

Tabletop Exercise and Drill: Oil Spill and Emergency Response 101

Presented by:

**The Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma
Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ)**

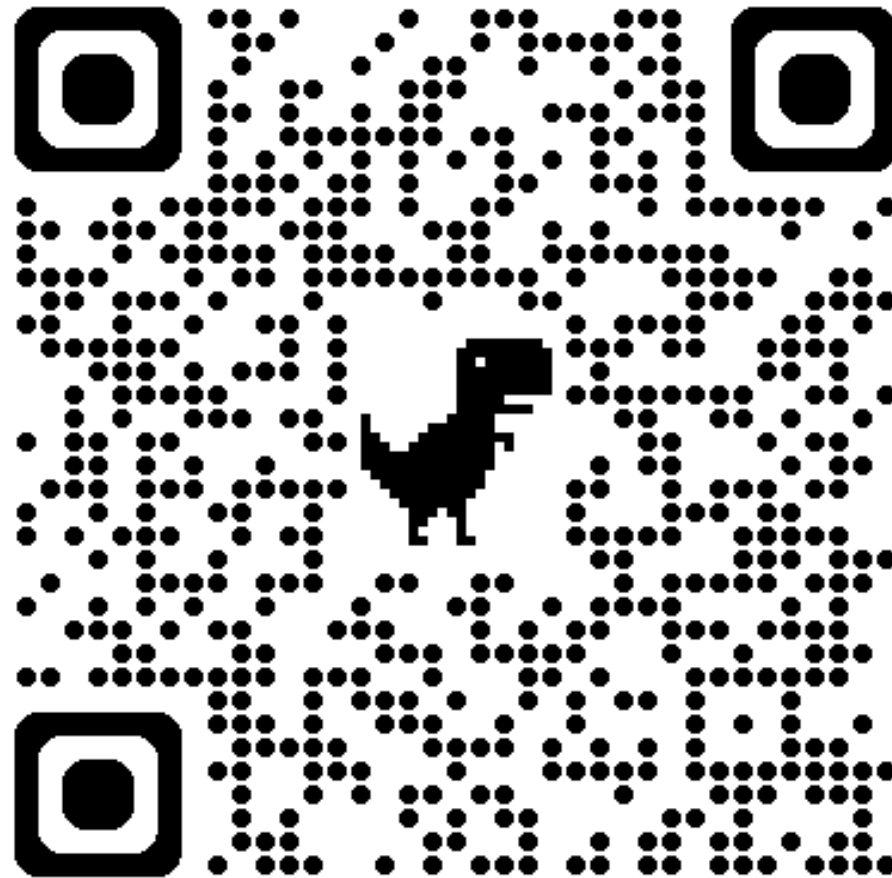
Tribal Land and Environment Forum, August 2026



Access the materials



response.epa.gov/Oil_Exercise_TLEF_2026

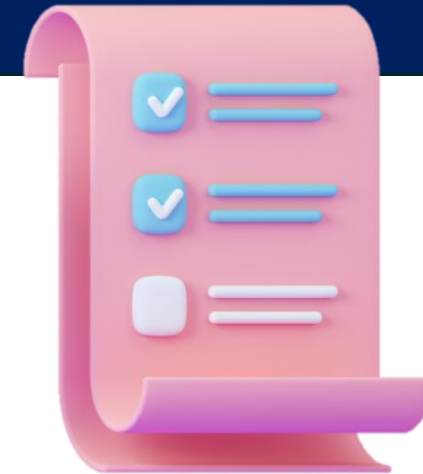


Introductory Survey

Click here or scan QR Code



Agenda

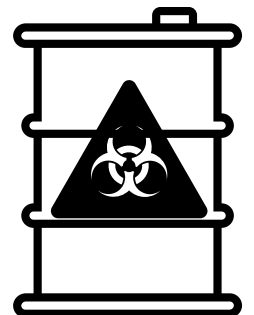


Topic	Presenter	Time
Introduction	Tracy Horst	1:00 – 1:10 pm (10 min)
EPA Emergency Response	Ari Lippi, US EPA	1:10 – 1:40 pm (30 min)
Case Study	Matt Wormus, OK DEQ	1:40 – 2:10 pm (30 min)
Break		2:10 – 2:20 pm (10 min)
Tabletop Exercise	Jeremy Noah, Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma Matt Wormus, OKDEQ Lisa Denmark, US EPA Ari Lippi, US EPA	2:20 – 3:50 pm (1 hour 30 min)
Break		3:50 pm – 4:00 pm (10 min)
Field Exercise	Tracy Horst and Jeremy Noah, Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma	4:00 pm – 5:00 pm (1h)

Intro



- **Who are we?**
 - **Tracy Horst**, Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma
 - **Jeremy Noah**, Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma
 - **Matt Wormus**, Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality
 - **Ari Lippi**, EPA, Office of Superfund and Emergency Management (OSEM)
 - **Lisa Denmark**, EPA, Region 3
- **Why are we doing this training?**
 - Emergency response preparation and readiness
 - Provide an understanding of statutory authorities
 - Exposure to theory and practice of real-life scenarios



Bingo!



Terms will be mentioned throughout both PowerPoint presentations. Pay attention to acronyms!

If you have Bingo, please **silently** head to the back of the room to one of the facilitators to collect a prize to not disrupt the presentation.

Emergency Response Bingo!				
ICS	Marplot	Spill	AEGL	HAZMAT
NRC	NCP	Plume	IDLH	Mesonet
Stafford Act	GIS	Free Space!	OPA	Release
PRP	EPCRA	ALOHA	CERCLA	Governor
Oklahoma Homeland Security	Superfund	Anhydrous Ammonia	OSC	CAMEO



Emergency Response*

Presented by:

**The Office Superfund and Emergency Management
(OSEM)**

Tribal Land and Environment Forum, August 2026

*The information provided herein is intended for informational purposes only and should not be construed as legal advice, nor as establishing a professional or contractual relationship with any participants. EPA Emergency Response varies based on in severity of the incident, jurisdiction, and state(s) where an incident occurs.



Overview

- EPA Emergency Response Programming
- EPA Emergency Response and Management Statutory Authorities
- The National Response Center (NRC)
- EPA Emergency Response



What's New for EPA OLEM?

- Office of Emergency Management (OEM) → Office of Superfund and Emergency Management (OSEM)
- OSEM has three tribal coordinators:
 - **Ari Lippi**, Emergency Response & Management (lippi.ari@epa.gov)
 - **Summer King***, Superfund remedial and community engagement (king.summer@epa.gov)
 - **Haylie Pryson**, Federal Facilities (pryson.haylie@epa.gov)

*OLEM inquiries sent to Summer King.

EPA Emergency Response Programming:



- **Prevention. Preparedness. Response.**
- EPA responds quickly to releases of hazardous substances or discharges of oil
- Supports state/local efforts
- Cornerstone of national preparation and response to HAZMAT incidents
- Supported by National and Regional Response Teams
- Includes Superfund authorities



OSEM Emergency Response & Tribal Engagement



- Tribal Waste & Response Steering Committee (TWAR SC)
- TLEF
- Government to Government Consultation
- Trainings
- Contact us! Tribal-Emergency-Preparedness@epa.gov



Main Statutory Authorities

- The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (**CERCLA**)
- The Oil Pollution Act (**OPA**) - Clean Water Act (**CWA**)
- The National Contingency Plan (**NCP**)
- The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act of 1988 (**The Stafford Act**)



CERCLA (aka Superfund)

- In summary: CERCLA, provides broad Federal authority to respond directly to **releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances** that may endanger public health or the environment.
- EPA emergency response programs operate under CERCLA (Superfund) authority to conduct **removal actions** to address releases or threatened releases requiring prompt response.
- Forces the parties responsible for the contamination to either perform cleanups or reimburse the government for EPA-led cleanup work. When there is no viable responsible party, EPA uses Superfund **authority and funding** to clean up contaminated sites.



The Oil Pollution Act (OPA)

- In summary: OPA is a law that sets forth requirements for **prevention of, preparedness for, and response to oil discharges** at specific non-transportation-related facilities. To prevent oil from reaching navigable waters and adjoining shorelines, and to contain discharges of oil.
- Like Superfund, OPA establishes a **trust fund** which is available to clean up spills when the responsible party is incapable or unwilling to do so.
- **OPA amended the Clean Water Act (CWA):** to prevent oil from reaching navigable waters (Waters of the US – WOTUS) and adjoining shorelines, and to contain discharges of oil, OPA sets forth requirements for prevention of, preparedness for, and response to oil discharges.



The National Contingency Plan (NCP)

- Full Name: The National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP)
- In summary: The NCP is a federal **regulation** and is considered the federal government's **blueprint for responding** to both oil spills and hazardous substance releases.
- Incorporates the Incident Command System (**ICS**) – a standardized on-scene incident management which allows responders to adopt an integrated organizational structure equal to the complexity and demands of a single/multiple incident(s) without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries.



The Stafford Act

- In summary: the Stafford Act provides the authority for the federal government to respond to declared **disasters and emergencies**. Under the Stafford Act, the President is authorized to:
 - **Declare a disaster or emergency** (usually at the request of [officials](#) from a federally recognized tribe, or state governor)
 - Establish a **program of disaster preparedness** that uses services of all appropriate agencies and
 - Make grants for the **development of plans and programs** for disaster preparedness and prevention



Other Authorities:

- **The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)** gives EPA the authority to control hazardous waste from "cradle to grave", including its generation, transportation, treatment, storage, and disposal
- **The Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA)** establishes a chemical emergency response planning infrastructure at the state and local levels
- **The Clean Air Act (CAA) Section 112(r)** amendments require facilities that use extremely hazardous substances to develop a Risk Management Plan



The National Response Center

The [National Response Center](#) is a part of the federally established National Response System and staffed 24 hours a day by the U.S. Coast Guard. It is the designated federal point of contact for reporting all oil, chemical, radiological, biological and etiological discharges into the environment, as well as railroad incidents, anywhere in the United States and its territories.



