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Oil Spill Response: A Global Perspective A Practical Guide to Chemical Spill Response Fish and Wildlife Service Spill Response Contingency Plan *Understanding oil spills and oil spill response[* **Training Marine Oil Spill Response Workers Under OSHA's Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response Standard Oil Spill Response Guide The Use of Chemicals in Oil Spill Response** *The Use of Dispersants in Marine Oil Spill Response* **Oil Spill Response: A Global Perspective** Use of a Computerized Spill Response Tool for Emergency Response, Personnel Training, and Contingency Planning **Proceedings of the 1977 Oil Spill Response Workshop Understanding Oil Spills and Oil Spill Response** *MEASURES TO COMBAT OIL POLLUTION: The improvement of oil spill response within the European Economic Community* **International Oil Spill Response** *Myths and Realities of Oil Spill Planning and Response* **Oil spill in the Kerch Strait** *ASTM Standards on Hazardous Substances and Oil Spill Response* **Manual on**

Oil Spill Risk Evaluation and Assessment of Response Preparedness *Oil Spill Monitoring Handbook* Oil Spill Response Planning and Spill Response Roles **Environmental Spill Reporting Handbook Training Reference for Oil Spill Response** *Marine Oil Terminal Emergency and Oil Spill Response Questions about In-situ Burning as an Open-water Oil Spill Response Technique* **Characteristic Coastal Habitats San Francisco Bay Area Hazardous Spill Prevention and Response Plan: Issues and recommendations MEMAC Oil Spill Response Field Safety Guide Emergency Response Procedures for Control of Hazardous Substance Releases In-situ Burning of Oil Spills** *Oil Spill Response Technology* **West Coast Spill Response Study Spills of Emulsified Fuels** Oil Spill Response Plan, August, 2011 Geographic Specific Tactical Response Plan Norman Wells Oil Spill Response Dispersants and Their Role in Oil Spill Response Understanding Oil Spills and Oil Spill Response Oil Spill Response Field Manual *West Coast Spill Response Study* Analysis of Oil Spill Response Technologies

Whether the result of an oil well blowout, vessel collision or grounding, leaking pipeline, or other incident at sea, each marine oil spill will present unique circumstances and challenges. The oil type and properties, location, time of year, duration of spill, water depth, environmental conditions, affected biomes, potential human community impact, and available resources may vary significantly. Also, each spill may be governed by policy guidelines, such as those set forth in the National Response Plan, Regional Response Plans, or Area Contingency Plans. To respond effectively to the specific conditions presented during an oil spill, spill responders have used a variety of response optionsâ€"including mechanical recovery of oil

using skimmers and booms, in situ burning of oil, monitored natural attenuation of oil, and dispersion of oil by chemical dispersants. Because each response method has advantages and disadvantages, it is important to understand specific scenarios where a net benefit may be achieved by using a particular tool or combination of tools. This report builds on two previous National Research Council reports on dispersant use to provide a current understanding of the state of science and to inform future marine oil spill response operations. The response to the 2010 Deepwater Horizon spill included an unprecedented use of dispersants via both surface application and subsea injection. The magnitude of the spill stimulated interest and funding for research on oil spill response, and dispersant use in particular. This study assesses the effects and efficacy of dispersants as an oil spill response tool and evaluates trade-offs associated with dispersant use. Oil spills can be difficult to manage, with reporting frequently delayed. Too often, by the time responders arrive at the scene, the slick has moved, dissolved, dispersed or sunk. This Oil Spill Monitoring Handbook provides practical advice on what information is likely required following the accidental release of oil or other petroleum-based products into the marine environment. The book focuses on response phase monitoring for maritime spills, otherwise known as Type I or operational monitoring. Response phase monitoring tries to address the questions – what? where? when? how? how much? – that assist responders to find, track, predict and clean up spills, and to assess their efforts. Oil spills often occur in remote, sensitive and logistically difficult locations, often in adverse weather, and the oil can change character and location over time. An effective response requires robust information provided by monitoring, observation, sampling and science. The Oil

