

**Oil Spill Response
Best Management Practices**

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Spill Response Best Management Practices

- Divide and Conquer
- Leverage Regional QIs and Corporate EHS/Control Centers
- Don't become dependent upon an OSRO (Organic vs. Outsourced)
- Identify Control Points
- Establish an "Alamo" Point and work upstream from there
- Manage risks by minimizing unmanned FRP facilities

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Divide and conquer?

<p>Primary QI (Incident Commander)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conducts required notifications ▪ Orders OSROs, recovery equipment, and other response resources ▪ Maintains situational awareness of operations and containment/recovery efforts 	<p>Alternate QI (Operations)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Secures the source of the release ▪ Deploys equipment to contain and recover spilled oil ▪ Manages incoming response resources ▪ Protects resources at risk
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Leverage Regional QIs, Corporate EHS, and Control Centers?

- Consider using Regional QIs and/or EHS for required notifications
- Support logistics, and resource requests from corporate offices
- Risk management decision-making and activating the IMT
- Control centers can shut-in pipelines or isolate tanks for source control, if needed
- Initiating landowner access requests and staging area/command post siting

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In House vs. outsourced response teams?

<p>In House (Facility Personnel)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Direct control of resources ▪ Familiar with FRP and facility discharge paths and control points ▪ Quickest for containing the spill and mitigating impacts ▪ Often have better communication with QIs 	<p>Outsourced (OSROs/CO-OPs)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ May be unfamiliar with control points and slow to respond to facility ▪ Unknown and often variable capabilities/knowledge ▪ Scalable for larger incidents ▪ Can bring specialized capabilities (ISB, ice, etc.)
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Identify Control Points?

- Locating and mapping locations for containment and recovery downstream is key
- Establishing tactical response plans with personnel and equipment is better
- Arranging access or constructing permanent anchors saves time/effort



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Managing risks from spills at unmanned facilities?

- Suboptimal and risky for FRPs to be unmanned regularly
- Increases the chances of spills going undetected longer
- Often unmanned due to remote siting, increasing chances that an OSRO or response team will have a delayed response
- EPA initiates GIUEs at unmanned facilities based upon telephonic notification to number at the gate
- Source control and initial response actions often hampered