The National Response Center:

- A release or spill of oil or a regulated hazardous material occurs, the organization responsible for the release or spill is required by law to notify the National Response Center (NRC).
- Once a report is made, the NRC immediately notifies EPA (or other agency) who deploys an On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) from the region.
- The OSC coordinates with the state, other personnel on site, and the **Potentially Responsible Party (PRP)** (responsible for the release or spill) to determine the status of the response.
- The OSC determines whether, or how much, federal involvement is necessary and deploys the needed resources.



REPORT

**OIL OR CHEMICAL
SPILLS**

TO THE

**NATIONAL
RESPONSE CENTER**

800-424-8802

Moxie Media, Inc. ● 2004 www.maritimesigns.com 504-733-6907 USA

Get NRC Notifications!



Receive NRC notifications: tribes must complete an application agreement to receive notifications by contacting the NRC.

- To request and process the application document you can email nrc@uscg.mil or fax (202) 267-1322, or use the application agreement.
- For specific questions about the application or to discuss the process further please feel free to contact the NRC at nrc@uscg.mil.
- Coast Guard will send email confirmation of your registration.

Visit the NRC Site
<https://nrc.uscg.mil/>





EPA Emergency Response

What happens when an incident occurs, and how does the EPA get involved?

- Incident notifications
- Response actions
- Overall Timelines

How does EPA get notified?



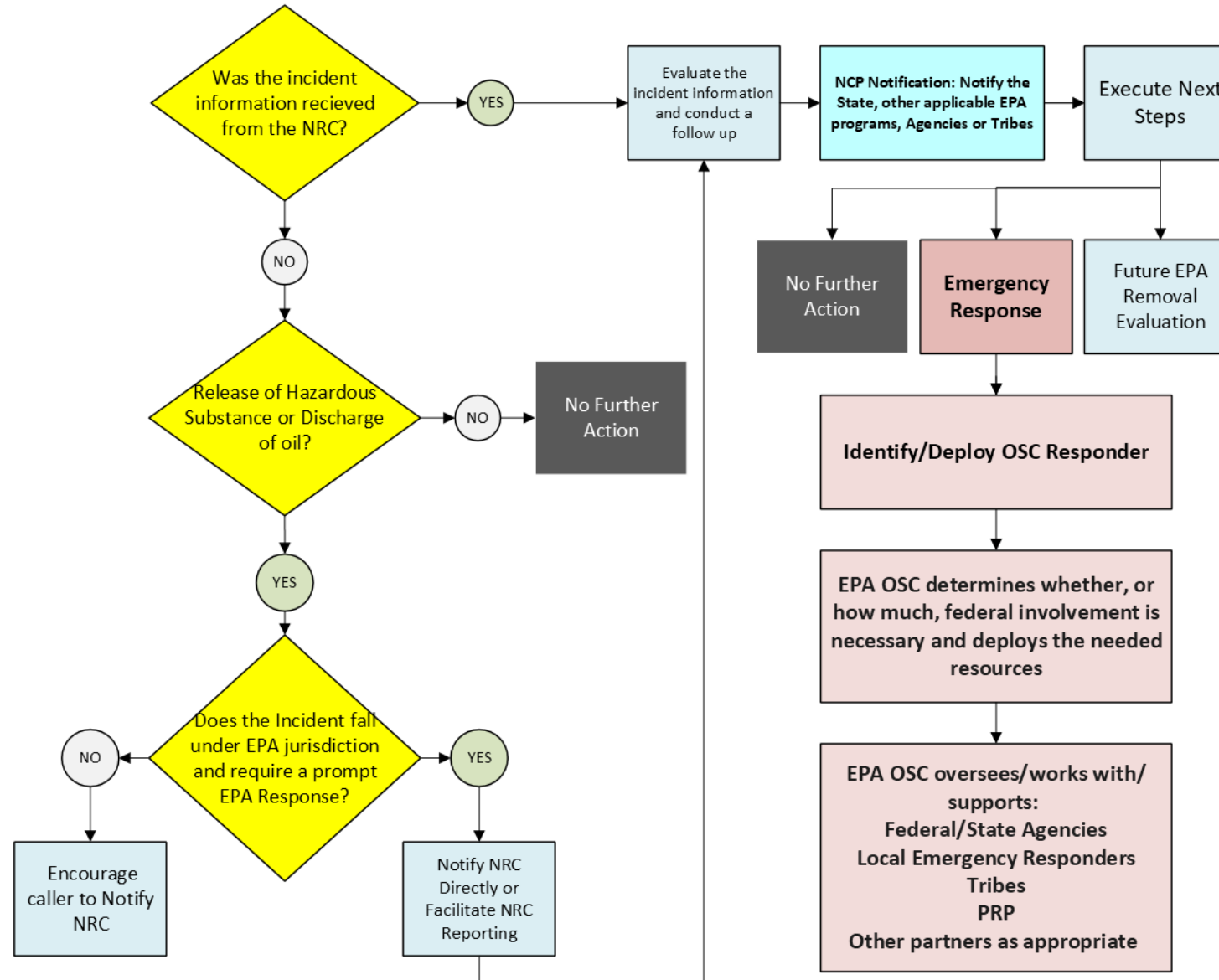
- The NRC Directly Calls the EPA Regional Emergency Operation Center (REOC)
- Another federal agency (may include FEMA, USCG, etc.)
- A state or local agency or organization
- A Responsible Party
- A member of the public
- The News?!
- Find your EPA Region's phone line [here](#).



Indicent Response Decision Tree



Incident Occurs



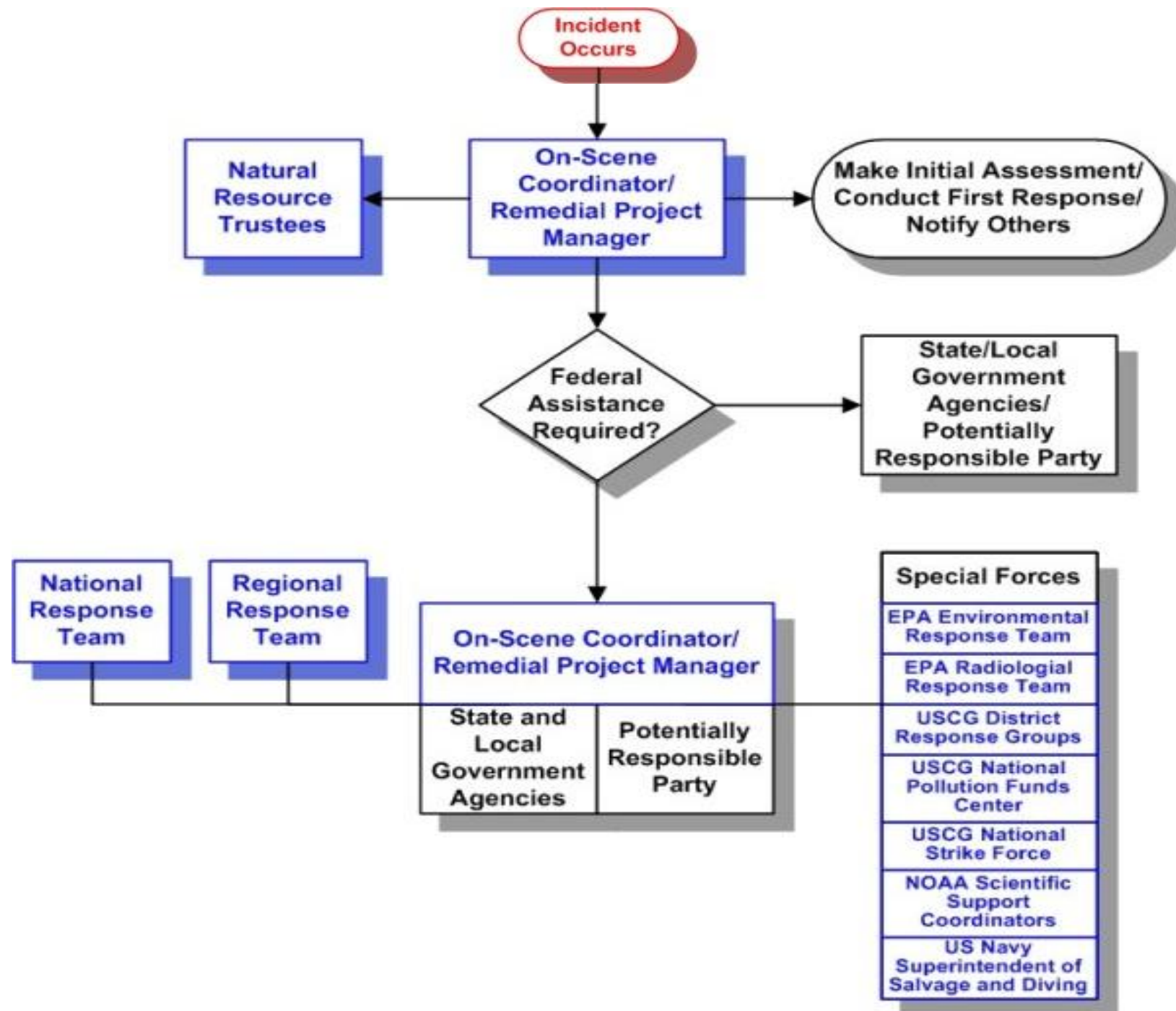
What happens when EPA gets there?



