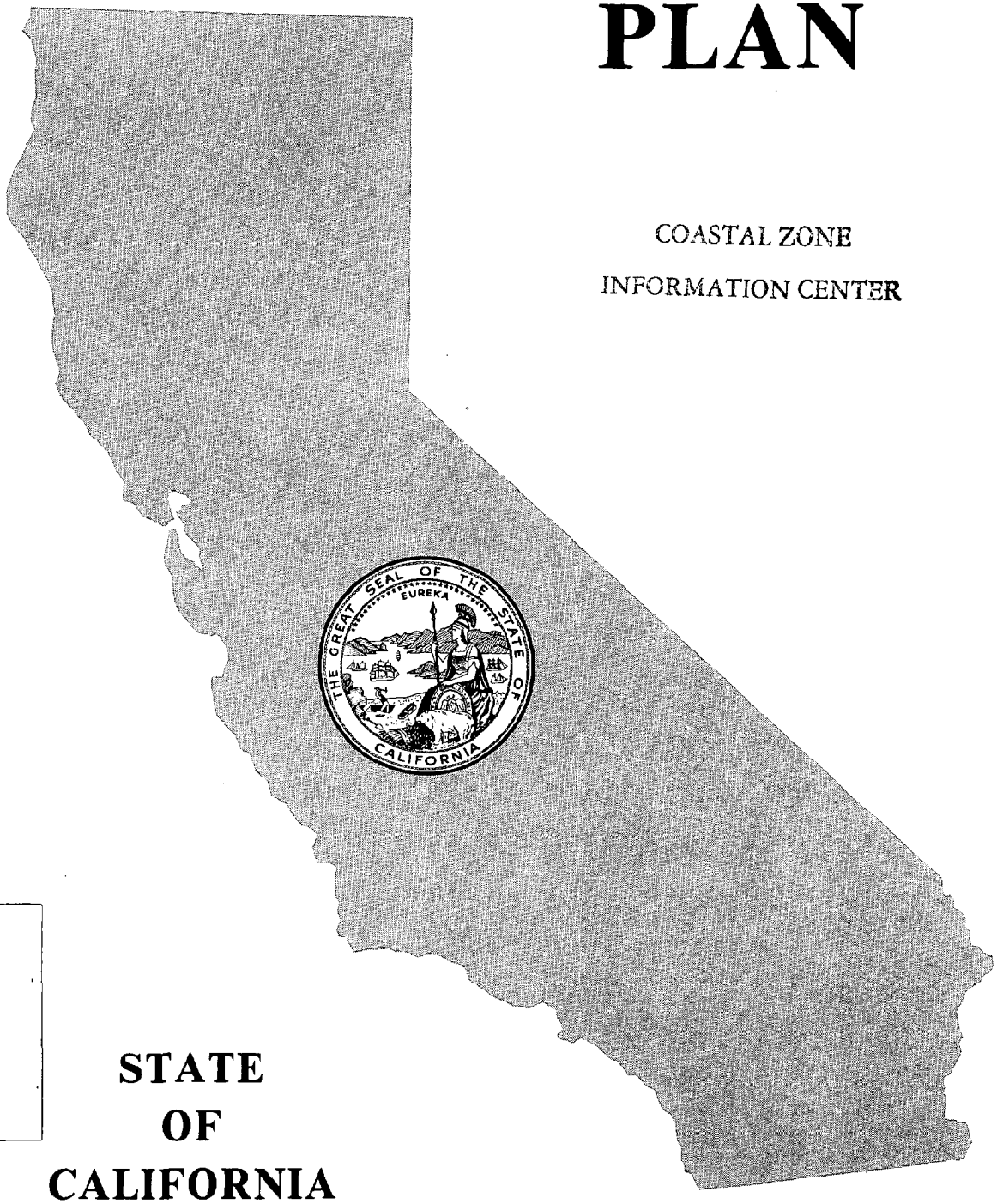
OIL SPILL CONTINGENCY PLAN



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OIL SPILL CONTINGENCY PLAN

MAY 1983

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STATE OF CALIFORNIA

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RESOURCES AGENCY

GORDON K. VAN VLECK, SECRETARY

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

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FOREWARD

This plan is Annex A to the California Hazardous Materials Incident Contingency Plan, and was prepared by Ecology and Environment, Inc. under contract to the California Department of Fish and Game. Direction has been provided by the State Interagency Oil Spill Committee on all aspects of this document. Funding for this revision of the plan was provided by a grant from the California Energy Impact Program (CEIP), which is administered by the California Coastal Commission. This publication was prepared with financial assistance from the U. S. Office of Coastal Zone Management, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, under the provisions of the Federal Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, as amended, and from the California Coastal Commission under the provisions of the Coastal Act of 1976.

Mention of commercial products and private entities in this plan does not constitute endorsement by the State of California. The use of masculine pronouns throughout this plan is intended only to facilitate readability, and may not actually reflect the gener of those persons referred to.

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EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBERS

To report an oil spill, call toll-free:

Office of Emergency Services	**(800) 852-7550***

Other Numbers:

State:

California Department of Fish and Game	(916) 323-0635
California Highway Patrol	Zenith 1-2000 (through Operator)
Department of Health Services	(916) 427-4341
• To obtain EPA I.D. Numbers during work hours	(916) 324-1781
State Water Resources Control Board	
• Division of Technical Services	(916) 322-0210
State Lands Commission	(213) 590-5201
Division of Oil and Gas	(213) 590-5311
Department of Water Resources, Flood Control Center	(916) 445-3553

Federal:

National Response Center (NRC)	(800) 424-8802*
Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	
• Notification and after hours EPA I.D. Number	(415) 974-8131
EPA Technical Assistance Team (TAT)	(415) 781-0817
United States Coast Guard (USCG)	
• Marine Safety Office (MSO) - Long Beach (11th District)	(213) 590-2315
• MSO - San Francisco (12th District)	(415) 437-3073
• USCG, Captain of the Port	
- San Francisco	(415) 437-3073
- Santa Barbara	(805) 962-7430
- Long Beach	(213) 590-2315
- San Diego	(619) 293-5887
• USCG, Group Commanders	
- Humboldt Bay	(707) 839-3241
- Monterey	(408) 375-2278
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), On-Scene Spill Model	(206) 343-3432

Others:

International Bird Rescue Research Center	(415) 841-9086
Wildlife Rehabilitation Council	(415) 933-3131 Beeper #1856

* Primary 24-hour notification numbers

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

OIL SPILL CONTINGENCY PLAN

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STATE OF CALIFORNIA
OIL SPILL CONTINGENCY PLAN

100. INTRODUCTION

110. Purpose

The purpose of this plan is to promote effective response to oil spills in the state of California. The plan identifies the response organization of state, local, and federal agencies designated to protect the public welfare and natural resources from the effects of an oil discharge.

120. Objectives

The primary objectives of this plan are listed below:

- Minimize the impact of oil spills on the public welfare and the environment.
- Describe the organization of state, local and federal agencies, as well as non-governmental organizations, which are responsible for various aspects of oil spill response in California.
- Provide practical information useful to field personnel in preplanning on a local level and in actual response to oil discharges.

130. Policy

It is the policy of the state to control the source of any oil

spill and to contain any discharge to the maximum extent possible. Mechanical and other physical control methods shall be the preferred method for removal of oil from the environment with subsequent proper disposal. The option of taking no mitigative actions should be considered when such actions would cause greater environmental damage than the spilled oil alone. The use of oil spill cleanup agents will be subject to the approval process outlined in Section 650.

It is the policy of the state for all state agencies to follow applicable provisions of this plan when they are engaged in day-to-day operations concerning oil spills of lesser magnitude or significance than that which would constitute a pollution incident as defined.

140. Authority

This plan has been developed in compliance with the California Emergency Services Act (Government Code §8550 et seq.) especially Article 3.5, "Oil Spills" (starting with §8574.1) and Article 3.7, "Toxic Disasters" (starting with §8574.7). This Oil Spill Contingency Plan is Annex A of the California Hazardous Materials Incident Contingency Plan.

This plan is compatible with the provisions of the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (40 CFR Part 300).

150. Abbreviations

AG - Attorney General
CalTrans - California Department of Transportation
CCW - Clean Coastal Waters
CDF - California Department of Forestry
CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act

CHP - California Highway Patrol
DFG - Department of Fish and Game
DHS - Department of Health Services
DOG - Division of Oil and Gas
DOI - Department of the Interior (U.S.)
DPR - Department of Parks and Recreation
DWR - Department of Water Resources
EPA - Environmental Protection Agency (U.S.)
EPIC - Emergency Public Information Center
FCP - Field Command Post
FWS - Fish and Wildlife Service (U.S.)
IBRRC - International Bird Rescue and Research Center
MMS - Minerals Management Service (U.S.)
NCP - National Oil & Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan
NOAA - National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NMFS - National Marine Fisheries Service
OES - Office of Emergency Services
OSC - On-Scene Coordinator (U.S.)
PG&E - Pacific Gas & Electric Co.
PIO - Public Information Officer
PST - Pacific Strike Team (USCG)
RRT - Regional Response Team (U.S.)
RWQCB - Regional Water Quality Control Board(s)
SAC - State Agency Coordinator
SIOSC - State Interagency Oil Spill Committee
SOA - State Operating Authority
SOT - State Operating Team
SPCC - Spill Prevention, Countermeasure and Control
SPCA - Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
SSC - Scientific Support Coordinator (U.S.)
SST - State Support Team
SWRCB - State Water Resources Control Board
TAT - Technical Assistance Team (EPA)
USCG - United States Coast Guard

160. Definitions

The following definitions are intended to supplement those found in Section II-A of the California Hazardous Material Incident Contingency Plan:

Discharge - includes, but is not limited to, any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, or dumping of oil. For purposes of this plan, discharge shall also mean substantial threat of discharge.

Facility - any building, structure, installation, equipment, pipe or pipeline (including any pipe into a sewer or publicly owned treatment works), well, pit, pond, lagoon, impoundment, ditch, landfill, storage container, motor vehicle, rolling stock, or aircraft, or any site or area where a hazardous substance has been deposited, stored, disposed of or placed, or otherwise come to be located; but does not include any consumer product in consumer use or any vessel.

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

On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) - designated representative from USCG in coastal areas or EPA in inland areas responsible for coordinating response to spills of concern to the federal government.

Pollution Incident - any oil spill, including an imminent threat of a spill, of such magnitude or significance that it poses a substantial threat to the public health or welfare, or to natural resources, which arouses acute public concern; or which is or is likely to be beyond the control of the personnel and equipment of local organizations.

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

Remove or Removal - is the removal of oil and oily substances from the water, the land, and shorelines, or the taking of such other actions as may be necessary to minimize or mitigate damage to the public health or welfare or the environment. For the purpose of this plan, removal refers to Response Phase III (Section 530).

Reportable Quantity - a reportable quantity of spilled oil shall consist of any amount reaching a waterway in California, or land spills over one barrel (42 gallons). Notifications shall be made for all reportable spills to OES at (800) 852-7550.

200. SCOPE

The provisions of this plan apply to all agencies of the state. Local jurisdictions should also be familiar with the response organization as outlined. The plan is compatible with the federal Region IX Plan and the National Contingency Plan (NCP).

210. Geographic Factors

This plan applies to oil discharges in any region of the state. It covers spills or potential spills of oil to land, surface waters, groundwater, shorelines, territorial seas, and territorial sea-bottoms extending three nautical miles offshore. It also applies to any spills originating outside of the three mile limit which threaten or actually enter state waters.

220. Spill Categories and Response Levels

The NCP establishes the following categories of oil discharges based strictly on size. The size classes below are not meant to imply associated degrees of hazard to public health or welfare, nor are they a measure of environmental damage.

- Minor discharge means a discharge to the inland waters of less than 1,000 gallons of oil, or a discharge to the coastal waters of less than 10,000 gallons of oil.

- Medium discharge means a discharge of 1,000 to 10,000 gallons of oil to the inland waters, or a discharge of 10,000 to 100,000 gallons of oil to the coastal waters.

- Major discharge means a discharge of more than 10,000 gallons of oil to the inland waters, or more than 100,000 gallons of oil to the coastal waters.

The degree of hazard to the public welfare associated with an oil spill is not dependent solely on size classification. Product characteristics and spill location are also important criteria in determining the seriousness of a spill and appropriate response levels.

In Figures 1 through 3, spills have been classified into three major groups based on the considerations mentioned above. The diagrams are intended to aid state and local agency personnel in determining response levels to high, medium, and low hazard spills. The interrelation of spill volume, product characteristics, and location of the discharge make spill classification somewhat subjective, and it should be noted that these figures are intended to serve primarily as guidelines. Actual spill classification must be determined on a case-by-case basis.

Proximity of the incident to any environmentally sensitive area should be determined with the aid of references listed in Appendices E and F, or through consultation with resource agency personnel who are familiar with the area.

Product characteristics may be determined through facility operators, manifests, placards, sampling and analysis, or other means. Accurate identification of the product will aid in developing cleanup and mitigation strategies and is required for manifesting recovered material for disposal.

Extreme media or public interest in a spill, regardless of classification, will often necessitate special response efforts and may require the services of a Public Information Officer (PIO). Spills of explosive oil products may also require an upgraded response level, and these incidents are treated as a separate category under high hazard spills in Figure 1.

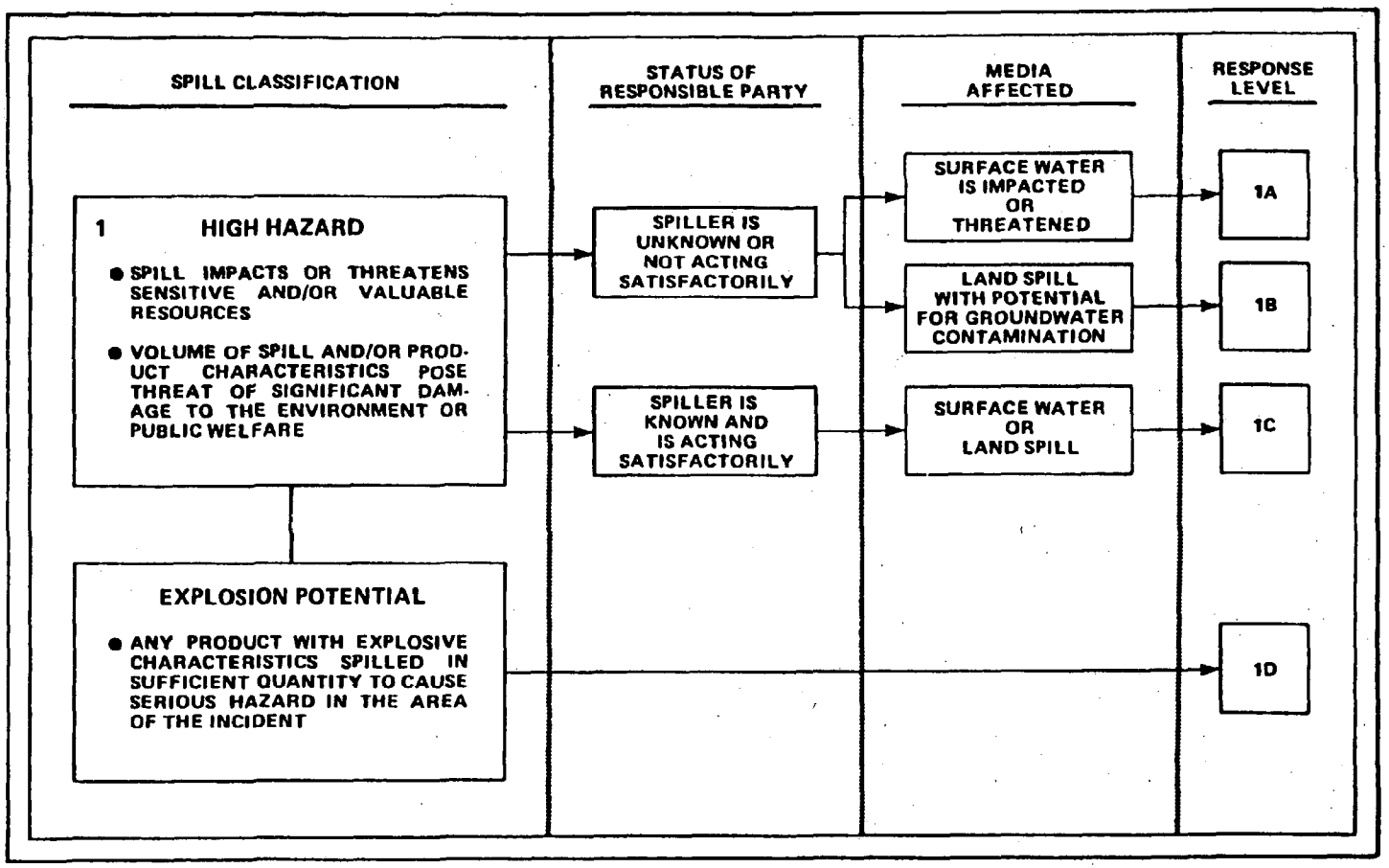


Figure 1: Response Level's for High Hazard Spills

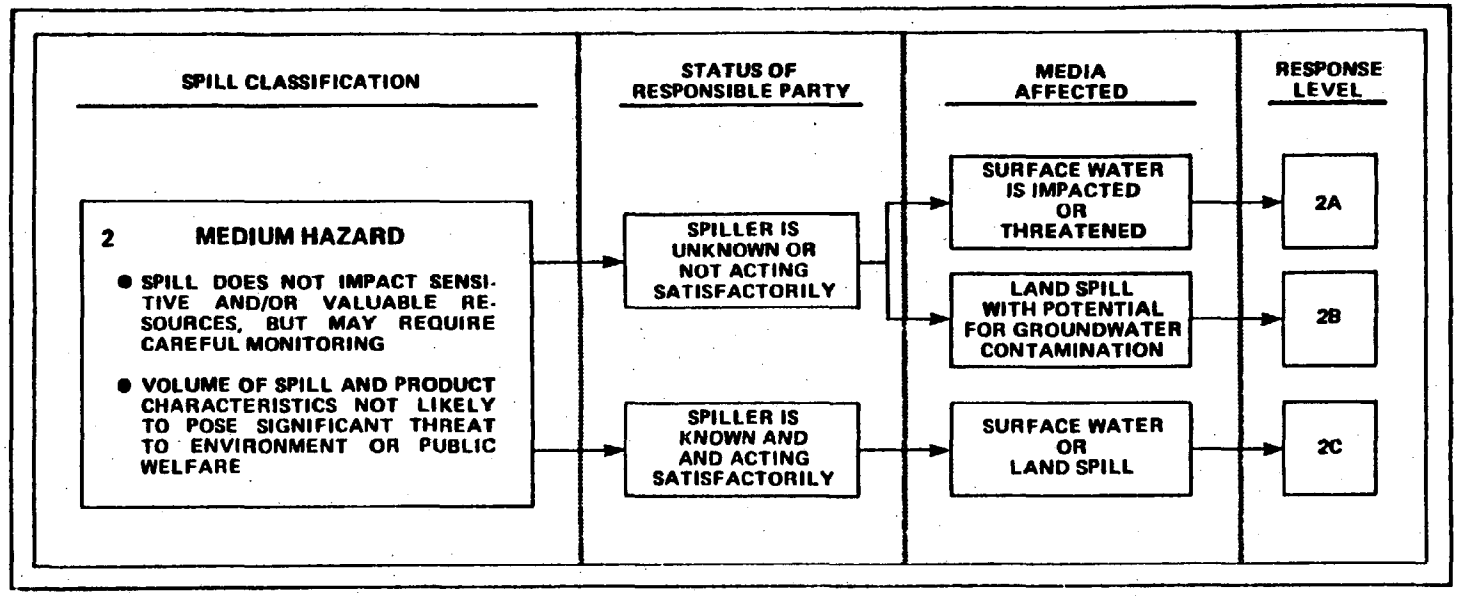


Figure 2: Response Levels for Medium Hazard Spills

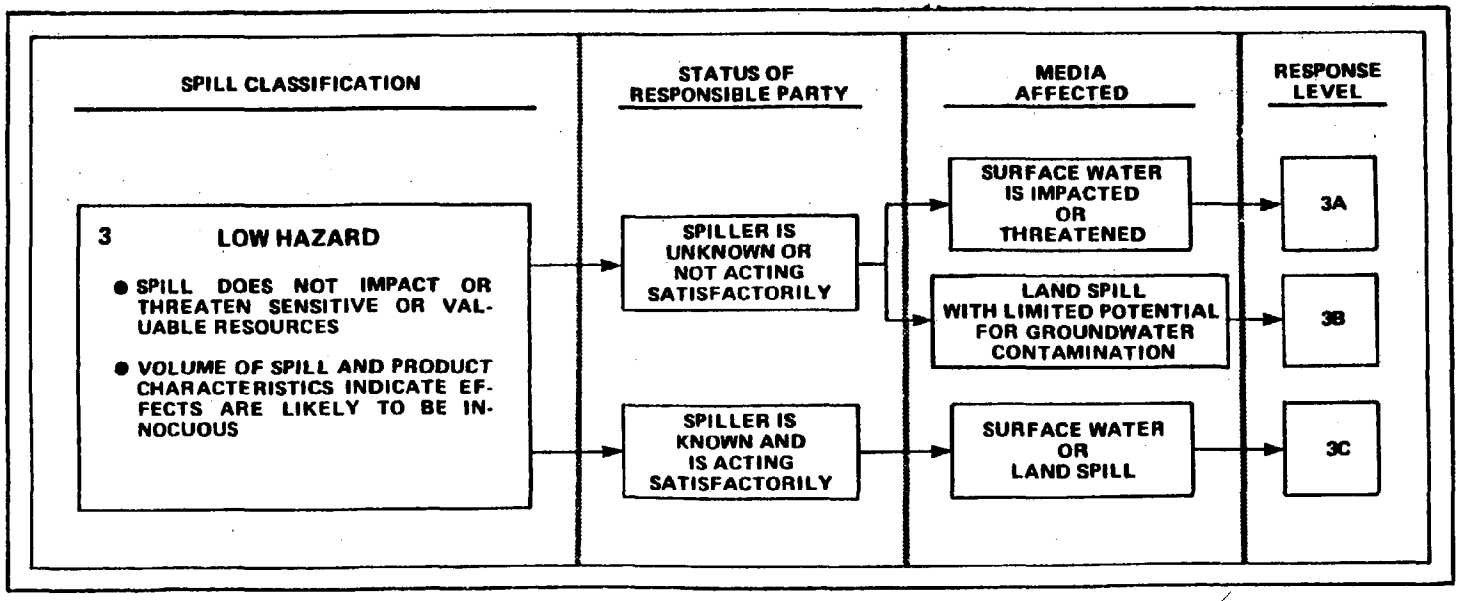


Figure 3: Response Levels for Low Hazard Spills

Response Levels	A Spiller unknown/not acting; surface water impacted or threatened	B Spiller unknown/not acting; land spill with potential groundwater contamination	C Spiller known and acting satisfactorily; land or surface water spill	D Explosive potential
1: High hazard spill; all agencies with jurisdiction either respond or are notified and advised of develoments as they occur. PIO may be necessary; full scale response effort.	1A: Funding for clean-up of surface water spill obatined, usually through §311(k). Cleanup directed by federal OSC with consultation by state and local agencies.	1B: SAC attempts to obtain funding for mitigation, most likely through state Cleanup and Abatement Account. Response usually of a less urgent nature; groundwater users warned and well sampling conducted.	1C: Although spiller is identifed and cooperative, magnitude of spill requires extensive involvement by state and federal agencies. Cost documentation required only for agencies seeking reimbursement from spiller for monitoring activities.	1D: Evacuations should be considered; local fire departments normally assume lead role for oil spills with explosive potential, regardless of status of responsible party. Public welfare is primary concern.
2: Medium hazard spill; 3 to 5 local and/or state agencies respond.	2A: Same as 1A, except for possibility of shorter duration of cleanup efforts.	2B: Same as 1B; magnitude of potential contamination is less and/or groundwater is unpotable at time of spill.	2C: Agencies involved primarily as monitors; determine when spill is adequately cleaned up.	
3: Low hazard spill; 1 to 2 local agencies respond; state notified.	3A: Funding may or may not be obtained depending on volume, product properties, and location. The "do nothing" option should be considered. Short duration cleanup.	3B: Groundwater contamination unlikely; contaminated soil may be removed or oil may be left to degrade naturally.	3C: Same as 3B; agencies should use same criteria for terminating cleanup as those used when state or federal funds are employed.	

TABLE 1: OIL SPILL RESPONSE LEVELS

Once a spill has been classified, response personnel must determine whether the responsible party has been identified, whether appropriate mitigation efforts are being taken and, if not, whether the spill impacts or threatens surface water or groundwater. These criteria are included in Figures 1 through 3 to facilitate determination of response levels. Table 1 explains the response levels in terms of involved agencies and actions that should be taken.

230. Transportation and Fixed Facility Incidents

This plan applies to oil discharges that originate from any source, including transportation related spills and those that occur at a fixed facility.

Transportation spills include oil and petroleum product cargo tank vehicle accidents, motor vehicle fuel system spills, pipeline malfunctions or breaks, railway discharges, and spills originating from barges or marine vessels. The carrier or operator of the source of the discharge is normally the responsible party. In some cases, the shipper or owner of the spilled product may be responsible (e.g., when product is improperly manifested).

Discharges from fixed facilities include those from production as well as storage sites. Facilities that fall under the Spill Prevention, Countermeasure, and Control (SPCC) regulations (40 CFR Part 112) enforced by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) may be subject to an inspection at any time, and especially when a discharge has escaped containment and reached a waterway. Seepage from underground oil storage tanks that may affect groundwater are also covered by this plan.

300. ORGANIZATION

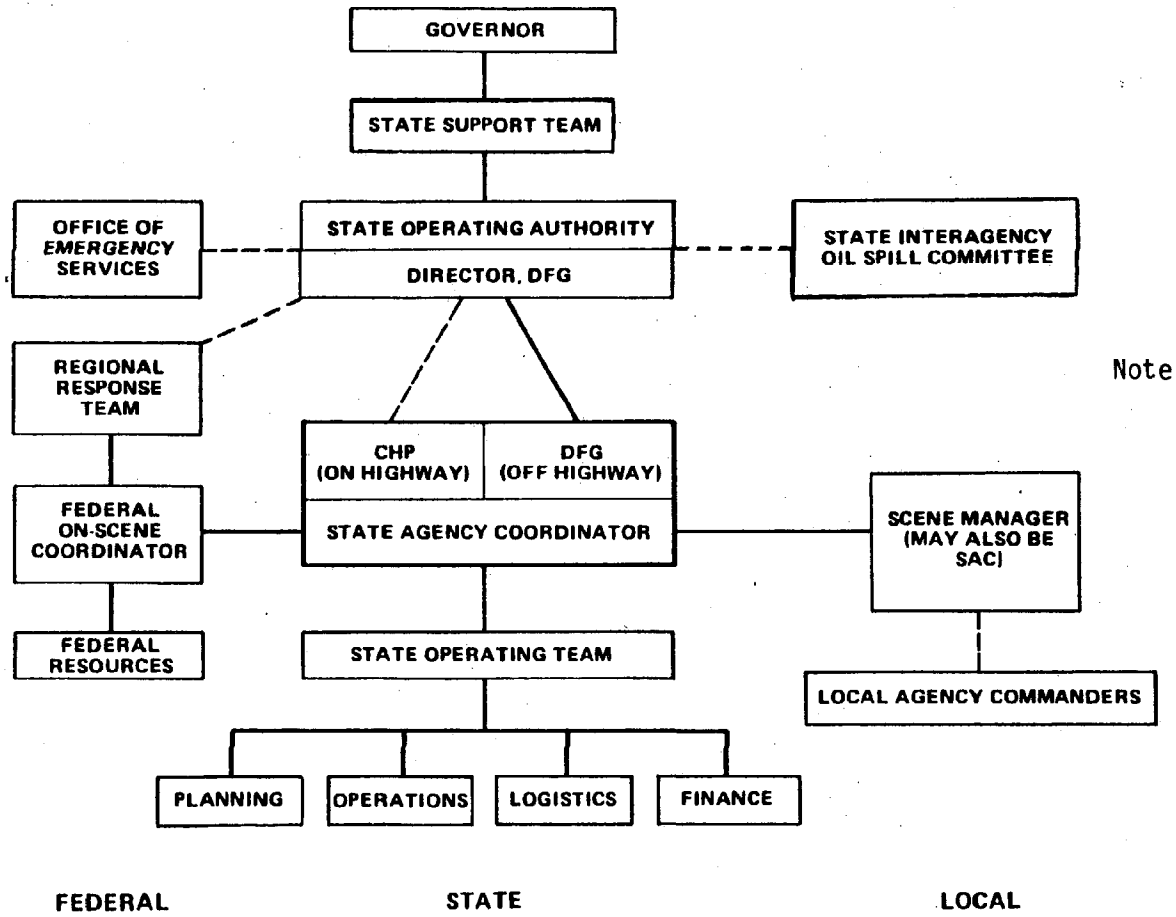
310. Organizational Concepts

The fundamental activities performed pursuant to this plan are coordination and pre-planning prior to a pollution incident and effective management of response operations at the scene of a discharge. The roles of state, local, and federal entities in the oil spill response organization of California are discussed below. Figure 4 illustrates the state pollution incident response organization.

320. Local Roles

Local agencies frequently provide the first government response to the scene of an oil discharge. A local official therefore serves as Scene Manager during at least the early response stages for a large number of incidents in California. Local jurisdictions should predesignate the agency responsible for providing a Scene Manager for oil spills. Possibilities include the local police or fire department, the county sheriff, public works department, or the local health department. For spills on state highways, freeways, and on roadways in most unincorporated areas, the California Highway Patrol (CHP) will provide the Scene Manager and the State Agency Coordinator (SAC). The local Scene Manager will serve for the duration of cleanup efforts unless relieved by the SAC or a federal On-Scene Coordinator.

Personnel likely to serve as Scene Managers should be familiar with Section 500 of this plan, Operational Response Phases.



Note: Dashed lines represent indirect lines of authority

Figure 4 STATE POLLUTION INCIDENT RESPONSE ORGANIZATION

330. State Roles

331. State Support Team (SST)

The SST is comprised of the following team members:

- Secretary of Resources (Chairman);
- Director of Food and Agriculture;
- Secretary for Business, Transportation and Housing;
- Secretary for Health and Welfare;
- Attorney General;
- Director of Office of Emergency Services;
- Commanding General, California National Guard;
- Director of Department of Finance; and
- Secretary of Environmental Affairs.

The SST shall designate the State Operating Authority (SOA) and shall provide him with such support and authority as he may properly need to meet his responsibilities.

In the event of a major pollution incident, the SST may monitor and evaluate reports generated by the SOA. The SST may recommend courses of action in combating a pollution incident to the SOA for consideration by the SAC, but is not delegated direct operational control over the pollution incident or the SAC. The primary function of the SST is to make resources of the member agencies available to the SAC in the event of a major oil discharge. The SST will normally meet in Sacramento as necessary to address issues concerning major pollution incidents.

The SST has the responsibility and authority to support and administer a State Interagency Oil Spill Committee (SIOSC).

332. State Operating Authority (SOA)

The SOA is that person charged with the responsibility and delegated commensurate authority for planning and directing the overall operations of all state agencies engaged in combating a pollution incident. The SOA shall be the department director of the California Department of Fish and Game (DFG). He shall serve at the pleasure of the SST until replaced. He shall have a first and second alternate. Either the SOA or one of his alternates shall be available to respond to a pollution incident at all times. The SOA shall also designate the SACs for off-highway spills. In the event of a major pollution incident, the SOA will serve as a liaison between the SST, meeting offscene, and the SAC staff at the scene of the spill.

333. State Interagency Oil Spill Committee (SIOSC)

This standing committee is hereby created and shall function until dissolved by the SST.

The SIOSC consists of the SOA or his designee as Chairman, and as regular members, a representative and alternate from each of the folowing agencies:

- Attorney General;
- California Highway Patrol;
- California National Guard;
- Department of Conservation (Division of Oil and Gas);
- Department of Fish and Game;
- Department of Health Services;
- Department of Transportation;
- Department of Parks and Recreation;
- Department of Water Resources;
- Department of Forestry;
- Office of Emergency Services;

- State Lands Commission; and
- State Water Resources Control Board.

SIOSC shall be responsible for the following:

- Establishing and maintaining liaison with federal and local agencies, and public and private organizations engaged in oil pollution prevention and control;

- Coordinating day-to-day procedures and practices relative to the prevention and mitigation of oil pollution from oil discharges between state agencies and other organizations; and

- Recommending necessary research, development, and testing by appropriate organizations of materials, equipment, and methods related to oil spill prevention and control.

SIOSC shall meet annually at the call of the Chairman and at any other time at the request of the Chairman or of any two regular committee members. The United States Coast Guard (USCG), United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and industry cooperative organizations are invited to attend SIOSC meetings. At the annual meeting this plan will be reviewed to consider the effects of new legislation and to consider amendments and/ or additions to the plan. The SOA is delegated the responsibility to update the plan and to circulate the changes to the parties hereto. Any revisions shall be subject to approval by SIOSC.