Spill Monitoring Handbook completely updates the Australian Maritime Safety Authority's 2003 edition of the same name, taking into account the latest scientific advances in physical, chemical and biological monitoring, many of which have evolved as a consequence of major oil spill disasters in the last decade. It includes sections on the chemical properties of oil, the toxicological impacts of oil exposure, and the impacts of oil exposure on different marine habitats with relevance to Australia and elsewhere. An overview is provided on how monitoring integrates with the oil spill response process, the response organisation, the use of decision-support tools such as net environmental benefit analysis, and some of the most commonly used response technologies. Throughout the text, examples are given of lessons learned from previous oil spill incidents and responses, both local and international. General guidance of spill monitoring approaches and technologies is augmented with in-depth discussion on both response phase and post-response phase monitoring design and delivery. Finally, a set of appendices delivers detailed standard operating procedures for practical observation, sample and data collection. The Oil Spill Monitoring Handbook is essential reading for scientists within the oil industry and environmental and government agencies; individuals with responder roles in industry and government; environmental and ecological monitoring agencies and consultants; and members of the maritime sector in Australia and abroad, including officers in ports, shipping and terminals. Spills of Emulsified Fuels: Risks and Response is part of an evolving body of work conducted by the National Research Council (NRC) to help inform debate and decision-making regarding the ecological consequences of releases associated with the widespread use of fossil fuels. Like earlier NRC reports, it attempts to understand the chemical, physical, and

biological behavior of a complex mix of compounds that make up various petroleum hydrocarbon-based fuels. The specific risk factors presented by emulsified fuels are difficult to characterize, mainly because there have been no spills of emulsified fuels to date, and thus there is little practical experience with these products. The Geographic Specific Tactical Response Plan (GSTRP) is a model, which provides a practical guide for oil spill management and response. It utilizes the Incident Command Response System framework, identifies area specific Environmental Concerns (biological, ecological, chemical, physical, archaeo-cultural and socio-economic), bases response option selection on these Environmental Concerns while maintaining the simplicity necessary for an effective field oil spill response model. Currently, the United States Coast Guard is mandated under the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 to develop and utilize Area Contingency Plans (ACPs) for all oil spill response operations. Unfortunately due to the size and magnitude of information these plans are ineffective as a field response tool. the author, to determine the most effective and reliable parameters necessary for a field response tool targeting environmental concerns, used a conceptual historical research approach. These parameters were set and defined in general, then they were specifically applied to Mobile Bay in Mobile, Alabama. Once this application to Mobile Bay was complete, an unstandardized focus group of experts reviewed and deemed the Environmental Concern generic and specific parameters reliable, then used this information to prioritize the sensitive areas within Mobile Bay for inclusion In the model. This entire model is grounded in a Geographic Information System database to ensure easy replicability and allow for continual revision of information. It includes the pictorial representation of the National Oceanographic and

Atmospheric Administration chart for Mobile Bay overlaid with the Environmental Sensitivity Index to provide a comprehensive nautical and environmental interactive mapping system. This model proposes to limit the obstacles inherent in oil spill response operations by predetermining the sensitive areas and response option selection in an effort to present a unified front of all affected federal and state environmental agencies. the United States Coast Guard response management system must evolve to the next level based on research and experience from preparedness exercises and oil spill operations. This model represents the next evolution in oil spill response planning for the United States Coast Guard. The report lists recommendations to help Ukraine complete its recovery from the oil spill that occurred in the Kerch Strait in November 2007, when a severe storm caused the Volgoneft-139 to release over 1,300 tonnes of fuel oil into the sea. The resulting extensive physical damage to the sea and land led to property losses, contamination of the marine and coastal flora and fauna, as well as high clean-up costs and significant revenue losses for local industries. Distributed to some depository libraries in microfiche. Proceedings of the NATO CCMS Workshop on Oil Spill Response Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, Canada October 11-13, 2006 Describes equipment, techniques and logistics for responding to spills. The volume is designed to serve as a guide which will help the on-scene coordinator identify the steps and priorities for responding to major oil spills, or oil well blowouts associated with petroleum activity. Annotation copyri The British Columbia Ministry of Environment commissioned Nuka Research and Planning Group, LLC, to prepare this report. The report is the third volume of the three-volume West Coast Spill Response Study. Volume 1 described the current marine spill prevention and response system and

Volume 2 characterized vessel traffic on the coast and anticipated future changes. Volume 3 describes one vision of the key features of a world-class system, provides examples where these features are implemented, and suggests opportunities to enhance the system on the west coast of Canada. This report presents a high-level overview of the features of a world-class system with recommendations and considerations for areas of enhancement. It does not constitute a risk assessment, nor does it seek to define what an acceptable level of risk is, or should be, for the people and resources of BC. Under the aegis of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), a computerized decision tree (CDT) was developed in 1984 to assist On-Scene Coordinators (OSCs) during an oil spill incident in the decision-making process. Since that time the CDT has been expanded and refined for use not only in real-time spill response, but for personnel training and contingency planning. Manual on Oil Spill Risk Evaluation and Assessment of Response Preparedness, 2009 Edition. This Manual provides: information on oil spill risk evaluation and assessment for the development of preparedness and response; guidance for industry and governments, particularly those of developing countries, in assessing risk and the adequacy of contingency plans; and suggestions on how to resolve the potentially complex and varied issues of the assessment process "Over the past 20 years, governments and industry have expended considerable effort to improve spill preparedness and response. This paper reviews where improvements have occurred, which elements have been most or least effective, and where future investment should concentrate. There are a wide variety of approaches to spill response. There is no universal solution to an oil spill, and all available strategies may be required. Despite its proven