The OSC:

- Is deployed by an EPA region (may arrive with contractor support)
- Communicates with local first responders and others on scene
- Conducts an initial site assessment - decides what resources, personnel and equipment are needed, and communicates back to the EPA Region
- Determines EPA's jurisdictional authority and how to be involved





What response actions are taken?



- EPA staff and contractors begin sampling activities (air, soil, water, etc.) and provide support and/or oversight to local entities the responsible party or other agencies (state or federal) that are involved
- EPA staff and contractors may initiate removal actions. This includes stabilizing or cleaning up immediate and significant threats to human health or the environment from hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants
- The OSC may determine that remediation/longer-term remedies are needed and create a remediation plan
- Every EPA region may conduct removals with some differences and work with state/local agencies/tribes during a response in different ways.



How can I engage?

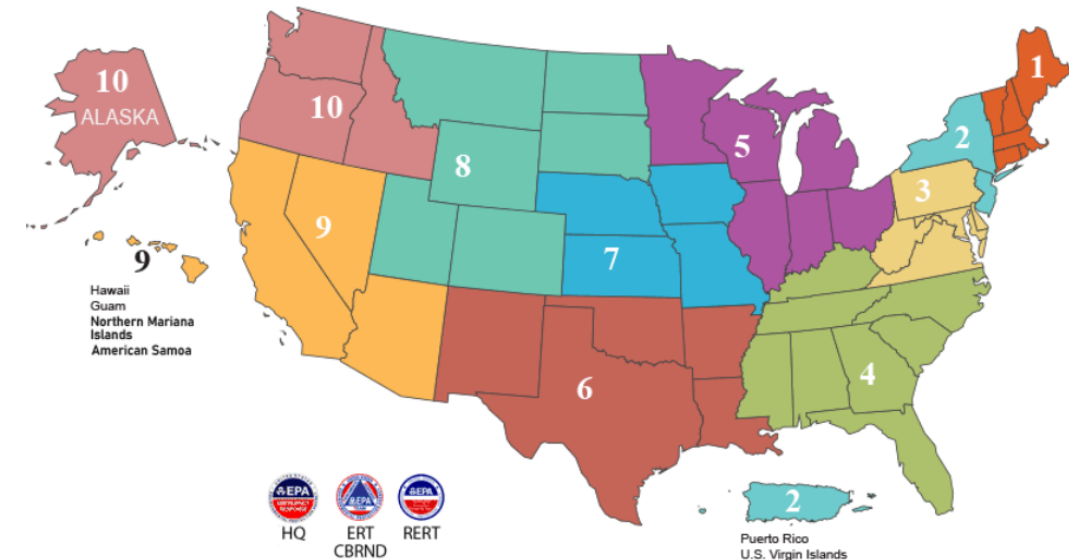


- Get to know the EPA tribal coordinators and emergency response staff in your region!
- Sign up for NRC notifications
- View list of EPA responses on response.epa.gov
- Look for trainings in your region
- Learn more about Tribal Emergency Response Commissions (TERCs)
- Talk with the experts here!

OSC On-Scene Coordinator

EPA On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) Response Sites

Select a region to see a list of response web sites or [List All Response Sites](#).



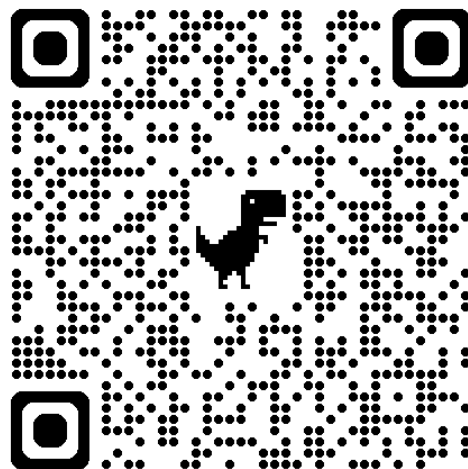
Questions?



Contact us!

Tribal-Emergency-Preparedness@epa.gov or
lippi.ari@epa.gov ; (202) 566-0182

[Check out our Tribal Emergency Preparedness Webinars](#)





Weatherford, OK Ammonia Release – Response Recap

Presented by:

Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality

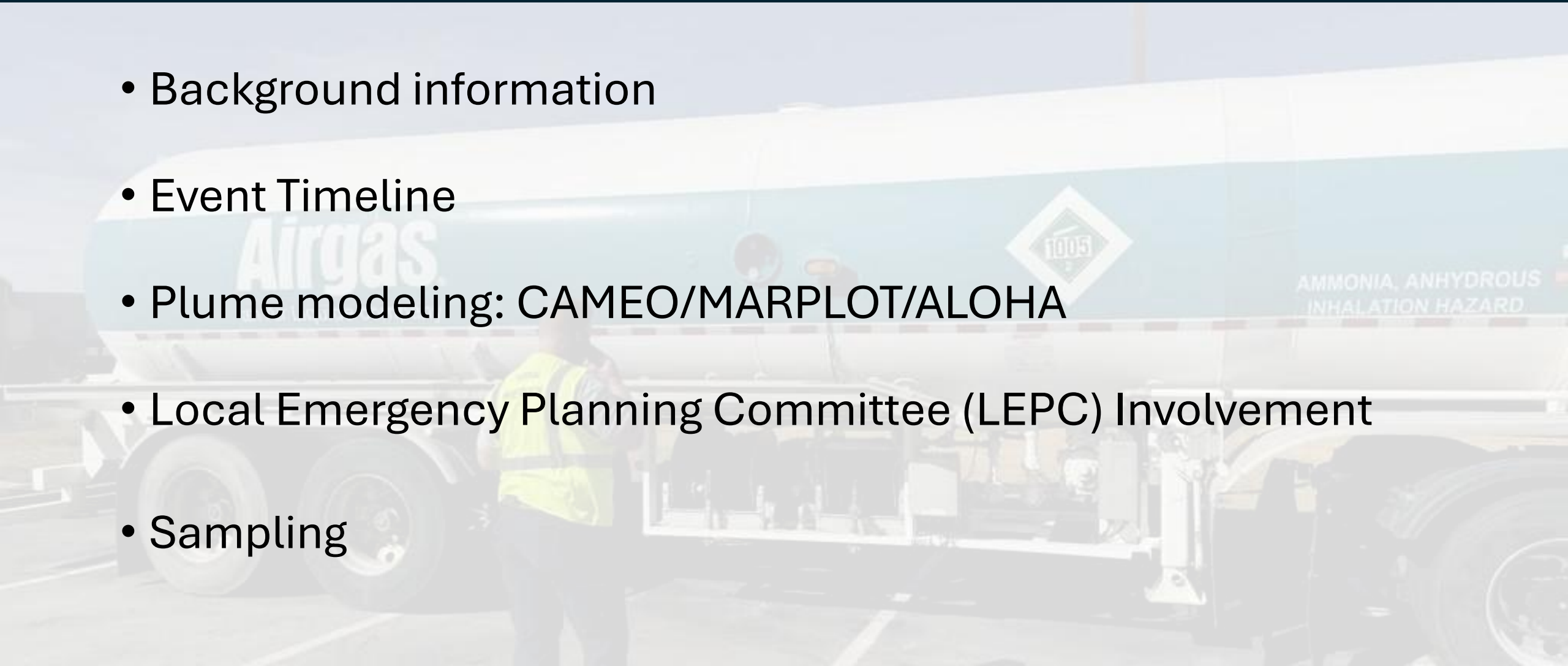
Tribal Land and Environment Forum, August 2026