334. State Agency Coordinator (SAC)

The SAC is that person designated by the SOA who is charged with the responsibility and delegated commensurate authority for planning and coordinating the on-scene operations of all state agencies engaged in combating a pollution incident. He will have the counsel of the SOA

and the SST, but shall be the single state official that delegates mission assignments to appropriate state agencies.

The SAC is the primary point of contact between the state and the Scene Manager. The SAC shall confer with the Scene Manager to determine pertinent facts about the incident, including but not limited to its potential impact on the public health and welfare (including danger to surrounding populations and the potential for mass casualties); nature, amount, and location of the material released; probable direction and time of travel of the material; and natural resources and installations which are or may be affected, and the priorities for protecting them. Through joint conference with the Scene Manager, the SAC shall determine the nature of state agency support needed and how state resources may be employed most effectively in the incident response operations. If the SAC determines that the pollution incident exceeds the response capabilities of the local agency Scene Manager, the SAC may assume the lead role for the duration of the response. He shall then act in accordance with the needs of the Scene Management System, which is outlined in the California Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan. He shall initiate notification of the Office of Emergency Services (OES) regional office in cases where evacuation is necessary, or large numbers of people are adversely affected. In consultation with appropriate agencies, the SAC shall determine when to terminate a cleanup, taking into consideration the public welfare and the natural resources affected.

The SAC will ensure that notification of the incident is made to all concerned parties and that sufficient documentation is initiated to support Phase IV response activities (see Section 540).

In the event of a pollution incident, the first state official on scene shall assume the duties of SAC until relieved by the designated SAC.

The SAC shall call upon and direct the needed resources as required by Phases II, III, and IV of this plan (see Section 500).

335. State Operating Team (SOT)

The SOT shall provide technical advice, operating personnel, equipment, and general counsel to the SAC whenever the team or any portion thereof is activated in response to a pollution incident.

Team members should be available to respond immediately to the scene of a discharge upon request of the SAC. The SOT shall be composed of the same designated representatives and alternates who serve on SIOSC (see Section 323). Representatives of industry and/or other governmental agencies shall be included as appropriate.

SOT/SIOSC members must have a thorough knowledge of the resources their organization can provide and commensurate authority to place these resources at the disposal of the SAC in a timely manner. Members will act as liaison between their respective agencies and the SAC.

336. Field Command Post (FCP)

A FCP should be established for all oil spills which require continuous or frequent monitoring by state or local agency personnel. The SAC will designate a site for the FCP based on proximity to the spill, as well as communications and support services available. Depending on needs, the FCP may be equipped with the following:

- Telephone service shall be arranged by the SAC for ongoing spill incidents with a fixed FCP. The telephone number(s) in the FCP should not be released to the press or to the public. Instead, an Emergency Public Information Center (EPIC) should be established to handle community relations (see Section 670).

- Alternate communications include radios (mobile-based units and/or hand-held portables) and radio-telephones. Telecopy machines can be useful for documentation and report transmittal.

- Support for response personnel includes food, water, and shelter as the minimum. Remote spills and/or extreme environmental conditions may emphasize the need for one or more of these basic needs. Bathroom facilities may also be a special consideration for some spill situations.

Ideally, the FCP should be located in a motel/hotel near the federal response center and should include one large room for use as an office and nearby rooms for use by the SOT members. Small spills may be handled from a mobile FCP, ranging from fire or police vehicles up to specialized response vehicles designed specifically to serve as FCPs.

337. Public Information Officer (PIO)

The intense media and public interest normally associated with a significant oil spill should be dealt with in a prompt and professional fashion by a PIO designated by the SAC for the spill.

The PIO shall coordinate all press releases, interviews, and public meetings regarding a significant oil spill. The PIO will maintain close contact with the SAC and will be made aware of all major developments regarding the spill as they occur.

DFG shall furnish the PIO for off-highway spills attracting significant media attention. The CHP will provide the PIO for highway spills.

The SAC may call upon other state agencies to provide public information officers, provided that such personnel have a basic understanding of the problems related to the cleanup of an oil spill in advance of the emergency assignment. A single PIO is always preferable in order to eliminate the possibility of conflicting information being released. The state PIO should coordinate with federal public information specialists assigned to the discharge by EPA or the USCG.

340. Federal Roles

The National Contingency Plan (NCP) mandates a coordinated federal response to oil spills of significant magnitude and severity that reach or threaten the navigable waters of the United States and adjoining shorelines. The Regional Response Team (RRT) network that was established to effectuate this response includes California as part of Federal Region IX. The RRT is responsible for preparedness and contingency planning prior to a spill and for coordination during a major spill event. Depending on the location of the spill, a representative of the EPA or the USCG will chair the RRT and provide the federal OSC. Other participating members of the RRT include the SOA and federal agencies. The EPA or USCG OSC is responsible for notifying RRT members for support and assistance as needed. The Region IX Oil and Hazardous Substance Pollution Contingency Plan includes a complete description of the federal response organization.

400. RESPONSE CAPABILITIES AND ASSIGNMENTS

The following discussion of state, local, and federal agencies' response capabilities is intended to focus on assignments as they pertain specifically to oil spills. Section IV-C, D, E of the State Hazardous Material Incident Contingency Plan contains a more extensive treatment of this subject.

410. State Agencies

411. The Department of Fish and Game (DFG) has the following responsibilities:

- Protection of the state's fish and wildlife and their habitats.
- The Director is the State Operating Authority (SOA).
- Represent the state of California as the SOA on the federal Regional Response Team (RRT).
- Conduct investigations, collect samples, procure and maintain evidence, and establish biological losses to support Fish and Game Code (§5650) concerning criminal charges and/or Fish and Game Code (§2014) concerning civil charges.
- Lead agency in determining when to terminate a cleanup where natural resources are threatened or affected.
- Lead state agency to approve use of Oil Spill Cleanup Agents (OSCA), as discussed in Section 650.
- Provide technical advice on cleanup methods to minimize damage to living resources.

- Pursue prosecutions of Fish and Game Code violations with the Office of the County District Attorney (or appropriate local prosecuting authority) and/or the Office of the Attorney General of the state of California.

412. The State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) and the nine Regional Boards have the following responsibilities:

- Protect and improve surface and groundwater resources as authorized under the Porter-Cologne Act and the Clean Water Act.

- Provide technical assistance on the potential impact of a petroleum spill on water resources. Advise the State Agency Coordinator (SAC) and California Department of Health Services (DHS) of critical water uses potentially affected.

- In cooperation with the DHS, designate sites for disposal of petroleum contaminated material.

- Provide water sampling, analysis, and monitoring activities to identify the source and extent of the spill.

- Under §13331 and §13304 of the Porter-Cologne Act, the SWRCB may issue either cease and desist or abatement orders to responsible parties.

- Evaluate requests for emergency cleanup funds from the Cleanup and Abatement Account for hiring a cleanup contractor (see Section 610).

- Testing of OSCA and granting product approval for the state (see Appendix H).

413. The California Highway Patrol (CHP) has the following responsibilities:

- Acts as the Scene Manager and SAC for oil spills on all freeways, state highways, and on roadways in most unincorporated areas of the state as mandated by §2454 of the California Vehicle Code.

- Acts as the primary statewide information, assistance, and notification coordinator for oil spills occurring on state roadways as mandated by §2453 of the California Vehicle Code.

- Provides traffic control and supervision as mandated by the California Vehicle Code (§2400 and §2410). If highway traffic on routes within CHP jurisdiction is or is likely to be adversely affected by a pollution incident, the Commander of the area wherein the occurrence is located is to be notified. He shall be requested to send a member of this staff to the Field Command Post (FCP) for liaison. He shall be advised of the situation and action being taken to control and eliminate the pollution.

- Will take control measures necessary to ensure safe traffic movement and to enable other agencies to expedite spill clean-up. The CHP will coordinate its emergency traffic control operations with the SAC, local law enforcement agencies, and appropriate highway maintenance authorities as necessary.

- Should CHP assistance be requested under the authority of the California Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Plan, CHP law enforcement functions will be carried out in cooperation with the Operational Area Coordinator (county sheriff) in the county where the incident has occurred.

o A member of the CHP has statewide peace officer powers with authority to enforce all California criminal statutes.

414. The Department of Transportation (CalTrans) has the following responsibilities:

- Planning, designing, constructing, and maintaining the state highway system.

- Assisting the CHP with traffic control and re-routing operations.

- Providing initial containment and countermeasures to mitigate the impact of a spill.

- Restoring contaminated areas under their jurisdiction.

- Maintaining a cleanup fund to remove oil and hazardous material spills from state highways when the responsible party is unknown or takes unacceptable action to mitigate the discharge.

415. The State Lands Commission (SLC) has the following responsibilities:

- As the land manager of state-owned tide and submerged lands and other mineral lands, the SLC has a direct interest in any oil spill involving pipelines, piers, oil and gas loading facilities, surface facilities, and exploration and production facilities on any or all of those lands.

- Advise and counsel the SAC of any immediate mitigative measures necessary to cease or contain the discharge. The SLC can provide oil and gas drilling and production engineers, mechanical design engineers, marine terminal engineers, marine geologists, and other specialists on a 24-hour basis to assist in all aspects of a spill originating from those sources mentioned above.

- Ensure that all lessees or grantees of state land have operable and up-to-date oil spill contingency plans as mandated in Article 3.4 of the SLC's "Regulations for Oil and Gas Drilling and Production Operations on State Tide and Submerged Lands" (currently under revision).

- Consult with the Division of Oil and Gas (DOG) and advise the SAC when a major mitigative measure is necessary.

- Review availability and effectiveness of oil spill containment and recovery equipment in their area of jurisdiction.

416. The Division of Oil and Gas (DOG) has the following responsibilities:

- The DOG, by its statutory obligation, is the principal state agency responsible for the supervision and regulation of all oil, gas, and geothermal operations within the territorial boundaries of California. In the event of a pollution incident emanating from a drilling or producing facility or area within the state, the DOG will be responsible for determining the appropriate actions to be taken to control and secure the source.

- §3226 of the California Public Resources Code provides authority for the State Oil and Gas Supervisor to determine that an emergency exists. If so determined, he may order or undertake such actions as he deems necessary to protect life, health, property, or natural resources. Any funds expended by DOG in carrying out the action taken would constitute a lien against the property upon which the work is done.

- When a pollution incident occurs, the DOG will send a representative from the district office having jurisdiction over the facility or area to the FCP to advise and counsel the SAC of the immediate corrective actions to be taken or contemplated to mitigate the causes of the pollution incident.

417. The Department of Justice, Attorney General's Office has the following responsibilities:

- The Attorney General (AG) will provide legal advice to the SAC at the time of the spill.

- The AG has the authority to file suit against the discharger for injunctive relief, civil penalties, and actual damages (see Table 2).

- The AG will also defend the state in any tort action that results from an oil spill incident.

418. The Office of Emergency Services (OES) has the following responsibilities:

- As authorized under the Emergency Services Act, the OES is responsible for planning, notification, and coordination of state agencies' mutual aid response. OES maintains a manned 24-hour notification center in Sacramento to coordinate emergency response communications throughout the state. In the event of an oil spill, the OES is notified by a responsible party or a local, state, or federal agency representative (e.g., CHP, DFG, EPA, etc.). The OES coordinates with the CHP to notify all other agencies whose jurisdictions are potentially affected. The OES also coordinates with county OES offices to ensure uniformity of notification procedures.

STATUTE	SECTION(S)	AUTHORITY
Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (Water Code §13000 et seq.)	§§13350, 13385, 13386	Impose civil penalties against dischargers.
	§13304	Authorizes injunctive relief for violation of RWQCB cleanup and abatement orders; requires reimbursement for state agency cleanup costs.
	§13331	Authorizes injunctive relief for violation of RWQCB cease and desist orders.
	§13386	Authorizes injunctive relief for violation of RWQCB cease and desist orders and waste discharge requirements.
Fish and Game Code	§2014	Authorizes suits for damage to fish and wildlife.
Harbors and Navigation Code	§151	Imposes civil penalties against dischargers; requires reimbursement for state agency cleanup costs; authorizes suits for actual damages.
	§293	Provides for absolute liability for damages suffered by state and local goverments, including damages to natural resources.

TABLE 2: Key Enforcement Statutes

- The OES supports the SOA in coordinating SAC requests for state resources (e.g., mutual aid) during major oil spill incidents. If the Governor declares a "State of Emergency", all requests for state resources are coordinated by the SAC through OES.

419. Other Agencies

a) The Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) has management responsibility for approximately 1,000,000 acres in the State Park System. State Park field personnel have police powers to enforce regulations concerning State Park System property under §5008 of the Public Resources Code. Field personnel may advise the SAC on access routes to parks and beaches, monitor and protect property and resources, and provide collection stations for oiled birds and mammals as necessary.

b) The Department of Health Services (DHS) is responsible for the protection of public health under Title 22 of the California Administration Code and Division 20 of the California Health and Safety Code. This responsibility includes the protection of public water supplies, domestic livestock, and wildlife from petroleum-related substances and other hazardous materials.

DHS regulates the transport and disposal of hazardous wastes, including petroluem contaminated material, and provides emergency generator and transport I.D. numbers to be used for completion of the California Hazardous Waste Manifest (see Appendix C).

DHS evaluates requests for emergency funds from the State Superfund for cleaning up spills of oil contaminated with a state designated hazardous substance (see Section 612).

c) The California Coastal Commission is the regulatory agency responsible for reviewing oil and gas facility permits within the coastal zone as authorized under the California Coastal Act. The coastal zone includes an area that varies from 1,000 yards to five miles inland and extends to three nautical miles offshore. The Commission issues conditional use permits to ensure that oil and gas facilities provide and maintain adequate oil spill containment and cleanup equipment. Under regulatory permitting authority, and in cooperation with other state and federal agencies, the Commission calls drills to test oil spill response capabilities of exploration and production vessels.

The federal Coastal Zone Management Act also gives the Commission authority over permits for facilities in the outer continental shelf (OCS). The Commission can object to a facility in the OCS if the resulting adverse impacts are inconsistent with the California Coastal Management Program.

d) The California Conservation Corps, as authorized under §14000-§14312 of the Public Resources Code, is available to assist local state, and federal agencies on a 24-hour basis. The Corps can provide equipment and personnel trained in fire suppression activities and oil spill containment methods for offshore and inland areas. Requests for Corps assistance should be made by the SAC to the Corps' Statewide Emergency Coordinator or to the State OES.

e) The Department of Water Resources (DWR) is responsible for the protection, operation, and maintenance of the State Water Project. The DWR would become involved in an oil spill incident which affected the project, and would advise the SAC on access routes and locations which would be best suited to facilitate cleanup and removal operations. Depending on the season, climatological factors, and the prevailing flow rate of a

river affected by an oil spill, DWR may be able to predict or regulate movement of the spilled product to facilitate cleanup efforts (see Section 640).

f) The Military Department may be available for very large, slow-developing oil spill incidents if a State of Emergency has been declared. To the extent that military capabilities are not compromised, and as directed by the Governor, the Military Department will:

- Assist in the evacuation of areas threatened by a major refined petroleum spill which poses an explosive hazard. The Military Department would coordinate with local welfare agencies and the American National Red Cross in providing food, shelter, and medical care for those evacuated;

- Provide assistance to civil law enforcement operations, including access control of restricted or evacuated areas;

- Assist in the clearance of rubble and debris;

- Provide assistance in communications; and

- Provide air and surface transportation of authorized personnel, equipment, and supplies; and assist in distribution of the equipment and supplies.

g) The California Department of Forestry (CDF) peforms fire prevention and suppression duties for about 30 million acres of land in the state. In addition to their state responsibility areas, CDF provides fire service to local jurisdictions under contract. In such cases, CDF carries out responsibilities of local fire suppression agencies as they relate to discharges of oil. During the declared fire season, response may be limited due to previous commitments to the Department's

primary fire suppression mission. In the event of a significant oil spill, CDF will:

- Support emergency operations of other state agencies (e.g., food and shelter);
- Provide communications support as requested by the SAC or the Scene Manager;
- Monitor environmental contamination as requested by the SAC;
- Support local fire fighting in accordance with fire mutual aid agreements; and
- Coordinate and manage the use of inmate, ward, and California Conversation Corps-member personnel in combating pollution incidents.

420. Local Agencies

The oil spill response capabilities of local agencies vary a great deal throughout the state of California. Virtually all counties participate in planning, coordination and notification activities associated with spills and other emergencies. Traditional field response capabilities of fire and police departments, including traffic direction, communications, and equipment support, are often useful during oil spill responses. In addition, a number of counties, especially in coastal metropolitan areas, have well-developed field capabilities specifically for oil spills.

Depending on the location and nature of an oil spill, local agencies which may become involved instead of, or in addition to, fire and police departments include the following:

- Local health departments;
- Flood control agencies;
- Public works departments;
- Water supply agencies; and
- Regional parks and recreation agencies.

The pre-designation of response assignments to local agencies is especially critical for those counties located in environmentally sensitive areas (e.g., coastal and delta counties). These assignments should be a function of Local Planning Advisory Committees, which are discussed in Section IV-B of the California Hazardous Material Incident Contingency Plan.

430. Federal Agencies

The National Contingency Plan (NCP) requires that a discharge of oil be promptly reported by the responsible party to the National Response Center (NRC), which is operated by the USCG, or to the nearest EPA or USCG office. The reporter may also be a government agency or a member of the public. Upon receiving a notification, the NRC will relay the report to the federal On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) whose jurisdiction is affected. Jurisdictional boundaries between coastal and inland areas are described in the Region IX Oil and Hazardous Substance Pollution Contingency Plan.

After receiving a report of a spill, the OSC conducts a preliminary assessment to determine the magnitude and severity of the discharge, the feasibility of removal, and the existence of responsible parties. If a responsible party cannot be identified or is unwilling or unable to initiate cleanup efforts, the OSC can expend the funds

established pursuant to §311(k) of the Clean Water Act to effect mitigation and cleanup of the spilled oil. If the OSC determines that the discharge exceeds locally available response capabilities, transects regional boundaries, or poses a substantial threat to the public health or environment, the federal Regional Response Team (RRT) may be activated for assistance. If the RRT is activated, a representative of the lead agency (i.e., USCG or EPA) will chair the team.

Other responsibilities of the OSC include:

- Coordinating with the SAC and/or the local Scene Manager.
- Collecting additional information about the discharge, such as determining the source, estimating the amount released, identifying potential responsible parties, projecting the pathway of discharged materials, and assessing the impact on natural resources and property.
- Advising land management agencies and trustees of natural resources of discharges that may affect federal resources under their jurisdiction.
- Developing information summaries for release to the public. A Public Information Officer (PIO) may be designated to handle press releases and media relations for significant spills.

The agencies discussed below are among the participating members of the RRT that are available to assist the OSC upon request.

431. United States Coast Guard (USCG)

In the event of an oil spill in the coastal zone, the USCG will provide the OSC. The Pacific Strike Team (PST) is maintained by the

USCG on a 24-hour basis to provide assistance to an OSC. The PST can provide the following support:

- On-site communication;
- Transportation;
- Containment and removal equipment;
- Monitoring equipment;
- Sample collection and analyses;
- Cost documentation of federal funds expended; and
- Collection of evidence to be used in enforcement proceedings authorized under the Clean Water Act and the Refuse Act of 1899.

Requests for the PST may be made directly to the Commanding Officer, the USCG RRT representative, or to the NRC at (800) 424-8802.

432. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

The EPA maintains the Environmental Response Team (ERT) to assist the OSC upon request. The ERT can advise and provide support to the OSC in the following areas:

- Environmental assessment;
- Hazard evaluation;
- Risk assessment;
- Multi-media sampling and analysis;
- On-site safety;
- Cleanup techniques and priorities; and
- Dispersant application.

The ERT is located in Edison, New Jersey, so response time normally exceeds eight hours to California.

The EPA also maintains a Technical Assistance Team (TAT) through a contract with a private consultant. The TAT is available to the OSC on a 24-hour basis and can provide the following:

- Site survey and assessment;
- Determination of pollutant pathways;
- Multi-media sampling and analysis;
- Ambient air characterization and monitoring;
- Cleanup techniques and priorities;
- Cost documentation of federal funds expended; and
- Collection and documentation of evidence to be used in enforcement proceedings authorized under §311 of the Clean Water Act.

The TAT for Region IX operates out of San Francisco. Requests for the ERT or TAT may be directed to the EPA RRT representative or to the NRC.

433. Department of Interior (DOI)

The Office of Environmental Project Review is the primary DOI representative on the RRT, and is responsible for coordianting input by the bureaus of the Department. Two agencies of DOI with special responsibilities related to oil spills are discussed below.

a) United States Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) - As a participating member of the RRT, DOI provides support to the OSC with respect to the resources for which it has management authority. FWS is the agency designated within DOI to manage wildlife resources with special federal status. Specifically, this authority extends to protection of migratory birds, endangered species of fish, wildlife and marine mammals. Any enforcement actions taken are in cooperation with the California Department of Fish and Game (DFG) and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). In response to requests from the OSC, FWS provides on-scene assistance for releases in

coastal and inland areas through a Pollution Response Coordinator and Field Response Coordinators. These FWS representatives can provide bird rehabilitation and dispersal equipment, analytical laboratory support and fish and wildlife damage assessment. FWS also serves on the behalf of the DOI, as required by the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), as a federal trustee for natural resources that are damaged or destroyed as the result of a release of oil or hazardous materials in inland areas.

b) Minerals Management Service (MMS) - According to a Memorandum of Understanding between the United States Department of Interior and the United States Department of Transportation, the MMS has exclusive authority with respect to coordination and direction of measures necessary to abate a source of pollution occurring from permanent and temporary drilling platforms and vessels seaward from the territorial boundary of California. This authority extends to a radius of 500 meters from the source of the discharge; beyond 500 meters, the USCG resumes authority for directing response efforts. Any determinations made by the MMS representative on a spill co within the 500 meter limit are binding upon the USCG-OSC. As a participating agency of the RRT, the MMS may also advise the OSC on dispersant use and application, containment and recovery techniques, and methods to abate the source. The MMS is authorized under the Outer Continental Shelf Act to conserve oil and gas resources by requiring platform design and construction approval, equipment failure reporting, drilling compliance inspections, and oil spill contingency plans.

434. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

As a participating agency of the RRT, NOAA provides support to the OSC with respect to living marine mammals and endangered species;

meteorlogical, hydrological, ice, and oceanographic data for marine, coastal, and certain inland waters; and tide information. In response to requests from the OSC, NOAA provides on-scene scientific assistance for releases in coastal and marine areas through its regional Scientific Support Coordinators (SSC).

The specific duties of the SSC may include:

- Providing liaison between natural resource, chemical, medical, and other scientific experts and the OSC;
- Modeling trajectories of released materials to predict movement of a contaminant (see Section 640);
- Assessing the nature, behavior, and fate of pollutants, e.g., chemical sampling and analysis, identification of toxic properties, and alteration of physical and chemical characteristics under various environmental conditions;
- Recommending safety precautions for response personnel;
- Identifying areas of special biological importance requiring protection;
- Responding to requests from state and federal agencies for assistance in scientific studies and environmental assessments; and
- Assisting public relation efforts on scientific issues.

NOAA also serves on behalf of the Secretary of Commerce as a trustee for natural resources under federal jurisdiction that are damaged or destroyed as the result of a release of oil or hazardous materials in coastal and marine waters and certain inland areas. As a trustee, NOAA is responsible for assessing damages, presenting claims, and developing and implementing restoration or replacement plans.

As part of NOAA, the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) has the authority of the Endangered Species Act and the Marine Mammals Act, and is responsible for research and management of federally designated fish, marine mammals, and endangered species. The NMFS can provide laboratory analytical support and damage assessment of these resources.

440. Non-Governmental Roles

441. Facility Owners/Operators

Facility owners/operators are responsible for notifying the appropriate state and federal agencies of oil discharges originating from their installations (see Section 510). They are responsible for containment and cleanup, including cleanup costs incurred by state agencies. Dischargers are also liable for quantifiable and unquantifiable damage to the environment.

Most storage facilities with a combined capacity of 1,320 gallons or more of oil, or with a single storage tank of 660 gallons or more, must comply with the federal Spill Prevention, Countermeasure and Control (SPCC) regulations (40 CFR Part 112). These regulations are enforced by the EPA, and are intended to prevent facility discharges from reaching surface waters.

Production facilities located on state or federal land may be subject to numerous other spill-related conditions as terms of lease agreements. These lease agreements and the various permits required by government agencies may mandate that a facility maintain specified spill response equipment, contingency plans, and/or trained personnel. Lessees of offshore tracts managed by the SLC are normally required to post a number of bonds, including a $10 million bond to cover damage claims by third parties affected by an oil spill.

442. Industrial Cooperatives

There are four oil spill cooperatives on the coast of California which are comprised of oil companies active in production and refining operations in the state. These co-ops maintain a variety of response equipment for containment and cleanup of oil spills in the coastal zone. Appendix B lists specific equipment for each co-op, including skimmers, booms, vessels, oil storage capacities, and locations. A diagram of co-op locations and jurisdictions is also included in Appendix B.

443. Citizen Participation

Recognizing that §8574.3 of the Government Code allows the SAC to use volunteer workers during a pollution incident, and recognizing such volunteer workers are deemed employees of the state for purposes of Workmens Compensation under §3350 et seq. of the Labor Code, and recognizing payments for such compensation may be made from the State Water Pollution Cleanup and Abatement Account of the SWRCB fund, it is the policy of the state to utilize such volunteer services only when:

- The SAC deems their services will aid him in carrying out the purpose and objectives of this plan; and

- They will be assigned only to tasks that have minimal safety risks, such as beach surveillance, logistical support, or cleaning of oiled birds or mammals.

No person shall be considered an active volunteer unless he or she is enrolled for specific tasks and for a specified time by officials of the DFG, DPR, CDF or other agencies as deemed appropriate by the SAC. These state officials will issue to each enrolled volunteer an identification paper with sufficient data to enable the volunteer to pass into controlled areas for the purpose for which he or she is enrolled (see Appendix D for identification paper format).

The state officials enrolling volunteers shall have direct line authority over such volunteers, and any decisions made by such officials through their line authority will be final and cannot be appealed. The officials shall ensure that the enrolled volunteers receive an appropriate briefing concerning their assignments.

500. OPERATIONAL RESPONSE PHASES

Subpart E of the National Contingency Plan (NCP) establishes four phases of response to discharges of oil. This format has been duplicated below in order to maintain consistency with the NCP. Response personnel should refer to this section and the appendices for operational guidelines and information useful during field activities. Table 3 summarizes the key elements of each response phase.

510. Phase I - Discovery and Notification

Upon discovery of a reportable oil discharge by the vehicle or facility operator, a member of the public, or a government agency, notification must be made to the state Office of Emergency Services (OES) and to the federal National Response Center (NRC). OES and the NRC both maintain 24-hour toll free numbers:

OES (800) 852-7550
NRC (800) 424-8802

Spills originating from oil production leases regulated by the Division of Oil and Gas (DOG) must also be reported directly to the local DOG 24-hour number. Similarly, lessees of state land managed by the State Lands Commission (SLC) must report directly to the regional SLC office in the event of an oil spill.

The spiller has sole responsibility for making state and federal notifications. The numbers provided above are the simplest way to satisfy these notification requirements. Federal notification may also be satisfied by reporting directly to the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)-Region IX or to the appropriate district office of the United States Coast Guard (USCG). Notifications received directly by the California Highway Patrol (CHP) for highway incidents or by local agencies should be forwarded to OES to assure proper notification of all concerned agencies.

Phase I Discovery and Notification	Phase II Evaluation and Initiation of Action	Phase III Containment, Cleanup and Disposal	Phase IV Documentation and Cost Recovery
Report oil spills to: • OES - (800) 852-7550 • NRC - (800) 424-8802	Gather information • Spill report form • Telephone follow-up • Maps and references Respond to Scene • Assess magnitude and severity of spill • Determine the source and responsible party • Evaluate adequacy of cleanup actions underway • Provide technical assistance to spiller as needed and monitor cleanup, or • Initiate funding request if spiller is unidentified or is unable or unwilling to take adequate response measures	Containment • Control source • Stop or direct discharge to a readily accessible area Cleanup • Sorbents, skimmers and pumps to remove oil from water • Removal of oily debris and contaminated soil • Dispersant use request (Section 650) Disposal • Site selection • Recycling/reclaiming • Manifesting requirements	Document • Location; time; date and duration of spill; suspected source(s); responsible party, product description and quantity; cause of spill; resources impacted or threatened and status of response activities Documentation Tools • Daily and/or personal log books (bound) • Photographs • Samples • Statements Contractor Management • Daily work orders • Contractor invoices • Daily work reports

TABLE 3: OPERATIONAL RESPONSE PHASES

The OES spill report form illustrated in Figure 5 lists the type of information requested during notification. After obtaining as much information as possible, OES and NRC will promptly notify appropriate state and federal agencies. Local agencies will also be notified immediately to allow timely response to the incident.

520. Phase II - Evaluation and Initiation of Action

As much information as possible should be gathered when conducting a preliminary evaluation of a spill. In addition to the information provided by the notification process, response personnel may consult references and maps to better ascertain the threats posed by the discharge. Telephone calls to facility operators and/or anybody who has actually seen the spill can provide accurate additional background information.

Most importantly, an on-scene inspection should be made by a local or state agency representative for every significant oil discharge reported. The objects of an on-scene inspection include:

- Accurately assessing the magnitude and severity of a spill;
- Locating or confirming the source;
- Determining the feasibility of removal and preferred cleanup techniques; and
- Identifying the responsible party and evaluating the cleanup and mitigation actions being taken.

If the spiller is unidentified or if inadequate response actions are being taken to clean up the discharge, the government representative should initiate a funding request as discussed in Section 610.

OES Notification/Reporting Form

STATE OF CALIFORNIA — HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE SPILL REPORT

NOTIFIED OES _____ PHONE _____ DTG _____
REPORTED BY _____ PHONE _____
COASTAL _____ INLAND _____ WATER INVOLVED _____ COUNTY _____
SUBSTANCE(S) _____ QUANTITY _____
SHIP _____ OIL FIELD _____ PIPELINE _____ FREEWAY/ROAD _____ RAILROAD _____ PLANT _____
SHIP/ROAD/INSTALLATION _____
LOCATION _____

WHAT HAPPENED _____

LCL AGENCIES ON SCENE/NOTIFIED: FIRE DEPT ___ SHERIFF ___ POLICE ___ DOH ___ F&A ___ CO OES ___
LCL AGENCY INVOLVEMENT/CONTACTS _____

INJURIES _____

WATER INVOLVED (NAME OF STREAM, ETC) _____

CONTAINMENT _____

CLEAN UP BY/ACTION _____

WEATHER FACTOR _____
REPORT RECEIVED BY _____ ORGANIZATION _____

NOTIFIED:		NAME	TIME	NOTIFIED:		NAME	TIME
F&G	___	_____	_____	CDF	___	_____	_____
RWQCB	___	_____	_____	DPR	___	_____	_____
EPA	___	_____	_____	USCG	___	_____	_____
CHP	___	_____	_____	FEMA 9	___	_____	_____
DOH	___	_____	_____	LAFC DIST	___	_____	_____
F&A	___	_____	_____	C C OES	___	_____	_____
CALTRANS	___	_____	_____	E BAY PK	___	_____	_____
DWR	___	_____	_____	SFFD	___	_____	_____
DOG	___	_____	_____	_____	___	_____	_____
LANDS	___	_____	_____	_____	___	_____	_____
CAL OSHA	___	_____	_____	_____	___	_____	_____
FIRE MSHL	___	_____	_____	_____	___	_____	_____
COUNTY CONTACT:		AGENCY _____		NAME _____			TIME _____

Figure 5: OES Notification/Reporting Form

530. Phase III - Containment, Cleanup, and Disposal

Containment

Containment of an oil spill and control of the spill's source are the first critical activities of any response effort. The object of source control is to stop the discharge, which may require closing a valve, plugging a holed tank, or perhaps righting an overturned vehicle.

Containment should be pursued simultaneously with source control. The object of containment is to keep the oil in a readily accessible area. This should allow for a collection point with vehicle access whenever possible. Containment may consist of an earthen dike or ditch to prevent a discharge from reaching a waterway, or may entail boom deployment, underflow dams, or sorbent screens once oil has entered a surface water. Appendix A illustrates several containment techniques which may be utilized by first responders. Makeshift containment techniques are especially useful whenever delays in obtaining conventional booms would result in greater dispersion of the oil.

Cleanup

Cleanup and mitigation efforts must be taken to restore the impacted area to its pre-spill condition to the maximum extent possible. In some situations, it may be preferable to take no mitigative actions. The "no action" alternative should always be considered when a possibility exists that the cumulative damage resulting from cleanup efforts may be greater than that caused by the oil alone.

When it is determined that cleanup is feasible, physical removal techniques are the preferred method of removing oil. These include skimming and separation devices, vacuum trucks, pumps, and sorbents. Oily debris must also be removed, including contaminated soil and vegetation.

