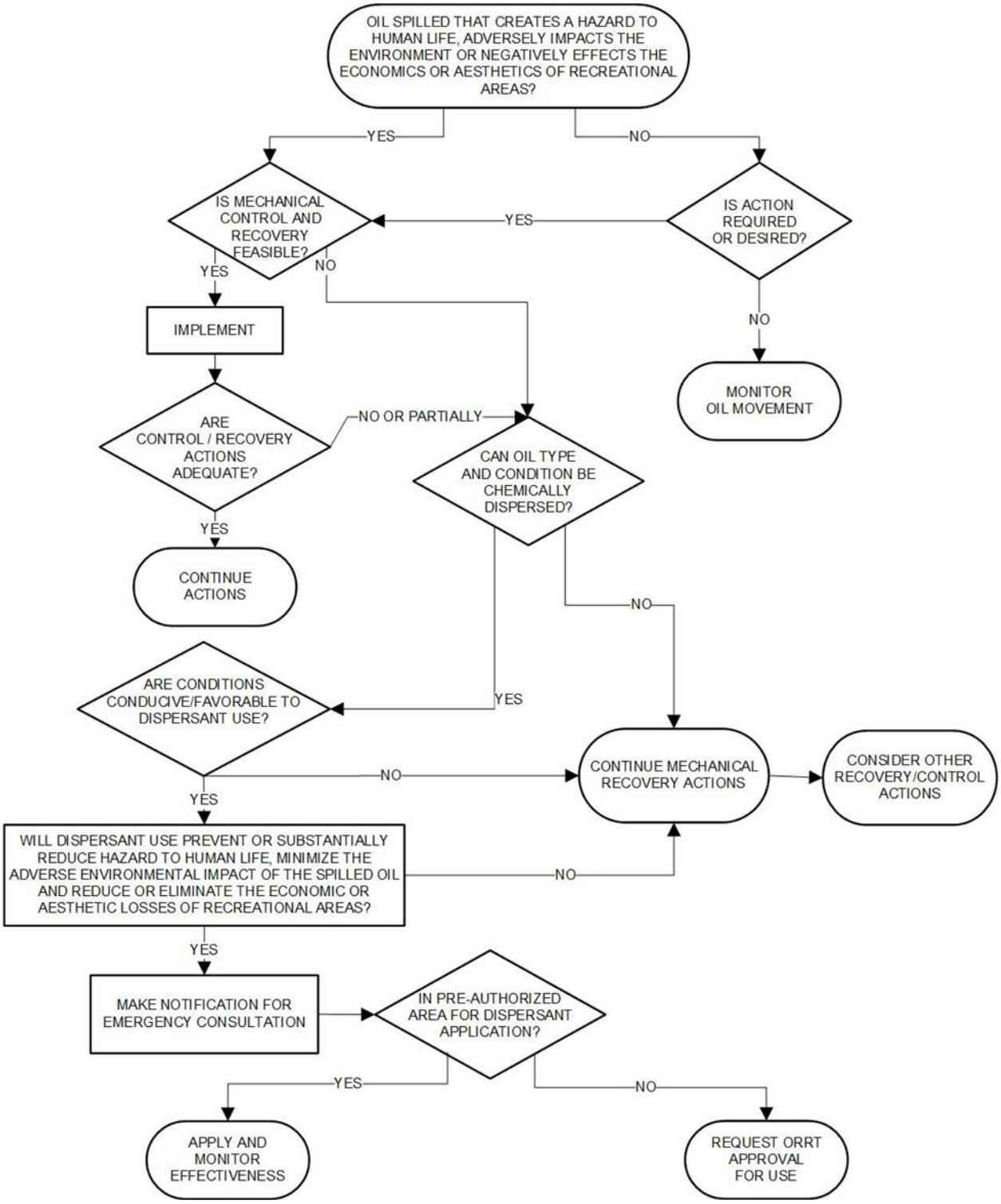
TAB 1 Dispersants

1.1 Dispersant use decision flow-chart (matrix)



1.2 FOSC pre-authorized dispersant use checklist

Initials		Category
Y	**N**	
		Dispersability: Available technical information or experience suggests that the spilled product is dispersible and will remain dispersible in the time frame of anticipated application of dispersants. A flask test was performed at _ (Date/Time) _____ (Name) by_____. (Responsible Party) Spilled oil is _____, as reported by _____.
		National Contingency Plan (NCP) Listed Dispersant: The dispersant to be used is listed on the current NCP Product Schedule and is considered appropriate for the oil type, oil weathering state, and environmental conditions. Dispersant used will be: _____
		Inadequacy of other options: Mechanical and other response options alone are not deemed adequate (due to the magnitude of the spill, effectiveness, timeliness, or availability) to protect potential resources at risk. The net environmental benefit of dispersant use has been considered and based on current information; the use of dispersants will result in the lowest overall negative impact on the environment. *Dispersant use is not exclusive to other means of recovery.*
		Operations: Dispersant application operations will be conducted according to established protocols. Dispersants may be used in waters greater than 10 fathoms where the FOSC has determined the weather to be within acceptable parameters. Dispersant use is not preauthorized in the area noted in ACP 3240.
		SMART Deployment: The FOSC has activated Tier I Special Monitoring of Applied Response Technologies (SMART) for daylight applications, including a SMART observer to fly over the response zone to visually assess effectiveness of the dispersant applications. For nighttime surface vessel application, Tier II and Tier III SMART should include FLIR and fluorometry.
		Wildlife Observation: A specialist in aerial surveillance of wildlife or aerial observation should accompany the SMART observer when available in order to watch for wildlife that should be avoided in the potential dispersant application area. Both the U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI) and the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Regional Response Team representatives have been notified and given the opportunity to provide such specialists.

		If specialists with DOI and NOAA are not mobilized in time for the dispersant application, the FOSC has designated an aerial surveillance specialist, preferably from a Federal or State Trustee agency, to observe for wildlife in the application area.
		Endangered Species Act (ESA) and Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) Consultations: RRT representatives of DOI and NOAA have been notified and, if listed species, critical habitat, and/or EFH are present in the area or could be present, emergency ESA Section 7 and EFH consultations have been initiated. Therein, USFWS and NMFS representatives have been afforded the opportunity to provide recommendations to avoid and/or minimize impacts to listed species, critical habitat and/or EFH from dispersant operations. For ESA Section 7, USFWS and NMFS have advised the FOSC whether incidental take related to response actions is anticipated and, if so, to document incidental take for use in formal consultation post-response. The (Name) VS, and NMFS representatives will maintain records of oral and written communications. Initial ESA Notification made to FWS*_____ Date/Time_____ (Name) Initial ESA Notification made to NOAA"_____ Date/Time_____ *Should be the appropriate species specialist.
Checklist completed by _____ ICS Position _____		

Approvals	**Name**	**Signature**	**Date/Time**

I certify that all categories are marked YES meeting the requirements to move forward with dispersant use in the pre-authorized areas:

Federal On Scene Coordinator	_____ _	_____ _	_____ _
NOAA Regional Response Rep	_____ _	_____ _	_____ _
FWS Regional Response Rep	_____ _	_____ _	_____ _

1.3 Dispersant operation plan checklist

DISPERSANT OPERATION PLAN CHECKLIST

(Completed by Dispersant Operations Group Supervisor)

GENERAL

- ☐ **Incident Name:** _____
- ☐ **Vessel or Facility Name:** _____
- ☐ **Date/Time Spill Occurred:** _____
- ☐ **Location of the Spill:** _____**LAT**_____**LONG**_____
- ☐ **Amount/Type of Oil Spilled:** _____/_____
- ☐ **Dispersant Type:** _____

WEATHER ON SCENE

- ☐ **Wind Speed and Direction:** _____
- ☐ **Visibility & Precipitation:** _____
- ☐ **Sea State:** _____
- ☐ **Ceiling:** _____

DISPERSANT USE PRE-BRIEF - PLATFORM ASSIGNMENTS:

	TITLE	PLATFORM/PERSONNEL NAMES	TACTICAL CALL SIGN	ETD TO SITE	ETA TO SITE
☐	Spotter(s)				
☐	Sprayer(s)				
☐	Observer(s)				
☐	Monitor(s)				

PLATFORM ASSIGNMENTS / IDENTIFICATION OF OPERATIONAL AREA BOUNDARIES :

	TITLE	AIRCRAFT DESIGNATOR	LAT	LONG	ALTITUDE
☐	ENTRY:				
☐	EXIT:				
☐	SPILL SITE:				

☐ **LOCATION OF OPERATIONAL AREA:** _____
(Attach Map, GPS Coordinates, etc.)

DISPERSANT OPERATION PLAN CHECKLIST

(Completed by Dispersant Operations Group Supervisor)

AIRCRAFT SEPARATION ALTITUDES:

	AIRCRAFT/CALL SIGN	SPRAY ALTITUDE	OPERATIONS ALTITUDE
Spotter	_____	_____N/A_____	_____
Sprayer	_____	_____	_____
Observer	_____	_____N/A_____	_____
Sprayer	_____	_____	_____

DISPERSANT INFORMATION:

Dispersant Name: _____

Source of Dispersant: _____

Application Rate per Sortie: _____gal/acre Number of Sorties Planned: _____

Total Amount of Dispersant to be Used per Sortie: _____

Sprayer Platform:	_____	_____	_____
Swath Width:	_____(ft)	_____(ft)	_____(ft)

COMMUNICATIONS (complete only as needed; primary/secondary):

Air to Air:	VHF_____	UHF_____	Other_____
Air to Vessel:	VHF_____	UHF_____	Other_____
Air to Ground:	VHF_____	UHF_____	Other_____
Ground to Vessel:	VHF_____	UHF_____	Other_____
Vessel to Vessel:	VHF_____	UHF_____	Other_____

POST DISPERSANT USE INFORMATION (Fill Out For Each Sortie)

	SORTIE 1	2	3
Total Amount of Dispersant Used:	_____	_____	_____
Time Dispersant Application Began:	_____	_____	_____
Time Dispersant Application Ended:	_____	_____	_____
Number of Passes Per Sortie:	_____	_____	_____

DISPERSANT OPERATION PLAN CHECKLIST

(Completed or used by all personnel within Dispersant Group if applicable)

OBSERVATIONS:

What happened when the dispersant contacted the spill? (Describe any apparent change in visible concentration, color, etc.)

Did the oil reappear after the application? (Refer to Observer's Log)

DEBRIEF (To be facilitated by the Dispersant Operations Group Supervisor with input from dispersant group elements):

Did the dispersant operation follow the approved Dispersant Operations Plan?

What problems were encountered?