Weatherford, OK Ammonia Release – Response Recap



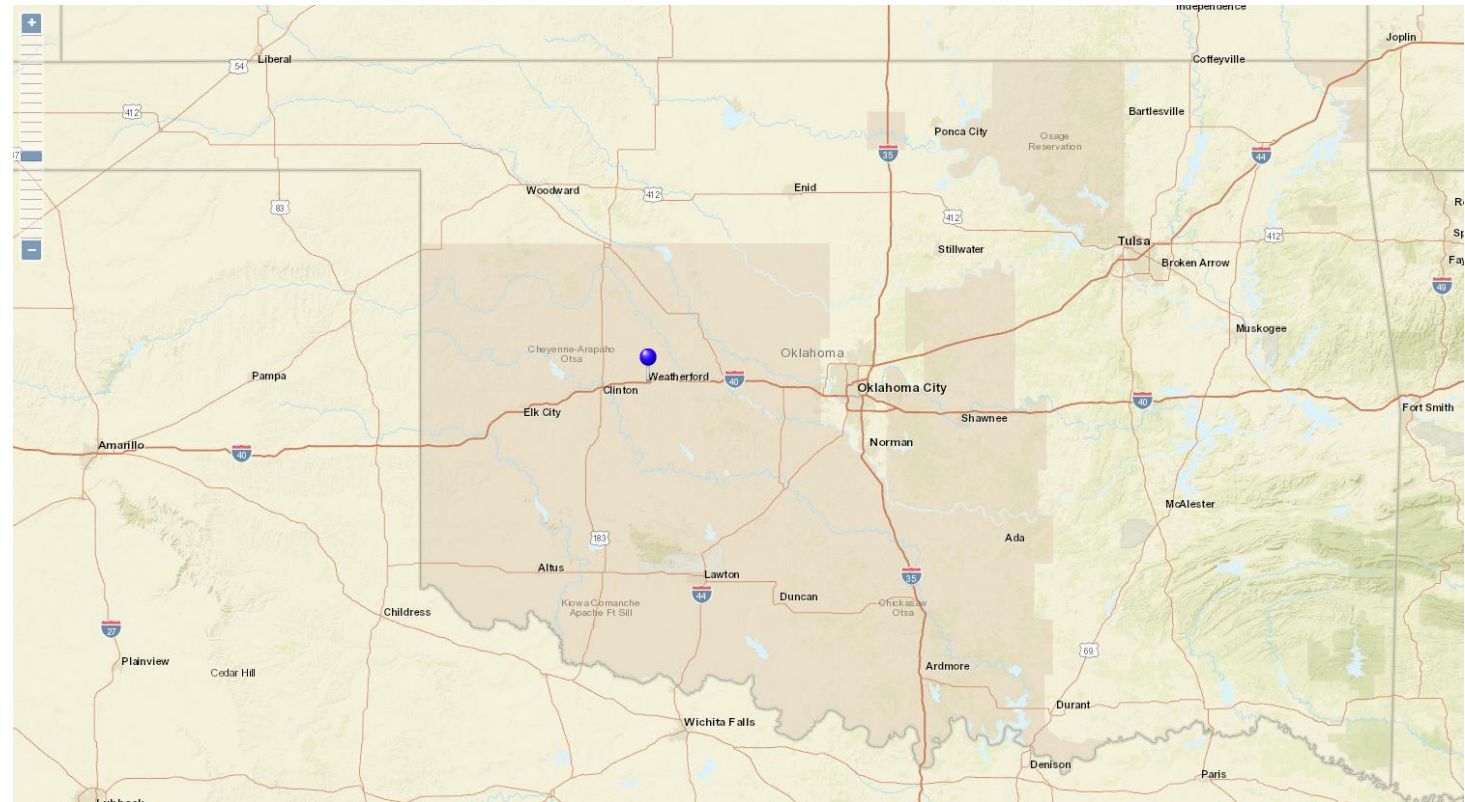
Topics for Today

- Background information
- Event Timeline
- Plume modeling: CAMEO/MARPLOT/ALOHA
- Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) Involvement
- Sampling



Background Information

- Weatherford, Oklahoma
 - Pop. 12,076
 - Custer County
 - Fire Department – 20 paid, 15 volunteer
 - Services approximately 7 square miles of incorporated city limits and an additional 180 square miles of unincorporated area
- Closest Hazmat Units – Oklahoma City (70 miles), Lawton (80 miles)



Timeline – Nov. 12, 2025

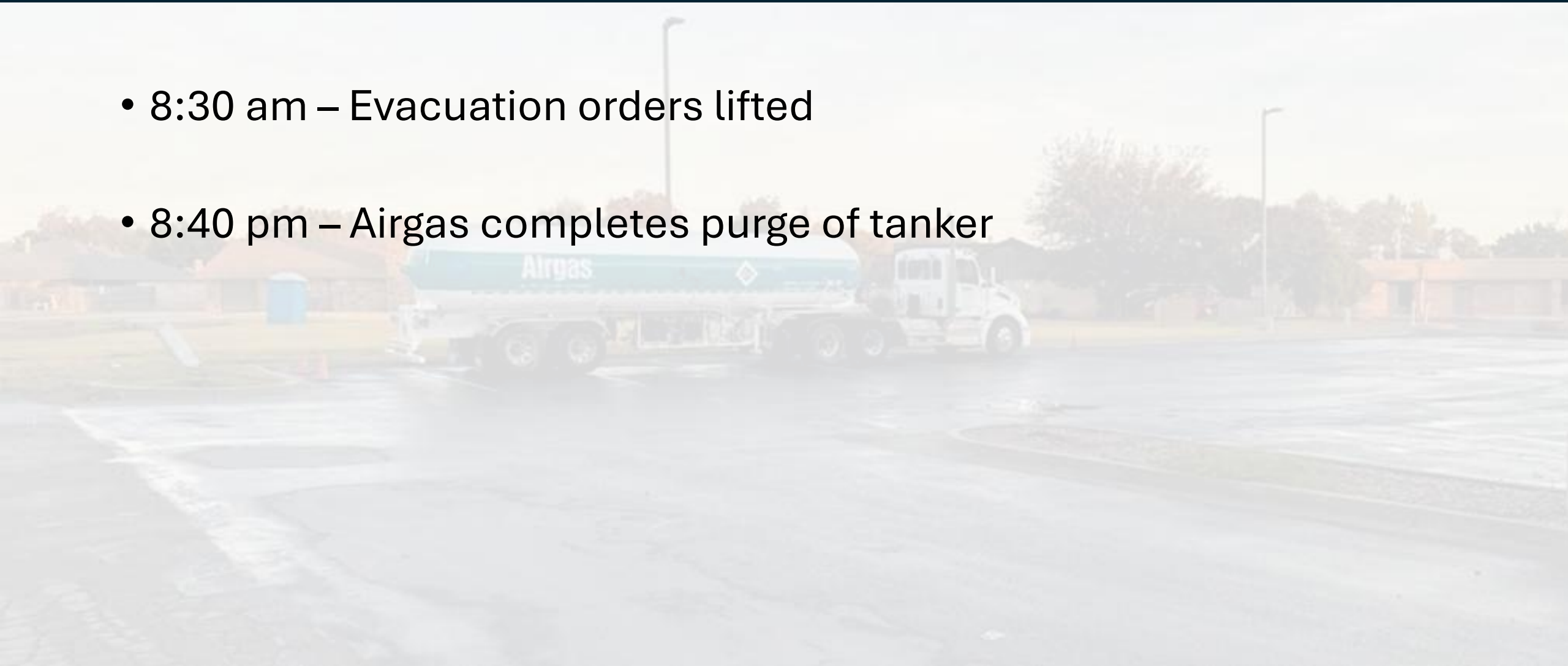
- 10pm – Spill is recognized by Driver and reported to AirGas
- 11pm – Spill is reported in the State's WebEOC by City of Weatherford
- 11:18 pm – Oklahoma City (OKC) Hazmat is in route
- 11:33 pm – Oklahoma National Guard 63rd Civil Support Team (CST) is in route

Timeline – Nov. 13, 2025

- 12:30 am – Spill Reported to NRC and Oklahoma DEQ by AirGas
- 1 am – Evacuation Zone established - included nearby neighborhoods, two hotels, and three senior living centers.
- [Spill Update](#)
- 5 am – 33 transported to hospital. OKC Hazmat released. CST air monitoring

Timeline – Nov. 13, 2025

- 8:30 am – Evacuation orders lifted
- 8:40 pm – Airgas completes purge of tanker



Initial Leak Photo (ETA 11:30pm)



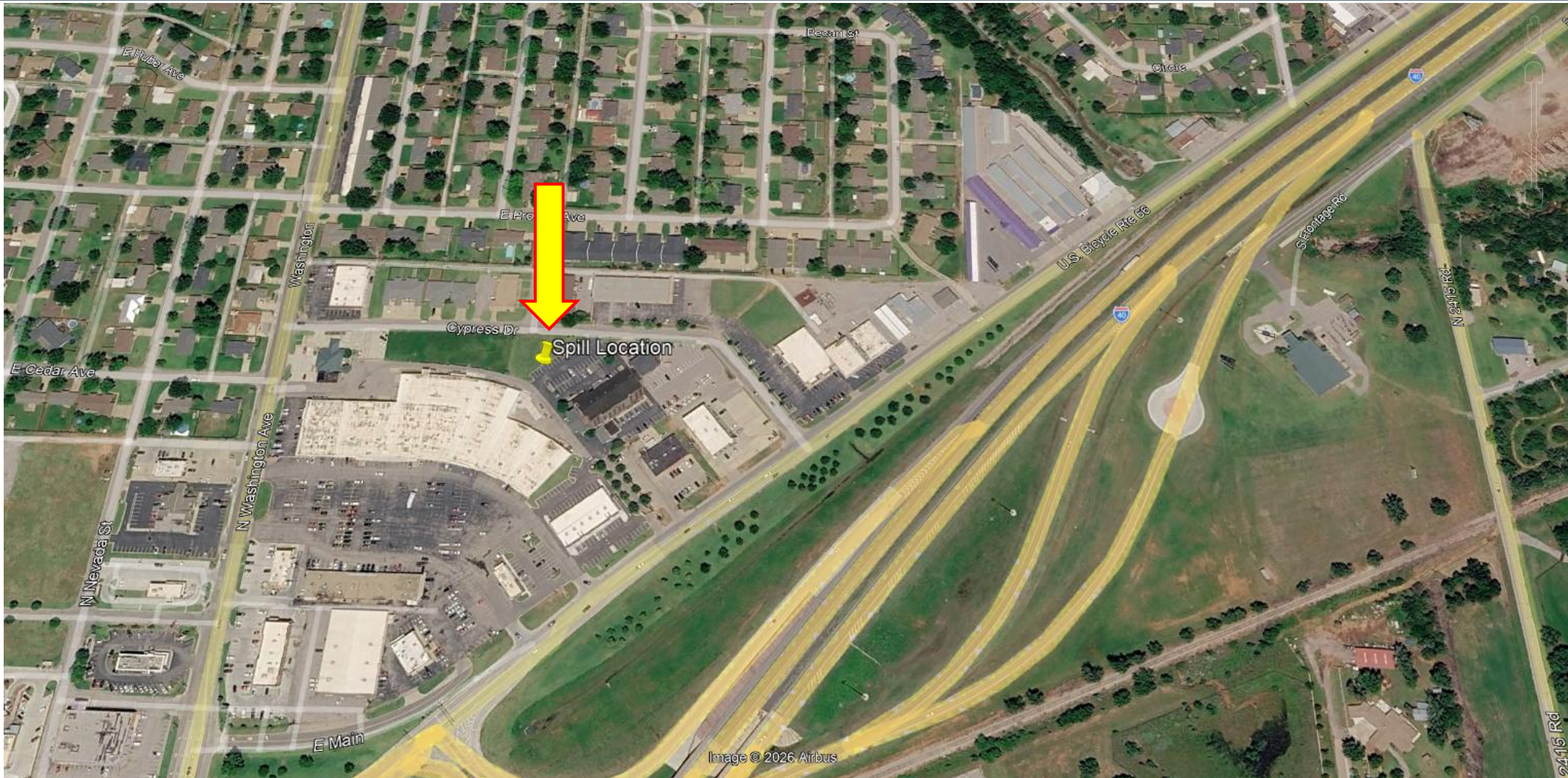
Leak Update (ETA 12:30pm)



