Table 1.2-4 State and Federal Agency Notifications

Area of Responsibility	Agency/Address	Contact(s)
General Oversight Alaska Regional Response Team (ARRT)	U.S. Dept. of the Interior 1101 E. Tudor Rd. Anchorage, AK 99503	Regional Environmental Officer 907-786-3834
Migratory Birds[1], Bald & Golden Eagles, Marine Mammals (including sea otters, walruses, polar bears)[2]	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) 1011 E. Tudor Road Anchorage, AK. 99503	USFWS Regional Spill Response Coordinator 907-242-6893 (24 hour) Email: fwsakspillresponse@fws.gov
Marine Mammals (including whales, seals, sea lions, dolphins and porpoises) [3]	National Marine Fisheries Services (NMFS) Federal Building, Room 453 222 W. 7th Avenue, #43 Anchorage, AK. 99513-7577	Sadie Wright (Juneau) 907-586-7630 (work)
General Oversight[4] Migratory Birds Terrestrial Mammals Fish Habitat Permit[5]	Alaska Dept. of Fish & Game (ADF&G) 333 Raspberry Road Anchorage, AK. 99518	907-267-2805 (work) 907-267-2499 (fax)
Temporary waste and oil storage sites, construction, transporting contaminated soils, & burning waste[6]	Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation 410 Willoughby Ave., Ste. 303 Juneau, AK. 99811	9907-465-5066 (Juneau) 1-800-478-9300 (24 hour)
State-owned lands and interests[7]	Alaska Dept. of Natural Resources (ADNR) Div. of Mining, Land and Water Statewide Abatement of Impaired Land (SAIL) Section	907-465-3513 Email: dnr.sero.spill@alaska.gov
Historic, cultural, or archeology sites[8]	Alaska Department of Natural Resources Office of History and Archeology (DNR-OHA) 550 West 7th Ave. Suite 1310 Anchorage, AK. 99501	907-269-8700
NOAA trajectory projections	National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) 49000 Army Guard Rd., Ste. G216 JBER, AK. 99505	907-428-4143

[1-4]. See Table 1.2-6 for permits and authorizations.
[5]. Onshore activities involving a fish stream require ADF&G permitting. Title 16 fish habitat permit is required to boom the mouth of a fish stream or for other activities in a fish habitat.
[6]. Approval is required for temporary waste & oil storage sites, transporting contaminated soils, and burning waste.
[7]. DNR requires a permit for activities that exceed the Generally Allowed Uses of State Land described in 11 AAC 96.20.
[8].DNR-OHA requires a permit for work on archeological sites on State land. Contact the State Archaeologist. See Appendix A for Alaska Cultural Resources Permit Application.

Table 1.2-6 State and Federal Permits

Activity	Migratory birds	Sea otters, walruses, and polar bears	Whales, porpoises, dolphins, seals, and sea lions	Terrestrial mammals, furbearers, and non-migratory birds	Fish, shellfish, and invertebrates	Bald or golden eagles	Threatened or endangered species[1]
Carcass Collection	USFWS Migratory Bird Salvage Permit & OLE Authorization[2]	USFWS Permit & OLE Authorization[2]	NMFS MMHSRP Permit[3]	ADF&G Wildlife Response Permit	ADF&G Wildlife Response Permit	USFWS Permit & OLE Authorization[2]	NMFS/USFWS ESA section 7 consultation[4] & USFWS OLE Authorization[2]
Haze/Deter	ADF&G Wildlife Response Permit	USFWS MMPA Authorization	NMFS MMHSRP Permit[3]	ADF&G Wildlife Response Permit	N/A	USFWS Eagle Depredation Permit	NMFS/USFWS ESA section 7 consulation[4]
Capture, Transport, Stabilize, or Rehabilitate	USFWS Migratory Bird Rehab Permit	USFWS MMPA section 112(c) LOA	NMFS MMHSRP Permit[3]	ADF&G Wildlife Response Permit	N/A	USFWS Eagle Depredation Permit	NMFS/USFWS ESA section 7 consulation[4]

Acronyms: ADF&G = Alaska Department of Fish and Game; EPA = U.S. Environmental Protection Agency; ESA = Endangered Species; LOA = Letter of Authorization; MMPA = Marine Mammal Protection Act; MMHSRP = Marine Mammal Health and Stranding Response Program (NMFS); NMFS = National Marine Fisheries Service; OLE = Office of Law Enforcement (USFWS); USCG = U.S. Coast Guard; USFWS = U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Note: See Initial Emergency Contacts in the WPG for a list of agency personnel to contact for appropriate authorizations and permits.

Source: Table 4-1 in the Wildlife Protection Guidelines for Oil Spill Response in Alaska (ARRT 2023)

[1] An ADF&G permit is required to deter, collect, or hold any species on the state endangered species list that is not on the federal endangered species list.

[2] For species managed by USFWS (i.e., migratory birds, eagles, sea otters, walruses, and polar bears).

[3] Request verbal case-by-case authorization from the NMFS Regional Stranding Program Coordinator or associated co-investigator.

[4] ESA section 7 consultation between federal action agencies (i.e., USCG or EPA) and consulting agencies (USFWS and NMFS).

Section 1.5 Deployment Strategies *18 AAC 75.449(a)(5)*

The discharge planning volumes and tiered response requirements from the state and federal agencies are provided in Section 5.0 of this plan.

The deployment strategy identifies the specific deployment activities required to respond to the worst case discharges. Below is a table that summarizes how equipment and personnel could be mobilized to deploy enough resources to contain and recover the worst case spill in less than 72 hours. The scenario provided in Section 1.6.12 meets the planning standards for EPA, USCG, and the State of Alaska.

Section 1.5.1 Transport of Resources *18 AAC 75.449(a)(5)(A)*

The Sitka Bulk Plant may be accessed by air or waterway. Extreme weather conditions, or an earthquake might close the local airport. In the event of such weather, reinforcements from other locations across Southwest and Southcentral Alaska could be delayed and should be transported by vessel instead. Local spill response resources locations are depicted on site maps in Figure 1.8-2 and Figure 1.8-5 and are listed in Section 3.6 of this plan.

Table 1.5-1 Resources Mobilization

Resource	Primary Transport Method	Est. Time to Scene	Alt. Transport Method	Est. Time to Scene
Sitka				
P49 TERT Personnel	Personal vehicle	0-20 min	N/A	N/A
P49 Owned Spill Response Equipment	Load into pickup truck and drive to location	0.5 – 1 hour	N/A	N/A
SEAPRO Response Personnel	Personal vehicle	4 hours	N/A	N/A
SEAPRO Spill Response Equipment	Load into pickup truck and drive to location	4 hours	N/A	N/A
Juneau				
SEAPRO Response Personnel	Commercial flight	12 hours	Chartered flight	24 hours
SEAPRO Spill Response Equipment	Small airplane	6 hours	Barge	27.7 hours
Ketchikan				
SEAPRO Response Personnel	Commercial flight	24 hours	N/A	N/A

Source: (SEAPRO 2024)

Geographic Response Strategies (GRS) maps, located in Appendix D of this plan, for Sandy Cove, Pirate Cove, Indian River, Middle Island, Silver Bay, and Starrigavan Bay display the sensitive areas near the Sitka Bulk Plant and show how to protect them from an oil spill. The Old Seaplane Turnaround Flats area and the Sitka National Historical Park, including the estuarine flats of Indian River are high value habitats that will receive maximum protection. Other immediate concerns will be focused on preventing petroleum products from entering, to the maximum extent possible, the ANB and Thomsen boat harbors.

Later in the response attention could shift (depending upon how successful containment and control actions have been), to the mouth of Cascade Creek or the Halibut Point shoreline. It is probable that product would not significantly spread south of the facility if containment and control actions are quick and effective. See the series of actions described in Section 1.6.6 for the steps to protect these environments.

Surface Geology and Soils

The shorelines surrounding the two Sitka Bulk Plant mostly consist of gravel beaches. There are some exposed tidal flats and salt-water marshes located east of the facilities. See Figure 3.9-1 Sensitive Areas for all of the nearby shoreline types.

Cultural Resources

The Sitka Naval Operating Base is a large, nearby National Historic Landmark. It encompasses a broad area that includes Japonski Island, Sasedni Island, Hakhnati Island, Smith Island and Volga Island. Additionally, the Sitka National Historic Park is located at the shoreline/intertidal area. If shoreline within these areas is oiled, the Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Office of History and Archeology and National Park Service must be consulted.

In Sitka, P49 will call the Sitka Tribes of Alaska to advise on their preferences for the how beach cleanup in historically sensitive areas is conducted. If it appears that work will require an archeological survey, a State of Alaska ADNR Field Archeology permit must be obtained.

Fisheries, Processors, and Hatcheries

A number of fisheries and processors are active in Sitka year-round. Their operating times throughout the year can vary. The Plant Manager at the Sitka Bulk Plant facilities has knowledge of the openings and closings of the fisheries and processors in the region. Should one or more of the operating fisheries or processors be threatened in the event of an oil spill, the Plant Manager will notify them so they can turn off their water intake. See Table 1.2-2 for contact information for local fish processors.

Drinking Water Sources

Groundwater and public water supplies would not be impacted by a spill from the facility. See Sections 3.2.3 and 3.9.3 of this plan for more information.

On Water

Oil is contained on the water with containment boom. The boom is deployed around the oil. Sorbent boom should be placed inside the curtain boom to improve the effectiveness of the containment. If the slick escapes to open water before it can be contained, different techniques must be used. Boom must be deployed ahead of the slick in an attempt to capture it. An oil slick tends to spread out as it moves and to form a tear drop shape. It will move with the current at the same speed and with the wind at about 3 % of the wind speed. STAR Manual Section B-III-2 has further information on the containment boom tactic.

To capture a slick on open water, two vessels are required. One vessel controls each end of the boom which is deployed in front of the slick. The slick can then be captured by pulling the boom up to the slick and closing around it. The slick can then be held in place while a third vessel, with a skimmer or absorbents recovers the oil; or it can be towed elsewhere for recovery. When sweeping or moving a slick in this manner, boom velocity should be less than one knot, or the slick is liable to escape. Refer to STAR Manual Section B-III-6.

If the slick is not contained before reaching shore, it must be stopped from contaminating critical shores and then trapped against shores where impact would be minimal and cleanup easiest. Exclusion booming techniques are used for protection of critical shores. Where there is a long-shore current, exclusion booming is used. Refer to STAR Manual Sections B-III-12 and B-III-13 for further information on the diversion boom and exclusion boom tactics.

Nearshore

Spills on the water can occur from the dock or vessel during a transfer operation. If no dangerously volatile fuels are handled, the best action is to contain the slick as quickly as possible in the vicinity of the shore or dock. The general procedure is to use a floating containment boom to encircle the slick. Specific deployment methods depend on the situation. Generally, the containment boom can be attached to a pile at the dock or anchored onshore. The deployment skiff then tows the boom so as to encircle the slick. The second end is then tied to a dock pile or again anchored onshore. Refer to STAR Manual Section B-III-5 for further information.

Section 1.6.6 Recovery Strategies *18 AAC 75.449(a)(6)(H)*

Spill Outside the Containment Area

P49 has enough equipment available under contract to recover the response planning standard in less than 72 hours. The strategy is to prevent any oil on land from getting to the water; to contain oil that is on the water; and to control the oil that escapes containment to prevent it from impacting sensitive areas. The resources to accomplish this are summarized in Section 1.5 and 3.6 of this Plan.

Section 1.6.7 Damaged Tank Transfer & Storage *18 AAC 75.449(a)(6)(I)*

In the event of a damaged storage tank and fuel that needs to be removed from the tank, pumps will be used to transfer the fuel to alternate storage. Transfer to alternate storage within the tank yard will be accomplished with the tank farm piping. Alternate storage within the tank farm includes other tanks as listed in Table 3.1-1 with available ullage. Transfer to alternate storage outside the tank farm will be accomplished with the use of tank trucks. Alternate storage devices outside of the tank farm are listed in Section 1.6.12.1 of this plan. If a marine vessel is to be used as alternate storage, the transfer will be accomplished with the use of a pipe or hose. Variations to these procedures may be used if circumstances necessitate.

Section 1.6.8 Transfer & Storage of Recovered Oil *18 AAC 75.449(a)(6)(J)*

The STAR manual marine and land-based tactics for storage and transfer of recovered liquid (STAR Manual Sections B-III-16 and B-III-17) are adopted for use in this plan.

The primary storage for recovered liquid is a combination of SEAPRO's large and small Unitor Oil Bags and bladders. In addition to bladders, tank trucks, tanker trailers, and portable tanks may be used for temporary storage. Full bladders will be rotated with empty ones to minimize interruption of recovery operations. The recovered liquid in the full Unitor bladders and smaller bladders is transferred to the P49 Petro Mariner barge (or similar contracted barge) in the event of a large spill.

Correct handling of oil and oily debris is imperative to prevent recontamination and to protect unaffected areas.

This plan provides sufficient temporary storage capacity to meet state and federal requirements. See Tables 1.6-3 for the total amount of liquid recovered during the response scenario.

Decanting *18 AAC 75.449(a)(6)(L)*

Decanting is a method used to remove water from recovered liquid. Decanting is an option which may be used whenever temporary storage capacity is insufficient to hold all the recovered liquid. Application must be made to ADEC for a permit to operate a decanting system. Appendix A of this plan contains a decanting permit application. No decanting is allowed without an approved permit from the State of Alaska. See Section 3.11 Bibliography of this plan for a link to State of Alaska information on decanting.

Before decanting, the liquid must be allowed to sit for some time (generally 30 minutes) to permit settlement and separation of the oil and water (Ross 1999). Water is then removed from the bottom of the storage container. The water may be drained if the storage container has a bottom drain. Otherwise, the water may be pumped from the bottom of the container through a suction hose inserted through the oil into the water at the bottom of the container. The discharged water should be returned to the recovery area so any oil accidently discharged will be recovered (Ross 1999).

To determine the amount of water versus oil in a temporary storage container use a method called "sticking the tank." This means sounding the container with a stick or rod with "Kolor Kut" paste (or another similar product) on it. Kolor Kut paste will change color when it comes in contact with water, thereby indicating the level of water in the container. Standard operating procedure is to leave some water in the container to avoid losing any recovered oil. Leaving 20 percent of the water in the container will conservatively prevent oil from being discharged during decanting.

Barge Storage of Recovered Oil

The Petro Mariner barge (or a similar contracted barge) will arrive in Sitka within 27 hours of being requested and would be available for additional temporary storage and oil collection upon arrival in addition to accepting lightered fuel from the damaged tank and SCA area.

Company personnel will follow the procedures listed in the barge manuals for internal movement of recovered product. Utilizing the cascading capabilities of the barge tanks, operators will consolidate petroleum product and oily water into separate tanks. If decanting from the barge is desired, an application must be submitted to the Unified Command for decanting consideration. Note that a longer settling time must be allowed for due to dynamic forces (wave action) exerted on a barge.

Section 1.6.9 Temporary Storage and Ultimate Disposal *18 AAC 75.449(a)(6)(K)*

General Discussion

Two types of waste may be generated during a spill response, contaminated solid waste and liquid waste, which is usually a mixture of oil and water. All waste should be quantified and characterized. P49 has identified a waste management contractor, Stericycle Environmental, to test, classify, and quantify waste. Each container will be labeled to indicate its contents and will be given an identification number for tracking. If approved by the ADEC, recovered liquid will be decanted to reduce the volume of recovered liquid. Any remaining contaminated water or off spec fuel will be shipped to an approved disposal facility.

Oily debris will be double bagged and placed in dumpsters or shipped to an approved storage site. Contents will be classified and recorded. If any oily liquids have been identified that require off-site disposal, they will be manifested and transported by permitted carrier to the designated disposal site. Should the need arise for disposal off site, the following facilities have been identified for waste disposal. The approved disposal plan will designate the facility for disposal.

Company	Location	Phone
Stericycle Environmental	Anchorage, AK	907-272-9007
US Ecology	Anchorage, AK	907-258-1558
Alaska Soil Recycling	Anchorage, AK	907-349-3333

Temporary Storage

A temporary storage site will be used to stage oily waste. When site approval is received from the agencies, a temporary storage area can be constructed in approximately 24 hours. Space is available within the tank truck loading rack secondary containment areas at both the North and South Plants. As waste is received at the temporary storage site, it will be tested and classified. See Section B-III-17 of the STAR Manual for a description of how to construct a temporary storage site. Final disposition of the waste will be described in the approved waste disposal plan. Permits required by state and local agencies will be obtained for temporary storage sites. Contact information for obtaining permission for temporary storage sites is located in Section 1.2, Table 1.2-4. A link to the ADEC's Contaminated Media Transport and Treatment or Disposal Approval Form can be found in Section 3.11.