The State Agency Coordinator (SAC) is responsible for determining when a cleanup is complete. This decision shall be made in consultation with resource agencies having jurisdiction in the impacted area. Cleanup strategy for large spills shall be addressed by the State Operating Team (SOT) and the federal Regional Response Team (RRT) as needed. A list of cleanup contractors located in California is provided in Appendix B.

The use of chemical agents to disperse or collect spilled oil is regulated by Subpart H of the NCP. Primary state authority for approval of dispersant use lies with the Department of Fish and Game (DFG), in consultation with other state agencies as appropriate (see Section 650).

Disposal

Depending on the hazardous nature of the spilled petroleum material, disposal may occur at a state approved Class I, II-1, or possibly a Class II disposal facility. Disposal of spilled petroleum products is regulated by the California Administrative Code (Title 22), which is enforced by the Department of Health Services (DHS), and the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Act, which is enforced by the Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCB). These regulatory agencies currently have no formal written procedures to direct the disposal of spilled oil. However, staff at both the RWQCB and DHS follow established operational procedures and handle spills on a case-by-case basis. The following procedures should be followed when determining disposal requirements at the spill scene:

- The SAC contacts the appropriate RWQCB and submits information concerning the spill, including data from the manifest or sample results.

- RWQCB toxics group evaluates waste information and determines if waste is classified as Group 1, 2, or 3 material.

- RWQCB contacts Scene Manager/SAC with determination on category of waste and recommends approved site for disposal (i.e., Class I, II-1, II).

To determine which RWQCB to contact, response personnel should refer to Appendix C, which contains a map showing regional jurisdictions and contact telephone numbers. A current county-by-county listing of RWQCB-approved Class I and Class II-1 sites is also provided in Appendix C.

Recycling

Depending on the nature and quantity of spilled product, the Scene Manager/SAC may determine that all or part of the recovered oil is reclaimable. This consideration can be extremely cost-effective, but is dependent solely on the ability of response personnel to locate an interested reclaimer-recycler that has a use for the spilled material. Recycling shall not be a top priority, and should not be considered when it may cause unacceptable delays in completion of cleanup efforts.

Approval for this activity is not required by DHS or the RWQCB. However, it is important to notify the agencies of the final disposition of spilled material.

Appendix C contains a current listing of firms involved in reclamation activities according to the 1982 annual report of the State of California Solid Waste Management Board. A listing of used oil haulers by county and firms that supply used oil storage containers is also provided. Complete inventories of oil recyclers and haulers should be developed and maintained by local jurisdictions to facilitate disposal during spill situations.

Manifesting Requirements for Transportation

DHS regulates the manifesting of all hazardous waste materials transported in California. All oil and oily debris recovered from a

spill is considered hazardous waste for manifesting purposes. Although DHS is primarily concerned with the expedient removal of material from the spill scene, manifesting requirements are enforced and it is mandatory that the Scene Manager/SAC is aware of these procedures.

Two situations may occur with regard to manifesting. The first and most desirable requires spill cleanup contractors and transporters to apply for a manifesting variance. This is done on a case-by-case basis and minimizes confusion at the spill scene. The second situation requires that the Scene Manager be knowledgeable of manifesting requirements. A cookbook approach to this type of situation requires at a minimum the following information:

- Generator name and number; if DHS is the Scene Manager, the DHS generator number can be used.
- Generator name and number may be left blank in special cases when the number is unknown. Paperwork can be completed at the disposal site.
- EPA number of registered hauler.
- EPA number of treatment, storage or disposal facility.
- Waste category (on back of manifest).
- United States Department of Transportation (DOT) shipping name and hazard class.
- Signature of Scene Manager on the manifest.

Appendix C includes a copy of the most recent manifest form developed by DHS.

540. Phase IV - Documentation and Cost Recovery

Oil spills must be carefully documented so that sufficient information is available to notify concerned agencies, to make funding requests, and to file legal actions against the discharger. Several facts that must be ascertained as soon as possible are listed below:

- Location of incident.
- Time, date, and duration (hours) of spill.
- Suspected source(s) of spill.
- Name of responsible party.
- Description of product spilled and quantity.
- Description of cause of spill.
- Resources impacted or threatened by spill.
- Status of response and cleanup efforts.

This information is necessary to ensure that proper notification of concerned agencies is initiated. It is also required for any funding requests, and may be utilized in any legal actions taken against the responsible party.

Response to an oil discharge by any government agency personnel should be well documented. The following procedures are suggested to document response to all spills, regardless of who is assuming financial responsibility for cleanup:

- Daily and/or personal logs should be maintained by the Scene Manager/SAC to record all activities and data pertinent to the incident. These logs should be bound notebooks for evidenciary purposes.

- Photographic documentation should include the origin of the spill, pathway of the discharge, and affected biota.

- Samples should be taken of the spilled material and of material from the suspected source or sources. Clean glass jars with Teflon liners or other appropriate sample containers should be utilized for sample collection. Sample collection should be documented (time, date, location, sampler, witness) and chain-of-custody procedures must be maintained. The sealed samples and chain-of-custody documents should be sent to a laboratory for analysis as soon as possible or stored in a secure area. A sample chain-of-custody form and a list of state operated laboratories is included in Appendix D.

- Statements of witnesses can be useful in identifying the source of a discharge. Appendix D includes a sample format.

When an oil spill cleanup is being funded by the state or federal government, additional documentation is required as noted below. The information provided by this documentation is necessary for subsequent litigation to recover expenditures from suspected dischargers. It also provides a tool for managing costs on the job and assuring that all contractors are properly reimbursed.

- Daily work orders should be prepared by the SAC in cooperation with a contractor supervisor to outline tasks expected to be completed by contractor personnel the following day. The work orders should include number of personnel and type of equipment required.

- Daily contractor invoices should be submitted to the SAC by the cleanup contractor. This allows for accurate totals to be kept on expenditures to date and prevents overruns on the project ceiling established for state and federally funded cleanups.

- Daily work reports are utilized by the SAC or the response staff to record all contractor personnel, equipment, and

materials used on the cleanup or kept on standby. This information can then be compared to the contractor invoices to ensure accurate billing and to minimize waste. A format for daily work reports is included in Appendix D.

All documentation related to cost recovery actions against suspected dischargers should be submitted to the State Operating Authority (SOA). Resources expended by all government agencies in responding to spill incidents should also be accurately documented for possible reimbursement, including time, travel, and per diem for personnel, as well as equipment used. It is the responsibility of each agency to accurately document expenditures and submit them to the SOA.

600. SPECIAL CONCERNS

610. Funding

Whenever it is determined that the person(s) responsible for the discharge of oil is taking adequate action to remove and mitigate its effects, the principal duty of the State Agency Coordinator (SAC) shall be to observe and monitor progress and provide advice and counsel as may be necessary.

Whenever it is determined that the person(s) responsible for the discharge of oil is not acting promptly, is not taking or proposing to take proper and appropriate actions to contain, cleanup, and dispose of the oil and oily debris, or the discharger is unknown, the State Operating Authority (SOA) will take the necessary steps to assure adequate cleanup. State and federal funds which are available under various circumstances for cleanup of oil spills are summarized in Table 4 and discussed in detail below. It should be noted that reimbursement for expenditures by local agencies is generally not provided by any of the funds listed.

The SOA or his/her designee will make the formal request for state or federal funding for an oil spill incident. The SOA will make the decision to request funding from the appropriate account, based on restrictions which apply to the various funds. This decision will require a prescribed minimum amount of information that must be provided by on-site personnel (see Section 540). All funding decisions are presently considered on a case-by-case basis, and no two cases are treated exactly alike.

611. State Water Pollution Cleanup and Abatement Account

The State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) administers a Cleanup and Abatement Account (California Water Code §13440-§13442).

FUNDS	ADMINISTERING AGENCY	AVAILABILITY/RESTRICTIONS
STATE OF CALIFORNIA		
• State Water Pollution Cleanup and Abatement Account	SWRCB	• All other funding sources denied or unavailable; oil spill threatens surface or ground waters; case-by-case approval
• State Superfund	DHS	• Oil must be contaminated with hazardous substance defined under SB 618
• State Highway Fund	CalTrans	• Spill must be on state highway system
FEDERAL		
• Oil & Hazardous Substances Pollution Revolving Fund	USCG	• Oil spill must affect or threaten navigable water of the United States; federal OSC normally required to direct clean-up efforts
• Federal Superfund	EPA	• Oil must be contaminated with hazardous substance designated under CERCLA

TABLE 4: Sources of Funding for Oil Spill Cleanup

This account may provide assistance to fund cleanup of oil spill problems that are a substantial threat to waters of the state.

Assistance from this fund is not provided on a retroactive basis. Approval for use of these funds must be obtained prior to any expenditure. No payment shall be considered without prior authorization.

Assistance must be requested by telephone and followed up with a written request for assistance. No agency should request payment from this fund unless the agency is without funds of its own for cleanup or abatement and a request for assistance to the California Department of Health Services (DHS), United States Coast Guard (USCG) or United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has been denied or is inappropriate. Additionally, there must be no responsible party and there must be a substantial threat or harm to the waters of the state.

Requests should be directed to:

State Water Resources Control Board
P.O. Box 100
Sacramento, CA 95801-0100

(916) 445-0520 during office hours; or
(800) 852-7550 for requests through OES (24-hours)

This fund is composed only of fines and donations, and is subject to other demands. Therefore, an agency request must be accompanied by a certification that no other sources of funds for cleanup or abatement are available and that the DHS, USCG or EPA has denied assistance, or that a request for such assistance is inappropriate and the reasons therefore.

In addition, an agency must furnish an itemized statement of costs. The cleanup and abatement account will only pay for costs over and above the normal operating costs of the agency which are directly incurred as a result of the oil spill.

612. State Superfund Established Under Carpenter-Presley Tanner Hazardous Substance Act (SB 618)

The Superfund bill established a fund of approximately $10 million to respond to emergency situations involving hazardous materials. If an oil product is contaminated with a specified level of one of the 796 hazardous materials designated by this legislation, the State Superfund may be available for cleanup.

Requests for state Superfund money should be directed to DHS headquarters in Sacramento, or may be forwarded through the 24-hour Office of Emergency Services (OES) notification number.

613. State Highway Fund

Oil spills which occur on the state highway system, including right-of-ways, are eligible for cleanup and mitigation under the State Highway Fund administered by the California Department of Transportation (CalTrans). This fund is not available for oil spills in any other locations. The fund is normally activated by CalTrans whenever a significant oil spill occurs on a state highway, with the responsible party being billed for services after the cleanup is completed.

614. Oil and Hazardous Substances Revolving Fund, Authorized by §311(k) of the Clean Water Act

The federal pollution fund is administered by the Commandant, USCG, according to regulations contained in 33 CFR Part 153. It is the primary fund available for cleanup and mitigation of qualified oil spills. In order to be eligible for funding under §311(k), an oil spill must enter or threaten a navigable water of the United States. If a responsible party cannot be identified or is not taking effective measures to control and mitigate the spill, a funding request may be made through the OSCs as listed in the federal Region IX Contingency

Plan or as described in the Memorandum of Understanding between the state of California and the USCG, 11th and 12th Districts (Appendix E).

A federal On-Scene Coordiantor (OSC) is normally designated for spills involving a funding request. The OSC is responsible for coordinating with appropriate state and local officials, and has overall responsibility for incident management and cost documentation.

State agencies may be reimbursed for reasonable costs incurred from the fund if the state can minimize or mitigate significant damage to the public health or welfare which federal action cannot minimize or mitigate, or the state can perform removal or partial removal at a cost that is less than or not significantly greater than the cost which would be incurred by the federal departments or agencies. The state actions would have to be in compliance with the National Contingency Plan (40 CFR-Part 300).

615. Federal Superfund

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980 authorizes an immediate removal of a hazardous material in those cases in which it is determined that the initiation of immediate removal actions will prevent or mitigate immediate and significant risk of harm to human life or health or to the environment from such situations as:

- Human, animal, or food chain exposure to acutely toxic substances;
- Contamination of a drinking water supply;
- Fire and/or explosion; or
- Similarly acute situations.

This fund is administered by the EPA, but contracts or cooperative agreements beween the state and EPA would enable the state to directly access the fund. This fund would not be available for uncontaminated petroleum or petroleum products. It would be most applicable for the removal of heavily contamianted waste oils. Lacking any previous agreement, a request for federal assistance could also facilitate the possibility of funding. A federal OSC would then be responsible for coordinating response efforts and maintaining funding documentation.

620. Environmentally Sensitive Areas

One of the major threats posed by an oil spill is its potential impact on a particularly sensitive environmental area. These areas include salt marshes, seabird colonies, estuaries, tidepools, and flyways for migrating birds, all of which are prevalent in California. While studies of environmentally sensitive habitats have traditionally focused on coastal areas that could be affected by a large marine spill, inland resources such as lakes and rivers should not be overlooked. Identification of these areas in local plans can provide response personnel with information crucial to mitigating a spill's effect on the environment.

A list of references identifying environmentally sensitive areas in California is presented in Appendix F. In addition to this general reference list which applies to the entire state, suggested references tailored for each California Department of Fish and Game (DFG) region have been included in Appendix G to simplify planning efforts of local response personnel. It should be noted that since DFG-Region VI (Marine Resources) encompasses the entire coast, a separate reference list for the region is not included in Appendix G. References contained in the lists of Regions I, III, and V should also be obtained by Region VI.

630. Wildlife Rehabilitation

631. Identification of Suitable Rehabilitation Facilities

A limited number of facilities in California are equipped to handle oiled waterfowl on an ongoing basis. Additional facilities should be identified by regional offices of the DFG throughout the state that can be converted into temporary rehabilitation centers during spill incidents. Obviously this is most important for sensitive coastal areas; however, inland regions should not be ignored. Large bodies of water (e.g., Lake Shasta, Lake Tahoe, etc.), railway lines, and freeways are all potential sites for wildlife-threatening spills.

An ideal wildlife rehabilitation facility would be close to sensitive areas most likely to be impacted by oil spills, be easily accessible to vehicles but relatively isolated from the public and loud noises, and would possess an unlimited supply of hot water. Additional physical requirements for an ideal facility with a 500 bird capacity are outlined in Appendix H. Since it will not always be possible to find facilities meeting all of these criteria, the best available site will have to suffice. County fairgrounds are potential sites available in nearly all areas of the state.

632. Stocking Facilities

Whenever possible, equipment and supplies should be stockpiled at designated rehabilitation sites. A list of suggested supplies are included in Appendix H. If it is not possible to stockpile supplies, local sources should be identified for rapid acquisition. Four DFG mobile response trailers equipped with supplies will be stationed at strategic areas along the coast, ready to respond to spills involving wildlife.

633. Rehabilitation Center Staffing Personnel

California is fortunate to have a pool of individuals trained in wildlife rehabilitation. A number of organizations are devoted to research and development of rehabilitation techniques. A list of these organizations and individuals is presented in Appendix H. To augment existing manpower, groups should be organized on a regional level to provide volunteers during spill incidents. The DFG Regional Reference Lists in Appendix G includes a breakdown of local wildlife rehabilitation contacts.

Techniques for cleaning oiled birds are clearly outlined in "Saving Oiled Seabirds"[1], which may be used as an effective training guide for educating volunteer staff. Copies of this publication may be obtained by writing to:

Distribution Services
American Petroleum Institute
2101 L Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20037

634. Sea Otter Rehabilitation

Because of their federal designation as a threatened species, special consideration should be given to preplanning for oil spills occurring in the sea otters' range. While oiled bird rehabilitation techniques are extensively field-tested, sea otter treatment is currently in the research stage.

When siting, designing, and staffing sea otter rehabilitation facilities, the size of the animals and subsequent risk to handlers must be considered, as well as a the need for large tanks and sophisticated water temperature control.

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[1] International Bird Rescue Research Center (IBRRC), January 1978.

At present a working group composed of representatives from DFG, Friends of the Sea Otter, Pacific Gas & Electric Co. (PG&E), Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SPCA), International Bird Rescue Research Center (IBRRC), and other interested parties are in the process of setting up rehabilitation facilities at Granite Canyon (DFG) and the PG&E Diablo Canyon Reactor. These two facilities are at the approximate north and south limits of the sea otter range in California.

As with waterfowl facilities, the DFG mobile trailers will be available for providing supplies in the event of a spill affecting sea otters.

Appendix H contains a list of individuals active in sea otter rehabilitation research and planning.

640. Spill Trajectory Models

Accurate prediction of an oil spill's movement and limits is an important consideration when developing cleanup strategies. Proper deployment of equipment can minimize both the environmental impact and the cost associated with an oil spill. Recently developed spill trajectory models are available to help anticipate the course of medium to major oil spills.

The following information systems will provide the most useful information available to on-scene spill personnel:

1. System:

   On-Scene Spill Model (OSSM)

   Access:

   (206) 527-6319
   (206) 343-3432 (24-hour pager), or request access through OSC

Agency:

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)
Office of Marine Pollution Assessment
Office of Operational Programs
7600 Sand Point Way, N.E.
Seattle, WA 98115
Scientific Support Coordinator: Mr. Bob Pavia

Areas Covered:

California coast
Major California estuaries
Coastal harbors

Information Needed:

- Time of spill;
- Spill location by latitude, longitude;
- Quantity and type of oil; and
- Weather conditions, wind directions, and speed.

Response Time:

Four to five hours, depending on complexity of inputs.

Cost:

Free technological exchange, or cost of personnel and per diem should NOAA on-scene response become necessary.

Model Description:

NOAA/OSSM provides rapid estimates of the movement and spreading of pollutants discharged into the marine environment using an interactive environmental simulation system. Multiple submodels within the main model provide flexible applications to changing spill conditions. Physical location of the spill, coastal outlines, bathymetry, oceanographic and meteorological data, and other environmental information are inputs to OSSM.

The OSSM can be run in three different modes depending on the data base used, including a climatological mode assessing long-term transport, a strategic mode assessing short-term transport

(one to two days in advance), and a receptor mode. The receptor mode provides impact assessment on designated areas, including seven day beaching contours.

The results from programs are tabulated as printer graphics, summaries of initialized data, checkpoint files, and copies of the printer graphics stored on magnetic disk for future use. Note that the model resolution is accurate only for medium to large spills.

2. System:

State Flood Control Center

Access:

(916) 445-3553 (24-hour)

Agency:

California Department of Water Resources (DWR)
State Flood Center
P.O. Box 388
1416 9th St.
Sacramento, CA 95802
Contact: William Helms

Areas Covered:

Major California rivers and their larger tributaries

Information Needed:

- Time of spill;
- Location of spill; and
- Quantity and type of oil.

Response Time:

Within minutes via telephone

Cost:

Free technological exchange

Description:

The DWR State Flood Control Center provides accurate and immediate river flow information through a network of communication-linked gauging stations on major rivers and their tributaries. This data includes river discharge, velocities and time weighted predictions on changing hydraulic parameters.

In cooperation with other agencies, the Flood Control Center can provide information on oil transport travel time. Expected arrival times from a point source can be interpreted from river velocities correlated with past dye transport studies.

Once travel time for spilled product has been estimated, containment strategies can be developed by referencing maps to determine accessible areas where equipment can be effectively deployed.

650. Oil Spill Cleanup Agents (OSCA)

Mechanical control and cleanup methods are advocated by the state whenever they may be effective in mitigating the impacts of an oil spill. However, the use of OSCA to control spills could be necessary or desirable in some cases, especially for large offshore discharges.

The term "OSCA" includes any agents used in removing oil from the environment, including inert sorbent materials. However, the primary products of concern classified as OSCA are chemical dispersants, surface collecting agents, sinking agents, and biological additives.

Due to the potential for increased negative impacts on the marine environment through addition of OSCA to an oil discharge, regulations have been enacted by both the federal and state governments to control OSCA use. Subpart H of the NCP states that the federal OSC may

authorize the use of OSCA "...with the concurrence of the EPA representative to the RRT and in consultation with the States...". The NCP also requires EPA to prepare a list of dispersants and other chemicals that may be used on oil spills. Products not on the federal acceptance list may be approved by the Administrator of EPA or his designee on a case-by-case basis.

In addition to the above restrictions, the state requires licensing of OSCA products for use in state waters. The SWRCB is responsible for testing these chemical products and maintaining the approval list. Current listings of dispersant and other chemical products accepted by EPA and the SWRCB are included in Appendix I. It should be noted that a product being considered for use in state waters, or on spills that may impact state waters, must appear on both state and federal lists for consideration. DFG is the lead state agency for allowing use of a licensed OSCA for any oil spill affecting or threatening state waters. EPA approval is also required, and all requests are considered on a case-by-case basis. Although inert sorbent materials are licensed by the state, no approval is required for their use by either EPA or DFG.

As the state representative to the Regional Response Team (RRT), the SOA or his representative shall provide input to the EPA representative regarding OSCA approval. The SOA or his representative shall consult the State Operating Team (SOT) if time permits when OSCA use is requested. Due to the complexity of deciding when to use dispersants, a procedure has been developed to facilitate the request process (see Appendix I).

660. Scene Management

The state response to oil spills will follow the guidelines established by the Hazardous Materials Incident Contingency Plan (November 1982), Sections IV-B (3 and 4). Key elements of the Scene Management

System are illustrated in Figure 6. Depending on the type and magnitude of the oil spill situation, some or all of the roles identified in Figure 6 will be activated. Staffing requirements will also vary depending on need. A single agency representative may fulfill all of the roles indicated for very minor oil discharges. Larger spills may require teams to perform each function. The Scene Management System allows an orderly expansion from a small incident to one that involves a multitude of agencies.

The first local or state official on-scene will assume the role of Scene Manager until such time that he is relieved by the SAC, his designee, or other authorized local official. The Scene Manager will initiate the documentation process by determining at least the following: the product or waste spilled; the amount involved; the responsible party; the potential impact on the health or welfare of individuals and/or environmentally sensitive areas; and the probable direction and speed the spilled material is moving. This information will be the basis for all notifications. In cooperation with the SAC, a determination can then be made concerning installations and habitats that might be affected, as well as state support and resources that might be required and how they can be best utilized. The Scene Manager will maintain careful records of all events that occur and all men, equipment, and materials utilized during the cleanup. These records may be required at a later date during litigation concerning the event or for documentation to support any reimbursement efforts.

It is suggested that the Scene Manager prepare a short report highlighting the incident within 90 days, to be forwarded to the SAC. This informal report should focus on lessons learned and specific problems that might be incurred at a subsequent incident.

670. Community Relations

Community relations should be carried out in accordance with the Hazardous Materials Incident Contingency Plan.

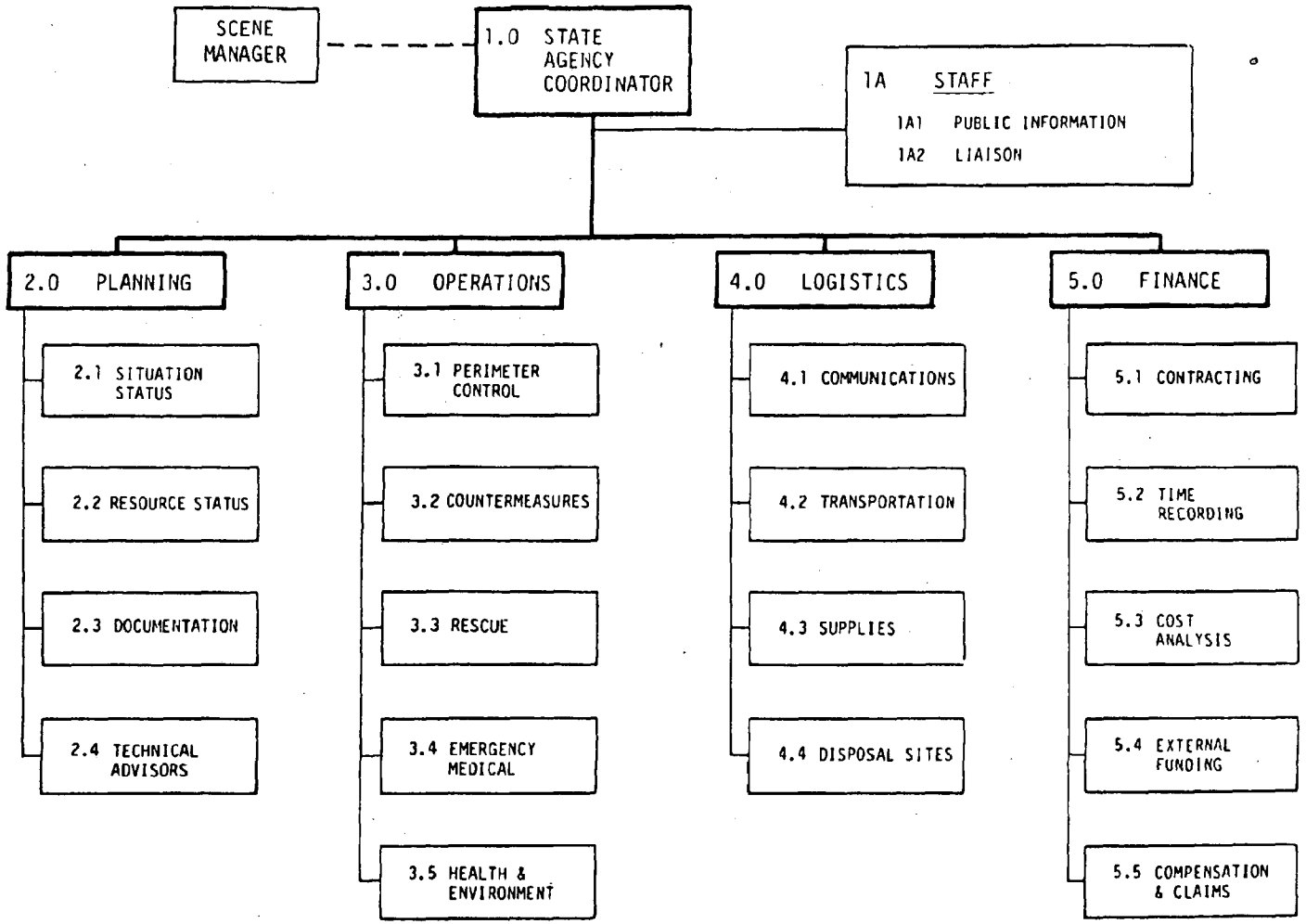


Figure 6: State Agency Scene Management System Structure

All local, state, and federal field personnel should be familiar with public information procedures and be advised to direct all inquiries to a single predesignated Public Information Officer (PIO). For a small spill, the Scene Manager will serve as the PIO at the scene of the incident. For larger spills, the SAC will serve as the PIO or will designate a PIO in consultation with the Scene Manager. If the Emergency Public Information Center (EPIC) is activated, the SAC will coordinate with the EPIC-PIO to ensure that accurate and consistent information is presented to the public. Efforts should be made to locate a public information center away from the spill site (e.g., at the nearest DFG or CHP office) to minimize disruption of cleanup efforts. In the event of a major spill, the USCG Public Information Assist Team or the EPA Public Affairs Assist Team may be utilized to disseminate information on a regional or national scale. For all spill events, a PIO should, at a minimum, provide the following information:

- The source, cause, and location of the spill;
- The type and amount of material released and its potential impact on public health and natural resources;
- The expected duration of cleanup efforts; and
- Agencies involved and the announcement of any public meetings planned.

680. Training, Exercises, Workshops, and Critiques

The development and maintenance of logistical skills required for oil spill response are critical to the programs of agencies and industry alike. Generalized training and specialized workshops lay a foundation for response personnel; exercises and drills test response capabilities; critiques evaluate actual performance and allow refinement of response procedures. Brief discussions of these educational

techniques follow; specific course outlines or exercise formats are normally developed on the basis of need, with input available from response agencies such as DFG, USCG, or EPA.

Training

Agencies involved in oil spill response shall be responsible for training personnel as necessary to ensure safe and effective field operations. The type, duration and frequency of training are flexible elements that should be carefully determined by any agency or group that is involved in oil spill response. In general, training may include some or all of the following topics, depending on the job functions of personnel being trained:

- Spill prevention;
- Contingency planning;
- Properties of oil;
- Movement of oil on land and water;
- Containment, cleanup and disposal;
- Sources of assistance;
- Scene management;
- Documentation;
- Public relations; and
- Case studies.

In addition to the above, personnel should be familiar with the response organization within their own agency and understand how their agency fits into the overall response network.

Exercises

Exercises are invaluable tools for developing and testing response capabilities of field personnel. Field exercises effectively demonstrate problems associated with actual spill situations, including communications, equipment availability and deployment, and problems posed

by the weather. The SOA should organize, at a minimum, an annual drill that will effectively test state agency response capabilities for a major oil discharge. In addition to state sponsored exercises, several federal agencies are involved in planning and implementing response drills on a regular basis. The Region IX RRT is required to conduct annual training exercises in which response equipment is actually deployed. These drills are designed to include state participation. The EPA and USCG, as co-chair of the RRT, are responsible for implementing these annual drills. NOAA also organizes response exercises on a regular basis.

Workshops

On a smaller scale, workshops should be conducted to address specific elements of oil spill response. Subjects which may be addressed effectively in a workshop situation include wildlife rehabilitation, dispersants, and equipment selection. Workshops, which normally last one day or less, can be developed which are relatively inexpensive compared to comprehensive training programs and exercises.

Critiques

Significant oil spill responses should be critiqued upon completion by all agencies involved. The purpose of a critique is to examine both the successful and unsuccessful aspects of a response. Elements of a response that should be evaluated include notification, communications, cost-effectiveness, community relations, and the overall effectiveness of the cleanup in mitigating environmental damage. By examining the strong and weak points of individual responses, agencies can improve their response organization and their coordination with responsible parties and other agencies.