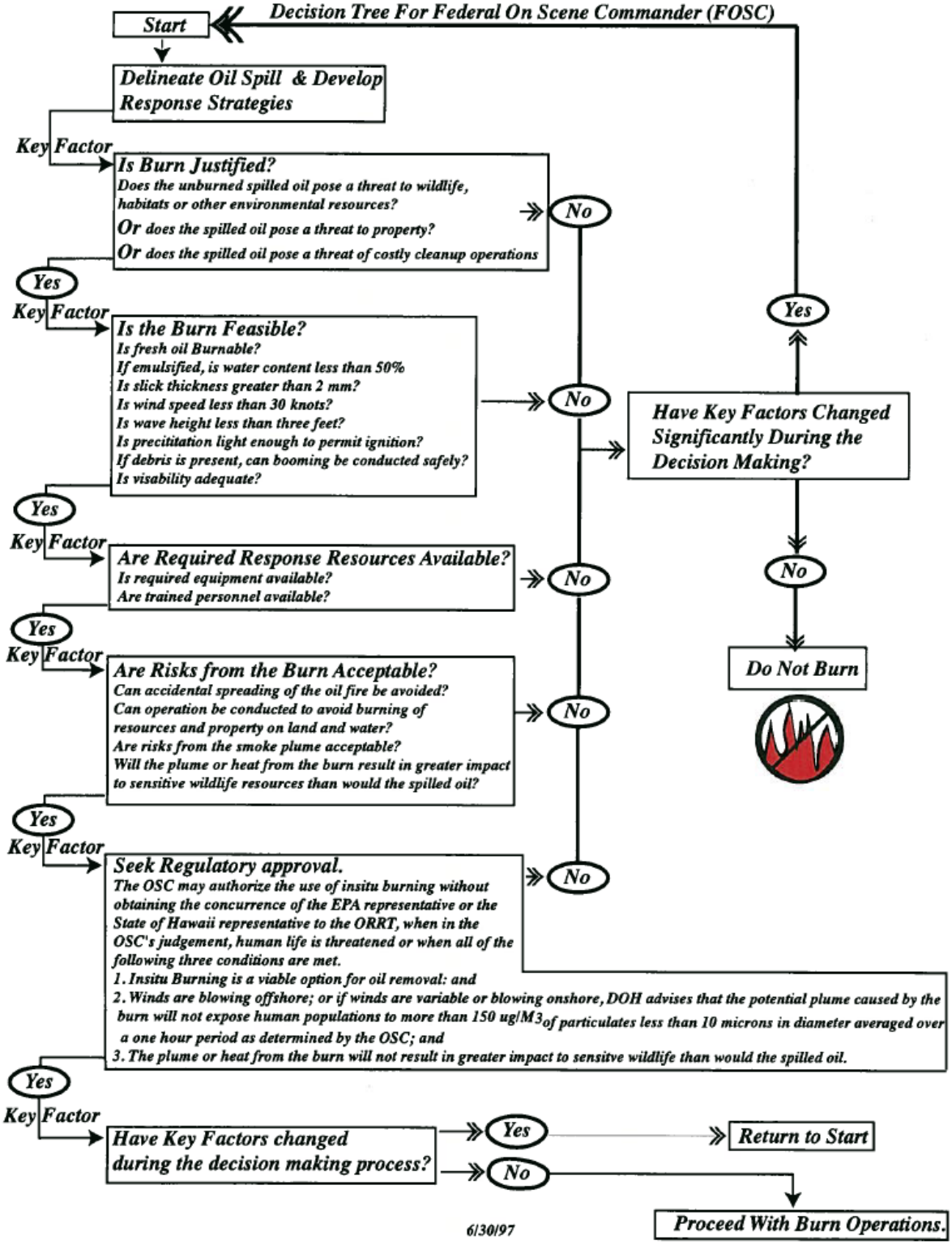
What recommendations would you make?

OTHER:

DISPERSANT GROUP PERSONNEL SHOULD PROVIDE FEEDBACK TO THE DISPERSANT OPERATION GROUP SUPERVISOR

TAB 2 In-Situ Burning (ISB)

2.1 ISB Checklist



2.2 ISB Plan

IN-SITU BURNING PLAN

This checklist is provided as a summary of important information to be considered by the Unified Command in reviewing any request to conduct In-Situ burning in response to an oil spill in the waters of Hawaii.

This Burning Plan, labeled Appendix I, is divided into several sections of information about the spill, weather, oil behavior and proposed burning plan. It is intended that this Appendix I Burning Plan be filled in to help the Unified Command determine the feasibility of In-Situ burning for the immediate situation.

This Appendix I Burning Plan, in conjunction with the Appendix II Monitoring Plan, will serve as the post burn Operations Report.

SPILL DATA

(RESPONSIBLE PARTY TO COMPLETE AND SUBMIT TO UNIFIED COMMAND)

DATE & TIME OF PLAN

DATE AND TIME OF THE INCIDENT:

LOCATION OF THE INCIDENT:

Latitude: _____ Longitude _____

DISTANCE IN MILES AND DIRECTION TO NEAREST LAND. (NAME LOCATION)

DISTANCE IN MILES AND DIRECTION TO THE NEAREST POPULATION CENTER/S (NAME LOCATION)

TYPE AND QUANTITY / VOLUME (ESTIMATED OF PRODUCTS RELEASED:)

RELEASE STATUS:
- ☐ Continuous, at estimated rate of: _____
- ☐ Intermittent, at estimated rate of: _____
- ☐ One time only, flow now stopped. Estimated quantity - bbls _____

EMULSIFICATION STATUS

IS PRODUCT EASILY EMULSIFIED? ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNCERTAIN

IS PRODUCT EMULSIFIED UPON RELEASE? ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNCERTAIN

IF EMULSIFIED: ☐ LIGHTLY (0 - 20 %) ☐ MODERATE (21 - 50 %) ☐ HEAVILY (>50 %) ☐ UNKNOWN

SURFACE AREA OF SPILL (SQUARE MILES) - AS OF DATE / TIME:

IS SOURCE BURNING NOW? ☐ YES ☐ NO

NATURE OF INCIDENT:

☐ GROUNDING ☐ TRANSFER OPERATION ☐ COLLISION ☐ PIPELINE ☐ EXPLOSION

☐ OTHER (DESCRIBE) _____

VESSEL / FACILITY / PIPELINE INVOLVED.

RESPONSIBLE PARTY

FEASIBILITY FACTORS:

☐ YES ☐ NO Is the oil being considered for In - Situ burning emulsified by less than 50% ?

☐ YES ☐ NO Is the oil thickness > 1/10 inch ?

IN-SITU BURNING PLAN

WEATHER & WATER CONDITIONS

WEATHER: ☐ SUNNY ☐ PARTLY CLOUDY ☐ CLOUDY ☐ OVERCAST
☐ MOUNTAIN SHOWERS ☐ OFFSHORE RAIN SQUALS ☐ HEAVY RAIN

WINDS: DATE & TIME: _____

KNOTS: _____ DIRECTION: _____

☐ ON - SHORE ☐ OFFSHORE

SEA STATE: ☐ CALM < 1 ft. ☐ CHOPPY 1 - 3 ft. ☐ SWELL (in feet) > 3 ft.

TIDES: (FORECAST)

LOW / HIGH	FEET (+ / -)	DATE & TIME

SURFACE CURRENTS:

SPEED / KNOTS	DIRECTION / TO

WATER DEPTH: ☐ 10 - 60 FEET ☐ 60 - 120 FEET ☐ >120 FEET

DAYLIGHT HOURS:

DAY / DATE	SUNRISE	SUNSET

WEATHER & WATER 24 HOUR FORECAST

DATE & TIME OF PLAN DEVELOPMENT _____

FORECASTED WIND SPEED (knots) _____

FORECASTED WIND DIRECTION _____ ☐ ONSHORE ☐ OFFSHORE

FORECASTED SEA STATE : ☐ CALM < 1 ft. ☐ CHOPPY 1 - 3 ft. ☐ SWELL (in feet) > 3 ft.

ESTIMATED SMOKE TRAJECTORY

Describe expected smoke plume trajectory: _____

Is plume expected to impact concentrated human or wildlife populations? ☐ YES ☐ NO

FEASIBILITY FACTORS:

☐ YES ☐ NO Is the wind speed < 25 knots?
☐ YES ☐ NO Is wave height < 2 - 3 feet?
☐ YES ☐ NO Is visibility > 500 feet vertically and 1/2 mile horizontally?
☐ YES ☐ NO Are rain forecasts favorable for ignition?

IN-SITU BURNING PLAN

A. Location of proposed burn relative to the spill source:

B. Location of proposed burn relative to nearest uncontrolled ignitable slick/s:

C. Location of proposed burn relative to nearest sizeable downwind human population?

Name of population area? _____

D. Location of proposed burn relative to nearest downwind concentrated wildlife population?

Name of population area? _____

E. Potential for reducing visibility at nearby airport/s or freeway/s:

F. Will radio notification of human populations be required?

yes ☐ no ☐

G. PROPOSED IGNITION METHOD:

_____

_____

_____

WILL BURN PROMOTERS BE USED? yes ☐ no ☐

WILL DE-EMULSIFIERS BE USED? yes ☐ no ☐

H. METHOD/S PROPOSED FOR CONTROLLING THE BURN:

_____

_____

_____

WILL FIRE BOOM BE USED? yes ☐ no ☐

IN-SITU BURNING PLAN

I. PROPOSED BURNING STRATEGY

- ☐ Controlled burning in fire boom under tow.
- ☐ Controlled burning of static oil contained within fire boom.
- ☐ Complete burning of a derelict or hazardous vessel.
- ☐ Controlled burning of static oil contained in a natural collection site at or near shore.
- ☐ Disposal of oiled debris by controlled burning in remote areas.
- ☐ Other: (Describe) _____

_____

J. Estimated amount of oil to be burned:

K. Estimated duration of Burn Operations. (Hours)

L. Method of collecting burned oil residue:

M. Proposed storage and disposal of burned oil residue:

FEASIBILITY FACTORS

☐ yes	☐ no	Can ignition and a complete burn occur at a safe distance from other response operations and public, recreational, and commercial activities?
☐ yes	☐ no	Is the smoke plume unlikely to impact areas of concentrated human or wildlife populations
☐ yes	☐ no	Are adequate fire boom, tow boats and igniter resources available?
☐ yes	☐ no	Can adequate notice be given to mariners, aircraft pilots, and the general public?
☐ yes	☐ no	Can necessary personnel and equipment be mobilized during the in-situ burning window of opportunity?

IN-SITU BURNING PLAN

PLAN NUMBER _____

DATE _____

OPERATIONAL PERIOD _____

TO _____

FEDERAL OSC

☐ **APPROVED** ☐ **NOT APPROVED**

_____
SIGNATURE

Typed Name & Title: _____

_____

COMMENTS: _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

2.3 ISB Monitoring Plan

IN-SITU BURNING MONITORING PLAN

THE PRIMARY OPERATIONAL PURPOSE IN MONITORING IN-SITU BURNING OF SPILLED OIL IS TO DETERMINE IF BURNING REQUIREMENTS AND OBJECTIVES ARE MET. SINCE THE CURRENT BODY OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT BURNING IS SMALL, EACH OPERATIONAL USE PROVIDES AN OPPORTUNITY TO GATHER DATA. THE RRT WILL BE ABLE TO USE THIS DATA TO REFINE FUTURE IN-SITU BURN DECISIONS. OPERATIONAL MONITORING THAT OCCURS DURING AND AFTER EACH SPILL RESPONSE USING IN-SITU BURNING WILL BE ANALIZED FOR LESSONS LEARNED. THESE LESSONS WILL BE INCORPORATED INTO THE APPENDIX I IN-SITU PLAN SUBMITTED TO THE FOSC.

IT IS INTENDED THAT THIS MONITORING PLAN FORM SHOULD BE COMPLETED AFTER EVERY IN-SITU BURN EPISODE. THERE IS A FORM FOR THE BURN SUPERVISOR AND ANOTHER FORM FOR THE CASUALLY TRAINED OBSERVERS. THE ACCUMULATED DATA IS TO BE SUBMITTED TOGETHER WITH THE APPENDIX I - IN-SITU BURN PLAN TO FORM THE POST BURN OPERATIONS REPORT.

BURN SUPERVISOR REPORT FORM

NAME OF BURN SUPERVISOR _____ **ORGANIZATION** _____

NAME OF BURN EPISODE (I.E. BURN 1, BURN 2) _____ **DATE AND TIME OF REPORT** _____

HAS A SAMPLE OF THE OIL TO BE BURNED BEEN COLLECTED. ☐ **YES** ☐ **NO**
(ONLY ONE SAMPLE PRIOR TO THE FIRST BURN DURING AN OPERATIONAL PERIOD IS REQUIRED.)

METHOD OF IGNITION: _____

TIME AT START OF BURN: _____ **TIME AT END OF BURN:** _____

WIND SPEED DURING BURN: _____

WIND DIRECTION DURING BURN: _____

WAS SMOKE PLUME TRAJECTORY SATISFACTORY TO AVOID CONCENTRATED AREAS OF HUMAN OR WILDLIFE POPULATIONS? ☐ **YES** ☐ **NO**

DESCRIBE THE SMOKE PLUME. (Heigth above water, distance, direction, dispersion etc.)