Section 1.6.10 Wildlife Protection *18 AAC 75.449(a)(6)(M)*

The Plant Manager is responsible for understanding wildlife response tasks and the qualifications necessary to perform the tasks. SEAPRO has contracted wildlife response capability. Their experts can assess the impact on wildlife, obtain permits necessary, and engage in wildlife hazing or rescue and rehabilitation. They have contracts with wildlife responders recognized in Alaska and are authorized to implement primary, secondary, and tertiary response (SEAPRO Technical Manual Section 3 Part 10c).

A summary of response tasks concerning wildlife:

Level of Response	Activity
Primary	Keep oil from reaching wildlife or habitat. Prevention of secondary contamination through scavenging of dead and oiled wildlife.
Secondary	Haze wildlife away from contaminated habitat.
Tertiary	Capture and treat contaminated wildlife.

SEAPRO has contracts with the International Bird Rescue (IBR) and International Wildlife Research (IWR). IBR provides wildlife experts with the training necessary to rescue and rehabilitate birds and some small terrestrial furbearers, not including sea otters. IWR is approved for the response and treatment of all marine mammals including sea otters. The wildlife expert shall assess the spill in terms of potential impact on wildlife and obtain permits necessary to engage in wildlife hazing or rescue and rehabilitation.

Responders will report whether sea otters, or other marine mammals, are in the area of the spill and, if so, will observe the animals to determine if they are impacted.

A specialist from NOAA NMFS will provide oversight and permitting/authorizations for carcass collection, deterrence, and capture of marine mammals under their jurisdiction (NMFS 2017). A specialist from USFWS will provide oversight for any actions that are taken with regards to sea otters and migratory birds. ADF&G will provide oversight and permitting for hazing of migratory birds and for carcass collection, hazing, and capture and rehabilitation of terrestrial animals (see Table 1.2-4 for contact information). NOAA's *Pinniped and Cetacean Oil Spill Response Guidelines* and the *Arctic Marine Mammal Disaster Response Guidelines* provide

guidance on dealing with marine mammals during a spill response (Ziccardi, et al. 2015 and NMFS 2017).

Federal laws and regulations will limit the activities of P49 personnel with respect to handling migratory birds, marine mammals, and other wildlife. Under these laws and regulations, it is illegal for anyone to take or handle marine wildlife except personnel from the responsible government entities or individuals authorized to take or handle marine wildlife by the proper authorities. Carcass disposal will not occur without coordination with wildlife agencies.

For wildlife permit contacts, refer to Table 1.2-4 State and Federal Agency Notifications. Authorizations required for hazing, capture, or holding injured animals are tabulated in Table 1.2-6 State and Federal Permits.

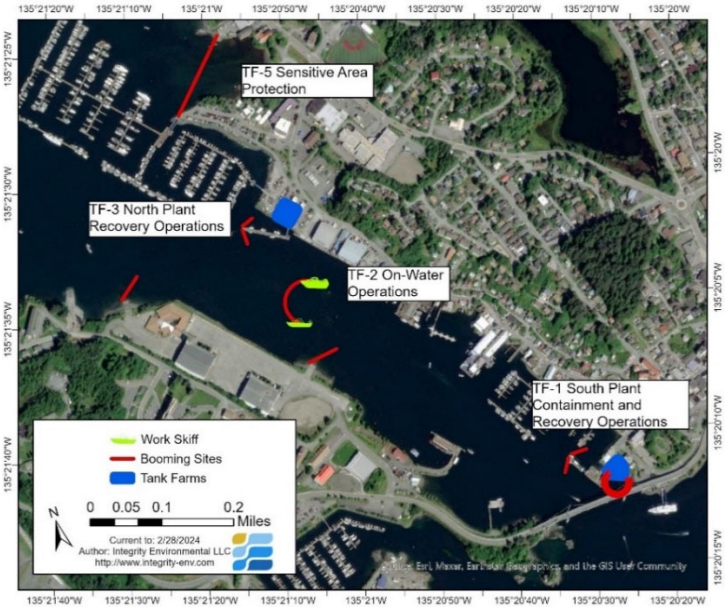
Plans for protection, recovery, disposal, rehabilitation, and release of wildlife affected by an oil spill are subject to and will follow the guidance provided in the *Wildlife Protection Guidelines for Oil Spill Response in Alaska*. Wildlife Response Plans are addressed in Sections 3650 and 9740.3.8 of the *Wildlife Protection Guidelines for Oil Spill Response in Alaska* (see Section 3.11 of this plan for a link to the Area Plan References and Tools website). Contracted wildlife experts would be responsible for preparing Wildlife Response Plans and submitting them for agency approval.

Dead, oiled wildlife must be collected and disposed of to prevent secondary contamination of wildlife which will scavenge carrion. Collection of carcasses will follow the carcass collection tactics in Sections 1710.3, 2510, and 3640.2 of the *Wildlife Protection Guidelines for Oil Spill Response in Alaska*. Dead, oiled wildlife will be collected and labeled with chain of custody forms according to the *Wildlife Protection Guidelines for Oil Spill Response in Alaska* and shall be submitted to the appropriate wildlife resource agency (USFWS, NMFS, or ADF&G) or their representative. Disposition of carcasses will be done under their direction. A data sheet for collected dead oiled wildlife can be found in the *Wildlife Protection Guidelines Oil Spill Response in Alaska* (see Section 3.11 of this plan for a link to the Area Plan References and Tools website)

ICS 201 Sitka RPS Scenario

1. Incident Name	2. Prepared By: P49	INCIDENT BRIEFING
Sitka Plant Scenario	**Date:** 11/05 **Time:** 0900	ICS 201-CG

3. Map/Sketch



4. Incident Timeline

0900 Spill discovered

0905 The Plant Manager, who serves as the initial IC, notifies all facility personnel. Ignition sources, valves and pumps are disabled.

0910 P49 IC conducts internal QI notification; IC notifies police and fire services to establish a security area and reroute traffic.

0915 IC conducts initial site assessment; request mobilization of SEAPRO's Juneau-based responders and equipment; Sitka-based SEAPRO responders are mobilized and told to report to spill site; IC instructs office staff to make local notifications.

0930 QI conducts agency notifications (NRC and ADEC) and notifications to local facilities and seafood processors; assemble onsite personnel; barge ordered.

0935 IC conducts initial tactical/safety briefing.

1000 Deploy a loop of containment boom lined with sorbent boom (200') along the shoreline at the release site. Deploy two strands (100' each) of containment boom on either side of the north end of the marina creating two recovery sites.

1100 Deploy P49 rope mop and Skim Pak skimmers at the marina recovery sites. Skimmers will discharge to P49 Tank Trucks.

1330 Sitka-based SEAPRO equipment arrives on site and is staged at the P49 warehouse.

1400 Two hundred feet containment boom is loaded onto a flatbed truck and transported to the University of Alaska Southeast (UAS) Sitka Campus parking lot on the southern side of the channel at the North Plant. Two recovery sites will be established on the boat ramps here with 100 feet boom at each site, SEAPRO's Aquaguard skimmers, and Canflex Sea Slug FCB-25 bladders.

5. Initial Response Objectives, Current Actions, Planned Actions Set by IOSC

Ensure safety of responders and public
Contain, control and recover spilled oil
Complete all required notifications
Mobilized resources
Protection of ESAs and economic areas

ICS 201 Sitka Scenario

1. Incident Name Sitka Scenario	**2. Prepared By:** P49 **Date:** 11/05 **Time:** 0900	INCIDENT BRIEFING ICS 201-CG

7. Resources Summary (using ICS 213rr)

Resource	**Resource Identifier**	**Time Ordered**	**ETA**	**On-Scene (X)**	**Notes (location/ assignment/ status)**
Bulk Plant TERT (2)	P49	0930	1000	X	TF-1, TF-8
Responders (5) (Sitka)	SEAPRO	0930	1330		TF-1
Containment boom (800') (Sitka South Plant)	P49	0930	1000	X	TF-1
Sorbent Boom (140') (Sitka South Plant)	P49	0930	1000	X	TF-1
Sorbent Boom (140') (Sitka North Plant)	P49	0930	1030		TF-1
Sorbent Boom (1,320') (Sitka)	SEAPRO	0930	1330		TF-1
Rope Mop skimmer	P49	0930	1000	X	TF-1
Skim Pak 4200	P49	0930	1030	X	TF-1
19ft. skiff (Sitka South Plant)	P49	0930	1000	X	TF-1, TF-3
Tank Trucks (7)	P49	0930	1000	X	TF-1, TF-8
Unitor Oil Bag 1000m3 (Sitka)	SEAPRO	0930	1330		TF-1
Responders (4) (Sitka)	SEAPRO	0930	1330		TF-2
Containment Boom (200') (Sitka North Plant)	P49	0930	1030		TF-2
Aquaguard RBS Triton 35 Skimmers (2) (Sitka)	SEAPRO	0930	1330		TF-2
Unitor Oil Bag 100m3 (Sitka)	SEAPRO	0930	1330		TF-2
Vikoma Towable Storage Bladder (Sitka)	SEAPRO	0930	1330		TF-2
Responders (4) (Sitka)	SEAPRO	0930	1330		TF-2
Aquaguard RBS Triton 35 Skimmers (2) (Sitka)	SEAPRO	0930	1330		TF-2
Unitor Oil Bag 100m3 (Sitka)	SEAPRO	0930	1330		TF-2
Vikoma Towable Storage Bladder (Sitka)	SEAPRO	0930	1330		TF-2
Bulk Plant TERT (2)	P49	0930	1000	X	TF-3, TF-8
Responders (8) (Sitka)	SEAPRO	0930	1330		TF-3
Containment Boom (400') (Sitka South Plant)	P49	0930	1000	X	TF-3
Flatbed Truck	P49	0930	1030		TF-3, TF-5
Aquaguard RBS Triton 35 Skimmers (2) (Sitka)	SEAPRO	0930	1330		TF-3
Manta Ray Skimmer (Sitka North Plant)	P49	0930	1030		TF-3

17ft. Boston Whaler (Sitka North Plant)	P49	0930	1030		TF-3, TF-5
Vessel of Opportunity (Sitka)	SEAPRO	0930	1330		TF-3, TF-6, TF-7
Canflex Sea Slug FCB-25 Bladder (4) (Sitka)	SEAPRO	0930	1330		TF-3
Responders (1) (Sitka)	SEAPRO	0930	1330		TF-4
Waterproof Drone (Ketchikan)	SEAPRO	0930	1730		TF-4
Contract aircraft	TEMSCO	0930	1400		TF-4
Bulk Plant TERT (1)	P49	0930	1000	X	TF-5, TF-8
Responders (5) (Sitka)	SEAPRO	0930	1330		TF-5
20” containment boom (600’) (Sitka North Plant)	P49	0930	1030		TF-5
20” containment boom (400’) (Sitka)	SEAPRO	0930	1330		TF-5
SCAT team members (9) (Ketchikan)	SEAPRO	0930	0900 next day		TF-6
Wildlife hazing specialists (IBR)	SEAPRO	0930	0900 next day		TF-7
Responders (5) (Ketchikan)	SEAPRO	0930	1730		TF-8
Petro Mariner Barge (or similar contracted barge)	P49	0930	1330 next day		TF-8

ICS 204 Task Force 3 On-Water Operations

1. Incident Name	2. Operational Period (Date/Time)	Assignment List
Sitka Scenario	From: 11/05 0900 To: End	ICS 204-OS

3. Task Force 3	4. On-Water Recovery Operations		
5. Operations Personnel	**Name**	**Affiliation**	**Contact # (s)**
Initial Incident Commander:	Plant Manager	P49	Ch 10/cell
Operations Section Chief:	General Manager	P49	Ch 10/cell

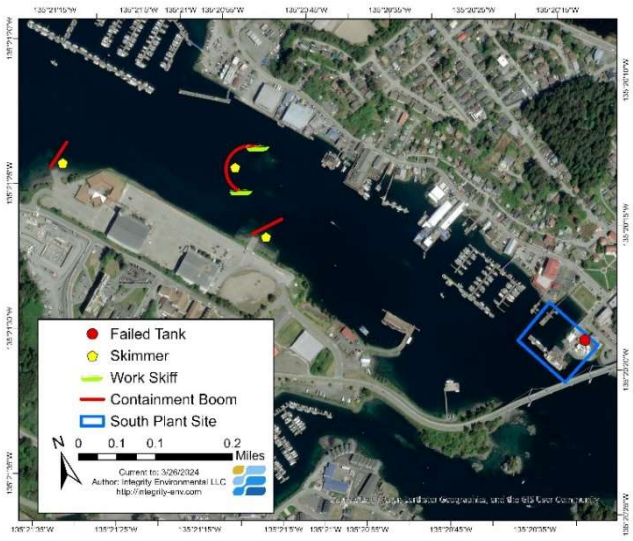
6. Resources Assigned This Period "X" indicates special instructions

Type	Qty.	Ownership	Staging Area	Notes/Remarks	
Responders	8	SEAPRO/P49	North Plant		☒
Containment Boom	200'	P49	North Plant	On-water recovery	☒
Containment Boom	200'	P49	North Plant	Diversion booming	☒
Skiffs (19 ft & 17ft Boston Whaler)	2	P49	North Plant	Boom deployment & On-water recovery	☒
VOO	1	SEAPRO	North Plant	For shuttling full bladders to temporary storage	☒
Flatbed Truck	1	P49	North Plant	For transporting boom	☒
Aquaguard RBS Triton 35 Skimmers	2	SEAPRO	North Plant	Shoreside recovery	☒
Manta Ray Skimmer	1	P49	North Plant	On-water recovery	☒
Canflex Sea Slug FCB-25 Bladder	4	SEAPRO	North Plant	Temporary storage	☒

7. Assignments: Create two additional recovery sites on the southern side of the channel at each of the Mt Edgecumbe boat ramps. Using one 100ft strand of boom at each ramp, deploy diversion booming using a P49 vessel. Deploy the Aquaguard skimmers at each recovery site. Skimmers will discharge to the Canflex Sea Slug FCB-25 bladders anchored at each site.

The Manta Ray Skimmer and one 200' strand of boom will be towed by the two P49 skiffs. The skimmer will discharge into the Canflex Sea Slug FCB-25 Bladders. Full bladders are shuttled back to the North Plant to offload to the Unitor Oil Bag to be emptied and then back to the on-water recovery ops so there is little interruption in recovery.

Review spill trajectories and obtain on-scene reports of oil movement from field responders. Target leading edge of spill in the Sitka Channel to contain oil and prevent impacts to sensitive areas. On outgoing (low) tide, contain and recover oil near dock areas to prevent spread of oil. Anticipate tidal changes and shift assets to maximize oil recovery efforts. Refer to STAR manual, Figure FO-4 V-boom configuration, and section B-III-6.



8. Special Instructions for Division/Group Water operations – requires PFD; read tides and currents when provided. All operations require PPE. All responders must sign tailgate safety brief and read SSHP (when available). Read tides and currents when provided.

9. Communications (radio and/or phone contact numbers needed for this assignment)

Name/Function	Radio: Freq/System/Channel	Phone
SEAPRO Responders (6)	Channel 10	N/A
P49 Responders (2)	Channel 10	N/A
	Total Responders:	8

10. Prepared By (Resource Unit Leader)	11. Approved By (Planning Section Chief)
Planning Section	**Date/Time**

ASSIGNMENT LIST ICS 204-OS

ICS 204 Task Force 5 Sensitive Area Protection

1. Incident Name	2. Operational Period (Date/Time)	Assignment List
Sitka Scenario	From: 11/05 0900 To: End	ICS 204-OS

3. Task Force 5	4. Sensitive Area Protection

5. Operations Personnel	Name	Affiliation	Contact # (s)
Initial Incident Commander:	Plant Manager	P49	Ch 10/cell
Operations Section Chief:	General Manager	P49	Ch 10/cell

6. Resources Assigned This Period "X" indicates special instructions

Type	Qty.	Ownership	Staging Area	Notes/Remarks	
Responders	5	SEAPRO/P49	Thomsen Harbor		☒
Containment boom	600 ft	P49	Thomsen Harbor	Exclusion booming harbor	☒
Containment boom	400 ft	SEAPRO	Thomsen Harbor	Exclusion booming harbor and additional sensitive areas	☒
Flatbed Truck	1	P49	Thomsen Harbor		☒
17 ft. Boston Whaler Vessel	1	P49	Thomsen Harbor	Boom deployment	☒

7. Assignments:

See ICS 232 Form for priority protection implementation.