APPENDIX A

Containment Techniques

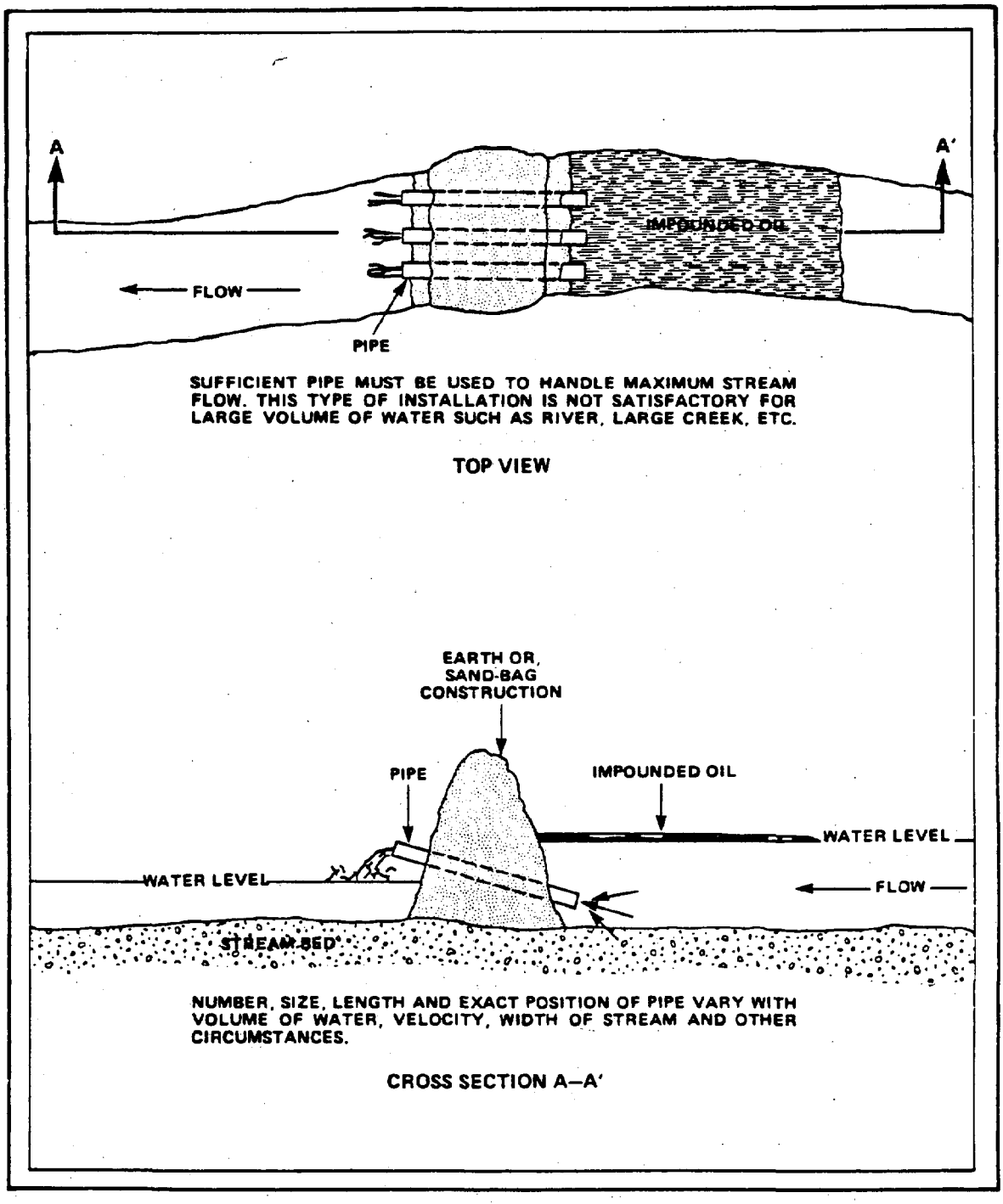


Figure A–1 PIPE-SKIMMING DAM

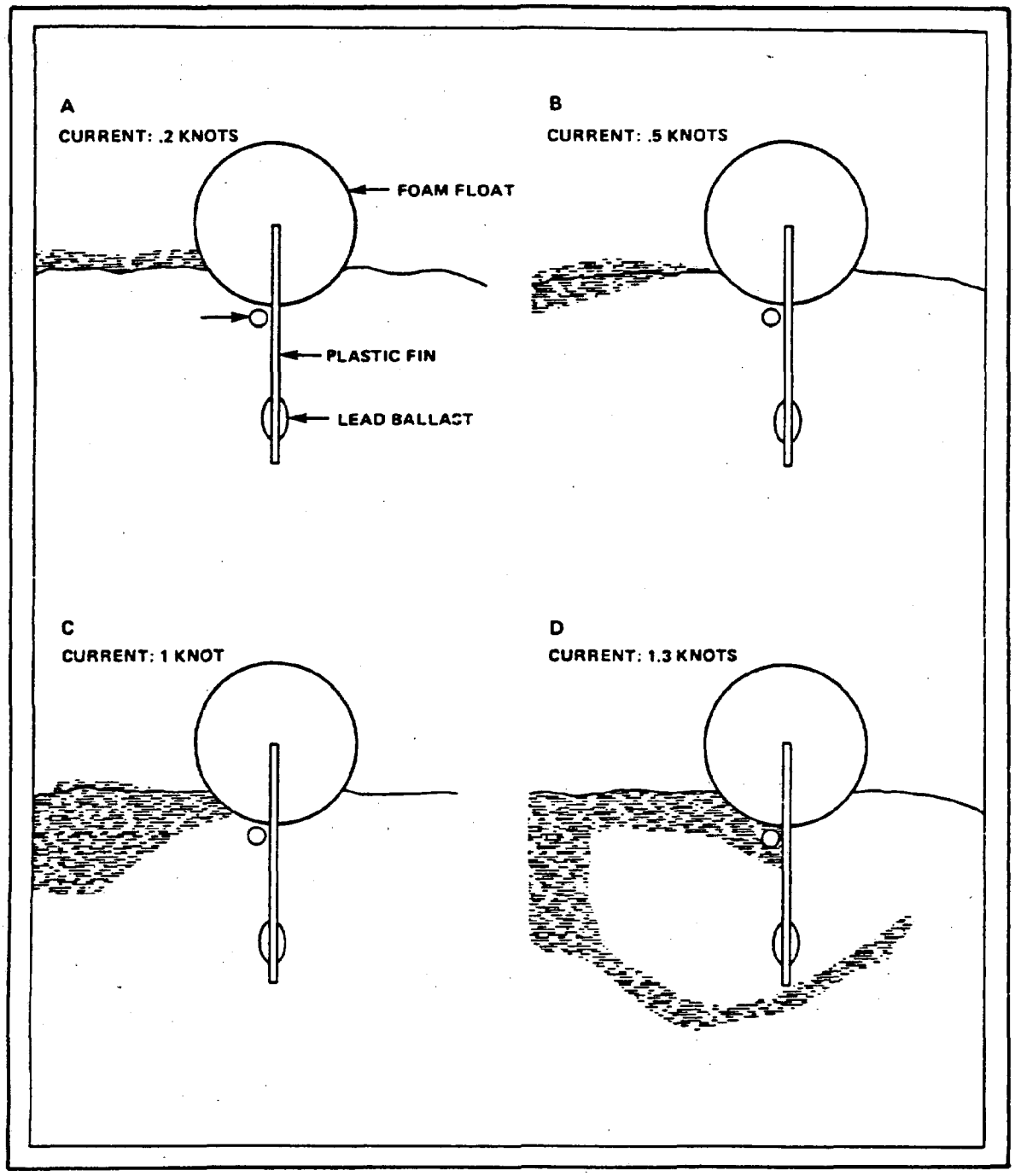
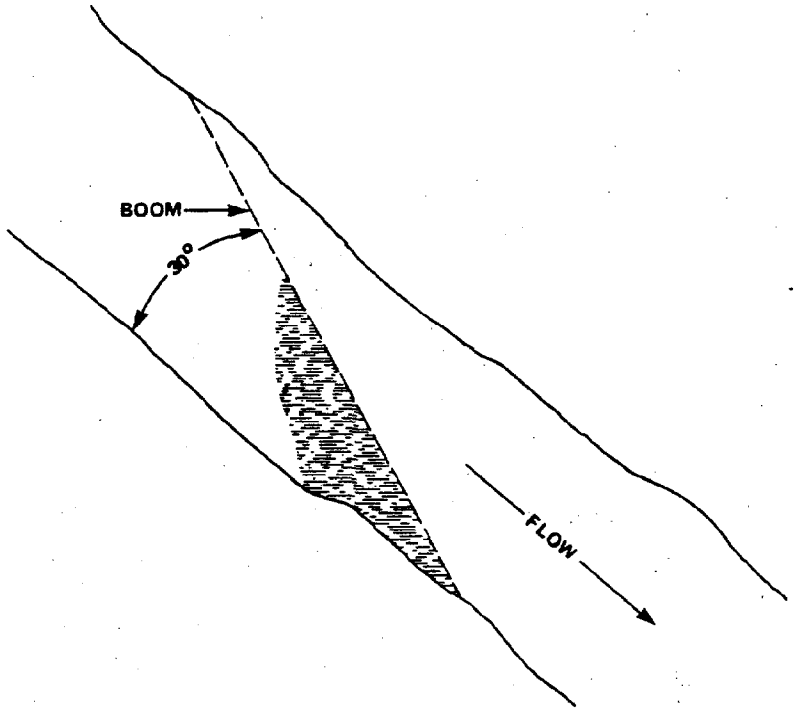


Figure A–2 ENTRAINMENT PHENOMENON-OIL BUILDUP



IN THE FAST-FLOWING STREAM (FLOW RATE GREATER THAN 3.3 FT./SEC.) THE BOOM MUST BE CONFIGURED TO DIVERT THE OIL INTO A CALMER AREA FOR THE REMOVAL PROCEDURE. IF THE STREAM IS NARROW, THE BOOM MAY BE TIED TO ONE BANK AND STRETCHED ACROSS THE STREAM IN A CONFIGURATION SIMILAR TO ABOVE

TRUE WATER CURRENT VELOCITY KNOTS	MOVEMENT OF OIL IN FEET PER MINUTE	ANGLE OF BOOM TO REDUCE APPARENT VELOCITY TO 1.3 KNOTS
1.5	150	70°
1.6	159	65°
1.7	170	60°
1.8	184	55°
2.0	202	50°
2.3	227	45°
2.6	260	40°
3.1	307	35°
3.8	380	30°

Figure A–3 DIVERSION BOOMING IN NARROW FAST-FLOWING STREAM

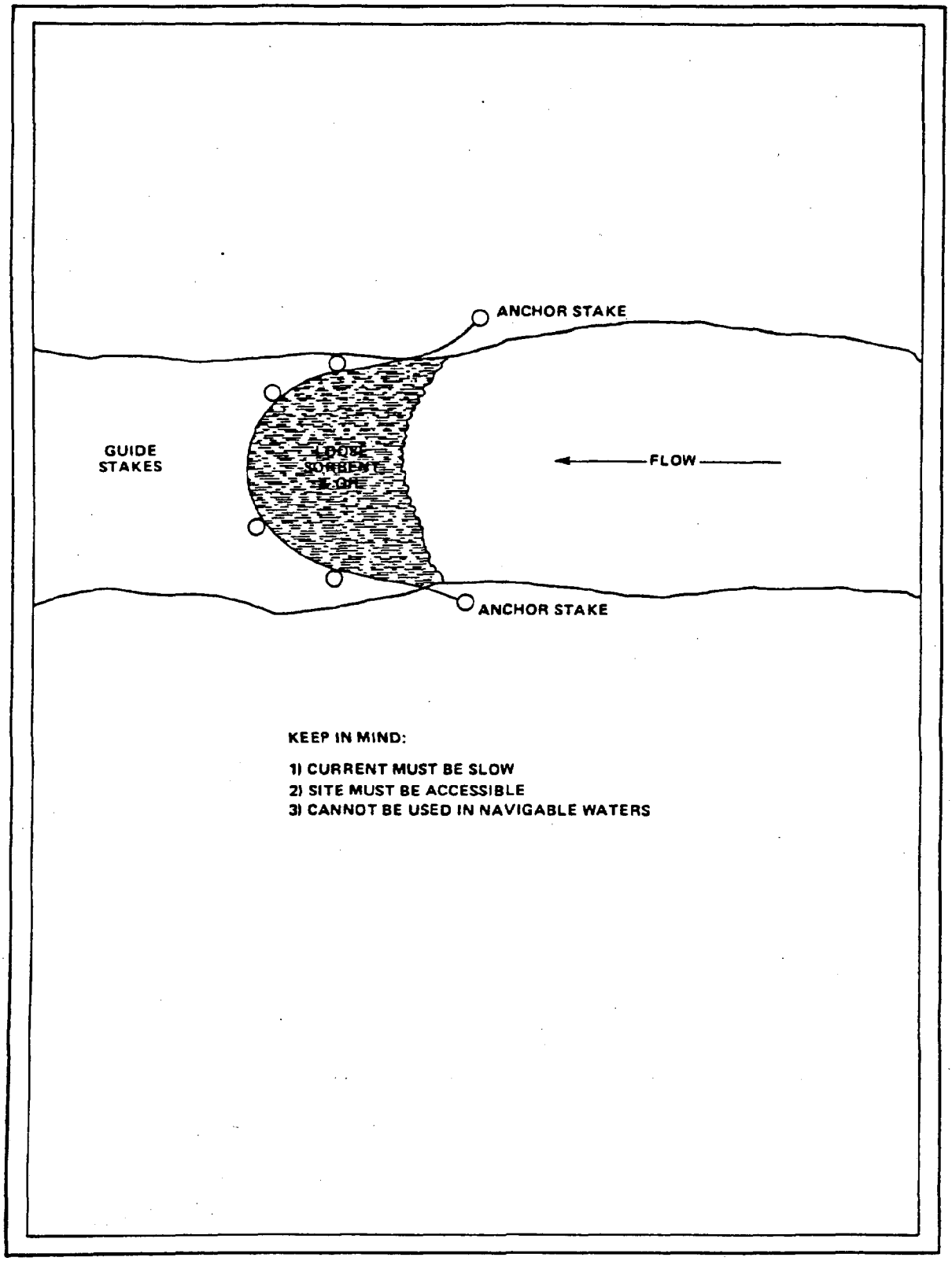
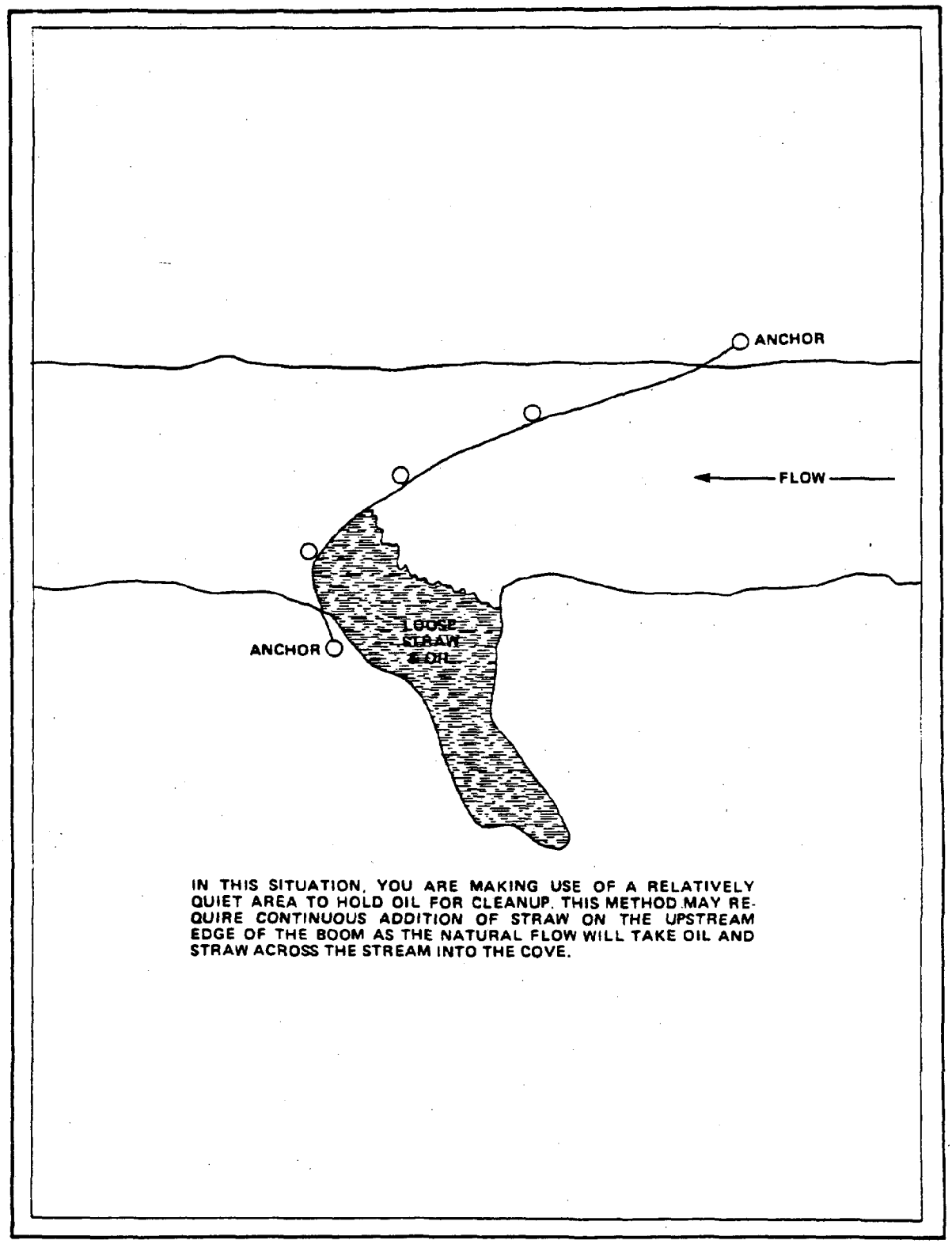


Figure A—4 CONTAINMENT BOOM IN SLOW-FLOWING STREAM



IN THIS SITUATION, YOU ARE MAKING USE OF A RELATIVELY QUIET AREA TO HOLD OIL FOR CLEANUP. THIS METHOD MAY REQUIRE CONTINUOUS ADDITION OF STRAW ON THE UPSTREAM EDGE OF THE BOOM AS THE NATURAL FLOW WILL TAKE OIL AND STRAW ACROSS THE STREAM INTO THE COVE.

Figure A–5 DIVERSION BOOM DEPLOYMENT IN COVE OR INLET

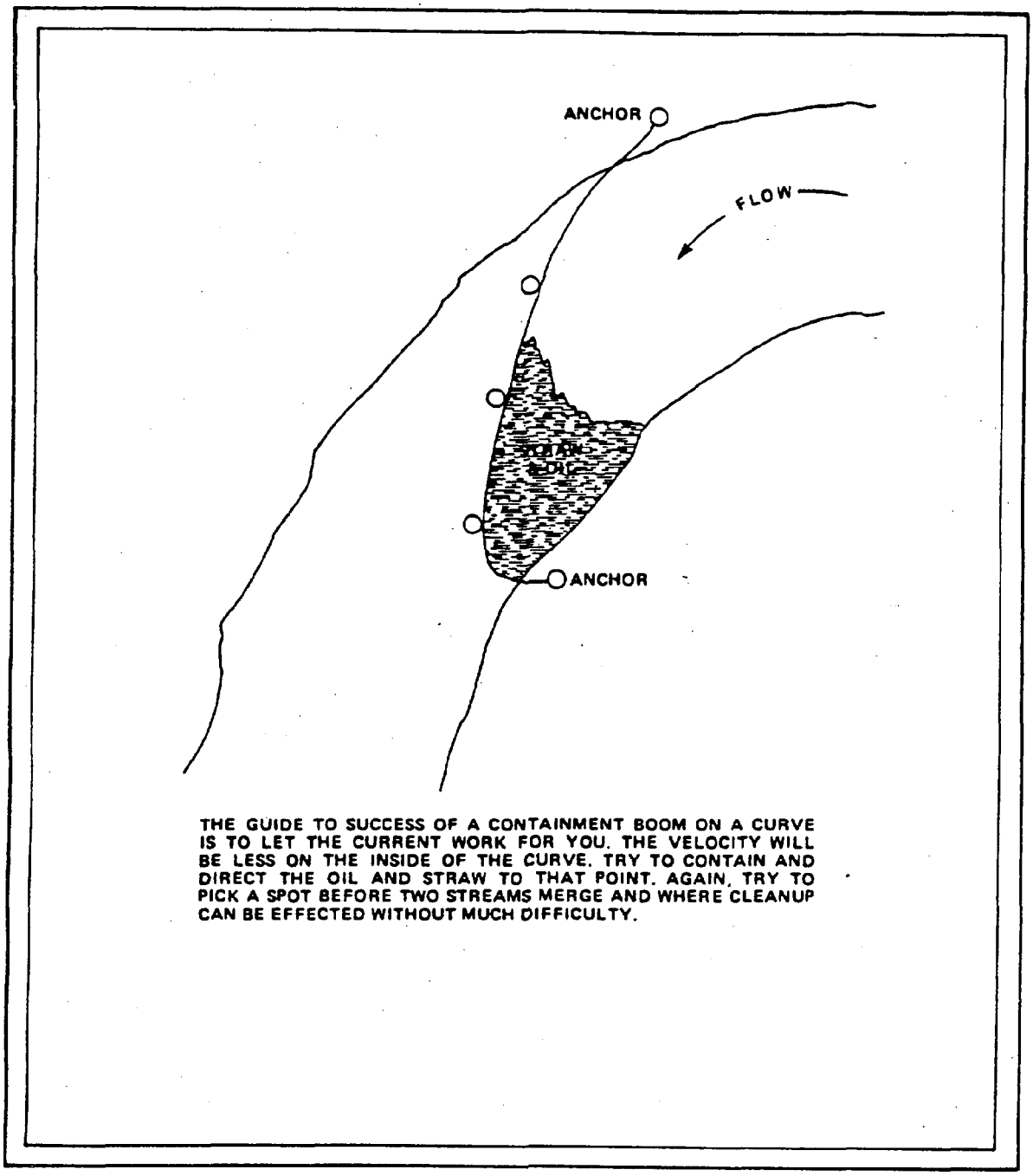


Figure A–6 CONTAINMENT BOOM ON CURVED RIVER

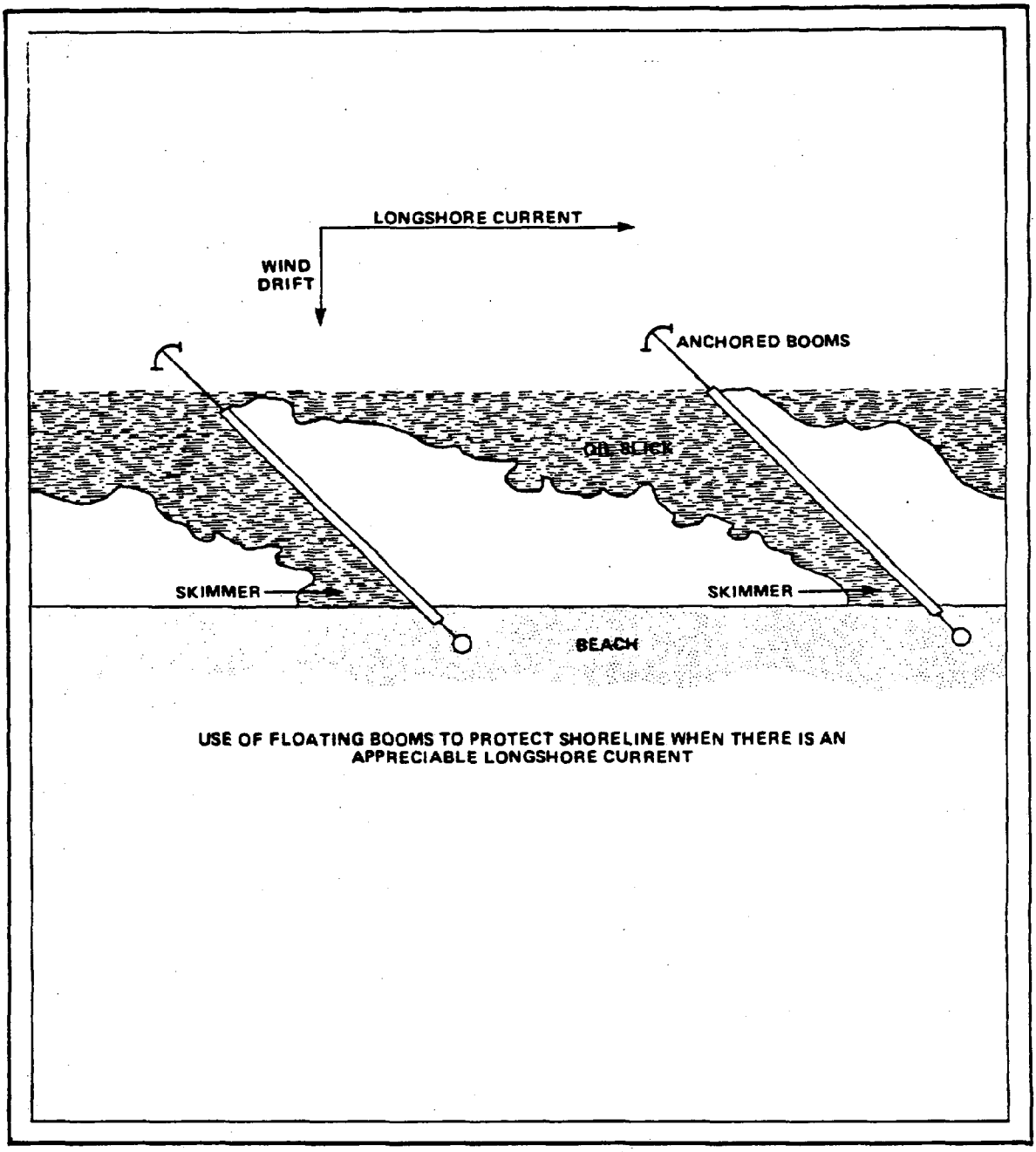
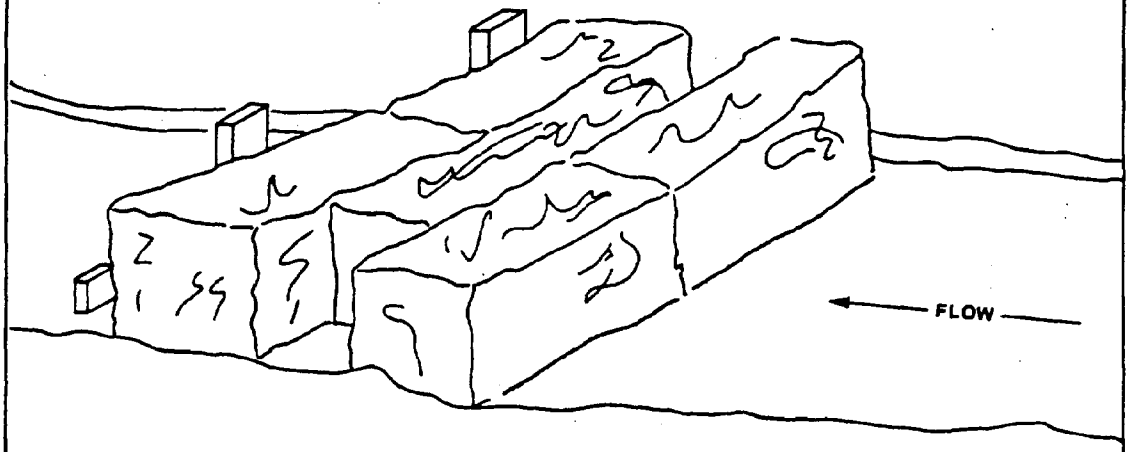


Figure A–7 DIVERSION BOOM ALONG SHORELINE FOR OFFSHORE SPILL



STRAW BALES PLACED PERPENDICULAR TO STREAM FLOW WILL ACT AS A SMALL OIL SEPARATOR. HAND PLACE LOOSE STRAW UPSTREAM FROM BALES TO ABSORB OIL AND PREVENT THE FLOW AROUND THE ENDS OF THE STRAW DAM. ANCHOR WITH WOOD STAKES AND 2 X 4'S NAILED OR TIED TOGETHER.

Figure A–8 STRAW DAM FOR NARROW DITCH OR STREAM

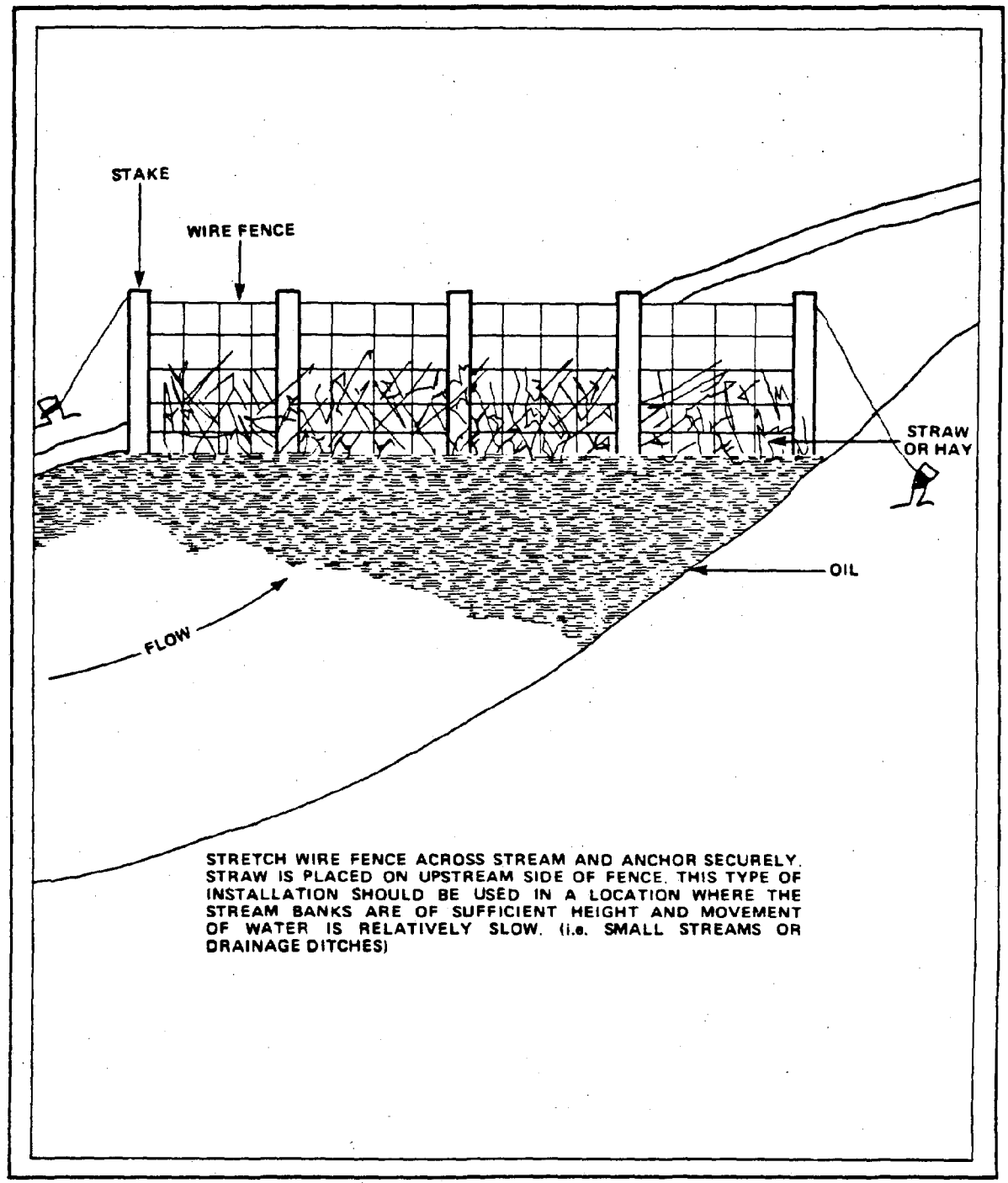


Figure A–9 FILTER FENCE INSTALLATION

APPENDIX B

Cleanup Contractors
and
Oil Spill Cooperatives

OIL AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE SPILL CLEANUP CONTRACTORS

1. American Waste Container Service, Inc.
   11505 Douglas Blvd.
   Rancho Cordova, California 95670

   Phone: (916) 635-8000

2. Chancellor and Ogden
   3031 East "I" Street
   Wilmington, California 90744

   Phone: (213) 432-8461

3. Crosby and Overton, Inc.
   1620 West 16th Street
   Long Beach, California 90813

   Phone: (213) 432-5445

4. Chemical Waste Management
   1560 Commerce Street
   Unit 'E'
   Corona, California 91720

   Phone: (714) 735-1940
   Emergency Call: (800) 742-1671
   Santa Clara: (408) 946-5094, (408) 980-9900

5. Environmental Emergency Services Co.
   4555 N. Channel Avenue
   P.O. Box 3320
   Portland, Oregon 97208

   Phone: (800) 547-0792
   Richmond: (415) 234-7400

6. H & H Ship Service Co.
   193 China Basin
   P.O. Box 77363
   San Francisco, California 94107

   Phone: (415) 543-4835

7. I.T. Corporation
   336 West Anaheim Street
   Wilmington, California 90744

   Phone: (213) 830-1781
   Martinez: (415) 228-5100

8. Liquid Waste Management
   P.O. Box 1082
   Sun Valley, California 91352

   Phone: (213) 875-0587 or (213) 767-4424

9. J.C. Incorporated
   3650 East 26th Street
   Vernon, California 90023

   Phone: (213) 268-3137

10. Petroleum Industrial Cleaning, Inc.
    (Mark Roser)
    P.O. Box 10630
    Bakersfield, California 93389

    Phone: (805) 322-1376

11. Crowley Environmental Services Corporation
    Berth 213
    Terminal Island, California 90731

    Phone: (213) 549-9227

12. Universal Industrial Services
    620 Wilbur Ave.
    Antioch, California 94509

    Phone: (415) 778-4430

INDUSTRIAL OIL SPILL COOPERATIVES

COOPERATIVE	EQUIPMENT LOCATION(S)	SKIMMERS	BOOMS	VESSELS	OIL STORAGE CAPACITY
Clean Coastal Waters (CCW) Contact: Roy McClymonds (213) 833-4426	• LA/Long Beach Harbors • El Segundo • Huntington Beach	• Marco-Class II • Harbor Skimmer • Oil Mop • Sevac • Walosep (2)	• Kepner • Expandi • Vikoma • Goodyear	• "Clean Waters I" • 34' fast response boats (2)	• 10,000 bbl tanker • Storage bags
Clean Seas Contact: Bud Waage (805) 965-6502	• Carpenteria • Ventura • Santa Barbara • Gaviota • Port San Luis • Estero Bay	• Oil Mops (2) • Clean Seas I • Mark II (2) • Komara • Floating weirs (3) • Acme weirs (6) • Cyclonet (2) • Waloseps (2) • Offshore Devices (2)	• Vikoma • Kepner • Goodyear • Expandi • Bottom Tension • American Marine	• "Mr. Clean I" • "Mr. Clean II" • "Ajax" • "Comet" • Small boats	• 7,840 bbl barge • Storage bags
Clean Bay Contact: Jack Mortenson (415) 685-2800	• San Francisco Bay	• (2) Marco - Class III • (2) Marco - Class I • (2) Exxon • OMI-Oil Mop • PSI-Oil Hang • Skimpac • Skim, Inc.	• Kepner • Vikoma • Expandi • American Marine	• Contract and small boats	• Limited onboard Marcos • Contractors
Humboldt Bay Oil Spill Cooperative Contact: Larry Blain (707) 445-2220	• Humboldt Bay	• Lockheed • Skimpac	• Kepner	• Small boats	• Limited