effectiveness, dispersant use often is discouraged, possibly because of a persistent myth that it wilil cause lasting environmental damage. Responders, therefore, often are denied use of what could be the most effective tool in the right circumstances. Other myths persist-for example, the purchase of more equipment is the solution. The reality is that, without proper planning and support, additional equipment solves nothing. Future efforts must concentrate on strengthening spill infrastructure. Another myth is that mobilising every available resource leads to better response. The reality is that, by selecting appropriate techniques and resources, together with strict cost control, successful response can be conducted at a sensible cost. Politicians, the media, environmental interest groups, and the public must be educated that, despite response improvements, oil almost always will come ashore. In most cases, however, the environment will not be permanently damaged. Unless public expectations can be reduced to accept this, investment wil never be perceived as a success. It is concluded that, in some places, response capabilities have improved. Unfortunately, in many other places, they have not: too many myths remain, and too few realities are understood"--Abstract While the type and intensity of spills may vary, responders who are called upon to meet these emergency situations need a consistent, generic battle plan. That's exactly what they'll find when they read John Hosty and Patricia Foster's practical new guide on chemical spill response. They take readers from the planning stages, through actual first-response techniques, to disposal and cleanup methods, creating an airtight approach to spills that drastically reduces the possibility of error. A Practical Guide to Chemical Spill Response begins by addressing pre-incident activities, including the development of a contingency plan and

personnel training that enhances responders' understanding of handling, storage, and disposal techniques. Here, the book acknowledges the many federal regulations - including the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, and relevant Canadian standards - the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act, Provincial Spill Legislation, and the Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - to ensure that responders comply with these mandates. The book emphasizes the need for a coherent approach to spills, with coverage of the government and industry organizations that may be called upon to assist in an integrated response to specific situations. And it underscores the need for good public relations, stressing that personnel should be selected to deal with the media before incidents occur. The guide moves on to equipment review in light of U.S. and Canadian statutes, covering such areas as respiratory protection, protective clothing, and decontamination procedures. It then details the specific characteristics of hazardous materials, including flammability, corrosivity, toxicity, reactivity, and other incident risks. Readers are then fully prepared for the ensuing coverage of actual response techniques to the full range of emergency spills - among them, ground spills, water spills, contamination of the air, rail and truck spills, and in-plant spills. Throughout, illustrations clarify the response methods discussed. Wide-ranging enough to serve first responders working in the U.S. and Canada, and detailed enough to point up differences in the regulatory mandates of the two countries, A Practical Guide to Chemical Spill Response is a reference all spill control managers, emergency response coordinators, and their workers will want to have at hand. International experts in the field of oil spill response, including reprsentatives from

26 NATO countries, participated in a workshop in Canada to discuss their experience in the development and application of current and emerging technologies for oil spill response in the marine environment. These presentations which form the basis of chapters in this book provide a practical viewpoint of methods used to deal with oil spills under the variety of environmental conditions found in the marine environment. In particular, focus is given to the evaluation of oil spill countermeasures for use under arctic conditions in light of anticipated regional increases in marine traffic (e.g. Northwest Passage) and industrial activities (e.g. offshore oil and gas exploration) in the future. This book provides a timely international perspective on applied research and development, technology transfer, and “lessons learned” from field trials and actual case studies associated with recent spill events. Topics include Preparedness/Contingency Planning, (Eco-terrorism); Oil Spill Fate and Transport (Environmental Persistence, Remote Sensing, modelling, Biodegradation), Biological Effects (Environmental Effects Monitoring and Environmental Risk Assessment); and Operational Response (Containment/Recovery Treating Agents, Shoreline Cleanup, In-situ Burning, Emerging Response Strategies). This book provides a synopsis as to the methods currently employed to deals with spills and an insight on future technologies under development. Laboratory work and ecological and operational considerations of using chemical dispersants as responses to oil spills, are updated by 11 papers from a symposium in Victoria, British Columbia, in October 1994. The topics tend to be narrower and deeper than those presented in previous symposia on the

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