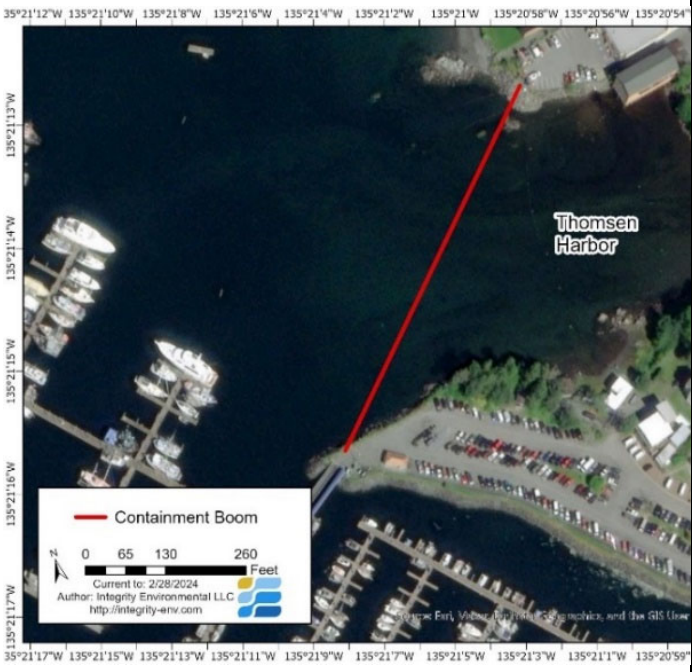
Deploy exclusion boom at Thomsen Harbor Using the 17ft Vessel to protect the eel grass beds.

At the discretion of the IC and Operations Section Chief, deploy additional exclusion or deflection boom at any threatened anadromous streams, boat harbors, seafood plants and any additional sensitive areas identified by the IC. The boom will remain in place for as long as determined by the IC.

Boom that is on tidally influenced waters will require maintenance through tide changes. The following actions should be taken to ensure the boom is effective:

- Readjust at least every 6 hours to maintain boom shape through tide cycles with the P49 Boston Whaler Vessel
- Continuous monitoring of the system is required.
- Deployment planning is based on average high tidal conditions.

See STAR Manual Sections B-III-12, Exclusion Boom



8. Special Instructions for Division/Group Water operations – requires PFD. All operations require PPE. All responders must sign tailgate safety brief and read SSHP (when available). Read tides and currents when provided. Immediately report sightings of oiled wildlife to the IC.

9. Communications (radio and/or phone contact numbers needed for this assignment)

Name/Function	Radio: Freq/System/Channel	Phone
SEAPRO Responders (4)	Channel 10	N/A
P49 Responder (1)	Channel 10	N/A
	Total Responders:	5

10. Prepared By (Resource Unit Leader)	11. Approved By (Planning Section Chief) Date/Time
Planning Section	

ASSIGNMENT LIST ICS 204-OS

ICS 204 Task Force 7 Wildlife Assessment

1. Incident Name	2. Operational Period (Date/Time)	Assignment List
Sitka Scenario	From: 11/05 0900 To: End	ICS 204-OS
3. Task Force 7	**4. Wildlife Assessment**	

5. Operations Personnel	Name	Affiliation	Contact # (s)
Initial Incident Commander:	Plant Manager	P49	Ch 10/cell
Operations Section Chief:	General Manager	P49	Ch 10/cell

6. Resources Assigned This Period "X" indicates special instructions

Type	Qty	Ownership	Staging Area	Notes/Remarks	
Bird and marine mammal responders	5	SEAPRO	South Plant	Includes 2 IBR personnel (who are certified to haze) and 3 IWR (who are qualified to respond to otters) under contract to SEAPRO	☒
Field Hazing Kit	1	SEAPRO	South Plant		☒
VOO	1	SEAPRO	South Plant	For transporting responders and equipment	☒

7. Assignments: Prepare wildlife assessment potential implementation of hazing techniques. Based on spill surveillance, determine accessibility and protection needs. Report wildlife observations to Environmental Unit for situation status updates. Order additional wildlife resource equipment through Logistics based on observations.

IBR and IWR personnel are anticipated to arrive 24 hours after being requested.

Reference: Wildlife Protection Guidelines for Oil Spill Response in Alaska (version 2020.2) https://alaskarrt.org/PublicFiles/WPG-v2020.2-FINAL.pdf

8. Special Instructions for Division/Group Water Operations – Requires PFD. All Operations require PPE. All responders must sign tailgate safety brief and read SSHP (when available). Read tides and currents when provided. Immediately report sightings of oiled wildlife to the IC.

9. Communications (radio and/or phone contact numbers needed for this assignment)

Name/Function	Radio: Freq/System/Channel	Phone
Agency Personnel (2)	Channel 10	N/A
IBR Personnel (2)	Channel 10	N/A
IWR Personnel (3)	Channel 10	N/A
	Total Responders:	7

10. Prepared By (Resource Unit Leader)	11. Approved By (Planning Section Chief) Date/Time
Planning Section/Environmental Unit	

ASSIGNMENT LIST ICS 201-OS

ICS 204 Task Force 8 Waste Management

1. Incident Name	2. Operational Period (Date/Time)	Assignment List
Sitka Scenario	From: 11/05 0900 To: End	ICS 204-OS
3. Task Force 8	**4. Waste Management**	

5. Operations Personnel	Name	Affiliation	Contact # (s)
Initial Incident Commander:	Plant Manager	P49	Ch 10/cell
Operations Section Chief:	General Manager	P49	Ch 10/cell

6. Resources Assigned This Period "X" indicates special instructions

Type	Qty	Ownership	Staging Area	Notes/Remarks	
Responders	10	SEAPRO/P49	South Plant Marina		☒
Petro Mariner Barge	1	P49	South Plant Marina		☒
Tank Trucks	7	P49	South Plant Marina		☒

7. Assignments: Transfer and storage of recovered product from recovery operations. Recovered product is transferred from bladders and temporary storage containers to the Petro Mariner barge (or a similar contracted barge) to be transported off site.

Maintain documentation that accounts for quantity of product transferred from each device throughout the response.

8. Special Instructions for Division/Group Water Operations – Requires PFD. All Operations require PPE. All responders must sign tailgate safety brief and read SSHP (when available). Read tides and currents when provided. Immediately report sightings of oiled wildlife to the IC.

9. Communications (radio and/or phone contact numbers needed for this assignment)

Name/Function	Radio: Freq/System/Channel	Phone
SEAPRO Responders (5)	Channel 10	N/A
P49 Responders (5)	Channel 10	N/A
	Total Responders:	5

10. Prepared By (Resource Unit Leader)	11. Approved By (Planning Section Chief) Date/Time
Planning Section	

ASSIGNMENT LIST ICS 201-OS

ICS 215 Sitka Bulk Plant RPS Scenario

1. Incident Name Sitka Scenario		2. Operational Period (Date/Time) From: 11/05 0900 To: End								OPERATIONAL PLANNING WORKSHEET ICS 215-OS			
		5. Resource/Equipment											9. "X" here if 204A is Needed
3. Division/ Group or Location	4. Work Assignments	Resource	Containment Boom	Sorbent Boom	Skimmers and Pumps	Vessels	Temporary Storage	Personnel	Aircraft	Tank Trucks	6. Notes/ Remarks	7. Reporting Location	8. Req. Arrival Time	
Task Force 1	South Plant Containment and Recovery Operations	Req.	800	1,600	2	1	1	7	0	7	**All TERT personnel are reassigned to TF-8 when waste management operations begin	South Plant Marina	1000	☒
		Have	800	1,600	2	1	1	7	0	7				
		Need	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Task Force 2	North Plant Recovery Operations	Req.	200	0	2	0	2	4	0	0	† All tank trucks are reassigned to TF-8 when waste management operations begin	North Plant	1300	☒
		Have	200	0	2	0	2	4	0	0				
		Need	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Task Force 3	On-Water Operations	Req.	400	0	3	3	4	8	0	0	*19 ft skiff in TF-1 reassigned to TF-3 when boom deployment is complete	North Plant Marina	1330	☒
		Have	400	0	3	3	4	8	0	0				
		Need	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Task Force 4	Aerial Surveillance	Req	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0		Airport	1400	☒
		Have	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0				
		Need	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Task Force 5	Sensitive Area Protection	Req.	1000	0	0	1	0	5	0	0	*17 ft Boston Whaler used for deploying boom for TF-5 and on-water recovery in TF-3	Thomsen Harbor	1430	☒
		Have	1000	0	0	1	0	5	0	0				
		Need	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Task Force 6	Shoreline Assessment	Req.	0	0	0	1	0	11	0	0	*VOO reassigned to TF-6 and TF-7 when on-water recovery is complete	North Plant	0900 on 11/06	☒
		Have	0	0	0	1	0	11	0	0				
		Need	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Task Force 7	Wildlife Assessment	Req.	0	0	0	1	0	7	0	0		North Plant	0900 on 11/06	☒
		Have	0	0	0	1	0	7	0	0				
		Need	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Task Force 8	Waste Management	Req.	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	*17 ft Boston Whaler reassigned to TF-8 when On-water recovery operations are complete	North Plant Marina	1100 on 11/06	☒
		Have	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0				
		Need	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
10. Total Resources Required			2,400	1,600	7	3*	15	49**	1	7	**13. Prepared by:** Operations Section			
11. Total Resources On Hand			2,400	1,600	7	3*	15	49**	1	7				
12. Total Resources Needed			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
OPERATIONAL PLANNING WORKSHEET														**ICS 215-OS**

ICS 232 Sitka Bulk Plant RPS Scenario Resources at Risk

1. Incident Name	2. Operational Period (Date/Time)	Resources at Risk Summary
Sitka Scenario	From: 11/05 0900 To: End	ICS 232-OS

3. Environmentally Sensitive Areas and Wildlife Issues

Site #	Priority	Site Name and/or Physical Location	Site Issues
1	1	Thomsen Harbor	The area contains large amount of Eel grass which provides vital habitat for fish, waterfowl, and invertebrates.
2	2	Indian River	GRS (SE05-05): River supports habitat and spawning areas for salmon, steelhead trout, and herring. Area also supports waterfowl and shorebird migration, molting, and winter habitat. The area is used for recreational and commercial fishing and salmon hatchery/pens.
4	4	Nearby Anadromous Streams	There are nine anadromous waters within the planning distance of the facility. See Section 3.9.3 and Table 3.9-2 for additional information and locations.
3	3	Middle Island	GRS (SE05-11): Area contains habitat for harbor seals and whales in addition to herring spawning sites. Kelp and eelgrass beds which support intertidal diversity are in the area as well. Uses include subsistence, recreational, and private residences.
5	5	Starrigavan Bay	GRS (SE05-20): Bay contains salmon and dolly varden as well as seabird nesting sites. The area has a sheltered rocky shoreline and is used for log storage, recreation, subsistence, and commercial fishing/marine services.

Narrative: At the discretion of the IC, the Operations Section Chief, and SEAPRO additional response tactics may be required to prevent the release from reaching nearby ESAs. Response tactics include dikes, berms, and trenches, containment boom, exclusion boom and passive recovery with sorbent materials, including snow. See STAR Manual, Sections B-III-2-1, B-III-3-1, B-III-11-1, and B-III-12-1.

Immediately report sightings of oiled wildlife to the IC.

See Sections 1.6 and 3.9 of this plan for more information recovery strategies, containment and control strategies, wildlife protection, and archeo-cultural and socio-economic factors in the region.

4. Archeo-cultural and Socio-economic Issues

Site #	Priority	Site Name and/or Physical Location	Site Issues
1	1	Neighboring businesses / adjacent to facility in all directions	Notification to local businesses of spill. Protection prioritization to be conducted by IC and Operations Section Chief. See Section 1.2 for contact information.
2	2	Boat harbor	Harbormaster will be notified if contact is suspected to occur, harbor traffic halted, and entrance will be boomed off. See Section 1.2 for contact information.

Narrative: Response tactics to prevent a release from impacting a neighboring business include dikes, berms, and trenches, containment boom, and passive recovery with sorbent materials, including snow. See STAR Manual, Sections B-III-2-1, B-III-3-1, and B-III-11-1.

All responders are instructed to report any cultural resources found during operations to the Federal On Scene Coordinator (FOSC) Historic Properties Specialist (see Section 3.9 of this plan for more information).

Prepared by: Environmental Unit Leader	**Date/Time:**

RESOURCES AT RISK SUMMARY **ICS 232-OS**

ICS 209 Incident Status Summary First Operational Period

1. Incident Name	2. Operational Period (Date/Time)	Time of Report	INCIDENT STATUS SUMMARY ICS 209-OS
Sitka Scenario	From: 11/05 at 0900 To: 11/06 at 0700	22 hours	

3. Spill Status (Estimated, in Barrels) [Ops & EUL/SSC]

Source Status: Remaining Potential (bbl.): 0

☒ Secured Rate of Spillage (bph): 0

☐ Unsecured

	Since Last Report	Total
Volume Spilled (bbl)	3,710	3,710
Volume Spilled (gal)	155,824	155,824

Mass Balance/Oil Budget

	Gal	BBL
Recovered Oil Current	41,764	994.3
Evaporation	NA	NA
Chemical Dispersion	NA	NA
Burned	NA	NA
On-Land	0	0
Floating, On-Water	114,060	2,715.7
Total spilled oil accounted for:	155,824	3,710

4. Waste Management (Estimated) [Ops/Disposal]

At the end of this Operational Period 11/06 @ 0700

	Project Recovered	Stored	Disposed
Oily Liquids (gallons)	167,048	167,048	0
Liquids (gallons)	208,810	208810	0

5. Shoreline Impacts (Estimated, in miles) [PSC/EUL/SSC]

Degree of Oiling	Affected	Cleaned	To Be Cleaned
Light	0	0	0
Medium	0	0	0
Heavy	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0

6. Wildlife Impacts [Ops/Wildlife Br.]

	Numbers in () indicate subtotal that are threatened/endangered species.				Died in Facility	
Mammals	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marine Mammals	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fish	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0

7. Safety Status [Safety Officer]

	Since Last Report	Total
Responder Injury	0	0
Public Injury	0	0

8. Equipment Resources [RUL]

Description	Ordered	Available/ Staged	Assigned	Out of Service
Skimmers				
Rope Mop	1	1	1	0
Skim Pak 4200	1	1	1	0
Manta Ray	1	1	1	0
Aquaguard RBS Triton 35	4	4	4	0
Boom (ft.)				
Containment boom	2,400	2,400	2,400	0
Sorbent boom	1,600	1,600	1,600	0
On water temporary storage devices				
Unitor Oil Bag 1000m3	1	1	1	0
Unitor Oil Bag 100m3	1	1	1	0
Canflex Sea Slug FCB-25	4	4	4	0
Towable Storage Bladder	1	1	1	0
Barge	1	0	0	0
Vessels				
19 ft. Skiff	1	1	1	0
17 ft. Boston Whaler	1	1	1	0
VOO	1	1	1	0
Aircraft				
Contract	1	1	1	0

9. Personnel Resources [RUL]

Description	People in Cmd. Post	People in the Field	Total People On Scene
Federal	2	0	2
State	2	2	4
Local	0	0	0
RP	3	5	8
Contract Personnel	2	25	27
Volunteers	0	0	0
Total Response Personnel from all Organizations:			41

10. Special Notes

11. Prepared by: (Situation Unit Leader)

INCIDENT STATUS SUMMARY ICS 209-OS

ICS 209 Incident Status Summary Second Operational Period

1. Incident Name	2. Operational Period (Date/Time)	Time of Report	INCIDENT STATUS SUMMARY ICS 209-OS
Sitka Scenario	From: 11/06 at 0700 To: 11/07 at 0700	46 hours	

3. Spill Status (Estimated, in Barrels) [Ops & EUL/SSC]

Source Status: Remaining Potential (bbl.): 0

☒ Secured Rate of Spillage (bph): 0

☐ Unsecured

	Since Last Report	Total
Volume Spilled (bbl)	0	3,710
Volume Spilled (gal)	**0**	155,824

Mass Balance/Oil Budget

	Gal	BBL
Recovered Oil Current	135,768	3,232.5
Evaporation	NA	NA
Chemical Dispersion	NA	NA
Burned	NA	NA
On-Land	0	0
Floating, On-Water	20,056	477.5
Total spilled oil accounted for:	155,824	3,710

4. Waste Management (Estimated) [Ops/Disposal]

At the end of this Operational Period 11/07 @ 0700

	Project Recovered	Stored	Disposed
Oily Liquids (gallons)	543,060	543,060	0
Liquids (gallons)	678,825	678,825	0

5. Shoreline Impacts (Estimated, in miles) [PSC/EUL/SSC]

Degree of Oiling	Affected	Cleaned	To Be Cleaned
Light	0	0	0
Medium	0	0	0
Heavy	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0

6. Wildlife Impacts [Ops/Wildlife Br.]

Numbers in () indicate subtotal that are threatened/endangered species.