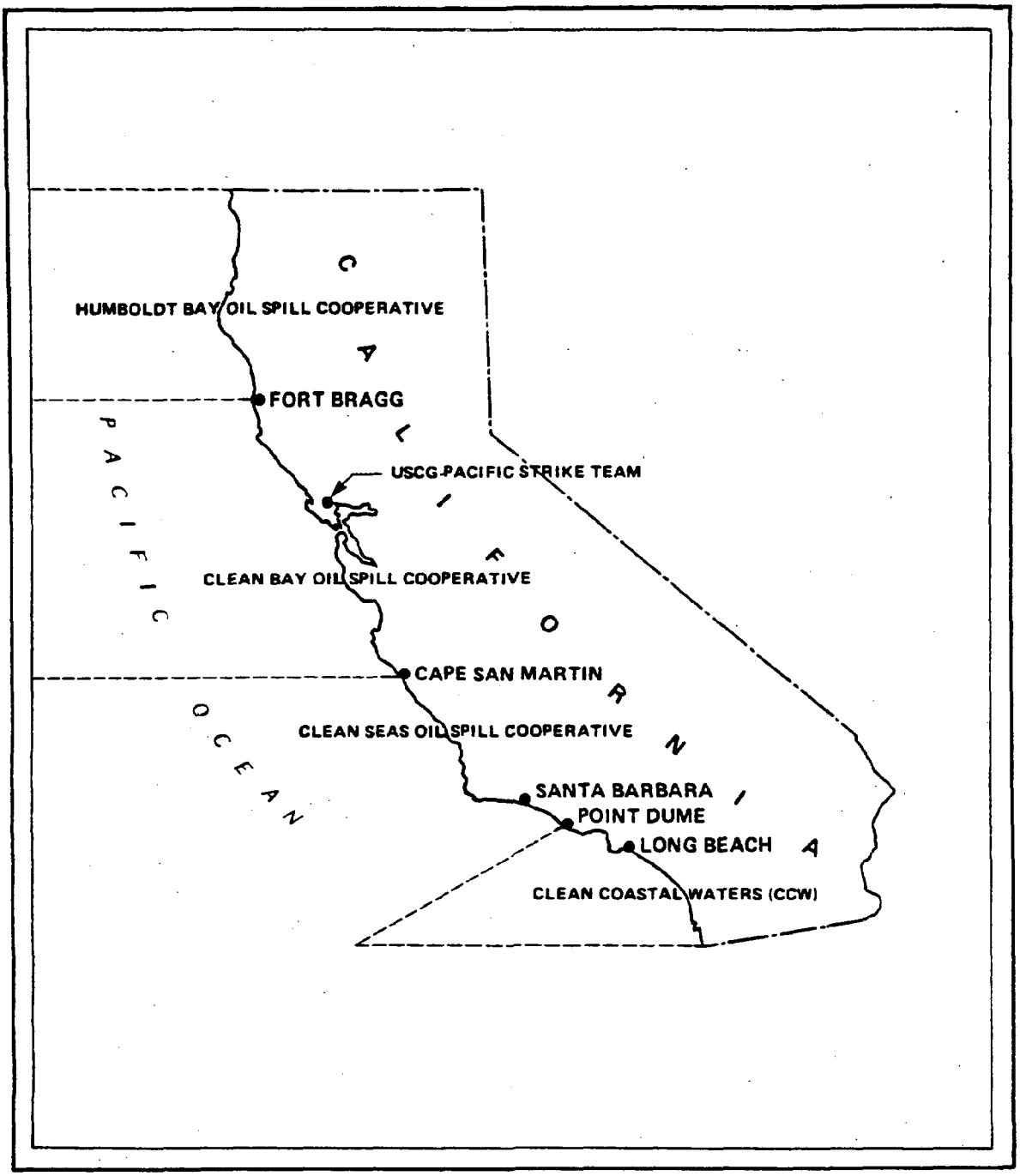


Figure B–1 CALIFORNIA OIL SPILL COOPERATIVES

APPENDIX C

Disposal

- RWQCB Map and Phone Numbers..... C-1
- Class I Sites..... C-3
- Class II-1 Sites..... C-7
- Registered Used Oil Recyclers..... C-23
- Registered Used Oil Haulers..... C-25
- Used Oil Storage Container Suppliers..... C-35
- DHS Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest..... C-37

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD

P. O. Box 100, Sacramento, CA 95801

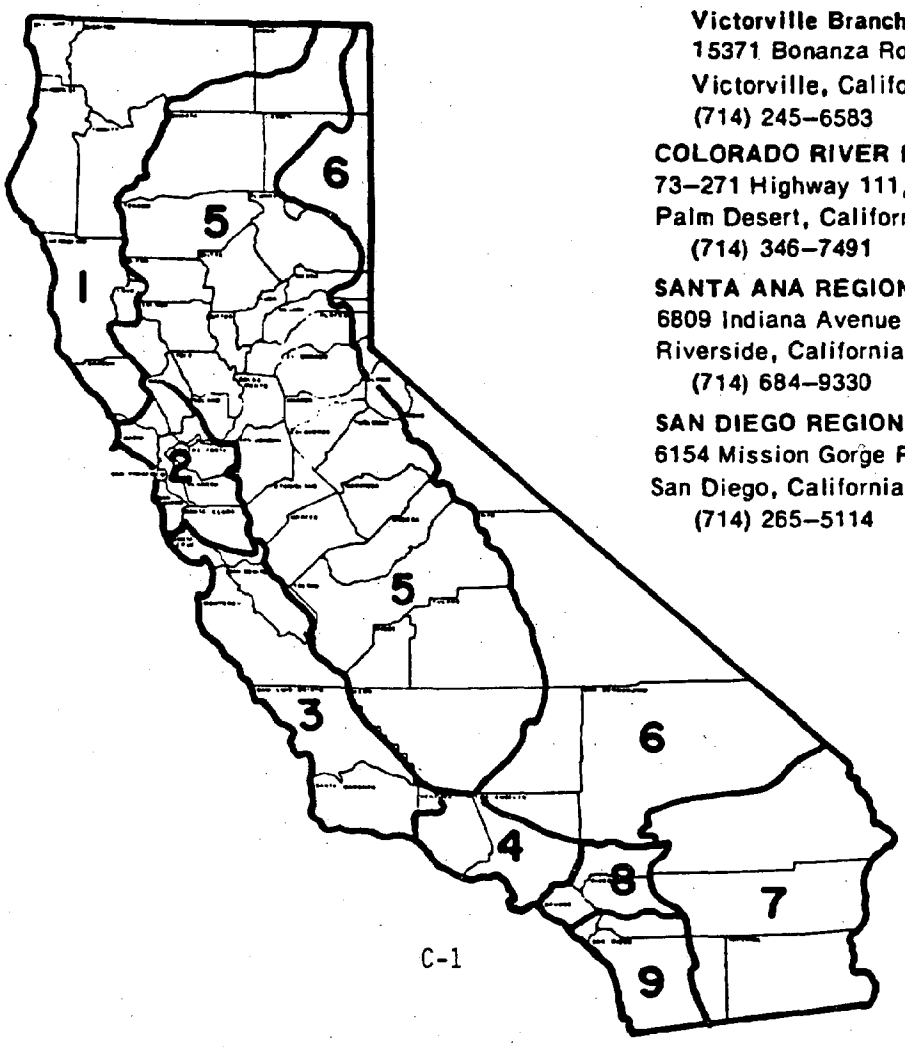
CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARDS

NORTH COAST REGION (1)
1000 Coddingtown Center
Santa Rosa, California 95401
(707) 545–2620

SAN FRANCISCO BAY REGION (2)
1111 Jackson Street, Room 6040
Oakland, California 94607
(415) 464–1255

CENTRAL COAST REGION (3)
1102–A Laurel Lane
San Luis Obispo, California 93401
(805) 549–3147

LOS ANGELES REGION (4)
107 South Broadway, Room 4027
Los Angeles, California 90012
(213) 620–4460



CENTRAL VALLEY REGION (5)
3201 S Street
Sacramento, California 95816
(916) 445–0270

Fresno Branch Office
3374 East Shields Avenue, Room 18
Fresno, California 93726
(209) 445–5116

Redding Branch Office
100 East Cypress Avenue
Redding, California 96001
(916) 246–6376

LAHONTAN REGION (6)
2092 Lake Tahoe Boulevard
P. O. Box 14367
South Lake Tahoe, California 95702
(916) 544–3481

Victorville Branch Office
15371 Bonanza Road
Victorville, California 92392
(714) 245–6583

COLORADO RIVER BASIN REGION (7)
73–271 Highway 111, Suite 21
Palm Desert, California 92260
(714) 346–7491

SANTA ANA REGION (8)
6809 Indiana Avenue
Riverside, California 92506
(714) 684–9330

SAN DIEGO REGION (9)
6154 Mission Gorge Road, Suite 205
San Diego, California 92120
(714) 265–5114

CLASS I SITES

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY

1. **IT ENVIRONMENTAL CORPORATION**
VINE HILLS & BAKER FACILITY (E.P.A. ID# CAD000094771)
(E.P.A. ID# CAD089680250)

OFFICE	IT Environmental Corporation of Contra Costa County 4575 Pacheco Boulevard Martinez, CA 94553
TELEPHONE NO.	(415) 228-5100
OFFICE CONTACT	Mark Posson
FACILITY CONTACT	Edward Strong
HOURS	24 hours, 7 days a week
DISPOSAL SITE LOCATION	2 miles E of Martinez, at the end of Arthur Road, 1½ miles NE of intersection with Pacheco Boulevard
MATERIALS ACCEPTED	Limited liquids and sludges, (acids, bases, solvents, cyanides & phenols) no pesticides or herbicides

2. **WEST CONTRA COSTA COUNTY LANDFILL** (E.P.A. ID# CAD041844002)

OFFICE	Richmond Sanitary Service 205 - 41st Street Richmond, CA 94805
OFFICE TELEPHONE NO.	(415) 236-8000
FACILITY TELEPHONE NO.	(415) 233-4330
OFFICE CONTACT	Caesar Nuti
FACILITY CONTACT	Eddie Menose
HOURS	Office: 8am - 5pm, Monday thru Friday Site : 8am - 4:30 pm, Monday thru Friday
DISPOSAL SITE LOCATION	NW edge of Richmond, W of Garden Tract Road, foot of Parr Bouvelard
MATERIALS ACCEPTED	Bulk liquids and sludges; and contaminated soils (no barrelled waste - eff. 3/80)

FRESNO COUNTY

3.	BIG BLUE HILLS DISPOSAL SITE	(E.P.A. ID# CAT080010606)
	OFFICE	Fresno County Resources & Development Dept. 4499 East Kings Canyon Road Fresno, CA 93702
	TELEPHONE NO.	(209) 453-3805
	CONTACT	Dale Knopf
	DISPOSAL SITE LOCATION	13 miles N of Coalinga, 1 mile W of Highway 33, 2 miles N of intersection of Highway 33 and Five Points Road
	MATERIALS ACCEPTED	Only agricultural pesticides and their containers
	OPEN ONLY TWICE A YEAR	Last 2 weeks in April & last 2 weeks in October

KINGS COUNTY

4.	CHEMICAL WASTE MANAGEMENT, KETTLEMAN HILLS SITE	(E.P.A. ID# CAT000646117)
	OFFICE	Chemical Waste Management, Inc. P. O. Box 1104 Coalinga, CA 93210
	TELEPHONE NO.	(209) 935-2043 (24 hours)
	CONTACT	John Markley
	HOURS	7:30am - 5pm, Monday thru Friday: on call basis: 24 hours, 7 days a week
	DISPOSAL SITE LOCATION	4 miles SW of Kettleman City & approx. 6 miles NW of the City of Avenal; entrance is 3 miles S from intersection of Highway I-5 and Highway 41
	MATERIALS ACCEPTED	Everything except radioactive & water-reactive wastes (re water-reactive wastes; small amounts such as 1 gallon will be accepted)

LOS ANGELES COUNTY

5. BKK LANDFILL (E.P.A. ID# CAD067786749)

OFFICE	BKK Corporation 2550 237th Street Torrance, CA 90505
OFFICE TELEPHONE NO.	(213) 539-7150
FACILITY TELEPHONE NO.	(213) 965-0911
OFFICE CONTACT	Mr. Sandy Cohen
FACILITY CONTACT	Jack Thompson
HOURS	6am - 5pm, Monday thru Friday
DISPOSAL SITE LOCATION	Eastern portion of Los Angeles County, 2210 South Azusa Avenue, West Covina
MATERIALS ACCEPTED	All wastes in any form except explosives and radioactive.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY

6. CASMALIA DISPOSAL SITE (E.P.A. ID# CAD020748125)

OFFICE	Casmalia Disposal Company P. O. Box 5275 (Use P.O. Box for mailing add.) 539 San Ysidro Road Santa Barbara, CA 93108
OFFICE TELEPHONE NO.	(805) 969-5897
FACILITY TELEPHONE NO.	(805) 937-8449 937-8686
OFFICE CONTACT	James L. McBride
FACILITY CONTACT	Clifford Ivey
HOURS	Office: 9am - 5pm, Monday thru Friday Site : 7am - 3pm, Monday thru Friday; (chemical wastes): 24 hours, 7 days a week, (oil field wastes)
DISPOSAL SITE LOCATION	Approx. 7 miles S of Guadalupe, located 3 miles W on Black Road from intersection with Highway 1, 1 mile W of Black Road, on NPU Road in Casmalia
MATERIALS ACCEPTED	Liquids, sludges (bulk and containers) pesticide containers, and PCB's (no explosives or radioactive materials)

SOLANO COUNTY

7. IT ENVIRONMENTAL CORPORATION
BENICIA DISPOSAL FACILITY (E.P.A. ID# CAD000060012)

OFFICE	IT Environmental Corporation of Solano County 4575 Pacheco Boulevard Martinez, CA 94553
TELEPHONE NO.	(415) 228-5100
OFFICE CONTACT	Mark Posson
FACILITY CONTACT	Edward Strong
HOURS	24 hours, 7 days a week
DISPOSAL SITE LOCATION	Approx. 3 miles NE of Benicia, off Lake Herman Road, 1 mile from intersection with Highway 21
MATERIALS ACCEPTED	Liquids, sludges (acids, bases, pigment wastes, oil & water and heavy metals and contaminated soils)

CLASS II-1 SITES

NOTE: These sites may not be used for the disposal of spilled oil or hazardous materials without RWQCB approval.

ALAMEDA COUNTY

1. ALTAMONT SANITARY LANDFILL

OFFICE:
Altamont Sanitary Landfill
10840 Altamont Pass Road
Livermore, CA 94550

OPERATOR:
Oakland Scavenger Company
2601 Peralta Street
Oakland, CA 94607

TELEPHONE: (415) 465-2911
(John Sheahan)

QUANTITY OF WASTE RECEIVED:
1,700 Tons/Day

MATERIALS ACCEPTED:
Industrial Process; Waste Water Treatment Sludge

SIZE OF SITE: 710 Acres

AMADOR COUNTY

2. BUENA VISTA LANDFILL

OFFICE:
Buena Vista Landfill
(Amador County Disposal Site)
One Mile South of Highway 88 on
Buena Vista Road (near Ione)
Ione, CA 95640

OPERATOR:
Amador County Public Works Department
108 Court Street
Jackson, CA 95642

TELEPHONE: (209) 223-1031
(Jim Tearpak)

QUANTITY OF WASTE RECEIVED:
45 Tons/Day -- Solids
2,400 Gallon/Day -- Liquids

MATERIALS ACCEPTED:
Sludge/Septage; Infectious Pesticide Containers; Pesticide Rinse Water

SIZE OF SITE: 99 Acres

COLUSA COUNTY

3. EVAN'S ROAD SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL SITE

OFFICE:
Evan's Road SWDS
546 Jay Street
Colusa, CA 95932

OPERATOR:
Colusa County
546 Jay Street
Colusa, CA 95932

TELEPHONE: (916) 458-5186
(Dan Klar)

QUANTITY OF WASTE RECEIVED:
50 Tons/Day

MATERIALS ACCEPTED:
Septic Tank Pumpings; Oil Drilling Muds; Triple-Rinse Pesticide Containers

SIZE OF SITE: 38 Acres

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY

4. ACME FILL (EPA #CAD041835695)

OFFICE:
ACME
North End of Arthur Road
Off Highway 680, Highway 4
Martinez, CA 94553

OPERATOR:
ACME Fill Corporation
P.O. Box 1108
Martinez, CA 94553

TELEPHONE: (415) 685-4711
(Boyd Olney)

QUANTITY OF WASTE RECEIVED:
1,150 Tons/Day

MATERIALS ACCEPTED:
Sludge/Septage; Infectious; Hazardous Waste-Alum Floc; Asbestos; ASP Filter Cake; Oil Wastes; Centrifuge Solids; Hydrocarbons; Medical Wastes; Pollution Equipment Waste; Tanning Wastes; Wastewater Sludge

SIZE OF SITE: 536 Acres

FRESNO COUNTY

5. CHEVRON U.S.A. INCORPORATED -- 23D
(Opened to Operator Only)

OFFICE:
Chevron U.S.A. Incorporated -- 23D
Central Portion of Section 23
Township 20 -- South
Range 14 -- East
Coalinga Area

OPERATOR:
Chevron U.S.A.
150 East Durian Avenue
Coalinga, CA 93210

TELEPHONE: (805) 393-1312
(Don Colbertson)

QUANTITY OF WASTE RECEIVED:
70 Tons/Month

MATERIALS ACCEPTED:
Tank Bottom Sediment; Oil Sump Sludge; Drilling Mud; Formation Water-Brine

SIZE OF SITE: 14 Acres

IMPERIAL COUNTY

6. I.T. IMPERIAL VALLEY II-1 DISPOSAL SITE

OFFICE:
I.T. Corporation
Superstition Hills
Baughman, West of Highway 86
Westmoreland, West of CA

OPERATOR:
I.T. Corporation
2450 Stanwell Drive, No. 100
Concord, CA 94520

TELEPHONE: (714) 339-5053
(Ralph Dicori)

(QUANTITY OF WASTE RECEIVED:
42,000 Gallon/Day

MATERIALS ACCEPTED:
Geothermal Brines; Pesticide Containers; Neutralized Aqueous Acids and Basis; Geothermal Drilling Muds; Rinse Waters; Petroleum Sludge

SIZE OF SITE: 400 Acres

FRESNO COUNTY
(Addendum)

CHEMICAL WASTE MANAGEMENT, INC.

OFFICE:

Chemical Waste Management, Inc.
7 Miles NW of Coalinga
Section 36
Township - 15
Range - 14 East

OPERATOR:
Chemical Waste Management Inc.
430 W. Elm Avenue
Coalinga, CA 93210

TELEPHONE: (209) 935-2043
(Bill McCay)

QUANTITY OF WASTE RECEIVED
1,700 Ton/Month

MATERIALS ACCEPTED:
Tank Bottom Sediment; Scrubber Sludge;
Oily Waste; Drilling Muds

SIZE OF SITE: 80 Acres

KERN COUNTY

7. CHEVRON U.S.A. INCORPORATED — 3C
(Opened to Operator Only)

OFFICE:
Chevron U.S.A. Incorporated — 3C
Northwest Corner of Section 3
Township — 32 South
Range — 23 East
Buena Vista, CA

OPERATOR:
Chevron U.S.A. Incorporated
P.O. Box 5355
Midway and Highway 119
Taft, CA 93268

TELEPHONE: (805) 393-1312
(Don Colbertson)

QUANTITY OF WASTE RECEIVED:
145 Tons/Month

MATERIALS ACCEPTED:
Petroleum Brine; Drilling Mud; Tank Bottom Sediment; Oil Sump Sludge

SIZE OF SITE: 20 Acres

8. CHEVRON U.S.A. INCORPORATED — 5K
(Open to Operator Only)

OFFICE:
Chevron U.S.A. Incorporated — 5K
Southeast Corner of Section 5
Township 11 — North
Range 23 — East
Maricopa Area

OPERATOR:
Chevron U.S.A. Incorporated
Midway and Highway 119
Taft, CA 93268

TELEPHONE: (805) 393-1312
(Don Colbertson)

QUANTITY OF WASTE RECEIVED:
1,827 Tons/Month

MATERIALS ACCEPTED:
Petroleum Brines; Drilling Mud; Tank Bottom Sediment; Oil Sump Sludge

SIZE OF SITE: 20 Acres

9. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION CORPORATION -- EASTSIDE

OFFICE
Eastside Disposal Farm
10 Miles East of Bakersfield
Off Round Mountain Road
(805) 399-8644

OPERATOR:
Environmental Protection
Corporation
3040 19th Street, Suite no. 10
Bakersfield, CA 93301

TELEPHONE: (805) 327-9681
(Bill Park)

QUANTITY OF WASTE RECEIVED:
3,984,000 Gallon/Month

MATERIALS ACCEPTED
Oil Sump Sludge; Oil Field Brine; Rotary Mud; Tank Bottom Sediment; Scrubber Wastes

SIZE OF SITE: 250 Acres

10. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION CORPORATION - WESTSIDE

OFFICE:
Westside Disposal Farm
Seven Miles North of Taft
Off Highway 33
Two Miles North of Fellows
(805) 768-4806

OPERATOR:
Environmental Protection
Corporation
3040 19th Street, Suite 10
Bakersfield, CA 93301

TELEPHONE: (805) 327-9681
(Bill Park)

QUANTITY OF WASTE RECEIVED:
7,334,000 Gallon/Month

MATERIALS ACCEPTED:
Oil Sump Sludge; Oil Field Brine; Rotary Mud; Tank Bottom Sediment; Scrubber Wastes

SIZE OF SITE: 80 Acres

KINGS COUNTY

11. CHEVRON U.S.A. INCORPORATED — 350
(Open to Operator Only)

OFFICE:
Chevron U.S.A. Incorporated — 350
Central Portion of East Half of 35
Township 22 — South
Range 18 -- East
(209) 386-5055

OPERATOR:
Chevron U.S.A. Incorporated
150 East Durian Avenue
Coalinga, CA 93210

TELEPHONE: (209) 935-0931
(Don Colbertson)

QUANTITY OF WASTE RECEIVED:
1.3 Tons/Month

MATERIALS ACCEPTED:
Oil Sump Sludge; Tank Bottom Sediment; Oil Field Brine; Drilling Mud

SIZE OF SITE: 160 Acres

LAKE COUNTY

12. EASTLAKE SANITARY LANDFILL

OFFICE:
Eastlake Sanitary Landfill
Burns Valley Road
Clearlake, CA 95422

OPERATOR:
County of Lake
Public Works Department
255 North Forbes Street
Lakeport, CA 95453

TELEPHONE: (707)273-2381
(Norma Tunis)

QUANTITY OF WASTE RECEIVED:
200 Tons/Day

MATERIALS ACCEPTED:
Pesticide, Herbicide, Fungicide, and Miticide Containers

SIZE OF SITE: 55 Acres

LAKE COUNTY (CONT.)

13. GEOTHERMAL INCORPORATED

OFFICE:
Geothermal Incorporated
Butts Canyon Road, Box 480
Middletown, CA 95461

OPERATOR:
Geothermal Incorporated
Butts Canyon Road
Middletown, CA 95461

TELEPHONE: (707) 987-3305
(Kurt Kritikos)

QUANTITY OF WASTE RECEIVED:
400 Tons/Day

MATERIALS ACCEPTED:
Drilling Muds; Water Cake Sulfur; H_2S Abatement Sludge; Strettford Solution

SIZE OF SITE: 40 Acres

14. I.T. CORPORATION -- BENSON RIDGE (EPA #CAD000633289)

OFFICE:
I.T. Corporation -- Benson Ridge
7620 South Highway 29
Kelseyville, CA 95451
(707) 279-8860

OPERATOR:
I.T. Corporation
4575 Pacaeco Boulevard
Martinez, CA 94553

TELEPHONE: (707) 279-8851
(Rick Morton)

QUANTITY OF WASTE RECEIVED:
1,000 Ton/Month

MATERIALS ACCEPTED:
Geothermal Drilling Mud; Brines; Scrubber Sludge

SIZE OF SITE: 134 Acres

LOS ANGELES COUNTY*

15. PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL NO. 6

OFFICE:
Puente Hills Landfill No. 6
2800 South Workman Mill Road
Whittier, CA 90607

OPERATOR:
Los Angeles County Sanitation District
1955 Workman Mill Road
Whittier, CA 90607

TELEPHONE: (213) 699-7411
(Gilbert Chang)

QUANTITY OF WASTE RECEIVED:
6,000 Tons/Day

MATERIALS ACCEPTED:**
Sludge/Septage; Latex Waste; Tank Bottom Sediment; Paint Sludge; Drilling Muds;

SIZE OF SITE: 500 Acres

16. OPERATING INDUSTRIES INCORPORATED

OFFICE:
Operating Industries Incorporated
1000 Potrero Grande Drive
Monterey Park, CA 91754

OPERATOR:
Operating Industries Incorporated
2425 South Garfield Avenue
Monterey Park, CA 91754

TELEPHONE: (213) 721-5996
(Dick Harabedian)

QUANTITY OF WASTE RECEIVED:
1,250 Tons/Day

MATERIALS ACCEPTED:
Drilling Muds; Paint Sludge; Tank Bottom Sediment; Mud and Water (Laundry); Latex Waste

SIZE OF SITE: 130 Acres

* Los Angeles RWQCB does not use the II-1 nomenclature, though these operations meet the requirements for II-1 Sites.

** Non-hazardous only.

MONTEREY COUNTY

17. AURIGNAC INDUSTRIAL WASTE PLANT

OFFICE:
Aurignac Industrial Waste Plant
6 Miles South of San Ardo
Off Highway 101 on Aluarado Road
San Ardo, CA 93450

OPERATOR:
John and Leslie Cederquist
P.O. Box 331
San Ardo, CA 93450

TELEPHONE: (408) 385-4821
(John Cederquist)

QUANTITY OF WASTE RECEIVED:
8.6×10^6 Gallons/Year

MATERIALS ACCEPTED:
Drilling Muds and Brines

SIZE OF SITE: 10 Acres

PLACER COUNTY

18. WESTERN REGIONAL SANITARY LANDFILL

OFFICE:
Western Regional Sanitary Landfill
Intersection of Athens and
Fiddyment
Roseville, CA 95678

OPERATOR:
Western Regional Landfill Authority
11444 B Avenue
Auburn, CA 95603

TELEPHONE: (916) 823-4601
(Warron Tellesson)

QUANTITY OF WASTE RECEIVED:
100 Tons/Day

MATERIALS ACCEPTED:
Drilling Muds/Fluids;
Limited Hazardous
Waste; Waste Water Sludge;
Septic Tank Sludge

SIZE OF SITE: 320 Acres

SAN BENITO COUNTY

19. JOHN SMITH SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL SITE

OFFICE:
John Smith Solid Waste Disposal Site
John Smith Road
Hollister, CA 95023

OPERATOR:
City of Hollister
375 Fifth Street
Hollister, CA 95023

TELEPHONE: (408) 637-8221
(Elmer Schaal)

QUANTITY OF WASTE RECEIVED:
200 Tons/Day -- Solids

2×10^6 Gallons/Day — Liquid Maximum

MATERIALS ACCEPTED:
Pesticides in Liquid Form

SIZE OF SITE:
68 Acres

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY

20. FORWARD INCORPORATED

OFFICE:
Forward Incorporated
West/Side Austin Road, 2.5 Miles
South of Arch Road
Stockton, CA 95206

OPERATOR:
Forward Incorporated/Greg Basso
P.O. Box 6336
Stockton, CA 95206

TELEPHONE: (209) 466-5192
(Greg Basso)

QUANTITY OF WASTE RECEIVED:
350 Tons/Day

MATERIALS ACCEPTED:
Heavy Metals; Sludge/
Septage; Drilling Muds/Fluids

SIZE OF SITE: 157 Acres

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY

21. SANTA CRUZ CITY DISPOSAL SITE

OFFICE:
Santa Cruz City Disposal Site
Dimeo Lane
Three Miles West of Santa Cruz
Santa Cruz, CA 95060

OPERATOR:
City of Santa Cruz Public Works
809 Center Street
Santa Cruz, CA 95060

TELEPHONE: (408) 429-3636
(Ed Withrow)

QUANTITY OF WASTE RECEIVED:
100 Tons/Day -- Solids
40,000 Gallong/Day -- Liquids

MATERIALS ACCEPTED:
Sludge/Septage; Tannery Waste

SIZE OF SITE: 100 Acres

SHASTA COUNTY

22. ANDERSON SOLID WASTE INCORPORATED

OFFICE:
Anderson Solid Waste Incorporated
(Limited Class II-1)
Five Miles West of Anderson
19803 Cambridge
Anderson, CA 96007

OPERATOR:
Anderson Solid Waste Incorporated
P.O. Box 1365
Cottonwood, CA 96002

TELEPHONE: (916) 347-5241
(Bob Ray)

QUANTITY OF WASTE RECEIVED
7,000 Tons/Month

MATERIALS RECEIVED:
Emergency Petroleum Spills

SIZE OF SITE: 175 Acres

SISKIYOU COUNTY

23. SHEEPY RIDGE SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL SITE

OFFICE:
Tulelake Landfill
Sheepy Ridge Road Off Highway 161
Seven Miles Northwest
Tulelake, CA 96134

OPERATOR:
City of Tulelake/Siskiyou County
P.O. Box 305
Tulelake, CA 96134

TELEPHONE: (916) 667-2619
(W. C. Whitaker)

QUANTITY OF WASTE RECEIVED:
9 Tons/Day

MATERIALS ACCEPTED:
Pesticide Containers

SIZE OF SITE: 142 Acres

SOLANO COUNTY

24. FLANNERY ROAD DISPOSAL SITE

OFFICE:
Aqua Clear Farms
Between Highway 113 and Flannery
Road, Seven Miles West and Two
Miles North of Flannery
Rio Vista, CA 94571

OPERATOR:
Aqua Clear Farms
19901 Yorba Linda Boulevard
Yorba Linda, CA 92686

TELEPHONE: (707) 374-2559
(Orville Tucker)

QUANTITY OF WASTE RECEIVED:
1.26×10^6 Gallons/Month

MATERIALS ACCEPTED:
Drilling Muds

SIZE OF SITE:
110 Acres

SOLANO COUNTY (CONT.)