_____

_____

_____

OBSERVATION OF EFFECTIVENESS OF THE BURN:

OBSERVATION OF EFFECTIVENESS OF RESIDUAL MATERIAL COLLECTION:

IT IS INTENDED THAT THIS OBSERVER'S MONITORING REPORT BE FILLED OUT BY THOSE INDIVIDUALS WHO MAY NOT BE EXPERTS AT IN-SITU BURNING, BUT ARE IN A POSITION TO OBSERVE THE BURN AND WITNESS ITS EFFECTS.

OBSERVERS MONITORING REPORT

NAME OF OBSERVER _____ DATE AND TIME: _____

NAME OF BURN EPISODE (I.E. BURN 1, BURN 2) _____ ORGANIZATION: _____

WAS SMOKE PLUME TRAJECTORY SATISFACTORY TO AVOID CONCENTRATED AREAS OF HUMAN OR WILDLIFE POPULATIONS? ☐ YES ☐ NO

(Comments:) _____

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

2.4 ISB Site Safety and Health Plan

BURN SITE SAFETY AND HEALTH PLAN

SAFETY OBJECTIVES

1. OPERATE IN COORDINATION WITH THE COMBINED ON WATER BRANCH ACTIVITIES.
   COORDINATE BURNING ACTIVITIES WITH OTHER OFFSHORE/NEARSHORE RESPONSE OPERATIONS.
2. PERFORM ON-WATER IN-SITU BURNING OPERATIONS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE IN-SITU BURNING PLAN.
3. ON-WATER BURN FLOTILLA IS TO AVOID THE SMOKE PLUME DURING IN-SITU BURNING OPERATIONS.

SITE CONTROL

SITE CONTROL DESCRIPTION: THE MAIN WORK DECK OF THE VESSELS IS THE EXCLUSION ZONE DURING ACTIVE BURN OPERATIONS. THE OTHER SECTIONS AND DECKS OF THE VESSEL ARE SUPPORT AREAS.

SITE WORKERS: MUST BE TRAINED AND OUTFITTED ACCORDING TO OSHA STANDARDS

SPECIAL IN-SITU BURNING CONSIDERATIONS:

- THE OBJECTIVE IS TO AVOID THE SMOKE BY-PRODUCTS OF IN-SITU BURNING. KEEP VESSELS AND PERSONNEL UP WIND OF THE SMOKE PLUME AS A BASIC PRECAUTION. THIS IS ALSO THE BASIC PRECAUTION REQUIRED FOR EMITTED GASES.
- WHERE SMOKE CAN NOT BE AVOIDED RESPIRATORS MUST BE WORN.
- STUDIES SHOW THAT THE DANGER FROM GASES EMITTED DURING IN-SITU BURNING REMAIN SIGNIFICANTLY BELOW EXPOSURE LIMITS.
- SUCH EMISSIONS CAN INCLUDE SULFUR DIOXIDE (SO_2)(PEL = 0.2 PPM), NITROGEN DIOXIDE (NO_2) (PEL =0.1), CARBON DIOXIDE (CO) (PEL-35 PPM) AND PARTICULATES (PEL = 5mg/M^3)

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:

DURING ACTIVE IN-SITU BURNING OPERATIONS APR's SUITABLE FOR BOTH ORGANIC VAPORS AND PARTICULATES SHALL BE WORN BY ALL PERSONS ON VESSELS IN CLOSE PROXIMITY TO THE SMOKE. (e.g... boom towing vessels)

[x] Outer Gloves	[ ] Face Shield	[x] Rubber Boots	[ ] Taped glove gauntletts
[ ] Inner Gloves	[x] Hard Hat	[x] Taped Leg Joints	[x] USCG PFD
[x] 2/3 Body Cover	[x] Sun Hat	[x] Air Purifying Resp.	[ ] Safety Glasses
[ ] Full Body Cover	[x] Sun Tan Lotion	[ ] Supplied Air Resp.	[ ] Benzene Monitors

SITE SECURITY

THE CAPTAIN OF THE VESSEL IS RESPONSIBLE FOR VESSEL SECURITY.

ON WATER BURN ZONE SECURITY WILL BE IMPOSED AND CONTROLLED BY THE U.S. COAST GUARD.

SITE MAP

(SEE ATTACHMENT IF BLANK)

BURN SITE SAFETY AND HEALTH PLAN

FIELD SITE CHARACTERIZATION CHECKLIST

DATE: **TIME:**

LOCATION: **Latitude** **Longitude**

TYPE OF PETROLEUM INVOLVED:

SITE CHARACTERIZATION AND MONITORING

EXPOSURE POTENTIAL:

DEPENDING ON THE SPILL EXPOSURE POTENTIALS INCLUDING: TBX (BENZENE), H_2S (HYDROGEN SULFIDE) LEL (LOWER EXPLOSIVE LIMIT), ZONE CONTROL WILL BE ESTABLISHED PRIOR TO ENTERING CONTAMINATED AREA. NO ENTRY INTO AN EXCESSIVE TBX (BENZENE), H_2S, OR LEL ENVIRONMENT IS ALLOWED.

ALL APR / SAR REGULATIONS SHALL APPLY. WORKERS WHO MIGHT POSSIBLY BE REQUIRED TO WEAR RESPIRATORS MUST HAVE 40 HOUR HAZWOPER TRAINING PLUS 3 DAYS FIELD EXPERIENCE AND IN A RESPIRATOR PROGRAM.

REQUIRED MONITORING:

AFTER SITE CHARACTERIZATION, BENZENE, H_2S, AND LEL WILL BE MEASURED ONCE PER HOUR UNLESS:

1) ANY MEASUREMENT REFLECTS A REASONABLE POSSIBILITY THAT AN PEL WILL BE REACHED. AND AT THIS TIME, CONTINUOUS MONITORING WILL TAKE PLACE.
2) THE SITE SAFETY OFFICER AND ON SCENE COMMANDER DECIDE THAT MONITORING INTERVALS SHOULD BE ALTERED BASED ON THEIR JUDGMENT FROM PRIOR READINGS AND CONTINUOUS JOB SITE ASSESSMENT.

SITE CHARACTERIZATION & MONITORING EQUIPMENT

ALL BRANDS OF SAFETY DETECTION EQUIPMENT MAY BE ACCEPTABLE FOR DETECTION OF LEL, O2, H2S, BENZENE AND PARTICULATES AS LONG AS THEY ARE CALIBRATED AND OPERATED IN ACCORDANCE WITH MANUFACTURER'S INSTRUCTIONS AND TESTS ARE PERFORMED BY A TRAINED OPERATOR.

REQUIRED CHARACTERIZATION & TESTING MATRIX w/ EXPOSURE LIMITS -

		LEL	PEL/TLV	STEL	IDLH	READINGS 1	2	3	4	5
OXYGEN	>19.5% <21.5%	–	–	–	–					
BENZENE*	TBX	1.2 %	1 ppm	5 ppm	500 ppm					
HYDROGEN SULFIDE*	H_2S	4 %	10 ppm	15 ppm	100 ppm					
EXPLOSIVE VAPORS*	LEL	< 10%	–	–	–					
PARTIC ULATES*	5 mg/M^3	–	–	–	–					

TIME & LOCATION of READINGS

1st Time:	Latitude:	Longitude:
2nd Time:	Latitude:	Longitude:
3rd Time:	Latitude:	Longitude:
4th Time:	Latitude:	Longitude:
5th Time:	Latitude:	Longitude:

BURN SITE SAFETY AND HEALTH PLAN

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

EMERGENCY FIRE PROCEDURE

A FIRE EMERGENCY SHALL INCLUDE ANY NON CONTROLLED BURNING WITHIN THE BURN OPERATIONS AREA.

- THE BURN SITE SAFETY OFFICER OR OTHER QUALIFIED INDIVIDUAL MUST:
  1) TAKE CHARGE OF THE SITUATION.
  2) NOTIFY BURN GROUP SUPERVISOR OF THE EMERGENCY.
  3) NOTIFY FIRE DEPARTMENT AND SAFETY BOAT OF TYPE OF ASSISTANCE NEEDED.

- THE BURN GROUP SUPERVISOR WILL ENSURE THAT THE FIRE IS EXTINGUISHED PRIOR TO RESTARTING BURN OPERATIONS.

EMERGENCY TERMINATION OF BURN

IN THE EVENT THAT THE FUNDAMENTAL SAFETY CONDITIONS CHANGE OR AN EMERGENCY SITUATION ARISES AFTER IGNITION OF THE BURN, THE FOLLOWING METHODS MAY BE USED TO TERMINATE THE BURN.

1) RELEASING THE TOW LINE FROM ONE OF THE TOW VESSELS WHILE THE OTHER TOW VESSEL MOVES AHEAD AT SEVERAL KNOTS.
2) MOVE BOTH VESSELS AHEAD AT SEVERAL KNOTS FORCING THE OIL BENEATH THE BOOM AND REMOVING IT FROM THE COMBUSTION ZONE.

- THE OSC HAS OVERALL BURN TERMINATION AUTHORITY. ANY DESIGNATED SAFETY SUPERVISOR MAY REQUEST THE BURN BE TERMINATED.

EMERGENCY MEDICAL PROCEDURES

WHEN A PERSON IS INJURED, A PERSON CURRENT IN FIRST AID OR OTHER QUALIFIED PERSONNEL MUST:

1) TAKE CHARGE OF THE SITUATION.
2) REMOVE TO SAFETY AND PROVIDE NECESSARY DECONTAMINATION.
3) ADMINISTER FIRST AID.
4) NOTIFY THE BURN SITE SAFETY OFFICER AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.
5) ARRANGE FOR ADDITIONAL MEDICAL ASSISTANCE AS NECESSARY.
6) IF A SERIOUS INJURY OR LIFE THREATENING CONDITION EXISTS. NOTIFY THE USCG OPERATIONS CENTER AT 1 - 800 - 842-2600.
7) IF A PERSON EXHIBITS ANY SYMPTOMS OF CHEMICAL EXPOSURE THEY MUST BE PROVIDED MEDICAL EXAMINATION. (See MSDS)

STANDARD PROCEDURES FOR REPORTING EMERGENCIES

WHEN CALLING FOR ASSISTANCE IN AN EMERGENCY, PROVIDE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION:

- YOUR NAME
- LOCATION
- TELEPHONE NUMBER AT YOUR LOCATION
- TYPE OF EXPOSURE OR INJURY
- NAME OF PERSON(S) EXPOSED OR INJURED
- ACTIONS ALREADY TAKEN

EMERGENCY RESPONSE RESOURCES

AMBULANCE

IN AN OFFSHORE EMERGENCY, EITHER A LOCAL WATER TAXI COMPANY OR THE U.S. COAST GUARD SEARCH AND RESCUE CENTER WILL PROVIDE TRANSPORTATION TO THE NEAREST AMBULANCE/MEDICAL FACILITY. DUE TO THE TRANSIENT NATURE OF THIS OPERATION, THE SITE SAFETY OFFICER WILL CONTINUOUSLY RESEARCH AND LOCATE THE NEAREST AMBULANCE SERVICE BASED ON PRESENT LOCATION.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

DEPENDING ON THE SITE LOCATION, DIALING 911 MAY SUFFICE FOR FIRE DEPARTMENT CONTACT. THE HFD FIRE BOAT "MOKU AHI" WILL RESPOND INSIDE OF AND UP TO 3/4 OF A MILE OUTSIDE OF HONOLULU HARBOR. IF THE EMERGENCY IS OUTSIDE OF THIS AREA, CALL THE U.S. COAST GUARD. 1-800-842-2600.

OIL SPILL RESPONSE

FOR ADDITIONAL RESPONSE ASSISTANCE, CALL:

PENCO AT (808) 545-5195 AND / OR

HOSPITAL / EMERGENCY MEDICAL

SINCE ON-WATER OIL SPILL OPERATIONS ARE TRANSIENT, THE SITE SAFETY OFFICER WILL CONTINULUSLY RESEARCH AND LOCATE THE NEAREST HOSPITAL / EMERGENCY MEDICAL FACILITIES BASED ON PRESENT LOCATION.