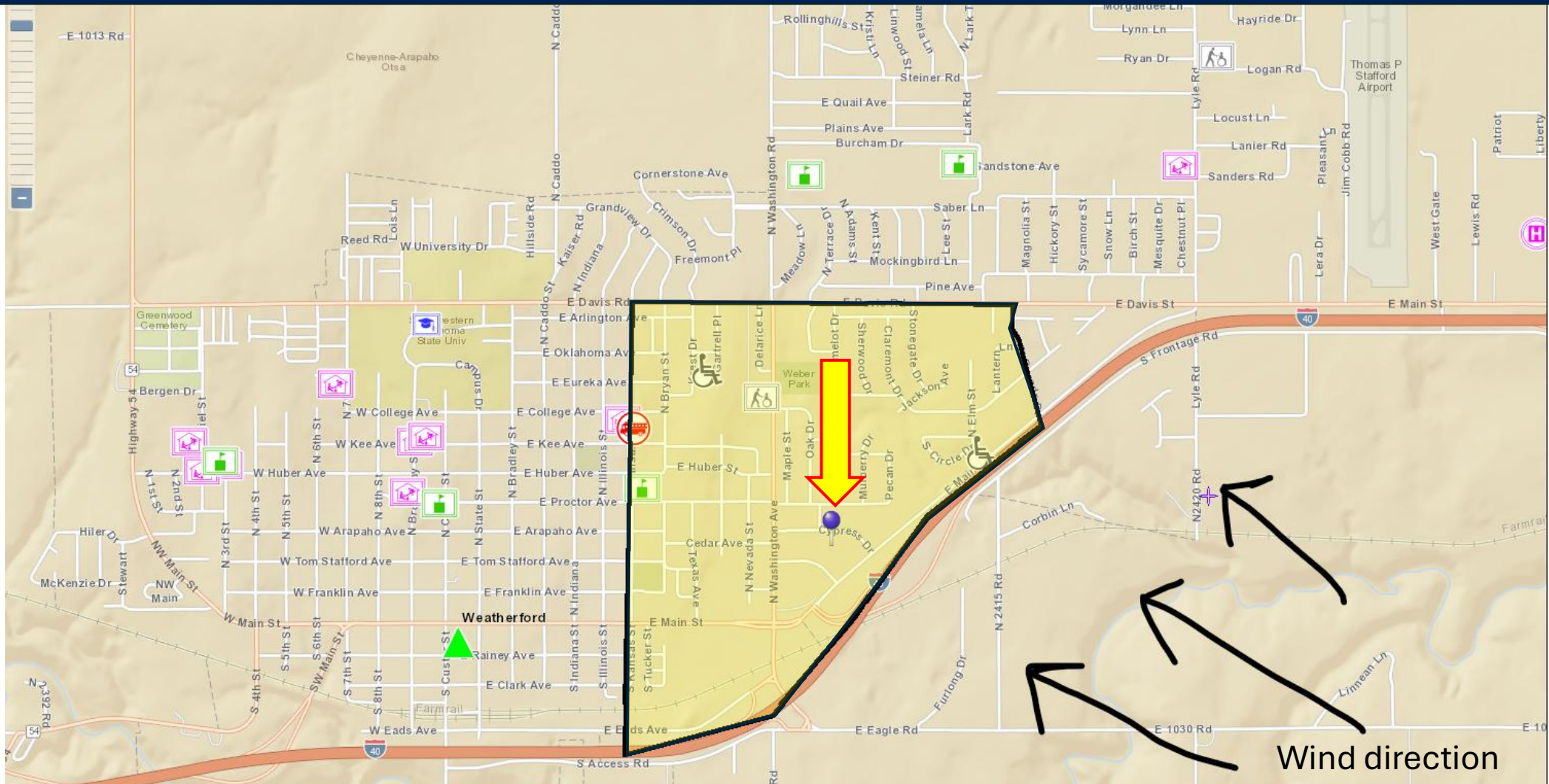
On-Site: Next Morning, flushing into storm drains



Spill Location – Aerial Image:



Spill Location – Critical Infrastructure



Plume Modeling

- Used by Oklahoma City (OKC) Hazmat and Oklahoma National Guard 63rd Civil Support Team (CST)
- Aerial Locations of Hazardous Atmospheres (ALOHA) Plume Modeling
- Mapping Application for Response, Planning, and Local Operational Tasks (MARPLOT) GIS Mapping

ALOHA Modeling

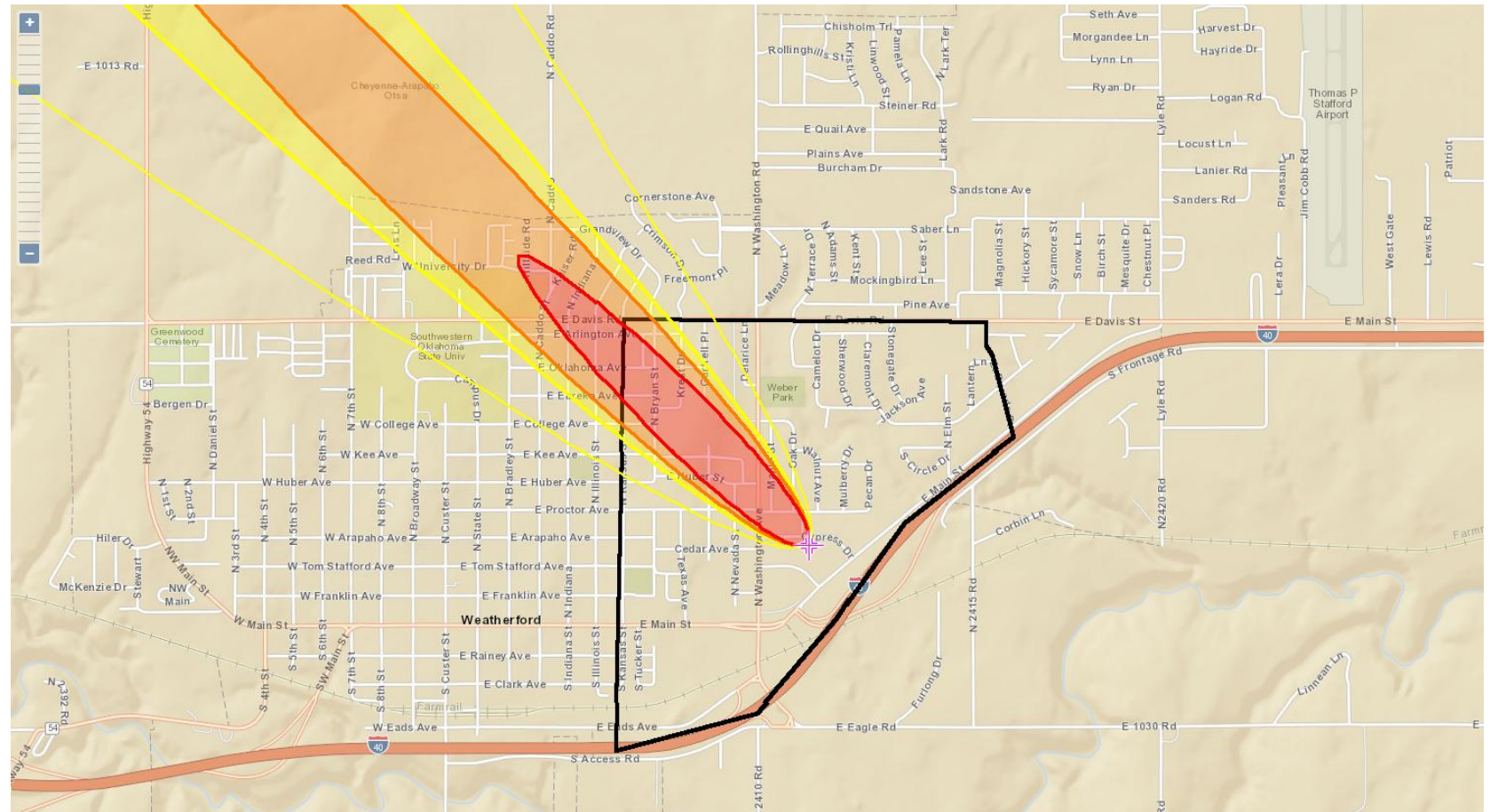
- OKC Hazmat Science Engineer built multiple plumes on drive from OKC to Weatherford
- They had estimated values, but then later confirmed with the arrival of the NRC Report and onsite coordination
- Live weather via Oklahoma Mesonet