25. I.T. CORPORATION, MONTEZUMA HILLS (EPA #CAD079089512)

OFFICE:
I.T., Montezuma Hills at the
Intersection of Highway 12,
Collinsville Road and Little
Honker Bay Road Solano County, CA

OPERATOR:
I.T. Corporation
4574 Pacheco Boulevard
Martinez, CA 94553

TELEPHONE: (415) 228-5100
(Mark Posson)

QUANTITY OF WASTE RECEIVED:

2.2×10^6 Barrels/Year

MATERIALS ACCEPTED:
Drilling Muds; Geothermal Brines;
Neutralized Aqueous Acids and
Bases; Waste Water Treatment Solids

SIZE OF SITE: 50 Acres

VENTURA COUNTY

26. J.N.J. DISPOSAL SITE

OFFICE:
J.N.J. Disposal Site
Fifth and Harbor Boulevard
Oxnard, CA 93030

OPERATOR:
J.N.J. Sales and Services
Incorporated
4376 Varsity Street
Ventura, CA 93003

TELEPHONE: (805) 642-1246
(805) 642-5429
(Jack Jamar)

QUANTITY OF WASTE RECEIVED:

1.89×10^6 Gallons/Month

MATERIALS ACCEPTED:
Drilling Muds and Brines

SIZE OF SITE: 50 Acres

YOLO COUNTY

27. YOLO COUNTY CENTRAL LANDFILL

OFFICE:
Yolo County Central Landfill
Corner of Roads 28H and 104
Six Miles North of Davis
Yolo County, CA

OPERATOR
Yolo County Public Works
292 West Beamer Street
Woodland, CA 95695

TELEPHONE: (916) 666-8273
(Julio Carrascl)

QUANTITY OF WASTE RECEIVED:
600-800 Tons/Day

MATERIALS ACCEPTED:
Triple-Rinsed Pesticide Containers; Drilling Muds

SIZE OF SITE: 660 Acres

1981-82 REGISTERED USED OIL RECYCLERS

Name	Type of Facility
California Oil Recyclers, Inc. 977A Bransten Road San Carlos, CA 94070 415/591-2603	Fuel Oil Processing
IT Corporation 336 W. Anaheim Street Wilimington, CA 90744 213/830-1781	Fuel/Road Oil Processing
Omega Oil Co., Inc. 2744 Pomona Blvd. Pomona, CA 91768 714/595-4918	Re-Refinery
Lakewood Oil Service, Inc. P.O. Box 3383 Santa Fe Springs, CA 90670 213/863-8755	Fuel Oil Processing
Edgington Oil Co., Inc. 2400 E. Artesia Blvd. Long Beach, CA 90805 213/636-2524	Asphalt Manufacturing
Lubrication Co. of America 4212 E. Pacific Way Los Angeles, CA 90223 213/264-1091	Re-Refinery Fuel Oil Processing
Witco Chemical Corp. 10100 Santa Monica Blvd. Suite 1470 Los Angeles, CA 90067 213/277-4511	Re-Refinery
Oil Process Co. 5756 Alba Street Los Angeles, CA 90058 213/585-5065	Fuel Oil Processing Asphalt
Talley Brothers, Inc. 2007 Laura Avenue Huntington Park, CA 90255 213/587-1217	Re-Refinery

1981-82 REGISTERED USED OIL RECYCLERS (Cont'd)

Name	Type of Facility
Nelco Oil Refining Corp. 600 W. 12th Street National City, CA 92050 714/474-7511	Re-Refinery
Refineries Services Basic Petroleum, Inc. P.O. Box 606 Patterson, CA 95363 209/892-6742	Fuel/Road Oil/Asphalt Processing
Southland Oil Co. 13219 Goller Norwalk, CA 90650 213/724-6424	Re-Refinery
Leach Oil Co. 625 E. Compton Blvd. Compton, CA 90220 213/323-0226	Re-Refinery
Facet Energy, Inc. P.O. Box 5309 Long Beach, CA 90805 213/595-7333	Fuel Oil Processing
DeMenno/Kerdoon 2100 No. Alameda Street Compton, CA 90222 213/537-7100	Fuel Oil Processing
McAuley Oil Co. P.O. Box 176 Buena Park, CA 90621 714/522-6242	Fuel Oil Processing
Benco Petroleum, Inc. 2505 Rice Avenue West Sacramento, CA 95891 916/372-6180	Fuel/Road Oil Processing

1981-82 REGISTERED USED OIL HAULERS

Alameda County

All American Oil
P.O. Box 625
Pleasanton, CA 94566
415/828-9452

California Oil Recyclers, Inc.
977 A Bransten Road
San Carlos, CA 94070
415/591-2603

Falcon Oil Co., Inc.
20910 Redwood Road, Suite F
Castro Valley, CA 94546
415/889-1798

Liquid Gold Oil Corp.
1696 Martinez Street
San Leandro, CA 94577
415/635-5626

Waste Oil Recovery Systems
801 High Street
Oakland, CA 94601
415/533-0750

Artesian Oil Recovery
2049 Grand Street
Alameda, CA 94501
415/521-7134

City Wide Hauling
5930 Tehama
Richmond, CA 94804
415/525-2413

Rosenda C. Arteaga
6632 Montcalm Avenue
Newark, CA 94560
415/793-0420

Contra Costa County

Alan M. Gottlieb
2416 Pepper Drive
Concord, CA 94520
415/671-2566

B & L Tank Lines, Inc.
1550 Denkinger Court
Concord, CA 94521
415/686-3718

Crowley Environmental Services
1453 Harbour Way South
Richmond, CA 94804
415/546-2820

Eight Ball Line Trucking
2717 Goodrick Avenue
Richmond, CA 94804
415/233-3063

J.W.A. Oil Co.
1761 Tulare Avenue
Richmond, CA 94805
415/232-6493

King Oil
133 Bobolink Way
Hercules, CA 94547
415/799-7074

U.S. Waste Oil
9969 Torreon Avenue
San Ramon, CA 94583
415/829-1816

Western Asphalt Service
3003 Fairhaven Drive
Bakersfield, CA 93308
415/799-4487

Waste Oil Service
3610 G. Northwood Drive
Concord, CA 94520
415/798-1562

1981-82 REGISTERED USED OIL HAULERS (Cont'd)

Fresno County

Alviso Independent Oil
P.O. Box 184
Alviso, CA 95002
408/262-2715

H & L Drain Oil Co.
2909 E. Pine
Fresno, CA 93703
209/264-5996

K.B.K. Oils, Inc.
P.O. Box 2686
Fresno, CA 93745
209/233-3144

Oil Conservation Service
3256 North Marks Avenue
Fresno, CA 93711
209/485-5495

Humboldt County

Dutra Trucking Co.
5005 Boyd Road
Arcata, CA 95521
707/822-5134

Eureka Oil & Burner
1882 Golf Course Road
Bayside, CA 95524
707/442-3269

Imperial County

Frank W. Anderson
1303 A. East Highway 98
Calexico, CA 92231
714/357-3487

Kern County

Crane's Waste Oil
Route 1 Box 182
Lake Isabelle, CA 93240
714/379-4377

Sabre Transportation
P.O. Box 996
Bakersfield, CA 93302
805/322-4094

Triple Nickel Backhoe Service
1040 Standard Street
Taft, CA 93268
805/765-4382

Los Angeles

A. Ellison Co.
5619 E. Randolph Street
Los Angeles, CA 90040
213/723-1411

Alameda Oil Company
1814 S. Buckingham Road
Los Angeles, CA 90019
213/737-5701

1981-82 REGISTERED USED OIL HAULERS (Cont'd)

Los Angeles County (Cont'd)

AAA Pumping Service
1714 Charlinda
West Covina, CA 91791
213/967-4777

Asbury Oil Co.
13419 Halldale
Gardena, CA 90249
213/321-1392

Baur Oil Co.
4525 Cadison Street
Torrance, CA 90503
213/422-8358

BKK Corporation
3031 East 'I' Street
Wilmington, CA 90744
213/775-3607

Calzona Transportation, Inc.
22500 S. Alameda Street
Carson, CA 90810
213/549-1961

Cousins Waste Oil
15321 Saranao Drive
Whittier, CA 90604
213/937-4142

Don Showalter
123[illegible] Spring Trail
San [illegible]ernando, CA 91342
213[illegible]67-8234

Dorian Oil Co.
8111 Blackburn Avenue
Los Angeles, CA 90048
213/653-9386

Edgington Oil Co., Inc.
2400 E. Artesia Blvd.
Long Beach, CA 90805
213/636-2524

G & I Pumping, Inc.
11446 Hadley Street
Whittier, CA 90606
213/695-4815

Jack Stone Drainage Oil Service
3524 Myrtle Avenue
Long Beach, CA 90807
213/427-7216

Jim Knight
Drain Oil
P.O. Box 4401
Long Beach, CA 90804
213/434-2419

Lakewood Oil Service
P.O. Box 3383
Santa Fe Springs, CA 90670
213/863-8755

Leach Oil Co., Inc.
625 E. Compton Blvd.
Compton, CA 90220
213/323-0226

Lubrication Co. of America
4212 E. Pacific Way
Los Angeles, CA 90223
213/264-1091

Odyssey Transportation, Inc.
695 E. 27th Street
Long Beach, CA 90806
213/426-3901

Oil Process Co.
5756 Alba Street
Los Angeles, CA 90058
213/585-5063

Omega Oil Co., Inc.
2744 Pomona Blvd.
Pomona, CA 91768
714/595-4918

1981-82 REGISTERED USED OIL HAULERS (Cont'd)

Los Angeles County (Cont'd)

Industrial Service Co.
P.O. Box 588
Bell, CA 90201
213/581-3020

IT Transportation Corp.
336 West Anaheim Street
Wilmington, CA 90744
213/830-1781

J. C. Incorporated
3650 E. 26th Street
Vernon, CA 90058
213/443-0103

Otto F. Sprenger
11507 Halcourt
Norwalk, CA 90650
213/864-1197

Paul Lopez Waste Oil Service
11455 Lowemont Street
Norwalk, CA 90650
213/868-1881

Pelland Pumping Co.
11355 Baird Street
Northridge, CA 91324
213/365-3515

Prompt Oil Co.
1179 Viceroy Avenue
Covina, CA 91722
213/337-4311

R & R Industrial Waste Haulers
12618 So. Main Street
Los Angeles, CA 90061
213/757-0128

Mark Alarcon
Waste Oil
3667 Valley Blvd. #71
Pomona, CA 91768
714/595-1126

Roadwest Oil Co.
8643 Shoemaker Avenue
Whittier, CA 90602
213/693-9881

Rosemead Oil Products
11017 Lockport Place
Santa Fe Springs, CA 90670
213/692-1191

Rozuk's Oil Co.
10429 Rush Street
So. El Monte, CA 91733
213/443-6744

Spedy's Waste Oil
9448 Dork Street
Pico Rivera, CA 90660
213/695-0867

Talley Brothers, Inc.
2007 Laura Avenue
Huntington Park, CA 90255
213/587-1217

VTS Trucking
P.O. Box 7978
Long Beach, CA 90807
213/427-1622

Dykes Waste Oil Service
1337 West Cowles
Long Beach, CA 90813
213/435-4821

Demenno/Kerdoon
2100 North Alameda Street
Compton, CA 90222
213/537-7100

Circle R Oil Co.
751 Bridle Trail Road
P.O. Box 328
Walnut, CA 91789
714/598-6321

1981-82 REGISTERED USED OIL HAULERS (Cont'd)

Los Angeles County (Cont'd)

Rutherford/Pacific, Inc.
P.O. Box 7485
Long Beach, CA 90807
213/595-9461

Shields Oil Co., Inc.
253 South Wilson Avenue
Covina, CA 91724
213/331-6132

Southland Oil, Inc.
13219 Goller
Norwalk, CA 90650
213/724-6424

Southwest Trails, Inc.
6510 Cherry Avenue
Long Beach, CA 90805
213/428-7225

C.C. Waste Oil Co.
1021 So. Harvard
Los Angeles, CA 90006
213/731-7718

Sam's Waste Oil Service
5339 Adele Avenue
Whittier, CA 90601
213/692-3448

Black Gold Industries
11487 Tongareva Street
Malibu, CA 90265
213/622-7273

Western Fuel Oil Co.
2100 N. Gaffey
San Pedro, CA 90733
213/549-7711

Merced County

Red Rock Farms, Inc.
7440 W. Highway 140
Merced, CA 95340
209/723-3991

Monterey County

Tom's Septic Tank Service
1128-A Madison Lane
Salinas, CA 93907
408/663-3801

Orange County

Cal-Vac
9080 Bloomfield
Cypress, CA 90630
714/827-4567

Oasis Pumping
1056 So. Idaho #27
La Habra, CA 90631
714/525-7750

1981-82 REGISTERED USED OIL HAULERS (Cont'd)

Orange County (Cont'd)

Central Oil & Pumping Co.
P.O. Box 2416
La Habra, CA 90631
213/694-5422

Industrial Oil Co.
401 N. Bedford
La Habra, CA 90631
213/691-0174

Ken's Oil Co., Inc.
P.O. Box 1239
Garden Grove, CA 92640
714/534-8841

Steven W. Purmort
Drain Oil Service
10881 Reagon Street
Los Alamitos, CA 90720
213/430-4135

W-H Tanklines, Inc.
P.O. Box 638
Westminster, CA 92683
213/427-3109

Blair's Drain Oil
6862 Laurelhurst
Huntington Beach, CA 92647
714/847-7892

Placer County

VIP Oil Recyclers
9990 Quail Hill Road
Newcastle, CA 95658
916/663-1512

Riverside County

Dunlap Waste Oil
73-391 San Carlos Drive
Thousand Palms, CA 92276
714/343-2143

A-1 Lubing
10280 - 58th Street
Mira Loma, CA 91752
714/594-5449

Sacramento County

Barton Oil Co.
P.O. Box 397
Folsom, CA 95630
916/988-4212

Geico Waste Co.
1302 North A Street
Sacramento, CA 95814
916/446-7367

Halley Brothers
3565 East Country Club Lane
Sacramento, CA 95821
916/344-4032

1981-82 REGISTERED USED OIL HAULERS (Cont'd)

San Bernardino

George F. Casey Co.
2323 West Baseline
San Bernardino, CA 92410
714/825-2591

Golden West Oil Co.
P.O. Box 315
Bloomington, CA 92316
714/877-3383

J. D. Wallace Waste Oil
1561 South Oaks Street
Ontario, CA 91761
714/988-8864

San Diego County

Allied Tank Cleaning Corp.
1833 E. Harbor Drive
San Diego, CA 92113
714/239-8131

Aztec Oil
P.O. Box 20783
San Diego, CA 92120
714/298-1610

Merritt Drain Oil Service Co.
P.O. Box 50053
San Diego, CA 92105
714/698-2872

Nelco Oil Refining Corp.
600 West 12th Street
National City, CA 92050
714/474-7511

Pepper Oil Co.
829 Hoover Avenue
National City, CA 92050
714/477-9336

San Francisco County

H & H Ship Service Co.
P.O. Box 77363
San Francisco, CA 94107
415/543-4835

San Luis Obispo County

GNS Petroleum
P.O. Box 221
Arroyo Grande, CA 93420
805/489-7880

1981-82 REGISTERED USED OIL HAULERS (Cont'd)

San Mateo County

Bayshore Oil Co.
44 Flower Street
Redwood City, CA 94063
415/369-2812

Bay Area Oil Recycling
10 Shelter Cove
Pacifica, CA 94044
415/359-0469

Ozenne Petroleum Recycling
935 Serena Drive
Pacifica, CA 94044
415/355-9118

Santa Clara County

Alamo Waste Oil
4991 Ponderosa Terrace
Campbell, CA 95008
408/370-7437

Gimelli Brothers
715 Comstock
Santa Clara, CA 95050
408/946-9163

All Cal Waste Oil Recyclers
816 Glenside Drive
San Jose, CA 95123
408/578-5881

Apollo Waste Oil
2060 Lynnhaven
San Jose, CA 95128
408/293-4892

Allied Oil & Pumping
P.O. Box 774
Saratoga, CA 95070
408/377-0154

Monterey Bay Oil Recyclers/
Santa Clara Valley Oil
14750 Clayton
San Jose, CA 95127
408/259-5567

Chico Drain Oil Service
2179 La Miel Way
Campbell, CA 95008
408/866-6528

Williams Oil Co.
676 Rough & Ready Road
San Jose, CA 95133
408/926-2779

Industrial Environmental Service
P.O. Box 336
Milpitas, CA 95035
408/263-7250

Santa Cruz County

Hedrick Distributors, Inc.
210 Encinal
Santa Cruz, CA 95060
408/427-3774

Roaring Camp, Inc.
P.O. Box G-1
Felton, CA 95018
408/335-4484

1981-82 REGISTERED USED OIL HAULERS (Cont'd)

Shasta County

Shasta Siskiyou Transport
P.O. Box 327
Redding, CA 96099
916/241-1167

Solano County

W. F. Landi, Inc.
P.O. Box 597
Rio Vista, CA 94571
707/374-5051

Sonoma County

Gardner's Drain Oil Service
1170 Limerick Lane
Healdsburg, CA 95448
707/433-3830

Morgan Chemical
P.O. Box 965
Petaluma, CA 94953
707/763-5111

Oil Deck Lubricants
P.O. Box 995
Cotati, CA 94928
707/795-1117

North Bay Recycling Service
P.O. Box 217
Fulton, CA 95439
707/575-9366

Stanislaus County

Refineries Services
P.O. Box 606
Patterson, CA 95363
209/892-6742

Ventura County

Conoco Transportation
290 Maple Court
Ventura, CA 93001
805/648-1804

Reagen's Vacuum Truck Service
P.O. Box 289
Ventura, CA 93002
805/653-2744

1981-82 REGISTERED USED OIL HAULERS (Cont'd)

Yolo County

Benco Petroleum, Inc.
2505 Rice Avenue
West Sacramento, CA 95691
916/372-6180

Ramos Oil Recyclers
1515 South River Road
West Sacramento, CA 95691
916/371-2570

Out-of-State

West Coast Petroleum Salvors
P.O. Box 3461, Empire Station
Coos Bay, Oregon 97420

Reno Drain Oil Service, Inc.
316 California Avenue
Reno, Nevada 89509
702/329-9437

FIRMS SUPPLYING USED OIL STORAGE CONTAINERS
1982-83

Name	Address
All American Oil Co.	P.O. Box 625 Pleasanton, CA 415/828-9452 415/676-6776 415/836-6517
Artesian Waste Oil Recovery	2049 Grand Avenue Alameda, CA 94501
California Oil Recyclers, Inc.	977A Bransten Road San Carlos, CA 415/591-2603
Crowley Environmental Services Corp.	Foot of Hillfiker Eureka, CA 95501 707/445-2220
Frank W. Anderson	1303A East Highway 98 Calexico, CA 92231 714/357-3487
Gardner's Drain Oil Service	1170 Limerick Lane Healdsburg, CA 95448 707/433-3830
Hedrick Distributors/Bayside Oil	210 Encinal Santa Cruz, CA 95060 408/427-3773
Ken's Oil Co., Inc.	11622 Margie Lane Garden Grove, CA 92640 714/534-8841
Lakewood Oil Service, Inc.	P.O. Box 3383 Santa Fe Springs, CA 90670 714/522-8112 213/863-8755
Merritt Drain Oil Service Co.	P.O. Box 50053 San Diego, CA 92105 714/698-2872
Nelco Oil Refining Corp.	600 West 12th Street National City, CA 714/474-7511

FIRMS SUPPLYING USED OIL STORAGE CONTAINERS
1982-83 (Cont'd)

Name	Address
Oil Conservation Service	3256 North Marks Avenue Fresno, CA 93711 209/224-4239
Oil Process Co.	5756 Alba Street Los Angeles, CA 90058 213/585-5063
Omega Oil Co., Inc.	2744 Pomona Blvd. Pomona, CA 91768 213/965-4208 714/594-4843
Paul Lopez Waste Oil Service	11455 Lowemont Street Norwalk, CA 90650 213/868-1881
Refineries Service	13331 North Highway 33 Patterson, CA 95363 209/892-6742
Rutherford-Pacific, Inc.	3020 Orange Avenue Long Beach, CA 90807 213/595-9461
Southland Oil, Inc.	5621 Randolph Street Commerce, CA 90040 213/724-6424

State of California—Health and Welfare Agency

Department of Health Services

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MANAGEMENT SECTION
744 P Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

UNIFORM HAZARDOUS WASTE MANIFEST

(Please print or type with ELITE type (12 characters per inch).

STATE ID NUMBER

TO BE FILLED IN BY THE GENERATOR

GENERATOR NAME AND MAILING ADDRESS

MANIFEST DOCUMENT NUMBER

EPA ID NUMBER

AREA CODE/PHONE NUMBER

TRANSPORTER NO. 1 | VEH./CONTAINER NO. | EPA ID NUMBER

TRANSPORTER NO. 2/ALTERNATE TSD FACILITY | EPA ID NUMBER

TREATMENT, STORAGE, OR DISPOSAL (TSD) FACILITY | EPA ID NUMBER

AREA CODE/PHONE NUMBER

PROPER U.S. D.O.T. SHIPPING NAME AND HAZARD CLASS	UN/NA NUMBER	TOTAL QUANTITY	UNIT WT/VOL	CONTAINER NO.	CONTAINER TYPE	WASTE CAT. NO

COMPONENTS	CONC. UPPER	RA[illegible] L[illegible]	UNITS %	UNITS ppm

SPECIAL HANDLING INSTRUCTIONS

This is to certify that the above-named materials are properly classified, described, packaged, marked and labeled, and are in proper condition for transportation according to the applicable regulations of the Department of Transportation and the EPA.

PRINTED OR TYPED FULL NAME AND SIGNATURE — MO. DAY YR.

☐ CHECK IF CONTINUATION SHEET IS USED. NUMBER OF CONTINUATION SHEETS _____

TO BE FILLED IN BY TRANSPORTER

TRANSPORTER 1 ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF RECEIPT OF ABOVE MATERIALS — DATE REC'D & ACCEPTED

PRINTED OR TYPED FULL NAME AND SIGNATURE — MO. DAY YR.

TRANSPORTER 2 ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF RECEIPT OF ABOVE MATERIALS — DATE REC'D & ACCEPTED

PRINTED OR TYPED FULL NAME AND SIGNATURE — MO. DAY YR.

TO BE FILLED IN BY TSDF

DISCREPANCY INDICATION SPACE

Facility owner or operator: Certification of receipt of hazardous material covered by this manifest except as noted in the discrepancy indication space above. Note: TSDF must complete waste number. See instructions. — DATE REC'D & ACCEPTED

PRINTED OR TYPED FULL NAME AND SIGNATURE — EPA ID NUMBER — MO. DAY YR.

Original—White—Disposer send to DHS; Green—Hauler; Yellow—Disposer; Pink—Generator

DHS 8022 (7/82)

Instructions for Generators

Generator Name and Mailing Address

Enter your company's name and mailing address. Enter a telephone number where a knowledgeable person may be reached who can give information in response to an emergency.

Manifest Document Number

EPA ID Number

Enter your EPA ID number in the 12 spaces to the left of the vertical line. In the space to the right of this line, enter a five-digit sequentially increasing number of your choice.

Transporter No. 1

Enter the name and EPA ID Number of the company you will use to be the first transporter.

Vehicle/Container Number

Enter identifying number of vehicle or container used to transport hazardous waste.

Transporter No. 2

If there is a second transporter, enter the name and EPA ID Number of the company. Space for additional transporters is provided on the Continuation Sheet (DHS form 8022a). If there is no second transporter, enter name and address of an alternate TSD facility.

Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facility

Enter the name, address, telephone number, and EPA ID Number of the treatment, storage, or disposal facility to which you are sending the waste.

Proper U.S. DOT Shipping Name and Hazard Class

Enter the proper DOT shipping name for the material. Please number each entry. The U.S. DOT (Department of Transportation) regulations will help in completing this part. You can find these regulations in Title 49 of the *Code of Federal Regulations* (49 *CFR*, Part 172).

UN/NA Number

Enter the *UN* (United Nations) or *NA* (North American) number for each waste according to Title 49 *CFR* Part 172.101.

Total Quantity and Unit

Enter the amount of each waste you are shipping and the appropriate abbreviation from Table I below for either the weight or the volume of each waste you are shipping.

Table I

G=gallon	N=metric ton	K=kilogram
T=ton	P=pound	M=cubic meter
L=liter	Y=cubic yard	

Container Number and Type

Enter the number of containers for each entry and the appropriate abbreviation for the type of each container you are using from Table II below.

Table II

DT = Dump or end trucks.
DM = Metal drums, barrels, kegs.
DW = Wooden drums, barrels, kegs.
DF = Fiberboard or plastic drums, barrels, kegs.
PT = Portable tanks.
CT = Cargo tanks (tank cars).
TC = Tank car.
CY = Cylinders.
CM = Metal boxes, cartons, cases.
CW = Wooden boxes, cartons, cases.
CF = Fiber or plastic boxes, cartons, cases.
BA = Bags made of burlap, cloth, paper, or plastic.
RO = Roll off or drop boxes.

Waste Number

Enter waste category number. Select appropriate number from Table III. Use only the first three, nonshaded spaces. Review entire table before selecting a number.

Components

Enter chemical composition for each waste category. Number components using a number corresponding to the waste category entered. See example below for an illustration of this numbering method.

Special Handling Instructions

Enter any special handling instructions here. You may use this space to enter the name, address, and telephone number of any alternate treatment, storage, or disposal facility.

Certification Statement

Sign and type or print your full name. Enter the date you ship the waste (in the boxes to the right). If continuation sheets are required, indicate this by placing an "X" in the box. Then indicate the number of additional continuation sheets in the space provided.

Instructions for Transporters

Transporter 1 Certification Statement

Sign and print or type your full name acknowledging that you received the materials described by the generator on the manifest. Enter the date of receipt in the boxes to the right.

Transporter 2 Certification Statement

Sign and print or type your full name acknowledging that you received the materials described on the manifest. Enter the date of receipt in the boxes to the right.

[Note.—Additional transporters are required to sign on the Continuation Sheet. (DHS form 8022a) See instructions for Continuation Sheet.]

Instructions for Owners or Operators of Treatment, Storage or Disposal Facilities:

Disposal Method

Enter waste disposal number. Select appropriate number from Table IV. Use shaded spaces of waste category number.

Discrepancy Indication Space

Refer to 40 *CFR* 264.72 and 265.72 for help in completing this part. In this space you must note any significant discrepancy between the waste described on the manifest and the waste you actually received. If you cannot resolve significant discrepancy within 15 days of receiving the waste, you *must* submit a letter to your DHS Regional Administrator describing the discrepancy and your attempts to reconcile it. A copy of the manifest at issue must be enclosed with the letter.

Certification Statement

Sign and type or print your full name next to your signature. Enter the date you accept the waste in the boxes to the right.

Table III

Inorganics

111. Acid solution (pH $\leq$ 2) with metals (antimony, arsenic, barium, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, cobalt, copper, lead, mercury, molybdenum, nickel, selenium, silver, thallium, vanadium, and zinc)
112. Acid solution without metals
113. Unspecified acid solution
121. Alkaline solution (pH $\geq$ 12.5) with metals (see 111.)
122. Alkaline solution without metals
123. Unspecified alkaline solution
131. Aqueous solution (2 $<$ pH $<$ 12.5) containing reactive anions (azide, bromate, chlorate, cyanide, fluoride, hypochlorite, nitrite, perchlorate, and sulfide anions)
132. Aqueous solution with metals (see 111.)
133. Aqueous solution with total organic residues 10 percent or more
134. Aqueous solution with total organic residues less than 10 percent
135. Unspecified aqueous solution
141. Off-specification, aged, or surplus inorganics
151. Asbestos-containing waste
161. FCC waste
162. Other spent catalyst
171. Metal sludge (see 111.)
172. Metal dust (see 111.) and machining waste
181. Other inorganic solid waste

Organics

211. Halogenated solvents (chloroform, methyl chloride, perchloroethylene, etc.)
212. Oxygenated solvents (acetone, butanol, ethyl acetate, etc.)
213. Hydrocarbon solvents (benzene, hexane, Stoddard, etc.)
214. Unspecified solvent mixture
221. Waste oil and mixed oil
222. Oil/water separation sludge
223. Unspecified oil-containing waste
231. Pesticide rinse water
232. Pesticides and other waste associated with pesticide production
241. Tank bottom waste
251. Still bottoms with halogenated organics
252. Other still bottom waste
261. Polychlorinated biphenyls and material containing PCBs
271. Organic monomer waste (includes unreacted resins)
272. Polymeric resin waste
281. Adhesives
291. Latex waste
311. Pharmaceutical waste
321. Sewage sludge
322. Biological waste other than sewage sludge
331. Off-specification, aged, or surplus organics
341. Organic liquids (nonsolvents) with halogens
342. Organic liquids with metals (see 111.)
343. Unspecified organic liquid mixture
351. Organic solids with halogens
352. Other organic solids

Sludges

411. Alum and gypsum sludge
421. Lime sludge
431. Phosphate sludge
441. Sulfur sludge
451. Degreasing sludge
461. Paint sludge
471. Paper sludge/pulp
481. Tetraethyl lead sludge
491. Unspecified sludge waste

Miscellaneous

511. Empty pesticide containers 30 gallons or more
512. Other empty containers 30 gallons or more
513. Empty containers less than 30 gallons
521. Drilling mud
531. Chemical toilet waste
541. Photochemicals/photoprocessing waste
551. Laboratory waste chemicals
561. Detergent and soap
571. Fly ash, bottom ash, and retort ash
581. Gas scrubber waste
591. Bagnouse waste

Table IV

01 Recycle (R01)
02 Injection Well (D79)
03 Landfill (D80)
04 Land Application (D81)
05 Ocean Disposal (D82)
06 Surface Impoundment (D83)
07 Incineration (T03)
08 Neutralization (T31)
09 Filtration (T47)
10 Stabilization Pond (T76)
14 Transfer Station (H01)
99 Other (D99)

PROPER U.S. D.O.T. SHIPPING NAME AND HAZARD CLASS	UN/NA NUMBER	TOTAL QUANTITY	UNIT WT/VOL	CONTAINER NO.	CONTAINER TYPE	WASTE CAT. NO.
1 Acid, Liquid n.o.s.	U N 1 7 8 0	0 0 1 5 0	G	0 0 1	T C	1 1 1
2 Tetraethyl Lead Sludge	U N 1 6 4 6	0 2 5 0 0	T	3 0 0	D M	4 8 1

COMPONENTS	CONC. UPPER	RANGE LOWER	UNITS %	UNITS ppm
1.1 Sulfuric Acid	85	75	%	
1.2 Nickel	25	15	%	
2.1 Tetraethyl Lead	3,000	2,700		ppm
2.2 Gasoline	97	95	%	

APPENDIX D

Documentation

- Volunteer Identification Paper Format..... D-1
- Witness Statement Form (USCG sample)..... D-3
- Sampling Procedures and Labs..... D-5
- Chain-of-Custody Record (EPA sample)..... D-7
- Pollution Investigation Report - Resources Agency of California.. D-9
- Initial Report of Fish and Wildlife Loss (DFG)..... D-11
- Daily Work Report (USCG sample)..... D-13

VOLUNTEER IDENTIFICATION PAPER FORMAT

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
VOLUNTEER ENROLLMENT FOR POLLUTION INCIDENT

First	Middle	Last	Age	Date

Address	Soc. Sec. No.

Sex	Height	Weight	Hair	Eyes

I do hereby declare that I have volunteered to work for the State of California without pay or other form of remuneration in order to assist the State in abating the results of a pollution incident of the waters of the State. I realize that my duties as a volunteer are limited only to the following specific duties and for the following specific times:

Duties:_____

_____

_____

_____

Times:_____

Signed_____

Approved_____

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

MAILING ADDRESS:

Page 1 of _____

STATEMENT FORM

Statement of _____ Case No. _____

Accompanied by _____

Date/Time O/S _____ Date/Time Secured _____

Location of Incident _____

Date/Time of Incident _____

(PRINTED NAME) (SIGNATURE) (DATE)

(PRINTED NAME OF WITNESS) (SIGNATURE) (DATE)

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

STATEMENT FORM

(continue on additional sheets if necessary)

(printed name of person making statement) (signature) (date)

(printed name of witness) (signature) (date)

SAMPLING PROCEDURES AND LABS

Grab samples of petroleum discharges should be collected under the following circumstances:

- If an enforcement action is planned, samples should be collected from the actual discharge and from the suspected source(s). The samples will be analyzed (i.e., fingerprinted) for chemical characteristics that are specific to the type of oil. If the sample results can be matched, this evidence may be used to positively identify a responsible party.

- If the discharge is suspected of being contaminated with a hazardous substance, personal protection measures required by the suspected contaminant(s) should be followed during sample collection.

- All samples should be collected in clean glass jars with Teflon lined lids. If a lined lid is unavailable, aluminum foil will suffice. The lab chosen to analyze the samples should be contacted to determine if splits, duplicates, or preservatives are necessary. Immediate turn-around on sample analysis should be requested to expedite response efforts. Chain-of-custody must be maintained on all samples collected for enforcement purposes. A sample chain-of-custody form is included in this appendix.

The following labs may be available to analyze samples on an emergency basis, or commercial labs may be used:

1. Department of Fish and Game
   Water Pollution Laboratory
   1701 Nimbus Rd.
   Rancho Cordova, CA
   (916) 355-0856

2. Department of Health Services - Berkeley
   Hazardous Material Lab Section
   2151 Berkeley Way
   Berkeley, CA
   (415) 540-3003

3. United States Coast Guard - Marine Safety Office
   Field Oil Identification Laboratory (FOIL)
   165 North Pico
   Long Beach, CA
   (213) 590-2315

4. United States Coast Guard - Marine Safety Office
   Field Oil Identification Laboratory (FOIL)
   Building No. 14
   Government Island, CA
   (415) 273-2818

10—77357

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Office of Enforcement

REGION 9
215 Fremont Street
San Francisco, California 94105

CHAIN OF CUSTODY RECORD

PROJ. NO.	PROJECT NAME					NO. OF CONTAINERS							REMARKS
SAMPLERS: *(Signature)*													
STA. NO.	DATE	TIME	COMP.	GRAB	STATION LOCATION								

Relinquished by: *(Signature)*	Date / Time	Received by: *(Signature)*	Relinquished by: *(Signature)*	Date / Time	Received by: *(Signature)*
Relinquished by: *(Signature)*	Date / Time	Received by: *(Signature)*	Relinquished by: *(Signature)*	Date / Time	Received by: *(Signature)*
Relinquished by: *(Signature)*	Date / Time	Received for Laboratory by: *(Signature)*	Date / Time	Remarks	

Distribution: Original Accompanies Shipment; Copy to Coordinator Field Files

Resources Agency of California
POLLUTION INVESTIGATION REPORT
OIL OR HAZARDOUS MATERIAL SPILL

Filed	Court
Docket#	Cite#
Arraign. Date	Date Paid
Plea	Fine
Other Action	Judge

A. RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PHONE		YES	NO
Name:	( )	Corporation		
Address:	( )	Partnership		
Location:	( )	Proprietorship		

Owner/President/Captain Name:	Home Address:	Years Experience:
Drivers License: State	Number DOB Ht.	Hair Eyes
Chief Engineer/Facility Mgr Name	Home Address:	Years Experience:
Drivers License: State	Number DOB Ht.	Hair Eyes
Duty Mate/Foreman Operator Name:	Home Address:	Years Experience
Drivers License: State	Number DOB Ht.	Hair Eyes
Owner:	Address:	Phone:( )
Agent:	Address:	Phone:( )

B. SPILL INFORMATION

Location of Spill/Discharge Address:	Distance to water:	Date/Time of Spill:
Pollutant:(Exact Spelling)	Amount:	Cause:
Reporting Party:	Address:	Phone: ( )
Clean-Up Service Employed:	Date/Time Called:	By Whom:
Supervisor/Foreman of Contractor:		Phone: ( )
Person/Agency Responsible for Clean-Up	Method of Clean-Up	Evaluation of Clean-Up Adequate: ____ Not Adequate: ____

C. NOTIFICATION - RESPONSE - ARRIVAL

Date: ____ Time: ____	Date: ____ Time: ____	Date: ____ Time: ____	Dept./Reg. Personnel Notified: Date: Time:
RWQCB(person):	Date: ____ Time: ____	Date: ____ Time: ____	Office of Emergency Services Person Called: ____ Phone: 800-852-7550 Date: Time:
Other Agency:	Date: ____ Time: ____		Chem. Trec. Phone: 800-424-9300

D. INITIAL BIOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT (Types, Numbers, Extent of Impact, etc.) Remarks

Wildlife:

Aquatic Life:

Vegetation:

E. WEATHER CONDITIONS

1. Temperature: Air Water
2. Wind: Speed Direction
3. Clear ☐ Cloudy ☐ Fog ☐ Rain ☐

F. WATER CONDITIONS

1. Body of Water: County:
2. Current/Tide: Velocity:
3. Are there downstream water users? Yes ☐ No ☐
4. What are they?
5. Have downstream users been notified: Yes ☐ No ☐

G. FEDERAL/STATE FUNDS REQUESTED FOR CLEAN-UP

Has a source for pollutant been located? Yes No

Source:	Owner/Responsible	Address	Bus. Phone ( )	Hm. Phone ( )

Location (Physical Address - Not a Post Office Box)

The owner/responsible has been advised of the necessity of clean-up, and if clean-up is not initiated by owner/responsible, a State/Federal clean-up will be started Yes __ No __

H. EVIDENCE / SAMPLES

1. Outfall: Yes ____ No ____ Color ____ Vol. ____
2. Downstream: Yes ____ No ____ Color ____ Vol. ____
3. Upstream: Yes ____ No ____ Color ____ Vol. ____
4. Other: (Specify) _____

PHOTOS Yes ____ No ____

Type Film: _____
No. of Photos: _____
Date Taken: _____
Taken by: _____

DIAGRAM Yes ____ No ____

I. WITNESSES:

	Name(s)	Address(s)	Phone Number(s)
1.			( )
2.			( )
3.			( )

J. DISTRIBUTION OF REPORT

Regional Office _____ Date: _____
District Attorney _____ Date: _____
Attorney General _____ Date: _____

Other Agencies: _____

K. SUMMARY OF EVENTS (Use Additional Pages When Needed)

INVESTIGATOR: _____ (Print) DATE OF REPORT: _____

SIGNATURE: _____

INITIAL REPORT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE LOSS

CAUSE: DISEASE ☐ PESTICIDES ☐ POLLUTION ☐ OTHERS OR UNKNOWN ☐

LOSS: FISH ☐ BIRDS ☐ MAMMALS ☐

IN: WILD POPULATIONS ☐ INSTALLATION ☐

****

Fish and Game Region_____ County_____ Specific Location_____

Date of First Loss_____

Loss First Reported By_____ On_____
Name Address Date

LOSS DUE TO:

☐ PESTICIDES: (Describe type, rate and purpose of application, size of area treated)

☐ POLLUTION: (Describe type, source, color, odor, etc.)

