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9300 Incident Action Plan Preparation

9310 Site Safety Plan

Coast Guard employees, other government employees, contract personnel involved in oil spill response activities, and wildlife rehabilitation workers must comply with all applicable worker health and safety laws and regulations. The primary federal regulations are the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) standards for hazardous waste operations and emergency response found in 29 CFR 1910.120. This rule regulates the safety and health of employees involved in cleanup operations at uncontrolled hazardous waste sites during cleaning operations and in certain hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal operations conducted under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA). The regulations also apply to both emergency response and post-emergency cleanup of hazardous substance spills. The definition of hazardous substance used in these regulations is much broader than CERCLA, encompassing all CERCLA hazardous substances, RCRA hazardous waste, and all DOT hazardous material listed in 49 CFR Part 172. Thus, most oils and oil spill responses are covered by these regulations. The rules cover employee protection during initial site characterization and analysis, monitoring activities, material handling activities, training, and emergency response.

[See Site Safety and Health Plan](#) for a "Fill-In" generic site safety plan.

[See Site Safety and Health Plan Attachments](#) for specific hazard information.

9320 Demobilization Plan

[Sample Demobilization Plan\Demob Plan.pdf](#)

9330 Disposal Plan

The following information should be considered by the person(s) responsible for preparing a waste disposal plan. Typically, a contractor representative is most suited for this position since they work regularly with these type of issues.

9330.1 Disposal Concerns

In dealing with oil spills, one of the main problems encountered is what to do with the waste materials once the cleanup has begun. When dealing with the method of disposal there are three main areas of concern, ecology, logistics and finance. What further effects are going to occur due to relocation of the waste material? (Ideally, the goal is to dispose of the material without any further hazard generate or further impacts to the environment, including air, surface water, ground water, and soils. How can waste be safely moved from the site to the disposal and /or treatment area? What is the availability of the machinery needed for removal? What is the capacity of the disposal and/or treatment facility? How much is it going to cost to dispose of the waste? What are the possibilities of recycling the wastes into a useful product to help offset the disposal cost?

Waste material generally fall into one of the following categories:

- (1) Recovered liquids (oil/water mixtures)
- (2) Contaminated absorbents and debris
- (3) Contaminated soils/sand

Liquid waste is probably the easiest form of waste to deal with because it is easily handled, moved or sometimes can be processed into a useful product. Absorbents are the most widely used products for oil spill cleanup. Organic absorbents, mainly made of straw, are biodegradable. Many new absorbents are synthetic and their biodegradability is greatly reduced. The best absorbents would be one that could be reused, much like a sponge, leaving only liquid waste which is easily disposed of, thereby reducing cleanup costs and the amount of solid waste generated. Contaminated soils from beaches must be disposed of in accordance with Florida regulations.

9330.2 Potential Disposal Methods

9330.21 Recovered Liquid Waste

Disposal in accordance with 40 C.F.R. 262.20-23 for RCRA wastes.

- a. Recycling (recovery in settling tanks, used oil Recyclers)
- b. High temperature incineration
- c. Evaporation of light ends
- d. Oxidation
- e. Biodegradation
- f. Open burning where permitted
- g. Use as fuel

9330.22 Contaminated Sorbents and Debris

Disposal in accordance with 40 C.F.R. 262.20-23 for RCRA wastes

- a. Incineration at waste-to-energy facilities
- b. Soil thermal treatment facilities (special conditions apply)
- c. Class I permitted municipal waste landfill

9330.23 Contaminated Soils

Disposal in accordance with 40 C.F.R. 262.20-26 for RCRA wastes

- a. Soil thermal treatment facilities
- b. Incineration at waste-to-energy facilities

9330.3 Waste Characterization

The first step in determining which method(s) of disposal will be utilized is to characterize the waste and determine if it is subject to the requirements of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), 40 C.F.R. The spiller's knowledge of the material and/or laboratory analysis, and the intended use of the recovered material must be used to determine if the material meets the criteria for hazardous waste set forth in 40 C.F.R 261.