STRAUB BURN CENTER 522-3731

QUEENS TRAUMA CENTER 538-9011

EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBERS

U.S. COAST GUARD	(808) 842-2601	FIRE DEPARTMENT	911
POLICE DEPARTMENT	911	POISON CONTROL CENTER	(808) 941-4411
STATE OF HAWAII, DOH OIL SPILL REPORTING	(808) 586-4249 Days (808) 247-2191 After Hrs.	NATIONAL SPILL RESPONSE 24 HR. REPORT HOT LINE	(800) 424-8802
STRAUB BURN CENTER QUEENS TRAUMA CENTER	(808) 522-4000 (808) 538-9011	CHEMTREC (24 HOUR)	(800) 424-9300
USCG SEARCH & RESCUE	(800) 842-2600	OSHA	(808) 541-2685

BURN SITE SAFETY AND HEALTH PLAN

THERMAL STRESS REDUCTION PROGRAM

OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS:

- TO REDUCE THE EFFECTS OF HEAT STRESS, 2/3 SLICKER BOTTOMS ARE A STANDARD PPE REQUIREMENT. UPPER TORSO EXPOSURE IS MINIMAL DURING NORMAL OPERATIONS. DURING OVERHEAD OPERATIONS WITH DRIPPING OIL OR WHEN SPLASHING OCCURS FULL PPE COVER WILL BE WORN.
- TO FURTHER REDUCE THE POSSIBILITIES OF HEAT STRESS, SUN SHADE HATS WILL BE WORN DURING OUTDOOR OPERATIONS.
- ABOVE 85 DEGREES F. OR IF WORKERS ARE EXHIBITING SYMPTOMS OF HEAT STRESS, EITHER COOLING VESTS OR TIME LIMITATIONS WILL BE IMPLEMENTED TO REDUCE HEAT STRESS.
- USE OF SHADE, PLENTY OF WATER , SUNGLASSES, AND SUNSCREEN IS CRITICAL TO REDUCING HEAT STRESS

HAZARD REDUCTION PROCEDURES

- PRIOR TO THE VESSEL DISPATCHING FROM THE PIER, THE SHIP'S CAPTAIN (OR DESIGNATE) WILL GIVE ALL ON-BOARD PERSONNEL A PREDEPARTURE SAFETY BRIEFING CONCERNING GENERAL VESSEL SAFETY.
- PRIOR TO ANY OPERATIONS ON EACH SHIFT A SAFETY BRIEF WILL BE HELD ABOUT THE SPECIFIC DANGERS.
- PRIOR TO BEGINNING ANY ON-SITE IN-SITU BURNING WORK, THE BURN SITE SAFETY OFFICER OR DESIGNATE WILL GIVE A SITE & JOB SPECIFIC SAFETY BRIEFING TO ALL WORKERS ON-BOARD THE VESSEL THE WEARING OF HARD HATS IS MANDATED ON THE VESSEL'S WORK DECK DURING LIFTING OPERATIONS.
- HAZWOPER COLORS WILL BE USED FOR ALL HARD HATS. GREEN HAT = 24 - 48 HOURS TRAINING COMPLETED.
  YELLOW HAT = 4 - 23 HOURS TRAINING COMPLETED.
  WHITE HAT = NO HAZWOPER TRAINING OR NOT CURRENT WITH APPLICABLE REFRESHERS

DECON

•Refer to ACP Site Safety Plan

NOTIFICATION AND DISTRIBUTION

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD
SECTOR HONOLULU
400 SAND ISLAND PARKWAY
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STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
HAZARD EVALUATION &
EMERGENCY RESPONSE BRANCH
HONOLULU, HI 96814

HAWAII SPILL RESPONSE CENTER
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HONOLULU, HI 96819
FAX ORIGINAL/CHANGES
TO PH. 845-8457

PLAN APPROVALS

RESPONSIBLE PARTY

DESIGNATED REPRESENTATIVE DATE

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

DESIGNATED REPRESENTATIVE DATE

STATE OF HAWAII DEPT. OF HEALTH

DESIGNATED REPRESENTATIVE DATE

PLAN PREPARER

SIGNED DATE

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TAB 3 Wildlife

3.1 Hawaii Oiled Bird Collection, Stabilization & Transportation Standard Operating Procedures

For trained and qualified personnel only.

COLLECTION

Do not risk personal health and safety in an attempt to capture oiled birds.

1. Work in teams of 2 or more individuals using proper capture equipment and procedures for each species of bird to be collected.
2. Begin chain of custody using an approved form.
3. Transport as soon as possible to a stabilization site.
4. As soon as possible, notify ICS/Wildlife Branch Director of species, number, and condition of birds collected. If possible, provide hourly updates from the field.

STABILIZATION

1. Check birds for injuries, stop any bleeding, and/or stabilize any fractures. Consult with the response veterinarian/center.
2. If heavily oiled, remove large amounts of oil from eyes, nares, & glottis.
3. If transport time will exceed 4 hours, rehydrate birds using warm electrolyte solution (e.g., Pedialyte/LRS: designated by species specific tube feeding amounts provided by the rehabilitation staff) via gavage tube before beginning transport.
4. Observe birds for signs of hypo- or hyperthermia. If a problem is suspected, take cloacal temperature (n. 102 – 106F). Treat accordingly by providing heat (e.g., hand warmers, hot water bottles), or by cooling (e.g., swabbing the feet and legs with cold water and gavaging with room temperature water), by placing in shaded area and providing ventilation and wait to handle again for 30 minutes.
5. Place birds in approved containers with one animal per container (e.g., airline travel kennel, pet carrier, or cardboard box). Place containers in a well-ventilated, quiet, warm, and darkened area. Each container should have numerous ventilation openings with enough space between all containers for air to circulate. The container should be large enough for a bird to comfortably stand upright (approx. twice the size of the animal). The bottom of the container should be well padded with sheets, towels, or absorbent pads. Visual and auditory stresses should be minimized.
6. Maintain a written record of any treatment provided or important behavioral observations. Note date, time, and your name and address on record. Send record and chain of custody form with each bird during transport.

TRANSPORTATION

1. Keep length of transport to a minimum.
2. Transport in a well-ventilated vehicle to ensure the protection of humans and animals from volatile fumes. It is best to provide a separate space for oiled wildlife from the human transporter. Maintain a warm temperature (~75-80F) within the vehicle; note that dry birds require cooler temperatures than wet birds.

3. Do not leave wildlife unattended even if vehicle is air conditioned, and especially in direct sunlight.
4. Do not transport with water or food in any type of receptacle.
5. Attach address and telephone number of Wildlife Response Facility.
6. Provide a visual barrier on cage door and openings. Shade cloth/screening or a single sheet of newspaper taped around the edge works well. Cardboard, plastic, or duct tape does not permit sufficient airflow. (See stabilization #5 for further description of appropriate containers.)
7. Keep noise levels to a minimum (e.g., talking, music).
8. Whenever possible, monitor the condition of birds during transport - especially on trips exceeding an hour.

INTERISLAND/COMMERCIAL TRANSPORT

1. **All animals must pass agricultural inspection prior to transport.** Containers must be labeled with a signed inspection sticker.
2. Clearly label containers: "CAUTION! LIVE BIRD: Handle carefully and keep away from face."
3. Notify personnel at the Wildlife Response Facility via phone call or mobile phone messages of flight number, scheduled arrival time, number, and type of birds being shipped.
4. If a bird's condition deteriorates during transport, call the response veterinarian/center immediately.

RESPONDER CHECKLIST:

REQUIRED	RECOMMENDED
❑ Safety and Site Orientation Meeting ❑ MSDS or Assay of spilled product ❑ HAZWOPER certification ❑ Personal Identification card ❑ PPE – Personal Protective Equipment: coveralls, boots, gloves ❑ Chain of Evidence Forms ❑ Cellular phone or 2 way radio ❑ Phone list: Incident Command Ctr., Wildlife Response Coordinator, Wildlife Response Facility ❑ Field Log Book & Pen/pencil ❑ Capture net ❑ Towel ❑ 2-3 Large Pillow Cases ❑ Garbage bags ❑ Duct tape ❑ Marker ❑ Scissors, pocket knife ❑ Airline kennels, pet carriers, or boxes ❑ A Partner ❑ Knowledge of stabilization site and /or transportation logistics to wildlife center ❑ Training in and knowledge of proper capture, handling & stabilization procedures for each species ❑ Stabilization supplies: Pedialyte or Lactated ringers solution, 60cc catheter tip syringe, catheter/feeding tube, thermometer & sterile lubricant, gauze pads, swabs, alcohol, medical tape and/or elastic bandage material (e.g., vetwrap). Warming devices (i.e.hot hands chemical pads, warmed socks w/rice, etc.) ❑ Large cooler with ice	❑ Maps of area ❑ PPE: Sunscreen, hat, water, sunglasses, safety glasses/goggles, life-vest (for surf zone, boats) ❑ Backpack or something similar ❑ Binoculars ❑ Field guide/wildlife ID cards ❑ First Aid Kit ❑ Wristwatch ❑ Camera ❑ Search, collection, & stabilization protocols ❑ GPS unit

3.2 Main Hawaiian Islands Monk Seal Search and Evaluate (SAE) Protocol

In the event of a major oil spill near the Main Hawaiian Islands (MHI), NOAA NMFS expects Hawaiian monk seals (HMS) of both sexes and various age classes to be affected by direct oiling. The majority of HMS in the MHI are concentrated around Kauai County, specifically Niihau and Southwest Kauai. Kalaupapa on Molokai and the Eastside of Oahu between Rabbit Island and Sandy Beach also are known to have concentrated numbers of HMS. Because of HMS biological requirements and size, secure, temporary cleaning facilities would need to be erected to contain affected animals for initial treatment and evaluation on the beach near the spill area. The type and number of teams needed to respond to such an event will be determined by the Unified Command in conjunction with the NOAA NMFS, Pacific Islands Regional Office, Protected Resources Division based on all available information. This response must occur as soon as possible after the report of a spill with a projected oiling of HMS habitat.

Hawaiian monk seals must be protected against disturbance and harassment from both humans and other animals.

In the event that an out-of-habitat pinniped species (e.g., fur seal, elephant seal) is located during an oil spill, the NOAA NMFS should be notified immediately for further instructions. Such an animal should not be transported to any facility housing Hawaiian monk seals.

Reconnaissance/Evaluation Teams

The number and type of reconnaissance and/or evaluation teams should be appropriate for the character of the incident and the potential risk to HMS. All activities involving take or potential take of HMS must be appropriately permitted.

Observation for oiled HMS in water:
Personnel: one observer/evaluator and one driver
Equipment: shallow draft vessel, cell phone, digital camera, binoculars, GPS, VHF radio

Observation for oiled HMS on land:
Personnel: one observer/evaluator and one driver
Equipment: 4x4 vehicle, cell phone, digital camera, binoculars, GPS, VHF radio

Aerial observation team for HMS on land and in water:
Personnel: having an experienced HMS observer on the team will enhance aerial observations for HMS.
Equipment: aircraft (helicopter preferred), cell phone, digital camera, binoculars, GPS, VHF radio.

Reconnaissance teams will locate, document, and report oiled HMS to Incident Command.

Response Team
The character of the incident and number of HMS involved will determine the number and type of response teams. Response teams will provide further on-site evaluation regarding condition of animals, circumstances and other considerations relevant to determining the most appropriate course of action.

Criteria for Action
A plan of action will be recommended by the Response Team and in consultation with the Unified Command and appropriate NOAA NMFS authorized personnel, a plan of action will be determined. A tiered response will likely be the most appropriate option. The NOAA NMFS document Marine Mammal Oil Spill Response Guidelines will be the starting point for the plan, which can then be adapted to the situation.

Response

- **Primary response (Prevent Contamination):** Control the release and spread of spilled oil at source and prevent or reduce contamination of HMS and their habitat. Protecting haul-out sites and nearby reefs will be a priority, while also preventing disturbance to seals, especially mom and pup pairs.