☐ DISEASE: (Name if known, or symptoms)

☐ UNKNOWN: (Describe circumstances of loss)

ANIMAL KILL INFORMATION: (List species and size range. Put estimated number/species in appropriate box)

Species Killed	Size	Numbers					
		1-50	51-100	101-500	501-1000	1000+	10,000+

EVIDENCE OBTAINED: (to whom did you deliver the samples)

☐ Waste sample (Pollutant) _____

☐ Water samples _____

☐ Animal samples (fish, birds, mammals) _____

☐ Other (describe) _____

Name and address of person or firm believed responsible:_____

Name and address of additional witnesses:_____

(Date of observation) (Submission of report) (Name of reporter

****

FOR REGIONAL OFFICE USE

Other agencies contacted:_____

Do you plan additional investigations on this loss?_____ Comments:_____

Date:_____ Regional Manager:_____

FG-406 Revised 3/68

Reporting Procedures and Instructions

A. Field Man Reporting Loss:

1. In instances of significant losses, immediate verbal report will be made to Regional Manager.

2. Field man will complete and mail FG Form #406, "Initial Report of Wildlife Loss," to regional office. Report should be mailed the same day as loss is observed. Fill in as much information as is available, but do not hold up report for lack of information.

B. Regional Manager:

1. Immediate decision and arrangements for special technical assistance, will be made by Regional Manager (any samples submitted to the field station for pesticide analyses must be accompanied by copy of "Initial Report of Fish and Wildlife Loss").

2. Regional Manager will make immediate verbal report of any major loss to the Deputy Director and will be requested to provide the following: Date, location, species and numbers affected, suspected cause, samples collected, disposition of samples, departmental personnel involved, and sources of additional information. Report of minor fish or wildlife loss should be made directly to the Field Station on Form FG 406.

3. In cases of suspected pesticide poisoning, Regional Manager will immediately call Agricultural Commissioner of County in which loss occurred to provide for initiation of joint investigation.

4. In all cases (including pesticides) where loss is due to pollution of surface waters, Regional Manager will call Regional Water Pollution Control Board.

5. Upon receipt of the "Initial Report of Wildlife Loss" from the field man, the region will prepare and forward four typed copies of the report (FG Form #406) to the Deputy Director. In cases of suspected pesticide poisoning, a copy will be sent immediately to the Department of Agriculture, Sacramento, Attn: Field Crops and Agricultural Chemicals. In all cases where loss is due to pollution or surface waters, copy of report form will also be sent to Regional Water Pollution Control Board.

6. Follow-up reports, when appropriate, will be transmitted from the Regional Office to Headquarters, and from Regional Office to field personnel who reported original loss.

7. Regional monthly report will include summary of losses during the month, and will summarize: (a) status of prior cases still under investigation and (b) prior cases on which further action was terminated during the month.

C. Headquarters:

1. Upon receipt of verbal report from Regional Manager, Deputy Director will transmit initial message to the Branch Chiefs and the Conservation Education Officer.

2. In cases of suspected pesticide poisoning, the Pesticide Coordinator will phone State Department of Agriculture for verification of joint action, and will mail copy of completed FG Form #406 to State Department of Public Health and the University of California.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE OF POLLUTION CONTROL ACTIVITY DAILY WORK REPORT

PRINT CLEARLY ALL ENTRIES

USE A SEPARATE REPORT FOR EACH SHIFT AND LOCATION

Item	Insert the following data:
1.	Number assigned by On-scene Coordinator (OSC) in his authorization to proceed.
2.	Number assigned by Contracting Officer, if any.
3.	Contractor's name.
4.	Date on which work is performed.
5.	Shift hours. Prepare separate report for each working shift.
5a.	Location.
6a.	Employees full name.
b.	Work classification conforming to contract rates.
c.	If travel time is allowed by contract list time and travel points.
d.	Hours of continuous employment for each employee.
e.	Indicate time out from work for mealtime or other non-paid time. Do not include in Total Hours (f).
7a.	Complete description of equipment used.
b.	Hours in use at job site.
c.	Serial, license or other identifying number.
8a.	Insert length in feet.
b.	Time boom is placed in or removed from water. If boom installed on previous shift, insert PI for previously installed. If no boom is removed, leave space in time out box blank.
c.	Describe boom installed.
9.	Amount in gallons.
10.	Amount removed in truckloads (give size of truck) or barrels.
11.	Indicate disposal points and any applicable charges for dumping.
12a.	Any materials and quantities of same. Do not include items such as hand tools, gloves, boots and raingear, the cost of which is included in the hourly rate for labor.
b.	Unit and quantity of all materials furnished.
13.	Each subcontractor is listed separately.
13a.	Complete description of each piece of equipment furnished by subcontractor.
b.	Time during which equipment is used.
c.	Name of operator of equipment (subcontractor or his employee).
14.	Any additional pertinent remarks concerning the contract performance.
15a.	To be signed and completed by the authorized representative of the On-Scene Coordinator.
b.	Only a duly authorized representative of the contractor should be assigned responsibility for preparing and signing report.

DISTRIBUTE COPIES OF REPORT DAILY AS FOLLOWS

Page No. 1 (White)	Send by regular mail on date issued to the district contracting officer.
Page No. 2 (Blue)	Deliver to OSC or his site representative on date issued.
Page No. 3 (Yellow)	Retain by contractor.
Page No. 4 (Pink)	Present to OSC representative during site inspection for use as check list.

Department of Transportation
U.S. Coast Guard
Form CG-5136 (11-77)
SN 7530-01-GF2-6000

U.S. COAST GUARD
POLLUTION CONTROL ACTIVITY DAILY REPORT
(Used by Contractors Performing Work Payable from Federal Oil Pollution Funds)

1. Pollution Incident Control No. _____
2. Contract No. DOT CG _____
3. Contractor _____
4. Report Date _____ 5. Shift _____
5a. Location _____

6. Employees Assigned: Full name (a)	Work Classification (b)	Approved Travel Time (if any) (c)	Hours Employed At Site (0001 - 2400) (d)		Meal Time (e)	TOTAL HOURS (Less Meal Time) (f)	
			from	to		Straight Time	Overtime

CONTRACTING OFFICER

D-14

Department of Transportation
U.S. Coast Guard
Form CG-5136 (11-77)

USCG POLLUTION CONTROL ACTIVITY DAILY WORK REPORT

PAGE NO. TWO

POLLUTION INCIDENT CONTROL NO.

CONTRACTOR _____

REPORT DATE _____

7. Contractor owned equipment in use at site (give complete description, type, capacity, size, mfr., etc.) Description (a)	Hours Used (b) from	Hours Used (b) to	Serial No. or License No. (c)

8. BOOM IN USE

a. Amount	b. Time In	Time Out

c. Type Boom

9. Amount Product Removed

10. Amount Debris Removed

11. Disposal Point(s)

12. Materials Used (a)	Unit & Quantity (b)

CONTRACTING OFFICER

D-15

Department of Transportation
U.S. Coast Guard
Form CG-5136 (11-77)

USCG POLLUTION CONTROL ACTIVITY DAILY WORK REPORT:

PAGE NO. THREE
POLLUTION INCIDENT CONTROL NO. _____

CONTRACTOR: _____

REPORT DATE: _____

13. SUBCONTRACTOR(S) USED AT JOB SITE

Name:

14. Remarks

Equipment in use (capacity, size, mfr., etc.)

a. Description	b. from	to	c. Name of Operator

15a. I certify that this report is a true and complete record of the labor, supervision, equipment, materials and subcontractors which I ordernd and authorized from the contractor in the performance of the above cited contract.

Signature of OSC Representative _____ Time arrived on scene _____ Time departed _____

15b. I certify that this report is a true and complete record of the labor, supervision, equipment, materials and subcontractors provided by the contractor in the performance of the above cited contract.

Signature of contractor's Authorized representative _____ Date _____

CONTRACTING OFFICER

Department of Transportation
U.S. Coast Guard
Form CG-5136 (11-77)

APPENDIX E

Agreement Between the United States and the State of California Concerning Reimbursement from the Federal Pollution Fund

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE
STATE OF CALIFORNIA CONCERNING REIMBURSEMENT
FROM THE FEDERAL POLLUTION FUND
(Northern California - Oregon Border to the
Northern Boundary of Santa Barbara County)

WHEREAS, the State of California, through its Department of Fish & Game, and the U. S. Coast Guard through its Twelfth Coast Guard District has a mutual interest of pollution discharged into the navigable waters of the United States and the adjoining shorelines within their mutual jurisdictions; and

WHEREAS, the U. S. Coast Gluard is authorized by the Federal Water Pollution Control Act as Amended in 1972 (P.L. 92-500), hereinafter called the "Act", and the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (40 CFR 1510), hereinafter called the "NCP", to reimburse state agencies from the Federal Pollution Fund under certain circumstances in which the appropriate Federal On-Scene-Coordinator determines that such action is necessary; and

WHEREAS, the State of California, through its Department of Fish and Game, and other political subdivisions and state instrumentalities, is authorized by state statute and local ordinances to pursue vigorous action to abate, contain, and recover pollutants discharged into its waters; and

WHEREAS, the Department of Fish and Game, is the agency of the State of California authorized pursuant to 40 CFR 1510.23(a), to supervise the cleanup of pollution by state and local agencies and to be the sole agency to submit requests for reimbursement for all state agencies, political subdivisions and instrumentalities; and

WHEREAS, The California Department of Fish and Game, and the Twelfth Coast Guard District desires to establish uniform procedures for the authorization, documentation, certification, and reimbursement from the Federal Pollution Fund of Phase III (containment) and Phase IV (Cleanup, Removal, and Disposal) expenses incurred by the California Department of Fish and Game, or other state agencies, instrumentalitites, and political subdivisions under its supervision and NCP, and appropriate implementing regulations;

NOW THEREFORE, the California Department of Fish and Game (hereinafter referred to as CDF&G) and the Twelfth Coast Guard District (hereinafter referred to as "Coast Guard") agree as follows:

(1) The Federal On-Scene-Coordinator, designated in accordance with the National Contigency Plan (hereinafter called the "OSC") is the person solely responsible for coordinating federal pollution control efforts and the only person who may authorize efforts and the only person who may authorize activities which are reimbursable from the Pollution Fund.

Original

(2) This agreement is not intended to limit to those situations in which reimbursement from the Pollution Fund is permissible, the activities of CDF&G, other state agencies, instrumentalities, and political subdivisions in carrying out the mandate of statutorily approved programs. It is anticipated that exercise of state authority may be appropriate in circumstances in which federal action is not deemed necessary by the OSC. Activities of CDF&G and State agencies, instrumentalitites, and political subdivisions may include expenditure of funds which under other circumstances would be reimbursable, or it may include such expenditures as restoration expenses which are beyond the purview of the Act.

(3) The OSC may request of the designated representative of CDF&G what, if any equipment, personnel, or materials of CDF&G, other state agencies, instrumentalities, or political subdivisions is available for use hereunder. The designated representative of CDF&G, shall inform the OSC what items, if any are available, and to inform the OSC what items, if any are available, and to what extent, if any CDF&G desires to assume a portion of the responsibility for Phase III or IV action in a particular spill, and the estimated cost of such action.

(4) Upon determination by the OSC that the following conditions are met, he may authorize CDF&G to proceed with, certain work to contain, cleanup, and remove oil or hazardous substances deposited upon the navigable waters of the United States or on adjacent shorelines or beaches:

(a) That the party causing the discharge is unknown, or

(b) That the party responsible for the discharge has been notified, if possible, of the liability for the costs of federal removal in accordance with Seciton 311(f) dor (g) of the Act; the need to perform the removal in accordance with existing federal and state statutes and regulations, including the NCP; the name and status of the OSC; and

(c) That despite these efforts by the OSC or other officials, the discharger does not act promptly to remove the discharge; and

(d) That state action is required to minimize or mitigate significant damage to the public health or welfare which federal action cannot mitigate or minimize, or

(e) Removal or partial removal can be affected by the state at a cost which is not significantly greater than the cost which would be incurred if the cleanup were conducted by the Federal departments or agencies.

(5) If the OSC determines that the conditions of paragraph (4) have been met and that State action is necessary, he may then authorize the designated representative of CDF&G to proceed with the performance of appropriate services. This notice to proceed may be limited in any fashion and may be terminated at any time by the OSC, in whole or in part by notice to the designated representative.

Original

(6) All labor and equipment offered by the designated representative of CDF&G and authorized by the OSC shall be performed using the employees and equipment and political subdivisions. Except as specifically authorized in accordance with paragraph (8), no work is authorized to be performed hereunder by private contractors. All authorized work shall be supervised by the designated representative of CDF&G. Work authorized hereunder, whether rendered by CDF&G, other state agencies, instrumentalities, or political subdivisions, shall be paid for by state or local appropriations and shall be onsidered, for the purpose of this agreement, as work rendered by CDF&G. If the service of private contractors is deemed necessary by the designated representative of CDF&G, he shall notify the OSC of the need. It is expected that the OSC, if he concurs, normally will independently obtain the services of concerns under contract to the United States, or obtain the necessary contracts through his Contracting Officer.

(7) CDF&G shall be reimbursed for the following costs incurred hereunder and paid for by state or local appropriations upon the submission of a report, supported by accounting data, itemizing the actual costs incurred via the OSC, to Commander (f), Twelfth Coast Guard District:

(a) Costs found to be reasonable by the Coast Guard incurred by government industrial type facilities, including charges for overhead in accordance with the agency's industrial accounting system.

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

(c) Costs found to be reasonable by the Coast Guard incurred as a result of removal activity that are not ordinarily funded by an agency's regular appropriations and that are not incurred during normal operations. These costs include, but are not limited to, the following:

(i) Travel (transportation and per diem) specifically requested of the agency by ;the OSC.

(ii) Overtime for civilian personnel specifically requested of the agency by the OSC.

(iii) Incremenatal operating costs for vessels, aircraft, vehicles, and equipment incurred in connection with the removal activity.

(iv) Supplies, materials, and equipment procured for the specific removal activity and full expended during the removal activity.

(v) Lease or rental of equipment for the specific removal activity.

(vi) Contract costs for the specific removal activity authorized in accordance with paragraph (8).

(vii) Salaries of state employees shall not normally be reimbursed.

(8) Subcontracts.

(a) No subcontract shall be made by CDF&G for the furnishing of any of the work herein contracted for without the prior approval of the OSC. For the purpose of this clause, purchase of raw material or commercial stock items shall not be considerd work.

(b) No subcontract placed under this agreement by CDF&G shall provide for payment on a cost-plus-percentage-of-cost basis.

(9) All individual requests for services hereunder shall be by order of the OSC. Oral orders will be confirmed in writing. CDF&G shall issue daily, in a form acceptable to Commander, Twelfth Coast Guard District (f), a complete listing of personnel, equipment, and material provided hereunder, the inclusive times of their employment, together with the cost, if known, or an accurate estimeate thereof if actual cost is not yet determinable. The listing shall be sufficiently itemized to permit the OSC To maintain an accurate estimate of each type of costs as it accures, and to identify each item of work for which actual cost will be included in the final billing. For minor incidents the OSC may require less frequent reports at intervals not less than three days. Each daily report should also include an estimate of the percent of the work completed, an estimate of expense necessary to complete the requested operation, and remarks concerning any unusual problems encountered or expected.

(10) Hourly charges under paragraph (7) shall commence with the time personnel and equipment depart for the location of the spill. Charges will terminate at the conclusion of necessary cleanup and necessary transportation of the personnel and equipment to their respective bases of operation, or in the case of a notice of termination of authorization to proceed on certain work, issued by the OSC, after the time which would have been required for necessary cleanup and return had the work been terminated at the time of the notice.

(11) If it is deemed in the best public interest, the United States reserves the right to request cleanup services simultaneously from competitive firms and will expect harmonious cooperation between one or more contractors on the same or adjacent areas. The apportionment of services will be solely within the discretion of the OSC and no guarantee of volume of services requested during the period of this agreement is intended or implied.

(12) Services provided hereunder by CDF&G , will be in accordance with the following General Provisions:

(a) Officials not to Benefit. No member of or delegate to Congress, or resident commissioner shall be admitted to any share or part of this contract, or to any benefit that may arise therefrom; but this provision shall not be construed to extend to this contract if made with a corporation for its general benefit.

(b) Covenant Against Contingent Fees. CDF&G warrants that no person or selling agency has been employed or retained to solicit or secure for a commission, percentage, brokerage, or contingent fee, excepting bona fide employees or bona fide established commercial or selling agencies maintained by CDF&G for the purpose of securing business. For breach or violation of this warranty the Government shall have the right to annul this agreement without liability or in its discretion to deduct from the contract price, its discretion to deduct from the contract price, or consideration, or otherwise recover, the full amount of such commission, percentage, brokerage, or contingent fee.

(c) Relationship of Parties. The parties of this contract act in an independent capacity in the performance of their respective funtions under this contract and neither party is to be considered the officer, agent, or employee of the other.

(d) This agreement may be terminated by either party upon 60 days written notice.

(13) This agreement shall go into force thirty (30) days after signing by both parties to the agreement.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

OCT 18, 1977

E. C. Fullerton
Director, State of California
Department of Fish and Game

4 Aug 1977

VADM A. C. WAGNER
Commander, 12th USCG District
United States Coast Guard

APPENDIX F

Environmentally Sensitive Habitats
Reference List

REFERENCES IDENTIFYING ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE HABITATS

Blunt, Clark E, 1980, "California Coastal Marine Resource Atlas," California Department of Fish and Game, Marine Resources Division (134 maps).

Bureau of Land Management, 1982, "Central and Northern California Coastal and Marine Habitats: An Oil Residence and Biological Sensitivity Index" (maps).

California Department of Fish and Game, "California Natural Diversity Data Base" (continuously updated manual and data base).

California State Water Resources Control Board, 1976, "Areas of Special Biological Significance."

California State Water Resources Control Board, "California Marine Waters, Areas of Special Biological Significance, Reconnaissance Survey Reports" (many areas along coast).

Dailey, M.D., B. Hill, and N. Lansing, eds., "A Summary of Knowledge of the Southern California Coastal Zone and Offshore Areas," 2 vols., Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management.

Dames and Moore, 1981, "Pacific Coast Ecological Inventory," FWS/OBS - 81/30, United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Biological Services Program (users guide and maps).

Fay, R.C., 1980, "County of Los Angeles Oil Spill Contingency Plan," County of Los Angeles, Department of Beaches, Manhattan Beach, California.

International Bird Rescue Research Center, 1978, "Saving Oiled Seabirds."

Jones & Stokes Associates, Inc., August 1980, "Ecological Characterization of the Central and Northern California Coast Region," 5 vols., United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

Jones & Stokes Associates, Inc., 1975, "Fish and Wildlife Element: Suisun Marsh Protection Plan," California Department of Fish and Game.

Jones & Stokes Associates, Inc., 1979, "Protection and Restoration of San Francisco Bay Fish and Wildlife Habitat," United States Fish and Wildlife Service and California Department of Fish and Game.

Lindstedt-Siva, J., 1976, "Oil Spill Response Planning for Biologically Sensitive Areas of the Santa Barbara Channel," Atlantic Richfield Co., Los Angeles, California.

Lindstedt-Siva, J., 1976, "Oil Spill Response Planning for Biologically Sensitive Areas in Southern California: Point Dume to the Mexican Border," Atlantic Richfield Co., Los Angeles, California.

Madrone Associates, 1980, "Delta Wildlife Habitat Protection and Restoration Plan," California Department of Fish and Game.

Research Planning Institute, Inc., 1982, "Sensitivity of Coastal Environments to Spilled Oil: Southern California," National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (manual and maps).

Sowls, A.L., A.R. DeGrange, J.W. Nelson, and G.S. Lester, 1980, "Catalog of California Seabird Colonies," FWS/OBS-80/37, United States Fish and Wildlife Services, Biological Services Program.

United States Fish and Wildlife Service, 1979, "Concept Plan for Waterfoul Wintering Habitat Preservation: California Coast."

United States Fish and Wildlife Service, 1979, "Concept Plan for Waterfowl Wintering Habitat Preservation: Central Valley."

United States Fish and Wildlife Service, 1982, "Ecology of Southern California Coastal Salt Marshes: A Community Profile," FWS/OBS-81/54.

United States Fish and Wildlife Service, "National Wetlands Inventory Maps," National Wetlands Inventory, St. Petersburg, Florida.

APPENDIX G

DFG Regional Reference Lists

- DFG Region I..... G-1
- DFG Region II..... G-3
- DFG Region III..... G-5
- DFG Region IV..... G-9
- DFG Region V..... G-11

DFG REGION I

Regional Office: Redding

Branch Offices: Eureka

Other DFG Facilities: Eureka Marine Lab

DFG Wildlife Rehabilitation Contact(s):

Existing Rehabilitation Facilities:

Potential/Designated Facilities:

- Redwood Acres Fairgrounds
  3750 Harris, Eureka
  Contact: Bob Alkire
  (707) 445-3037
- Humboldt County
  P.O. Box 637, Ferndale
  Contact: Chuck Townsend
  (707) 786-9511
- Del Norte County Fairgrounds
  Highway 101 N., Crescent City
  (707) 464-4161
- Tehama County Fairgrounds - Red Bluff
- Shasta County Fairgrounds - Anderson
- Trinity County Fairgrounds - Weaverville
- Siskiyou County Fairgrounds - Yreka

Sources of Volunteers:

- California Conservation Corps:
  - Weott (707) 946-2363
  - Orick (707) 582-2761
  - Montague (916) 459-3462
  - Paynes Creek (415) 597-2352
- Humboldt Wildlife Care Center* - Arcata (707) 822-6364
- Trinity Wildlife Center* - Weaverville
- Siskiyou Raptor Rehabilitation* - Mt. Shasta
- Wilderness Research Rehabilitation* - Fort Jones
- Audubon Society - Redwood Region
- Wildlife Society - Humboldt Chapter
- Conservation Unlimited, HSU
- Northcoast Waterfowlers

*Members of Wildlife Rehabilitation Council

DFG REGION II

Regional Office: Rancho Cordova

Other DFG Facilities: Multiple Use Lab - Rancho Cordova

DFG Wildlife Rehabilitation Contact(s):

Existing Rehabilitation Facilities:

Potential/Designated Facilities:

Source of Volunteers:

- California Conservation Corps:
  - Auburn (916) 878-7220
  - Angels Camp (209) 736-2553
- Amador County Wildlife Care* - Jackson
- Project Wildlife* - Alpine
- Wildlife Care Association* - Sacramento
- Wildlife Rehabilitation Service* - Fairfield
- Davis Wildlife Care* - Davis
- Lake Tahoe Wildlife Care Inc.* - South Lake Tahoe

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*Members of Wildlife Rehabilitation Council

Suggested References:

- Army Corps of Engineers, "Sacramento and San Joaquin Environmental Atlas."
- California Department of Fish and Game, 1980, "Delta Wildlife Habitat Protection and Restoration Plan."
- "California Natural Diversity Data Base" (continuously updated users manual and data base).
- California Department of Fish and Game, 1975, "Fish and Wildlife Element: Suisun Marsh Protection Plan."
- International Bird Rescue Research Center, 1978, "Saving Oiled Seabirds."
- United States Fish and Wildlife Service, 1979, "Concept Plan for Waterfowl Winter Habitat Preservation: Central Valley."
- United States Fish and Wildlife Service, 1981, "Pacific Coast Ecological Inventory," (users guide and maps for Ukiah, Sacramento, San Jose, Santa Rosa).
- United States Fish and Wildlife Service, "National Wetlands Inventory Maps."

DFG REGION III

Regional Office: Yountville

Branch Offices: Monterey

Other DFG Facilities: Menlo Park, Monterey, Granite Canyon Marine Laboratories

DFG Wildlife Rehabilitation Contact(s):

Existing Rehabilitation Facilities:

- Birds:
  - International Bird Rescue Research Center (IBRRC)
    Aquatic Park, Berkeley (415) 841-9086
  - Monterey Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SPCA)
    Monterey - Salinas Highway
  - PG&E - Moss Landing
  - PG&E - Morro Bay
- Sea Otters:
  - Granite Canyon Lab (DFG)

Potential/Designated Facilities:

- Silverado Field Operations Base (DFG)
  7329 Silverado Trail, NAPA
  (707) 944-2618
- California Maritime Academy
  P.O. Box 1392, Vallejo
  (707) 644-5601
- San Mateo County Fairgrounds
  P.O. Box 1027, San Mateo
  (415) 345-3541

- Sonoma County Fairgrounds -
  Santa Rosa
  (707) 545-4200

- Monterey Fairgrounds -
  Monterey
  (408) 372-5863

- Marin County Fairgrounds -
  San Rafael
  (415 499-6400

Sources of Volunteers:

- IBRRC* - Berkeley (415) 841-9086
- Peninsula Humane Society* - San Mateo (415) 573-3720
- Monterey SPCA - Monterey
- Friends of the Sea Otter
- Alexander Lindsay Museum* - Walnut Creek
- Native Animal Rescue* - Santa Cruz
- San Francisco SPCA* - San Francisco
- Coyote Point Museum* - San Mateo
- Marin Wildlife Center* - San Rafael
- San Benito County SPCA* - Hollister
- Middletown Raptor Rescue* - Middletown
- Sulfur Creek Nature Center* - Hayward
- Wildlife Rescue Inc.* - Palo Alto
- Tookie Manor Aviary* - La Honda
- Youth Science Institute* - San Jose
- Sonoma Wildlife Rehabilitation* - Cotati

Suggested References:

- Bureau of Land Management, 1982, "Central and Northern California Coastal and Marine Habitats: An Oil Residence and Biological Sensitivity Index" (maps).

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*Members of Wildlife Rehabilitation Council

- California Department of Fish and Game, 1980, "Atlas of California Coastal Marine Resources" (maps).
- California Department of Fish and Game, "California Natural Diversity Data Base" (continuously updated users manual and data base).
- California Department of Fish and Game, California State Water Resources Control Board, "California Marine Waters, Areas of Special Biological Significance, Reconnaissance Survey Reports."
- International Bird Rescue Research Center, 1978, "Saving Oiled Seabirds."
- United States Fish and Wildlife Service, 1980, "Catalogue of California Seabird Colonies."
- United States Fish and Wildlife Service, 1979, "Concept Plan for Waterfowl Winter Habitat Preservation: California Coast."
- United States Fish and Wildlife Service, 1979, "Protection and Restoration of San Francisco Bay Fish and Wildlife Habitat."
- United States Fish and Wildlife Service, 1982, "Pacific Coast Ecological Inventory" (users guide and maps of Ukiah, Santa Rosa, San Francisco, San Jose, Monterey, and San Luis Obispo).

DFG REGION IV

Regional Office: Fresno

DFG Wildlife Rehabilitation Contact(s):

Existing Rehabilitation Facilities:

Potential/Designated Facilities:

- California Air National Guard - Fresno
- Castle Air Base - Merced

Sources of Volunteers:

- California State University - Dr. Ted Murphy* - Bakersfield
- Fresno Wildlife Rescue* - Fresno
- San Joaquin Raptor Center* - Merced
- Madera Wildlife Center* - Madera
- California Conservation Corps - Woodlake (209) 546-8071

Suggested References:

- California Department of Fish and Game, "California Natural Diversity Data Base" (continuously updated users manual and data base).

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*Members of Wildlife Rehabilitation Council

- International Bird Rescue Research Center, 1978, "Saving Oiled Seabirds."
- United States Fish and Wildlife Service, 1979, "Concept Plan for Waterfowl Winter Habitat Preservation: Central Valley."
- United States Fish and Wildlife Service, 1981, "Pacific Coast Ecological Inventory" (users guide and maps for San Jose and Monterey).

DFG REGION V

Regional Office: Long Beach

Branch Offices: San Diego, Bishop

DFG Wildlife Rehabilitation Contact(s):

Existing Rehabilitation Facilities:

- Santa Barbara Zoo
  (limited number of birds)

Potential/Designated Facilities:

Sources of Volunteers:

- California Conservation Corps:
  - Camarillo
  - Los Angeles
  - San Pedro
  - Escondido
  - San Diego
  - Azusa
  - Mtn. Center
  - Bishop
- Project Wildlife of Inyo-Mono* - June Lake
- U.C. San Diego* - Animal Resources
- Animal Rescue and Care Center* - Thousand Oaks

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*Members of Wildlife Rehabilitation Council

Suggested References:

- Atlantic Richfield Co., 1976, "Oil Spill Response Planning for Biologically Sensitive Areas in the Santa Barbara Channel."
- Atlantic Richfield Co., 1978, "Oil Spill Response Planning for Biologically Sensitive Areas in Southern California: Point Dume to the Mexican Border."
- California Department of Fish and Game, 1980, "Atlas of California Coastal Marine Resources."
- California Department of Fish and Game, "California Natural Diversity Data Base," (continuously updated users manual and data base).
- County of Los Angeles, Department of Beaches, 1980, "County of Los Angeles Oil Spill Contingency Plan."
- International Bird Rescue Research Center, 1978, "Saving Oiled Seabirds."
- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, 1982, "Sensitivity of Coastal Environments to Spilled Oil: Southern California" (maps and users guide).
- United States Fish and Wildlife Service, 1980, "Catalogue of California Seabird Colonies."
- United States Fish and Wildlife Service, 1979, "Concept Plan for Waterfowl Winter Habitat Preservation: California Coast."
- United States Fish and Wildlife Service, 1982, "Ecology of Southern California Coastal Salt Marshes: A Community Profile."
- United States Fish and Wildlife Service, 1981, "Pacific Coast Ecological Inventory" (users guide and maps for Santa Maria, Santa Rosa Island, Long Beach, Santa Ana, San Clemente Island, and San Diego).

APPENDIX H

Wildlife Rehabilitation

- Contacts..... H-1
- Facility Selection Criteria..... H-2
- Facility Supplies and Equipment List..... H-3
- Record Keeping..... H-6

WILDLIFE REHABILITATION CONTACTS

- International Bird Rescue Research Center (IBRRC)
  Aquatic Park, Berkeley
  (415) 841-9086

- Wildlife Rehabilitation Council
  P.O. Box 3007
  Walnut Creek
  (415) 933-3131 #1856
  Beeper - 24 hours
  Contact: Pat Quinn, Oil Spill Response Committee Chairperson

- See Otter Working Group
  (Includes representatives from Friends of the Sea Otter, United States Fish and Wildlife Service, California Department of Fish and Game, Pacific Gas and Electric, IBRRC, Monterey SPCA)

- California Department of Fish and Game
  (916) 355-0124
  Contact: Pat Gullett, Veterinarian

Facilities *

A suitable oiled bird rehabilitation facility should be found well in advance of an emergency and provisions made to use it when the need arises. The rehabilitation center should be central to possible spill sites and within a two-hour drive. Listed below are the physical requirements for an *ideal* facility.