9330.31 RCRA Regulated Waste.

If the material meets the criteria for RCRA regulated wastes, it can only be disposed of at an approved hazardous waste treatment/disposal facility. If the spill is not a hazardous waste listed in 40 C.F.R 261 Subpart D, but exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste per 40 C.F.R 261 Subpart C, it is possible to treat the waste on site to render it non-hazardous prior to off site disposal. The generator shall treat hazardous waste in tanks or containers only, provide a waste analysis plan to document treatment, and ensure compliance with 40 C.F.R 262.34 requirements while accumulating and treating the waste. This kind of treatment would include stabilization of soils with cement, neutralization and other simple forms of non-thermal treatment. Evaporation of organics and dilution are not permissible.

9330.32 Non-RCRA Regulated Wastes

Several options exist for disposal, treatment or recycling of wastes and recovered products that are not subject to RCRA requirements. Following is a brief summary of each option and recommended procedures.

9330.33 Oily Debris and Absorbent Material

Materials must be properly stockpiled on site on a suitable liner within a containment dike awaiting final disposition. Transporting of materials to a permitted municipal or industrial solid waste incinerator may be approved by the incinerator operator through guidelines established by the Solid Waste Management Section and the Air Quality Section. On site a permitted mobile incinerator that has received approval from the Air Quality Section may do incineration. The Air Quality Section will consider approval for open burning on site on a case by case basis.

9330.34 Petroleum Contaminated Soil

Soil must be properly stockpiled on a site in a 10mm plastic liner within a containment dike with provisions for covering and containing potential leachate and runoff while awaiting final disposal. Soils may be stored for up to 45 days with no permit but storage location approval must be obtained from the Groundwater Section. Volumes less than 50 cubic yards may be land applied with a Certificate of Approval from the Groundwater Section Regional Staff. Volumes greater than 50 cubic yards may be land farmed following receipt of a permit from the Groundwater Section. Contained soil may be treated within a lined containment structure following receipt of a permit from the Groundwater Section. Incineration on site may be done by a permitted mobile incinerator that has received approval from the Air Quality Section.

9330.35 Liquid Waste

In-Situ burning may be done upon receipt of approval from the Air Quality Section and following review by all appropriate authorities concerned with human health, environmental impact, and safety. The approval and actions must be in accordance with the State and Federal In-Situ Burn Plan. Recovered petroleum products may be reused or transported for further refinement or treatment. Treated water from an oily/water separator employed as part of an emergency cleanup may be released to surface waters upstream of containment or absorbent boom placed in the stream.

9330.4 Waste Disposal Site Selection

The States in conjunction with the Environmental Protection Agency are responsible for developing regulation concerning disposal of oil and hazardous waste. The Federal Resource Conservation Recovery Act (RCRA) regulations, 40 CFR parts 262, 263, 265, govern the disposal of hazardous waste. The North Carolina Division of Solid Waste, Hazardous Waste Section, should be notified regarding all hazardous waste spills and disposals. The Hazardous Waste Section may be contacted by calling (919) 733-2178 or (800) 662-7956.

Prior to shipment of the waste, a temporary EPA identification number must be obtained from the Hazardous Waste Section. A hazardous waste manifest, which contains the identification number, must be originated prior to the waste being moved to the disposal or storage facility. If the waste can not be disposed of immediately, it may be stored at a permitted storage area or, if properly secured, at the spill site for up to 90 days. If stored, the containers must be properly labeled and dated, and the required inspections must be performed.

The hazardous waste can only be transported by a properly permitted transporter of hazardous waste. Depending on the nature or classification of the waste, the waste material may be disposed of at one of several facilities throughout the United States. Also, depending on the type of waste, the waste material may be subject to land band regulations which may require the waste to be pretreated to meet prescribed standards prior to actual disposal. The Hazardous Waste Section should be contacted for assistance in contracting a remediation/transport/disposal company and in obtaining the proper identification numbers, disposal routes, land bands, etc.