- **Secondary response (Direct Animal Response)**: If an animal is likely to or has become contaminated, a direct response to the seal(s) might be required. Many factors will determine the actions taken, including human safety, location, character of the incident, and size, condition and number of individuals involved. Seals must be quarantined from people and other animals, including other HMS, unless directed otherwise by the veterinarian. The following are some of the options that will be considered (options 2, 3, and 4 require a NOAA NMFS permit);

    1) No action: observe and monitor situation without harassment.
    2) Contain: prevent animal from entering contaminated water or shoreline
    3) Haze animal from contaminated or likely-to-be contaminated areas.
    4) Capture and relocate the animal without treatment

- **Tertiary response (Cleaning and Treatment):** Only as a last resort will HMS be brought in for cleaning or treatment. Attempts to capture and clean HMS should only be made if the probability of survival without treatment is very low and the chance of its recovery is likely to be improved by rehabilitation. If seals are captured and transported to a treatment facility or kept out of their natural habitat, their return to the wild could be jeopardized. Capturing, cleaning, and treating HMS is risky and may be more damaging than the oil itself. NOAA NMFS or their designee will weigh these risks when determining whether to capture, clean and rehabilitate oiled HMS. All of the actions listed below require compliance with NMFS permits and regulations as described above.

    1) Capture, clean and treat on the beach or other near-site location.
    2) Capture and bring the animal into a stabilization/treatment facility

    The final decision whether to observe, contain, haze, capture, translocate, clean or otherwise take HMS will be made by NOAA NMFS, Pacific Islands Regional Office or

their designee under their existing permits**.** HMS in the water should not be captured and if an animal is approached and enters the water, continued observations should only occur without further disturbance to the seal. Mitigating factors such as age, sex, and reproductive state may be part of the consideration for capture and treatment. Priority may be placed on juvenile seals. No pre-weaned pups should be taken from mothers. Capture and treatment of adults is cautioned due to a variety of challenges.

NOTE: Prior to implementing any action, efforts should be made to carefully identify the individual seals, assess their health, and inform the public of the need for the action. It is recommended that a tiered set of methods be applied to address situations when seals must be disturbed or moved.

Hazing and/or translocation of HMS should be considered only after other primary efforts to avoid oiling and/or contamination of HMS habitat have failed or appear inadequate. If hazing and/or translocation of HMS is considered necessary, it must be conducted under appropriate permits as required by the MMPA and ESA. These activities will be undertaken only by NOAA NMFS authorized and trained personnel.
Seals must be quarantined from people and other animals. If seals are captured and transported to a treatment facility or kept out of their natural habitat, their return to the wild could be jeopardized. Therefore, if capture and/or treatment is indicated, it will be preferable that HMS be treated on-site, very near the site of capture or at the site of release.

If the decision is made to capture, then:

Capture Techniques:
Capture may be attempted without sedation or restraint by using crowding boards (or other methods as determined by NOAA National Marine Fisheries) to move HMS into Hawaiian monk seal cages or other temporary holding facilities. If sedation is necessary to capture or restrain an animal, an experienced and authorized veterinarian is required to administer all drugs. Any HMS capture should be performed by experienced or trained NOAA NMFS authorized personnel and preferably with an experienced and authorized veterinarian present.

Capture and transport equipment (minimum, per affected animal):
Amount of this gear will depend on number of affected animals.

1. Cage (NMFS Hawaiian Monk Seal Research Program (HMSRP) has cages and specifications)
2. Lifting bridle for cage
3. Transport vehicle
4. 100 foot of 4 foot high stout plastic fencing
5. (15) 6 foot metal fence posts
6. (300) 6 inch zip ties
7. (10) 10’X14’heavy duty plastic tarps
8. (2) Crowding boards
9. High volume water pump
10. (2) Garden sprayers to keep contained animals cool

11. Disposable quarantine capture gear (NMFS HMSRP has specific gear lists) and PPE
12. Hoop and/or stretcher net (NMFS HMSRP has specifications)
13. Veterinary supplies
14. Tagging Kits
15. Generator

Only NOAA-approved appropriately sized cages should be used for HMS containment and transport. Any other containment and transport devices must be pre-approved by the NOAA NMFS Hawaiian Monk Seal Health Program Coordinator or designated veterinarian. All seal cages and equipment are to be sanitized prior to each use.
Disinfectants (NMFS HMSRP has protocols for disinfectants, which should be followed).

If the decision is made to clean the animal on the beach, then:

Health clearance: Before any washing occurs, the animal must undergo a physical examination by an experienced and authorized veterinarian and be declared stable for the washing procedure**.** At this time, an assessment should also be made of the extent, location and depth of oiling, including photo documentation. This information should be recorded on an Oiled Marine Mammal Intake Form (example provided in the NMFS Marine Mammal Oil Spill Response Guidelines, copies available at *http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/pdfs/health/eis_appendixl.pdf).*

Sample Collection: An external oil sample will be collected from each animal following the process outlined in the NMFS Marine Mammal Oil Spill Response Guidelines *(copies available at http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/pdfs/health/eis_appendixl.pdf).*

Washing Protocol: The HMS washing protocol is adapted from the Oiled Wildlife Care Network (OWCN): Protocols for the Care of Oil-affected Marine Mammals *(copies available at http://www.vetmed.ucdavis.edu/owcn/)* and the Marine Mammal Oil Spill Response Guidelines (*copies available at http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/pdfs/health/eis_appendixl.pdf).*

Washing teams: Only NOAA NMFS authorized personnel with a minimum of 24 hours of HAZWOPER training and either experience or training washing oiled wildlife will participate in the cleaning of oiled HMS.
A minimum of three people per team is required for the washing process. Some animals, especially larger ones, may require sedation. If sedation is necessary to wash an animal, a veterinarian experienced with phocids is required to administer all drugs. NOAA NMFS, Hawaiian Monk Seal Research Program has existing sedation protocols which should be followed.

Pretreatment: If oil is thick and tarry, manually work a lightweight mineral oil (50-90 viscosity) or light olive oil that has been warmed to 95-98°F into affected areas. Leave on approximately 30 minutes, then wash. Monitor animal for hyperthermia. Removal of tar generally is considered only if patch(es) are large, causing clinical signs of illness, contributing to toxicity or having potential to interfere with thermoregulation. Do not clip tar patches and attached fur, this may cause a significant reduction in heat retention until

the next molt (Smith et al. 1995).

Treatment: HMS should be washed with Dawn dish detergent diluted in fresh water that is thermoneutral (approximately 98°F); salt water can be used if fresh water is not available. If an animal is hyperthermic, use cooler (ocean temperature) water but never ice, paying special attention to the flippers. Gently massage detergent into fur, then rinse with water under moderate pressure (30-40 psi) with a spray nozzle. Handling time also can be reduced using the following modified rinse procedure: 1) quickly rinse the animal while restrained or sedated, then 2) thoroughly rinse animal using a pressure hose while unrestrained in its cage/pen. Rinsing should be done until there is no evidence of oil in rinse water and no odor of petroleum on the fur (Williams *et al*. 1995).

Drying: Animals should be placed in drying pen and monitored for dryness, alertness, and thermoneutrality.

Equipment:
1. Collection material (oil sampling kits)
2. 5 gallon buckets (20)
3. 55 gallon drums for wastewater disposal (6)
4. Clean towels (20)
5. Dawn detergent (2 gallons)
6. Mineral or light olive oil (5 liters)
7. Soft bristle brushes (3)
8. Portable water sprayer and water pump
9. Veterinary supplies (NMFS HMSRP has list)
10. Tagging kit (NMFS HMSRP has kit)
11. Large waterproof tarps to put under cages to collect contaminated water
12. Pumps to move water from tarp to holding drums
13. Fencing (stakes etc.) for temporary drying pens
14. Generator/fuel
15. Oil absorbing pads (many)
16. PPE

If the decision is made to relocate the animal, then:

Personnel: A vehicle driver and one or more person(s) to monitor animal(s) are necessary. Any HMS transport should be performed by experienced or trained NOAA NMFS authorized personnel and preferably with an experienced and authorized veterinarian present.

Equipment:
1. Truck/fuel for transport or helicopter for Ka‘ena Point, Oahu *(see The Hawaiian Monk Seal Airlift Plan reference noted below)*
2. Ropes to tie down cage(s)
3. Appropriate equipment for lifting and carrying NMFS cage(s)
4. Cell phone
5. VHF Radio

6. Local Map
7. PPE

During transport, animals will be kept damp and cool. Animals will be monitored at regular intervals to assess their condition.

Please Note: Freshly oiled animals often emit fumes. To protect humans and oiled animals from inhaling such fumes, adequate ventilation during transport must be maintained.

First Stage: Stabilization, Cleaning and Evaluation Facilities

Equipment:
8 x 12 foot square measuring 6 feet deep. Constructed of prefabricated high-sided floorings composed of fiberglass, hard molded plastic or another material that a fencing material could be stationed around.

10 sets of fencing materials in panels (chain links pre-mounted on frame for storage and transport). The fencing needs to be reinforced across the top and secured into the ground (stakes, etc.).

20 sets of tarps (draped over fencing to contain oiled water)

Other Considerations:
Cleaning individuals within their cages maybe an alternative.
Individual seals may not be housed together without permission from the on-site veterinarian. Individual seals must be quarantined from each other until determined otherwise by the on-site veterinarian.

Second Stage: Temporary Holding and Evaluation Facilities

Observation and evaluation needs to be made before the re-release to the wild.

2 -20 foot diameter, holding & observation/evaluation areas
1 -20 foot diameter, Critical Care/Quarantine holding area

Both require access to water to keep animals wet. There must also be adequate access to haul-out areas. Note that animals should not be in water without veterinarian approval.

Long Term Rehabilitation Facilities:

- Waikiki Aquarium, Honolulu, HI
- NOAA Ford Island, Honolulu, HI
- The Marine Mammal Center, Kona, HI

Stabilization and Rehabilitation Facility Designated on Oahu:

Long-term rehabilitation for dehydration, immunosuppression, gastric ulceration, ocular burns, damaged livers, and other conditions that may result from oiling, may be required.

NOAA NMFS maintains pools for holding HMS at NOAA or The Marine Mammal Center

(TMMC) facilities.

Communication: Two phone lines, one fax line, and Internet access

Quarantine Issues:
1. See NOAA NMFS (and The Marine Mammal Center), Captive Seal Care Protocols
2. Small animal control - Cat/mongoose/dog removal
3. Separate Food Preparation (separate sinks, dedicated refrigerator and freezer)
4. Separate Supply Cleaning
5. Separate refrigerator/freezer (small) for temporary holding of biological samples.

Release Criteria:

Criteria for post-treatment release of HMS will be determined on a case-by-case basis by NOAA NMFS authorized personnel in consultation with the NOAA NMFS headquarters, Pacific Islands Regional Office, Marine Mammal Research Program, and experienced veterinarians.

All animals will be subject to a pre-release veterinary exam by an experienced authorized veterinarian. Criteria for release will be based on HMS best practices and the NOAA NMFS Policies and Best Practices Standards for Release (*available at: http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/pdfs/health/release_criteria.pdf*).

NOTE: For Food, Veterinary Care/Supplies, Air/Land Transport please see NMFS Standard Operating Procedures/Lists.

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3.3 Main Hawaiian Islands Sea Turtle Response Protocol

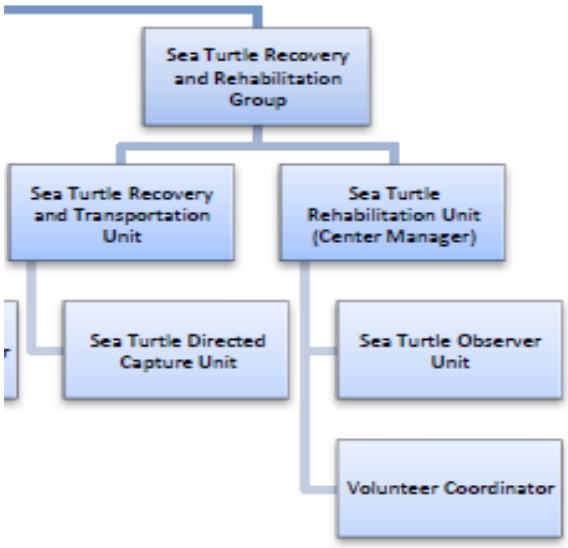

Figure D-1 Sea Turtle Recovery & Rehabilitation Group Organization

Sea Turtles
Sea turtles are commonly found feeding in the coastal marine waters and seen swimming in the deeper waters, but nesting is quite uncommon. Since sea turtles spend significant amounts of time at the surface and below the surface feeding, they may experience both external and internal oiling. Sea turtles impacted in nearshore waters may strand while sea turtles impacted offshore may remain there until detected. If promptly captured and treated, the survival rate of sea turtles is high. Spills pose logistical operational challenges, especially offshore, that must be promptly identified.