					Died in Facility	
Mammals	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marine Mammals	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fish	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0

7. Safety Status [Safety Officer]

	Since Last Report	Total
Responder Injury	0	0
Public Injury	0	0

8. Equipment Resources [RUL]

Description	Ordered	Available/ Staged	Assigned	Out of Service
Skimmers				
Rope Mop	1	1	1	0
Skim Pak 4200	1	1	1	0
Manta Ray	1	1	1	0
Aquaguard RBS Triton 35	4	4	4	0
Boom (ft.)				
Containment boom	2,400	2,400	2,400	0
Sorbent boom	1,600	1,600	1,600	0
On water temporary storage devices				
Unitor Oil Bag 1000m3	1	1	1	0
Unitor Oil Bag 100m3	1	1	1	0
Canflex Sea Slug FCB-25	4	4	4	0
Towable Storage Bladder	1	1	1	0
Barge	1	1	1	0
Vessels				
19 ft. Skiff	1	1	1	0
17 ft. Boston Whaler	1	1	1	0
VOO	1	1	1	0
Aircraft				
Contract	1	1	1	0

9. Personnel Resources [RUL]

Description	People in Cmd. Post	People in the Field	Total People On Scene
Federal	2	0	2
State	2	2	4
Local	0	0	0
RP	3	5	8
Contract Personnel	2	39	41
Volunteers	0	0	0
Total Response Personnel from all Organizations:			55

10. Special Notes

11. Prepared by: (Situation Unit Leader)

INCIDENT STATUS SUMMARY ICS 209-OS

ICS 209 Incident Status Summary Third Operational Period

1. Incident Name	2. Operational Period (Date/Time)	Time of Report	INCIDENT STATUS SUMMARY ICS 209-OS
Sitka Scenario	From: 11/07 at 0700 To: End	48 hours	

3. Spill Status (Estimated, in Barrels) [Ops & EUL/SSC]

Source Status: Remaining Potential (bbl.): 0

☒ Secured Rate of Spillage (bph): 0

☐ Unsecured

	Since Last Report	Total
Volume Spilled (bbl)	0	3,710
Volume Spilled (gal)	**0**	155,824

Mass Balance/Oil Budget

	Gal	BBL
Recovered Oil Current	155,824	3,710
Evaporation	NA	NA
Chemical Dispersion	NA	NA
Burned	NA	NA
On-Land	0	0
Floating, On-Water	0	0
Total spilled oil accounted for:	155,824	3,710

4. Waste Management (Estimated) [Ops/Disposal]

At the end of this Operational Period 11/07 @ 0900

	Project Recovered	Stored	Disposed
Oily Liquids (gallons)	628,390	628,390	0
Liquids (gallons)	785,488	785,488	0

5. Shoreline Impacts (Estimated, in miles) [PSC/EUL/SSC]

Degree of Oiling	Affected	Cleaned	To Be Cleaned
Light	0	0	0
Medium	0	0	0
Heavy	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0

6. Wildlife Impacts [Ops/Wildlife Br.]

		Numbers in () indicate subtotal that are threatened/endangered species.				Died in Facility	
Mammals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marine Mammals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

7. Safety Status [Safety Officer]

	Since Last Report	Total
Responder Injury	0	0
Public Injury	0	0

8. Equipment Resources [RUL]

Description	Ordered	Available/ Staged	Assigned	Out of Service
Skimmers				
Rope Mop	1	1	1	0
Skim Pak 4200	1	1	1	0
Manta Ray	1	1	1	0
Aquaguard RBS Triton 35	4	4	4	0
Boom (ft.)				
Containment boom	2,400	2,400	2,400	0
Sorbent boom	1,600	1,600	1,600	0
On water temporary storage devices				
Unitor Oil Bag 1000m3	1	1	1	0
Unitor Oil Bag 100m3	1	1	1	0
Canflex Sea Slug FCB-25	4	4	4	0
Towable Storage Bladder	1	1	1	0
Barge	1	1	1	0
Vessels				
19 ft. Skiff	1	1	1	0
17 ft. Boston Whaler	1	1	1	0
VOO	1	1	1	0
Aircraft				
Contract	1	1	1	0

9. Personnel Resources [RUL]

Description	People in Cmd. Post	People in the Field	Total People On Scene
Federal	2	0	2
State	2	2	4
Local	0	0	0
RP	3	5	8
Contract Personnel	2	39	41
Volunteers	0	0	0
Total Response Personnel from all Organizations:			55

10. Special Notes

11. Prepared by: (Situation Unit Leader)

INCIDENT STATUS SUMMARY ICS 209-OS

Figure 1.8-2 South Plant Site Layout

Current to: 7/15/2024
Author: Integrity Environmental LLC
http://integrity-env.com

Sitka Bulk Plant
Petro 49, Inc.
South Plant
1 Lincoln Street, Sitka, Alaska 99835
Within: Sec. 2, T. 56 S., R. 63 E.,
Copper River Meridian, Alaska.
Tank Farm: 57 2.907' N 135 20.392' W
USGS 63K Quad: Sitka A-5
Coordinate System:
NAD 1983 Alaska Albers

- Tank
- Marine Header
- First Valve
- M Mooring Area
- D Dock
- R Filter House
- P Pump House
- T Tank Truck Loading Rack
- W Warehouse
- O Office
- S Sales Building
- Emergency Stop
- Fire Extinguisher
- Spill Response Equipment
- Pipeline
- Secondary Containment Area
- South Plant

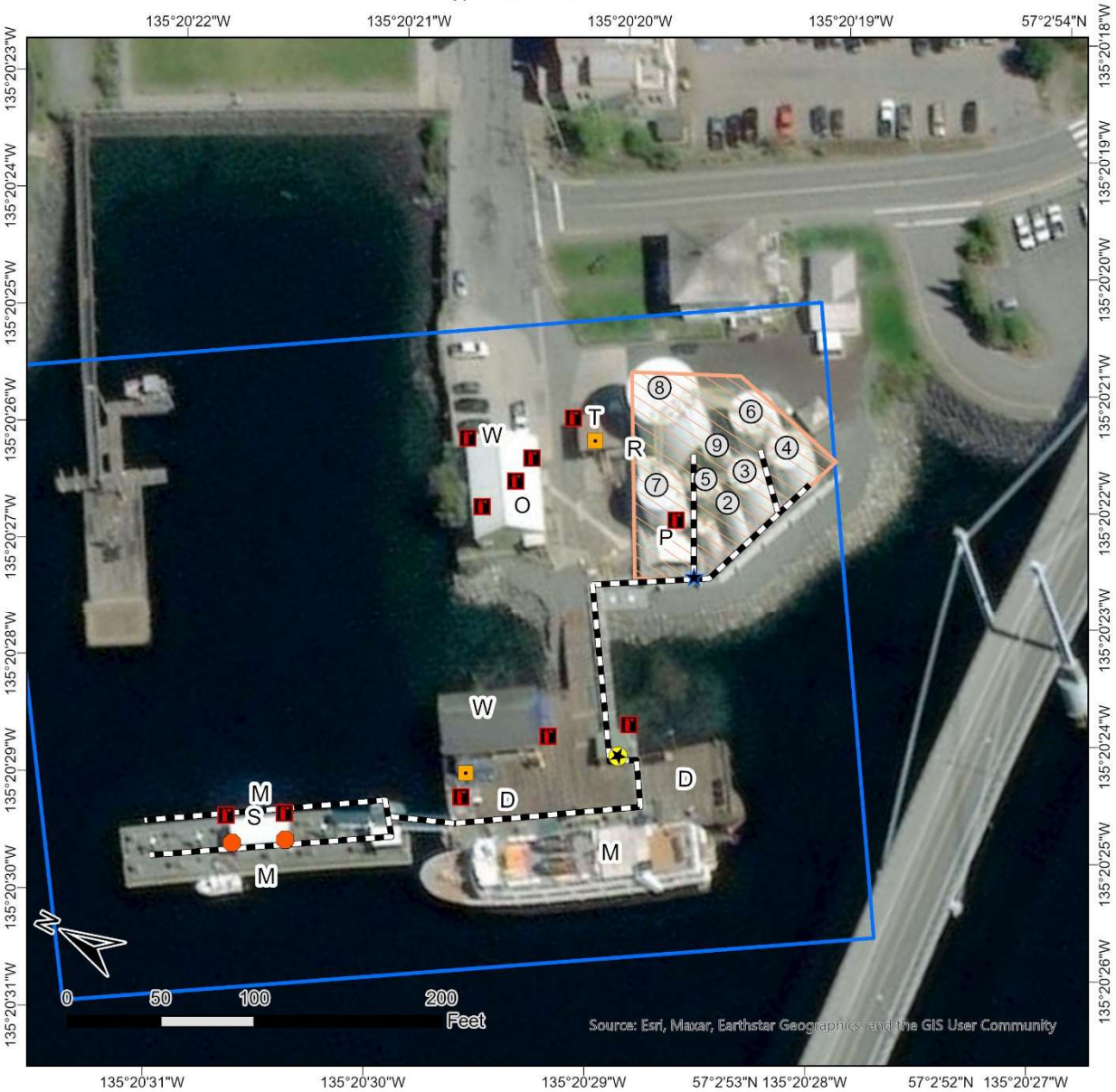


Figure 1.8-5 North Plant Site Layout

Current to: 7/15/2024
Author: Integrity Environmental LLC
http://www.integrity-env.com

Sitka Bulk Plant
Petro 49, Inc.
North Plant
613 Katlian Street, Sitka, Alaska 99835
Within: Sec. 35, T. 55 S., R. 63 E.,
Copper River Meridian, Alaska.
Tank Farm: 57 3.317' N 135 20.924' W
USGS 63K Quad: Sitka A-5
Coordinate System:
NAD 1983 Alaska Albers

- Tank
- Marine Header
- Fuel Dispenser
- First Valve
- D Dock
- F Fuel Float
- R Hose Reel
- T Tank Truck Loading Rack
- P Pump House
- K Kiosk
- O Office
- S Shop
- W Warehouse
- P Parking
- Fire Extinguisher
- Spill Response Equipment
- Pipeline
- North Plant

Section 2.5 Discharge Detection *18 AAC 75.450(b)(5)*

This section provides a description of the existing and proposed means of discharge detection, including facility inspection schedules, discharge detection systems in place, and monitoring systems. If electronic or mechanical instrumentation is employed, detailed specifications, including threshold detection, sensitivities, and limitations of equipment will be provided.

Section 2.5.1 Facility Inspection *18 AAC 75.450(b)(1)*

Direct Observation: Oil spills will be primarily detected by direct observation of the event. Whenever oil is being transferred to a vessel, the person in charge of delivery will stand by the point of transfer. He will keep a continuous watch for any sign of a spill.

During bulk fuel deliveries to the facility, a watchman also will be stationed at the tanks. He will be in radio communication with the person in charge of the delivery who will be keeping watch at the delivery point on the dock. If any irregularity occurs, including overflowing a tank, the watchman will notify the person in charge of delivery who will immediately order the discharging vessel to shut down its pumps. Except for overfill alarms, there is no electronic monitoring to detect spills.

Periodic Inspection: P49 personnel have been trained to observe all piping systems and tanks externally to look for obvious leaks or defects in the tanks or piping systems. They visually inspect the facility for evidence of any discharge during daily operations. This inspection is recorded on the daily inspection form. Monthly, the Plant Manager or his designee perform a more detailed inspection, identifying potential areas of concern (areas at risk for discharge) and record these observations on the monthly inspection forms. All forms are located in Appendix A of this plan.

Inspection Training: The Plant Manager and tank farm operators are designated and trained to observe facility tanks and piping for the monthly inspection requirements of American Petroleum Institute (API) 653 and API 570.

Section 2.5.2 Discharge Detection for New Storage Tanks

New storage tanks will be equipped with leak detection observable from outside the tank designed and built in accordance with API 650 as adopted by reference in Alaska regulations 18 AAC 75.065(j).

Section 2.5.3 Discharge Detection for Existing Storage Tanks *18 AAC 75.065(a)(1), (a)(2)*

Tanks are inspected as part of the periodic plant inspections. There are daily and monthly inspections. The monthly inspections include API 653 requirements (see Facility Inspection Checklist, Appendix A of this plan). All tanks are inspected and maintained in accordance

Table 2.5-2 North Plant Tank Inspection Schedule

Tank Number	Date Const.	Last Internal	Next Internal	Last External	Next External
API 653 Inspected Tanks					
19	1992	2022	2042	2022	2027
20	1992	2022	2042	2022	2027
21	1992	2022	2042	2022	2027
STI SP001 Inspected Tanks					
1	1980	2005	2025	2020	2030
2	1980	2016	2036	2021	2031
3	1980	2016	2036	2021	2031
4	1980	2013	2033	2022	2032
5	1980	2022	2042	2022	2032
6	1980	2005	2025	2020	2030
7	1980	2008	2028	2023	2033
8	1980	2016	2036	2021	2031
9	1980	2015	2035	2020	2030
10	1980	2008	2028	2023	2033
11	1980	2022	2042	2022	2032
12	1980	2022	2042	2022	2032
13	1980	2016	2036	2021	2031
14	1980	2016	2036	2021	2031
15	1980	2015	2035	2020	2030
16	1980	2022	2042	2022	2032
17	1980	2016	2036	2021	2031
18	1980	2022	2042	2022	2032

P49 will notify ADEC before making any major repair or alteration to a regulated tank. P49 will also notify ADEC when taking a tank out of service and before returning any tank to service. A field constructed above ground oil storage tank removed from service for more than one year must be cleaned, marked, and secured in accordance with 18 AAC 75.065(o) which requires that the tank be free of oil,

- Marked with the words “out of service” and with the date taken out of service,
- Secured to prevent unauthorized use, and
- Disconnected from the facility piping.

Overfill Prevention *18 AAC 75.065(k)(1) and (3)*

All field-erected tanks are equipped with Varec or Shand & Jurs automatic tank gauges. These gauges are tested and calibrated by comparing readings with hand gauging of the tanks prior to and following every barge transfer.

South Plant: Automatic tank gauges in combination with high level alarms provide overfill prevention on all tanks. The alarm heights vary but are all set at least 1 foot below the top of the shell. The South Plant alarms are Omntec LU9 Series Liquid Level Alarms. The display

Drainage ***18 AAC 75.075(d)***

South Plant: Water from the tank farm SCA and the TTLR SCA is drained through an oil/water separator. The oil/water separator drains to the Sitka Channel. Water in the tank farm SCA is pumped to this oil/water separator with a manually controlled pump. Discharge from the manually operated sump pump is controlled by a valve which is kept closed and locked when not in use. Prior to turning on the pump, water in the tank farm SCA is inspected for sheen. The tank yard contains a sensor which will alert operators of fuel presence in the sump during normal operations. The OWS contains a float switch designed to float on water and sink in oil. If oil enters the separator, the float sinks and triggers an audio-visual alarm. During a drainage event, should the alarm sound, the oil/water separator and tank farm SCA will be inspected and cleaned with use of a skimmer and/or sorbents as needed.

Water from the TTLR is drained by gravity to the oil/water separator. The float switch in the separator will sink and trigger an audio-visual alarm in the presence of oil. The person in charge is alerted and immediately stops the pumps with the emergency shutoff switch and closes the valves to stop the flow of oil to the TTLR.

The oil/water separator is equipped with a positive locking valve system which is electronically controlled by sensors located within the oil/water separator. Should a power outage occur, the valves fail-safe to a closed position. The valves will also close should the high- and low-level sensors detect water levels outside of the preset limits.

See Figure 1.8-4 South Plant Drainage Routes in this plan for the general drainage routes at the South Plant.