9330.5 Possible Disposal Sites

New Hanover County Incinerator:

"WASTEC"

US 421 North, 3002 North

Wilmington, NC 2840

(910) 341-4340

Hoecshst Celanese

New Hanover County

Wilmington, NC 2840

(910) -

Carolina Power & Light

Hwy 87

Southport, NC

(919) 546-7620

Dupont

SR 1426

P.O. Box 2042

Wilmington, NC 2840

(910) 371-4223

NOTE: There are no municipal solid waste landfills in the State of North Carolina that will accept oil laden waste (i.e. booms, straw, sponges, and other solid waste).

9340 Communications Plan

Due to the concentration of coastal agencies and resources available within the MSO Wilmington AOR, coordinating a communications network in an emergency situation should not be a problem if the Unified Command Communications Staff is utilized. The counties located within MSO Wilmington's AOR have most methods of communication. The development of a communications plan will identify all means being used for a response effort. MSO Wilmington has access to various intra-organizational CG communications resources. Rapid and accurate exchange of information is a very important tool in successfully mitigating a pollution or hazardous material incident or a marine casualty situation. Each case will vary in complexity and require various levels of communication resources.

The majority of response efforts conducted within the AOR are handled by landline telephone. There will be situations however, where more elevated levels of communications are necessary to effectively resolve an ongoing problem. These situations may require the use of fax, VHF-FM radios and computers to exchange information between MSO Wilmington and other Coast Guard units, as well as various agencies and contractors involved in the response.

9340.1 VHF-FM Radio Communications

VHF-FM radios may be used (on the VHF marine band) as the primary communications medium for all field response operations. The following table outlines the VHF-FM channels/frequencies, their designated use, and the agencies authorized to communicate on each frequency:

CHANNEL/FREQUENCY	USE	AGENCY
81 (157.075MHZ)	Pollution Response (pri)	CG/State/RP
21 (157.050MHZ)	Pollution Response (sec)	CG/State/RP
14 (156.700MHZ)	Safety Zone Enforcement (pri)	CG/State/RP
12 (156.600MHZ)	Safety Zone Enforcement (sec)	CG/Civilian
16 (156.800MHZ)	Distress & Hailing (only)	CG/Civilian

Communications between Command Post personnel and field response supervisors should be conducted via cellular or landline telephone.

When communicating with the boating public, the most effective means of communications is via marine band VHF-FM Channel 16, 13, 22A and 81A. Most cases will occur at or near waterways, so those people most likely to be impacted first by a particular pollution spill are those who have access to the marine band.

9340.2 Specific Communications

The following are specific communication capabilities from county to county within the MSO Wilmington AOR:

9340.3 State Communications Plan

The North Carolina Division of Emergency Management in Raleigh at (919) 733-3867 has access to extensive communications resources from a variety of State agencies, including portable communications trailers. Information concerning State communications resources can be found in the North Carolina Emergency Operations Plan at <http://www.dem.dcc.state.nc.us/>.

9340.4 County Communications Plans

9340.41 Brunswick

9340.42 New Hanover

New Hanover County is equipped to carry out and maintain a communications network in their area, working through the Emergency Services network. New Hanover County utilizes an 800 MHz network for all emergency services, and has VHF-FM capabilities. Working channels include both 154,370 MHz and 153,950 MHz and they have an adequate amount of landline communications gear available through Southern Bell. The Emergency Operations Center serves as the central contact point for local communications during an incident. The EOC can be reached at 910-341-4300.

9340.43 Pender

9340.44 Onslow

9340.45 Carteret

9340.46 Craven

9340.47 Pamlico

9340.48 Beaufort

9340.49 Hyde

9350 Staging Areas

Information on staging areas can be found at [UCS Staging Areas.doc](#)

9360 Water Intakes

Facility Name Address City, State ZIP Latitude: Longitude: Phone No:	

Table 1 – Water Intake Facilities