In an event with significant predicted impacts to sea turtles, the Sea Turtle Recovery and Rehabilitation Unit, operating within the Wildlife Branch, under the direction of the Deputy Wildlife Branch Director, will develop a sea turtle response plan including the following:

- Designation of a sea turtle coordinator;
- A survey plan to detect stranded and offshore animals;
- Capture, triage, and transport protocols;
- Identification of rehabilitation facilities and mobile treatment units;
- Rehabilitation, release, and tracking plans;
- A dead animal response, necropsy and carcass preservation plan. Will follow Natural Resource Damage Assessment procedures, chain of custody. procedures, and storage of specimens;
- Designation of a volunteer coordinator, if needed;
- Identification of training requirements for personnel and volunteers;

- Identification of equipment caches and needed resources for sea turtle response;
- Identification of vessel requirements for response and coordination with vessels of opportunity; and
- Support and resources required for offshore capture teams, monitors, and transport personnel.

Sea Turtle Recovery and Rehabilitation Group
The Sea Turtle Recovery and Rehabilitation Group is responsible for the recovery and rehabilitation of impacted sea turtles. This involves deterrence and hazing, recovering dead or capturing live oiled sea turtles, transporting them to processing centers, and providing medical care to impacted animals. These activities are performed in close coordination with the Unified Command along with state and federal trustee agencies. Wildlife recovery by any agency or organization must be conducted under the direction of the Unified Command. Their activities must comply with agreements, permits, and policies from the appropriate management agencies (i.e., State agencies, NOAA NMFS, USFWS).

Recovery and Rehabilitation Group personnel are drawn from state and federal trustee agencies and approved contractors. Unlike other Wildlife Branch Groups/Units, sea turtle personnel will include a high proportion of federal trustee personnel, state personnel and contractors from the stranding network partners. Trained, qualified volunteers can be used as long as they comply with NOAA NMFS and USFWS policies including ensuring appropriate training requirements and Occupational Safety and Health Administration standards are met.

Sea Turtle Recovery and Rehabilitation
The Sea Turtle Recovery and Rehabilitation Unit evaluates the need to capture live sea turtles in the water on a case-by-case basis. Responders under Unified Command may be directed to recover animals following protocols and report them to the Wildlife Branch for transport and/or treatment. Appropriate measures must be undertaken by the Wildlife Branch to ensure that dead animals are recovered appropriately, identified, documented, and held until the trustees approve disposal. Release criteria and monitoring/tracking plans for rehabilitated sea turtles will be developed. The Sea Turtle Transportation and Rehabilitation Unit will work closely with the Documentation coordinator.

The Sea Turtle Recovery Transportation Unit is responsible for recovering alive and dead impacted sea turtles and transporting them to rehabilitation facilities. The Sea Turtle Recovery and Transportation Unit generally collects all stranded animals and all dead animals whether in the water or on the beach. The prompt removal of disabled and dead oiled animals from the environment can be critical to minimize the effects of secondary oiling such as poisoning of predators and scavengers.

Mobile Triage units, which contain transportable pools may be necessary to be set up if animals are located in remote areas, or the existing rehabilitation facility has reached its capacity.

Dead Sea Turtle Response and Necropsy
All carcasses recovered during a spill, within the spill response area, will need to be examined by a veterinarian and preserved in freezers following chain of custody procedures. Depending on the

location of the carcass, it may be frozen prior to necropsy. Transport and temporary freezer storage plans will be developed depending on the geographic extent of the spill, and the location of carcasses.

Sea Turtle Directed Capture

For nearshore spills, directed captures of sea turtles may be required. A plan will be instituted by the Sea Turtle Directed Capture Unit in conjunction with NOAA NMFS, and authorized capture personnel. Any live-captured sea turtles should be properly treated and transported to the designated primary care or rehabilitation facility in coordination with the Sea Turtle Recovery and Transportation Unit as soon as possible. All live sea turtles collected should be processed and rehabilitated in approved rehabilitation facilities following protocols developed during the response.

Sea Turtle Observers

When warranted, the use of observers to document sea turtle impacts to verify implementation of best management practices and to collect related data will be administered through the Wildlife Branch in close coordination with the Environmental Unit of the Planning Section.

Other Sea Turtle Response Protocols will be developed as necessary and implemented under the direction of the Wildlife Branch.

3.4 Large Field Stabilization Kit Inventory
(Kits for bird stabilization maintained by the Hawaii Division of Forestry and Wildlife (DOFAW))

Kits should be inspected and refurbished with current date supplies and replacement of any outdated or damaged gloves, feeding tubes or other rubberized items that deteriorate under tropical conditions.

Description	Quantity
Isopropyl alcohol (pint)	1
Large bird bag	10
Plastic bucket	1
Chlorhexidine solution	1
Duct tape	2 rolls
Nitrile exam gloves (small)	1 box
Nitrile exam gloves (medium)	1 box
Nitrile exam gloves (large)	1 box
Eye wash	1 bottle
Feeding tube (8 fr)	4
Feeding tube (14 fr)	4
4 x 4 gauze sponges	1 package
Knapsack	2
Leg band (large)	5
Leg band (medium)	5
Porous medical tape	2 rolls
Note pad	1
Oral electrolyte solution (1 liter)	2
Ink pen (ballpoint)	2
Ink pen (permanent marking)	2
Rope (nylon: 3/16” x 50’)	1
Scissors (bandage)	1
Stabilization and intake forms	1 notebook
Styptic powder	1
Catheter tipped syringe (30cc)	3
Catheter tipped syringe (60cc)	3
Tarpaulin	2
Digital thermometer	2
Activated charcoal (240 ml)	2
Towels	7
Large trash bags	1 box
Adhesive bandage (Flexus)	2 rolls
Ziplock plastic bag (1 gallon)	1 box
Stethoscope	1
Sterile lubricant (KY jelly)	1 tube
Safety goggles	2 pair

3.5 Oiled Bird Stabilization Facility Requirements

These requirements are for localized initial stabilization facilities to be located on each designated island during an oiled wildlife response. Stabilization means providing first aid and basic initial care to these animals. The birds must be in a stabilized condition before they are moved to a rehabilitation facility. Plan for the stabilization facility to be open 1-2 months. Or until no more oiled wildlife are observed or collected over a 5 day to several week period.

People Support Requirements

These are the requirements of the team treating and caring for oiled wildlife.

Communications

- ⊕ Telephone: 2 mobile phones or landlines if cell reception is not available
- ⊕ Internet access, i.e. DSL or cable with modem
- ⊕ Computer and printer
- ⊕ Two way radio/cell phone: communication to capture team

Training Room

- ⊕ DVR and monitor
- ⊕ Computer
- ⊕ Whiteboard
- ⊕ Tables and chairs

Food and Shelter

- ⊕ Access to food
- ⊕ Drinking water hot and cold
- ⊕ Sunshade and fans, HEPA air purifier
- ⊕ Bathrooms
- ⊕ Rest area
- ⊕ Lights and outlets
- ⊕ Trash removal
- ⊕ Decon station & Hazmat trash bins

Transportation

- ⊕ Security
- ⊕ Parking area
- ⊕ Vehicles - vans, cars, covered trucks (must have good ventilation and temp control) regularly scheduled transport for shift workers

Personal Protective Equipment

- ⊕ First Aid Kit - including supplies for cuts and bites.
- ⊕ Sunscreen, hats, safety glasses/goggles, gloves, rubber boots, coveralls.

3.6 Oiled Bird Long Term Rehabilitation Facility Requirements

The following requirements are essential in a pre-existing response facility or in establishing a temporary adequate and functional facility. Anything less will affect the success of the program. Plan for this facility to be open for six months. This facility must have controlled access. Electrical requirements require ground fault interrupt (GFI) outlets, 200 amp, 120 volt 3 wire single-phase service with ground interrupters.

Personnel Support Requirements

These are the requirements of the team caring for recovering oiled wildlife.

Communications

- ⊕ Telephone: 2 minimum, 4 preferred
- ⊕ Internet connection
- ⊕ Computer access
- ⊕ Printer/scanner/copier
- ⊕ Cellphone coverage

Training Room

- ⊕ DVR player and monitor
- ⊕ PowerPoint/digital presentation equipment
- ⊕ Whiteboard
- ⊕ Tables and chairs
- ⊕ Climate control

Lunch Room

- ⊕ Tables and chairs
- ⊕ Refrigerator
- ⊕ Sink
- ⊕ Microwave
- ⊕ Climate Control

Bathrooms

- ⊕ Decon stations & Hazmat trash bins
- ⊕ Lockers and changing area

People Safety Equipment

- ⊕ First Aid Kit – including supplies for cuts and bites.

3.7 Inventory of Oiled Bird Response Equipment Maintained by Hawaii Department of Health, Hazard evaluation and Emergency Response

(Last Updated 4/1/2019)

Inventory list describes the type of container, its identification, and then the contents. Individual pieces of equipment are grouped together in a list described as "miscellaneous equipment".

Large Fish Totes

Box 1

Description	Quantity
60cc catheter-tipped syringes (20/box)	7 boxes
12cc luer-tipped syringes (50/box)	19 boxes
3cc luer-tipped syringes (100/box)	4 boxes
6cc luer-tipped syringes (50/box)	17 boxes
35cc catheter-tipped syringes (25/box)	3 boxes
60cc catheter-tipped syringes (50/box)	1 box
30cc catheter-tipped syringes (50/box)	2 boxes
Water thermometer	1
Water hardness test kit	1
Aluminum vent cover	2
Dual window fan	1
Lawn & leaf trash bags (30/pkg)	1 package
Dust & mist respirator masks	3 boxes
Safety Glasses	1 pair
Safety Goggles (individual)	11 pair
Safety Goggles (case)	1 case
Oral electrolyte solution (1 liter)	3 bottles
Round plastic dishpan	1
Isopropyl alcohol (1 pint)	3
Cotton Applicators (600/box)	1 box
Long sleeve washing gloves (pair)	5 pair
½" Paper tape	2 boxes
Digital baby scale	1
Heating Pad	
Plant sprayer	1

Box 2

Description	Quantity
Flock lined chemical resistant gloves (24 pair/pack)	2 packs
PVC overalls: size XL (12/box)	1 box
PVC overalls: size L (12/box)	1 box
Pet dryer	3
Hematocrit centrifuge (Jorgensen Labs J-504)	1
Nitrile gloves: size XL	17 pairs
Vinyl shower curtain	6
Vinyl Apron	2

Painter's plastic drop cloths (9 x 12')	2
Plastic water jug (3 gallon)	1
Portable HEPA air filter	1
Pail (16 quart)	1
Pail (11 quart)	1
Measuring cup (2.5 cup size)	1
Measuring cup (1 cup size)	2
Spa 2000 nozzle	3
Ziplock plastic bags (gallon size)	1 roll
Scrub brush	2
Dust pan	1
Blender	1
Clamp light	3
Halogen flood light bulb	2
Pocket pal water temperature tester	1
Glucometer (Precision QID)	1

Box 3 (black)

Description	**Quantity**
Box fan	1
Mosquito net	1 package
Portable HEPA air filter	1
Shallow square plastic pan	3
Shade cloth	1 roll
Plastic tarpaulin	6
Heavy duty extension cord	7
Shallow square metal pan	10
Netting	1 bundle
Tool box *(see individual inventories)	3
Masking tape	2 rolls
Mineral Oil (1 gallon)	3
Hardware cloth (¼" eye)	1 part roll
Round shallow metal fan	2