North Plant: Water from the tank farm SCA and the TTLR SCA is drained by a manually operated sump pump to an oil/water separator. The oil/water separator drains to the Sitka Channel. Discharge from the sump pump is controlled by a manually operated valve. This valve is kept closed and locked when not in use. Additionally, the drainage from both the TTLR and the tank farm SCA is controlled by a positively closing oil/water separator inlet valve. The valve is normally open and is actuated by a float in the oil/water separator that automatically closes the valves in the presence of oil. The float switch is weighted to differentiate between oil and water so when the separator begins to fill with oil the float will sink and close the inlet valve. This also triggers an audio/visual alarm. Prior to opening the valve and turning on the sump pump, the drainage water is inspected for sheen.

The valves on this oil/water separator function in the same manner as outlined above in the South Plant section.

See Figure 1.8-7 North Plant Drainage in this plan for the general drainage routes at the North Plant.

Inspections and Maintenance ***18 AAC 75.075(c)***

The tank farm SCA and TTLR are visually inspected daily as part of the walk through documented in the Plant Inspection Log, Appendix A of this plan. Any debris, vegetation, excess water, or other things that obstruct the operation of the containment are removed. The inspector looks for any defects, damage, or signs of leaks or spills. Any problems seen are logged on the inspection log. Necessary repairs or cleanup are undertaken to ensure the containment area is maintained clean and free of debris and excess water, and that the system is operating properly. The oil/water separator is inspected periodically to be sure the oil level is low enough to leave capacity for the largest tank truck compartment.

Section 2.6 Waivers and Compliance Schedule *18 AAC 75.450(b)(6)*

This facility has no operations subject to a waiver, alternate compliance schedule, or existing condition of plan approval.

Section 3.1 Facility Description and Operational Overview *18 AAC 75.451(b)*

The Sitka Bulk Plant, consisting of the South Plant and North Plant, is a marine oil transfer facility.

South Plant: The Sitka Bulk Plant - South Plant, located at #1 Lincoln Street, is a marine transportation-related facility. It includes nine bulk petroleum storage tanks in a secondary containment area, a dock with cargo and service pipelines, and a fuel float also called a marina. The facility receives cargo deliveries from tank barges. Fuel is sold to vessels from the dock and the fuel float. Tank trucks deliver heating fuel to local residents. Operating activities vary by site and by season but, in general, are conducted 8-10 hours per day.

North Plant: The Sitka Bulk Plant - North Plant, located at 613 Katlian Street, consists of one tank yard containing 21 bulk storage tanks, which provide total shell capacity of 20,323 barrels; a floating steel fuel dock; an overhead truck load rack; a warehouse/office building; and associated pumps and piping. The facility stores gasoline, jet fuel, and diesel fuel (No. 1 and No. 2) in bulk. Operating activities vary by site and by season but, in general, are conducted 8-10 hours per day.

Section 3.1.1 Tank Information *18 AAC 75.451(b)(1) and (b)(2)*

The South Plant consists of nine vertical, single wall, bulk storage tanks with a total capacity of 867,810 gallons. The tanks are located within a lined concrete secondary containment area with a steel parapet extension wall. The tanks were constructed between the years of 1941 and 1966.

The North Plant consists of 21 vertical, single wall, bulk storage tanks with a total capacity of 870,355 gallons. The tanks are located within a lined concrete secondary containment area. The tanks at the North Plant were constructed between 1980 and 1992.

More information about each tank is provided below in Table 3.1-1.

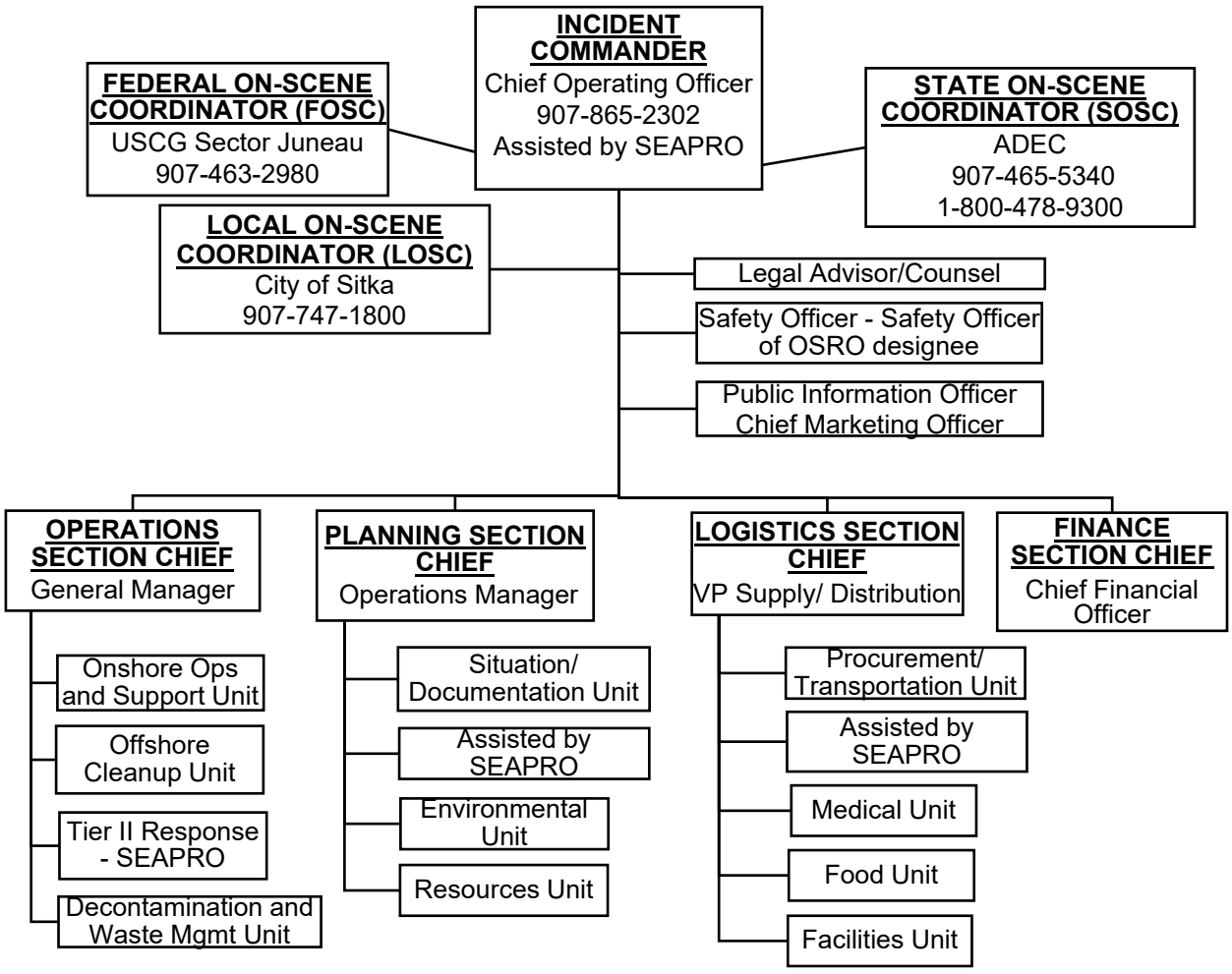


Figure 3.3-1 Initial Incident Command System Structure for P49

Section 3.3.4 ICS Positions and Duties

For personnel assigned to major ICS positions please refer to Section 1.2 of this plan. Precise names, titles, and contact information for each of the ICS positions are provided to ADEC in a separate document. This list is kept up to date and revisions are provided to ADEC on a quarterly basis in accordance with 18 AAC 75.451(d). In addition to P49 staff, SEAPRO has staff and contracted personnel who can fill ICS positions as required. Descriptions for each ICS position in the ICS chart are presented in Appendix B of this plan.

Section 3.5 Logistical Support *18 AAC 75.451(f)*

SEAPRO is the Primary Response Action Contractor for P49 in Southeast Alaska. SEAPRO will handle the mobilization and logistical support for its equipment. In order to avoid both duplication and conflict among the plans, and to be sure that members do not misrepresent how SEAPRO will mobilize its equipment and handle logistical support, P49 relies on the SEAPRO Technical Manual. This manual is included by reference as part of this plan and will not be duplicated here.

The Alaska Chaduχ Network (Chaduχ) also provides response services to P49 anywhere in Alaska that its services are requested. Chaduχ may be called if additional support is required even though it does not have a contract with P49 covering Southeast Alaska.

Section 3.5.1 Equipment

Staging Areas – Any significant response effort will require dedicated areas for equipment delivery, inventory, repair, and temporary storage. P49 has identified areas to serve as dedicated areas for equipment staging and temporary waste storage areas in the event of an emergency. These areas are near the pre-staged spill connexes located on the dock of the South Plant near the warehouse, and directly South of the North Plant's tank farm SCA.

Air Service and Landing Sites – Sitka has a large, publicly owned and maintained airport capable of receiving most aircraft. Commercial flights are available daily.

Fueling Sites – Diesel fuel, gasoline, and lubricating oils can be obtained at the wharves of oil companies. Note that if the main marina is impacted by a fuel spill, P49 can provide fuel to vessels from the North Plant marina (or vice versa) as an alternative fueling location.

Maintenance Facilities – A privately owned and operated repair facility for tugs is located on the south side of Starrigavan Bay, about 5.5 miles north of Sitka, and an 800-ton side-haul marine railway is available. Another repair facility is located approximately 4.7 miles north of Sitka.

Boat Ramps – The Sitka Harbormaster will provide access to docks and boat ramps.

Table 3.5-1 Logistical Support Services: Southeastern Alaska

Services	Location	Contact
Air Support		
Alaska Airline (passengers)	Anchorage	800-252-7522
Alaska Air Cargo (cargo)	Anchorage	800-225-2752
ACE Air Cargo (cargo)	Anchorage	907-334-5100
Lynden Air Cargo (cargo)	Anchorage	907-243-7248
Alaska Seaplanes (cargo)	Sitka	907-747-2820
Telephone Services		
GCI	Anchorage	800-800-4800
Barge Services		
P49 Barge Services	Southeast Alaska	8000-478-7586

Section 3.6 Response Equipment *18 AAC 75.451(g)*

P49 maintains sufficient discharge, containment, control, cleanup, storage, transfer, lightering, and related response equipment to meet its applicable response planning standard (see Part 5 of this plan) and to protect environmentally sensitive areas and areas of public concern. To have access to equipment sufficient to meet this requirement, the facility relies on a combination of company-owned equipment and contractual arrangements with SEAPRO for equipment and personnel.

The following pages contain lists of equipment inventory at P49 and at SEAPRO's locations. The vessels under P49 control are inspected annually. Other P49 equipment is inventoried annually and requires no other maintenance. The readiness of contractor equipment is the responsibility of that contractor.

Section 3.6.1 Owned Equipment Inventory *18 AAC 75.451(g)(1) and (3) - (7)*

The following equipment is maintained at the Sitka Bulk Plant, South Plant.

Table 3.6-1 South Plant Response Equipment

Quantity	Description	Location
Containment		
1,000 ft.	Boom, 8 x 12 sea curtain	Dock
Recovery		
650 ft	Sorbent boom	Warehouse
6	25 lb. anchors	Dock
4 bags	40 ft. sections of sorbent boom	Warehouse
1	Rope mop skimmer EDRC 48 bbls/day (name plate: 7 gpm)	Dock
1-3	Rolls sorbent material	Warehouse
50-100	Bales sorbent pads	Warehouse
7-10	Packages of sorbent sweeps	Warehouse
1	1,000 gph electric pump	Warehouse
1	4,500 gph gas pump	Warehouse
Temporary storage		
3	3,000-gallon tank trucks	Yard
Vessels		
1	19 ft. skiff w/150hp outboard	Moored at fuel float

Table 3.6-1 South Plant Response Equipment

Quantity	Description	Location
Miscellaneous		
Assorted	Rakes, shovels, sorbent booms, sorbent sweeps, barrier tape, pitch forks, and plastic bags	Warehouse

P49 maintains additional response equipment at the Sitka Bulk Plant, North Plant. The equipment from both plants is available for response to a spill at either plant. The North Plant response equipment is listed in Table 3.6-2.

Table 3.6-2 North Plant Response Equipment

Quantity	Description	Location
Containment		
1,000 ft.	Kepner 8 x 12 sea curtain	Marina & conex
Recovery		
650 ft	Sorbent boom	Storage shed
3	25 lb. anchors	Yard/dock
25 bales	18” x 18” sorbent pads (100 per bale)	Storage shed
1	Manta Ray 48” skimmer EDRC = 1,029 bbls/day (name plate: 150 pm)	Storage shed
1	Skim Pak 4200 skimmer EDRC = 466 bbls/day (name plate: 68 gpm)	Storage shed
1	Sorbent wringer	Storage shed
1	200 ft. suction/discharge hose	Storage shed
1	Electric portable pump, EDRC 342 bbls	Storage shed
1	5 HP Homelite pump, EDRC 342 bbls	Storage shed
Temporary storage		
4	Tank truck (3,000-gallon capacity)	Plant yard
Vessels		
1	17 ft. Boston Whaler w/90 GHP outboard	Dock

Section 3.7 Contracted Resource Information *18 AAC 75.451(i)*

Section 3.7.1 PRAC Information *18 AAC 75.451(i)*

P49 is a member of SEAPRO which is an oil spill response contractor. SEAPRO provides oil spill response personnel and equipment at the request and under the direction of member companies. A copy of the statement of contractual terms is provided on the following page. The corporate address and phone numbers are listed below.

Response Contractor:	SEAPRO
Address:	540 Water Street, Suite 201, Ketchikan, Alaska 99901
Phone:	907-225-7002
Toll Free:	888-225-7676 (in Alaska)
Fax:	907-247-1117

A listing of response equipment and services related to spill response scenarios are listed in Section 3.6 of this plan. A complete and updated listing of all the response equipment and services available is accessible on their website (see Section 3.11 for a link).

As required by 33 CFR 154.1035(b)(3)(iv)(A)(2), the PRAC has trained personnel capable of sustaining a response operation for the first seven days of a response.

Table 3.9-1 Critical Life Periods of Wildlife and Aquatic Plant Life

Short-tailed albatross[1]	X									X	X	X
Bald Eagle	X	X	X	X	NY	NH	NF	X	X	X	X	X
Fish												
Coho salmon			E	E	E	E	E	E	E	X	X	
Chum salmon			E	E	E	E	E	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE
Pink salmon	E	E	E	E	EA	SA	SEA	SEA	SEA	SEA	SE	E
Chinook salmon			E	E	E	E	E	E	E	X	X	
Sockeye Salmon			E	E	E	E	E	E	E	X	X	
Dolly Varden	E	E	E	AE	AE	A	A	ASE	ASE	SE	SE	SE
Steelhead Trout			XS	XS	XS			X	X	X	X	X
Pacific Herring			S	S	S							
Pacific Cod	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Pollock	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Rockfish	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sablefish	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Starry flounder	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Invertebrates												
Abalone	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Dock Shrimp	SE	SE	SE	E	E	E	SE	SE	S	SE	SE	SE
Dungeness crab	E	E	E	E	E	E	X	S	S	SE	E	E
Geoduck	X	X	X	X	X	E	E	E	E	E	X	X
Golden king crab	E	E	E	E	E	E	X	S	S	SE	E	E
Humpy shrimp	SE	SE	SE	E	E	E	SE	SE	S	SE	SE	SE
Ocean pink shrimp	SE	SE	SE	E	E	E	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE
Red king crab	E	E	E	E	E	E	X	S	S	SE	E	E
Red sea urchin	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Spiny scallop	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Spot shrimp	S	S	S	X	X	X	S	S	S	S	S	S
Tanner crab	E	E	E	E	E	E	X	S	S	SE	E	E
Marine Mammals												
Sea otter	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Humpback whale[1]					X	X	X	X	X	X		
Steller sea lion[1]	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Harbor seal	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Fin whale					X	X	X	X	X			
North Pacific right whale[1]					X	X	X	X	X	X		
Terrestrial Mammals												
Brown bear				X	X	X						
Black-tailed deer	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Sources: (ERMA 2024), (NOAA 2024b and USCG 1998), and (ADF&G 2024b)
[1] Endangered species

Code	Life Stage	Code	Life Stage
N	Nesting	S	Spawning
Y	Laying	A	Adult
H	Hatching	X	Multiple, undetermined
F	Fledging	--	Blank cells indicate species is not present
D	Denning		
E	Eggs		

Fish

Throughout Southeast Alaska, fishing and fish processing contribute significantly to the economic, recreational, and subsistence needs of residents. Both U.S. and foreign fishermen conduct the commercial harvest. The primary species sought by foreign fleets include sablefish, perch, Pollock, and flatfish. The domestic harvest is primarily salmon, herring, halibut, and shellfish.