Oklahoma Mesonet Live Data

Station ID	Station Number	Time (UTC)	Relative Humidity (%)	Air Temperature (°F)	Wind Speed at 10 m (mph)	Vector Average Wind Speed (mph)	Wind Direction at 10 m (degrees)	Wind Direction Standard Deviation (degrees)	Wind Speed Standard Deviation (mph)	Maximum Wind Speed (mph)	Rainfall Since Midnight UTC (in.)	Station Pressure (in.Hg)
WEAT	102	00:00	37	61.5	10.1	10.1	119	3.2	0.4	11.4	0.00	28.23
WEAT	102	00:05	37	61.7	10.5	10.5	118	2.7	0.7	11.6	0.00	28.23
WEAT	102	00:10	37	61.7	11.2	11.2	117	2.1	0.4	12.3	0.00	28.23
WEAT	102	00:15	37	61.7	11.0	10.7	118	2.2	0.4	12.1	0.00	28.23
WEAT	102	00:20	36	61.7	11.4	11.4	119	2.0	0.4	12.5	0.00	28.23
WEAT	102	00:25	37	61.3	11.9	11.6	120	2.6	0.4	13.0	0.00	28.23
WEAT	102	00:30	37	61.5	11.9	11.9	119	2.9	0.7	13.9	0.00	28.23
WEAT	102	00:35	36	62.1	12.3	12.3	119	3.4	0.7	14.1	0.00	28.23
WEAT	102	00:40	35	62.6	12.3	12.3	119	3.2	0.9	14.3	0.00	28.23
WEAT	102	00:45	35	62.6	12.3	12.3	120	3.1	0.9	15.0	0.00	28.23
WEAT	102	00:50	35	62.4	11.6	11.6	120	4.0	0.7	13.9	0.00	28.23
WEAT	102	00:55	35	62.6	12.5	12.5	123	3.4	0.7	13.9	0.00	28.23

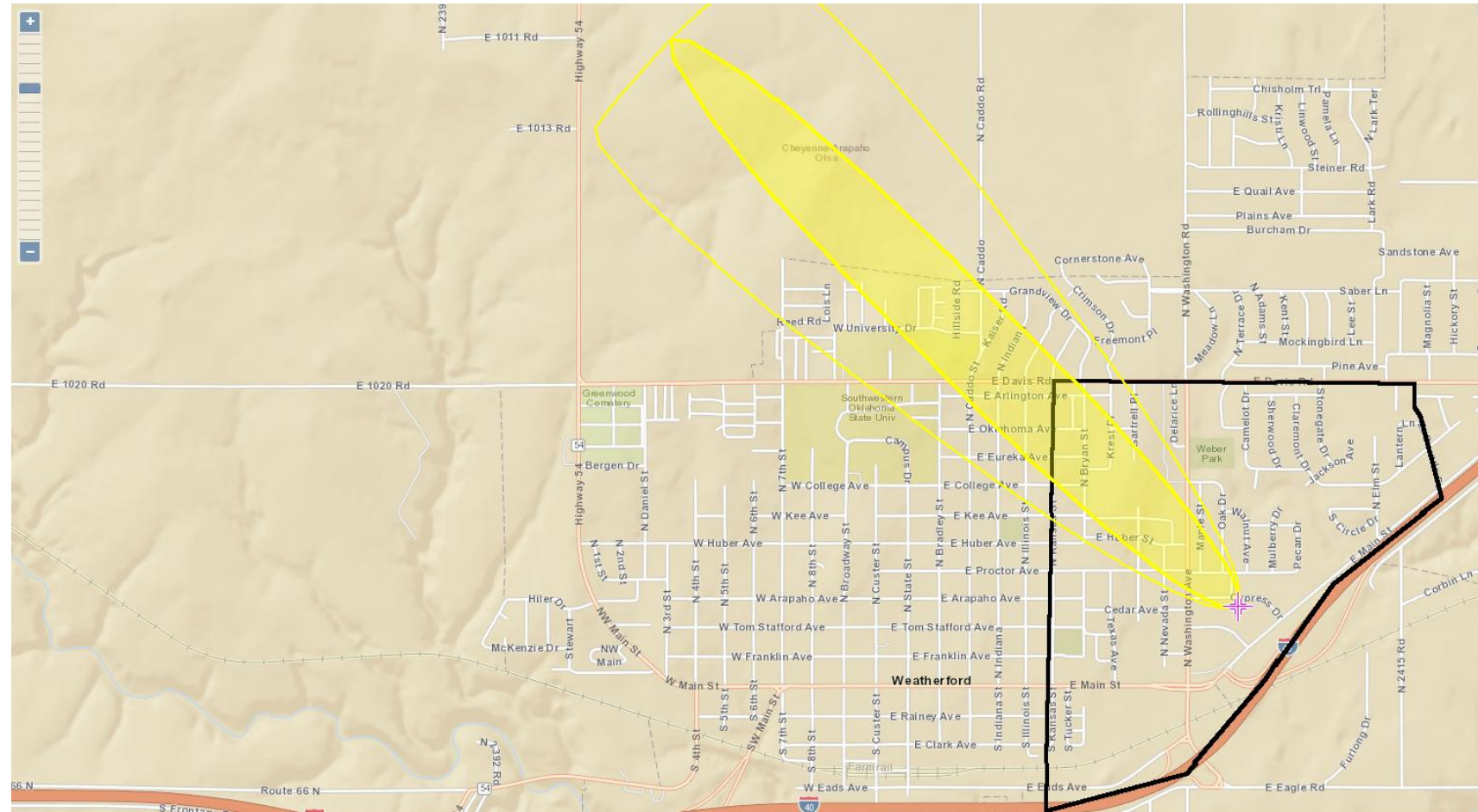
Plume 1 – Acute Exposure Guideline Level (AEGL) – 60 minutes

- AEGL – 1 : 30ppm
 - Pop – 2,056
- AEGL – 2 : 160ppm
 - Pop – 1,173
- AEGL – 3 : 1100ppm
 - Pop – 378



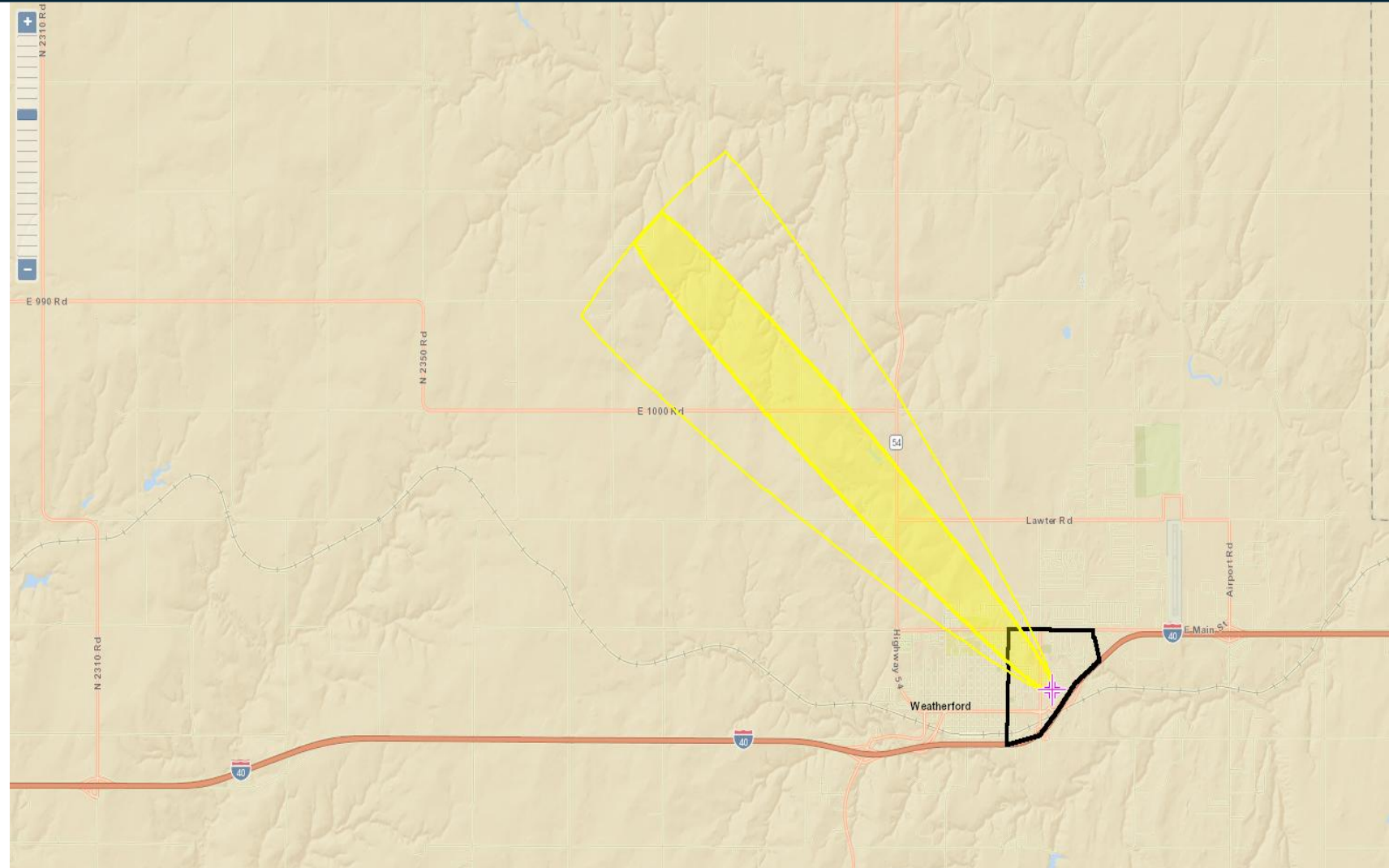
Plume 2 - Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health (IDLH)

- 300ppm
- Population – 972



Plume 3 – Odor Threshold

- 17 ppm
- Length – 6 miles
- Pop – 2,132



Custer County LEPC



- Strong history of LEPC promoted exercises helped with the relatively smoothness of local response.
- Lessons Learned
 - “Train, Train, Train, and Train!”
 - Continue making those relationships now, and not at 11pm
 - Plan for the Worst-Case Scenario, because that’s what will happen

Sampling

- EPA and ODEQ continued to take air and water samples for ammonia levels.
- Water Samples collected 11-13 ~4pm: EPA Critical – 1.97mg/L
 - Storm Waste drainage – PH: 7.96, Ammonia: 2.00mg/L
 - Little Deep Creek – PH: 8.37, Ammonia: 4.97 mg/L

- EPA Air Samples -



Special Thanks!