Tool Box 1 (in Box 3)

Description	**Quantity**
16 oz. Claw hammer	1
Tin snips	1 pair
Scissors	1 pair
Short cut hand saw	1
Bolt cutter	1
Standard screw driver	3
Phillip's head screw driver	1
Multi-head screw driver	1
Hurricane strap	6

Staple nails	1 bag

Tool Box 2 (in Box 3)

Description	**Quantity**
Staple gun	2
T-50 staples (9/16”)	2 boxes
Sharpshooter staples (1/2”)	1 box
Industrial staples	3 boxes
8d common bright nails	2 boxes
Netting staples (3/4”)	1 box
Hose clamps (3/4”)	7
Quick fix hose repair coupling	1
Hose repair mender	1
5/8” male garden hose coupling	2
¾” male garden hose coupling	2
Y-piece hose divider	1
Drywall nails	1 bag

Tool Box 3 (in Box 3)

Description	**Quantity**
Safety bolts (3”)	2
Safety hasp (3 ½”)	1
Indoor extension cord (9’)	2
6 Outlet power strip	3
Door pull (4 ½”)	2
Flash light	1
“D” cell battery	2
Hose clamp (1 ½”)	4
Spigot	4
Hinge (3 ½”)	1
Electrical insulation tape (3/4”)	1 roll
Patch repair kit	1

Gray Plastic Cases

Therapeutics

Description	**Quantity**
Sucralfate/carafate oral	8 bottles
Vinyl Apron	5
Digital thermometer	1
Heparinized hematocrit tube	200
Critoseal	1
Hematocrit reading card	1
Cotton balls	1 box
Feeding tube (18 fr)	50

Feeding tube (14 fr)	65
Feeding tube (8 fr)	25
Feeding tube (5 fr)	40
Electric heating pad	3
Lactated Ringer's solution (500 ml)	1 bag
Lactated Ringer's solution (1 liter)	4 bags
Isopropyl alcohol (1 pt)	1
Cotton tipped applicators (100/pack)	2 packs
Kelly hemostat	2
Leg band (large)	30
Permanent marker	1

Add: Hetastarch/vetstarch, metacm 1.5mg/ml-1 32ml bottle, BNP eye drops 2-bottles, Clavamox drops 62.5mg/ml solution 3-bottles.

Sharps

Description	**Quantity**
Sharps container (6.7 qt)	2
Sharps container (3.3 qt)	1
Winged infusion set: 25g x ¾" (50/box)	3 boxes
Winged infusion set: 23g x ¾" (50/box)	2 boxes
Hypodermic needle: 18g x 1 ½" (100/box)	1 box
Hypodermic needle: 20g x 1 ½" (100/box)	1 box
Hypodermic needle: 20g x 1" (100/box)	1 box
Hypodermic needle: 22g x ¾" (100/box)	1 box
Hypodermic needle: 25g x 5/8" (each)	18
Hypodermic needle: 27g x ½" (100/box)	1 box
Diff Quik Stain set	1 set
Isopropyl alcohol (pt)	1
Safety goggles	2 pair
Safety glasses	3 pair

Bandage Materials

Description	**Quantity**
Flexus bandage: 2" (12/box)	2 boxes
Adhesive porous tape: 1" (8 rolls/box)	1 box
4x4 gauze sponges	6 packs
Conform stretch bandage: 2"	2 packs
Conform stretch bandage: 1"	1 package
Cast padding: 2"	1 package
Sam splint: 3"	1 roll
Safety glasses	4 pair

Add: Telfa pads-2 boxes, Tegaderm bandage material 1-box small & 1-box large, Hydrogel wound filler 2-tubes,

Office Supplies

Description	Quantity
Flex-I-Lamp 17” desk lamp	1
Copy paper: 8.5 x 11”	1 pack
Index card box: 5 x 7”	1
Ruled yellow paper pad: 8.5 x 11”	2
Binder clips (large)	2 boxes
Composition book	1
Permanent blue marker pens, fine point	2 boxes
Ruled yellow paper pad: 5 x 7”	82
Standard staples (5000/box)	1 box
Scissors	6
Permanent ink marker: fine (10/box)	5 boxes
Uniball ink pens (10/box)	2 boxes
Sharpie permanent marker	2
Push pins	1 package
Indoor extension cord: 4’	1
Typing correction tape	1 roll
Paper clips	1 box
Cup hook	4
Spring clip: large	1
Bell cordless telephone: Excursion 32502	1

Syringes

Description	Quantity
60cc catheter-tipped syringe	140
35cc catheter-tipped syringe (20/box)	1 box
12cc luer-tipped syringe (80/box)	1 box
5cc luer-tipped syringe (100/box)	2 boxes
3cc luer-tipped syringe (100/box)	1 boxes
1cc syringe (100/box)	2 boxes
Microscope slides (½ gross/box)	2 boxes
Cover slips (22 x 22 mm)	1 box
Cover slips (24 x 50 mm)	2 boxes
Fluorescein strips	1 box
Hand tally counter	1
Bandage Scissors	1 pair
Hemacytometer	1
Immersion oil	1 bottle
Critoseal	1
Heparinized hematocrit tubes (100/vial)	5 vials
Heating Pads	
Sterile lubricant (KY jelly)	1

Miscellaneous

Description	**Quantity**
Large pillow case	6
Large trash bags (40/box)	1 box
Ziplock bag: 1 gallon	6 bags
Duct tape	1 roll
Masking tape	1 roll
Sorbent pads	1 stack

Clear Case with Green Folding Lid
Liquids

Description	**Quantity**
Mineral Oil (1 gallon)	3
Roccal D (1 gallon)	1
Chlorhexidine solution (1 gallon)	1
Chlorhexidine scrub (1 gallon)	2
Bleach (1 gallon)	1

Miscellaneous Equipment

Description	**Quantity**
Refrigerator/freezer	1
Chest style freezer	1
K-D pool: 20’ diam. (in 2 boxes)	1
K-D pool: 16’ diam. (1 blue bag, 1 box, & 2 bundles of pipe)	1
Plastic pool ladder	1
Orange security fence (4’ high)	3 rolls
Wooden bird washing table	1
Wading pool (6’ diameter x 15” deep)	3
Netting (contained in large trash barrel)	1
Plastic pail (light blue, 2 gallon)	8
Garden hose (inside trash can w/ netting)	1
Net-bottomed pens (2 pieces)	2
Sea turtle tote	3
Rectangular 4.73 gallon dish washing pan	3
Large bag of terry cloth robes	1
Bundle containing 1 straw broom, 1 push broom, & 1 shovel	1
Microwave (stored in Cooler #1)	1
Clamp lamp (stored in Cooler #2)	6
Extra large ice chest	2

Nets

Capture nets are bundled together according to type. The description and composition of the various bundles can be found below.

Bundle A: Two (2) 12” round hoops with fine mesh and shallow bags. Two (2) 12” round hoops with large mesh and a shallow bag.

Bundle B (2 pieces): Four (4) extra-large extension nets with mesh eye measuring 1.5”. *Use to capture small turtles and large seabirds.*

Bundle C: Two (2) aluminum Cummings brand extension nets. Hoop is medium sized with a squared opening. Mesh eye measures 1”.

Bundle D: Two (2) aluminum Cummings brand extension nets. Hoop is medium sized with a squared opening. Mesh eye measures ½”.

Net #1: One (1) large two-piece aluminum net with mesh eye measuring 1.5”.

Quarantine Nets: Two (2) aluminum extension nets with a mesh eye measuring 1.5”. ***These nets should only be used for responses in the NW archipelago.***

Pet Carriers

Description	**Quantity**
Wire fold down pet crate (in box)	2
Plastic airline kennel (XL)	4
Plastic airline kennel (L)	11
Plastic airline kennel (M)	10
Plastic airline kennel (S)	3
Plain cardboard pet carrier	11
Wax coated cardboard pet carrier	13

Other

H_2O Unit Accessories: (Grey Tucker Tote with a blue lid) Contains hoses and spray nozzle for portable water conditioning units.

TAB 4 Emergency Response Checklist for EFH during Oil Discharges and Releases of Hazardous Substances

	FOSC notifies Department of Interior/NOAA representative to the RRT of any actual or potential adverse effects to EFH.
	FOSC notifies NMFS regional staff of actual or potential adverse effects to EFH. Notification should occur in writing. Note: The National Response Center's (NRC) flash fax notification of a spill to NOAA does not meet this requirement. If consultation during the emergency response phase is not practicable, the FOSC may consult with NOAA Fisheries after-the-fact, as per 50 CFR 600.920(1)(a).
	FOSC provides NMFS an EFH Assessment for spill activities: __ Description of discharge or release __ Description of area which may be affected __ Description of spill response actions __ Analysis of the potential adverse effect(s) of the response actions on EFH and the managed species __ USCG recommendations/conclusions regarding the effects of the action on EFH __ Proposed mitigation, if applicable
	Supplemental information, if appropriate, for EFH Assessment: __ Results of on-site inspection evaluating habitat and site-specific effects __ Views of recognized experts on the habitat or species affected __ Review of pertinent literature and related information __ Analysis of alternatives to the response actions taken __ Other relevant information
	FOSC notifies NMFS of changes in response operations due to weather, extended operations, or some other circumstance.
	FOSC obtains information on seasonal variances or other natural occurrences affecting EFH from NMFS.
	FOSC provides a detailed response in writing within 30 days of receiving EFH conservation recommendations from NMFS, unless otherwise agreed to.
	SSC provides NMFS a response regarding EFH conservation recommendations after the FOSC determines that removal operations are completed IAW with 40 CFR 300.320(b). If operations are not complete then send an interim response: ___Description of spill response ___Evaluation of emergency response actions & their impacts on EFH to include documentation of how NMFS recommendations were implemented and results of implementation in minimizing adverse effects to EFH __A comparison of the emergency response actions with the pre-planned countermeasures from the ACP

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TAB 5 Quick Response Card (Coast Guard)

POLLUTION INCIDENTS **(Oil/Hazmat)**	**Date/Time**
Short Title:	**MISLE**
Watchstander:	**CIC**

INITIAL INFORMATION COLLECTION – AWARENESS

Incident type: **Release of Hazmat: Y N** **Discharge of Oil: Y N**	**Location:**

REPORTING SOURCE INFORMATION

Name:	**Phone:**	**Vessel name:**	**Doc #:**

R/S Address if calling from shore:		
NRC #:	**Material Spilled/Released:**	**CHRIS Code:**
Location of Discharge/Release (GPS and/or geographic):		
Source of Discharge/Release:		
Date/Time of Discharge/Release:		
Body of water Affected: **Offshore □Yes / □No**		
Nature of Discharge/Release: □Air □Water □Land		
ESTIMATED Amount:	**Description of material:**	
Color, smell, and any other identifying characteristics: □Rainbow, □Silver, □Thick Film, Clumps		

Water Tributary of:	**Water Supply Contaminated: □Yes / □No**

Known Source / Secured?	**Is a cleanup in progress? □Yes / □No**
Rate of Discharge/Release:	**Total Potential:**
Sheen Size (Width/Length)	**Is Person Reporting Responsible Party? Y / N**
Casualties/Potential (incl. injuries to people or wildlife)	

ON-SCENE WEATHER

VISIBILITY	WIND	SEA CONDITION		TEMPERATURE	
	Direction/ Speed	Height	Direction	Air	Water

SUNRISE/ SUNSET	TIDAL CURRENT	NEXT TIDE		MISCELLANEOUS
	Direction/ Speed	High/ Low	Time/ height	

ADVISE REPORTING PARTY TO NOTIFY NRC: IF UNABLE; MAKE REPORT FOR THEM.