Summer and fall salmon runs of all five salmon species occur throughout the area. The exact timing of the runs varies in each area. Most salmon caught in the Southeast originate in streams and lakes within a very short distance of the ocean. Consider all streams, rivers, and rearing areas for salmon fry in Southeast as critical habitat. Pink salmon, which may spawn in salt-water estuaries, comprise the majority of the salmon harvest.

Numerous bays, coves, and protected areas are habitat for herring. Eel grass beds serve as their spawning areas.

The impact of oil contamination on finfish may be varied. Direct toxicity may affect adult fish in varying degrees while salmon eggs, larvae, and fry would be seriously damaged by oil coating or related toxicity. Loss of food resources and oil contaminated spawning areas may also reduce salmon stocks.

Shellfish

Invertebrate species that spawn and rear young along many portions of the coastal zone include Dungeness, tanner, and king crab; shrimp; clams; abalone; and scallops. Crab generally migrate to shallow waters in the spring and summer and return to deeper water in the fall and winter. They breed in May and June. Shallow, protected areas are critical habitats to young crab and shrimp.

Crabs and crustaceans may be affected by direct coating or by eating contaminated food supplies.

Birds

Southeast Alaska annually hosts millions of migratory waterfowl in route to and from northern Alaska and Canadian breeding grounds. Nearly the entire world population of Vancouver, Canada geese breed and remains in the region throughout the year.

More than 50 species of sea birds have been sighted in the coastal waters of Southeast. These include the endangered short-tailed albatross; black-footed albatross; northern fulmar; sooty and slender-billed shearwaters; Leach's storm-petrels; phalaropes jaegers; several species of gulls; black-legged and red-legged Kittiwakes; terns; murres; auklets; and puffins. Rookeries are often located on steep rocky headlands or small rocky islands and inlets that provide refuge from mammalian predators yet easy ocean access.

Eight seabird colonies have been identified within the surrounding region – Terbilon Island, Kaiuchali Rock, Viesokoi Island, North Engano Point, Trubitsin Cove , St. Lazaria Island, Low Island and Kayak Island. Of these colony sites, Kayak Island is in closest proximity to the facility (USFWS 2024a).

Oil induced mortality among seabirds, especially among the alcids (auks, murres, puffins, etc.) is considered more serious than among other avian species because alcids exhibit low recruitment of juveniles into the adult population due to natural factors.

Most passerine birds (songbirds) in Southeast Alaska are associated with coastal forests. More bald eagles live in the forest of Southeast Alaska than any other place in the world. Admiralty Island supports an average of nearly two nests per mile along its 678-mile shoreline and is an extremely important nesting area. Beach areas are used heavily by these scavenging birds, as well as other avian and mammalian species.

Birds which come into contact with oil may experience loss of thermo-regulatory ability, inability to maintain salt balance in the body, simple poisoning, and/or mechanical disturbance of the feathers leading to inability to float or fly. Egg laying can be stopped by the ingestion of oil and/or embryo survival may be reduced from oil coated eggs.

Marine Flora

Marine plants provide the fundamental energy for all marine life by transforming solar energy into complex organic molecules. Marine animals consume these plants and prey on each other.

Marine flora can be divided into three categories: 1) drifting microscopic cells or colonies termed phytoplankton, 2) algae and seed plants which attach themselves to a bottom substrate (benthic) or grow in the tidal zone, and 3) seed plants in salt marshes along low lying coast lines and at the head of inlets and fjords.

the proper salt balance as well as their ability to fly or float. Ingestion may affect reproduction. Embryo and chick survival may be reduced as a result of oil-coated eggs.

Marine Mammals – Whales, seals, sea lions, and otters may be poisoned by feeding on oil-contaminated marine organisms or from ingesting oil while cleaning their fur. They may survive with small amounts of oil on their fur; however, oil will reduce the insulation capabilities of the fur and hypothermia may result. Sea otters are the most susceptible to reduction in insulation due to oil spills since, unlike other marine mammals, they do not have a blubber layer for insulation. Instead, sea otters rely on their thick fur to trap air, providing insulation and buoyancy. Otters have a very high metabolic rate and must eat about 25% of their body weight in forage each day to survive. Oiled otters often groom rather than foraging, leading to internal oil toxicity and insufficient caloric uptake. Oiled otters must be rescued quickly, or they rapidly succumb to hypothermia, oil toxicity, and/or starvation.

Inhalation of hydrocarbon vapors is a primary concern for marine mammal exposure to spilled oil. Potential effects can include decreases to individual fitness and mortality. Oil can irritate the mucous membranes of cetaceans.

Terrestrial Mammals – Throughout the year, oil discharges affecting streams and beach fringe areas may affect terrestrial mammals, including furbearers, by contaminating habitat and/or food sources.

Section 3.9.3 Identified ESAs for Sitka *18 AAC 75.451(k)(2)(C)*

Geographic Response Strategies (GRSs): There are six (6) GRSs within 5 miles of the Sitka Bulk Plant (Appendix D) and are listed below (ADEC 2014):

- Sandy Cove (SE05-02)
- Pirate Cove (SE05-03)
- Indian River (SE05-05)
- Middle Island (SE05-11)
- Silver Bay (SE05-19)
- Starrigavan Bay (SE05-20)

Drinking Water Source: There are two public water wells located over four miles east of the Facility. Neither of these drinking water sources are likely to be impacted by a spill from the facility due to terrain and topography (ADEC 2024b).

Aquatic Farms: There is one active aquatic farming operation, The Sawmill Cove – Silver Bay Seafoods aquatic farm. It is located 4 miles east of the Facility (ADNR 2024).

Fish Hatcheries: There are two fish hatcheries located near the facility. The Sheldon Jackson Hatchery is located approximately 1 mile east of the facility. The facility rears and releases Pink, Chum, and Coho salmon. The Sawmill Creek Fish Hatchery is located approximately 4 miles east of the South Bulk Plant. The facility rears and releases Coho and Chinook salmon (ADF&G 2024c).

Endangered Species and Critical Habitats: The range for Steller sea lions overlaps with the Sitka Bulk Plant. Steller sea lions are classified as an endangered species under the Endangered Species Act (NOAA 2024d and ERMA 2024).

The short-tailed albatross (*Phoebastria albatrus*) is listed as an endangered species under the U.S. Endangered Species Act. The species range overlaps with the Sitka Bulk Plant, although the area is not a known breeding location and has not been designated as a critical habitat for the species. Short-tailed albatross breed primarily on remote islands in the western Pacific and during the non-breeding season, they range along the Pacific Rim, from southern Japan to the west coast of Canada and the United States (USFWS 2024b).

The range of humpback whales overlaps with the area surrounding the Sitka Bulk Plant. The species can be found in the waters surrounding Alaska any time of year, but they are more commonly found in the spring and summer when they come to Alaska to feed. They are listed as an endangered species and a critical habitat has been designated for the Western Distinct Population Segment in portions of the waters of Sitka Sound (NOAA 2024).

The range of North Pacific rights whales, fin whales, and sperm whales overlap with the area surrounding the Sitka Bulk Plant. Migration of whales to the area commonly occurs during the summer months for feeding. All three species are listed as endangered species (NOAA 2024).

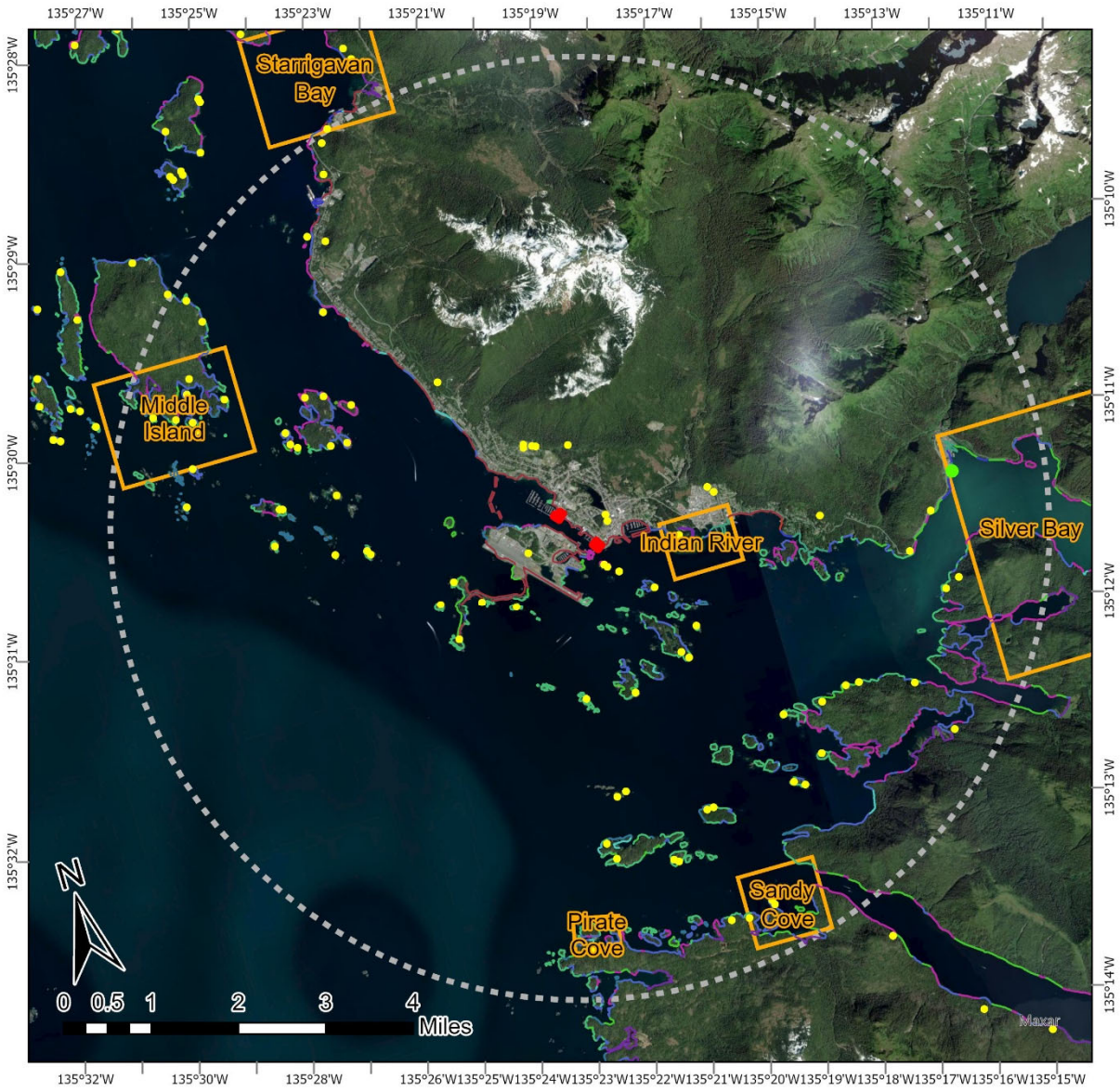
Other Sensitive Areas: Sensitive shorelines are further described in Table 3.9-3. See Figure 3.9-1 for locations of sensitive areas in relation to the facility.

Figure 3.9-1 Sensitive Areas

Current to: 7/15/2024
Author: Integrity Environmental LLC
http://www.integrity-env.com

Sitka Bulk Plants
Petro 49, Inc.
South Terminal
1 Lincoln Street, Sitka, Alaska 99835
Within: Sec. 2, T. 56 S., R. 63 E.,
Copper River Meridian, Alaska.
Tank Farm: 57 2.907' N 135 20.392' W
USGS 63K Quad: Sitka A-5
Coordinate System:
NAD 1983 Alaska Albers

- North and South Plants
- Aquatic Farm
- Geographic Response Strategies
- 5-mile Radius
- Salt- and brackish-water marshes
- Exposed rocky shores
- Exposed, solid man-made strutures
- Exposed wave-cut platforms in bedrock
- Coarse-grained sand beaches
- Mixed sand and gravel beaches
- Gravel beaches
- Riprap
- Riprap
- Exposed tidal flats
- Sheltered rocky shores
- Sheltered, solid man-made structures
- Sheltered riprap
- Eagle Nest Sites



Section 3.11 Bibliography *18 AAC 75.451(n)*

The American Psychological Association style guide was used as reference in the formatting of this bibliography and all in-text citations throughout this plan.

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Table 4.4-1 BAT: Wildlife Capture, Treatment, & Release Methods

Evaluation Criteria	Existing	Existing	Option 1
engineering and operational view			treatment would be difficult to meet in any rental space.
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS: Does the use of this technology impact the environment in a manner that offsets the technology's benefits?	None.	None.	None.

Existing technology/capability is considered the best available by consideration of all evaluation criteria and in accordance with the *Wildlife Protection Guidelines for Oil Spill Response in Alaska (version 2020.2)*

PLANT INSPECTION FORM
SITKA SOUTH BULK PLANT
(per 18 AAC 75 and API 653)

South Plant Tank Farm Monthly Inspection Date

Tank ID/ Product Service	Tank #2 Gasoline	Tank #3 Gasoline	Tank #4 Jet-A-50	Tank #5 AvGas 100LL	Tank #6 Gasoline	Tank #7 Jet-A-50	Tank #8 ULSD #2	Tank #9 Gasoline
High level alarms								
Auto gauge tape								
Tank vents								
Floating Roof								
Inlet Valves								
Outlet Valves								
Water Drain								
No Shell Settlement								
Shell Coating								
Foundation								
Appurtenances								

Inspector will indicate satisfactory condition with a check mark.
Unsatisfactory conditions will be noted at the bottom of this form.

☐ Secondary containment free of defects/damage/debris

☐ Above ground pipe coating in good condition

☐ Response equipment is accessible, in good condition

☐ Oil-water separators are oil/sheen free and in good condition

Verify that each component of the gasoline distribution system is free of leaks, vapors, or damage.

☐Gasoline service piping (above ground segments)
☐Gasoline service pumps
☐Tank Truck Loading Rack
☐Gasoline service high flow fill station

Any gasoline leaks detected and their repairs must be recorded in the Air Compliance Log Book

Remarks or problems note: _____

_____

_____

Signature of Inspector: _____ **Date:** _____

State Cultural Resources Investigation Permit (SCRIP) Application

Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Office of History and Archaeology
550 W. 7th Ave., Suite 1310 Anchorage, AK 99501-3565
Questions about State Permits should be directed to the State Archaeologist either by email at oha.permits@alaska.gov or by phone at (907) 269-8728.

Permit #: _____

Date Received: _____

OHA USE

A. Applicant Section

1. Applicant: _____ 2. Date Submitted: _____

3. Institutional Affiliation: _____

4. Contact Information: Address: _____

Phone: _____ Email: _____

5. Contracting Agency: _____

6. Project Name: _____

7. Field Supervisor: _____

8. Brief Description of Project Area: _____

_____

9. Dates of Proposed Work: _____ to _____ 10. Acres to be Investigated: _____

11. MTRS: (ex. S021N005W|3-5|10) _____

_____

12. Permit Type: _____ If other, please specify:_____

13. Proposed Artifact Repository: _____ Curation Agreement: _____

B. Applicant Signature

By signing this document, the applicant confirms that they have read and agreed to comply with the provisions AS 41.35.080 and 11 AAC 16.020 - 16.090, as well as the Instructions and Stipulations for the Alaska SCRIP.

1. Signature of Applicant: _____ 2. Date: _____

3. Signature of Field Supervisor: _____ 4. Date: _____

C. Agency Land Manager Authorization

1. Land Manager (Print): _____ 2. Agency: _____

3. Land Manager (Sign): _____ 4. Date: _____

D. Office of History and Archaeology Authorization

1. Signature of DPOR Director: _____ 2. Date: _____

3. Expiration Date of Permit: _____

STATE CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATION PERMIT
Stipulations and Conditions

Stipulation Instructions can be found in OHA's *SCRIP STIPULATION INSTRUCTIONS.*
Instructions therein are not discretionary, are subject to update, and should be reviewed periodically.

The issuance of State Cultural Resource Investigation Permits (SCRIPs) is required for all cultural resource investigations (surveys) on lands owned or managed by any and all State of Alaska agencies, political subdivisions, or entities (collectively referred to herein as "state lands") is authorized under AS 41.35.080 and 11 AAC 16.030-.900.