- Major Kimmell and Major Martin OKCFD Hazmat
- Mike Karlin – Weatherford EM
- Hardy Sperle – Custer County EM
- Jennifer Polk – EPA Region 6 On-Scene Coordinator

Questions?



Matt Wormus

Chemical Reporting & Preparedness Section

Oklahoma Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Commission

Matthew.Wormus@deq.ok.gov

Office - 405-702-5137

Work Cell – 405-985-8815

For More Information on the Incident, Visit:

https://response.epa.gov/site/site_profile.aspx?site_id=17115

<https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/8f6e1a8d6b834d159fb13aa199a7389e>

Oil Spill Tabletop Exercise

Presented by:

**The Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma
Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ)
Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)**

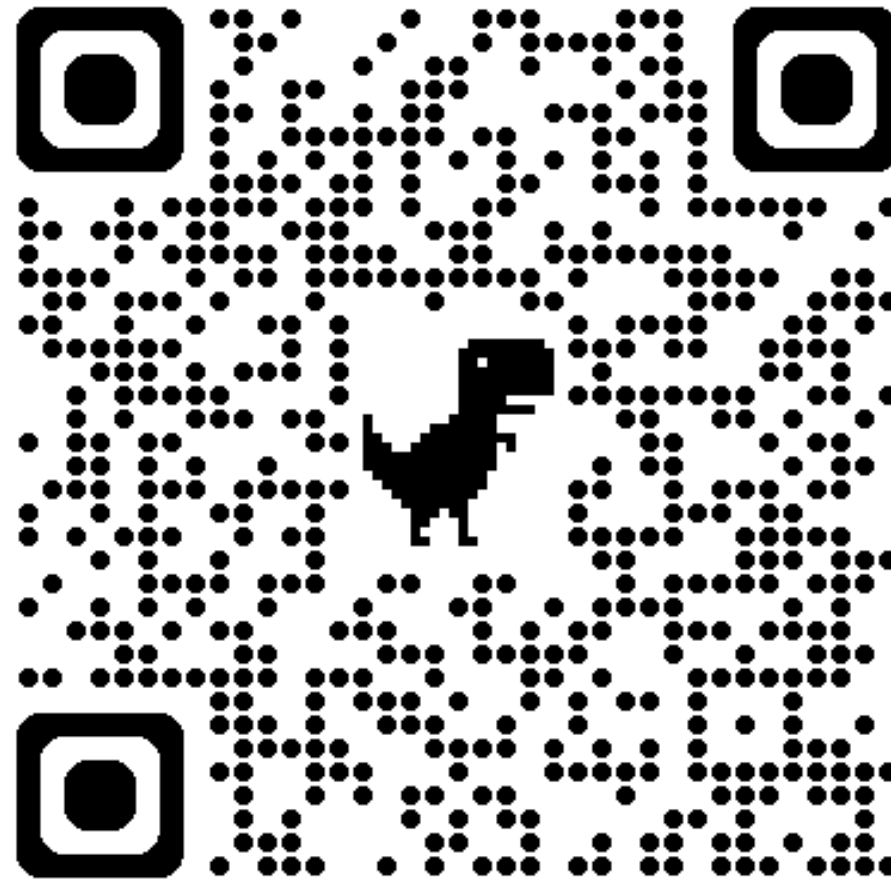
Tribal Lands and Environment Forum, August 2026



Access the materials:



[response.epa.gov/Oil Exercise TLEF 2026](https://response.epa.gov/Oil_Exercise_TLEF_2026)



TTX Agenda:



Topic	Moderator	Time
TTX & Scenario Overview	Ari Lippi	<i>25 min</i>
Discussion	Group 1: Jeremy Noah Group 2: Matt Wormus Group 3: Lisa Denmark Group 4: Ari Lippi	<i>45 min</i>
Hotwash & Course Wrap Up	Ari Lippi	<i>20 min</i>

Structure



The Tabletop Exercise (TTX) is a facilitated, discussion-based exercise. During the TTX, participants will be led in an informal group discussion involving an emergency response scenario.

Participant discussions will facilitate development of potential solutions to issues via a group-oriented, problem-solving process. All participants will represent their own respective jurisdictions.

After group discussions, participants will engage in a moderated hotwash, in which they will have the opportunity to identify lessons learned, areas for improvement, and best practices.

Guidelines



- **This exercise will proceed in an open, no-fault environment** wherein capabilities, plans, systems, and processes will be evaluated. Varying viewpoints, even disagreements, are expected.
- **Respond to the scenario using your knowledge of current plans and capabilities** (i.e., based on real response assets and staffing levels) and insights derived from your training and experiences.
- **Problem-solving efforts should be the focus.** Issue identification is not as valuable as suggestions and recommended actions that could improve response efforts.
- **Not every issue/problem can be discussed exhaustively.** To achieve overall objectives, the facilitators may move the group to subsequent questions once the key points have been covered. Please, trust your facilitator.
- **Participant safety takes priority over exercise play.** The experience and knowledge gained in an exercise is not worth risking the safety of those involved. The following general requirements apply to the exercise:
 - For immediate emergency services call 911.
 - For an emergency that requires assistance, use the phrase “real-world emergency.”

Roles & Ground Rules



Roles:

- **Players** respond to the situation presented in the TTX based on their knowledge of current authority, responsibility, capability, plans, and procedures within their organization.
- **Facilitators** run the TTX scenario, pose questions for players to answer, and control and direct the pace of the exercise.

Ground Rules

- Raise your hand when you would like to speak
- Identify your name and organization each time you speak
- Voice opinions openly
- Stay on point and confine discussions to the topic at hand
- Allow everyone an opportunity to speak
- Avoid side conversations
- Define acronyms

Overview



Exercise Name	Oil Spill Tabletop Exercise
Exercise Dates/Times	Tribal Lands and Environment Forum (TLEF) August 17, 2026 1pm – 5pm CDT
Focus Area(s)	Emergency Response; Oil Spill Response
Threat or Hazard	Petroleum oil discharge into the Canadian River in Oklahoma, impacting the Chickasaw Nation and surrounding OK counties
Scenario	Rupture of a valve on a tanker during fuel delivery at a gas station results in the release of 1,200 gallons of gasoline, impacting a nearby river and releasing vapor fumes

Exercise Objectives	Capability
Develop initial incident response strategies following a tribal dispatch/911 call including identifying, assessing, and addressing hazards posed to the public, responders, and environment, and tribal priorities.	Environmental Response/Health and Safety
Identify notification and communication needs including being able to share incident information and establish (and maintain) a common operating picture (COP) of the incident among cooperating organizations.	Operational Communication
Understand broader mutual aid/coordination components immediately following an incident including identifying technical support personnel and specialized resources to assist safe/effective operations, as needed.	Operational Coordination
Be able to take on new information during an incident and adjust response plans to ensure protection of people and natural resources.	Functional Capacity and Flexibility

Incident Scenario



It is Monday afternoon on August 17, and temperatures hover at 95°F with a heat index near 100°F. Isolated thunderstorms are building to the west. On the border of Oklahoma City and Newcastle along US Route 44, there is a privately owned gas station named “Leaky LLC” within the Chickasaw Nation Reservation that sits atop a hill 0.15 miles from the Canadian River (a Water of the US or “WOTUS”).

At 2:35 p.m., a large tank truck carrying 100+ barrels of gasoline arrives for a fuel delivery. As it is pulling into Leaky LLC, it rolls over some road debris which causes a puncture in one of the tanker compartments breaking a valve, and it releases over 1,200 gallons onto the road and into the parking lot. Vapors intensify in the heat, and customers abandon vehicles at the pumps and call 911 as a visible sheen spreads toward the Canadian River.

