

Department of Ecology Spills Program

- Prevention
- Preparedness
- Response

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Kentucky River, Mid Valley Pipeline

Preparing to respond to oil spills

- Oil handling vessels and facilities in Washington are required to prepare for their potential worst case spills
 - Develop plans, conduct drills, pre-position response equipment and trained personnel.
 - Managed through company owned assets or using response contractors.
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Rule Making Activity

- First update to the rule since the early 1990's
 - Moves Guidance into Rule
 - Risk Based Approach
 - Final draft in June, hearings and comment period in July (CCPS July 19)
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Area Planning

- Regulations work in conjunction with area planning process (NWACP)
 - Important spill response policies are contained in the area plan, examples include:
 - Role of tribes and local governments
 - Use of response technologies (dispersants, ISB)
 - Specific waste disposal requirements
 - Role of agencies to lead key spill management units (EU, JIC)
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Authority to develop standards

- Ecology shall adopt **standards** to ensure that the environment will be cleaned up promptly and properly, to the maximum extent practicable (RCW 90.56).
 - Standards = numbers of personnel, materials, and equipment to clean up a spill.
 - Standards = the methods or means of protecting and mitigating effects of environment including trust resources.
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Rule content

- Standards for mechanical recovery based on idea of cascading equipment to spill site ***over time***.
 - Boom to contain, recover, enhance skimming and protect resources.
 - Skimming systems including means to store oily water waste that is recovered.



Terasen Drill

Pipeline standards

- 1 hour safety assessment.
 - 2 hour standard anywhere along the pipeline for initial response resources.
 - 6, 12, 24, and 48 hours.
 - Ground water - early action standards are being considered.
 - Equipment must be suitable for the environment.
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Safety Assessment – 1 hour



Initial Response Resources – 2 Hours



YPL Trailer

Spill Response for Ground Water Protection



Avista Spill, Spokane

Appropriate Equipment



OPLC Drill



USN Drill

Rule content continued

- Dispersants, in-situ burn and shoreline cleanup capability.
- Early action – aerial observation by trained personnel & safety assessments.
- Workboats – may lead to a voluntary fishing vessel program.
- Spill management teams – trained and available.



FOSS Spill



Terasen Drill

Rule content continued

- Drill Program – similar to federal program except no self certification.
 - 50% of the response resources in first cycle, the other 50% in the second cycle.



CPC Drill

Costs and Benefits

- Cost to meet these standards versus costs to cleanup spills.
 - Benefits of readiness in reducing spill costs/impacts.
 - Delta between the federal & state standards.
 - Possible mitigation through a longer phase-in time or other alternatives.
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Special pipeline issues

- Logistics of remote areas
 - When does the clock start? Upon confirmation of spill by company or contractor.
 - Pre-staged equipment stocks
 - Safety
 - Shortage of response contractors in the inland United States areas.
 - Fast water boom, equipment and training.
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Prestaged Equipment, Safety , Contractors & Training



Questions?

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Devil's Toenail, Spokane River



CPC Drill, Spokane