Paleontological resources (fossils) also require a SCRIP, as they are included as an archaeological site under AS 41.35.230(2). AS 41.35.010 – 41.35.230 (statutes) and 11 AAC 16.010 – 16.900 (regulations) establish the legal framework within which SCRIPs are issued.

The Alaska Office of History and Archaeology (OHA) requires annual SCRIP applications and issues one-year SCRIPs for the following:

1. Public construction (cultural resource management) projects; or
2. Where the applicant is in some way being paid for their time or product, for example an instructor being paid by a university to conduct a field school.

OHA may issue a SCRIP for up to three years for projects conducted for research purposes where no remuneration is being received for time or product, and which shall be conducted over multiple years by the same investigator. Grants are not considered remuneration for purposes of this SCRIP.

SCRIPs issued for field investigations on state lands are subject to the following conditions:

1. Permit Applications:

A. A research design shall be attached to the permit application.
B. The permittee shall meet the professional qualification standards of 11 AAC 16.040 for work on state lands. However, for projects undertaken in response to the National Historic Preservation Act, the permittee must also meet the standards established in 43 CFR 7.8 and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines, 48 FR 44738-44739.
C. It is the applicant's responsibility to determine land ownership for the area to be surveyed, and list in the research design the Meridian/Township/Range/Section (MTRS's) for each state land managing agency / entity in the survey area.
D. Applicants shall allow OHA at least 30 days to process SCRIP applications.
E. The permittee shall fully indemnify the state land managing entity and the OHA.

2. Permit Issuance and Termination:

A. OHA shall issue SCRIPs to only one permittee (applicant) per SCRIP. The SCRIP is not transferrable.
B. Applicants may only apply for a SCRIP after securing a written contract for their project, if applicable. If removed from the permitted project, the permittee forfeits their SCRIP.
C. A SCRIP may be amended by request to account for deviations from the signed SCRIP application and research design. Amendments will only be issued at the discretion of OHA.
D. OHA may terminate a SCRIP if the permittee fails to comply with the terms of the SCRIP and stipulations, or with other applicable laws, statutes, and regulations.
E. SCRIP eligibility is contingent upon the satisfactory completion of prior SCRIPs. Applicants are not eligible for further SCRIPs until the requirements of SCRIPs from previous field seasons are satisfied.

3. Permit Fieldwork:

A. Survey methodology shall be explicitly defined in the research design and justified in the report: in-field "discretion of the archaeologist" alone is not an acceptable survey or testing methodology.
B. The permittee shall ensure that the Field Supervisor is qualified, knowledgeable, and aware of the Permitted research design and SCRIP Stipulations.
C. If no Field Supervisor is assigned at time of SCRIP application, the permittee shall submit OHA's Field Supervisor form upon assigning a Field Supervisor, prior to conducting fieldwork.
D. Large projects fielding multiple crews may be required as a special permit condition to report multiple field supervisors, using OHA's Field Supervisor Form.
E. OHA expects subsurface testing shall be conducted.
    1) Subsurface shovel tests shall measure 50 x 50 cm square.
    2) All excavated materials will be screened. 1/8-inch screen is considered standard. If the applicant chooses to use 1/4-inch screens rather than 1/8-inch, it shall be justified in the research design.
    3) Artifacts recovered through subsurface testing shall be collected, analyzed, and curated.
    4) If the Field Supervisor determines subsurface testing is not warranted, the survey report shall provide an explanation and images showing why subsurface testing was not appropriate.
F. SCRIP applications for work that includes any ground disturbing activities and/or the collection of archaeological or paleontological materials shall be accompanied by a Curation Agreement.
G. In the event that human remains are discovered, the permittee shall cease work that would further disturb the remains and immediately contact the appropriate state agencies as required by AS 12.65.5.
H. Issuance of a SCRIP in no way absolves the permittee from complying with other laws and regulations that may apply.
I. Frozen ground and low light present significant challenges to fieldwork. Any project anticipating work in these conditions shall consult with OHA prior to conducting fieldwork or monitoring.
J. OHA personnel may visit SCRIP-permitted surveys or excavations at any time, as per 11 AAC 16.090.

4. Permit Reporting:

A. Reports shall be consistent with *SOI's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* as well as the *Alaska Historic Preservation Act*. If the report does not meet these standards, permittee shall revise the report for OHA approval in order to close the SCRIP.
B. The final report is due to the State Archaeologist within six months after the completion of fieldwork. An interim report may be submitted three months after the completion of fieldwork. For multi-year SCRIPs, annual reports are required in addition to a final report.
C. The permittee shall ensure that Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) records are submitted to the AHRS Manager for sites investigated under the SCRIP.
D. OHA will make submitted reports available to cultural resource professionals, land managers, and others authorized by AHRS user agreements to access OHA records.

E. Applicant Signature: SCRIP Stipulations

By signing this document, the applicant confirms that they have read and agreed to comply with the provisions AS 41.35.080 and 11 AAC 16.020 - 16.090., as well as the Instructions and Stipulations for the Alaska SCRIP.

1. Signature of Applicant: _____ 2. Date: _____

Safety Officer: Responsible for establishing the appropriate and required safety standards for the response operations. He is also responsible for the development of safety plans and for ensuring that standards and plans are being followed through on-site inspections. A checklist for the Safety Officer is as follows:

- ☐ Obtain briefing from the Operations Chief.
- ☐ Identify hazardous situations associated with the incident and recommend appropriate safety equipment.
- ☐ Develop the general safety plan for response operations (See Section 1.3).
- ☐ Ensure that all personnel are informed of safety requirements in accordance with the safety plan.
- ☐ Maintain safety surveillance of all activities through on-site inspections and recommend measures to mitigate unsafe conditions.
- ☐ Exercise authority to stop and prevent unsafe acts.
- ☐ Investigate accidents that have occurred within the incident area.
  Coordinate activities and capabilities with Medical staff.

Modified ICS 208 Form
Site Specific Safety Plan
This form to be completed by the designated Safety Officer.

INCIDENT DESCRIPTION:

Date: _____ Location: _____

Vessel Involved? Yes/No Vessel Name: _____

Product Spilled: _____ Est. Volume Spilled: _____

Wind Direction/Speed _____ Temperature: _____

Weather Conditions: _____

(rain, snow, visibility, etc.) _____

Surrounding Population: _____ industrial _____ residential _____ unpop. _____ other

Topography: _____

rocky, sandy/gravel, beach, cliffs, marsh/tundra, etc.

Immediate danger to life or health (IDLH):

1. Suspected hazards on site (Check all that are applicable):

_____ Fire & explosion
_____ Inhalation
_____ Skin contact & absorption
_____ Cold/heat exposure
_____ Drowning (on water activities)
_____ Confined space
_____ Noise

2. Initial monitoring results (to be performed by Local Fire Department)
Perform for each area of a spill.

Hazard	**Detection Level**	**Frequency** *hourly/daily*	**Time**
Combustible gas			
Oxygen			
Toxic compounds			
Benzene			
Toluene			
Xylenes			
Total Hydrocarbons			

3. Recommended personnel protection

The Incident Commander and Safety Officer will work with a PRAC representative to ensure that the appropriate level of PPE is selected and available for the incident and job function.

Job Function:	_____	Job Function:	_____
Level of PPE:	_____	Level of PPE:	_____
Job Function:	_____	Job Function:	_____
Level of PPE:	_____	Level of PPE:	_____

NO EMPLOYEE OR CONTRACTOR MAY ENTER AN AREA THAT REQUIRES LEVEL A, B OR LEVEL C PROTECTION UNLESS HE/SHE IS TRAINED IN ITS USE, AND MEDICALLY CERTIFIED AND FIT TESTED FOR A RESPIRATOR.

IF YOU CANNOT DETERMINE THAT IT IS SAFE TO RESPOND, DO NOT RESPOND.

Personal Protective Equipment

Vapors, gases, and particulates from hazardous substance response activities place response personnel at risk. For this reason, response personnel must wear appropriate personal protective clothing and equipment whenever they are near the site. There are four levels of personal protective equipment.

Level A protection is required when the greatest potential for exposure to hazards exists, and when the greatest level of skin, respiratory, and eye protection is required. Examples of Level A clothing and equipment include:

- positive pressure, full face-piece self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or positive pressure supplied air respirator with escape SCBA;
- totally encapsulated chemical- and vapor-protective suit;
- inner and outer chemical-resistant gloves; and
- disposable protective suit, gloves, and boots.

Level B protection is required under circumstances requiring the highest level of respiratory protection, with lesser level of skin protection. Examples of Level B protection include:

- positive pressure, full face-piece self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or positive pressure supplied air respirator with escape SCBA;
- inner and outer chemical-resistant gloves;
- face shield;
- hooded chemical resistant clothing;
- coveralls; and
- outer chemical-resistant boots.

Level C protection is required when the concentration and type of airborne substances is known and the criteria for using air purifying respirators is met. Typical Level C equipment includes:

- full-face or half-face air purifying respirators;
- inner and outer chemical-resistant gloves;
- hard hat;
- escape mask; and
- disposable chemical-resistant outer boots.

Level D protection is the minimum protection required. Level D protection may be sufficient when no contaminants are present or work operations preclude splashes, immersion, or the potential for unexpected inhalation or contact with hazardous levels of chemicals. Appropriate Level D protective equipment may include:

- Oil resistant gloves;
- coveralls or raingear;
- safety glasses;
- face shield; and

- chemical-resistant, steel-toe boots or shoes.

While these are general guidelines for typical equipment to be used in certain circumstances, other combinations of protective equipment may be more appropriate, depending upon specific site characteristics.

General Safe Work Practices

Summarized from Annex H of the Unified Plan

Buddy System: The buddy system will be observed inside the Work Area. Personnel must work within sight of their assigned partner at all times. Partners will be assigned by the Safety Officer.

Fires: The Safety Officer will make sure the appropriate class of fire extinguisher is available at each response site with an identified fire hazard.

Lighting: Fixed or portable lighting will be maintained to provide sufficient illumination for dark areas or for work during dusk/dawn, and work after sunset.

Slippery Rocks/Surfaces: All personnel will wear chemical resistant safety boots with steel toe/shank and textured bottoms. Brief personnel to keep soles free of excess oil.

Slip-Trip-Fall Hazards: Brief personnel to be wary of tripping hazards.

Work Near/On Water: All personnel working in boats; on docks; or generally within 10 feet of water deeper than 3 feet will wear Coast Guard approved personal floatation devices (PFD's).

Cold/Heat Stress: Workers will be provided with adequate warm clothing, rest opportunities, exposure protection. Fluids (warm or cold based on conditions) will be provided at rest stations, and be available to personnel at all times.

Noise Level: Hearing protection will be used in high noise areas, which will be designated by the Safety Officer.

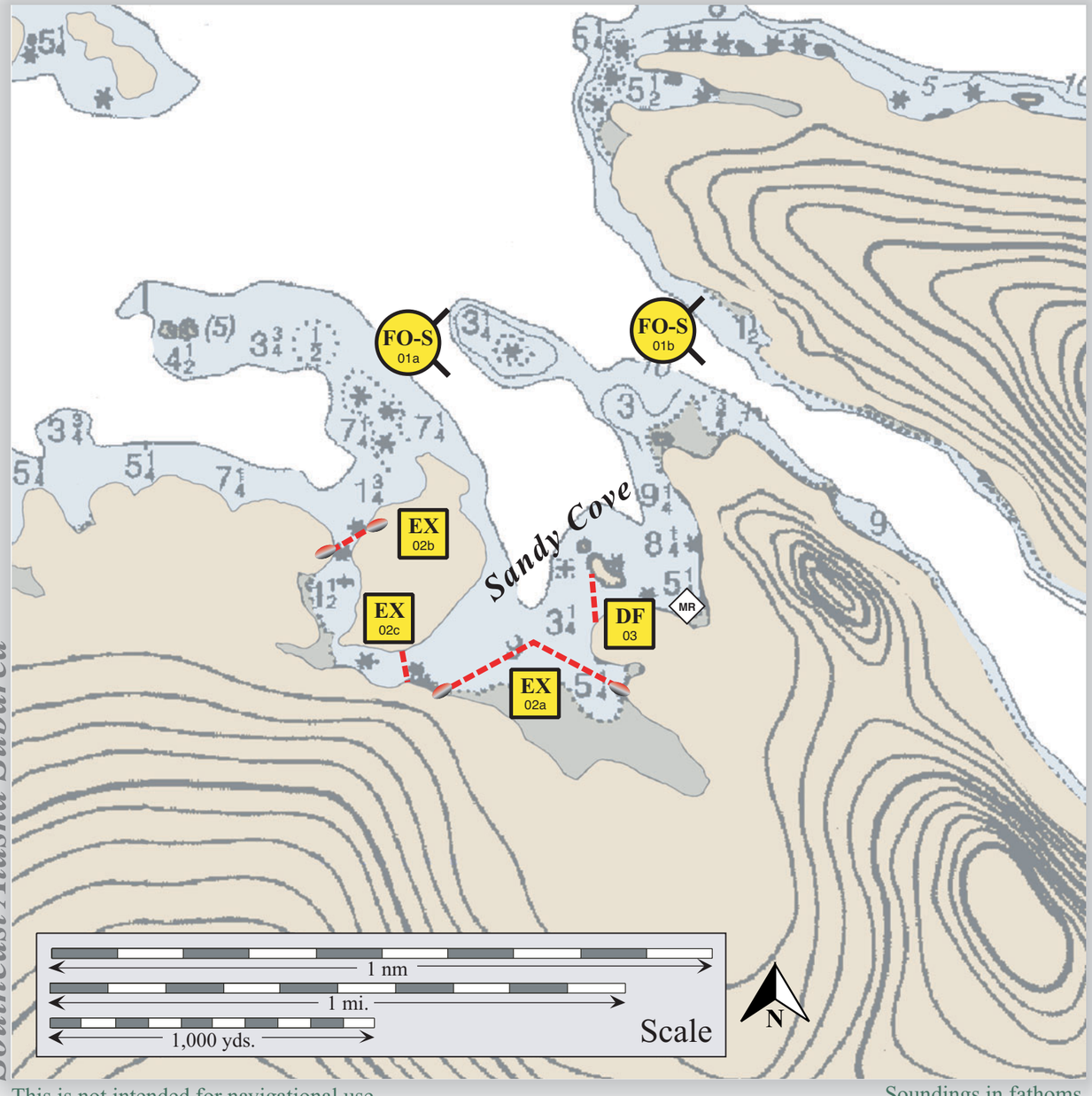
Drum Handling: Manual lifting and handling of drums and other collection containers will be kept to a minimum. To the extent possible, mechanical devices, drum slings, or other devices will be used.

Confined Spaces: If a confined space is identified during a spill response, the Safety Officer will ensure that a confined space work authorization checklist will be utilized, and that only trained and experienced personnel will enter the identified confined space.

Sandy Cove, SE05-02

Geographic Response Strategies for Southeast Alaska Subarea

Center of map at 59° 59.0' N Lat., 135° 22.4' W Lon.



This is not intended for navigational use.

Soundings in fathoms

Map & Photo Legend

SE05-02 Sandy Cove looking towards the south.
Note fishing vessels in photograph.

- FO-S — Free-oil Containment and Recovery, Shallow Water
- EX — Exclusion Booming
- DF — Deflection Booming
- Protected-water Boom
- Tidal-seal Boom
- MR — Marine Recovery

SE05-02 Sandy Cove looking towards the southeast.