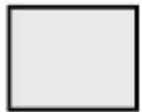
Legend



Leaky LLC



Chickasaw
Nation



Oklahoma
State

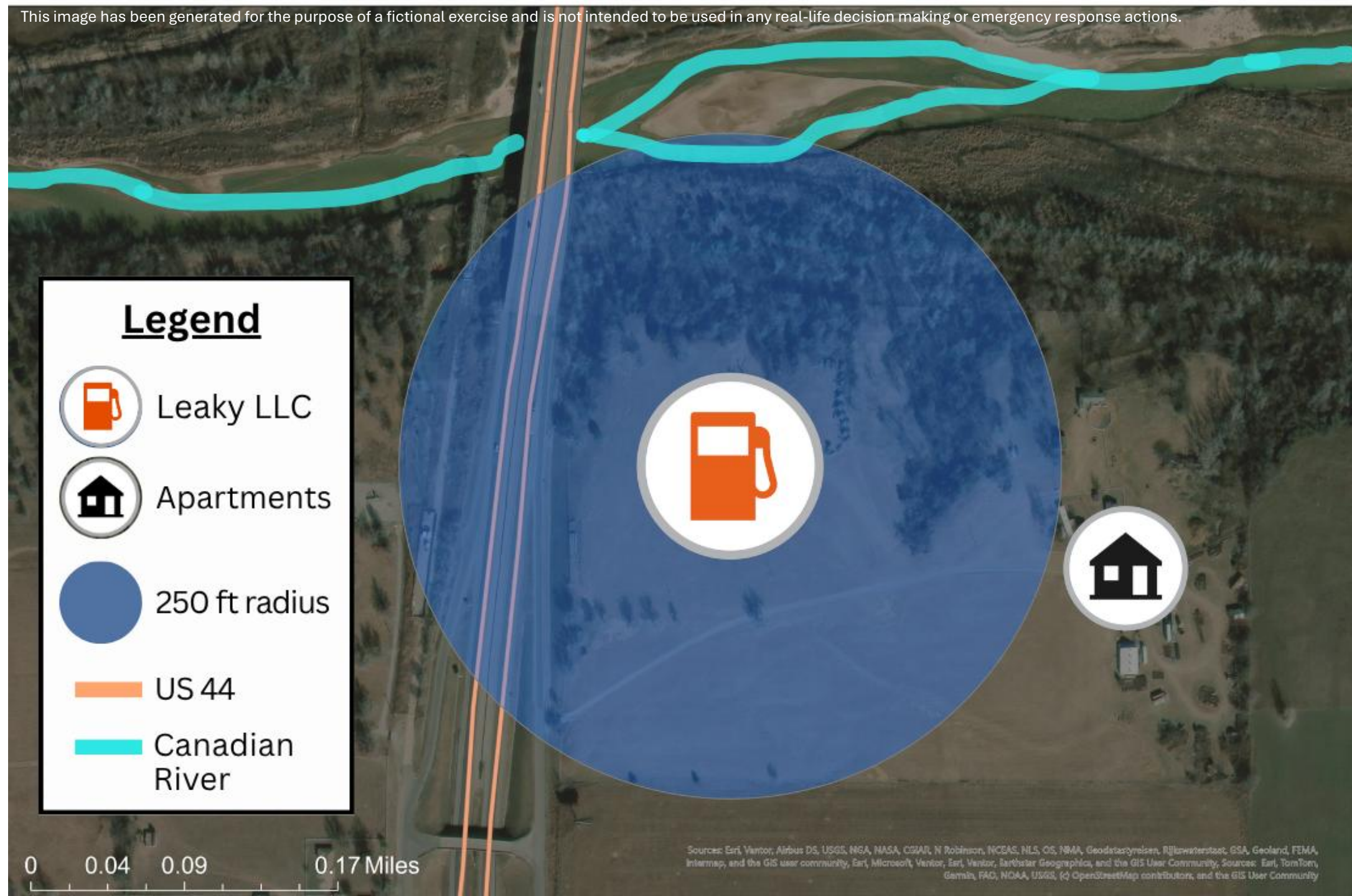


0

40

80

160 Miles





Initial Response: State & Local

- The **911** operators → National Response Center (**NRC**); and The City of Oklahoma **Fire Department**.
- Fire Department arrives within 15 minutes. They secure the leak, establish a hot zone, block traffic, and order evacuations from the nearby apartments.
- The Fire Department calls in the Oklahoma City **HazMat team** who arrive in another 30 minutes with their spill trailer. The Team applies vapor-suppressing foam to reduce ignition and stages absorbent booms and sand berms to prevent product from reaching the river.
- The following agencies are notified: **EPA** Regional Emergency Operations Center (EOC), **OK Department of Homeland Security** State EOC, **OK Department of Environmental Quality (OKDEQ)**.



Example of oil sheen (left) and boom (right)



Initial Response: Federal



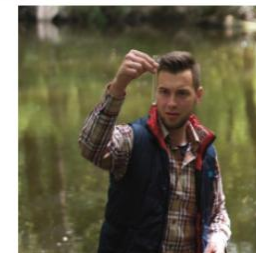
- EPA determines the incident falls under EPA jurisdiction (WOTUS)
- EPA deploys a federal **On-Scene Coordinator (OSC)** to the site to assess conditions.
- The EPA OSC and **EPA contractors** arrive within a few hours. They determine that there is no risk of explosion and begin air monitoring around the station, an adjacent apartment complex, and along the river.



Recovery



- The **EPA OSC provides oversight**, and contractors continue cleanup actions by applying **sorbents** to the oil contained by the boom (absorbs up the oil for it to be disposed of). They've recovered an estimated 800 gallons of oil and contaminated absorbents by nightfall.
- The next day, **OKDEQ samples at outfalls and downstream locations**. OKDEQ continues to conduct downstream testing along with **Oklahoma Department of Wildlife Conservation**.
- Air monitoring returns to background levels and road closures are scaled back. OKDEQ oversees continued cleanup of the forecourt and storm infrastructure, with **follow-up sampling** scheduled for the channel after the next rainfall.



Discussion Topics



1. Initial Incident

2. Notifications

3. Mutual Aid

Topic 1: Initial Incident



1. What hazards are posed to the public and responders? Determine the relative priority of the following incident objectives. Add objectives, as desired.
 - Hazard Mitigation
 - Risk Communications/Emergency Public Information and Warning
 - Public Health/Safety
 - Responder Health/Safety
 - Local Cultural Awareness
 - Environmental Health
 - Fire/Explosion Prevention
2. Among the organizations in your group, what “automatic response actions” and/or protective actions (personnel and deployment of equipment) would be taken once your organization is notified of the incident?
3. What resources would you need to accomplish those response and protective actions?

Topic 2: Notifications



4. How would the NRC and Federal agencies be notified?
5. Who are the critical partners and stakeholders, and how will information be shared with them? What are the partner/stakeholder capabilities? What are their assets and limitations?
6. Will you need to draw up mutual aid agreements? When would be an ideal time to do so?





New Information



A severe flash storm is approaching from the west! The rapid movement of water threatens to wash more of the spilled oil into the Canadian River, less than 250 feet downhill!



Topic 3: Mutual Aid



7. How are real-time assessment data (e.g., water/air/soil sampling results) used to develop incident objectives for the next operation period? Will the initial response priorities change?
8. What is your process for coordinating development and sharing of key situational awareness products with response agencies?
9. What specialized resources are needed, if any, to execute your group's chosen strategy?





Bonus Questions!



10. How would the incident response be different if the source of contamination was a chemical?
11. What are the expected environmental impacts (short and long-term) of such an incident?
12. How would the response strategies be different if the gas station was under a fee structure vs. tribally owned?
13. How would response strategies differ if it were under different jurisdictions? (i.e. if the spill occurred on state land with downstream impacts to a Tribe, EPA led, state led, etc.)



Hotwash



- How ready do you feel your organization is for an oil response?
- How would your organization assess your capabilities to an incident of this type?
- What Lessons have you learned from this exercise?
- What are the gaps in knowledge or needed improvements you noticed for your organization?



Exercise Evaluation
[Click here](#) or scan QR Code Below

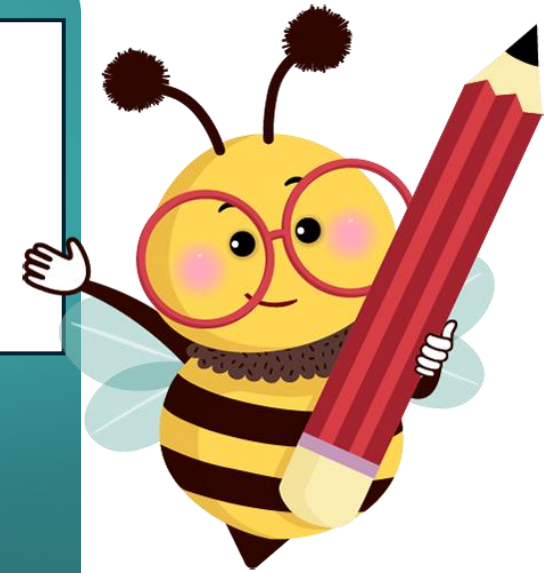


Photo Credits

- Boat in oil spill: Photo: https://19january2021snapshot.epa.gov/land-research/oil-spill-research_.html
- EPA Emergency Response: <https://www.epa.gov/emergency-response>
- EPA HAZMAT Workers: <https://www.epa.gov/emergency-response>
- Telephone Ringing: <https://freesvg.org/ringing-telephone-1649267401>
- EPA OSC: This image is in the public domain: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Sayerville,_N.J.,_Nov._28,_2012_-_U.S._Environmental_Protection_Agency_on-scene_coordinator_for_Region_II,_Cris_D%27Onofrio,_explains_the_efforts_used_to_restore_the_water_pumping_st_-_DPLA_-_339f112fb5c27467f27d1bfce55e5ee7.jpg
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- HAZMAT Suits boom: "412_DSP_NationalDecontaminationTeam_024.jpg" 2008, Eric Vance for Collection – EPA. This photo is in the public domain. https://nara.getarchive.net/media/412_dsp_nationaldecontaminationteam_024-56cb48
- Oil Slick: Photo courtesy of EPA. https://response.epa.gov/site/site_profile.aspx?site_id=8173
- Boom Example: Photo courtesy of EPA. This image has been taken from an archived material. https://archive.epa.gov/emergencies/content/fss/web/pdf/c_oskins2_04.pdf
- EPA OSC and contractors with boom: Photo courtesy of EPA. https://response.epa.gov/site/site_profile.aspx?site_id=16837
- Boom with oil sorbents: Photo courtesy of EPA. https://response.epa.gov/site/site_profile.aspx?site_id=12594
- Images of Sampling: Photo courtesy of OKDEQ. This is a public image. <https://oklahoma.gov/deq/divisions/state-environmental-laboratory-services/sample-collection-assistance.html>
- Lightning: The image is released free of copyrights under Creative Commons CC0. <https://pxhere.com/en/photo/1037335>
- Oil Spill truck in rain: Eyewitness News ABC7, "Tanker truck crash, fuel spill shuts down New Jersey highway." 2/26/2019. <https://abc7ny.com/post/tanker-truck-crash-fuel-spill-shuts-down-nj-highway/5151216/>
- EPA and contractor talking: Photo courtesy of EPA Region 6 <https://www.instagram.com/p/DQPq39jDTZn/>
- Water being sampled: Sourced from Wiki Commons. [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Water_Quality_Sampling_\(6303049184\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Water_Quality_Sampling_(6303049184).jpg)
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