Buzzards Bay B120 Oil Release

May 12, 2004

Presenters

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 - Geolnsight, Inc., LSP-of-Record
- Lieutenant Commander Richard Klein
 - U.S. Coast Guard
- Frank Csulak
 - NRDA Trustee
- Participants
 - Mike Hickey Division of Marine Fisheries
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U.S. Coast Guard Presentation

Success of USCG Emergency Response How Far Have We Come?

MCP Response Actions

- Immediate Response Actions (IRA)
- Phase I Initial Site Investigation (ISI)
- Tier Classification
- Phase II Comprehensive Site Assessment (CSA) Scope of Work

Immediate Response Action

- Response To Reports of New Conditions
- Further Work Feasible Segments (2003 IRAC Inspections)
- Potentially Buried Oil Segments





Phase I Initial Site Investigation

- Results of Emergency Response Actions
- Results of physical data
- Chemical results of soil, sediment, water, shellfish tissue, and oil sampling
- Provides a Conceptual Site Model

Phase I Sampling





Phase I Initial Site Investigation

- Used to:
 - Facilitate Tier Classification
 - Support Partial Response Action Outcome
 - Develop Phase II CSA Conceptual Scope of Work

Tier Classification

- Numerical Ranking System Scoresheet
- Tier 1A Disposal Site

Phase II Conceptual Scope of Work

- Defines scope and nature of investigative and sampling programs
- General schedule for Implementing programs completion in 2 years or sooner

Phase II Conceptual Scope of Work

- Investigation focused on:
 - Magnitude and extent of environmental impact
 - Sampling and analysis
 - Literature information
 - Field Observations
 - Risk of harm to health, safety, public welfare, and environment
 - Quantitative and qualitative assessment

What You May See



What You May See



What Not To Expect







Black Algae Vs. Oil



Geolnsight Response

- Visually inspect within 24 hours (at low tide)
- Cleanup of mobile oil
- Cleanup of sticky or tacky oil where cleanup is not destructive to environment
- Collect samples for Fingerprint characterization

Geolnsight Response

- A Note On Cleanup
 - Will focus on mobile oil or conditions that are substantial hazards to health, safety, public welfare, and environment
 - Cleanup decisions for non-mobile oil that is not a substantial hazard requires feasibility analysis.

Geolnsight Response

- Feasibility Analysis
 - Typically performed in Phase III Remedial Action Plan Due on or before May 4, 2006
 - Feasibility analysis considers risk of harm, environmental damage, and natural recovery, along with technology effectiveness, reliability, implementation difficulty

What's Next?

- Immediate Response Actions
 - Response to Reporting of New Conditions
 - Long Island Pavement Removal

What's Next?

- Phase II Scope of Work
 - Soil, sediment, ground water, surface water sampling
 - Physical Inspection of Shoreline Segments
 - Risk Characterization

Buzzards Bay Natural Resource Damage Assessment

Status Update May 2004

Objective of the NRDA Process

To document injured natural resources and their services and compensate the public through restoration.

Framework for the NRDA Process

PREASSESSMENT SCREEN
Ephemeral Data Collection Activities



RESTORATION PLANNING

Injury Assessment

Field Studies

Data Evaluation

Injury Quantification

Restoration Selection

Scaling

Draft Restoration Plan

Final Restoration Plan



RESTORATION IMPLEMENTATION

NRDA Participants

- Massachusetts EOEA
- Rhode Island DEM
- Wampanoag Tribe of Gayhead
- U.S.Department of the Interior
 - Fish and Wildlife Service
 - Bureau of Indian Affairs
- NOAA
- Entrix (Responsible Party)

Shoreline

- Sandy beaches, marshes, and hard substrates (primarily gravel beaches)
- Shoreline mapped by injury category
 - Injury category = Degree of oiling/Habitat type
 - Used information collected during the response
- Injury and Recovery Estimation
 - available data (e.g., sediment, clean-up)
 - literature information
 - field observations
- Identify, evaluate, and scale restoration options

Birds

- Plovers, Terns, Other Birds (e.g., loons)
- Species-specific data collected on plovers and terns in 2003 and 2004
- Scavenging study, May 2004
- Injury and recovery estimation will account for
 - mortality (on- and off-site)
 - reproductive success
 - sub-lethal effects
- Identify, evaluate, and scale restoration options

Aquatic

- Subtidal injuries (e.g., fish mortality)
 - Modeling is being used to supplement water column data collected at the time of the spill
- Submerged oil survey in April 2004 at presumed grounding location found no oil
- Develop methods to estimate injury in the lower intertidal zone
- Identify, scale, and evaluate potential restoration options

Recreational Lost Use

- Beach use, boating, fishing/shellfishing
- Conduct overflights in 2004 on same dates as those conducted in 2003
 - part of evaluation of beach and boat use
- Township shellfishing and marina records
- Compare data historical data and records
- Identify, evaluate, and scale restoration options

Tribal

- Evaluating potentially injured resources of the Wampanoag Tribe
 - Treaty fishing rights
 - Wildlife and other natural resources
 - Cultural resources
 - Ancestral lands
- Identify, evaluate, and scale restoration options

Administrative Record

- Available June 2004
- Locations
 - New Bedford and Bourne public libraries
 - NOAA Silver Spring, MD
- Types of Documents in AR
 - Pre-Assessment Data Report
 - MOA's
 - DARP
 - Supporting technical documentation

Closing

- Buzzardsbay.org website
- Next Meeting: August 25, 2004