June 26, 2003

Tim L. Robertson

ID	Location and Description	Response Strategy	Implementation	Response Resources	Staging Area	Site Access	Resources Protected (months)	Special Considerations
SE05-02-01	**Sandy Cove** Nearshore waters in the general area of: a. Lat. 56º 59.1 N Lon. 135º 18.9 W b. Lat 56º 59.2 N Lon. 135º 18.4 W	**Free-oil Recovery** Maximize free-oil recovery in the offshore & nearshore environment outside of Sandy Cove.	Deploy nearshore free-oil recovery strike teams upwind and up current of Sandy Cove. Use aerial surveillance to locate incoming slicks. If winds and chop adverse, deploy skimmers within cove.	Multiple nearshore free-oil recovery strike teams as required to maximize interception of oil before it impacts sensitive areas.	Sitka/vessel platform	Via marine waters	Fish-intertidal salmon spawning (pink, chum, coho) Habitat-marsh, eelgrass, sheltered rocky shore, high intertidal diversity Human use-high recreational use	Vessel master should have local knowledge
SE05-02-02	**Sandy Cove** a. Lat. 56º 58.7 N Lon. 135º 18.7 W b. Lat. 56º 59.0 N Lon. 135º 191.4 W c. Lat. 56º 58.8 1N Lon. 135º 19.2 W	**Exclusion** Exclude oil from entering head of Sandy Cove.	Use class 2 and class 3/4 vessels with deck space to transport equipment, class 6 setnet or seine skiffs to set boom and anchors. Place 1200 ft. of protected-water boom, in a chevron pattern, across large head of Sandy Cove and 500 ft. across each small entrance, with tidal-seal on each end, to exclude oil from entering Sandy Cove. Under ideal conditions, oil may be recovered by manual recovery at small cove east of EX 02a chevron. <u>Boom Arrays:</u> a. 1200 ft. b. 500 ft. c. 500 ft.	**Deployment** **Equipment** 2200 ft. protected-water boom 8 ea. anchor systems (~40 lbs.) 6 ea. 50 ft. tidal-seal 6 ea. anchor stakes **Vessels** 3 ea. class 3/4 2 ea. class 6 **Personnel / Shift** 14 ea. vessel crew **Tending** **Vessels** 1 ea. class 3/4 2 ea. class 6 **Personnel / Shift** 5 ea. vessel crew	Sitka/vessel platform	Via marine waters	Same as SE05-02-01	FOSC Historic Properties Specialist should INSPECT site prior to operations. See Figure G-3-10 for equipment locations. Tested: 3/5/03 SEAPRO Surveyed: 3/5/03 SEAPRO, ADEC, TLR
SE05-02-03	**Sandy Cove** Lat. 56º 58.9 N Lon. 135º 18.7 W	**Deflection** Deflect oil away from water between Islet and promontory.	Place 400ft. protected-water boom between islet and point. See SE05-02-02	**Deployment** **Equipment** 400 ft. protected-water boom 2 anchor stakes 2 ea. anchor systems (~40 lbs.) **Vessels / Personnel / Tending** See SE05-02-02.	Sitka/vessel platform	Via marine waters	Same as SE05-02-01	Tested: 3/5/03 SEAPRO Surveyed: 3/5/03 SEAPRO, ADEC, TLR

Pirate Cove, SE05-03

Center of map at 56° 59.2' N Lat., 135° 22.4' W Lon.

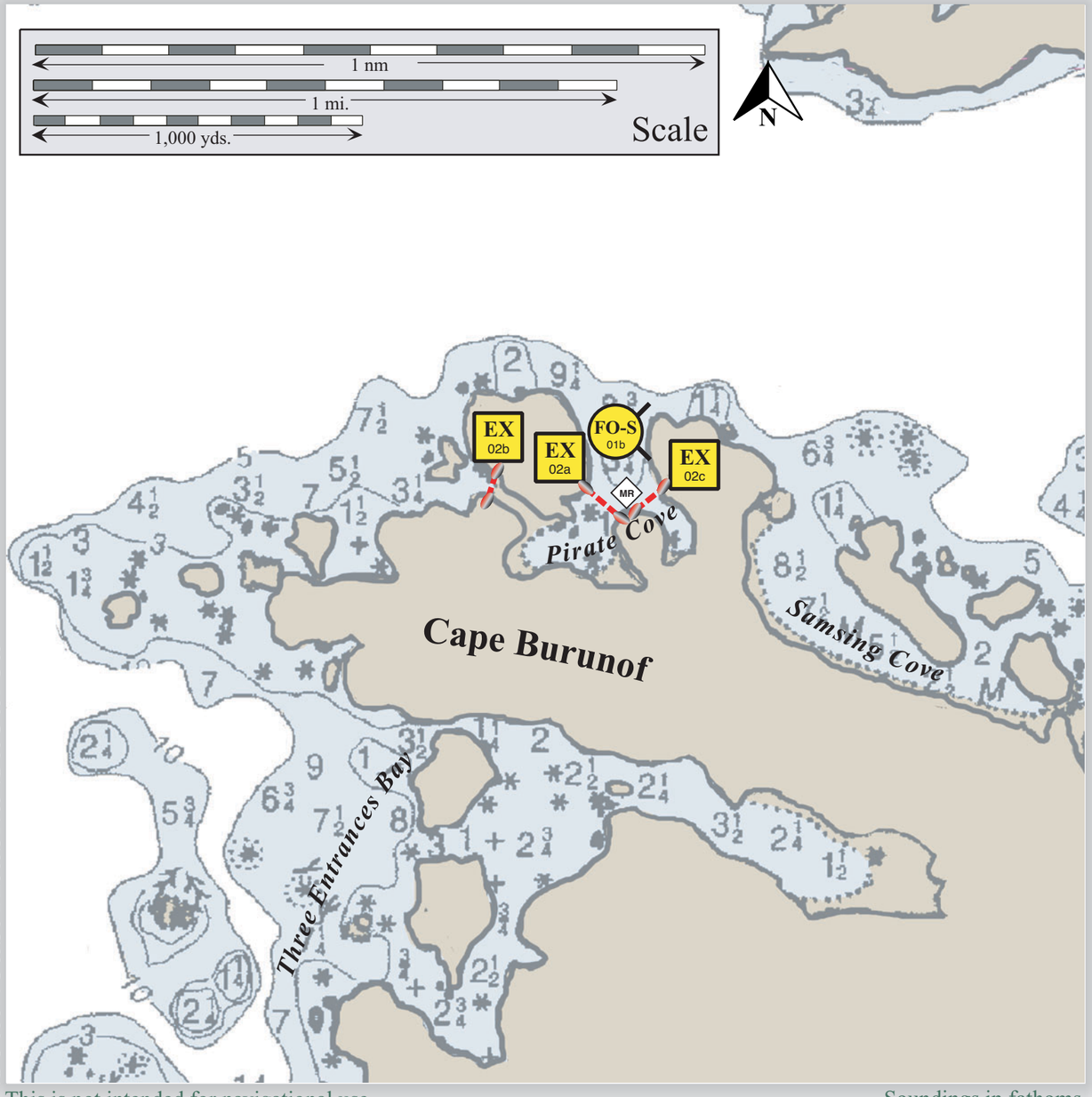
Legend & Map Photo

SE05-03-02b Looking east into Pirate Cove.

- FO-S — Free-oil Containment and Recovery, Shallow Water
- EX — Exclusion Boom
- Protected-water Boom
- Tidal-seal Boom
- MR — Marine Recovery

SE05-03-01b Looking south into Pirate Cove.

Geographic Response Strategies for Southeast Alaska Subarea



This is not intended for navigational use.

Soundings in fathoms

June 26, 2003

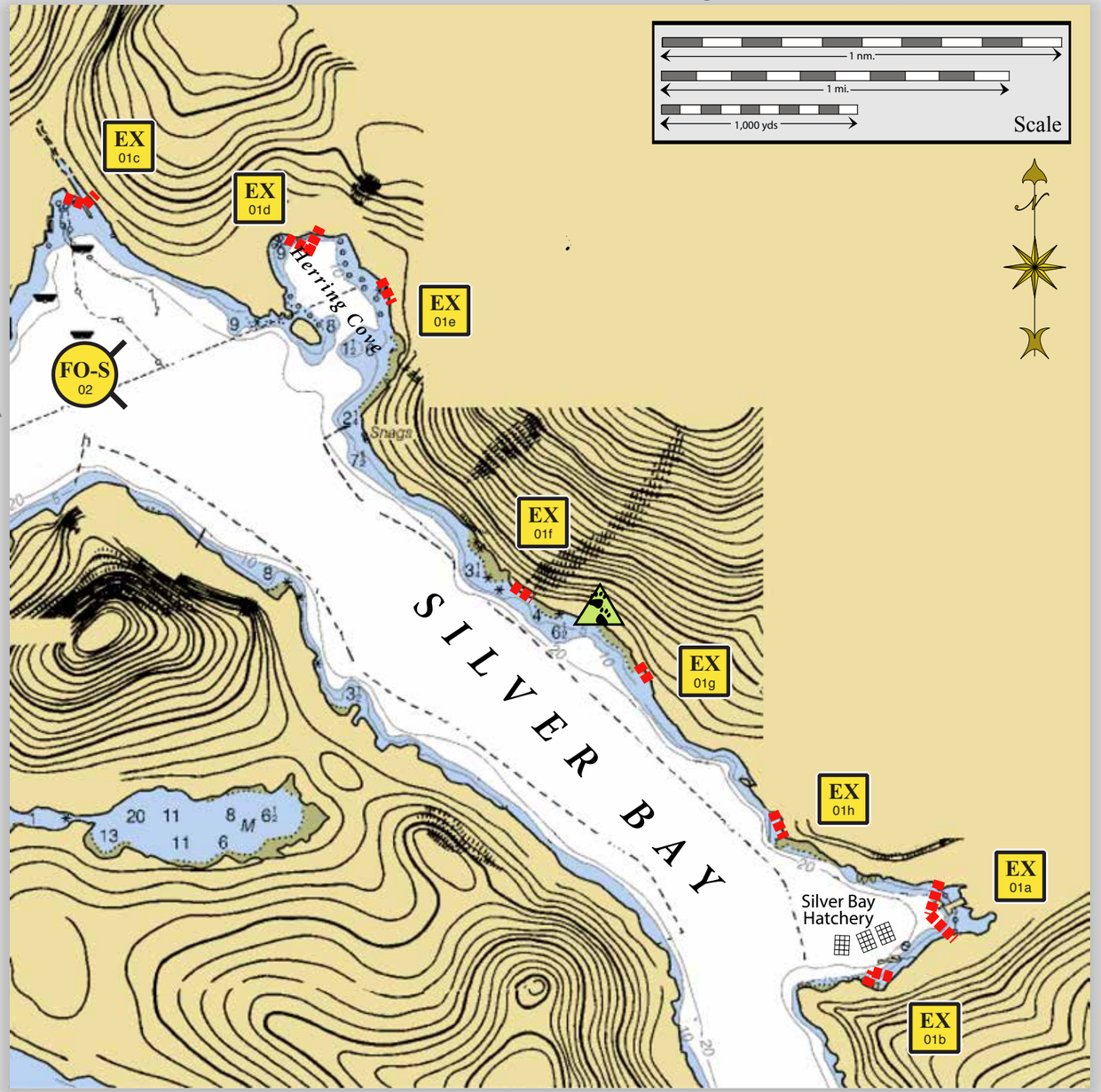
Tim L. Robertson

ID	Location and Description	Response Strategy	Implementation	Response Resources	Staging Area	Site Access	Resources Protected (months)	Special Considerations
SE05-03-01	**Pirate Cove** Nearshore waters in the general area of: a. Lat. 56º 59.3 N Lon. 135º 22.7 W b. Lat. 56º 59.2 N Lon. 135º 22.8 W	**Free-oil Recovery** Maximize free-oil recovery in the offshore & nearshore environment at the mouth of Pirate Cove and west of Pirate Cove.	Deploy nearshore free-oil recovery strike teams upwind and up current of Pirate Cove. Use aerial surveillance to locate incoming slicks.	Multiple nearshore free-oil recovery strike teams as required to maximize interception of oil before it impacts sensitive areas.	Sitka Harbor/vessel platform	Via marine waters	Fish-herring spawning Habitat-kelp and eelgrass beds, sheltered tidal flats, sheltered rocky shore, high intertidal diversity Human use-high recreational use	Vessel masters should have local knowledge
SE05-03-02	**Pirate Cove – Mouth** a. Lat. 56º 59.2 N Lon. 135º 22.7 W b. Lat. 56º 59.2 N Lon. 135º 22.3 W c. Lat. 56º 55.2 N Lon. 135º 22.8 W	**Exclusion** Exclude oil from entering head of Pirate Cove.	Use class 3/4 vessels with deck space to transport equipment, class 6 setnet or seine skiffs to deploy boom and set anchors. Place 1150 ft. of protected-water boom to exclude oil from entering head of Pirate Cove. Boom Lengths a. 150 ft. (tidal-seal) b. 500 ft. c. 500 ft. Place marine recovery unit on skimmer at apex of EX 02b and EX 02c.	**Deployment** **Equipment** 1150 ft. protected-water boom 2 ea. anchor systems (~40 lbs.) 2 ea. 50 ft. tidal-seal 6 ea. anchor stakes **Vessels** 2 ea. class 3/4 2 ea. class 6 **Personnel / Shift** 10 ea. vessel crew **Tending** **Vessels** 2 ea. class 3/4 2 ea. class 6 **Personnel / Shift** 5 ea. vessel crew	Sitka Harbor/vessel platform	Via marine waters	Same as SE05-03-01	REPORT any cultural resources found during operations to FOSC Historic Properties Specialist See Figure G-3-10 for equipment locations. Tested: 3/5/03 SEAPRO Surveyed: 3/5/03 SEAPRO, ADEC, TLR

Silver Bay, SE05-19

Center of map at 57° 02.10' N Lat., 135° 12.99' W Lon.

Geographic Response Strategies for Southeast Alaska Subarea, Zone 5



This is not intended for navigational use.

EX01e viewed from the west.

EX01a viewed from the northeast.

Map Legend

- FO-S — Free-oil Recovery
- Protected-water Boom
- EX — Exclusion Booming
- Bears in Area, Guards Recommended

ID	Location and Description	Response Strategy	Implementation	Response Resources	Staging Area	Site Access	Resources Protected	Special Considerations
SE05-19-01 **EX**	**Silver Bay** **Bear Cove** a. Lat. 57° 00.50'N Lon. 135°09.10'W b. Lat. 57° 00.62'N Lon. 135°09.35'W Sawmill Cove c. Lat. 57° 02.53'N Lon. 135°13.35'W **Herring Cove** d. Lat. 57° 02.40'N Lon. 135°12.25'W e. Lat. 57° 02.38'N Lon. 135°11.60'W **Creeks** f. Lat. 57° 01.45'N Lon. 135°11.16'W g. Lat. 57° 01.23'N Lon. 135°10.32'W h. Lat. 57° 01.04'N Lon. 135°09.55'W	**Exclusion** Exclude oil from impacting the creeks and hatchery operations in Silver Bay.	Deploy anchors and boom with skiffs (class 6). For (a) & (b), place protected-water boom in a chevron pattern in front of the entrance to designated creeks and the hatchery race pens. For the remainder to sites place protected-water boom in a chevron pattern in front of the entrance to designated creeks. Tend throughout the tide. Boom Lengths: a. 1200 ft. b. 600 ft. c. 300 ft. d. 100 ft. e. 100 ft. f. 100 ft. g. 100 ft. h. 100 ft.	**Deployment** **Equipment** 2600 ft. protected-water boom 15 ea. anchor systems 24 ea. anchor stakes **Vessels** 3 ea. class 6 **Personnel/Shift** 6 ea. vessel crew 2 ea. response techs **Tending** **Vessels** 2 ea. class 6 **Personnel/Shift** 4 ea. vessel crew	Sitka/Sawmill Cove Industrial Park	Via marine waters Chart 17326_1 Road access via Sawmill Creek Road & Herring Cove Road	Fish: chum, sockeye, dolly varden, coho, pink Birds: waterfowl concentration Habitat: sheltered rocky shore, gravel beach Human Uses: high recreational use, subsistence, commercial fishing, hatchery operation.	Vessel master should have local knowledge. Facilities at Sawmill Cove Industrial Park may be used for logistics and deployment. Bears are present in the area. Bear guards required. Consult with Incident Command to ensure ADFG-Title 16 and ADNR-Title 41 permits have been obtained. Consult the Site Selection Matrix for cultural resources designation. Consult the ADEC "Spill Tactics for Alaska Responders" manual for additional information on the deployment of these tactics. Survey: partial survey via road system-May 26, 2013 Tested: not yet
SE05-19-02 **FO-S**	**Silver Bay** Nearshore waters in the general area of: Lat. 57° 02.29'N Lon. 135°13.32'W	**Free-oil Recovery** Maximize free-oil recovery in the offshore & nearshore environment Silver Bay depending on spill location and trajectory.	Deploy free-oil recovery strike teams upwind and up current of Silver Bay areas. Use aerial surveillance to locate incoming slicks.	Deploy multiple free-oil recovery strike teams as required to maximize interception of oil before it impacts sensitive areas.	Sitka- 5nm-via marine access	Via marine waters Chart 17326_1	Same as SE05-19-01	Vessel master should have local knowledge. Use extreme caution, shoal waters with numerous reefs and rocks, shallow mud flats and channels.

NOTE: Sensitive resource information can be found on other maps which can be accessed through the sensitive area section of the SE AK Sub-Area Contingency Plan: http://www.dec.state.ak.us/spar/perp/plans/scp_se.htm.