Space
- Indoor working area: 1000 + square feet
- Indoor bird pen area: 6 square feet times number of birds (3000 square feet for 500 birds)
- Outdoor or indoor cleaning area: 1000 square feet
- Outdoor or indoor pens and pools: 2000 + square feet
- Parking

Additional rooms
- 12' x 20' room for training and meetings
- Kitchen area for food preparation; worker rest area

Electricity
- 100 amps, 220 - 120 volts single phase service

Water
- Large sinks inside
- Cold and hot water available inside
- Cold water outside

Gas and Heating
- Forced air furnace with thermostatic control, sufficient to maintain 24 degrees C (75 degrees F)
- Continuous demand hot water heater or other source of abundant hot water for detergent cleaning

Sewer
- Drains in pool area
- Garbage disposal unit
- Restroom facilities

Appliances
- 50 cubic feet freezer
- Two refrigerators
- Washing machine
- Dryer

Ventilation
- Exhaust fan in bird drying areas
- Windows or panels that open for fresh air

Telephone

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* Sections on Facilities, Supplies and Equipment, Record Keeping and the Bibliography are excerpts from "Saving Oiled Seabirds", International Bird Rescue Research Center (IBRRC), January, 1978.

Supplies and Equipment

Items listed below are recommended for the procedures described in this manual. Estimated quantities needed for the care of 500 average size oiled birds are provided.

Item	Use	Estimated Quantity/ 500 birds
Field glasses and maps	Field collection of birds	As needed
Long-handled, fine mesh nets	Field collection of birds; Capturing birds in pools during rehabilitation	5-10
Cardboard boxes or burlap bags	Field collection of birds	1 bird per box or bag (may be re-used)
Cotton swabs	Remove oil from mouth and nostrils	1,000 +
Safety pins	Fasten rag "poncho" on birds when collected and prior to cleaning	500 +
Registration log book	Record arrivals, releases, deaths	1
Record forms	Maintain records on birds and evaluate readiness for release	500
Metric scale	Weigh birds	2
Numbered commercial leg bands	Maintain records on birds	500 (size variable with species)
Catheters, 12 Fr, 14 Fr, and 16 Fr.	Tube fluids and food	10 of each size
Plastic syringes - 60 cc (piston type)	Tube fluids and food	10
Oral thermometers	Take cloacal temperature of birds	10
OR		OR
Electric thermometers		2
Water-soluble surgical lubricant (e.g., K-Y sterile lubricant)	Facilitate insertion of thermometer	4 tubes
Ophthalmic base ointment (e.g., "Lacri-Lube")	Soothe eyes of birds from diesel oil or gasoline spills, protect eyes when drying	Five ½ oz. tubes

Item	Use	Estimated Quantity/ 500 birds
A & D Ointment	Protect feet when drying	1 lb. jar
Hematest reagent	Check for intestinal bleeding	1 bottle tablets
Re-hydrating solution[1]	Treat and prevent dehydration	½-1 gallon per bird from capture to release
Heat lamps	Warm low-temperature birds	10
Adhesive tape (water proof)	Tape bills closed during cleaning	250 ft. - ½ inch
Scissors	General	4 pair
Dish pans - *(light colored)*	Wash birds	9 to 12. 12"x15" pans
Measuring cup - (2 cup size)	Measure detergent, etc.	4
Detergent	Wash birds	If Lux Liquid Amber. 150 gallons +
Shower head on a flexible hose	Rinse birds	1 per warm water faucet
Plastic gloves	Wash birds and handle sick birds	10 pair (variable sizes)
Plastic aprons	General use	6
Lab thermometers	General use	2
Room thermometers	General use and to ensure birds under heat lamps are not warmed excessively	3
Light mineral oil (55-75 viscosity)	Dissolve hard, tarry oil on feathers	½-1 + gallon per bird
Pet dryers	Dry birds	5-10 (limited by electrical capacity of building)
OR		
Multi-bird drying system[2]	Dry 8 birds at a time	1
Pen materials, opaque walls	1 pen/15 birds	30 pens 8' x 8' x 2'
Plastic or nylon netting	Cover pens of flying birds	As needed
Used sheets	Bedding	100 (re-usable)
Newspapers (Do not store in advance)	Bedding	Three 5 ft. stacks to start. more as needed
Shallow pans (plastic OK)	Feeding birds	30 pans 1 ½-2" deep - 10" across

[1]See Appendix B

[2]This system is temperature controlled and designed for optimum efficiency. Available from the International Bird Rescue Research Center: Aquatic Park. Berkeley. CA 94710.

Item	Use	Estimated Quantity/ 500 birds
Fine mesh strainer	Strain foods for tubing non-feeding birds	2
Heavy duty blender	Puree tubed foods	1
Children's wading pools	Swim birds to restore waterproofing	4 pools 2' x 10' or 3' x 10'
Garden hose with nozzles	Fill pools and maintain clean water surface	2 hoses 100 ft.
Hydrometer	Test water salinity for pelagic birds	1
Galvanized or rubber tubs	Wash very large birds; general use	3 tubs 2' diameter
Plastic buckets	Thaw fish; general use	4
Disinfectant (e.g., Zepherin; Roccal)	General use	1 gallon concentrate
Clean rags, any non-fuzzy material	"Ponchos" for birds during field collection and prior to cleaning	Large quantity (will not be re-usable)
Clean rags, absorbent (cotton is especially good)	Dry birds after cleaning; pen padding after cleaning	Large quantity (can be wash and re-used)
Large plastic bags	Trash	As needed
Medium plastic bags	Dead birds	As needed
Hot water (e.g. continuous demand hot water heater)	Wash birds	About 20 gallons of 104 degree water needed to wash and rinse 1 bird
Washer and dryer	Wash bedding for re-use	1
Freezer (or source of dry ice)	Maintain frozen fish	1
Pens, pencils, marking pens, paper, white sign cardboard, duct tape, etc.	General use	As needed
Smelt (white bait) or other small lean fish		As needed (400 lb. starter supply, 5" - 7" fish)
Non-medicated chick starter mash (e.g. Trip-L-Duty (Albers))		As needed (200 lb. starter supply)
Trout Chow (Purina)		As needed (200 lb. starter supply)
Multi-vitamins for dietary supplement		1 gallon liquid
Empty gallon containers	General use	4 (plastic preferred)
Plastic goggles	Protect eyes	As needed

Record-Keeping

Records are essential in providing consistent treatment to individual birds or when varying specific aspects of treatment for research. Information of value to wildlife biology, veterinary medicine, contingency planning, and assessment of mortality rates can also be extracted from detailed records. A simple method of record keeping is described below:

PRIOR TO SPILL

(1) Acquire serially numbered commercial bird bands (rings).
(2) Print copies of record sheets and enter serial record numbers with an imprinter or by hand.
(3) Print record log sheets and enter serial record numbers. A sample record sheet and log are provided at the end of this appendix.

DURING SPILL

(1) **Bands:** As each bird is received for treatment at the rehabilitation center, place a commercial band on its leg for identification. Although bands will be serially numbered on the string, they will not provide a chronological record because of the different size requirements of various species and individual birds.
(2) **Record Sheets:** Start an individual record sheet for each bird received and include the band number with other initial treatment information. These sheets will be used in order and will provide a chronological record of birds received.
(3) **Record Log:** Maintain a cross-referenced record log containing both leg band numbers and record-sheet numbers. The log also provides an up-to-date summary of information that may be requested by the media or involved agencies.

All details of cleaning and treatment for specific problems should be noted on the bird's individual record sheet as they occur. If large numbers of birds are involved, it may be worthwhile to give one person the responsibility of maintaining records and to communicate all information indirectly to that person.

NOTE: Although the contents of this manual are copyrighted, permission is given to reprint the following "Permanent Record" and "Record Log" forms for use during oiled bird emergencies.

RECORD LOG

Record Number	Date In	Species	Leg Band Number	Disposition	Date Out

PERMANENT RECORD

Record #_____

Date received _____ Species _____ Sex _____ Age _____ Band # _____

Temperature _____ Weight _____ Type or consistency of oil _____ Signs of molting _____ Describe _____

( )Entire body & head ( )Body only ( )Spotty (describe): _____

Degree of oiling _____

Comments or additional problems (fractures, lacerations, bloody droppings, etc.) _____

Initial treatment at Center _____

Location of capture _____ Brought in by _____ Prior treatment _____

CLEANING

Date cleaned _____ Time cleaned _____ Temp at cleaning _____ Weight _____

Medication(s) used _____ Cleaning agent(s) used _____

DISPOSITION

( )Released _____ Federal band # _____ Location of release

_____ ( )Expired _____ Clean/Oiled _____ Approx. time of death

Date out

_____ ( )Euthanized _____ Reason euthanized

Weight out

Date/Time	Comments; Additional Information

Date/Time	Comments; Additional Information

Bibliography

Aldrich, J.W. 1970. Review of the problem of bird contamination by oil and their rehabilitation. United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Resource Publication 87.

Beer, J.V. 1968. Post-mortem findings in oiled auks dying during attempted rehabilitation. Field Studies, Supplement Volume 2. Field Studies Council, London, England.

Berkner, A.B., D.C. Smith, and A.S. Williams. 1977. Cleaning agents for oiled wildlife. Proceedings of the 1977 Conference on Prevention and Control of Oil Pollution, American Petroleum Institute, Washington, D.C. p. 411-415.

Bourne, W.R.P. 1968. Field studies 2 (Suppl.), 99-121. Field Studies Council, London, England.

Bourne, W.R.P. 1976. Seabirds and Pollution. Marine Pollution, Ed. R. Johnston. Academic Press. London, England. pp. 403-502.

Clark, R.B. 1970. First annual report of the Advisory Committee on Oil Pollution of the Sea, Research Unit on the Rehabilitation of Oiled Seabirds. Department of Zoology, University of Newcastle upon Tyne, England.

____. 1971 Second annual report of the Advisory Committee on Oil Pollution of the Sea, Research Unit on the Rehabilitation of Oiled Seabirds. Department of Zoology, University of Newcastle upon Tyne, England.

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____. 1974. Fifth annual report of the Advisory Committee on Oil Pollution of the Sea, Research Unit on the Rehabilitation of Oiled Seabirds. Department of Zoology, University of Newcastle upon Tyne, England.

Clark, R.B. and J.R. Kennedy. 1968. Rehabilitation of oiled seabirds. Report to the Advisory Committee on Oil Pollution of the Sea. Department of Zoology, University of Newcastle upon Tyne, England.

Clark, R.B. and J.R. Kennedy. 1971. How oiled seabirds are cleaned. Second annual report of the Advisory Committee on Oil Pollution of the Sea, Research Unit on the Rehabilitation of Oiled Seabirds. Department of Zoology, University of Newcastle upon Tyne, England.

Davis, J.W., R.C. Anderson, L. Karstad and O. Trainer. 1971. *Infectious and Parasitic Diseases of Wild*

APPENDIX I

Oil Spill Cleanup Agents (OSCA)

- OSCA on both California List of Licensed OSCA and EPA Acceptance List..... I-1
- EPA Acceptance List..... I-3
- SWRCB Approval List..... I-7
- OSCA Use Request Procedures..... I-9

OSCA on both California List of Licensed OSCA
and
EPA Acceptance List

	Company	Name of Product(s)
1.	Shell Oil Company Two Shell Plaza P.O. Box 2105 Houston, TX	Oil Herder
2.	GFC Chemical Company 2539 Old Okeechobee Road West Palm Beach, FL	Atlantic-Pacific Oil Dispersant
3.	Exxon Chemical Company 1333 West Loop South Houston, TX	Corexit 9527 Corexit 7664 Corexit OC-5
4.	MI-DEE Products, Inc. P.O. Box 4815 Hayward, CA	Slik-A-Way

EPA ACCEPTANCE LIST

Company	Name of Product	Chemical Agent	Date of Acceptance
Shell Oil Company Two Shell Plaza P.O. Box 2105, Houston, TX	Oil Herder *	Surface Collector	September 16, 1976
Natural Hydrocarbon Elimination Company 5400 Memorial Drive Suite 812, Houston, TX	NOSCUM	Biological Additive	September 16, 1976
Whale Chemical Company 58 Winant St. Staten Island, NY	Seamaster, NS-555	Dispersant	June 6, 1977
Ara Chem, Incorporated 808 Gable Way El Cajon, CA	Gold Crew Dispersant	Dispersant	August 31, 1977
GFC Chemical Company 2539 Old Okeechobee Rd. West Palm Beach, FL	Atlantic-Pacific Oil Dispersant *	Dispersant	September 19, 1977
Adair Equipment Company, Inc. P.O. Box 19333 Houston, TX	Cold Clean	Dispersant	October 7, 1977
BP North America, Inc. 520 5th Avenue New York, NY	BP-1100x	Dispersant	October 20, 1977

* OSCA also on list of California Licensed OSCAs

Company	Name of Product	Chemical Agent	Date of Acceptance
Exxon Chemical Company 1333 West Loop South Houston, TX	Corexit 9527 *	Dispersant	March 10,1978
Continental Chemical Company 270 Clifton Blvd. Clinton, NJ 07015	Conco Dispersant K	Dispersant	April 25, 1978
BP North America Incorporated 620 5th Avenue New York, NY	BP-1100 WD	Dispersant	May 11, 1978
U.S. Navy Naval Ship Engineering Center, Washington, DC	Oil Spill Remover	Surface Collector	August 31, 1978
MI-DEE Products, Inc. P.O. Box 4815 Hayward, CA	Slik-A-Way *	Dispersant	October 5, 1978
Exxon Chemical Company 1333 West Loop South Houston, TX	Corexit 7664 *	Dispersant	November 1, 1978
Exxon Chemical Company 1333 West Loop South Houston, TX	Corexit 8667	Dispersant	November 1, 1978

* OSCA also on list of California Licensed OSCAs

Company	Name of Product	Chemical Agent	Date of Acceptance
Exxon Chemical Company 1333 West Loop South Houston, TX	Corexit OC-5 *	Surface Collector	November 1, 1978
Bioteknika International, Inc. 7835 Greeley Blvd. Springfield, VA 22152	Petrodeg 100	Biological Additive	December 15, 1978
Bioteknika International, Inc. 7835 Greeley Blvd. Springfield, VA 22152	Petrodeg 200	Biological Additive	December 15, 1978
Proform Products Corporation 230 California Ave. Palo Alto, CA 94306	Proform - Pollution Control Agent	Dispersant	May 9, 1979
Drew Chemical Corporation One Drew Chemical Plaza Boonton, NJ 07005	Ameroid Oil Spill Dispersant/LT	Dispersant	May 11, 1979
Polybac Corporation Suite 304A 1251 S. Cedar Crest Blvd. Allentown, PA 18103	Petrobac R	Biological Additive	August 4, 1979
Polybac Corporation Suite 304A 1251 S. Cedar Crest Blvd. Allentown, PA 18103	Phenobac R	Biological Additive	August 4, 1979

* OSCA also on list of California Licensed OSCAs

Company	Name of Product	Chemical Agent	Date of Acceptance
Arco Chemical Comapany P.O. Box 370 Sand Springs, OK 74063	ArcoChem D-609	Dispersant	August 20, 1979
Aspra, Inc. 4401-23rd Avenue West Seattle, WA 98199	EC.O Atlan'tol AT7	Dispersant	November 13, 1979
American Petrofina, Inc. P.O. Box 2159 Dallas, TX 75221	Finasol Osr 7	Dispersant	May 21, 1980
American Petrofina, Inc. P.O. Box 2159 Dallas, TX 75221	Finasol Osr 8	Dispersant	May 21, 1980
Petrocon Marine and Industrial Chemical Corporation 243 44th Street Brooklyn, NY 11232	Oil Spill Eliminator N/T No. 4	Dispersant	May 21, 1980
Polybac Corporation 4 West 58th Street New York, NY 10019	Hydrobac	Biological Additive	December 3, 1980
Magnus Maritec Int'l. Inc. 150 Roosevelt Place P.O. Box 150 Palisades Park, NJ 07650	Magnotox	Dispersant	July 1, 1981
Flow Laboratories 828 West Hillcrest Blvd. Inglewood, CA 90301	Type L DBC Plus	Biological Additive	June 10, 1982
Flow Laboratories 828 West Hillcrest Blvd. Inglewood, CA 90301	Type R-5 DBC Plus	Biological Additive	June 10, 1982

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STATE OF CALIFORNIA

LICENSED OIL SPILL CLEANUP (OSCA)

COMPANY	NAME OF PRODUCT	TYPE OF PRODUCT	FIRST LICENSED	LAST LICENSED	EXPIRES
Conwed Corporation 332 Minnesota Street P.O. Box 43237 St. Paul, MN 55164	Conwed Oil Sorbers	Sorbent	Sept. 13, 1972	Sept. 19, 1980	Sept. 1, 1985
Dow Chemical Company 2020 Dow Center Midland, MI 48640	Dow Imbiber	Imbibing Agent	Dec. 10, 1971	Apr. 3, 1980	Jan. 30, 1985
Dutch Pride Products P.O. Box 1651 Cottonwood, AZ 86326	ECO/+	Dispersant	Oct. 18, 1972	Nov. 19, 1980	Nov. 15, 1985
Exxon Chemical Company 8231 Stedman Street Houston, TX 77029	Corexit OC-5* Corexit 7664* Corexit 9527*	Sorbent Dispersant Dispersant	Sept. 1, 1976 Oct. 11, 1972 Sept. 1, 1976	Oct. 27, 1980 Feb. 9, 1981 Oct. 27, 1980	Sept. 1, 1985 Sept. 1, 1985 Sept. 1, 1985
Grefco, Inc. 3450 Wilshire Blvd. Los Angeles, CA 90010	Dica-Sorb or Fiberperl	Sorbent	Aug. 26, 1971	Apr. 3, 1980	Aug. 26, 1984
Midee Products 5253 Springdale Avenue Pleasanton, CA 94566	Slick-A-Away*	Dispersant	May 20, 1980	---	May 20, 1985
Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company 3M Center St. Paul, MN 55144	3M Brand Oil Sorbent	Sorbent	July 27, 1972	Mar. 4, 1981	Jan. 1, 1985

* OSCA also on EPA Acceptance List

COMPANY	NAME OF PRODUCT	TYPE OF PRODUCT	FIRST LICENSED	LAST LICENSED	EXPIRES
Parker Systems, Inc. P.O. Box 1652 Norfolk, VA 23501	Oil Share	Sorbent	Mar. 18, 1975	Apr. 27, 1979	Mar. 20, 1984
R. B. H. Cybernetics (1970) Ltd. P.O. Box 4205, Postal Station A Victoria, B.C. Canada V8X 3X8	Graboil	Sorbent	July 1, 1981	---	July 1, 1986
Shell Oil Company One Shell Plaze P.O. Box 4320 Houston, TX 77210	Shell Oil Herder*	Surface Collecting Agent	Sept. 17, 1971	Jan. 24, 1980	Oct. 28, 1984
Spill Control Company Sorbent Sciences Division 828 North Grand Avenue Covina, CA 91724	S.S.C. Sorbent Material	Sorbent	Oct. 29, 1973	Jan. 28, 1981	Jan. 30, 1985
Zorbite Corporation 612 Meyer Lane #8 Redondo Beach, CA 90278	Zorbite	Sorbent	Sept. 3, 1975	Apr. 3, 1980	Oct. 1, 1984
GFC Chemical Company Garden Industrial 3610 Garden Road Riviera Beach, FL 33404	Atlantic Pacific* Oil Dispersant	Dispersant	---	Oct. 31, 1979	Oct. 31, 1984
Nokomis Industries 5253 Springdale Avenue Pleasanton, CA 94566	Nokomis 3 (f4)	Dispersant	Nov. 15, 1971	Sept. 21, 1980	Sept. 21, 1985
Ajit Shah, Inc. 2310 Fainridge Place Rowland Heights, CA 91748	SPC Oil Sorbent	Sorbent	Aug. 25, 1982	---	Aug. 25, 1987

* OSCA also on EPA Acceptance List

PROCEDURE FOR REQUESTING DISPERSANT USE

Note: This procedure has been approved by the federal Region IX RRT, and has been designed to provide the basic information necessary to evaluate a dispersant use request. The state of California may require more information than is provided in this form, and reserves the right to do so. DFG is the lead state agency responsible for coordinating with the federal OSC in determining whether to allow use of dispersants.

This form is intended as an aid to the OSC in deciding whether or not to request and use dispersants in response to an oil spill. A decision relative to the use of dispersants will not be finalized prior to consultation with the RRT. This will insure proper consultation with state and other appropriate federal agencies. If the OSC determines that dispersants are a useful tool for spill mitigation, he should provide the information requested on this form and forward this information to the appropriate RRT Chairman or EPA representative.

As soon as possible the OSC will contact the various agencies involved and advise them that a spill has occured which has the potential to develop into a situation where the use of dispersants may be requested. The OSC will provide as much information as possible; each agency should prepare to answer all the questions over which the agency has responsibility. As additional data is obtained it will be provided by the OSC to the agencies as soon as possible. Once advised that such a spill has occured, support agencies should not wait to be requested to answer each question. As soon as they obtain the answers to a significant number of questions, the OSC or SSC should be advised of that information.

The steps outlined in Figure H-1 should be utilized in deciding if the use of dispersants will be requested. In cases where a threat of fire or explosion poses an immediate hazard to life and/or property, the OSC may authorize use of dispersants without following this decision matrix.

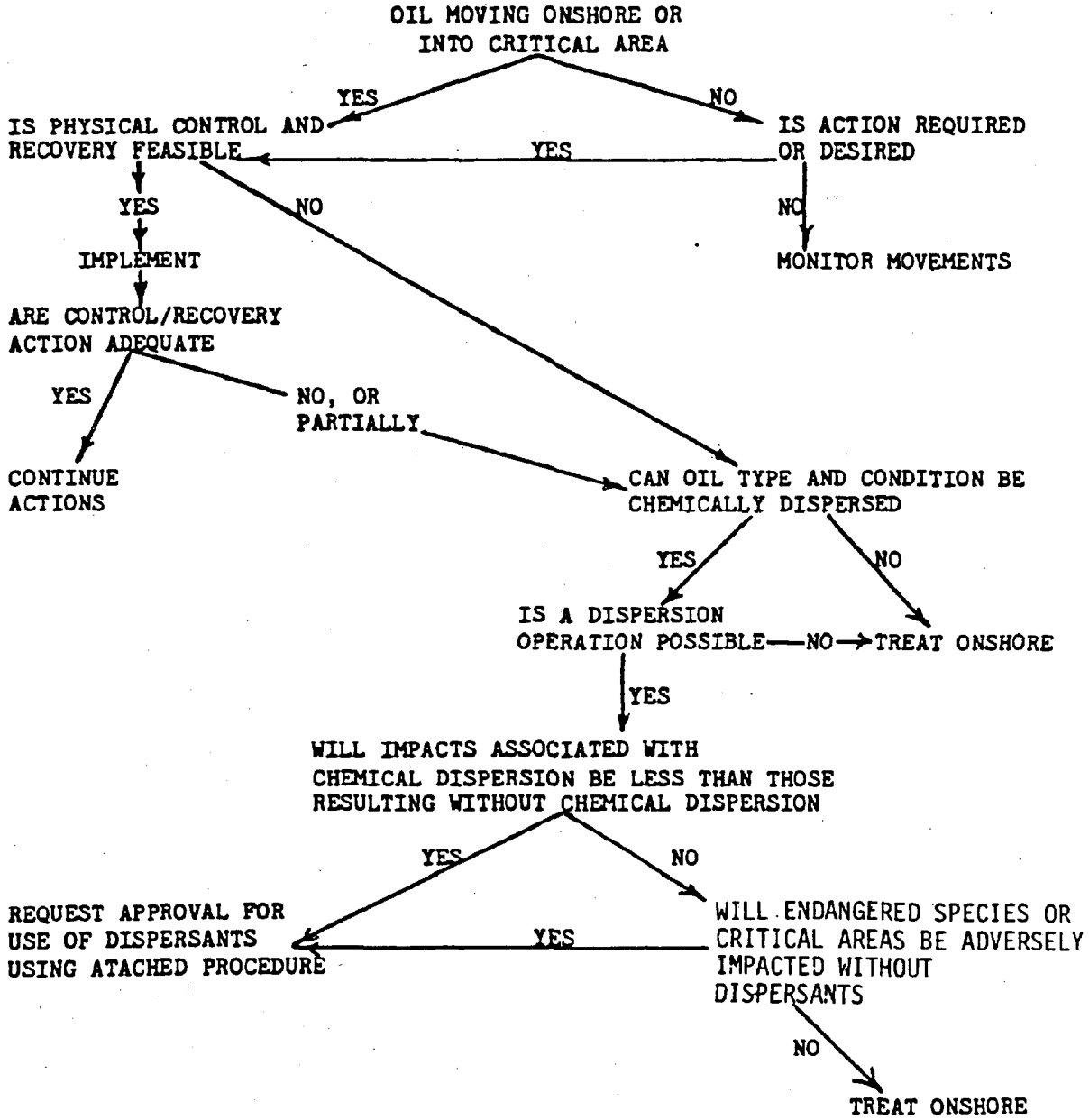


Figure H-1: Decision matrix for requesting dispersant use

DISPERSANT USE FORM COMPILATION OF DATA

1. Spill data
   a. Circumstances (Fire, grounding, collision, etc.)
   b. Time/Date of Incident
   c. Location of spill (Latitude, Longitude, river mile, etc.)
   d. Location of spill
   e. Volume of product released
   f. Total potential of release
   g. Type of release (instantaneous, continuous, intermittent, etc.)
2. Characteristics of the spilled oil
   a. Specific gravity:
   b. Viscosity
   c. Pour Point
   d. Volatility - (Flash point)
   e. Relative Toxicity
3. Weather and Water Condition/Forecasts
   a. Air temperature, wind speed, and direction:
   b. Tide and Current information
   c. Sea Conditions
   d. Water temperature and salinity
   e. Water depth and depth of the mixed layer

4. Oil Trajectory Information

   a. 48-hour surface oil trajectory forecast:

      1. Surface area of slick

      2. Expected areas of land fall

   b. 48-hour dispersed oil trajectory forecast:

      1. Oil movement in water column

      2. Surface oil movement and expected land fall

5. Characteristics of available dispersants and application equipment.

   a. Characteristics of the dispersants:

	Product One	Product Two	Product Three
1. name			
2. manufacturer			
3. when available			
4. location(s)			
5. amount available			
6. type of containers			
7. characteristics			
(a) toxicity			
(b) reactions			
(c) applicability to spilled oil			
(d) other			
8. application methods			
9. misc.			

b. Type of transportation and dispersing equipment:

	Company One	Company Two	Company Three
1. name			
2. location			
3. time to arrive			
4. equipment available			
5. other			

6. Information about <u>available</u> dispersant and dispersing equipment.

a. Name of the proposed dispersant on EPA and state acceptance list:

b. Type (self-mix, concentrate, etc)

c. Proposed application methods and rates

d. Efficiency under existing conditions (% dispersed and volume dispersed)

e. Schedule of the dispersant operation

f. Location of the area to be treated

g. Surface area of the slick which can be treated in the scheduled time period

7. Conventional methods and time considerations for containment and cleanup feasible and available.

	<u>Dispersant treated spill</u>	<u>Untreated spill</u>
a. Containment at the source		
b. Shoreline protection strategies		
c. Shoreline cleanup strategies		
d. Time necessary to execute response		

8. Habitats and resources at risk:

	Dispersant treated spill	Untreated spill
a. Shoreline habitat type and area of impact		
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
b. Resources *		
1. endangered/threatened species		
2. marine mammals (pupping, migration)*		
3. waterfowl use (nesting, migration)*		
4. shellfish (spawning, harvesting)*		
5. finfish (spawning, release migration, harvest)*		
6. commerical use (aquaculture, water intakes, etc)		
7. public use areas (parks, marinas,etc)*		
8. other resources of special significance		

*indicates seasonal considerations

9. Economic Considerations

a. Cost of the dispersant operation

b. Cost of conventional containment and protection

1. with dispersant use

2. without dispersant use

c. Cost of shoreline cleanup (cost per barrel x number of barrels reaching shoreline)

1. with dispersant use

2. without dispersant use

10. Recommendation to the RRT

a. Do not use dispersants

b. Use dispersants on a trial basis, to ensure effectiveness

c. Disperse in limited or selected areas

d. Disperse to the maximum extent possible with accepted methods

11. RRT Evaluation of the consequences of a dispersant application decision.

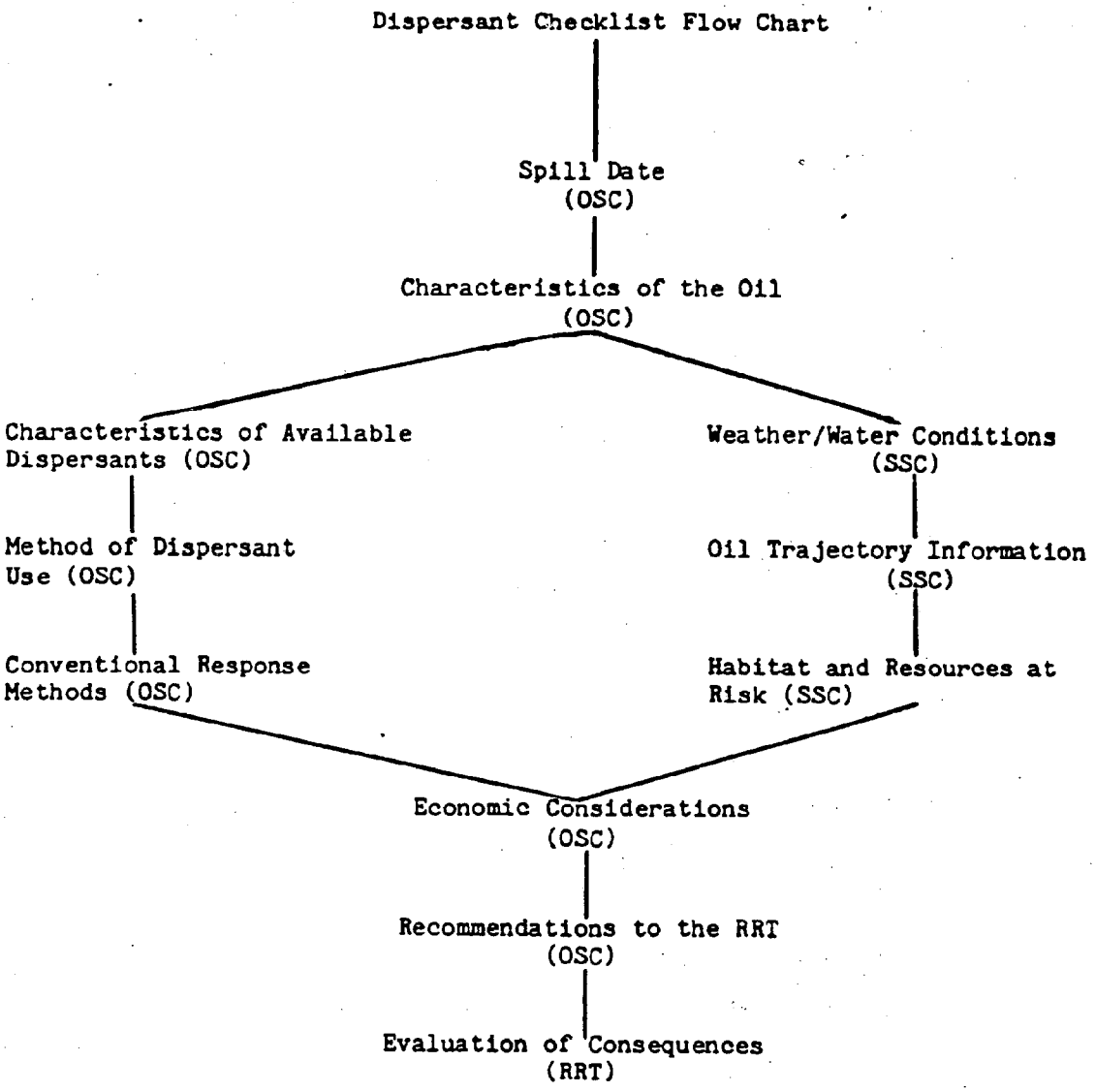
a. Will application of dispersant remove a significant amount of the slick from surface water?

b. Can dispersants alter the extent or location of shoreline impacts.

c. Can the damage to endangered or threatened species, marine mammals, and waterfowl be lessened?

d. Will the damage to habitats and resources resulting from chemical dispersion be less than those resulting without chemical dispersion?

e. If recreational, economic and aesthetic considerations are a higher priority than natural resource consideration, what is the most effective means of their protection?


Dispersant Checklist Flow Chart
Spill Date (OSC)
Characteristics of the Oil (OSC)
Characteristics of Available Dispersants (OSC)
Weather/Water Conditions (SSC)
Method of Dispersant Use (OSC)
Oil Trajectory Information (SSC)
Conventional Response Methods (OSC)
Habitat and Resources at Risk (SSC)
Economic Considerations (OSC)
Recommendations to the RRT (OSC)
Evaluation of Consequences (RRT)

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