Actions being taken by RP or 1st Responders to mitigate the discharge or release:

MYSTERY DRUMS **Note: DO NOT TOUCH MYSTERY DRUMS!**

Is Drum Leaking? □Yes / □No

Identifying features/size/description/etc:

RESPONSIBLE PARTY INFORMATION

Vessel Type: **Commercial: Y N**

Vsl Name: **Doc/ IMO#:** **Flag:**

Length: **Hull Material:** **POB:**

Vessel Master Name/ Address/ Phone:

Vessel Aground: □Yes / □No	**Incident Cause:**

Fuel Onboard Type:	**Fuel Capacity:**	**QTY Fuel On Board:**
Cargo Type:	**Cargo Capacity:**	**QTY Cargo on Board:**

Vessel in Ballast: □**Yes / □No**	**Is vessel CG inspected?** □**Yes / □No**
Current Position:(If different from incident location)	**Course at time of incident:**
Have tanks been sounded? □**Yes / □No If NO, direct them to be sounded**	
LPOC:	**NPOC:**

FACILITY INFORMATION			
Name:	**Address:**	**Contact Name:**	**Phone #:**
Description of Incident:			

INITIAL ACTIONS

_____ Initiate CIC (if applicable)

_____ Complete Initial SAR Check sheet/related QRC(s) (if applicable)

_____ Determine incident commander. *(Document in MISLE)*

□ Coast Guard - **Coastal**

□ EPA - **Inland**

_____ Notify IMD. POC or POPS 1:_____ ETA: _____

For Big Island, route all pollution reports to MST2 (808) 345-1643

For Maui, route all pollution reports to MST2 (808) 285-8586

_____ Big Island Resources for report verification (these people can be to verify the report in lieu of MST Hawaii when MST cannot respond):

- Hilo Fire Department – **808-961-8336**
- State DOT Harbor – Marissa Bondaug – 808-960-2179
- State DOT Harbor – Russ Moore 808-960-2177
- State DOT Harbor – Jeff Hood 808-960-2184

_____ If launching an aircraft, pass request through Response Dept Head to District CC.

_____ Collect and distribute information from all LE databases (if applicable)

_____ Contact National Response Center *(If responsible party unable)* Report # _____

_____ Open MISLE notification from NRC Report.

_____ Marine Incident has been determined to be: **Major** **Significant** **Serious** **Marine casualty/Accident**

_____ Determine Oil spill classification: **Inland:** **Minor** **Medium** **Major**
Coastal: **Minor** **Medium** **Major**

_____ **If Major, initiate ICS per unit WQSB.**

_____ Notify Pacific Strike Team as directed 415-883-3311

_____ Notify Duty Inspector (Domestics if US Flagged and Port State Control Officer if Foreign Flagged) if vessel is inspected or if there was a vessel or personnel casualty
POC: _____

_____ Notify Duty IO if the spill is from a commercial vessel. POC: _____

_____ Notify State Hazard Evaluation and Emergency Response (HEER) office at Daytime Hours: 586-4249 After Hours (*State Hospital Dispatch*) 247-2191.

_____ Notify DLNR (David Gulko) if in state waters. 24hr contact # 294-4280

_____ Notify DOBOR if in Hawaii State Harbors

- Kauai – Joe Borden W: 808-241-3111 C: 808-346-6285
- Oahu – Megan Statts W: 808-832-3521 C: 808-832-3521
- Maui Triangle – Paul Sensano W: 808-243-5899 C: 808-216-5597
- Hawaii – William Taylor (Bill) W: 808-327-3690 C:808-960-6771
- General Administration – Ed Underwood W: 808-587-9614 C: 808-203-8738

_____ Notify DOT Harbormaster. Neil Takeakawa 587-2070 (Aloha Tower Supervisor)

_____ Notify vessel agent/facility owner if not already aware.

_____ Notify D14 CC IAW D14 Briefing Thresholds. (If discharge is from a CG unit, notify regardless of size). POC: _____

_____ CDO send text page

_____ Issue SMIB (if applicable)

_____ Contact Responsible Party

_____ Ensure CG/OGA visual verification *(Eyes on-scene)*

_____ Contact applicable port partners and industry stakeholders

_____ Make initial notifications IAW the briefing matrix

PLANNING

_____ Determine risk to responders based on chemical or oil released or spilled

_____ Determine tidal cycle for next 24hours. Time/Height: High_____Low_____

_____ Establish safety/security zone as appropriate

_____ Determine initial booming/containment strategies

_____ Receive or develop tactical plan

_____ Conduct ORM

PEACE MODEL – IDENTIFY HAZARDS

☐ **P**lanning	☐ **E**vent Complexity	☐ **A**sset Selection	☐ **C**ommunications	☐ **E**nvironment

STAAR MODEL – IDENTIFY OPTIONS

☐ **S**pread out	☐ **T**ransfer	☐ **A**void	☐ **A**ccept	☐ **R**educe

_____ Make notifications IAW briefing matrix

OPERATIONAL EXECUTION

_____ Dispatch appropriate unit

_____ GAR score from responding unit(s). _____ ☐ Green(0-23) ☐ Amber(24-44) ☐ Red(45-60)

Concerns_____

CC GAR

Assets GAR Scores:	Supervision:	Planning:	Crew Selection	Total GAR Score:_____
	Crew Fitness:	Environment	Complexity:	☐Green (0-23) ☐Amber (24-44) ☐Red (45-60)

_____ Make notifications IAW briefing matrix

_____ Monitor case

CONCLUSION

_____ Make notifications IAW CCIR

_____ E-mail MISLE notification to CG Responders.

_____ Populate Sec Hono Case Log

_____ Submit MISLE Case for review

(NRC report accounts for the following notifications. They are only required if NRC notification is not made)

If spill is > 100 gal, the volume is unknown, or any oiled wildlife is observed, calls will be made by the Command Center and placed in the order listed until one representative from each agency is contacted, IAW the Hawaii Area Contingency Plan (Sec 3500)

_____ Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources: Division of Forestry and Wildlife
Forestry and Wildlife Administrator (808) 587-0166, (808) 927-4157 (cell)
Wildlife Program Manager (808) 587-4187, (808) 227-3403 (cell)
Wildlife Biologist (808) 587-0163, (808) 368-5424 (cell)
Division of Aquatic Resources
Aquatic Biologist (808) 587-0318, (808) 294-4280

_____ U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Environmental Contaminants Biologist - (808) 792-9400
Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program Coordinator - (808) 792-9400, (808) 349-3636 (cell)
Marine Ecology Specialist - (808) 792-9400, (808) 779-6226 (cell)
Coastal Conservation Program Manager - (808) 792-9400, (808) 779-4202

_____ N National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration NOAA Office of Response and Restoration Scientific Support Coordinator for Pacific Islands (206)849-9926
NOAA Office of Response and Restoration emergency Hotline (206) 526-4911
NOAA National Marine Fisheries Protected Resources Division: (808) 944-2269
NOAA Pacific Islands Regional Office, Habitat Conservation Division: (808) 944-2211, (808) 349-8618

POLICY/PROGRAM INFORMATION

References:

a. Coast Guard Marine Safety Manual, COMDTINST 16000.14 (series)
b. National Response Framework
c. 40 CFR part 300

Definitions:

Oil Spill Classifications: (all measurements in gallons)

Minor Inland	< 1000	**Medium Inland**	1000 – 10,000	**Major Inland**	> 10,000
Minor Coastal	< 10,000	**Medium Coastal**	10,000 – 100,000	**Major Coastal**	> 100,000

HAZMAT Releases Classifications:
Minor Release: a release of a quantity of hazardous substance(s) that pose a minimal threat to public health or welfare of the United States or the environment.

Medium Release: a release not meeting the criteria for classification as a minor or major release.

Major Release: a release of any quantity of hazardous substance(s), pollutant(s), or contaminant(s) that pose a substantial threat to public health or welfare of the United States or the environment or results in significant public concern**.**

Background:
The Coast Guard has Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) responsibility when responding to hazardous material releases or threat of releases occurring within the coastal zone (except Department of Defense vessels/facilities and hazardous waste management facilities). If the release or threat of release is an immediate threat to human life, health, or the environment, the Coast Guard FOSC shall assume FOSC responsibility whether the release occurred in the inland or coastal zone. Government agencies at several levels may have jurisdiction over different aspects of a pollution response.

To ensure effective coordination, lead agencies have been designated within the National Response System to coordinate or direct pollution response efforts. Within the National Response System, the Coast Guard has been designated as the lead agency for oil and hazardous substance pollution incidents occurring within the coastal zone of the U.S. The EPA has been designated as the lead agency for oil and hazardous substance pollution incident occurring within the inland zone of the U.S.

The Coast Guard also supplies the pre-designated federal On Scene Coordinator (OSC) for oil or hazardous substance pollution incidents occurring within the coastal zone. The EPA also supplies the pre-designated federal On Scene Coordinator (OSC) for oil or hazardous substance pollution incidents occurring within the Inland zone.

The FOSC is the lead federal official for pollution response. The FOSC's responsibilities include coordinating all containment, removal, and disposal efforts and resources during a pollution incident including federal, state, local, and responsible party efforts.

Federalizing a Pollution case: Issues include:

- **a.** An oil spill or hazardous material spill may be Federalized when the responsible party is unknown or is not taking adequate clean-up actions.
- **b.** A case may also be Federalized when CG monitoring costs exceed $500.
- **c.** When a case is Federalized the COTP will take over direction of the clean-up and the responsible party will be billed for all costs, including CG resources.
- **d.** Documentation of costs and resource use is very important.

Marine casualty or accident: Applies to events caused by or involving a vessel and includes, but is not limited to, the following:

1. Any fall overboard, injury, or loss of life of any person.
2. Any occurrence involving a vessel that results in:
    - **a.** Grounding;
    - **b.** Stranding;
    - **c.** Foundering;
    - **d.** Flooding;
    - **e.** Collision;
    - **f.** Allision;
    - **g.** Explosion;
    - **h.** Fire;
    - **i.** Reduction or loss of a vessel's electrical power, propulsion, or steering capabilities;
    - **j.** Failures or occurrences, regardless of cause, which impair any aspect of a vessel's operation, components, or cargo;
    - **k.** Any other circumstance that might affect or impair a vessel's seaworthiness, efficiency, or fitness for service or route; or
    - **l.** Any incident involving significant harm to the environment.
3. Any occurrence of injury or loss of life to any person while diving from a vessel and using underwater breathing apparatus.

Serious marine incident: Any marine casualty or accident as defined in 46 CFR 4.03-1 which is required by 46 CFR 4.05-1 to be reported to the Coast Guard and which results in any of the following:

1. One or more deaths;
2. An injury to a crewmember, passenger, or other person which requires professional medical treatment beyond first aid, and, in the case of a person employed on board a vessel in commercial service, which renders the individual unfit to perform routine vessel duties;
3. Damage to property, as defined in 46 CFR 4.05-1(a)(7) of this part, in excess of $100,000;
4. Actual or constructive total loss of any vessel subject to inspection under 46 U.S.C. 3301; or

5. Actual or constructive total loss of any self-propelled vessel, not subject to inspection under 46 U.S.C. 3301, of 100 gross tons or more.
6. A discharge of oil of 10,000 gallons or more into the navigable waters of the United States, as defined in 33 U.S.C. 1321, whether or not resulting from a marine casualty.
7. A discharge of a reportable quantity of a hazardous substance into the navigable waters of the United States, or a release of a reportable quantity of a hazardous substance into the environment of the United States, whether or not resulting from a marine casualty**.**

Major marine casualty: A casualty involving a vessel, other than a public vessel, that results in:

1. The loss of six or more lives:
2. The loss of a mechanically propelled vessel of 100 or more gross tons;
3. Property damage initially estimated at $500,000 or more; or
4. Serious threat, as determined by the Commandant and concurred in by the NTSB Chairman, to life, property, or the environment by hazardous materials.

Significant marine casualty: A casualty that is not a Major Marine Casualty but causes serious safety or environmental concerns, improves important safety issues, or causes substantial media interest. Significant marine casualties involve the following:

1. Multiple deaths or a single death caused by unusual circumstances.
2. Hazard to life, property, or marine environment (e.g. sinking of a chlorine barge).
3. Loss of any inspected vessel.